

# ADVANCED BAYESIAN MODELING

A NORMAL HIERARCHICAL MODEL:  
**HIERARCHICAL MODEL FOR 2016 POLLS**

# Review

Observe:

$y_j$  = Clinton lead (percentage points) in poll  $j$

$\sigma_j$  = half margin of error of  $y_j$

$j = 1, \dots, 7$

Let

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_7) \qquad \sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_7)$$

Regard  $\sigma_j$  as (estimate of)  $\sqrt{\text{var}(y_j)}$  in sampling distribution of  $y_j$ .

# Model for Poll Results

Results come from separately conducted polls:

$y_1, \dots, y_7$  independent (in sampling distribution)

To a close approximation, they should be normally distributed:

$$y_j \mid \theta_j \sim N(\theta_j, ?)$$

Note: Poll  $j$  is allowed its own mean  $\theta_j$ .

Since  $\sigma_j$  represents standard error of  $y_j$ ,

$$y_j \mid \theta_j \sim \text{N}(\theta_j, \sigma_j^2)$$

For simplicity, regard  $\sigma_j$  as fixed and known. (No need to include it in conditioning notation.)

(More elaborate analysis might put independent priors on  $\sigma_j$ s.)

## Model for Means

No reason to assume differences among polls (prior to seeing data).

Therefore, model poll means  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_7$  as exchangeable.

Convenient to model them conditionally independent from a normal distribution:

$$\theta_j \mid \mu, \tau \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \tau^2)$$

Reasonable if no skew in population and no outliers.

(Also, recall normal prior is conjugate for normal sample mean.)

# Hyperprior

Noninformative hyperprior proposed in BDA3, Sec. 5.4, for similar situation:

$$p(\mu, \tau) \propto 1 \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty \quad \tau > 0$$

Obtained from multiplying flat priors for  $\mu$  and  $\tau$ :

$$p(\mu) \propto 1 \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty$$

$$p(\tau) \propto 1 \quad \tau > 0$$

Note: Improper, so requires checking that posterior is proper.

Warning: Use improper hyperpriors carefully!

For example, using

$$p(\log \tau) \propto 1$$

would give an improper posterior (BDA3, Sec. 5.4).



# Full Model

The full hierarchical normal model:

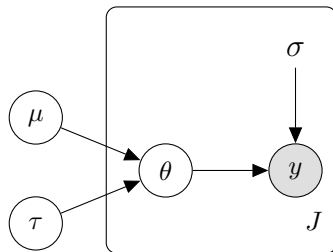
$$y_j \mid \theta_j \sim \text{N}(\theta_j, \sigma_j^2) \quad j = 1, \dots, J$$

$$\theta_j \mid \mu, \tau \sim \text{N}(\mu, \tau^2) \quad j = 1, \dots, J$$

$$\mu \sim \text{flat on } (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{flat on } (0, \infty)$$

# DAG Model



Note: The **constant** node  $\sigma$  isn't circled.

Constant nodes are always observed.