

How well can we predict weekly death counts?

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The forecasting perspective on excess deaths

The credibility of any COVID-19 pandemic excess deaths model

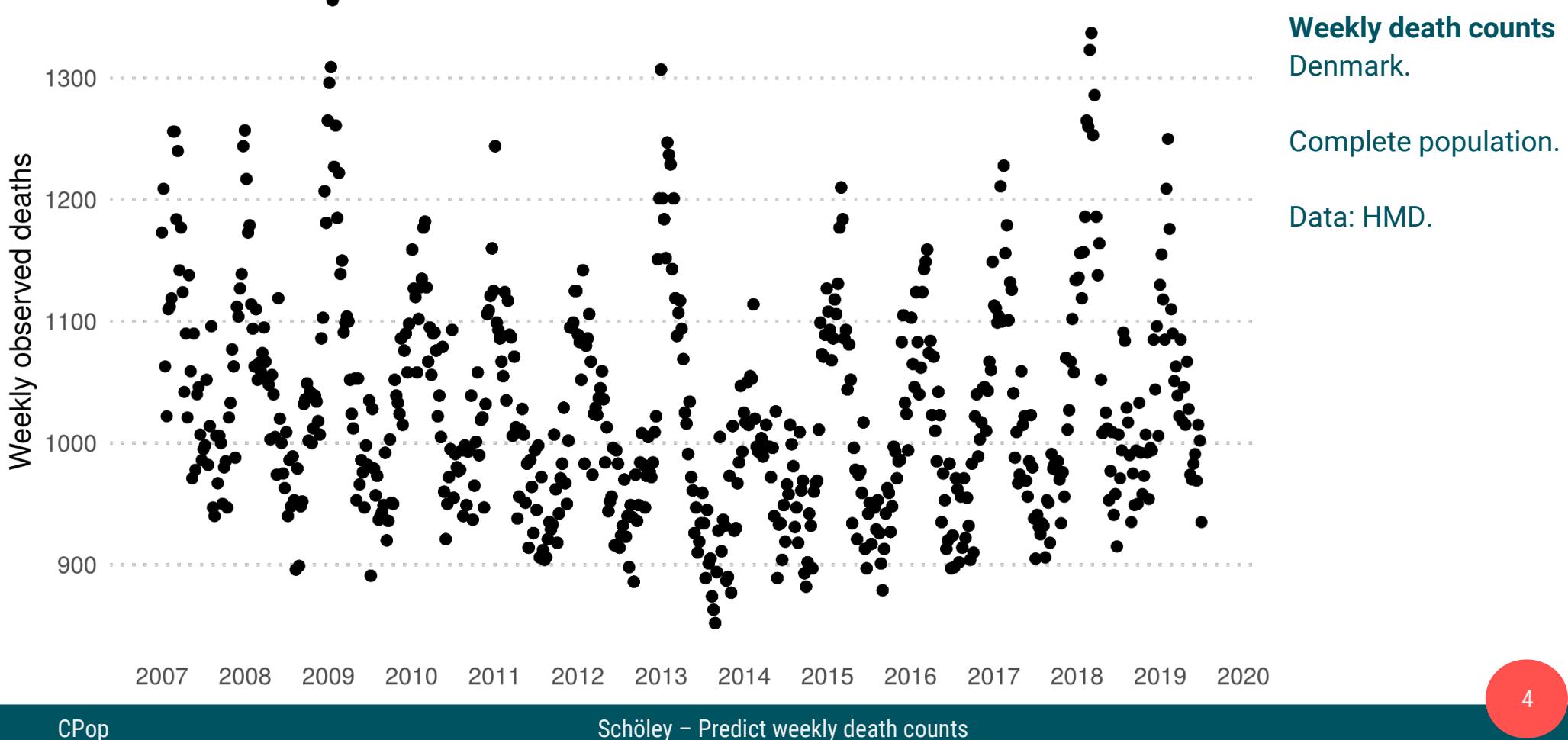
derives from its ability to correctly forecast death counts in non-COVID situations

The challenge

Given 3 years of Danish weekly death counts by age and sex

How well can we predict weekly deaths over the next year?

