

Appendix to “Models for spatial structure in small-area estimation”

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1 Implementation details for the Besag model

Here we briefly review three best practices for using the Besag model, scaling, singletons, and constraints, as recommended by Freni-Stortino, Ventrucci, and Rue (2018):

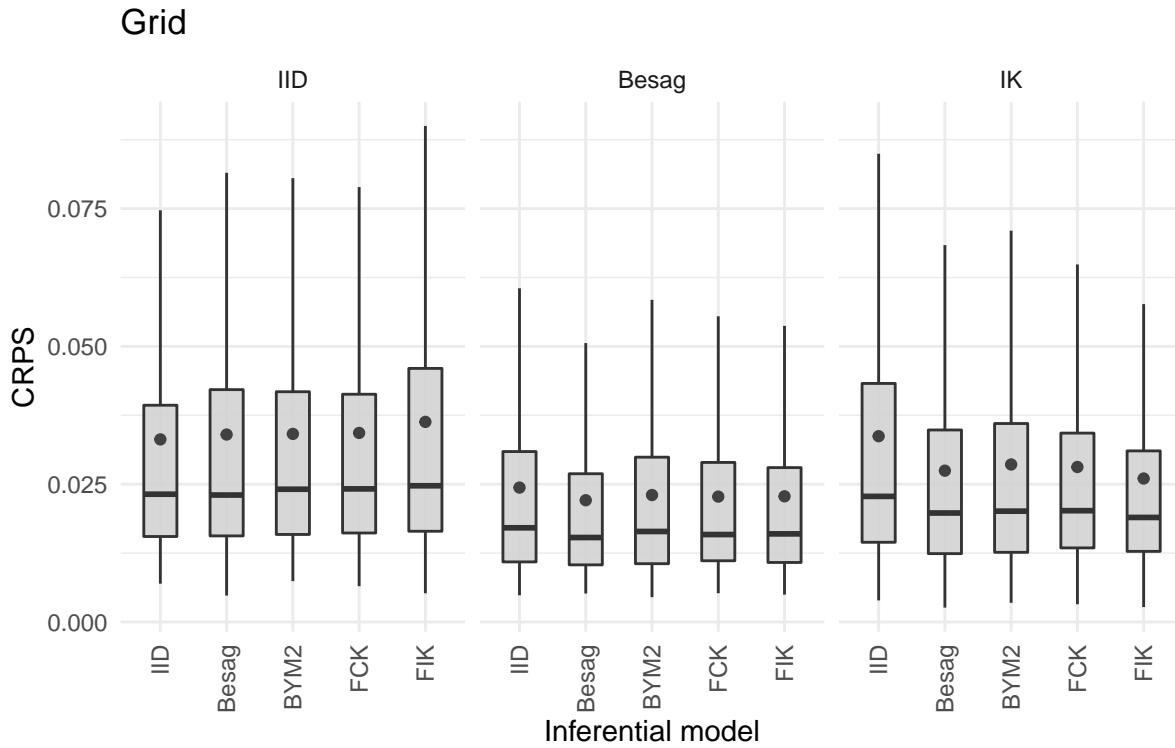
1. *Scaling* The structure matrix R should be rescaled to have generalised variance, defined by the geometric mean of the diagonal elements of its generalised inverse

$$\sigma_{\text{GV}}^2(R) = \prod_{i=1}^n (R_{ii}^-)^{1/n} = \exp \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(R_{ii}^-) \right), \quad (1)$$

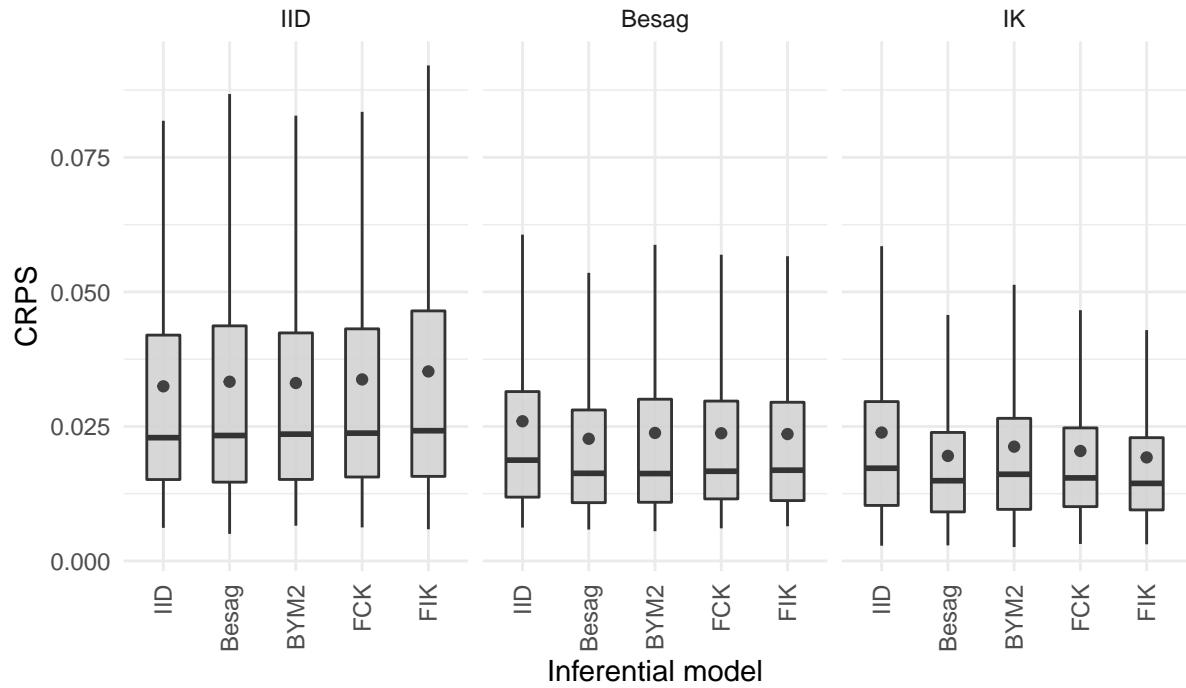
equal to one, by replacing R with $R^* = R/\sigma_{\text{GV}}^2(R)$. As the diagonal elements R_{ii}^- correspond to marginal variances, the generalised variance gives a measure of the average marginal variance. However, this measure, introduced by Sørbye and Rue (2014), ignores off-diagonal entries and more broadly any measure of typical variance could be used. Scaling mitigates the influence of the adjacency graph on the variance of ϕ . Allowing the variance to be controlled by τ_ϕ alone is important as it allows for consistent, interpretable prior selection. When the adjacency graph is disconnected it is not appropriate to scale the structure matrix R uniformly since for a given precision τ_ϕ , local smoothing operates on each connected component independently. As such, each connected component should be scaled independently to have generalised variance one giving $R_I^* = R_I/\sigma_{\text{GV}}^2(R_I)$ where R_I is the sub-matrix of the structure matrix corresponding to index set I .

2. *Singletons* When one of the connected components is a single area, known either as a singleton or an island, the probability density $\exp \left(-\frac{\tau_\phi}{2} \sum_{i \sim j} (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2 \right)$ has no dependence on ϕ_i . This is equivalent to using an improper prior $p(\phi_i) \propto 1$ and can be avoided by setting each singleton to have independent Gaussian noise $p(\phi_i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.
3. *Constraints* To avoid confounding of the spatial random effects with the intercept, it is recommended to place a sum-to-zero constraint on each non-singleton connected component. In other words, for each $|I| > 1$ that $\sum_{i \in I} \phi_i = 0$.

