

Package ‘twang’

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Title Toolkit for Weighting and Analysis of Nonequivalent Groups

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latticeExtra

Description Provides functions for propensity score
estimating and weighting, nonresponse weighting, and diagnosis
of the weights.

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R topics documented:

AOD	2
bal.stat	3
bal.table	4
boxplot.mnps	5
boxplot.ps	6
desc.wts	7
dx.wts	9
egsingle	10
get.weights	11
get.weights.num	12

get.weights.unstab	13
iptw	13
iptwExLong	15
iptwExWide	15
lalonge	16
lindner	17
means.table	18
mnIptwExLong	19
mnIptwExWide	19
mnps	20
plot.mnps	22
plot.ps	24
print.dxwts	25
ps	25
raceprofiling	28
sensitivity	29
stop.methods	30
summary.mnps	30
summary.ps	31

Index	32
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AOD

*Subset of Alcohol and Other Drug treatment data***Description**

A small subset of the data from McCaffrey et al. (2013).

Usage

```
data(AOD)
```

Format

A data frame with 600 observations on the following 10 variables.

treat Treatment that each study subject received. Either community, metcbt5, or scy.

suf12 outcome variable, substance use frequency at 12 month follow-up

illact covariate, illicit activities scale

crimjust covariate, criminal justice involvement

subprob covariate, substance use problem scale

subdep covariate, substance use dependence scale

white 1 if non-Hispanic white, 0 otherwise

References

McCaffrey, DF, BA Griffin, D Almirall, ME Slaughter, R Ramchand and LF Burgette (2013). A tutorial on propensity score estimation for multiple treatments using generalized boosted models. *Statistics in Medicine*.

bal.stat	<i>Calculate weighted balance statistics</i>
----------	--

Description

bal.stat compares the treatment and control subjects by means, standard deviations, effect size, and KS statistics

Usage

```
bal.stat(data,
         vars = NULL,
         treat.var,
         w.all,
         sampw,
         get.means = TRUE,
         get.ks = TRUE,
         na.action = "level",
         estimand,
         multinom, fillNAs = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame containing the data
vars	a vector of character strings with the names of the variables on which the function will assess the balance
treat.var	the name of the treatment variable
w.all	observation weights (e.g. propensity score weights, sampling weights, or both)
sampw	sampling weights. These are passed in addition to w.all because the "unweighted" results should be adjusted for sample weights (though not propensity score weights).
get.means	logical. If TRUE then bal.stat will compute means and variances
get.ks	logical. If TRUE then bal.stat will compute KS statistics
na.action	a character string indicating how bal.stat should handle missing values. Current options are "level", "exclude", or "lowest"
estimand	either "ATT" or "ATE"
multinom	TRUE if used for multinomial propensity scores.
fillNAs	If TRUE, fills in zeros for missing values.

Details

bal.stat calls auxiliary functions for each variable and assembles the results in a table

Value

get.means and get.ks manipulate the inclusion of certain columns in the returned result.

See Also

The example for [ps](#) contains an example of the use of bal.table

bal.table	<i>Compute balance table</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Extract the balance table from [ps](#), [dx.wts](#), and [mnps](#) objects

Usage

```
bal.table(x, digits = 3, collapse.to = c("pair", "covariate", "stop.method")[1],
subset.var = NULL, subset.treat = NULL, subset.stop.method = NULL, es.cutoff = 0,
ks.cutoff = 0, p.cutoff = 1, ks.p.cutoff = 1, timePeriods = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a ps or dx.wts object
digits	The number of digits that the numerical entries should be rounded to.
collapse.to	For mnps ATE objects, the comparisons can be given for all pairs (default), summarized by pre-treatment covariate and stop.method, or as a single summary for each stop.method.
subset.var	Eliminate all but a specified subset of covariates.
subset.treat	Subset to either all pairs that include a specified treatment or a single pair of treatments.
subset.stop.method	Subset to a subset of stop.method's used to fit the ps object.
es.cutoff	Subsets to comparisons with absolute ES values bigger than es.cutoff.
ks.cutoff	Subsets to comparisons with KS values bigger than ks.cutoff.
p.cutoff	Subsets to comparisons with t- or chi-squared p-values no bigger than p.cutoff.
ks.p.cutoff	Subsets to comparisons with KS p-values no bigger than ks.p.cutoff.
timePeriods	Used to subset times for iptw fits.
...	Additional arguments.

Details

`bal.table` is a generic function for extracting balance tables from `ps` and `dx.wts` objects. These objects usually have several sets of candidate weights, one for an unweighted analysis and perhaps several `stop.methods`. `bal.table` will return a table for each set of weights combined into a list. Each list component will be named as given in the `x`, usually the name of the `stop.method`. The balance table labeled “unw” indicates the unweighted analysis.

Value

Returns a data frame containing the balance information.

