

# Bayesian Age-Period-Cohort Modeling

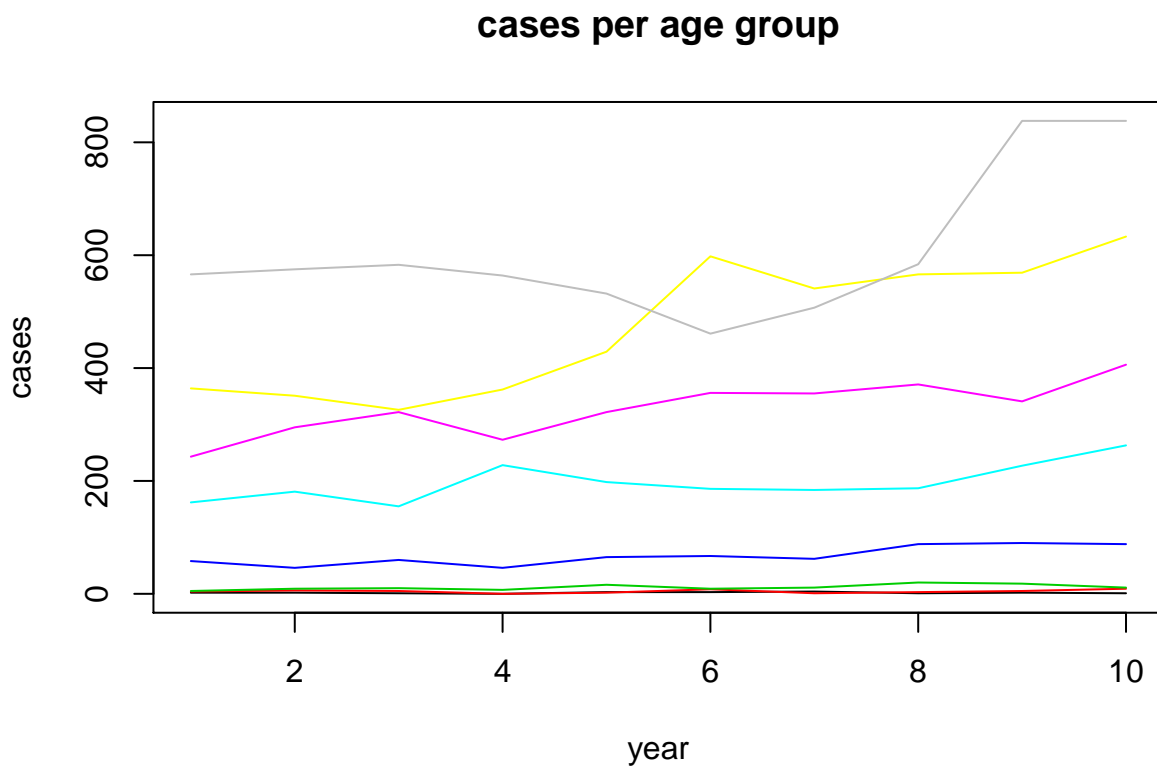
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## Data example

BAMP includes a data example.

```
data(apc)
plot(cases[,1],type="l",ylim=range(cases), ylab="cases", xlab="year", main="cases per age group")
for (i in 2:8)lines(cases[,i], col=i)
```



## APC model with random walk first order prior

```
model1 <- bamp(cases, population, age="rw1", period="rw1", cohort="rw1",
               periods_per_agegroup = 5)
```

