GSERM - **St. Gallen 2019**Survival Model Extensions

June 21, 2019

Topics

- Duration Dependence
- Competing Risks
- Repeated Events

Duration Dependence

Duration Dependence

1. State Dependence

• E.g., Institutionalization / Degradation

Positive State Dependence \longrightarrow Negative Duration Dependence

Negative State Dependence \longrightarrow Positive Duration Dependence

Duration Dependence

- 2. Unobserved / Unmodeled Heterogeneity
 - $h(t|\mathbf{X}_i) \neq h(t|\mathbf{X}_i)$ for $\mathbf{X}_i = \mathbf{X}_i$
 - Adverse selection in the sample / data
 - Result: "Spurious" duration dependence

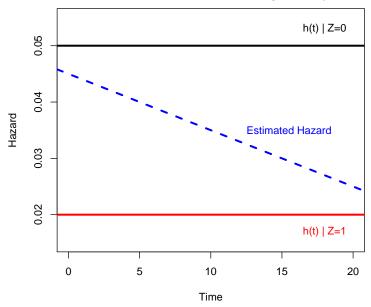
Suppose we have an unobserved Z, with

$$h_i(t|\mathbf{X}_i, Z_i = 0) = 0.05$$

and

$$h_i(t|\mathbf{X}_i, Z_i = 1) = 0.02.$$

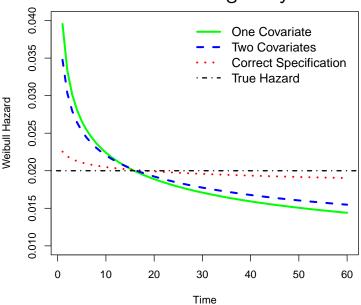
Unobserved Heterogeneity Illustrated



```
> set.seed(7222009)
> W<-rnorm(500)
> X<-rnorm(500)
> 7 < -rnorm(500)
> T<-rexp(500,rate=(exp(0+0.5*W+0.5*X-0.6*Z))) # exponential hazard
> C<-rep(1,times=500)
> S<-Surv(T,C)
> summary(survreg(S~W,dist="weibull"))
Call:
survreg(formula = S ~ W, dist = "weibull")
             Value Std. Error z
(Intercept) -0.0101 0.0629 -0.16 8.73e-01
     -0.6339 0.0610 -10.40 2.47e-25
Log(scale) 0.2833 0.0333 8.52 1.62e-17
Scale= 1.33 \# implies p = 1/Scale = 0.753
Weibull distribution
Loglik(model) = -568.1 Loglik(intercept only) = -615.3
Chisq= 94.47 on 1 degrees of freedom, p= 0
Number of Newton-Raphson Iterations: 5
n = 500
```

```
> summary(survreg(S~W+X,dist="weibull"))
Call:
survreg(formula = S ~ W + X, dist = "weibull")
             Value Std. Error z
(Intercept) -0.0511 0.0591 -0.865 3.87e-01
           -0.5907 0.0581 -10.160 2.98e-24
          -0.4750 0.0556 -8.549 1.24e-17
Log(scale) 0.2202 0.0329 6.689 2.24e-11
Scale= 1.25 \# implies p = 1/Scale = 0.802
Weibull distribution
Loglik(model) = -534.5 Loglik(intercept only) = -615.3
Chisq= 161.6 on 2 degrees of freedom, p= 0
Number of Newton-Raphson Iterations: 5
n = 500
```

```
> summary(survreg(S~W+X+Z,dist="weibull"))
Call:
survreg(formula = S ~ W + X + Z, dist = "weibull")
             Value Std. Error
(Intercept) -0.0777 0.0494 -1.57 1.16e-01
           -0.5665 0.0468 -12.11 9.17e-34
           -0.5041 0.0473 -10.66 1.58e-26
Х
         0.5923 0.0446 13.29 2.73e-40
Log(scale) 0.0423 0.0345 1.22 2.21e-01
Scale= 1.04 \# implies p = 1/Scale = 0.959
Weibull distribution
Loglik(model) = -464.3 Loglik(intercept only) = -615.3
Chisq= 302.01 on 3 degrees of freedom, p= 0
Number of Newton-Raphson Iterations: 5
n = 500
```



Duration Dependence: What To Do?

