

More About Priors

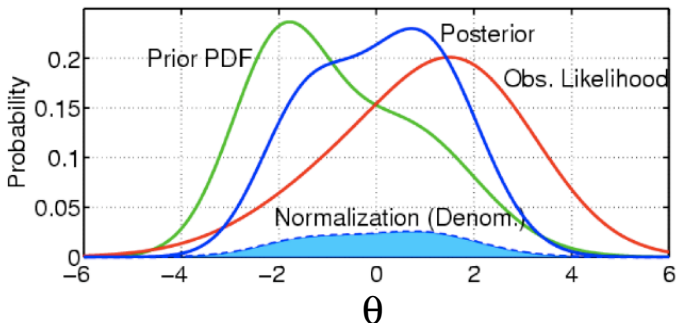
Bayesian Modeling for Socio-Environmental Data

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The posterior distribution uses information from both the likelihood and prior distributions. *An informative prior is more influential than an vague prior.*



Outline

- Informative priors
- Vague priors
- Conjugate priors

Why use informative priors?

- They speed up convergence
- They reduce problems with identifiability
- They can allow you to estimate difficult/impossible quantities

Why don't we find people using informative priors more often?

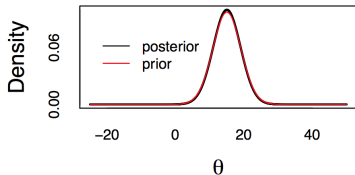
- *Cultural*: “All studies stand alone” argument
- Texts often use vague priors (including H&H)
- Hard work!
- Concerns about “excessive subjectivity”

If you wanted to use an informative prior, how would you do it?

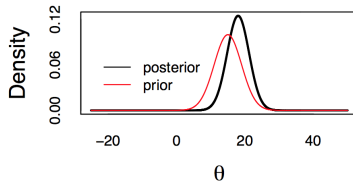
- Strong scholarship is the basis for strong priors
- Moment match, converting means and standard deviations to usable parameters
- Pilot studies
- Allometric relationships
- Deterministic models with parameters that have specific meaning

How much does an informative prior influence the posterior?

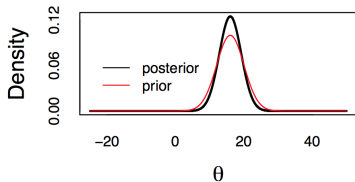
A. Nothing new



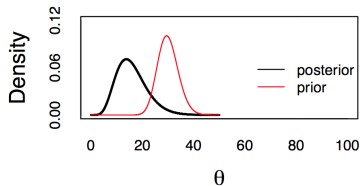
B. Moved mean + shrinkage



C. Shrinkage



D. Increased variance (rare)



Communicating your use of informative priors

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State-space modeling to support management of brucellosis in the Yellowstone bison population

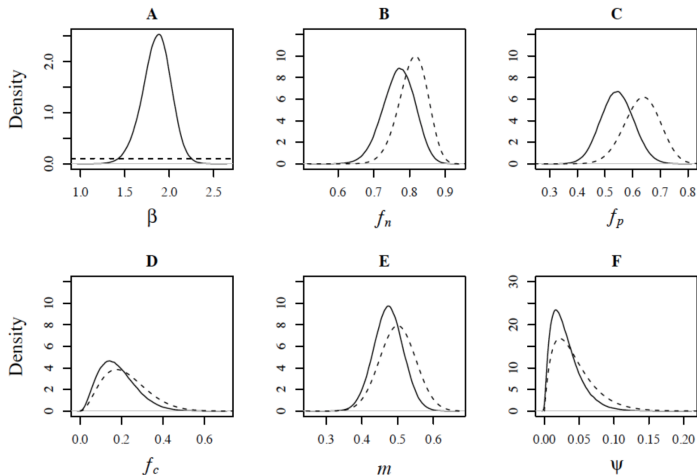
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Communicating your use of informative priors

Table 3: Prior distributions for parameters in model of brucellosis in the Yellowstone bison population. Sources are given for informative priors.

Parameter	Definition	Distribution	Mean	SD	Source
β	Rate of transmission (yr^{-1})	uniform(0,50)	25	14.3	vague
f_n	Number of offspring recruited per seronegative (susceptible) female	beta(77,18)	.81	.04	Fuller et al., 2007
f_p	Number of offspring recruited per seropositive (recovered) female	beta(37,20)	.64	.06	Fuller et al., 2007
f_c	Number of offspring recruited per seroconverting female	beta(3.2,11)	.22	.10	Fuller et al., 2007

Communicating your use of informative priors



Vague Priors

A vague prior is a distribution with a range of uncertainty that is clearly wider than the range of reasonable values for the parameter (Gelman and Hill 2007:347).

Vague Priors

- Avoid calling a prior “uninformative” rather, we favor diffuse, flat, automatic, nonsubjective, locally uniform, objective, and, incorrectly, “non-informative.”
- The best way to make a prior vague is to collect lots of good data!

