

Inference for metapopulation dynamics

Edward Ionides

University of Michigan, Department of Statistics

Multiscale Microbial Communities

Dynamical Models, Ecology, and One Health

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Joint work with

Kidus Asfaw, Ning Ning, Joonha Park and Aaron King

Inference challenges in population dynamics

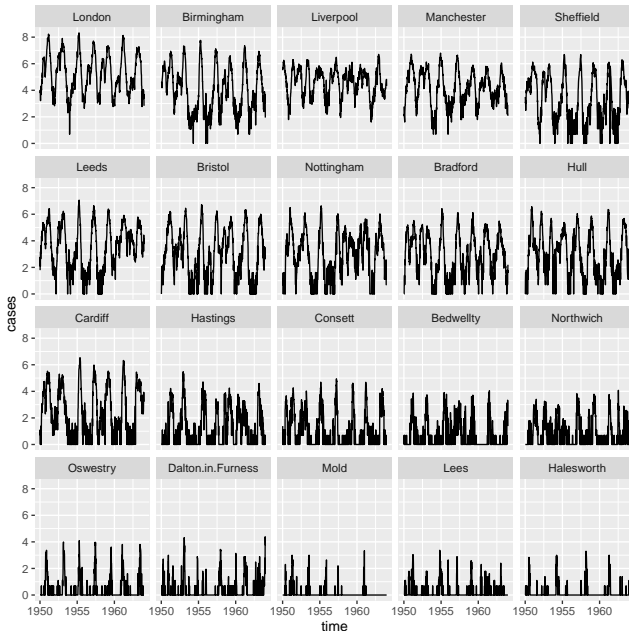
- 1 Combining measurement noise and process noise.
- 2 Including covariates in mechanistically plausible ways.
- 3 Continuous time models.
- 4 Modeling and estimating interactions in coupled systems.
- 5 Dealing with unobserved variables.
- 6 **Modeling spatial-temporal dynamics.**
- 7 **Studying population dynamics via genetic sequence data.**

1–6 are from Bjornstad & Grenfell (*Science*, 2001).

7 is from Grenfell et al (*Science*, 2004).

1–5 are largely solved, from a methodological perspective.

Example: Pre-vaccination measles in England & Wales



Time series data, panel data & spatiotemporal data

- Looking at one unit (town) is **time series analysis**.
- Joint modeling of a few units (say, 2 or 3) is **multivariate time series analysis**.
- Analysis of many time series, without consideration of dynamic interactions, is **panel data analysis**.
- Allowing for coupling between units, we get **spatiotemporal analysis**, which in our context is **metapopulation analysis**.

Question: When should we avoid inference for spatiotemporal models?
When do we need to consider coupling? How?

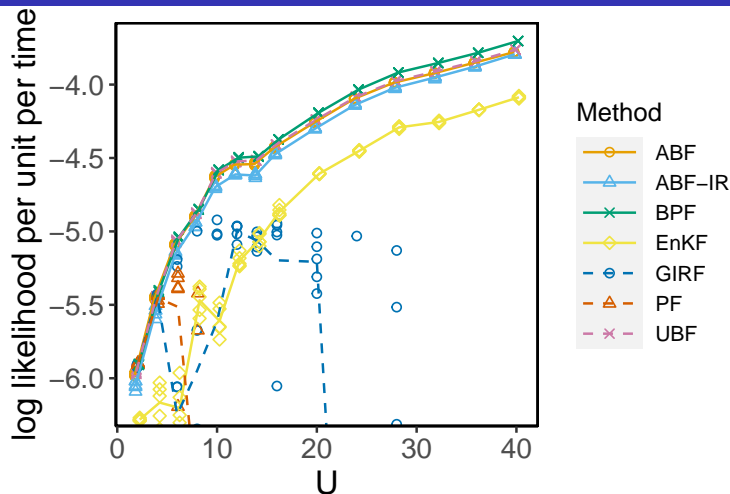
- We want to be able to fit arbitrary dynamic models. The limitations should be our scientific creativity and the information in the data.
- In practice, that means using **plug-and-play** methods which need a simulator from the model but not nice parametric equations.
- We want statistically efficient inference, to extract all the information in the data.
- In practice, that means using likelihood-based methods.
- In the time series case, iterated particle filtering (IF2) implemented in the R package `pomp` enables Masters-level statisticians to do this (<https://ionides.github.io/531w22/>). The science may be hard, but the statistics is becoming routine.

- To investigate epidemiological dynamics in multiple cities, one can consider each city independently, perhaps modeling a background immigration rate of infections for each city.
- **Decoupling** leads to panel data analysis, by assumption. Iterated filtering methods extend to panel data (Breto et al, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 2019).
- We must decide which parameters should be modeled as **shared** vs **unit-specific**.
- The consequences of decoupling are becoming easier to study with the development of statistical inference methods for coupled systems, i.e., metapopulation dynamics.

