

# **Hierarchical Bayesian Analysis**

**LSST Discovery Fellowship Program Day 4**

**Greg Gilbert | LSST Discovery Workshop | 23 May 2025**

# Modeling choices

## Physical

What processes do you include?

What approximations do you make?

## Statistical

Are data i.i.d.?

Is there correlated noise?

Do you account for data collection?

## Model specification

Parameterization

Priors

Convergence criteria

## Sampler

Grid search

Maximum likelihood

Markov Chain Monte Carlo

Nested Sampling

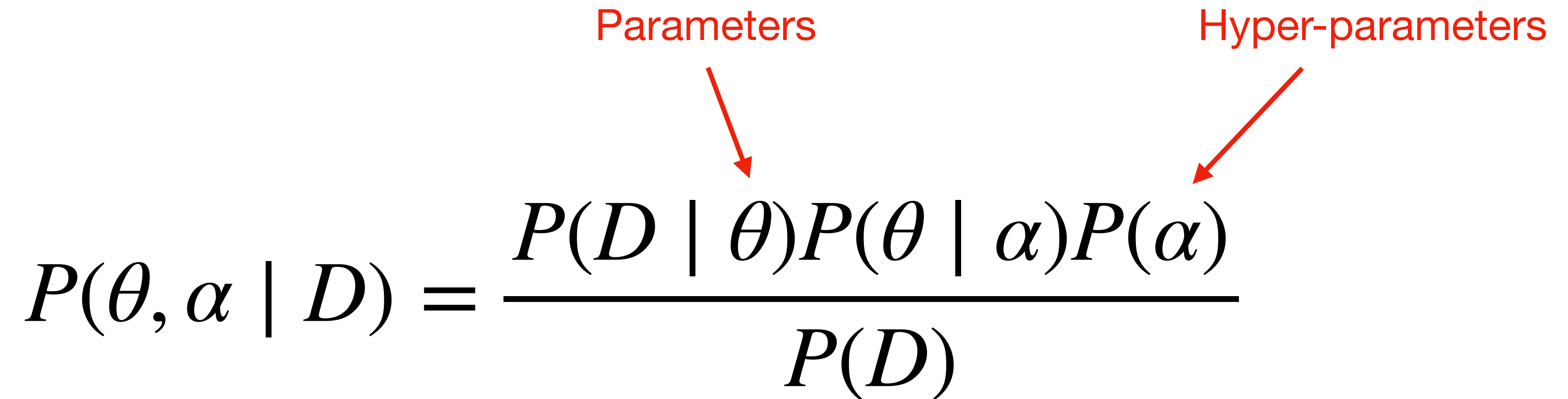
# Bayes Theorem

The diagram shows the Bayes Theorem equation with four red arrows pointing to its components: 'Posterior' points to  $P(\theta | D)$ , 'Likelihood' points to  $P(D | \theta)$ , 'Prior' points to  $P(\theta)$ , and 'Evidence' points to  $P(D)$ .

$$P(\theta | D) = \frac{P(D | \theta) P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

