Package 'rmpw'

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Title Causal Mediation Analysis Using Weighting Approach
Maintainer Xu Qin <xuqin@uchicago.edu></xuqin@uchicago.edu>
Depends R (>= 3.3.0), gtools, MASS
Description We implement causal mediation analysis using the methods proposed by Hong (2010) and Hong, Deutsch & Hill (2015) <doi:10.3102 1076998615583902="">. It allows the estimation and hypothesis testing of causal mediation effects through ratio of mediator probability weights (RMPW). This strategy conveniently relaxes the assumption of no treatment-by-mediator interaction while greatly simplifying the outcome model specification without invoking strong distributional assumptions. We also implement a sensitivity analysis by extending the RMPW method to assess potential bias in the presence of omitted pretreatment or posttreatment covariates. The sensitivity analysis strategy was proposed by Hong, Qin, and Yang (2018) <doi:10.3102 1076998617749561="">.</doi:10.3102></doi:10.3102>
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Author Xu Qin [aut, cre], Guanglei Hong [aut], Fan Yang [aut]
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2 Riverside

Riverside	NEWWS Riverside data	

Description

The National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies (NEWWS) Riverside study. Immediately preceding the welfare reform nationwide in the mid-1990s, welfare applicants in Riverside, California, were assigned at random to either a labor force attachment (LFA) program (Z=1) or a control condition (Z=0) in an experimental study. The LFA program, with the goal of eventually weaning participants from the welfare system, emphasized seeking and securing employment, offered job search services, and provided incentives including a threat of sanctions should one fail to meet the program requirements, while the control group members were guaranteed cash assistance without the requirement for employment.

Value

	1.	
Α	list	containing

trunc_depi2sm2	Outcome. Maternal depression among participants at the end of two years after
	treatment.
emp	Mediator. A binary indicator for whether one was employed in any quarter

N	Aediator.	A bina	ry in	dicator	tor	whether	one	was	emplo	yed	ın	any	quarter
d	luring the 2	2 years	after	randon	nizat	ion.							

treat	Treatmen
emp_prior	Mediator

pgtrunc25	Preference	for taking c	are of family t	full time rather	than working
pqti unczo	1 ICICICIICC	ioi taking c	are or raining i	rum umic ramici	man working

pqtrunc30 Too many family problems for full-time or part-time job

pqtrunc49 Cannot go school training due to too much to do

pqtrunc50 Sad past week

pqtrunc51 Depressed past week

pqtrunc52 Blues past week pqtrunc53 Lonely past week

hispanic Hispanic = 1; otherwise = 0

nevmar Never married = 1; otherwise = 0

nohsdip No high school diploma or GED = 1; otherwise = 0

AFDC 36 of past 60 months = 1; otherwise = 0

AFDC0_Y1 Ever in a situation of not receiving welfare during the first year after randomiza-

tion = 1; otherwise = 0

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rm	nw

Causal Mediation Analysis Using Weighting Approach

Description

Causal Mediation Analysis Using Weighting Approach

Usage

rmpw(data, treatment, mediator, outcome, propensity_x, outcome_x, decomposition)

Arguments

data The data set for analysis.

treatment The name of the treatment variable (string).

mediator The name of the mediator variable (string).

outcome The name of the outcome variable (string).

propensity_x A vector of variable names (string) of pretreatment confounders, which will be

included in the propensity score model.

outcome_x A vector of variable names (string) of pretreatment confounders, which will be

included in the outcome model.

decomposition Type of decomposition. When decomposition = 1, the total treatment effect

will be decomposed into pure direct effect (DE.0), total and pure indirect effect (IE.1 and IE.0), and natural treatment-by-mediator interaction effect (IE.1 - IE.0). When decomposition = 2, the total treatment effect will be decomposed into pure indirect effect (IE.0), total and pure direct effect (DE.1 and DE.0), and

natural treatment-by-mediator interaction effect (DE.1 - DE.0).

Value

A list contains the estimates of the causal effects and the coefficients of the pretreatment covariates.

Author(s)

Xu Qin and Guanglei Hong

References

Hong, G., Deutsch, J., & Hill, H. D. (2015). Ratio-of-mediator-probability weighting for causal mediation analysis in the presence of treatment-by-mediator interaction. Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics, 40 (3), 307-340. doi:10.3102/1076998615583902

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Examples

```
data(Riverside)
rmpw(data = Riverside, treatment = "treat", mediator = "emp", outcome = "trunc_dep12sm2",
    propensity_x = c("emp_prior", "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53",
        "pqtrunc30", "hispanic", "pqtrunc49", "nevmar"), outcome_x = c("emp_prior",
        "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53", "pqtrunc30", "hispanic",
        "pqtrunc49", "nevmar"), decomposition = 0)

rmpw(data = Riverside, treatment = "treat", mediator = "emp", outcome = "trunc_dep12sm2",
        propensity_x = c("emp_prior", "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53",
        "pqtrunc30", "hispanic", "pqtrunc49", "nevmar"), outcome_x = c("emp_prior",
        "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53", "pqtrunc30", "hispanic",
        "propensity_x = c("emp_prior", "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53",
        "pqtrunc30", "hispanic", "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53",
        "pqtrunc30", "hispanic", "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53",
        "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc53", "pqtrunc30", "hispanic",
        "pqtrunc50", "pqtrunc51", "pqtrunc52", "pqtrunc30", "hispanic",
        "pqtrunc49", "nevmar"), decomposition = 2)
```

sensitivity

Sensitivity Analysis for Causal Mediation Analysis Using Weighting Approach

Description

This function generates a sensitivity analysis table. When only the mediator-outcome relationship is possibly confounded, the function computes the effect size of actual bias associated with each omitted pretreatment or posttreatment covariate or their combinations; it also computes the effect size of potential bias associated with an unmeasured confounder comparable to an observed pretreatment confounder that was already adjusted for. When the treatment assignment is also subjected to hidden selection bias, the function additionally assesses potential confounding of each omitted or unmeasured pretreatment covariate that may confound both the mediator-outcome relationship and the treatment assignment.

