

Package ‘causens’

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Type Package

Title Perform Causal Sensitivity Analyses Using Various Statistical Methods

Version 0.0.3

Description

While data from randomized experiments remain the gold standard for causal inference, estimation of causal estimands from observational data is possible through various confounding adjustment methods. However, the challenge of unmeasured confounding remains a concern in causal inference, where failure to account for unmeasured confounders can lead to biased estimates of causal estimands. Sensitivity analysis within the framework of causal inference can help adjust for possible unmeasured confounding. In ‘causens’, three main methods are implemented: adjustment via sensitivity functions (Brumback, Hernán, Haneuse, and Robins (2004) <[doi:10.1002/sim.1657](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.1657)> and Li, Shen, Wu, and Li (2011) <[doi:10.1093/aje/kwr096](https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwr096)>), Bayesian parametric modelling and Monte Carlo approaches (McCandless, Lawrence C and Gustafson, Paul (2017) <[doi:10.1002/sim.7298](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.7298)>).

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URL <https://kuan-liu-lab.github.io/causens/>,
<https://github.com/Kuan-Liu-Lab/causens>

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Author Larry Dong [aut, cre] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7775-7798>>),
Yushu Zou [aut] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-1133-4724>>),
Kuan Liu [aut] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5017-1276>>)

Maintainer Larry Dong <larry.dong@mail.utoronto.ca>

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bayesian_causens	<i>Bayesian parametric sensitivity analysis for causal inference</i>
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Description

This function runs a Bayesian sensitivity analysis for causal inference using JAGS or Stan as a backend. For now, only JAGS is supported.

Usage

```
bayesian_causens(  
  trt_model,  
  outcome_model,  
  U_model,  
  data,  
  beta_uy = ~dunif(-2, 2),  
  alpha_uz = ~dunif(-2, 2),  
  backend = "jags",  
  output_trace = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

- trt_model The treatment model object as a formula.
- outcome_model The outcome model object as a formula.
- U_model The unmeasured confounder model object as a formula.

data	A data frame containing the exposure, outcome, and confounder variables.
beta_uy	Prior distribution for the effect of the missing confounder U on the outcome Y.
alpha_uz	Prior distribution for the effect of the missing confounder U on the treatment assignment mechanism Z.
backend	The backend to use for the sensitivity analysis. Currently only "jags" is supported.
output_trace	Whether to output the full trace of the MCMC sampler.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the backend.

Value

A list of posterior samples for the causal effect of the exposure variable on the outcome, as well as the confounder-adjusted causal effect.

causens_monte_carlo	<i>Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis for causal effects</i>
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Description

This function performs a Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis for causal effects.

Usage

```
causens_monte_carlo(outcome, exposure, confounders, data, ...)
```

Arguments

outcome	The name of the outcome variable in the data frame.
exposure	The name of the exposure variable in the data frame.
confounders	The name of the confounders in the data frame.
data	A data frame containing the exposure, outcome, and confounder variables.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the function.

Value

The estimated causal effect.

causens_sf

Bayesian Estimation of ATE Subject to Unmeasured Confounding

Description

This function provides an estimate of the Average Treatment Effect (ATE) using Bayesian modelling.

Usage

```
causens_sf(
  trt_model,
  outcome,
  data,
  bootstrap = FALSE,
  B = 1000,
  seed = 123,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

trt_model	A model formula specifying the treatment model.
outcome	The name of the outcome variable.
data	A data frame containing the exposure, outcome, and confounder variables.
bootstrap	A logical indicating whether to perform bootstrap estimation of the 95% confidence interval.
B	If the bootstrap argument is TRUE, the number of bootstrap samples to generate.
seed	An integer to set the random seed for reproducibility.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the sensitivity function.

Value

A point estimate of the corrected ATE.

create_jags_model

Create an JAGS model for Bayesian sensitivity analysis

Description

Creates a JAGS model available as a string, or .txt file, where priors are initialized to be uninformative by default.

Usage

```
create_jags_model(binary_outcome, beta_uy, alpha_uz)
```

Arguments

`binary_outcome` Boolean indicating whether the outcome is binary.