**Hierarchical Bayesian Modeling** self-consistently **modifies the prior**

# Hierarchical Bayes Theorem



Parameters

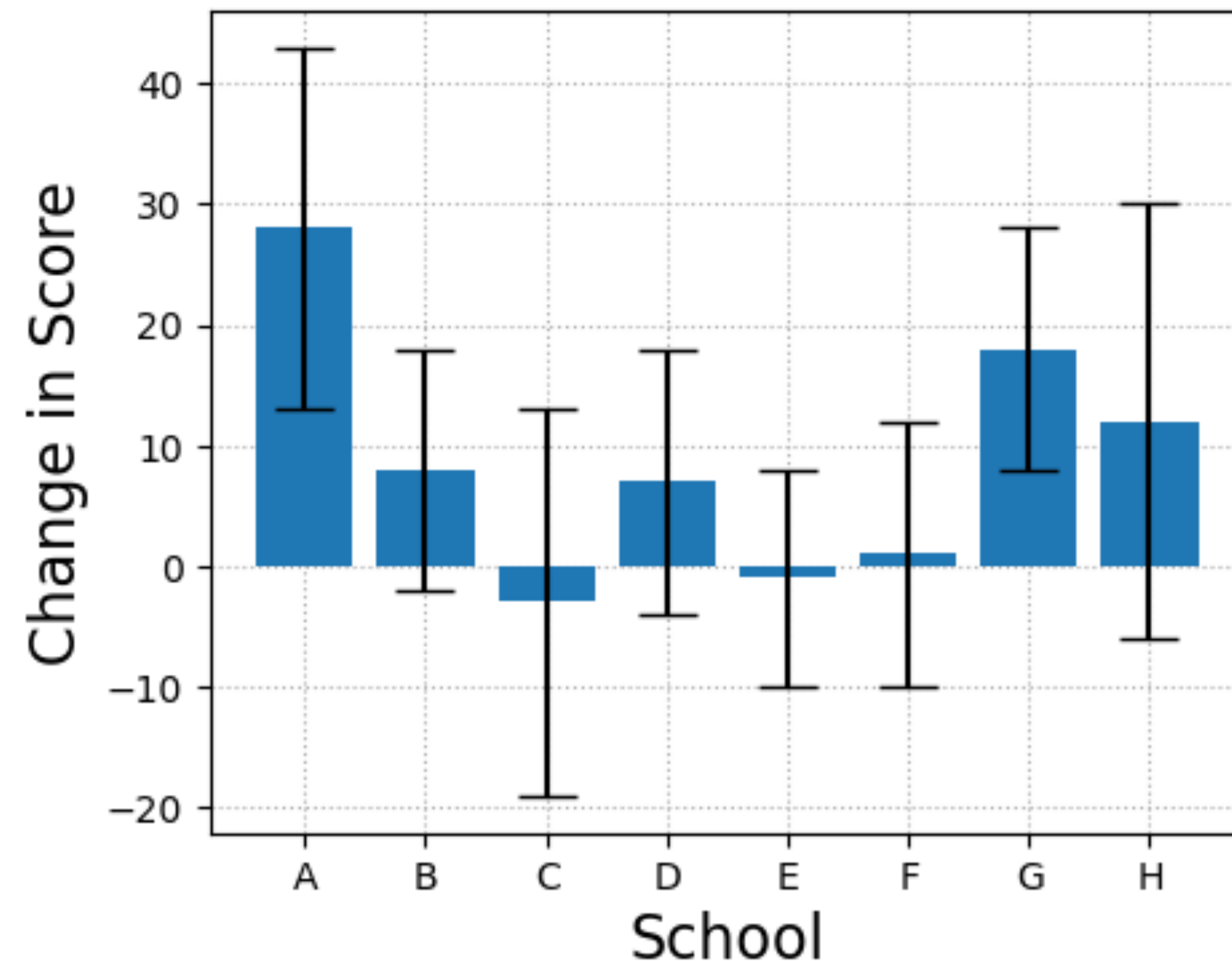
Hyper-parameters

$$P(\theta, \alpha \mid D) = \frac{P(D \mid \theta)P(\theta \mid \alpha)P(\alpha)}{P(D)}$$

The **prior** can be thought of as the **population-level distribution**

# The Eight Schools Problem

The set-up: students from eight schools have participated in a test-prep program. The mean score improvement  $\Delta S$  and uncertainty on the mean  $\sigma_\mu$  for each school are recorded.



$$\mu = [28, 8, -3, 7, -1, 1, 18, 12]$$

$$\sigma_\mu = [15, 10, 16, 11, 9, 11, 10, 18]$$

Question: can the measured effect size for School A (28 pts) be attributed to the test-prep program?

