

CORRECTION

Correction: Evaluating epidemic forecasts in an interval format

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In subsection 3.2 two example values of the weighted interval score (a score for forecast accuracy described in the paper) were incorrect. The respective sentence should read:

"The WIS (with $K = 11$ as in the previous section), on the other hand, favors G as its quantiles are generally closer to the observed value y ($\text{WIS}(F, 190) = 105.3$, $\text{WIS}(G, 190) = 88.9$)."

These values had erroneously been given as ($\text{WIS}(F, 190) = 103.9$, $\text{WIS}(G, 190) = 87.8$).

The following code availability information was missing from the published article: code to reproduce Fig 1–6 has been made available at <https://github.com/reichlab/proper-scores-comparison>. All data used in this paper have been taken from the public cdc-flusight-ensemble repository <https://github.com/FluSightNetwork/cdc-flusight-ensemble>.

The dark green line shown in the middle right and bottom right panels of Fig 2 and the right panel of Fig 3 did not display the correct values. The authors have provided corrected versions here.

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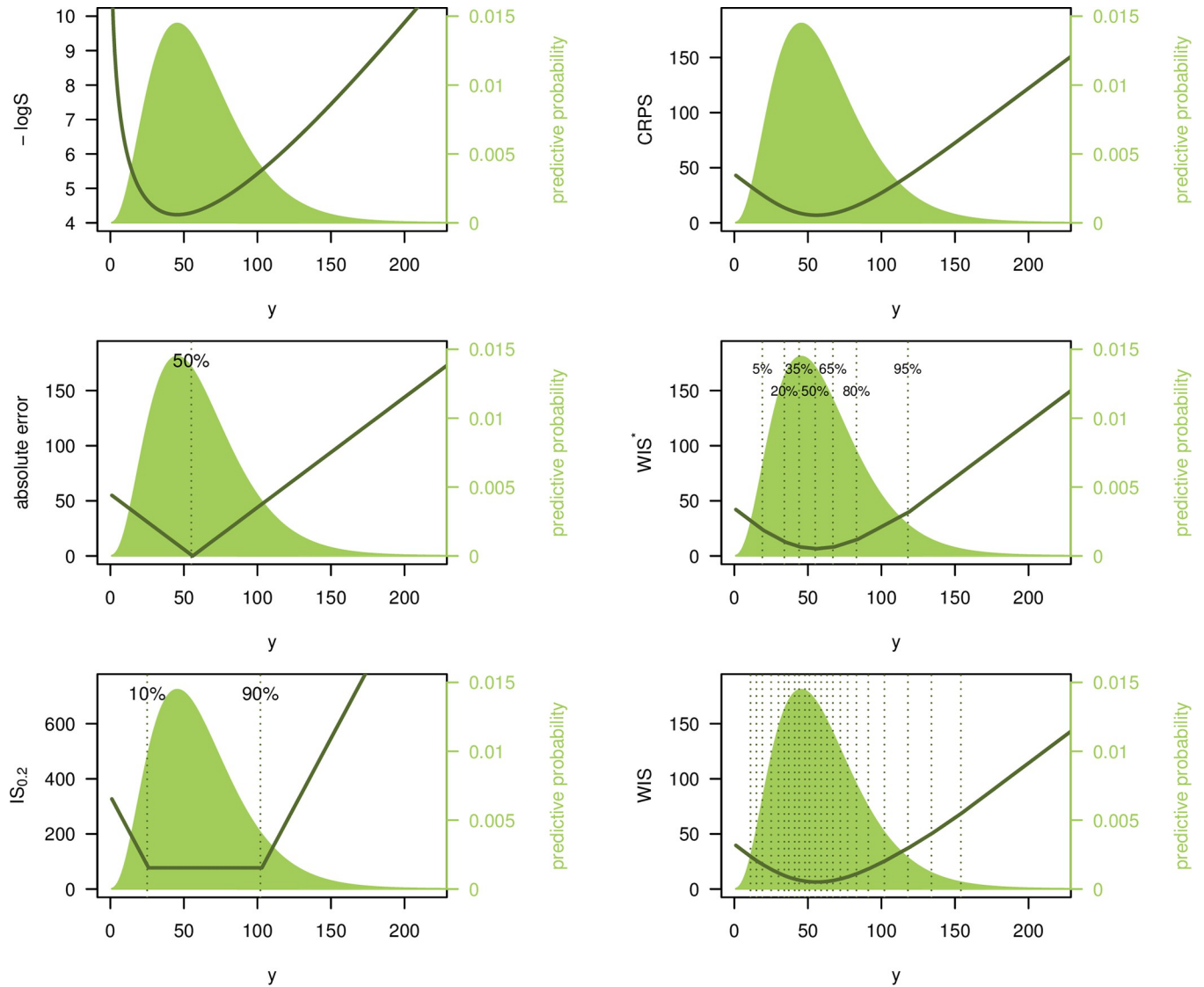


