

From Assessments to Decisions: How to Leverage Bayesian Networks

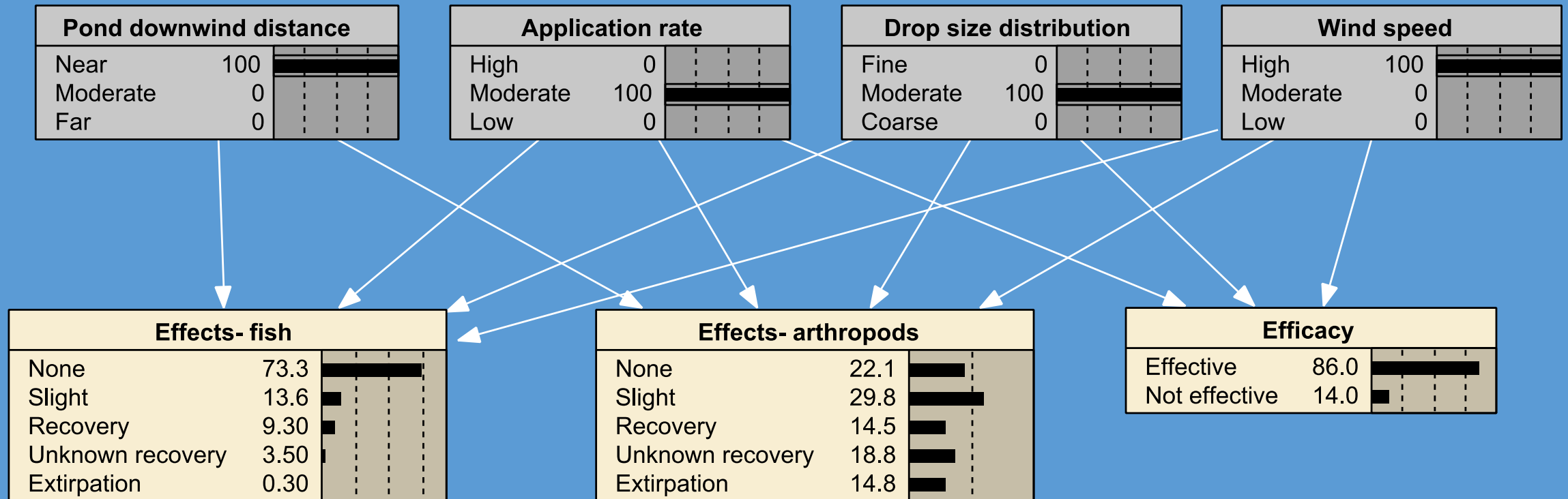
John F. Carriger



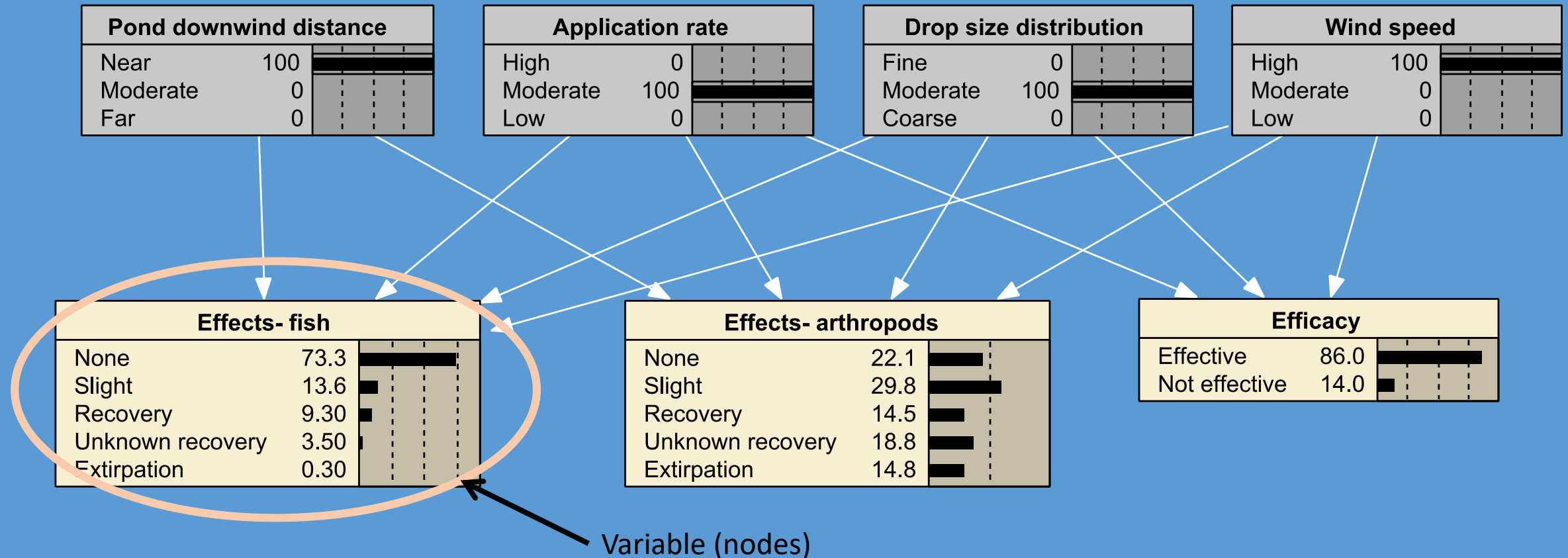
