

eAppendix

This document contains R programs that perform the simulation based on the North Carolina infant mortality data. There are a total 10 files (9 programs and 1 data file) presented in this document:

1. Code_AIDD.q
2. Code_Hybrid.q
3. Code_TPS.q
4. Code_UsefulFunctions.q
5. logLikeH_C.c
6. RunSimulation-ADD.q
7. RunSimulation-Hybrid.q
8. RunSimulation-TPS-Strata.q
9. RunSimulation-TPS.q
10. Data_NCinfants.dat

Please note the following:

- Each program with a filename beginning ‘Code_’ provides underlying functions need to generate data and run each of the analysis approaches.
- Each program with a filename beginning ‘RunSimulation_’ runs a separate simulation for the specific analysis approach. The exception is ‘RunSimulation-TPS-Strata.q’ which sets up the phase I stratification schemes considered in the simulation presented in the paper. This program must be run prior to ‘RunSimulation-TPS.q’
- Prior to running ‘RunSimulation-Hybrid.q’, the ‘logLikeH_C.c’ script must be compiled. The latter contains C code which, when compiled, is called by R in the main function of ‘Code_Hybrid.q’.
- Each of the ‘RunSimulation_’ scripts current has the number of replications set to 10. It is suggested that this be used initially as a means to gauge how long running a larger simulation (e.g., as with the 10,000 reported in the manuscript) would take.
- The datafile can be imported into R using the source() command.

Note the code is also available at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/faculty/sebastien-haneuse/>. If you have any questions, comments, or discover an error, please contact Sebastien Haneuse at shaneuse@hsph.harvard.edu.

Code_AIDD.q

```
## Evaluate the ADD score function
##
evalADDU <- function(beta, Ymat, Xmat, subset, weighted, returnComps=F)
{
  ##
  p <- length(beta)
  designX <- as.matrix(cbind(1, Xmat[,2:p]))
  Kstar <- nrow(designX)
  K <- nrow(Ymat)

  ## Core quantities for each of the epsilon functions
  ##
  pi_ki <- matrix(exp(designX %*% beta), nrow=Kstar, ncol=p)
  eMat <- array(0, dim=c(Kstar, p, 2))
  eMat[,,1] <- designX * pi_ki
  eMat[,,2] <- designX * pi_ki * pi_ki

  ## Area/covariate pattern-specific totals; depends on if complete vs
  survey information is available.
  ##
  counts <- ifelse(rep(subset, nrow(Xmat)), Xmat$mx, Xmat$Mx)
  totals <- as.vector(tapply(counts, list(Xmat$Area), sum))

  ## Basics
  ##
  Yk <- Ymat$N1 / Ymat$N
  pik <- as.vector(tapply(counts*eMat[,1,1], list(Xmat$Area), FUN=sum)
/ totals)
  Vk <- rep(1, K)
  if(weighted == TRUE) Vk <- as.vector(tapply(counts*eMat[,1,1]*(1-
eMat[,1,1]), list(Xmat$Area), sum) / (totals^2))
  Dk <- matrix(NA, nrow=K, ncol=p)
  for(i in 1:p) Dk[,i] <- as.vector(tapply(counts*eMat[,i,1],
list(Xmat$Area), FUN=sum) / totals)

  ##
  value <- as.vector(t(Dk) %*% ((Yk - pik) / Vk))

  ##
  if(returnComps == TRUE) value <- list(Yk=Yk, pik=pik, Vk=Vk, Dk=Dk)
  ##
  return(value)
}

## Evaluate the individual-level data score function
##
evalINDU <- function(beta, Imat, weighted, returnComps=F)
{
  ##
  p <- length(beta)
  designX <- as.matrix(cbind(1, Imat[,2:p]))
  Kstar <- nrow(designX)

  ## Core quantities
```

```

##
pikx <- exp(designX %*% beta)
Ykx <- Imat$nlx / Imat$mx
Vkx <- rep(1, Kstar)
if(weighted == TRUE) Vkx <- as.vector((pikx * (1-pikx)) / Imat$mx)
Dkx <- designX * matrix(pikx, nrow=Kstar, ncol=p)

##
value <- as.vector(t(Dkx) %*% ((Ykx - pikx) / Vkx))
if(returnComps == T) value <- list(Area=Imat$Area, Ykx=Ykx,
pikx=pikx, Dkx=Dkx, Vkx=Vkx)
return(value)
}

##
evalU <- function(beta, Ymat, Xmat, Imat, design, subset, weighted)
{
value <- rep(0, length(beta))
if(design[1] == T) value <- value + evalADDU(beta, Ymat, Xmat,
subset=subset, weighted=weighted)
if(design[2] == T) value <- value + evalINDU(beta, Imat,
weighted=weighted)
return(value)
}

## Numerical evaluation of the derivative of the score function
##
derivU <- function(beta, Ymat, Xmat, Imat, design, subset, weighted,
h=0.0000001)
{
##
p <- length(beta)
value <- matrix(NA, nrow=p, ncol=p)
for(i in 1:p)
{
h0 <- rep(0, p)
h0[i] <- h
value[,i] <- (evalU(beta+h0, Ymat, Xmat, Imat, design=design,
subset=subset, weighted=weighted) - evalU(beta-h0, Ymat, Xmat, Imat,
design=design, subset=subset, weighted=weighted)) / (2*h)
}
return(value)
}

## Solve the AIDD estimating equation
##
AIDD <- function(betaStart, data, design=c(T, T), subset=TRUE,
weighted=TRUE, beta.tol=1e-10, maxiter=100, verbose=FALSE, scaling=1)
{
## Initialize coefficients
beta <- betaStart

## Begin iteration
conv <- FALSE

