

ghrmodel_laos

2025-03-03

Load

```
## Load Harmonized Data ----
```

```
data <- read.csv("harmonized_data.csv")  
head(data)
```

##	X	year	month	date	province	dengue_cases	population	tasmax	tasmin	tas	prlr
## 1	1	2023	1	2023-01-01	Xaisomboun	1	114000	23.89677	7.970968	15.93387	8.8
## 2	2	2023	1	2023-01-01	Attapu	10	166000	30.78710	20.403226	25.59516	0.8
## 3	3	2023	1	2023-01-01	Champasak	5	772000	30.78710	18.535484	24.66129	32.8
## 4	4	2023	1	2023-01-01	Xekong	3	134000	30.63548	16.403226	23.51935	5.0
## 5	5	2023	1	2023-01-01	Salavan	9	457000	29.26774	17.719355	23.49355	19.2
## 6	6	2023	1	2023-01-01	Savannakhet	15	1102000	28.32581	15.461290	21.89355	0.7

```
## Load shapefile
```

```
laos<- st_read("gadm41_LA01_cleaned.shp")
```

```
## Reading layer `gadm41_LA01_cleaned' from data source
```

```
##   `/home/akawieck/Documents/projects/DHIS2/dhis2.personal/ghrsuite_laos/gadm41_LA01_cleaned.shp' using driver=ESRI Shapefile
```

```
## Simple feature collection with 18 features and 11 fields
```

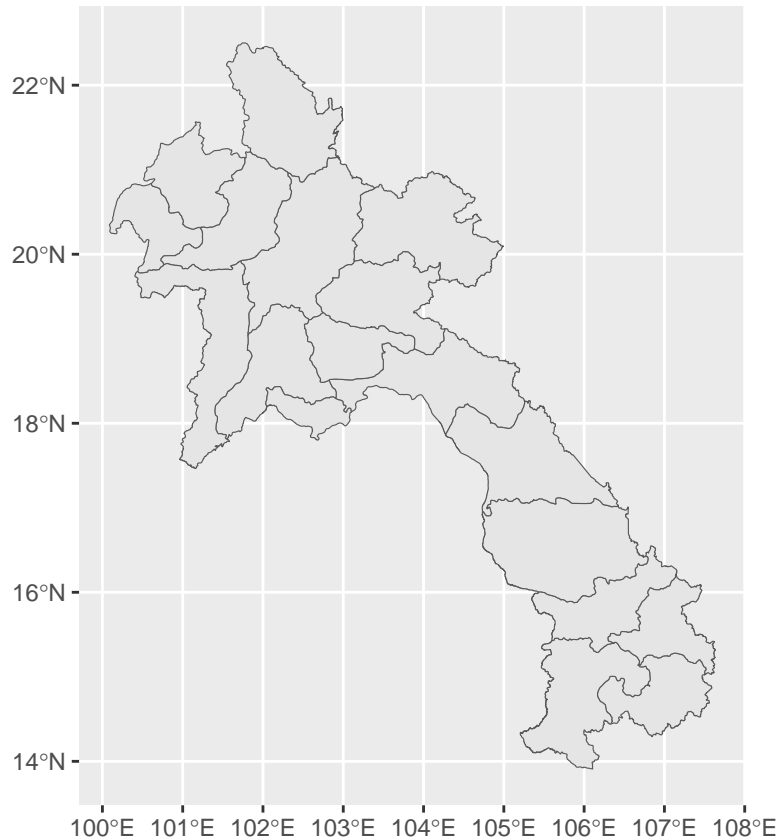
```
## Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
```

```
## Dimension:      XY
```

```
## Bounding box:   xmin: 100.0868 ymin: 13.90968 xmax: 107.635 ymax: 22.5004
```

```
## Geodetic CRS:   WGS 84
```

```
ggplot() +  
  geom_sf(data = laos)
```



```
# Create Adjacences Matrix
nb <- spdep::poly2nb(laos)
g <- spdep::nb2mat(nb, style = "B")
```

GHRmodel description

Model dengue in Laos

We learned from the exploration of the data that precipitation, minimum temperature and average temperature might be the most relevant variables affecting dengue incidence. We can also observe that there may be a relationship between dengue outbreaks and increased average temperatures several months before.

Prepare data for modeling in INLA

```
# Assign numeric IDs to non-numeric variables for INLA modeling

data <- data %>%
  dplyr::mutate(dplyr::across(c("year", "month", "province"),
    ~ as.numeric(as.factor(.)),
    .names = "{.col}_id"),
  dplyr::across(c("dengue_cases", "population",
```

```
"tasmx", "tasmin", "tas", "prlr"),
  ~ as.numeric(.))) %>%
dplyr::select(-X) %>%
# person time = 100000 person-month
mutate(dengue_incidence=(dengue_cases / population) * 100000 ) # calculate incidence
```

Create lagged covariates

Here we create covariates lagged between 1-8 months for each observation, grouping by province.

```
# Lag covariates and attach to the original data
data <- ghrmodel::lag_cov(data = data,
  var = c("tas", "prlr"),
  time = "date",
  lag = c(8),
  group = "province",
  full = TRUE) # Merge = TRUE the matrix is merged to the data
```

```
dplyr::glimpse(data)
```

[illegible]

Explore non-linear effects

Priors

```
# Write formulas with 3 random effects with customized prior
prior_re1 <- list(prec = list(prior = 'loggamma', param = c(0.01, 0.01)))
prior_re2 <- list(prec = list( prior = 'pc.prec', param = c(0.5 / 0.31, 0.01)),
                  phi = list( prior = 'pc', param = c(0.5, 2 / 3)))
```

Prior	Type	Parameters	Meaning
prior_re1	Log-Gamma	(0.01, 0.01)	Weak prior on precision, allowing large variance.
prior_re2\$prec	PC Prior for Precision	(0.5 / 0.31, 0.01)	Shrinks precision toward a reasonable range, avoiding overfitting.
prior_re2\$phi	PC Prior for Spatial Dependency	(0.5, 2/3)	Encourages structured spatial correlation.

prior_re1: Log-Gamma Prior

The `loggamma(0.01, 0.01)` prior (shape = 0.01, rate = 0.01) is commonly used as a weakly informative prior, ensuring flexibility in the variance structure without forcing a strong assumption.

prior_re2: PC Prior for Precision

0.5 / 0.31 1.61 sets the prior on precision.

0.01 is the probability that the standard deviation (= $\sqrt{1/\text{precision}}$) exceeds a given threshold.

The Penalized Complexity (PC) prior is designed to avoid overfitting by shrinking unnecessary complexity. This implies a preference for a moderate variance but allows the data to override it if needed.

prior_re2: Spatial Dependency (phi)

0.5: The median of phi (controls spatial dependency balance).

2 / 3 0.67: Probability that $\phi > 0.5$.

phi is a mixing parameter that controls the balance between the structured spatial effect (neighbor-dependent) or unstructured spatial effect (independent random noise). A prior that favors $\phi > 0.5$ encourages spatial smoothing, meaning that neighboring areas share more information.

Univariate predictors

First we will test the models with univariable predictors, to determine whether we should include linear or non-linear predictors in our model based on goodness of fit.

Write univariate model functions

```
# Create a list of linear lagged univariable predictors.
# Includes all covariates that include the pattern tas.l and prlr.l
```

```
cov_uni_l <- ghrmodel::extract_covariates(data=data,
                                           pattern= c("tas.l1",
                                                       "prlr.l1"))

dplyr::glimpse(cov_uni_l)
```

```
## List of 16
## $ : chr "tas.l1"
## $ : chr "tas.l2"
## $ : chr "tas.l3"
## $ : chr "tas.l4"
## $ : chr "tas.l5"
## $ : chr "tas.l6"
## $ : chr "tas.l7"
## $ : chr "tas.l8"
## $ : chr "prlr.l1"
## $ : chr "prlr.l2"
## $ : chr "prlr.l3"
## $ : chr "prlr.l4"
## $ : chr "prlr.l5"
## $ : chr "prlr.l6"
## $ : chr "prlr.l7"
## $ : chr "prlr.l8"
```

```
# Create a list of non linear lagged univariable predictors not replicated
cov_uni_l_n1 <- ghrmodel::non_linear_covariates(covariates = cov_uni_l,
                                                method = "quantile",
                                                pattern = c("tas", "prlr"),
                                                n = 10)

dplyr::glimpse(cov_uni_l_n1)
```

```
## List of 16
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
# Create a list of non linear lagged univariable predictors replicated by province
cov_uni_l_n1_rep <- ghrmodel::non_linear_covariates(covariates = cov_uni_l,
                                                    method = "quantile",
```

```

pattern = c("tas", "prlr"),
n = 10,
replicate = "province")

```

```
dplyr::glimpse(cov_uni_l_nl_rep)
```

```

## List of 16
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2', replicate =province)"

```

```

cov_uni_list <- c( "tas",
                  "prlr",
                  cov_uni_l,
                  cov_uni_l_nl) #, cov_uni_l_nl_rep

dplyr::glimpse(cov_uni_list)

```

```

## List of 34
## $ : chr "tas"
## $ : chr "prlr"
## $ : chr "tas.l1"
## $ : chr "tas.l2"
## $ : chr "tas.l3"
## $ : chr "tas.l4"
## $ : chr "tas.l5"
## $ : chr "tas.l6"
## $ : chr "tas.l7"
## $ : chr "tas.l8"
## $ : chr "prlr.l1"
## $ : chr "prlr.l2"
## $ : chr "prlr.l3"
## $ : chr "prlr.l4"
## $ : chr "prlr.l5"
## $ : chr "prlr.l6"
## $ : chr "prlr.l7"
## $ : chr "prlr.l8"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"

```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
## $ : chr "f(INLA::inla.group(prlr.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')"
```

```
saveRDS(cov_uni_list, "cov_uni_list.rds")
```

Write univariate model formulas

```
cov_uni_formulas <- write_inla_formulas(outcome = "dengue_cases",
                                       covariates = cov_uni_list ,
                                       re1 = list(id = "month_id",
                                                  re = "rw1", cyclic = TRUE,
                                                  hyper = "prior_re1",
                                                  replicate = "province_id" ),
                                       re2 = list(id = "year_id",
                                                  re = "rw1",
                                                  hyper = "prior_re1"),
                                       re3 = list(id = "province_id",
                                                  re = "bym2",
                                                  graph = "g",
                                                  hyper = "prior_re2"),
                                       baseline = TRUE)

head(cov_uni_formulas)
```

```
## [1] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
```

```
## [2] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + tas + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
```

```
## [3] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + prlr + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
```

```
## [4] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + tas.l1 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
```

```
## [5] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + tas.l2 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
```

```
## [6] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + tas.l3 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
```

```
# transform formulas list into a GHRformulas object
```

```
cov_uni_formulas_ghr <- ghrmodel::as_GHRformulas(formulas = cov_uni_formulas)

class(cov_uni_formulas_ghr)
```

```
## [1] "GHRformulas" "list"
```

```
str(cov_uni_formulas_ghr)
```

```
## List of 4
## $ formulas: chr [1:35] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, conf = 0.95)"
## $ vars      : 'data.frame': 35 obs. of 1 variable:
## ..$ covariate_1: chr [1:35] NA "tas" "prlr" "tas.l1" ...
## $ re        : Named chr [1:3] "f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, conf = 0.95)"
## ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:3] "re_1" "re_2" "re_3"
## $ outcome   : chr "dengue_cases"
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "GHRformulas" "list"
```

```
dplyr::glimpse(cov_uni_formulas_ghr$vars)
```

```
## Rows: 35
## Columns: 1
## $ covariate_1 <chr> NA, "tas", "prlr", "tas.l1", "tas.l2", "tas.l3", "tas.l4", "tas.l5", "tas.l6", "tas.l7", "tas.l8", "tas.l9", "tas.l10", "tas.l11", "tas.l12", "tas.l13", "tas.l14", "tas.l15", "tas.l16", "tas.l17", "tas.l18", "tas.l19", "tas.l20", "tas.l21", "tas.l22", "tas.l23", "tas.l24", "tas.l25", "tas.l26", "tas.l27", "tas.l28", "tas.l29", "tas.l30", "tas.l31", "tas.l32", "tas.l33", "tas.l34", "tas.l35"
```

Fit univariate models

