# Bayesian Statistics – Lecture 5

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### Goals for today

- 1. Introduce the Bayesian analysis of variance
- 2. Talk about Bayesian model averaging and inclusion Bayes factors
- 3. Work an example in JASP

#### Example – the classic "tooth growth" dataset

THE GROWTH OF THE ODONTOBLASTS OF THE INCISOR TOOTH AS A CRITERION OF THE VITAMIN C INTAKE OF THE GUINEA PIG 1

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#### FIVE FIGURES

(Received for publication November 22, 1946)

After describing briefly 2 physical methods, 21 chemical methods, and 1 biochemical method, Rosenberg ('45) stated "Although the chemical, and to a small extent also, physical methods are replacing more and more the biological determinations of vitamin C, the biological tests maintain their place as the ultimate and most correct method of determining vitamin C." The problem of the assay of this vitamin was of particular concern to the Canadian Government during the war years because of the difficulty of providing natural sources of vitamin C to the armed forces for a considerable portion of the year. Inasmuch as different chemical procedures frequently gave different results as to the potency of a food in which the armed forces were interested, this laboratory was requested in 1942 to undertake the establishment of a vitamin C bioassay which might be used as a check against chemical procedures.

### Example – the classic "tooth growth" dataset

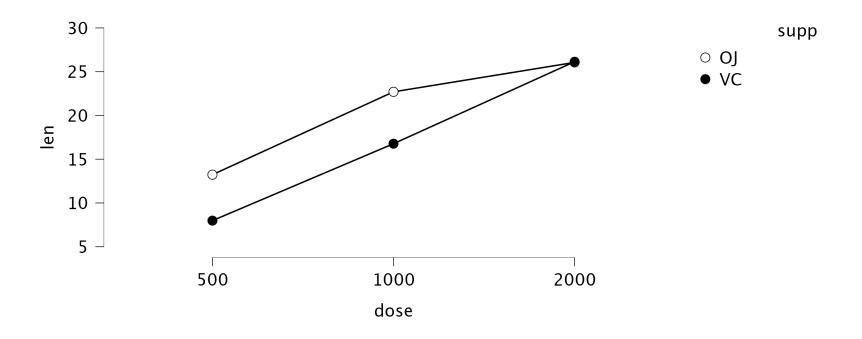
Crampton (1947) measured tooth growth (in mm) of N=60 guinea pigs who were each given a dose of vitamin C

#### Manipulations:

• supplement: orange juice (OJ) or ascorbic acid (VC)

• *dose*: 0.5, 1, or 2 mg per day

## Example – the classic "tooth growth" dataset



#### Classical ANOVA in JASP

Let's perform a classical ANOVA in JASP

### Bayesian ANOVA

The Bayesian ANOVA compares the fits of *five* models:

Null model

Main effect 1 model

Main effect 2 model Additive model (Main effects 1 + 2) Interactive model (Main effects 1+2 + interaction)

## Bayesian ANOVA

The Bayesian ANOVA compares the fits of *five* models:

- $\mathcal{M}_0$ : len  $\sim 1$
- $\mathcal{M}_1$ : len  $\sim$  supp
- $\mathcal{M}_2$ : len  $\sim$  dose
- $\mathcal{M}_3$ : len  $\sim$  supp + dose
- $\mathcal{M}_4$ : len  $\sim$  supp + dose + supp · dose

Let's walk through the procedure in JASP and talk about the output

#### Model Comparison

| Models                    | P(M)  | P(M data)               | BF <sub>M</sub>         | BF <sub>10</sub>        | error % |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| supp + dose + supp * dose | 0.200 | 0.723                   | 10.459                  | 1.000                   |         |
| supp + dose               | 0.200 | 0.272                   | 1.494                   | 0.376                   | 2.467   |
| dose                      | 0.200 | 0.005                   | 0.019                   | 0.006                   | 1.881   |
| supp                      | 0.200 | 1.125×10 <sup>-15</sup> | 4.501×10 <sup>-15</sup> | 1.556×10 <sup>-15</sup> | 1.881   |
| Null model                | 0.200 | $9.387 \times 10^{-16}$ | 3.755×10 <sup>-15</sup> | $1.298 \times 10^{-15}$ | 1.881   |

Prior model probability

| Model Comparison          |       |                         |                         |                         |         |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Models                    | P(M)  | P(M data)               | BF <sub>M</sub>         | BF <sub>10</sub>        | error % |
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|                           |       |                         |                         |                         |         |

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|                           |       |                         |                         | •                       |         |

Posterior model probability

Prior model probability

Change from prior to posterior model odds

| Model Comparison          |       |   |                         |   |                         |                         |         |
|---------------------------|-------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Models                    | P(M)  |   | P(M data)               |   | BF <sub>M</sub>         | BF <sub>10</sub>        | error % |
| supp + dose + supp * dose | 0.200 |   | 0.723                   |   | 10.459                  | 1.000                   |         |
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|                           |       | П |                         | Г |                         |                         |         |

