

Package ‘SelectionBias’

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Title Calculates Bounds for the Selection Bias for Binary Treatment
and Outcome Variables

Version 2.1.0

Description Computes bounds and sensitivity parameters as part of sensitivity analysis for selection bias. Different bounds are provided: the SV (Smith and VanderWeele), sharp bounds, AF (assumption-free) bound, GAF (generalized AF), and CAF (counterfactual AF) bounds. The calculation of the sensitivity parameters for the SV, sharp, and GAF bounds assume an additional dependence structure in form of a generalized M-structure. The bounds can be calculated for any structure as long as the necessary assumptions hold. See Smith and VanderWeele (2019) <[doi:10.1097/EDE.0000000000001032](https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0000000000001032)>, Zetterstrom, Sjölander, and Waernabum (2025) <[doi:10.1177/09622802251374168](https://doi.org/10.1177/09622802251374168)>, Zetterstrom and Waernbaum (2022) <[doi:10.1515/em-2022-0108](https://doi.org/10.1515/em-2022-0108)>, and Zetterstrom (2024) <[doi:10.1515/em-2023-0033](https://doi.org/10.1515/em-2023-0033)>.

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URL <https://github.com/StinaZet/SelectionBias>

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AFbound	<i>Assumption-free bound</i>
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Description

AFbound() returns a list with the AF upper and lower bounds.

Usage

```
AFbound(whichEst, outcome, treatment, selection = NULL)
```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk difference in the total population: "RD_tot", (3) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (4) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub".
outcome	Input vector. A binary outcome variable. Either the data vector (length>=3) or two conditional outcome probabilities with $P(Y=1 T=1, I_s=1)$ and $P(Y=1 T=0, I_s=1)$ as first and second element.
treatment	Input vector. A binary treatment variable. Either the data vector (length>=3) or two conditional treatment probabilities with $P(T=1 I_s=1)$ and $P(T=0 I_s=1)$ as first and second element.
selection	Input vector or input scalar. A binary selection variable or a selection probability. Can be omitted for subpopulation estimands.

Value

A list containing the upper and lower AF bounds.

References

Zetterstrom, Stina and Waernbaum, Ingeborg. "Selection bias and multiple inclusion criteria in observational studies" *Epidemiologic Methods* 11, no. 1 (2022): 20220108.

Zetterstrom, Stina. "Bounds for selection bias using outcome probabilities" *Epidemiologic Methods* 13, no. 1 (2024): 20230033

Examples

```
# Example with selection indicator variable.
y = c(0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1)
tr = c(0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)
sel = c(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)
AFbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", outcome = y, treatment = tr, selection = sel)

# Example with selection probability.
selprob = mean(sel)
AFbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", outcome = y[sel==1], treatment = tr[sel==1],
  selection = selprob)

# Example with simulated data.
n = 1000
tr = rbinom(n, 1, 0.5)
y = rbinom(n, 1, 0.2 + 0.05 * tr)
sel = rbinom(n, 1, 0.4 + 0.1 * tr + 0.3 * y)
AFbound(whichEst = "RD_tot", outcome = y, treatment = tr, selection = sel)
```

CAFbound

Counterfactual assumption-free bound

Description

CAFbound() returns a list with the CAF upper and lower bounds. The sensitivity parameters are inserted directly.

Usage

```
CAFbound(whichEst, M, m, outcome, treatment, selection = NULL)
```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk difference in the total population: "RD_tot", (3) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (4) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub".
M	Input value. Sensitivity parameter. Must be between 0 and 1 and larger than m.
m	Input value. Sensitivity parameter. Must be between 0 and 1 and smaller than M.

outcome	Input vector. A binary outcome variable. Either the data vector (length \geq 3) or two conditional outcome probabilities with $P(Y=1 T=1, I_s=1)$ and $P(Y=1 T=0, I_s=1)$ as first and second element.
treatment	Input vector. A binary treatment variable. Either the data vector (length \geq 3) or two conditional treatment probabilities with $P(T=1 I_s=1)$ and $P(T=0 I_s=1)$ as first and second element.
selection	Input vector or input scalar. A binary selection variable or a selection probability. Can be omitted for subpopulation estimands.