# Modeling Options

**Independent:** Each school is analyzed separately

**Pooled:** All schools are analyzed in one group

**Hierarchical:** The relationships between groups are considered

## Independent

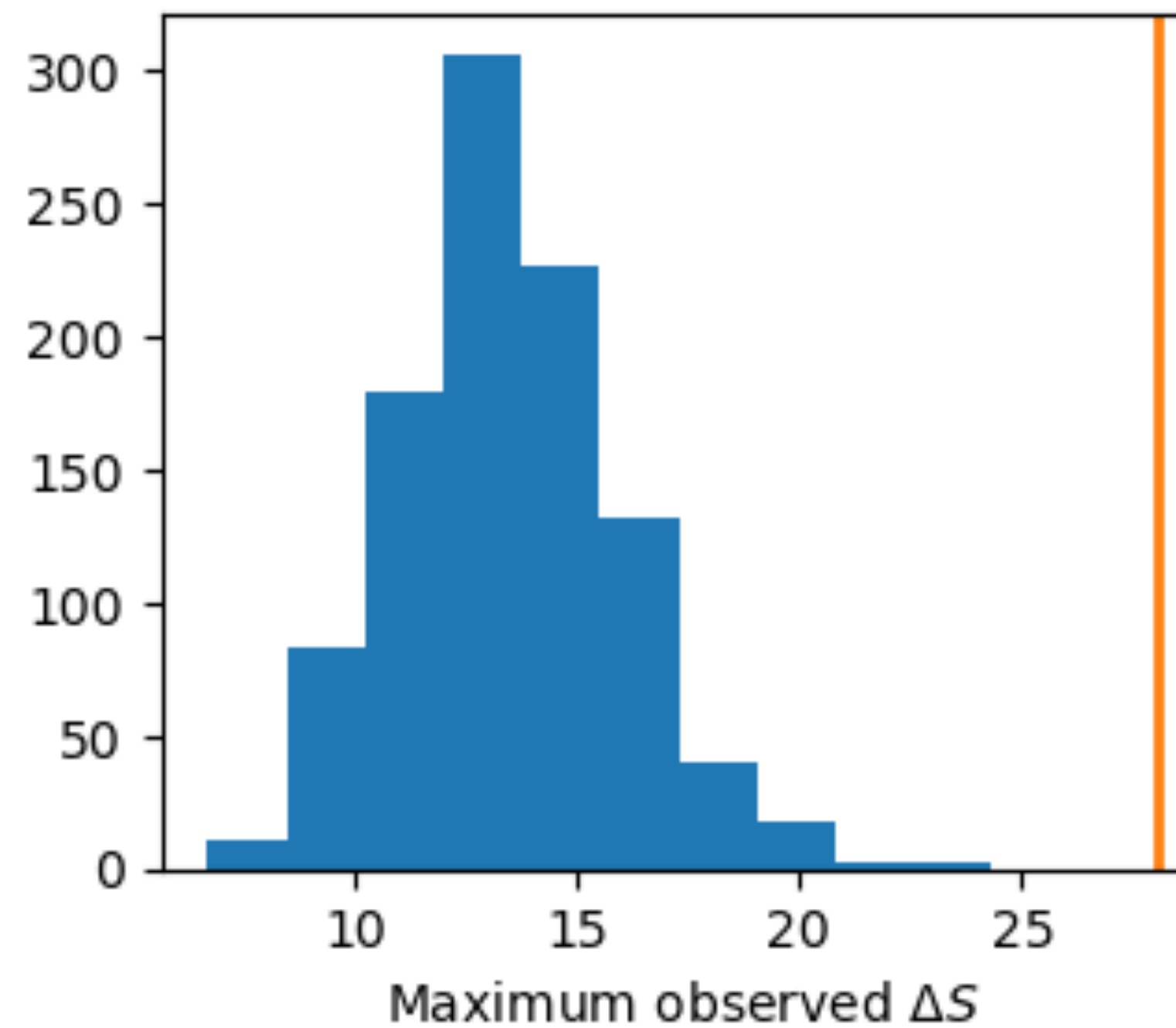
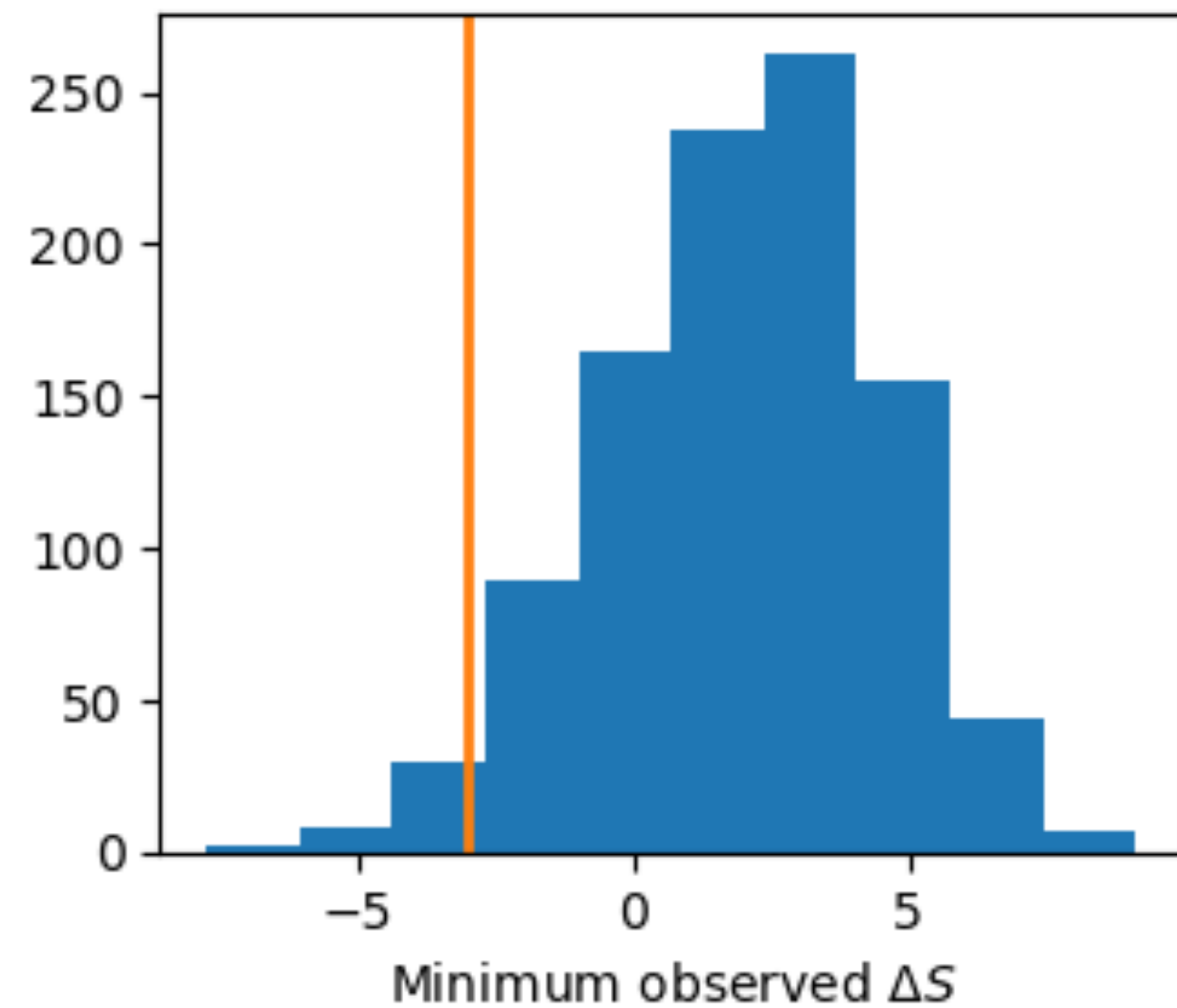
$$\mu = [28, 8, -3, 7, -1, 1, 18, 12]$$
$$\sigma_{\mu} = [15, 10, 16, 11, 9, 11, 10, 18]$$

## Pooled

$$\Delta S = 7.7 \pm 4.1$$

# The Eight Schools Problem

Question: can the measured effect size for School A (28 pts) be attributed to the test-prep program?



Running 1000 bootstrap trials suggests NO

# Eight Schools: Hierarchical Model

$$\alpha_\mu \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$\alpha_\sigma \sim \text{Half-Cauchy}(\beta)$$

The hyper-parameters  $\alpha \equiv \{\alpha_\mu, \alpha_\sigma\}$  describe the population distribution (i.e. the prior)

