

# Assessing model performance

James Watmough



# Overview

- ▶ Holistic vs reductionist
  - ▶ keep in mind what your model is assuming and what it neglects
  - ▶ it's the things you didn't know you didn't know that stab you in the back
- ▶ model assessment is a testing of model assumptions
  - ▶ hypothesis testing involves model comparisons, not comparisons between models and *reality*
  - ▶ creative *visualizations* that best illustrate assessment
  - ▶ relevant statistics
  - ▶ avoid just listing and tallying scores
  - ▶ descriptive vs inferential statistics
- ▶ identify structural errors in models

# Visualization

1. Descriptive statistics of model outputs (mean, variance, histograms)
  - ▶ is the model behaving as expected?
  - ▶ plausible predictions for latent variables
2. Graphical comparisons of model and data
  - ▶ predicted vs observed plot
  - ▶ *residuals* vs predicted (process *residuals* vs observation error)
  - ▶ residuals vs time/space/aspect
  - ▶ looking for outliers in data and structural *gaps* in predictions

Revising model after step one is OK, revising model after step 2 and *re-assessing against same data* is suspect!

# Statistical Analyses

- ▶ Visual analysis are subject to our hard-wiring to pick out patterns, even when none are there
- ▶ Statistics can insert some objectivity into patterns identified through visual analyses
  - ▶ RMSE  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (\text{Predicted} - \text{Observed})^2}$
  - ▶ correlation coefficients (deviations from Predicted = Observed)
  - ▶ model variance vs observation variance (SD ratios)
  - ▶ Taylor Diagrams

## Null Models, Hierarchical Models, Nested Models

- ▶ Remember we are not *ranking* models as good or bad, but assessing relative performance and identifying structural gaps

# Calibration versus Validation

# Analysis of Residuals

- ▶ residuals as observed — predicted
  - ▶ are residuals distributed as hypothesized?
  - ▶ look at residuals vs various aspects
    - ▶ predicted
    - ▶ time
    - ▶ cofactors
- ▶ residuals as likelihood of observed given model
  - ▶ quantiles of observed should be uniformly distributed