Package ‘RItools’

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balanceplot

Create a plot of the balance on variables across different stratifications.

Description

This plotting function summarizes variable by stratification matrices. For each variable (a row in the x argument), the values are under each stratification (the columns of x) plotted on the same line.

Usage

```r
balanceplot(
  x,
  ordered = FALSE,
  segments = TRUE,
  colors = "black",
  shapes = c(15, 16, 17, 18, 0, 1, 10, 12, 13, 14),
  segments.args = list(col = "grey"),
  points.args = list(cex = 1),
  xlab = "Balance",
  xrange = NULL,
  groups = NULL,
  tiptext = NULL,
  include.legend = TRUE,
  legend.title = NULL,
  plotfun = .balanceplot,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **x**: A matrix of variables (rows) by strata (columns).
- **ordered**: Should the variables be ordered from most to least imbalance on the first statistic?
- **segments**: Should lines be drawn between points for each variable?
- **colors**: Either a vector or a matrix of shape indicators suitable to use as a col argument to the `points` function. If the argument is a vector, the length should be the same as the number of columns in x. If the argument is a matrix, it should have the same dims as x.
- **shapes**: Either a vector or a matrix of shape indicators suitable to use as a pch argument to the `points` function. If the argument is a vector, the length should be the same as the number of columns in x. If the argument is a matrix, it should have the same dims as x. <!-- The suggested vector has been selected to work with RSVGTipsDevice tool tips.-->
- **segments.args**: A list of arguments to pass to the `segments` function.
- **points.args**: A list of arguments to pass to the `points` function.
- **xlab**: The label of the x-axis of the plot.
- **xrange**: The range of x-axis. By default, it is 1.25 times the range of x.
- **groups**: A factor that indicates the group of each row in x. Groups are printed under a common header.
- **tiptext**: ignored (legacy argument retained for internal reasons) <!-- If you are using the RSVGTipsDevice library for rendering, you can include an array of the dimensions of x with another dimension of length 2. For example, if there are 4 observations and 2 strata, the array should be 4 by 2 by 2. The tiptext[i, j, 1] entry will be the first line of the tool tip for the data in x[i, j]. Likewise for the second row of the tool tip. -->
- **include.legend**: Should a legend be included?
- **legend.title**: An optional title to attach to the legend.
- **plotfun**: Function to do the plotting; defaults to [RItools:::.balanceplot]
- ...: Additional arguments to pass to `plot.default`.

Details

It is conventional to standardize the differences to common scale (e.g. z-scores), but this is not required. When ordered is set to true, plotting will automatically order the data from largest imbalance to smallest based on the first column of x.

You can fine tune the colors and shapes with the like named arguments. Any other arguments to the `points` function can be passed in a list as `points.args`. Likewise, you can fine tune the segments between points with `segments.args`.

Value

Returns NULL, displays plot
See Also

plot.xbal, xBalance, segments, points

Examples

set.seed(20121204)

# generate some balance data
nvars <- 10
varnames <- paste("V", letters[1:nvars])

balance_data <- matrix(c(rnorm(n = nvars, mean = 1, sd = 0.5), 
                         rnorm(n = nvars, mean = 0, sd = 0.5)),
                        ncol = 2)

colnames(balance_data) <- c("Before Adjustment", "After Matching")
rownames(balance_data) <- varnames

balanceplot(balance_data,
            colors = c("red", "green"),
            xlab = "Balance Before/After Matching")

# base R graphics are allowed
abline(v = colMeans(balance_data), lty = 3, col = "grey")

balanceTest

Standardized Differences for Stratified Comparisons

Description

Covariate balance, with treatment/covariate association tests

Usage

balanceTest(  
fmla,  
data, 
strata = NULL,  
unit.weights,  
stratum.weights = harmonic_times_mean_weight,  
subset,  
include.NA.flags = TRUE,  
covariate.scales = setNames(numeric(0), character(0)),  
post.alignment.transform = NULL,  
inferentials.calculator = HB08,  
p.adjust.method = "holm"
)


**Arguments**

- **fmla**
  A formula containing an indicator of treatment assignment on the left hand side and covariates at right.

- **data**
  A data frame in which `fmla` and `strata` are to be evaluated.

- **strata**
  A list of right-hand-side-only formulas containing the factor(s) identifying the strata, with `NULL` entries interpreted as no stratification; or a factor with length equal to the number of rows in `data`; or a data frame of such factors. See below for examples.

- **unit.weights**
  Per-unit weight, or 0 if unit does not meet condition specified by `subset` argument. If there are clusters, the cluster weight is the sum of unit weights of elements within the cluster. Within each stratum, unit weights will be normalized to sum to the number of clusters in the stratum.

- **stratum.weights**
  Function returning non-negative weight for each stratum; see details.

- **subset**
  Optional: condition or vector specifying a subset of observations to be permitted to have positive unit weights.

- **include.NA.flags**
  Present item missingness comparisons as well as covariates themselves?

- **covariate.scales**
  covariate dispersion estimates to use as denominators of `std.diffs` (optional).

- **post.alignment.transform**
  Optional transformation applied to covariates just after their stratum means are subtracted off. Should accept a vector of weights as its second argument.

- **inferentials.calculator**
  Function; calculates ‘inferential’ statistics. (Not currently intended for use by end-users.)

- **p.adjust.method**
  Method of p-value adjustment for the univariate tests. See the `p.adjust` function for available methods. By default the "holm" method is used.

**Details**

Given a grouping variable (treatment assignment, exposure status, etc) and variables on which to compare the groups, compare averages across groups and test hypothesis of no selection into groups on the basis of that variable. The multivariate test is the method of combined differences discussed by Hansen and Bowers (2008, Statist. Sci.), a variant of Hotelling’s T-squared test; the univariate tests are presented with multiplicity adjustments, the details of which can be controlled by the user. Clustering, weighting and/or stratification variables can be provided, and are addressed by the tests.

The function assembles various univariate descriptive statistics for the groups to be compared: (weighted) means of treatment and control groups; differences of these (adjusted differences); and adjusted differences as multiples of a pooled s.d. of the variable in the treatment and control groups (standard differences). Pooled s.d.s are calculated with weights but without attention to clustering, and ordinarily without attention to stratification. (If the user does not request unstratified comparisons, overriding the default setting, then pooled s.d.s are calculated with weights corresponding to the first stratification for which comparison is requested. In this case as in the default setting, the same pooled s.d.s are used for standardization under each stratification considered. This facilitates
