Package ‘heatmapFit’

June 6, 2016

Title  Fit Statistic for Binary Dependent Variable Models

Version  2.0.4

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Description Generates a fit plot for diagnosing misspecification in models of binary dependent variables, and calculates the related heatmap fit statistic described in Esarey and Pierce (2012) <DOI:10.1093/pan/mps026>.

Depends  R (>= 3.1.1), stats, graphics, grDevices

Imports  utils

License  GPL (>= 2)

LazyData  true

RoxygenNote  5.0.1

NeedsCompilation  no

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Repository  CRAN

Date/Publication  2016-06-06 20:36:28

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heatmap.compress

`heatmap.compress` *Collapse a large data set for heatmap.fit*

**Description**

Reduces the size of large binary data sets by binning them according to their predicted probability \([0, 1]\).

**Usage**

`heatmap.compress(y, pred, init.grid)`

**Arguments**

- `y` A vector of observations of the dependent variable (in \([0,1]\)).
- `pred` A vector of predicted \(\text{Pr}(y = 1)\) corresponding to each element of `y`.
- `init.grid` The number of bins on the interval \([0, 1]\) to use for compression of `pred`.

**Value**

A list with the elements:

- `y.out` The value of `y`, 0 or 1.
- `pred.out` The (binned) predicted \(\text{Pr}(y = 1)\) matching each observation.
- `weight.out` A weight parameter indicating the proportion of observations in the bin; sums to one.
- `pred.total.out` A vector of unique \(\text{Pr}(y = 1)\) bin values.
- `n.out` The number of observations (non-empty bins) after the data are collapsed.
- `retained.obs` A vector of indices for non-empty candidate bins (for internal use by `heatmap.fit`).

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heatmap.fit

Heatmap Fit Statistic for Binary Dependent Variable Models

Description

Generates a fit plot for diagnosing misspecification in models of binary dependent variables, and calculates the related heatmap fit statistic (Esarey and Pierce, 2012).

Usage

heatmap.fit(y, pred, calc.boot = TRUE, reps = 1000, span.l = "aicc",
            color = FALSE, compress.obs = TRUE, init.grid = 2000, ret.obs = FALSE,
            legend = TRUE)

Arguments

- **y**: A vector of observations of the dependent variable (in {0,1}).
- **pred**: A vector of model-predicted Pr(y = 1) corresponding to each element of y.
- **calc.boot**: Calculate bootstrap-based p-values (default = TRUE) or not (= FALSE).
- **reps**: Number of bootstrap replicates to generate (default = 1000).
- **span.l**: Bandwidth for the nonparametric fit between y and pred. Defaults to "aicc", calculation of an AICc-minimizing bandwidth. Other options are "gcv", which minimizes the generalized cross-validation statistic, or a numerical bandwidth.
- **color**: Whether the plot should be in color (TRUE) or grayscale (the default, FALSE).
- **compress.obs**: Whether large data sets should be compressed by pre-binning to save computing time (default TRUE). When true, only data sets larger than 10,000 observations will be compressed.
- **init.grid**: If compress.obs = TRUE, the number of bins on the interval [0, 1] to use for compression of pred.
- **ret.obs**: Return the one-tailed bootstrap p-value for each observation in y (TRUE) or not (the default, FALSE).
- **legend**: Print the legend on the heat map plot (the default, TRUE) or not (FALSE).

Details

This function plots the degree to which a binary dependent variable (BDV) model generates predicted probabilities that are an accurate match for observed empirical probabilities of the BDV, in-sample or out-of-sample. For example, if a model predicts that Pr(y = 1) = k%, about k% of observations with this predicted probability should have y = 1. Loess smoothing (with an automatically-selected optimum bandwidth) is used to estimate empirical probabilities in the data set and to overcome sparseness of the data. Systematic deviations are distinguished from sampling variation via bootstrapping of the distribution under the null that the model is an accurate predictor, with p-values indicating the one-tailed proportion of bootstrap samples that are less-extreme than the observed deviation. The plot shows model predicted probabilities on the x-axis and smoothed
empirical probabilities on the y-axis, with a histogram indicating the location and frequency of observations. The ideal fit is a 45-degree line. The shading of the plotted line indicates the degree to which fit deviations are larger than expected due to sampling variation.

A summary statistic for fit (the "heatmap statistic") is also reported. This statistic is the proportion of the sample in a region with one-tailed p-value less than or equal to 10%. Finding more than 20% of the dataset with this p-value in this region is diagnostic of misspecification in the model.


Value

If ret.obs = T, a list with the element:

heatmap.obs.p The one-tailed bootstrap p-value corresponding to each observation in y.

Note


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References


Examples

## Not run:
## a correctly specified model

```r
set.seed(123456)
x <- runif(20000)
y <- as.numeric( runif(20000) < pnorm(2*x - 1) )
mod <- glm( y ~ x, family=binomial(link="probit")
pred <- predict(mod, type="response")
heatmap.fit(y, pred, reps=1000)
## out-of-sample prediction w/o bootstrap p-values

set.seed(654321)
x <- runif(1000)
y <- as.numeric( runif(1000) < pnorm(2*x - 1) )
```
pred <- predict(mod, type="response", newdata=data.frame(x))
heatmap.fit(y, pred, calc.boot=FALSE)

### a misspecified model

```r
set.seed(13579)
x <- runif(20000)
y <- as.numeric(runif(20000) < pnorm(sin(10*x)))
mod <- glm(y ~ x, family=binomial(link="probit"))
pred <- predict(mod, type="response")
heatmap.fit(y, pred, reps=1000)
```

### Comparison with and without data compression

```r
system.time(heatmap.fit(y, pred, reps=100))
system.time(heatmap.fit(y, pred, reps=100, compress.obs=FALSE))
```

### End(Not run)
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