

Model Validation

Dave Glidden
6 December 2016

17 df predictor model coefficients

```
. xi: logistic dead i.agecat male hrsdm hrsca hrslung hrschf bmi smoke bath money walkjog push, coef  
i.agecat      _Iagecat_0-6      (naturally coded; _Iagecat_0 omitted)
```

```
Logistic regression      Number of obs   =      11652  
                        LR chi2(17)      =      2080.12  
                        Prob > chi2      =      0.0000  
Log likelihood = -3132.1774      Pseudo R2      =      0.2493
```

dead	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Iagecat_1	.6345948	.1454731	4.36	0.000	.3494727	.9197169
_Iagecat_2	1.039148	.1413782	7.35	0.000	.7620513	1.316244
_Iagecat_3	1.314136	.1370846	9.59	0.000	1.045455	1.582817
_Iagecat_4	1.689447	.1371779	12.32	0.000	1.420583	1.958311
_Iagecat_5	2.11972	.1429917	14.82	0.000	1.839461	2.399979
_Iagecat_6	2.789075	.1451113	19.22	0.000	2.504662	3.073487
male	.712165	.0704824	10.10	0.000	.5740221	.8503079
hrsdm	.5781861	.0848568	6.81	0.000	.4118699	.7445023
hrsca	.7208027	.0851805	8.46	0.000	.553852	.8877534
hrslung	.8225759	.1244037	6.61	0.000	.5787491	1.066403
hrschf	.851144	.145293	5.86	0.000	.5663751	1.135913
bmicat	.5017212	.0698006	7.19	0.000	.3649147	.6385278
smoke	.7204122	.0927079	7.77	0.000	.5387081	.9021163
bath	.6721684	.1055242	6.37	0.000	.4653448	.8789919
money	.643781	.0961402	6.70	0.000	.4553498	.8322122
walkjog	.7358055	.0786537	9.36	0.000	.5816471	.8899639
push	.4231833	.0791656	5.35	0.000	.2680215	.578345
_cons	-4.903092	.1321857	-37.09	0.000	-5.162171	-4.644013

Creating a Score

- Mimics the linear predictor (lp)
if model is right, lp summarizes risk
- Simple score requires categorical predictor
- Recode them so 1=high risk, 0 = low
- Score is sum of points for each predictor
- Score for jth predictor: $\text{round}(\beta_j / \min(\beta))$

Calculating Points

Push: HR = 1.53

coef = 0.42

points = +1

(smallest coef)