comparison of standard differences across stratification schemes.) Means are contrasted separately
for each provided stratifying factor and, by default, for the unstratified comparison, in each case
with weights reflecting a standardization appropriate to the designated (post-) stratification of
the sample. In the case without stratification or clustering, the only weighting used to calculate
treatment and control group means is that provided by the user as `unit.weights`; in the absence
of such an argument, these means are unweighted. When there are strata, within-stratum means
of treatment or of control observations are calculated using `unit.weights`, if provided, and then these
are combined across strata according to a ‘effect of treatment on treated’-type weighting scheme.
(The function’s `stratum.weights` argument figures in the function’s inferential calculations but not
these descriptive calculations.) To figure a stratum’s effect of treatment on treated weight, the sum
of all `unit.weights` associated with treatment or control group observations within the stratum
is multiplied by the fraction of clusters in that stratum that are associated with the treatment rather
than the control condition. (Unless this fraction is 0 or 1, in which case the stratum is downweighted
to 0.)

The function also calculates univariate and multivariate inferential statistics, targeting the hypothe-
sis that assignment was random within strata. These calculations also pool `unit.weights`-weighted,
within-stratum group means across strata, but the default weighting of strata differs from that of the
descriptive calculations. With `stratum.weights=harmonic_times_mean_weight` (the default),
each stratum is weighted in proportion to the product of the stratum mean of `unit.weights` and the
harmonic mean \[1/\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)/2 = 2ab/(a+b)\] of the number of treated units (a) and control
units (b) in the stratum; this weighting is optimal under certain modeling assumptions (discussed
in Kalton 1968 and Hansen and Bowers 2008, Sections 3.2 and 5). The multivariate assessment is
based on a Mahalanobis-type distance that combines each of the univariate mean differences while
accounting for correlations among them. It’s similar to the Hotelling’s T-squared statistic, except

In contrast to the earlier function `xBalance` that it is intended to replace, `balanceTest` accepts only
binary assignment variables (for now).

`stratum.weights` must be a function of a single argument, a data frame containing the variables in
data and additionally `Tx.grp`, `stratum.code`, and `unit.weights`, returning a named numeric vec-
tor of non-negative weights identified by stratum. (For an example, enter `getFromNamespace("harmonic",
"RItools")`) the data `stratum.weights` function.

If the stratifying factor has NAs, these cases are dropped. On the other hand, if NAs in a covari-
ate are found then those observations are dropped for descriptive calculations and “imputed” to the
stratum mean of the variable for inferential calculations. When covariate values are dropped due
to missingness, proportions of observations not missing on that variable are recorded and returned.
The printed output presents non-missing proportions alongside of the variables themselves, distingui-
shing the former by placing them at the bottom of the list and enclosing the variable’s name in
parentheses. If a variable shares a missingness pattern with other another variable, its missingness
information may be labeled with the name of the other variable in the output.

**Value**

An object of class `c("balancetest", "xbal", "list")`. Several methods are inherited from the
"xbal" class returned by `xBalance` function.
Note
Evidence pertaining to the hypothesis that a treatment variable is not associated with differences in covariate values is assessed by comparing the differences of means, without standardization, to their distributions under hypothetical shuffles of the treatment variable, a permutation or randomization distribution. For the unstratified comparison, this reference distribution consists of differences as the treatment assignments of clusters are freely permuted. For stratified comparisons, the reference distributions describes re-randomizations of this type performed separately in each stratum. Significance assessments are based on large-sample approximations to these reference distributions.

Author(s)
Ben Hansen and Jake Bowers and Mark Fredrickson

References

See Also
HB08

Examples
data(nuclearplants)
## No strata
balanceTest(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n, 
data=nuclearplants)

## Stratified
## Note use of the `\- cost` to use all columns except `cost`
balanceTest(pr ~ . - cost + strata(pt), 
data=nuclearplants)

## Missing data handling.
testdata <- nuclearplants
testdata$date[testdata$date < 68] <- NA
balanceTest(pr ~ . - cost + strata(pt), 
data=testdata)

## Variable-by-variable Wilcoxon rank sum tests, with an omnibus test
## of multivariate differences on rank scale.
balanceTest(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n, 
data=nuclearplants, 
post.alignment.transform = function(x, weights) rank(x))

## (Note that the post alignment transform is expected to be a function
## accepting a second argument, even if the argument is not used.
## The unit weights vector will be provided as this second argument,
## enabling use of e.g. `post.alignment.transform=Hmisc::wtd.rank`
## to furnish a version of the Wilcoxon test even when there are clusters and/or weights.)

## An experiment where clusters of individuals are assigned to treatment within strata
## assessing balance of cluster level treatment on both cluster
## and individual level baseline attributes
data(ym_long)
## Look at balance on teriles of cluster size as well as other variables
teriles <- quantile(ym_long$n_practice, seq(1/3,1,by=1/3))
teriles <- c(0, teriles)
balanceTest(trt ~ cut(n_practice, teriles)+assessed+hypo+lipid+
            aspirin+strata(assess_strata)+cluster(practice),
            data=ym_long)

---

balanceTest.make.stratwts

*balanceTest helper function*

**Description**

Makes strata weights

**Usage**

`balanceTest.make.stratwts(stratum.weights, ss.df, zz, data, normalize.weights)`

**Arguments**

- `stratum.weights`: Weights
- `ss.df`: df.
- `zz`: treatment
- `data`: data
- `normalize.weights`: weights

**Value**

list
balanceTestEngine

xBalance helper function

Description
Make engine

Usage
balanceTestEngine(
  ss,  
  zz,  
  mm,  
  report,  
  swt,  
  s.p,  
  normalize.weights,  
  zzname,  
  post.align.trans,  
  p.adjust.method
)

Arguments

ss          ss
zz          zz
mm          mm
report      report
swt         swt
s.p         s.p
normalize.weights
            normalize.weights
zzname      zzname
post.align.trans
            post.align.trans
p.adjust.method
            Method to adjust P.

Value
List
flatten.xbalresult  
*Flattens xBalance output.*

**Description**

Details...

**Usage**

