

decomposing multistate models

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28 May, 2021

REVES annual meeting



decomposing discrete time multistate models

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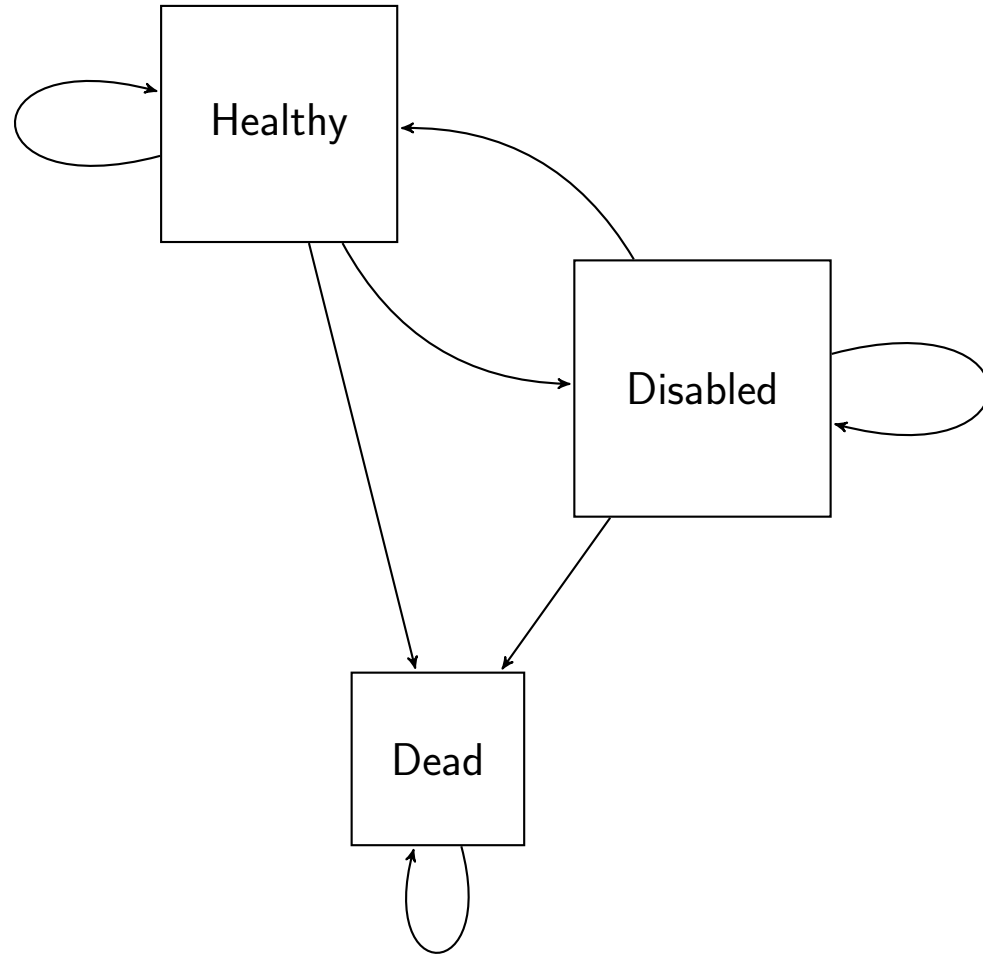
Consider parameterizing in terms of **conditional probabilities** when decomposing discrete time multistate models