```

```

iter <- 1
p <- length(betaStart)
betaOld <- rep(0, p)
if(verbose == T)
{
  cat("\n\nITERATION # 0", fill=T)
  cat("Beta :", beta, fill=T)
  cat("\n")
}

repeat
{
  ## Newton-Raphson update
  ##
  Uvec <- evalU(beta, data$Ymat, data$Xmat, data$Imat, design=design,
subset=subset, weighted=weighted)
  Hmat <- derivU(beta, data$Ymat, data$Xmat, data$Imat,
design=design, subset=subset, weighted=weighted)
  beta <- beta - c((solve(Hmat) %*% Uvec) / scaling)

  ##
  if(verbose==T)
  {
    cat("\n\nITERATION #", iter, fill=T)
    cat("Beta :", beta, fill=T)
    cat("Score :", Uvec, fill=T)
    cat("\n")
  }

  ##
  problem <- (sum( is.element(beta, NA) ) > 0) | (sum(
is.element(beta, NaN) ) > 0)
  if(problem) break

  ## Stop if parameters are all within specified tolerances.
  if(iter > 1 && all(abs(beta - betaOld) < beta.tol))
  {
    conv <- T
    break
  }

  ## Stop if maximum number of iterations has been reached
  if(iter >= maxiter) break

  ## Otherwise, update parameter estimates and run another iteration
  betaOld <- beta
  iter <- iter + 1
  NULL
}

## Final evaluation for the standard error estimates
##
Areas <- NULL
if(design[1] == TRUE)
{
  UcompsADD <- evalADDU(beta, data$Ymat, data$Xmat, subset=subset,
weighted=weighted, returnComps=T)
}

```

```

    deltaA    <- as.vector((UcompsADD$Yk - UcompsADD$pik))
    Areas     <- c(Areas, c(1:length(UcompsADD$Yk)))
  }
  if(design[2] == TRUE)
  {
    UcompsIND <- evalINDU(beta, data$Imat, weighted=weighted,
returnComps=T)
    deltaI    <- as.vector((UcompsIND$Ykx - UcompsIND$pikx))
    Areas     <- c(Areas, UcompsIND$Area)
  }

##
Areas <- sort(unique(Areas))
##
Fm <- matrix(0, nrow=p, ncol=p)
Ir <- matrix(0, nrow=p, ncol=p)
##
for(k in Areas)
{
  ##
  Dk    <- NULL
  Vk    <- NULL
  deltak <- NULL
  ##
  if(design[1] == TRUE)
  {
    Dk    <- rbind(Dk, matrix(UcompsADD$Dk[k,], nrow=1, ncol=p))
    Vk    <- c(Vk, UcompsADD$Vk[k])
    deltak <- c(deltak, deltaA[k])
  }
  if(design[2] == TRUE)
  {
    if(is.element(k, UcompsIND$Area))
    {
      subk    <- c(1:length(UcompsIND$Area))[UcompsIND$Area == k]
      Dk      <- rbind(Dk, UcompsIND$Dkx[subk,])
      Vk      <- c(Vk, UcompsIND$Vkx[subk])
      deltak  <- c(deltak, deltaI[subk])
    }
  }
  Vk <- diag(Vk, length(Vk))
  ddT <- deltak %o% deltak
  ##
  Fm <- Fm + (t(Dk) %*% solve(Vk) %*% Dk)
  Ir <- Ir + (t(Dk) %*% solve(Vk) %*% ddT %*% solve(Vk) %*% Dk)
}
##
modse <- as.vector(sqrt(diag(solve(Fm))))
robse <- as.vector(sqrt(diag(solve(Fm) %*% Ir %*% solve(Fm))))

##
coef <- data.frame(cbind(beta, modse, robse))
return(list(coef=coef, conv=conv, iter=iter))
}

```

Code_Hybrid.q

```
##
dyn.load("logLikeH_C.so")
source("Code_UsefulFunctions.q")

## Evaluate the log-likelihood for the Hybrid design
## - restricted to the case with two binary exposures; X and Z
## - beta: the coefficient vector: intercept, main effect for X, main
effect for Z, interaction term
##
logLikeH <- function(beta, data, approx=NULL)
{
  ##
  ids <- unique(data$county)
  if(length(approx) == 0) approx <- rep(F, length(ids))
  if(length(approx) < length(ids)) approx <- rep(F, length(ids))

  ##
  logLike <- 0
  for(k in 1:length(ids))
  {
    ##
    areak <- data[data$county == ids[k],]

    ##
    Ny <- c(sum(areak$N0xz), sum(areak$N1xz))
    Mxz <- areak$Mxz

    ##
    ny <- c(sum(areak$n0xz), sum(areak$n1xz))      ## c(n0, n1)
    mxz <- areak$n0xz + areak$n1xz                ## c(m00, m10, m01,
m11)
    n0xz <- areak$n0xz
    n1xz <- areak$n1xz

    ## Make sure beta is of length 4
    ##
    designX <- cbind(1, areak[,2:3], inter=areak[,2]*areak[,3])
    if(length(beta) == 3) eta <- as.vector(c(beta,0) %*% t(designX))
    if(length(beta) == 4) eta <- as.vector(beta %*% t(designX))
    pixz <- expit(eta)

    ##
    if(approx[k] == FALSE)
    {
      ##
      logLikek <- .C("dHybrid",
                    pixz = as.double(pixz),
                    Ny = as.integer(Ny),
                    Mxz = as.integer(Mxz),
                    n0xz = as.integer(n0xz),
                    n1xz = as.integer(n1xz),
                    value = as.double(0))$value
    }
  }
}
```

```

##
if(approx[k] == TRUE)
{
  ## Adjusted group-level data
  ##
  Ny <- Ny - ny
  Mxz <- Mxz - mxz

  ##
  mu <- sum(Mxz * pixz)
  compE <- dbinom(Ny[2], sum(Ny), mu/sum(Ny), log=T)

  ##
  compN <- dmhyper(Ny, ny, log=T)
  compM <- dmhyper(Mxz, mxz, log=T)
  compCC <- sum(dbinom(nlxz, mxz, pixz, log=T))

  ##
  logLikek <- compE + compM - compN + compCC
}

##
logLike <- logLike + logLikek
}
return(-logLike)
}

