

## A special case of the Gamma-distribution

### Parametrisation

We consider this distribution

$$\pi(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} y^{a-1} \exp(-y), \quad a > 0, \quad y > 0,$$

where  $E(y) = \mu = a$ .

### Link-function

The linear predictor  $\eta$  is linked to the mean  $\mu$  using a default log-link

$$\mu = \exp(\eta)$$

### Hyperparameter

None.

### Specification

- family = `gammajw` for regression models and family = `gammajw.surv` for survival models.
- Required arguments: for `gammajw.surv`,  $y$  (to be given in a format by using `inla.surv()`), and for `gammajw`,  $y$ .

### Hyperparameter spesification and default values

#### `gammajw:`

**doc** A special case of the Gamma likelihood

**hyper**

**survival** FALSE

**discrete** FALSE

**link** default log

**pdf** `gammajw`

#### `gammajwsurv:`

**doc** A special case of the Gamma likelihood (survival)

**hyper**

**survival** TRUE

**discrete** FALSE

**link** default log

**pdf** `gammajw`

## Example

In the following example we estimate the parameters in a simulated example.

```
n <- 300
x <- rnorm(n, sd = 0.3)
eta <- 1 + x
mu <- exp(eta)
y <- rgamma(n, shape = mu, scale = 1)
r <- inla(y ~ 1 + x,
          data = data.frame(y, x),
          family = "gammajw",
          control.compute = list(cpo = TRUE),
          control.fixed = list(prec.intercept = 0.01),
          verbose = TRUE)
summary(r)

yy <- inla.surv(y, event = 1)
rr <- inla(yy ~ 1 + x,
           data = list(yy = yy, x = x),
           family = "gammajwsurv",
           control.compute = list(cpo = TRUE),
           control.fixed = list(prec.intercept = 0.01),
           verbose = TRUE)
summary(rr)

print(r$summary.fixed - rr$summary.fixed)
```

## Notes

None.