```
m_uni <- ghrmodel::fit_models(formulas = cov_uni_formulas_ghr ,
                             data = data,
                             family = "nbinomial",      # specify family
                             name = "m",
                             offset = "population",
                             config = TRUE,
                             pb = TRUE,
                             nthreads = 8)

saveRDS(m_uni, "m_uni.rds")
```

```
m_uni <- readRDS("m_uni.rds")
```

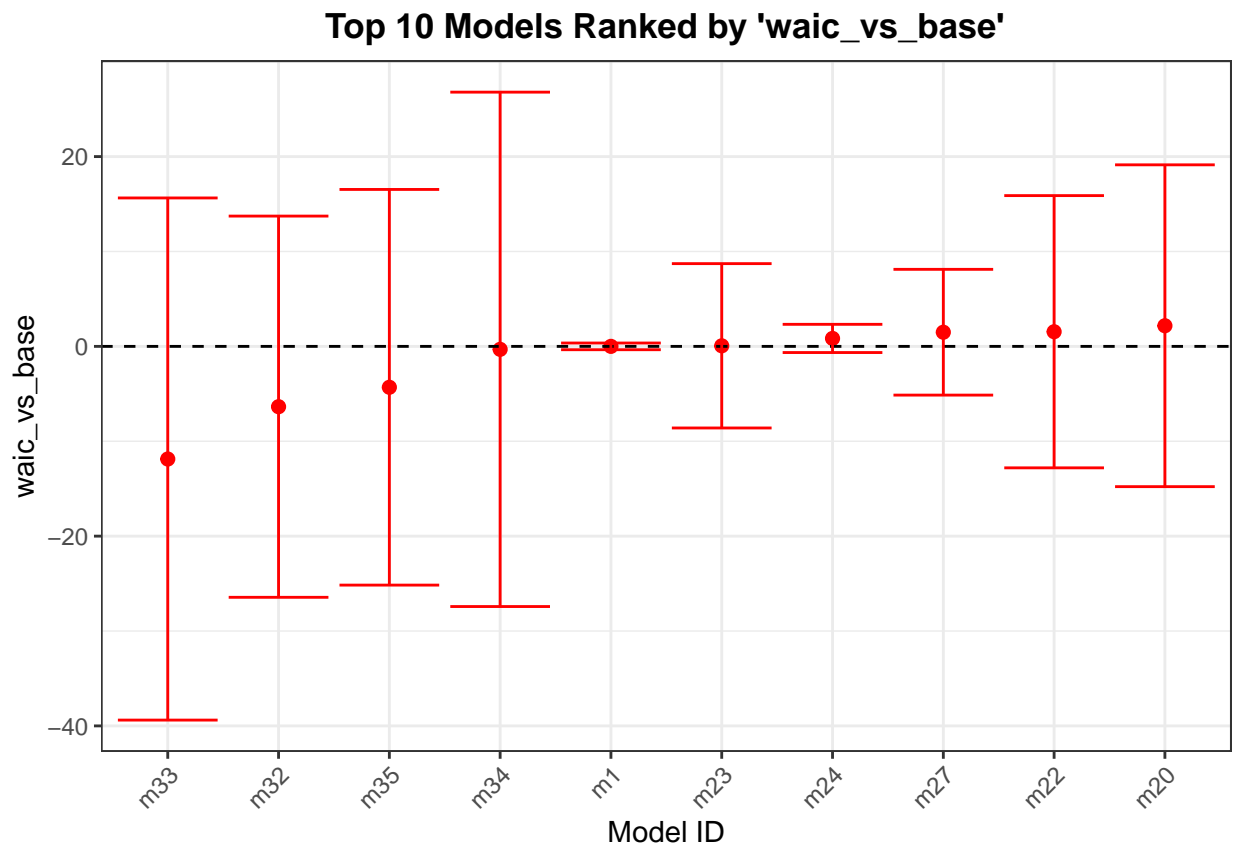
Rank univariate models

```
# goodness of fit metrics in a dataframe
m_uni_gof <- m_uni$mod.gof

m_uni_gof <- m_uni_gof %>%
  dplyr::arrange(waic)%>%
  dplyr::mutate(rank_waic = dense_rank(waic)) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(crps)%>%
  dplyr::mutate(rank_crps = dense_rank(crps))%>%
  dplyr::arrange(mae)%>%
  dplyr::mutate(rank_mae = dense_rank(mae))
```

WAIC


```
rank_uni_waic_vs_base <- ghrmodel::rank_models(
  models = m_uni,
  metric = "waic_vs_base",
  plot = TRUE,
  n = 10,
  intercept = TRUE,
  ci = TRUE
)
```



```
m_uni_gof %>%
  dplyr::filter(model_id %in% rank_uni_waic_vs_base)%>%
  dplyr::select(model_id, covariate_1, waic, rank_waic)%>%
  dplyr::arrange(waic)
```

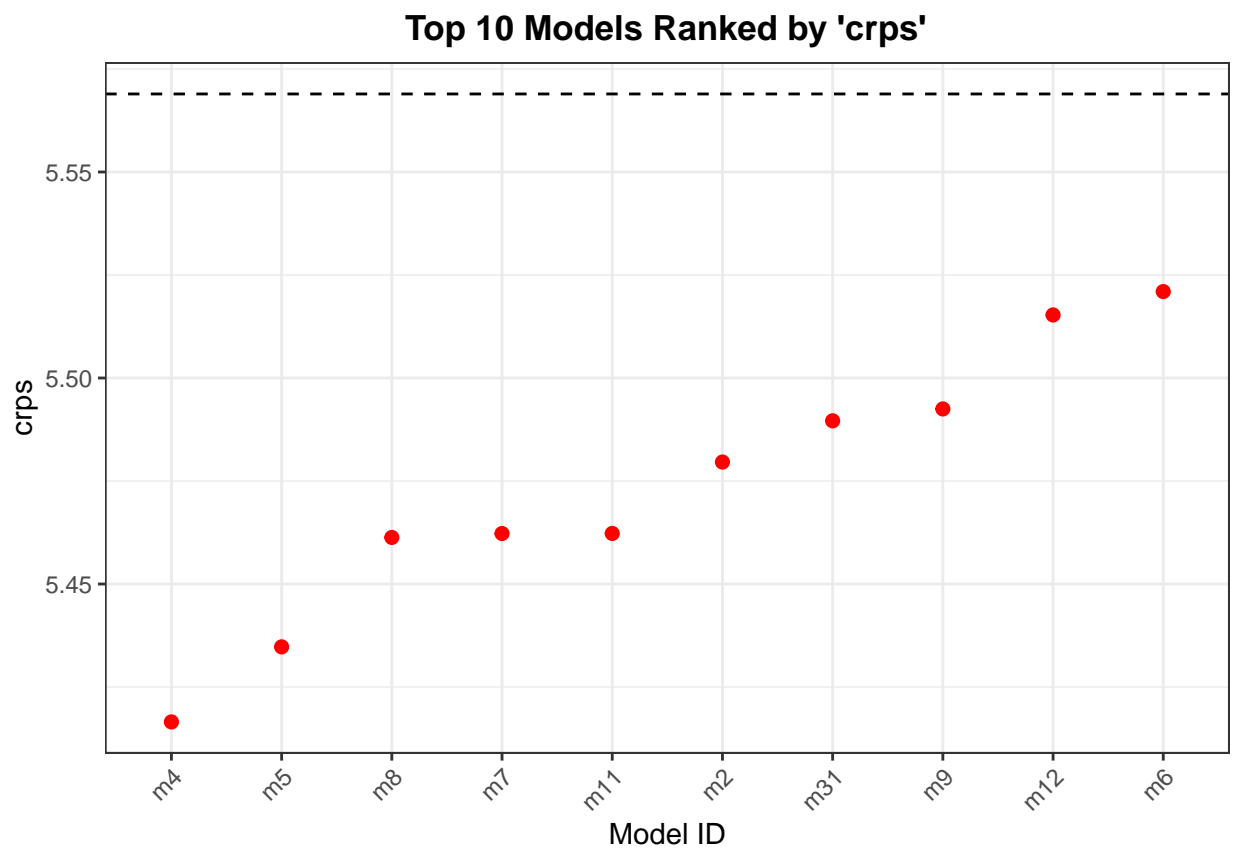
##	model_id	covariate_1	waic	rank_waic
## 1	m33	prlr.l6_nl_q10_rw2	14187.43	1
## 2	m32	prlr.l5_nl_q10_rw2	14192.95	2
## 3	m35	prlr.l8_nl_q10_rw2	14194.99	3
## 4	m34	prlr.l7_nl_q10_rw2	14198.99	4
## 5	m1	<NA>	14199.31	5
## 6	m23	tas.l4_nl_q10_rw2	14199.36	6
## 7	m24	tas.l5_nl_q10_rw2	14200.14	7
## 8	m27	tas.l8_nl_q10_rw2	14200.80	8
## 9	m22	tas.l3_nl_q10_rw2	14200.85	9
## 10	m20	tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2	14201.48	10

Best fitting models for precipitation have non linear precipitation terms. Lags 5-8 fit better than the base model but not significantly so.

Non-linear temperature measures also fit better, but these terms do not improve the model over the base model.

CRPS

```
rank_uni_crps <- ghrmodel::rank_models(  
  models = m_uni,  
  metric = "crps",  
  plot = TRUE,  
  n = 10,  
  intercept = TRUE  
)
```



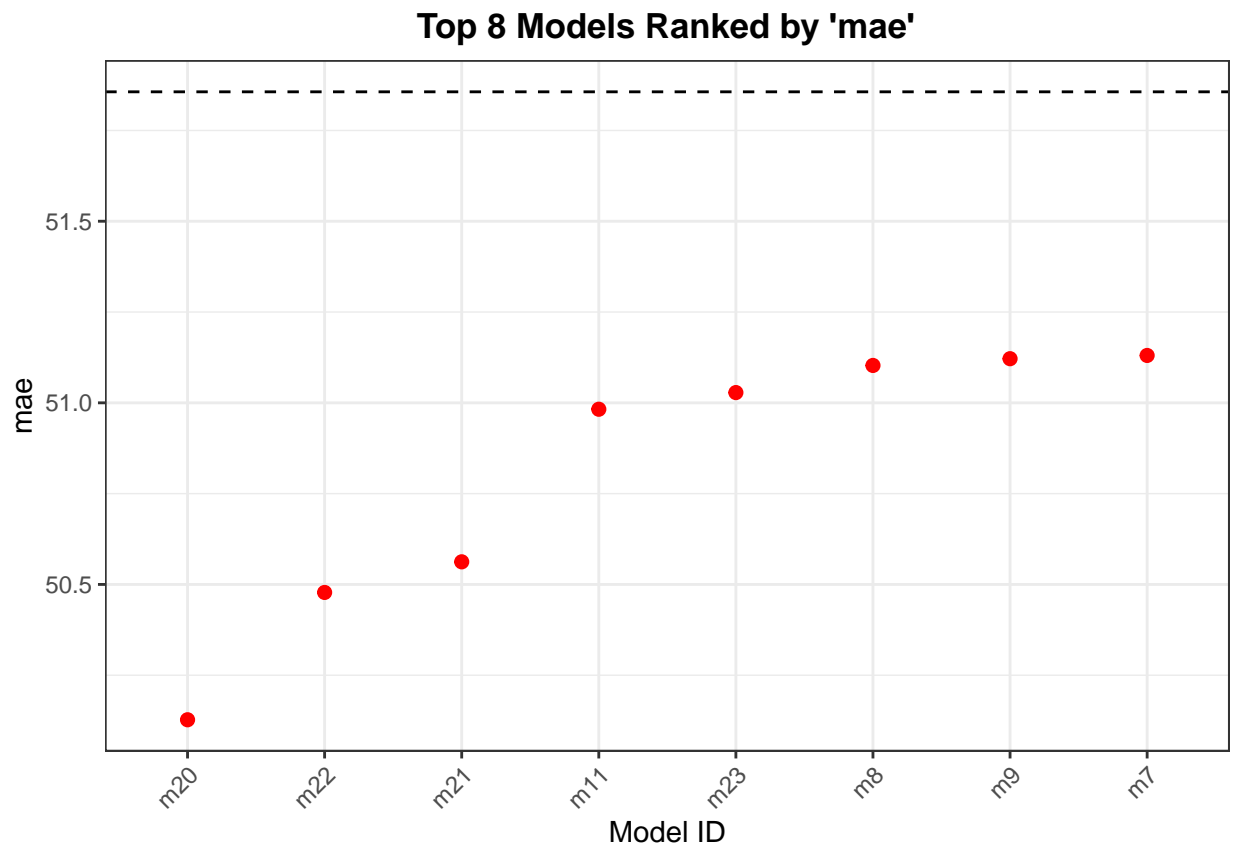
```
m_uni_gof %>%  
  dplyr::filter(model_id %in% rank_uni_crps)%>%  
  dplyr::select(model_id, covariate_1, crps)%>%  
  dplyr::arrange(crps)
```

##	model_id	covariate_1	crps
## 1	m4	tas.11	5.416537
## 2	m5	tas.12	5.434750
## 3	m8	tas.15	5.461306
## 4	m7	tas.14	5.462259

```
## 5      m11      tas.l8 5.462273
## 6      m2      tas 5.479605
## 7      m31 prlr.l4_nl_q10_rw2 5.489607
## 8      m9      tas.l6 5.492496
## 9      m12     prlr.l1 5.515304
## 10     m6      tas.l3 5.520986
```

MAE