```r
flatten.xbalresult(
  x,
  show.signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"),
  show.pvals = !show.signif.stars,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
- `show.signif.stars`  
  Should signif stars be shown?
- `show.pvals`  
  Should p-vals be shown?
- `...`  
  Ignored

**Value**

Structure

---

formula.xbal  
*Returns formula attribute of an xbal object.*

**Description**

Returns formula attribute of an xbal object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'xbal'
formula(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  An xbal object.
- `...`  
  Ignored.
makePval

Value
The formula corresponding to xbal.

Description
Get p-value for Z-stats

Usage
makePval(zs)

Arguments
zs A Z-statistic.

Value
A P-value

naImpute

Description
Function used to fill NAs with imputation values, while adding NA flags to the data.

Usage
naImpute(FMLA, DATA, impfn = median, na.rm = TRUE, include.NA.flags = TRUE)

Arguments
FMLA Formula
DATA Data
impfn Function for imputing.
na.rm What to do with NA's
include.NA.flags Should NA flags be included

Value
Structure
nuclearplants

**Nuclear Power Station Construction Data**

**Description**

The data relate to the construction of 32 light water reactor (LWR) plants constructed in the U.S.A in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s. The data was collected with the aim of predicting the cost of construction of further LWR plants. 6 of the power plants had partial turnkey guarantees and it is possible that, for these plants, some manufacturers’ subsidies may be hidden in the quoted capital costs.

