

Reproducing Martínez-Miranda, Nielsen and Nielsen (2016) using the apc package

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this vignette is to use the `apc` package version 1.2.1 to reproduce some the result in Martínez-Miranda, Nielsen and Nielsen (2016): *A simple benchmark for mesothelioma projection for Great Britain*, to appear in *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. This is an update of Martínez Miranda, Nielsen and Nielsen (2015), for which there is also a vignette available. The `apc` package builds on the identification analysis and the forecast theory in Kuang, Nielsen and Nielsen (2008a,b), the development of deviance analysis for general data arrays in Nielsen (2014). The package is discussed in Nielsen (2015).

The data originates from the Health & Safety Executive, see <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/index.htm#lung>. The data consists of counts of mesothelioma deaths in the UK by age, 25 – 89, and period 1968 – 2013. This is modelling using a response-only Poisson regression using an age-period-cohort structure. The purpose of analysis is to forecast the future burden of mesothelioma deaths.

The data are available in the `apc` package. They can be called with the command

```
> library(apc)
> data <- data.asbestos.2013()
```

Here `data.asbestos.2013()` is a function that returns a `apc.data.list`. This includes a matrix with the cases (responses) as well as information about the period and age ranges. The original data include information about age groups 0 – 19, 20 – 24, 25, ... 94, 95+. The default is to drop the first two age groups and the last six age groups. To see the structure of the function use the code

```
> data.asbestos.2013
```

2 Table: Deviance analysis

The deviances can be reproduced by a single command

```
> apc.fit.table(data, "poisson.response")[1:4, 1:6]
```

	-2logL	df.residual	prob(>chi_sq)	LR.vs.APC	df.vs.APC	prob(>chi_sq)
APC	2763.570	2772	0.542	NA	NA	NA
AP	8574.633	2880	0.000	5811.063	108	0.000
AC	2818.120	2816	0.485	54.550	44	0.132
PC	10544.749	2835	0.000	7781.180	63	0.000

3 Table: Peak forecasts

The peak forecasts are reproduced by first getting AC fit, then generating forecasts. When doing this, the most recent cohorts are removed from the data. We will truncate forecast by cohort 1966, corresponding to the last 22 cohorts. Thus, data is truncated by

deleting the last 22 cohorts. There are 46 periods and 65 age groups, that is $110=46+65-1$ cohorts. The first 46 cohorts are not forecast as they have been run-off. Thus we can potentially forecast $110-46=65-1=64$ cohorts.

```
> data.trunc <- apc.data.list.subset(data,0,0,0,0,0,22,suppress.warning=TRUE)
> fit.ac <- apc.fit.model(data.trunc,"poisson.response","AC")
> forecast <- apc.forecast.ac(fit.ac)
> cat("Peak forecast","\n")
```

Peak forecast

```
> print(forecast$response.forecast.per[1:6,])
```

	forecast	se	se.proc	se.est
per_2014	2056.316	47.62003	45.34663	14.53791
per_2015	2069.817	48.18183	45.49524	15.86417
per_2016	2076.532	48.70046	45.56898	17.18146
per_2017	2079.378	49.20823	45.60020	18.49518
per_2018	2073.990	49.65602	45.54108	19.79217
per_2019	2062.800	50.05449	45.41806	21.03929

4 Figure: forecasts

The forecast figure is a bit complex to generate as it compares forecasts from different methods by different authors.

First, we load the forecasts projections by the Health and Safety Executive based on data until 2006. These are from p24 in Tan and Warren (2009, p. 24). In the following matrix, the columns are period, point forecast, lower 5%, upper 95% forecast bands.

```
> v.WT2006 <- c(
+ 2007, 1791, 1715, 1864,
+ 2008, 1835, 1755, 1920,
+ 2009, 1869, 1788, 1953,
+ 2010, 1902, 1817, 1990,
+ 2011, 1926, 1842, 2015,
+ 2012, 1947, 1859, 2042,
+ 2013, 1964, 1874, 2062,
+ 2014, 1979, 1881, 2079,
+ 2015, 1988, 1886, 2099,
+ 2016, 1990, 1885, 2100,
+ 2017, 1988, 1875, 2100,
+ 2018, 1978, 1870, 2100,
+ 2019, 1966, 1851, 2083,
+ 2020, 1945, 1821, 2070,
+ 2021, 1916, 1790, 2045,
+ 2022, 1881, 1753, 2014,
```

```

+ 2023, 1841, 1709, 1984,
+ 2024, 1799, 1668, 1945,
+ 2025, 1745, 1612, 1893,
+ 2026, 1692, 1549, 1839,
+ 2027, 1625, 1485, 1780,
+ 2028, 1557, 1416, 1710,
+ 2029, 1486, 1338, 1639,
+ 2030, 1412, 1268, 1558)
> WT2006      <- matrix(data=v.WT2006, ncol=4,byrow=TRUE)

