

TS_Project_HTS

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0. Import dependencies.

1. Load the chickenpox data.

Load the data, get the region-county data, join the chickenpox cases with region-county data, and make it a monthly structure.

```
hch <- read.csv("hungary_chickenpox.csv") #read the data

hch_r_c <- read.csv("hungary_rgn_county.csv") #get the region-counties info

names(hch_r_c) <- c("region", "rgn", "county") #rename the columns

hch.df <- data.frame(hch) #Change to data frame

hch.df <- hch.df %>%
  pivot_longer (cols =! Date, names_to = "county",
               values_to = "cases_count") #Unpivot the data

hch.df <- hch.df %>% left_join(hch_r_c) #Join the cases data with region-counties data

hch.df <- hch.df %>% select ( Date, region, rgn, county, cases_count) #arrange the columns

hch.df$Date <- as.Date(hch.df$Date, format="%d/%m/%Y") #format the date using as.Date

#hch.df <- hch.df %>% unite ("rgn", rgn:county, sep="") #combine the region and county columns

hch.df <- hch.df %>% select ( Date, region, county, cases_count) #arrange the columns

hch.df$Date <- yearmonth(hch.df$Date) #format the Date columns to change the date from weekly to monthl

hch.df <- hch.df %>% group_by(Date, region, county) %>% summarise (cases_count = sum(cases_count))
```

2. Create a training and a test tsibble.

Creating the training and test tsibble. Dates less than December 2013 are part of training dataset, while above 12/2013 is test dataset. Additionally, use aggregate_key function to create country-level cases count.

```
hch.tsb <- as_tsibble(hch.df, key=c(region, county), index = Date) #create a tsibble object

#Check for gaps in the data
scan_gaps(hch.tsb) %>%
  count(Date)
```

```
## # A tibble: 0 x 3
## # Groups:   Date, region [0]
## # ... with 3 variables: Date <mth>, region <chr>, n <int>

hch.tsb_agg <- tsibble(hch.df, key = c(region, county), index = Date) %>%
  aggregate_key(region/county, cases_count = sum(cases_count))

hch.tsb_agg_train <- hch.tsb_agg %>% filter(year(Date) <= 2012)
hch.tsb_agg_test <- hch.tsb_agg %>% filter(year(Date) > 2012)
```

2.1 Process Steps

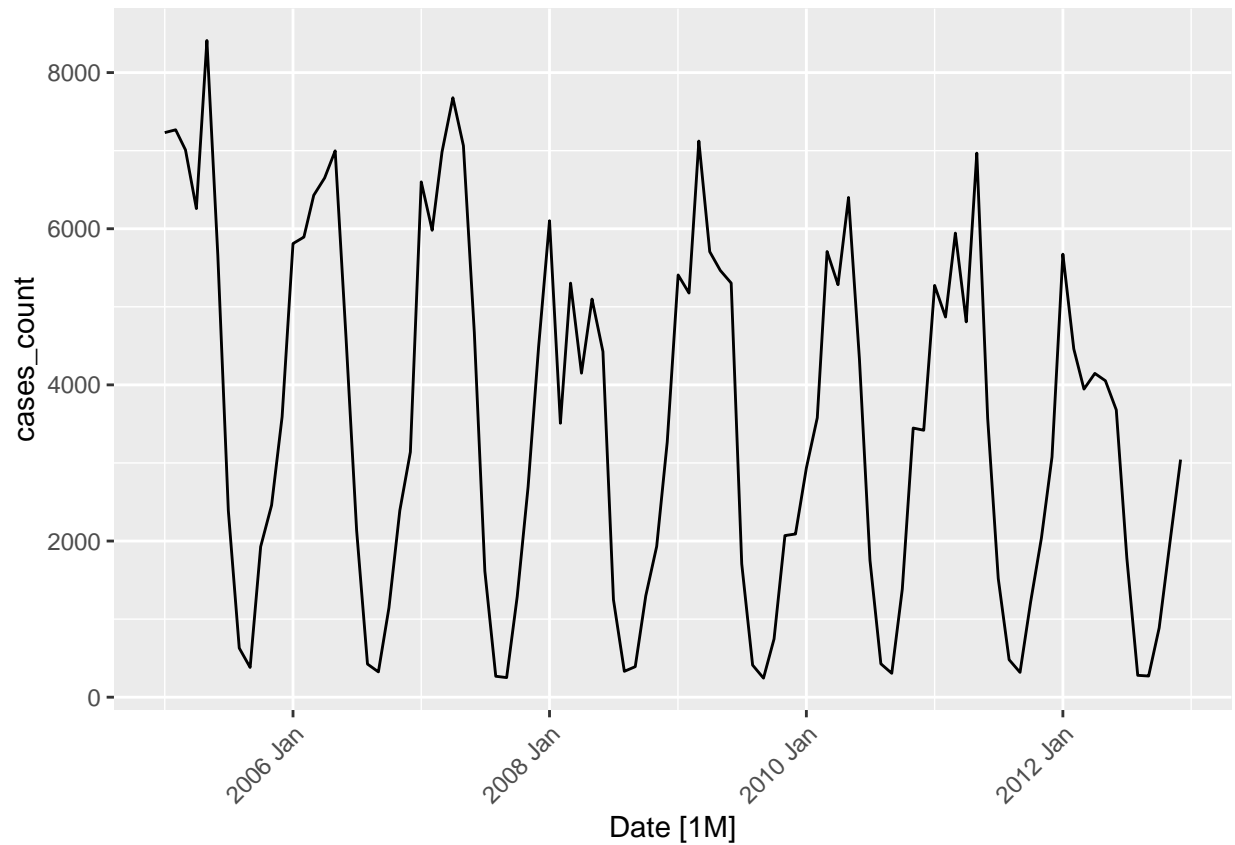
- `data %>% aggregate_key() %>% model() %>% reconcile() %>% forecast()`