(At least) Three Options:

- 1. Model Specification
- 2. Unit-Level Effects
- 3. Model the Duration Dependence

Modeling Duration Dependence

Weibull with:

$$p = \exp(\mathbf{Z}_i \gamma)$$

Gives:

$$h_i(t) = \exp(\mathbf{X}_i \beta) \exp(\mathbf{Z}_i \gamma) [\exp(\mathbf{X}_i \beta) t]^{[\exp(\mathbf{Z}_i \gamma)] - 1}$$
 and (more usefully):

$$S(t) = \exp(-\exp(\mathbf{X}_i\beta)t)^{\exp(\mathbf{Z}_i\gamma)}$$

Example: SCOTUS Departures

- > ct.weib

Estimates:

	data mean	est	L95%	U95%	exp(est)
shape	NA	0.999	0.637	1.570	NA
scale	NA	942.000	13.700	64800.000	NA
age	62.100	-0.041	-0.102	0.019	0.959
pension	0.199	-1.310	-2.360	-0.265	0.269
pagree	0.616	-0.113	-0.673	0.447	0.893
	L95%	U95%			
shape	NA	NA			
scale	NA	NA			
age	0.903	1.020			
pension	0.095	0.767			
pagree	0.510	1.560			

N = 1765, Events: 51, Censored: 1714

Total time at risk: 1765 Log-likelihood = -209, df = 5

AIC = 429

Example: SCOTUS Departures

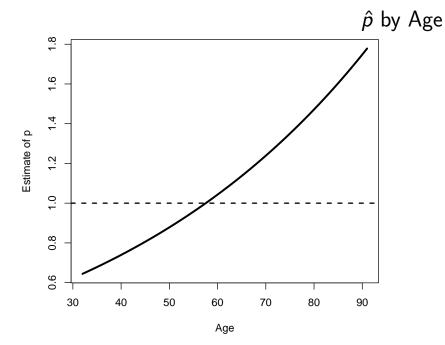
> ct.weib.DD

Estimates:

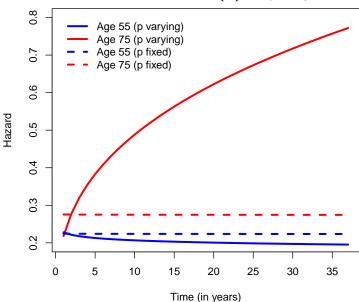
	data mean	est	L95%	U95%
shape	NA	0.3710	0.1260	1.0900
scale	NA	491.0000	16.7000	14500.0000
age	62.1000	-0.0307	-0.0779	0.0164
pension	0.1990	-1.0900	-1.9700	-0.2190
pagree	0.6160	-0.0328	-0.4840	0.4180
shape(age)	62.1000	0.0172	-0.0011	0.0356
	exp(est)	L95%	U95%	
shape	NA	NA	NA	
scale	NA	NA	NA	
age	0.9700	0.9250	1.0200	
pension	0.3350	0.1400	0.8030	
pagree	0.9680	0.6160	1.5200	
shape(age)	1.0200	0.9990	1.0400	

```
N = 1765, Events: 51, Censored: 1714 Total time at risk: 1765 Log-likelihood = -208, df = 6
```

