Package ‘mixcat’

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mixcat-package Mixed effects cumulative link and logistic regression models

Description

Mixed effects models for the analysis of binary or multinominal (ordinal or nominal) data with non-parametric distribution for the random effects. The main function is `npmlt` and it fits cumulative and baseline logit models.
Details

Package: mixcat
Type: Package
Version: 1.0-4
Date: 2019-12-20
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LazyLoad: no

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References


Description

Fits cumulative logit and baseline logit and link mixed effects regression models with non-parametric distribution for the random effects.
Usage

\texttt{npmlt(formula, formula.npo=\~1, random=\~1, id=1, k=1, eps=0.0001,}
\texttt{ start.int=NULL, start.reg=NULL, start.mp=NULL,}
\texttt{ start.m=NULL, link="clogit",}
\texttt{ EB=FALSE, maxit=500, na.rm=TRUE, tol=0.0001)}

Arguments

\texttt{formula}  
a formula defining the response and the fixed, proportional odds, effects part of  
the model, e.g. \texttt{y \sim x}.

\texttt{formula.npo}  
a formula defining non proportional odds variables of the model. A response is  
not needed as it has been provided in \texttt{formula}. Intercepts need not be provided  
as they are always non proportional. Variables in \texttt{formula.npo} must be a subset  
of the variables that appear in the right hand side of \texttt{formula}, e.g. \texttt{\sim x}.

\texttt{random}  
a formula defining the random part of the model. For instance, \texttt{random = \sim 1}  
defines a random intercept model, while \texttt{random = \sim 1 + x} defines a model with  
random intercept and random slope for the variable \texttt{x}. If argument \texttt{k=1}, the  
resulting model is a fixed effects model (see below). Variables in \texttt{random} must  
be a subset of the variables that appear in the right hand side of \texttt{formula}.

\texttt{id}  
a factor that defines the primary sampling units, e.g. groups, clusters, classes, or  
individuals in longitudinal studies. These sampling units have their own random  
coefficient, as defined in \texttt{random}. If argument \texttt{id} is missing it is taken to be  
\texttt{id=seq(N)}, where \texttt{N} is the total number of observations, suitable for overdis-  
persed independent multinomial data.

\texttt{k}  
the number of mass points and masses for the non-parametric (discrete) random  
effects distribution. If \texttt{k=1} the function fits a fixed effects models, regardless  
of the \texttt{random} specification, as with \texttt{k=1} the random effects distribution is degen-  
erate at zero.

\texttt{eps}  
positive convergence tolerance \textit{epsilon}. Convergence is declared when the max-  
imum of the absolute value of the score vector is less than \textit{epsilon}.

\texttt{start.int}  
a vector of length (number of categories minus one) with the starting values the  
fixed intercept(s).

\texttt{start.reg}  
a vector with the starting values for the regression coefficients. One starting  
value for the proportional odds effects and \texttt{(number of categories minus one)}  
starting values for the non proportional effects, in the same order as they appear  
in \texttt{formula}.

\texttt{start.mp}  
starting values for the mass points of the random effects distribution in the  
form: (\texttt{k} starting values for the intercepts, \texttt{k} starting values for the first random  
slope,...).

\texttt{start.m}  
starting values for the masses of the random effects distribution: a vector of  
length \texttt{k} with non-negative elements that sum to \texttt{1}.

\texttt{link}  
for a cumulative logit model set \texttt{link="clogit"} (default). For a baseline logit  
model, set \texttt{link="blogit"}. Baseline category is the last category.

\texttt{EB}  
if \texttt{EB=TRUE} the empirical Bayes estimates of the random effects are calculated  
and stored in the component \texttt{eBayes}. Further, fitted values of the linear predictor
(stored in the component fitted) and fitted probabilities (stored in object prob) are obtained at the empirical Bayes estimates of the random effects. Otherwise, if EB=FALSE (default), empirical Bayes estimates are not calculated and fitted values of the linear predictors and probabilities are calculated at the zero value of the random effects.

maxit integer giving the maximal number of iterations of the fitting algorithm until convergence. By default this number is set to 500.

na.rm a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

tol positive tolerance level used for calculating generalised inverses (g-inverses). Consider matrix \( A = PDP^T \), where \( D = \text{Diag}\{\text{eigen}\} \) is diagonal with entries the eigen values of \( A \). Its g-inverse is calculated as \( A^{-} = PD^{-}P^T \), where \( D^{-} \) is diagonal with entries \( 1/\text{eigen}_i \) if \( \text{eigen}_i > \text{tol} \), and 0 otherwise.

Details

Maximizing a likelihood over an unspecified random effects distribution results in a discrete mass point estimate of this distribution (Laird, 1978; Lindsay, 1983). Thus, the terms ‘non-parametric’ (NP) and ‘discrete’ random effects distribution are used here interchangeably. Function npmlt allows the user to choose the number \( k \) of mass points/masses of the discrete distribution, a choice that should be based on the log-likelihood. Note that the mean of the NP distribution is constrained to be zero and thus for \( k=1 \) the fitted model is equivalent to a fixed effects model. For \( k>1 \) and a random slope in the model, the mass points are bivariate with a component that corresponds to the intercept and another that corresponds to the slope.