<code>tx.mn</code>	The mean of the treatment group
<code>tx.sd</code>	The standard deviation of the treatment group
<code>ct.mn</code>	The mean of the control group
<code>ct.sd</code>	The standard deviation of the control group
<code>std.eff.sz</code>	The standardized effect size, $(tx.mn - ct.mn) / tx.sd$. If <code>tx.sd</code> is small or 0, the standardized effect size can be large or INF. Therefore standardized effect sizes greater than 500 are set to NA
<code>stat</code>	the t-statistic for numeric variables and the chi-square statistic for continuous variables
<code>p</code>	the p-value for the test associated with <code>stat</code>
<code>ks</code>	the KS statistic
<code>ks.pval</code>	the KS p-value computed using the analytic approximation, which does not necessarily work well with a lot of ties

See Also

The example for `ps` contains an example of the use of `bal.table`

boxplot.mnps

Boxplots for mnps objects

Description

This function produces a collection of diagnostic plots for `mnps` objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mnps'
boxplot(x, stop.method = NULL, color = TRUE, figureRows = NULL,
singlePlot = NULL, multiPage = FALSE, time = NULL, print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>ps</code> object
<code>stop.method</code>	Only 1 <code>stop.method</code> can be presented at a time for <code>mnp</code> s objects. Use a numeric indicator of which <code>stop.method</code> (among those specified when fitting the <code>mnp</code> s object) should be used.
<code>color</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> , a grayscale figure will be returned.
<code>figureRows</code>	The number of rows in the figure. Defaults to the number of panels.
<code>singlePlot</code>	If multiple sets of boxplots are produced, <code>singlePlot</code> can be used to select only one. For example, <code>singlePlot = 2</code> would return only the second set of boxplots.
<code>multiPage</code>	When multiple frames of a figure are produced, <code>multiPage = TRUE</code> will print each frame on a different page. This is intended for situations where the graphical output is being saved to a file.
<code>time</code>	For use with <code>iptw</code> fits.
<code>print</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> , the figure is returned but not printed.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments that may be passed to the underlying <code>lattice</code> package plotting functions

Details

This function produces lattice-style graphics of diagnostic plots.

References

Dan McCaffrey, G. Ridgeway, Andrew Morral (2004). "Propensity Score Estimation with Boosted Regression for Evaluating Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment," *Psychological Methods* 9(4):403-425.

See Also

[ps](#)

boxplot.ps

Boxplots for ps objects

Description

This function produces a collection of diagnostic plots for `ps` objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ps'
boxplot(x, subset=NULL, color = TRUE, time = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A ps object
subset	If multiple stop.method rules were used in the ps() call, subset restricts the plots of a subset of the stopping rules that were employed. This argument expects a subset of the integers from 1 to k, if k stop.methods were used.
color	If set to FALSE, grayscale figures will be produced
time	Used to specify a subset of times for use with the iptw function. Ignored for standard ps fits.
...	Additional arguments that may be passed to the underlying lattice package plotting functions

Details

This function produces lattice-style graphics of diagnostic plots.

References

Dan McCaffrey, G. Ridgeway, Andrew Morral (2004). "Propensity Score Estimation with Boosted Regression for Evaluating Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment," *Psychological Methods* 9(4):403-425.

See Also

[ps](#)

desc.wts

Diagnosis of weights

Description

desc.wts assesses the quality of a set of weights on balancing a treatment and control group.

Usage

```
desc.wts(data,
          w,
          sampw = sampw,
          vars = NULL,
          treat.var,
          tp,
          na.action = "level",
          perm.test.iters=0,
          verbose=TRUE,
          alerts.stack,
          estimand, multinom = FALSE, fillNAs = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data frame containing the dataset
<code>w</code>	a vector of weights equal to <code>nrow(data)</code>
<code>sampw</code>	sampling weights, if provided
<code>vars</code>	a vector of variable names corresponding to data
<code>treat.var</code>	the name of the treatment variable
<code>tp</code>	a title for the method "type" used to create the weights, used to label the results
<code>na.action</code>	a string indicating the method for handling missing data
<code>perm.test.iters</code>	an non-negative integer giving the number of iterations of the permutation test for the KS statistic. If <code>perm.test.iters=0</code> then the function returns an analytic approximation to the p-value. This argument is ignored if <code>x</code> is a <code>ps</code> object. Setting <code>perm.test.iters=200</code> will yield precision to within 3% if the true p-value is 0.05. Use <code>perm.test.iters=500</code> to be within 2%
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE, lots of information will be printed to monitor the the progress of the fitting
<code>alerts.stack</code>	an object for collecting warnings issued during the analyses
<code>estimand</code>	the estimand of interest: either "ATT" or "ATE"
<code>multinom</code>	Indicator that weights are from a propensity score analysis with 3 or more treatment groups.
<code>fillNAs</code>	If TRUE fills NAs with zeros.

Details

`desc.wts` calls `bal.stat` to assess covariate balance. If `perm.test.iters>0` it will call `bal.stat` multiple times to compute Monte Carlo p-values for the KS statistics and the maximum KS statistic. It assembles the results into a list object, which usually becomes the desc component of `ps` objects that `ps` returns.

Value

See the description of the desc component of the `ps` object that `ps` returns

See Also

`ps`

dx.wts *Propensity score diagnostics*

Description

dx.wts takes a ps object or a set of propensity scores and computes diagnostics assessing covariates balance.

Usage