```

Second, we load the forecasts projections by the Health and Safety Executive based on data until 2010. These are from the file meso06.xls, downloaded Sep 2014 from www.hse.gov.uk

```

> v.WT2010    <- c(
+ 2011, 1942, 1866, 2022,
+ 2012, 1965, 1886, 2046,
+ 2013, 1983, 1901, 2069,
+ 2014, 1997, 1913, 2081,
+ 2015, 2003, 1918, 2099,
+ 2016, 2002, 1912, 2101,
+ 2017, 2000, 1904, 2093,
+ 2018, 1989, 1892, 2084,
+ 2019, 1974, 1874, 2076,
+ 2020, 1945, 1849, 2049,
+ 2021, 1916, 1817, 2017,
+ 2022, 1879, 1774, 1990,
+ 2023, 1842, 1740, 1948,
+ 2024, 1797, 1691, 1911,
+ 2025, 1738, 1631, 1849,
+ 2026, 1682, 1574, 1802,
+ 2027, 1614, 1510, 1730,
+ 2028, 1544, 1444, 1655,
+ 2029, 1471, 1364, 1591,
+ 2030, 1398, 1302, 1515)
> WT2010      <- matrix(data=v.WT2010, ncol=4,byrow=TRUE)

```

Third, we need forecasts from an AC model based on data until 2010.

```

> data.trunc.2006 <- apc.data.list.subset(data,0,0,0,7,0,22,
+   suppress.warning=TRUE)
> fit.ac.2006     <- apc.fit.model(data.trunc.2006,
+   "poisson.response","AC")
> forecast.2006  <- apc.forecast.ac(fit.ac.2006)

```

Finally, we need data sums by period

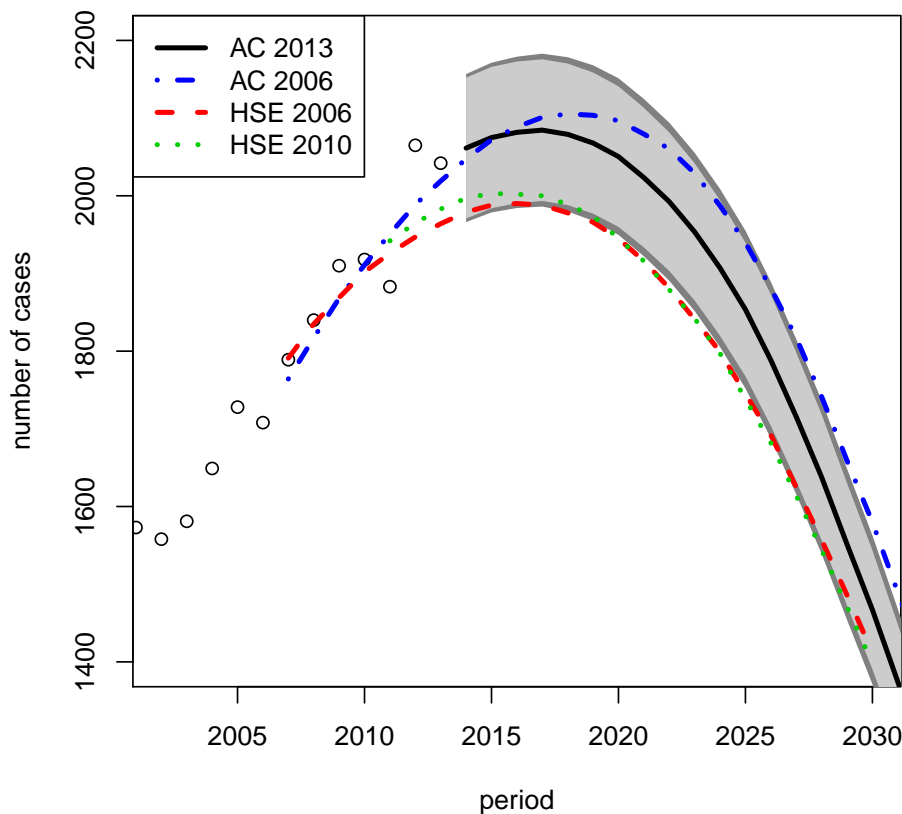
```

> data.sum.per <- apc.data.sums(data.trunc)$sums.per