$0.42/0.42$

Walk/Jog HR = 2.1

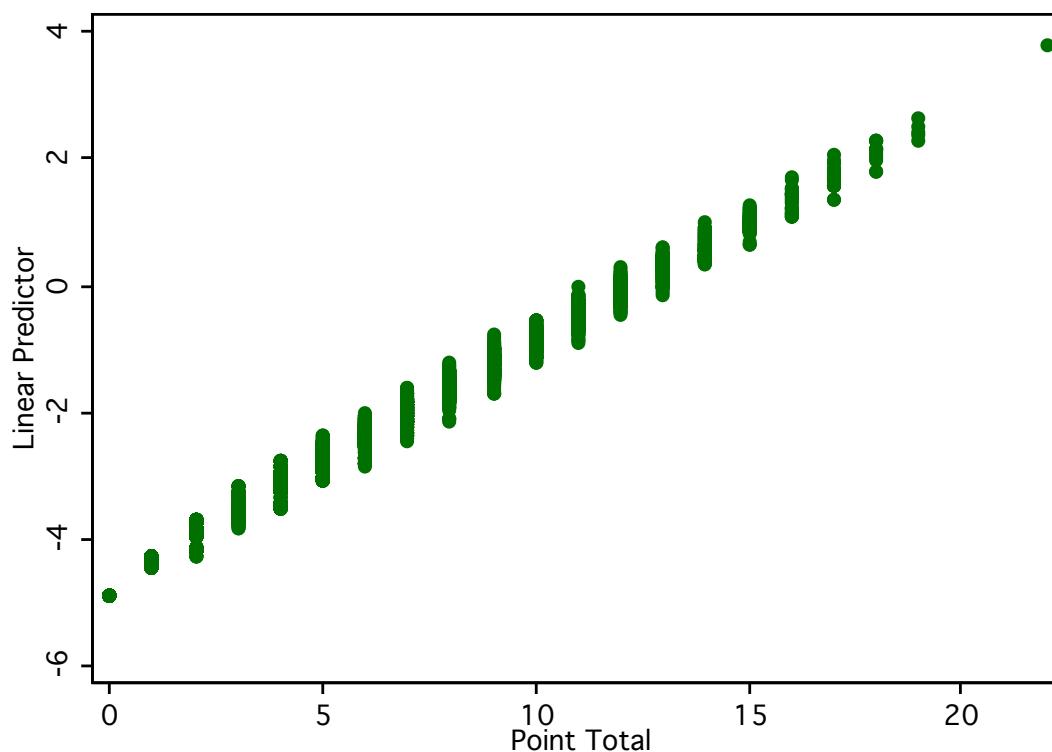
coef = 0.736

points = +2

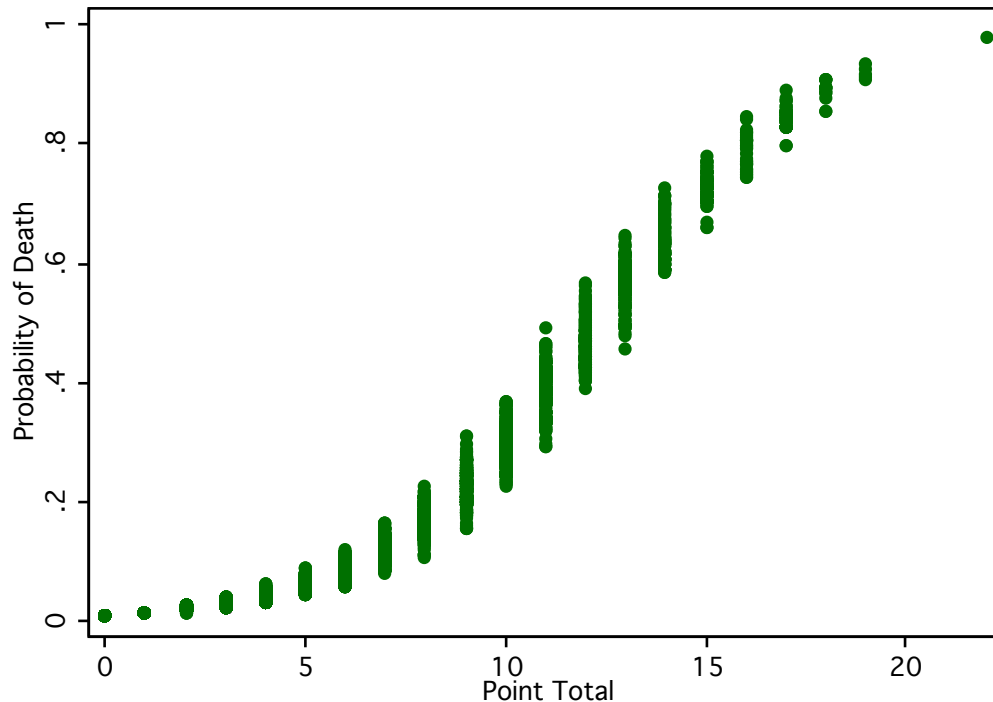
$0.736/0.42 \approx 2$

Variable	Lee Points
Age 60-64	+1
Age 65-69	+2
Age 70-74	+3
Age 75-79	+4
Age 80-84	+5
Age > 85	+7
Male	+2
Diabetes	+1
Cancer	+2
Lung Disease	+2
Heart Failure	+2
BMI < 25	+1
Smoking	+2
Bathing	+2
Money	+2
Walking	+2
Pushing	+1

Points v. Linear Predictor



Probability of Death



Last Step

- The score be used directly
- $p_{\text{death}} \approx \exp(-4.9 + 0.42 * \text{score})$
- Can also be used predict/stratify
- Would need a cutpoint
Lee uses quantiles 0-5, 6-9, 10-13, ≥ 14

What groups to form gets to fundamental issues of why you are making a predictive model

End Result

- Score from 0-23
- Lower score -> lower risk of death
- 90% of people have score of 10 or less
- Is it a good summary of risk?
- Can it predict who will die?
- What does a “7” on the score mean?

Model Validation

Model Validation

Altman and Royston

- Statistical and clinical considerations
 - best model for predictors?
 - accurate enough for purposes?
- Interplay between statistic and context

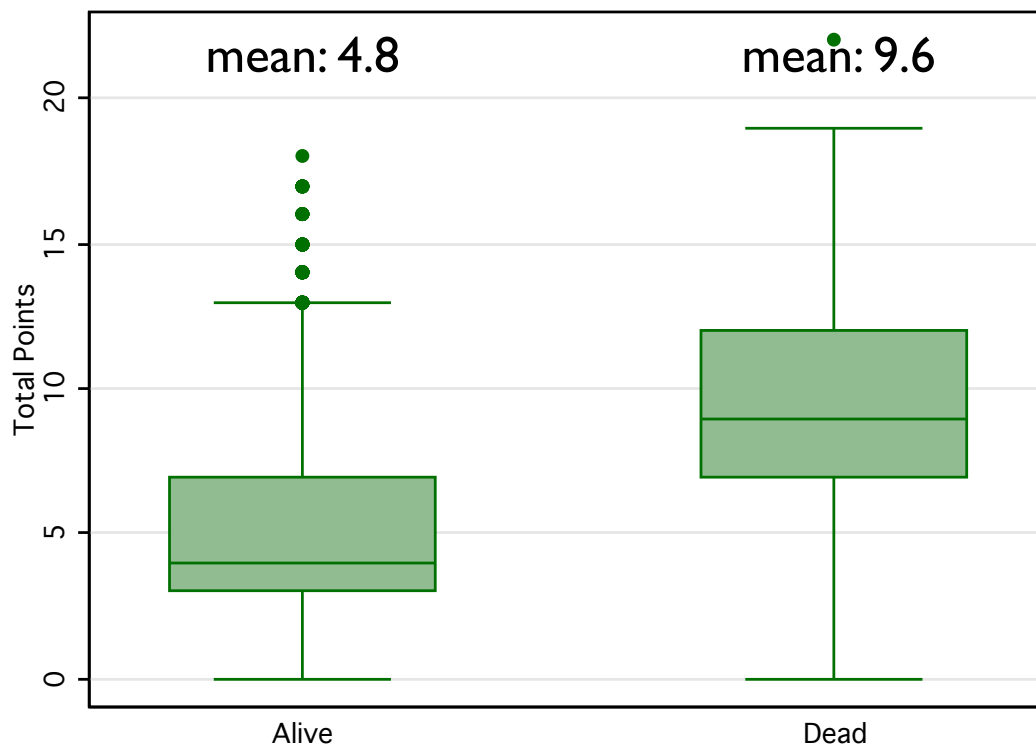
Statistical Fit

- Discrimination
 - Is it a strong model?
 - Can we effectively predict?
- Calibration
 - Are predictions accurate?