```
dx.wts(x,
      data,
      estimand,
      vars=NULL,
      treat.var,
      x.as.weights=TRUE,
      sampw=NULL,
      perm.test.iters=0)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame, matrix, or vector of propensity score weights or a ps object. x can also be a data frame, matrix, or vector of propensity scores if x.as.weights=FALSE
data	a data frame
estimand	the estimand of interest: either "ATT" or "ATE"
vars	a vector of character strings naming variables in data on which to assess balance
treat.var	a character string indicating which variable in data contains the 0/1 treatment group indicator
x.as.weights	TRUE or FALSE indicating whether x specifies propensity score weights or propensity scores. Ignored if x is a ps object
sampw	optional sampling weights. If x is a ps object then the sampling weights should have been passed to ps and not specified here. dx.wts will issue a warning if x is a ps object and sampw is also specified
perm.test.iters	an non-negative integer giving the number of iterations of the permutation test for the KS statistic. If perm.test.iters=0 then the function returns an analytic approximation to the p-value. This argument is ignored if x is a ps object. Setting perm.test.iters=200 will yield precision to within 3% if the true p-value is 0.05. Use perm.test.iters=500 to be within 2%

Details

Creates a balance table that compares unweighted and weighted means and standard deviations, computes effect sizes, and KS statistics to assess the ability of the propensity scores to balance the treatment and control groups.

Value

Returns a list containing

treat	the vector of 0/1 treatment assignment indicators
desc	a nested list containing detailed diagnostic information on the weights. This includes the number of treatment and control subjects, the effective sample size, the largest KS statistic, the average absolute effect size, and the complete balance table
summary.tab	a data frame showing balance information
ps	the given propensity scores
w	the given weights
timestamp	the date and time of the call to dx.wts
parameters	the parameters used when calling dx.wts
alerts	text containing any warnings accumulated during the estimation
varNames	the variable names

See Also

The example for [ps](#) contains an example of the use of dx.wts

 egsingle

US Sustaining Effects study

Description

A subset of the mathematics scores from the U.S. Sustaining Effects Study. The subset consists of information on 1721 students from 60 schools. This dataset is available in the `m1mRev` package.

Usage

```
data(egsingle)
```

Format

A data frame with 7230 observations on the following 12 variables.

schoolid a factor of school identifiers

childid a factor of student identifiers

year a numeric vector indicating the year of the test

grade a numeric vector indicating the student's grade

math a numeric vector of test scores on the IRT scale score metric

retained a factor with levels 0 1 indicating if the student has been retained in a grade.

female a factor with levels Female Male

black a factor with levels 0 1 indicating if the student is Black
 hispanic a factor with levels 0 1 indicating if the student is Hispanic
 size a numeric vector indicating the number of students enrolled in the school
 lowinc a numeric vector giving the percentage of low-income students in the school
 mobility a numeric vector

Source

Reproduced from the `lmRev` package for use in the section on nonresponse weighting in the `twang` package vignette. These data are distributed with the HLM software package (Bryk, Raudenbush, and Congdon, 1996). Conversion to the R format is described in Doran and Lockwood (2006).

References

Doran, H.C. and J.R. Lockwood (2006). "Fitting value-added models in R," *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, 31(1)

<code>get.weights</code>	<i>Extract propensity score weights</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Extracts propensity score weights from a `ps` or `mnp`s object.

Usage

```
get.weights(ps1,
  stop.method = NULL,
             estimand = NULL,
             withSampW = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>ps1</code>	a <code>ps</code> or <code>mnp</code> s object
<code>stop.method</code>	indicates which set of weights to retrieve from the <code>ps</code> object
<code>estimand</code>	indicates whether the weights are for the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) or the average treatment effect on the population (ATE). By default, <code>get.weights</code> will use the <code>estimand</code> used to fit the <code>ps</code> object.
<code>withSampW</code>	Returns weights with sample weights multiplied in, if they were provided in the original <code>ps</code> or <code>mnp</code> s call.

Details

Weights for ATT are 1 for the treatment cases and $p/(1-p)$ for the control cases.

Weights for ATE are $1/p$ for the treatment cases and $1/(1-p)$ for the control cases.

Value

a vector of weights

See Also

[ps](#)

`get.weights.num`

Get numerators to stabilize propensity score weights for iptw fits.

Description

Forms numerators to stabilize weights for an iptw object.

Usage

```
get.weights.num(iptw,  
fitList)
```

Arguments

<code>iptw</code>	An iptw object.
<code>fitList</code>	A list containing objects with an associated "fitted" function.

Details

Returns numerator of stabilized weights to be used in conjunction with `get.weights.unstab`

Value

A vector of stabilizing factors for weights.

See Also

[iptw](#)

get.weights.unstab	<i>Extract unstabilized propensity score weights for iptw fits.</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Extracts propensity score weights from an iptw or mniptw object.

Usage

```
get.weights.unstab(x,  
  stop.method = NULL,  
  withSampW = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A iptw or mniptw object.
stop.method	The stop method used for the fit of interest.
withSampW	Returns weights with sample weights multiplied in, if they were provided in the original iptw call.

Details

Weights are the reciprocal of the product of the probability of receiving the treatment received.

Value

a data.frame of weights

See Also

[iptw](#)

iptw	<i>Inverse probability of treatment weighting for marginal structural models</i>
------	--

Description

iptw uses [gbm](#) to estimate propensity scores for sequential treatments.

