Flexible Regression and Smoothing

Model Selection

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Centre de Recerca Matemàtica, Barcelona, November 2015

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Models

Statistical models are built to:

- explore the data where no theory exists, exploratory models,
- explain or verify a theory, explanatory models,
- predict future values, predictive models

or any combination of the above situations.

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GAMLSS componets

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}\}$ represent the GAMLSS model

- $\mathcal{D}$: distribution
- $\mathcal{G}$: the link function for distributional parameters
- $\mathcal{T}$: predictor terms for ($\boldsymbol{\eta}$' s) i.e. $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_j h_j(\mathbf{x}_j)$
- $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$: the hyperparameters

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Problems

Problems:

- which distribution
- which the link function for distributional parameters
- which x-variables for μ
- which x-variables for σ
- which x-variables for ν
- which x-variables for τ
- choosing the smoothing hyper parameters for terms in μ, σ, ν and τ
- selection between different (GAMLSS or not) models

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Questions to answer

- Do we need the extra complexity of GAMLSS?
- How we compare the different models? This depends also on the purpose of the study
  - is it for prediction (forecasting)?
  - are we exploring relationship between variables?
- Do we choose one or average between models?

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GAMLSS and GLM which to choose?

- is GAMLSS models are an improvement on the standard GLM?
- Bohl et al., (2013) compared GLM and GAMLSS estimators and concluded that "the GLM gamma was the most consistent" in their simulations.
- All their simulations involved a single explanatory categorical variable with two levels and equal sample sizes.

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GAMLSS statistical properties

For a parametric GAMLSS model ML estimation is used:

- if the model is correct
  - parameter estimators are (weakly) consistent, with correct asymptotic standard errors,
  - correct confidence interval coverage and test size,
  - parameter estimators are robust to outliers in specific cases
- if the model is not correct
  - the parameter estimators may not be consistent estimators of true population parameters.

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GLM statistical properties

- if the mean model is correct
  - the estimators of the mean model parameters are always strongly consistent (property of the exponential family)
- if the mean model is correct but the variance and/or distribution model is wrong
  - mean model parameter estimators are (strongly) consistent but asymptotically inefficient
  - estimated SE are in general, asymptotically incorrect unless robust SE are used,
- GLM mean model parameter estimators are not robust to outliers,

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Simulation studies

- Simulation 1 :
  - $Y \sim GA(100, 0.5)$, for $x = 0$
  - $Y \sim GA(130, 1)$ for $x = 1$
- simulation 2
  - $Y \sim GIG(100, 5, -2)$ for $x = 0$
  - $Y \sim GIG(130, 0.5, 2)$ for $x = 1$

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Simulation study 1

Table: Simulation 1 results: $Y \sim GA(100, 0.5)$, for $x = 0$, $Y \sim GA(130, 1)$ for $x = 1$.

sample siz.	Method	MSE [a]	% CC
(a) [1000,1000]	GLM	1.20	95.7
	GAMLSS	1.20	95.9
	GAMLSS (profile CI)	-	95.8
(b) [500, 1500]	GLM	1.21	**98.9**
	GAMLSS	1.21	94.8
	GAMLSS (profile CI)	-	94.8
(c) [1500, 500]	GLM	2.16	**85.1**
	GAMLSS	2.16	95.2
	GAMLSS (profile CI)	-	95.5

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Simulation study 2

Table: Simulation 2: $Y \sim GIG(100, 5, -2)$ for $x = 0$, $Y \sim GIG(130, 0.5, 2)$ for $x = 1$.

sample siz.	Method	MSE[a]	% CC
(a) [1000,1000]	GLM	3.77	92.0
	GAMLSS	3.11	89.5
	GAMLSS (profile CI)	-	94.9
(b) [500, 1500]	GLM	6.98	**72.3**
	GAMLSS	5.24	89.0
	GAMLSS (profile CI)	-	94.8
(c) [1500, 500]	GLM	2.72	**98.4**
	GAMLSS	2.51	90.1
	GAMLSS (profile CI)	-	93.1