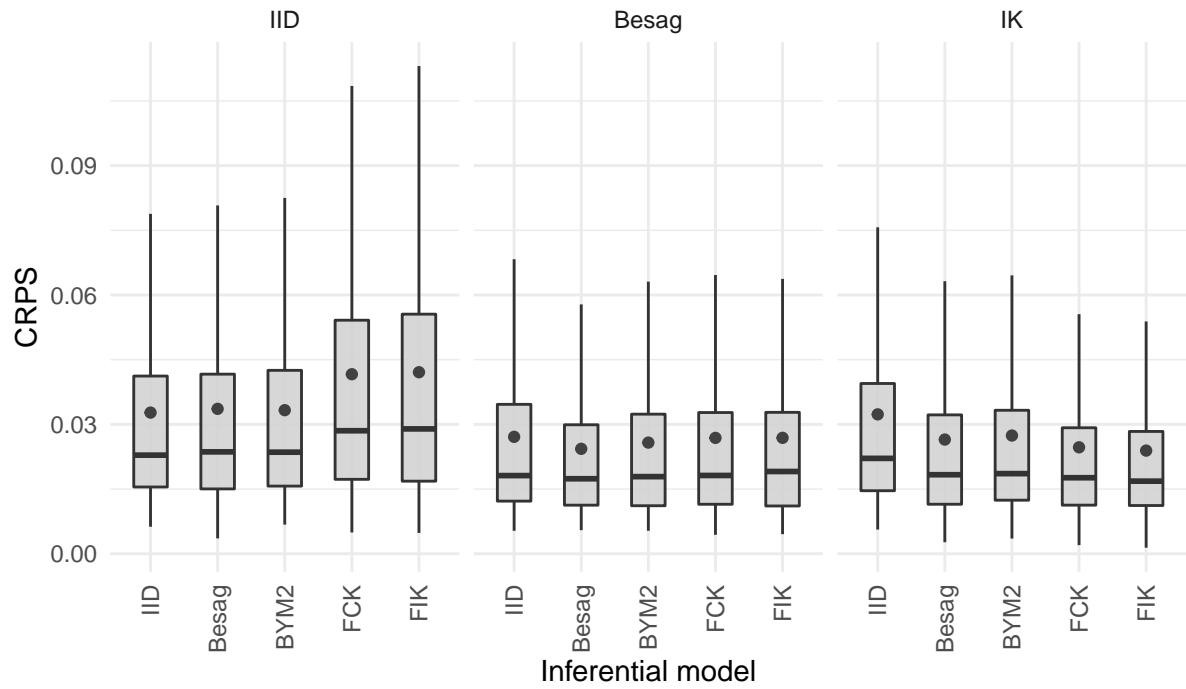
2 Simulation study



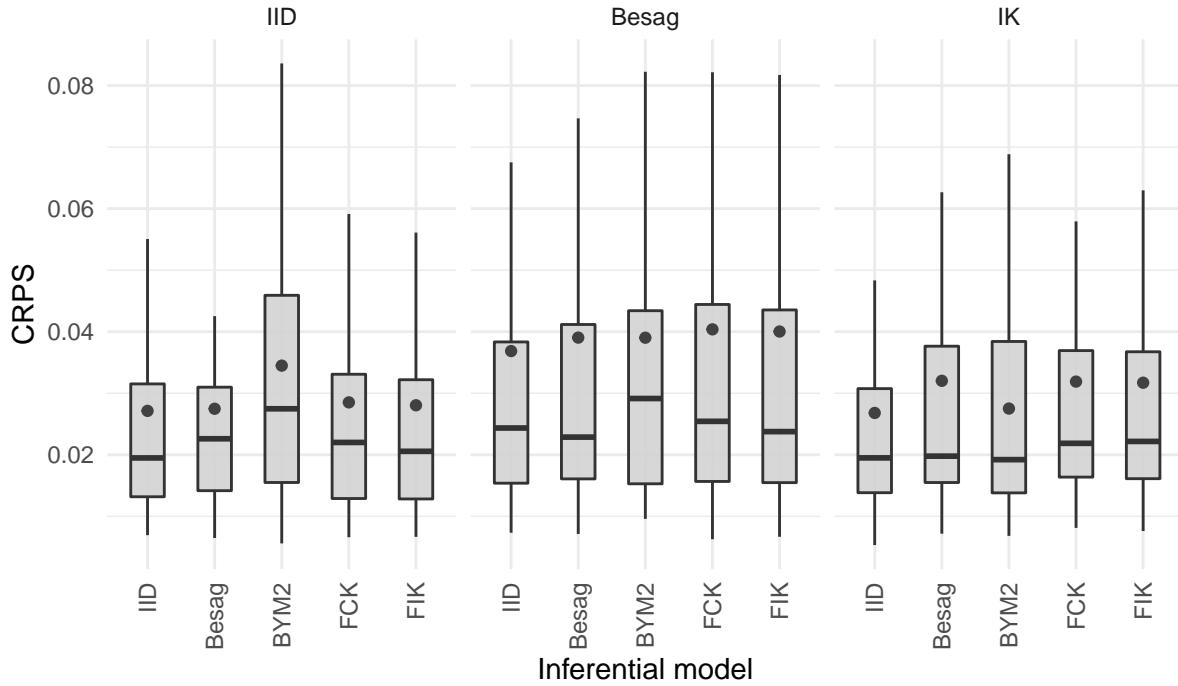
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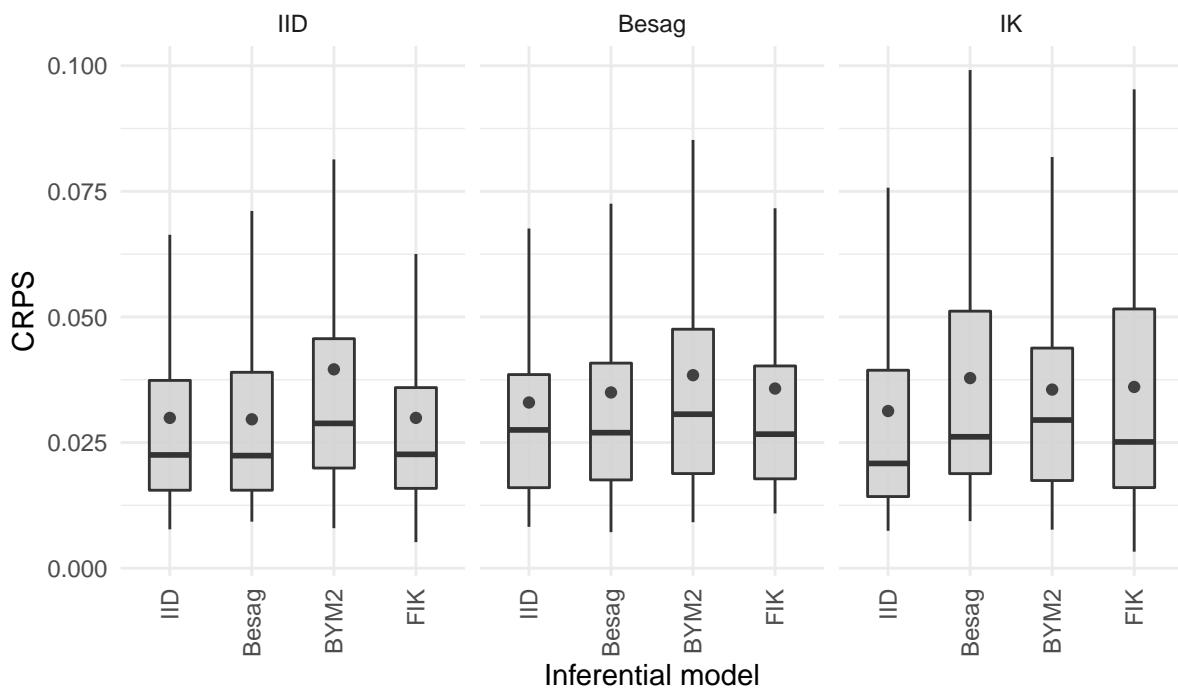
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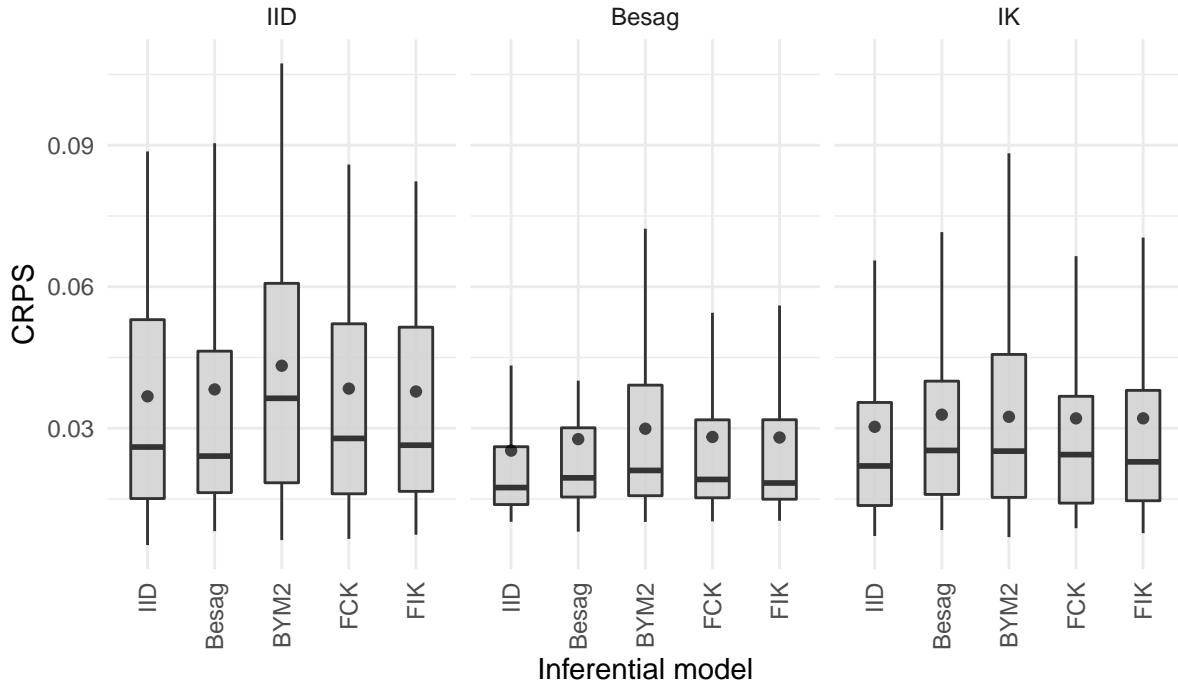