Usage

```
iptw(formula,
     data,
     timeInvariant = NULL,
     n.trees = 10000,
     stop.method = "es.max",
     cumulative = TRUE,
     timeIndicators = NULL,
     ID = NULL,
     priorTreatment = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	Either a single formula (long format) or a list with formulas
data	The dataset, includes treatment assignment as well as covariates
timeInvariant	An optional formula (with no left-hand variable) specifying time-invariant characteristics.
n.trees	number of gbm iterations passed on to gbm
stop.method	A method or methods of measuring and summarizing balance across pretreatment variables. Current options are <code>ks.mean</code> , <code>ks.max</code> , <code>es.mean</code> , and <code>es.max</code> . <code>ks</code> refers to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic and <code>es</code> refers to standardized effect size. These are summarized across the pretreatment variables by either the maximum (<code>.max</code>) or the mean (<code>.mean</code>).
cumulative	If TRUE, the time <code>t</code> model includes time-varying characteristics from times 1 through <code>t-1</code> .
timeIndicators	For long format fits, a vector of times for each observation.
ID	For long format fits, a vector of numeric identifiers for unique analytic units.
priorTreatment	For long format fits, includes treatment levels from previous times if TRUE. This argument is ignored for wide format fits.
...	Additional arguments that are passed to <code>ps</code> function.

Details

This function uses generalized boosted models to estimate inverse probability of treatment weights for sequential treatments.

Value

Returns an object of class `iptw`, a list containing

<code>psList</code>	A list of <code>ps</code> objects with length equal to the number of time periods.
<code>estimand</code>	The specified estimand.
<code>stop.methods</code>	The stopping rules used to optimize <code>iptw</code> balance.
<code>nFits</code>	The number of <code>ps</code> objects (i.e., the number of distinct time points.)
<code>uniqueTimes</code>	The unique times in the specified model.

See Also[ps](#)

`iptwExLong`*Example data for iptw function (long version)*

Description

These data are simulated to demonstrate the `iptw` function in the "long" data format.

Usage

```
data(lindner)
```

Format

A list with a covariate matrix and outcomes.

covariates Time-invariant covariates are `gender` and `age`. The time-varying covariate is `use`. The treatment indicator is given by `tx`. An individual level identifier is given in `ID`, and the time period is `time`.

outcome Vector of post-treatment outcomes.

`iptwExWide`*Example data for iptw function (wide version)*

Description

These data are simulated to demonstrate the `iptw` function in the "wide" data format.

Usage

```
data(lindner)
```

Format

A list with a covariate matrix and outcomes.

gender Gender.

age Age.

use0 Baseline substance use.

use1 Use following first time period treatment.

use2 Use following second time period treatment.

tx1 Treatment indicator (first time period).

tx2 Treatment indicator (second time period).

tx3 Treatment indicator (third time period).

covariates Time-invariant covariates are gender and age. The time-varying covariate is use. The treatment indicator is given by tx. An individual level identifier is given in ID, and the time period is time.

outcome Post-treatment outcomes.

lalonge

Lalonge's National Supported Work Demonstration data

Description

One of the datasets used by Dehejia and Wahba in their paper "Causal Effects in Non-Experimental Studies: Reevaluating the Evaluation of Training Programs." Also used as an example dataset in the MatchIt package.

Usage

```
data(lalonge)
```

Format

A data frame with 614 observations on the following 10 variables.

treat 1 if treated in the National Supported Work Demonstration, 0 if from the Current Population Survey

age age

educ years of education

black 1 if black, 0 otherwise

hispan 1 if Hispanic, 0 otherwise

married 1 if married, 0 otherwise

nodegree 1 if no degree, 0 otherwise

re74 earnings in 1974 (pretreatment)

re75 earnings in 1975 (pretreatment)

re78 earnings in 1978 (outcome)

Source

<http://www.columbia.edu/~rd247/nswdata.html> <http://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Descriptions/MatchIt.html>

References

Lalonge, R. (1986). Evaluating the econometric evaluations of training programs with experimental data. *American Economic Review* 76: 604-620.

Dehejia, R.H. and Wahba, S. (1999). Causal Effects in Nonexperimental Studies: Re-Evaluating the Evaluation of Training Programs. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 94: 1053-1062.

lindner	<i>Lindner Center data on 996 PCI patients analyzed by Kereiakes et al. (2000)</i>
---------	--

Description

These data are adapted from the lindner dataset in the USPS package. The description comes from that package, except for the variable sixMonthSurvive, which is a recode of lifepres

Data from an observational study of 996 patients receiving an initial Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) at Ohio Heart Health, Christ Hospital, Cincinnati in 1997 and followed for at least 6 months by the staff of the Lindner Center. The patients thought to be more severely diseased were assigned to treatment with abciximab (an expensive, high-molecular-weight IIb/IIIa cascade blocker); in fact, only 298 (29.9 percent) of patients received usual-care-alone with their initial PCI.

Usage

data(lindner)

Format

A data frame of 10 variables collected on 996 patients; no NAs.

lifepres Mean life years preserved due to survival for at least 6 months following PCI; numeric value of either 11.4 or 0.

cardbill Cardiac related costs incurred within 6 months of patient's initial PCI; numeric value in 1998 dollars; costs were truncated by death for the 26 patients with lifepres == 0.

abcix Numeric treatment selection indicator; 0 implies usual PCI care alone; 1 implies usual PCI care deliberately augmented by either planned or rescue treatment with abciximab.

stent Coronary stent deployment; numeric, with 1 meaning YES and 0 meaning NO.

height Height in centimeters; numeric integer from 108 to 196.

female Female gender; numeric, with 1 meaning YES and 0 meaning NO.

diabetic Diabetes mellitus diagnosis; numeric, with 1 meaning YES and 0 meaning NO.

acutemi Acute myocardial infarction within the previous 7 days; numeric, with 1 meaning YES and 0 meaning NO.

ejecfrac Left ejection fraction; numeric value from 0 percent to 90 percent.

ves1proc Number of vessels involved in the patient's initial PCI procedure; numeric integer from 0 to 5.

sixMonthSurvive Survival at six months — a recoded version of lifepres.

References

Kereiakes DJ, Obenchain RL, Barber BL, et al. Abciximab provides cost effective survival advantage in high volume interventional practice. *Am Heart J* 2000; **140**: 603-610.

Obenchain RL. (2009) **USPSinR.pdf** ../R/_HOME/library/USPS 40 pages.

means.table	<i>Extract table of means from an mnps object</i>
-------------	---

Description

Extracts table of means from an mnps object.

Usage

