

STA 5364, Report 1.25

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Example 2.8 (p. 54)

Suppose we have three independent competing risks with $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, respectively. In this case, the net and crude hazard rates for the first competing risk are equal to λ_1 . The hazard rate of T is $h_T(t) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$. The crude sub-distribution function for the first competing risk is

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(t) &= \int_0^t \lambda_1 \exp(-u(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)) du \\ &= \lambda_1 \int_0^t \exp(-u(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)) du \\ &= \lambda_1 \left[\frac{-1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \exp(-u(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)) \right]_0^t \\ &= \lambda_1 \left(\frac{-1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \exp(-t(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)) + \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \exp(0) \right) \\ &= \lambda_1 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \exp(-t(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)) \right) \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} (1 - \exp(-t(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3))). \end{aligned}$$

So the crude probability of death from cause 1 in the interval $[0, t]$ is not the same as the net (marginal) probability of death in this interval given by $1 - \exp\{-\lambda_1 t\}$. Also, $F_i(\infty) = \lambda_1/(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$, which is the probability that the first competing risk occurs first. If we consider a hypothetical world where only the first two competing risks are operating ($\mathbf{J} = \{1, 2\}$), the partial crude hazard rates are $\lambda'_i(t) = \lambda_i$, $i = 1, 2$, and the partial crude sub-division function is given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(t) &= \int_0^t \lambda_1 \exp(-u(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)) du \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} (1 - \exp(-t(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))). \end{aligned}$$

This is derived in a such a way analogous to the first derivation.