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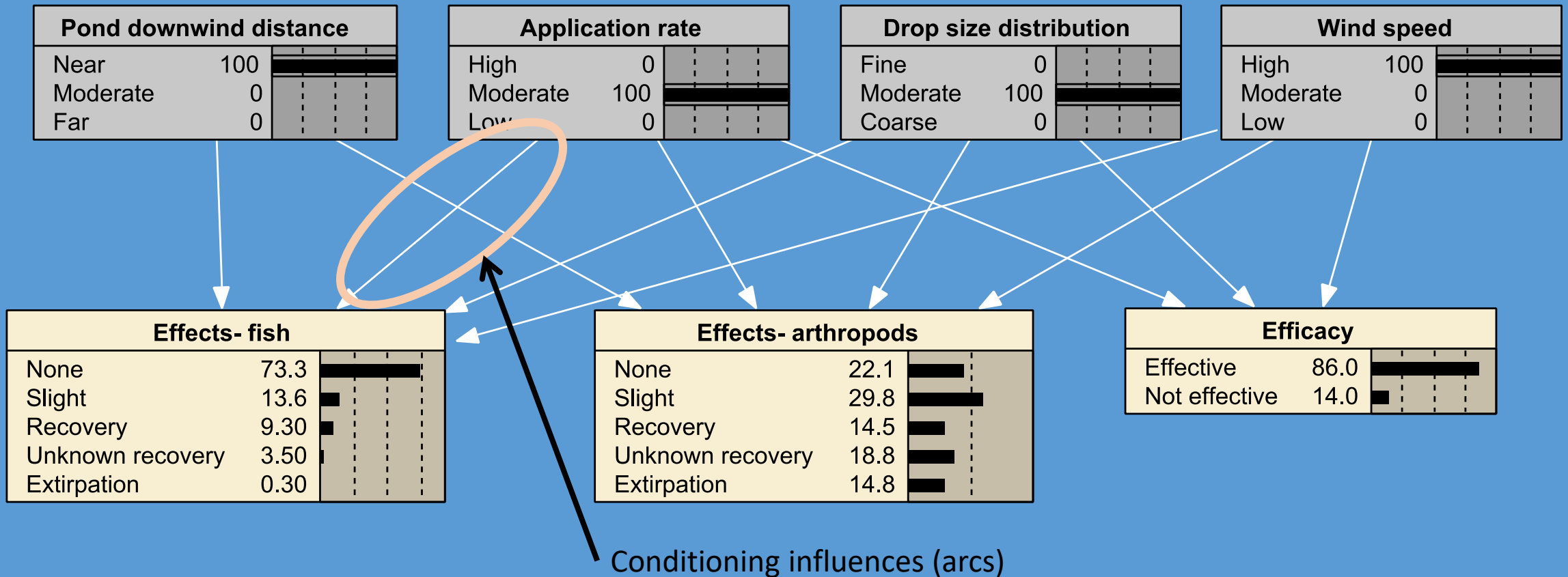
Example Pesticide BN for Risk Assessment