a Mean squared error multiplied by 1000

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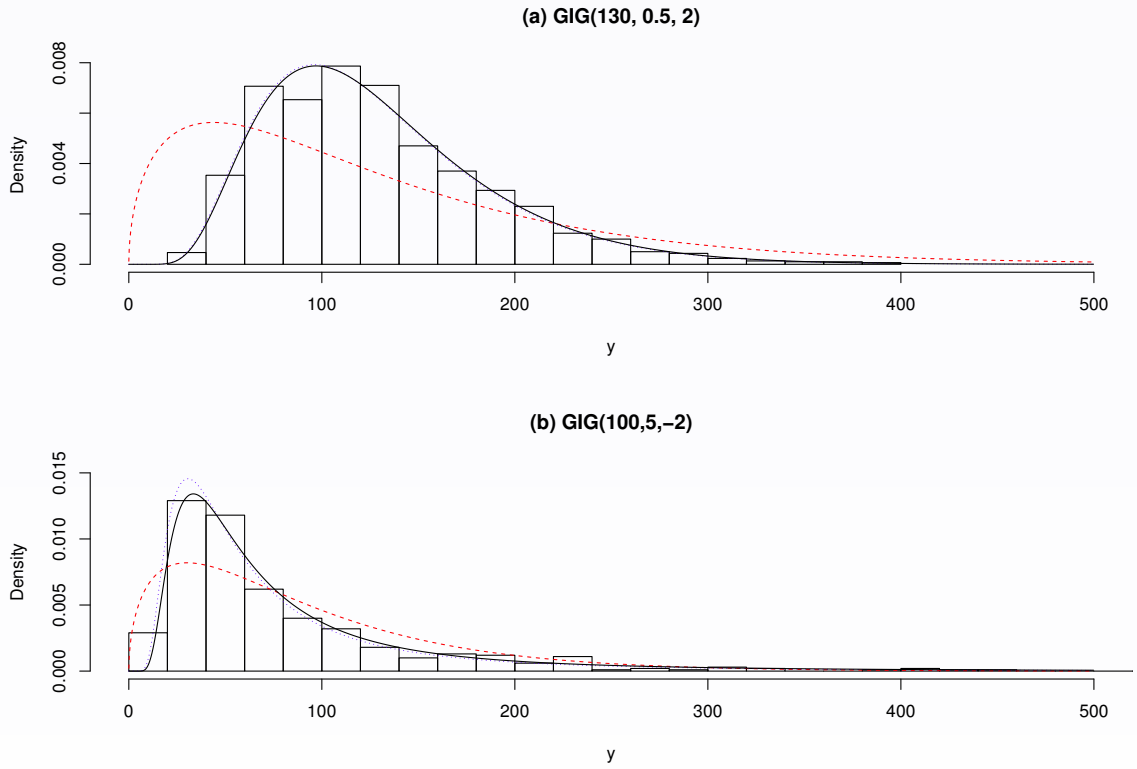
Fitted distributions: GLM (dashed red), GAMLSS (dotted blue), true (black)



Conclusions

- GAMLSS model generally outperformed the GLM gamma model in terms of mean square error and coverage (the % of confidence intervals including the true parameter) for the parameter of interest.
- with different sample sizes the GLM coverage was very poor.
- robust GLM SE for mean model parameters should be used when the GLM incorrectly specifies the true variance model
- misspecification of the model can lead to seriously misleading standard errors, confidence intervals and tests for mean model parameters.

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Nested models

Nested models :

- parametric: use the likelihood ratio test
- Non-parametric: use likelihood ratio test as a guide

The function `LR.test()` can be used for example:

```
LR.test(m1, m2)
```

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Non nested models

Non-nested : use the Generalise Akaike Information Criterion

- use the functions `AIC(..., k)` or `GAIC(..., k)` where k is the penalty
- `GAIC(..., k=2)` is the standard AIC
- `GAIC(..., k=log(length(y)))` is the SBC or BIC

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Validation and Cross validation methods

K-fold Cross Validation

In data rich situations

- Training data set
- Validation data set
- Test data test

Use the "predictive" global deviance for selecting a model

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Validation/Test Global Deviance

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i = \mathbf{X}_i\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_i + \mathbf{Z}_{i1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{i1} + \ldots + \mathbf{Z}_{ik_1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{iJ_i}$$

and $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i = g_i(\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}})$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$:

$$GDEV = -2\hat{\ell}(\mathbf{y}, |\boldsymbol{\lambda}_o).$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_i + \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_{i1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{i1} + \ldots + \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_{ik_1,}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{iJ_i}$$

$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i = g_i(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}})$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.
The validation (or test) global deviance is defined as:

$$VDEV = TDEV = -2\tilde{\ell}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, |\boldsymbol{\lambda}_o).$$

