# Interpretation of Bayesian inference results

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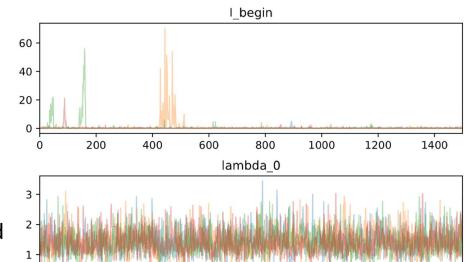
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10 Academy

#### Checking correctness

- Are the chains converged?
  - -> Chains well mixed: R-hat statistic (<a href="https://docs.pymc.io/api/stats.html#pymc3.stats.rhat">https://docs.pymc.io/api/stats.html#pymc3.stats.rhat</a>)
- Does the sampling works well?
  - -> Chains uncorrelated across time

(from https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.28.20083873v1)



800

1000

1200

1400

Good

200

Bad

-> No divergences?

(https://colcarroll.github.io/pymc3/notebooks/Diagnosing\_biased\_Inference\_with\_Divergences.html, https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.02434)

### What are the assumptions? Example: forecast

- Forecasting, how to parametrize?
  - Future change points?
  - When, how many, how strong?
  - Use random walk: every day a change point, with prior set to previous day
  - See https://rt.live/ as an example
- For longer forecasts, need to think about future policies, behavior of people...

## What are the assumptions? Example: mean field assumptions

- For this model, we made mean field assumptions:
  - Every person can potentially infect every other persons
  - Every person infects on average the same number of persons as every other
- Not correct because:
  - Regional contacts, epidemics
  - Some persons have a lot more contacts than others (<a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nature04153">https://www.nature.com/articles/nature04153</a>)
  - Different age groups have different contact structure and disease dynamics
- Leads to an underestimate of the variance and biased results

## Need to make models as fine-grained as possible

- If possible, include different age groups or regions in the model
- Or if not, try to find an effective description of the added uncertainty (but I don't know how...)
- Related, could potentially lead to Simpson's paradox (<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simpson%27s">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simpson%27s</a> paradox, <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.07180">https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.07180</a>)

#### Causality?

- Always be careful when making causal statements
- Bayesian model is built in a causal manner (when A large -> B large)
- However think about whether other causes can lead to the same outcome
- Example: Changes of spreading rate:
  - Influenced by governmental interventions,
  - But also by individual behavior changes, media coverage,...
- Refs: The Book of Why by Judea Pearl, <a href="https://github.com/Priesemann-Group/covid19">https://github.com/Priesemann-Group/covid19</a> inference forecast/blob/master/technical notes.md Chapter: What conclusions can one draw from a Bayesian analysis?