```

Code_TPS.q

```
"tps" <- function(formula = formula(data), data = sys.parent(), nn0,
nn1, group, contrasts = NULL, method = "PL", cohort = T, alpha = 1)
{
  call <- match.call()
  m <- match.call(expand = F)
  m$method <- m$contrasts <- m$nn0 <- m$nn1 <- m$group <- m$cohort <-
m$
  alpha <- NULL
  m[[1]] <- as.name("model.frame")
  m <- eval(m, sys.parent())
  Terms <- attr(m, "terms")
  a <- attributes(m)
  Y <- model.extract(m, response)
  X <- model.matrix(Terms, m, contrasts)

  ## Potential Errors
  if(length(nn0) != length(nn1)) stop("nn0 and nn1 should be
of same length")
  if(length(nn0) != length(unique(group))) stop("Number of strata
defined by group should be same as length of nn0")
  if(length(group) != nrow(X)) stop("Group and x are not
compatible")
  if((any(nn1 == 0)) || (any(nn0 == 0))) stop("Zero cell frequency at
phase I")

  ## method
  imeth <- charmatch(method, c("PL", "WL", "ML"), nomatch = 0)
  methodName <- switch(imeth + 1,
                        stop("Method doesn't exist"),
                        "PL",
                        "WL",
                        "ML")

  ## data
  if(is.matrix(Y) && (ncol(Y) > 1))
  {
    case <- as.vector(Y[, 1])
    N <- as.vector(Y[, 1] + Y[, 2])
  }
  else
  {
    case <- as.vector(Y)
    N <- rep(1, length(case))
  }

  ## evaluation
  z <- call(methodName, nn0 = nn0, nn1 = nn1, x = X, N = N, case =
case, group = group, cohort = cohort, alpha = alpha)
  #out <- eval(z, local = sys.parent())
  out <- eval(z)
  names(out$coef) <- dimnames(X)[[2]]
  if(!is.null(out$cove)) dimnames(out$cove) <- list(dimnames(X)[[2]],
dimnames(X)[[2]])
  if(!is.null(out$covm)) dimnames(out$covm) <- list(dimnames(X)[[2]],
dimnames(X)[[2]])
  out$method <- method
}
```



```

class(out) <- "tps"
out
}

"WL" <- function(nn0, nn1, x, N, case, group, cohort, alpha)
{
  # S function for the weighted likelihood or Horvitz-Thompson type of
  estimator.
  nntot0 <- sum(nn0) # Phase I control Total
  nntot1 <- sum(nn1) # Phase I case Total
  u <- sort(unique(group))
  strt.id <- outer(group,u,FUN=="==")
  strt.id <-
matrix(as.numeric(strt.id),nrow=length(group),ncol=length(u))
  n1 <- apply(strt.id * case, 2, sum) # n1= Phase II case sample
  sizes
  n0 <- apply(strt.id * (N - case), 2, sum) # n0 = phase II control
  sample sizes
  if((any(n0 == 0) || (any(n1 == 0))))
    stop("Zero cell frequency at phase II")
  strt.id <- rbind(strt.id, strt.id)
  N <- c(case, N - case)
  case <- c(rep(1, length(case)), rep(0, length(case)))
  group <- c(group, group)
  x <- rbind(x, x)
  nstrta <- length(nn0)
  ofs <- 0
  if(!cohort)
    ofs <- log(sum(nn1)/sum(nn0)) - log(alpha)
  ofs <- rep(ofs, length(case))
  pw0 <- nn0[group]/n0[group]
  pw1 <- nn1[group]/n1[group]
  pw <- case * pw1 + (1 - case) * pw0
  Nw <- N*pw
  lp <- rep(0, length(case))
  z <- rep(0, length(case))
  z[case == 1] <- Nw[case == 1]
  m <- glm(cbind(z, Nw - z) ~ -1 + x + offset(ofs), family = binomial,
x=T,
control = glm.control(epsilon = 9.9999999999999995e-07,
maxit = 20))
  # weights=pw, start = lp,
  uj0 <- - t(m$x) %*% (strt.id * (1 - case) * m$fitted.values * N)
  # Within group sum of scores for controls
  uj1 <- t(m$x) %*% (strt.id * case * (1 - m$fitted.values) * N)
  # Within group sum of scores for cases
  g0 <- t(m$x * as.vector((1 - case) * m$fitted.values^2 * N * pw0^2))
%*% m$x ## CHANGED 29TH OCT 2007
  g1 <- t(m$x * as.vector(case * (1 - m$fitted.values)^2 * N * pw1^2))
%*% m$x
  identity <- diag(rep(1, nstrta))
  if((any(n1 == 0) || (any(n0 == 0))))
    stop("No cell should be empty in phase II")
  ##
  b0temp <- as.vector((nn0 * (nn0 - n0))/n0^3)
  ## CHANGED 30TH OCT 2007

```

```

    b0 <- diag(b0temp, nrow=length(b0temp))
    ##
    b1temp <- as.vector((nn1 * (nn1 - n1))/n1^3)
## CHANGED 30TH OCT 2007
    b1 <- diag(b1temp, nrow=length(b1temp))
    ##
    bb0temp <- as.vector((n0/(nntot0 * nn0)))
## CHANGED 30TH OCT 2007
    bb0 <- diag(bb0temp, nrow=length(bb0temp))
    ##
    bbltemp <- as.vector((n1/(nntot1 * nn1)))
## CHANGED 30TH OCT 2007
    bb1 <- diag(bbltemp, nrow=length(bbltemp))
    ##
    cov <- summary(m)$cov.unscaled
    cove <- g1 + g0 - uj0 %*% b0 %*% t(uj0) - uj1 %*% b1 %*% t(uj1)
    if(!cohort)
      cove <- cove - uj0 %*% bb0 %*% t(uj0) - uj1 %*% bb1 %*% t(uj1)
    cove <- cov %*% cove %*% cov
    z <- list(coef = m$coef, cove = cove)
    z
  }

"PL" <- function(nn0, nn1, x, N, case, group, cohort, alpha)
{
  # S-function for "Pseudo Likelihood" method as developed by Breslow
  and Cain (1988)
  nntot0 <- sum(nn0) # Phase I control Total
  nntot1 <- sum(nn1) # Phase I case Total
  nstrata <- length(nn0)
  u <- sort(unique(group))
  strt.id <- outer(group,u,FUN=="==")
  strt.id <-
matrix(as.numeric(strt.id),nrow=length(group),ncol=length(u))
  n1 <- apply(strt.id * case, 2, sum) # n1 = Phase II case sample
  sizes
  n0 <- apply(strt.id * (N - case), 2, sum) # n0 = phase II control
  sample sizes
  if((any(n0 == 0) || (any(n1 == 0))))
    stop("Zero cell frequency at phase II")
  ofs <- log(n1/n0) - log(nn1/nn0)
  if(!cohort)
    ofs <- ofs + log(nntot1/nntot0) - log(alpha)
  ofs <- ofs[group]
  lp <- - ofs
  pw <- rep(1, length(case))
  # Fitting model using standard GLM procedure
  m <- glm(cbind(case, N - case) ~ -1 + x + offset(ofs), family =
binomial, weights = pw, x = T, control = glm.control(epsilon =
9.9999999999999995e-07, maxit = 20))
  fv <- m$fitted.values
  nhat0 <- apply(strt.id * (1 - fv) * N, 2, sum)
  # Within group sum of fitted values for controls
  nhat1 <- apply(strt.id * fv * N, 2, sum)
  # Within group sum of fitted values
  # Adjusted covariance Matrix