```
rank_uni_mae <- ghrmodel::rank_models(
  models = m_uni,
  metric = "mae",
  plot = TRUE,
  n = 8,
  intercept = TRUE
)
```



```
m_uni_gof %>%
  dplyr::filter(model_id %in% rank_uni_mae)%>%
  dplyr::select(model_id, covariate_1, mae)%>%
  dplyr::arrange(mae)
```

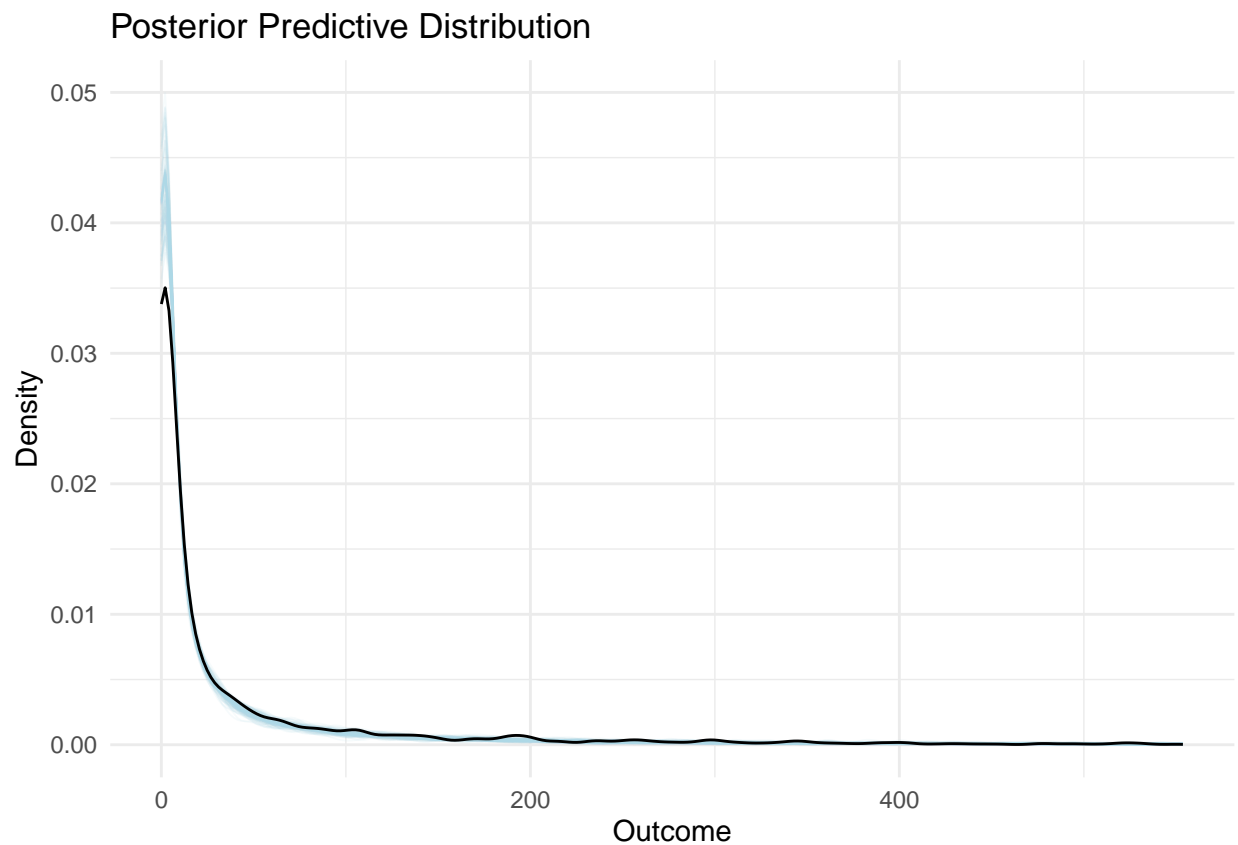
```
##   model_id      covariate_1      mae
## 1      m20 tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2 50.12735
## 2      m22 tas.l3_nl_q10_rw2 50.47793
```

```
## 3      m21 tas.l2_nl_q10_rw2 50.56224
## 4      m11          tas.l8 50.98238
## 5      m23 tas.l4_nl_q10_rw2 51.02828
## 6      m8          tas.l5 51.10294
## 7      m9          tas.l6 51.12154
## 8      m7          tas.l4 51.13045
```

Posterior prediction check of univariate models

This function refits (or retrieves) the specified model, generates posterior predictions, and compares these predictions to the observed data by plotting their density estimates.

```
# Best fitting model according to WAIC
ppc_m33<-ghrmodel::post_pred_check(models = m_uni, model_id = "m33", s = 100, predictions = TRUE)
```



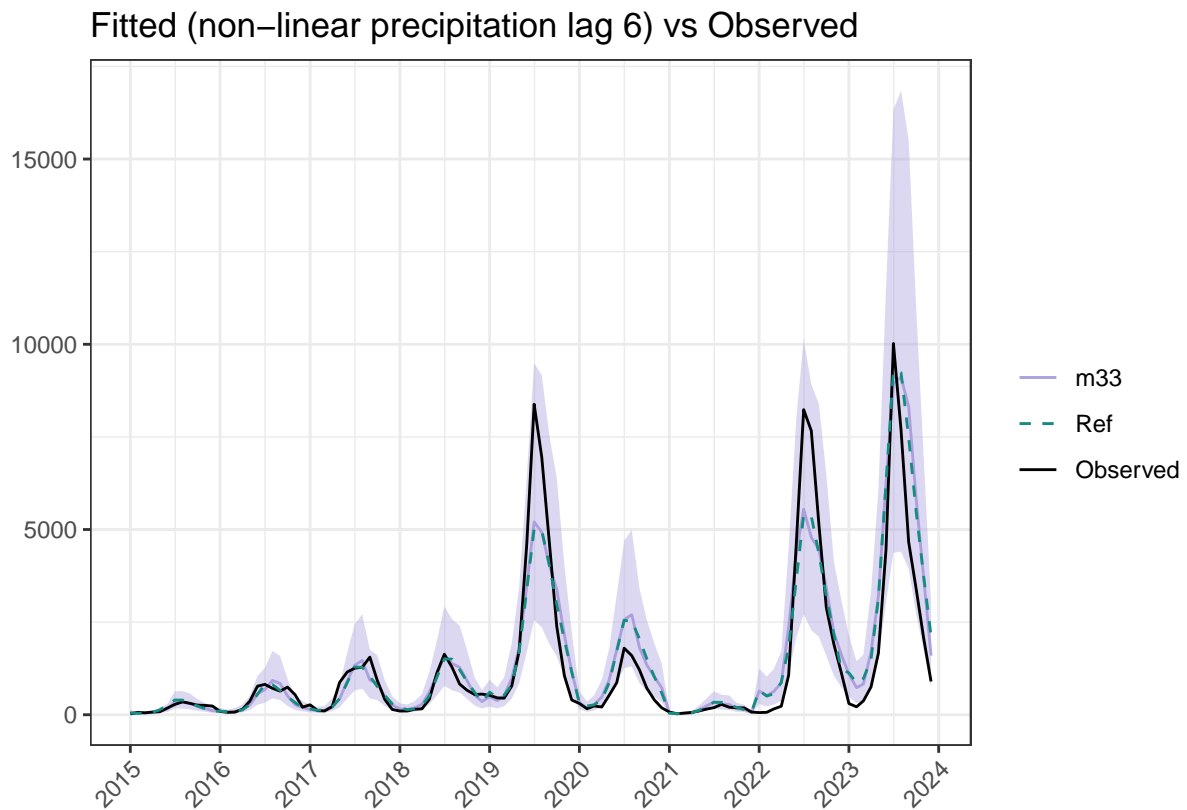
Fit vs. Observed plots for univariate models

```
# Plot model outputs
ghrmodel::plot_fit(
  models = m_uni,
  time = "date",
  model_id = "m33",
  model_ref = "m1",
```

```

#area = "province",
selected_area = NULL,
title = "Fitted (non-linear precipitation lag 6) vs Observed"
)

```



Pretty similar to the only random effect model.

Plot random effects for univariate models

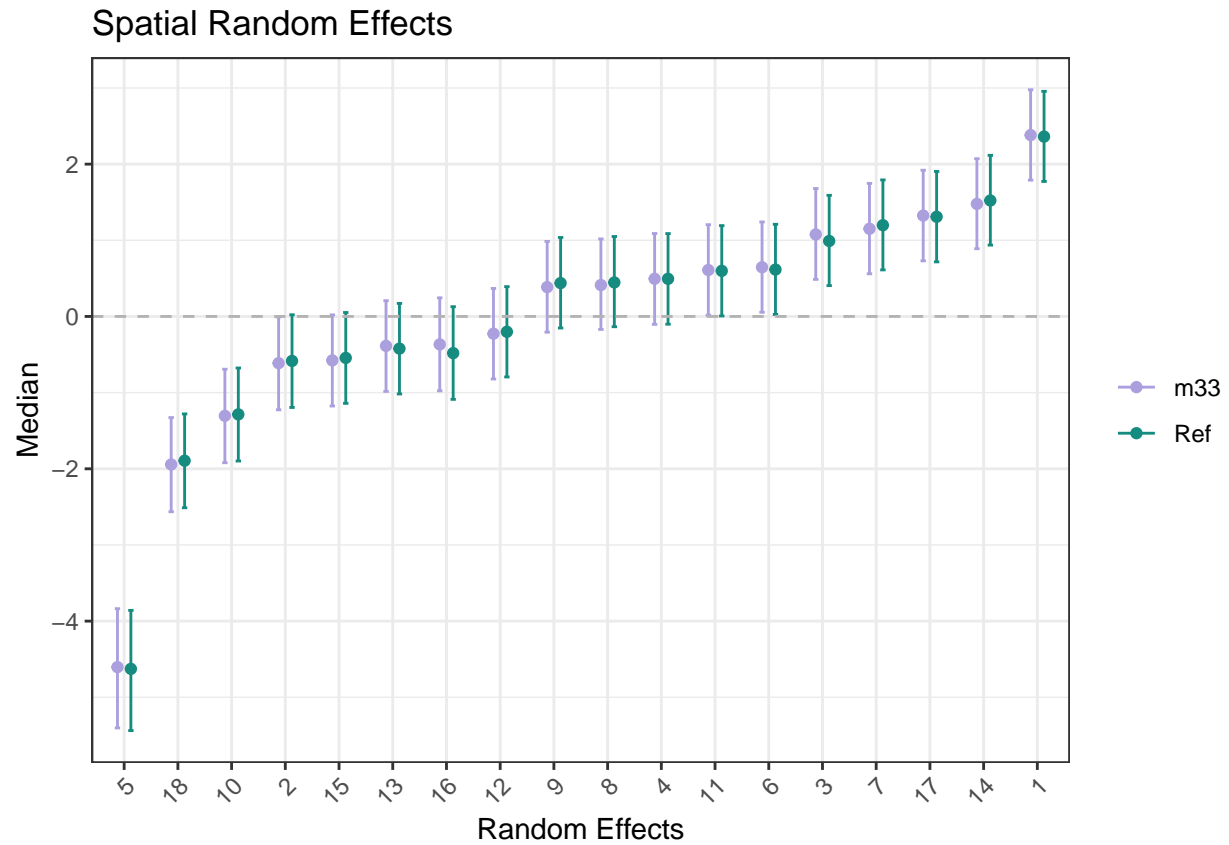
Spatial random effects

- Coefficient plot

```

ghrmodel::plot_re_sp(
  models = m_uni,
  model_id = "m33",
  model_ref = "m1",
  # map = MS_map,
  # map_area = "code",
  re_id = "province_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Spatial Random Effects"
)