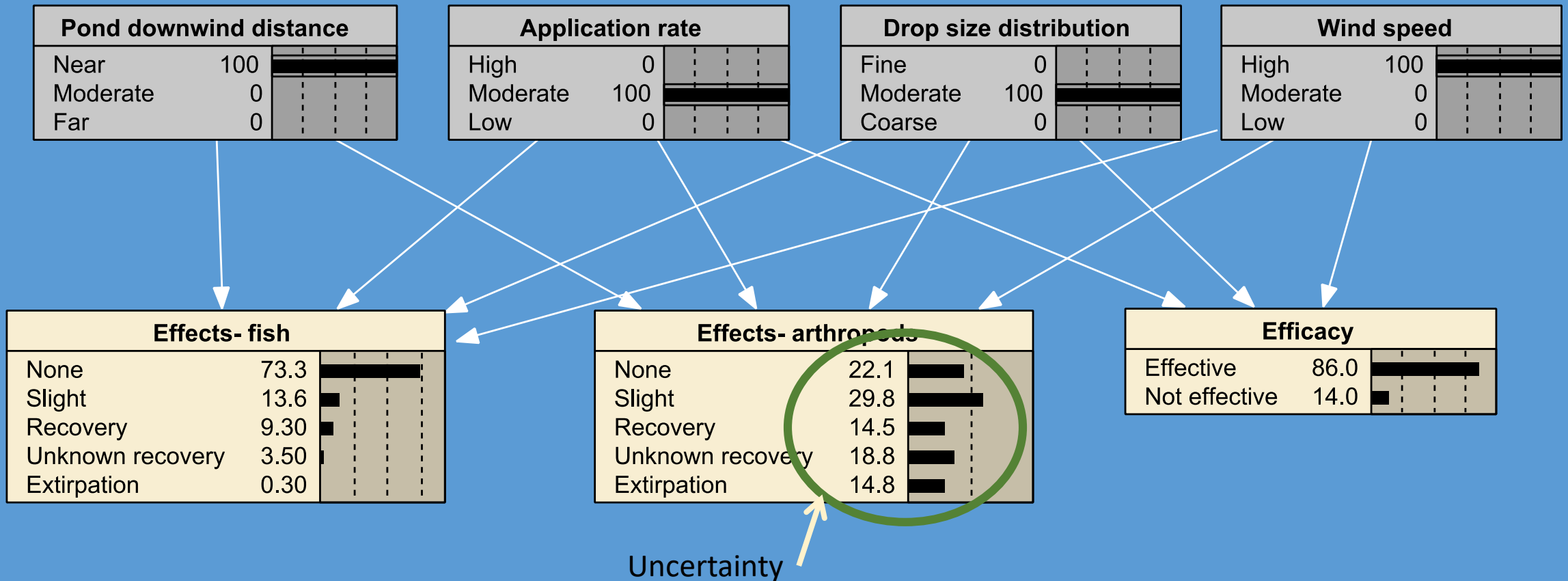
Example Pesticide BN



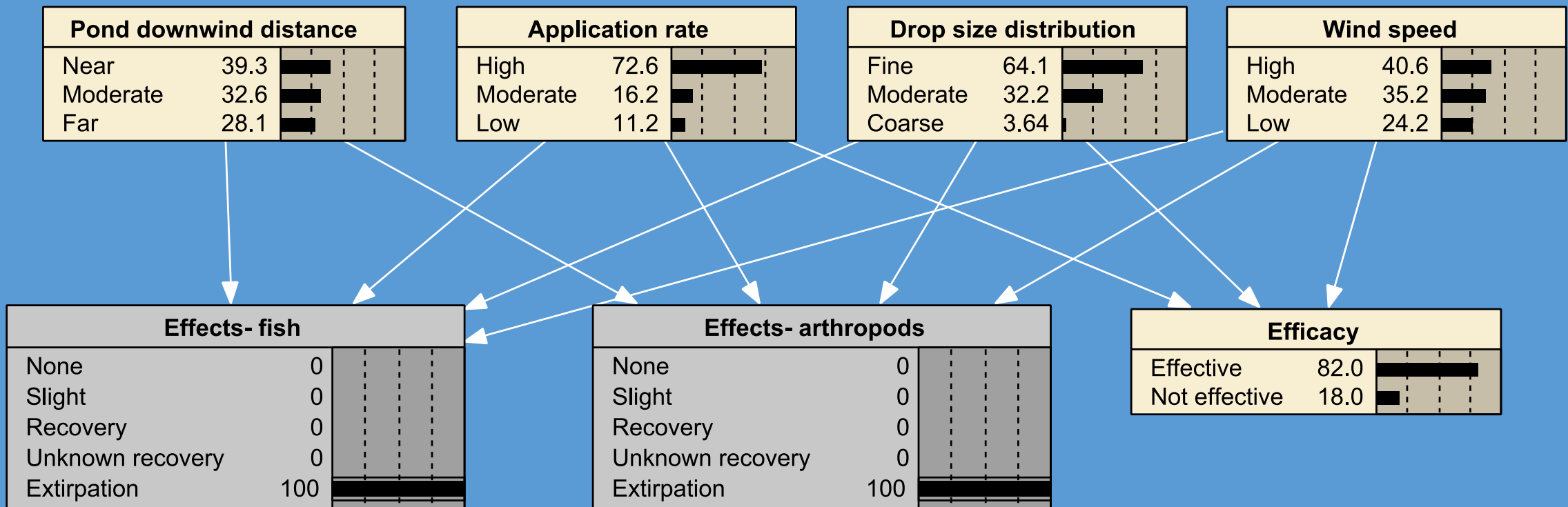
Example Pesticide BN



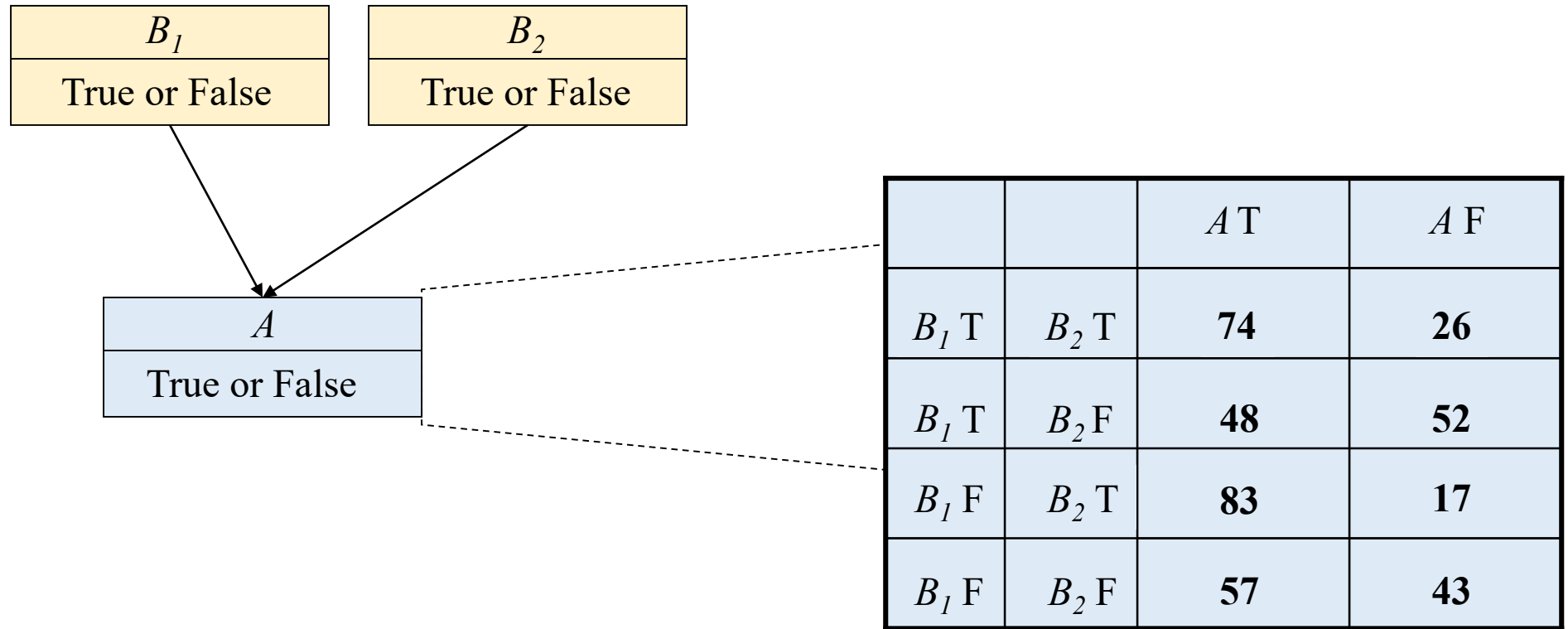
Example Pesticide BN



Diagnostic inference (effects to causes)



Quantification- the CPT engine



How can causal BNs support RA/DA?

- Knowledge representation
 - Multi-disciplinary expert-developed causal models
 - Rapid “on the fly” development to capture workshop conversations
- Identify and evaluate components
 - Objectives
 - Performance measures
 - Actions/alternatives
- Informative for understanding the causal interactions influencing decision making (Carriger et al. 2018)
- “We think about the world like this” (Pearl & Mackenzie 2018)

For adaptive management (Nyberg et al. 2006)

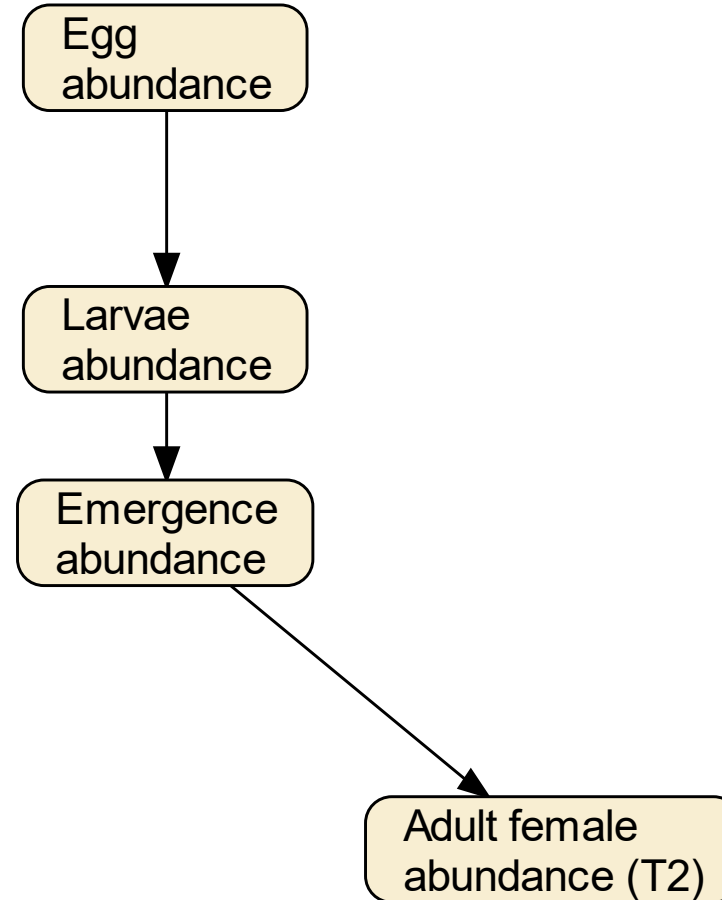
- Develop Bayesian networks as “testable impact hypotheses”
- Refine hypotheses with new experimental work
- Refinement includes
 - Structure
 - Remove/add nodes
 - Change relationships
 - Probabilities
 - Node definition
- Use the Bayesian network(s) at each step along the way to communicate the knowledge base and uncertainties

Adaptive management (Nyberg et al. 2006)

1 Assess the problem or opportunity	Develop causal structure, probabilities, sensitivity analysis
2 Design a management experiment	Design and select management experiments to be tested with BN
3 Implement the experiment	Focus implementation based on BN
4 Monitor system responses	Compare with BN predictions, ensure detectability of BN events
5 Evaluate outcomes and learn	Update BN with new understanding
6 Adapt future decisions	Use BN for future decisions and experiments