Training-test split of time-series

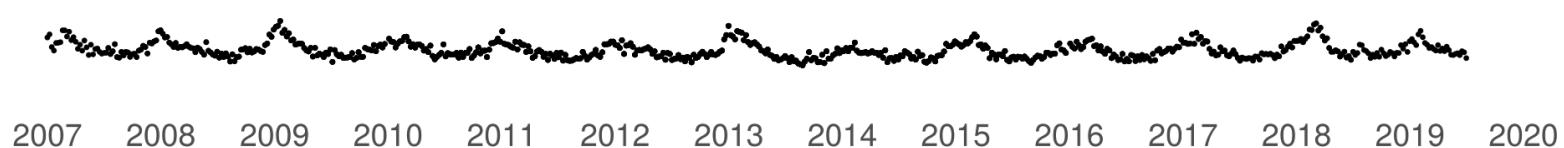


Training-test split of time-series

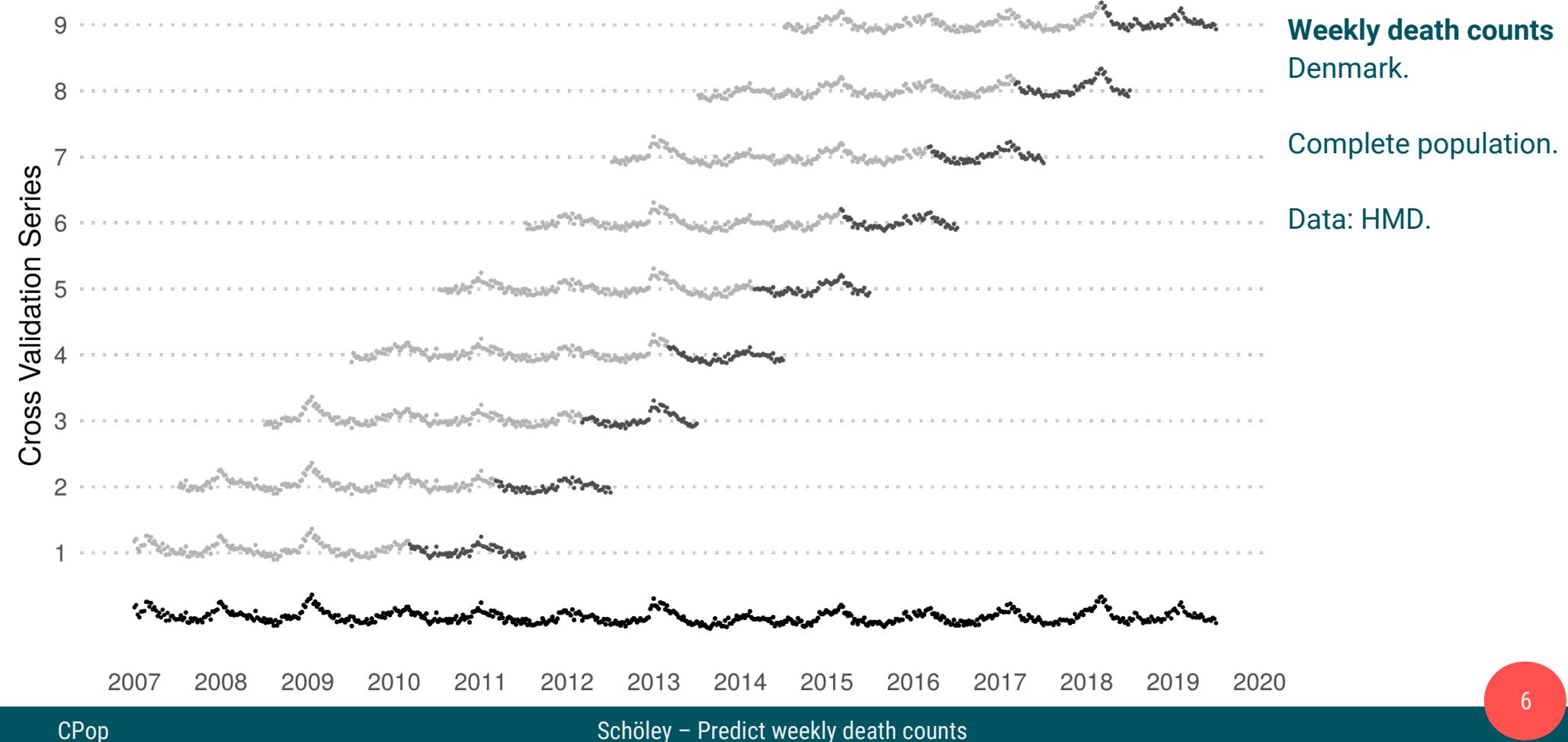
Weekly death counts
Denmark.

Complete population.