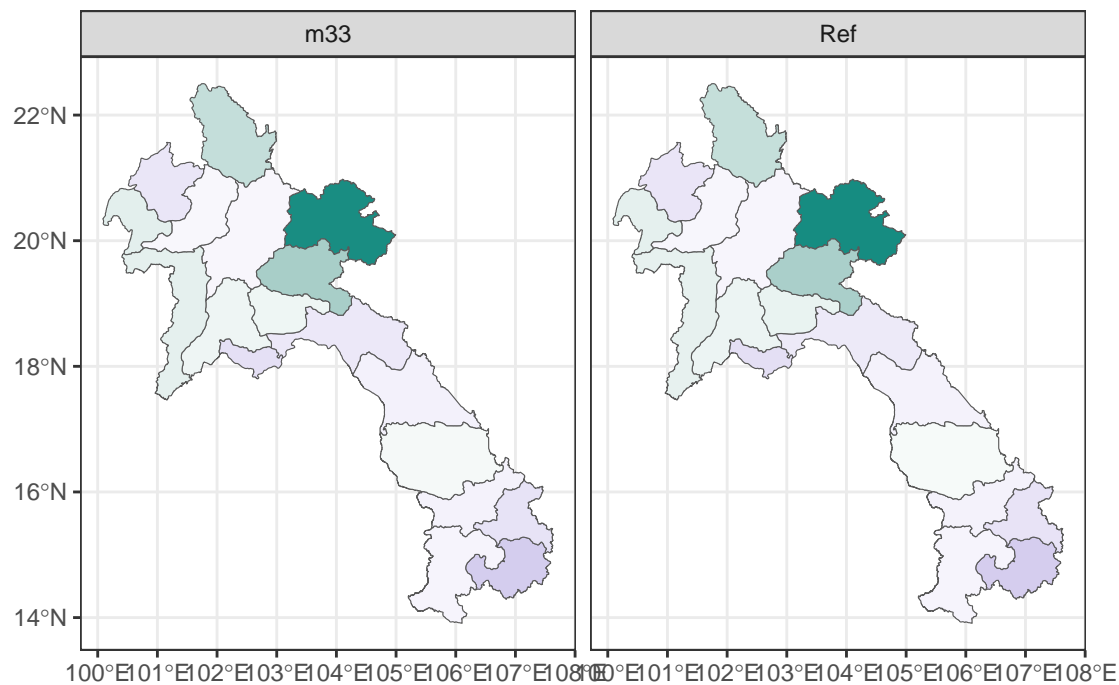
```



- Map plot

```
ghrmodel::plot_re_sp(
  models = m_uni,
  model_id = "m33",
  model_ref = "m1",
  map = laos,
  map_area = "NAME_1",
  re_id = "province_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Spatial Random Effects"
)
```

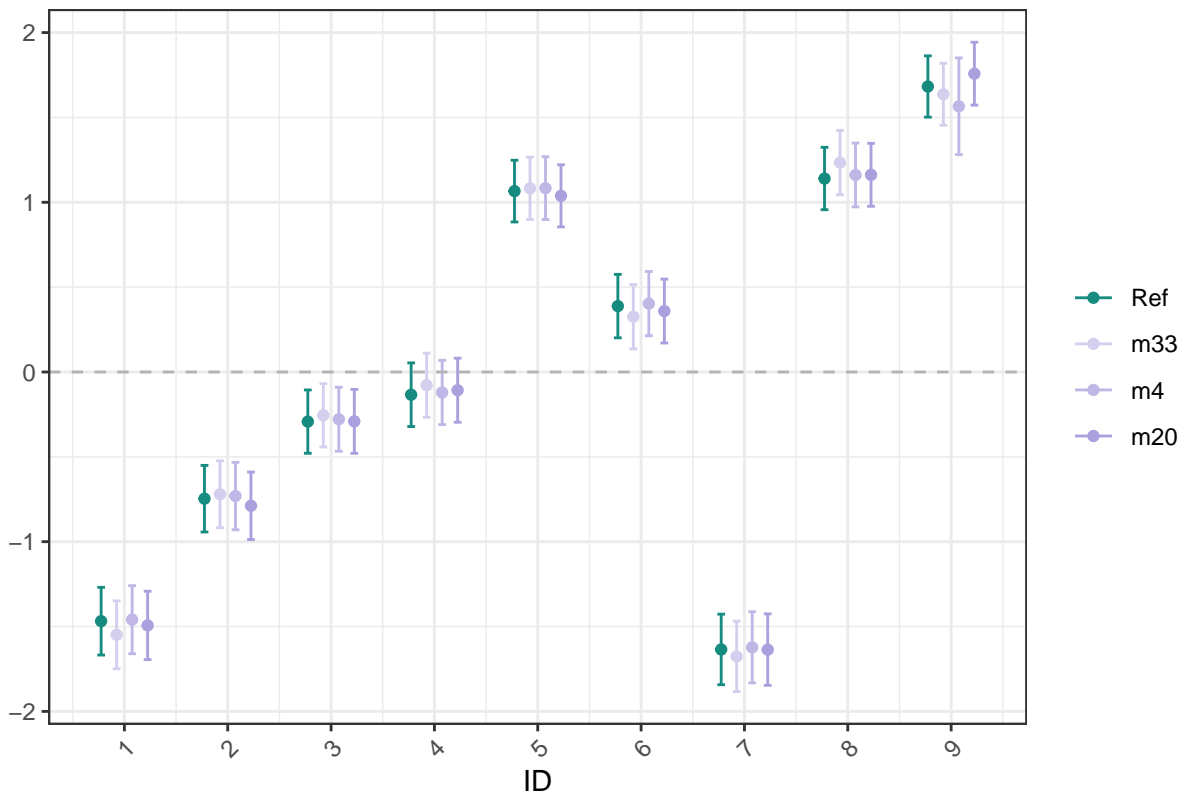
Spatial Random Effects



Yearly random effects

```
ghrmodel::plot_re_t(
  models = m_uni,
  model_ids = c("m33", "m4", "m20"),
  model_ref = "m1",
  re_id = "year_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Yearly Random Effects"
)
```

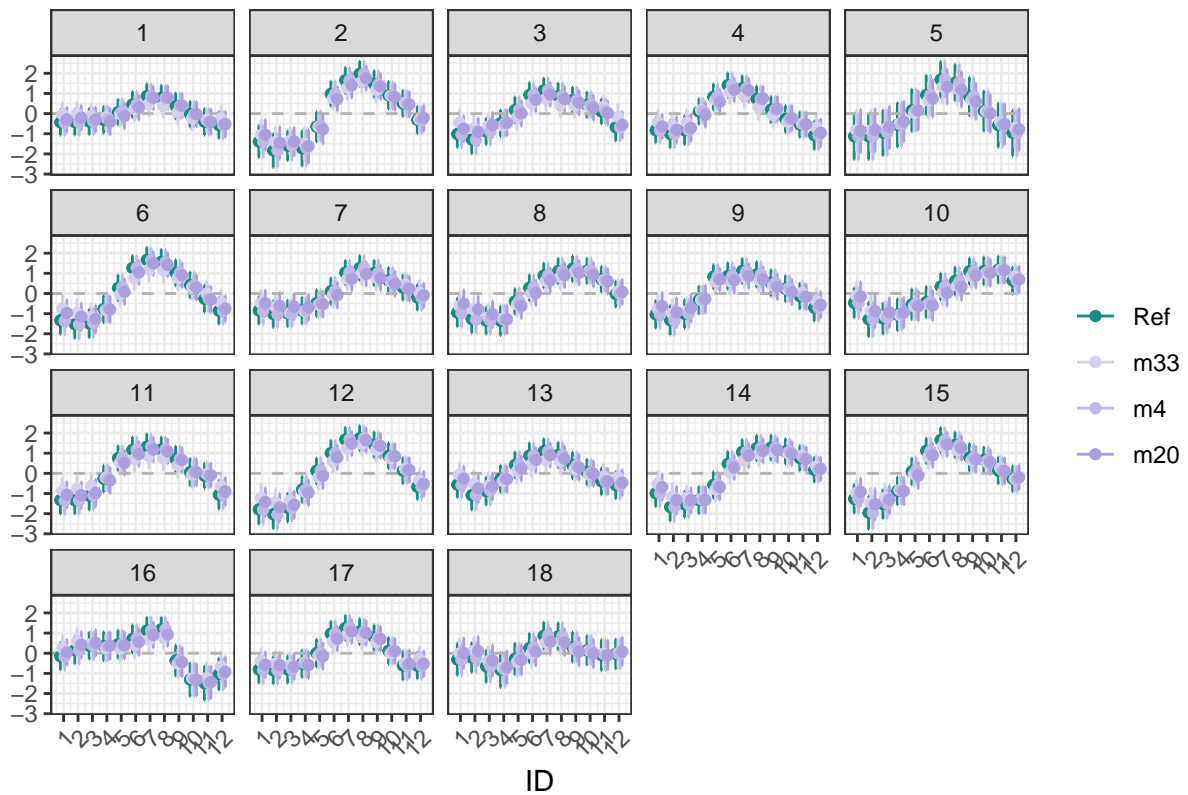
Yearly Random Effects



Monthly random effects

```
ghrmodel::plot_re_t(
  models = m_uni,
  model_ids = c("m33", "m4", "m20"),
  model_ref = "m1",
  re_id = "month_id",
  replicated_id = "province_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Monthly Random Effects"
)
```

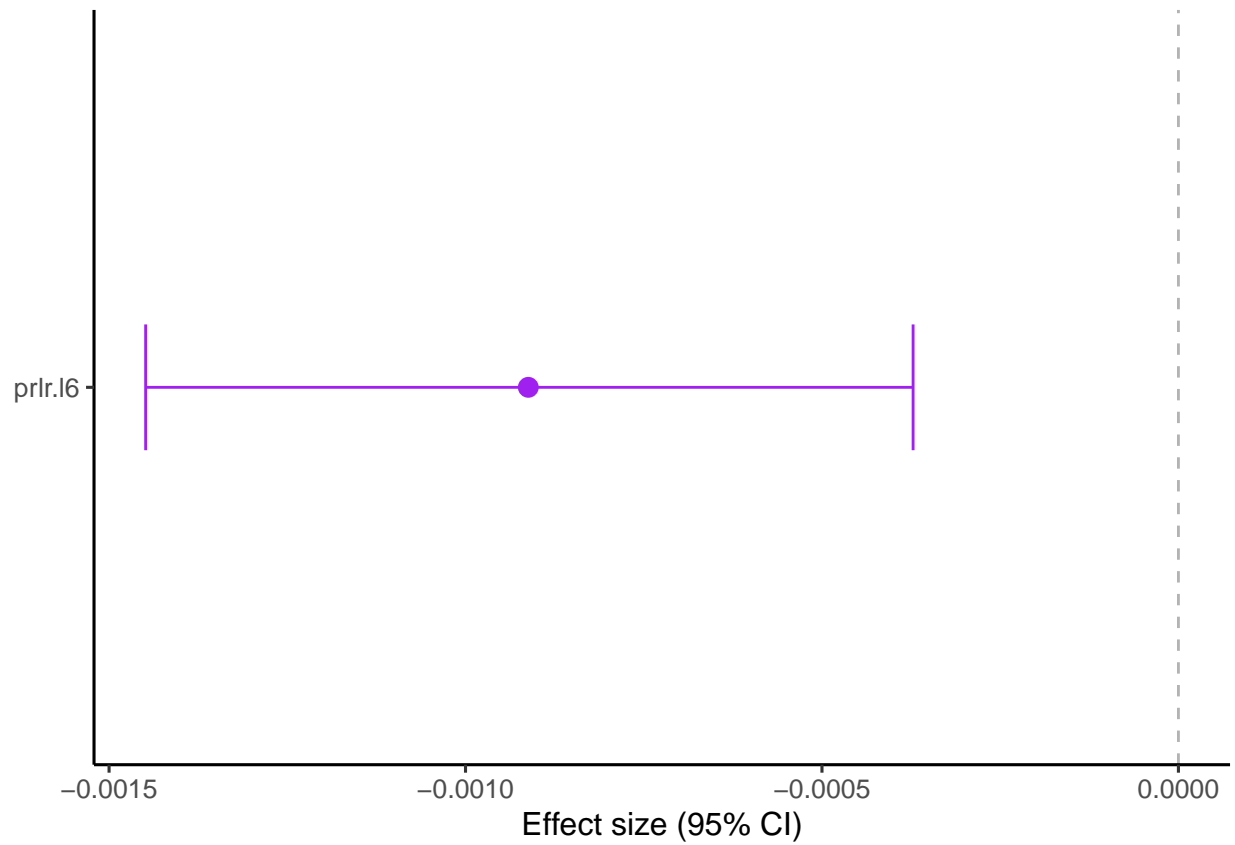

Monthly Random Effects



Plot fixed effects for univariate models

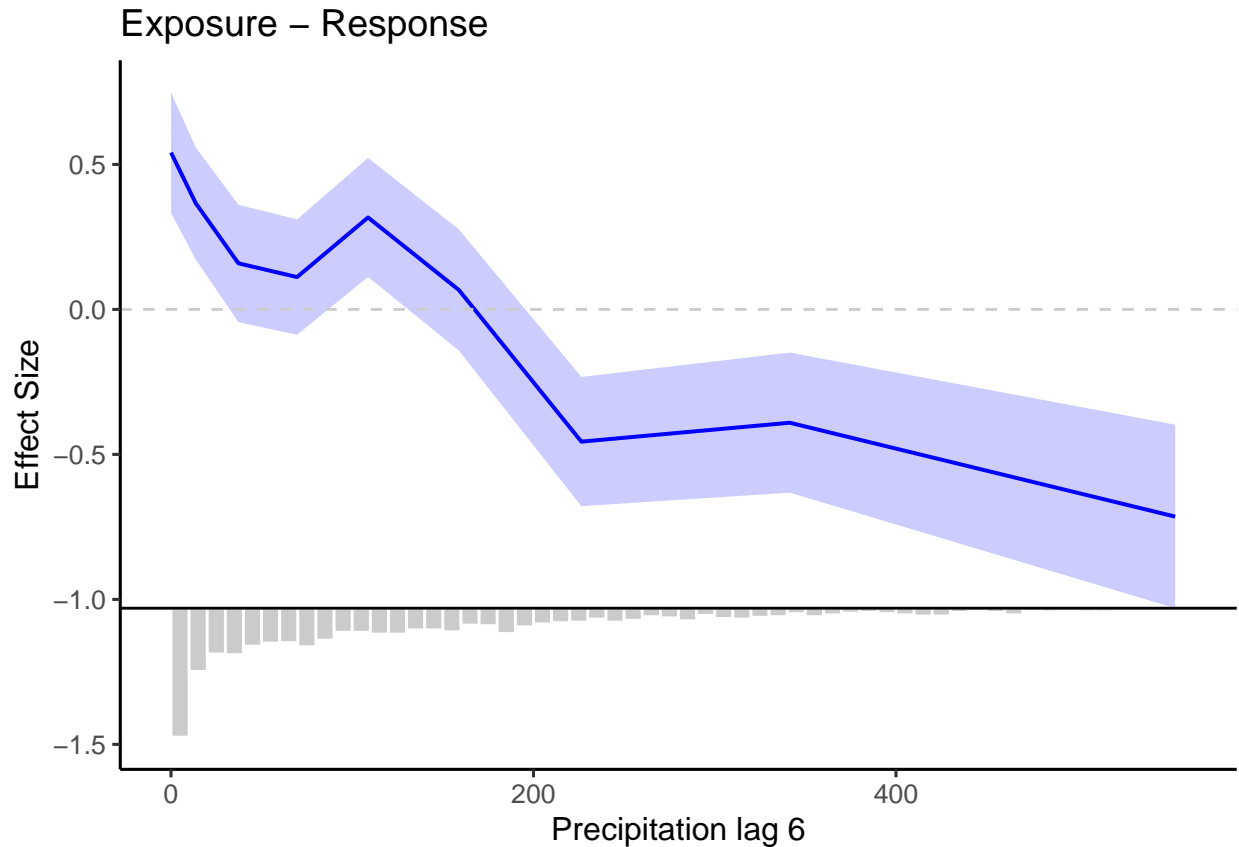
Linear coefficients