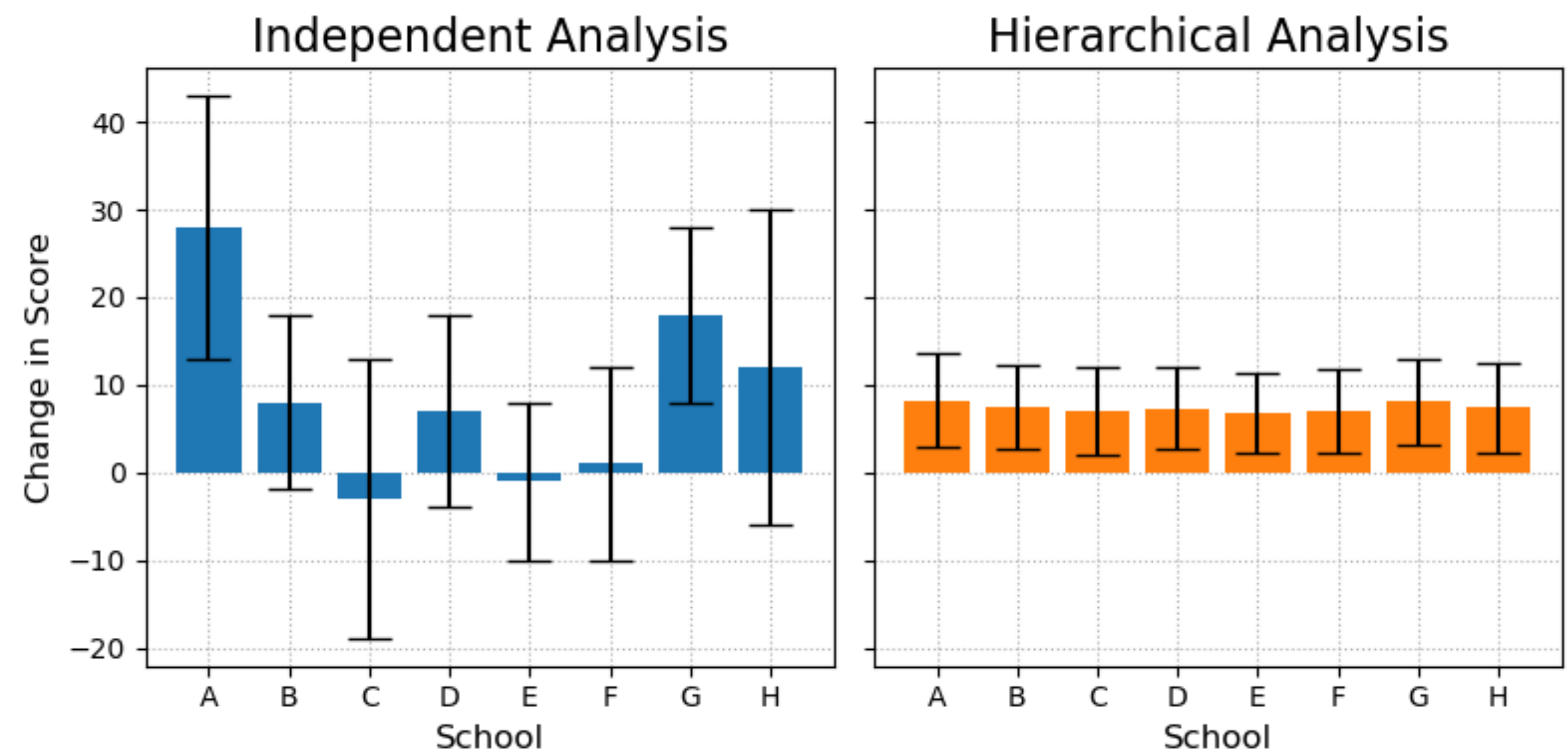
$$\Delta S_i \sim \text{Normal}(\alpha_\mu, \alpha_\sigma)$$

Each school's  $\theta_i \equiv \{\Delta S\}_i$  is drawn from a Gaussian described by  $\alpha$

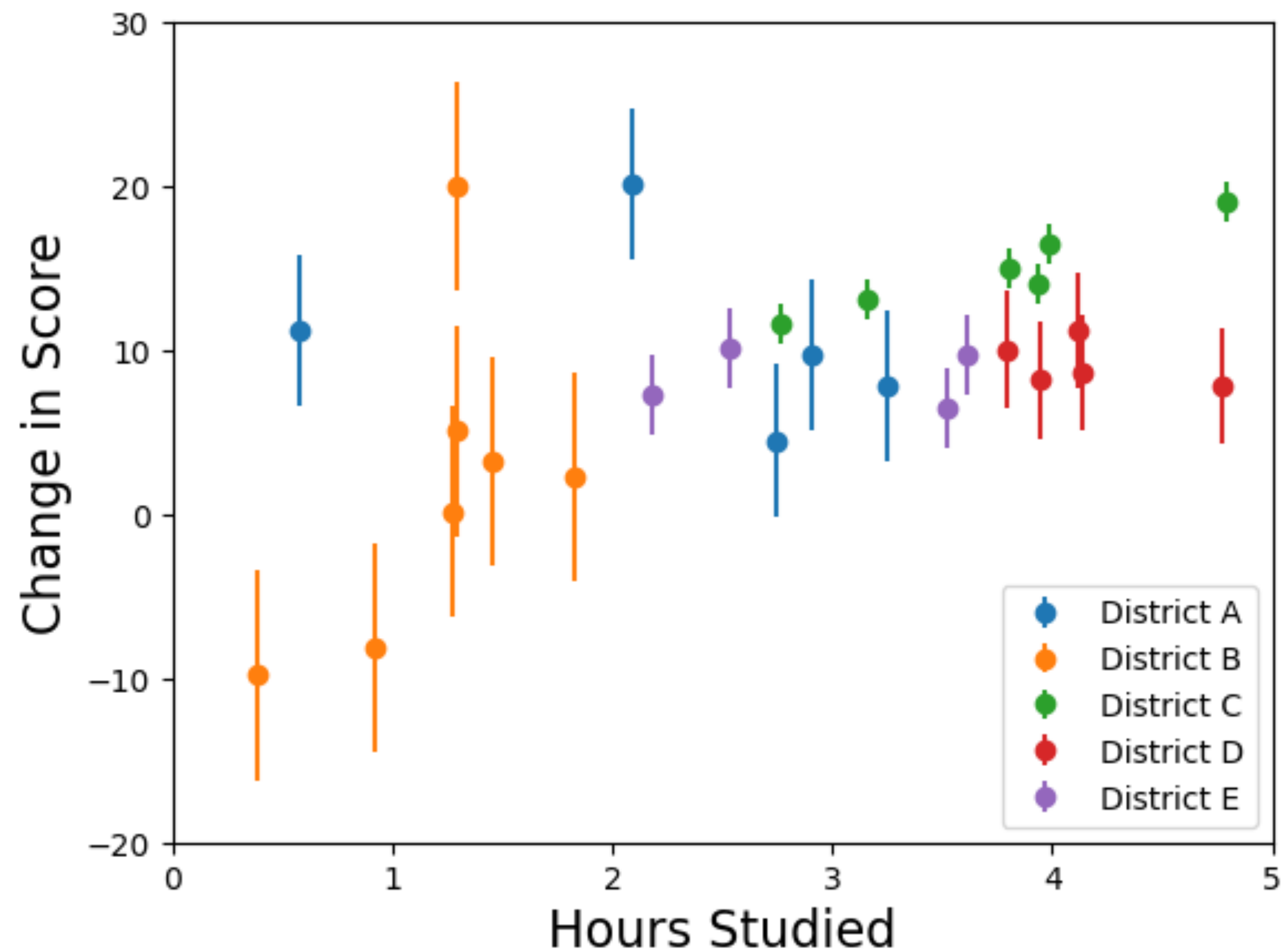
We will simultaneously and self-consistently infer the population hyper-parameters  $\alpha$  and the individual member values  $\theta$



