

Joint GEE is a GEE - based modelling approach for joint mean and over dispersion analysis.

## 1 Joint Structure - Formulas

Input Data: for each subject  $i$   $X_i, W_i, Y_i$

The following is joint estimating equations

$$S(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma}) = \sum_{i=1}^N D_i^T V_i^{-1} r_i = 0_{p+q}$$

where

$$D_i = \begin{pmatrix} D_{i1} & 0 \\ D_{i21} & D_{i2} \end{pmatrix}_{2T \times (p+q)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \beta} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \beta} & \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial \gamma} \end{pmatrix}_{2T \times (p+q)}$$

$$V_i = \begin{pmatrix} V_{i1} & 0 \\ V_{i21} & V_{i2} \end{pmatrix}_{2T \times 2T}$$

$$r_i = \begin{pmatrix} y_i - \mu_i \\ y_i^2 - m_i \end{pmatrix}_{2T \times (p+q)}$$

- Formula for mean and over dispersion

$$\mu_{it} = E(Y_{it}) = \exp(X_{it}^T \beta)$$

$$\phi_{it} = \exp(W_{it}^T \gamma)$$

$$m_{it} = E(Y_{it}^2) = \mu_{it} + (\phi_{it} + 1)\mu_{it}^2$$

- Formula for Di

$$D_{i1}[t, k] = X_i[t, k] * \mu[t]$$

$$D_{i2}[t, k] = W_i[t, k] * \mu[t]^2 * \phi[t]$$

According to Prentice - Zhao  $D_{i21} = 0$

- Formula for Vi

The exchangeable structure

$$R_i \rho_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_i & \dots \rho_i \\ \rho_i & 1 & \dots \rho_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_i & \rho_i & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{i1} = A_i^{\frac{1}{2}} R_1(\rho_1) A_i^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j>j^*} \hat{r}_{ij} \hat{r}_{ij^*}}{\frac{N}{2}(T-1)T - p}$$

$$r_{ij} = \frac{y_{ij} - \hat{\mu}_{ij}}{\sqrt{\mu_{ij} + \phi_{ij}\mu_{ij}^2}}$$

$$V_{i2} = H_i^{\frac{1}{2}} R_2(\rho_2) H_i^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j>j^*} \hat{s}_{ij} \hat{s}_{ij^*}}{\frac{N}{2}(T-1)T - p - q}$$

$$s_{ij} = \frac{Y_{ij}^2 - m_{ij}}{\sqrt{var(Y_{ij}^2)}}$$

$$var(Y_{ij}^2) = \hat{\mu}_{ij} + (6 + 7\hat{\phi}_{ij})\hat{\mu}_{ij}^2 + (4 + 16\hat{\phi}_{ij} + 12\hat{\phi}_{ij}^2)\hat{\mu}_{ij}^3 + (4\hat{\phi}_{ij} + 10\hat{\phi}_{ij}^2 + 6\hat{\phi}_{ij}^3)\hat{\mu}_{ij}^4$$

$$V_{i21} = cov(Y, Y^2) = 0$$

## 2 Simulation Study

We need to generate a longitudinal count data Input

$$N = 260$$

$$\beta = 1, 1$$

$$\gamma = 0.1, 0.1$$

$$\rho = 0.7$$

$$X_{it0} = \begin{cases} -1 : & i = 1, 2, \dots, N/4 \\ 0 : & i = N/4 + 1, \dots, 3N/4 \\ 1 : & i = 3N/4 + 1, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$X_{it1} \sim \text{Uniform}(\min, \max)$$

in our case: I set  $\min = 0.4$  ,  $\max = 0.9$

$$W_{ij0} = 1$$

$$W_{ij1} \sim \text{Uniform}(\min, \max)$$

For each subject i:

$$\mu_{it} = \exp(X_{it}^T \beta)$$

$$\phi_{it} = \exp(W_{it}^T \gamma)$$

Generate  $Y_{it}$  using method developed by McKenzie(1986)

$$Y_{it} = \varphi_{it} * Y_{i0} + e_{it}$$

initial

$$\mu_{i0} = \text{mean}(\mu_{it})$$

$$\phi_{i0} = \text{mean}(\phi_{it})$$

We generate

$$Y_0 = NB(\mu_{i0}, \phi_{i0})$$

For each  $Y_{it}$

$$Y_{it} = d_{it} + e_{it}$$

where

$$d_{it} \sim NB(\sqrt{\rho}\mu_{i0}, \phi_{i0}/\sqrt{\rho})$$

$$e_{it} \sim NB((1 - \sqrt{\rho})\mu_{i0}, \phi_{i0}/(1 - \sqrt{\rho}))$$

### 3 Result

- file 1: NB.exchange.R - Generate a sample data.
- file 2 : JGEE1 algorithm to solve
- file 3: TestModel to run simulation

result for 150 simulations for real data:

$$N = 260, T = 20, \beta = (1, 1), \gamma = (0.5, 0.1)$$

Table 1:

$\rho$	$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\gamma_0$	$\gamma_1$
$\rho = 0.1$				
mean	1.03562864	0.92102625	0.7615614	0.07134913
std	0.04110263	0.03761612	0.3814256	0.58182775
$\rho = 0.3$				
mean	1.04507964	0.9166358	0.7838658	0.0371248
std	0.04016281	0.0358529	0.3695337	0.5724225
$\rho = 0.7$				
mean	1.0403979	0.91589818	0.7277560	0.1264163
std	0.0353597	0.03716551	0.3369449	0.5212272