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The different function for model selection

Comp.	All data	K-fold CV	Val./Test

$\mathcal{D}$	`GAIC()`
	`wp()`
		`gamlssCV()`,
		`CV()`
			`gamlssVGD()`,
			`VGD()`
			`getTGV()`
			`TGD()`

$\mathcal{G}$	`deviance()` *	`gamlssCV()`	as above

$\mathcal{T}$	`drop1()`, `add1()`,
	`add1ALL()`,
	`drop1ALL()`,
	`stepGAIC()`
	`stepGAICAll.A()`
	`stepGAICAll.B()`
		`gamlssCV()`
		`CV()`
			`drop1TGD()`
			`add1TGD()`
			
			`stepTGD()`

Λ global	`findhyper()`	`optim()`*	`optim()`*

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Choosing the distribution

How to select a distributeion?

	NO	*PE*	*TF*	*SHASH*	*SEP3*	*SST*
μ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
σ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ν		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
τ				✓	✓	✓

- Start with a simple appropriate distribution e.g. NO
- Check the residuals
- Increase the complexity until the residuals looking good

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The US pollution data

Data summary: US pollution data

- `y` : sulpher dioxide concentration in air in mgs. per c.m.
- `x1` : average annual temperature in degrees F
- `x2` : number of manufacturers employing $>$ 20 workers
- `x3` : population size in thousands
- `x4` : average annual wind speed in miles per hour
- `x5` : average annual rainfall in inches
- `x6` : average number of days rainfall per year

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drop1()

```
data(usair)
mod1 <- gamlss(y ~ ., data = usair, family = GA)
drop1(mod1)
drop1(mod1,  parallel="snow", ncpus=4 )
```

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drop1()

```
Single term deletions for
mu

Model:
y ~ x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5 + x6
       Df    AIC     LRT  Pr(Chi)
<none>    319.16
x1      1 327.58 10.4245 0.001244 **
x2      1 326.92  9.7557 0.001788 **
x3      1 321.39  4.2299 0.039717 *
x4      1 324.08  6.9247 0.008501 **
x5      1 320.57  3.4141 0.064642 .
x6      1 317.16  0.0017 0.966960
---
Signif. codes:  0 "***" 0.001 "**" 0.01 "*Õ"0.05 "." 0.1 Ô" 1
```

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add1()

```
add1(mod1, scope = ~(x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5 + x6)^2)
add1(mod1, scope = ~(x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5 + x6)^2,
                  parallel="snow", ncpus=4)
```

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add1()

```
 Single term additions for
mu

Model:
y ~ x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5 + x6
       Df    AIC     LRT   Pr(Chi)
<none>    319.16
x1:x2   1 320.09  1.0689 0.3012045
x1:x3   1 319.40  1.7626 0.1843028
...
x4:x5   1 307.07 14.0870 0.0001745 ***
x4:x6   1 320.33  0.8346 0.3609322
x5:x6   1 318.74  2.4188 0.1198894
---
```

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stepGAIC()

```
mod2 <- stepGAIC(mod1,  parallel="snow", ncpus=4)

mod21 <- stepGAIC(mod1, k=length(usair$y))

mod3 <- stepGAIC(mod1, scope=list(lower=~1,
                 upper=~(x1+x2+x3+x4+x5+x6)^2))
mod2$anova

mod4 <- stepGAIC(mod1, parameter="sigma",
                       scope=~x1+x2+x3+x4+x5+x6)
```

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Different Strategies

How to select explanatory variables?

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
μ						
σ						
ν						
τ						

- Strategy A
- Strategy B
- Other strategies?
- Boosting

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Strategy A

Strategy A:

- It starts with a forward stepwise selection using GAIC.
- Each x variables is set for selection first for μ then for σ, ν and τ
- then it does a backward elimination for ν, σ and μ.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
μ		✓	✓	✓		✓
σ			✓	✓		
ν	✓		✓			
τ				✓		

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stepGAICAll.A()

```
m1 <- gamlss(y~1, data=usair, famly=GA,
                        trace=FALSE)
m2<- stepGAICAll.A(m1, scope=list(lower=~1,
          upper=~x1+x2+x3+x4+x5+x6))
m3 <- stepGAICAll.A(m1, scope=list(lower=~1,
           upper=~pb(x1)+pb(x2)+pb(x3)+pb(x4)+pb(x5)
           +pb(x6)), k=log(41))
```

