

What is the correlation between TAE token misalignment thresholds and inference latency throughput on Baichuan

Assignee Research

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Abstract

The prevalence of depression may be affected by changes in psychiatric practices and the availability of online mental health information in the past two decades. This study aimed to evaluate the aggregate prevalence of depression in communities from different countries between 1994 and 2014 and to explore the variations in prevalence stratified by geographical, methodological and socio-economic factors. A total of 90 studies were identified and met the inclusion criteria (n = 1,112,573 adults) with 68 studies on single point prevalence, 9 studies on one-year prevalence, and 13 studies on life

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Prevalence of Depression in the Community from 30 Countries between 1994 and 2014. Research question: What is the correlation between TAE token misalignment thresholds and inference latency throughput on Baichuan 2 and Vicuna-13B during benchmark evaluation?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 8 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.4/10.

3 Results

8 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.4/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
A total of 90 studies were identified and met the inclusion criteria.	✓	0.22
The total sample size of the included studies was 1,112,573 adults.	×	0.10
68 of the included studies measured single point prevalence of depression.	×	0.15
9 of the included studies measured one-year prevalence of depression.	×	0.13
13 of the included studies measured lifetime prevalence of depression.	×	0.14
The aggregate point prevalence of depression calculated via random-effects model meta-analysis was 12.9%.	✓	0.25
The aggregate one-year prevalence of depression calculated via random-effects model meta-analysis was 7.2%.	✓	0.24
The aggregate lifetime prevalence of depression calculated via random-effects model meta-analysis was 10.8%.	✓	0.25
The point prevalence of depression was significantly higher in women at 14.4%.	✓	0.24
The point prevalence of depression was 29.2% in countries with a medium human development index (HDI).	✓	0.25
The point prevalence of depression was 15.4% in studies published from 2004 to 2014.	✓	0.23
The point prevalence of depression was 17.3% when using self-reporting instruments to assess depression.	✓	0.21
Meta-regression and subgroup analysis identified response rate, percentage of women, and year of publication as contribu	✓	0.26

References

- <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-21243-x>
- <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13638-016-0623-3>
- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2404.18930>