

Bayesian First Aid:

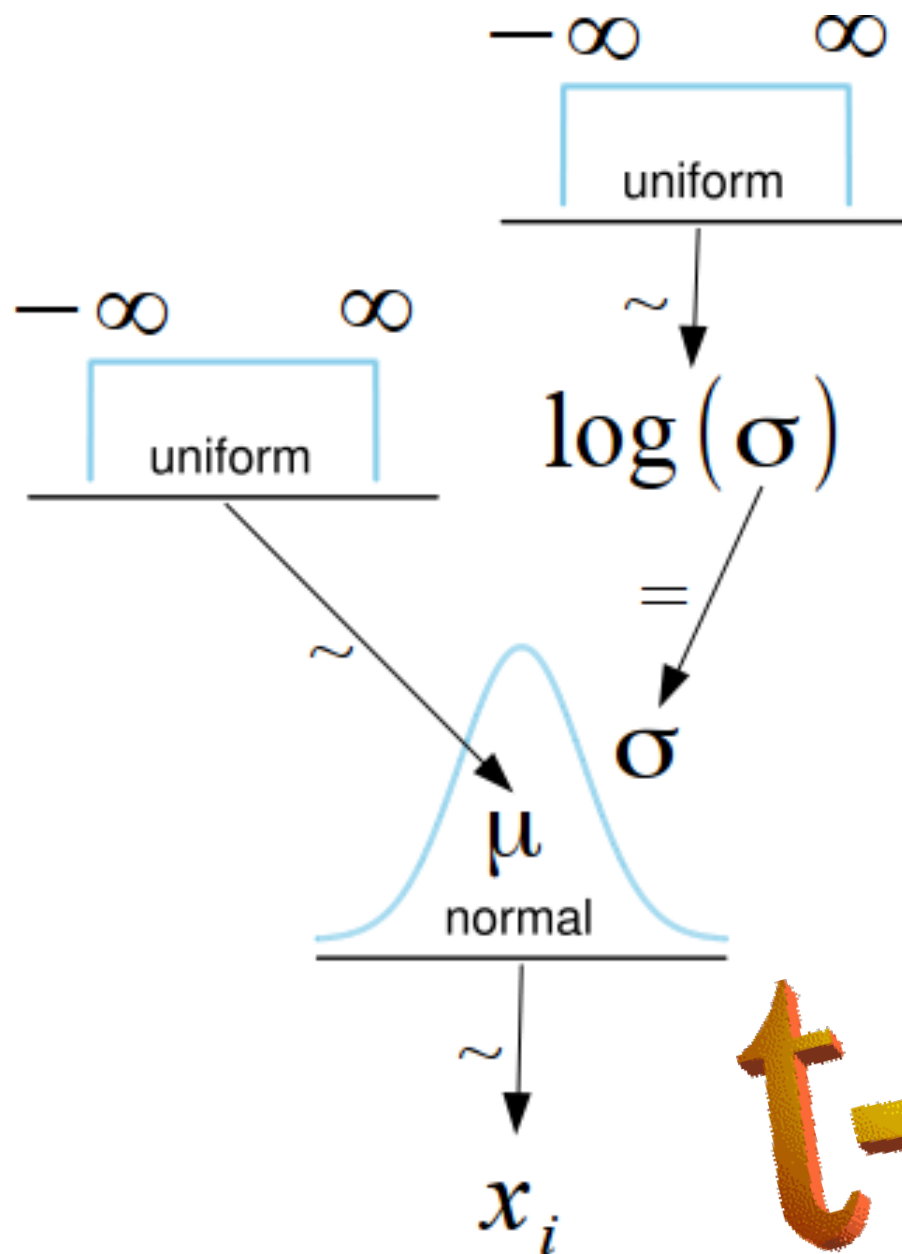
Replacing Null Hypothesis tests
by Bayesian Estimation

Rasmus Bååth
Lund University Cognitive Science

Which is the most popular Bayesian model?