Tim Riffe

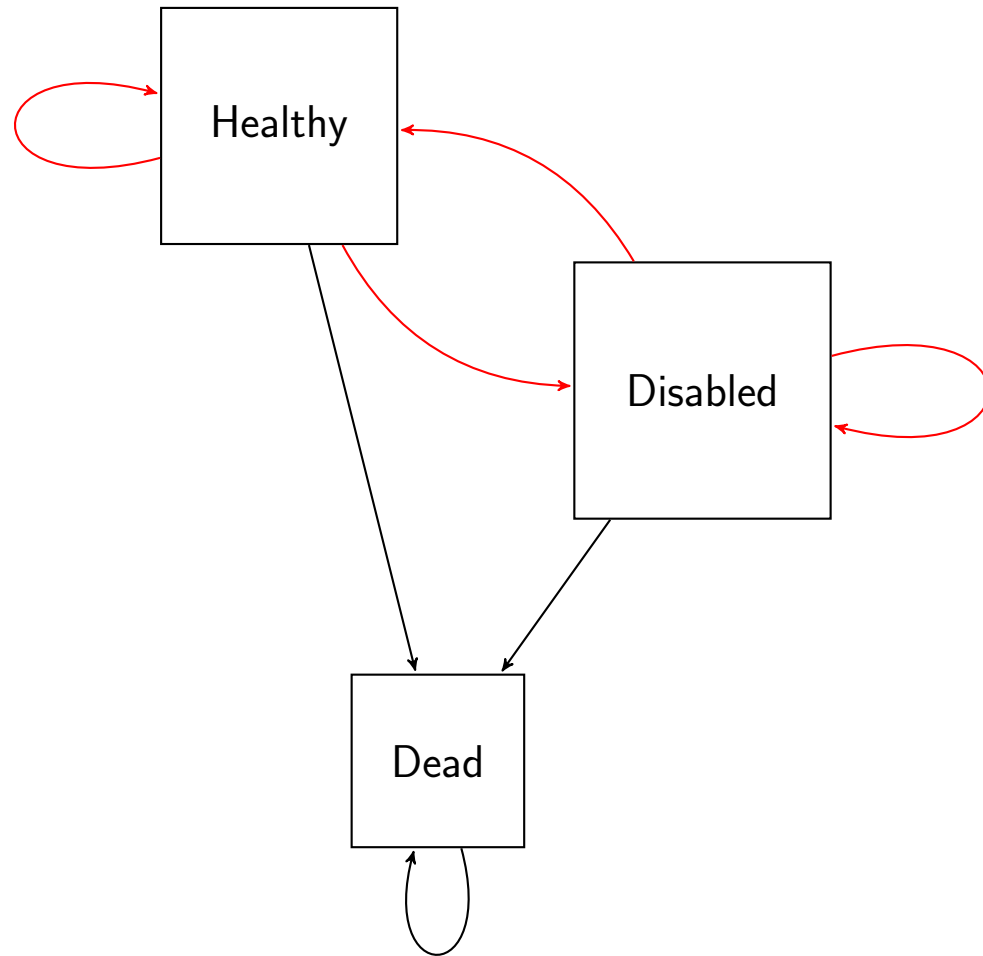
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A typical multistate model



