## BYM with PC priors

# Patrick Brown April 2016

```
require('diseasemapping')
## Loading required package: diseasemapping
data('kentucky')
```

#### Incidence rates

```
# get rid of under 10's
larynxRates = larynxRates[grep("_(0|5)$",names(larynxRates), invert=TRUE)]
# compute Sexpected
kentucky = diseasemapping::getSMR(
    popdata=kentucky,
    model = larynxRates,
```

```
casedata=larynx,
regionCode="County")
```

#### The BYM model

The Besag, York and Mollie model for Poisson distributed case counts is:

$$Y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(O_i \lambda_i)$$
  

$$\log(\mu_i) = X_i \beta + U_i$$
  

$$U_i \sim \text{BYM}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$$

- $Y_i$  is the response variable for region i
- $O_i$  is the 'baseline' expected count, which is specified
- $X_i$  are covariates
- $U_i$  is a spatial random effect with a spatially structured variance parameter  $\sigma_1^2$  and a spatially independent variance  $\sigma_2^2$

### Gamma priors on precision

Above, Gamma priors are assigned to  $1/\sigma_1^2$  and  $1/\sigma_2^2$ , with the shape and scale parameters set to produce 2.5% to 97.5% prior intervals of (0.1, 5) for each standard deviation parameter.

```
if(!is.null(kBYM$parameters))
    knitr::kable(kBYM$parameters$summary[,c(1,3,5)], digits=3)
```

## BYM with penalised complexity prior

```
kBYMpc = try(bym(formula = observed ~ offset(logExpected) + poverty, kentucky,
    priorCI = list(sd = c(1, 0.05), propSpatial = c(0.9, 0.5)), verbose = TRUE),
    silent = TRUE)
```

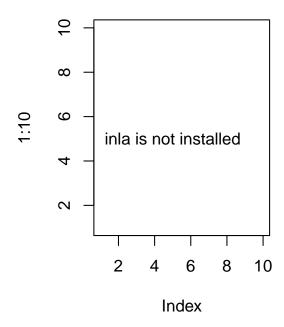


Figure 1: gamma priors sd parameters

Here penalized complexity priors are used with  $pr(\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} > 1) = 0.05$  and  $pr(\sigma_1/\sigma_0 < 0.2) = 0.95$ .

```
if(!is.null(kBYMpc$parameters))
     knitr::kable(kBYMpc$parameters$summary[,c(1,3,5)], digits=3)
```

## map images will be cached in /tmp/RtmpgCsxx1/mapmiscCache

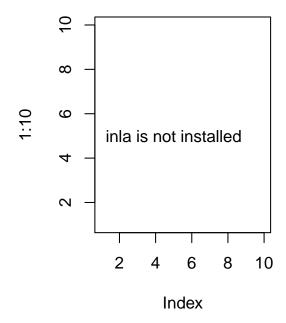


Figure 2: PC priors variance parameters

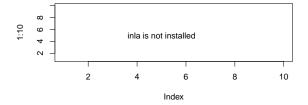


Figure 3: Random effects and fitted values