```

We can then produce the figure in colour

```
> plot(seq(1968,2013),data.sum.per,xlim=c(2002,2030),ylim=c(1400,2200),
+      xlab="period",ylab="number of cases")
> apc.polygon(forecast$response.forecast.per.ic,2013,TRUE,TRUE,
+            col.line=1,lwd.line=3)
> apc.polygon(forecast.2006$response.forecast.per.ic,2006,FALSE,
+            lty.line=4,col.line=4,lwd.line=3)
> apc.polygon(WT2006[,2:4],2006,FALSE,lty.line=2,col.line=2,lwd.line=3)
> apc.polygon(WT2010[,2:4],2010,FALSE,lty.line=3,col.line=3,lwd.line=3)
> legend("topleft",lty=c(1,4,2,3),col=c(1,4,2,3),lwd=3,
+       legend=c("AC 2013","AC 2006","HSE 2006","HSE 2010"))
```



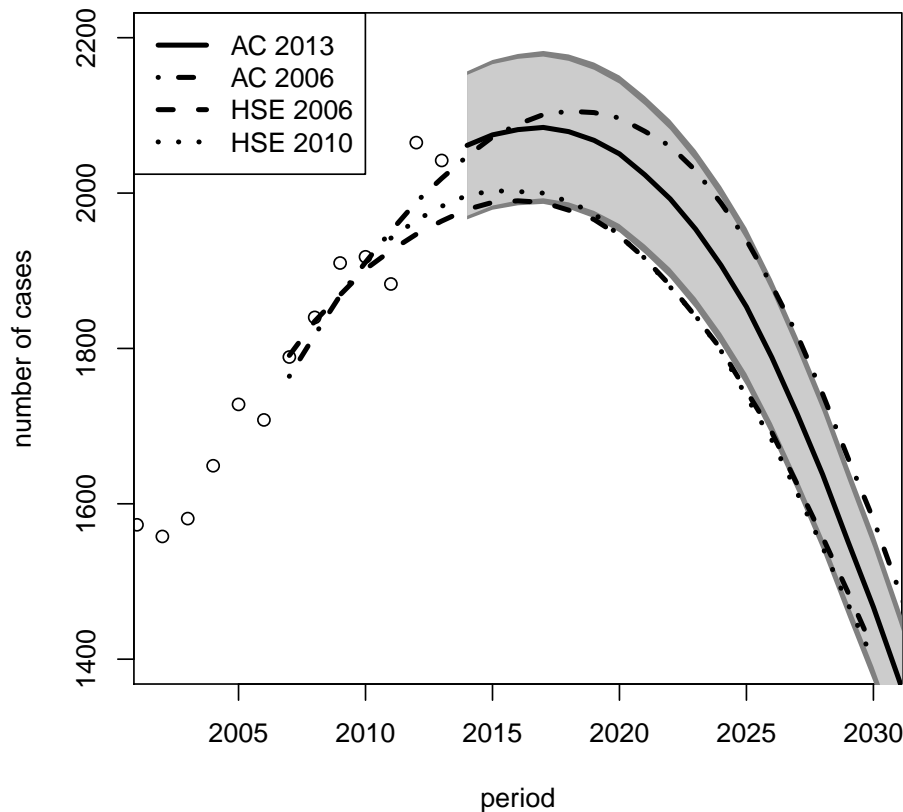
and in black and white

```
> plot(seq(1968,2013),data.sum.per,xlim=c(2002,2030),ylim=c(1400,2200),
+      xlab="period",ylab="number of cases")
> apc.polygon(forecast$response.forecast.per.ic,2013,TRUE,TRUE,
+            col.line=1,lwd.line=3)
> apc.polygon(forecast.2006$response.forecast.per.ic,2006,FALSE,
+            lty.line=4,col.line=1,lwd.line=3)
```

```

> apc.polygon(WT2006[,2:4],2006,FALSE,lty.line=2,col.line=1,lwd.line=3)
> apc.polygon(WT2010[,2:4],2010,FALSE,lty.line=3,col.line=1,lwd.line=3)
> legend("topleft",lty=c(1,4,2,3),col=1,lwd=3,
+       legend=c("AC 2013","AC 2006","HSE 2006","HSE 2010"))

```



References

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mesothelioma mortality. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society A* 178, 29-55.

Download: [http:](http://www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/economics/papers/2013/Asbestos8mar13.pdf)

[//www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/economics/papers/2013/Asbestos8mar13.pdf](http://www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/economics/papers/2013/Asbestos8mar13.pdf).

Martínez-Miranda, M.D., Nielsen, B. and Nielsen, J.P. (2016) A simple benchmark for mesothelioma projection for Great Britain. To appear in *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. Download:

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