```
means.table(mnps,  
stop.method = 1,  
            includeSD = FALSE, digits = NULL)
```

Arguments

mnps	An mnps object.
stop.method	Indicates which set of weights to retrieve from the ps object. Either the name of the stop.method used, or a natural number with 1, for example, indicating the first stop.method specified.
includeSD	Indicates whether standard deviations as well as means are to be displayed. By default, they are not displayed.
digits	If not NULL, results will be rounded to the specified number of digits.

Details

Displays a table with weighted and unweighted means and standardized effect sizes, and – if requested – standard deviations.

Value

A table of means, standardized effect sizes, and perhaps standard deviations, by treatment group.

See Also

[mnps](#)

mnIptwExLong	<i>Example data for iptw function (long version, more than two treatments).</i>
--------------	---

Description

These data are simulated to demonstrate the iptw function in the "long" data format.

Usage

```
data(lindner)
```

Format

A list with a covariate matrix and outcomes.

covariates Time-invariant covariates are gender and age. The time-varying covariate is use. The treatment indicator is given by tx. An individual level identifier is given in ID, and the time period is time.

outcome Vector of post-treatment outcomes.

mnIptwExWide	<i>Example data for iptw function (wide version, more than two treatments)</i>
--------------	--

Description

These data are simulated to demonstrate the iptw function in the "wide" data format.

Usage

```
data(lindner)
```

Format

A list with a covariate matrix and outcomes.

gender Gender.

age Age.

use0 Baseline substance use.

use1 Use following first time period treatment.

use2 Use following second time period treatment.

tx1 Treatment indicator (first time period).

tx2 Treatment indicator (second time period).

tx3 Treatment indicator (third time period).

covariates Time-invariant covariates are gender and age. The time-varying covariate is use. The treatment indicator is given by tx. An individual level identifier is given in ID, and the time period is time.

outcome Post-treatment outcomes.

mnps

Propensity score estimation

Description

mnps calculates propensity scores and diagnoses them using a variety of methods, but centered on using boosted logistic regression as implemented in [gbm](#)

Usage

```
mnps(formula = formula(data),
      data,
      n.trees = 10000,
      interaction.depth = 3,
      shrinkage = 0.01,
      bag.fraction = 1.0,
      perm.test.iters=0,
      print.level = 2,
      iterlim = 1000,
      verbose = TRUE,
      estimand = "ATE",
      stop.method = "es.max",
      sampw = NULL,
      treatATT = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula for the propensity score model with the treatment indicator on the left side of the formula and the potential confounding variables on the right side.
data	The dataset, includes treatment assignment as well as covariates
n.trees	number of gbm iterations passed on to gbm
interaction.depth	interaction.depth passed on to gbm
shrinkage	shrinkage passed on to gbm
bag.fraction	bag.fraction passed on to gbm

<code>perm.test.iters</code>	a non-negative integer giving the number of iterations of the permutation test for the KS statistic. If <code>perm.test.iters=0</code> then the function returns an analytic approximation to the p-value. Setting <code>perm.test.iters=200</code> will yield precision to within 3% if the true p-value is 0.05. Use <code>perm.test.iters=500</code> to be within 2%
<code>print.level</code>	the amount of detail to print to the screen
<code>iterlim</code>	maximum number of iterations for the direct optimization
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE, lots of information will be printed to monitor the the progress of the fitting
<code>estimand</code>	The causal effect of interest. Options are "ATE" (average treatment effect), which attempts to estimate the change in the outcome if the treatment were applied to the entire population versus if the control were applied to the entire population, or "ATT" (average treatment effect on the treated) which attempts to estimate the analogous effect, averaging only over the treated population.
<code>stop.method</code>	A method or methods of measuring and summarizing balance across pretreatment variables. Current options are <code>ks.mean</code> , <code>ks.max</code> , <code>es.mean</code> , and <code>es.max</code> . <code>ks</code> refers to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic and <code>es</code> refers to standardized effect size. These are summarized across the pretreatment variables by either the maximum (<code>.max</code>) or the mean (<code>.mean</code>).
<code>sampw</code>	Optional sampling weights.
<code>treatATT</code>	If the estimand is specified to be ATT, this argument is used to specify which treatment condition is considered 'the treated'. It must be one of the levels of the treatment variable. It is ignored for ATE analyses.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

Details

formula should be something like "treatment ~ X1 + X2 + X3". The treatment variable should be a variable with three or more levels. There is no need to specify interaction terms in the formula. `interaction.depth` controls the level of interactions to allow in the propensity score model.

