

UMassAmherst

School of Public Health
& Health Sciences
Biostatistics and Epidemiology



Supporting modeling hubs across the globe

Nicholas G. Reich

ECDC RespiCast Hub Launch
20 November 2023

 hubdocs.readthedocs.io
 reichlab.io



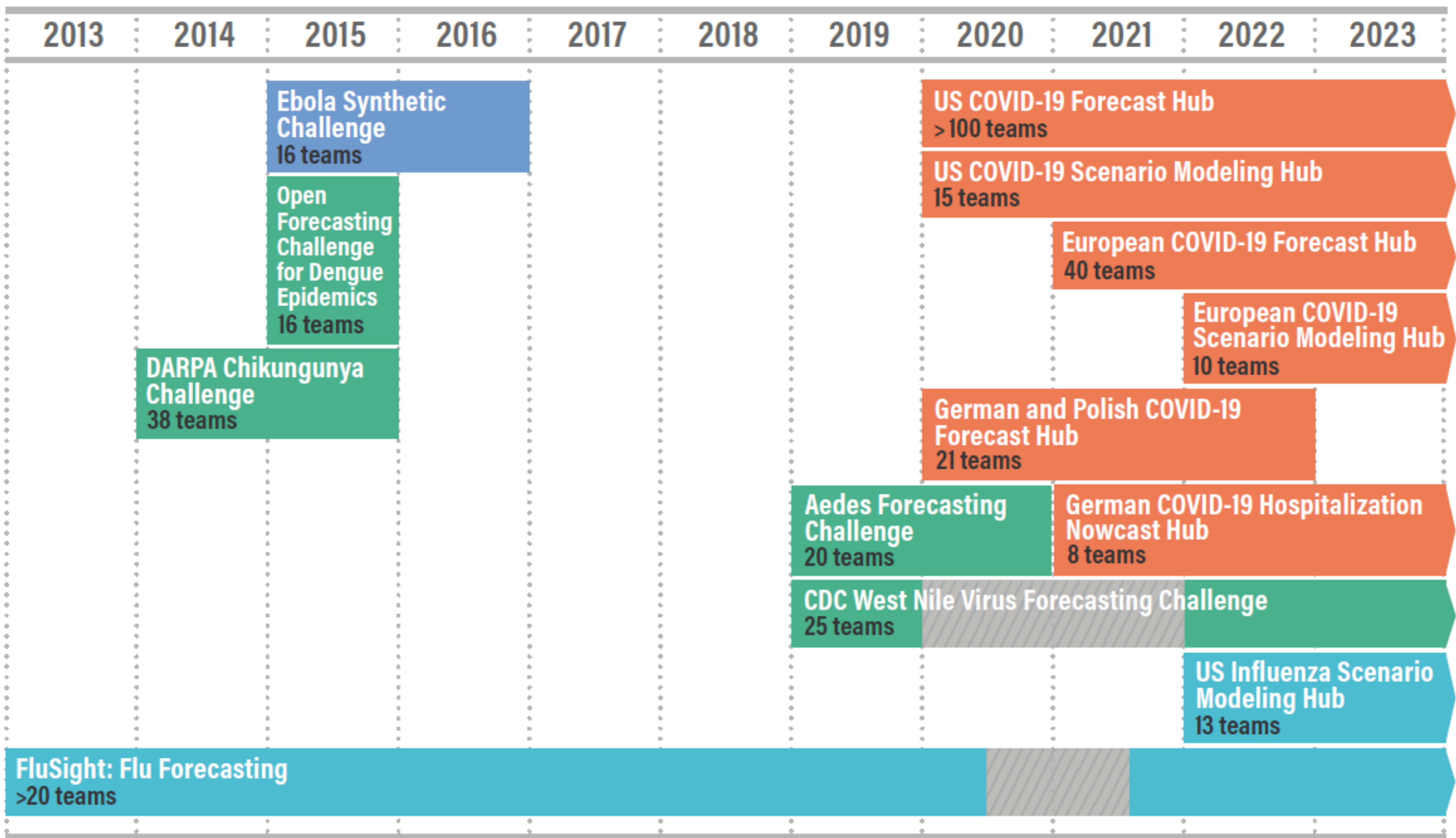
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The State of Forecasting, early 2010s

“Comparing the accuracy of forecasting applications is difficult because forecasting methods, forecast outcomes, and reported validation metrics varied widely.”

Chretien et al., PLOS ONE, 2014

- **Landscape of epidemic forecast models**
 - Developing sense of the key challenges (e.g., data revisions, exponential growth, horizons of predictability)
 - No clear standards for model evaluation
 - Little to no model coordination or synthesis
- **Linkage to public health**
 - What should we forecast? Daily/weekly/monthly incidence, epidemic duration, time of peak, ...
 - How can the forecasts be used to support decision-making?