bamp() automatically performs a check for MCMC convergence using Gelman and Rubin's convergence diagnostic. We can manually check the convergence again:

```
checkConvergence(model1)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

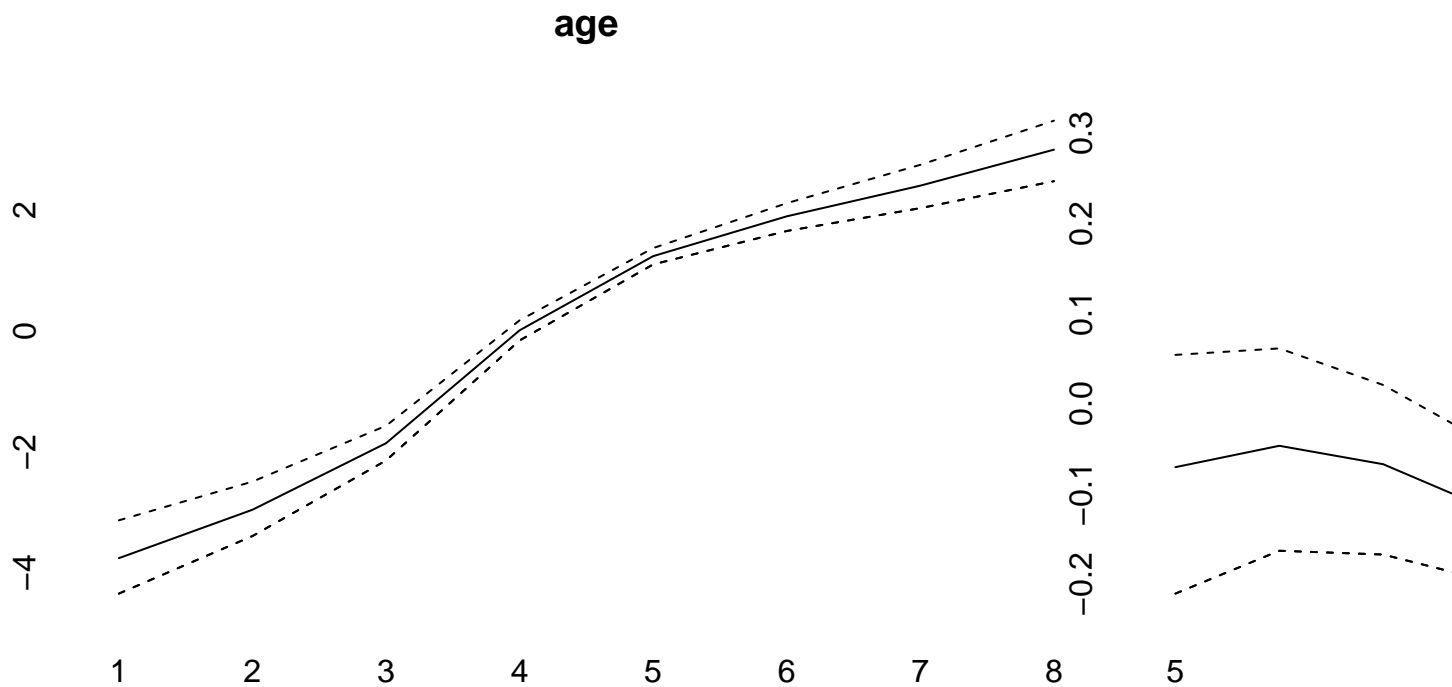
Now we have a look at the model results. This includes estimates of smoothing parameters and deviance and DIC:

```
print(model1)
```

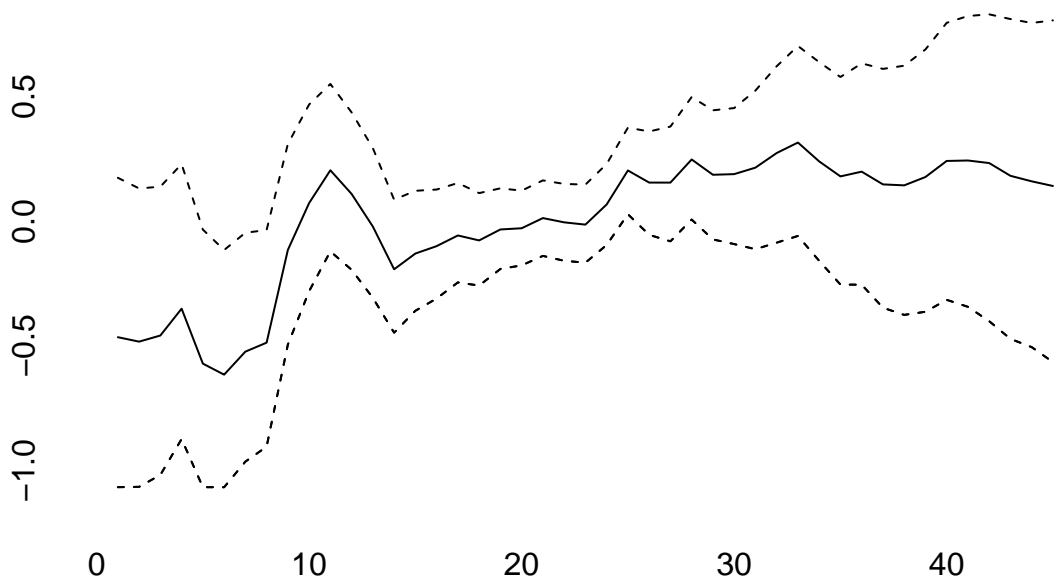
```
##  
## Model:  
## age (rw1) - period (rw1) - cohort (rw1) model  
## Deviance:      231.23  
## pD:            36.72  
## DIC:           267.95  
##  
##  
## Hyper parameters:           5%           50%           95%  
## age                        0.392       1.045       2.288  
## period                     66.889      195.020     612.411  
## cohort                     34.688       59.779     98.485
```

We can plot the main APC effects using point-wise quantiles:

```
plot(model1)
```



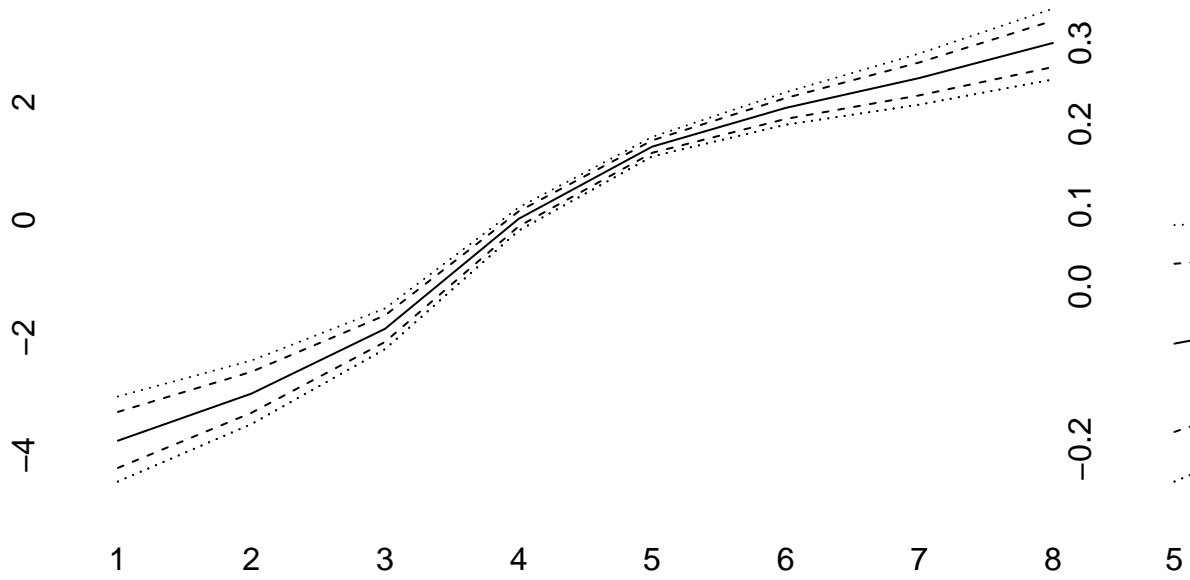
### cohort



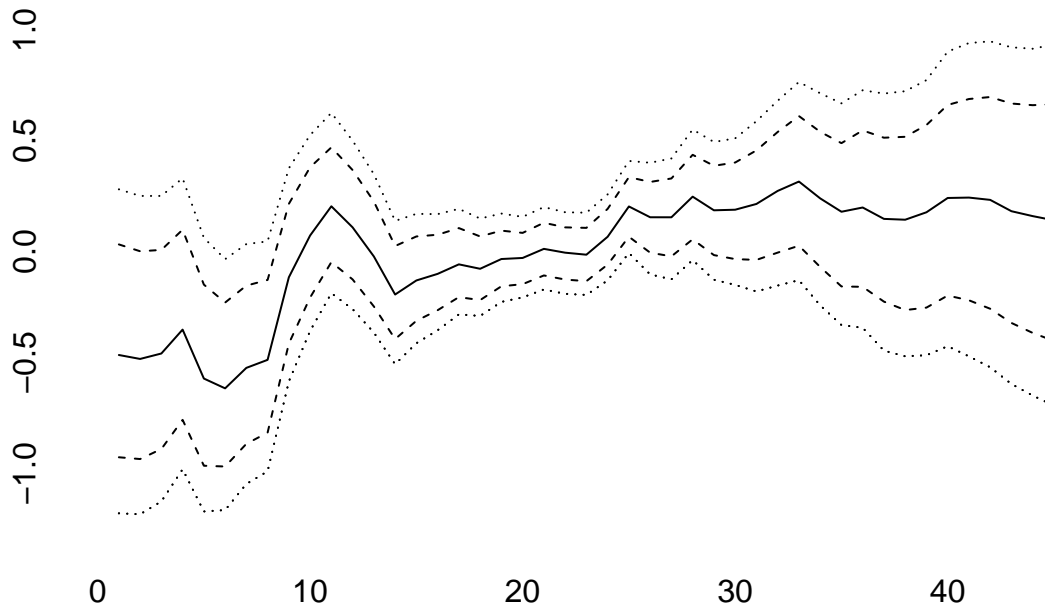
More quantiles are possible:

```
plot(model1, quantiles = c(0.025,0.1,0.5,0.9,0.975))
```

### age



## cohort



