Package ‘stratamatch’

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Description A pilot matching design to automatically
stratify and match large datasets. The manual_stratify() function allows
users to manually stratify a dataset based on categorical variables of
interest, while the auto_stratify() function does automatically by
allocating a held-aside (pilot) data set, fitting a prognostic score
the data set based
on prognostic score quantiles. The strata_match() function then does optimal
matching of the data set in parallel within strata.

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(>= 0.4.0), survival(>= 2.44.1.1)

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URL https://github.com/raikens1/stratamatch

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auto_stratify

Description

Automatically creates strata for matching based on a prognostic score formula or a vector of prognostic scores already estimated by the user. Creates a auto_strata object, which can be passed to strata_match for stratified matching or unpacked by the user to be matched by some other means.

Usage

auto_stratify(
  data,
  treat,
  prognosis,
  outcome = NULL,
  size = 2500,
  pilot_fraction = 0.1,
Arguments

data data.frame with observations as rows, features as columns

treat string giving the name of column designating treatment assignment

prognosis information on how to build prognostic scores. Three different input types are allowed:

1. vector of prognostic scores for all individuals in the data set. Should be in the same order as the rows of data.
2. a formula for fitting a prognostic model
3. an already-fit prognostic score model

outcome string giving the name of column with outcome information. Required if prognosis_scores is specified. Otherwise it will be inferred from prog_formula

size numeric, desired size of strata (default = 2500)

pilot_fraction numeric between 0 and 1 giving the proportion of controls to be allotted for building the prognostic score (default = 0.1)

pilot_size alternative to pilot_fraction. Approximate number of observations to be used in pilot set. Note that the actual pilot set size returned may not be exactly pilot_size if group_by_covariates is specified because balancing by covariates may result in deviations from desired size. If pilot_size is specified, pilot_fraction is ignored.

pilot_sample a data.frame of held aside samples for building prognostic score model. If pilot_sample is specified, pilot_size and pilot_fraction are both ignored.

group_by_covariates character vector giving the names of covariates to be grouped by (optional). If specified, the pilot set will be sampled in a stratified manner, so that the composition of the pilot set reflects the composition of the whole data set in terms of these covariates. The specified covariates must be categorical.

Details

Stratifying by prognostic score quantiles can be more effective than manually stratifying a data set because the prognostic score is continuous, thus the strata produced tend to be of equal size with similar prognosis.

Automatic stratification requires information on how the prognostic scores should be derived. This is primarily determined by the specification of the prognosis argument. Three main forms of input for prognosis are allowed:

1. A vector of prognostic scores. This vector should be the same length and order of the rows in the data set. If this method is used, the outcome argument must also be specified; this is simply a string giving the name of the column which contains outcome information.
2. A formula for prognosis (e.g. `outcome ~ X1 + X2`). If this method is used, `auto_stratify` will automatically split the data set into a `pilot_set` and an `analysis_set`. The pilot set will be used to fit a logistic regression model for outcome in the absence of treatment, and this model will be used to estimate prognostic scores on the analysis set. The analysis set will then be stratified based on the estimated prognostic scores. In this case the `outcome` argument need not be specified since it can be inferred from the input formula.

3. A model for prognosis (e.g. a `glm` object). If this method is used, the `outcome` argument must also be specified

**Value**

Returns an `auto_strata` object. This contains:

- `outcome` - a string giving the name of the column where outcome information is stored
- `treat` - a string giving the name of the column encoding treatment assignment
- `analysis_set` - the data set with strata assignments
- `call` - the call to `auto_stratify` used to generate this object
- `issue_table` - a table of each stratum and potential issues of size and treat:control balance. In small or imbalanced strata, it may be difficult or infeasible to find high-quality matches, while very large strata may be computationally intensive to match.
- `strata_table` - a table of each stratum and the prognostic score quantile bin to which it corresponds
- `prognostic_scores` - a vector of prognostic scores.
- `prognostic_model` - a model for prognosis fit on a pilot data set. Will be `NULL` if a vector of prognostic scores was provided as the `prognosis` argument to `auto_stratify` rather than a model or formula.
- `pilot_set` - the set of controls used to fit the prognostic model. These are excluded from subsequent analysis so that the prognostic score is not overfit to the data used to estimate the treatment effect. Will be `NULL` if a pre-fit model or a vector of prognostic scores was provided as the `prognosis` argument to `auto_stratify` rather than formula.