● Influenza ● Vector-borne disease ● Ebola ● COVID-19

Figure credits: Alex Vespignani and Nicole Samay

The State of Forecasting, early 2020s

- Landscape of epidemic forecast models
 - Developing sense of the key challenges (e.g., data revisions, exponential growth)
 - ➔ lots of research has been done to understand these challenges
 - ➔ taxonomies of forecasting models (e.g., statistical to mechanistic)
 - ➔ improved understanding of what models work, and at what horizon
 - No clear standards for model evaluation
 - ➔ EPIFORGE 2020 guidelines (Pollett et al, 2021, PLOS Med)
 - ➔ open-source software tools (scoringutils, etc...)
 - Little to no model coordination or synthesis
 - ➔ coordination and ensemble models are the norm

Model coordination is key

- A combination of individual forecasts is pragmatic: it reduces dependency on a single model or team, and incorporates multiple perspectives.
- One consistent finding across all efforts:

Combining models into an "ensemble" provides more consistent forecasts than any single model.

Flu: Reich et al. 2019, *PLOS Comp Bio*. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1007486>

Flu: McGowan et al. 2019, *Sci Rep*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-36361-9>

Dengue: Johansson et al. 2019, *PNAS*.

Ebola: Viboud et al. 2018, *Epidemics*.

COVID-19: Cramer et al. 2022, *PNAS*.

COVID-19: Ray et al. 2022, *Int'l J Forecasting*.

COVID-19: Sherrat et al. 2023, *eLife*.

The State of Forecasting, early 2020s

- Linkage to public health (lots of open questions still)
 - What should we forecast? Daily/weekly/monthly incidence, epidemic duration, time of peak, ...
 - ➔ Still we have variation in data sources and forecast targets
 - ➔ Questions remain about spatial and temporal granularity
 - How can the forecasts be used to support decision-making?
 - ➔ Lots of documented use for improving “situational awareness”
 - ➔ But, examples of use in decision-making are few and far between
 - ➔ Need for close collaboration to tailor models and evaluations to support specific decisions

Since late 2021, a collaborative team made up of people who worked on building and maintaining hubs during the pandemic have met regularly to develop the tools we wished we had during COVID!



June 2023, Amherst MA, USA



Overview

- An open-source toolkit to support collaborative modeling efforts in public health.*
- Framework for forecasts, nowcasts, scenario modeling, parameter estimates, ...
- Customizable modeling targets in standard formats to minimize duplicative tool development.
- Support for multiple representations of probabilistic model outputs (e.g., samples, quantiles, ...).

More info: hubdocs.readthedocs.io

* Note that the tools can also be used to facilitate model development by individual researchers.



hubverse

tools in production at



+ ECDC RespiCast Hub

with planned back-compatibility for



+ hopefully many others!



hubverse

Progress on hubverse goals

- Clear definition of a data format for model output
- Structural requirements for a hub file/directory system
- Open-source tools to access and work with data
 - hubUtils
 - hubVis
 - hubEnsembles
 - hubValidations
 - hubCI
- Documentation of concepts and tools
- (...) Template hubs and continuous integration workflows
- (...) Model containerization for interfacing with hubs
- (...) Dashboards and interactive real-time visualizations



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```
## extract some data
```