`beta_uy` Prior distribution for the effect of the missing confounder U on the outcome Y.

`alpha_uz` Prior distribution for the effect of the missing confounder U on the treatment assignment mechanism Z.

No inputs are given to this function (for now) since data-related information is provided in `jags.model()` during model initialization.

`gData_U_binary_Y_binary`

Generate data with a binary unmeasured confounder and binary outcome

Description

Generate data with a binary unmeasured confounder and binary outcome

Usage

```
gData_U_binary_Y_binary(
  ymodel = "linear",
  N = 500,
  alpha_uz = 0.2,
  beta_uy = 0.5,
  treatment_effects = 1,
  seed = 123
)
```

Arguments

`ymodel` A string indicating the functional form of the outcome model.

`N` The number of observations to be generated.

`alpha_uz` Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the propensity score model.

`beta_uy` Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the outcome model.

`treatment_effects` The treatment effect.

`seed` The seed for the random number generator.

Value

A data frame with the simulated dataset with U binary, Y binary.

`gData_U_binary_Y_cont` *Generate data with a binary unmeasured confounder and continuous outcome*

Description

Generate data with a binary unmeasured confounder and continuous outcome

Usage

```
gData_U_binary_Y_cont(
  ymodel = "linear",
  N = 500,
  alpha_uz = 0.2,
  beta_uy = 0.5,
  treatment_effects = 1,
  seed = 123
)
```

Arguments

<code>ymodel</code>	A string indicating the functional form of the outcome model.
<code>N</code>	The number of observations to be generated.
<code>alpha_uz</code>	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the propensity score model.
<code>beta_uy</code>	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the outcome model.
<code>treatment_effects</code>	The treatment effect.
<code>seed</code>	The seed for the random number generator.

Value

A data frame with the simulated dataset with U binary, Y continuous.

Examples

```
fulldata <- gData_U_binary_Y_cont(
  ymodel = "linear",
  N = 500,
  alpha_uz = 0.2,
  beta_uy = 0.5,
  treatment_effects = 1,
  seed = 123
)
table(fulldata$Z)
```

gData_U_cont_Y_binary	<i>Generate data with a continuous unmeasured confounder and a binary outcome</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

Generate data with a continuous unmeasured confounder and a binary outcome

Usage

```
gData_U_cont_Y_binary(  
  ymodel = "linear",  
  N = 500,  
  alpha_uz = 0.2,  
  beta_uy = 0.5,  
  treatment_effects = 1,  
  seed = 123  
)
```

Arguments

ymodel	A string indicating the functional form of the outcome model.
N	The number of observations to be generated.
alpha_uz	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the propensity score model.
beta_uy	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the outcome model.
treatment_effects	The treatment effect.
seed	The seed for the random number generator.

Value

A data frame with the simulated dataset with U continuous, Y binary.

gData_U_cont_Y_cont	<i>Generate data with a continuous unmeasured confounder and continuous outcome</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Generate data with a continuous unmeasured confounder and continuous outcome

Usage

```
gData_U_cont_Y_cont(
  ymodel = "linear",
  N = 500,
  alpha_uz = 0.2,
  beta_uy = 0.5,
  treatment_effects = 1,
  seed = 123
)
```

Arguments

ymodel	A string indicating the functional form of the outcome model.
N	The number of observations to be generated.
alpha_uz	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the propensity score model.
beta_uy	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the outcome model.
treatment_effects	The treatment effect.
seed	The seed for the random number generator.

Value

A data frame with the simulated dataset with U continuous, Y continuous.

plot_causens	<i>Plot ATE with respect to sensitivity function value when it is constant, i.e. $c(1, e) = c1$ and $c(0, e) = c0$.</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function plots 1) the ATE as a function of the sensitivity function value when it is constant and 2) its associate 95 interval obtained via bootstrapping, if desired. The latter process can be take a few seconds to minutes.