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Strategy B

Strategy B: forward stepwise selection using GAIC in which an x variable is selected for all the parameters

Table: selecting explanatory variables

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
μ	✓		✓			✓
σ	✓		✓			✓
ν	✓		✓			✓
τ	✓		✓			✓

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stepGAICAll.B()

```
m4<- stepGAICAll.B(m1, scope=list(lower=~1,
                    upper=~x1+x2+x3+x4+x5+x6),
                     k=log(41))
```

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Boosting

GAMLSS for high-dimensional data – a flexible approach based on boosting

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gamlssCV()

```
rand1 <- sample (10 , 610, replace=TRUE)
# detacting how many cores exist in the machine
nC <- detectCores()
# no parallel
g1 <- gamlssCV(y~pb(x,df=2), sigma.formula=~pb(x,df=1),
       data=abdom, family=NO, rand=rand1)
# using multicore
g2 <- gamlssCV(y~pb(x,df=2), sigma.formula=~pb(x,df=1),
         data=abdom, family=LO, rand=rand1,
         parallel = "multicore", ncpus = nC )
# using snow
g3 <- gamlssCV(y~pb(x,df=2), sigma.formula=~pb(x,df=1),
        data=abdom, family=TF, rand=rand1,
        parallel = "snow", ncpus = nC )
CV(g1,g2,g3)
```

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gamlssVGD()

```
rand <- sample(2, 610, replace=TRUE, prob=c(0.6,0.4))
#-------------------------------------------------------------------
# using the argument rand
v1 <- gamlssVGD(y~pb(x,df=2),sigma.fo=~pb(x,df=1),
                data=abdom, family=NO, rand=rand)
v2 <- gamlssVGD(y~pb(x,df=2),sigma.fo=~pb(x,df=1),
                 data=abdom, family=LO, rand=rand)
v3 <- gamlssVGD(y~pb(x,df=2),sigma.fo=~pb(x,df=1),
                 data=abdom, family=TF, rand=rand)
VGD(v1,v2,v3)
```

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getTGD()

```
# fit models first
g1 <- gamlss(y~pb(x,df=2),sigma.fo=~pb(x,df=1),
                data=olddata, family=NO,)
g2 <- gamlss(y~pb(x,df=2),sigma.fo=~pb(x,df=1),
               data=olddata, family=LO)
g3 <- gamlss(y~pb(x,df=2),sigma.fo=~pb(x,df=1),
               data=olddata, family=TF)
# and then use
gg1 <-getTGD(g1, newdata=newdata)
gg2 <-getTGD(g2, newdata=newdata)
gg3 <-getTGD(g3, newdata=newdata)

TGD(gg1,gg2,gg3)
```

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stepVGD()

```
# complete model
v1 <- gamlss(R~pb(Fl)+pb(A)+H+loc,
                    sigma.fo=~pb(Fl)+pb(A)+H+loc,
                data=oldrent, family=GA, trace=FALSE)
# drop1TGDP
nC <- detectCores()
v2<- drop1TGD(v1, newdata=newrent,  parallel="snow",
     ncpus=nC)

v4<- stepTGD(v0, scope=~pb(Fl)+pb(A)+H+loc,
             newdata=newrent,
             parallel="snow", ncpus=nC)
```

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Methods of choosing the smoothing parameters

Global	**Method**	**Reference**
Global	ML /REML (e.g. Laplace)	Rigby and Stasinopoulos (2005)
Global	GAIC (e.g. SBC)	Rigby and Stasinopoulos (2004,2006)
Global	Validation Global Deviance (VGD)	Stasinopoulos and Rigby (2007)
Local	ML	Rigby and Stasinopoulos (2013) i) alternate method ii) The Q-function
Local	GAIC	Rigby and Stasinopoulos (2013)
Local	Generalized Cross	Wood (2006)

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The AIDS data

Data summary: The AIDS data cases in the U.K. from January 1983 to March 1994

`y` : the number of quarterly aids cases in England and Wales

`x` : time in quarters from January 1983

`qrt` : a factor for the quarterly seasonal effect

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find.hyper()

- find.hyper() function
- Needs a model
- mod1 <- quote(gamlss(y cs(x, df = p[1]) + qrt, family = NBI, data = aids, trace = FALSE))
- op <- find.hyper(model = mod1, par = c(3), lower = c(1), steps = c(0.1), pen = 2.8)