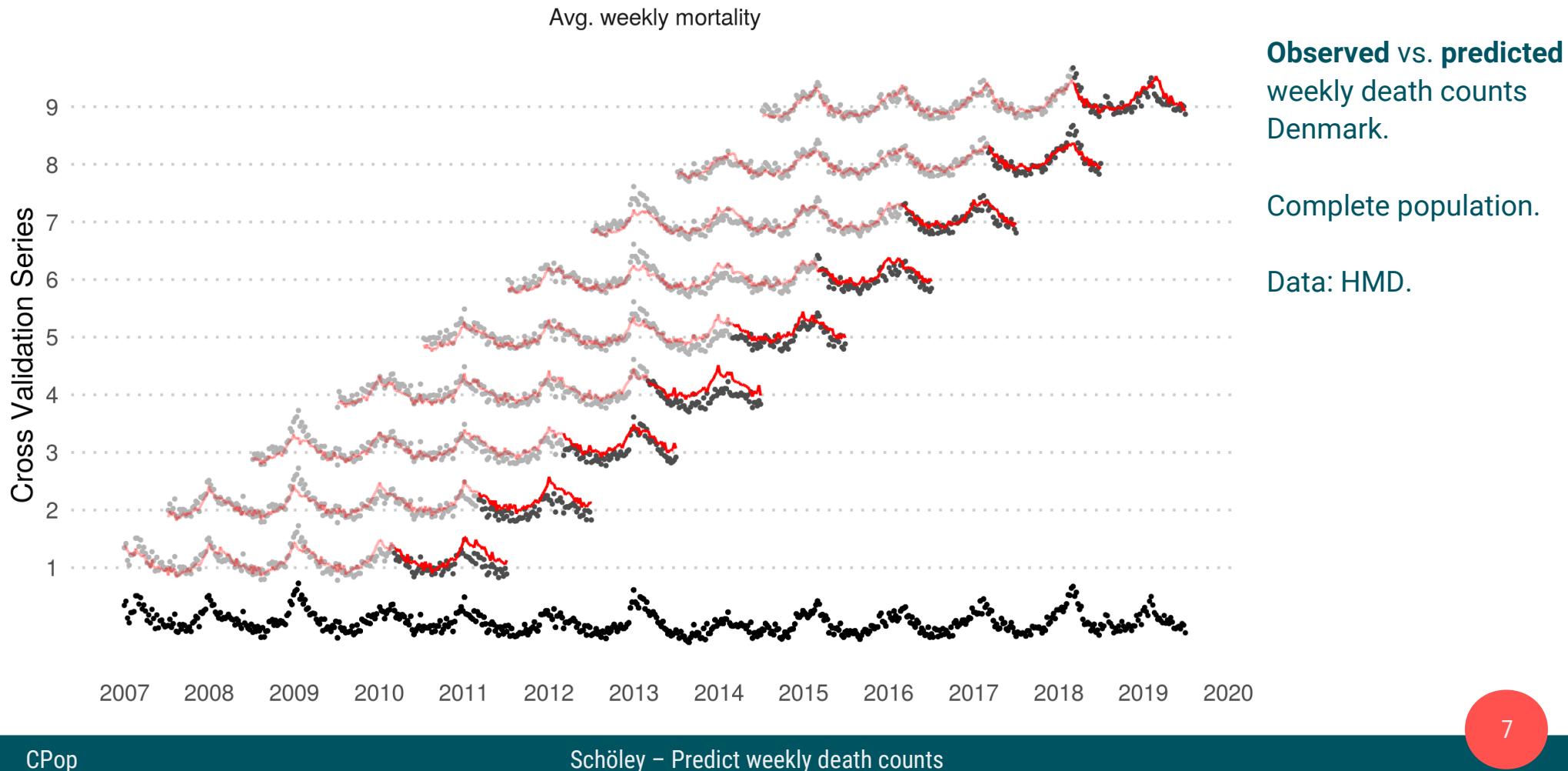
Data: HMD.