Issues With Vague Priors

- Computational: failure to converge, slicer errors, failure to calculate log density, etc.
- Sensitivity: changes in parameters of “vague” priors meaningfully changes the posterior when data sets are small or when they have high variance (e.g. $\text{Gamma}(.001, .001)$ can really be problematic)

Conjugacy

- In special cases the posterior, $[\theta|y]$, has the same form as the prior, $[\theta]$.
- In these cases, the prior and the posterior are said to be *conjugate*.

Conjugacy is important for two reasons:

- 1 Conjugacy minimizes computational work and, in more complicated cases, allows us to break down calculations into manageable chunks.
- 2 Conjugacy plays an important role in Markov chain Monte Carlo (more on this later).

Deriving the Beta-Binomial Conjugacy Relationship

We know that the Beta distribution is a conjugate prior for the Binomial likelihood.

- Consider calculating the posterior distribution for the parameter θ .
- θ is the probability of a success conditional on n trials and y observed successes.

Deriving the Beta-Binomial Conjugacy Relationship

Using Bayes theorem:

$$[\phi|y, n] \propto \underbrace{\binom{n}{y} \phi^y (1 - \phi)^{n-y}}_{\text{binomial likelihood}} \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \phi^{\alpha-1} (1 - \phi)^{\beta-1}}_{\text{beta prior}}$$

, where α and β are beta prior parameters.

Deriving the Beta-Binomial Conjugacy Relationship

$$[\phi|y, n] \propto \binom{n}{y} \phi^y (1 - \phi)^{n-y} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \phi^{\alpha-1} (1 - \phi)^{\beta-1} \quad (1)$$

(2)

(3)

Deriving the Beta-Binomial Conjugacy Relationship

$$[\phi|y, n] \propto \binom{n}{y} \phi^y (1 - \phi)^{n-y} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \phi^{\alpha-1} (1 - \phi)^{\beta-1} \quad (1)$$

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Deriving the Beta-Binomial Conjugacy Relationship

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$$[\phi|y, n] \propto \phi^{y+\alpha-1} (1 - \phi)^{\beta+n-y-1} \quad (3)$$

Deriving the Beta-Binomial Conjugacy Relationship

$$[\phi|y, n] \propto \phi^{y+\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta+n-y-1} \quad (3)$$

Let, $\alpha_{new} = y + \alpha$ and $\beta_{new} = \beta + n - y$.

Multiply by normalizing constant $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{new} + \beta_{new})}{\Gamma(\alpha_{new})\Gamma(\beta_{new})}$ we find the posterior of ϕ to be a Beta, with parameters α_{new} and β_{new} .

$$[\phi|y, n] \propto \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{new} + \beta_{new})}{\Gamma(\alpha_{new})\Gamma(\beta_{new})} \phi^{\alpha_{new}-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta_{new}-1} \quad (4)$$

Conjugate priors

Table A.3: Table of conjugate distributions

Likelihood	Prior distribution	Posterior distribution
$y_i \sim \text{binomial}(n, \phi)$	$\phi \sim \text{beta}(\alpha, \beta)$	$\phi \sim \text{beta}(\sum y_i + \alpha, n - \sum y_i + \beta)$
$y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\phi)$	$\phi \sim \text{beta}(\alpha, \beta)$	$\phi \sim \text{beta}(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \alpha, \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i) + \beta)$
$y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$	$\lambda \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$	$\lambda \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \beta + n)$
$y_i \sim \text{normal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 is known.	$\mu \sim \text{normal}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$	$\mu \sim \text{normal}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\sigma^2}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right)}, \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right)^{-1}\right)$
$y_i \sim \text{normal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ is known.	$\sigma^2 \sim$ inverse gamma(α, β)	$\sigma^2 \sim$ inverse gamma $\left(\alpha + \frac{n}{2}, \beta + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu)^2}{2}\right)$
$y_i \sim \text{lognormal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$, μ is known	$\sigma^2 \sim$ inverse gamma(α, β) ,	$\sigma^2 \sim$ inverse gamma $\left(n/2 + \alpha, \frac{(\log(y_i) - \mu)^2}{2} + \beta\right)$
$y_i \sim \text{lognormal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 is known	$\mu \sim \text{normal}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$	$\mu \sim \text{normal}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i}{\sigma^2}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right)}, \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right)^{-1}\right)$

Post = beta
Likelihood = binom (17, 80)
Prior = beta (1, 1)

Posterior Parameters

$$\alpha = 17 + 1$$

$$= 18$$

$$\beta = 1 + 80 - 17$$

$$= 64$$

$$\rightarrow \text{beta}(18, 64)$$

Why Use Conjugacy

- It is not necessary, conjugate priors will accelerate MCMC.
- For simple models, you can use conjugate priors to obtain the posterior distribution in closed form, without any simulation, as illustrated next.

Things to remember

- There is no such thing as a uninformative prior, but certain priors influence the posterior distribution more than others.
- Informative priors, when properly justified, can be useful.
- Strong data overwhelms a prior.
- Priors represent current knowledge (or lack of), which is updated with data.
- We encourage you to think of vague priors as a provisional starting point.

Lab exercises begin with 3 and 4.