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find.hyper()

```
op
$par
[1] 7.652983
$value
[1] 398.3985
$counts
function gradient
      12       12
$convergence
[1] 0
$message
[1] "CONVERGENCE: REL_REDUCTION_OF_F <= FACTR*EPSMCH"
```

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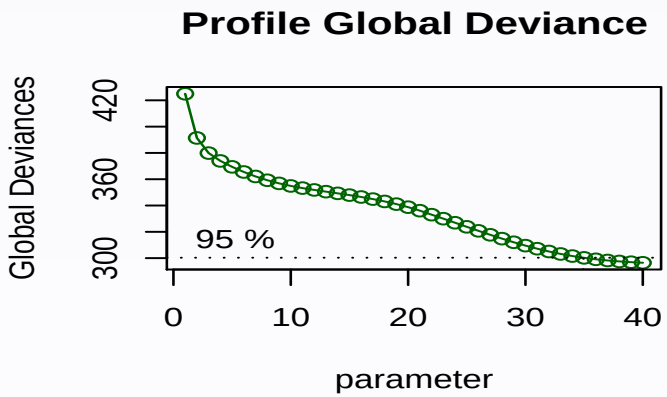
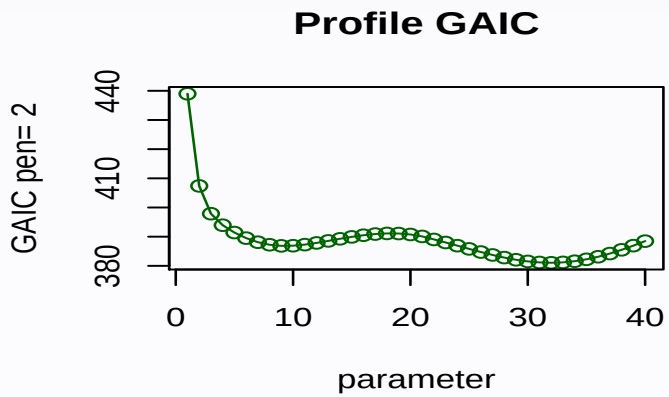
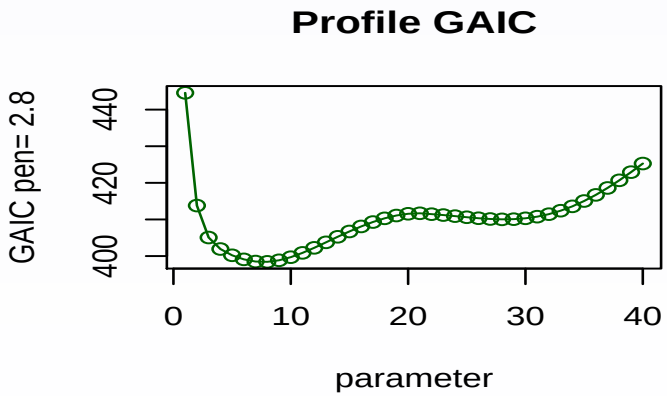
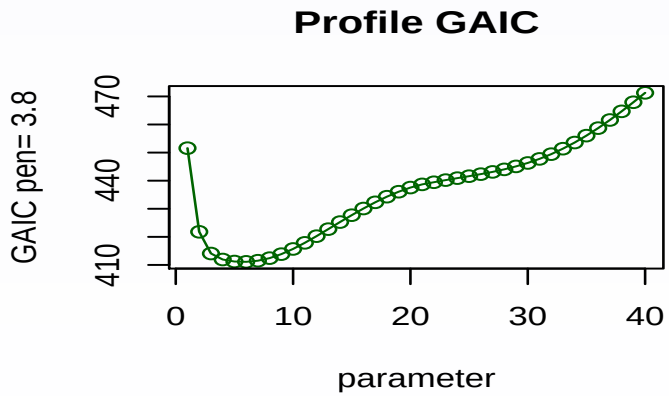
find.hyper()