3. Plot aggregate (country level) and Central Hungary training data.

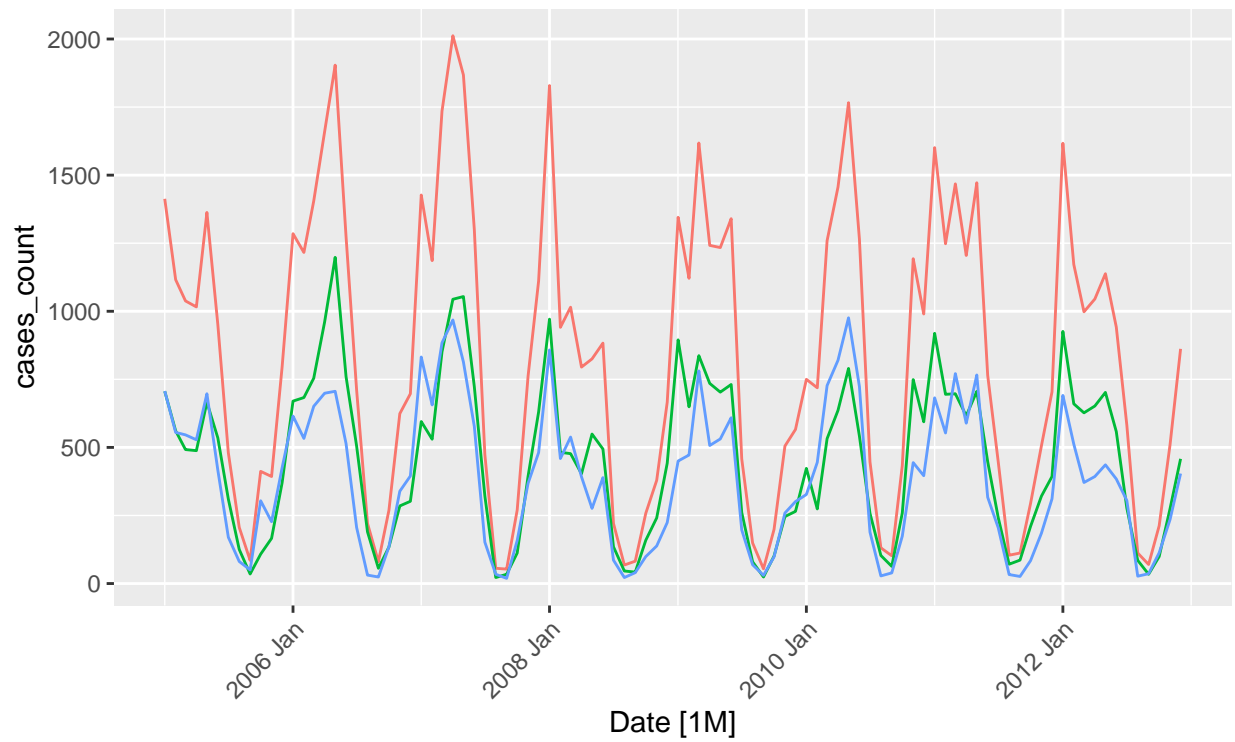
Plot the aggregate and Central Hungary training data to understand data. We see that Central Hungary has pretty heavy influence on the country-level data.

- The variable that we'd like to estimate is the number of cases represented by the 'cases_count' variable. The plot reveals that weak trends and high seasonality are apparent.

```
#Country-level training data
hch.tsb_agg_train %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region)) %>%
  autoplot(cases_count) +
  theme(
    legend.position = 'bottom',
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1)
  ) #plot the output
```

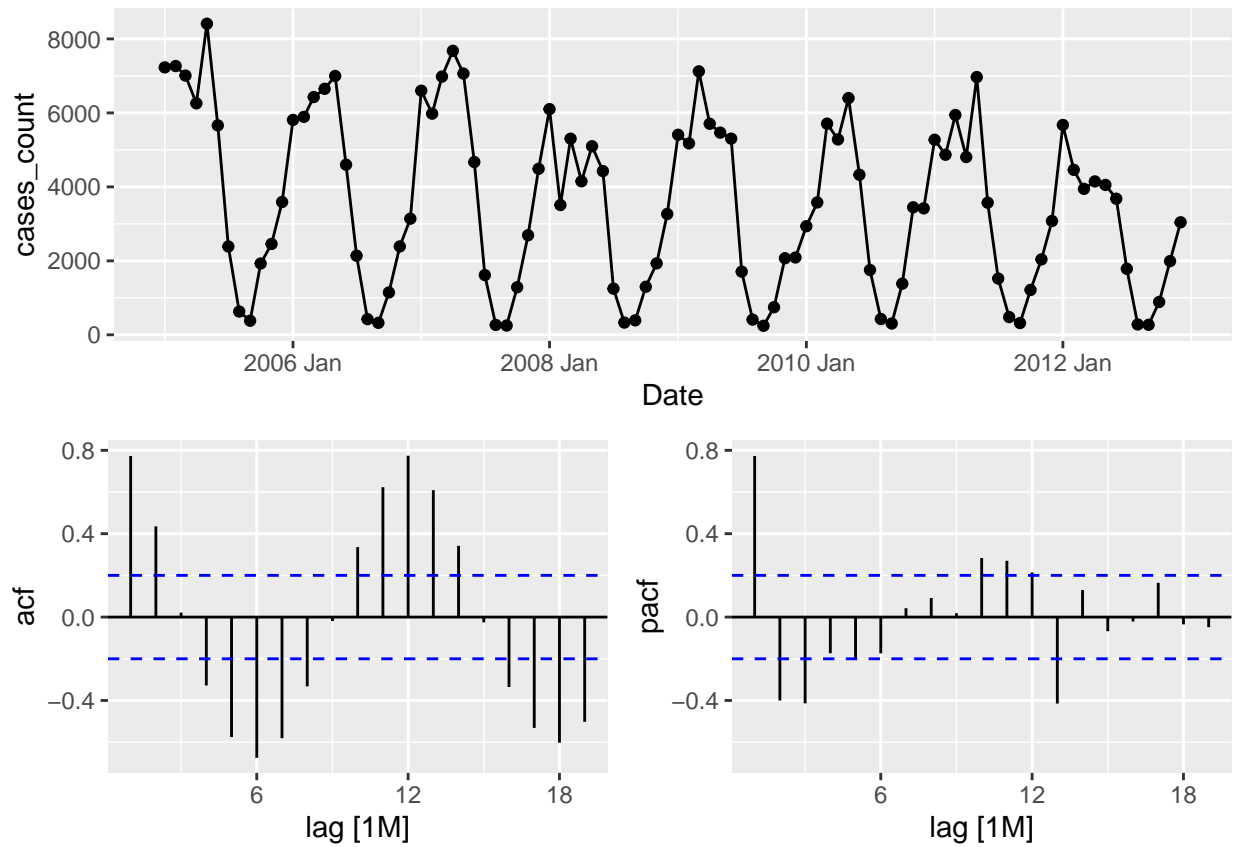


```
#Central Hungary region training data
hch.tsb_agg_train %>%
  filter(region == 'Central Hungary') %>%
  autoplot(cases_count) +
  theme(
    legend.position = 'bottom',
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1)
  ) #plot the output
```

