

# Package ‘rqlm’

December 13, 2023

**Type** Package

**Title** Modified Poisson and least-squares regression analyses with improved robust variance estimators

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## Description

Modified Poisson and least-squares regression analyses have been standard multivariate analysis methods to estimate risk ratio and risk difference in clinical and epidemiological studies. However, the ordinary robust variance estimator possibly has serious bias under small or moderate sample size situations. This package provides computational tools of their improved robust variance estimators (Noma, 2024+). Also, the Pan-Wall-type t-approximation of sample distributions are available for calculating confidence interval and P-value.

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** stats, gee, geesmv, matrixcalc

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

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rqlm-package	<i>The ‘rqlm’ package.</i>
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## Description

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References

Cheung, Y. B. (2007). A modified least-squares regression approach to the estimation of risk difference. *American Journal of Epidemiology* **166**, 1337-1344.

Noma, H. (2024+). Improved robust variance estimators and confidence intervals for modified Poisson and least-squares regressions. To appear.

Pan, W. and Wall, M. M. (2002). Small-sample adjustments in using the sandwich variance estimator in generalized estimating equations. *Statistics in Medicine* **21**, 1429-1441.

Zou, G. (2004). A modified poisson regression approach to prospective studies with binary data. *American Journal of Epidemiology* **159**, 702-706.

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exdata	<i>A simulated example dataset</i>
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Description

A simulated cohort data with binomial outcome.

- y: Dichotomous outcome variable.
- x1: Continous covariate.
- x2: Continous covariate.
- x3: Continous covariate.

Usage

data(exdata)

Format

A simulated cohort data with binomial outcome.

References

Noma, H. (2024+). Improved robust variance estimators and confidence intervals for modified Poisson and least-squares regressions. To appear.

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Description

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## Usage

```
rqlm(formula, data, family=gaussian, method="Wang-Long",
      quantiles="normal", eform=FALSE)
```

## Arguments

formula	An object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted.
data	A data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model.
family	A description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model. <code>gaussian</code> : Modified least-squares regression. <code>poisson</code> : Modified Poisson regression.
method	The method to be used in calculating robust variance estimator. <code>Standard</code> : Ordinary robust variance estimator. <code>Fay-Graubard</code> : Fay-Graubard-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Gosho</code> : Gosho-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Kauermann-Carroll</code> : Kauermann-Carroll-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Morel</code> : Morel-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Manc1-DeRouen</code> : Manc1-DeRouen-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Mackinnon</code> : Mackinnon-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Pan</code> : Pan-type improved robust variance estimator. <code>Wang-Long</code> : Wang-Long-type improved robust variance estimator.
quantiles	The approximate sample distribution to be used in calculating confidence intervals and P-values. <code>normal</code> : Normal distribution. <code>t</code> : t-distribution using Pan-Wall-type approximation
eform	A logical value that specify whether the outcome should be transformed by exponential function (default: <code>FALSE</code> )

## Value

Results of the modified Poisson and least-squares regression analyses.

- `coef`: Coefficient estimates; transformed to the exponential scale if `eform==TRUE`.
- `SE`: Standard error estimates.
- `CL`: Lower limits of 95% confidence intervals; transformed to the exponential scale if `eform==TRUE`.
- `CU`: Upper limits of 95% confidence intervals; transformed to the exponential scale if `eform==TRUE`.
- `df`: Estimated degrees-of-freedom for the t-approximation; if `quantiles=="t"`.
- `P-value`: P-values for the coefficient tests.

## References

- Cheung, Y. B. (2007). A modified least-squares regression approach to the estimation of risk difference. *American Journal of Epidemiology* **166**, 1337-1344.
- Fay, M. P. and Graubard, B. I. (2001). Small-sample adjustments for Wald-type tests using sandwich estimators. *Biometrics* **57**, 1198-1206.
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- Kauermann, G. and Carroll, R. J. (2001). A note on the efficiency of sandwich covariance matrix estimation. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **96**, 1387-1398.
- Morel, J. G., Bokossa, M. C., and Neerchal, N. K. (2003). Small sample correction for the variance of GEE estimators. *Biometrical Journal* **45**, 395-409.
- MacKinnon, J. G. (1985). Some heteroskedasticity-consistent covariance matrix estimators with improved finite sample properties. *Journal of Econometrics* **29**, 305-325.
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- Noma, H. (2024+). Improved robust variance estimators and confidence intervals for modified Poisson and least-squares regressions. To appear.
- Pan, W. (2001). On the robust variance estimator in Generalized Estimating Equations. *Biometrika* **88**, 901-906.
- Pan, W. and Wall, M. M. (2002). Small-sample adjustments in using the sandwich variance estimator in generalized estimating equations. *Statistics in Medicine* **21**, 1429-1441.
- Wang, M. and Long, Q. (2011). Modified robust variance estimator for generalized estimating equations with improved small-sample performance. *Statistics in Medicine* **30**, 1278-1291.
- Zou, G. (2004). A modified poisson regression approach to prospective studies with binary data. *American Journal of Epidemiology* **159**, 702-706.

## Examples

```
data(exdata)

rqlm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, data=exdata, family=poisson, method="Standard",
     quantiles="normal", eform=TRUE)
rqlm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, data=exdata, family=poisson, method="Wang-Long",
     quantiles="normal", eform=TRUE)
rqlm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, data=exdata, family=poisson, method="Wang-Long",
     quantiles="t", eform=TRUE)

rqlm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, data=exdata, family=gaussian, method="Standard",
     quantiles="normal")
rqlm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, data=exdata, family=gaussian, method="Wang-Long",
     quantiles="normal")
rqlm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, data=exdata, family=gaussian, method="Wang-Long",
     quantiles="t")
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