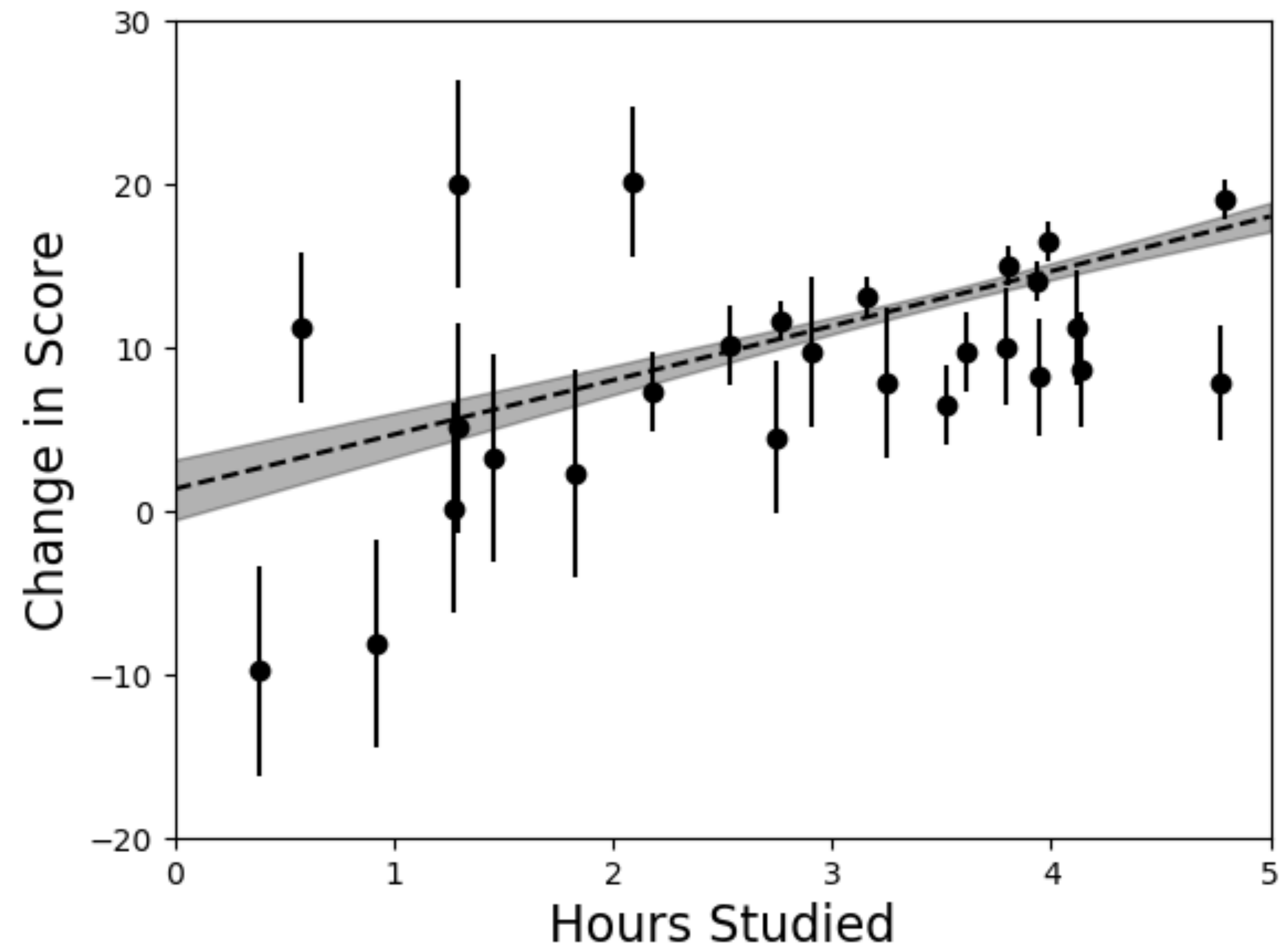
# Eight Schools: Hierarchical Model



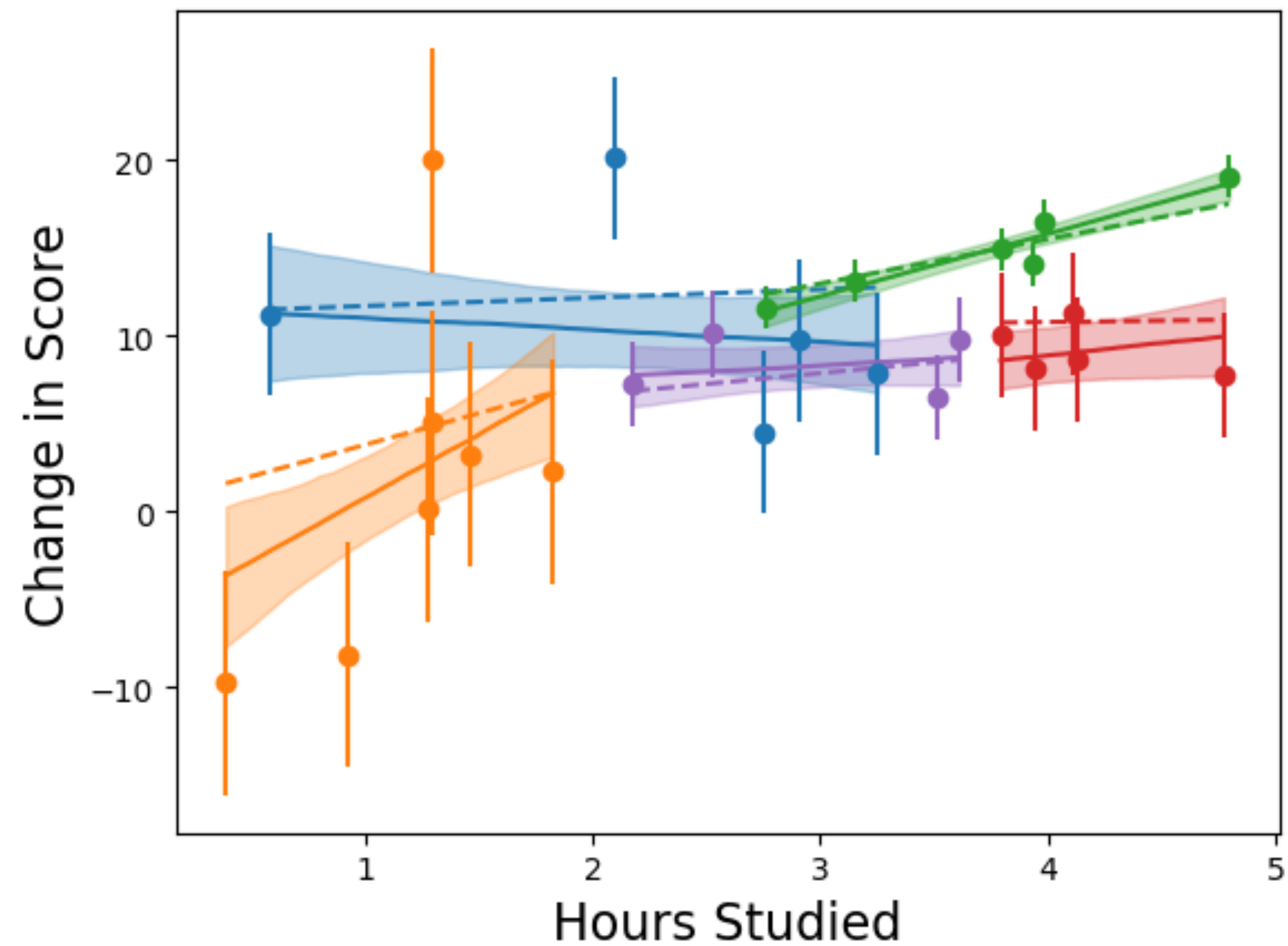
# Five Districts Problem



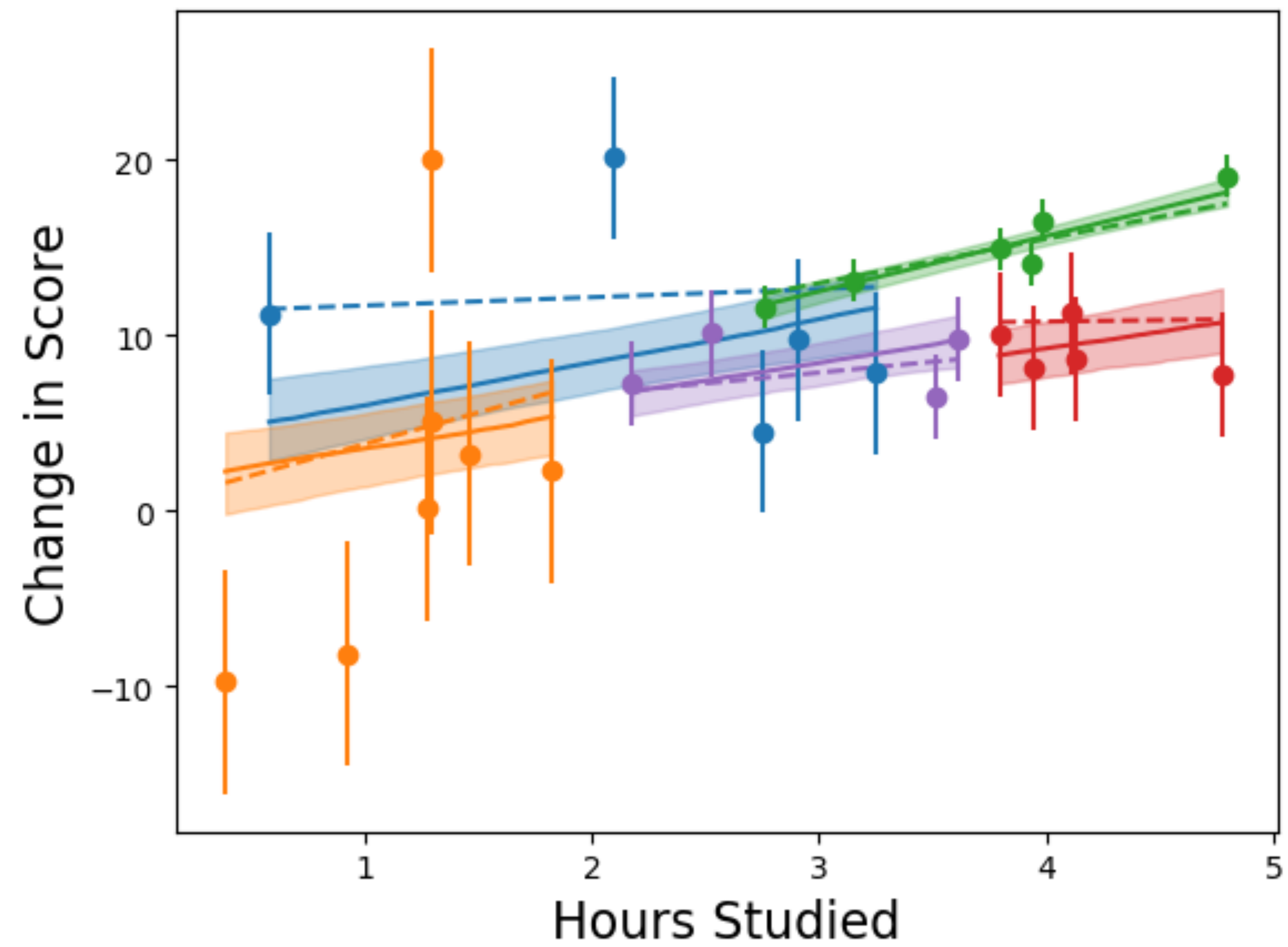
# Five Districts: Pooled Model



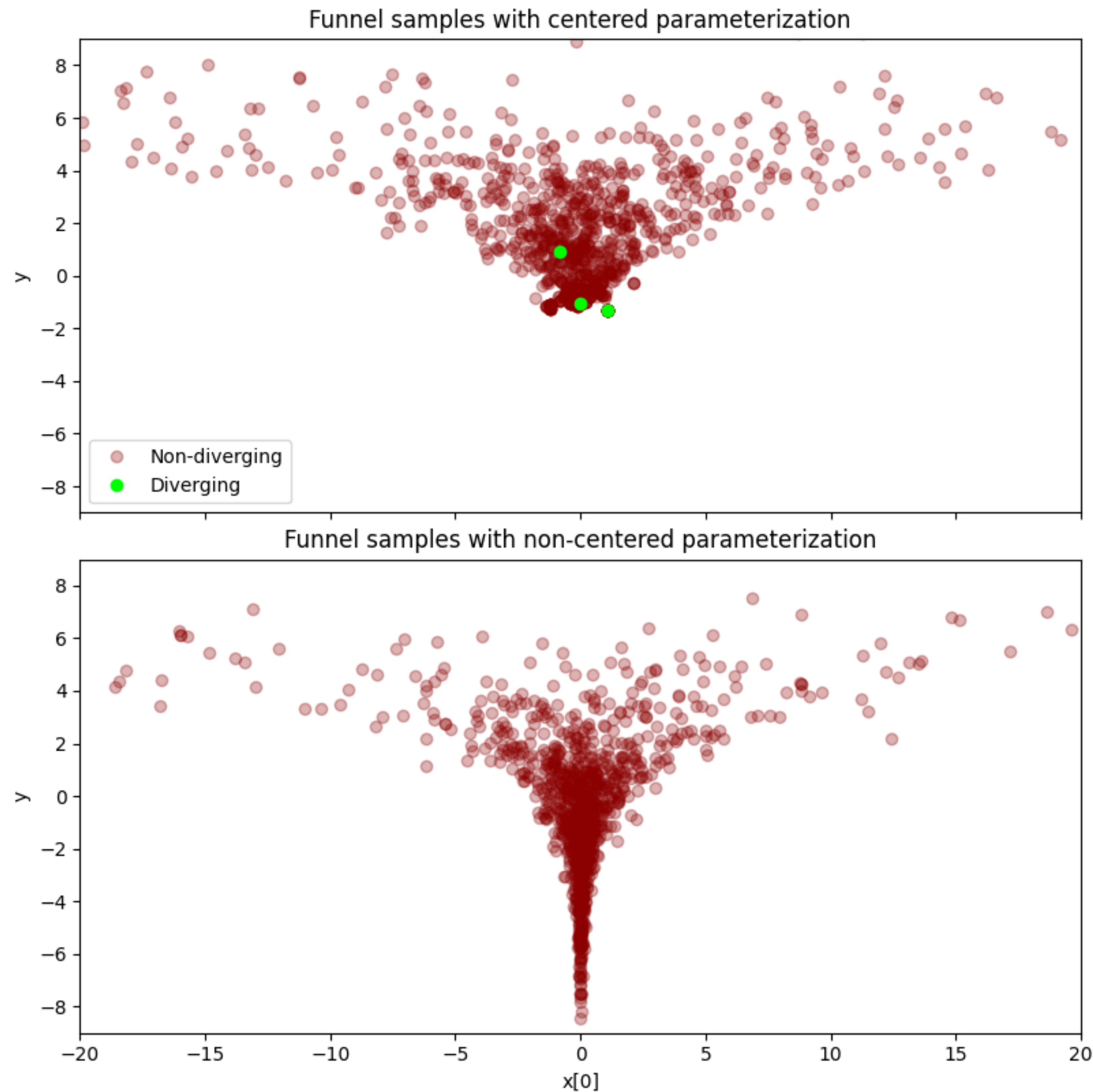
# Five Districts: Independent Model



# Five Districts: Hierarchical Model

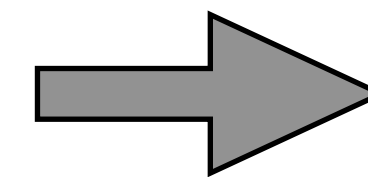


# Off-Centered Parameterization



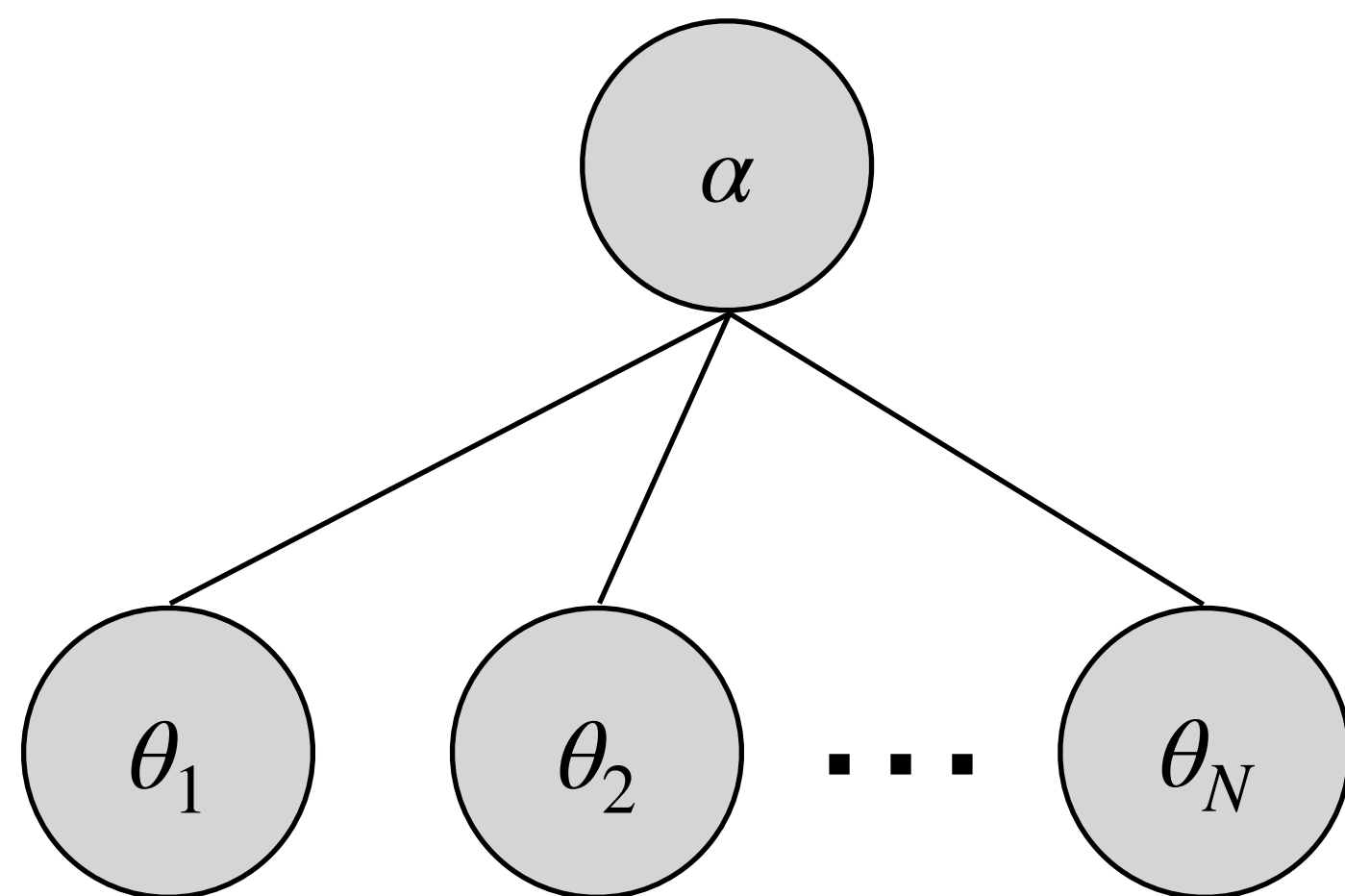
$$y \sim \text{Normal}(0, 3)$$
$$x \sim \text{Normal}(0, e^y)$$

$$y_{\text{off}} \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$$