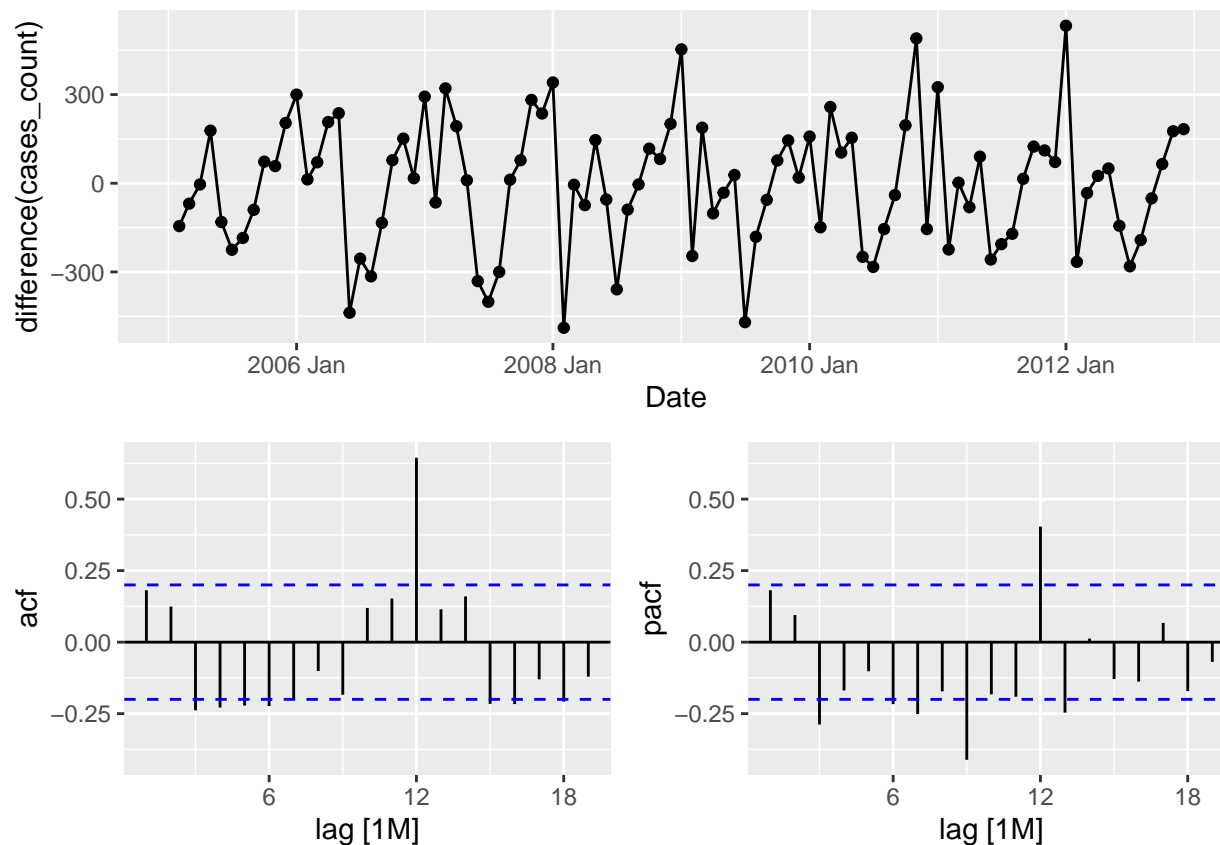


region/county — Central Hungary/<aggregated> — Central Hungary/BUDAPEST — Central Hungary

```
#Plot ACF and PACF at country and county levels.
hch.tsb_agg_train %>% filter(is_aggregated(region)) %>% gg_tsddisplay(cases_count, plot_type='partial')
```



```
hch.tsb_agg_train %>% filter(county == 'BUDAPEST') %>% gg_tsdisplay(difference(cases_count), plot_type = 'line')
```



4. Model ETS, ARIMA, and reconcile using bottom_up, top_down, and minimum trace methodologies.

```
fit_all <- hch.tsb_agg_train %>%
  model(ets = ETS((cases_count)),
        arima = ARIMA((cases_count) ~ pdq(1,0,0) + PDQ(2,1,0)),
        lm = TSLM((cases_count) ~ trend() + season())) %>%
  reconcile(bu_ets = bottom_up(ets),
            td_ets = top_down(ets),
            min_trace_ets = min_trace(ets, "mint_shrink"),
            bu_arima = bottom_up(arima),
            td_arima = top_down(arima),
            min_trace_arima = min_trace(arima, "mint_shrink"),
            bu_tslm = bottom_up(lm),
            td_tslm = top_down(lm),
            min_trace_tslm = min_trace(lm, "mint_shrink")
  )
```

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region)|county=='BUDAPEST') %>%
  select(region,county,ets,arima,lm) %>%
  pivot_longer(-c(region,county), names_to = "Model name",
               values_to = "cases_count") %>%
  kable()
```

4.1 Base Models selected.

| region | county | Model name | cases_count |
|-----------------|----------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | ets | <ETS(M,N,M)> |
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | arima | <ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,1,0)[12]> |
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | lm | |
| | | ets | <ETS(M,N,M)> |
| | | arima | <ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,1,0)[12] w/ drift> |
| | | lm | |

5. Analyze the IC metrics of ETS, ARIMA, and related reconcile() functions

- Country-level IC metrics:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region))%>%
  select(region, county,ets, arima,bu_ets, bu_arima, td_ets, td_arima,lm,bu_tslm,td_tslm,min_trace_tslm)
  glance() %>%
  transmute(.model,
            region = if_else(is_aggregated(region), 'country-level',as.character(region)),
            county, AICc, AIC, BIC ) %>%
  arrange(AICc) %>%
  kable()
```

| .model | region | county | AICc | AIC | BIC |
|----------------|---------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| lm | country-level | | 1291.563 | 1286.377 | 1322.278 |
| bu_tslm | country-level | | 1291.563 | 1286.377 | 1322.278 |
| td_tslm | country-level | | 1291.563 | 1286.377 | 1322.278 |
| min_trace_tslm | country-level | | 1291.563 | 1286.377 | 1322.278 |
| arima | country-level | | 1370.271 | 1369.502 | 1381.656 |
| bu_arima | country-level | | 1370.271 | 1369.502 | 1381.656 |
| td_arima | country-level | | 1370.271 | 1369.502 | 1381.656 |
| ets | country-level | | 1644.731 | 1638.731 | 1677.196 |
| bu_ets | country-level | | 1644.731 | 1638.731 | 1677.196 |
| td_ets | country-level | | 1644.731 | 1638.731 | 1677.196 |