Discrimination

- Difference between groups
- Various measures
 - mean difference in score
 - c statistic

Score by Group

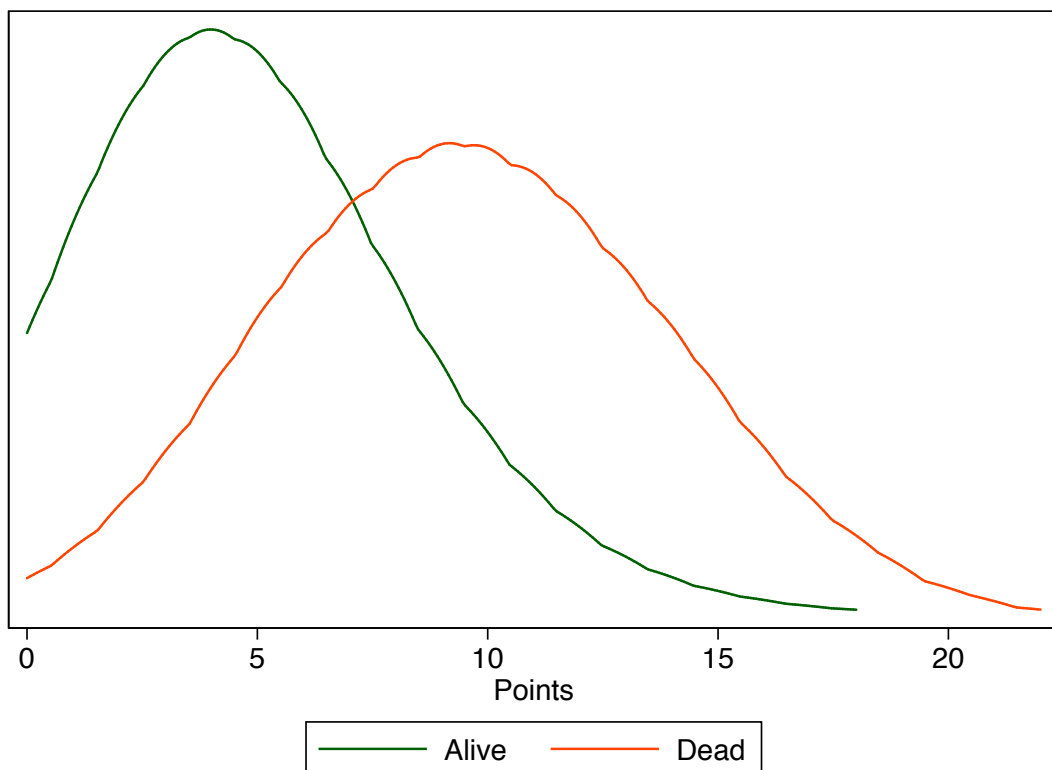


Area Under ROC

- Also known as C-statistic
- Summary measure of AUC curve *between 0 and 1*
- Probability that dead person has more points than a living person
- Measures purity of groups
- Clearly related to discrimination

C-statistic (test):
0.8424 (linear predictor), 0.8405 (points)