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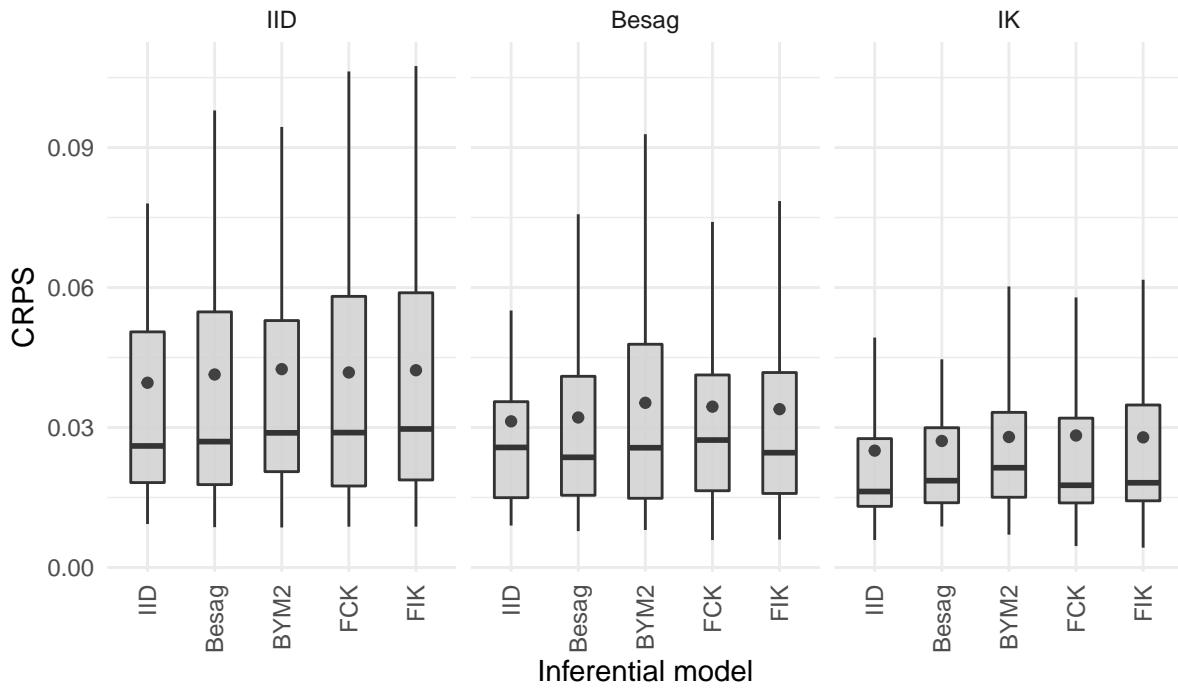
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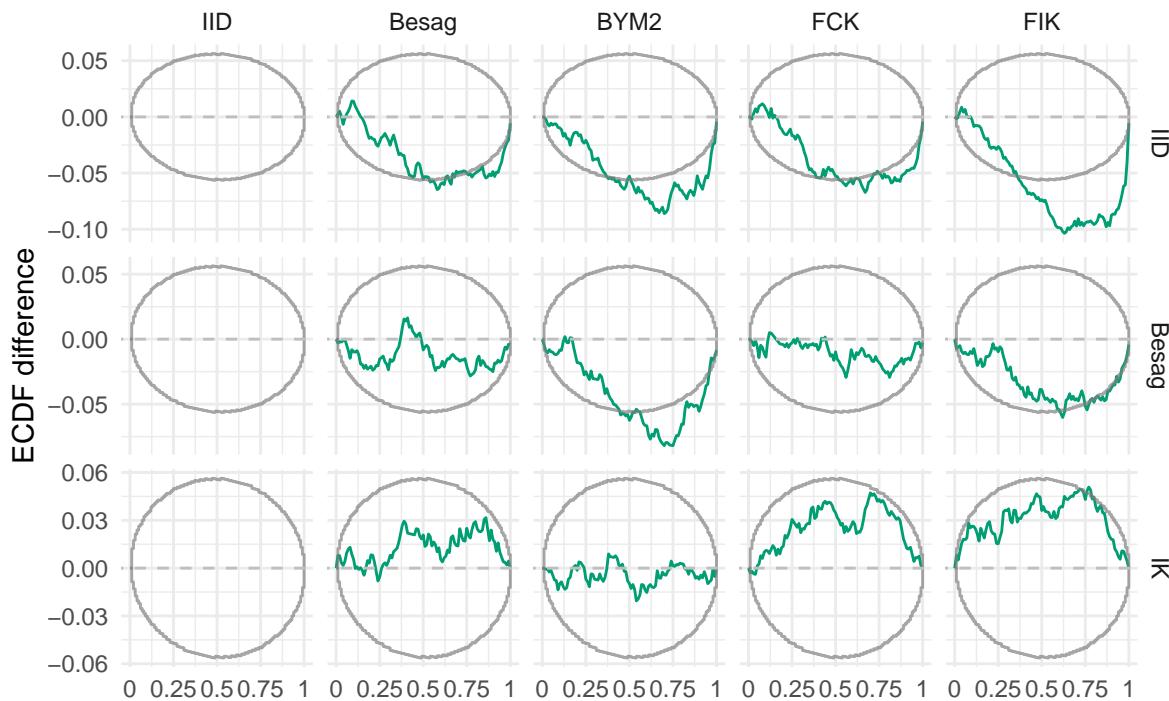
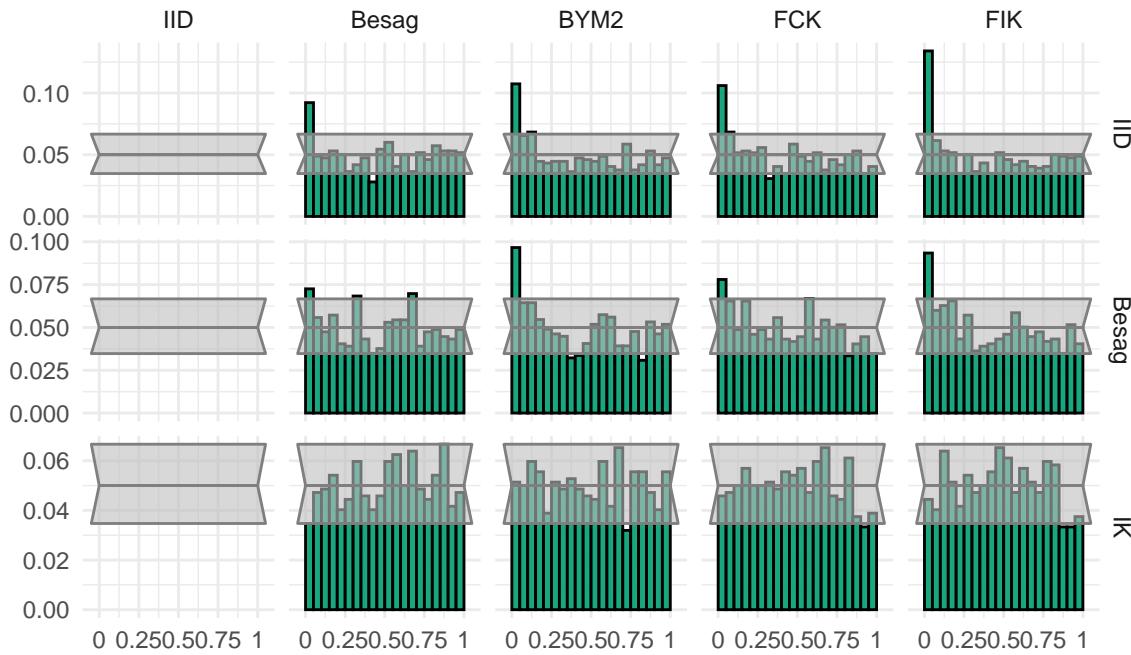
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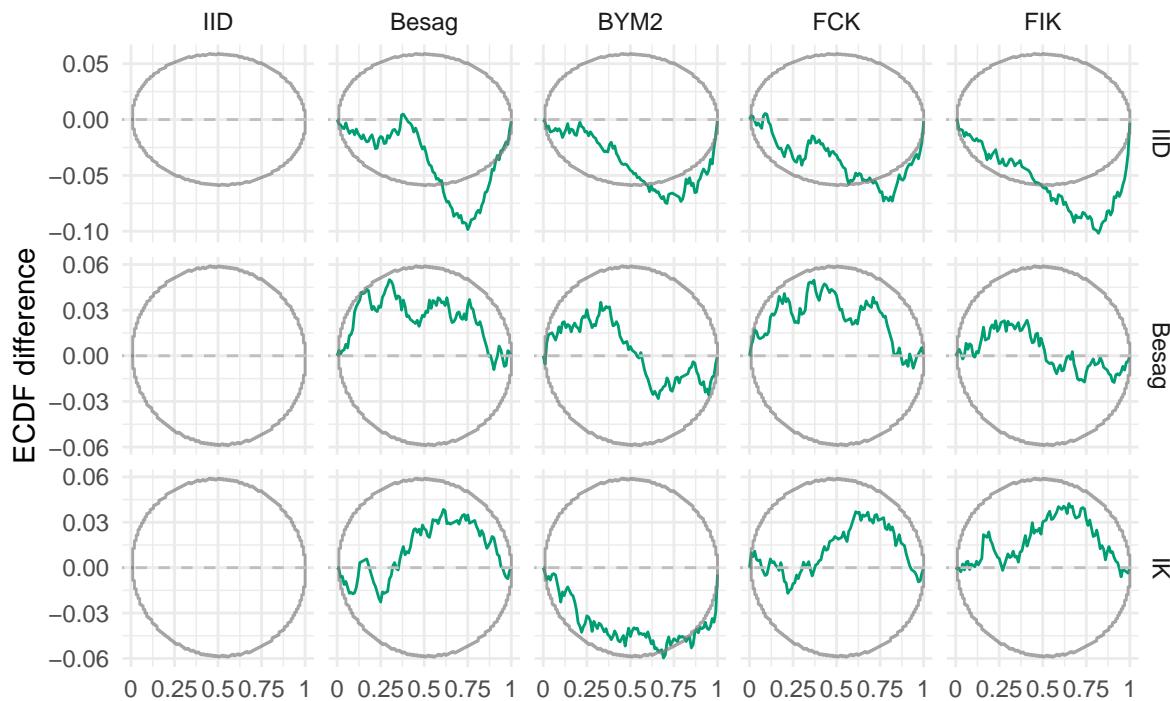