- More than a 100 years old.
- 170,000 hits on Google Scholar in 2013 alone.
- Despite its name, the model was first used as a quality control method when brewing beer.

t-test



t-test

*Inside every classical test there is a
Bayesian model trying to get out.*

The next 15 minutes

1. (Shortly), why go Bayesian?
2. Bayesian First Aid, an R package and a gateway drug.
3. Live demo with butterflies and hands.

Classical tests vs Bayesian models



Bayes is more flexible

Easy handling of:

Unbalanced groups

Missing values

Optional Stopping

Multiple Comparisons

Non-normal distributions

Strange designs

Prior knowledge

If you can model it, you can estimate it!

The cost of a Bayesian Analysis

- You have to specify your model.
- You have to specify it completely, including priors.
- You can't use Excel, SPSS, Stata, nor Statistica ...

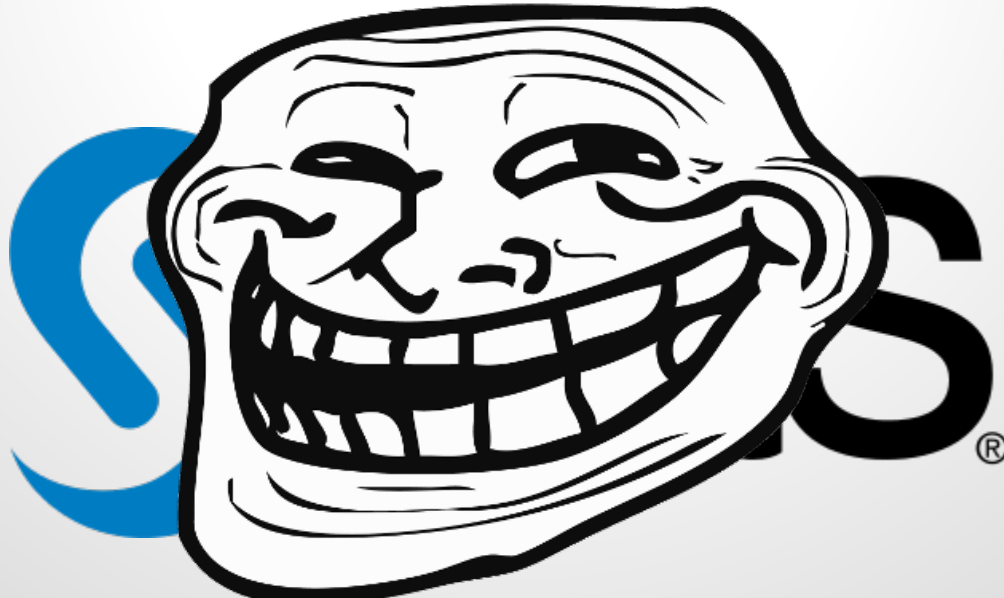
The cost of a Bayesian Analysis

- You have to specify your model.
- You have to specify it completely, including priors.
- You can't use Excel, SPSS, Stata, nor Statistica ...



The cost of a Bayesian Analysis

- You have to specify your model.
- You have to specify it completely, including priors.
- You can't use Excel, SPSS, Stata, nor Statistica ...



The cost of a Bayesian Analysis

- You have to specify your model.
- You have to specify it completely, including priors.
- You can't use Excel, SPSS, Stata, nor Statistica ...







