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# decomposing multistate models

Tim Riffe

28 May, 2021

REVES annual meeting



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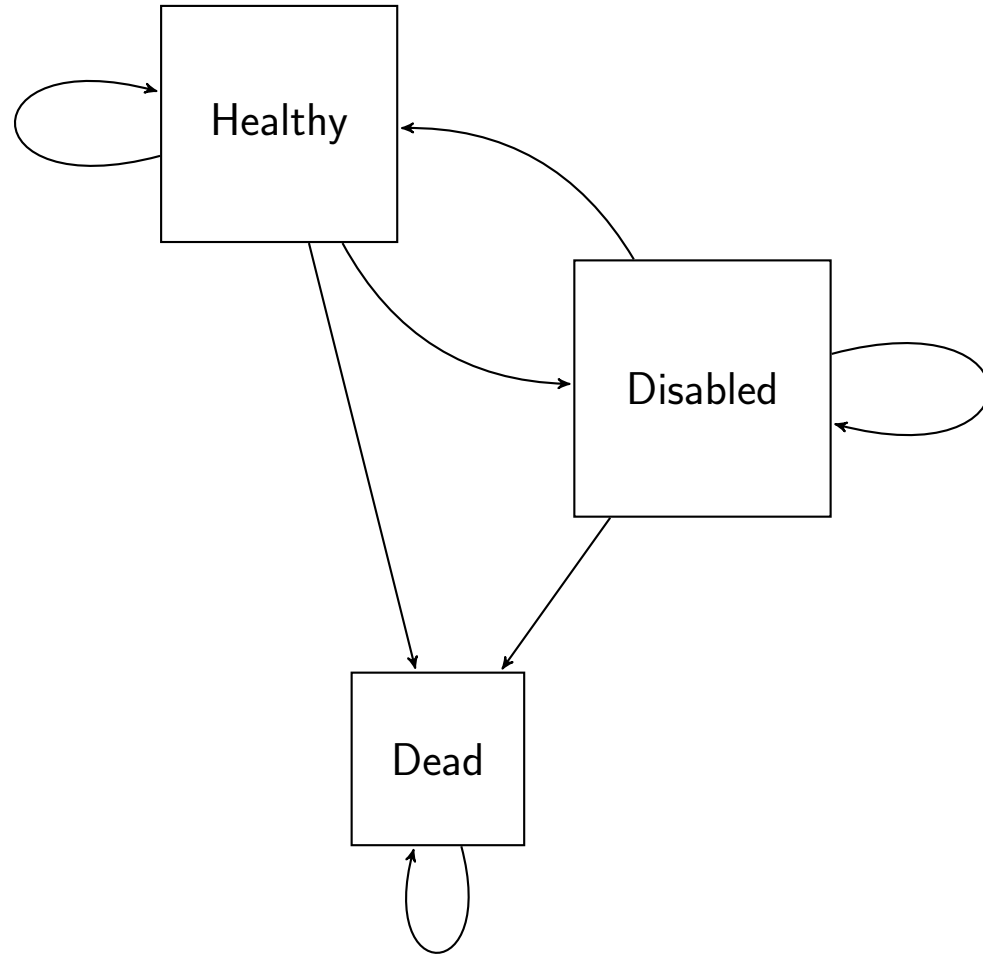
# Consider parameterizing in terms of **conditional probabilities** when decomposing discrete time multistate models