**Troubleshooting**

This section suggests fixes for common errors that appear while fitting the prognostic score or using it to estimate prognostic scores on the analysis set.

- Encountered an error while fitting the prognostic model... numeric probabilities 0 or 1 produced. This error means that the prognostic model can perfectly separate positive from negative outcomes. Estimating a treatment effect in this case is unwise since an individual’s baseline characteristics perfectly determine their outcome, regardless of whether they receive the treatment. This error may also appear on rare occasions when your pilot set is very small (number of observations approximately <= number of covariates in the prognostic model), so that perfect separation happens by chance.

- Encountered an error while estimating prognostic scores ... factor X has new levels ... This may indicate that some value(s) of one or more categorical variables appear in the analysis set which were not seen in the pilot set. This means that when we try to obtain prognostic scores for our analysis set, we run into some new value that our prognostic model was not prepared to handle. There are a few options we have to troubleshoot this problem:
- **Rejection sampling.** Run `auto_stratify` again with the same arguments until this error does not occur (i.e. until some observations with the missing value are randomly selected into the pilot set)
- **Eliminate this covariate from the prognostic formula.**
- **Remove observations with the rare covariate value from the entire data set.** Consider carefully how this exclusion might affect your results.

Other errors or warnings can occur if the pilot set is too small and the prognostic formula is too complicated. Always make sure that the number of observations in the pilot set is large enough that you can confidently fit a prognostic model with the number of covariates you want.

**See Also**

`manual_stratify, newAutoStrata`

**Examples**

```r
# make sample data set
set.seed(111)
dat <- make_sample_data(n = 75)

# construct a pilot set, build a prognostic score for 'outcome' based on X2
# and stratify the data set based on the scores into sets of about 25 observations
a.strat_formula <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X2, size = 25)

# stratify the data set based on a model for prognosis
pilot_data <- make_sample_data(n = 30)
prognostic_model <- glm(outcome ~ X2, pilot_data, family = "binomial")
a.strat_model <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", prognostic_model, outcome = "outcome", size = 25)

# stratify the data set based on a vector of prognostic scores
prognostic_scores <- predict(prognostic_model, newdata = dat, type = "response")
a.strat_scores <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", prognostic_scores, outcome = "outcome", size = 25)

# diagnostic plots
plot(a.strat_formula)
plot(a.strat_formula, type = "AC", propensity = treat ~ X1, stratum = 1)
plot(a.strat_formula, type = "hist", propensity = treat ~ X1, stratum = 1)
plot(a.strat_formula, type = "residual")
```
**extract_cut_points**

*Extract cutoffs between strata*

**Description**

By default, returns only the internal cut points. Cutoffs at 0 and 1 are implied.

**Usage**

```r
extract_cut_points(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an autostrata object

**Value**

a vector of the score values delineating cutoffs between strata

**Examples**