AIC = 427



h(t)s by Age and Model



Competing Risks

Competing Risks

R multiple kinds of events:

$$T_i \in T_{i1}, ..., T_{iR}$$

Observed duration:

$$T_i = \min(T_{i1}, ... T_{iR})$$

Event indicator:

$$D_i = r \text{ iff } T_i = T_{ri}$$

R censoring indicators:

$$C_{ir} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if observation } i \text{ experienced event } r \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Likelihoods

$$L_i = f_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r) \prod_{r \neq D_i} S_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r)$$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ f_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r) \prod_{r \neq D_i} S_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r) \right\}$$

$$= \prod_{r=1}^{R} \prod_{i=1}^{N_r} \left\{ f_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r) S_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r) \right\}$$

$$= \prod_{r=1}^{R} \prod_{i=1}^{N} \left[f_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ir}, \beta_r) \right]^{C_{ir}} \left[S_r(T_i | \mathbf{X}_{ri}, \beta_r) \right]^{1-C_{ir}}$$

Practical Estimation

- Independent risks = separate models
- Otherwise identical estimation, interpretation, etc.
- No identification problem
- Discrete-Time → MNL
- See (e.g.) Diermeier and Stevenson 1999; Zorn and Van Winkle 2000; Goemans 2008

Independent Risks

- Key: <u>Conditional</u> independence
- → Model specification
- Dependent risks:
 - Using frailties (Gordon 2002)
 - Discrete-time: strategic (Fukumoto 2009)
 - Discrete-time: bivariate probit (Quiros Flores 2012)
 - SUR?

Example: SCOTUS Vacancies

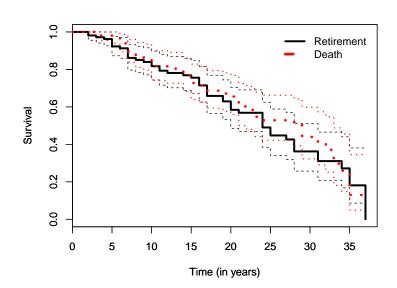
- Supreme Court Vacancies, 1789-1992 (NT = 1783)
- Departures ∈ {Retirement, Mortality}
- Independent competing risks models: Cox + MNL

SCOTUS Data

> summary(scotus)

•			
justice	svcstart	service	retire
Min. : 1	Min. : 0 N	Min. : 1	Min. :0.00
1st Qu.: 26	1st Qu.: 4 1	lst Qu.: 5	1st Qu.:0.00
Median : 51	Median: 9 N	Median :10	Median:0.00
Mean : 53	Mean :11 N	Mean :12	Mean :0.03
3rd Qu.: 79	3rd Qu.:16 3	3rd Qu.:17	3rd Qu.:0.00
Max. :109	Max. :36 N	Max. :37	Max. :1.00
death	chief	south	age
			.00 Min. :32
1st Qu.:0.00	1st Qu.:0.00	1st Qu.:0	.00 1st Qu.:56
Median :0.00	Median:0.00	Median :0	.00 Median :62
Mean :0.03	Mean :0.12	Mean :0	.31 Mean :62
3rd Qu.:0.00	3rd Qu.:0.00	3rd Qu.:1	.00 3rd Qu.:69
Max. :1.00	Max. :1.00	Max. :1	.00 Max. :91
pension	pagree	threeca	t
Min. :0.0	Min. :0.00	Min. :0.0	00
1st Qu.:0.0	1st Qu.:0.00	1st Qu.:0.0	00
Median :0.0	Median :1.00	Median :0.0	00
Mean :0.2	Mean :0.61	Mean :0.0	08
3rd Qu.:0.0	3rd Qu.:1.00	3rd Qu.:0.0	00
Max. :1.0	Max. :1.00	Max. :2.0	00

SCOTUS: Death and Retirement



Independent Risks (Cox) Models

	Combined	Retirement	Death
Age	0.06	0.07	0.04
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Chief	-0.03	-0.23	0.09
	(0.30)	(0.44)	(0.40)
South	0.29	0.06	0.45
	(0.23)	(0.34)	(0.33)
Pension Eligibility	0.59	2.04	-0.48
	(0.28)	(0.55)	(0.41)
Party Agreement	-0.01	0.10	-0.10
	(0.21)	(0.29)	(0.31)
AIC	713.26	356.70	348.83
Num. events	99	52	47

