

# Package ‘PStrata’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Principal Stratification Analysis in R

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**Description** Estimating causal effects in the presence of post-treatment confounding using principal stratification. 'PStrata' allows for customized monotonicity assumptions and exclusion restriction assumptions, with automatic full Bayesian inference supported by 'Stan'. The main workflow is PStrataModel() to specify the model, fit() to run MCMC sampling, estimate() to extract potential outcomes, and contrast() to compute causal effects. Visualization tools are provided for diagnosis and interpretation. See Liu and Li (2023) <doi:10.48550/arXiv.2304.02740> for details.

**URL** <https://github.com/LauBok/PStrata>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/LauBok/PStrata/issues>

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Collate** PStrata-package.R utils.R survival.R prior.R make\_stancode.R  
sim\_data\_normal.R sim\_data\_Cox.R PStrataModel.R fit.R  
estimate.R contrast.R

**License** GPL (>= 2)

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## Contents

contrast	2
diagnostics	3
estimate	4
fit	5
make_stancode	6
plot.PStrataFit	7
prior	8
PStrataModel	9
PStrata_PACKAGE	10
sim_data_Cox	11
sim_data_normal	12
stancode.PStrataFit	13
survival	14
<b>Index</b>	<b>15</b>

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contrast	<i>Contrast Potential Outcomes</i>
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### Description

Compute pairwise differences of posterior potential outcomes along strata, treatment arms, or time points.

### Usage

```
contrast(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PSEstimate'
contrast(
  object,
  S = NULL,
  Z = NULL,
  T = NULL,
  type = c("all", "sequential", "cycle"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'PStrataFit'
contrast(
  object,
  S = NULL,
  Z = NULL,
  T = NULL,
  type = c("all", "sequential", "cycle"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

object	A PSEstimate, PSContrast, or PStrataFit object. If PStrataFit, estimate() is called automatically.
...	Additional arguments passed to estimate() when object is a PStrataFit.
S	Strata to contrast. TRUE for all pairwise, or a numeric/logical index vector. NULL (default) = no contrast.
Z	Treatment arms to contrast. TRUE for all pairwise.
T	Time points to contrast (survival only).
type	"all" (all pairwise), "sequential" (consecutive pairs), or "cycle" (consecutive + wrap-around).

**Value**

A PSContrast object (inherits from PSEstimate).

**Examples**

```

data(sim_data_normal)
model <- PStrataModel(
  S.formula = Z + D ~ 1,
  Y.formula = Y ~ 1,
  Y.family = gaussian(),
  strata = c(n = "00", c = "01", a = "11"),
  ER      = c("n", "a")
)
ps_fit <- fit(model, data = sim_data_normal, chains = 2, iter = 500)

# Treatment effect (Z contrast) for each stratum
ctr_z <- contrast(ps_fit, Z = TRUE)
summary(ctr_z)
plot(ctr_z)

# Stratum contrasts for each treatment arm
ctr_s <- contrast(ps_fit, S = TRUE)
summary(ctr_s)

```

**Description**

MCMC Convergence Diagnostics

**Usage**

```
diagnostics(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PStrataFit'
diagnostics(object, pars = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	A PStrataFit object.
...	Currently unused.
pars	Character vector of parameter names. If NULL, key parameters are selected automatically.

**Value**

Invisibly returns the rstan summary matrix.

---

estimate	<i>Extract Posterior Potential Outcomes</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Maps posterior samples of outcome-group means back to the (stratum x treatment) grid via the SZDG table.

**Usage**

```
estimate(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PStrataFit'
estimate(object, type = c("probability", "RACE"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	A PStrataFit object.
...	Additional arguments (unused).
type	For survival models: "probability" (survival probability) or "RACE" (restricted average causal effect).

**Value**

A PSEstimate object containing

outcome_array	[S, Z, iter] array for non-survival, or [S, Z, T, iter] for survival.
is_survival	Logical.
time_points	Numeric vector (survival only).
model_info	List of strata names, treatment info, family, ER flags, outcome groups.

**Examples**