Usage

```
sensitivity(est.ie, est.de, est.se.ie, est.se.de, outcome, mediator, treatment,
    X, X.omit.pre = NULL, X.omit.post = NULL, X.unmeasure.pre = NULL, m.scale,
    t.rand = TRUE, t.confound = FALSE, data)
```

Arguments

est.ie	The effect size of the original natural indirect effect (NIE) estimate obtained from an RMPW analysis.
est.de	The effect size of the original natural direct effect (NDE) estimate obtained from an RMPW analysis.
est.se.ie	The estimated SE of the effect size of the NIE estimate.
est.se.de	The estimated SE of the effect size of the NDE estimate.

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outcome	The name of the outcome variable (string).
mediator	The name of the mediator variable (string).
treatment	The name of the treatment variable (string).
X	A vector of names of the observed pretreatment covariates already adjusted for in the original analysis (string).
X.omit.pre	An optional vector of names of the observed pretreatment covariates that are omitted from the original analysis and may confound the mediator-outcome relationship (string). The default is NULL.
X.omit.post	An optional vector of names of the observed pretreatment covariates that are omitted from the original analysis and may confound the mediator-outcome relationship and preceding the focal mediator (string). The default is NULL. X, X.omit.pre, and X.omit.post are mutually exclusive.
X.unmeasure.pr	e
	An optional vector of names of the observed pretreatment confounders that are already adjusted for in the original analysis and are comparable to some potential
	unmeasured confounders (String). X.unmeasure.pre is a subset of X.
m.scale	
m.scale t.rand	unmeasured confounders (String). X.unmeasure.pre is a subset of X.
	unmeasured confounders (String). X.unmeasure.pre is a subset of X. Scale of the mediator ("discrete" or "continuous"). A logical value. If TRUE, treatment is randomized. If FALSE, treatment is not

Value

A sensitivity analysis table that contains rho, sigma, the effect size of the actual bias, the effect size of the modified estimate, and the effect size of the modified confidence interval, associated with each omitted covariate or each combination of omitted covariates, for both NIE and NDE.

Author(s)

Xu Qin, Guanglei Hong, and Fan Yang

References

Hong, G., Qin, X., & Yang, F. (in press). Weighting-based sensitivity analysis in causal mediation studies. Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics, doi:10.3102/1076998617749561

Examples

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```
"nohsdip"), X.omit.post = "AFDC0_Y1", m.scale = "discrete", t.rand = TRUE, t.confound = FALSE, data = Riverside)
```

sensitivity.plot Sensitivity Analysis Plot for Causal Mediation Analysis Using Weighting Approach

Description

This function generates sensitivity analysis plots, one for natural direct effect (NDE) and one for natural indirect effect (NIE). The solid curves indicate amounts of bias that may lead to a qualitative change in the conclusion of statistical inference. The number at the end of each curve denotes the bias value represented by that curve. The bold dashed curve on each side corresponds to a threshold value of bias that is just great enough to start changing the analytic conclusion. Each star corresponds to an observed covariate or a set of covariates that, if omitted, would contribute a bias great enough to change the analytic conclusion; each triangle corresponds to a covariate (or a set of covariates), the omission of which would be inconsequential. These covariates are listed in the sensitivity analysis table in the output of sensitivity(). This function is not applicable when there are omitted or unmeasured confounders for the treatment assignment. This is because, in such cases, there are as many as four sensitivity parameters, difficult to represent in a single plot.

Usage

```
sensitivity.plot(est.ie, est.de, est.se.ie, est.se.de, X.omit.bias, effect, type)
```

Arguments

est.ie	The effect size of the original natural indirect effect (NIE) estimate obtained from an RMPW analysis.
est.de	The effect size of the original natural direct effect (NDE) estimate obtained from an RMPW analysis.
est.se.ie	The estimated SE of the effect size of the NIE estimate.
est.se.de	The estimated SE of the effect size of the NDE estimate.
X.omit.bias	The bias table returned by sensitivity()
effect	If effect = "NIE", returns sensitivity plot for the natural indirect effect; If effect = "NDE", returns sensitivity plot for the natural direct effect
type	If type = "unmeasured", returns sensitivity plot for unmeasured covariates that are comparable to observed pretreatment covariates; if type = "omitted", returns sensitivity plot for omitted covariates. If in sensitivity(), X.unmeasure.pre = NULL, then here type can only be "omitted". If in sensitivity(), X.omit.pre = NULL and X.omit.post = NULL, then here type can only be "unmeasured".

Value

A graphical display of the sensitivity analysis results returned by sensitivity().

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Author(s)

Xu Qin, Guanglei Hong, and Fan Yang

References

Hong, G., Qin, X., & Yang, F. (in press). Weighting-based sensitivity analysis in causal mediation studies. Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics. doi:10.3102/1076998617749561

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