Note that — unlike earlier versions of `twang` — plotting functions are no longer included in the `ps()` function. See [plot](#) for details of the plots.

Value

Returns an object of class `mnps`, which consists of the following.

<code>psList</code>	A list of <code>ps</code> objects.
<code>nFits</code>	The number of calls to <code>ps</code> that were used to form the <code>mnps</code> object.
<code>estimand</code>	The estimand – either ATT or ATE – that was specified in the call to <code>mnps</code> .
<code>treatATT</code>	For ATT fits, the treatment category that is considered "the treated"
<code>treatLev</code>	The levels of the treatment variable.
<code>levExceptTreatAtt</code>	The levels of the treatment variable, excluding the <code>treatATT</code> level.

data	The data used to fit the model.
treatVar	The vector of treatment indicators
stopMethods	The stop.method vector specified in the call to mnps.
sampw	Sampling weights provided to mnps, if any.

Author(s)

Lane Burgette <burgette@rand.org>, Beth Ann Griffin <bethg@rand.org>, Dan McCaffrey <danielm@rand.org>

References

Dan McCaffrey, G. Ridgeway, Andrew Morral (2004). "Propensity Score Estimation with Boosted Regression for Evaluating Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment," *Psychological Methods* 9(4):403-425.

See Also

ps

plot.mnps

Plots for mnps objects

Description

This function produces a collection of diagnostic plots for ps objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mnps'
plot(x, plots = "optimize", pairwiseMax = TRUE, figureRows = NULL,
color = TRUE, subset = NULL, treatments = NULL, singlePlot = NULL,
multiPage = FALSE, time = NULL, print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An mnps object.
plots	An indicator of which type of plot is desired. The options are "optimize" or 1 A plot of the balance criteria as a function of the GBM iteration "boxplot" or 2 Boxplots of the propensity scores for the treatment and control cases "es" or 3 Plots of the standardized effect size of the pre-treatment variables before and after reweighing "t" or 4 Plots of the p-values from t-statistics comparing means of treated and control subjects for pretreatment variables, before and after weighting.

	"ks" or 5 Plots of the p-values from Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistics comparing distributions of pretreatment variables of treated and control subjects, before and after weighting.
pairwiseMax	If FALSE, the plots for the underlying ps fits will be returned. Otherwise, pairwise maxima will be returned.
figureRows	The number of rows of figures that should be used. If left as NULL, twang tries to find a reasonable value.
color	If color = FALSE figures will be gray scale.
subset	Used to restrict which of the stop.methods will be used in the figure. For example subset = c(1, 3) would indicate that the first and third stop.methods (in alphabetical order of those specified in the original call to mnps) should be included in the figure.
treatments	Only applicable when pairwiseMax is FALSE and plots 3, 4, and 5. If left at NULL, panels for all treatment pairs are created. If one level of the treatment variable is specified, plots comparing that treatment to all others are produced. If two levels are specified, a comparison for that single pair is produced.
singlePlot	For plot calls that produce multiple plots, specifying an integer value of singlePlot will return only the corresponding plot. E.g., specifying singlePlot = 2 will return the second plot.
multiPage	When multiple frames of a figure are produced, multiPage = TRUE will print each frame on a different page. This is intended for situations where the graphical output is being saved to a file.
time	For use with iptw.
print	If FALSE, the figure is returned but not printed.
...	Additional arguments.

Details

This function produces lattice-style graphics of diagnostic plots.

References

Dan McCaffrey, G. Ridgeway, Andrew Morral (2004). "Propensity Score Estimation with Boosted Regression for Evaluating Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment," *Psychological Methods* 9(4):403-425.

See Also

[mnps](#)

plot.ps

Plots for ps objects

Description

This function produces a collection of diagnostic plots for ps objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ps'
plot(x, plots = "optimize", subset=NULL, color = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A ps object
plots	An indicator of which type of plot is desired. The options are "optimize" or 1 A plot of the balance criteria as a function of the GBM iteration "boxplot" or 2 Boxplots of the propensity scores for the treatment and control cases "es" or 3 Plots of the standardized effect size of the pre-treatment variables before and after reweighing "t" or 4 Plots of the p-values from t-statistics comparing means of treated and control subjects for pretreatment variables, before and after weighting. "ks" or 5 Plots of the p-values from Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistics comparing distributions of pretreatment variables of treated and control subjects, before and after weighting. "histogram" or 6 Histogram of weights for treated and control subjects.
subset	If multiple stop.method rules were used in the ps() call, subset restricts the plots of a subset of the stopping rules that were employed. This argument expects a subset of the integers from 1 to k, if k stop.methods were used.
color	If set to FALSE, grayscale figures will be produced
...	Additional arguments that may be passed to the underlying lattice package plotting functions

Details

This function produces lattice-style graphics of diagnostic plots.

References

Dan McCaffrey, G. Ridgeway, Andrew Morral (2004). "Propensity Score Estimation with Boosted Regression for Evaluating Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment," *Psychological Methods* 9(4):403-425.