```
# linear coefficient of precipitation at 6 month lag
ghrmodel::plot_lin_coef(
  models = m_uni,
  model_id = "m17",
  color = "purple"
)
```



non- linear coefficient of precipitation at 6 month lag

```
ghrmodel::plot_nl_coef(  
  models = m_uni,  
  model_id = "m33",  
  var = "prlr.l6",  
  title = "Exposure - Response",  
  var_label = "Precipitation lag 6",  
  color = "blue",  
  show_hist = TRUE  
)
```



This suggests that when there were small amounts of precipitation 6 months previously, this can lead to an increase in dengue incidence

Multivariate predictors

From the univariate models we learned that non-linear precipitation lagged at 5-8 months fits the model well, as well as linear and non-linear average temperature lagged 0-8 months, so we will test models with combinations of these covariates.

Write multivariate model functions

```
# Create a list of combined multivariate predictors
cov_multi_list <- ghrmodel::combine_covariates(covariates = cov_uni_1,
                                              pattern=c("tas.l1",
                                                         "prlr.l1"))

dplyr::glimpse(cov_multi_list)
```

```
## List of 64
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.l1" "prlr.l1"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.l2" "prlr.l1"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.l3" "prlr.l1"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.l4" "prlr.l1"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.l5" "prlr.l1"
```

```

## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.11"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.11"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.11"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.14" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.15" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.12"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.14" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.15" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.13"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.14" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.15" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.14"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.14" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.15" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.15"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.14" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.15" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.16"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.14" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.15" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.16" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.17" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.18" "prlr.17"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.11" "prlr.18"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.12" "prlr.18"
## $ : chr [1:2] "tas.13" "prlr.18"

```

```
# Create a list of combined multivariate predictors, with non-linear precipitation
```

```
## List of 64
```

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```
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l6, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l7, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
## $ : chr [1:2] "f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l8, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2')" "f(INLA::inla.gro
```

Write multivariate model formulas

```
cov_multi_nl_formulas <- write_inla_formulas(outcome = "dengue_cases",
  covariates = cov_multi_nl_list ,
  re1 = list(id = "month_id",
    re = "rw1", cyclic = TRUE,
    hyper = "prior_re1",
    replicate = "province_id" ),
  re2 = list(id = "year_id",
    re = "rw1",
    hyper = "prior_re1"),
  re3 = list(id = "province_id",
    re = "bym2",
    graph = "g",
    hyper = "prior_re2"),
  baseline = TRUE)

head(cov_multi_nl_formulas)
```

```
## [1] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, constr = "
## [2] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l1, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2') + f(INLA::"
## [3] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l2, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2') + f(INLA::"
## [4] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l3, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2') + f(INLA::"
## [5] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l4, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2') + f(INLA::"
## [6] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(INLA::inla.group(tas.l5, method='quantile', n=10), model='rw2') + f(INLA::"
```

```
# transform formulas list into a GHRformulas object
```

```
cov_multi_nl_formulas_ghr <- ghrmodel::as_GHRformulas(formulas = cov_multi_nl_formulas)
```

```
class(cov_multi_nl_formulas_ghr)
```

```
## [1] "GHRformulas" "list"
```

```
str(cov_multi_nl_formulas_ghr)
```

```
## List of 4
```

```
## $ formulas: chr [1:65] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, conf = 0.95)"
```

```
## $ vars : 'data.frame': 65 obs. of 2 variables:
```

```
## ..$ covariate_1: chr [1:65] NA "tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2" "tas.l2_nl_q10_rw2" "tas.l3_nl_q10_rw2" ...
```

```
## ..$ covariate_2: chr [1:65] NA "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2" "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2" "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2" ...
```

```
## $ re : Named chr [1:3] "f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, conf = 0.95)"
```

```
## ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:3] "re_1" "re_2" "re_3"
```

```
## $ outcome : chr "dengue_cases"
```

```
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "GHRformulas" "list"
```

```
dplyr::glimpse(cov_multi_nl_formulas_ghr$vars)
```

```
## Rows: 65
```

```
## Columns: 2
```

```
## $ covariate_1 <chr> NA, "tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2", "tas.l2_nl_q10_rw2", "tas.l3_nl_q10_rw2", "tas.l4_nl_q10_rw2", ...
```

```
## $ covariate_2 <chr> NA, "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2", "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2", "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2", "prlr.l1_nl_q10_rw2", ...
```

Fit multivariate models

```
m_multi <- ghrmodel::fit_models(formulas = cov_multi_nl_formulas_ghr ,
                                data = data,
                                family = "nbinomial",      # specify family
                                name = "mm",
                                offset = "population",
                                config = TRUE,
                                pb = TRUE,
                                nthreads = 8)
```

```
## |
## Model 1 of 65 total run time 0.11 minutes.
## |
## Model 2 of 65 total run time 0.28 minutes.
## |
## Model 3 of 65 total run time 0.44 minutes.
## |
## Model 4 of 65 total run time 0.61 minutes.
## |
## Model 5 of 65 total run time 0.77 minutes.
## |
```

## Model 6 of 65 total run time 0.94 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 7 of 65 total run time 1.1 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 8 of 65 total run time 1.27 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 9 of 65 total run time 1.43 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 10 of 65 total run time 1.6 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 11 of 65 total run time 1.76 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 12 of 65 total run time 1.91 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 13 of 65 total run time 2.09 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 14 of 65 total run time 2.25 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 15 of 65 total run time 2.41 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 16 of 65 total run time 2.58 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 17 of 65 total run time 2.74 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 18 of 65 total run time 2.91 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 19 of 65 total run time 3.09 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 20 of 65 total run time 3.24 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 21 of 65 total run time 3.4 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 22 of 65 total run time 3.58 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 23 of 65 total run time 3.75 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 24 of 65 total run time 3.91 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 25 of 65 total run time 4.08 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 26 of 65 total run time 4.24 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 27 of 65 total run time 4.41 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 28 of 65 total run time 4.58 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 29 of 65 total run time 4.75 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 30 of 65 total run time 4.92 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 31 of 65 total run time 5.08 minutes.	=====
##	
## Model 32 of 65 total run time 5.25 minutes.	=====
##	


```
## Model 60 of 65 total run time 9.98 minutes.
##   |
## Model 61 of 65 total run time 10.14 minutes.
##   |
## Model 62 of 65 total run time 10.32 minutes.
##   |
## Model 63 of 65 total run time 10.48 minutes.
##   |
## Model 64 of 65 total run time 10.65 minutes.
##   |
## Model 65 of 65 total run time 10.81 minutes.
```

```
|=====
|=====
|=====
|=====
|=====
|=====
```

```
saveRDS(m_multi, "m_multi.rds")
```

```
m_multi <- readRDS("m_multi.rds")
```

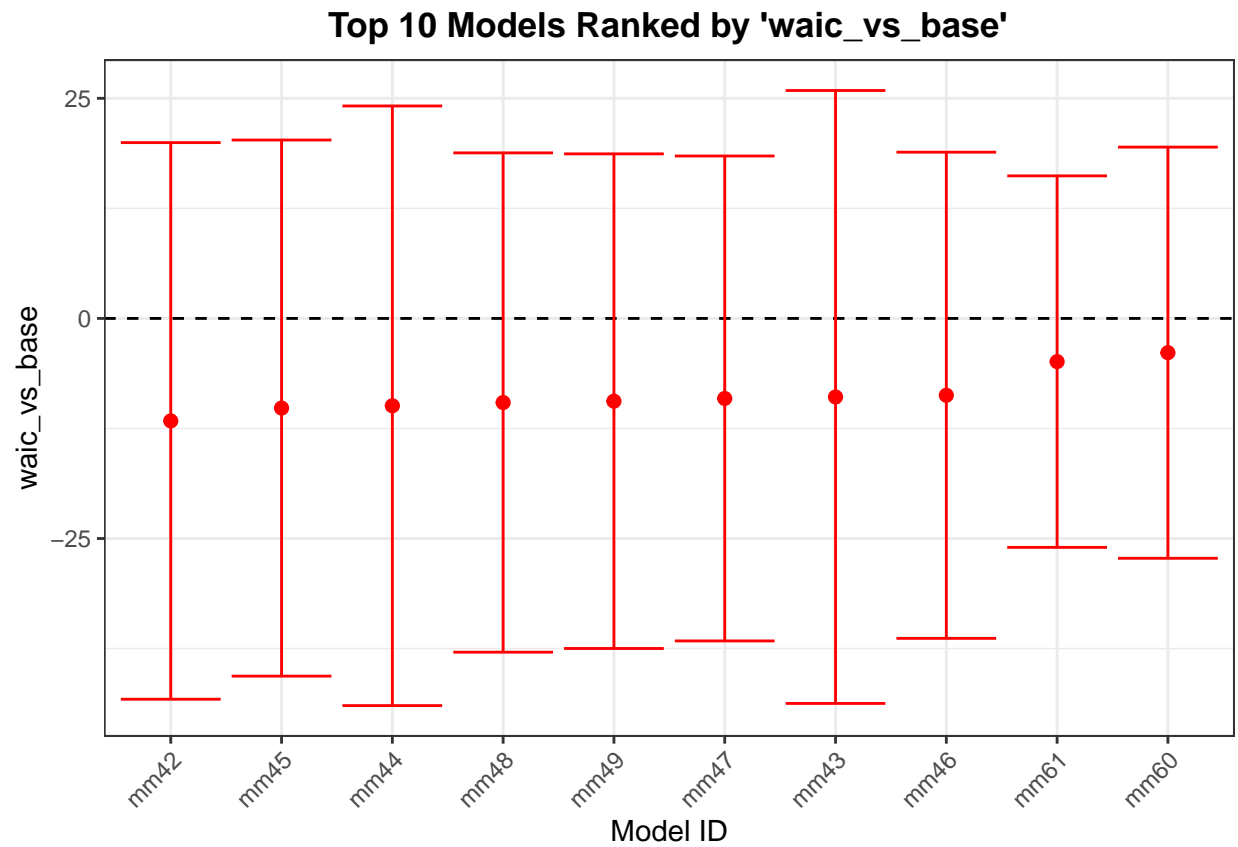
Rank multivariate models

```
# goodness of fit metrics in a dataframe
m_multi_gof <- m_multi$mod.gof

m_multi_gof <- m_multi_gof %>%
  dplyr::arrange(waic)%>%
  dplyr::mutate(rank_waic = dense_rank(waic)) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(crps)%>%
  dplyr::mutate(rank_crps = dense_rank(crps))%>%
  dplyr::arrange(mae)%>%
  dplyr::mutate(rank_mae = dense_rank(mae))
```