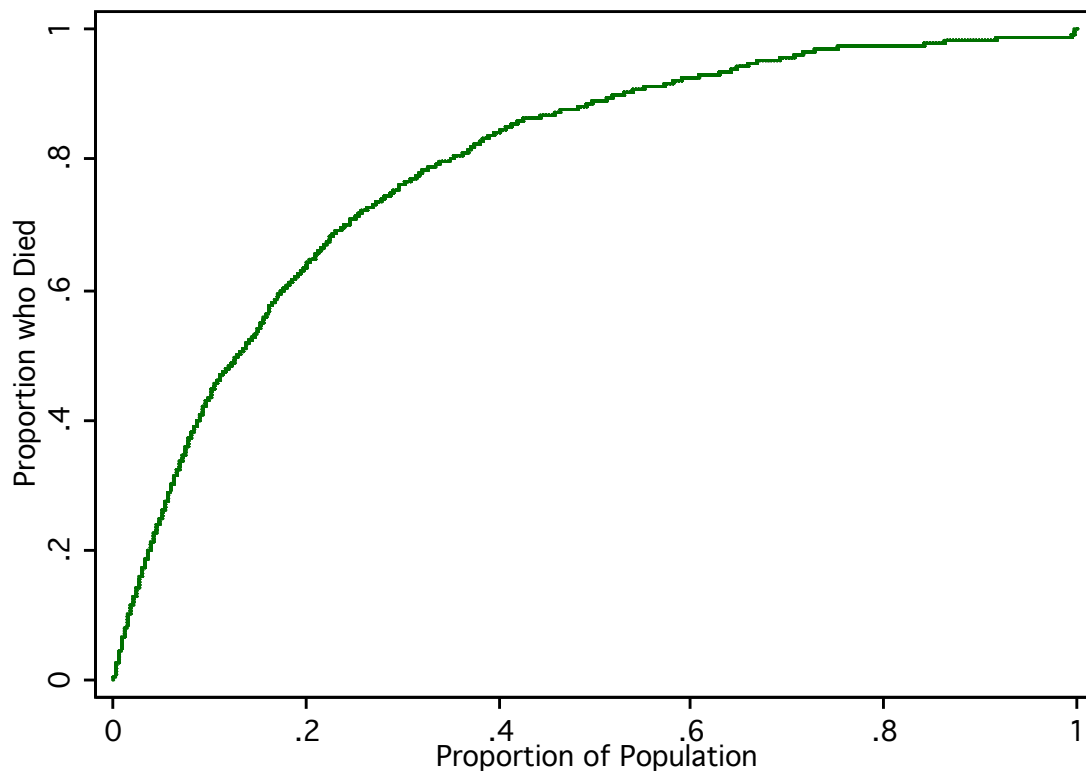
Histogram by Outcome



Lorenz Curve

- Cumulative proportion of outcome by cumulative positive classifications
- Works in prevalence information
- Gives a sense of screening performance
- Also used for income distributions
10% of popⁿ has 40% of mortality risk

Lorenz



```
table points2, c(n prob mean prob)
```

Risk for Each Levels of Points

points2	N(prob)	Pr Death (Model)
0	840	.0073689
1	1,228	.0126862
2	2,255	.0177149
3	2,445	.0277034
4	2,431	.0408263
5	2,172	.0587947
6	1,920	.0850401
7	1,523	.1187199
8	1,256	.1655665
9	952	.2236966
10	715	.2950674
11	552	.3817409
12	436	.4617796
13	333	.5622715
14	184	.6385003
15	194	.7240268
16	55	.7923723
17	86	.8453672
18	31	.8894324
19	14	.9191387
20	1	.9487265
22	1	.9775991
23	1	.981464

Validation Set

- Total dataset 19,710 people available
- 11,701: east, west, central region US
learning set
- 8009: south
test set
- Deliberately non-comparable
- Rationale: *assess portability*

Lee Model

validation set

```
. xi: logistic dead i.agecat male hrsdm hrsca hrslung hrschf bmi smoke bath money walkjog push
i.agecat      _Iagecat_0-6      (naturally coded; _Iagecat_0 omitted)
```

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	7973
	LR chi2(17)	=	1413.63
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -2423.8528	Pseudo R2	=	0.2258

dead	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
_Iagecat_1	1.537822	.2259016	2.93	0.003	1.1531	2.050903
_Iagecat_2	2.248315	.3291624	5.53	0.000	1.687476	2.995549
_Iagecat_3	2.586506	.381196	6.45	0.000	1.937602	3.45273
_Iagecat_4	4.109389	.5813912	9.99	0.000	3.114228	5.422558
_Iagecat_5	7.608406	1.14937	13.43	0.000	5.658564	10.23013
_Iagecat_6	14.62968	2.233807	17.57	0.000	10.84588	19.73353
male	2.166964	.1712289	9.79	0.000	1.856058	2.529949
hrsdm	1.761092	.1639891	6.08	0.000	1.467303	2.113704
hrsca	1.664218	.1689592	5.02	0.000	1.36393	2.030617
hrslung	1.587757	.2179521	3.37	0.001	1.213219	2.07792
hrschf	2.136519	.3437415	4.72	0.000	1.558685	2.928569
bmocat	1.736036	.1361793	7.03	0.000	1.488635	2.024553
smoke	1.594206	.1606953	4.63	0.000	1.308409	1.942429
bath	1.474593	.1711166	3.35	0.001	1.174616	1.851179
money	1.420027	.1534369	3.25	0.001	1.149006	1.754974
walkjog	1.995648	.1817115	7.59	0.000	1.66947	2.385553
push	1.49066	.1350732	4.41	0.000	1.248098	1.780363

Lee Model

training set

```
. xi: logistic dead i.agecat male hrsdm hrsca hrslung hrschf bmi smoke bath money walkjog push
i.agecat      _Iagecat_0-6      (naturally coded; _Iagecat_0 omitted)
```

