

Supplementary Material: Bayesian semiparametric
latent variable model with DP prior for joint analysis:
Implementation with nimble

Zhihua Ma[†], and Guanghui Chen[†]

[†]Department of Statistics, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China

A. Traceplots of M_0 in Section 5

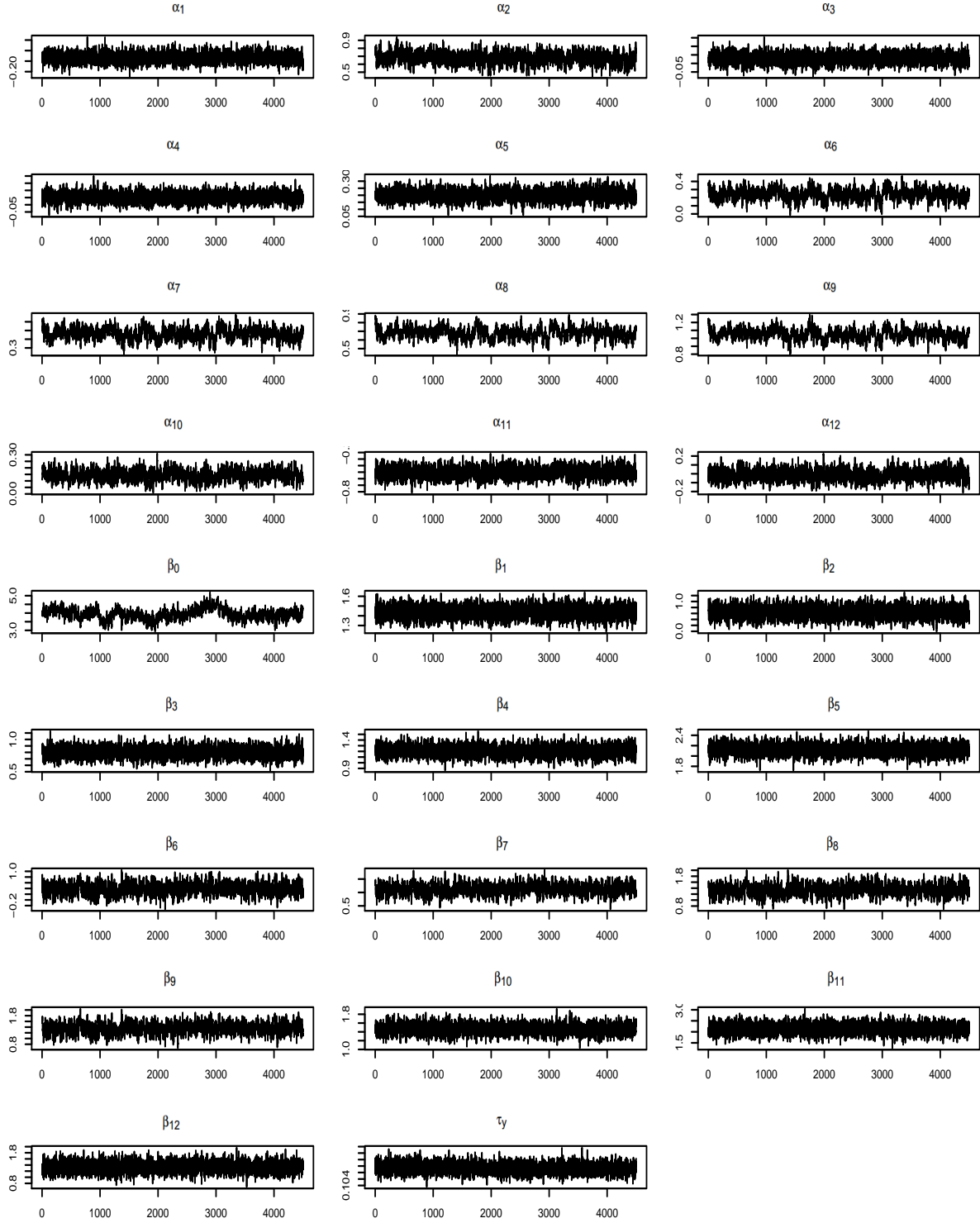


Figure 1: Traceplots of parameters of interest in model M_0 of CGSS 2013 data

B. ACF plots of M_0 in Section 5

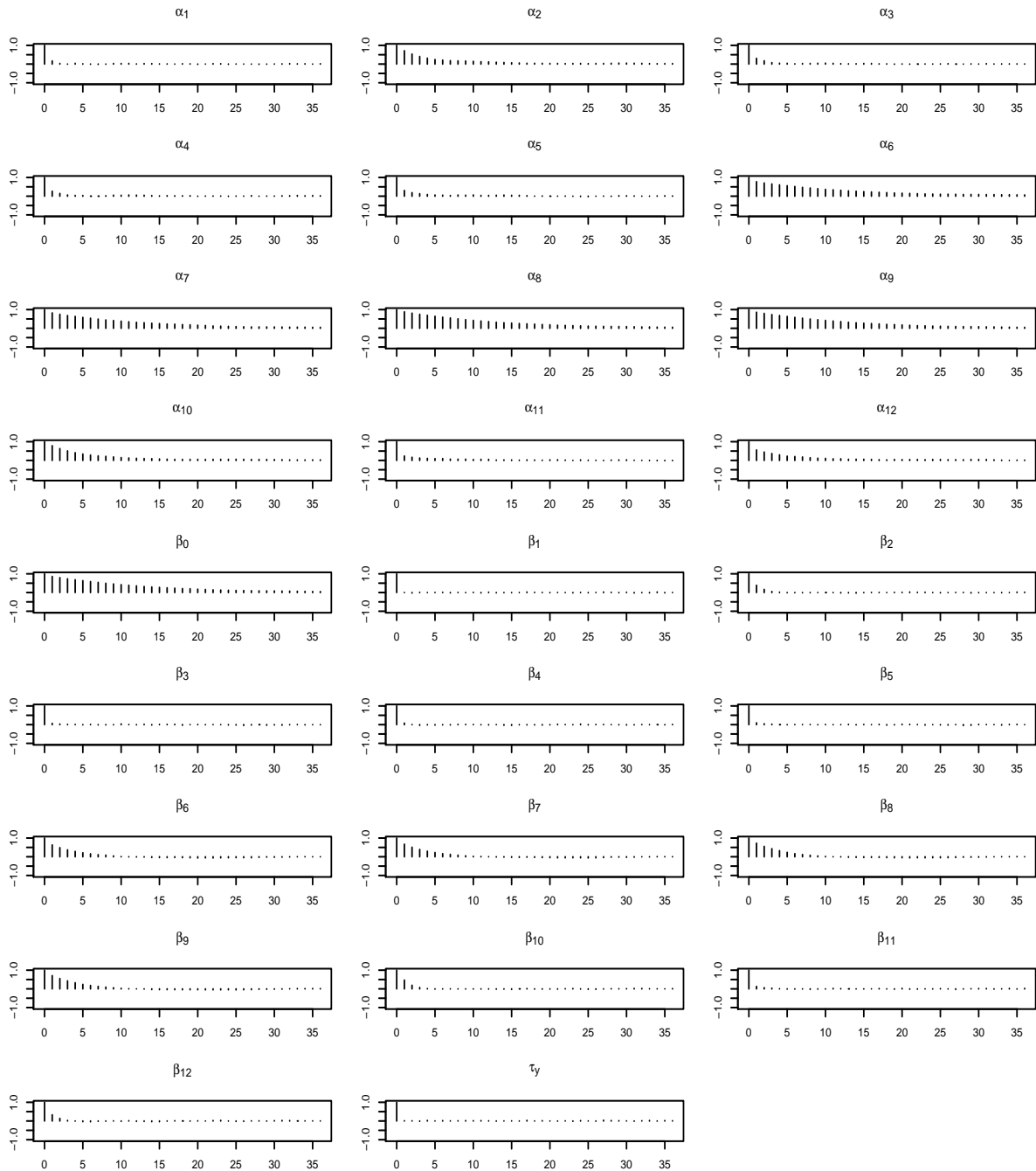


Figure 2: ACF plots of parameters of interest in model M_0 of CGSS 2013 data

C. nimble model code in Section 4.2

```
# sort function defined for nimble
Rsort <- nimbleRcall(
  function(x=double(1)){}, Rfun="sort",
  returnType = double(1), envir = .GlobalEnv
)

# nimble model code
cgssCode <- nimbleCode({
  for (i in 1:N){
    # Continuous response
    Y[i] ~ dnorm(mu_y[i], tau = tau_y)
    mu_y[i] <- b[1] + b[2] * X1[i] + b[3] * X2[i] + L[i]