```

data(sim_data_normal)
model <- PStrataModel(
  S.formula = Z + D ~ 1,
  Y.formula = Y ~ 1,
  Y.family = gaussian(),
  strata = c(n = "00", c = "01", a = "11"),
  ER = c("n", "a")
)
ps_fit <- fit(model, data = sim_data_normal, chains = 2, iter = 500)
est <- estimate(ps_fit)
summary(est)
plot(est)

```

fit

*Fit a Principal Stratification Model***Description**

Estimate a principal stratification model by running MCMC via Stan. The model specification (a [PStrataModel](#)) is combined with observed data to produce posterior samples.

**Usage**

```

fit(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PStrataModel'
fit(
  model,
  data,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  cores = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  .debug = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

model	A <a href="#">PStrataModel</a> object.
...	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">stan</a> .
data	A data frame containing all variables referenced in the model.
chains, iter, warmup, cores, seed	MCMC settings passed to <a href="#">stan</a> .

`.debug` Logical. If TRUE, read Stan helper files from `inst/` rather than installed package data. Useful during development.

### Value

An object of class `PStrataFit` (or `PStrataFitSurvival`).

### Examples

```
data(sim_data_normal)
model <- PStrataModel(
  S.formula = Z + D ~ 1,
  Y.formula = Y ~ 1,
  Y.family = gaussian(),
  strata = c(n = "00", c = "01", a = "11"),
  ER = c("n", "a")
)
ps_fit <- fit(model, data = sim_data_normal, chains = 2, iter = 500)
summary(ps_fit)
diagnostics(ps_fit)
plot(ps_fit)
cat(ps_fit$stancode)
```

---

make\_stancode

*Stan Code for PStrata Models*

---

### Description

Generate the Stan code corresponding to the model. This is called internally by `fit`; use `stancode.PStrataFit` to retrieve the code from a fitted model.

### Usage

```
make_stancode(object, filename = NULL, debug = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

`object` An internal model specification object.

`filename` (optional) string. If not NULL, the Stan file is saved to this path.

`debug` only for development/testing use.

### Value

A string containing the Stan program.

## Examples

```
data(sim_data_normal)
model <- PStrataModel(
  S.formula = Z + D ~ 1,
  Y.formula = Y ~ 1,
  Y.family = gaussian(),
  strata = c(n = "00", c = "01", a = "11"),
  ER = c("n", "a")
)
ps_fit <- fit(model, data = sim_data_normal, chains = 2, iter = 500)
cat(ps_fit$stancode)
```

---

plot.PStrataFit      *Plot PStrataFit Objects*

---

## Description

By default, shows violin plots of posterior strata proportions and potential outcomes (non-survival). Use `what = "trace"` or `what = "dens"` for MCMC diagnostics.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'PStrataFit'
plot(x, what = c("default", "trace", "dens"), pars = "strata_prob", ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	A PStrataFit object.
<code>what</code>	"default" for strata proportions + potential outcomes, "trace" for traceplots, "dens" for density plots.
<code>pars</code>	Parameter names for trace/dens plots (ignored for default).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to plotting functions.

## Value

A ggplot object.

**Description**

Define prior functions used in PStrata.

**Usage**

```
prior_flat()
prior_normal(mu = 0, sigma = 1)
prior_t(mu = 0, sigma = 1, df = 1)
prior_cauchy(mu = 0, sigma = 1)
prior_lasso(mu = 0, sigma = 1)
prior_logistic(mu = 0, sigma = 1)
prior_chisq(df = 1)
prior_inv_chisq(df = 1)
prior_exponential(beta = 1)
prior_gamma(alpha = 1, beta = 1)
prior_inv_gamma(alpha = 1, beta = 1)
prior_weibull(alpha = 1, sigma = 1)
```

**Arguments**

mu, sigma, df, alpha, beta  
parameters for the prior distribution

**Value**

A list, including the following items.

**name** name of the distribution

**type** type of the distribution, one character string of "real" or "positive"

**args** a named list of all the input parameters

**call** a function call object of the prior distribution on the parameters

**Examples**

```
prior_flat()
prior_normal(0, 10)
prior_t(0, 2.5, df = 3)
prior_cauchy(0, 5)
prior_inv_gamma(2, 1)
```

---

PStrataModel

*Define a Principal Stratification Model*


---

**Description**

Creates a model specification for principal stratification analysis. No data is required at this stage – the specification is purely symbolic. Use `fit` to estimate the model with data.

**Usage**