Multinomial Logit

	Retirement	Death
Intercept	-7.77	-8.28
	(1.45)	(1.28)
Age	-0.29	0.00
	(0.45)	(0.42)
Chief	0.06	0.48
	(0.34)	(0.32)
South	0.07	0.06
	(0.03)	(0.02)
Pension Eligibility	1.40	-0.56
	(0.42)	(0.41)
Party Agreement	0.03	-0.26
	(0.30)	(0.31)
log(Time)	-0.30	0.51
	(0.27)	(0.29)
AIC	847.51	847.51
BIC	924.31	924.31
Log Likelihood	-409.75	-409.75

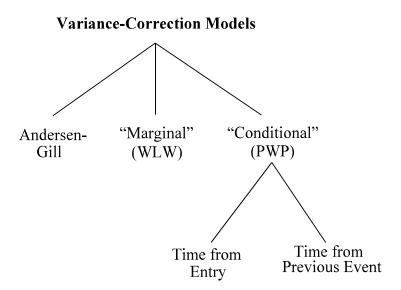
Multiple / Repeated Events

Multiple / Repeated Events

Events are not "absorbing" \rightarrow capable of repetition

Raises (at least) two issues:

- Dependence across events
- Parameter variability



Variance Correction Model Properties

Model Property	Andersen-Gill (AG)	Marginal (WLW)	Conditional (PWP), Elapsed Time	Conditional (PWP), Gap Time
Risk Set for Event <i>k</i> at Time <i>t</i>	Independent Events	All Subjects that Haven't Experienced Event k at Time t	All Subjects that Have Experienced Event <i>k</i> - 1, and Haven't Experienced Event <i>k</i> , at Time <i>t</i>	
Time Scale	Duration Since Starting Observation	Duration Since Starting Observation	Duration Since Starting Observation	Duration Since Previous Event
Robust standard errors?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stratification by Event?	No	Yes	Y	es

Data Organization

- dyadid year start stop altstart altstop dispute eventno 2130 1951 2130 1952 2130 1953 2130 1954 2130 1956 2130 1957 2130 1958 2130 1959 2130 1960 2130 1961 2130 1962 2130 1963 2130 1964 2130 1965

.

First Events

```
> OR1st<-OR[OR$eventno==1,]
> OR.1st<-Surv(OR1st$altstart,OR1st$altstop,OR1st$dispute)
> OR.Cox.1st<-coxph(OR.1st~allies+contig+capratio+growth+democracy+
                 trade+cluster(dyadid),data=OR1st,method="efron")
> OR. Cox. 1st.
Call:
coxph(formula = OR.1st ~ allies + contig + capratio + growth +
   democracy + trade + cluster(dyadid), data = OR1st, method = "efron")
          coef exp(coef) se(coef) robust se
                                            z
allies
        -0.448
                 0.6389
                         0.1585
                                  0.1640 - 2.732 0.0063000000
       1.070
                 2.9167 0.1681
                                  0.1767 6.059 0.0000000014
contig
-2.198 0.1110 1.7195 1.9005 -1.157 0.2500000000
growth
democracy -0.424 0.6547 0.1298 0.1259 -3.365 0.0007600000
trade
        -6.728
                0.0012 12.3255 13.9025 -0.484 0.6300000000
```