Usage

```
plot_causens(
  trt_model,
  data,
  outcome,
  c1_upper = 0.5,
  c1_lower = 0,
  r = 1,
  by = 0.01
)
```

Arguments

trt_model	The treatment model object as a formula or fitted glm.
data	A data frame containing the variables of interest.
outcome	The name of the outcome variable.
c1_upper	The upper bound for the sensitivity function value.
c1_lower	The lower bound for the sensitivity function value.
r	The ratio between c1 and c0.
by	The increment for the sensitivity function value.

Value

A plot of the ATE as a function of c1 values.

process_model_formula *Process model formula*

Description

This helper function takes in a model in its ‘formula’ format and returns a list comprising of various information, including the fitted model as an R object.

Usage

```
process_model_formula(model, data)
```

Arguments

model	The model object as a formula or fitted glm.
data	A data frame used for fitting the model.

Value

A list containing the fitted model, model formula, response variable name, and confounder names.

sf	<i>Calculate sensitivity of treatment effect estimate to unmeasured confounding</i>
----	---

Description

This function calculates the sensitivity of a treatment effect estimate to unmeasured confounding, as described in Rosenbaum (2002). The sensitivity is defined as the maximum strength of association between the unmeasured confounder and the treatment assignment that would be needed to explain away the observed treatment effect estimate. This function assumes that the treatment assignment is binary and that the outcome is continuous.

Usage

```
sf(z, e, form = "constant", c1 = 0, c0 = 0, s1 = 0, s0 = 0)
```

Arguments

z	Treatment assignment (binary: 0 or 1)
e	Propensity score value (numeric)
form	Form of the sensitivity function (character: "constant" or "linear")
c1	Value of the sensitivity function when $z = 1$ (numeric)
c0	Value of the sensitivity function when $z = 0$ (numeric)
s1	Slope of the sensitivity function when $z = 1$ (numeric)
s0	Slope of the sensitivity function when $z = 0$ (numeric)

Value

Sensitivity of treatment effect estimate to unmeasured confounding (numeric)

sf(z, e, form)

simulate_data	<i>Generate data with unmeasured confounder</i>
---------------	---

Description

Generate data with unmeasured confounder

Usage

```
simulate_data(
  ymodel = "linear",
  N = 500,
  u_type = "binary",
  y_type = "continuous",
  seed = 123,
  alpha_uz = 0.2,
  beta_uy = 0.5,
  treatment_effects = 1,
  informative_u = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

ymodel	A string indicating the functional form of the outcome model.
N	The number of observations to be generated.
u_type	A string indicating the type of the unmeasured confounder: "binary" or "continuous".
y_type	A string indicating the type of the outcome: "binary" or "continuous".
seed	The seed for the random number generator.
alpha_uz	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the propensity score model.
beta_uy	Unmeasured confounder coefficient in the outcome model.
treatment_effects	The treatment effect.
informative_u	A boolean indicating whether the unmeasured confounder is driven by covariates.

Value

A data frame with the simulated dataset.

```
summary.bayesian_causens
```

Summarize the results of a causal sensitivity analysis via Bayesian modelling of an unmeasured confounder.

Description

Summarize the results of a causal sensitivity analysis via Bayesian modelling of an unmeasured confounder.

Usage

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

Arguments

object An object of class bayesian_causens.
 ... Additional arguments to be passed to summary.

Value

A summary of results from a Bayesian causal sensitivity analysis.

summary.causens_sf	<i>Summarize the results of a causal sensitivity analysis via sensitivity function.</i>
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Description

Summarize the results of a causal sensitivity analysis via sensitivity function.

Usage

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

Arguments

object An object of class causens_sf.
 ... Additional arguments to be passed to summary.

Value

A summary of the results of the causal sensitivity analysis.

summary.monte_carlo_causens	<i>Summarize the results of a causal sensitivity analysis via the Monte Carlo method.</i>
-----------------------------	---

Description

Summarize the results of a causal sensitivity analysis via the Monte Carlo method.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>causens_monte_carlo</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to <code>summary</code> .

Value

A summary of results from a Monte Carlo causal sensitivity analysis.

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