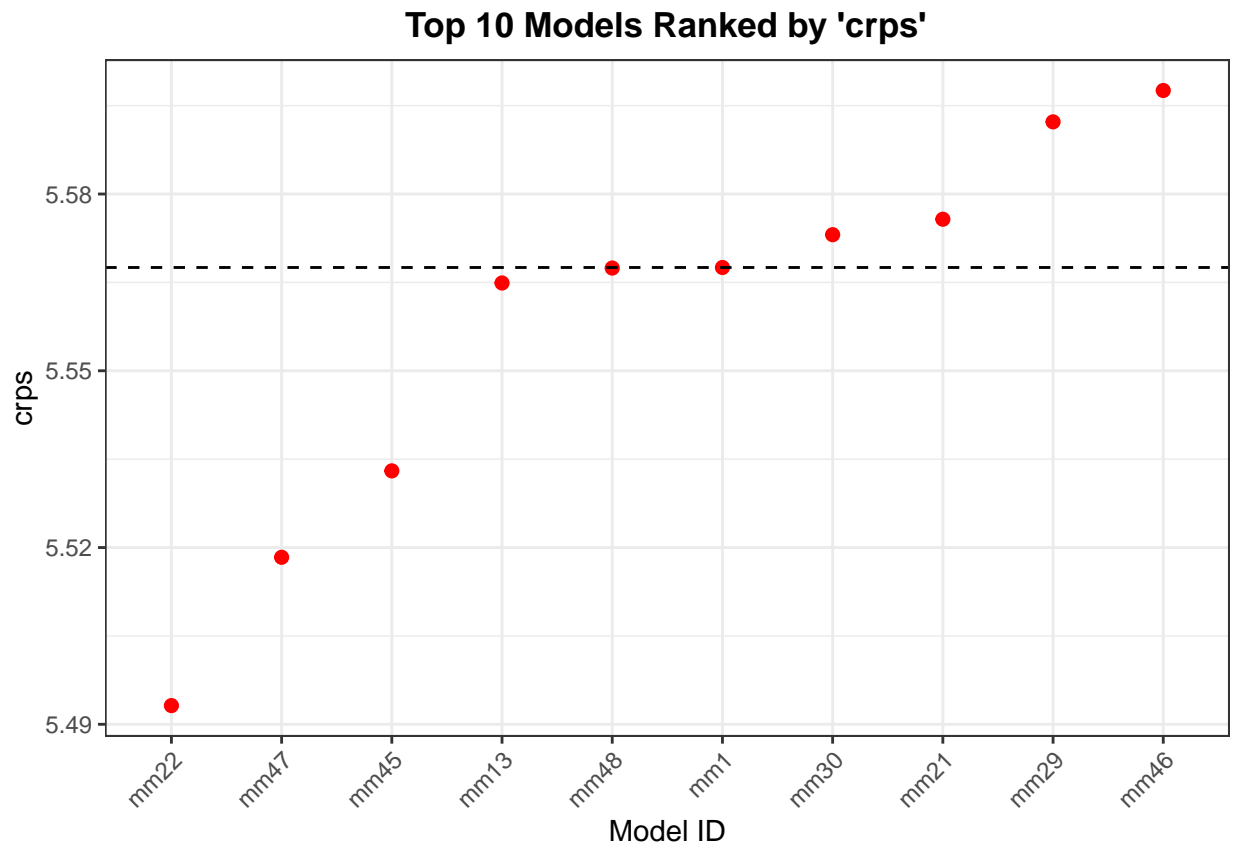
WAIC

```
rank_multi_waic_vs_base <- ghrmodel::rank_models(
  models = m_multi,
  metric = "waic_vs_base",
  plot = TRUE,
  n = 10,
  intercept = TRUE,
  ci=TRUE
)
```



CRPS

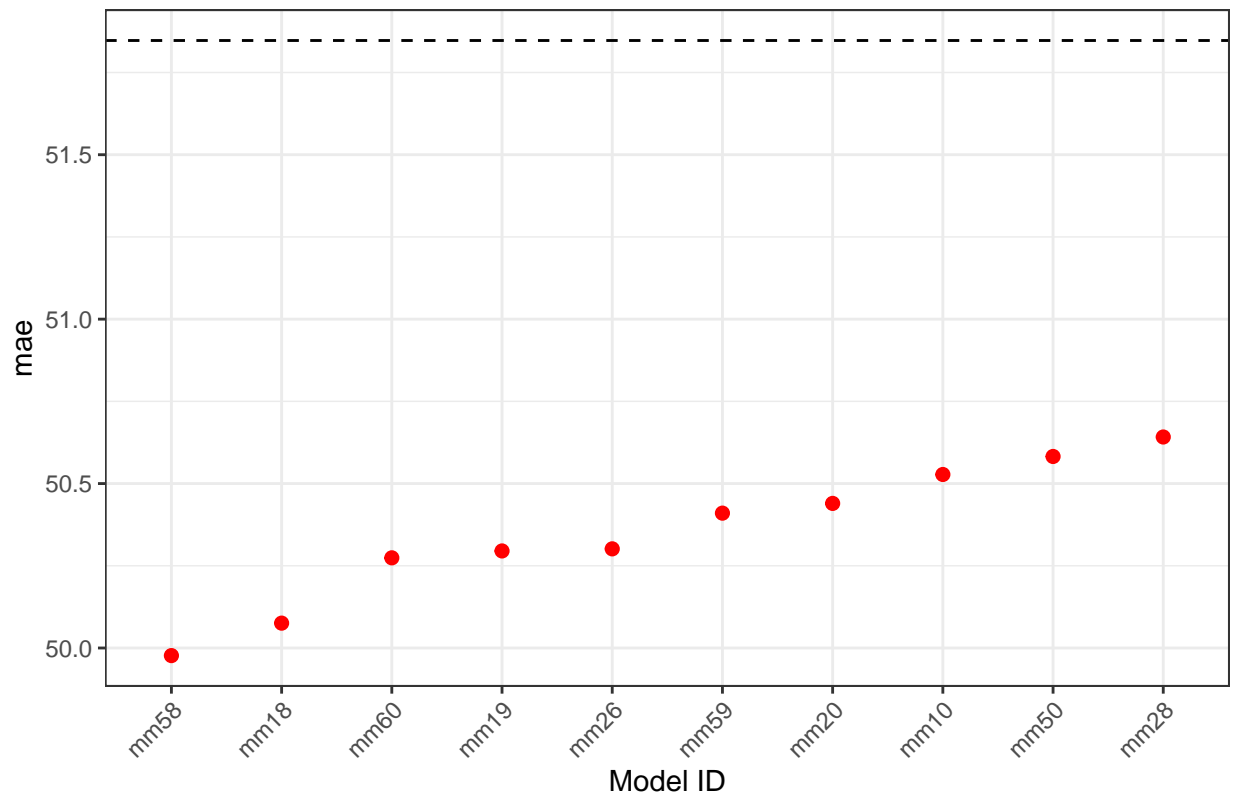
```
rank_multi_crps <- ghrmodel::rank_models(  
  models = m_multi,  
  metric = "crps",  
  plot = TRUE,  
  n = 10,  
  intercept = TRUE  
)
```



MAE

```
rank_multi_mae <- ghrmodel::rank_models(  
  models = m_multi,  
  metric = "mae",  
  plot = TRUE,  
  n = 10,  
  intercept = TRUE  
)
```

Top 10 Models Ranked by 'mae'



```
m_multi_gof_best <- m_multi_gof %>%
  dplyr::filter(model_id %in% rank_multi_waic_vs_base |
                model_id %in% rank_multi_crps |
                model_id %in% rank_multi_mae)%>%
  dplyr::select(model_id, covariate_1, covariate_2, waic, crps, mae,
                rank_waic, rank_mae, rank_crps)

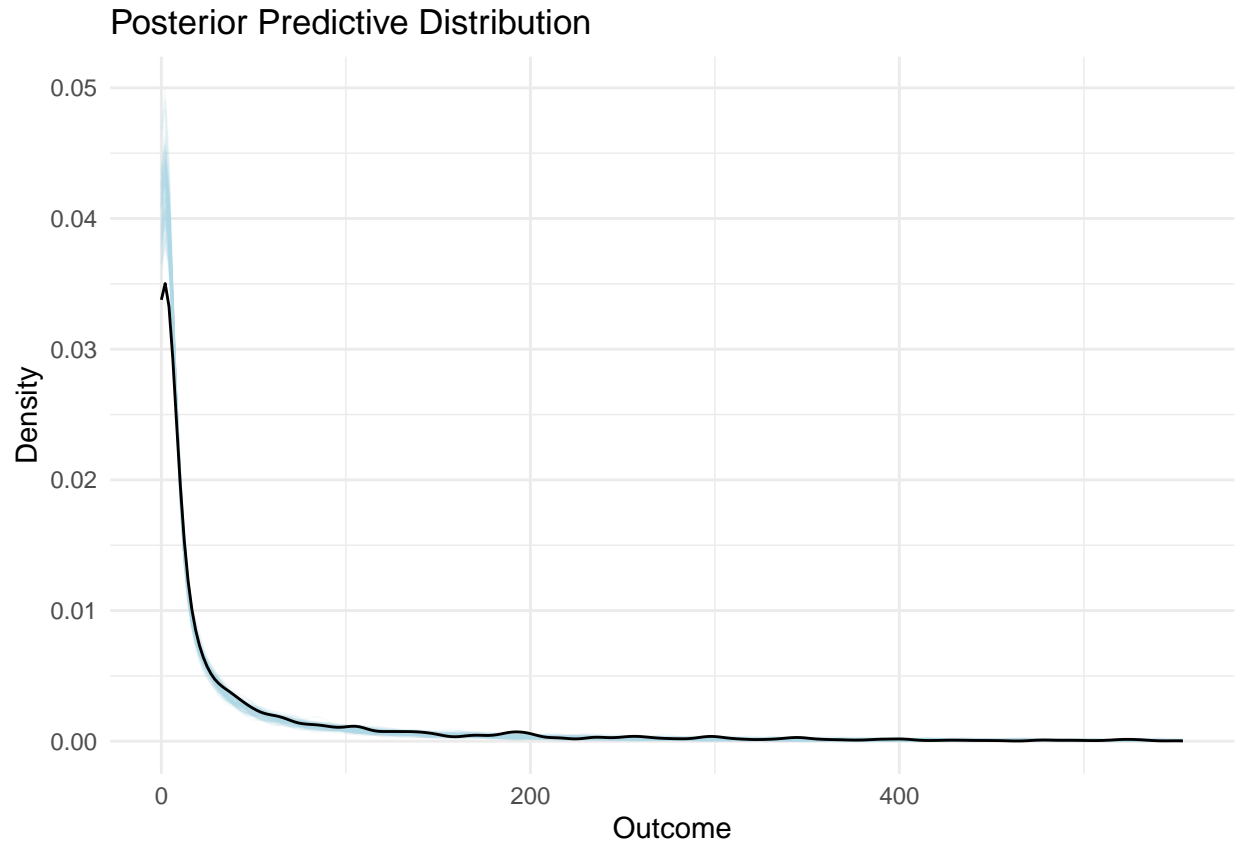
dplyr::glimpse(m_multi_gof_best)
```

```
## Rows: 25
## Columns: 9
## $ model_id      <chr> "mm58", "mm18", "mm60", "mm19", "mm26", "mm59", "mm20", "mm10", "mm50", "mm28",
## $ covariate_1    <chr> "tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2", "tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2", "tas.l3_nl_q10_rw2", "tas.l2_nl_q10_rw2",
## $ covariate_2    <chr> "prlr.l8_nl_q10_rw2", "prlr.l3_nl_q10_rw2", "prlr.l8_nl_q10_rw2", "prlr.l3_nl_q10_rw2",
## $ waic           <dbl> 14194.64, 14210.20, 14193.93, 14211.61, 14205.16, 14196.56, 14206.91, 14213.92, 14213.92, 14213.92,
## $ crps           <dbl> 5.885251, 5.704924, 5.724994, 5.802877, 5.767277, 5.846889, 5.630139, 5.835155, 5.835155, 5.835155,
## $ mae            <dbl> 49.97687, 50.07557, 50.27416, 50.29510, 50.30145, 50.41005, 50.43967, 50.52758, 50.52758, 50.52758,
## $ rank_waic       <int> 12, 56, 10, 59, 43, 19, 50, 63, 22, 44, 1, 9, 37, 7, 3, 46, 57, 24, 2, 35, 52, 4,
## $ rank_mae        <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 50, 5,
## $ rank_crps       <int> 62, 32, 38, 52, 44, 56, 13, 54, 48, 24, 35, 20, 9, 33, 31, 8, 4, 6, 3, 7, 1, 5, 1
```

Posterior prediction check of multivariate models

This function refits (or retrieves) the specified model, generates posterior predictions, and compares these predictions to the observed data by plotting their density estimates.