The curse of dimensionality

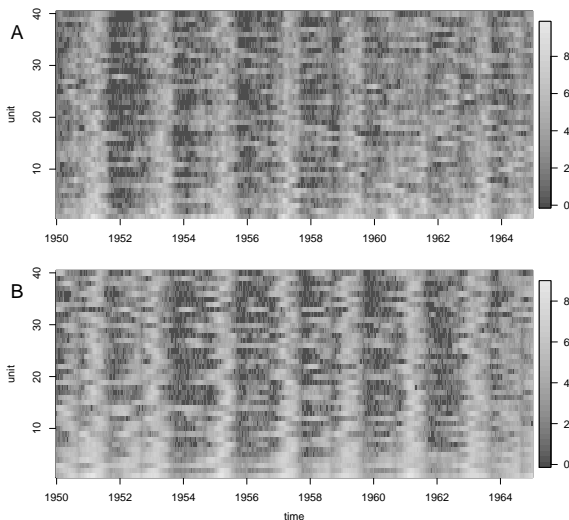
- Particle filter (PF) methods are effective for inference on low-dimensional nonlinear partially observed stochastic dynamic systems. They scale exponentially badly.
- Extending the successes of particle filter methods from time series data to metapopulation data is becoming possible.
- Algorithms under consideration:
 - Bagged filters (BF, IBF)**
 - Ensemble Kalman filter (EnKF, IEnKF)**
 - Guided intermediate resampling filter (GIRF, IGIRF)**
 - Block particle filter (BPF, IBPF)**
- Filters estimate latent states and evaluate the likelihood.
- Each filter has an iterated version which estimates parameters by repeated filtering using stochastic parameter perturbations.
- These algorithms are all implemented in an R package, spatPomp.

Filtering U units of a coupled measles SEIR model



Simulated data using a gravity model with geography, demography and transmission parameters corresponding to UK pre-vaccination measles (Ionides et al, JASA, 2021).

$U = 40$ units for a coupled measles SEIR model



A. Simulated Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered dynamics coupled with a gravity model (log of biweekly reported cases).

B. Measles UK pre-vaccination case reports for the 40 largest cities.

More on the block particle filter

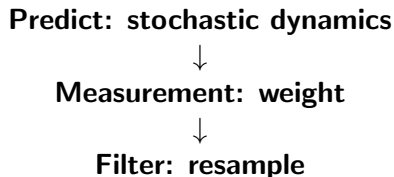
- BPF worked quickly, easily and reliably on our measles model filtering experiments.
- This motivated us to develop an IBPF for parameter estimation.
- BPF has theoretical support in some situations (Rebeschini & Van Handel, *Annals of Applied Probability*, 2015).
- BPF was independently proposed as the “factored particle filter” by Ng et al (2002, *Proc. 18th Conference on Uncertainty and Artificial Intelligence*) but not widely popularized.

Particle filter (PF)

Evolutionary analogy



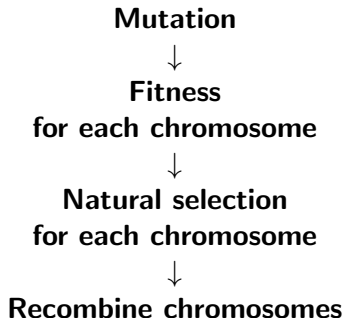
Particle filter algorithm



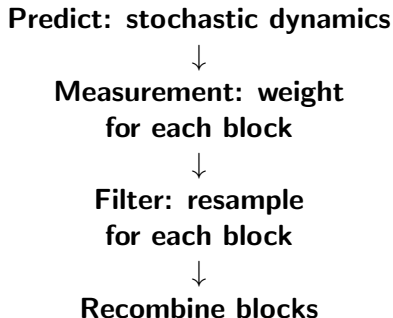
- PF is an evolutionary algorithm with good mathematical properties: an unbiased likelihood estimate and consistent latent state distribution.

