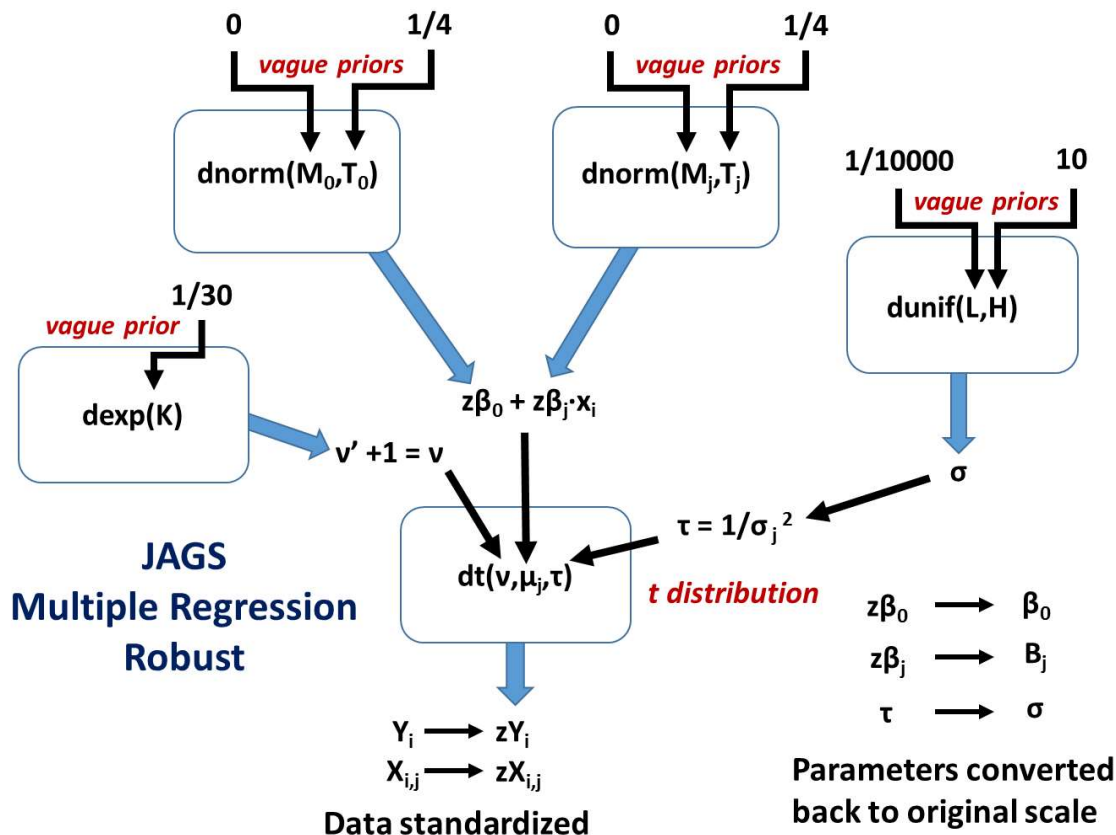


ORIGIN ≡ 0

## Robust MCMC - Multiple Regression

Multiple Regression is a straightforward extension of Simple Regression where the dependent variable  $y$ , with values indexed by  $i$ , are interpreted to be related to multiple independent variables  $x_j$ . The linear function then becomes  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_j x_{i,j} + \varepsilon_i$ . The error term  $\varepsilon$  is commonly assumed belong to a Normal distribution. However in MCMC Robust regression using JAGS, the three parameter t-distribution is commonly utilized instead. JAGS Scaffolds are derived from the the text by J.K. Kruschke (K): *Doing Bayesian Data Analysis - A Tutorial with R, JAGS, and Stan*, available at <https://sites.google.com/site/doingbayesiandataanalysis/>.



The model description is nearly identical to that seen in Simple Regression (040 MCMC) except for the index  $j$  for each new independent variable on regression slope parameters  $\beta_j$ . As in other forms of Multiple regression, it is best for the independent variables to be uncorrelated. Otherwise in MCMC, marginal posterior distributions of parameters are wide (mostly reflecting vague priors). Correlations between independent variables can be observed in posterior pairwise plots, although even these will fail to display three-way and higher order dependencies. One approach to resolving this problem is to use Principal Components as summary independent variables, since these are guaranteed not to be correlated.

```
# THE DATA.
y = data[,yName]
x =
as.matrix(data[,xName], ncol=
=length(xName))
cat("\nCORRELATION
MATRIX OF PREDICTORS:\n ")
show( round(cor(x),3) )
cat("\n")
flush.console()
```