Likelihood ratio test=121 on 6 df, p=0 n= 17158, number of events= 205

Andersen-Gill

```
> OR.AGS<-Surv(OR$altstart,OR$altstop,OR$dispute)
> OR.Cox.AG<-coxph(OR.AGS~allies+contig+capratio+growth+democracy+
                  trade+cluster(dyadid),data=OR,method="efron")
> OR. Cox. AG
Call:
coxph(formula = OR.AGS ~ allies + contig + capratio + growth +
   democracy + trade + cluster(dyadid), data = OR, method = "efron")
            coef exp(coef) se(coef) robust se z
allies
         -0.414 0.66090755
                             0.1107 0.1703 -2.431 1.5e-02
        1.213 3.36515975 0.1209 0.1782 6.811 9.7e-12
contig
capratio -0.214 0.80717357 0.0514 0.0817 -2.620 8.8e-03
growth -3.227 0.03967003 1.2279 1.3169 -2.451 1.4e-02
democracy -0.439 0.64437744 0.0998 0.1231 -3.571 3.6e-04
trade
         -13.162 0.00000192 10.3266
                                    13.8188 -0.953 3.4e-01
```

Likelihood ratio test=272 on 6 df, p=0 n= 20448, number of events= 405

Prentice et al.: Elapsed Time

```
> OR.PWPES<-Surv(OR$altstart,OR$altstop,OR$dispute)
> OR.Cox.PWPE<-coxph(OR.PWPES~allies+contig+capratio+growth+democracy+
                 trade+strata(eventno)+cluster(dyadid),data=OR,
                 method="efron")
> OR. Cox. PWPE
Call:
coxph(formula = OR.PWPES ~ allies + contig + capratio + growth +
   democracy + trade + strata(eventno) + cluster(dyadid), data = OR,
   method = "efron")
          coef exp(coef) se(coef) robust se
allies
        -0.240
                 0.7865
                         0.1122
                                  0.1283 -1.872 6.1e-02
                 2.3811 0.1223 0.1329 6.526 6.8e-11
contig
        0.868
growth
        -3.625 0.0266 1.2371 1.2032 -3.013 2.6e-03
democracy -0.273 0.7612 0.1036
                                  0.1074 -2.541 1.1e-02
trade
        -2.514
                 0.0810
                         9.2934
                                  9.9432 -0.253 8.0e-01
Likelihood ratio test=133 on 6 df, p=0 n= 20448, number of events= 405
```

Prentice et al.: Gap Time

```
> OR.PWPGS<-Surv(OR$start,OR$stop,OR$dispute)
> OR.Cox.PWPG<-coxph(OR.PWPGS~allies+contig+capratio+growth+democracy+
                   trade+strata(eventno)+cluster(dyadid),data=OR,
                   method="efron")
> OR. Cox. PWPG
Call:
coxph(formula = OR.PWPGS ~ allies + contig + capratio + growth +
   democracy + trade + strata(eventno) + cluster(dyadid), data = OR,
   method = "efron")
          coef exp(coef) se(coef) robust se z
allies
        -0.329
                 0.7193
                         0.1119
                                 0.1229 -2.68 7.3e-03
contig
        0.885 2.4232 0.1222 0.1285 6.89 5.6e-12
growth
        -3.459 0.0315 1.2189 1.2102 -2.86 4.3e-03
democracy -0.284 0.7530 0.1028 0.1016 -2.79 5.2e-03
trade
        -4.287
               0.0137 9.9352 10.4592 -0.41 6.8e-01
```

Likelihood ratio test=139 on 6 df, p=0 n= 20448, number of events= 405

WLW: Data Organization

```
> OR.expand<-OR[rep(1:nrow(OR),each=max(OR$eventno)),]
> OR.expand<-ddply(OR.expand,c("dyadid", "year"), mutate,
                 eventrisk=cumsum(one))
> OR.expand$dispute<-ifelse(OR.expand$eventno==OR.expand$eventrisk
                          & OR.expand$dispute==1,1,0)
> dim(OR.expand)
[1] 163584
               17
> head(OR.expand.9)
  dvadid year start stop futime dispute allies contig trade growth
    2020 1951
                             35
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1951
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1951
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1951
                             35
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
   2020 1951
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1951
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1951
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1951
                                                     1 0.014 0.0085
    2020 1952
                                                     1 0 015 0 0259
  democracy capratio
                     one eventno altstart altstop eventrisk
                0.20
1
                0.20
                                         0
                0.20
                0.20
                0.20
                                         0
                0.20
                                         0
                0.20
                                         0
                0.20
                0.19
```

