Some computational and modeling issues for hierarchical models

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 (separate regression in each group)  
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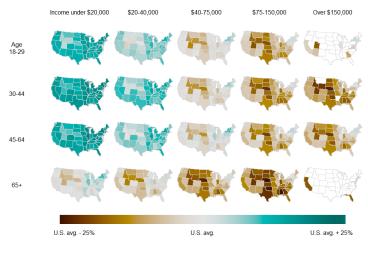
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 Also can have group-level predictors and nonnested grouping factors

# Application: public opinion in population subgroups

Should federal gov't spend more money on health care for the uninsured (2004 survey)?





The state is left blank where a category represents less than 1% of the voters of a state.

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- What's missing?
  - Something in between "automatic" and "program it yourself"

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  - Solution: make use of hierarchical structure
- Can run slowly and even crash
  - Solution: allow the sophisticated user/developer to "get under the hood" and fix problems

## Need to have subroutines!

#### For example:

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for (i in 1:n){
   y[i] ~ dnorm (y.hat[i], tau.y)
   y.hat[i] <- a[state[i]] + b[state[i]]*x[i]
   e.y[i] <- y[i] - y.hat[i]
}
tau.y <- pow(sigma.y, -2)
sigma.y ~ dunif (0, 100)</pre>
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We would prefer:
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• And it gets worse when dimension > 2

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    sigma.y ~ dunif (0, 100)
    xi.a ~ dnorm (0, .01)
    xi.b ~ dnorm (0, .01)
    for (j in 1:J){
      a.adj[j] <- xi.a*a[j]
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#### Priors needed for hierarchical variance parameters



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    - Scaled-inverse-Wishart priors for covariances:
      - $\Sigma_B = \text{Diag}(\xi)Q\text{Diag}(\xi)$

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  - No easy way to write this in Bugs or to program it oneself!

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- Implicit graphical structure for model checking:  $y \theta y^{rep}$

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  - A better modeling language?

- Where to go on Bugs?
- How to work efficiently when so many research groups around the world are fitting these models?
- How to move from "The program converged!" to "The model makes sense"?