```
model2 <- bamb(cases, population, age="rw2", period="rw2", cohort="rw2",  
              periods_per_agegroup = 5)
```

```
checkConvergence(model2)
```

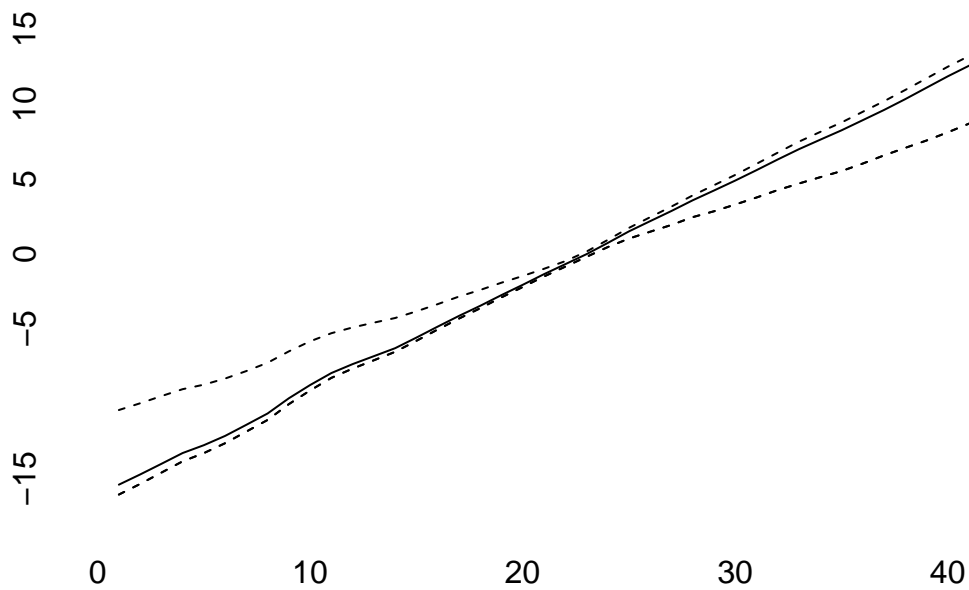
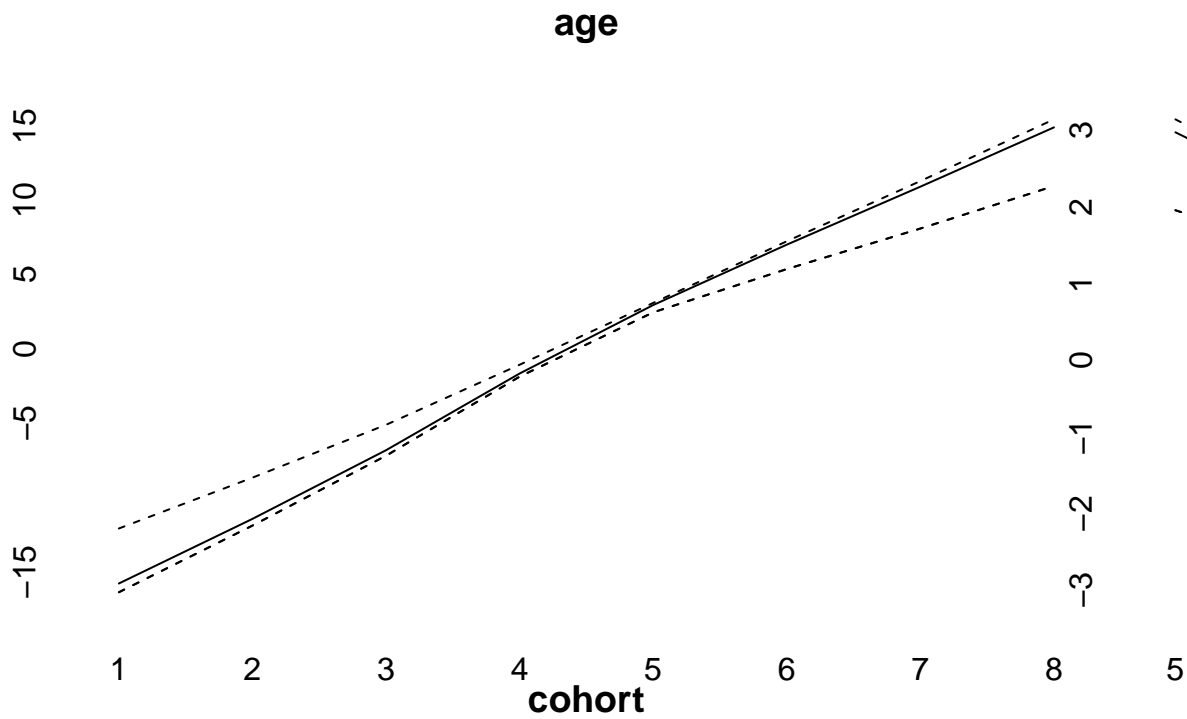
```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
print(model2)
```