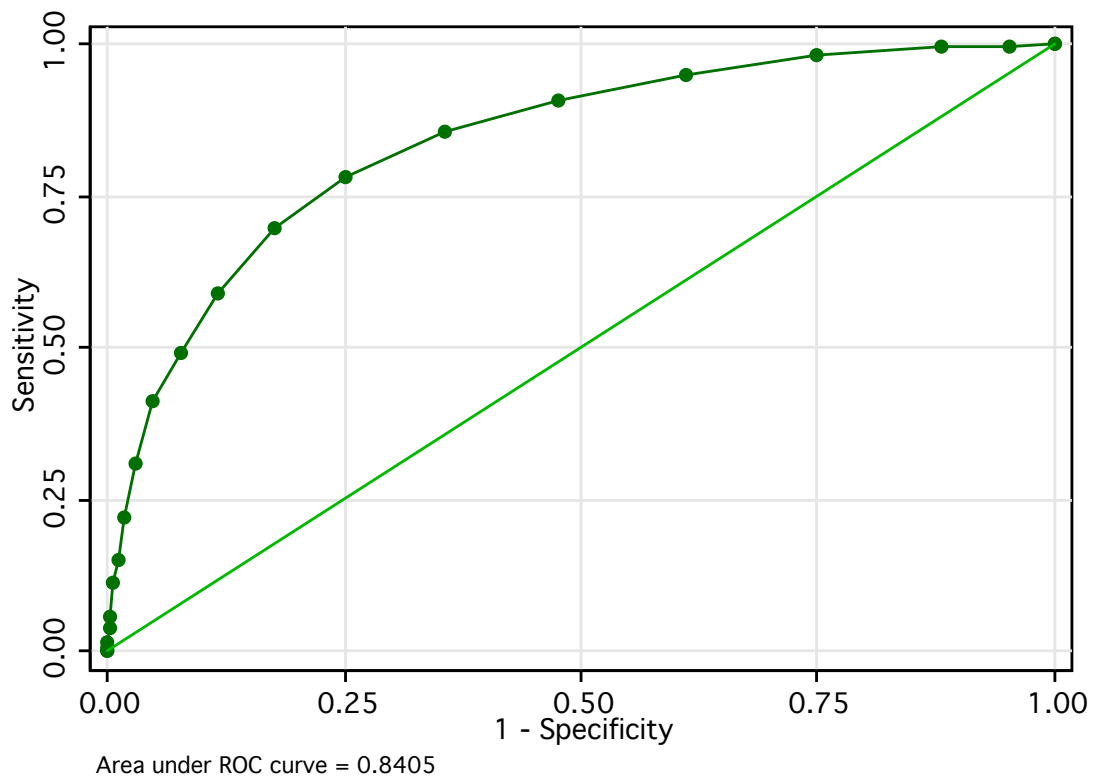
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dead	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Iagecat_1	1.886258	.2743998	4.36	0.000	1.418319	2.50858
_Iagecat_2	2.826806	.3996489	7.35	0.000	2.142667	3.729387
_Iagecat_3	3.721534	.5101651	9.59	0.000	2.844693	4.868651
_Iagecat_4	5.416485	.7430223	12.32	0.000	4.139534	7.087346
_Iagecat_5	8.328805	1.19095	14.82	0.000	6.293148	11.02294
_Iagecat_6	16.26596	2.360374	19.22	0.000	12.23942	21.61716
male	2.0384	.1436712	10.10	0.000	1.775394	2.340367
hrsdm	1.782802	.1512828	6.81	0.000	1.509638	2.105393
hrsca	2.056083	.1751382	8.46	0.000	1.739942	2.429665
hrslung	2.276356	.2831871	6.61	0.000	1.783806	2.904911
hrschf	2.342325	.3403233	5.86	0.000	1.761869	3.114015
bmicat	1.651562	.1152799	7.19	0.000	1.440391	1.893691
smoke	2.05528	.1905406	7.77	0.000	1.713791	2.464814
bath	1.958479	.2066669	6.37	0.000	1.592563	2.408471
money	1.903665	.1830186	6.70	0.000	1.576725	2.298398
walkjog	2.087163	.164163	9.36	0.000	1.788983	2.435042
push	1.526814	.1208712	5.35	0.000	1.307375	1.783085

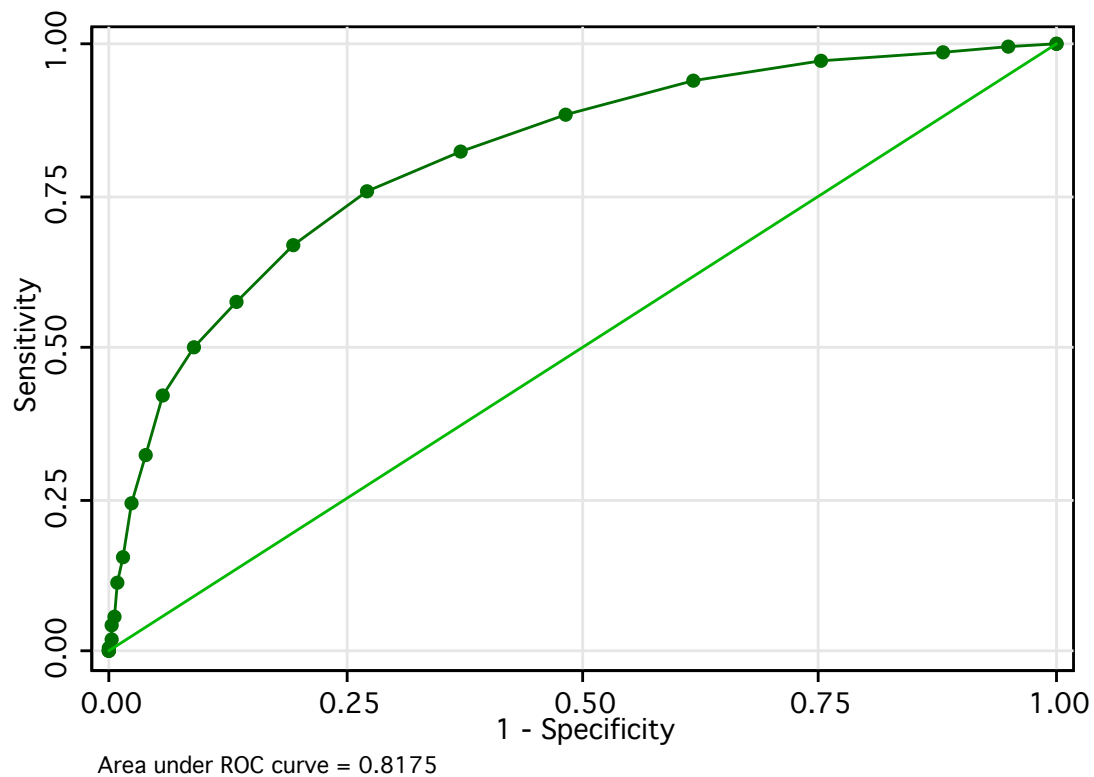
Variable	Training Coef.	Valid Coef.	Ratio
Age 60-64	0.63	0.43	0.68
Age 65-69	1.04	0.81	0.78
Age 70-74	1.31	0.95	0.72
Age 75-79	1.69	1.41	0.84
Age 80-84	2.12	2.03	0.96
Age > 85	2.79	2.68	0.96
Male	0.71	0.77	1.09
Diabetes	0.58	0.57	0.98
Cancer	0.72	0.51	0.71
Lung Disease	0.82	0.46	0.56
Heart Failure	0.85	0.76	0.89
BMI < 25	0.50	0.55	1.10
Smoking	0.72	0.47	0.65
Bathing	0.67	0.39	0.58
Money	0.64	0.35	0.54
Walking	0.74	0.69	0.94
Pushing	0.42	0.40	0.94