$$x_{\text{off}} \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$$



$$y = y_{\text{off}} \cdot 3$$
$$x = x_{\text{off}} \cdot e^y$$

# Hierarchical Modeling via Importance Sampling



**STEP 1** Choose some broad “interim” prior  $p_0(\theta)$

**STEP 2** Independently fit your model to the data for the  $N$  objects to obtain  $K$  samples each, producing  $\theta_{nk}$

**STEP 3** Re-weight your  $N \times K$  samples by the likelihood you would have calculated under some different prior  $f$

$$\mathcal{L} \approx \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{f(\theta; \alpha)}{p_0(\theta)}$$

updated prior  
“interim” prior

This method is equivalent to what you would achieve by simultaneously fitting all  $N$  objects under the hierarchical prior

Caveats: (1) The “interim” prior must provide support over full posterior space, (2) you must generate sufficient samples



# Further reading

## Hierarchical Modeling

Thomas Wiecki & Danne Elbers, “The best of both worlds: hierarchical linear regression in PyMC3”  
<https://twiecki.io/blog/2014/03/17/bayesian-glms-3/>

Thomas Wiecki, “Why hierarchical models are awesome, tricky, and Bayesian”  
<https://twiecki.io/blog/2017/02/08/bayesian-hierarchical-non-centered/>

Michael Betancourt, “Hierarchical Modeling”  
[https://betanalpha.github.io/assets/case\\_studies/hierarchical\\_modeling.html](https://betanalpha.github.io/assets/case_studies/hierarchical_modeling.html)

## Off-Centered Parameterization

NumPyro: <https://num.pyro.ai/en/stable/examples/funnel.html>

MC-Stan: [https://mc-stan.org/docs/2\\_19/stan-users-guide/reparameterization-section.html](https://mc-stan.org/docs/2_19/stan-users-guide/reparameterization-section.html)

## Importance Sampling

Hogg, Myers, & Bovy 2010, “Inferring the eccentricity distribution”, ApJ, 725, 2