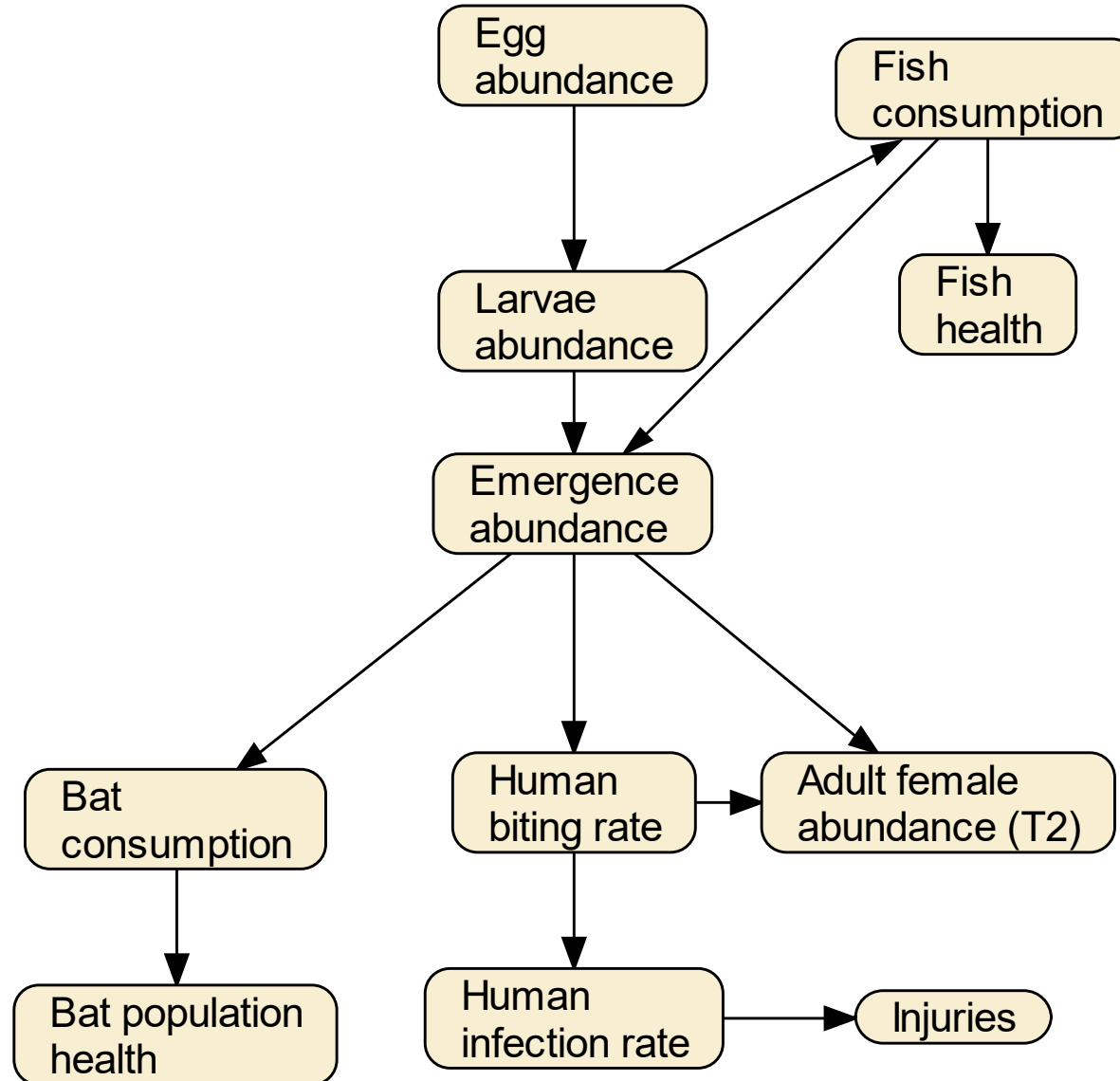
Assessment network (hypothetical)

Tan nodes- chance
nodes, random variables



Assessment network (hypothetical)