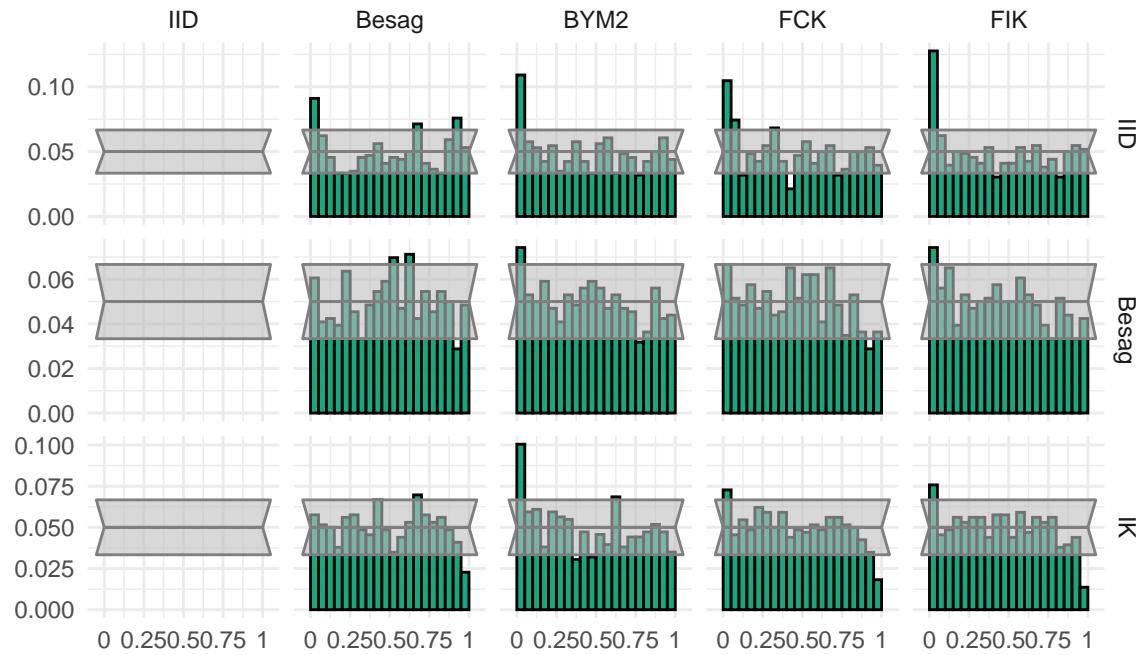
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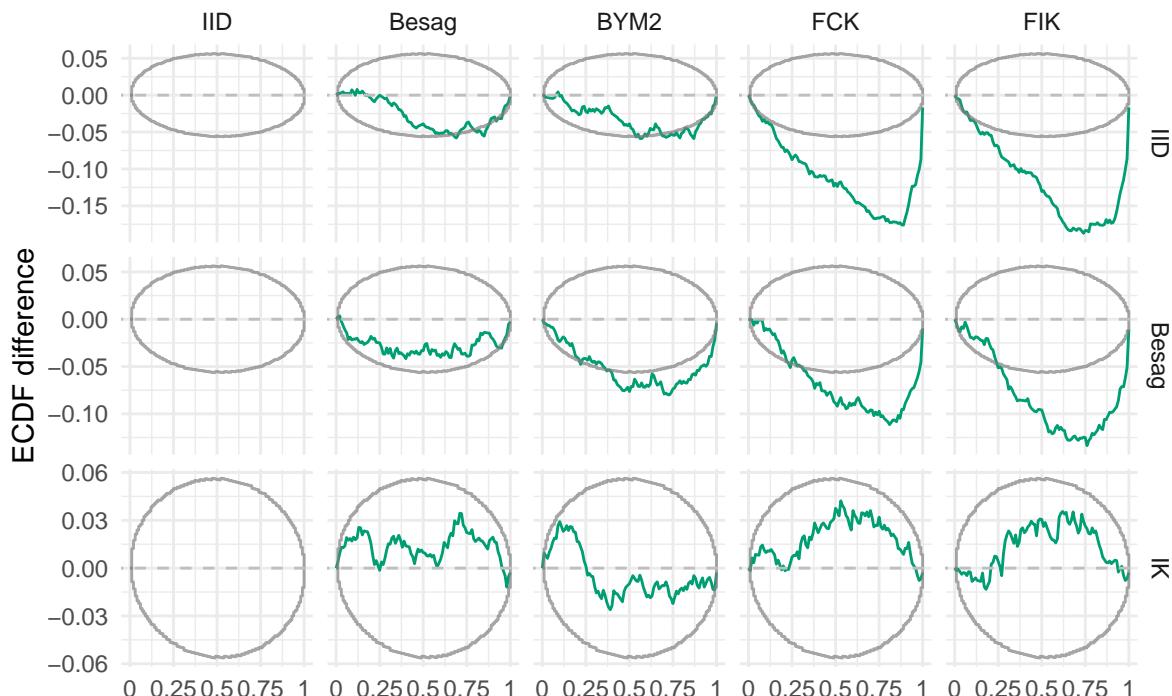
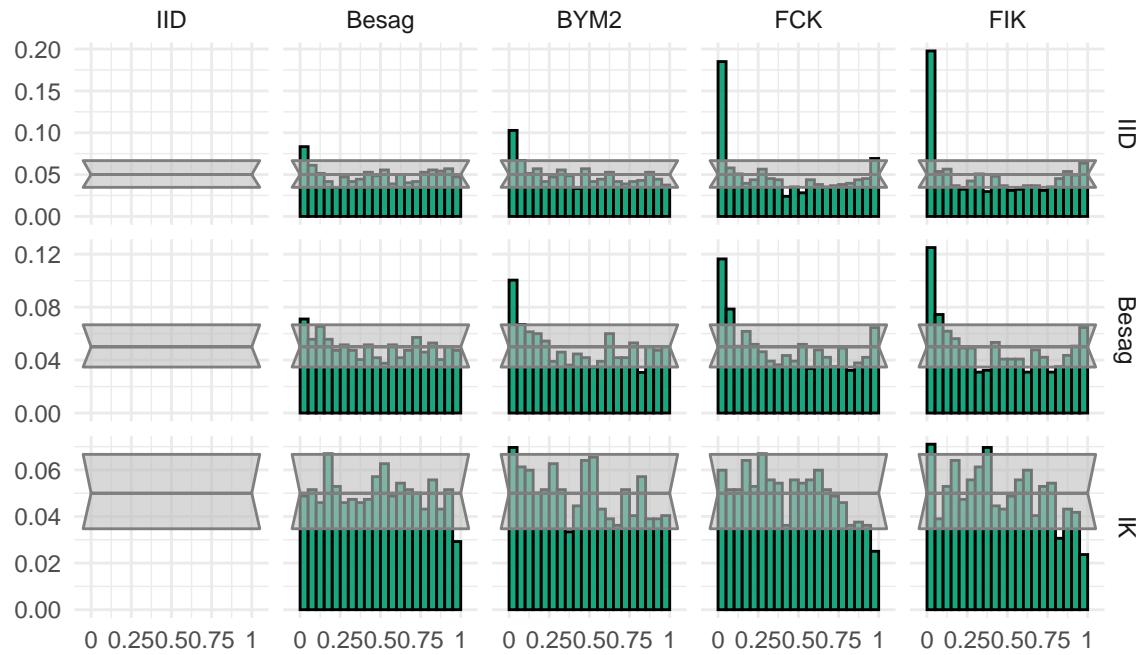
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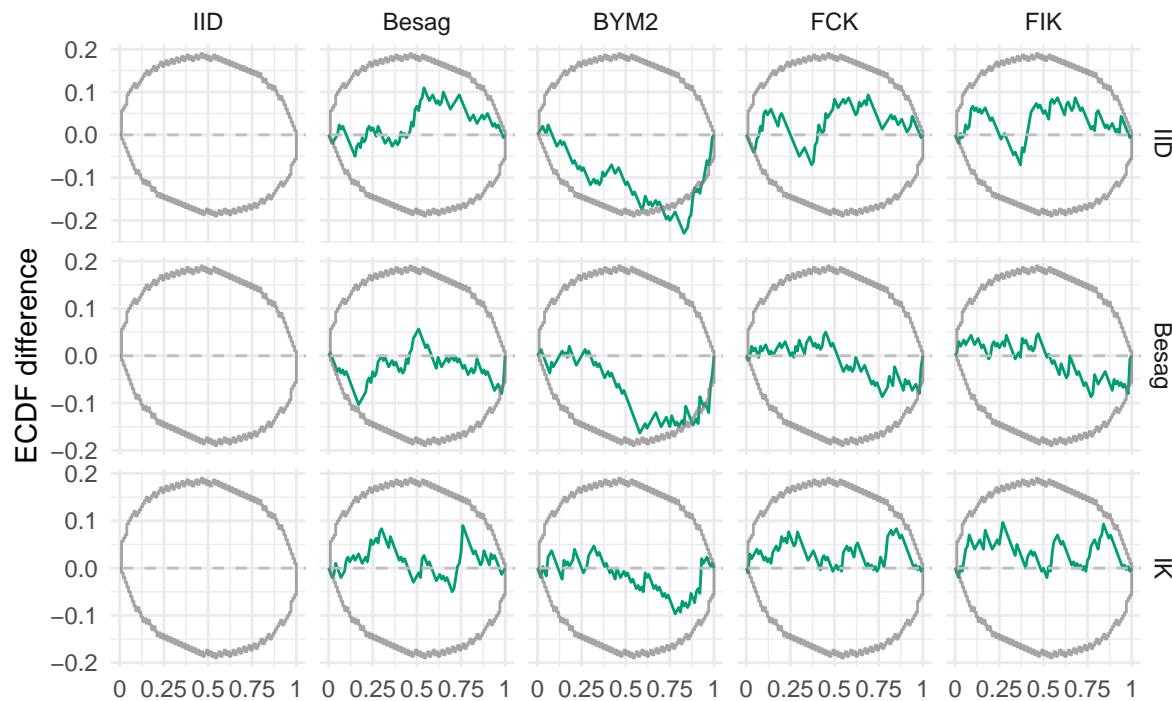
