

# Missing Data and Imputation

Hoff Chapter 7, GH Chapter 25

April 21, 2017

# Bednets and Malaria

- ▶ Y: presence or absence of parasites in a blood smear
- ▶ AGE: age of child
- ▶ BEDNET: bed net use (exposure)
- ▶ GREEN: greenness of the surrounding vegetation based on satellite photography
- ▶ PHC: whether a village is part of a primary health-care system

# Bednets and Malaria

```
malaria = read.csv("gambia.dat", header=TRUE)
summary(malaria)
```

Y	AGE	BEDNET	GREEN	
Min. :0.0000	Min. :1.000	Min. :0.0000	Min. :28.85	Min.
1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:1.000	1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:40.85	1st
Median :0.0000	Median :2.000	Median :1.0000	Median :40.85	Medi
Mean :0.3093	Mean :2.399	Mean :0.7049	Mean :39.84	Mean
3rd Qu.:1.0000	3rd Qu.:3.000	3rd Qu.:1.0000	3rd Qu.:40.85	3rd
Max. :1.0000	Max. :4.000	Max. :1.0000	Max. :47.65	Max.
		NA's :317		

39% missing

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- ▶ Are certain responses more likely to be missing? (i.e. individuals with high income are more likely to not report it) probability of missing depends on value of outcome.
- ▶ Analysis depends on assumptions about missingness

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Cannot tell from data

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- ▶ Model Based Methods

# Observed Data

- ▶  $(Y_{i,1}, Y_{i,2}, Y_{i,3}, Y_{i,4}, Y_{i,5})$
- ▶  $(O_{i,1}, O_{i,2}, O_{i,3}, O_{i,4}, O_{i,5})$

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Marginal Model for observed data

$$\begin{aligned} p(o_i, y[o_i = 1] \mid \theta) &= p(o_i)p(y[o_i = 1] \mid \theta) \\ &= p(o_i) \int \left\{ p(y_{i,1}, y_{i,2}, y_{i,3}, y_{i,4}, y_{i,5} \mid \theta) \prod_{y_{i,j} \ni o_{i,j}=0} dy_{i,j} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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Integrate over the missing variables to obtain the likelihood

# Use the Gibbs Sampler to Integrate

If we had “complete data” then we would draw  $\theta$  from the condition distribution of  $\theta \mid \mathbf{Y}$  class for sampling  $\mu$  and  $\Sigma$ . Add a step at each iteration to generate the missing data:

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- ▶ Generate  $Y_{\text{miss}}^{(t+1)}$  from  $p(Y_{\text{miss}} \mid Y_{\text{obs}}, \theta^{(t)})$  and fill in the missing data to obtain a “complete” matrix  $Y$  from  $Y_{\text{obs}}$  and  $Y_{\text{miss}}$

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- ▶ Generate  $\theta^{(t+1)}$  from  $p(\theta \mid Y_{\text{obs}}, Y_{\text{miss}}^{(t+1)})$

Averaging over the draws of  $Y_{\text{miss}}$  “integrates” marginalizes over the missing dimensions

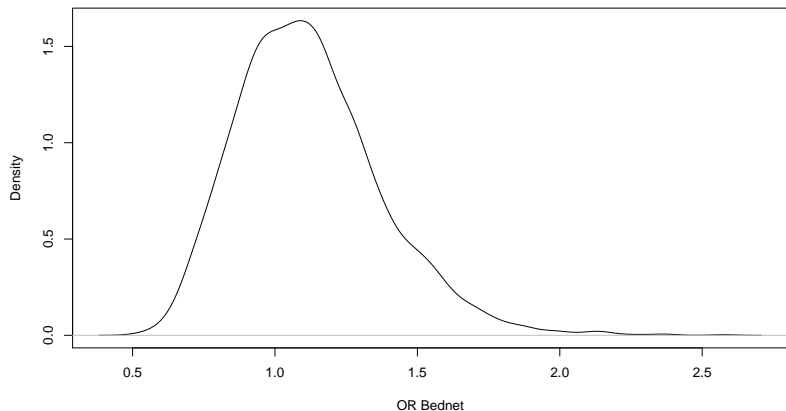


# JAGS Model

```
model = function() {  
  for (i in 1:N) {  
    Y[i] ~ dbern(p[i])  
    logit(p[i]) <- alpha + beta.age*AGE[i] + beta.bednet*BEDNET[i]  
                  +beta.green*GREEN[i] + beta.phc*PHC[i]  
  }  
  # model for missing exposure variable  
  for (i in 1:N) {  
    BEDNET[i] ~ dbern(q) #prior model for whether or not child  
                # sleeps under treated bednet  
  }  
  #uniform prior (uniform) on prob of sleeping under bednet  
  q ~ dbeta(1,1)  
  #vague priors on regression coefficients  
  alpha ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  beta.age ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  beta.bednet ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  beta.green ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  beta.phc ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  # calculate odds ratios of interest  
  OR.bednet <- exp(beta.bednet) #OR of malaria for children using bednet  
}
```