WLW Model

```
democracy+trade+strata(eventno)+
                 cluster(dyadid),data=OR.expand,
                 method="efron")
> OR.Cox.WLW
Call:
coxph(formula = OR.expand.S ~ allies + contig + capratio + growth +
   democracy + trade + strata(eventno) + cluster(dyadid), data = OR.expand,
   method = "efron")
          coef exp(coef) se(coef) robust se
allies
        -0.230
                0.7947
                        0.1122
                                0.1248 -1.841 6.6e-02
        0.852 2.3435 0.1223 0.1297 6.568 5.1e-11
contig
growth
       -3.508 0.0300 1.2370 1.1671 -3.005 2.7e-03
democracy -0.271 0.7625 0.1037 0.1055 -2.570 1.0e-02
```

Likelihood ratio test=129 on 6 df, p=0 n= 163584, number of events= 405

9.6144 -0.276 7.8e-01

0.0702 9.2807

trade

-2.656

Models of Repeated Events

		A.C.	ם אורם ב	DIA/D C	14/114/
	First	AG	PWP-E	PWP-G	WLW
Allies	-0.45	-0.41	-0.24	-0.33	-0.23
	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Contiguity	1.07	1.21	0.87	0.89	0.85
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Capability Ratio	-0.20	-0.21	-0.16	-0.17	-0.16
	(80.0)	(80.0)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Growth	-2.20	-3.23	-3.63	-3.46	-3.51
	(1.90)	(1.32)	(1.20)	(1.21)	(1.17)
Democracy	-0.42	-0.44	-0.27	-0.28	-0.27
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Trade	-6.73	-13.16	-2.51	-4.29	-2.66
	(13.90)	(13.82)	(9.94)	(10.46)	(9.61)
AIC	2538.02	5015.77	3892.77	4103.47	5597.54
Num. events	205	405	405	405	405

Parameter Change Across Events

- Values of β differ from k to k+1
- Again: Institutionalization, learning, etc.
- Addressed using strata by covariate interactions

Parameter Change Example

```
> OR$capXevent<-OR$capratio*OR$eventno
> OR.Cox.BVary<-coxph(OR.PWPGS~allies+contig+growth+democracy+
                    trade+capratio+capXevent+strata(eventno)+
                    cluster(dyadid),data=OR,
                    method="efron")
> OR.Cox.BVary
Call:
coxph(formula = OR.PWPGS ~ allies + contig + growth + democracy +
   trade + capratio + capXevent + strata(eventno) + cluster(dyadid),
   data = OR. method = "efron")
           coef exp(coef) se(coef) robust se
allies
         -0.349
                  0.7053
                          0.1120
                                    0.1177 -2.967 3.0e-03
contig 0.897
                  2.4517 0.1221 0.1254 7.150 8.7e-13
         -3.519 0.0296 1.2196 1.2129 -2.901 3.7e-03
growth
democracy -0.305 0.7374 0.1037 0.0972 -3.135 1.7e-03
trade
         -3.297 0.0370 9.7624 10.1869 -0.324 7.5e-01
capratio -0.340 0.7117 0.0997 0.1054 -3.227 1.2e-03
capXevent 0.135
                  1.1443
                           0.0631
                                    0.0581 2.321 2.0e-02
Likelihood ratio test=143 on 7 df, p=0 n= 20448, number of events= 405
```

Conclusions / Recommendations

As a practical matter, estimating these models is simply a function of:

- Setting up the data correctly (so as to define the right risk sets),
- Stratifying when appropriate, and
- Calculating / using robust standard errors...