Figure 1: Frequency estimators of annual male lung cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population by age group, county and period for the State of Missouri.
Figure 2: Posterior densities of $\theta_j$ and $\mu_j$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 
Figure 3: Posterior densities of $\delta_0, \delta_1, \delta_2$. 
Figure 4: Posterior densities of $\rho_1, \rho_2$. 
Figure 5: Effects of $\rho_1$ and $\rho_2$ on $Z_i$ and $W_i$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 

- (a) $Z_i$ vs. $Z_i$ ($\rho_1 = 0$)
- (b) $W_i$ vs. $W_i$ ($\rho_1 = 0$)
- (c) $Z_i$ vs. $Z_i$ ($\rho_2 = 0$)
- (d) $W_i$ vs. $W_i$ ($\rho_2 = 0$)
- (e) $Z_i$ vs. $Z_i$ ($\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 0$)
- (f) $W_i$ vs. $W_i$ ($\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 0$)
$p_{ijk} \times 10^5 / 5$

$(\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 0)$

Figure 6. Effect of $\rho_1$ and $\rho_2$ on $p_{ijk}$. 
Figure 7. Convergence diagnostic of a set of 10 parameters using three initial values.
Figure 8: Bayesian estimators (posterior means) of annual male lung cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population by age group, county and period for the State of Missouri.
Figure 9: Estimators of county effects: (a) for the relative risk $\exp(Z_i)$ and (b) for the slope $W_i$. 
Figure 10: Maps of extra variation effects, $\epsilon_{ijk}$, for fixed age group $j$ and time period $k$. 