- Budapest IC metrics:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(county=='BUDAPEST')%>%
  select(region, county,ets, arima,bu_ets, bu_arima, td_ets,
         td_arima,lm,bu_tslm,td_tslm,min_trace_tslm ) %>%
  glance() %>%
  transmute(.model,
            region = if_else(is_aggregated(region), 'country-level',as.character(region)),
            county, AICc, AIC, BIC ) %>%
  arrange(AICc) %>%
  kable()
```

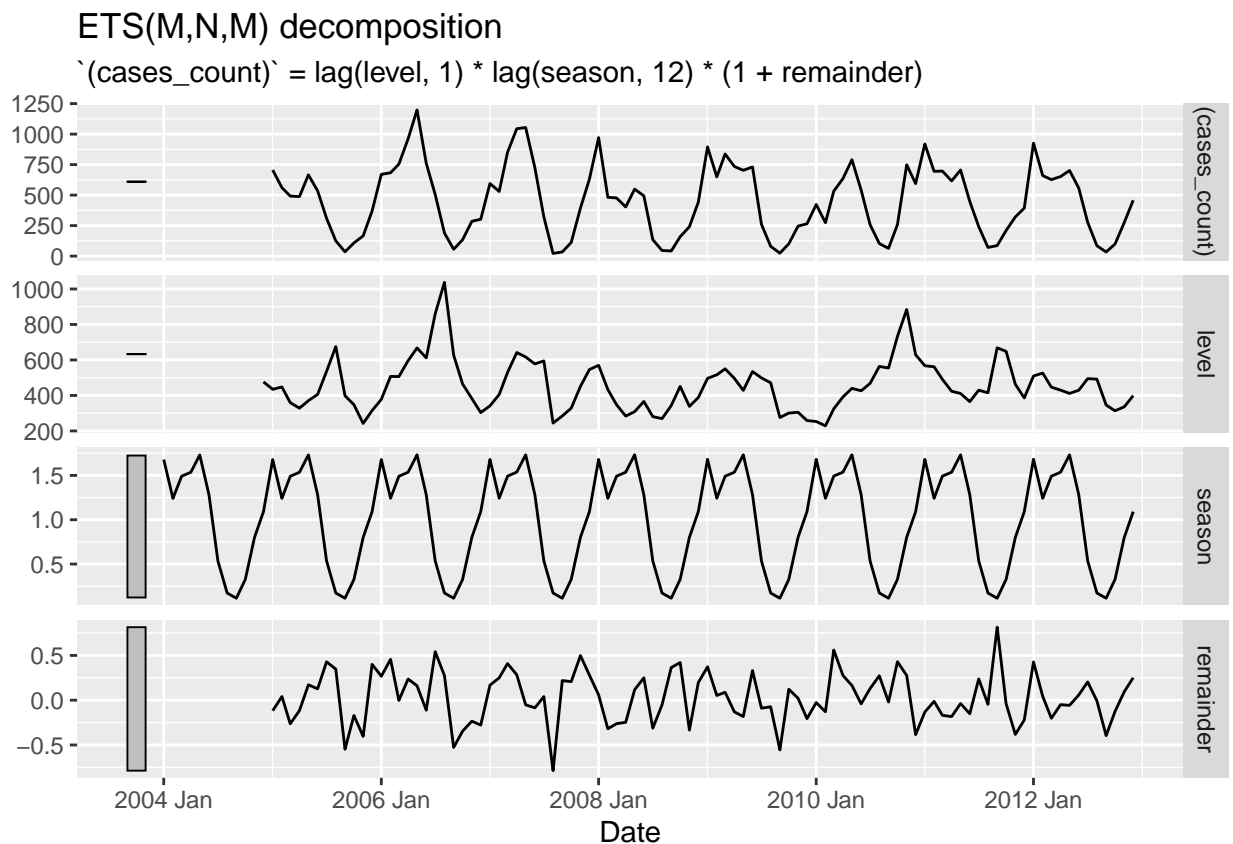
| .model | region | county | AICc | AIC | BIC |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| lm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 977.3666 | 972.1814 | 1008.082 |
| bu_tslm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 977.3666 | 972.1814 | 1008.082 |

| .model | region | county | AICc | AIC | BIC |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| td_tslm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 977.3666 | 972.1814 | 1008.082 |
| min_trace_tslm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 977.3666 | 972.1814 | 1008.082 |
| arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 1052.6526 | 1052.1463 | 1061.870 |
| bu_arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 1052.6526 | 1052.1463 | 1061.870 |
| td_arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 1052.6526 | 1052.1463 | 1061.870 |
| ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 1344.9748 | 1338.9748 | 1377.440 |
| bu_ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 1344.9748 | 1338.9748 | 1377.440 |
| td_ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 1344.9748 | 1338.9748 | 1377.440 |

6. Get the decomposition of the ets

- Budapest (county level) decomposition:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(county=='BUDAPEST') %>%
  select(td_ets) %>%
  components() %>%
  autoplot()
```

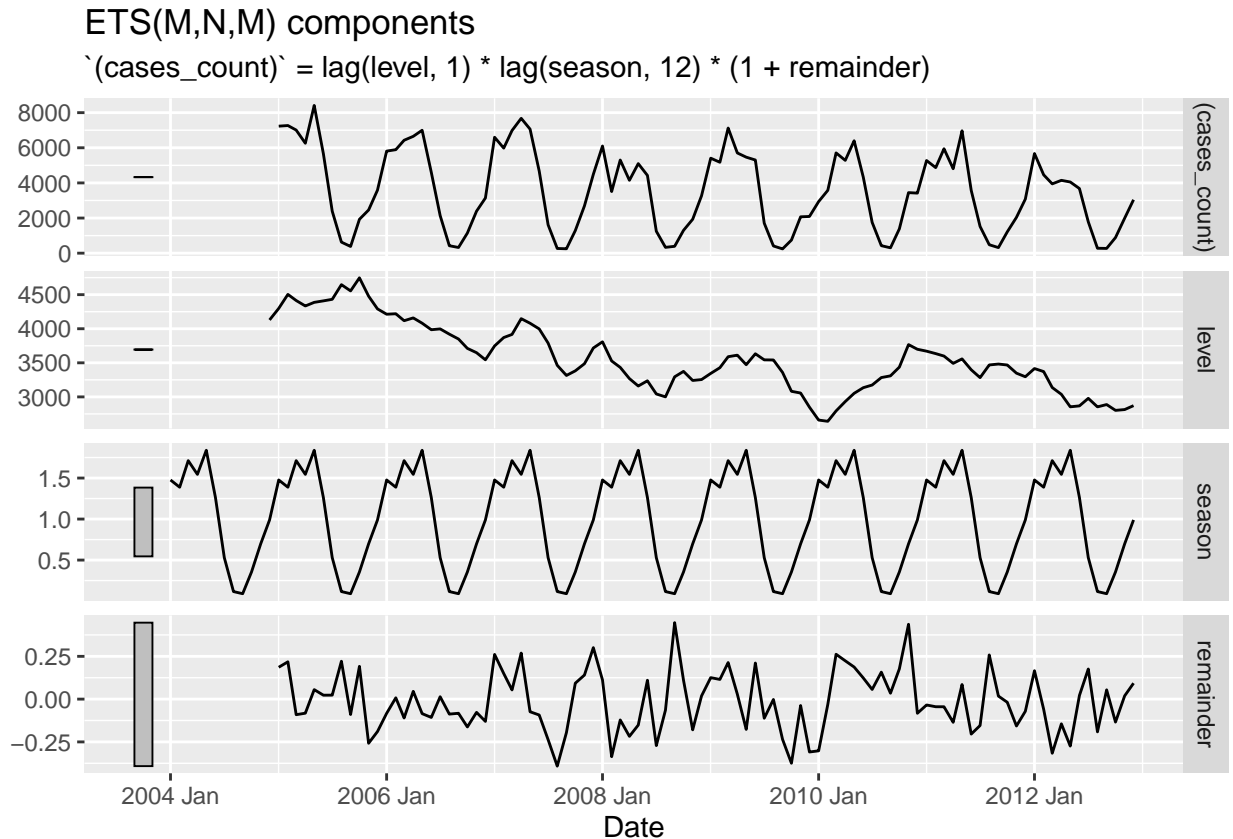


- Country-level decomposition:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region)) %>%
  select(ets) %>%
  components() %>%
```



```
autoplot() +
  labs(title = "ETS(M,N,M) components")
```



7. Run the forecast of next 2 years on the model:

```
fc_all <- fit_all %>%
  forecast(h=24)
```

7.1 Get the accuracy metrics for comparison:

- Country-level accuracy metrics:

```
fc_all %>%
  accuracy(
    data = hch.tsb_agg,
    measures = list(rmse = RMSE, mase = MASE, mape = MAPE, mae=MAE)
  ) %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region)) %>%
  arrange(rmse) %>%
  transmute(.model,
    region = if_else(is_aggregated(region),
      'country-level',
      as.character(region)),
    county, rmse, mase, mape, mae) %>%
  kable()
```

| .model | region | county | rmse | mase | mape | mae |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ets | country-level | | 632.3692 | 0.6092038 | 21.35646 | 451.4708 |
| td_ets | country-level | | 632.3692 | 0.6092038 | 21.35646 | 451.4708 |
| min_trace_ets | country-level | | 641.9707 | 0.6257824 | 21.92544 | 463.7569 |
| bu_ets | country-level | | 651.9269 | 0.6409759 | 22.25146 | 475.0166 |
| arima | country-level | | 667.4608 | 0.7509349 | 41.25541 | 556.5053 |
| td_arima | country-level | | 667.4608 | 0.7509349 | 41.25541 | 556.5053 |
| min_trace_arima | country-level | | 792.5440 | 0.7547412 | 27.81123 | 559.3261 |
| bu_arima | country-level | | 836.7337 | 0.7924584 | 27.18954 | 587.2777 |
| bu_tslm | country-level | | 851.6466 | 0.9436430 | 63.88471 | 699.3181 |
| lm | country-level | | 851.6466 | 0.9436430 | 63.88471 | 699.3181 |
| td_tslm | country-level | | 851.6466 | 0.9436430 | 63.88471 | 699.3181 |
| min_trace_tslm | country-level | | 851.6466 | 0.9436430 | 63.88471 | 699.3181 |

- Budapest (county-level) accuracy metrics:

```
fc_all %>%
  accuracy(
    data = hch.tsb_agg,
    measures = list(rmse = RMSE, mase = MASE, mape = MAPE, mae=MAE)
  ) %>%
  filter(county=='BUDAPEST') %>%
  arrange(rmse) %>%
  transmute(.model,
    region = if_else(is_aggregated(region),
      'country-level',
      as.character(region)),
    county, rmse, mase, mape, mae) %>%
  kable()
```

| .model | region | county | rmse | mase | mape | mae |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| td_ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 136.3707 | 0.6644929 | 33.75123 | 105.0927 |
| min_trace_ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 141.3894 | 0.6747999 | 34.33903 | 106.7228 |
| bu_ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 142.6083 | 0.6789840 | 34.88513 | 107.3846 |
| ets | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 142.6083 | 0.6789840 | 34.88513 | 107.3846 |
| min_trace_tslm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 147.0184 | 0.6699954 | 38.10158 | 105.9630 |
| bu_tslm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 147.0184 | 0.6699954 | 38.10158 | 105.9630 |
| lm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 147.0184 | 0.6699954 | 38.10158 | 105.9630 |
| td_tslm | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 147.0184 | 0.6699954 | 38.10158 | 105.9630 |
| td_arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 171.4101 | 0.8742857 | 61.82152 | 138.2725 |
| min_trace_arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 185.8736 | 0.8356473 | 50.90250 | 132.1616 |
| arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 186.2432 | 0.8359951 | 50.80321 | 132.2166 |
| bu_arima | Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | 186.2432 | 0.8359951 | 50.80321 | 132.2166 |

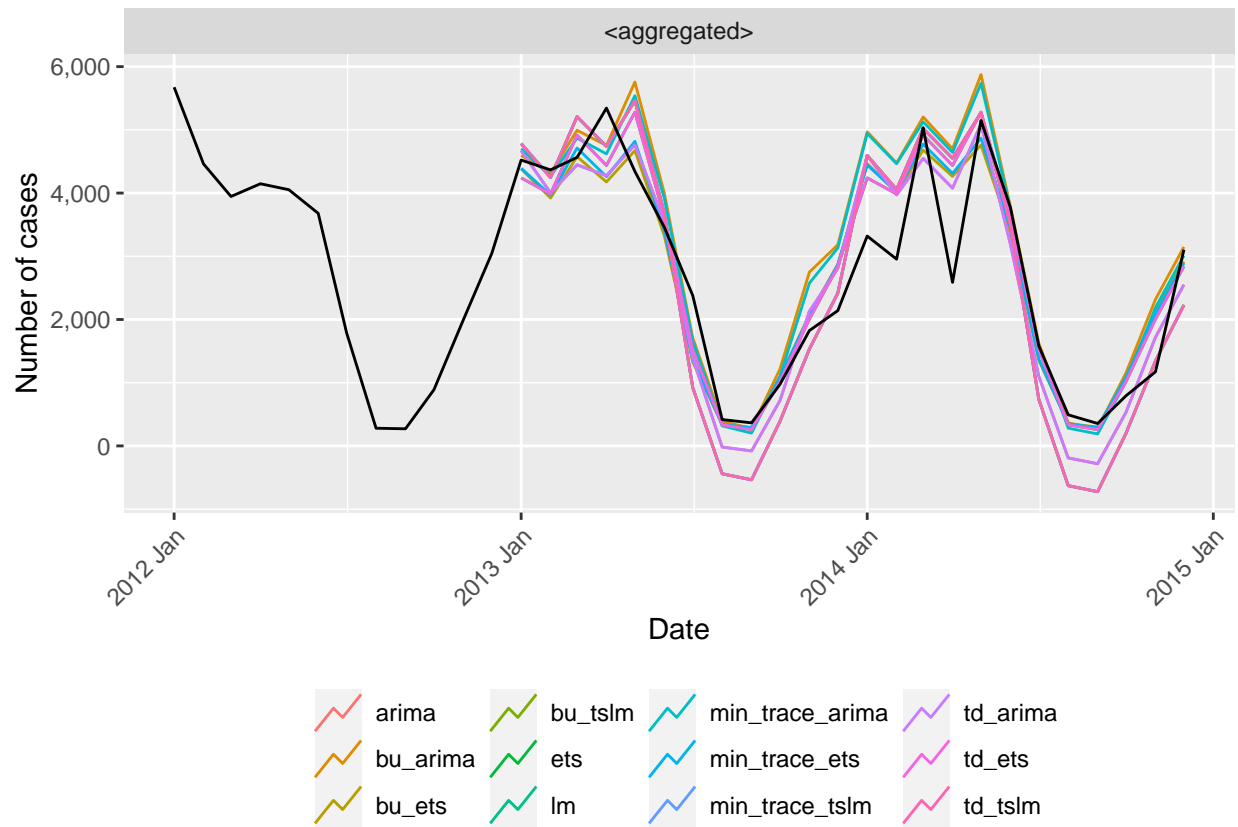
8. Plot the forecast at the country-level:

```
autoplot(
  fc_all %>%
    filter( is_aggregated(region)),
  hch.tsb_agg %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    filter(year(Date) >2011), level = NULL) +
  facet_wrap(~region, scales = "free_y") +
```