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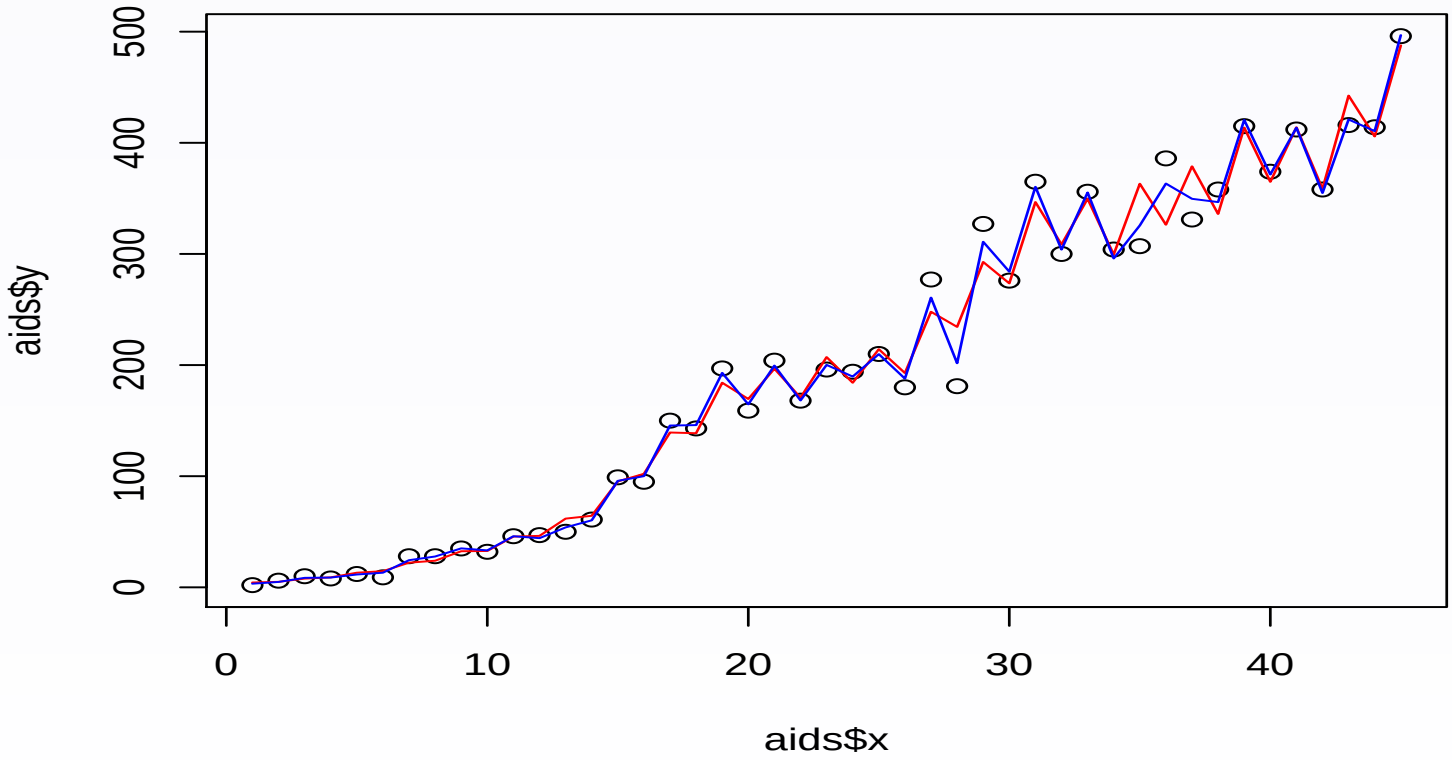
find.hyper()



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Local ML

```
> data(aids)
> m1 <- gamlss(y~pb(x)+qrt, data=aids, family=NBI)
GAMLSS-RS iteration 1: Global Deviance = 373.1785
...
GAMLSS-RS iteration 5: Global Deviance = 366.9258
> edf(m1)
Effective df for mu model
   pb(x)
7.588861
```

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Local GCV

```
> m2 <- gamlss(y~pb(x, method="GCV")+qrt, data=aids, family=NB
GAMLSS-RS iteration 1: Global Deviance = 365.5964
...
GAMLSS-RS iteration 5: Global Deviance = 360.6098
> edf(m2)
Effective df for mu model
pb(x, method = "GCV")
             9.252291
```

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Local GAIC

```
> m3 <- gamlss(y~pb(x, method="GAIC", k=2)+qrt, data=aids, fam
GAMLSS-RS iteration 1: Global Deviance = 395.9969
...
GAMLSS-RS iteration 7: Global Deviance = 358.7914
GAMLSS-RS iteration 8: Global Deviance = 358.791
> edf(m3)
Effective df for mu model
pb(x, method = "GAIC", k = 2)
                    9.990218
```