```
##  
## Model:  
## age (rw2) - period (rw2) - cohort (rw2) model  
## Deviance:      245.86  
## pD:             33.65  
## DIC:           279.51  
##
```

```
##  
## Hyper parameters:  
## age           2.011      6.410      16.952  
## period        56.214     304.855    2450.540  
## cohort        36.791      73.797     146.510
```

```
plot(model2)
```



```
model3<-bamp(cases, population, age="rw1", period=" ", cohort="rw2",
             periods_per_agegroup = 5)
checkConvergence(model3)
```

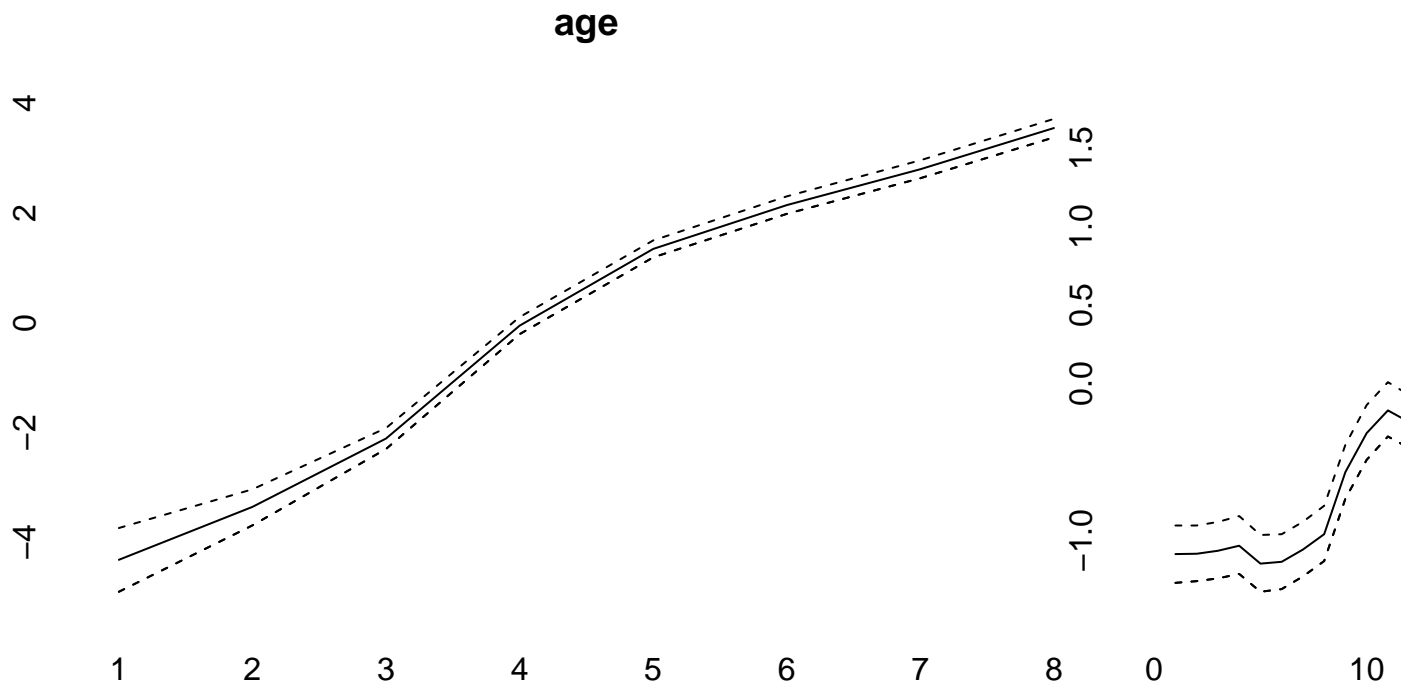
## [1] TRUE