```r
dat <- make_sample_data()
a.strat <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X1 + X2)
cutoffs <- extract_cut_points(a.strat)
```

---

**extract_cut_points.auto_strata**

*Extract cutoffs between strata*

**Description**

Extract cutoffs between strata

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'auto_strata'
extract_cut_points(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an autostrata object

**Value**

a vector of the score values delineating cutoffs between strata
Description

An deidentified data set containing the demographics, comorbidities, DNR code status, and surgical team assignment of 10,157 patients in the Stanford University Hospital Intensive Care Unit (ICU). This data was extracted from the electronic record system, deidentified, and made publically available by Chavez et al (2018) <doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0190569>. It was reprocessed for use in the stratamatch package as a sample data set. For more details on the data extraction and inclusion criteria, see Chavez et al.

Usage

ICU_data

Format

A data frame with 10157 rows and 29 variables:

- patid  patient id, numeric
- Birth.preTimeDays  age of patient at time of admission to the ICU in days, numeric
- Female.pre  whether the patient was documented to be female prior to ICU visit, binary
- RaceAsian.pre  whether the patient’s race/ethnicity was documented as Asian prior to ICU visit, binary
- RaceUnknown.pre  whether the patient’s race/ethnicity was unknown prior to ICU visit, binary
- RaceOther.pre  whether the patient’s race/ethnicity was documented as Other prior to ICU visit, binary
- RaceBlack.pre  whether the patient’s race/ethnicity was documented as Black/African American prior to ICU visit, binary
- RacePacificIslander.pre  whether the patient’s race/ethnicity was documented as PacificIslander prior to ICU visit, binary
- RaceNativeAmerican.pre  whether the patient’s race/ethnicity was documented as Native American prior to ICU visit, binary
- self_pay  whether the patient was "self pay" (i.e. uninsured), binary
- all_latinos  whether the patient was documented to be latino prior to ICU visit, binary
- DNR  whether the patient had code status set to any DNR "Do not resuscitate" order at any point during their ICU stay, binary
- surgicalTeam  whether the patient was assigned to a surgical team at any point during their ICU stay, binary
Details

License information for this data is as follows:

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Source


| is.auto_strata | Checks auto_strata class |

Description

Checks if the target object is an auto_strata object.

Usage

is.auto_strata(object)

Arguments

object any R object

Value

Returns TRUE if its argument has auto_strata among its classes and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

dat <- make_sample_data()
a.strat <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X1 + X2)
is.auto_strata(a.strat) # returns TRUE
is.manual_strata

Checks manual_strata class

Description
Checks if the target object is a manual_strata object.

Usage
is.manual_strata(object)

Arguments
object any R object

Value
Returns TRUE if its argument has manual_strata among its classes and FALSE otherwise.

Examples
```r
dat <- make_sample_data()
m.strat <- manual_stratify(dat, treat ~ C1)
is.manual_strata(m.strat) # returns TRUE
```

is.strata

Checks strata class

Description
Checks if the target object is a strata object.

Usage
is.strata(object)

Arguments
object any R object

Value
Returns TRUE if its argument has strata among its classes and FALSE otherwise.

Examples
```r
dat <- make_sample_data()
m.strat <- manual_stratify(dat, treat ~ C1)
is.strata(m.strat) # returns TRUE
```
Description

Makes the match distance with strata specifications for strata_match. This function is largely unnecessary to call outside of stratamatch, but it is exported for the benefit of the user to aid in debugging. Note that this function requires that the R package optmatch is installed.

Usage

make_match_distances(object, model, method)

Arguments

object  
a strata object

model  
(optional) formula for matching. If left blank, all columns of the analysis set in object will be used as covariates in the propensity model or mahalanobis match (except outcome, treatment and stratum)

method  
either "prop" for propensity score matching based on a glm fit with model model1, or "mahal" for mahalanobis distance matching by the covariates in model1.

Value

a match distance matrix for optmatch

See Also

https://cran.r-project.org/package=optmatch

Examples

dat <- make_sample_data(n = 75)
# stratify with auto_stratify
a.strat <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X2, size = 25)
# make match distances. Requires optmatch package to be installed.
md <- make_match_distances(a.strat, treat ~ X1 + X2, method = "mahal")
**make_sample_data**  

**Description**  

Makes a simple data frame with treat (binary), outcome (binary), and five covariates: X1 (continuous), X2 (continuous), B1 (binary), B2 (binary), and C1 (categorical). Probability outcome = 1 is \( \text{sigmoid}(\text{treat} + \text{X1}) \). Probability treatment = 1 is \( \text{sigmoid}(-0.2 \times \text{X1} + \text{X2} - \text{B1} + 2 \times \text{B2}) \)

**Usage**  

```
make_sample_data(n = 100)
```

**Arguments**  

- **n**  
  the size of the desired data set

**Examples**  

```
# make sample data set of 30 observations
dat <- make_sample_data(n = 30)
```

---

**manual_stratify**  

**Manual Stratify**

**Description**  

Stratifies a data set based on a set of blocking covariates specified by the user. Creates a `manual_strata` object, which can be passed to `strata_match` for stratified matching or unpacked by the user to be matched by some other means.

**Usage**  

```
manual_stratify(data, strata_formula, force = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**  

- **data**  
  data.frame with observations as rows, features as columns
- **strata_formula**  
  the formula to be used for stratification. (e.g. \( \text{treat} \sim \text{X1} \)) the variable on the left is taken to be the name of the treatment assignment column, and the variables on the left are taken to be the variables by which the data should be stratified
- **force**  
  a boolean. If true, run even if a variable appears continuous. (default = FALSE)
Value

Returns a `manual_strata` object. This contains:

- `treat` - a string giving the name of the column encoding treatment assignment
- `covariates` - a character vector with the names of the categorical columns on which the data were stratified
- `analysis_set` - the data set with strata assignments
- `call` - the call to `manual_stratify` used to generate this object
- `issue_table` - a table of each stratum and potential issues of size and treat:control balance. In small or imbalanced strata, it may be difficult or infeasible to find high-quality matches, while very large strata may be computationally intensive to match.
- `strata_table` - a table of each stratum and the covariate bin to which it corresponds

See Also

`auto_stratify`, `new_manual_strata`

Examples

```r
# make sample data set
dat <- make_sample_data(n = 75)

# stratify based on B1 and B2
m.strat <- manual_stratify(dat, treat ~ B1 + B2)

# diagnostic plot
plot(m.strat)
```

---

### `plot.auto_strata`

**Plot method for `auto_strata` object**

Description

Generates diagnostic plots for the product of a stratification by `auto_stratify`. There are four plot types:

1. "SR" (default) - produces a scatter plot of strata by size and treat:control ratio
2. "hist" - produces a histogram of propensity scores within a stratum
3. "AC" - produces an Assignment-Control plot of individuals within a stratum
4. "residual" - produces a residual plot for the prognostic model
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'auto_strata'
plot(
  x,
  type = "SR",
  label = FALSE,
  stratum = "all",
  strata_lines = TRUE,
  jitter_prognosis,
  jitter_propensity,
  propensity,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x` an `auto_strata` object returned by `auto_stratify`
- `type` string giving the plot type (default = "SR"). Other options are "hist", "AC" and "residual"
- `label` ignored unless `type = "SR"`. If TRUE, a clickable plot is produced. The user may click on any number of strata and press finish to have those strata labeled. Note: uses `identify`, which may not be supported on some devices
- `stratum` ignored unless `type = "hist"` or `type = "AC"`. A number specifying which stratum to plot.
- `strata_lines` default = TRUE. Ignored unless `type = "AC"`. If TRUE, lines on the plot indicate strata cut points.
- `jitter_prognosis` ignored unless `type = "AC"`. Amount of uniform random noise to add to prognostic scores in plot.
- `jitter_propensity` ignored unless `type = "AC"`. Amount of uniform random noise to add to propensity scores in plot.
- `propensity` ignored unless `type = "hist"` or `type = "AC"`. Specifies propensity score information for plots where this is required. Accepts either a vector of propensity scores, a glm model for propensity scores, or a formula for fitting a propensity score model.
- `...` other arguments

See Also

Aikens, Greaves, and Baiocchi (2020) in Statistics in Medicine, Section 3.2 for an explanation of Assignment-Control plots (formerly "Fisher-Mill" plots).
Examples

dat <- make_sample_data()
a.strat <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X1 + X2)
plot(a.strat) # makes size-ratio scatter plot
plot(a.strat, type = "hist", propensity = treat ~ X1, stratum = 1)
plot(a.strat, type = "AC", propensity = treat ~ X1, stratum = 1)
plot(a.strat, type = "residual")

plot.manual_strata  Plot method for manual_strata object

Description

Generates diagnostic plots for the product of a stratification by manual_stratify. There are two
plot types:

1. "SR" (default) - produces a scatter plot of strata by size and treat:control ratio
2. "hist" - produces a histogram of propensity scores within a stratum.

Note that residual plots and AC plots are not supported for manual_strata objects because no
prognostic model is fit.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'manual_strata'
plot(x, type = "SR", label = FALSE, stratum = "all", propensity, ...)

Arguments

x  a manual_strata object returned by manual_stratify

type  string giving the plot type (default = "SR"). Other option is "hist"

label  ignored unless type = "SR". If TRUE, a clickable plot is produced. The user may
        click on any number of strata and press finish to have those strata labeled. Note:
        uses identify, which may not be supported on some devices

stratum  ignored unless type = "hist". A number specifying which stratum to plot.

propensity  ignored unless type = "hist". Specifies propensity score information for plots
            where this is required. Accepts either a vector of propensity scores, a glm model
            for propensity scores, or a formula for fitting a propensity score model.

