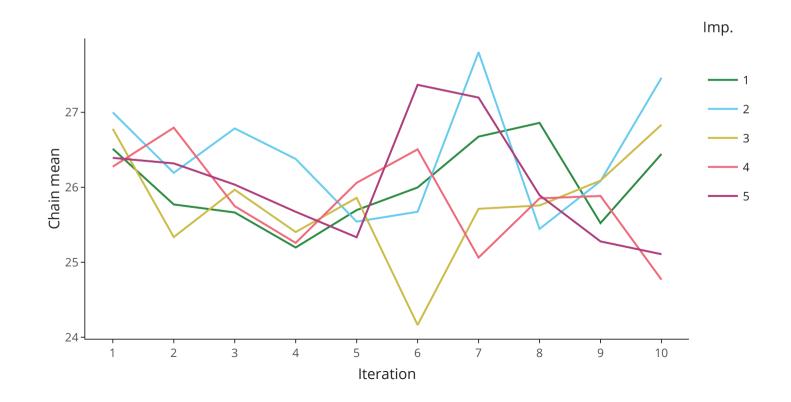
Non-Convergence
In Iterative
Imputation
Algorithms

Hanne I. Oberman, Stef van Buuren, & Gerko Vink

ARTEMISS workshop ICML 2020

## Algorithmic Convergence

With iterative imputation, the validity of inferences relies on algorithmic convergence. Signs of non-convergence (i.e., non-mixing, trending) are typically identified through visual inspection.



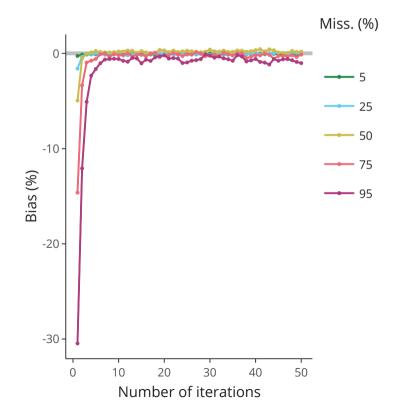
Non-Convergence
In Iterative
Imputation
Algorithms

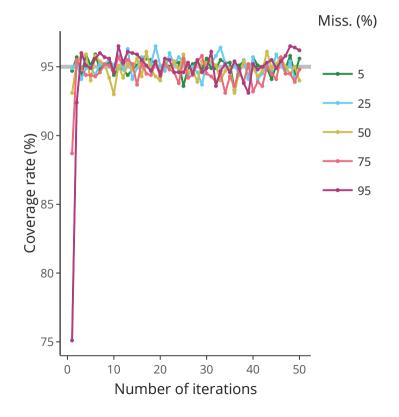
Hanne I. Oberman, Stef van Buuren, & Gerko Vink

ARTEMISS workshop ICML 2020

## Simulation Study

When imputing an incomplete multivariate normal set (  $n_{\rm obs}=1000$ ,  $n_{\rm sim}=1000$ ), we obtain valid regression estimates after 5 to 10 iterations.





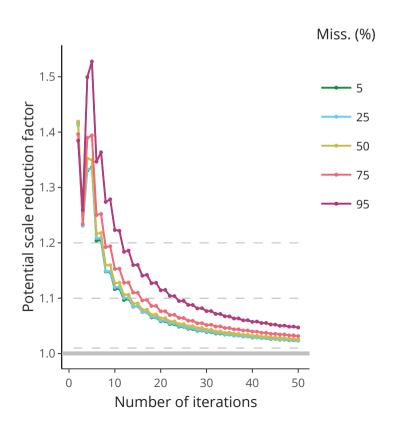
Non-Convergence
In Iterative
Imputation
Algorithms

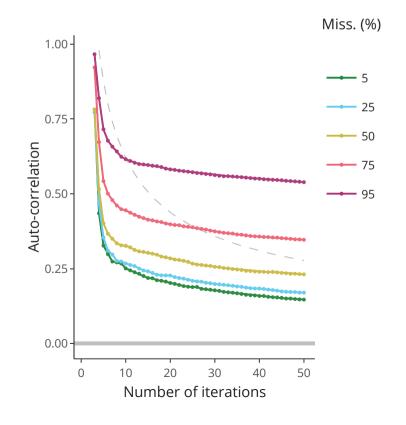
Hanne I. Oberman, Stef van Buuren, & Gerko Vink

ARTEMISS workshop ICML 2020

## Simulation Study (2)

Whereas non-convergence diagnostics (potential scale reduction factor and auto-correlation) identify signs of non-convergence up-to 30 to 50 iterations.





Non-Convergence
In Iterative
Imputation
Algorithms

Hanne I. Oberman, Stef van Buuren, & Gerko Vink

ARTEMISS workshop ICML 2020

## Take-away

We conclude that—in the cases considered—it never hurts to iterate longer, but such calculations hardly bring added value.

Read more on github.com/hanneoberman/MissingThePoint. Or follow my updates through Twitter @hioberman.



Upcoming...