SpGPCW: Spatially Varying Gaussian Process Model for Critical Window Estimation

Statistical Model

$$y_{ij}|\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i} \overset{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{Bernoulli} \{p_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i})\}, i = 1,...,s; j = 1,...,n_{i};$$

$$\log \left\{ \frac{p_{ij}\left(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}\right)}{1-p_{ij}\left(\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}\right)} \right\} = \mathbf{x}_{ij}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{k=1}^{m_{ij}} \mathbf{z}_{ijk} \theta_{i}\left(k\right);$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}},...,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{s}^{\mathrm{T}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}};\;\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i} = \left\{\theta_{i}\left(1\right),...,\theta_{i}\left(m\right)\right\}^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{-i}, \rho, \phi, \sigma_{\theta}^{2}, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{MVN} \left\{ \frac{\rho \sum_{j=1}^{s} w_{ij} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j} + (1-\rho) \boldsymbol{\eta}}{\rho \sum_{j=1}^{s} w_{ij} + (1-\rho)}, \frac{\sigma_{\theta}^{2} \Sigma\left(\phi\right)}{\rho \sum_{j=1}^{s} w_{ij} + (1-\rho)} \right\}, \ i = 1, ..., s;$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \left\{ \eta \left(1 \right), ..., \eta \left(m \right) \right\}^{\mathrm{T}} | \sigma_{\eta}^{2}, \phi \sim \text{MVN} \left\{ \mathbf{0}_{m}, \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \Sigma \left(\phi \right) \right\};$$

$$\Sigma(\phi)_{ij} = \exp\{-\phi|i-j|\}, \ \phi > 0;$$

- $m = \max\{m_{ij} : i = 1, ..., s; j = 1, ..., n_i\};$
- s: Number of unique spatial locations;
- n_i : Number of observations with spatial location i;
- $\mathbf{0}_m$: Length m vector with each entry equal to zero.

Prior Information

$$\beta_j \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma_{\beta}^2\right), \ j = 1, ..., p;$$

- p: Length of \mathbf{x}_{ij} vector (same for all i, j);
- Default setting: $\sigma_{\beta}^2 = 10,000$.

 $\sigma_{\theta}^2 \sim \text{Inverse Gamma}\left(a_{\sigma_{\theta}^2}, b_{\sigma_{\theta}^2}\right);$

• Default setting: $a_{\sigma_{\theta}^2} = 3$, $b_{\sigma_{\theta}^2} = 2$.

 $\sigma_{\eta}^2 \sim \text{Inverse Gamma}\left(a_{\sigma_{\eta}^2}, b_{\sigma_{\eta}^2}\right);$

• Default setting: $a_{\sigma_{\eta}^2} = 3$, $b_{\sigma_{\eta}^2} = 2$.

 $\rho \sim \text{Uniform}(a_{\phi}, b_{\phi});$

• Default setting: $a_{\phi} = 0, b_{\phi} = 1.$

 $\phi \sim \text{Uniform}(a_{\phi}, b_{\phi});$

• Default setting: $a_{\phi} = \log(0.9999)/(-(m-1)), b_{\phi} = \log(0.0001)/(-1).$

Default Initial Values

- $\beta_j = 0$ for all j;
- $\theta_j = 0$ for all j;
- $\eta_j = 0$ for all j;
- $\sigma_{\theta}^2 = 1.00;$
- $\sigma_{\eta}^2 = 1.00;$
- $\rho = 0.50 * (b_{\phi} a_{\phi});$
- $\phi = 0.01 (b_{\phi} a_{\phi}).$

Special Notes

• Do not center the exposures. Instead, we recommend that they are only scaled at each outcome time period (e.g., by interquartile range).