



# BAYESIAN STATISTICS

CLASS I



# GOALS FOR TODAY'S LECTURE

- Understand terminology
  - Prior distribution
  - Sampling distribution
  - Posterior distribution
  - Marginal distribution of the data
- Understand simple coding in Stan
- Run a simple analysis in Stan

# TERMINOLOGY

Sampling distribution:  $P(Y | \text{parameters})$  (for example,  $P(Y | \mu, \sigma^2)$  or  $P(Y | p)$  or  $P(Y | \lambda)$ )



Prior distribution:  $P(\text{parameter})$  (for example,  $P(\mu)$ ,  $P(\sigma^2)$ ,  $P(p)$  or  $P(\lambda)$ )

Start

Posterior distribution:  $P(\text{parameters} | Y)$  (for example,  $P(\mu, \sigma^2 | Y)$  or  $P(p | Y)$  or  $P(\lambda | Y)$ )



# HOW IT ALL FITS TOGETHER (BAYES RULE)

Posterior distribution

Sampling distribution

Prior distribution

$$P(p|Y) = \frac{P(Y|p)P(p)}{P(Y)}$$

Marginal distribution of Y

## HOW IT ALL FITS TOGETHER (BAYES RULE)

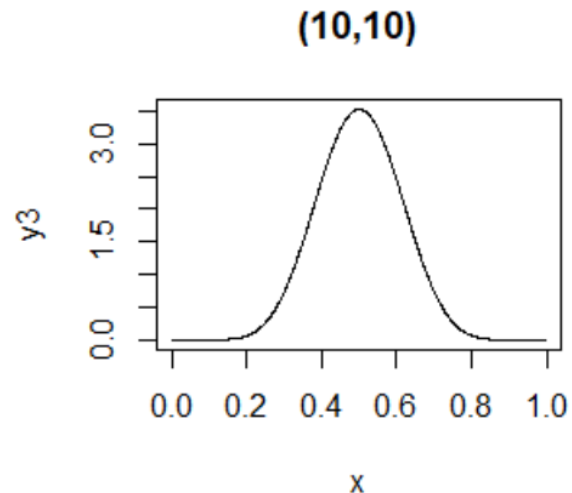
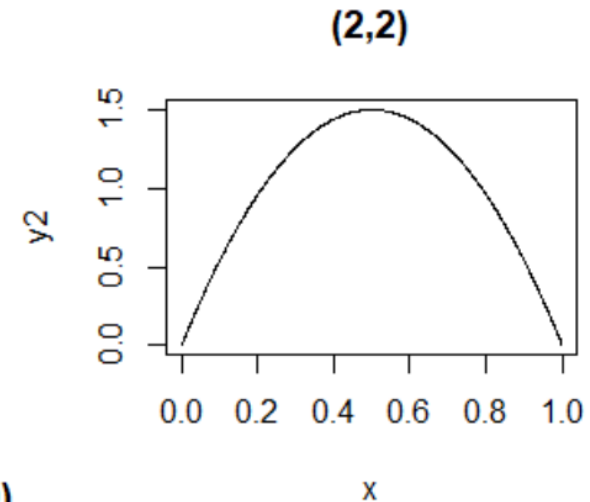
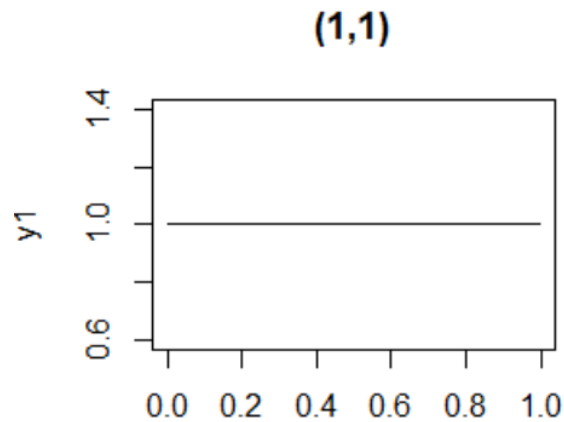
$$P(p|Y) \propto P(Y|p)P(p)$$

## SIMPLE EXAMPLE

- Want to estimate the proportion of students at NCSU who voted in 2020 Democratic primary
- Sampling distribution:
- Parameters:
- Prior distribution:

# EXPLORE THE BETA DISTRIBUTION

```
x<-seq(0.001,0.999,length=1000)
y1<-dbeta(x,1,1)
plot(x,y1,type='l',main='(1,1)')
y2<-dbeta(x,2,2)
plot(x,y2,type='l',main='(2,2)')
y3<-dbeta(x,10,10)
plot(x,y3,type='l',main='(10,10)')
```





# MODEL INFO IN STAN

Data

Parameters

Transformed parameters (if needed)

Model



# MODEL INFO IN STAN (SEPARATE FILE)

## Data

This is where you define your data (integer, real, are there any bounds on information here?)

## Parameters

## Transformed parameters (if needed)

## Model

# MODEL INFO IN STAN (SEPARATE FILE)

## Data

This is where you define your data (integer, real, are there any bounds on information here?)

## Parameters

This is where you will define all of your parameters in the analysis (if not defined here, it will get confused)

## Transformed parameters (if needed)

## Model

# MODEL INFO IN STAN (SEPARATE FILE)

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## Transformed parameters (if needed)

If you are transforming variables...for example in a linear regression

## Model

# MODEL INFO IN STAN (SEPARATE FILE)

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This is where you define your data (integer, real, are there any bounds on information here?)

## Parameters

This is where you will define all of your parameters in the analysis (if not defined here, it will get confused)

## Transformed parameters (if needed)

If you are transforming variables...for example in a linear regression

## Model

This is where you will define your model

Be sure that your Stan programs ends in a blank line without any characters including spaces and comments.  
Statements will end in semicolins;

## CODE FOR EXAMPLE

```
data {  
  int <lower=0> y;  
  int <lower=0> n;  
}  
parameters {  
  real <lower=0, upper=1> p;  
}  
model {  
  p ~ beta(1, 1);  
  y ~ binomial(n, p);  
}
```

NOTE: Be sure to save this file as .stan (not .txt...careful to make sure it is NOT saved as .txt)

## IN CLASS EXAMPLE

- A political science student wants to estimate the proportion of students at NCSU who voted in the 2020 election. Identify the sampling distribution, the number of parameters and potential prior(s).
- The student gathered a sample of 150 students of which 100 indicated that they did vote.
- Get the posterior distribution(s) of the parameter(s) and find 95% probability interval(s). Assume a uniform prior for  $p$ .