```

```

uj0 <- - t(m$x) %*% (strt.id * (N - case) * m$fitted.values)
# Within group sum of scores for controls
uj1 <- - t(m$x) %*% (strt.id * case * (1 - m$fitted.values))
# Within group sum of scores for cases
g0 <- t(m$x * (N - case) * fv^2) %*% m$x
g1 <- t(m$x * case * (1 - fv)^2) %*% m$x
a <- t(m$x) %*% (strt.id * (1 - fv) * fv * N)
zz <- matrix(1, nrow = nstrata, ncol = nstrata)
identity <- diag(rep(1, nstrata))
b0 <- identity/as.vector(n0)
b1 <- identity/as.vector(n1)
bb0 <- (identity/as.vector(nn0))
bb1 <- (identity/as.vector(nn1))
if(!cohort)
{
  bb0 <- bb0 - (zz/nntot0)
  bb1 <- bb1 - (zz/nntot1)
}
aba <- a %*% bb0 %*% t(a) + a %*% bb1 %*% t(a)
info <- t(m$x) %*% diag(m$weight) %*% m$x
info2 <- solve(summary(m)$cov.unscaled)
ghat <- info - a %*% b0 %*% t(a) - a %*% b1 %*% t(a)
ghate <- g1 + g0 - uj0 %*% b0 %*% t(uj0) - uj1 %*% b1 %*% t(uj1)
cov <- summary(m)$cov.unscaled
cove <- cov %*% (ghate + aba) %*% cov
# Empirical variance-covariance matrix
cove <- cov %*% (ghate + aba) %*% cov
# Model based variance-covariance matrix
covm <- cov %*% (ghat + aba) %*% cov
return(list(coef = m$coef, covm = covm, cove = cove))
}

"ML"<-
function(nn0, nn1, x, N, case, group, cohort, alpha, maxiter = 100)
{
# S function to solve the concentrated lagrangian equations developed
by
# Breslow and Holubkov (1997). This function implements a modified
# Newton-Rhapson algorithm to solve the equations. Gradients as
computed by
# the authors were used to implement the NR algorithm.
iter <- 0
converge <- F
rerror <- 100
nntot0 <- sum(nn0) # Phase I control Total
nntot1 <- sum(nn1) # Phase I case Total
nn <- nn0 + nn1
nntot <- nntot0 + nntot1
nstrata <- length(nn0)
nobs <- length(case)
ncovs <- ncol(x)
stpmax <- 1 * (ncovs + nstrata)
u <- sort(unique(group))
strt.id <- outer(group,u,FUN=="==")
strt.id <-
matrix(as.numeric(strt.id),nrow=length(group),ncol=length(u))

```

```

eel <- cbind(matrix(1, nstrata, 1), matrix(0, nstrata, nstrata))
ee2 <- cbind(matrix(0, nobs, 1), strt.id)
ee <- rbind(ee1, ee2)
n1 <- apply(strt.id * case, 2, sum)
# n1= Phase II case sample sizes
n0 <- apply(strt.id * (N - case), 2, sum)
# n0 = phase II control sample sizes
if((any(n0 == 0) || (any(n1 == 0))))
  stop("Zero cell frequency at phase II")
n <- n0 + n1
n1a <- c(nntot1, n1)
n0a <- c(nntot0, n0)
grpa <- c(rep(1, nstrata), (group + 1)) # Augmented group indicator
na <- n0a + n1a
yy <- c(nn1, case)
identity <- diag(rep(1, nstrata))
x0 <- cbind(identity, matrix(0, nrow = nstrata, ncol = ncovs))
x <- cbind(- strt.id, x) # Augmented covariate matrix
xx <- rbind(x0, x)
ofs <- log(n1a/n0a)
  ofs[1] <- ofs[1] - log(alpha)
if(cohort)
  ofs[1] <- ofs[1] - log(nntot1/nntot0) + log(alpha)
ofs <- ofs[grpa]
repp <- c(nn1 + nn0, N) # Augmented binomial denominator
m <- glm(cbind(yy, repp - yy) ~ -1 + xx + offset(ofs), family =
binomial, x = T, control = glm.control(epsilon = 9.9999999999999995e-
07, maxit = 20))
gamm.schill <- as.vector(m$coef)
gamm0 <- gamm <- gamm.schill # Initialize by Schill's estimates
errcode <- 0
while((iter < maxiter) && (rerror > 9.9999999999999995e-07))
{
  # cat("No of iterations=", iter, "\n")
  l <- lagrange(gamm0, nstrata, nn1, nn0, n1a, n0a, grpa, repp, xx,
ofs, yy)
  h <- lagrad(gamm0, nstrata, nobs, ncovs, nn1, nn0, n1a, n0a, ee,
repp, grpa, n0, n1, xx, ofs)
  p <- - solve(h) %*% l # Newton's direction
  sp2 <- sqrt(sum(p^2))
  if(sp2 > stpmax)
    p <- p * (stpmax/sp2)
  # Scale if the attempted steps too big
  gamm <- lnsrch(gamm0, 0.5 * sum(l^2), t(h) %*% l, p, nstrata, nn1,
nn0, n1a, n0a, grpa, repp, xx, ofs, yy)
  # Search for new value along the line of Newton's direction
  rerror <- max(abs(gamm - gamm0)/pmax(abs(gamm0),
0.100000000000000001))
  gamm0 <- gamm
  iter <- iter + 1
}
if(iter < maxiter) converge <- T #cat("No of iterations=", iter,
"\n")
h <- lagrad(gamm0, nstrata, nobs, ncovs, nn1, nn0, n1a, n0a, ee,
repp, grpa, n0, n1, xx, ofs)
fvv <- xx %*% gamm + ofs
fvv <- as.vector(exp(fvv)/(1 + exp(fvv)))

