# KU Leuven Summer School Segment 3B More Misclassification Models

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## Start with a mystery dataset

Case-control again, but:

- Nobody has a measurement of true exposure X
- ► Everbody has a pair of measurements from two **different** surrogates (for X),  $X_1^*$ ,  $X_2^*$

E.g., think  $X_1^* \sim$  self-report,  $X_2^* \sim$  imperfect lab test

#### head(dta)

```
## xstr1 xstr2 y
## 1 0 0 0
## 2 0 0 0
## 3 0 0 1
## 4 0 0 0
## 5 1 0 1
## 6 0 0 1
```

## Mystery dataset, continued

#### table(dta)

```
## , , y = 0
##
##
       xstr2
## xstr1
      0 1839 134
##
      1 404 123
##
##
## , , y = 1
##
##
       xstr2
## xstr1
      0 1712 142
##
##
      1 450
              196
```

### Some simple analyses

```
summary(glm(y~xstr1, family=binomial))$coef
##
             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -0.0622 0.0323 -1.92 5.44e-02
## xstr1 0.2658 0.0670 3.97 7.31e-05
summary(glm(y~xstr2, family=binomial))$coef
##
             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -0.0368 0.0301 -1.22 0.222329
## xstr2 0.3108 0.0881 3.53 0.000419
```

#### Generative model

$$f(params) \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(y_i) f(x_i|y_i) f(x_{1,i}^*, x_{2,i}^*|x_i, y_i)$$

# This will run (but ess/wall-time unpleasant)

```
genmod.string <- "model{</pre>
### prior distribution
gamma.0 \sim dunif(0,1)
gamma.1 \sim dunif(0,1)
sn1 \sim dunif(0.5, 1)
sp1 ~ dunif(0.5, 1)
sn2 \sim dunif(0.5, 1)
sp2 ~ dunif(0.5, 1)
trgt <- logit(gamma.1)-logit(gamma.0)</pre>
for (i in 1:n) {
  x[i] ~ dbern((1-y[i])*gamma.0+y[i]*gamma.1)
  xstr1[i] ~ dbern((1-x[i])*(1-sp1)+x[i]*sn1)
  xstr2[i] \sim dbern((1-x[i])*(1-sp2)+x[i]*sn2)
7"
```

#### Instead consider

```
genmod.string <- "model {</pre>
gamma.0 \sim dunif(0,1); gamma.1 \sim dunif(0,1)
trg <- logit(gamma.1)-logit(gamma.0)</pre>
sn1 \sim dunif(0.5,1); sp1 \sim dunif(0.5,1)
sn2 \sim dunif(0.5,1); sp2 \sim dunif(0.5,1)
### controls: dist(xstr1, xstr2 | y=0)
q.0[1] <- (1-gamma.0)*sp1*sp2 + gamma.0*(1-sn1)*(1-sn2)
q.0[2] \leftarrow (1-gamma.0)*(1-sp1)*sp2 + gamma.0*(sn1)*(1-sn2)
q.0[3] \leftarrow (1-gamma.0)*sp1*(1-sp2) + gamma.0*(1-sn1)*sn2
q.0[4] \leftarrow (1-gamma.0)*(1-sp1)*(1-sp2) + gamma.0*sn1*sn2
dat.0 ~ dmulti(q.0[], n.0)
### cases: dist(xstr1, xstr2 |y=1)
q.1[1] \leftarrow (1-gamma.1)*sp1*sp2 + gamma.1*(1-sn1)*(1-sn2)
q.1[2] \leftarrow (1-gamma.1)*(1-sp1)*sp2 + gamma.1*(sn1)*(1-sn2)
q.1[3] \leftarrow (1-gamma.1)*sp1*(1-sp2) + gamma.1*(1-sn1)*sn2
q.1[4] \leftarrow (1-gamma.1)*(1-sp1)*(1-sp2) + gamma.1*sn1*sn2
dat.1 ~ dmulti(q.1[], n.1)
}"
```

Pause: what's going on here?

# Pause, continued

#### Turn the crank

```
### generative model, data go in
mod <- jags.model(textConnection(genmod.string),</pre>
  data=list(dat.0=as.vector(table(dta)[,,1]),
            n.0=sum(table(dta)[,,1]),
            dat.1=as.vector(table(dta)[,,2]),
            n.1=sum(table(dta)[,,2])),
  n.chains=3)
update (mod, 2000) #burn-in
### MCMC output comes out
opt.JAGS <- coda.samples(mod, n.iter=60000, thin=10,
  variable.names=c("gamma.0", "gamma.1", "sn1", "sp1",
                    "sn2", "sp2", "trg"))
```

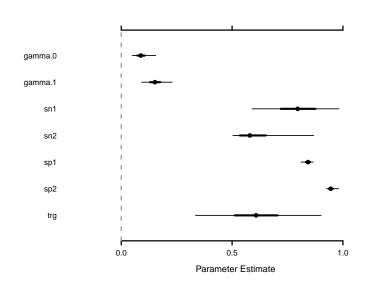
#### Inference

#### MCMCsummary(opt.JAGS)

```
##
           mean
                   sd 2.5% 50% 97.5% Rhat n.eff
## gamma.0 0.0915 0.0268 0.0492 0.0881 0.155
                                          1 2588
## gamma.1 0.1543 0.0349 0.0915 0.1517 0.230
                                          1 2588
## sn1
         0.7952 0.1051 0.5902 0.7955 0.982 1 3190
## sn2
         0.6082 0.0965 0.5033 0.5800 0.868
                                          1 3791
## sp1 0.8414 0.0144 0.8109 0.8426 0.866
                                          1 4418
## sp2 0.9470 0.0141 0.9261 0.9448 0.981
                                          1 2957
## trg 0.6104 0.1440 0.3350 0.6080 0.901
                                          1 9782
```

## Inference, continued

#### MCMCplot(opt.JAGS)



# And a grand reveal

Pause to marvel for a moment: Asked a lot of these data, and they delivered

An aside on parameter-counting (1 of 2)

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An aside on parameter-counting (2 of 2)

Pause some more: Lunch is never completely free

And yet another sense in which lunch isn't free