Variable	Lee Points	Valid Points
Age 60-64	1	1
Age 65-69	2	2
Age 70-74	3	3
Age 75-79	4	4
Age 80-84	5	6
Age > 85	7	8
Male	2	2
Diabetes	1	2
Cancer	2	1
Lung Disease	2	1
Heart Failure	2	2
BMI < 25	1	2
Smoking	2	1
Bathing	2	1
Money	2	1
Walking	2	2
Pushing	1	1

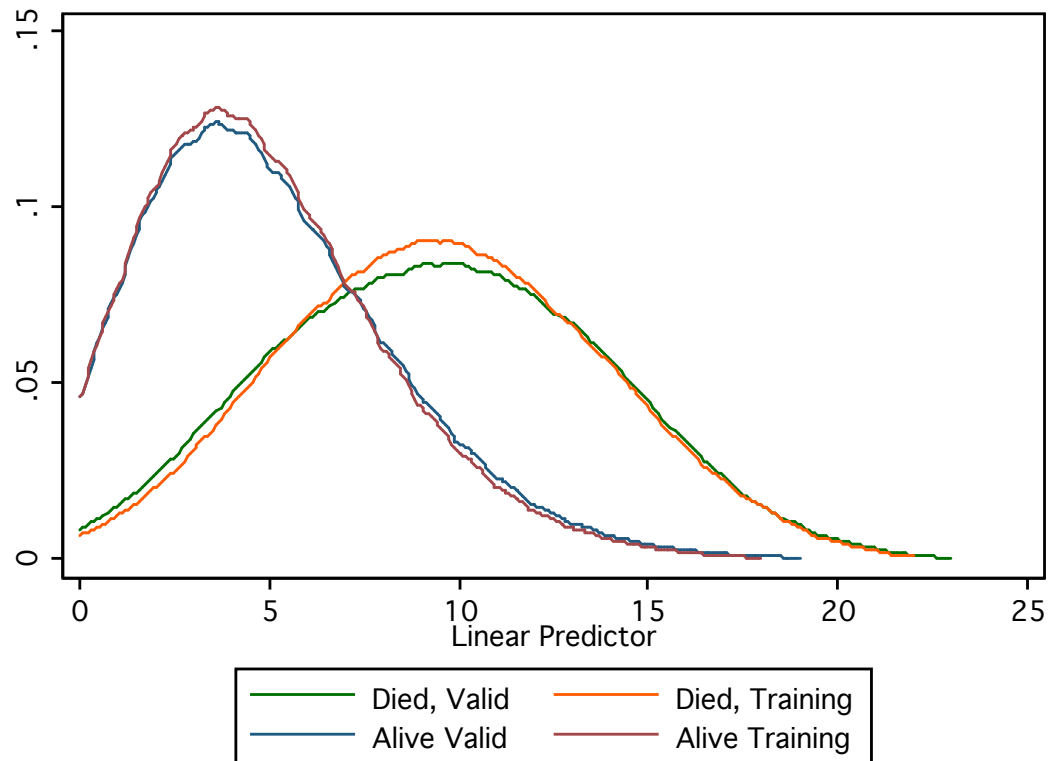
ROC Lee Model: Learn



ROC: Test



Density



Calibration

Calibration

- Model: predicted probability
- Does predicted probability match truth
- Important for individual decision making
- Classic model-checking problem
- Incorporate statistical tests and descriptions of magnitude
- Find model misspecified in some way

