

Confounding of Time Trend with Dropout Process in Longitudinal Data Analysis

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Abstract

In longitudinal studies, outcomes are repeatedly measured over time for each subject. It is common to have missing values or dropouts for longitudinal data. In this study time trend in longitudinal data with dropouts is of concern. The confounding of time trend with dropout process is investigated through simulation studies. Some simulation results are reported for binary responses as well as continuous responses with patterns of dropouts varying. It has been found that time trend is not confounded with random dropout process for binary responses when it is estimated using GEE.

Keywords: binary response, GEE, random dropouts, informative dropouts.

1.

(longitudinal data) , (longitudinal study) (cross-sectional study) (cohort effect) (age effect) (Diggle et al., 1994). , (1998) (continuous longitudinal data) (discrete longitudinal data) (general linear model) , Laird & Ware (1982) 가 , Verbeke & Molenberghs (2000) (generalized linear model) (Diggle et al. (1994), Fitzmaurice et al. (1993)), 가 (likelihood) 가 , (nuisance parameter) , 가 가

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GEE (Generalized Estimating Equations) (generalized linear models) 가 (Liang & Zeger, 1986). GEE (quasi-likelihood approach)

가 , 가 ,
- 가
- 가

(binary) GEE (unbalanced), 가

가 (missing values)
(intermittent)

(dropout)

() 가 ,
가 (completely random), (random),

(informative) 가 . (Rubin (1976), Diggle & Kenward (1994)).

Diggle & Kenward (1994)

Robins et al. (1995) Paik (1997)

가 가 ,

가 (confounded)

가 , GEE

가 (binary) 가

, 2 가 3

2.

가 ,
(Diggle & Kenward, 1994).

GEE , 가
가

(Fitzmaurice et al., 1995).

2.1

Y_{it} (2.1) 가 , m , T , x_{it} , 가 (treatment group) 1 , 0 .

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad t = 1, \dots, T \quad (2.1)$$

$$x_{it} = \begin{cases} 1, & i \text{ 가} \\ 0, & i \text{ 가} \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_{it} = \rho \varepsilon_{i,t-1} + \delta_{it}, \quad \varepsilon_{i1} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\delta_{it} \sim N(0, \sigma^2(1 - \rho^2))$$

가 $\beta_0 = 1, \beta_1 = 1$, $\sigma = 0.5, \sigma = 2.0$

$\rho = 0$, $\rho = 0.5$,

$\rho = 0.9$ 가

$m = 100$ (50), $T = 5$, $N = 500$.

, c . 1 $2 + \sigma$, 0 $1 + \sigma$ 가 p 가 $p = 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$ 가 $\sigma = 0.5$,

$p = 0.3$, 2.5 0.3 .

, 가 , 4 c , 5 , 4 .

($t = 1, \dots, T - 1$)

($t = 2, \dots, T$) .

. $y_{it} < c$, p y_{ik} , $k = t + 1, \dots, T$.

. $y_{it} < c$, p y_{ik} , $k = t, \dots, T$.

2.2

$$Y \quad (2.2) \quad \text{가} \quad \log [P(Y_{it} = 1) / P(Y_{it} = 0)] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{it}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad t = 1, \dots, T \quad (2.2)$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \text{ 가} \\ 0, & i \text{ 가} \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_0 = -1, \beta_1 = 2$$

$$m = 100, T = 5$$

$$N = 500$$

$$Y_{it}, t = 1, \dots, T \text{ 가}$$

$$P(Y_{it} = 1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)}) \quad Y_{it}, t = 1, \dots, T$$

$$P(Y_{it} = 1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)})$$

$$Y_{it}, j = 2, \dots, T$$

$$0.5$$

$$Y_{i,t-1}$$

$$P(Y_{it} = 1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)})$$

$$0 \quad p$$

$$p = 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$$

가

$$y_{it} = 0, \quad p \quad y_{ik}, \quad k = t+1, \dots, T.$$

$$y_{it} = 0, \quad p \quad y_{ik}, \quad k = t, \dots, T.$$

3.

가

가

MIXED

SAS 8.01 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC) PROC GEE PROC GENMOD

3.1

(2.1)

가

가

SAS PROC MIXED

,

(3.1)

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 t, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad t = 1, \dots, T$$

(3.1)

가

가

가

β_2 가 0

가

, 100

0

$\sigma = 0.5$

가

[3-1]

(Independent)

AR(1)

가 (100 가 가 가
 $np \pm 2\sqrt{npq} = 5 \pm 4.3$, 1 9 가).
 가 . $\sigma = 2.0$

([3-2]).