Tan nodes- chance
nodes, random variables



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graph TD; EA[Egg abundance] --> LA[Larvae abundance]; LA --> EA; LA --> EC[Emergence abundance]; EC --> LA; EC --> BC[Bat consumption]; EC --> HBR[Human biting rate]; EC --> AFA[Adult female abundance T2]; BC --> BPH[Bat population health]; HBR --> HIR[Human infection rate]; HIR --> I[Injuries]; AFA --> I; FC[Fish consumption] --> LA; FC --> EC; FC --> FH[Fish health];
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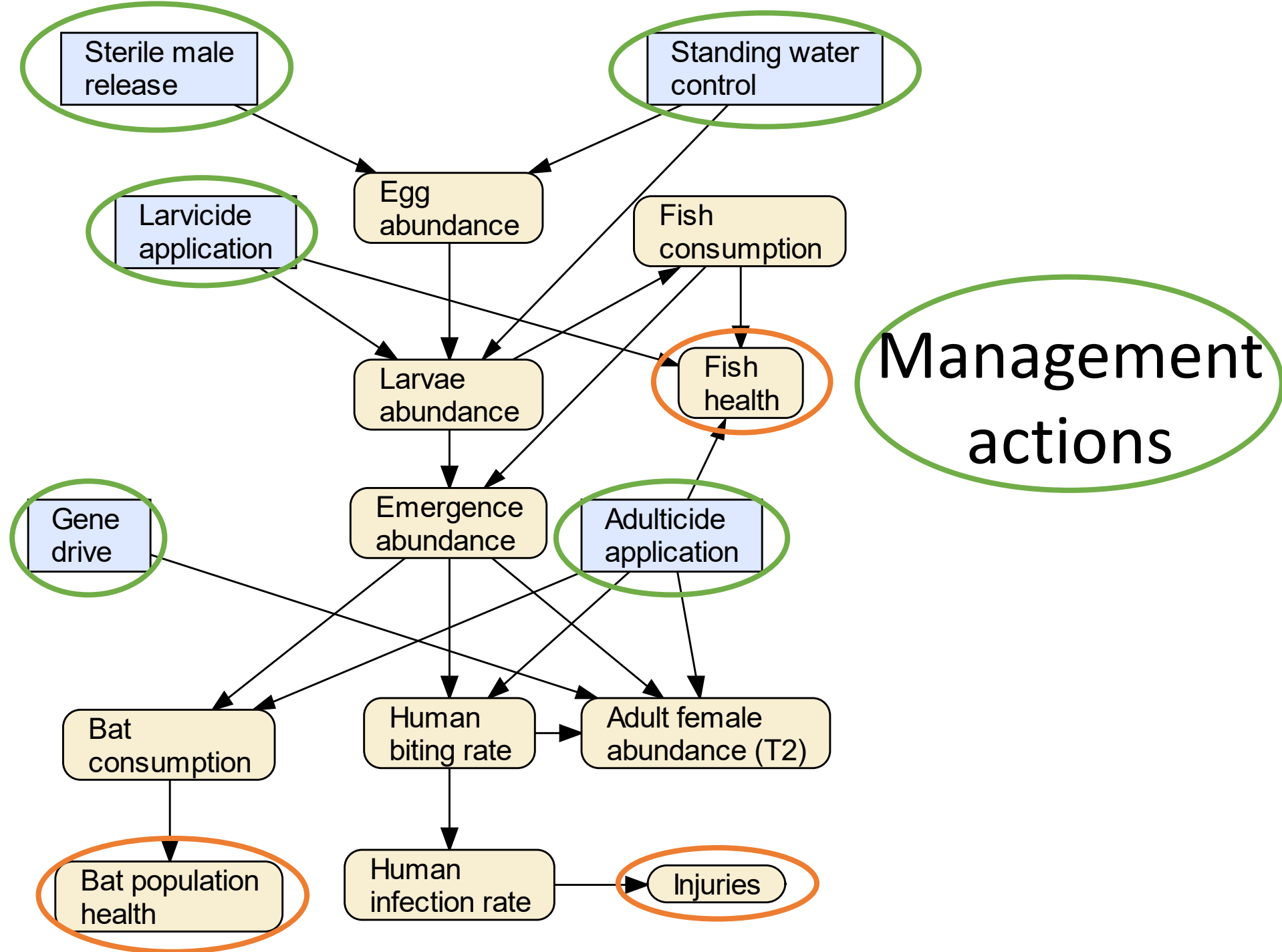
The flowchart illustrates the transmission cycle of rabies from fish to humans and bats. It begins with 'Egg abundance', which leads to 'Larvae abundance'. 'Larvae abundance' then leads to 'Emergence abundance'. 'Emergence abundance' branches into three paths: 'Bat consumption', 'Human biting rate', and 'Adult female abundance (T2)'. 'Bat consumption' leads to 'Bat population health'. 'Human biting rate' leads to 'Human infection rate', which then leads to 'Injuries'. 'Adult female abundance (T2)' also leads to 'Injuries'. Additionally, 'Fish consumption' leads to 'Larvae abundance', 'Emergence abundance', and 'Fish health'.

Fundamental objectives

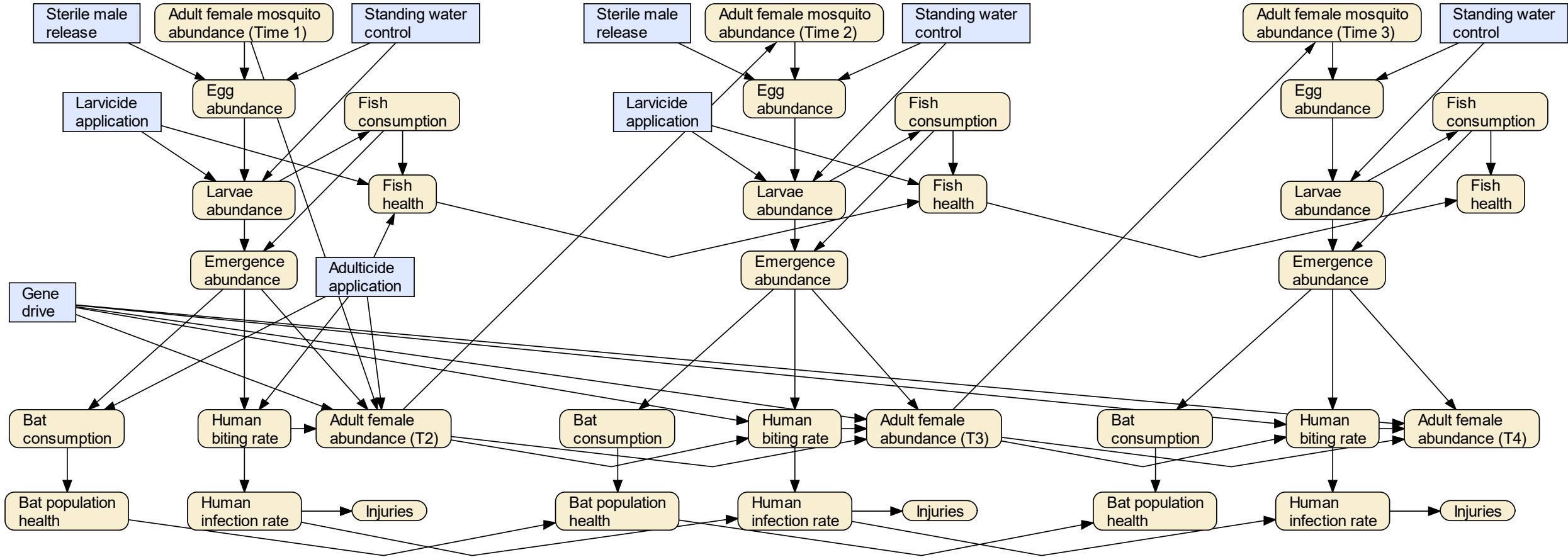
Management network (hypothetical)