R script and report from: Jags-YmetMulti-Mrobust.R

```
CORRELATION MATRIX OF PREDICTORS:
      Spend PrcntTake
Spend   1.000    0.593
PrcntTake 0.593    1.000
```

from: Jags-YmetMulti-Mrobust.R

```

# Specify the data in a list, for later shipment to JAGS:
dataList = list(
  x = x,
  y = y,
  Nx = dim(x)[2],
  Ntotal = dim(x)[1]
)
# THE MODEL.
modelString = "
# Standardize the data:
data {
  ym <- mean(y)
  ysd <- sd(y)
  for ( i in 1:Ntotal ) {
    zy[i] <- ( y[i] - ym ) / ysd
  }
  for ( j in 1:Nx ) {
    xm[j] <- mean(x[,j])
    xsd[j] <- sd(x[,j])
    for ( i in 1:Ntotal ) {
      zx[i,j] <- ( x[i,j] - xm[j] ) / xsd[j]
    }
  }
}

# Specify the model for standardized data:
model {
  for ( i in 1:Ntotal ) {
    zy[i] ~ dt( zbeta0 + sum( zbeta[1:Nx] * zx[i,1:Nx] ),
    1/zsigma^2, nu )
  }
  # Priors vague on standardized scale:
  zbeta0 ~ dnorm( 0, 1/2^2 )
  for ( j in 1:Nx ) {
    zbeta[j] ~ dnorm( 0, 1/2^2 )
  }
  zsigma ~ dunif( 1.0E-5, 1.0E+1 )
  nu ~ dexp(1/30.0)
  # Transform to original scale:
  beta[1:Nx] <- ( zbeta[1:Nx] / xsd[1:Nx] ) * ysd
  beta0 <- zbeta0 * ysd + ym - sum( zbeta[1:Nx] *
  xm[1:Nx] / xsd[1:Nx] ) * ysd
  sigma <- zsigma * ysd
}
" # close quote for modelString
# Write out modelString to a text file

```

I notice that K changes initial ranges for the priors here compared with Simple Regression. The new values, still quite vague, are reported in the model graph above. Potential difference in behavior or MCMC results in JAGS due to these changes has not been investigated.

## Results from Standard Multiple Regression:

```

#Run standard linear regression:
LM=lm(SATT~Spend+PrctTake,
      data=myData)
summary(LM)
confint(LM,level=0.95)
>sd(myData$SATT)

```

> summary(LM)

```

Call:
lm(formula = SATT ~ Spend + PrctTake, data = myData)

```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-88.400	-22.884	1.968	19.142	68.755

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	993.8317	21.8332	45.519	< 2e-16 ***
Spend	12.2865	4.2243	2.909	0.00553 **
PrctTake	-2.8509	0.2151	-13.253	< 2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 32.46 on 47 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8195, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8118

F-statistic: 106.7 on 2 and 47 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