**Usage**

nuclearplants

**Format**

A data frame with 32 rows and 11 columns

- cost: The capital cost of construction in millions of dollars adjusted to 1976 base.
- date: The date on which the construction permit was issued. The data are measured in years since January 1 1990 to the nearest month.
- t1: The time between application for and issue of the construction permit.
- t2: The time between issue of operating license and construction permit.
- cap: The net capacity of the power plant (MWe).
- pr: A binary variable where 1 indicates the prior existence of a LWR plant at the same site.
- ne: A binary variable where 1 indicates that the plant was constructed in the north-east region of the U.S.A.
- ct: A binary variable where 1 indicates the use of a cooling tower in the plant.
- bw: A binary variable where 1 indicates that the nuclear steam supply system was manufactured by Babcock-Wilcox.
- cum.n: The cumulative number of power plants constructed by each architect-engineer.
- pt: A binary variable where 1 indicates those plants with partial turnkey guarantees.

**Source**

The data were obtained from the boot package, for which they were in turn taken from Cox and Snell (1981). Although the data themselves are the same as those in the nuclear data frame in the boot package, the row names of the data frame have been changed. (The new row names were selected to ease certain demonstrations in optmatch.)

This documentation page is also adapted from the boot package, written by Angelo Canty and ported to R by Brian Ripley.

**References**

Description

The plot allows a quick visual comparison of the effect of different stratification designs on the comparability of different variables. This is not a replacement for the omnibus statistical test reported as part of `print.xbal`. This plot does allow the analyst an easy way to identify variables that might be the primary culprits of overall imbalances and/or a way to assess whether certain important covariates might be imbalanced even if the omnibus test reports that the stratification overall produces balance.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'balancetest'
plot(
x, xlab = "Standardized Differences",
statistic = "std.diff",
absolute = FALSE,
strata.labels = NULL,
variable.labels = NULL,
groups = NULL,
...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object returned by `xBalance`
- `xlab`: The label for the x-axis of the plot
- `statistic`: The statistic to plot. The default choice of standardized difference is a good choice as it will have roughly the same scale for all plotted variables.
- `absolute`: Convert the results to the absolute value of the statistic.
- `strata.labels`: A named vector of the form `c(strata1 = "Strata Label 1", ...)` that maps the stratification schemes to textual labels.
- `variable.labels`: A named vector of the form `c(var1 = "Var Label1", ...)` that maps the variables to textual labels.
- `groups`: A vector of group names for each variable in `x$results`. By default, factor level variables will be grouped.
- `...`: additional arguments to pass to `balanceplot`
Details

By default all variables and all strata are plotted. The scope of the plot can be reduced by using the `subset.xbal` function to make a smaller `xbal` object with only the desired variables or strata.

`balanceTest` can produce several different summary statistics for each variable, any of which can serve as the data for this plot. By default, the standardized differences between treated and control units makes a good choice as all variables are on the same scale. Other statistics can be selected using the `statistic` argument.

The result of this function is a `ggplot` object. Most display of the plot can be manipulated using additional commands appended to the plot option. For example, the entire theme of the plot can be changed to black and white using `plot(b) + theme_bw()`, where `b` is the result of a call to `balanceTest`. The points on the plot are known as "values", so colors or symbols used for each strata can be updated using the `scale_color_manual` function. For example, `plot(b) + scale_color_manual(values = c('red', 'green', 'blue'))` for a balance test of three stratification variables.

Value

A `ggplot2` object that can be further manipulated (e.g., to set the colors or text).

See Also

`balanceTest`, `ggplot`
Arguments

x             An object returned by \texttt{xBalance}
xlab          The label for the x-axis of the plot
statistic     The statistic to plot. The default choice of standardized difference is a good
              choice as it will have roughly the same scale for all plotted variables.
absolute      Convert the results to the absolute value of the statistic.
strata.labels A named vector of the from \texttt{c(strata1 = "Strata Label 1", \ldots)} that maps
              the stratification schemes to textual labels.
variable.labels A named vector of the from \texttt{c(var1 = "Var Label1", \ldots)} that maps
              the variables to textual labels.
groups        A vector of group names for each variable in \texttt{x$results}. By default, factor
              level variables will be grouped.
ggplot        Use \texttt{ggplot2} to create figure. By default, uses base R graphics.

Details

By default all variables and all strata are plotted. The scope of the plot can be reduced by using the
\texttt{subset.xbal} function to make a smaller \texttt{xbal} object with only the desired variables or strata.

\texttt{xBalance} can produce several different summary statistics for each variable, any of which can serve
as the data for this plot. By default, the standardized differences between treated and control units
makes a good choice as all variables are on the same scale. Other statistics can be selected using
the \texttt{statistic} argument.