Training-test split of time-series



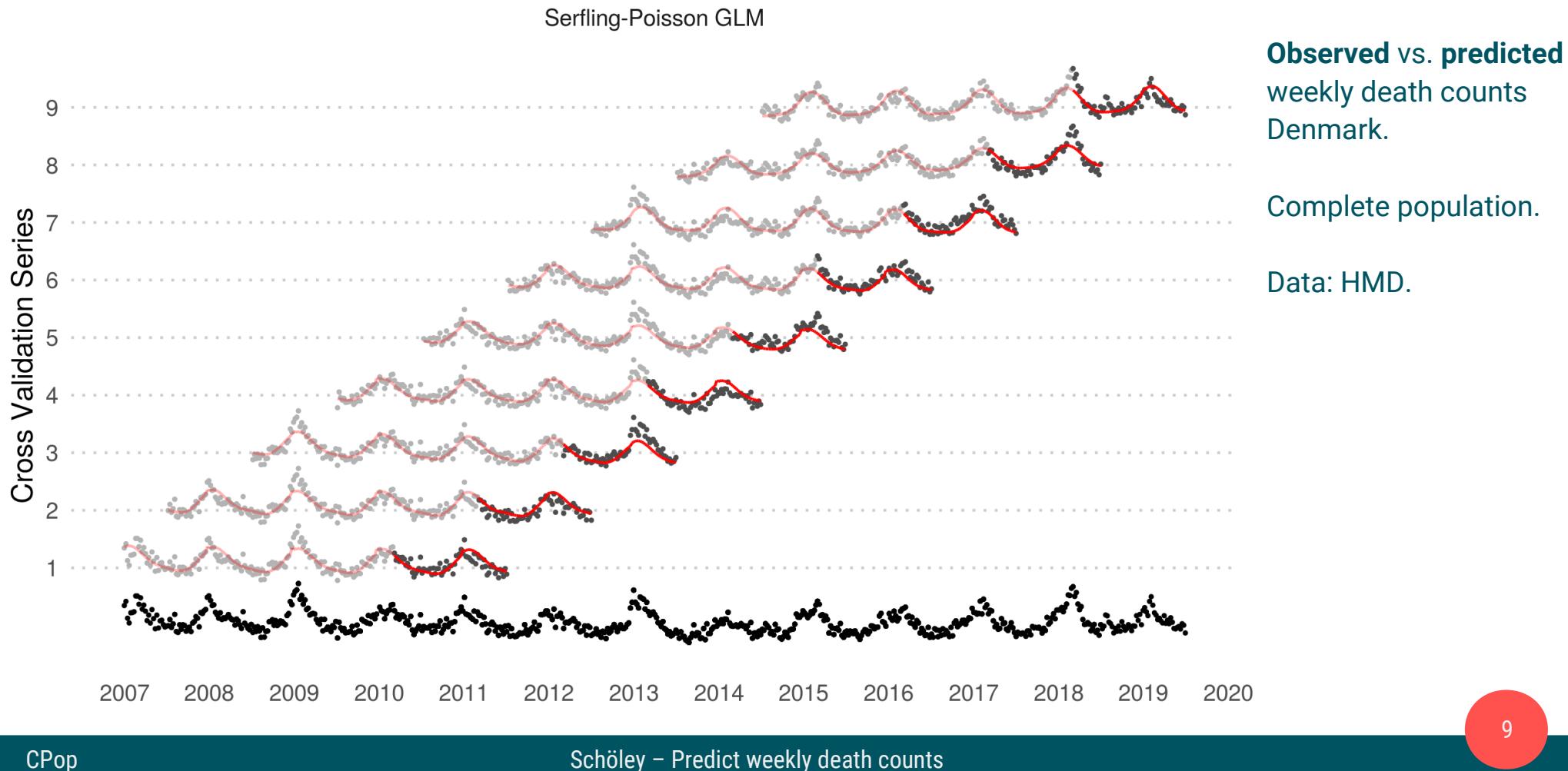
The models



The models

```
'Serfling-Poisson GLM', 'glm', list(
  formula = formula(
    observed_deaths ~
      # log linear long term trend
      weeks_since_origin*sex*age_group +
      # seasonality
      # full year period
      sin(2*pi*weeks_into_season_year/(365.25/7))*sex*age_group +
      cos(2*pi*weeks_into_season_year/(365.25/7))*sex*age_group +
      # half year period
      sin(2*pi*weeks_into_season_year/(365.25/2/7))*sex*age_group +
      cos(2*pi*weeks_into_season_year/(365.25/2/7))*sex*age_group +
      # adjustment for new years eve
      new_year*sex*age_group +
      # exposures
      offset(log(exposure)))
  ),
  family = quasipoisson(link = 'log')
)
```