See Also[ps](#)

print.dxwts	<i>Print a diagnosis of the weights</i>
-------------	---

Description

Prints a diagnosis of the weights. Extracts `summary.tab` from the `dx.wts` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dxwts'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a <code>dx.wts</code> object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Value

See [ps](#) for a description of the components of the table

ps	<i>Propensity score estimation</i>
----	------------------------------------

Description

ps calculates propensity scores and diagnoses them using a variety of methods, but centered on using boosted logistic regression as implemented in [gbm](#)

Usage

```
ps(formula = formula(data),  
   data,  
   n.trees = 10000,  
   interaction.depth = 3,  
   shrinkage = 0.01,  
   bag.fraction = 1.0,  
   perm.test.iters=0,  
   print.level = 2,  
   iterlim = 1000,  
   verbose = TRUE,
```

```

estimand = "ATE",
stop.method = c("ks.mean", "es.mean"),
sampw = NULL,
multinom = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula for the propensity score model with the treatment indicator on the left side of the formula and the potential confounding variables on the right side.
<code>data</code>	The dataset, includes treatment assignment as well as covariates
<code>n.trees</code>	number of gbm iterations passed on to gbm
<code>interaction.depth</code>	interaction.depth passed on to gbm
<code>shrinkage</code>	shrinkage passed on to gbm
<code>bag.fraction</code>	bag.fraction passed on to gbm
<code>perm.test.iters</code>	a non-negative integer giving the number of iterations of the permutation test for the KS statistic. If <code>perm.test.iters=0</code> then the function returns an analytic approximation to the p-value. Setting <code>perm.test.iters=200</code> will yield precision to within 3% if the true p-value is 0.05. Use <code>perm.test.iters=500</code> to be within 2%
<code>print.level</code>	the amount of detail to print to the screen
<code>iterlim</code>	maximum number of iterations for the direct optimization
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE, lots of information will be printed to monitor the the progress of the fitting
<code>estimand</code>	The causal effect of interest. Options are "ATE" (average treatment effect), which attempts to estimate the change in the outcome if the treatment were applied to the entire population versus if the control were applied to the entire population, or "ATT" (average treatment effect on the treated) which attempts to estimate the analogous effect, averaging only over the treated population.
<code>stop.method</code>	A method or methods of measuring and summarizing balance across pretreatment variables. Current options are <code>ks.mean</code> , <code>ks.max</code> , <code>es.mean</code> , and <code>es.max</code> . <code>ks</code> refers to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic and <code>es</code> refers to standardized effect size. These are summarized across the pretreatment variables by either the maximum (<code>.max</code>) or the mean (<code>.mean</code>).
<code>sampw</code>	Optional sampling weights.
<code>multinom</code>	Set to true only when called from <code>mnp</code> s function.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

Details

`formula` should be something like "treatment ~ X1 + X2 + X3". The treatment variable should be a 0/1 indicator. There is no need to specify interaction terms in the formula. `interaction.depth` controls the level of interactions to allow in the propensity score model.

Note that — unlike earlier versions of `twang` — plotting functions are no longer included in the `ps()` function. See [plot](#) for details of the plots.

Value

Returns an object of class `ps`, a list containing

<code>gbm.obj</code>	The returned <code>gbm</code> object
<code>treat</code>	The treatment variable.
<code>desc</code>	a list containing balance tables for each method selected in <code>stop.methods</code> . Includes a component for the unweighted analysis names “unw”. Each <code>desc</code> component includes a list with the following components ess The effective sample size of the control group n.treat The number of subjects in the treatment group n.ctrl The number of subjects in the control group max.es The largest effect size across the covariates mean.es The mean absolute effect size max.ks The largest KS statistic across the covariates mean.ks The average KS statistic across the covariates bal.tab a (potentially large) table summarizing the quality of the weights for equalizing the distribution of features across the two groups. This table is best extracted using the <code>bal.table</code> method. See the help for <code>bal.table</code> for details on the table’s contents n.trees The estimated optimal number of <code>gbm</code> iterations to optimize the loss function for the associated <code>stop.methods</code> ps a data frame containing the estimated propensity scores. Each column is associated with one of the methods selected in <code>stop.methods</code> w a data frame containing the propensity score weights. Each column is associated with one of the methods selected in <code>stop.methods</code> . If sampling weights are given then these are incorporated into these weights. estimand The estimand of interest (ATT or ATE).
<code>datestamp</code>	Records the date of the analysis
<code>parameters</code>	Saves the <code>ps</code> call
<code>alerts</code>	Text containing any warnings accumulated during the estimation
<code>iters</code>	A sequence of iterations used in the GBM fits used by <code>plot</code> function.
<code>balance</code>	The balance measures for the pretreatment covariates, with a column for each <code>stop.method</code> .
<code>n.trees</code>	Maximum number of trees considered in GBM fit.
<code>data</code>	Data as specified in the <code>data</code> argument.

Author(s)

Greg Ridgeway <gregr@rand.org>, Dan McCaffrey <danielm@rand.org>, Andrew Morral <morral@rand.org>, Lane Burgette <burgette@rand.org>

References

Dan McCaffrey, G. Ridgeway, Andrew Morral (2004). “Propensity Score Estimation with Boosted Regression for Evaluating Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment,” *Psychological Methods* 9(4):403-425.

See Also[gbm](#)

raceprofiling

*Traffic stop data***Description**

Simulated example data for assessing race bias in traffic stop outcomes

Usage

