

# Package: MARMoT (via r-universe)

September 15, 2024

**Title** Matching on Poset-Based Average Rank for Multiple Treatments (MARMoT)

**Version** 0.0.4

**Description** It contains the function to apply MARMoT balancing technique discussed in: Silan, Boccuzzo, Arpino (2021) <DOI:10.1002/sim.9192>, Silan, Belloni, Boccuzzo, (2023) <DOI:10.1007/s10260-023-00695-0>; furthermore it contains a function for computing the Deloof's approximation of the average rank (and also a parallelized version) and a function to compute the Absolute Standardized Bias.

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**Imports** parallel, parsec, stats

**Suggests** testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**LazyData** true

**Repository** <https://albertocalore.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/albertocalore/marmot>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** 40d2980587c06cfa86b46a9d0ac7d3e8eae3953f

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ASB	<i>Absolute standardized bias</i>
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**Description**

Compute the absolute standardized bias of given confounders and return some useful statistics.

**Usage**

```
ASB(data, confounders, treatment, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A dataframe or equivalent.
confounders	A vector with the column names of the confounders to balance by.
treatment	A string with the column name of the treatment variable.
verbose	Set to FALSE to suppress any console output. Default is TRUE

**Value**

A list of objects, containing the ASB matrix and some summary statistics.

**Examples**

```
ASB(data = MARMoT_data, confounders = c("race", "age"), treatment = "hospital")
```

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deloof	<i>Average rank with Deloof's approximation</i>
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**Description**

Compute the average with using Deloof's approximation.

**Usage**

```
deloof(comparable_data)
```

**Arguments**

comparable_data	A dataframe or equivalent, which columns are ordered factors or numeric variables.
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### Value

A vector containing the average rank of all observations (it is recommended to normalized it before use).

### References

Caperna, G., 2019. Approximation of AverageRank by means of a formula. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2565699>

### Examples

```
AR = deloof(deloof_data)
```

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deloof_data	<i>Data to showcase deloof and mcdeloof functions</i>
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### Description

A very simple example dataset

### Usage

```
deloof_data
```

### Format

deloof\_data:

A data frame with 8,450 rows and 2 columns:

**comorbidities**, **age** our partially ordered variables

### Source

Created in-house to serve as an example

MARMoT

*MARMoT balancing method***Description**

Matching on poset-based average rank for multiple treatments (MARMoT).

**Usage**

```
MARMoT(
  data,
  confounders,
  treatment,
  reference = "median",
  n.cores = 1,
  caliper = 0.25,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A dataframe or equivalent.
confounders	A vector containing the column names of the confounders to balance by.
treatment	A string indicating the column name of the treatment variable.
reference	The statistic used to determine the reference frequencies in the balancing process. Default is median.
n.cores	Number of cores to be used (Linux and Mac systems only!); if a number greater than 1 is specified the function will use a parallelized version of the deloof approximation. Default set to 1.
caliper	Fraction of the standard deviation used to determine the closest neighbour. Default is 0.25.
verbose	Set to FALSE to suppress any console output. Default is TRUE

**Details**

There are many scenarios where classic propensity score techniques are not applicable (e.g. there are many treatments). In a multiple-treatment framework, MARMoT is a method to balance the distribution of covariates among several treatment groups. MARMoT introduces a method for achieving balance among treatment groups by utilizing partially ordered set (poset) theory. This approach focuses on equalizing individual characteristics without relying on propensity score techniques or a dependent variable. Unlike propensity score methods, poset theory doesn't require assumptions about model specifications for treatment allocation. Each subject is represented by a profile of their characteristics, and an average rank approximation is associated with each profile. This value represents the significance of individual characteristics for treatment allocation and can be normalized for better interpretability.

**Value**

A list of objects, also containing the balanced dataset with the same structure of the input dataset.

**References**

Silan, M., Boccuzzo, G. and Arpino, B., 2021. 'Matching on poset-based average rank for multiple treatments to compare many unbalanced groups'. *Statistics in Medicine*, 40(28), pp.6443-6458. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.9192>

Silan, M., Belloni, P. and Boccuzzo, G., 2023. 'Identification of neighborhood clusters on data balanced by a poset-based approach'. *Statistical Methods & Applications*, pp.1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10260-023-00695-0>

**Examples**

```
out = MARMoT(data = MARMoT_data, confounders = c("race", "age"),
             treatment = "hospital", n.cores = 1)
out
```

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MARMoT\_data

*Data to showcase MARMoT and ASB functions*

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**Description**

An example dataset where our treatment is the hospital structure.

**Usage**

MARMoT\_data

**Format**

MARMoT\_data:

A data frame with 8450 rows and 3 columns:

**hospital** our treatment

**race, age** our confounders

**Source**

Created in-house to serve as an example

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`mcdelooF`*Average rank with DelooF's approximation (parallel computing)*

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**Description**

Compute the average with using DelooF's approximation, using parallel computing; it can be used only on Linux and Mac systems!

**Usage**

```
mcdelooF(comparable_data, n.cores)
```

**Arguments**

`comparable_data`

A dataframe or equivalent, which columns are ordered factors or numeric variables.

`n.cores`

Number of cores to be used.

**Value**

A vector containing the average rank of all the observations (it is recommended to normalized it before use).

**References**

Caperna, G., 2019. Approximation of AverageRank by means of a formula. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2565699>

**Examples**

```
AR = mcdelooF(delooF_data, n.cores = 1)
```

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