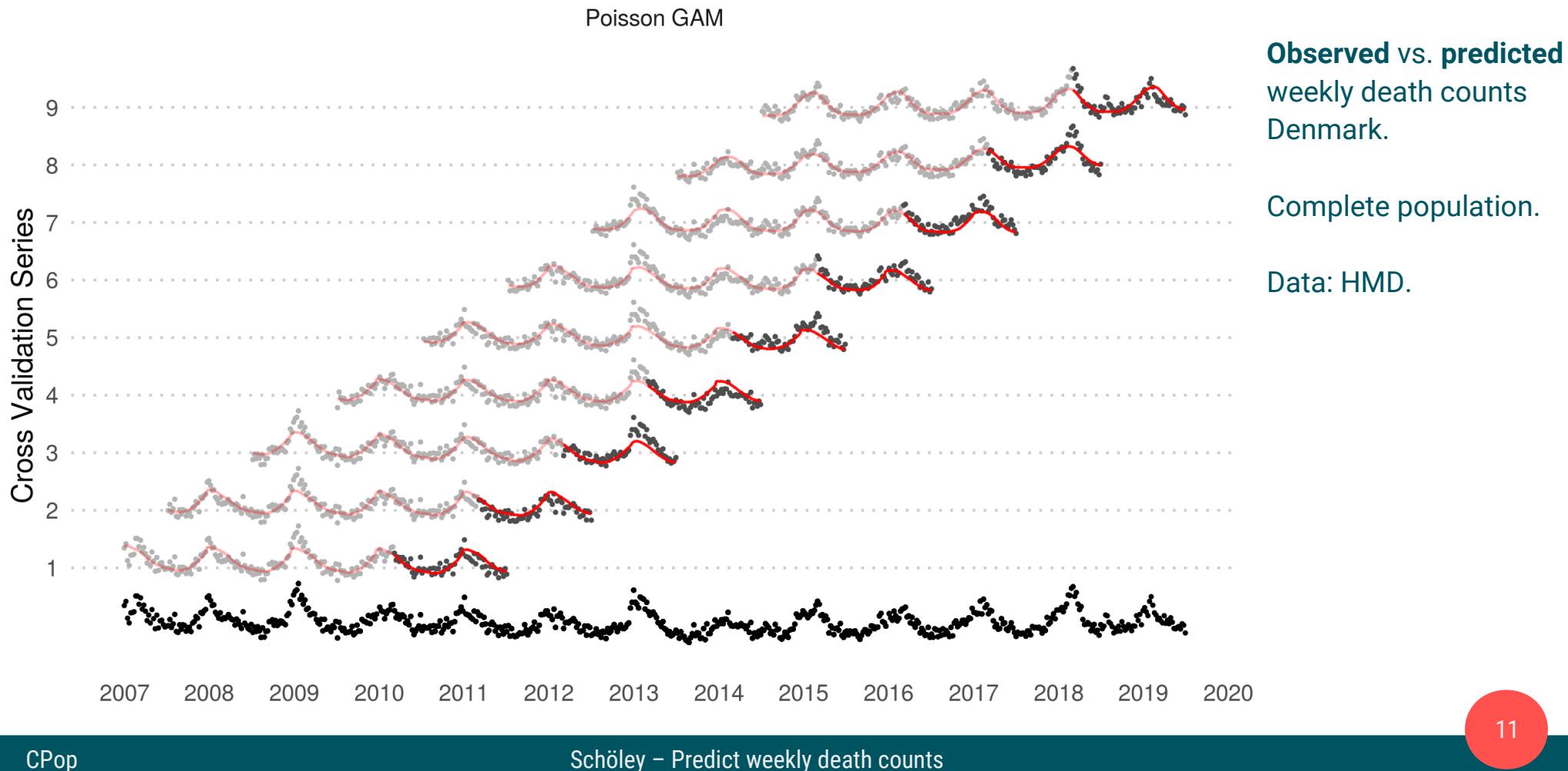
The models



The models

```
'Poisson GAM', 'gam', list(  
  formula = formula(  
    observed_deaths ~  
      1 + sex + age_group +  
      # log linear long term trend  
      weeks_since_origin*sex_age_interaction +  
      # penalized cyclic spline for seasonality  
      s(weeks_into_season_year, bs = 'cp', k = 52, by = sex_age_interaction) +  
      # adjustment for new years eve  
      new_year*sex_age_interaction +  
      # exposures  
      offset(log(exposure)))  
,  
  family = quasipoisson(link = 'log')  
)
```