Block particle filter (BPF)

Evolutionary analogy

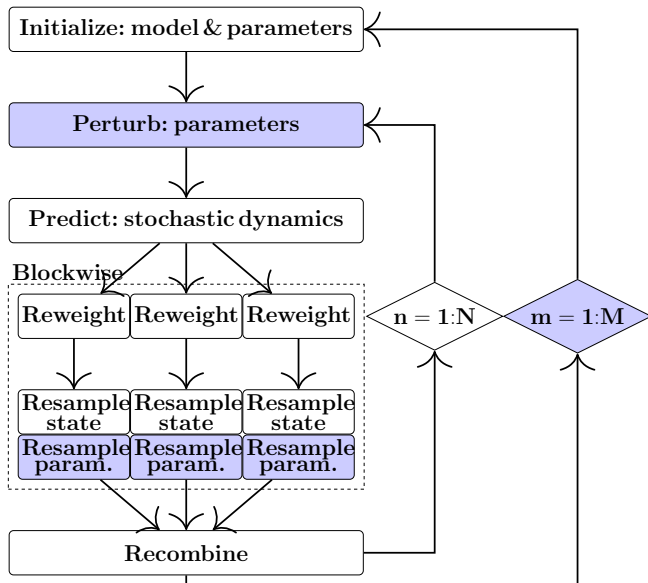


Block particle filter



- Blocks in BPF allow recombination (reassortment of chromosomes in sexual reproduction) in the evolutionary analogy.
- Blocks are a partition of the metapopulation units. Our experiments suggest treating each sub-population (i.e., city) as a block.

An iterated block particle filter for parameter estimation



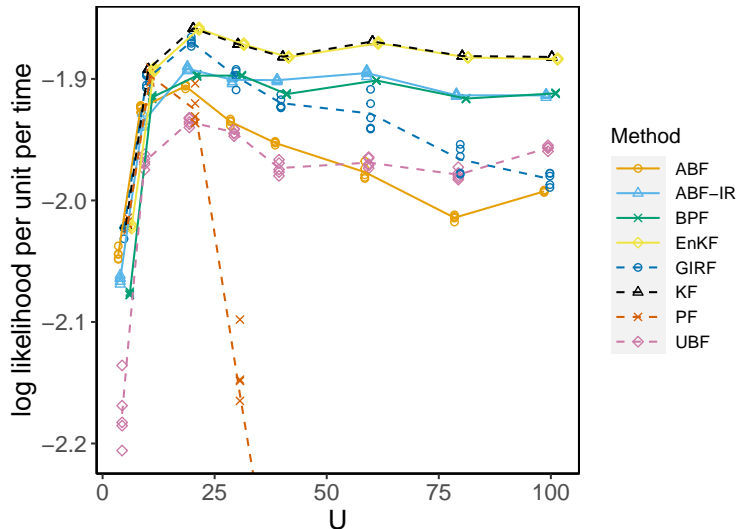
- We are getting close to the point where we can carry out likelihood-based inference for a flexible class of metapopulation models for measles. Flexibility supports generation and testing of scientific hypotheses.
- Measles was previously a motivating model system for POMP methods for single populations.
- Many systems in ecology, epidemiology and elsewhere could be studied in a SpatPOMP framework.

References I

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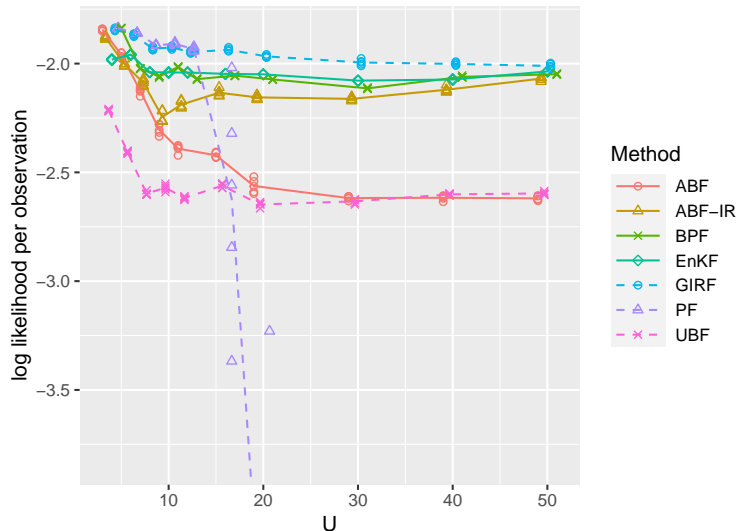
Rebeschini, P. and van Handel, R. (2015). Can local particle filters beat the curse of dimensionality? *The Annals of Applied Probability*, 25:2809–2866.

Filtering U -dimensional correlated Brownian motion



$$\text{Cov}(X_{u,n} - X_{u,n-1}, X_{\tilde{u},n} - X_{\tilde{u},n-1}) \sim 0.4^{|u-\tilde{u}|}$$

Filtering U units of Lorenz 96 toy atmospheric model



$$dX_u(t) = \{X_{u-1}(t)(X_{u+1}(t) - X_{u-2}(t)) - X_u(t) + F\}dt + \sigma dB_u(t)$$