https://github.com/rasmusab/bayesian_first_aid

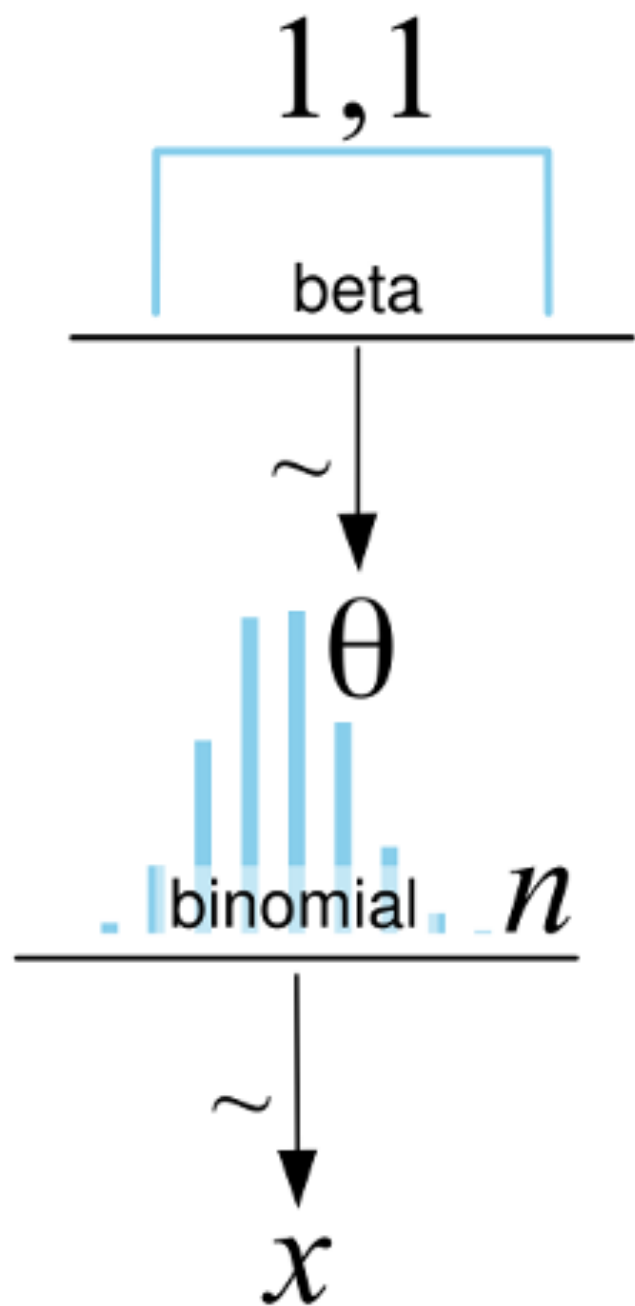
Bayesian First Aid

- An ongoing project to replace the classical tests in R with reasonable Bayesian alternatives
- Easy syntax
 - `t.test(x, y)` → `bayes.t.test(x, y)`
 - `binom.test(x, n)` → `bayes.binom.test(x, n)`
 - `cor.test(x1, x2)` → `bayes.cor.test(x, n)`
- Informative output with `plot`, `summary` and `diagnostics`
- Escape the defaults with `model.code`

Time for demo!

1. Binomial test with butterflies
2. (*Intermission*)
3. Correlation test with hands

Principia
1687



$$x \sim \text{Binom}(\theta, n)$$

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$

Parmesan, C. et al. (1999).

Poleward shifts in geographical ranges of butterfly species associated with regional warming. *Nature*, 399(6736), 579-583.



The southern boundary analysis used data for 40 species, of which the southern boundaries have retracted northwards in the past 30–100 years for 22%, remained stable for 72%, and extended southwards for 5% (Table 2, binomial test, 9 retracting north, 2 extending south, $P < 0.04$).

Here a live demonstration took place,
basically a short version of the following blog
post:

<http://sumsar.net/blog/2014/01/bayesian-first-aid-binomial-test/>



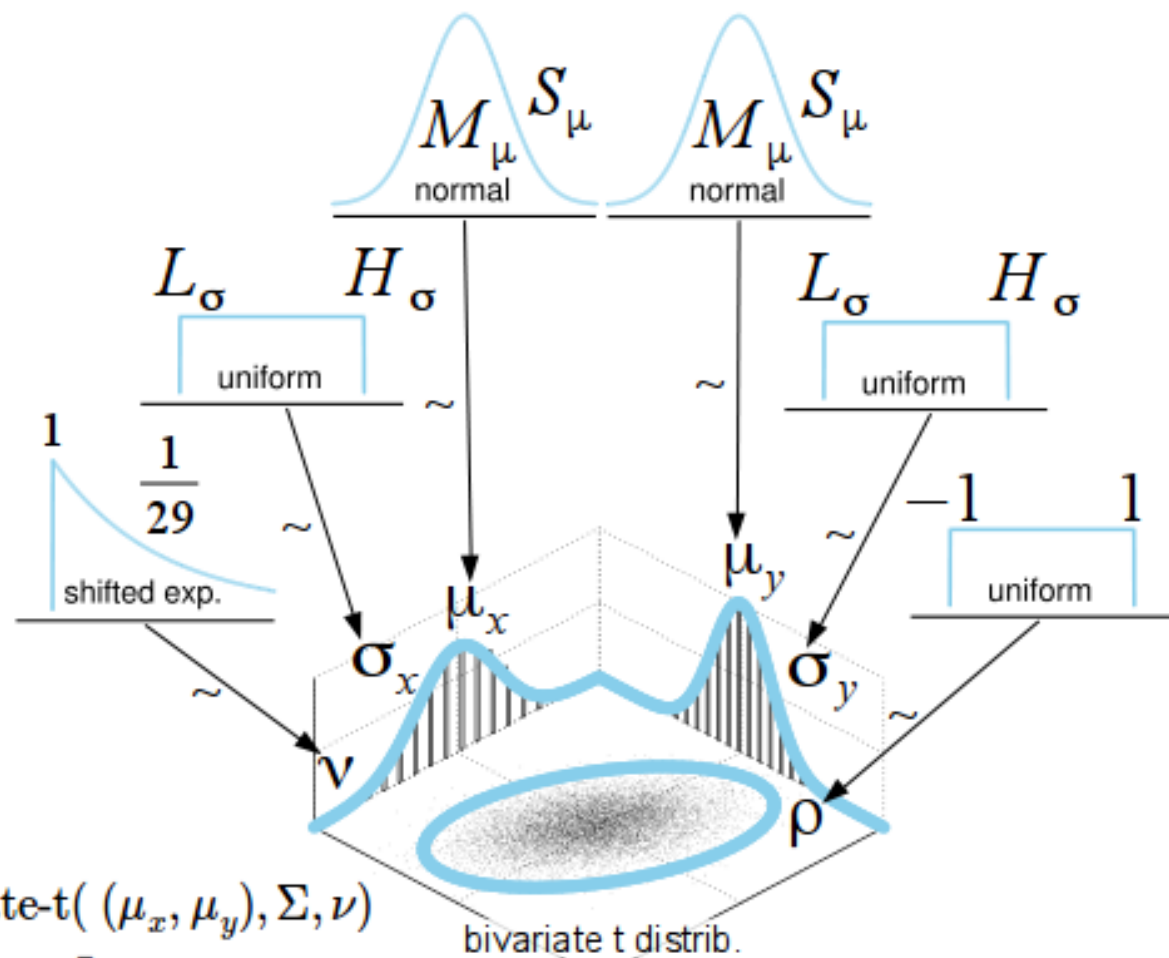
It's
INTERMISSION
Time, Folks!

beepr



```
install.packages("beepr")
```





$$(x_i, y_i) \sim \text{Bivariate-t}((\mu_x, \mu_y), \Sigma, \nu)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \rho \sigma_y \sigma_x \\ \rho \sigma_y \sigma_x & \sigma_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho \sim \text{Uniform}(-1, 1)$$