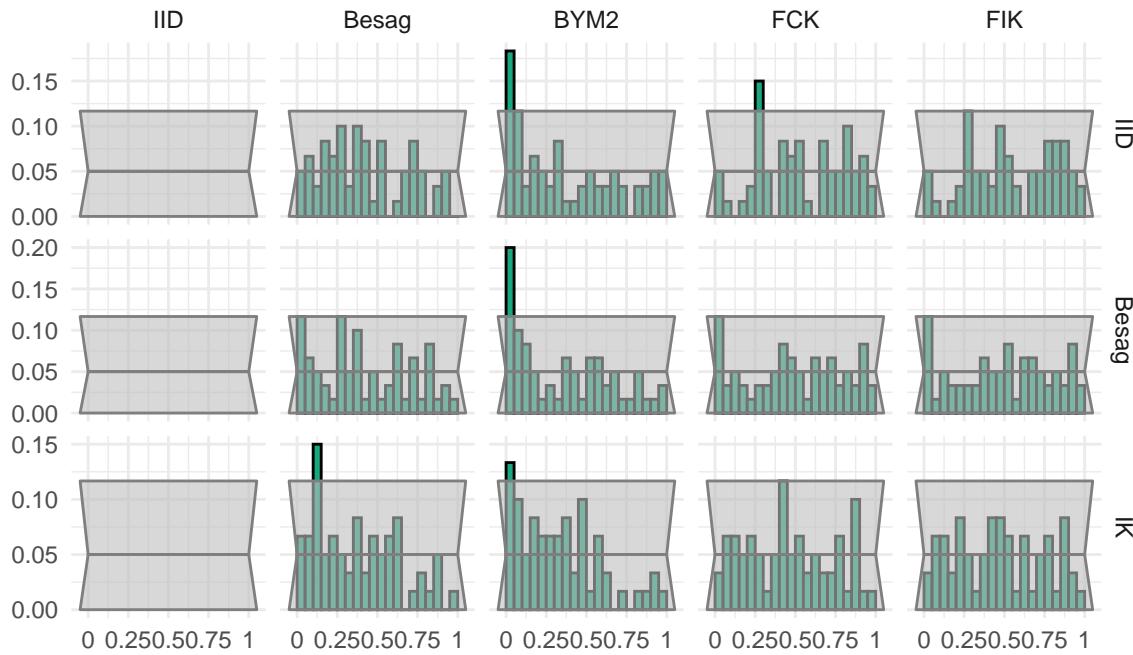
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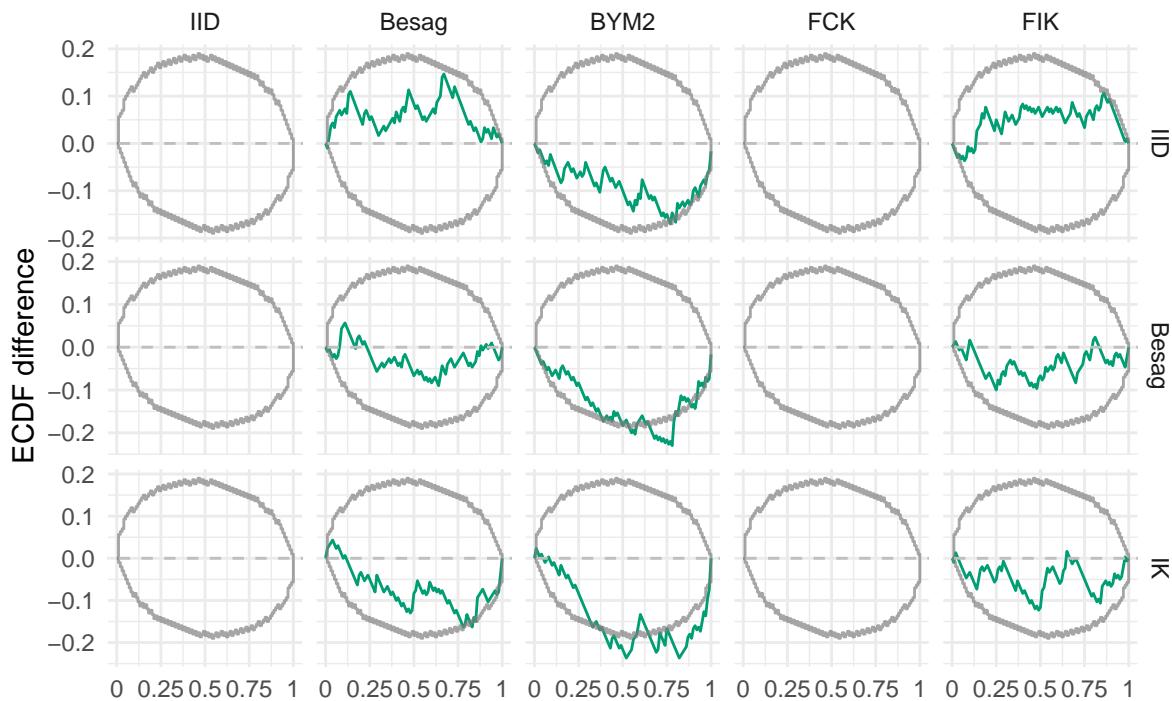
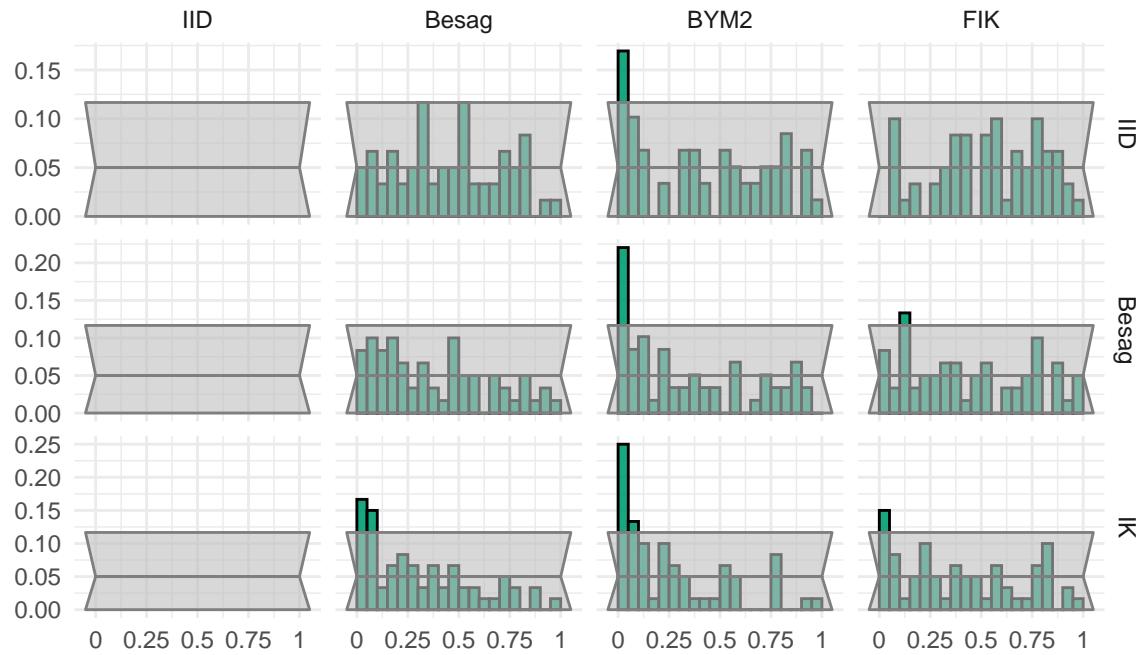
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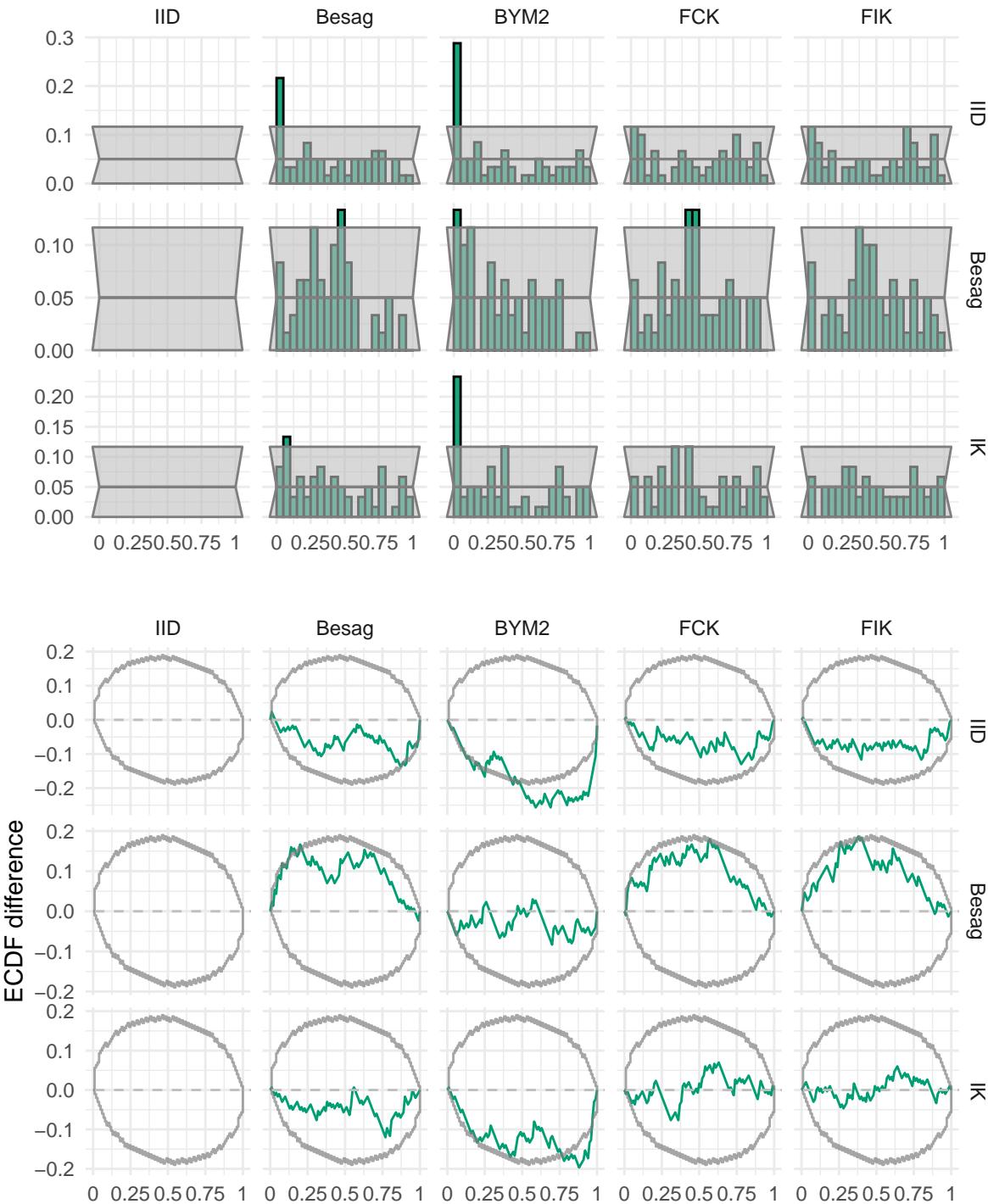