```

scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma_format()) +
labs(color = "", x = "Date" ,y = "Number of cases") +
theme(
  legend.position = 'bottom',
  axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1)
)

```

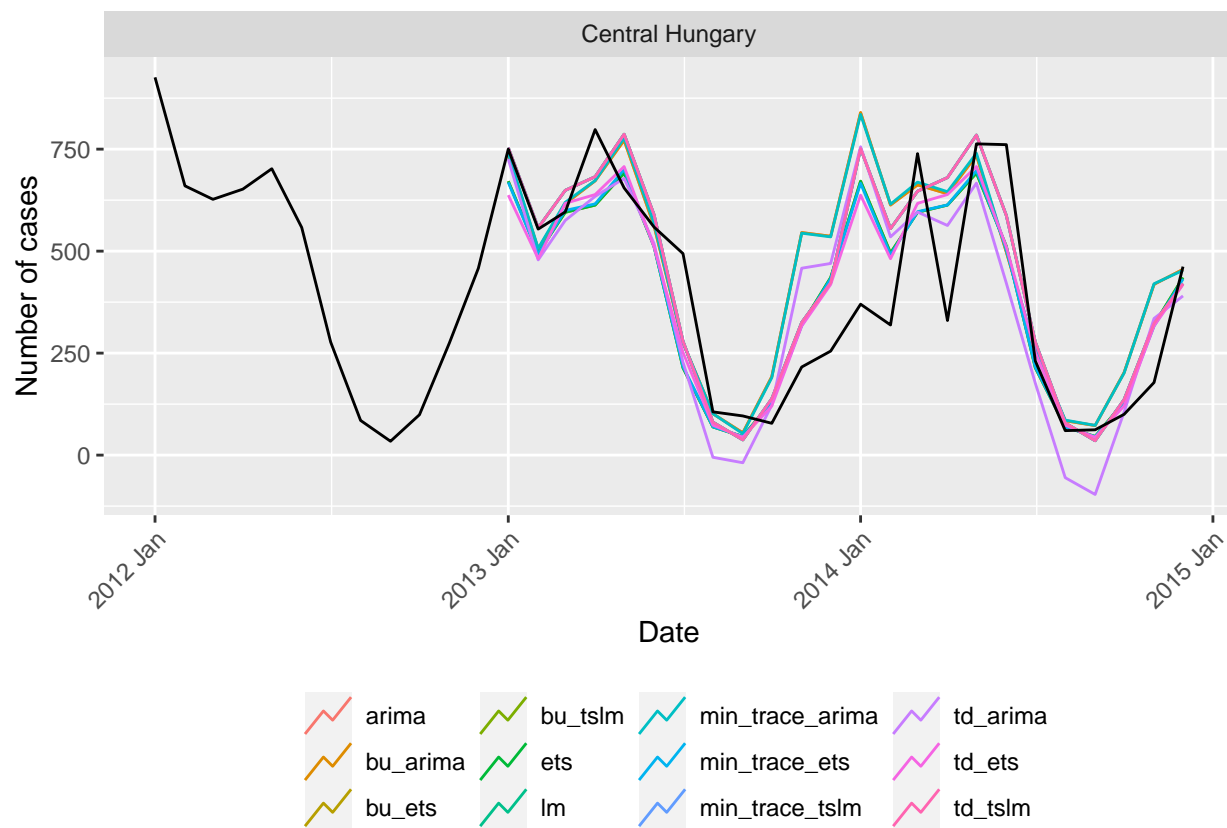


Plot the forecast at the country-level and all the regions

```

autoplot(
  fc_all %>%
    filter(county=="BUDAPEST" ),
  hch.tsb_agg %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    filter(year(Date) >2011), level = NULL) +
  facet_wrap(~region, scales = "free_y") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma_format()) +
  labs(color = "", x = "Date" ,y = "Number of cases") +
  theme(
    legend.position = 'bottom',
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1)
  )
)

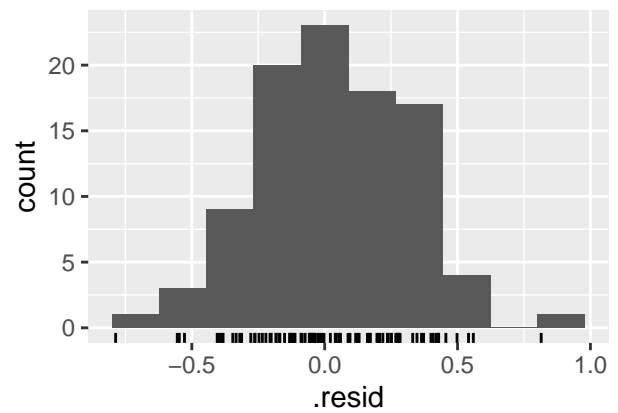
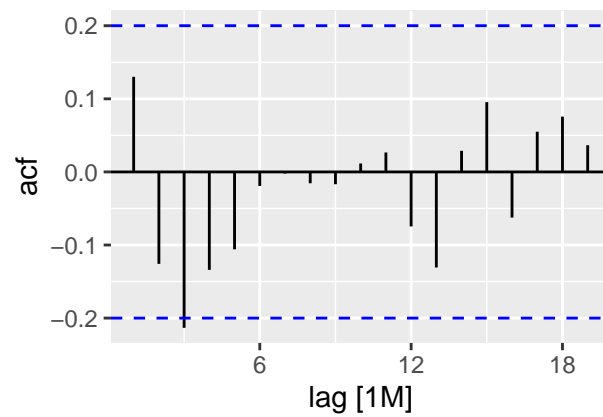
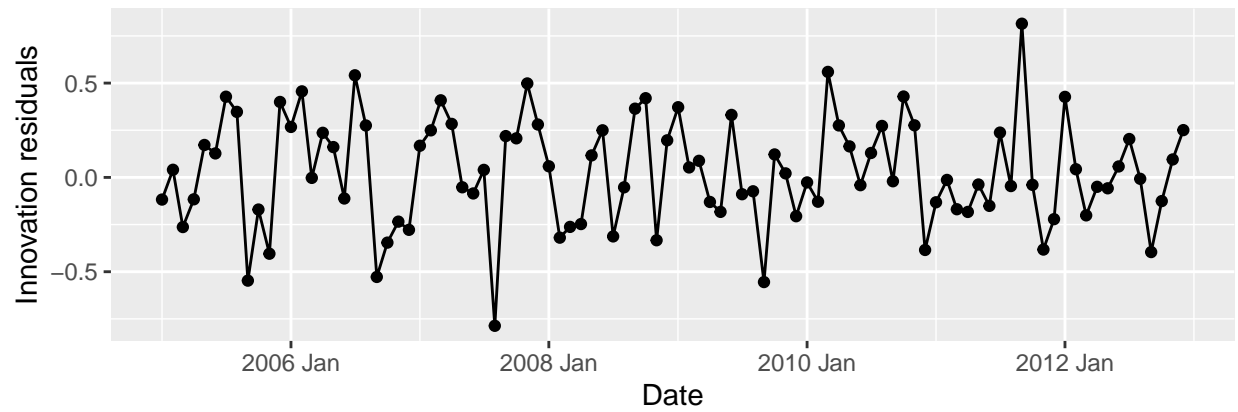
```



7.2 Get the ACF plot of the residuals of top two models based on RMSE at county level:

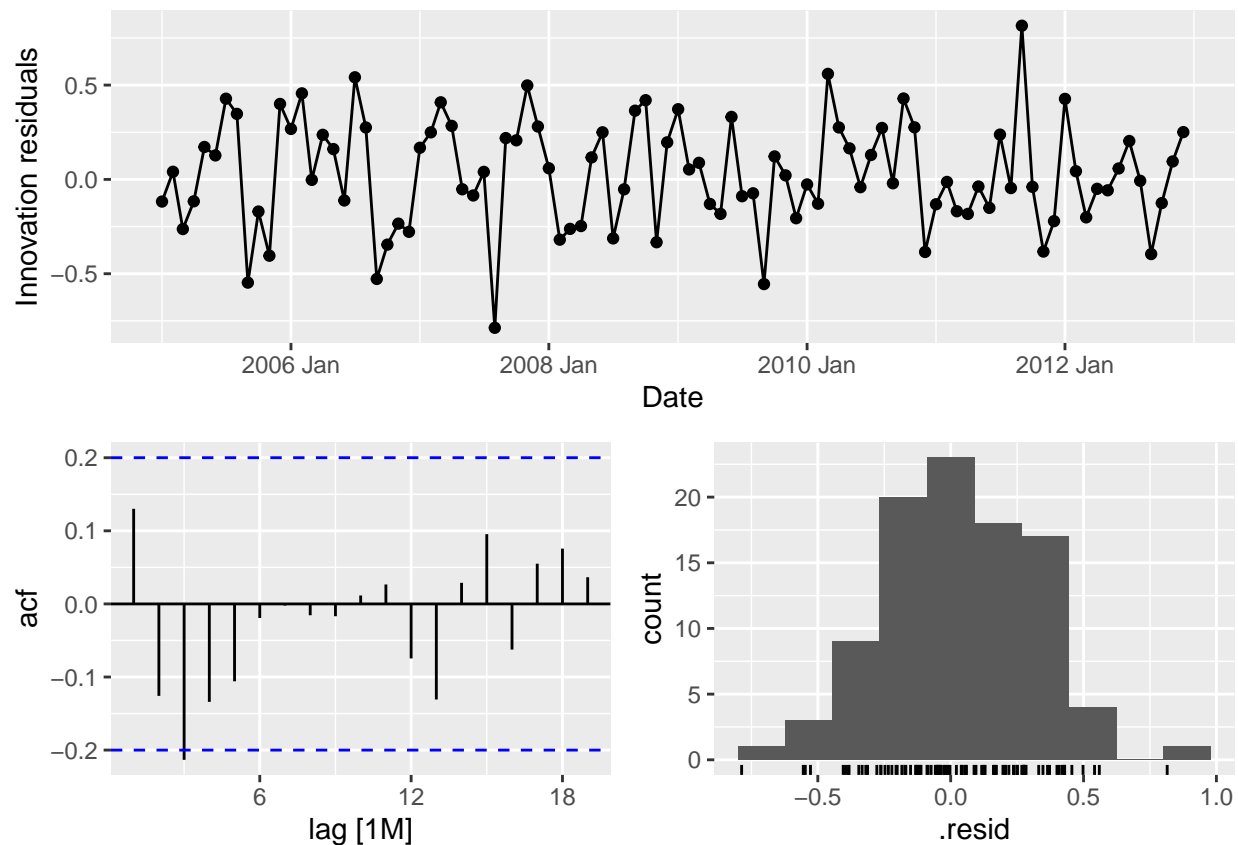
- ETS based on Top-down approach:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(county=='BUDAPEST' ) %>%
  select(td_ets) %>%
  gg_tsresiduals()
```