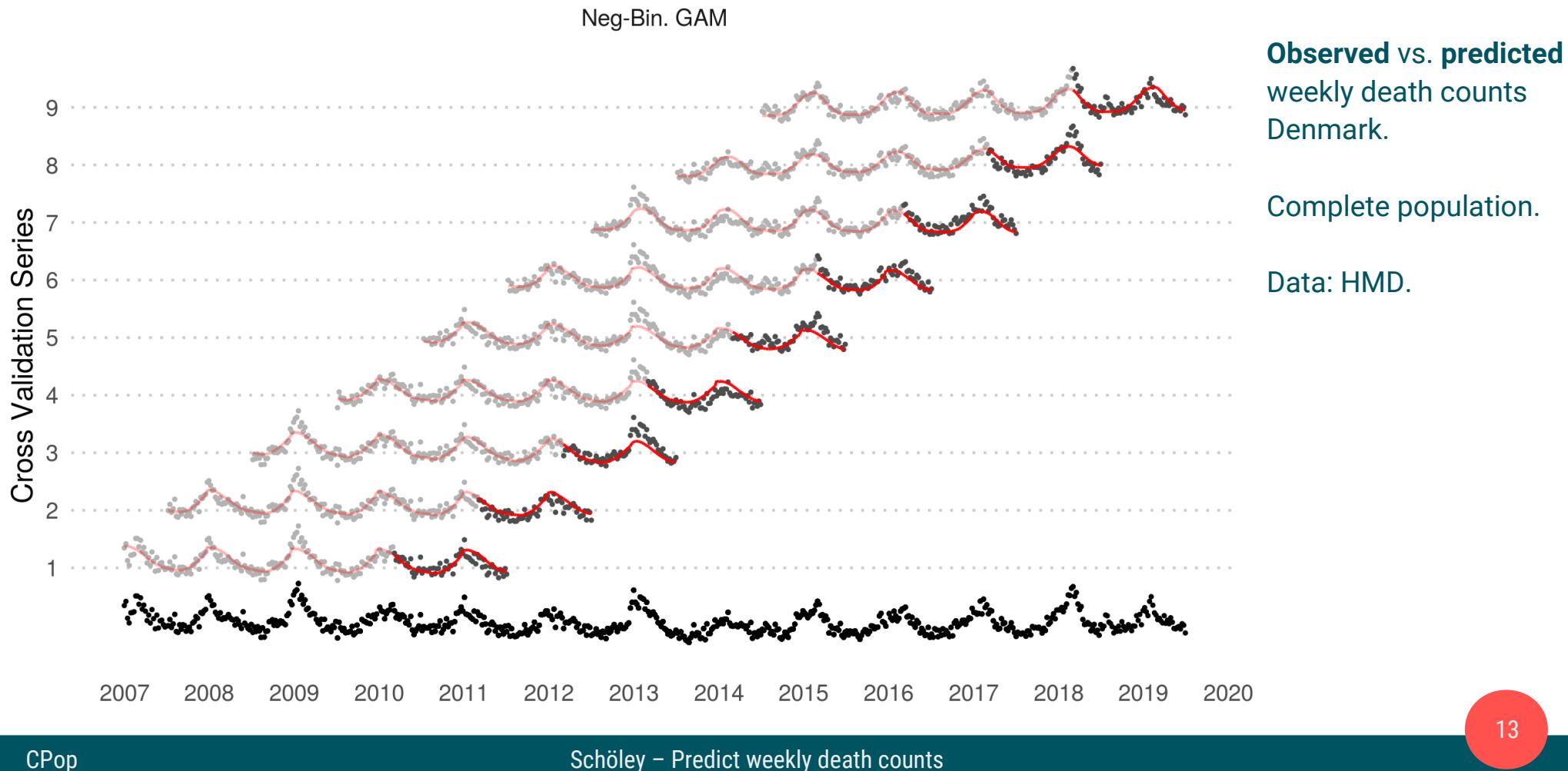
The models



The models

```
'Neg-Bin. GAM', 'gam', list(
  formula = formula(
    observed_deaths ~
      1 + sex + age_group +
      # log linear long term trend
      weeks_since_origin*sex_age_interaction +
      # penalized cyclic spline for seasonality
      s(weeks_into_season_year, bs = 'cp', k = 52, by = sex_age_interaction) +
      # adjustment for new years eve
      new_year*sex_age_interaction +
      # exposures
      offset(log(exposure)))
  ),
  family = nb(link = 'log')
)
```

