

# Package ‘wcox’

May 16, 2023

**Title** Weights to Correct for Outcome Dependent Sampling in Time to Event Data

**Version** 1.0

**Description** A new inverse probability of selection weighted Cox model to deal with outcome-dependent sampling in survival analysis.

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**LazyData** true

**Imports** dplyr, tidyr, survival, stats

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Repository** CRAN

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Calculate_weights	<i>Calculate inverse probability of selection weights.</i>
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### Description

This function calculates weights to correct for ascertainment bias in time-to-event data where clusters are outcome-dependently sampled, for example high-risk families in genetic epidemiological studies in cancer research.

### Usage

```
Calculate_weights(dat)
```

### Arguments

dat	Data.frame with one row per individual with columns <i>d</i> non-censoring indicator; <b>k</b> interval of (age) group; <b>S_k</b> population interval-based proportion of individuals experiencing the event in intervals later than k; <b>S_k</b> . sample proportion of individuals experiencing the event in intervals later than k.
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### Details

Weights are based on a comparison between the survival between sample and population. Therefore, besides the sample data, the population incidence rate (per 100 000) is needed as input, as well as the cut-offs of the (age/time-to-event) groups for which this is available. The function provides two options for the latter: cut-offs can be provided manually or using the standard 5- or 10-years (age) categories (0-4, 5-9, ... or 0-9, 10-14, ...). Note that resulting intervals are of the form [xx, xx).

### Value

Vector with weights.

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fam_dat	<i>Simulated time-to-event data.</i>
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### Description

This toy data set is simulated for educational purposes explaining the package. It concerns of families in which at least two individuals experienced the event of interest during following up. The covariate of interest is risk modifier 'x'. This data set is inspired by data that is often seen in genetic epidemiological studies in cancer research.

### Usage

```
data(fam_dat)
```

**Format**

Data.frame.

**References**

A new inverse probability of selection weighted Cox model to deal with outcome-dependent sampling in survival analysis Vera H. Arntzen, Marta Fiocco, Inge M.M. Lakeman, Maartje Nielsen, Mar Rodríguez-Girondo doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.02.07.527426> (preprint).

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Prepare\_data

*Prepare data for weight calculation using the population incidence.*

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**Description**

This function prepares the sample data for weight calculation using external information, i.e. the incidence in the population.

**Usage**

```
Prepare_data(dat, population_incidence, breaks)
```

**Arguments**

dat	Data.frame with one row per individual which at least includes a column <b>d</b> with event indicator (1 for event, 0 for censored), a column <b>y</b> with event/censoring time.
population_incidence	A vector (in combination with breaks) or a data.frame (columns 1) 'start age group', 2) 'end age group', 3)'S_pop') with population incidence per 100,000 per interval k.
breaks	Cut-points for the (age/time) groups. Only needed when population_incidence is a vector.

**Details**

Weights are based on a comparison between the survival between sample and population. Therefore, besides the sample data, the population incidence rate (per 100 000) is needed as input, as well as the cut-offs of the (age/time-to-event) groups for which this is available, unless this is provided in a data.frame.

**Value**

Data.frame ready for weight calculation using function 'Calculate\_weights()': one row per individual and a.o. columns **id** unique ID; **d** non-censoring indicator; **k** interval of (age) group; **S\_k** population interval-based proportion of individuals experiencing the event in intervals later than k; **S\_k**. sample proportion of individuals experiencing the event in intervals later than k.

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