Value

Returns NULL, displays plot

See Also

\texttt{xBalance, subset.xbal, balanceplot}

Examples

data(nuclearplants)

\begin{verbatim}
xb <- xBalance(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n,
               strata = list(none = NULL, pt = ~pt),
               data = nuclearplants)

# Using the default grouping:
plot(xb, variable.labels = c(date = "Date",

\end{verbatim}
t1 = "Time 1",
t2 = "Time 2",
cap = "Capacity",
ne = "In North East",
ct = "Cooling Tower",
bw = "Babcock-Wilcox",
cum.n = "Total Plants Built"),
strata.labels = c("--" = "Raw Data", "pt" = "Partial Turn-key"), absolute = TRUE)

# Using user supplied grouping
plot(xb, variable.labels = c(date = "Date",
t1 = "Time 1",
t2 = "Time 2",
cap = "Capacity",
ne = "In North East",
ct = "Cooling Tower",
bw = "Babcock-Wilcox",
cum.n = "Total Plants Built"),
strata.labels = c("--" = "Raw Data", "pt" = "Partial Turn-key"), absolute = TRUE,
groups = c("Group A", "Group A", "Group A", "Group B",
"Group B", "Group B", "Group A", "Group B")

print.xbal

Printing xBalance and balanceTest Objects

Description

A print method for balance test objects produced by xBalance and balanceTest.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'xbal'
print(
x,
which.strata = dimnames(x$results)[["strata"]],
which.stats = dimnames(x$results)[["stat"]],
which.vars = dimnames(x$results)[["vars"]],
print.overall = TRUE,
digits = NULL,
printme = TRUE,
show.signif.stars =getOption("show.signif.stars"),
show.pvals = !show.signif.stars,
horizontal = TRUE,
report = NULL,
... )
Arguments

- **x**: An object of class "xbal" which is the result of a call to xBalance.
- **which.strata**: The stratification candidates to include in the printout. Default is all.
- **which.stats**: The test statistics to include. Default is all those requested from the call to xBalance.
- **which.vars**: The variables for which test information should be displayed. Default is all.
- **print.overall**: Should the omnibus test be reported? Default is TRUE.
- **digits**: To how many digits should the results be displayed? Default is max(2,getOption("digits")-4).
- **printme**: Print the table to the console? Default is TRUE.
- **show.signif.stars**: Use stars to indicate z-statistics larger than conventional thresholds. Default is TRUE.
- **show.pvals**: Instead of stars, use p-values to summarize the information in the z-statistics. Default is FALSE.
- **horizontal**: Display the results for different candidate stratifications side-by-side (Default, TRUE), or as a list for each stratification (FALSE).
- **report**: What to report.
- **...**: Other arguments. Not currently used.

Value

- **vartable**: The formatted table of variable-by-variable statistics for each stratification.
- **overalltable**: If the overall Chi-squared statistic is requested, a formatted version of that table is returned.

See Also

- xBalance, balanceTest

Examples

```r
data(nuclearplants)

xb1 <- balanceTest(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n + strata(pt),
    data = nuclearplants)

print(xb1)

print(xb1, show.pvals = TRUE)

print(xb1, horizontal = FALSE)

## The following doesn't work yet.
## Not run: print(xb1, which.vars=c("date","t1"),
##             which.stats=c("adj.means","z.scores","p.values"))
```
The following example prints the adjusted means labeled as "treatmentvar=0" and "treatmentvar=1" using the formula provided to xBalance().

This is erroring with the change to devtools, FIXME

Only printing out a specific stratification factor
xb2 <- balanceTest(pr~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n + strata(pt),
data = nuclearplants)
print(xb2, which.strata = "pt")
Arguments

- **x**: The xbal object, the result of a call to `xBalance` or `balanceTest`
- **vars**: The variable names to select.
- **strata**: The strata names to select.
- **stats**: The names of the variable level statistics to select.
- **tests**: The names of the group level tests to select.
- **...**: Other arguments (ignored)

Value

A xbal object with just the appropriate items selected.

tidy.xbal  

| tidy.xbal | broom::tidy()/glance() methods for balanceTest() results |

Description

Portion out the value of a `balanceTest()` call in a manner consistent with assumptions of the broom package.