Tim Riffe

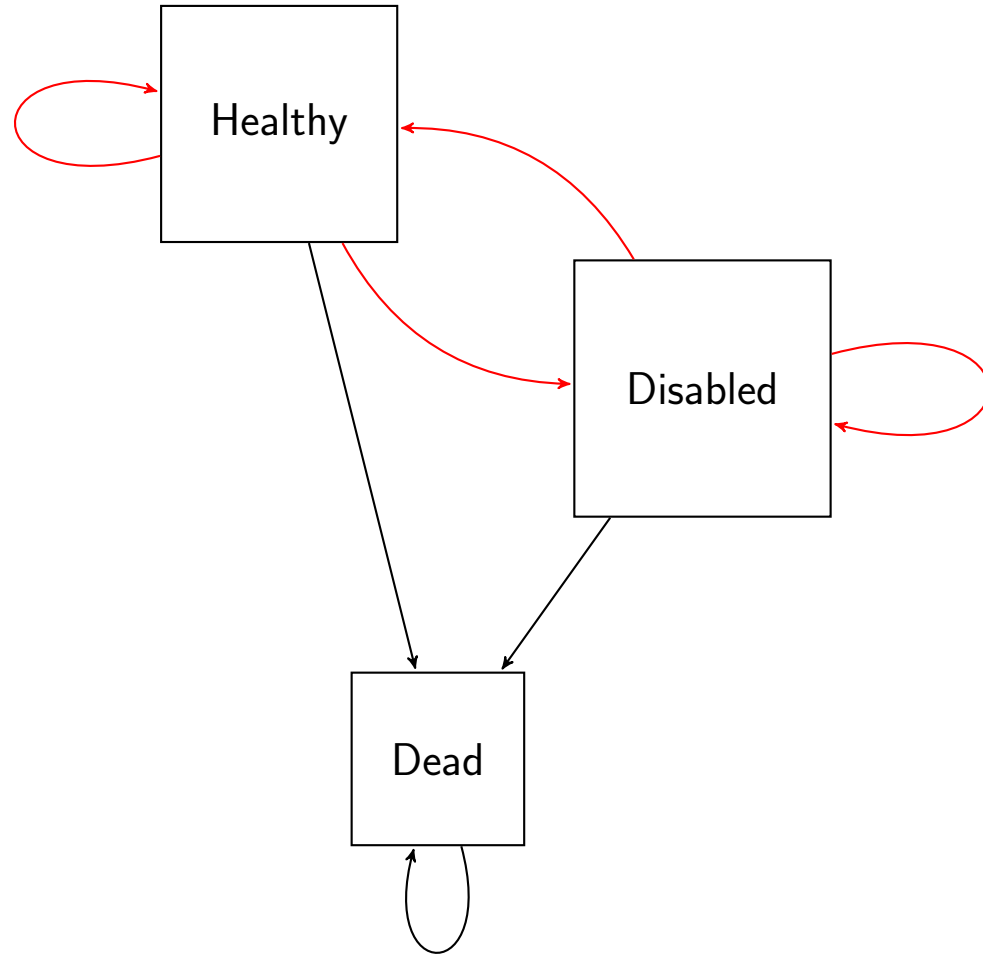
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# A typical multistate model



# A typical multistate model



$$\xi = f(\theta)$$

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- where  $\xi$  can be any synthetic quantity calculated with  $\theta$ .
- often  $\xi$  is an expectancy

setup

$$\Delta_{\xi} = \xi^2 - \xi^1$$



# setup

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{\xi} &= \xi^2 - \xi^1 \\ &= f(\theta^2) - f(\theta^1)\end{aligned}$$