- Base ETS plot:

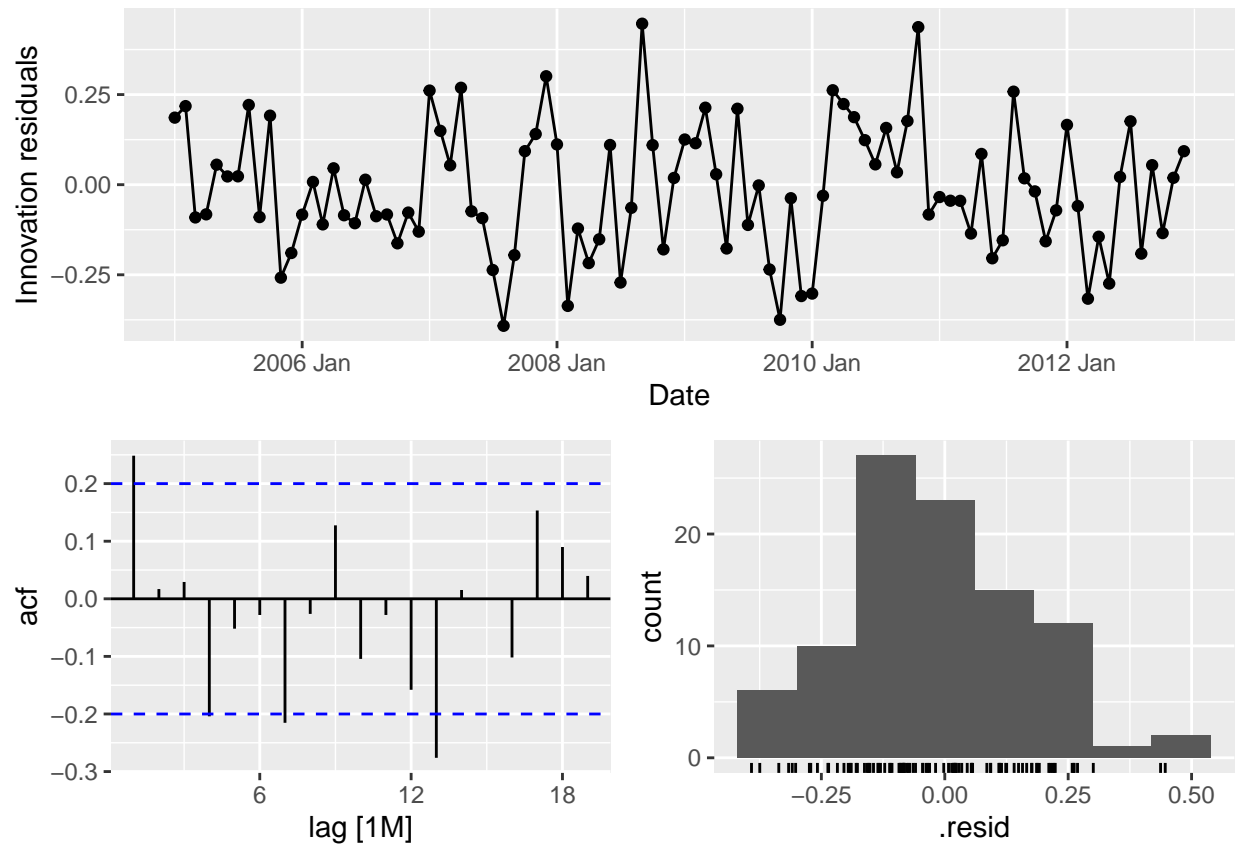
```
fit_all %>%
  filter(county=='BUDAPEST' ) %>%
  select(min_trace_ets) %>%
  gg_tsresiduals()
```



