

# **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  $\mu_j$ s as data

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

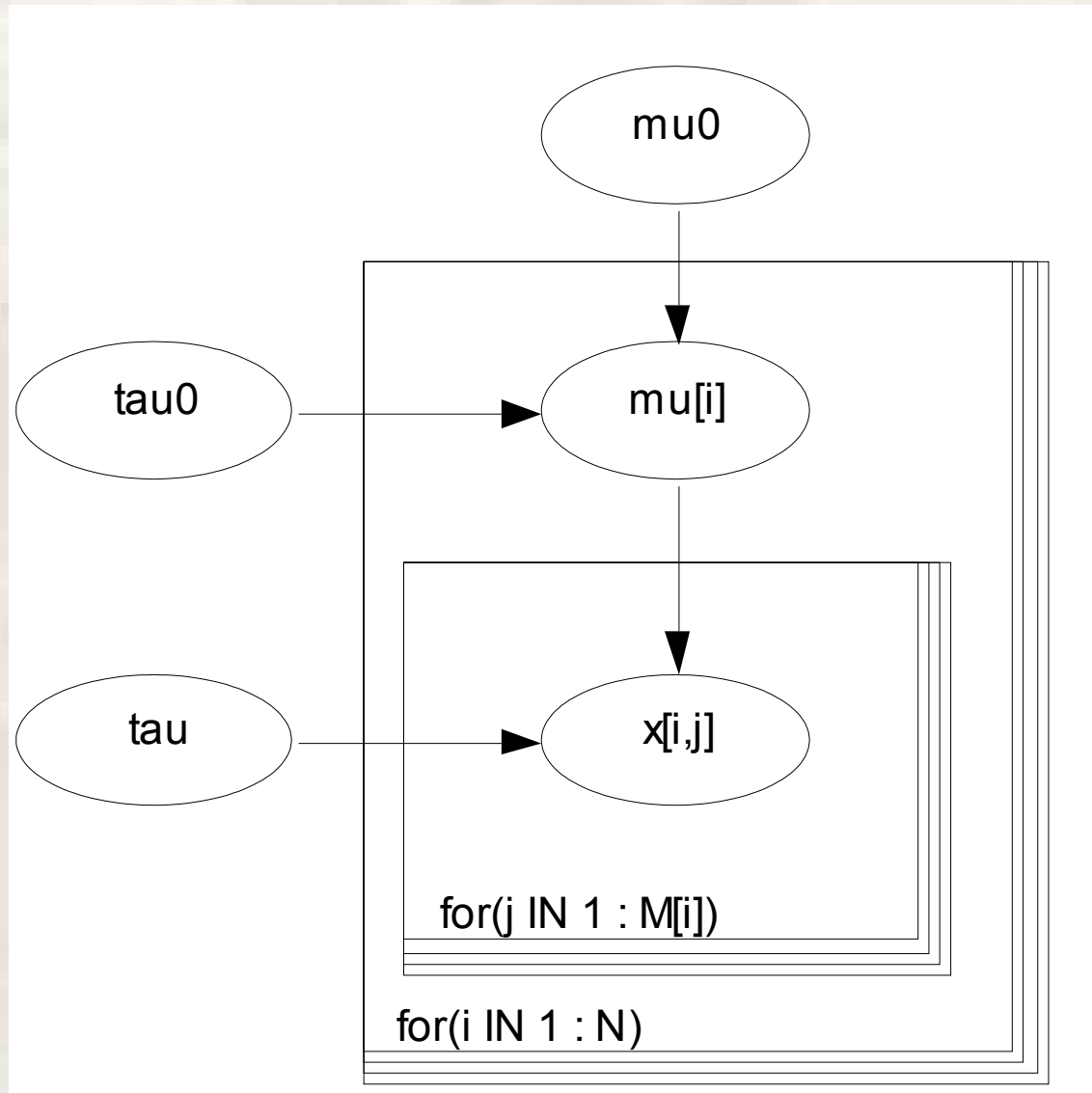
$$x_{ij} \sim N(\mu_j, \tau)$$

- The posterior for  $\mu_0$  and  $\tau^2$  is then integrated over the uncertainty in the  $\mu_i$ 's

# Priors

- For the data  $(x_{ij})$ , we can view the distribution of  $\mu_i$  as the prior for its mean
- So  $x_{ij}$  only depends on  $\mu_0$  and  $\sigma^2$  through  $\mu_i$
- 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



# Summarising the Results

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

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

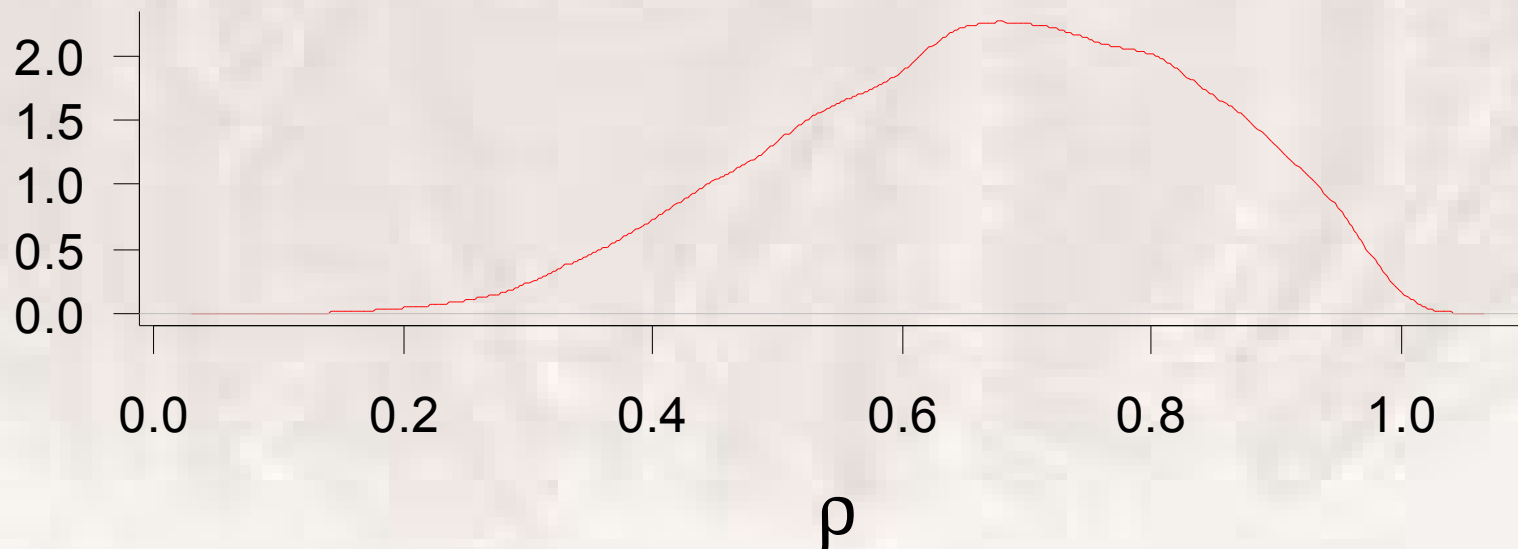
- To calculate this we use each draw from the posterior for  $\tau^2$  and  $\tau_0^2$  and calculate it from this...

# The Estimation

- If we have  $\tau^2$  and  $\tau_0^2$ , we calculate  $\rho$  :

$\tau_0^{-2}$	$\tau^{-2}$	$\rho$
2954	1264	0,7
1594	921	0,63
14444	876	0,94

- And this gives the correct posterior:



# Big Model