```
print(model3)
```

```
##
## Model:
## age (rw1) cohort (rw2) model
## Deviance:      276.57
```

```
## pD:          30.20
## DIC:         306.77
##
##
## Hyper parameters:          5%          50%          95%
## age                       0.308      0.798      1.669
## cohort                     37.348     73.716     139.049
```

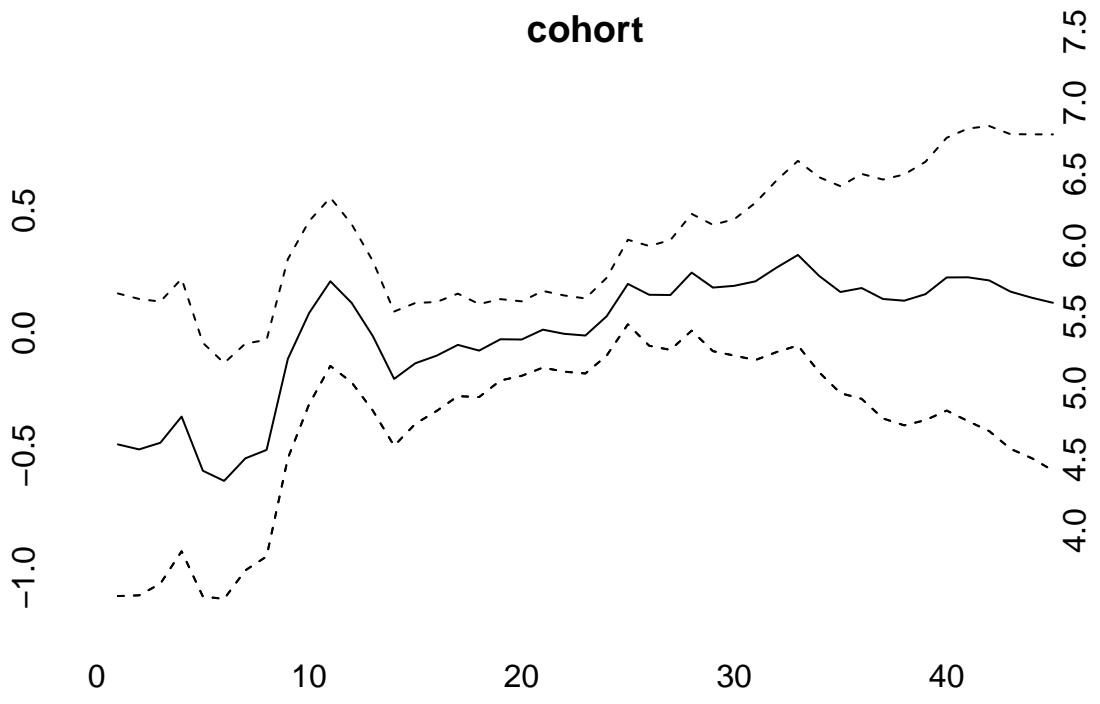
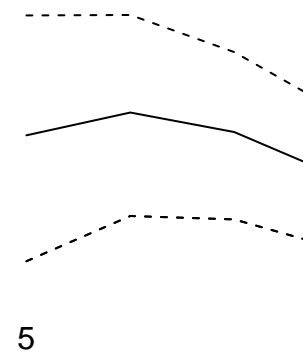
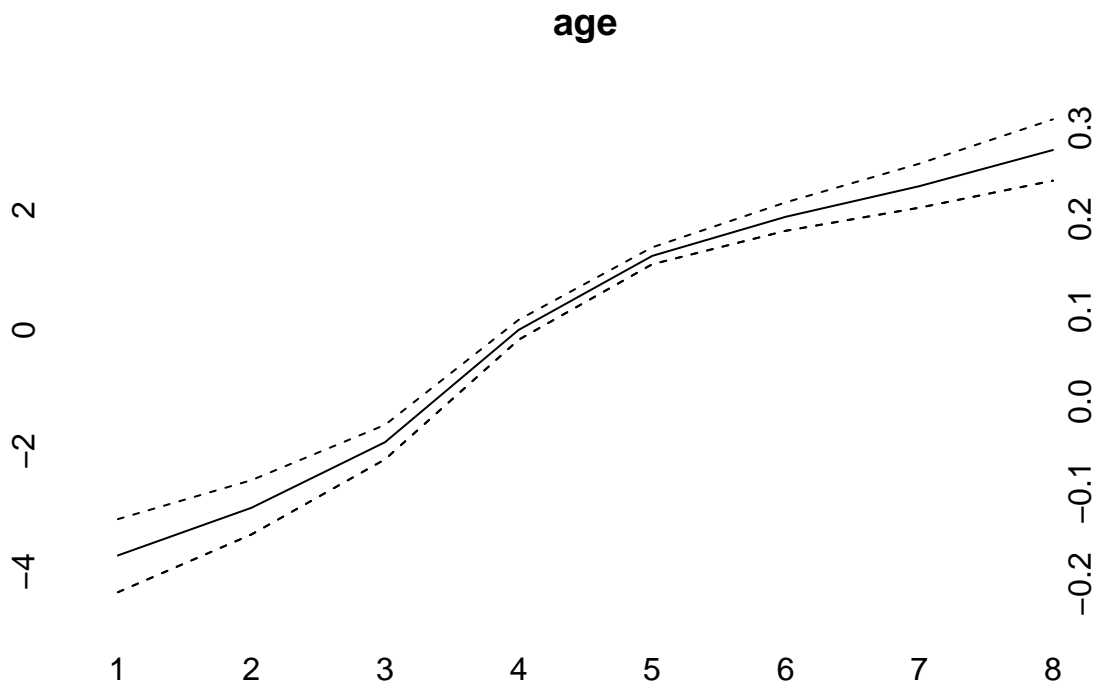
```
plot(model3)
```

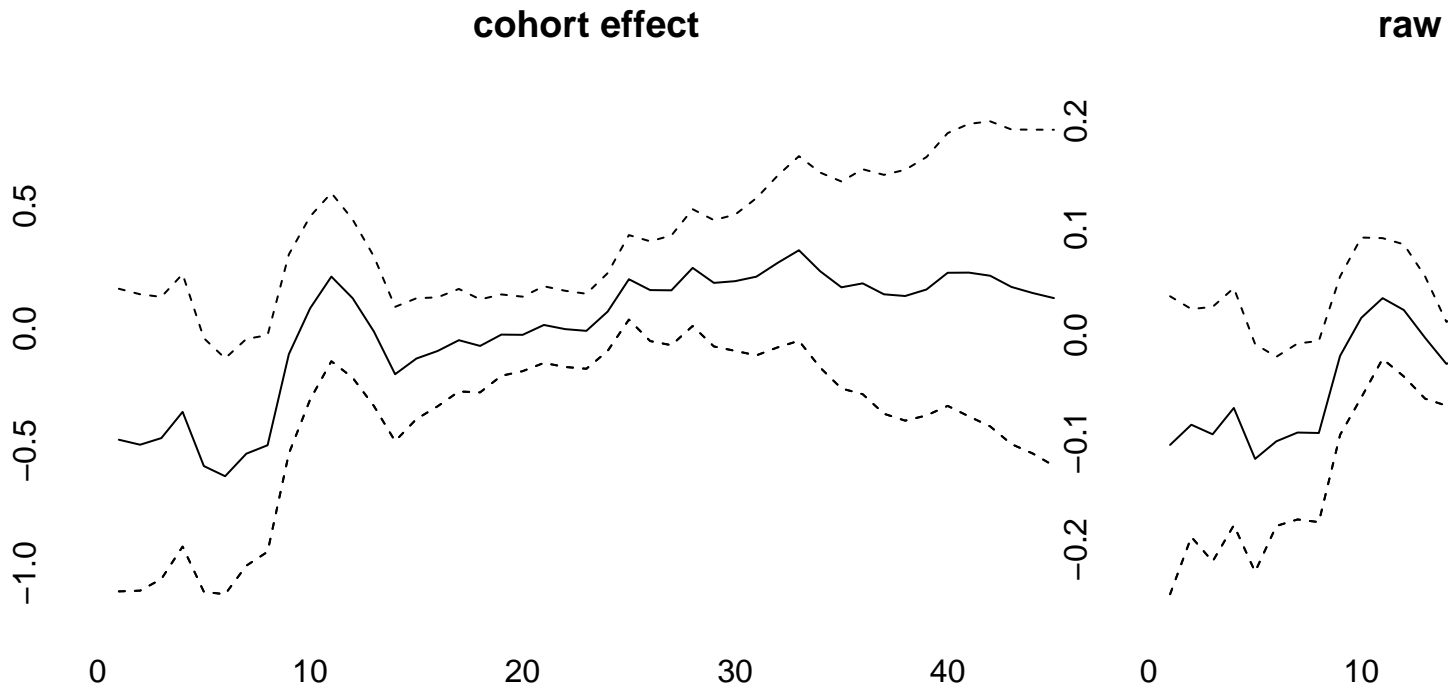