> sd(myData$SATT)

```

```

[1] 74.82056

```

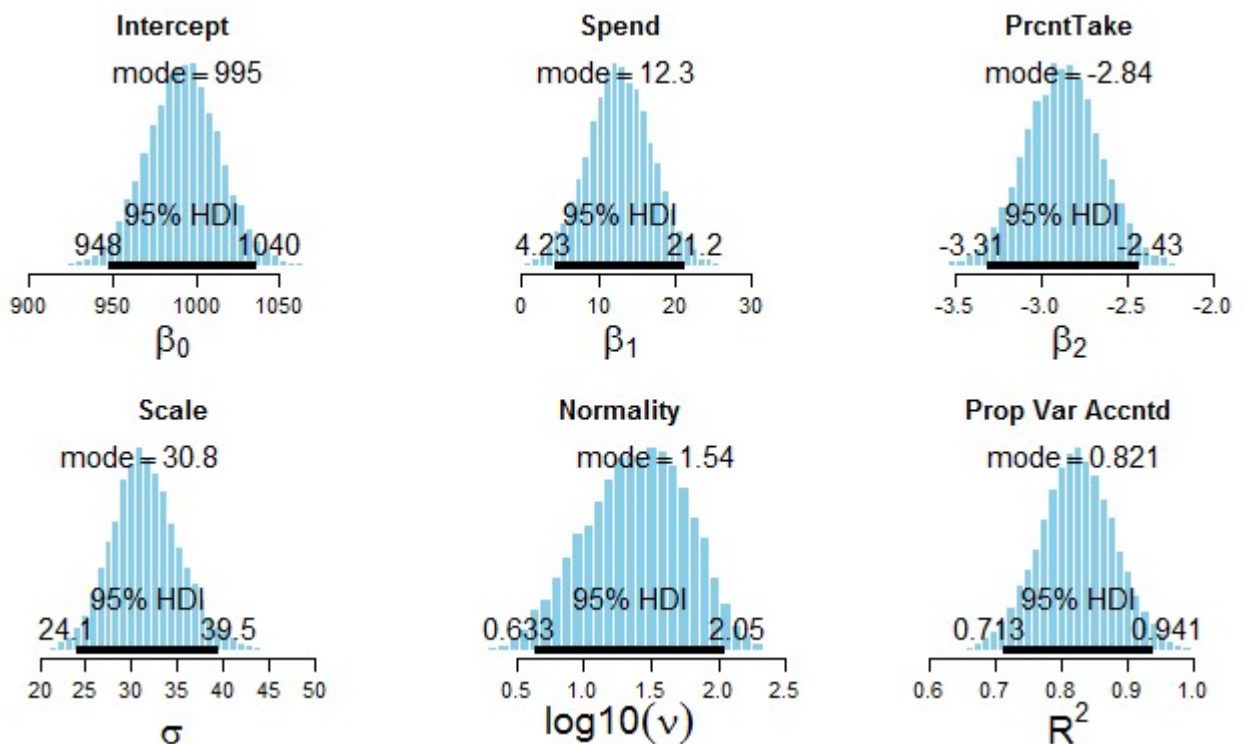
> confint(LM,level=0.95)

	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	949.908859	1037.754459
Spend	3.788291	20.784746
PrctTake	-3.283679	-2.418179

**MCMC Results:**

> show(summaryInfo)

	Mean	Median	Mode	ESS	HDI <sub>mass</sub>			
CHAIN	2.000000e+00	2.000000e+00	1.997412541	1.5	0.95			
beta0	9.919843e+02	9.920485e+02	988.274883014	13590.9	0.95			
beta[1]	1.274904e+01	1.272370e+01	12.602759142	12837.4	0.95			
beta[2]	-2.876866e+00	-2.877040e+00	-2.849980901	13397.0	0.95			
sigma	3.155556e+01	3.131390e+01	30.294068984	13866.9	0.95			
zbeta0	-4.025332e-04	-5.621735e-04	-0.001656074	15000.0	0.95			
zbeta[1]	2.322152e-01	2.317535e-01	0.229550801	12837.4	0.95			
zbeta[2]	-1.029020e+00	-1.029085e+00	-1.019405887	13397.0	0.95			
zsigma	4.217499e-01	4.185200e-01	0.404890042	13866.9	0.95			
nu	3.468730e+01	2.540330e+01	11.874055562	10747.7	0.95			
log10(nu)	1.388136e+00	1.404890e+00	1.525492918	11981.5	0.95			
	HDI <sub>low</sub>	HDI <sub>high</sub>	CompVal	PcntGtCompVal	ROPE <sub>low</sub>	ROPE <sub>high</sub>		
CHAIN	1.0000000	3.000000	NA	NA	NA	NA		
beta0	948.7530000	1036.160000	NA	NA	NA	NA		
beta[1]	4.0370600	21.063000	NA	NA	NA	NA		
beta[2]	-3.3308400	-2.449830	NA	NA	NA	NA		
sigma	24.2185000	39.451800	NA	NA	NA	NA		
zbeta0	-0.1262110	0.119524	NA	NA	NA	NA		
zbeta[1]	0.0735324	0.383649	NA	NA	NA	NA		
zbeta[2]	-1.1914000	-0.876276	NA	NA	NA	NA		
zsigma	0.3236880	0.527285	NA	NA	NA	NA		
nu	1.8808400	95.717300	NA	NA	NA	NA		
log10(nu)	0.6489033	2.079966	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	PcntLtROPE	PcntInROPE	PcntGtROPE					
CHAIN	NA	NA	NA					
beta0	NA	NA	NA					
beta[1]	NA	NA	NA					
beta[2]	NA	NA	NA					
sigma	NA	NA	NA					
zbeta0	NA	NA	NA					
zbeta[1]	NA	NA	NA					
zbeta[2]	NA	NA	NA					
zsigma	NA	NA	NA					
nu	NA	NA	NA					
log10(nu)	NA	NA	NA					



### Summary of Findings:

Parameter:	Simple Regression: point estimate	95% CI	MCMC using JAGS: mode	95% HDI
$\beta_0$	993.8317	[949.91 - 1037.75]	995	[948 - 1040]
$\beta_1$	12.2865	[3.788 - 20.785]	12.3	[4.23 - 21.2]
$\beta_2$	-2.8509	[-3.284 - -2.418]	-2.84	[-3.31 - -2.43]
$\sigma$	74.82056		30.8	[24.1 - 39.5]

Normality parameter  $\nu = 1.54$  indicates that  $y_i$  are essentially Normally Distributed according to the criterion  $\nu > \log_{10}(30) = 1.4771$ .