```

```

t1 <- nn1 - nn * fvv[1:nstrata]
mu <- 1 - t1/n1
t1 <- c(0, t1)
mu <- c(1, mu)
qn <- repp * n0a[grpa]
qd1 <- n0a[grpa]
qd2 <- (1 - mu[grpa]) * (n1a[grpa] - na[grpa] * fvv)
q <- qn/(qd1 + qd2)
gg <- t(xx) %*% ((1 - fvv) * fvv * q * ee)
t00 <- (1 - fvv)^2 * q * ee
d00 <- rep.int(1, nrow(t00)) %*% t00
t01 <- (1 - fvv) * fvv * q * ee
d01 <- rep.int(1, nrow(t01)) %*% t01
t11 <- fvv * fvv * q * ee
d11 <- rep.int(1, nrow(t11)) %*% t11
d00 <- diag(as.vector(d00))
d01 <- diag(as.vector(d01))
d11 <- diag(as.vector(d11))
tinfo <- (1 - fvv) * fvv * q * xx
info <- t(xx) %*% tinfo
cove <- solve(info)
gig <- t(gg) %*% cove %*% gg
zz1 <- cbind((gig + d00), (-gig + d01))
zz2 <- cbind((-gig + d01), (gig + d11))
zz <- rbind(zz1, zz2)
zz <- solve(zz)
gg <- cbind(gg, -gg)
gig <- cove %*% gg %*% zz %*% t(gg) %*% cove
cov1 <- cove - gig
# Model covariance matrix using Atchinson and Silvey formula
# Computation of empirical variance-covariance matrix using within
group scores
ta <- n0a * (n1a - t1)
tb <- na * t1
g <- (ta[grpa] * fvv)/(ta[grpa] + tb[grpa] * (1 - fvv))
uj0 <- -t(m$x) %*% (ee * (repp - yy) * g)
uj1 <- t(m$x) %*% (ee * yy * (1 - g))
gg <- t(m$x * yy * (1 - g)^2) %*% m$x + t(m$x * (repp - yy) * g^2)
%*% m$x
#ulj0 <- -t(xx)%*%(ee*(repp-yy)*g)
#ulj1 <- t(xx)%*%(ee*yy*(1-g))
#print("uj0:")
#print(uj0)
#print("uj1:")
#print(uj1)
# gg <- t(xx*((1-g)^2*yy + g^2*(repp-yy))%*%xx
gig <- gg - t(t(uj0)/n0a) %*% t(uj0) - t(t(uj1)/n1a) %*% t(uj1)
#gig <- gg - t( t(ulj0) / n0a) %*% t(ulj0) - t( t(ulj1) / n1a ) %*%
t(ulj1)
#print("gig")
#print(gig)
h <- solve(h)
cov2 <- t(h) %*% gig %*% h
# Adjusting term for asymptotic variance-covariance matrix for
prospective first stage sampling
adjust <- (1/nntot0) + (1/nntot1)
adjust <- matrix(adjust, nrow = (nstrata + 1), ncol = (nstrata + 1))

```

```

if(cohort)
{
  cov1[1:(nstrata + 1), 1:(nstrata + 1)] <- cov1[1:(nstrata + 1),
1:(nstrata + 1)] + adjust
  cov2[1:(nstrata + 1), 1:(nstrata + 1)] <- cov2[1:(nstrata + 1),
1:(nstrata + 1)] + adjust
}
cov1 <- cov1[(nstrata + 1):(nstrata + ncovs), (nstrata + 1):(nstrata
+ ncovs)]
# Extract the covariance matrix for the regression coefficients
cov2 <- cov2[(nstrata + 1):(nstrata + ncovs), (nstrata + 1):(nstrata
+ ncovs)]
# Extract the covariance matrix for the regression coefficients
# jc <- jc[(nstrata + 1):(nstrata + ncovs), (nstrata + 1):(nstrata +
ncovs)]
delta <- gamm[1:nstrata]
b <- gamm[(nstrata + 1):(nstrata + ncovs)]
q <- q/na[grpa]
out <- list(coef = b, covm = cov1, cove = cov2, delta = delta, mu =
mu)
out
}

```

```

"summary.tps"<- function(object)
{
  # produces summary from an object of the class "tps"
  coef <- object$coef
  method <- object$method
  if(method == "WL")
  {
    see <- sqrt(diag(object$cove))
    tee <- coef/see
    pee <- 2 * (1 - pnorm(abs(tee)))
    coefficients <- matrix(0, nrow = length(coef), ncol = 4)
    dimnames(coefficients) <- list(names(coef), c("Value", "Emp SE",
"Emp t", "Emp p"))
    coefficients[, 1] <- coef
    coefficients[, 2] <- see
    coefficients[, 3] <- tee
    coefficients[, 4] <- pee
  }
  else
  {
    se <- sqrt(diag(object$covm))
    see <- sqrt(diag(object$cove))
    te <- coef/se
    tee <- coef/see
    pe <- 2 * (1 - pnorm(abs(te)))
    pee <- 2 * (1 - pnorm(abs(tee)))
    coefficients <- matrix(0, nrow = length(coef), ncol = 7)
    dimnames(coefficients) <- list(names(coef), c("Value", "Mod SE",
"Mod t", "Mod p", "Emp SE", "Emp t", "Emp p"))
    coefficients[, 1] <- coef
    coefficients[, 2] <- se
    coefficients[, 3] <- te
    coefficients[, 4] <- pe
  }
}

```

```

    coefficients[, 5] <- see
    coefficients[, 6] <- tee
    coefficients[, 7] <- pee
  }
  structure(list(coefficients = coefficients), class = "summary.tps")
}

#function to compute the lagrangian equations
lagrange <- function(gamm0, nstrata , nn1 , nn0, n1a , n0a , grpa ,repp
, xx , ofs , yy)
{
  fv <- xx%%gamm0 + ofs
  fv <- exp(fv)
  fv <- fv/(1+fv)
  r <- fv[1:nstrata]
  r <- nn1 - (nn1 + nn0)*r
  r <- c(0,r)
  r1 <- (n1a-r)*n0a
  r2 <- (n0a+n1a)*r
  g <- r1[grpa]*fv
  g <- g/(r1[grpa] + r2[grpa]*(1-fv))
  g <- t(xx)%%((1-g)*yy - g*(repp-yy))
  g
}

#function to compute the gradients
lagrad <- function(gamm0, nstrata, nobs , ncovs ,nn1 , nn0 , n1a , n0a
,ee ,repp , grpa , n0 , n1 , xx , ofs)
{
  fv <- xx%%gamm0 + ofs
  fv <- exp(fv)
  fv <- fv/(1+fv)
  xxx <- xx[(nstrata+1):(nstrata+nobs),]
  grp <- grpa[(nstrata+1):(nstrata+nobs)]-1
  rep <- repp[(nstrata+1):(nstrata+nobs)]
  e <- ee[(nstrata+1):(nstrata+nobs),2:(nstrata+1)]
  pp <- fv[1:nstrata]
  g <- fv[(nstrata+1):(nstrata+nobs)]
  r <- nn1 - (nn1+nn0)*pp
  r0 <- r*(n0+n1)
  r1 <- n0*n1*(nn0+nn1)*(n0+n1)*pp*(1-pp)
  r2 <- n0*(n1-r)

  d <- r1[grp]*g*(1-g)*rep/(r2[grp]+r0[grp]*(1-g))^2
  d <- as.vector(d)
}
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de <- d*e
g <- -t(xxx)%%de
g <- cbind(g,matrix(0,(nstrata+ncovs),ncovs))
r <- c(0,r)
r1 <- n0a*(n1a-r)
r2 <- (n0a+n1a)*r
r0 <- n0a*n1a*(n1a-r)*(n0a+r)
fv <- r0[grpa]*fv*(1-fv)*repp/(r1[grpa]+r2[grpa]*(1-fv))^2
fv <- t(xx)%%(hdp(fv,xx))

