

Package ‘GPSCDF’

March 5, 2019

Type Package

Title Generalized Propensity Score Cumulative Distribution Function

Version 0.1.1

Description Implements the generalized propensity score cumulative distribution function proposed by Greene (2017) [<https://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/dissertations/AAI10681743/>](https://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/dissertations/AAI10681743/). A single scalar balancing score is calculated for any generalized propensity score vector with three or more treatments. This balancing score is used for propensity score matching and stratification in outcome analyses when analyzing either ordinal or multinomial treatments.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports dplyr (>= 0.7.6) , nbpMatching (>= 1.5.1), nnet (>= 7.3-12), MASS (>= 7.3-49), stats (>= 3.4), survival (>= 2.41-3), utils (>= 3.4)

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Suggests testthat

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-03-05 15:20:18 UTC

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GPSCDF	<i>Generalized Propensity Score Cumulative Distribution Function (GPS-CDF)</i>
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Description

GPSCDF takes in a generalized propensity score (GPS) object with length >2 and returns the GPS-CDF balancing score.

Usage

```
GPSCDF(pscores = NULL, data = NULL, trt = NULL, stratify = FALSE,
       nstrat = 5, optimal = FALSE, greedy = FALSE, ordinal = FALSE,
       multinomial = FALSE, caliper = NULL)
```

Arguments

pscores	The object containing the treatment ordered generalized propensity scores for each subject.
data	An optional data frame to attach the calculated balancing score. The data frame will also be used in stratification and matching.
trt	An optional object containing the treatment variable.
stratify	Option to produce strata based on the power parameter (ppar). Default is FALSE.
nstrat	An optional parameter for the number of strata to be created when stratify is set to TRUE. Default is 5 strata.
optimal	Option to perform optimal matching of subjects based on the power parameter (ppar). Default is FALSE.
greedy	Option to perform greedy matching of subjects based on the power parameter (ppar). Default is FALSE.
ordinal	Specifies ordinal treatment groups for matching. Subjects are matched based on the ratio of the squared difference of power parameters for two subjects, ppar _i and ppar _j , in the numerator and the squared difference in observed treatment received, trt _i and trt _j , in the denominator: $(ppar_i - ppar_j)^2 / (trt_i - trt_j)^2$. Default is FALSE.
multinomial	Specifies multinomial treatment groups for matching. Subjects are matched based on the absolute difference of power parameters for two subjects, ppar _i and ppar _j , who received different treatments: $ ppar_i - ppar_j $. Default is FALSE.
caliper	An optional parameter for the caliper value used when performing greedy matching. Used when greedy is set to TRUE. Default is $.25 * sd(ppar)$.

Details

The GPSCDF method is used to conduct propensity score matching and stratification for both ordinal and multinomial treatments. The method directly maps any GPS vector (with length >2) to a single scalar value that can be used to produce either average treatment effect (ATE) or average treatment effect among the treated (ATT) estimates. For the K multinomial treatments setting, the balance achieved from each K! ordering of the GPS should be assessed to find the optimal ordering of the GPS vector (see Examples for more details).

Value

ppar	The power parameter scalar balancing score to be used in outcome analyses through stratification or matching.
data	The user defined dataset with power parameter (ppar), strata, and/or optimal matching variables attached.
nstrat	The number of strata used for stratification.
strata	The strata produced based on the calculated power parameter (ppar).
optmatch	The optimal matches produced based on the calculated power parameter (ppar).
optdistance	The average absolute total distance of power parameters (ppars) for optimally matched pairs.
caliper	The caliper value used for greedy matching.
grddata	The user defined dataset with greedy matching variable attached.
grdmatch	The greedy matches produced based on the calculated power parameter (ppar).
grdydistance	The average absolute total distance of power parameters (ppars) for greedy matched pairs.

Author(s)

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References

Greene, TJ. (2017). Utilizing Propensity Score Methods for Ordinal Treatments and Prehospital Trauma Studies. Texas Medical Center Dissertations (via ProQuest).