# Posterior Density

```
theta = as.data.frame(sim$BUGSoutput$sims.matrix)
plot(density(theta[,1]), xlab="OR Bednet", main="")
```

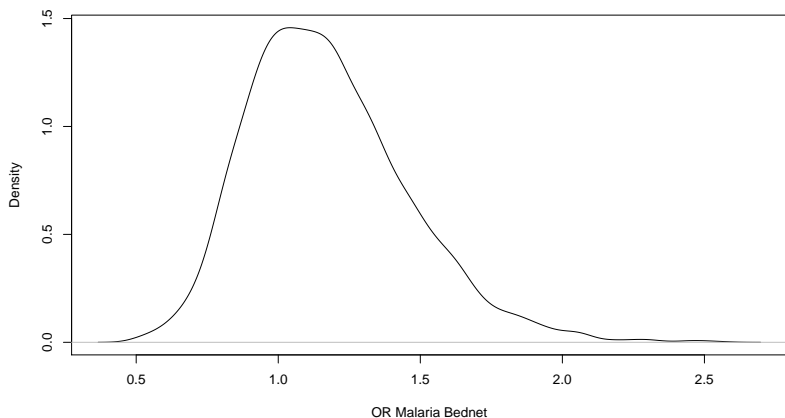


# JAGS Model

```
model2 = function() {  
  for (i in 1:N) {  
    Y[i] ~ dbern(p[i])  
    logit(p[i]) <- alpha + beta.age*AGE[i] + beta.bednet*BEDNET[i]  
                  +beta.green*GREEN[i] + beta.phc*PHC[i]  
  }  
  # model for missing exposure variable  
  for (i in 1:N) {  
    BEDNET[i] ~ dbern(q[i]) #prior model for bednet use  
    logit(q[i]) <- gamma[1] + gamma[2]*PHC[i] #allow prob depend on PHC  
  }  
  
  #vague priors on regression coefficients  
  gamma[1] ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  gamma[2] ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  alpha ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
  beta.age ~ dnorm(0,0.00000001)  
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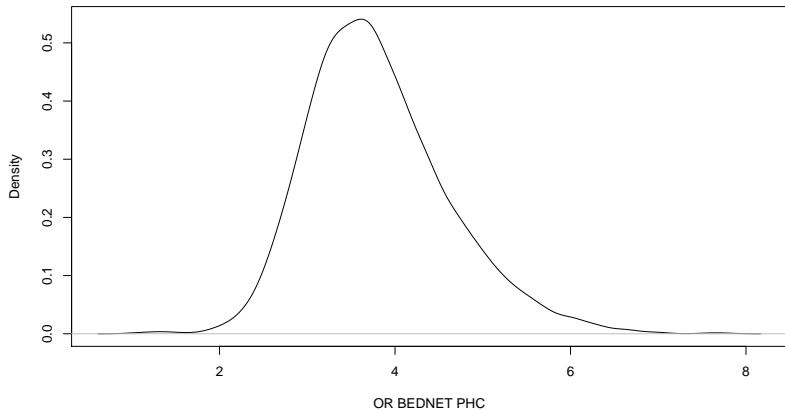
# Posterior Density

```
theta.phc = as.data.frame(sim.phc$BUGSoutput$sims.matrix)
plot(density(theta.phc[,1]), xlab="OR Malaria Bednet", main="")
```



# Posterior Density

```
plot(density(theta.phc[, "OR.bednet.PHC"]), xlab="OR BEDNET PHC", main="
```



# intervals

```
exp(confint(glm(Y ~ . , data=malaria, family=binomial), parm="BEDNET"))
```

```
      2.5 %      97.5 %  
0.7104643 1.7646674
```

```
HPDinterval(as.mcmc(theta))
```

```
              lower      upper  
OR.bednet      0.6730938    1.6168561  
beta.bednet    -0.3414251    0.5189801  
deviance    1564.7933630 1579.4668447  
attr(,"Probability")  
[1] 0.95
```

```
HPDinterval(as.mcmc(theta.phc))
```

```
              lower      upper  
OR.bednet      0.6752977    1.742158  
OR.bednet.PHC    2.4186453    5.499151  
deviance    1524.1955374 1539.457613  
attr(,"Probability")  
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```

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- ▶ need more information !

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- ▶ Think about why they are missing; i.e if there is no garage then there can be no garage condition.
- ▶ Joint Models require understanding more about the data and reasons for missingness and more sophisticated modelling