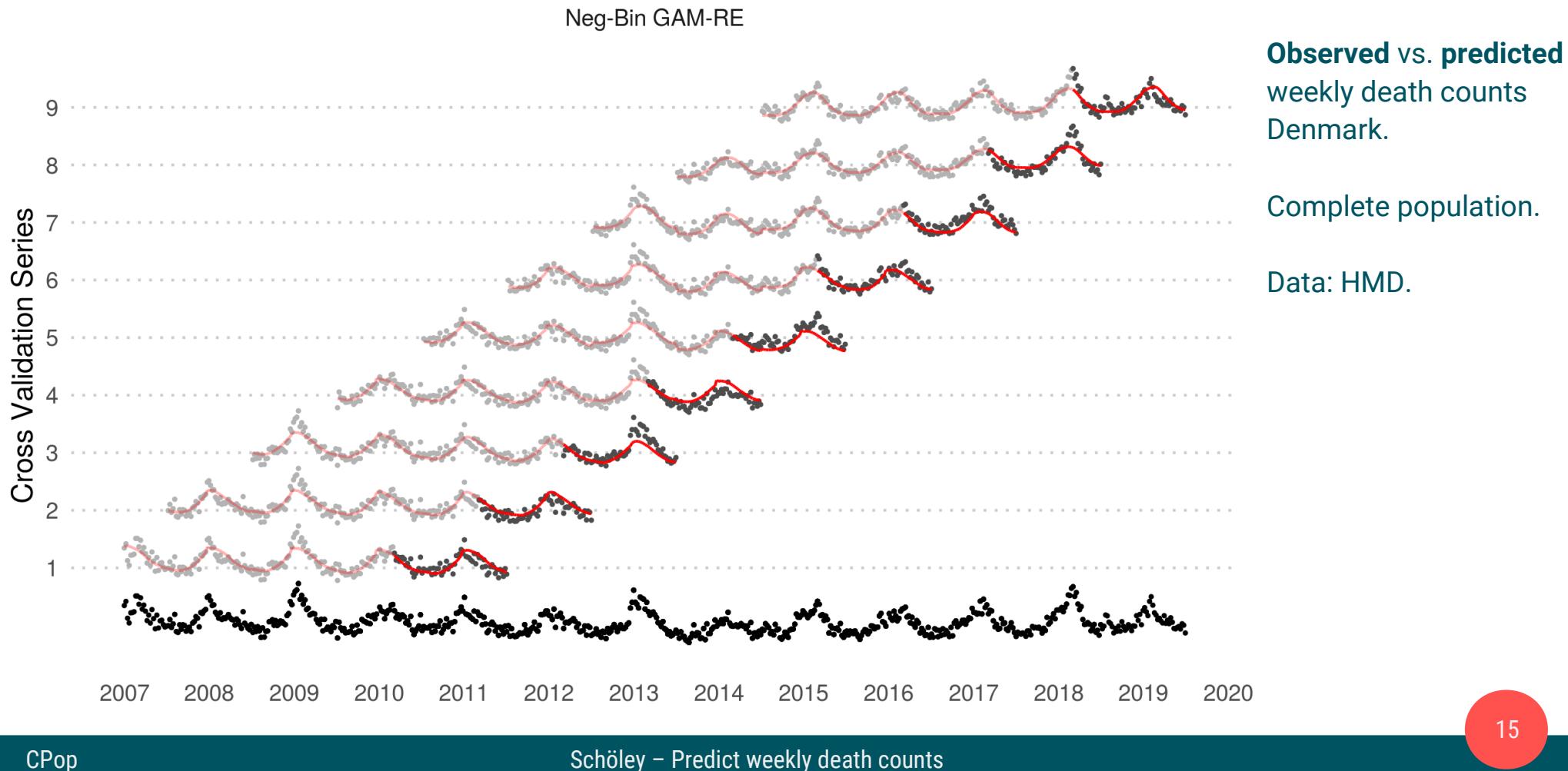
The models



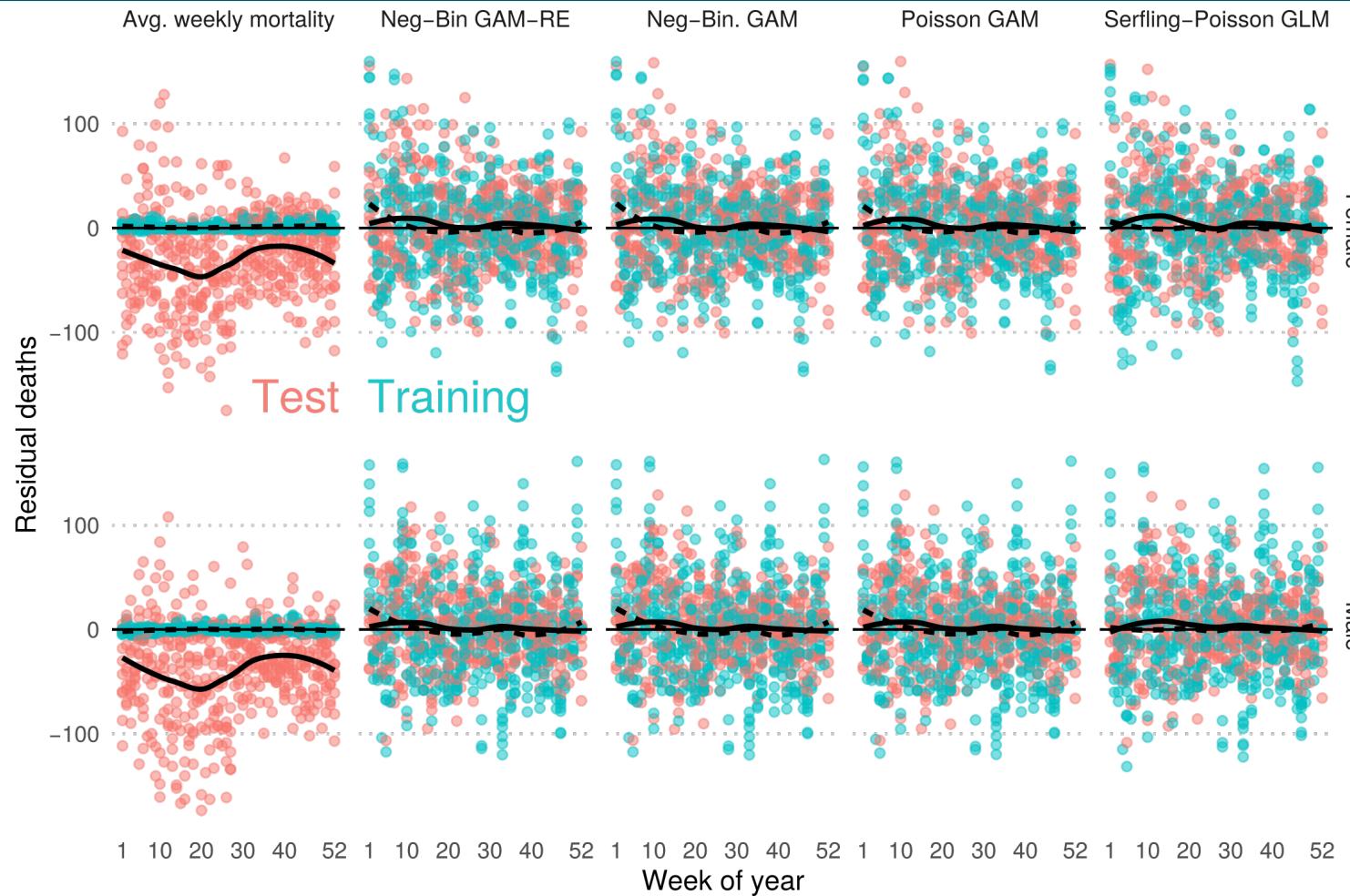
The models

```
'Neg-Bin GAM-RE', 'gam', list(  
  formula = formula(  
    observed_deaths ~  
      1 + sex + age_group +  
      # log linear long term trend  
      weeks_since_origin*sex_age_interaction +  
      # penalized cyclic spline for seasonality  
      s(weeks_into_season_year, bs = 'cp', k = 52, by = sex_age_interaction) +  
      # adjustment for new years eve  
      new_year*sex_age_interaction +  
      # season year random effect adjustment  
      s(season_year_sex_age_interaction, bs = 're') +  
      # exposures  
      offset(log(exposure)))  
,  
  family = nb(link = 'log')  
)
```