Lee Model validation set

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Aspects of Model Checking

- Involves
 - wrong functional form
 - undetected interaction

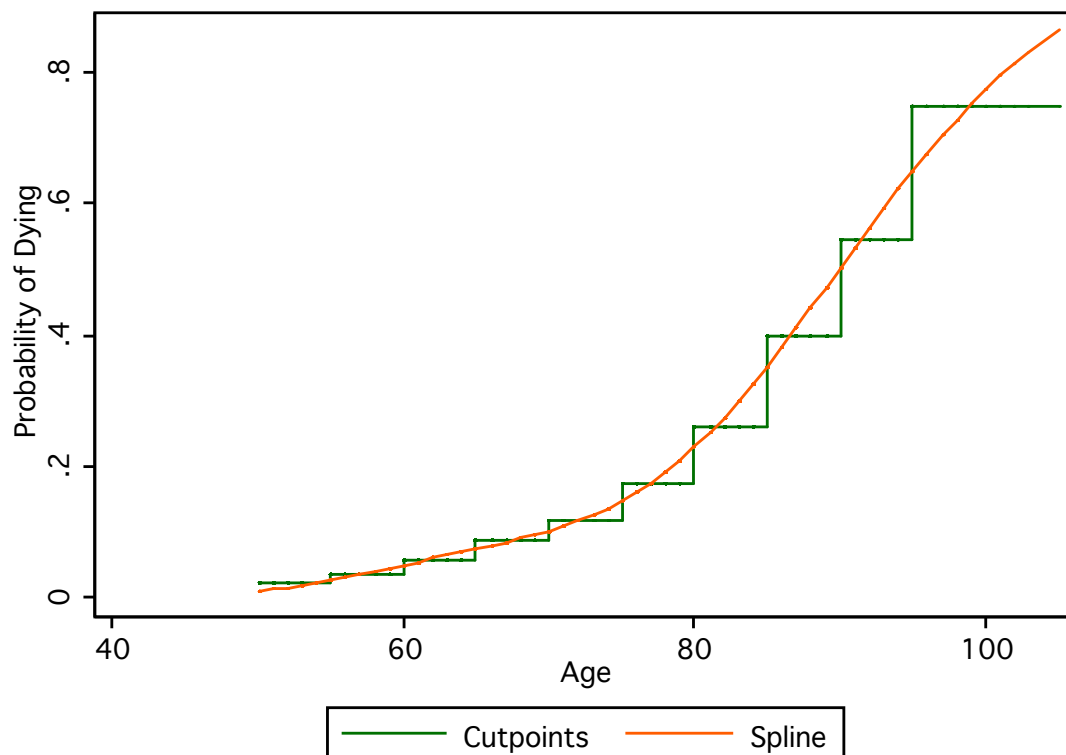
Function Form

- Involves continuous covariate: e.g., age
- Maybe assumed linear when it is not
- Can be too few cutpoints
 - choice of two
- Result: some ages systematically predicted wrong

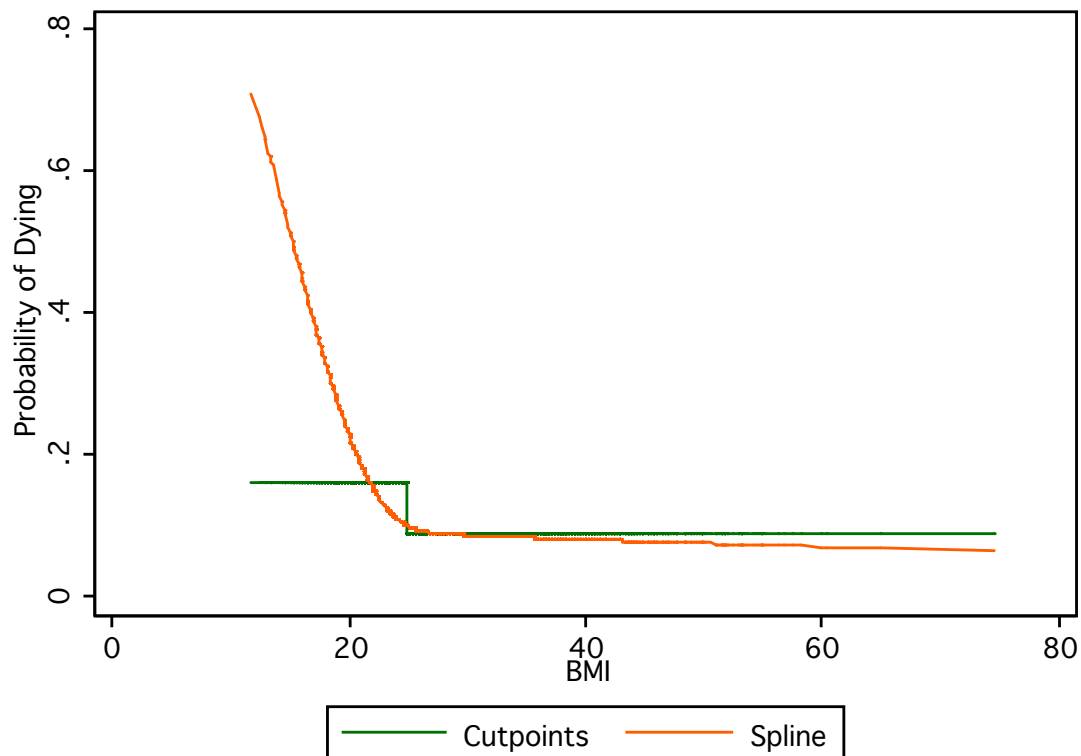
Functional Form

- Fit the spline model to continuous predictor(s)
- Fit the other model
- Plot the difference in fit
- Tests not useful with large or small n

Age



BMI



Functional Form

- Look basically fine
- Age has enough cutpoints
 - and we can afford them
 - underestimate mortality for 90yo
- BMI: only 5% of values less than 20
 - apparent diff => minimal for prediction

Undetected Interaction

- Effect of one variable depends on another
- For an someone with cancer, is diabetes important predictor?
- If modeled, points depend on two variables
- Just 17 predictors => 66 possible interactions
- That's just two-way interactions