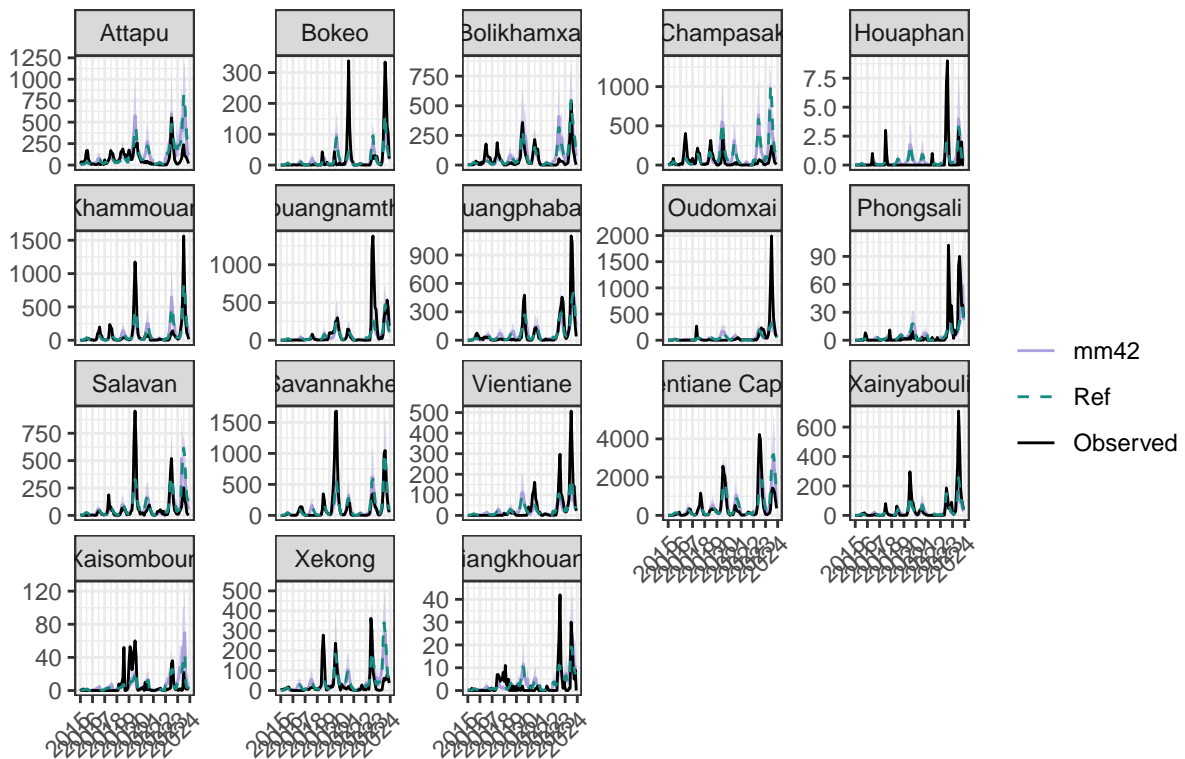
```
ppc_mm42<-ghrmodel::post_pred_check(models = m_multi, model_id = "mm42", s = 100, predictions = TRUE)
```



Fit vs. Observed plots for multivariate models

```
# Plot model outputs
ghrmodel::plot_fit(
  models = m_multi,
  time = "date",
  model_id = "mm42",
  model_ref = "mm1",
  area = "province",
  selected_area = NULL,
  title = "Fitted vs Observed"
)
```

Fitted vs Observed



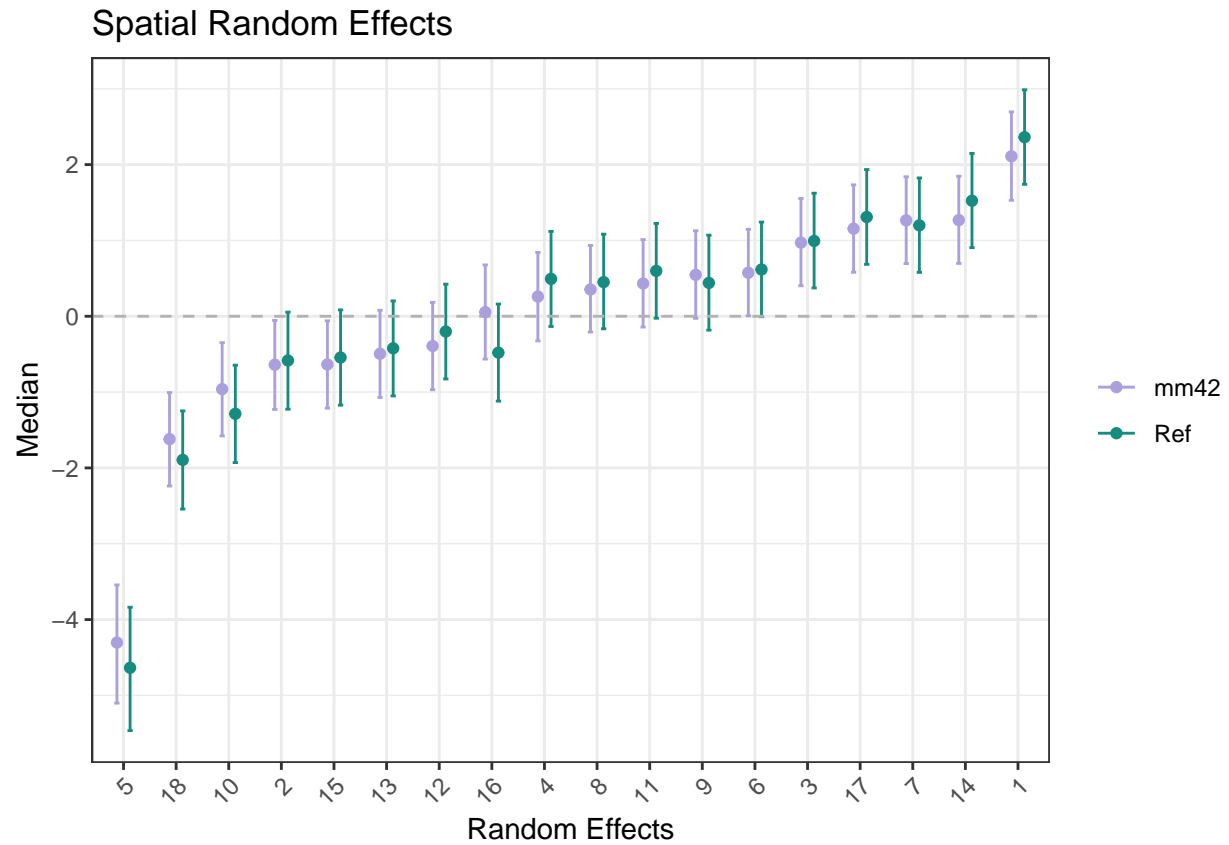
Pretty similar to the only random effect model.

Plot random effects for multivariate models

Spatial random effects

- Coefficient plot

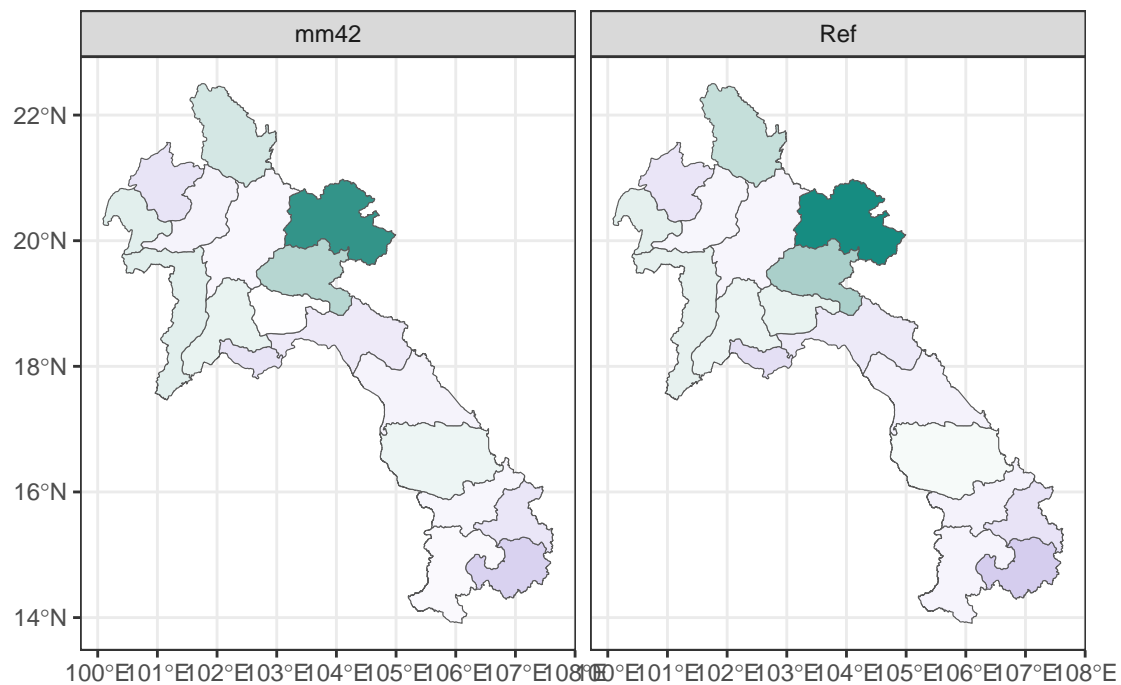
```
ghrmodel::plot_re_sp(
  models = m_multi,
  model_id = "mm42",
  model_ref = "mm1",
  # map = MS_map,
  # map_area = "code",
  re_id = "province_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Spatial Random Effects"
)
```



* Map plot

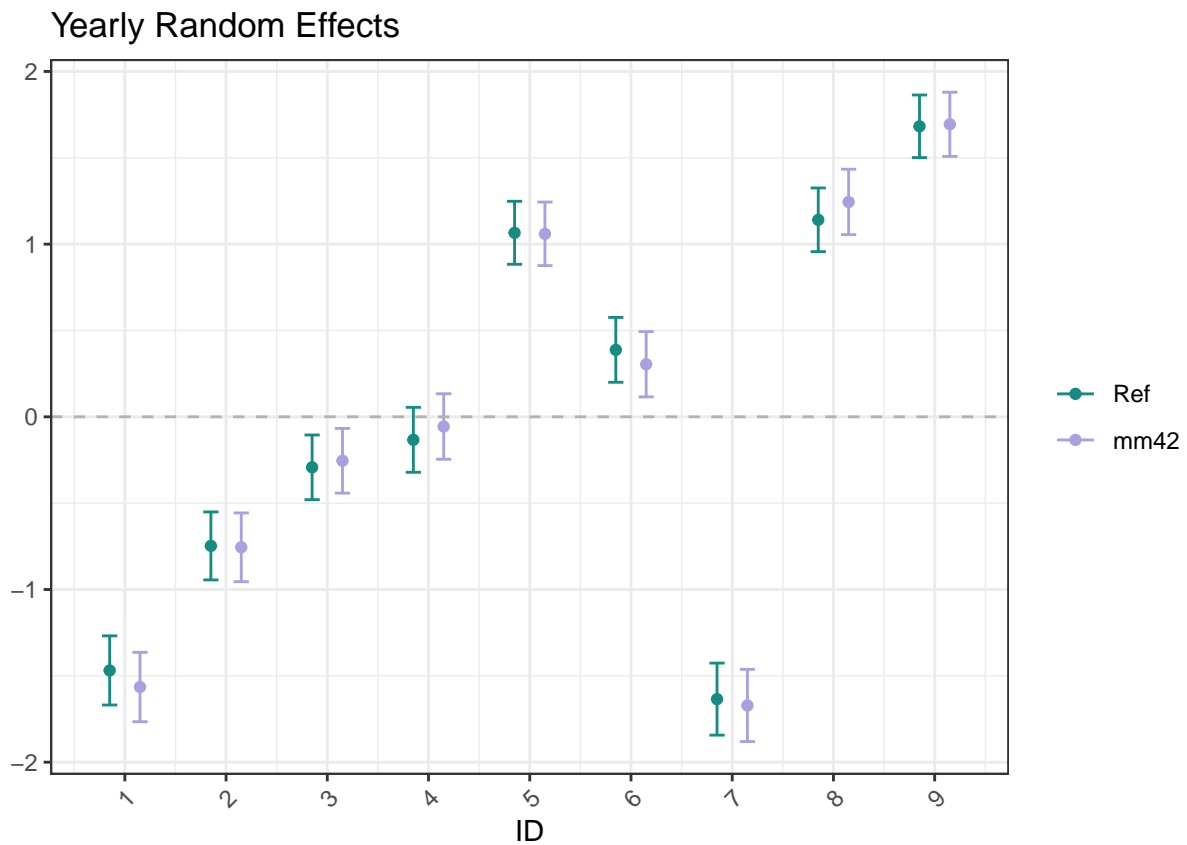
```
ghrmodel::plot_re_sp(
  models = m_multi,
  model_id = "mm42",
  model_ref = "mm1",
  map = laos,
  map_area = "NAME_1",
  re_id = "province_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Spatial Random Effects"
)
```