7.3 Get the ACF plot of the residuals of top two models based on RMSE at COUNTRY level:

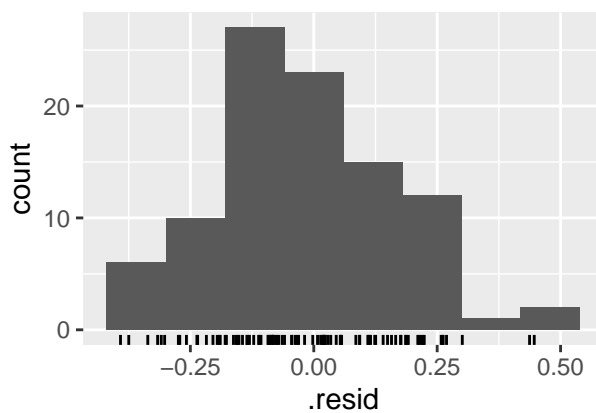
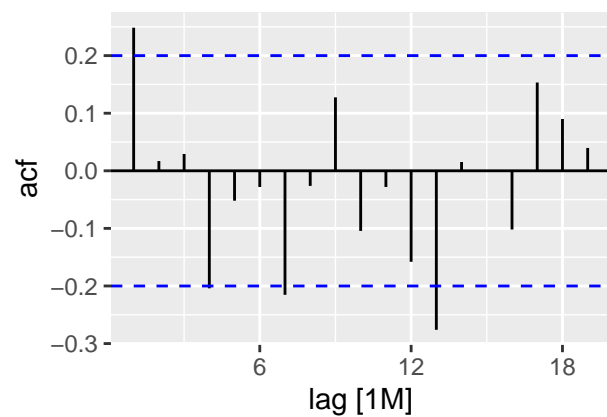
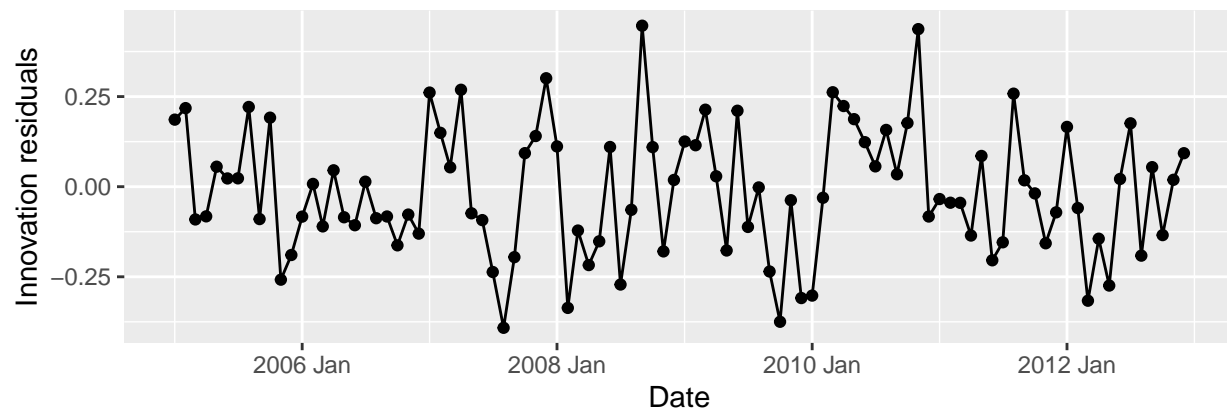
- Base ETS:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region) ) %>%
  select(ets) %>%
  gg_tsresiduals()
```



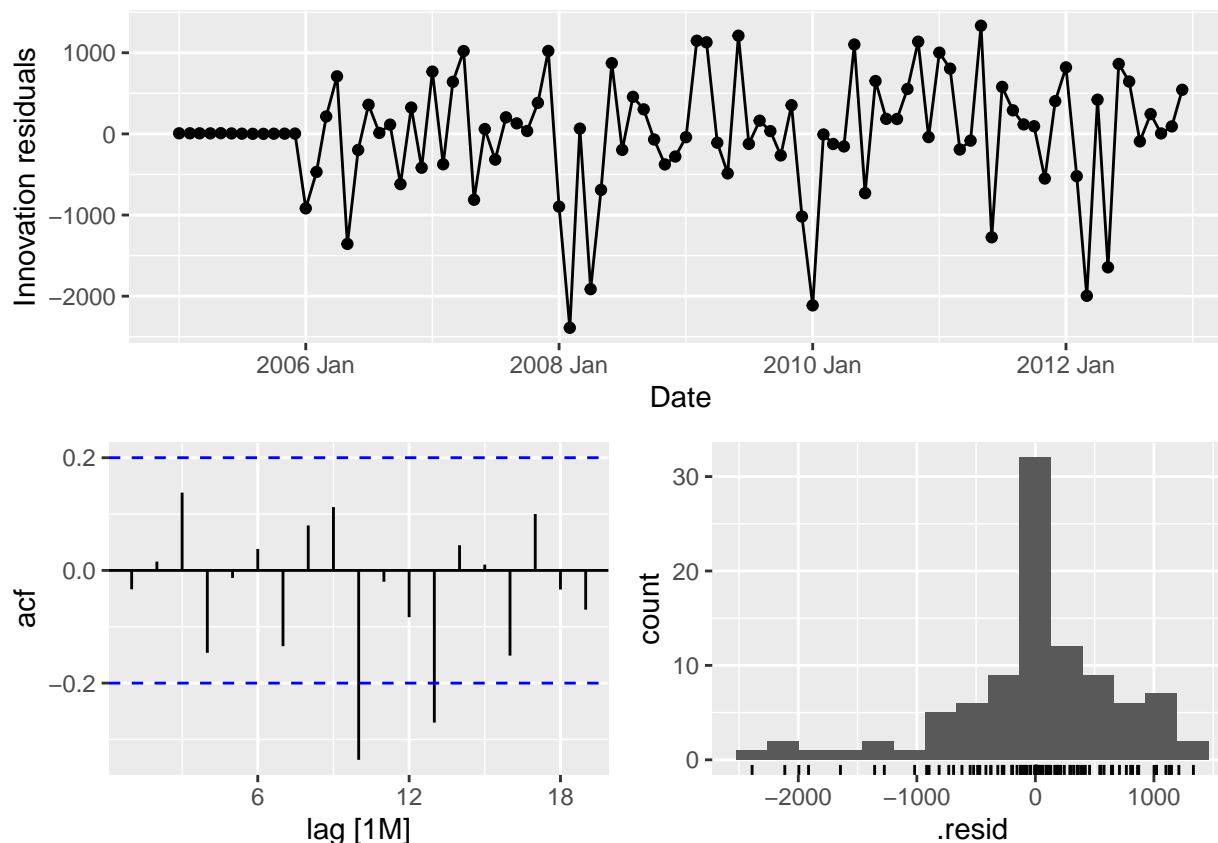
- ETS based on Top-down approach:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region) ) %>%
  select(td_ets) %>%
  gg_tsresiduals()
```



- Base ARIMA:

```
fit_all %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region) ) %>%
  select(arima) %>%
  gg_tsresiduals()
```

7.4 Conduct Ljung-Box test on the fit:

- Ljung-Box test: we see a p-value much smaller than 0.05, thus we can reject the null hypothesis, indicating the time series does contain an autocorrelation.

```
augment(fit_all) %>%
  filter(is_aggregated(region) | county=='BUDAPEST') %>%
  filter(.model=='ets' | .model=='arima' | .model=='td_ets' | .model=='min_trace_ets') %>%
  features(.resid, ljung_box, lag=12) %>%
  kable()
```

| region | county | .model | lb_stat | lb_pvalue |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | arima | 8.66519 | 0.7312303 |
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | ets | 11.36668 | 0.4977826 |
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | min_trace_ets | 11.36668 | 0.4977826 |
| Central Hungary | BUDAPEST | td_ets | 11.36668 | 0.4977826 |
| | | arima | 21.55678 | 0.0427981 |
| | | ets | 22.16698 | 0.0356904 |
| | | min_trace_ets | 22.16698 | 0.0356904 |
| | | td_ets | 22.16698 | 0.0356904 |