# setup

$$\Delta_{\xi} = \xi^2 - \xi^1$$

$$= f(\theta^2) - f(\theta^1)$$

$$\Delta_{\xi} = \sum \mathbf{c}_i$$

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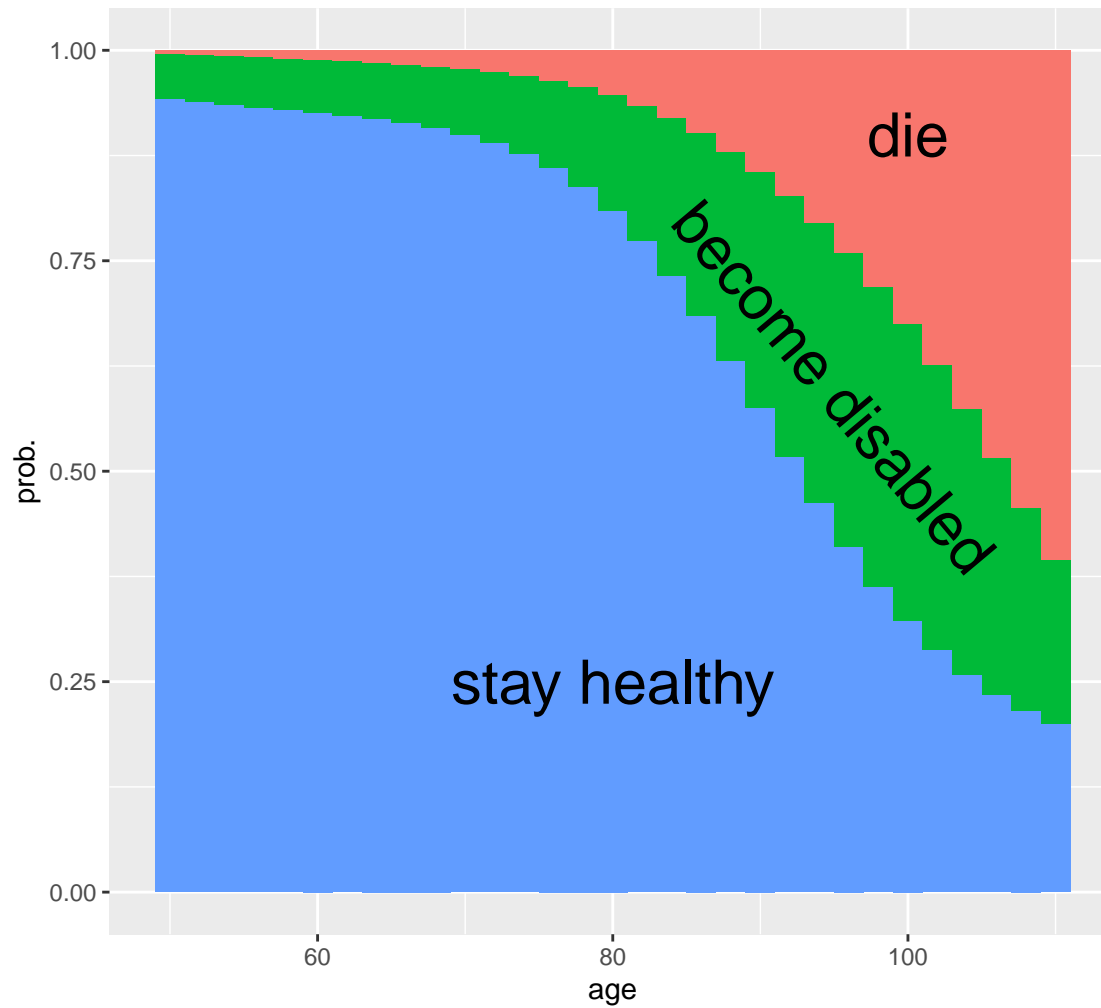
$$\mathbf{c} = \mathcal{D}(f, \theta^2, \theta^1)$$

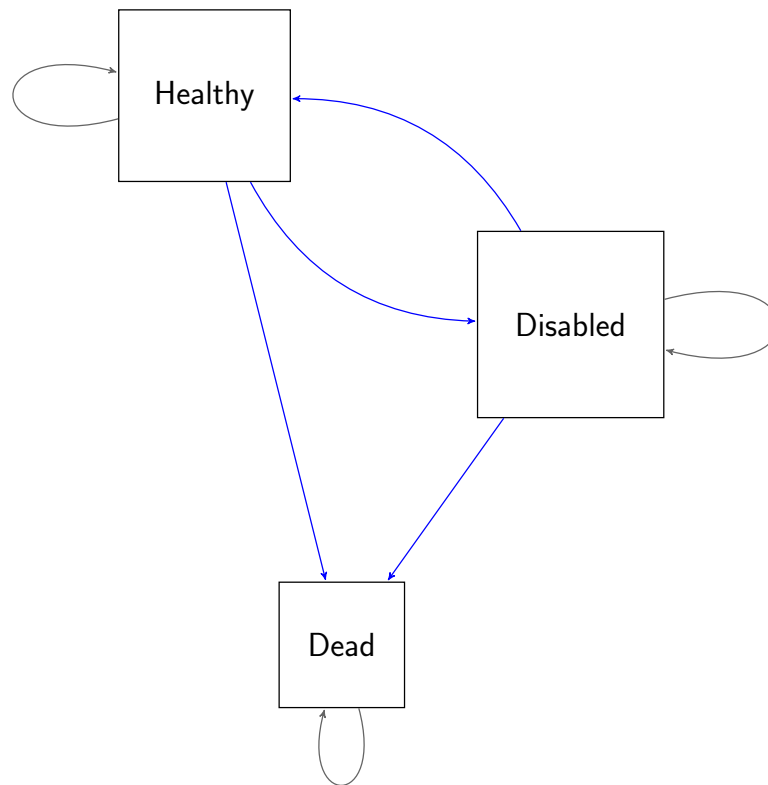
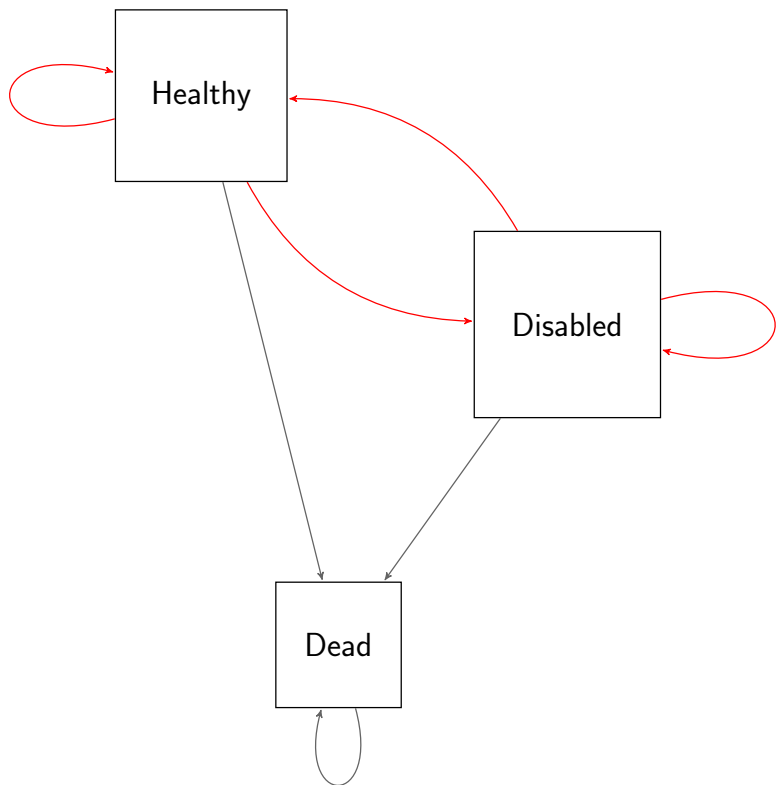
# Decomposition, $\mathcal{D}()$