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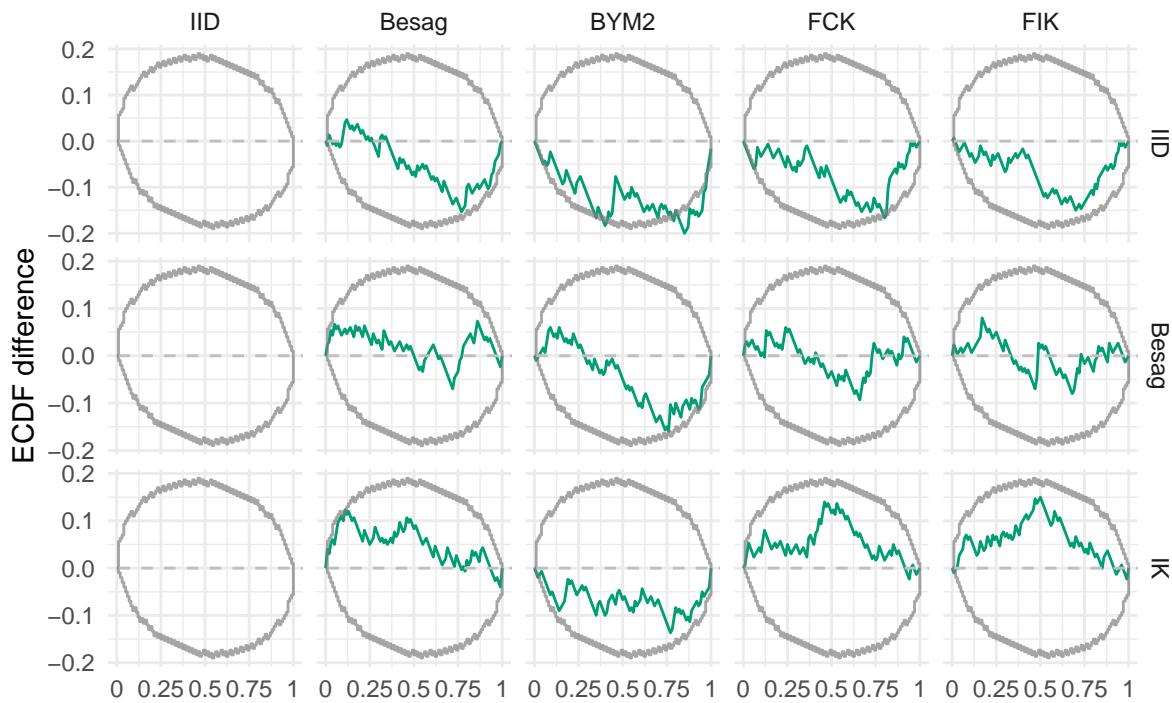
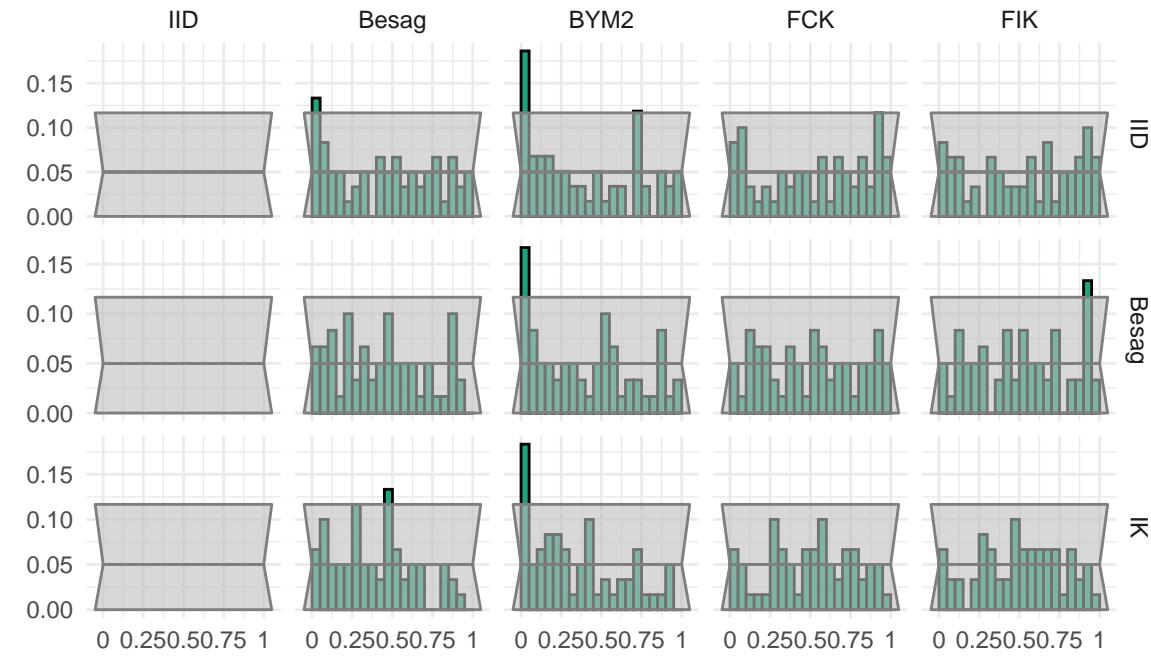
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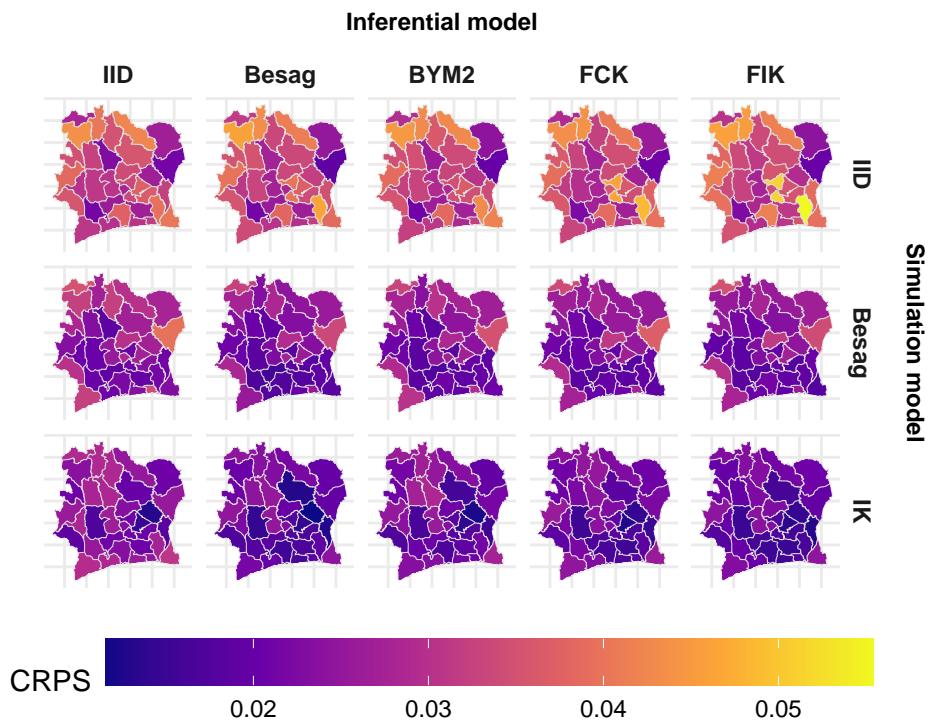


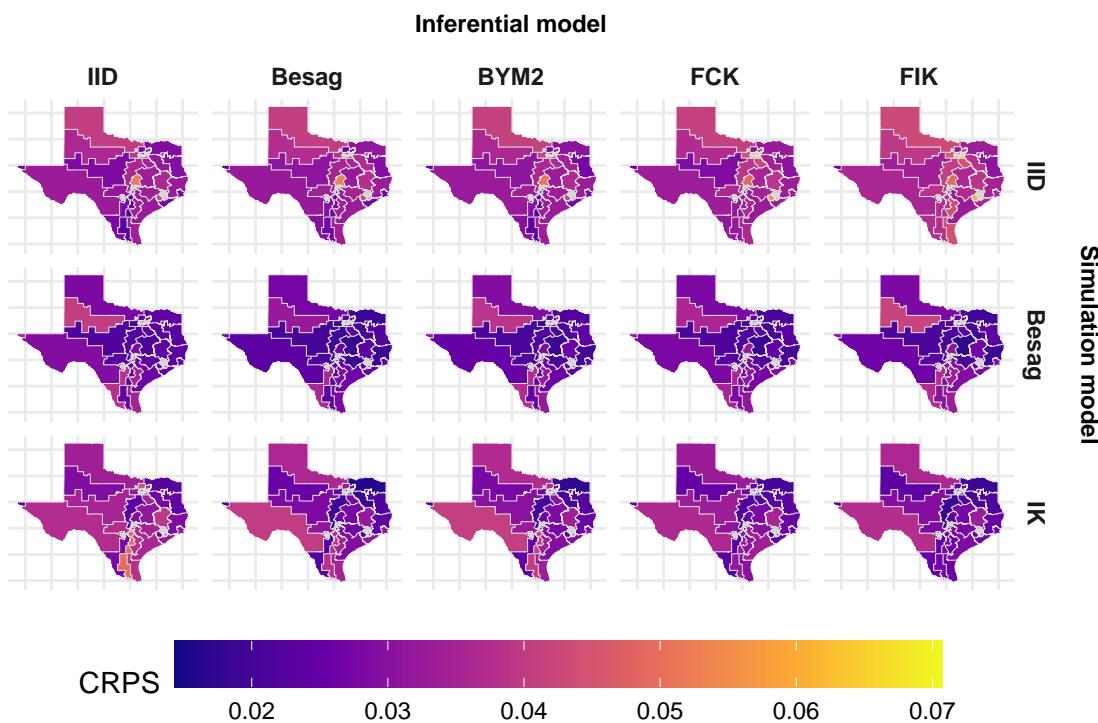
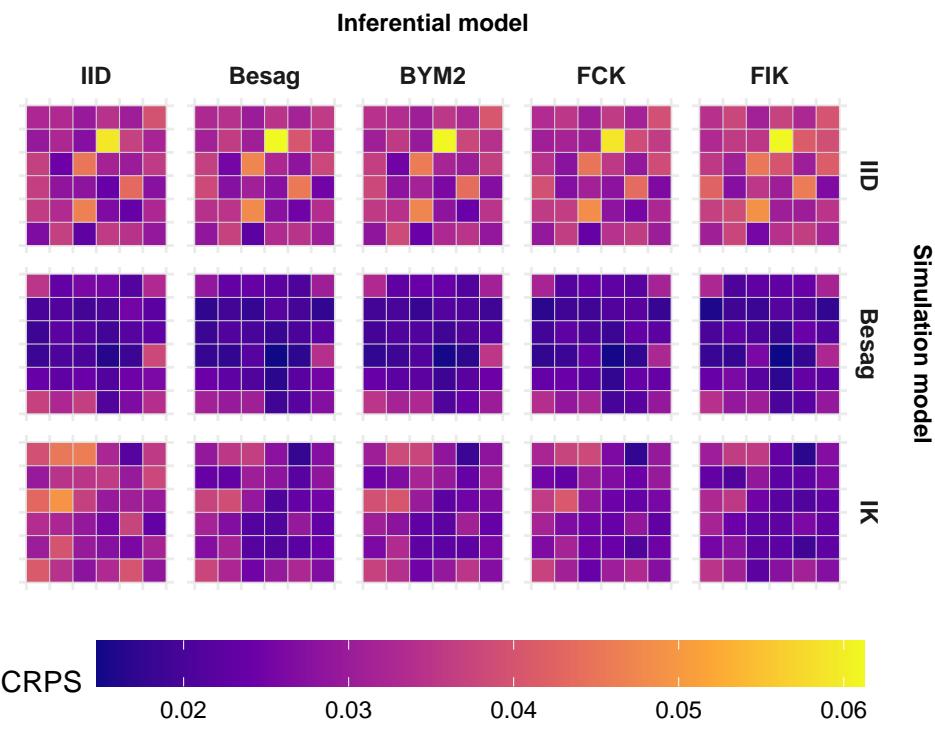