```

ADDITIONAL

```

    g <- g - fv
    g
  }

#function to compute the norm of the lagrangian equations
s2 <- function(gamm,nstrata , nn1 , nn0 , n1a , n0a , grpa , repp , xx
, ofs , yy)
{
  l <- lagrange(gamm,nstrata , nn1 , nn0 , n1a , n0a , grpa , repp , xx
, ofs , yy)
  sum(l^2)
}

#function to compute horizontal direct product of two matrices
hdp <- function(x,y)
{
  x <- as.matrix(x)
  y <- as.matrix(y)
  if(nrow(x) != nrow(y))stop("row dimensions are not same")
  z <-
x[,rep(1:ncol(x),rep(ncol(y),ncol(x)))]*y[,rep(1:ncol(y),ncol(x))]
  z
}

#function to conduct line search for modified Newton method of ML
lnsrch <-
function(gamm0,f0,g0,p,nstrata,nn1,nn0,n1a,n0a,grpa,repp,xx,ofs,yy)
{
  scale <- 1.0
  rel.error <- max(abs(p)/pmax(gamm0,0.1))
  if(rel.error < 1e-07)
    gamm <- gamm0
  else
  {
    gamm <- gamm0 + p
    l <- lagrange(gamm,nstrata,nn1,nn0,n1a,n0a,grpa,repp,xx,ofs,yy)
    f <- 0.5*sum(l^2)
    slope <- sum(g0*p)
    # backtrack if the function does not decrease sufficiently
    if(f > f0+0.0001*slope)
    {
      scale <- -slope/(2*(f-f0-slope))
      scale <- min(scale,0.5)
      scale <- max(0.05,scale)
    }
    gamm <- gamm0 + scale*p
  }
  gamm
}

```


Code_UsefulFunctions.q

```
##
expit <- function(x) exp(x) / (1 + exp(x))
logit <- function(p) log(p/(1-p))

## Probability mass function for a multivariate hypergeometric
distribution
##
dmhyper <- function(Mk, mk, log=F)
{
  M <- sum(Mk)
  m <- sum(mk)
  value <- sum(lchoose(Mk, mk)) - lchoose(M, m)
  if(log == F) value <- exp(value)
  return(value)
}

## Generate a random deviate from a multivariate hypergeometric
distribution
## - Mk is a vector of counts for the elements in the population
## - m is the size of the sample to be drawn
##
rmhyper <- function(Mk, m)
{
  k <- length(Mk)
  M <- sum(Mk)
  mk <- rep(0, k)

  ##
  if(m > M) mk <- Mk
  else
  {
    mk[1] <- rhyper(1, Mk[1], M - Mk[1], m)
    if(k > 2)
    {
      for(j in 2:(k-1))
      {
        mk[j] <- rhyper(1, Mk[j], M - sum(Mk[1:j]), m - sum(mk[1:(j-
1)]))
      }
    }
    mk[k] <- m - sum(mk[1:(k-1)])
  }
  return(mk)
}
```

logLikeH_C.c

```
/*
  TO COMPILE USE THE CODE:

  R CMD SHLIB logLikeH_C.c
*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

/*
#include "/usr/lib/R/include/R.h"
#include "/usr/lib/R/include/Rmath.h"
*/

/* For use on a mac */
#include
"/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/include/R.h
"
#include
"/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/include/Rma
th.h"

#define dbinom Rf_dbinom
#define dhyper Rf_dhyper
#define lchoose Rf_lchoose

/* */
int c_min(int value1,
          int value2)
{
  int min = (value1 < value2) ? value1 : value2;
  return min;
}

/* */
int c_max(int value1,
          int value2)
{
  int max = (value1 > value2) ? value1 : value2;
  return max;
}

/*
  HYBRID LIKELIHOOD
*/
void dHybrid(double pixz[],
             int Ny[],
             int Mxz[],
             int n0xz[],
             int n1xz[],
             double *value)
```

```

{
  int N, N0, N1, n0, n1;
  int M00, M01, M10, M11;
  int n000, n001, n010, n011;
  int n100, n101, n110, n111;

  int N000, N001, N010, N011;
  int N100, N101, N110, N111;
  int L11, U11;
  int L01, U01;
  int L10, U10;

  double compW1, compW2, compW3, compW4, logLikeI;

  /*
   Data
  */
  N    = Ny[0] + Ny[1];
  N0   = Ny[0];
  N1   = Ny[1];
  n0   = n0xz[0] + n0xz[1] + n0xz[2] + n0xz[3];
  n1   = n1xz[0] + n1xz[1] + n1xz[2] + n1xz[3];
  M00  = Mxz[0];
  M10  = Mxz[1];
  M01  = Mxz[2];
  M11  = Mxz[3];
  n000 = n0xz[0];
  n010 = n0xz[1];
  n001 = n0xz[2];
  n011 = n0xz[3];
  n100 = n1xz[0];
  n110 = n1xz[1];
  n101 = n1xz[2];
  n111 = n1xz[3];

  /*
   Hybrid likelihood calculation
  */
  compW3 = lchoose(N0, n0) + lchoose(N1, n1);

  /* */
  L11 = c_max(n111, N1 - (M00 + M10 + M01) + (n000 + n010 + n001));
  U11 = c_min(N1 - (n100 + n110 + n101), M11 - n011);
  for(N111 = L11; N111 <= U11; N111++)
  {
    /* */
    L01 = c_max(n101, N1 - N111 - (M00 + M10) + (n000 + n010));
    U01 = c_min(N1 - N111 - (n100 + n110), M01 - n001);
    for(N101 = L01; N101 <= U01; N101++)
    {
      /* */
      L10 = c_max(n110, N1 - (N111 + N101) - M00 + n000);
      U10 = c_min(N1 - (N111 + N101) - n100, M10 - n010);
      for(N110 = L10; N110 <= U10; N110++)
      {
        /* */
        N100 = N1 - (N111+N101+N110);