- ▶ LTRE (Caswell 1989)
- ▶ Stepwise (Andreev et al 2002)
- ▶ Pseudo continuous (Horiuchi et al 2008)

Let's talk about  $\theta$

Pick two colors to make  $\theta$





$$\xi = f(\theta) = f(\theta)$$



$$\xi = f(\theta) = f(\theta)$$

$$\Delta\xi = \xi^2 - \xi^1 = \xi^2 - \xi^1$$

$$\xi = \textcolor{red}{f}(\theta) = \textcolor{blue}{f}(\theta)$$

$$\Delta\xi = \textcolor{red}{\xi}^2 - \textcolor{red}{\xi}^1 = \textcolor{blue}{\xi}^2 - \textcolor{blue}{\xi}^1$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\textcolor{red}{f}, \theta^2, \theta^1) \neq \mathcal{D}(\textcolor{blue}{f}, \theta^2, \theta^1)$$

$$\sum \textcolor{red}{c}^i = \sum \textcolor{blue}{c}^i$$

but

$$\textcolor{red}{c}^i \neq \textcolor{blue}{c}^i$$

# Example

DFLE increased from 30.75 in 2006 to 32.33 in 2014.  
That's  $\Delta_{\xi} = 1.58$  years

(HRS, age 50 women with secondary education)

# Example

Same result,  $\xi$  whether we omit:

- ▶ self-transitions
- ▶ mortality transitions
- ▶ health transitions

But very different stories if we decompose:

omits	Stay healthy	Get disabled	Die healthy	Recover	Stay disab.	Die disabled
self		-0.01	1.32	-0.28		0.54
mort	1.28	0.04		-1.86	2.13	
health	0.21		1.10		-0.41	0.67

# "Thank you" intermission



We would like a solution that gives consistent interpretable results

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# Solution

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# Solution

Make  $\theta$  consist in conditional probabilities



For standard calcs we use (two of)

$$[p^{stay}, p^{switch}, p^{die}]$$

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$$[p^{stay}, p^{switch}, p^{die}]$$

Transform this into two multiplicative probabilities

$$[p^{stay} | survive, p^{survive}]$$

# Complementarity

DF mort	Dis. mort	DF→ <i>Dis</i>	Dis→ <i>Df</i>
1.29	0.58	0.02	-0.31

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Transitions can be framed in terms of mortality or survival, in terms of staying in the state of transferring out of it. Results *identical*

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# Really, IDENTICAL

# Complementarity

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Transitions can be framed in terms of mortality or survival, in terms of staying in the state of transferring out of it. Results *identical*

## Really, IDENTICAL

## Thanks