

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

13 May, 2019

This tutorial documents fitting an MCEM algorithm via the `refitME` R-package. For more specific details see: “A general algorithm for error-in-variables modelling using Monte Carlo expectation maximization.”

Also, see `?refitME` for further 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. Computational 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)
```

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

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

sigma.squ <- 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 ~ w1 + z1 + z2 + z3, x = TRUE, family = binomial, data = Framinghamdata)
```

Fit the SIMEX model.

```
start <- Sys.time()
mod_simex1 <- simex(mod_naiv1, SIMEXvariable = c("w1"),
                    measurement.error = cbind(sqrt(sigma.sq.u)), B = B) # SIMEX.
end <- Sys.time()
t1 <- difftime(end, start, units = "secs")
comp.time <- c(t1)
```

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)
```

Report and compare times and model estimates.

```
est.beta <- rbind(coef(mod_naiv1), coef(mod_simex1), est$beta)
est.beta.se <- rbind(sqrt(diag(vcov(mod_naiv1))),
                    sqrt(diag(mod_simex1$variance.jackknife)), est$beta.se2)
round(est.beta, digits = 3)
```

```
##      (Intercept)    w1    z1    z2    z3
## [1,]    -14.951  1.707  0.008  0.055  0.592
## [2,]    -15.914  1.947  0.008  0.053  0.596
## [3,]    -16.249  1.999  0.008  0.055  0.593
```

```
round(est.beta.se, digits = 3) # Standard error estimates.
```

```
##      (Intercept)    w1    z1    z2    z3
## [1,]      1.900  0.418  0.002  0.012  0.250
## [2,]      2.138  0.481  0.002  0.012  0.251
## [3,]      2.196  0.489  0.002  0.012  0.250
```

```
comp.time # SIMEX and MCEM.
```

```
## Time differences in secs
```

```
## [1] 8.372761 4.307062
```

## 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 <- 50 # The number of Monte Carlo replication values.

family <- "poisson"

data(milan.mort)
dat.air <- milan.mort
```

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])
W <- as.matrix(w1)
dat <- data.frame(cbind(Y, z1, z2, z3, w1))

sigma.sq.u <- 0.0915 # This gives a reliability ratio of 0.7.
rel.rat <- round((1 - sigma.sq.u / var(dat$w1))*100, digits = 0)
```

Fit the naive model.

```
mod_naiv1 <- gam(Y ~ 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] 12
```

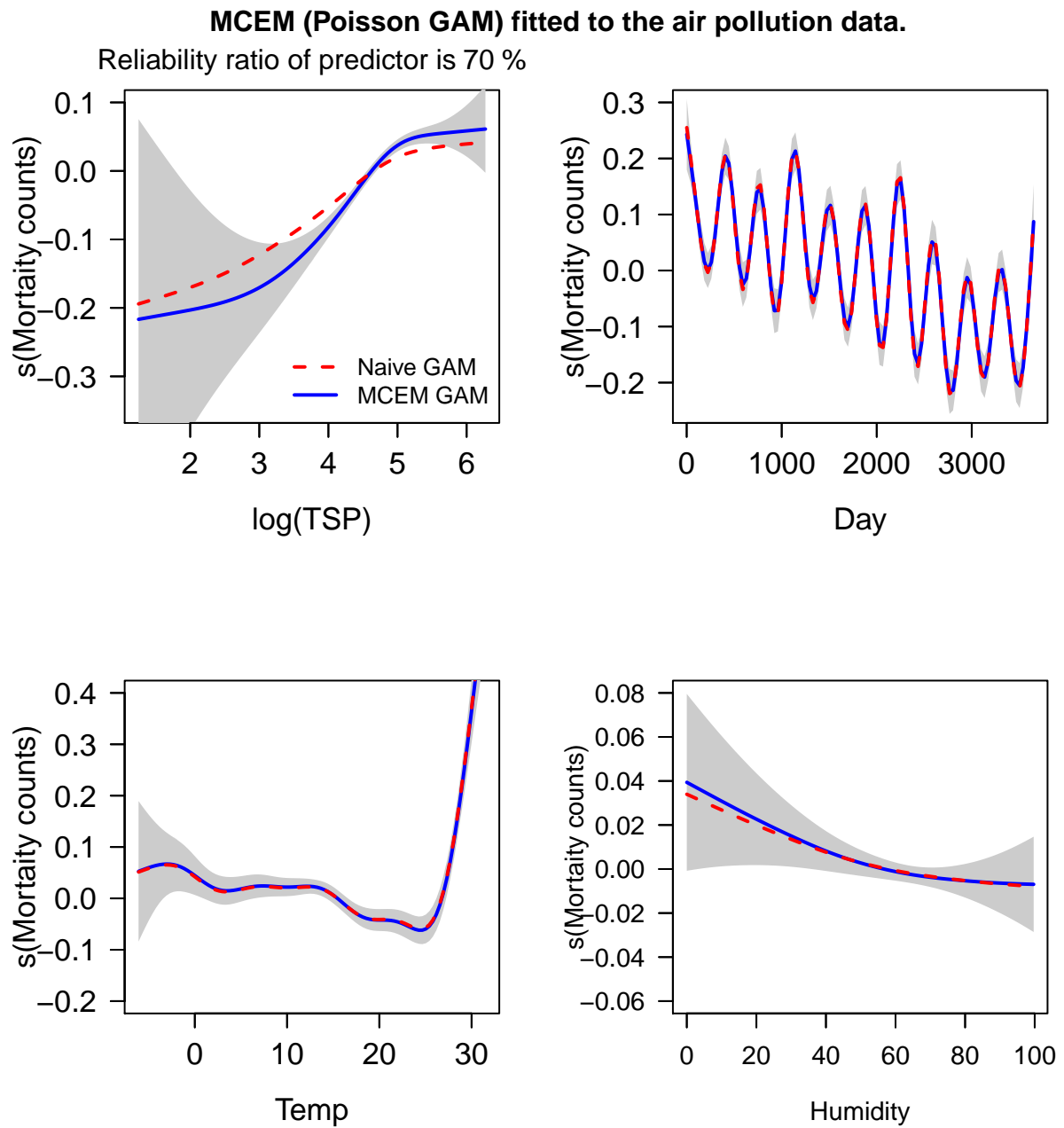


Figure 1: Plots of smooths against covariate. TSP (top left is the error contaminated variable).