    # Ordinal response
    Z[i] ~ dcat(p[i, 1:C])
    p[i,1] <- phi(theta[1] - mu_z[i])
    for (j in 2 : (C-1)){
      p[i, j] <- phi(theta[j] - mu_z[i]) - phi(theta[j-1] -
        mu_z[i])
    }
    p[i, C] <- 1-phi(theta[M-1] - mu_z[i])
    mu_z[i] <- a[1] * X1[i] + a[2] * X2[i] + L[i]

    # latent variable
    L[i] <- L1[latent[i]]
    latent[i] ~ dcat(prob[1 : J])
  }
  # stick-breaking representation
  pi[1] <- V[1]
  for (j in 2 : J){
    pi[j] <- V[j] * (1 - V[j-1]) * pi[j-1] / V[j-1]
  }
  pi_sum <- sum(pi[1 : J])
  for (j in 1 : J){
    L1[j] ~ dnorm(0, 1)
    V[j] ~ dbeta(1, kappa)
    prob[j] <- pi[j] / pi_sum
  }
  kappa ~ dgamma(1,1)

  for (j in 1 : (C-1)){
    theta_raw[j] ~ dnorm(0, tau = 0.001)
```

```

}
theta[1 : (C-1)] <- Rsort(theta_raw[1 : (C-1)])

# priors for other parameters
for (j in 1:3){
  b[j] ~ dnorm(0, tau = 0.001)
}
for (j in 1:2){
  a[j] ~ dnorm(0, tau = 0.001)
}
tau_y1 ~ dgamma(0.001, 0.001)
})

```