



# Counting processes for correlated binary responses

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(Submitted on 7 May 2013)

We propose a class of continuous-time Markov counting processes for analyzing correlated binary data and establish a correspondence between these models and sums of dependent Bernoulli random variables using a technique called "probabilistic embedding". Our approach generalizes many previous models for correlated outcomes, admits easily interpretable parameterizations, allows different cluster sizes, incorporates ascertainment bias in a natural way, and dramatically simplifies likelihood-based inference. We demonstrate several new models for dependent outcomes, derive explicit likelihood expressions, and provide algorithms for computing maximum likelihood estimates. We show how to incorporate cluster-specific covariates in a regression setting and apply our method to well-known problems from developmental toxicology and familial disease epidemiology.

Subjects: **Methodology (stat.ME)**; Statistics Theory (math.ST)

Cite as: [arXiv:1305.1656](#) [stat.ME]

(or [arXiv:1305.1656v1](#) [stat.ME] for this version)

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[v1] Tue, 7 May 2013 21:42:43 GMT (43kb,D)

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