...  other arguments

Examples

dat <- make_sample_data()
m.strat <- manual_stratify(dat, treat ~ C1)
plot(m.strat) # makes size-ratio scatter plot
plot(m.strat, type = "hist", propensity = treat ~ X1, stratum = 1)
print.auto_strata

Print Auto Strata

Description
Print method for auto_strata object

Usage
## S3 method for class 'auto_strata'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x, an auto_strata object
...
other arguments

Examples
dat <- make_sample_data()
a.strat <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X1 + X2)
print(a.strat) # prints information about a.strat

print.manual_strata

Print Manual Strata

Description
Print method for manual_strata object

Usage
## S3 method for class 'manual_strata'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x, a manual_strata object
...
other arguments

Examples
dat <- make_sample_data()
m.strat <- manual_stratify(dat, treat ~ C1)
print(m.strat) # prints information about m.strat
Description

Given a data set and some parameters about how to split the data, this function partitions the data accordingly and returns the partitioned data as a list containing the analysis_set and pilot_set.

Usage

```
split_pilot_set(
  data, treat,
  pilot_fraction = 0.1,
  pilot_size = NULL,
  group_by_covariates = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **data**: data.frame with observations as rows, features as columns
- **treat**: string giving the name of column designating treatment assignment
- **pilot_fraction**: numeric between 0 and 1 giving the proportion of controls to be allotted for building the prognostic score (default = 0.1)
- **pilot_size**: alternative to pilot_fraction. Approximate number of observations to be used in pilot set. Note that the actual pilot set size returned may not be exactly pilot_size if group_by_covariates is specified because balancing by covariates may result in deviations from desired size. If pilot_size is specified, pilot_fraction is ignored.
- **group_by_covariates**: character vector giving the names of covariates to be grouped by (optional). If specified, the pilot set will be sampled in a stratified manner, so that the composition of the pilot set reflects the composition of the whole data set in terms of these covariates. The specified covariates must be categorical.

Value

a list with analysis_set and pilot_set

Examples

```
dat <- make_sample_data()
splt <- split_pilot_set(dat, "treat", 0.2)
# can be passed into auto_stratify if desired
a.strat <- auto_stratify(splt$analysis_set, "treat", outcome ~ X1,
  pilot_sample = splt$pilot_set
)
```
stratamatch

stratamatch: stratify and match large data sets

Description

This package employs a pilot matching design to automatically stratify and match large datasets. The `manual_stratify` function allows users to manually stratify a dataset based on categorical variables of interest, while the `auto_stratify` function does automatically by allocating a held-aside (pilot) data set, fitting a prognostic score (see Hansen (2008) <doi:10.1093/biomet/asn004>) on the pilot set, and stratifying the data set based on prognostic score quantiles. The `strata_match` function then does optimal matching of the data set within strata.

See Also

1. https://github.com/raikens1/stratamatch

strata_match

Strata Match

Description

Match within strata in series using optmatch. Note that this function requires that the R package `optmatch` is installed.

Usage

`strata_match(object, model = NULL, method = "prop", k = 1)`

Arguments

- `object`: a strata object
- `model` (optional) formula for matching. If left blank, all columns of the analysis set in `object` will be used as covariates in the propensity model or mahalanobis match (except outcome, treatment and stratum)
- `method`: either "prop" for propensity score matching based on a glm fit with model `model`, or "mahal" for mahalanobis distance matching by the covariates in `model`
- `k`: the number of control individuals to be matched to each treated individual. If "k = full" is used, fullmatching is done instead of pairmatching

Value

a named factor with matching assignments

See Also

https://cran.r-project.org/package=optmatch
Examples

```r
# make a sample data set
set.seed(1)
dat <- make_sample_data(n = 75)

# stratify with auto_stratify
a.strat <- auto_stratify(dat, "treat", outcome ~ X2, size = 25)

# 1:1 match based on propensity formula: treat ~ X1 + X2
# Requires optmatch package to be installed.
strata_match(a.strat, model = treat ~ X1 + X2, k = 1)

# full match within strata based on mahalanobis distance.
# Requires optmatch package to be installed.
strata_match(a.strat, model = treat ~ X1 + X2, method = "mahal", k = 1)
```

### summary.strata

#### Summary for strata object

**Description**

Summarize number and sizes of strata in a strata object. Also prints number of strata with potential issues.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

- `object` a strata object
- `...` other arguments

**Details**

For more information, access the issue table for your strata object with `mystrata$issue_table`.

**Examples**

```r
dat <- make_sample_data()
m.strat <- manual_stratify(dat, treat ~ C1)
summary(m.strat) # Summarizes strata in m.strat
```
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