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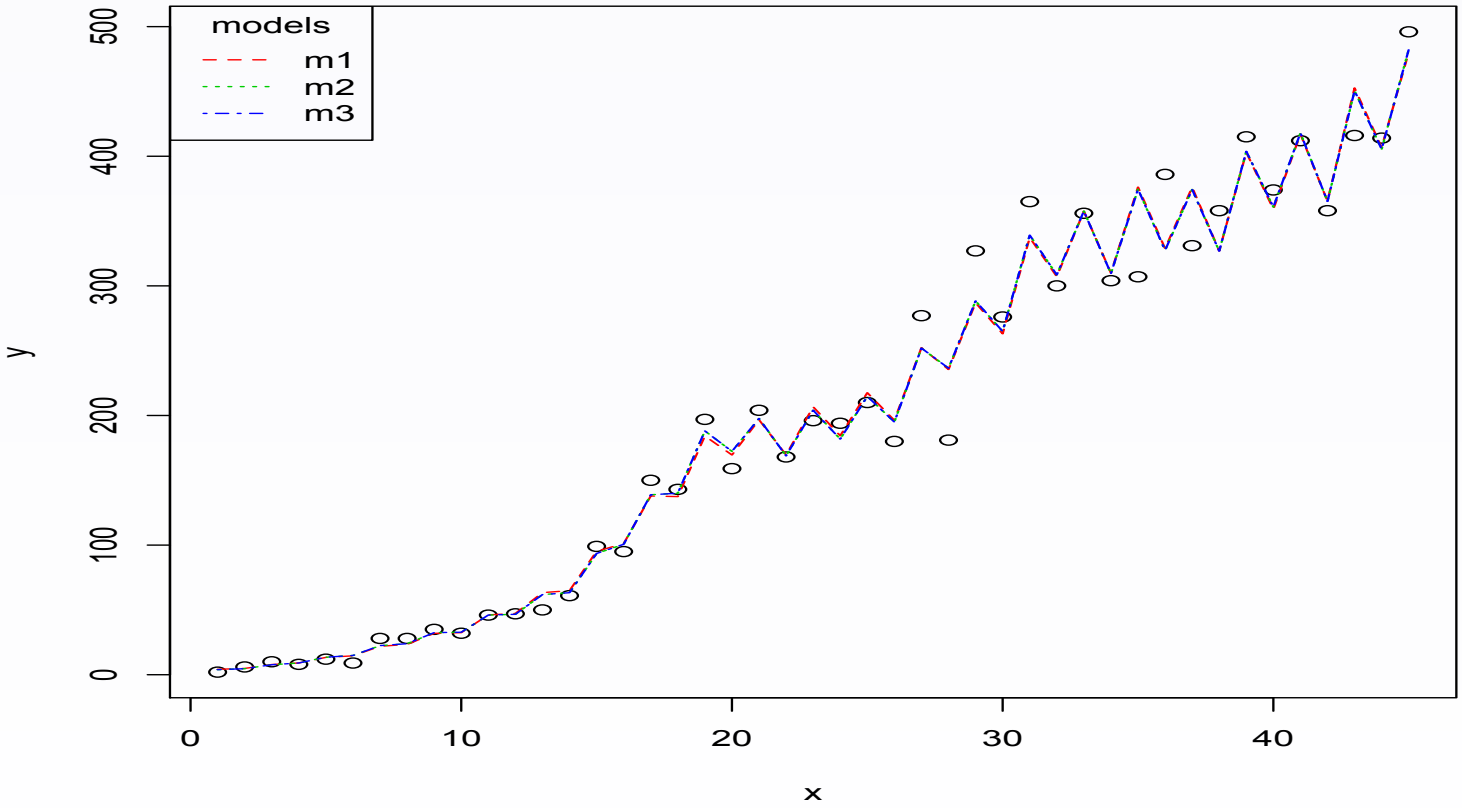
Local methods



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Conclusions

- Selecting a GAMLSS model is not easy
- selecting using GAIC seems to be a reasonable solution (but which k?)
- selecting a distributions is not trivial
- selecting terms in a model for large data sets can be slow
- selecting smoothing parameters using local methods seems OK

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END

for more information see

www.gamlss.com

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