Interactions with Age

Variable	Age < 60	Age 60-80	Age > 80
Male	2.69	2.15	1.81
Diabetes	2.03	1.94	1.22
Cancer	5.29	2.40	1.34
Lung Disease	3.96	2.08	1.72
Heart Failure	5.26	2.11	2.10
BMI < 25	1.38	1.78	1.95
Smoking	1.71	1.81	1.50
Bathing	1.04	2.06	2.33
Money	1.38	1.87	2.18
Walking	2.41	2.48	1.79
Pushing	1.24	1.60	1.44

Inspecting Calibration

- Form series of groups based on risk
- Compare expected mortality with observed
- Expected: average(probs)
- Observed: average(death)
= *proportion who died*
- Within each group

our point total furnishes such a group

Test Set

```
. table pts2 if valid==0, c(n dead mean dead mean prob)
```

Points		N	mean(dead) mean(prob)
-----+-----			
0		486	.0041152 .0073689
1		739	.0067659 .0126751
2		1,366	.0095168 .017859
3		1,474	.0325645 .0277967
4		1,445	.0394464 .0407945
5		1,330	.0503759 .0589664
6		1,162	.0886403 .0849856
7		886	.1230248 .1186558
8		758	.1912929 .1653885
9		551	.2413793 .2242661
10		407	.2727273 .2922267
11		320	.43125 .384265
12		244	.4836065 .4604374
13		174	.5344828 .5641574
14		107	.5046729 .6368158
15+		203	.7438424 .7780437

Validation Set

```
. table pts2 if valid==1, c(n dead mean dead mean prob)
```

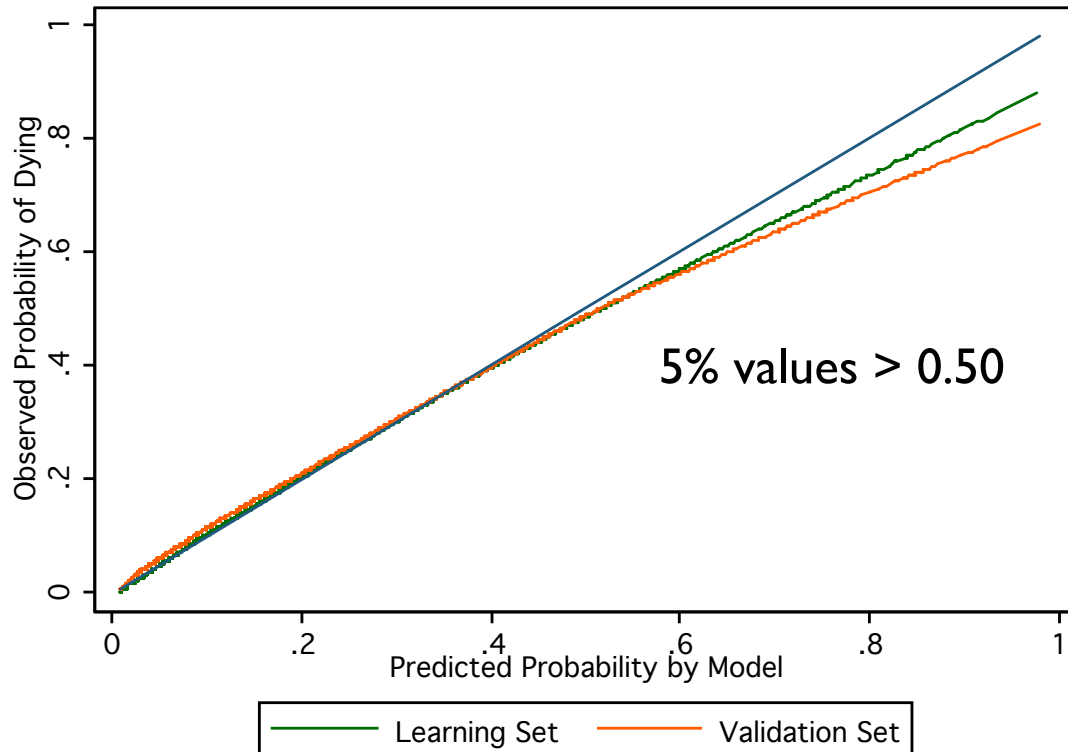
Points		N	mean(dead)	mean(prob)

0		354	.0056497	.0073689
1		489	.0204499	.0127029
2		889	.0168729	.0174934
3		971	.0360453	.0275617
4		986	.0598377	.0408728
5		842	.0771971	.0585236
6		758	.0936675	.0851236
7		637	.1507064	.1188091
8		498	.1967871	.1658374
9		401	.19202	.2229141
10		308	.275974	.2988213
11		232	.4568965	.3782594
12		192	.4427083	.4634854
13		159	.591195	.5602076
14		77	.5584416	.6408411
15+		180	.6777778	.789714

Smoothing

- Alternative graphical approach
- Draw smooth curve of mortality by predicted probability
- Should look like straight line
- Assessed in test and validation set

Smoothed Calibration



Summary

- See classic overfitting pattern
 - mortality lower than pred at high end
 - mortality higher than pred at low end
- Large calibrations at high end
 - represent 5% of the prediction
 - fixing would complicate model

Validation

- Calibration: examination of model spec
 - largely internal
- Discrimination: measure separation
 - largely external
- Calibration can be fixed
- Discrimination dictates utility of model