```
PStrataModel(
  S.formula,
  Y.formula,
  Y.family,
  strata,
  ER = NULL,
  prior_intercept = prior_flat(),
  prior_coefficient = prior_normal(),
  prior_sigma = prior_inv_gamma(),
  prior_alpha = prior_inv_gamma(),
  prior_lambda = prior_inv_gamma(),
  prior_theta = prior_normal(),
  survival.time.points = 50
)
```

**Arguments**

S.formula	formula for the stratum model (e.g., $Z + D \sim X1 + X2$ ).
Y.formula	formula for the outcome model (e.g., $Y \sim X1 + X2$ ).
Y.family	a family object (e.g., <code>gaussian()</code> , <code>survival("Cox")</code> ).
strata	strata definition: character vector, list of vectors, or list of lists.
ER	exclusion restriction: character vector of strata names or logical vector.
prior_intercept, prior_coefficient, prior_sigma, prior_alpha, prior_lambda, prior_theta	prior distributions for model parameters.
survival.time.points	number of time points for survival outcomes.

**Value**

An object of class PStrataModel.

**Examples**

```
# Non-compliance with three strata (never-taker, complier, always-taker)
model <- PStrataModel(
  S.formula = Z + D ~ 1,
  Y.formula = Y ~ 1,
  Y.family  = gaussian(),
  strata    = c(n = "00", c = "01", a = "11"),
  ER       = c("n", "a")
)
print(model)
summary(model)

# Fit the model (requires rstan and C++ compiler)
data(sim_data_normal)
ps_fit <- fit(model, data = sim_data_normal, chains = 2, iter = 500)
summary(ps_fit)
plot(ps_fit)

# Extract potential outcomes and contrasts
est <- estimate(ps_fit)
summary(est)
plot(est)

ctr <- contrast(ps_fit)
summary(ctr)
plot(ctr)
```

---

PStrata\_PACKAGE

*PStrata: Principal STRATification Analysis for Data with Post-Randomization Confounding*


---

**Description**

The **PStrata** package is designed for estimating causal effects in the presence of post-treatment confounding using principal stratification. It provides an interface to fit the Bayesian principal stratification model, which is a complex mixture model, using **Stan**, a C++ package for obtaining full Bayesian inference. The formula syntax is an extended version of the syntax applied in many regression functions and packages, such as **lm**, **glm** and **lme4-package**, to provide a simple interface. A wide variety of distributions and link functions are supported, allowing users to fit linear, binary or count data, and survival models with principal stratification. Further modeling options include multiple post-treatment confounding variables and cluster random effects. The monotonicity and exclusion restriction assumptions can be easily applied, and prior specifications are flexible and encourage users to reflect their prior belief. In addition, all parameters can be inferred from the posterior distribution, which enables further analysis other than provided by the package.

## Details

The Bayesian principal stratification analysis relies on two models, the principal stratum model and the outcome model. The main workflow is:

1. `PStrataModel`: specify the model (formulas, strata, priors).
2. `fit`: compile and run MCMC sampling via Stan.
3. `estimate`: extract posterior potential outcomes.
4. `contrast`: compute causal effect contrasts.

Based on the supplied formulas, data and additional information, it automatically generates the Stan code via `make_stancode` and fits the model using **Stan**.

The estimated probability for each principal stratum and the estimated mean response are calculated with **Stan** as it is faster and more space-efficient. Post-processing methods `summary` and `plot` provide overviews and visualization.

Because **PStrata** heavily relies on **Stan** for posterior sampling, a C++ compiler is required. The program **Rtools** (available on <https://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/Rtools/>) comes with a C++ compiler for Windows. On Mac, Xcode is suggested. For further instructions on how to get the compilers running, please refer to the prerequisites section at the [RStan-Getting-Started](#) page.

## References

The Stan Development Team. Stan Modeling Language User's Guide and Reference Manual. <https://mc-stan.org/users/documentation/>

Stan Development Team (2020). RStan: the R interface to Stan. R package version 2.21.2. <https://mc-stan.org/>

## See Also

`PStrataModel`, `fit`, `estimate`, `contrast`

---

sim\_data\_Cox

*Simulated Dataset for Survival Outcome (Cox Model)*

---

## Description

A dataset generated for illustration of the principal stratification analysis. This dataset represents the common case of non-compliance.

## Usage

sim\_data\_Cox

**Format**

```
## 'sim_data_Cox' A data frame with 1,000 rows and 7 columns:

S Principal Strata: "never taker", "complier" or "always taker"
Z Randomized treatment arm: 0 = control, 1 = treatment
D Actual treatment arm: 0 = control, 1 = treatment
T True outcome: event time
C Censor time
delta Event indicator. 1 means true outcome is observed; 0 means otherwise
Y The observed event time or censor time
```

**Details**

The dataset represents the scenario where actual treatment might not be in compliance with the randomized (assigned) treatment. Defiers and always-takers are ruled out, leaving two strata, "never-taker" and "complier" randomly sampled with probability 0.3, 0.7 respectively. The assigned treatment  $Z$  is randomized with 0.5 probability for either arm. The true event time  $T$  is given by the following Weibull-Cox distribution

**never-taker**  $Y \sim Weibull - Cox(theta = 1, mu = 0.3)$

**complier**  $Y \sim Weibull - Cox(theta = 1, mu = 2 - 0.6 * Z)$

and the censor time  $C$  is uniformly drawn between 0.5 and 2.

The exclusion restriction assumption holds for never-takers in this generated dataset.

**Examples**

```
data(sim_data_Cox)
head(sim_data_Cox)
table(sim_data_Cox$D, sim_data_Cox$Z)
```

---

 sim\_data\_normal

*Simulated Dataset for Normal Outcome*


---

**Description**

A dataset generated for illustration of the principal stratification analysis. This dataset represents the common case of non-compliance.

**Usage**

```
sim_data_normal
```

**Format**

## 'sim\_data\_normal' A data frame with 1,000 rows and 4 columns:

**S** Principal Strata: "never taker", "complier" or "always taker"

**Z** Randomized treatment arm: 0 = control, 1 = treatment

**D** Actual treatment arm: 0 = control, 1 = treatment

**Y** Outcome

**Details**

The dataset represents the scenario where actual treatment might not be in compliance with the randomized (assigned) treatment. Defiers are ruled out, leaving three strata, "never taker", "complier" and "always taker" randomly sampled with probability 0.3, 0.2 and 0.5 respectively. The assigned treatment  $Z$  is randomized with 0.5 probability for either arm. The outcome  $Y$  is given by the following.

**never taker**  $Y \sim N(3, 1)$

**complier**  $Y \sim N(-1 - Z, 0.5)$

**always taker**  $Y \sim N(1, 2)$

The exclusion restriction assumption holds for never takers and always takers in this generated dataset.

**Examples**

```
data(sim_data_normal)
head(sim_data_normal)
table(sim_data_normal$D, sim_data_normal$Z)
```

---

stancode.PStrataFit    *Extract the Generated Stan Code*

---

**Description**

Extract the Generated Stan Code

**Usage**

```
stancode.PStrataFit(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	A PStrataFit object.
...	Currently unused.

**Value**

The Stan code as a character string.

---

`survival`*Family Function for Survival Data*

---

**Description**

Construct a family object for survival data

**Usage**

```
survival(method = c("Cox", "AFT"), link = "identity")
```

**Arguments**

<code>method</code>	the parametric method used for survival data. Can be Cox or AFT.
<code>link</code>	a link function, currently only identity is implemented and used

**Value**

A family object

**Examples**

```
survival("Cox")  
survival("AFT")
```

# Index

## \* datasets

sim\_data\_Cox, 11  
sim\_data\_normal, 12

contrast, 2, 11

diagnostics, 3

estimate, 4, 11

fit, 5, 6, 9, 11

glm, 10

lm, 10

lme4-package, 10

make\_stancode, 6, 11

plot, 11

plot.PStrataFit, 7

prior, 8

prior\_cauchy (prior), 8

prior\_chisq (prior), 8

prior\_exponential (prior), 8

prior\_flat (prior), 8

prior\_gamma (prior), 8

prior\_inv\_chisq (prior), 8

prior\_inv\_gamma (prior), 8

prior\_lasso (prior), 8

prior\_logistic (prior), 8

prior\_normal (prior), 8

prior\_t (prior), 8

prior\_weibull (prior), 8

PStrata\_PACKAGE, 10

PStrataModel, 5, 9, 11

sim\_data\_Cox, 11

sim\_data\_normal, 12

stan, 5

stancode.PStrataFit, 6, 13

summary, 11

survival, 14