Usage

```r
tidy.xbal(
  x,
  strata = dimnames(x["results"])[["strata"]][1],
  varnames_crosswalk = c(z = "statistic", p = "p.value"),
  format = FALSE,
  digits = max(2, getOption("digits") - 4),
  ...
)
```

```r
glance.xbal(x, strata = dimnames(x["results"])[["strata"]][1], ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: object of class "xbal", result of `balanceTest()` or `xBalance()`
- **strata**: which stratification to return info about? Defaults to last one specified in originating function call (which appears first in the xbal array).
- **varnames_crosswalk**: character vector of new names for xbal columns, named by the xbal column
- **format**: if true, apply `[RItools::original_units_var_formatter()]` to suitable sub-array en route
- **digits**: passed to `[RItools::original_units_var_formatter()]`
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `[RItools::original_units_var_formatter()]`
Details

tidy.xbal() gives per-variable statistics whereas glance.xbal() extracts combined-difference related calculations. In both cases one has to specify which stratification one wants statistics about, as xbal objects can store info about several stratifications. tidy.xbal() has a parameter varnames_crosswalk not shared with glance.xbal(). It should be a named character vector, the elements of which give names of columns to be returned and the names of which correspond to columns of xbal objects’ ‘results’ entry. Its ordering dictates the order of the result. The default value translates between conventional xbal column names and broom package conventional names.

vars variable name
Control mean of LHS variable = 0 group
Treatment mean of LHS variable = 1 group
adj.diff T - C diff w/ direct standardization for strata if applicable
std.diff adj.diff/pooled.sd
pooled.sd pooled SD
statistic z column from the xbal object
p.value p column from the xbal object

Additional parameters beyond those listed here are ignored (at this time).

Value

data frame composed of: for [RItools::tidy()], a column of variable labels (vars) and additional columns of balance-related stats; for [RItools::glance()], scalars describing a combined differences test, if found, and otherwise NULL.

withOptions  Safe way to temporarily override options()

Description
Safe way to temporarily override options()

Usage

withOptions(optionsToChange, fun)

Arguments

optionsToChange  Which options.
fun  Function to run with new options.

Value
Result of fun.
xBalance

Standardized Differences for Stratified Comparisons

Description

Given covariates, a treatment variable, and a stratifying factor, calculates standardized mean differences along each covariate, with and without the stratification and tests for conditional independence of the treatment variable and the covariates within strata.

Usage

xBalance(
  fmla,
  strata = list(unstrat = NULL),
  data,
  report = c("std.diffs", "z.scores", "adj.means", "adj.mean.diffs",
             "adj.mean.diffs.null.sd", "chisquare.test", "p.values", "all")[1:2],
  stratum.weights = harmonic,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  covariate.scaling = NULL,
  normalize.weights = TRUE,
  impfn = median,
  post.alignment.transform = NULL,
  pseudoinversion_tol = .Machine$double.eps
)

Arguments

fmla A formula containing an indicator of treatment assignment on the left hand side and covariates at right.

strata A list of right-hand-side-only formulas containing the factor(s) identifying the strata, with NULL entries interpreted as no stratification; or a factor with length equal to the number of rows in data; or a data frame of such factors. See below for examples.

data A data frame in which fmla and strata are to be evaluated.

report Character vector listing measures to report for each stratification; a subset of c("adj.means","adj.mean.diffs","adj.mean.diffs.null.sd","chisquare.test","std.diffs",
"z.scores","p.values","all"). P-values reported are two-sided for the null-hypothesis of no effect. The option "all" requests all measures.

stratum.weights Weights to be applied when aggregating across strata specified by strata, defaulting to weights proportional to the harmonic mean of treatment and control group sizes within strata. This can be either a function used to calculate the weights or the weights themselves; if strata is a data frame, then it can be such a function, a list of such functions, or a data frame of stratum weighting schemes corresponding to the different stratifying factors of strata. See details.
na.rm  Whether to remove rows with NAs on any variables mentioned on the RHS of fmla (i.e. listwise deletion). Defaults to FALSE, wherein rows aren’t deleted but for each variable with NAs a missing-data indicator variable is added to the variables on which balance is calculated and medians are imputed for the variable with missing data (in Rtools versions 0.1-9 and before the default imputation was the mean, in Rtools versions 0.1-11 and henceforth the default is the median). See the example below.

covariate.scaling  A scale factor to apply to covariates in calculating std.diffs. If NULL, xBalance pools standard deviations of each variable in the treatment and control group (defining these groups according to whether the LHS of formula is greater than or equal to 0). Also, see details.

normalize.weights  If TRUE, then stratum weights are normalized so as to sum to 1. Defaults to TRUE.

impfn  A function to impute missing values when na.rm=FALSE. Currently median. To impute means use mean.default.

post.alignment.transform  Optional transformation applied to covariates just after their stratum means are subtracted off.

pseudoinversion_tol  The function uses a singular value decomposition to invert a covariance matrix. Singular values less than this tolerance will be treated as zero.

Details

Note: the newer balanceTest function provides the same functionality as xBalance with additional support for clustered designs. While there are no plans to deprecate xBalance with additional support for clustered designs, users are encouraged to use balanceTest going forward.

In the unstratified case, the standardized difference of covariate means is the mean in the treatment group minus the mean in the control group, divided by the S.D. (standard deviation) in the same variable estimated by pooling treatment and control group S.D.s on the same variable. In the stratified case, the denominator of the standardized difference remains the same but the numerator is a weighted average of within-stratum differences in means on the covariate. By default, each stratum is weighted in proportion to the harmonic mean $1/(1/a + 1/b)/2 = 2*a*b/(a+b)$ of the number of treated units (a) and control units (b) in the stratum; this weighting is optimal under certain modeling assumptions (discussed in Kalton 1968, Hansen and Bowers 2008). This weighting can be modified using the stratum.weights argument; see below.

