

Hierarchical Models

A Problem

- How big are Swedish frogs?
 - and how does the size vary?
- Variation at several levels
 - between individuals
 - between populations
 - between regions
- Firstly, look at the population and individual levels
 - sample several frogs from different ponds



How to Model

- We want to model the variation between individuals and between ponds
- Treat the county mean as coming from a random distribution
 - e.g. Normal
 - Random effect
- Quantify the amount of variation



The Model



- Individual i from pond j
- x_{ij} – Size (“Snout Ventral Length”)

$$x_{ij} \sim N(\mu_j, \tau)$$

- Common variance
- Means differ between ponds
- Model this as a Normal distribution:

$$\mu_j \sim N(\mu_0, \tau_0)$$

Something Interesting

- For the pond means, we have this:

$$\mu_j \sim N(\mu_0, \tau_0)$$

- If we knew the means, then this would be like a normal inference

- treating the μ_j s as data

- We don't know the means, but we estimate them:

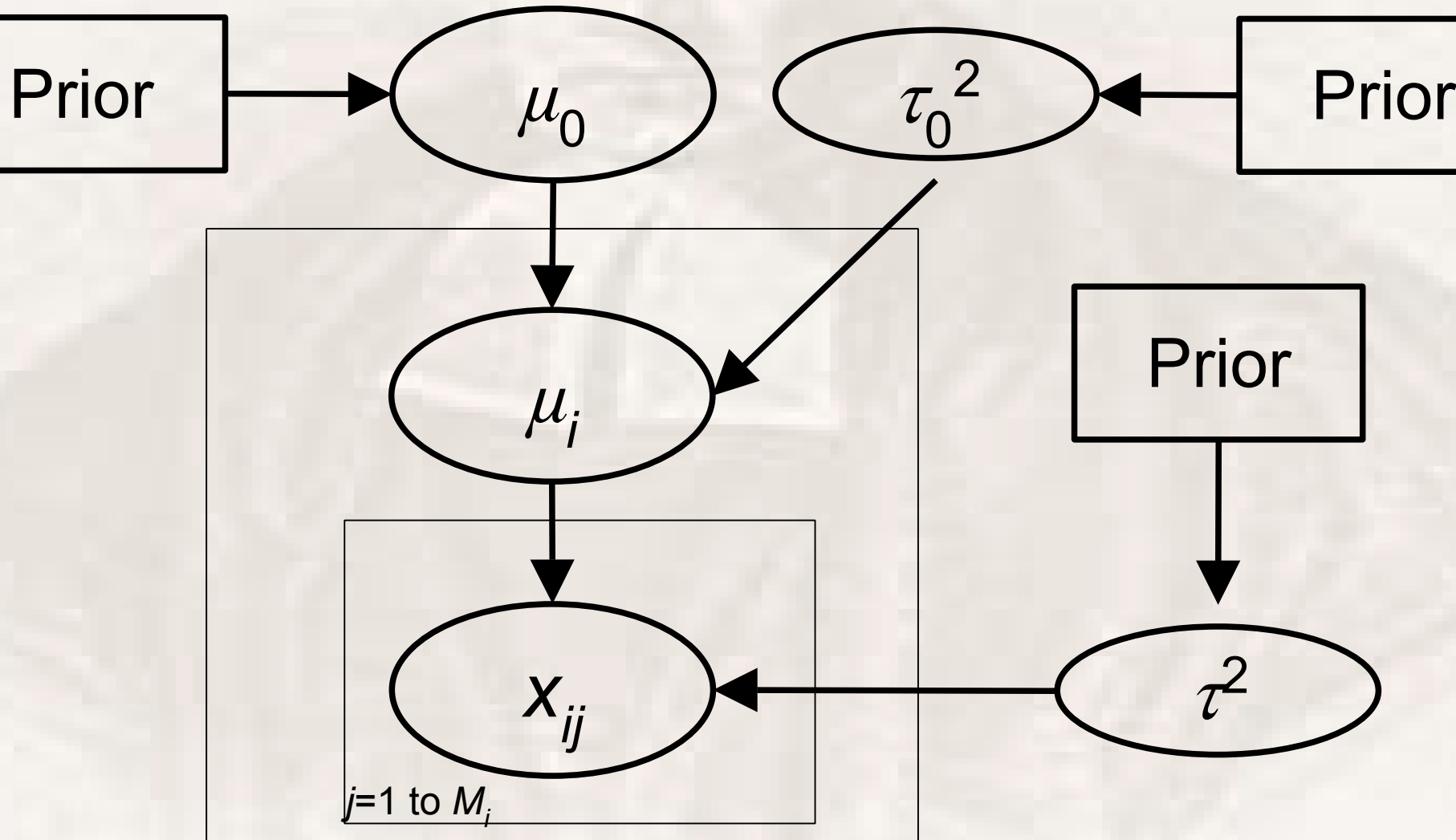