[3-3] [3-4] $\sigma = 2.0$ $\rho = 0.5, 0.9$.

가 , AR(1) 가
 가 . , 가
 , 가 . $\sigma = 0.5$

[3-1]

($\sigma = 0.5$)

[3-2]

($\sigma = 2.0$)

		100 가 ($H_0 : \beta_2 = 0,$: 0.05)				100 가 ($H_0 : \beta_2 = 0,$: 0.05)	
		Independent	AR(1)			Independent	AR(1)
	0.3	2	2		0.3	5	6
	0.5	4	6		0.5	4	3
	0.7	6	2		0.7	7	3
	0.3	9	10		0.3	4	12
	0.5	29	22		0.5	21	30
	0.7	53	45		0.7	46	58

[3-3]

($\rho = 0.5, \sigma = 2.0$)

[3-4]

($\rho = 0.9, \sigma = 2.0$)

		100 가 ($H_0 : \beta_2 = 0,$: 0.05)				100 가 ($H_0 : \beta_2 = 0,$: 0.05)	
		Independent	AR(1)			Independent	AR(1)
	0.3	13	3		0.3	51	3
	0.5	25	8		0.5	97	5
	0.7	32	5		0.7	100	3
	0.3	19	6		0.3	70	9
	0.5	67	22		0.5	95	15
	0.7	86	42		0.7	100	48

가

가 [3-1] [3-2] ,
 [3-3] [3-4] .
 regression scatter-plot smoothing)
 3-2]

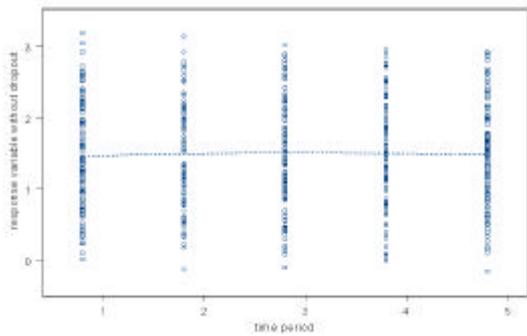
0.3 , $\sigma = 0.5$, $\rho = 0.9$ 가
 LOESS(locally weighted
 (smoothing) . [3-1] [

가
 [3-3] [3-4] 가
 가 ,
 β_2

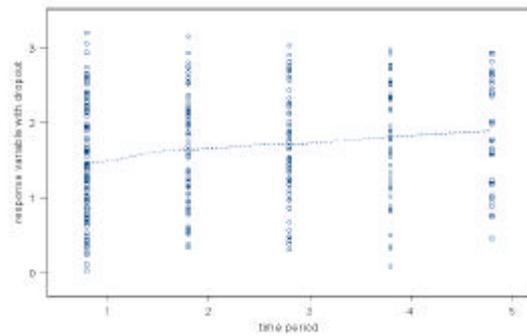
가

(Diggle et

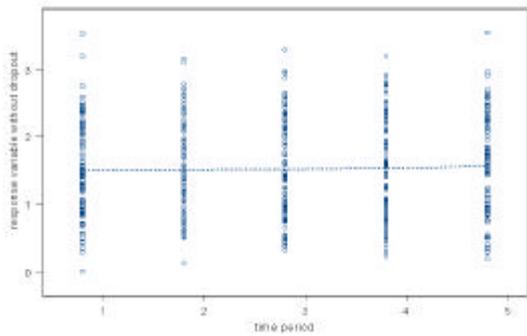
al. (1994) 11.3).



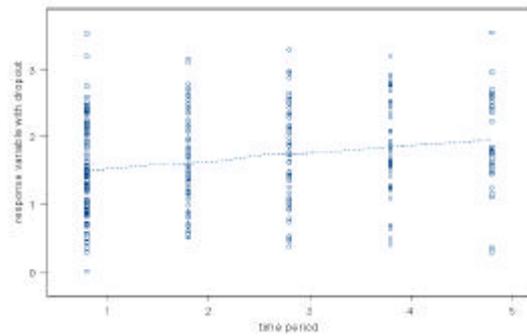
[3-1]



[3-2]



[3-3]



[3-4]

(bias)

β_1 1 .

β_1

1 .