```
> library(hubUtils)
```

```
> hub_con <- connect_hub('path/to/my/hub')
```

```
> model_outputs <- hub_con %>%
```

```
  filter(output_type == "quantile", location == "DE") %>%
```

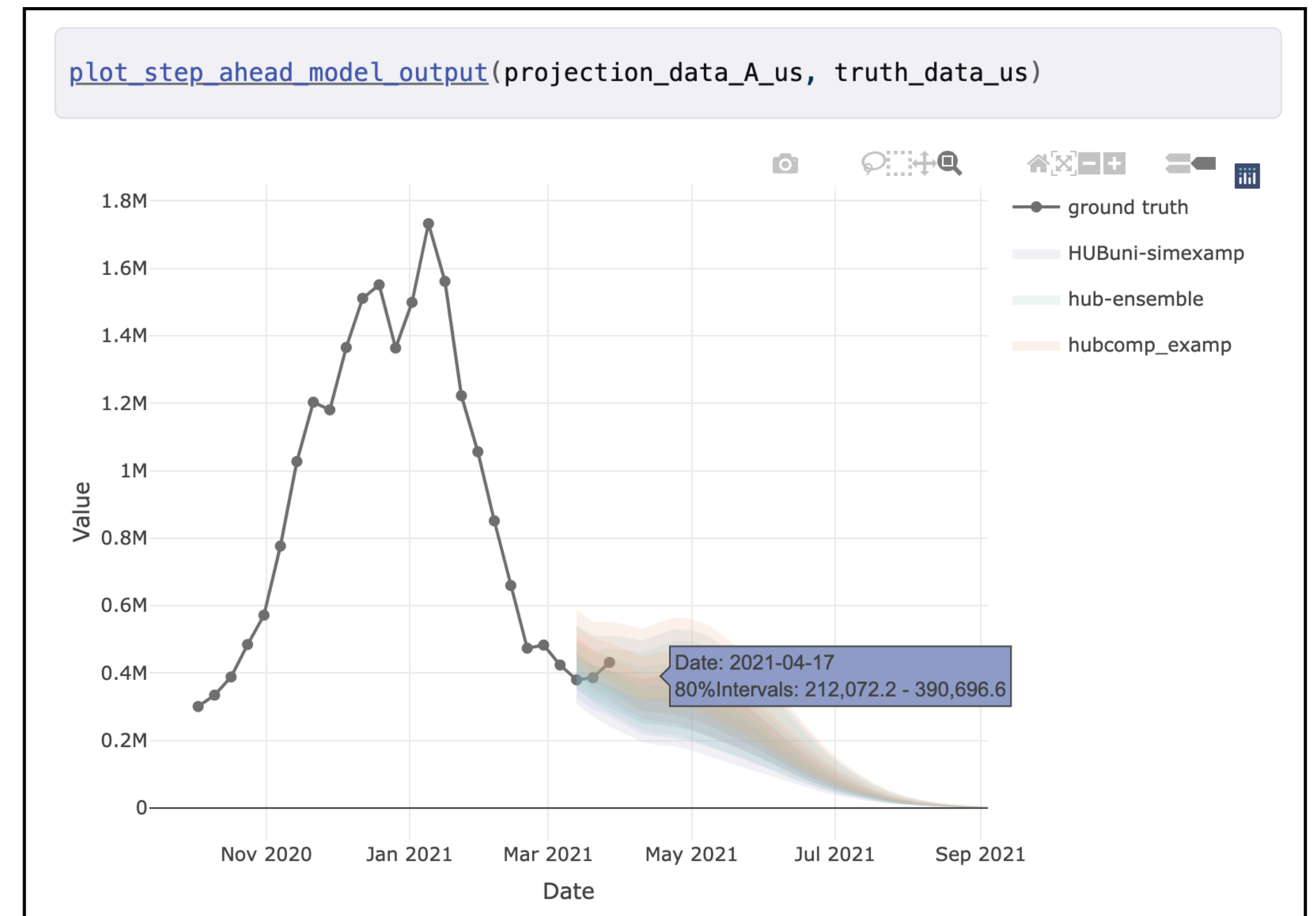
```
  collect()
```




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```
## build some ensembles  
  
> library(hubEnsembles)  
> mean_ens <- simple_ensemble(model_outputs)  
  
> median_ens <- simple_ensemble(model_outputs, agg_fun = "median")
```




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The screenshot shows a GitHub Actions workflow run for the repository 'cdcepi / FluSight-forecast-hub'. The workflow is titled 'Hub Submission Validation (R)' and the specific run is '[CMU-TimeSeries] Add 2023-11-18 predictions #318'. The run was triggered via a pull request by user 'brookslogan' and completed successfully with a duration of 2m 22s. The workflow file 'validate-submission.yaml' is shown, and the job 'validate-submission' is listed as successful. An annotation at the bottom indicates that all hub config files are valid.

Triggered via pull request 2 days ago	Status	Total duration	Artifacts
brookslogan opened #261 cmu-delphi:main	Success	2m 22s	-

validate-submission.yaml
on: pull_request

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> validate-submission	2m 12s
---	--------

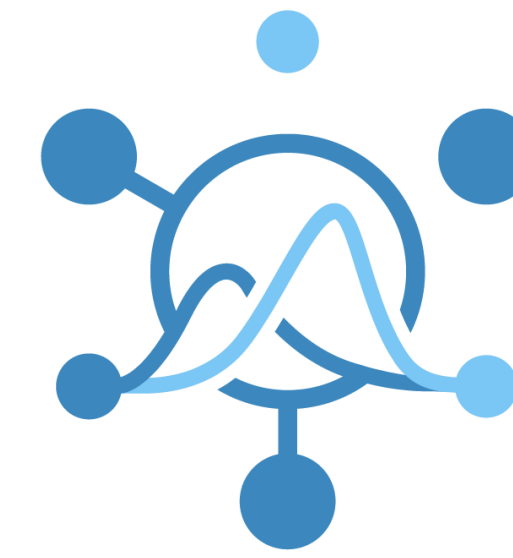
Annotations
1 notice

- validate-submission
✓ FluSight-forecast-hub: All hub config files are valid. ✓ 2023-11-18-CMU-TimeSeries...
[Show more](#)

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hubverse

Thank you!

With acknowledgments for ideas and slide contributions to collaborators at UMass-Amherst, all contributors to the Hubverse project, CDC collaborators (Matt Biggerstaff, Michael Johansson, Rebecca Borchering, and others), and all contributors to modeling hubs.

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