Spatial Random Effects



Yearly random effects

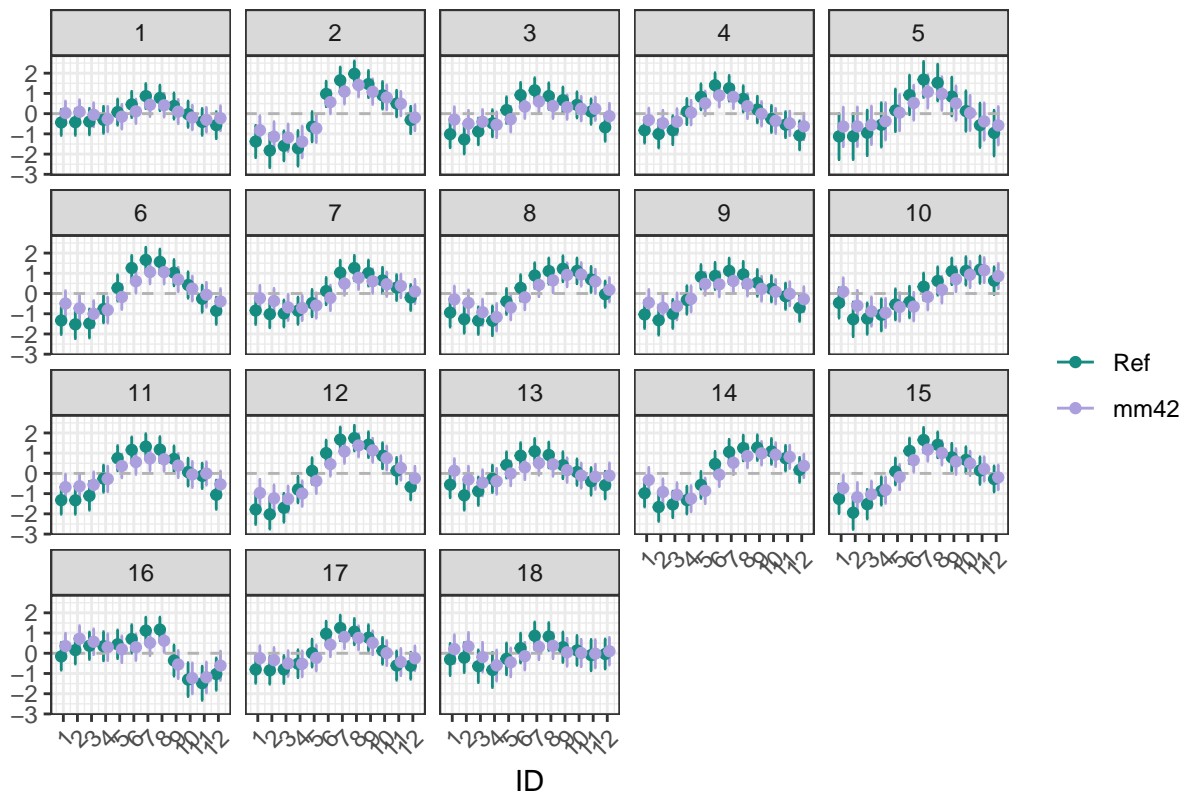
```
ghrmodel::plot_re_t(
  models = m_multi,
  model_ids = c("mm42"),
  model_ref = "mm1",
  re_id = "year_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Yearly Random Effects"
)
```



Monthly random effects

```
ghrmodel::plot_re_t(
  models = m_multi,
  model_ids = c("mm42"),
  model_ref = "mm1",
  re_id = "month_id",
  replicated_id = "province_id",
  label_model = NULL,
  title = "Monthly Random Effects"
)
```

Monthly Random Effects



Varying and replicated predictors

Write varying and replicated model functions

```
m_multi_cov_best <- m_multi_gof_best |>
  filter(rank_waic %in% seq(1:5) |
         rank_mae %in% seq(1:5) |
         rank_crps %in% seq(1:5))

table(m_multi_cov_best$covariate_1)
```

```
##
## tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2 tas.l2_nl_q10_rw2 tas.l3_nl_q10_rw2 tas.l4_nl_q10_rw2 tas.l5_nl_q10_rw2 tas.l6_nl_q10_rw2
##               4               1               2               2               1
## tas.l7_nl_q10_rw2 tas.l8_nl_q10_rw2
##               1               1
```

```
table(m_multi_cov_best$covariate_2)
```

```
##
## prlr.l2_nl_q10_rw2 prlr.l3_nl_q10_rw2 prlr.l4_nl_q10_rw2 prlr.l6_nl_q10_rw2 prlr.l8_nl_q10_rw2
##               1               3               1               6               2
```

```

#tas.l1_nl_q10_rw2
#tas.l4_nl_q10_rw2
#prlr.l6_nl_q10_rw2

m_multi_cov_best_list <- list( c("tas.l1", "prlr.l6"),
                               c("tas.l4", "prlr.l6"))

# Create a list of combined multivariate non-linear predictors repeated by province
#cov_varying_nl_rep_list <- ghrmodel::non_linear_covariates(covariates = m_multi_cov_best_list,
# method = "quantile",
# pattern = c("prlr.l"),
# n = 10,
# rep = "province")

# Create a list of combined multivariate non-linear predictors repeated by province
cov_varying_nl_var_list <- ghrmodel::varying_covariates(covariates = m_multi_cov_best_list,
                                                         pattern = c("prlr.l"),
                                                         unit = "province")

#cov_varying_list <- c(cov_varying_nl_var_list, cov_varying_nl_rep_list)

```

Write varying model formulas

```

cov_varying_formulas <- write_inla_formulas(outcome = "dengue_cases",
                                           covariates = cov_varying_nl_var_list ,
                                           re1 = list(id = "month_id",
                                                       re = "rw1", cyclic = TRUE,
                                                       hyper = "prior_re1",
                                                       replicate = "province_id" ),
                                           re2 = list(id = "year_id",
                                                       re = "rw1",
                                                       hyper = "prior_re1"),
                                           re3 = list(id = "province_id",
                                                       re = "bym2",
                                                       graph = "g",
                                                       hyper = "prior_re2"),
                                           baseline = TRUE)

#head(cov_varying_formulas)

# transform formulas list into a GHRformulas object
cov_varying_formulas_ghr <- ghrmodel::as_GHRformulas(formulas = cov_varying_formulas)

class(cov_varying_formulas_ghr)

## [1] "GHRformulas" "list"

```

```
str(cov_varying_formulas_ghr)
```

```
## List of 4
## $ formulas: chr [1:3] "dengue_cases ~ 1 + f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, con
## $ vars      : 'data.frame': 3 obs. of 2 variables:
## ..$ covariate_1: chr [1:3] NA "tas.l1" "tas.l4"
## ..$ covariate_2: chr [1:3] NA "f(province, prlr.l6, model = 'iid')" "f(province, prlr.l6, model = 'iid')"
## $ re        : Named chr [1:3] "f(month_id, model = 'rw1', replicate = province_id, cyclic = TRUE, con
## ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:3] "re_1" "re_2" "re_3"
## $ outcome   : chr "dengue_cases"
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "GHRformulas" "list"
```

```
dplyr::glimpse(cov_varying_formulas_ghr$vars)
```

```
## Rows: 3
## Columns: 2
## $ covariate_1 <chr> NA, "tas.l1", "tas.l4"
## $ covariate_2 <chr> NA, "f(province, prlr.l6, model = 'iid')", "f(province, prlr.l6, model = 'iid')"
```

Fit multivariate models

```
m_varying <- ghrmodel::fit_models(formulas = cov_varying_formulas_ghr ,
                                   data = data,
                                   family = "nbinomial",      # specify family
                                   name = "m",
                                   offset = "population",
                                   config = TRUE,
                                   pb = TRUE,
                                   nthreads = 8)
```

```
## |           | | 0% |           |= | 33%
## Model 1 of 3 total run time 0.11 minutes.
## |           |== | 67%
## Model 2 of 3 total run time 0.24 minutes.
## |           |===| 100%
## Model 3 of 3 total run time 0.37 minutes.
```

```
saveRDS(m_varying , "m_varying.rds")
```

```
m_varying <- readRDS("m_varying.rds")
```

Rank multivariate models

```
# goodness of fit metrics in a dataframe
m_varying_gof <- m_varying$mod.gof

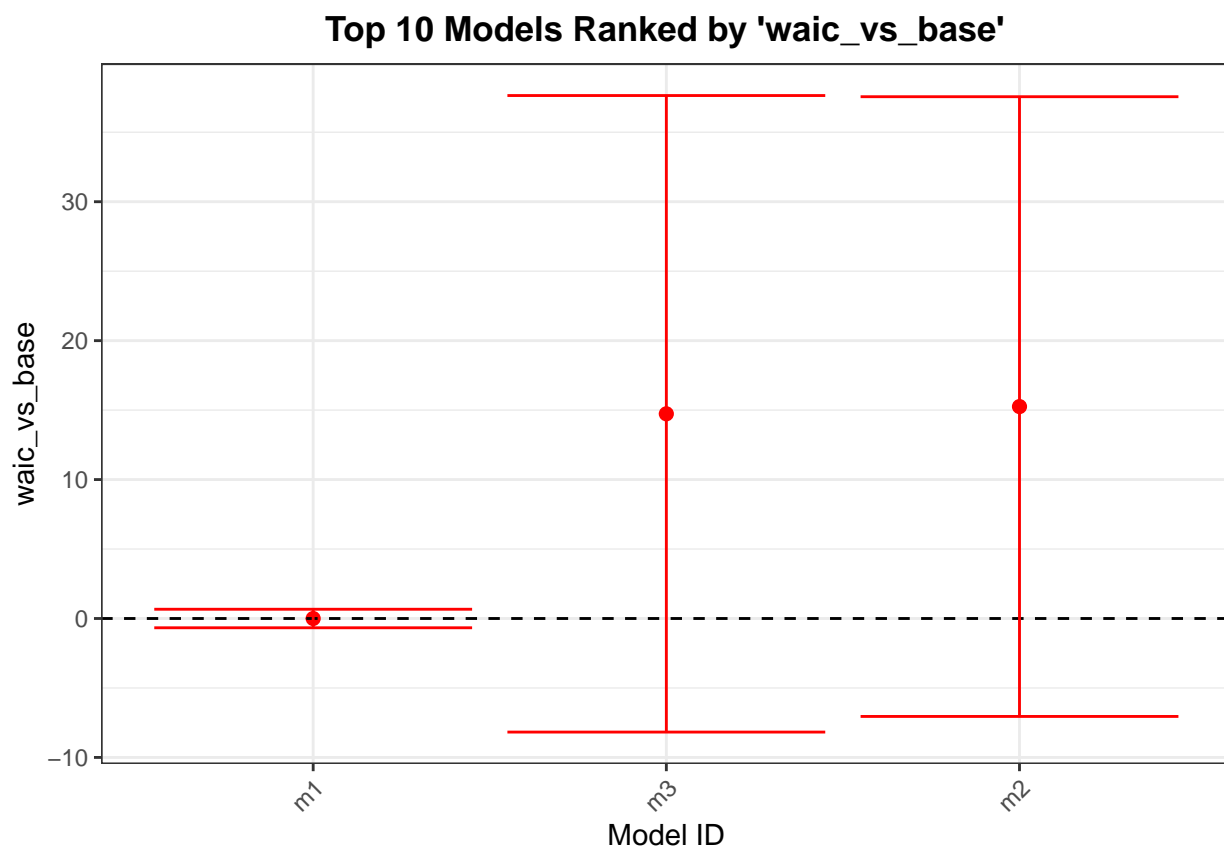
m_varying_gof <- m_varying_gof %>%
```

```
dplyr::arrange(waic)%>%
dplyr::mutate(rank_waic = dense_rank(waic)) %>%
dplyr::arrange(crps)%>%
dplyr::mutate(rank_crps = dense_rank(crps))%>%
dplyr::arrange(mae)%>%
dplyr::mutate(rank_mae = dense_rank(mae))
```

WAIC

```
rank_varying_waic_vs_base <- ghrmodel::rank_models(
  models = m_varying,
  metric = "waic_vs_base",
  plot = TRUE,
  n = 10,
  intercept = TRUE,
  ci=TRUE
)
```

```
## Warning in rank_models.GHRmodels(models = m_varying, metric = "waic_vs_base", : 'n' (10) exceeds the
## models (3). Returning all available models.
```



These models fit worse, given that there is already a monthly effect that varies by province

```
ghrmodel::plot_varying_coef(
  models = m_varying,
  model_id = "m2",
  var = "province",
  title = "Exposure - Response",
  var_label = "Precipitation lag 6 months",
  color = "blue"
)
```

Warning in ghrmodel::plot_varying_coef(models = m_varying, model_id = "m2", : NAs introduced by coercion