```

```

N000 = M00 - N100;
N010 = M10 - N110;
N001 = M01 - N101;
N011 = M11 - N111;

/* */
/* printf("\n %d %d %d", N111, N101, N110); */

/* */
compW1 = lchoose(N000, n000) + lchoose(N010, n010) +
lchoose(N001, n001) + lchoose(N011, n011);
compW2 = lchoose(N100, n100) + lchoose(N110, n110) +
lchoose(N101, n101) + lchoose(N111, n111);

/* */
logLikeI = dbinom(N100, M00, pixz[0], 1) + dbinom(N110,
M10, pixz[1], 1) + dbinom(N101, M01, pixz[2], 1) + dbinom(N111, M11,
pixz[3], 1);

/* */
*value += exp(compW1 + compW2 - compW3 + logLikeI);
}
}
}

*value = log(*value);
return;
}

```

RunSimulation-ADD.q

```
##
runCode <- FALSE
if(runCode == TRUE)
{
  ## Source in data and external functions, and get the 'true' model
  and fitted values
  ##
  source("Code_AIDD.q")
  source("Code_UsefulFunctions.q")
  source("Data_NCinfants.dat")
  fit0 <- glm(cbind(Y, N-Y) ~ race + sex,
family=quasibinomial(link="log"), data=lbw)
  betaStart <- as.vector(fit0$coef)

  ## Run simulation
  ##
  R <- 10
  results <- array(NA, dim=c(5,7,R))
  for(r in 1:R) source("RunSimulation-ADD.q")
}

## Generate new outcome information for each repetition of the
simulation
##
lbw$Y <- rbinom(nrow(lbw), lbw$N, fitted(fit0))

####
## Collate data structures for the aggregate data methods
####

## Ymat
##
Ymat <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(county=lbw$county), FUN=sum)
names(Ymat)[2] <- "N"
Ymat$N1 <- aggregate(lbw$Y, list(county=lbw$county), FUN=sum)$x
Ymat <- Ymat[,-1]

## Xmat
##
Xmat <- lbw[,1:3]
names(Xmat)[1] <- "Area"
Xmat$Mx <- lbw$N
Xmat$mx <- rmhyper(Xmat$Mx, m=20000)

## Imat
## * only sample complete individual-level data from the four largest
counties
## * turns out to be those with populations of at least 10,000
##
countyN <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(county=lbw$county), FUN=sum)$x
keepCounty <- c(1:100)[countyN > 10000]
Imat <- lbw[is.element(lbw$county, keepCounty),]
names(Imat)[1] <- "Area"
```

```

##
n          <- 500                ## Number of individual-level samples,
per area
Imat$mx    <- NA
Imat$nlx   <- NA
for(i in 1:length(keepCounty))
{
  index <- c(1:nrow(Imat))[Imat$Area == keepCounty[i]]
  temp  <- matrix(rmhyper(c(Imat$N[index]-Imat$Y[index],
Imat$Y[index]), n), ncol=2)
  Imat$mx[index] <- apply(temp, 1, sum)
  Imat$nlx[index] <- temp[,2]
}
Imat <- Imat[,-c(4,5,6)]

## Combine data and run AIDD analyses
##
data <- list(Ymat=Ymat, Xmat=Xmat, Imat=Imat)

##
fit1 <- try(AIDD(betaStart=betaStart, data=data, design=c(T,F),
subset=F, verbose=F, scaling=5, maxiter=1000))
fit2 <- try(AIDD(betaStart=betaStart, data=data, design=c(T,F),
subset=T, verbose=F, scaling=5, maxiter=1000))
fit3 <- try(AIDD(betaStart=betaStart, data=data, design=c(F,T),
verbose=F, scaling=5, maxiter=1000))
fit4 <- try(AIDD(betaStart=betaStart, data=data, design=c(T,T),
subset=F, verbose=F, scaling=5, maxiter=1000))
fit5 <- try(AIDD(betaStart=betaStart, data=data, design=c(T,T),
subset=T, verbose=F, scaling=5, maxiter=1000))

##
resTemp <- matrix(NA, nrow=5, ncol=7)
if(class(fit1) == "list") resTemp[1,] <- c(t(fit1$coef[,c(1,3)]),
fit1$convc)
if(class(fit2) == "list") resTemp[2,] <- c(t(fit2$coef[,c(1,3)]),
fit2$convc)
if(class(fit3) == "list") resTemp[3,] <- c(t(fit3$coef[,c(1,3)]),
fit3$convc)
if(class(fit4) == "list") resTemp[4,] <- c(t(fit4$coef[,c(1,3)]),
fit4$convc)
if(class(fit5) == "list") resTemp[5,] <- c(t(fit5$coef[,c(1,3)]),
fit5$convc)

##
cat("\nRepetition", r, "of", R, "complete")
results[,r] <- resTemp