The response variable \( y \) can be binary or multinomial. A binary response should take values 1 and 2, and the function npmlt will model the probability of 1. For an ordinal response, taking values \( 1, \ldots, q \), a cumulative logit model can be fit. Ignoring the random effects, such a model, with formula \( y \sim x \), takes the form

\[
\log \frac{P(Y \leq r)}{1 - P(Y \leq r)} = \beta_r + \gamma x,
\]

where \( \beta_r, r = 1, \ldots, q - 1 \), are the cut-points and \( \gamma \) is the slope. Further, if argument formula.npo is specified as \( \sim x \), the model becomes

\[
\log \frac{P(Y \leq r)}{1 - P(Y \leq r)} = \beta_r + \gamma_r x,
\]

Similarly, for a nominal response with \( q \) categories, a baseline logit model can be fit. The fixed effects part of the model, \( y \sim x \), takes the form,

\[
\log \frac{P(Y = r)}{P(Y = q)} = \beta_r + \gamma x,
\]

where \( r = 1, \ldots, q - 1 \). Again, formula.npo can be specified as \( \sim x \), in which case slope \( \gamma \) will be replaced by category specific slopes, \( \gamma_r \).

The user is provided with the option of specifying starting values for some or all the model parameters. This option allows for starting the algorithm at different starting points, in order to ensure that
it has converged to the point of maximum likelihood. Further, if the fitting algorithm fails, the user can start by fitting a less complex model and use the estimates of this model as starting values for the more complex one.

With reference to the tol argument, the fitting algorithm calculates g-inverses of two matrices: 1. the information matrix of the model, and 2. the covariance matrix of multinomial proportions. The covariance matrix of a multinomial proportion \( p \) of length \( q \) is calculated as \( \text{Diag}(p^*) - p^* p^T \), where \( p^* \) is of length \( q - 1 \). A g-inverse for this matrix is needed because elements of \( p^* \) can become zero or one.

### Value

The function `npmlt` returns an object of class `npmreg`, a list containing at least the following components:

- **call**: the matched call.
- **formula**: the formula supplied.
- **formula.npo**: the formula for the non proportional odds supplied.
- **random**: the random effects formula supplied.
- **coefficients**: a named vector of regression coefficients.
- **mass.points**: a vector or a table that contains the mass point estimates.
- **masses**: the masses (probabilities) corresponding to the mass points.
- **vcvremat**: the estimated variance-covariance matrix of the random effects.
- **var.cor.mat**: the estimated variance-covariance matrix of the random effects, with the upper triangular covariances replaced by the corresponding correlations.
- **m2LogL**: minus twice the maximized log-likelihood of the chosen model.
- **SE.coefficients**: a named vector of standard errors of the estimated regression coefficients.
- **SE.mass.points**: a vector or a table that contains the the standard errors of the estimated mass points.
- **SE.masses**: the standard errors of the estimated masses.
- **VRESE**: the standard errors of the estimates of the variances of random effects.
- **CVmat**: the inverse of the observed information matrix of the model.
- **eBayes**: if `EB=TRUE` it contains the empirical Bayes estimates of the random effects. Otherwise it contains vector(s) of zeros.
- **fitted**: the fitted values of the linear predictors computed at the empirical Bayes estimates of the random effects, if `EB=TRUE`. Otherwise, if `EB=FALSE` (default) these fitted values are computed at the zero value of the random effects.
- **prob**: the estimated probabilities of observing a response at one of the categories. These probabilities are computed at the empirical Bayes estimates of the random effects, if `EB=TRUE`. If `EB=FALSE` (default) these estimated probabilities are computed at the zero value of the random effects.
- **nrp**: number of random slopes specified.
- **iter**: the number of iterations of the fitting algorithm.
maxit the maximal allowed number of iterations of the fitting algorithm until convergence.
flagcvm last iteration at which eigenvalue(s) of covariance matrix of multinomial variable were less than tol argument.
flaginfo last iteration at which eigenvalue(s) of model information matrix were less than tol argument.

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References

See Also
summary.npmreg

Examples
data(schizo)
attach(schizo)
npmlt(y~trt*sqrt(wk),formula.npo=~trt,random=-1+trt+id,k=2,EB=FALSE)

Description
Schizophrenia data from a randomized controlled trial with patients assigned to either drug or placebo group. "Severity of Illness" was measured, at weeks 0,1,...,6, on a four category ordered scale: 1. normal or borderline mentally ill, 2. mildly or moderately ill, 3. markedly ill, and 4. severely or among the most extremely ill. Most of the observations were made on weeks 0,1,3, and 6.
summarization

Usage

\texttt{data(schizo)}

Format

A data frame with 1603 observations on 437 subjects. Four numerical vectors contain information on

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{id} patient ID.
  \item \texttt{y} ordinal response on a 4 category scale.
  \item \texttt{trt} treatment indicator: 1 for drug, 0 for placebo.
  \item \texttt{wk} week.
\end{itemize}

Source

http://tigger.uic.edu/~hedeker/ml.html

References


\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{summary.npmreg} & \textit{Summarizing mixed multinomial regression model fits} \\
\end{tabular}

Description

summary and print methods for objects of type npmreg.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'npmreg'
summary(object, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
## S3 method for class 'npmreg'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{object} an object of class \texttt{npmreg}.
  \item \texttt{x} an object of class \texttt{npmreg}.
  \item \texttt{digits} the minimum number of significant digits to be printed in values.
  \item \ldots further arguments, which will mostly be ignored.
\end{itemize}

Details

The function \texttt{npmlt} returns an object of class "npmreg". The function \texttt{summary} (i.e., \texttt{summary.npmreg}) can be used to obtain or print a summary of the results, and the function \texttt{print} (i.e., \texttt{print.npmreg}) to print the results.
Value

Summary or print.

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See Also

npmlt

Examples

data(schizo)
attach(schizo)
fit1<-npmlt(y~trt*sqrt(wk),formula.npo=~trt,random=~1,id=id,k=2)
print(fit1)
summary(fit1)
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