Examples

```
### Example: Create data example
N<- 100

set.seed(18201) # make sure data is repeatable
Sigma <- matrix(.2,4,4)
diag(Sigma) <- 1
data<-matrix(0, nrow=N, ncol=6,dimnames=list(c(1:N),
      c("Y", "trt",paste("X",c(1:4),sep=""))))
data[,3:6]<-matrix(MASS::mvrnorm(N, mu=rep(0, 4), Sigma,
```

```

    empirical = FALSE) , nrow=N, ncol = 4)

dat<-as.data.frame(data)

#Create Treatment Variable
tlogits<-matrix(0,nrow=N,ncol=2)
tprobs<-matrix(0,nrow=N,ncol=3)

alphas<-c(0.25, 0.3)
strongbetas<-c(0.7, 0.4)
modbetas<-c(0.2, 0.3)

for(j in 1:2){
  tlogits[,j]<- alphas[j] + strongbetas[j]*dat$X1 + strongbetas[j]*dat$X2+
              modbetas[j]*dat$X3 + modbetas[j]*dat$X4
}

for(j in 1:2){
  tprobs[,j]<- exp(tlogits[,j])/(1 + exp(tlogits[,1]) + exp(tlogits[,2]))
  tprobs[,3]<- 1/(1 + exp(tlogits[,1]) + exp(tlogits[,2]))
}

set.seed(91187)
for(j in 1:N){
  data[j,2]<-sample(c(1:3),size=1,prob=tprobs[j,])
}

#Create Outcome Variable
ylogits<-matrix(0,nrow=N,ncol=1,dimnames=list(c(1:N),c("Logit(P(Y=1))")))
yprobs<-matrix(0,nrow=N,ncol=2,dimnames=list(c(1:N),c("P(Y=0)", "P(Y=1)")))

for(j in 1:N){
  ylogits[j,1]<- -1.1 + 0.7*data[j,2] + 0.6*dat$X1[j] + 0.6*dat$X2[j] +
                0.4*dat$X3[j] + 0.4*dat$X4[j]

  yprobs[j,2]<- 1/(1+exp(-ylogits[j,1]))

  yprobs[j,1]<- 1-yprobs[j,2]
}

set.seed(91187)
for(j in 1:N){
  data[j,1]<-sample(c(0,1),size=1,prob=yprobs[j,])
}

dat<-as.data.frame(data)

### Example: Using GPSCDF

#Create the generalized propensity score (GPS) vector using any parametric or

```

```
#nonparametric model

glm<- nnet::multinom(as.factor(trt)~ X1+ X2+ X3+ X4, data=dat)
probab<- round(predict(glm, newdata=dat, type="probs"),digits=8)
gps<-cbind(probab[,1],probab[,2],1-probab[,1]-probab[,2])

#Create scalar balancing power parameter
fit<-GPSCDF(pscores=gps)

## Not run:
  fit$ppar

## End(Not run)

#Attach scalar balancing power parameter to user defined data set
fit2<-GPSCDF(pscores=gps, data=dat)

## Not run:
  fit2$ppar
  fit2$data

## End(Not run)

### Example: Ordinal Treatment

#Stratification
fit3<-GPSCDF(pscores=gps, data=dat, stratify=TRUE, nstrat=5)

## Not run:
  fit3$ppar
  fit3$data
  fit3$nstrat
  fit3$strata

  library(survival)
  model1<-survival::clogit(Y~as.factor(trt)+X1+X2+X3+X4+strata(strata),
                        data=fit3$data)

  summary(model1)

## End(Not run)

#Optimal Matching
fit4<- GPSCDF(pscores=gps, data=dat, trt=dat$trt, optimal=TRUE, ordinal=TRUE)

## Not run:
  fit4$ppar
  fit4$data
  fit4$optmatch
  fit4$optdistance
```

```

library(survival)
model2<-survival::clogit(Y~as.factor(trt)+X1+X2+X3+X4+strata(optmatch),
                        data=fit4$data)

summary(model2)

## End(Not run)

#Greedy Matching
fit5<- GPSCDF(pscores=gps, data=dat, trt=dat$trt, greedy=TRUE, ordinal=TRUE)

## Not run:
fit5$ppar
fit5$data
fit5$caliper
fit5$grddata
fit5$grdmatch
fit5$grdydistance

library(survival)
model3<-survival::clogit(Y~as.factor(trt)+X1+X2+X3+X4+strata(grdmatch),
                        data=fit5$grddata)

summary(model3)

## End(Not run)

### Example: Multinomial Treatment

#Create all K! orderings of the GPS vector
gps1<-cbind(gps[,1],gps[,2],gps[,3])
gps2<-cbind(gps[,1],gps[,3],gps[,2])
gps3<-cbind(gps[,2],gps[,1],gps[,3])
gps4<-cbind(gps[,2],gps[,3],gps[,1])
gps5<-cbind(gps[,3],gps[,1],gps[,2])
gps6<-cbind(gps[,3],gps[,2],gps[,1])

gpsarry<-array(c(gps1, gps2, gps3, gps4, gps5, gps6), dim=c(N,3,6))

#Create scalar balancing power parameters for each ordering of the GPS vector
fit6<- matrix(0,nrow=N,ncol=6,dimnames=list(c(1:N),c("ppar1","ppar2","ppar3",
"ppar4","ppar5","ppar6")))

## Not run:
for(i in 1:6){
  fit6[,i]<-GPSCDF(pscores=gpsarry[, ,i])$ppar
}

fit6

#Perform analyses (similar to ordinal examples) using each K! ordering of the

```

```
#GPS vector. Select ordering which achieves optimal covariate balance  
#(i.e. minimal standardized mean difference).  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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