```

RunSimulation-Hybrid.q

```
##
runCode <- FALSE
if(runCode == TRUE)
{
  ## Source in data and external functions, and get the 'true' model
  and fitted values
  ##
  source("Code_Hybrid.q")
  source("Code_UsefulFunctions.q")
  source("Data_NCinfants.dat")
  fit0 <- glm(cbind(Y, N-Y) ~ race + sex, data=lbw,
family=binomial)
  betaStart <- as.vector(fit0$coef)

  ## Run simulation
  ##
  R <- 10
  results <- array(NA, dim=c(2,4,R))
  for(r in 1:R) source("RunSimulation-Hybrid.q")
}

## Generate new outcome information for each repetition of the
simulation
##
lbw$Y <- rbinom(nrow(lbw), lbw$N, fitted(fit0))

## Complete individual-level data
##
lbwI <- data.frame(county=rep(1:100, rep(4, 100)), race=rep(c(0,1),
200), sex=rep(c(0,0,1,1), 100), Mxz=0, N0xz=0, N1xz=0)
for(i in 1:400)
{
  lbwI$Mxz[i] <- sum(lbw$N[lbw$county == lbwI$county[i] & lbw$race ==
lbwI$race[i] & lbw$sex == lbwI$sex[i]])
  lbwI$N1xz[i] <- sum(lbw$Y[lbw$county == lbwI$county[i] & lbw$race ==
lbwI$race[i] & lbw$sex == lbwI$sex[i]])
}
lbwI$N0xz <- lbwI$Mxz - lbwI$N1xz

## n=500 case-control samples in each of the four largest areas
##
lbwH <- lbwI
lbwH$n0xz <- 0
lbwH$n1xz <- 0
#K <- length(unique(lbwH$county))
for(k in c(26, 41, 60, 92))
{
  lbwH$n0xz[(lbwH$county == k)] <- rmhyper(lbwH$N0xz[(lbwH$county ==
k)], 250)
  lbwH$n1xz[(lbwH$county == k)] <- rmhyper(lbwH$N1xz[(lbwH$county ==
k)], 250)
}
```

```
## Approximate areas that have N1 > 100
##
N1      <- tapply(lbwh$N1xz, lbwh$county, FUN=sum)
approxN1 <- (N1 > 100)

##
fitHYa <- nlm(f=logLikeH, p=betaStart, data=lbwh, approx=approxN1,
stepmax=5, print.level=2, hessian=F)
lbwh$n0xz <- 0
fitHYb <- nlm(f=logLikeH, p=fitHYa$estimate, data=lbwh,
approx=approxN1, stepmax=5, print.level=2, hessian=F)

##
cat("\nRepetition", r, "of", R, "complete")
results[1,,r] <- c(fitHYa$code, fitHYa$estimate)
results[2,,r] <- c(fitHYb$code, fitHYb$estimate)
```


RunSimulation-TPS-Strata.q

```
## Case-control study
##
lbw$strata0 <- 1

## Marginal, county-specific non-white rates
##
tabNonW <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(county=lbw$county), FUN=sum)
names(tabNonW)[2] <- "N"
tempAgg <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(county=lbw$county, race=lbw$race),
FUN=sum)
tabNonW$R <- tabNonW$N - tempAgg$x[tempAgg$race == 0]
tabNonW$rate <- round(tabNonW$R/tabNonW$N * 100, 1)
##
lbw$Qrace <- tabNonW$rate[lbw$county]
##
lvls <- c(15, 31, 46, 61)
lbw$strata1 <- 1
for(i in 1:length(lvls)) lbw$strata1[lbw$Qrace > lvls[i]] <- (i+1)

## Marginal, county-specific male rates
##
tabMale <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(county=lbw$county), FUN=sum)
names(tabMale)[2] <- "N"
tempAgg <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(county=lbw$county, race=lbw$sex),
FUN=sum)
tabMale$G <- tabMale$N - tempAgg$x[tempAgg$race == 0]
tabMale$rate <- round(tabMale$G/tabMale$N * 100, 1)
##
lbw$Qmale <- tabMale$rate[lbw$county]
##
lvls <- c(47, 50, 52, 54)
lbw$strata2 <- 1
for(i in 1:length(lvls)) lbw$strata2[lbw$Qmale > lvls[i]] <- (i+1)
```

RunSimulation-TPS.q

```
##
runCode <- FALSE
if(runCode == TRUE)
{
  ## Source in data and external functions, and get the 'true' model
  and fitted values
  ##
  source("Code_TPS.q")
  source("Code_UsefulFunctions.q")
  source("Data_NCinfants.dat")
  fit0 <- glm(cbind(Y, N-Y) ~ race + sex, data=lbw, family=binomial)

  ##
  source("RunSimulation-TPS-setup-Strata.q")
  ##
  R      <- 10
  results <- array(NA, dim=c(9,6,R))
  for(r in 1:R)
  {
    lbw$Y <- rbinom(nrow(lbw), lbw$N, fitted(fit0))
    for(Sindex in 0:2)
    {
      source("RunSimulation-TPS.q")
      results[(((Sindex*3)+1):((Sindex*3)+3)),,r] <- tempRes
    }
    cat("\nRepetition", r, "of", R, "complete")
  }
}

##
if(Sindex == 0) lbw$strata <- lbw$strata0
if(Sindex == 1) lbw$strata <- lbw$strata1
if(Sindex == 2) lbw$strata <- lbw$strata2

##
phaseOne <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(strata=lbw$strata), FUN=sum)
names(phaseOne)[2] <- "N"
phaseOne$Y <- aggregate(lbw$Y, list(strata=lbw$strata), FUN=sum)$x
##
strata <- phaseOne$strata
nn0    <- phaseOne$N - phaseOne$Y
nn1    <- phaseOne$Y

## Phase II sample sizes, assuming balanced sampling
##
n <- 2000
m0 <- n / (2 * length(strata))
m1 <- n / (2 * length(strata))

## Phase II data
##
phaseTwo <- aggregate(lbw$N, list(strata=lbw$strata, sex=lbw$sex,
race=lbw$race), FUN=sum)
```

```

names(phaseTwo)[names(phaseTwo) == "x"] <- "N"
phaseTwo$Y <- aggregate(lbw$Y, list(strata=lbw$strata, sex=lbw$sex,
race=lbw$race), FUN=sum)$x
##
phaseTwo$alive <- NA
phaseTwo$death <- NA
for(i in 1:length(strata))
{
  index <- c(1:nrow(phaseTwo))[phaseTwo$strata == strata[i]]
  phaseTwo$alive[index] <- rmhyper(phaseTwo$N[index] -
phaseTwo$Y[index], m0)
  phaseTwo$death[index] <- rmhyper(phaseTwo$Y[index], m1)
}

##
fitWL <- tps(cbind(death, alive) ~ race + sex, phaseTwo, nn0, nn1,
phaseTwo$strata, method="WL")
fitPL <- tps(cbind(death, alive) ~ race + sex, phaseTwo, nn0, nn1,
phaseTwo$strata, method="PL")
fitML <- tps(cbind(death, alive) ~ race + sex, phaseTwo, nn0, nn1,
phaseTwo$strata, method="ML")
##
tempRes <- cbind(summary(fitWL)$coef[,c(1,2)],
summary(fitPL)$coef[,c(1,5)],
summary(fitML)$coef[,c(1,5)])

```


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1,
1,
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```
    )), .Names = c("county", "race", "sex", "teen", "N", "Y"),  
row.names = c(NA,  
-777L), class = "data.frame")
```