Fig 2. Illustration of different scoring rules. Logarithmic score, absolute error, interval score (with $\alpha = 0.2$), CRPS, and 2 versions of the weighted interval score. These are denoted by WIS^* (with $K = 3, \alpha_1 = 0.1, \alpha_2 = 0.4, \alpha_3 = 0.7$) and WIS ($K = 11, \alpha_1 = 0.02, \alpha_2 = 0.05, \alpha_3 = 0.1, \dots, \alpha_{11} = 0.9$). Scores are shown as a function of the observed value y . The predictive distribution F is negative binomial with expectation 60 and size 4. Note that the top left panel shows the negative $\log S$, i.e., $-\log S$, which, like the other scores, is negatively oriented (smaller values are better).

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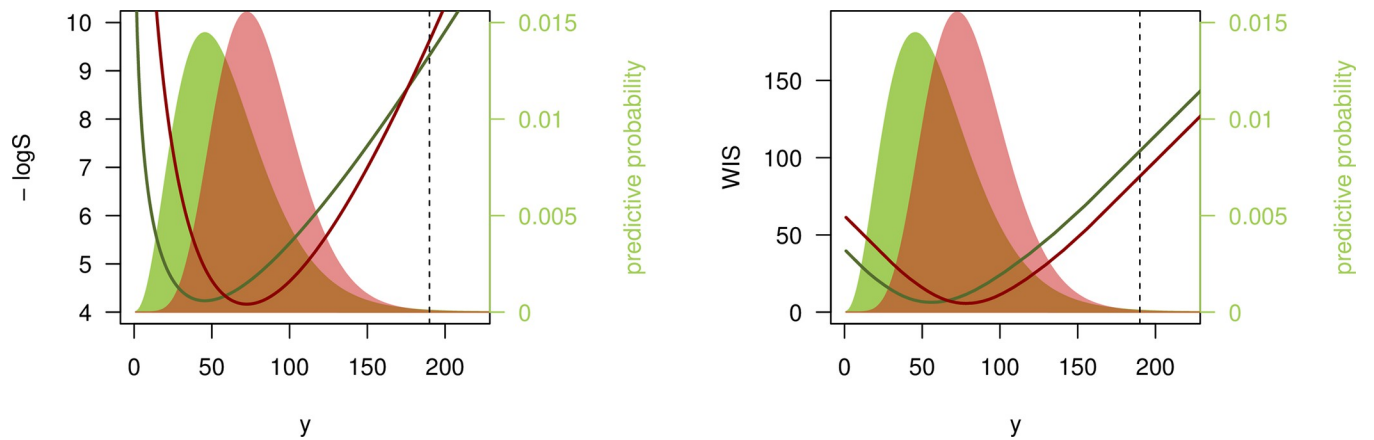


Fig 3. Disagreement between logarithmic score and WIS. Negative logarithmic score and weighted interval score (with $\alpha_1 = 0.02$, $\alpha_2 = 0.05$, $\alpha_3 = 0.1$, ..., $\alpha_{11} = 0.9$) as a function of the observed value y . The predictive distributions F (green) and G (red) are negative binomials with expectations $\mu_F = 60$, $\mu_G = 80$ and sizes $\psi_F = 4$, $\psi_G = 10$. The black dashed line shows $y = 190$ as discussed in the text.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1010592.g002>

Reference

1. Bracher J, Ray EL, Gneiting T, Reich NG (2021) Evaluating epidemic forecasts in an interval format. *PLoS Comput Biol* 17(2): e1008618. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1008618> PMID: 33577550