

# Package ‘lboxcox’

August 30, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** Implementation of Logistic Box-Cox Regression

**Version** 1.1

**Date** 2022-08-29

**Maintainer** Li Xing <sfulxing@gmail.com>

**Description** Implements a logistic box-cox model. This model is fully described in Xing, L. et al. (2021) <[doi:10.1002/cjs.11587](https://doi.org/10.1002/cjs.11587)>.

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.1

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

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**Imports** survey, maxLik, doParallel, foreach, MASS

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Li Xing [cre, aut],  
Kohlton Booth [aut],  
Xuekui Zhang [aut],  
Igor Burstyn [aut],  
Paul Gustafson [aut]

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2022-08-30 17:00:02 UTC

## R topics documented:

depress . . . . .	2
lbc_train . . . . .	2
LogLikeFun . . . . .	3
median_effect . . . . .	4
ScoreFun . . . . .	4

**Index****6**


---

depress	<i>Depression dataset</i>
---------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

The depress data frame has 8,893 rows and 5 columns from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2009–2010.

**Usage**

```
depress
```

**Format**

Sample survey data

**depression** binary response variable indicating whether the participant has depression (=1) or not (=0)

**mercury** a numeric vector giving the log-transformed total blood mercury in micro-grams per litre

**age** 0 if participant is female and 1 if they are male

**gender** age of the participant

**weight** a numeric vector giving the sampling-weight.

**Source**

Xing, L., Zhang, X., Burstyn, I., & Gustafson, P. (2021). On logistic Box–Cox regression for flexibly estimating the shape and strength of exposure-disease relationships. *Canadian Journal of Statistics*, 49(3), 808-825.

---

lbc_train	<i>Train a Logistic Box-Cox model</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Train the given formula using a Logistic Box-Cox model.

**Usage**

```
lbc_train(
  formula,
  weight_column_name,
  data,
  init = NULL,
  svy_lambda_vector = seq(0, 2, length = 100),
  num_cores = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

formula	a formula of the form $y \sim x + z1 + z2$ where $y$ is a binary response variable, $x$ is a continuous predictor variable, and $z1, z2, \dots$ are covariates
weight_column_name	the name of the column in 'data' containing the survey weights.
data	dataframe containing the dataset to train on
init	initial estimates for the coefficients. If NULL the svyglm model will be used
svy_lambda_vector	values of lambda used in training svyglm model. Best model is used for initial coefficient estimates. If init is not NULL this parameter is ignored.
num_cores	the number of cores used when finding the best svyglm model. If init is not NULL this parameter is ignored.

**Value**

object of class 'maxLik' from the 'maxLik' package. Contains the coefficient estimates that maximizes likelihood among other statistics.

**Note**

This is reliant on the following work:

Henningsen, A., Toomet, O. (2011). maxLik: A package for maximum likelihood estimation in R. *Computational Statistics*, 26(3), 443-458.

Microsoft Corporation, Weston, S. (2020). foreach: Provides Foreach Looping Construct. R package version 1.5.1.

Microsoft Corporation, Weston, S. (2020). doParallel: Foreach Parallel Adaptor for the 'parallel' Package. R package version 1.0.16.

---

 LogLikeFun

*Log Likelihood of Logistic Box-Cox*


---

**Description**

This function gives the log likelihood of the Box-Cox model. Main purpose is to be an input to the maxLik function.

**Usage**

```
LogLikeFun(bb, ixx, iyy, iw, iZZ)
```

**Arguments**

bb	current values for the intercept and slope coefficients
ixx	continuous predictor
iyx	binary outcome
iw	sample weight
izz	covariates to be incorporated in the model

**Value**

the log likelihood estimate for the coefficients in 'bb'

---

median_effect	<i>Calculates the "slope" of the Logistic Box-Cox model</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Calculates a number that represents the overall gradient measurement between the predictor and log-odds of the risk

**Usage**

```
median_effect(formula, weight_column_name, data, trained_model)
```

**Arguments**

formula	the formula used to train the logistic box-cox model
weight_column_name	the name of the column in 'data' containing the survey weights
data	dataframe containing the dataset to train on
trained_model	the already trained model. The output of 'lbc_train'

---

ScoreFun	<i>Log Likelihood Gradient of Logistic Box-Cox</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

This function gives the gradient of the log likelihood of the Box-Cox model. Main purpose is to be an input to the maxLik function.

**Usage**

```
ScoreFun(bb, ixx, iyy, iw, izz)
```

**Arguments**

<code>bb</code>	initial values for the intercept and slope coefficients
<code>ixx</code>	continuous predictor
<code>iyy</code>	binary outcome
<code>iw</code>	sample weight
<code>izz</code>	covariates to be incorporated in the model

**Value**

the gradient of the log likelihood estimate for the coefficients in ‘bb’

# Index

\* **datasets**

depress, [2](#)

depress, [2](#)

lbc\_train, [2](#)

LogLikeFun, [3](#)

median\_effect, [4](#)

ScoreFun, [4](#)