When the treatment variable, the variable specified by the left-hand side of fmla, is not binary, xBalance calculates the covariates’ regressions on the treatment variable, in the stratified case pooling these regressions across strata using weights that default to the stratum-wise sum of squared deviations of the treatment variable from its stratum mean. (Applied to binary treatment variables, this recipe gives the same result as the one given above.) In the numerator of the standardized difference, we get a “pooled S.D.” from separating units into two groups, one in which the treatment variable is 0 or less and another in which it is positive. If report includes "adj.means", covariate means for the former of these groups are reported, along with the sums of these means and the covariates’ regressions on either the treatment variable, in the unstratified (“pre”) case, or the treatment variable and the strata, in the stratified (“post”) case.
stratum.weights can be either a function or a numeric vector of weights. If it is a numeric vector, it should be non-negative and it should have stratum names as its names. (i.e., its names should be equal to the levels of the factor specified by strata.) If it is a function, it should accept one argument, a data frame containing the variables in data and additionally Tx.grp and stratum.code, and return a vector of non-negative weights with stratum codes as names; for an example, do getFromNamespace("harmonic", "Rtools").

If covariate.scaling is not NULL, no scaling is applied. This behavior is likely to change in future versions. (If you want no scaling, set covariate.scaling=1, as this is likely to retain this meaning in the future.)

adj.mean.diffs.null.sd returns the standard deviation of the Normal approximated randomization distribution of the strata-adjusted difference of means under the strict null of no effect.

Value

An object of class c("xbal", "list"). There are plot, print, and xtable methods for class "xbal"; the print method is demonstrated in the examples.

Note

Evidence pertaining to the hypothesis that a treatment variable is not associated with differences in covariate values is assessed by comparing the differences of means (or regression coefficients), without standardization, to their distributions under hypothetical shuffles of the treatment variable, a permutation or randomization distribution. For the unstratified comparison, this reference distribution consists of differences (more generally, regression coefficients) when the treatment variable is permuted without regard to strata. For the stratified comparison, the reference distribution is determined by randomly permuting the treatment variable within strata, then re-calculating the treatment-control differences (regressions of each covariate on the permuted treatment variable). Significance assessments are based on the large-sample Normal approximation to these reference distributions.

Author(s)

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References


See Also

balanceTest
Examples

data(nuclearplants)
##No strata, default output
xBalance(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n,
    data=nuclearplants)

##No strata, all output
xBalance(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n,
    data=nuclearplants,
    report=c("all"))

##Stratified, all output
xBalance(pr ~.-cost- pt, strata=factor(nuclearplants$pt),
    data=nuclearplants,
    report=c("adj.means", "adj.mean.diffs",
            "adj.mean.diffs.null.sd",
            "chisquare.test", "std.diff.s",
            "z.scores", "p.values"))

##Comparing unstratified to stratified, just adjusted means and omnibus test
xBalance(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n,
    strata=list(unstrat=NULL, pt=pt),
    data=nuclearplants,
    report=c("adj.means", "chisquare.test"))

##Comparing unstratified to stratified, just adjusted means and omnibus test
xBalance(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n,
    strata=data.frame(unstrat=factor('none'),
                       pt=factor(nuclearplants$pt)),
    data=nuclearplants,
    report=c("adj.means", "chisquare.test"))

##Missing data handling.
testdata<-nuclearplants
testdata$date[testdata$date<68]<-NA

##na.rm=FALSE by default
xBalance(pr ~ date, data = testdata, report="all")
xBalance(pr ~ date, data = testdata, na.rm = TRUE, report="all")

##To match versions of Rtools 0.1-9 and older, impute means rather than medians.
##Not run, impfn option is not implemented in the most recent version
## Not run: xBalance(pr ~ date, data = testdata, na.rm = FALSE,
##     report="all", impfn=mean.default)
## End(Not run)

##Comparing unstratified to stratified, just one-by-one wilcoxon rank sum tests and omnibus test of multivariate differences on rank scale.
xBalance(pr = date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n, strata = data.frame(unstrat = factor('none'), pt = factor(nuclearplants$pt)), data = nuclearplants, report = c('adj.means', 'chisquare.test'), post.alignment.transform = rank)

Description

This function uses the xtable package framework to display the results of a call to balanceTest in LaTeX format. At the moment, it ignores the omnibus chi-squared test information.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'xbal'
xtable(
x, caption = NULL, label = NULL, align = c("l", rep("r", ncol(xvardf))), digits = 2, display = NULL, col.labels = NULL,
...
)

Arguments

x An object resulting from a call to balanceTest or xBalance.
caption See xtable.
label See xtable.
align See xtable. Our default (as of version 0.1-7) is right-aligned columns; for decimal aligned columns, see details, below.
digits See xtable. Default is 2.
display See xtable.
col.labels Labels for the columns (the test statistics). Default are come from the call to print.xbal.
... Other arguments to print.xbal.
Details

The resulting LaTeX will present one row for each variable in the formula originally passed to `balanceTest`, using the variable name used in the original formula. If you wish to have reader friendly labels instead of the original variables names, see the code examples below.

To get decimal aligned columns, specify `align=c("l",rep(\"., <ncols>))`, where `<ncols>` is the number of columns to be printed, in your call to `xtable`. Then use the `dcolumn` package and define `.\' within LaTeX: add the lines `\usepackage{dcolumn}` and `\newcolumntype{.}{D{.}{.}{2.2}}` to your LaTeX document’s preamble.

Value

This function produces an `xtable` object which can then be printed with the appropriate print method (see `print.xtable`).

Examples