$$x_{ij} \sim N(\mu_j, \tau)$$

- The posterior for μ_0 and τ^2 is then integrated over the uncertainty in the μ_i 's

Priors

- For the data (x_{ij}) , we can view the distribution of μ_i as the prior for its mean
- So x_{ij} only depends on μ_0 and s^2 through μ_i
- This makes things easier
 - we can follow the dependencies more easily
- This is a simple *hierarchical model*
- The simple local dependence structure is what makes this modelling easy.

Frogs: The Model



Worry: The results

- We can summarise the amount of variation that is regional by the proportion of total variation due to the region = ρ :

$$\rho = \frac{1/\tau_0}{1/\tau_0 + 1/\tau}$$

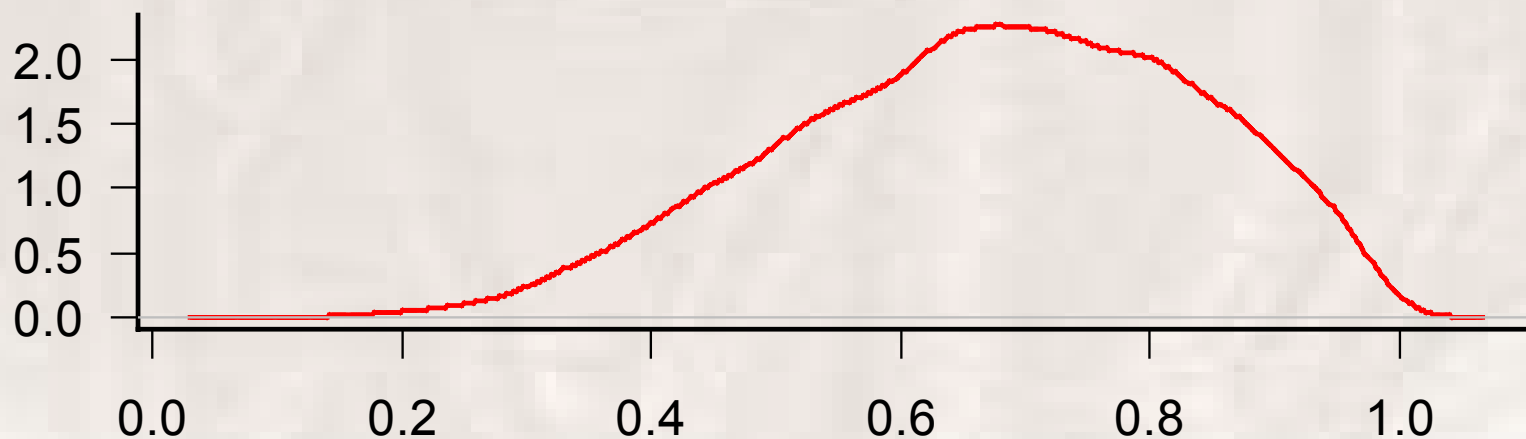
- To calculate this we use each draw from the posterior for τ^2 and τ_0^2 and calculate it from this...

The Estimation

- If we have τ^2 and τ_0^2 , we calculate ρ :

τ_0^{-2}	τ^{-2}	ρ
2954	1264	0.7
1594	921	0.63
14444	876	0.94

And this gives the correct posterior:



Big Model