Tan nodes- chance
nodes, random variables

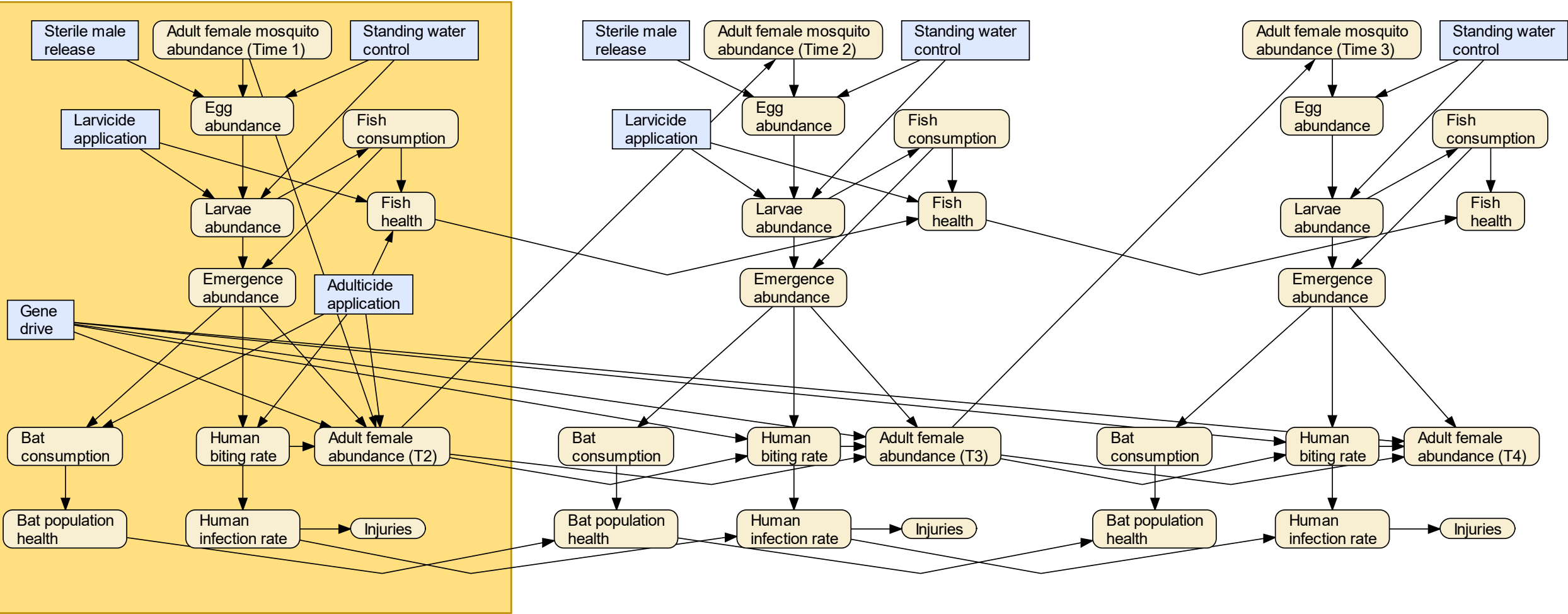
Blue nodes-
management actions



Temporal application

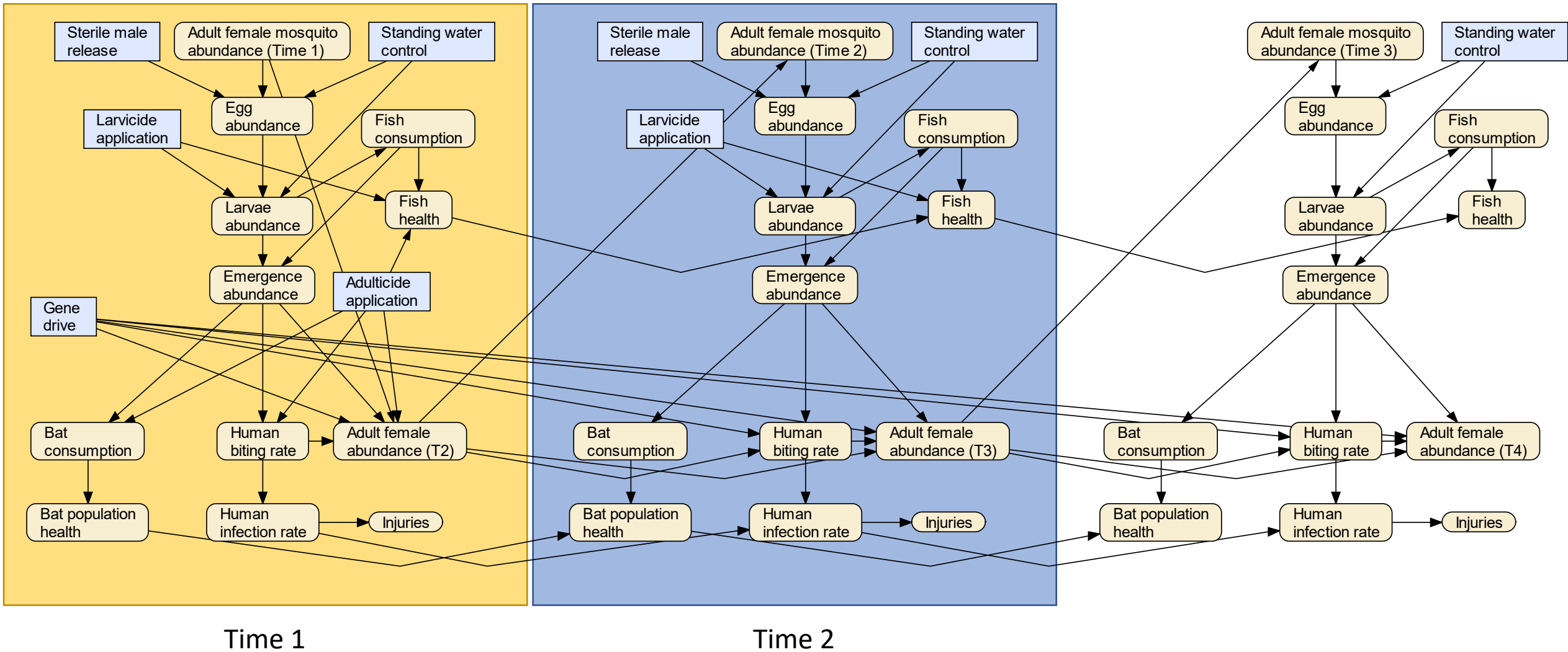


Temporal application

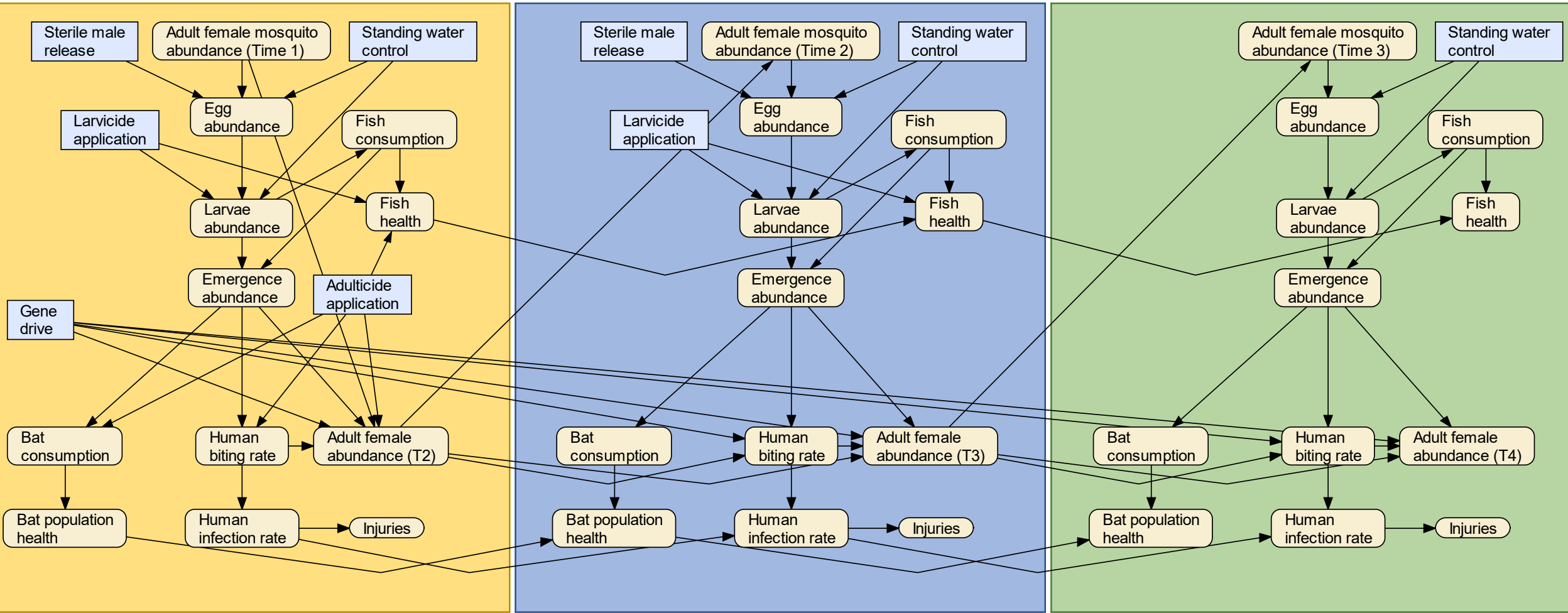


Time 1

Temporal application



Temporal application



Time 1

Time 2

Time 3

Inferences

- Quantitative
 - Potential (ecological and human) risks
 - Measurement uncertainty
 - Causal information (Korb et al. 2011)
 - Expected utility
 - Value of information
- Qualitative
 - Causal pathway analysis (Carriger et al. 2018)
 - Intervention design

Korb, KB, Nyberg, E & Hope, LR 2011, A new causal power theory. in PM Illari, F Russo & J Williamson (eds), *Causality in the Sciences*. Oxford University Press, Oxford UK, pp. 628 - 652.

Carriger, J.F., Dyson, B.E. and Benson, W.H., 2018. Representing causal knowledge in environmental policy interventions: Advantages and opportunities for qualitative influence diagram applications. *Integrated environmental assessment and management*, 14(3), pp.381-394.

Concluding remarks

- Bayesian networks are powerful modeling tools
- They are at the forefront of causal modeling
- Decision making and adaptive management relies on causal understanding
- Bayesian networks are an important asset for environmental management

Thank you!

Questions?