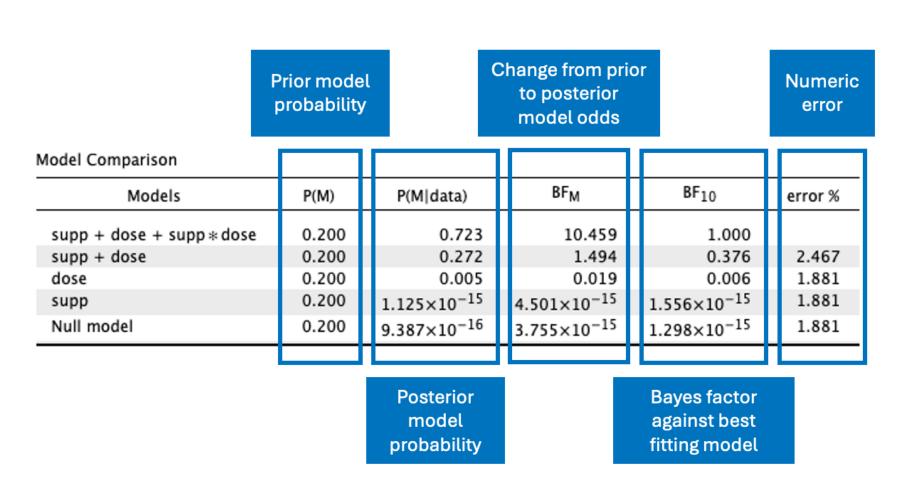
Posterior model probability

Prior model probability

Change from prior to posterior model odds

| Model Comparison          |       |   |                         |                         |   |                         |         |
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| Models                    | P(M)  |   | P(M data)               | BF <sub>M</sub>         |   | BF <sub>10</sub>        | error % |
| supp + dose + supp * dose | 0.200 |   | 0.723                   | 10.459                  |   | 1.000                   |         |
| supp + dose               | 0.200 |   | 0.272                   | 1.494                   |   | 0.376                   | 2.467   |
| dose                      | 0.200 |   | 0.005                   | 0.019                   |   | 0.006                   | 1.881   |
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|                           |       | П |                         |                         | П |                         |         |

Posterior model probability Bayes factor against best fitting model



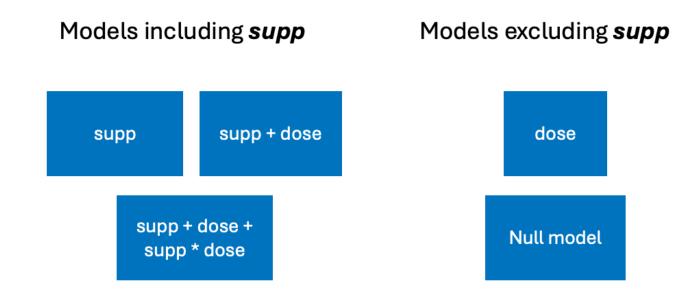
### A big difference from classical ANOVA

In classical ANOVA, we are accustomed to reporting "significance" of *main effects* and *interactions*.

Is there a Bayesian version of this?

#### Bayesian model averaging

As it happens, yes. Since each "effect" (i.e., one of the possible terms in the model) appears in *multiple* models, we can measure the relative evidence of **including** the effect versus **not including** the effect



#### Analysis of Effects - len

| Effects     | P(incl) | P(excl) | P(incl data) | P(excl data)            | BF <sub>incl</sub>      |
|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| supp        | 0.600   | 0.400   | 0.995        | 0.005                   | 141.833                 |
| dose        | 0.600   | 0.400   | 1.000        | 3.553×10 <sup>-15</sup> | 1.876×10 <sup>+14</sup> |
| supp * dose | 0.200   | 0.800   | 0.723        | 0.277                   | 10.459                  |

Prior probability of including effect

| Analysis of Effect | – len   |         |              |                         |                         |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Effects            | P(incl) | P(excl) | P(incl data) | P(excl data)            | BF <sub>incl</sub>      |
| supp               | 0.600   | 0.400   | 0.995        | 0.005                   | 141.833                 |
| dose               | 0.600   | 0.400   | 1.000        | $3.553 \times 10^{-15}$ | 1.876×10 <sup>+14</sup> |
| supp * dose        | 0.200   | 0.800   | 0.723        | 0.277                   | 10.459                  |
|                    |         |         |              |                         |                         |

Prior probability of including effect

Posterior probability of including effect

| Analysis of Effect | - len          |                |                |                                  |                                    |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Effects            | P(incl)        | P(excl)        | P(incl data)   | P(excl data)                     | BF <sub>incl</sub>                 |
| supp<br>dose       | 0.600<br>0.600 | 0.400<br>0.400 | 0.995<br>1.000 | 0.005<br>3.553×10 <sup>-15</sup> | 141.833<br>1.876×10 <sup>+14</sup> |
| supp * dose        | 0.200          | 0.800          | 0.723          | 0.277                            | 10.459                             |
|                    |                |                |                |                                  |                                    |

|                             | Prior probability of including effect |                         | Posterior<br>probability of<br>including effec | t   | Bayes factor for including the effect        |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| Analysis of Effect          | - len                                 |                         |  |   |  |
| Effects                     | P(incl)                               | P(excl)                 | P(incl data)                                   | P(excl data)                              | BF <sub>incl</sub>                           |
| supp<br>dose<br>supp * dose | 0.600<br>0.600<br>0.200               | 0.400<br>0.400<br>0.800 | 0.995<br>1.000<br>0.723                        | 0.005<br>3.553×10 <sup>-15</sup><br>0.277 | 141.833<br>1.876×10 <sup>+14</sup><br>10.459 |
|                             |                                       |                         |  |   |  |

## Reporting a Bayesian ANOVA

- describe the models that are defined by your experimental design
  - with N manipulations, there are  $2^N+1$  models

#### Reporting a Bayesian ANOVA

- report the best fitting model from the Model Comparison table
  - minimally, report the posterior probability of the model.
  - even better, report the "model Bayes factor" i.e., the factor by which prior odds are updated to posterior odds after observing data

#### Reporting a Bayesian ANOVA

- report inclusion Bayes factors for each main effect and interaction
  - "the data were XXX times more likely under models including the main effect of YYY than under models excluding the main effect of YYY".
  - note this same template can be used to report evidence against including an effect