refitME: Tutorial for fitting MCEM models when covariates are subject to measurement error/error-in-variables

Jakub Stoklosa & David Warton 28 March, 2019

This tutorial documents fitting an MCEM algorithm via the refitME R-package. For more specific details see:

Stoklosa, J. and Warton, D.I. (2019). A general algorithm for error-in-variables modelling using Monte Carlo expectation maximization.

Also, see ?refitME for futher details on the fitting function, input arguments and output.

Example 1: A simple GLM example taken from Carroll et al. (2006).

The Framingham heart study data set. We also fit SIMEX models and compare them with MCEM. Computationanl times for both models are also reported.

Load data and R-packages.

```
suppressMessages(library(refitME))
suppressMessages(library(simex))

epsilon <- 0.00001 # A set convergence threshold.
B <- 100 # The number of Monte Carlo replication values/SIMEX simulations.

family <- "binomial"

data(Framinghamdata)</pre>
```

Setup all variables (the construction below follows the Carroll et al. (2006) monograph).

```
W <- as.matrix(Framinghamdata$w1) # Matrix of error-contaminated covariate.

sigma.sq.u <- 0.01259/2 # ME variance, obtained from Carroll et al. (2006) monograph.
```

Fit the naive model.

```
The first stored variable w1 is the error contaminated variable used in the analysis.
```

```
mod naiv1 <- glm(Y \sim w1 + z1 + z2 + z3, x = TRUE, family = binomial, data = Framinghamdata)
```

Fit the SIMEX model.

Fit the MCEM model.

```
start <- Sys.time()
est <- refitME(mod_naiv1, sigma.sq.u, W, B)

## [1] "One specified error-contaminated covariate."
## [1] "convergence :-)"
## [1] 5
end <- Sys.time()
t2 <- difftime(end, start, units = "secs")
comp.time <- c(comp.time, t2)</pre>
```

Report and compare times and model estimates.

```
est.beta <- rbind(coef(mod_naiv1), coef(mod_simex1), est$beta)</pre>
est.beta.se <- rbind(sqrt(diag(vcov(mod_naiv1))),</pre>
                    sqrt(diag(mod_simex1$variance.jackknife)), est$beta.se2)
round(est.beta, digits = 3)
##
        (Intercept)
                                    7.2
                                           z.3
                        w1
                              z1
## [1,]
            -14.951 1.707 0.008 0.055 0.592
## [2,]
            -15.571 1.864 0.008 0.054 0.596
## [3,]
            -16.123 1.970 0.008 0.056 0.592
round(est.beta.se, digits = 3) # Standard error estimates.
        (Intercept)
                       w1
                              z1
                                    z2
## [1,]
             1.900 0.418 0.002 0.012 0.25
## [2,]
              2.049 0.460 0.002 0.012 0.25
              2.187 0.488 0.002 0.012 0.25
## [3,]
comp.time # SIMEX and MCEM.
## Time differences in secs
## [1] 8.494707 4.671081
```

Example 2: A GAM example taken from Ganguli et al. (2005).

The Milan mortality air pollution data set. Here, we fit GAM models via the mgcv package where one covariate is error-contaminated.

Load data and R-packages.

```
suppressMessages(library(refitME))
suppressMessages(library(SemiPar))

epsilon <- 0.00001 # A set convergence threshold.
B <- 5 # The number of Monte Carlo replication values.

family <- "poisson"

data(milan.mort)
dat.air <- milan.mort</pre>
```

Setup all variables.

```
Y <- dat.air[, 6]  # Mortality counts.

n <- length(Y)

z1 <- (dat.air[, 1])
 z2 <- (dat.air[, 4])
 z3 <- (dat.air[, 5])
 w1 <- log(dat.air[, 9])
 w1 <- scale(w1)
 colnames(w1) <- "w1"
 W <- as.matrix(w1)
 dat <- data.frame(cbind(Y, z1, z2, z3, w1))

sigma.sq.u <- 0.3  # This gives a reliability ratio of 0.7.
rel.rat <- (1 - sigma.sq.u / var(dat$w1))*100</pre>
```

Fit the naive model.

```
mod_naiv1 \leftarrow gam(Y \sim s(w1) + s(z1, k = 25) + s(z2) + s(z3), family = "poisson", data = dat)
```

Fit the MCEM model.

```
est <- refitME(mod_naiv1, sigma.sq.u, W, B)

## [1] "One specified error-contaminated covariate."
## [1] "convergence :-)"
## [1] 9</pre>
```

MCEM (Poisson GAM) fitted to the air pollution data. Reliability ratio for log(TSP) = 70 % 0.3 0.4 0.2 s(Mortaity counts) s(Mortaity counts) 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 -0.1 -0.2 -0.2 0 1000 2000 1 2 3 4 5 6 0 3000 log(TSP) Day 0.4 0.08 0.06 0.3 s(Mortaity counts) s(Mortaity counts) 0.04 0.2 0.02 0.1 0.00 0.0 -0.02 -0.1 -0.04-0.06 -0.20 10 20 30 20 40 60 0 80 100

Figure 1: Plots of smooths against covariate. TSP (top left is the error contaminated variable).

Humidity

Temp