```r
data(nuclearplants)
require(xtable)

# Test balance on a variety of variables, with the 'pr' factor
# indicating which sites are control and treatment units, with
# stratification by the 'pt' factor to group similar sites
xb1 <- balanceTest(pr ~ date + t1 + t2 + cap + ne + ct + bw + cum.n + strata(pt),
                    data = nuclearplants)

xb1.xtab <- xtable(xb1) # This table has right aligned columns

# Add user friendly names in the final table
rownames(xb1.xtab) <- c("Date", "Application to Contraction Time",
                       "License to Construction Time", "Net Capacity", "Northeast Region", "Cooling Tower",
                       "Babcock-Wilcox Steam", "Cumulative Plants")

print(xb1.xtab,
      add.to.row = attr(xb1.xtab, "latex.add.to.row"),
      hline.after = c(0, nrow(xb1.xtab)),
      sanitize.text.function = function(x){x},
      floating = TRUE,
      floating.environment = "sidewaystable")
```

Description

The ASSIST Trial baseline data from Yudkin and Moher 2001 consist of 21 general practices containing 2142 patients used for the design of a randomized trial which assigned to three treatments aiming to compare methods of preventing coronary heart disease. We have expanded the aggregated data from the practice level to the individual level and added a simulated randomized treatment variable.
Usage

ym_long

Format

A data frame with 2142 rows and 9 columns

- practice: Identifier for the practice
- id: Identifier for patients
- n_practice: Number of patients with CHD in the practice
- assessed: Whether a patient was coded as "adequately assessed" (the outcome of the study, measured here at baseline).
- aspirin: Whether a patient was treated with aspirin at baseline.
- hypo: Whether a patient was treated with hypotensives at baseline.
- lipid: Whether patient was treated with lipid-lowering drugs at baseline.
- assess_strata: Strata of the practice defined by the proportion of people adequately assessed at baseline (three strata, following Yudkin and Moher 2001).
- trt: A simulated binary treatment, assigned at random at the practice level within levels of assess_strata.

Source

The data come from Table II on page 345 of Yudkin and Moher 2001, Statistics in Medicine.

References


ASSIST Trial Data from Yudkin and Moher 2001

Description

The ASSIST Trial baseline data from Yudkin and Moher 2001 consist of 21 general practices containing 2142 patients used for the design of a randomized trial which assigned to three treatments aiming to compare methods of preventing coronary heart disease. This data frame is aggregated to the practice level. We added a simulated randomized treatment variable.

Usage

ym_short
Format

A data frame with 21 rows and 8 columns

- practice: Identifier for the practice
- n_practice: Number of patients with CHD in the practice
- assessed: Whether a patient was coded as "adequately assessed" (the outcome of the study, measured here at baseline).
- aspirin: Whether a patient was treated with aspirin at baseline.
- hypo: Whether a patient was treated with hypotensives at baseline.
- lipid: Whether patient was treated with lipid-lowering drugs at baseline.
- assess_strata: Strata of the practice defined by the proportion of people adequately assessed at baseline (three strata, following Yudkin and Moher 2001).
- trt: A simulated binary treatment, assigned at random at the practice level within levels of assess_strata.

Source

The data come from Table II on page 345 of Yudkin and Moher 2001, Statistics in Medicine.

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