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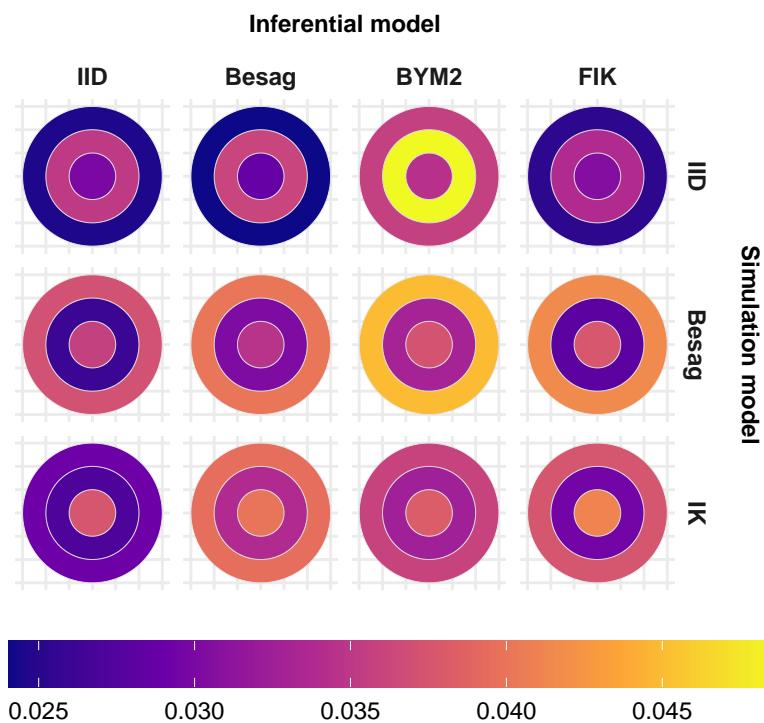
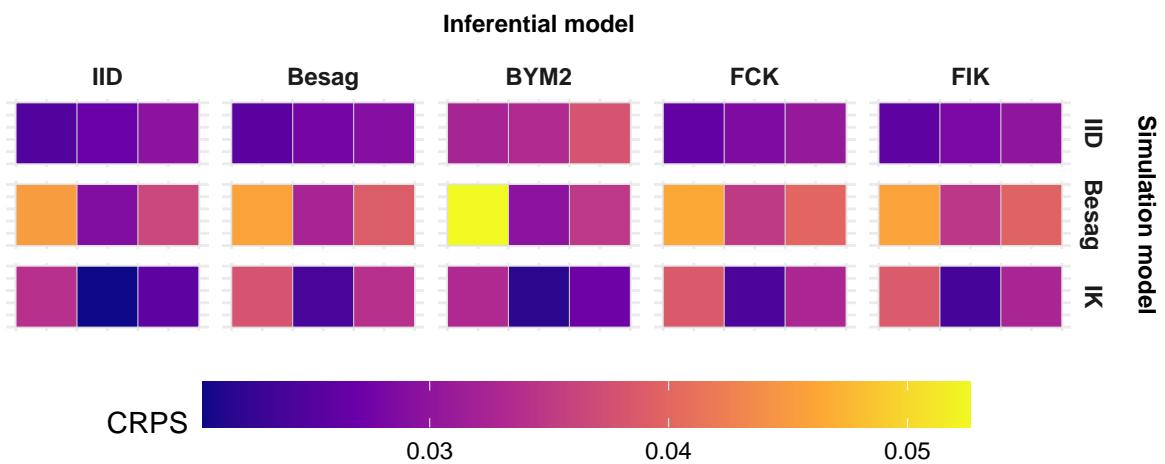


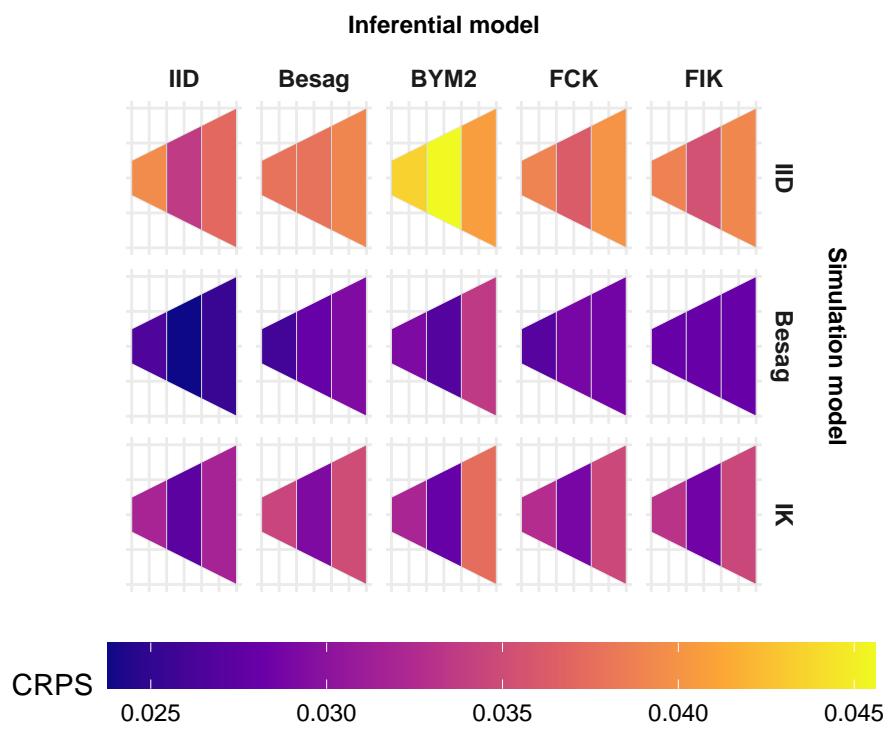
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3 HIV study

References

- Freni-Stortino, Anna, Massimo Ventrucci, and Håvard Rue. 2018. “A Note on Intrinsic Conditional Autoregressive Models for Disconnected Graphs.” *Spatial and Spatio-Temporal Epidemiology* 26: 25–34.
- Sørbye, Sigrunn Holbek, and Håvard Rue. 2014. “Scaling Intrinsic Gaussian Markov Random Field Priors in Spatial Modelling.” *Spatial Statistics* 8: 39–51.