The models

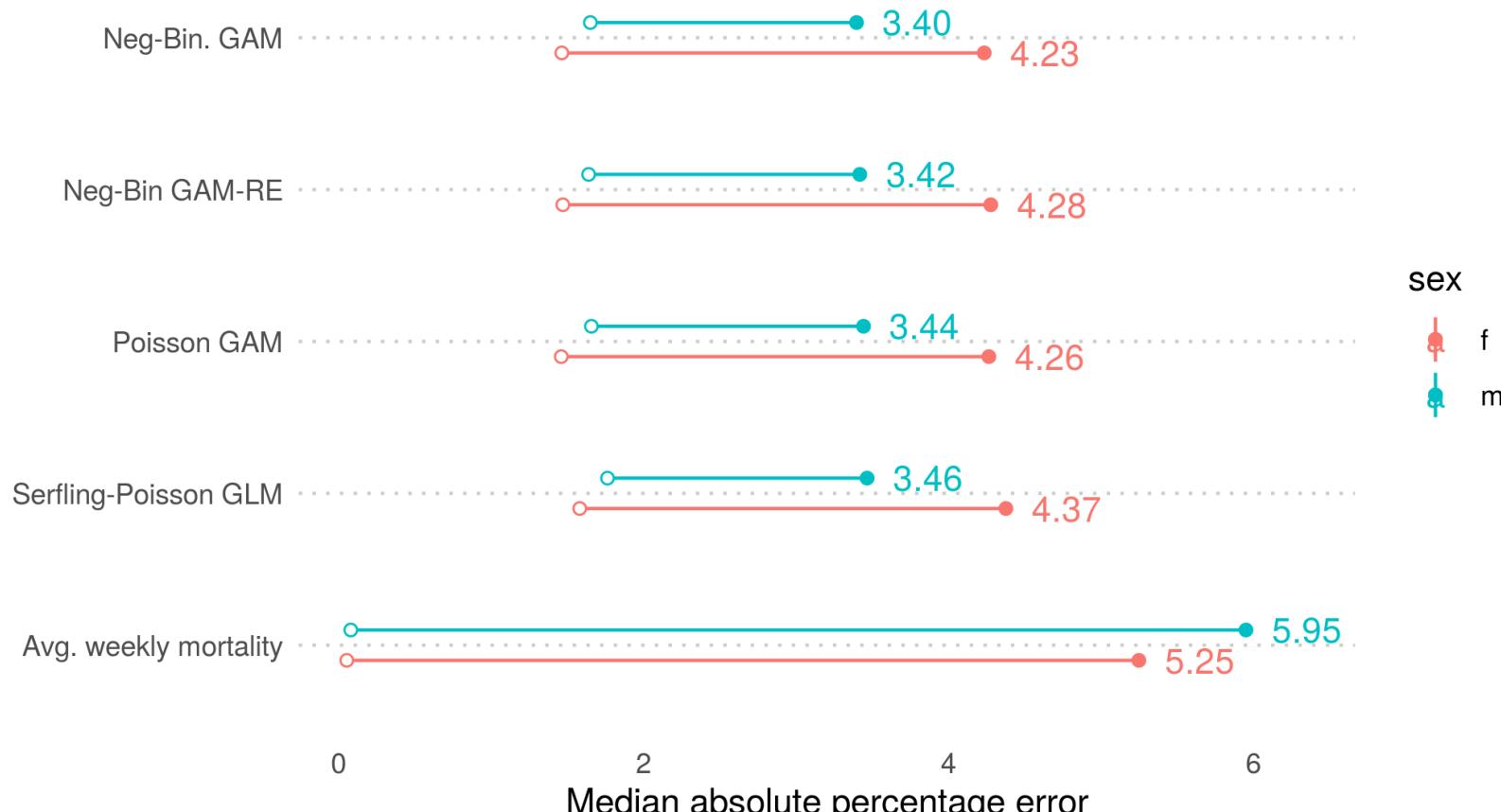


Absolute weekly prediction error over test sets



Observed minus
predicted weekly death
counts Denmark.

Median absolute prediction error



Median absolute prediction error of death counts on test set.

Complete Danish population by sex.

sex
f
m

Reproducible analysis

github.com/jschoeley

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