$$\mu_x, \mu_y \sim \text{Normal}(M_\mu, S_\mu)$$

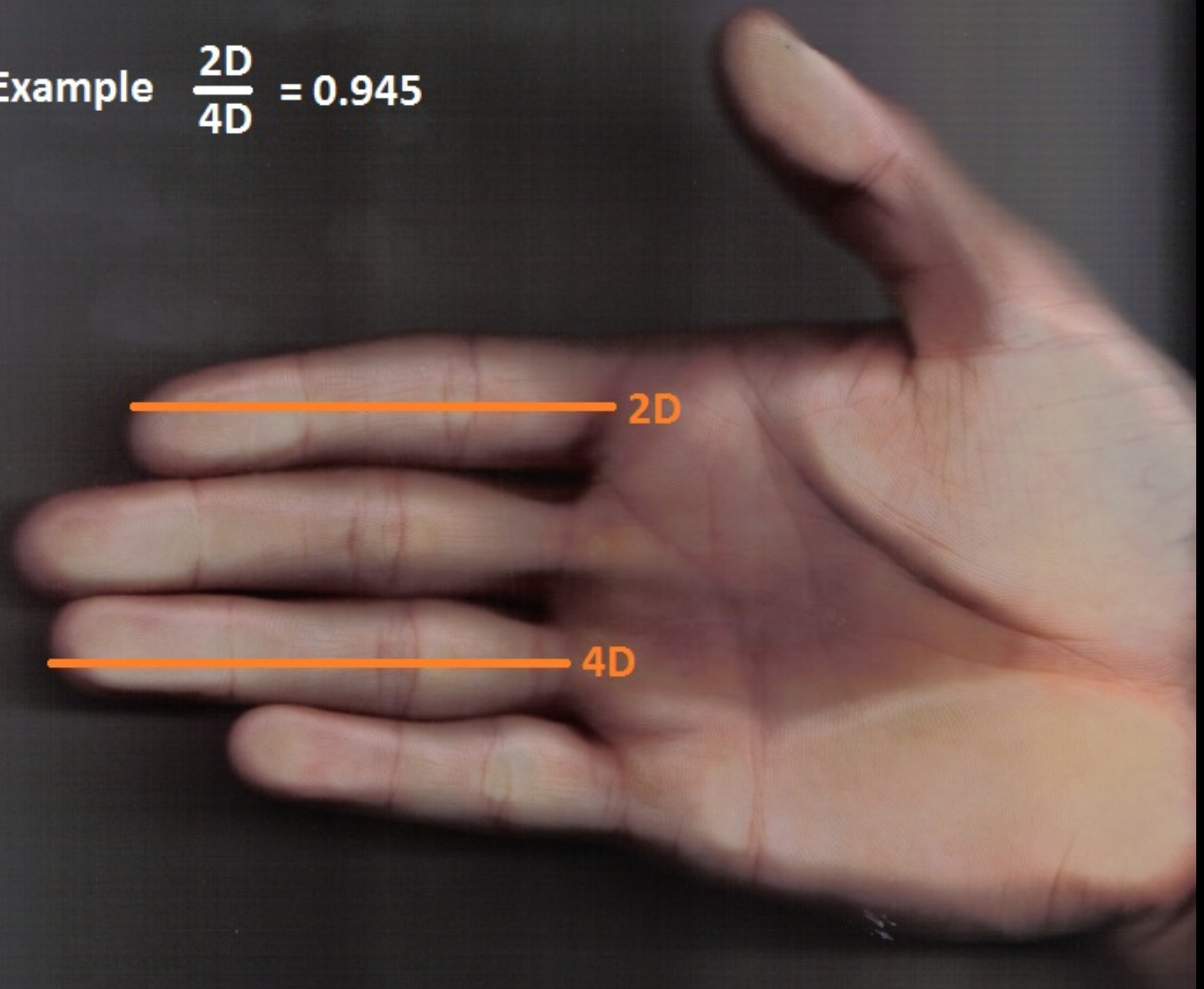
$$\sigma_x, \sigma_y \sim \text{Uniform}(L_\sigma, H_\sigma)$$

$$\nu \sim \text{ShiftedExp}(\frac{1}{29}, \text{shift} = 1)$$

Hone, L. S., & McCullough, M. E. (2012).
2D: 4D ratios predict hand grip strength (but not
hand grip endurance) in men (but not in women).
Evolution and Human Behavior, 33(6), 780-789.



Example $\frac{2D}{4D} = 0.945$



Here a live demonstration took place again,
basically a short version of the following blog
post:

<http://sumsar.net/blog/2014/03/bayesian-first-aid-pearson-correlation-test/>

In summary

- Bayesian methods are really useful and flexible.
- It has never been more easy to get started thanks to R and JAGS.
- Bayesian First Aid makes it even easier!



www.sumsar.net