```
(model4<-bamp(cases, population, age="rw1", period="rw1", cohort="rw1",
              cohort_covariate = cov_c, periods_per_agegroup = 5))
```

```
##
## Model:
## age (rw1) - period (rw1) - cohort (rw1) model
## Deviance:    231.21
## pD:          36.77
## DIC:         267.98
##
##
## Hyper parameters:          5%          50%          95%
## age                       0.410      1.048      2.266
## period                    65.662     193.308     585.793
## cohort                   34.617      59.927      98.852
```

```
plot(model4)
```





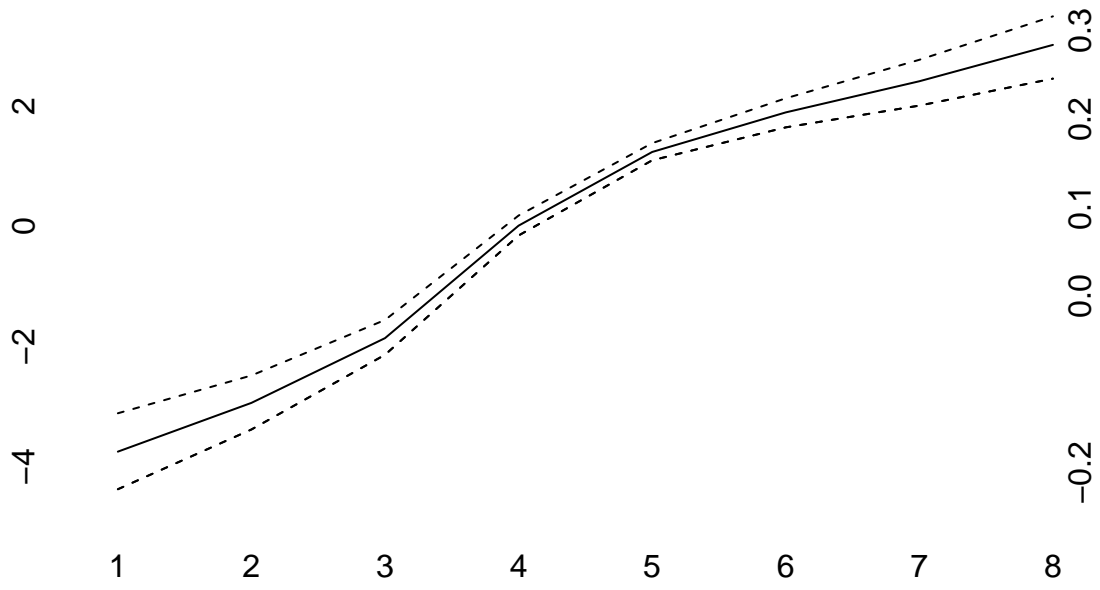
```
(model15<-bamp(cases, population, age="rw1", period="rw1", cohort="rw1",
               period_covariate = cov_p, periods_per_agegroup = 5))
```

```
##
## Model:
## age (rw1) - period (rw1) - cohort (rw1) model
## Deviance:      231.44
## pD:            36.77
## DIC:           268.22
##
##
## Hyper parameters:           5%           50%           95%
## age                        0.406        1.037        2.257
## period                      67.968       200.582     611.338
## cohort                      35.363        60.052      97.920
```

```
plot(model15)
```



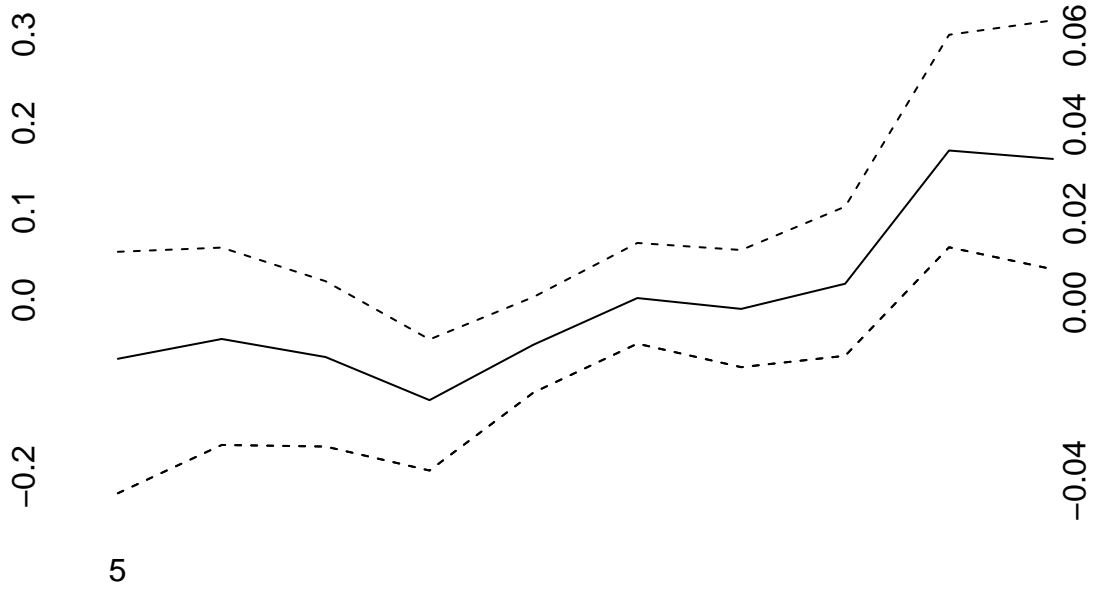
### age



### cohort



period effect



raw