Value

A list containing the upper and lower CAF bounds.

References

Zetterstrom, Stina. "Bounds for selection bias using outcome probabilities" *Epidemiologic Methods* 13, no. 1 (2024): 20230033

Examples

```
# Example with selection indicator variable.
y = c(0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1)
tr = c(0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)
sel = c(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)
Mt = 0.8
mt = 0.2
CAFbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", M = Mt, m = mt, outcome = y, treatment = tr,
  selection = sel)

# Example with selection probability.
selprob = mean(sel)
CAFbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", M = Mt, m = mt, outcome = y[sel==1],
  treatment = tr[sel==1], selection = selprob)

# Example with subpopulation and no selection variable or probability.
Ms = 0.7
ms = 0.1
CAFbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", M = Ms, m = ms, outcome = y, treatment = tr)

# Example with simulated data.
n = 1000
tr = rbinom(n, 1, 0.5)
y = rbinom(n, 1, 0.2 + 0.05 * tr)
sel = rbinom(n, 1, 0.4 + 0.1 * tr + 0.3 * y)
Mt = 0.5
mt = 0.05
CAFbound(whichEst = "RD_tot", M = Mt, m = mt, outcome = y, treatment = tr,
  selection = sel)
```

checksharpSVbound	<i>Check if the Smith and VanderWeele bound is sharp</i>
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Description

checksharpSVbound() returns a string that indicates if the SV bound is sharp.

Usage

```
checksharpSVbound(whichEst, sens = NULL, BF = NULL, pY1)
```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (3) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub". Note that the SV bound for the risk difference in the total population is not sharp.
sens	Possible method to input bounding factors (BF). sens can be the output from sensitivityparametersM(), a data.frame with columns 'parameter' and 'value', or a name list with correct names (e.g. "BF_00", "BF_10", etc.). If not supplied, bounding factors can be entered manually as specified below.
BF	Input vector. Is c(BF_00, BF_10) for the total population and c(BF_0, BF_1) for the subpopulation. Must be equal to or above 1. Can be inserted directly or as output from sensitivityparametersM().
pY1	Input vector. The probabilities c(P(Y=1 T=1,I_S=1), P(Y=1 T=0,I_S=1)).

Value

A string stating if the SV bound is sharp or not.

References

Smith, Louisa H., and Tyler J. VanderWeele. "Bounding bias due to selection." *Epidemiology (Cambridge, Mass.)* 30.4 (2019): 509.

Zetterstrom S, Sjölander A, Waernbaum I. "Investigations of sharp bounds for causal effects under selection bias." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* (2025).

Examples

```
# Example where the bounding factor are specified manually.
checksharpSVbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", BF = c(1.56, 2), pY1 = c(0.33, 0.1))

# Example specifying the bounding factors from sensitivityparametersM().
# Risk ratio in the total population. DGP from the zika example.
V = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.85, 0.15), ncol = 2)
U = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.5, 0.5), ncol = 2)
Tr = c(-6.2, 1.75)
```

```

Y = c(-5.2, 5.0, -1.0)
S = matrix(c(1.2, 2.2, 0.0, 0.5, 2.0, -2.75, -4.0, 0.0), ncol = 4)
probT1 = 0.286
probT0 = 0.004
senspar = sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_tot", whichBound = "SV",
  Vval = V, Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "L",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

checksharpSVbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", sens = senspar, pY1 = c(probT1, probT0))

```

GAFbound

Generalized assumption-free bound

Description

GAFbound() returns a list with the GAF upper and lower bounds. The sensitivity parameters can be inserted directly or as output from sensitivityparametersM().