A typical multistate model



$$\text{🎁} = f(\theta)$$

🎁 is any synthetic index calculated from θ

setup

$$\Delta \text{🎁} = \text{🎁}^2 - \text{🎁}^1$$

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

$$\Delta \text{🎁} = \sum \mathbf{c}_i$$

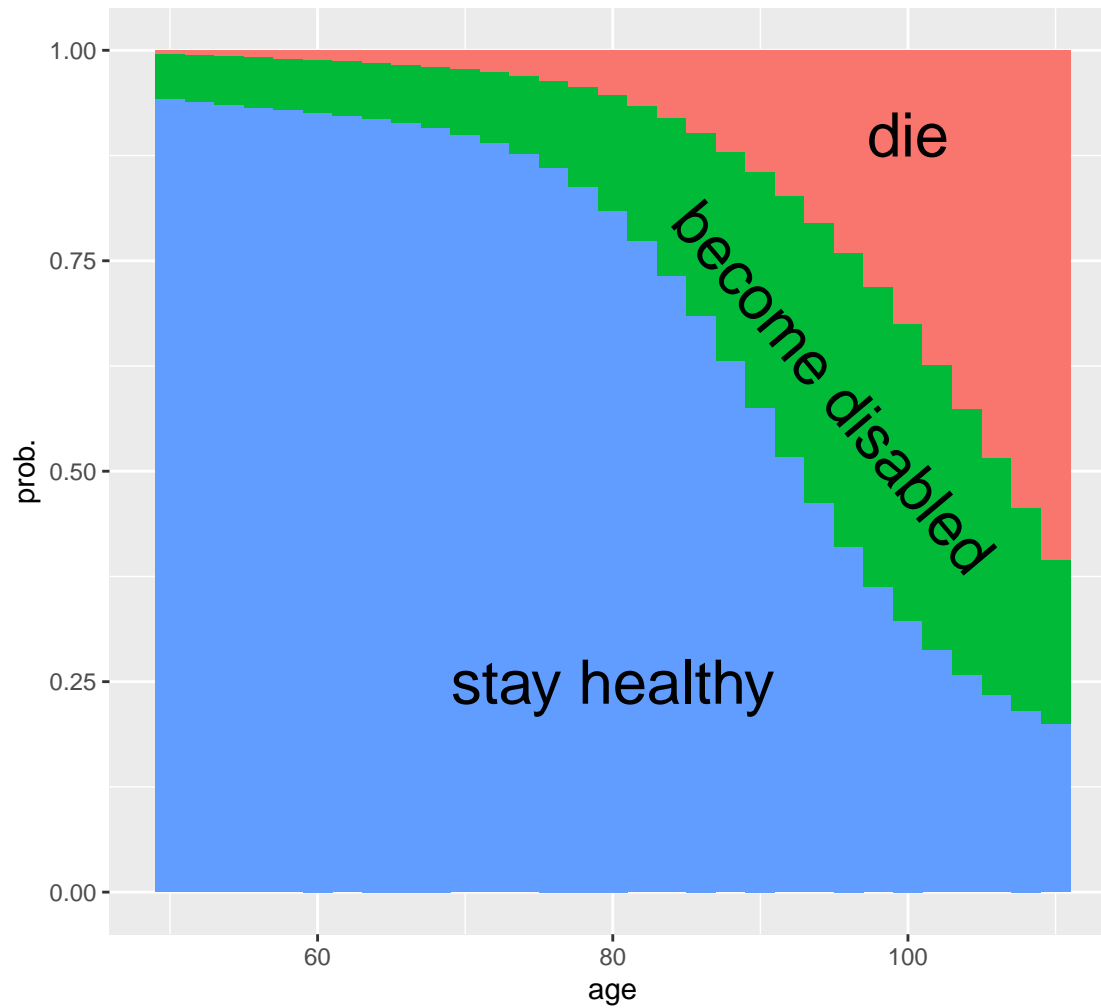
$$\mathbf{c} = \mathcal{D}(f, \theta^2, \theta^1)$$