```
data(raceprofiling)
```

Format

A data frame with 5000 observations on the following 10 variables.

`id` an ID for each traffic stop

`nhood` a factor indicating the neighborhood in which the stop occurred.

`reason` The reason for the stop, mechanical/registration violations, dangerous moving violation, non-dangerous moving violation

`resident` an indicator whether the driver is a resident of the city

`age` driver's age

`male` an indicator whether the driver was male

`race` the race of the driver, with levels A, B, H, W

`hour` the hour of the stop (24-hour clock)

`month` and ordered factor indicating in which month the stop took place

`citation` an indicator of whether the driver received a citation

Source

This is simulated data to demonstrate how to use `twang` to adjust estimates of racial bias for important factors. This dataset does not represent real data from any real law enforcement agency.

References

G. Ridgeway (2006). "Assessing the effect of race bias in post-traffic stop outcomes using propensity scores," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 22(1).

<http://www.i-pensieri.com/gregr/rp.shtml>

Examples

```
data(raceprofiling)
```

```
# the first five lines of the dataset
raceprofiling[1:5,]
```

`sensitivity`*Sensitivity analyses for propensity score analyses*

Description`sensitivity`**Usage**

```
sensitivity(ps1,  
  data,  
  outcome,  
  order.by.importance = TRUE,  
  verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>ps1</code>	A ps object.
<code>data</code>	The dataset including the outcomes
<code>outcome</code>	The outcome of interest.
<code>order.by.importance</code>	Orders the output by relative importance of covariates.
<code>verbose</code>	If TRUE, extra information will be printed.

Details

Performs the sensitivity analyses described in Ridgeway (2006). This is a beta version of this functionality. Please let the developers know if you have problems with it.

Value

<code>tx</code>	Summary for treated observations.
<code>ctrl</code>	Summary for control observations.

References

Ridgeway, G. (2006). "The effect of race bias in post-traffic stop outcomes using propensity scores," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 22(1):1-29.

stop.methods	<i>Object only used for backward compatibility</i>
--------------	--

Description

In older versions of twang, the ps function specified the stop.method in a different manner. This stop.methods object is used to ensure backward compatibility; new twang users should not make use of it.

Details

This is merely a vector with the names of the stopping rules.

See Also

[ps](#)

summary.mnps	<i>Summarize an mnps object</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Computes summary information about a stored mnps object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mnps'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a ps object
...	additional arguments affecting the summary produced

Details

Compresses the information in the desc component of the ps object into a short summary table describing the size of the dataset and the quality of the propensity score weights.

Value

See [ps](#) for details on the returned table

See Also

[ps](#), [mnps](#)

`summary.ps`*Summarize a ps object*

Description

Computes summary information about a stored ps object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ps'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a ps object
<code>...</code>	additional arguments affecting the summary produced

Details

Compresses the information in the desc component of the ps object into a short summary table describing the size of the dataset and the quality of the propensity score weights.

Value

See [ps](#) for details on the returned table

See Also

[ps](#)

Index

*Topic **datasets**

AOD, [2](#)
egsingle, [10](#)
iptwExLong, [15](#)
iptwExWide, [15](#)
lalonge, [16](#)
lindner, [17](#)
mnIptwExLong, [19](#)
mnIptwExWide, [19](#)
raceprofiling, [28](#)

*Topic **models**

bal.table, [4](#)
desc.wts, [7](#)
dx.wts, [9](#)
iptw, [13](#)
mnps, [20](#)
plot.mnps, [22](#)
plot.ps, [24](#)
ps, [25](#)
summary.mnps, [30](#)
summary.ps, [31](#)

*Topic **multivariate**

bal.stat, [3](#)
mnps, [20](#)
plot.mnps, [22](#)
plot.ps, [24](#)
ps, [25](#)

*Topic **print**

print.dxwts, [25](#)

*Topic **utilities**

get.weights, [11](#)
get.weights.num, [12](#)
get.weights.unstab, [13](#)
means.table, [18](#)
stop.methods, [30](#)

AOD, [2](#)

bal.stat, [3](#), [8](#)

bal.table, [4](#), [27](#)

boxplot.mnps, [5](#)

boxplot.ps, [6](#)

desc.wts, [7](#)

dx.wts, [4](#), [5](#), [9](#), [25](#)

egsingle, [10](#)

gbm, [13](#), [14](#), [20](#), [25–28](#)

get.weights, [11](#)

get.weights.num, [12](#)

get.weights.unstab, [13](#)

iptw, [12](#), [13](#), [13](#)

iptwExLong, [15](#)

iptwExWide, [15](#)

lalonge, [16](#)

lindner, [17](#)

means.table, [18](#)

mnIptwExLong, [19](#)

mnIptwExWide, [19](#)

mnps, [4](#), [18](#), [20](#), [23](#), [30](#)

plot, [21](#), [26](#)

plot.mnps, [22](#)

plot.ps, [24](#)

print.dxwts, [25](#)

ps, [4–10](#), [12](#), [15](#), [25](#), [25](#), [30](#), [31](#)

raceprofiling, [28](#)

sensitivity, [29](#)

stop.methods, [30](#)

summary.mnps, [30](#)

summary.ps, [31](#)