가

(bias) 100 β_2

3-6] $\sigma = 0.5$ $\sigma = 2.0$ β_2 0 [3-5] [β_2 95%

가 ,

[3-7] $\sigma = 2.0$ $\rho = 0.5$

AR(1)

ρ 가 0.9 [3-8] 가 σ 가 0.5

가 가 ,

[3-5] ($\sigma = 0.5$): (β_2)

		Independent			AR(1)		
				95%			95%
	0.3	-0.003	0.019	[-0.007, 0.001]	-0.002	0.021	[-0.006, 0.002]
	0.5	0.001	0.028	[-0.004, 0.007]	0.004	0.029	[-0.002, 0.010]
	0.7	-0.006	0.045	[-0.015, 0.003]	-0.004	0.038	[-0.011, 0.003]
	0.3	0.016	0.023	[0.011, 0.020]	0.013	0.022	[0.009, 0.018]
	0.5	0.038	0.038	[0.030, 0.045]	0.036	0.033	[0.029, 0.042]
	0.7	0.089	0.047	[0.079, 0.098]	0.086	0.045	[0.077, 0.095]

[3-6] ($\sigma = 2.0$): β_2

		Independent			AR(1)		
				95%			95%
	0.3	-0.002	0.087	[-0.020, 0.015]	-0.010	0.091	[-0.028, 0.007]
	0.5	0.004	0.120	[-0.020, 0.027]	0.006	0.106	[-0.015, 0.026]
	0.7	-0.020	0.200	[-0.059, 0.020]	-0.019	0.177	[-0.053, 0.016]
	0.3	0.040	0.083	[0.023, 0.056]	0.072	0.085	[0.056, 0.089]
	0.5	0.141	0.121	[0.117, 0.165]	0.158	0.121	[0.135, 0.182]
	0.7	0.351	0.198	[0.312, 0.390]	0.379	0.207	[0.338, 0.419]

[3-7] ($\rho = 0.5, \sigma = 2.0$): β_2

		Independent			AR(1)		
				95%			95%
	0.3	0.043	0.095	[0.025, 0.062]	-0.003	0.100	[-0.023, 0.016]
	0.5	0.129	0.133	[0.103, 0.155]	0.017	0.126	[-0.008, 0.042]
	0.7	0.240	0.167	[0.207, 0.273]	-0.006	0.174	[-0.040, 0.028]
	0.3	0.094	0.090	[0.076, 0.111]	0.034	0.060	[0.022, 0.046]
	0.5	0.269	0.132	[0.243, 0.295]	0.079	0.069	[0.065, 0.092]
	0.7	0.546	0.195	[0.508, 0.584]	0.157	0.095	[0.139, 0.176]

[3-8] ($\rho = 0.9, \sigma = 2.0$): β_2

		Independent			AR(1)		
				95%			95%
	0.3	0.177	0.080	[0.161, 0.193]	-0.004	0.054	[-0.015, 0.006]
	0.5	0.413	0.105	[0.393, 0.434]	-0.010	0.071	[-0.024, 0.004]
	0.7	0.699	0.137	[0.672, 0.726]	-0.011	0.088	[-0.028, 0.006]
	0.3	0.207	0.081	[0.191, 0.223]	0.035	0.063	[0.023, 0.047]
	0.5	0.440	0.121	[0.416, 0.464]	0.077	0.066	[0.064, 0.090]
	0.7	0.797	0.130	[0.772, 0.823]	0.161	0.096	[0.143, 0.180]

3.2

가 , 가
100 . (2.2)

SAS PROC GENMOD , .

$$\log \frac{P(Y_{it} = 1)}{P(Y_{it} = 0)} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 t, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad t = 1, \dots, T$$

가 ,

가 [3-9], [3-10] . [3-9] , 가
가
가 . [3-10] ,

가 , AR(1) 가
 . (2.2) 가 AR(1) . PROC GENMOD
 (가 , working correlation structure)
 2.2 Corr($Y_{it}, Y_{i,t-k}$)가 k가 , AR(1)
 Corr($Y_{it}, Y_{i,t-k}$) = α^k k가 , PROC GENMOD
 AR(1) 가 '가'
 UNSTRUCTURED 가
 가 .
 Fitzmaurice et al.(1995)

[3-9]

		100 가 ($H_0 : \beta_2 = 0,$: 0.05)	
		Independent	AR(1)
	0.3	4	7
	0.5	4	5
	0.7	7	4
	0.3	15	20
	0.5	50	50
	0.7	86	84

[3-10]

		100 가 ($H_0 : \beta_2 = 0,$: 0.05)	
		Independent	AR(1)
	0.3	14	9
	0.5	36	4
	0.7	46	12
	0.3	44	36
	0.5	89	72
	0.7	100	98

β_2 0
 가 . 100 β_2
 [3-11] ,
 (, 0.5) .

[3-12] , AR(1)

가
 가
 β_2 가 0
 , GEE
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가

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