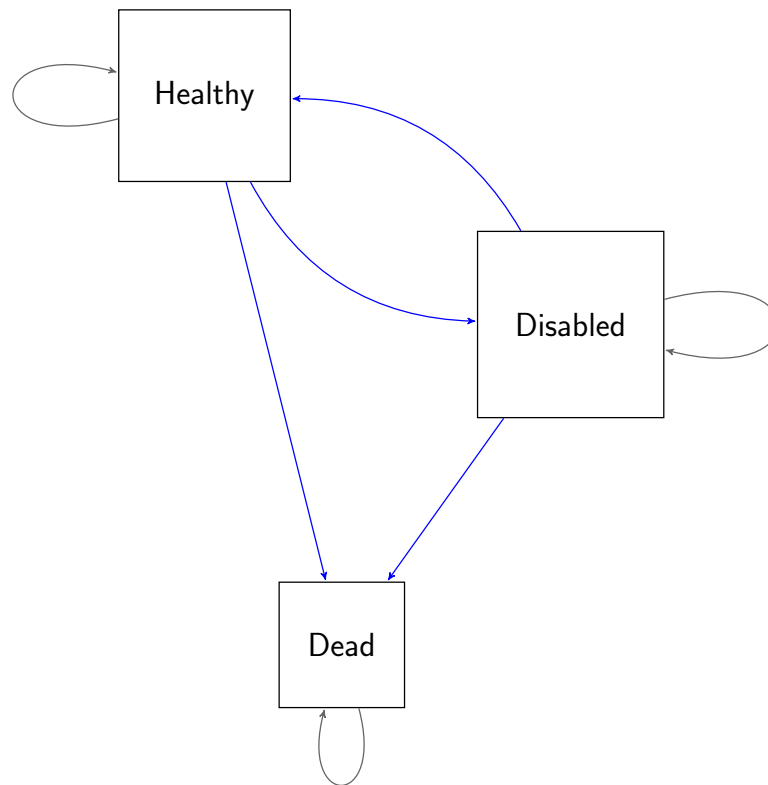
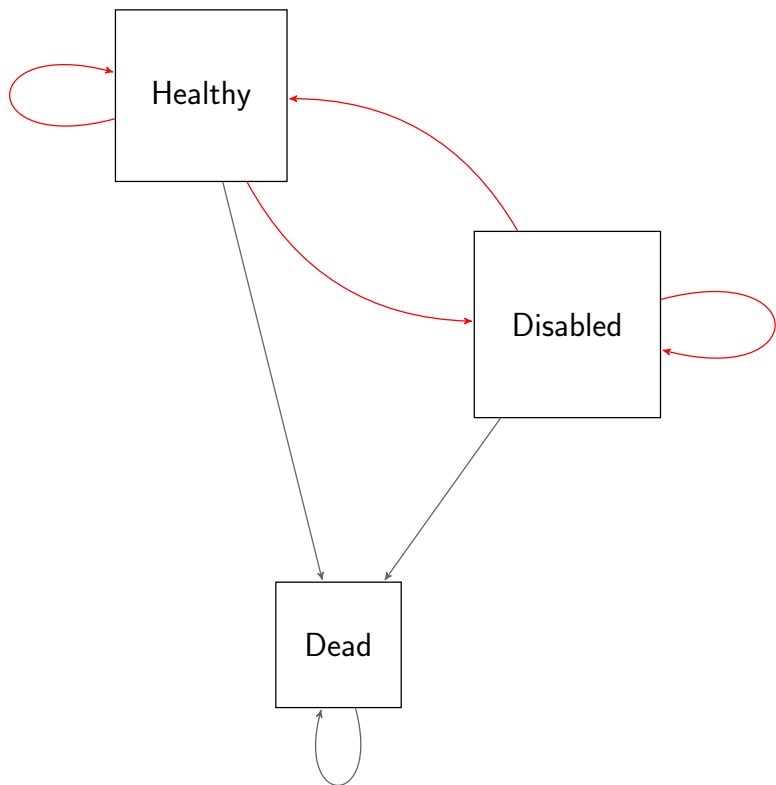
Decomposition, $\mathcal{D}()$

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

Let's talk about θ

Pick two colors to make θ





$$\text{🎁} = f(\theta) = f'(\theta)$$

$$\Delta \text{🎁} = \text{🎁}^2 - \text{🎁}^1 = \text{🎁}^2 - \text{🎁}^1$$

$$\mathcal{D}(f, \theta^2, \theta^1) \neq \mathcal{D}(f', \theta^2, \theta^1)$$

$$\sum \mathbf{c}^i = \sum \mathbf{c}^i$$

$$\mathbf{c}^i \neq \mathbf{c}^i$$

Example

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

(HRS, age 50 women with secondary education)

Example

Same result, 📦 whether we omit:

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

But **very different stories** if we decompose:

θ omits	DF \rightarrow <i>DF</i>	DF \rightarrow <i>Dis</i>	DF mort	Dis \rightarrow <i>DF</i>	Dis \rightarrow <i>Dis</i>	Dis mort
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

Make θ consist in conditional probabilities

For standard calcs we use (two of)

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

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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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Thanks