Usage

```
GAFbound(whichEst, sens = NULL, M, m, outcome, treatment, selection = NULL)
```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk difference in the total population: "RD_tot", (3) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (4) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub".
sens	Possible method to input sensitivity parameters. sens can be the output from sensitivityparametersM(), a data.frame with columns 'parameter' and 'value', or a name list with correct names (e.g. "RR_UY_T1", "RR_UY_T0", etc.). If not supplied, parameters can be entered manually as specified below.
M	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. Must be between 0 and 1, larger than m and smaller than $\max_t P(Y=1 T=t, I_s=1)$.
m	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. Must be between 0 and 1, smaller than M and larger than $\min_t P(Y=1 T=t, I_s=1)$.
outcome	Input vector. A binary outcome variable. Either the data vector (length>=3) or two conditional outcome probabilities with $P(Y=1 T=1, I_s=1)$ and $P(Y=1 T=0, I_s=1)$ as first and second element.
treatment	Input vector. A binary treatment variable. Either the data vector (length>=3) or two conditional treatment probabilities with $P(T=1 I_s=1)$ and $P(T=0 I_s=1)$ as first and second element.
selection	Input vector or input scalar. A binary selection variable or a selection probability. Can be omitted for subpopulation estimands.

Value

A list containing the upper and lower GAF bounds.

References

Zetterstrom, Stina. "Bounds for selection bias using outcome probabilities" *Epidemiologic Methods* 13, no. 1 (2024): 20230033

Examples

```
# Example with selection indicator variable.
y = c(0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1)
tr = c(0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)
sel = c(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)
Mt = 0.8
mt = 0.2
GAFbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", M = Mt, m = mt, outcome = y, treatment = tr,
  selection = sel)

# Example with selection probability.
selprob = mean(sel)
GAFbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", M = Mt, m = mt, outcome = y[sel==1],
  treatment = tr[sel==1], selection = selprob)

# Example with subpopulation and no selection variable or probability.
Ms = 0.7
ms = 0.1
GAFbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", M = Ms, m = ms, outcome = y, treatment = tr)

# Example with simulated data.
n = 1000
tr = rbinom(n, 1, 0.5)
y = rbinom(n, 1, 0.2 + 0.05 * tr)
sel = rbinom(n, 1, 0.4 + 0.1 * tr + 0.3 * y)
Mt = 0.5
mt = 0.05
GAFbound(whichEst = "RD_tot", M = Mt, m = mt, outcome = y, treatment = tr,
  selection = sel)

# Risk ratio in the subpopulation. DGP from the zika example.
V = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.85, 0.15), ncol = 2)
U = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.5, 0.5), ncol = 2)
Tr = c(-6.2, 1.75)
Y = c(-5.2, 5.0, -1.0)
S = matrix(c(1.2, 2.2, 0.0, 0.5, 2.0, -2.75, -4.0, 0.0), ncol = 4)
probT1 = 0.286
probT0 = 0.004
senspar = sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_sub", whichBound = "GAF",
  Vval = V, Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "L",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

GAFbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", sens = senspar, outcome = c(probT1, probT0),
```

```
treatment = c(0.01, 0.99))
```

```
sensitivityparametersM
```

Sensitivity parameters for the Smith and VanderWeele bound and the GAF bound

Description

sensitivityparametersM() returns a list with the sensitivity parameters and an indicator if bias is negative and the treatment coding is reversed for an assumed model.

Usage

```
sensitivityparametersM(
  whichEst,
  whichBound,
  Vval,
  Uval,
  Tcoef,
  Ycoef,
  Scoef,
  Mmodel,
  pY1_T1_S1,
  pY1_T0_S1
)
```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk difference in the total population: "RD_tot", (3) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (4) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub".
whichBound	Input string. Defining the bound of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) SV bound: "SV", (2) sharp bound: "sharp", and (3) GAF bound: "GAF".
Vval	Input matrix. The first column is the values of the categories of V. The second column is the probabilities of the categories of V. If V is continuous, use a fine grid of values and probabilities.
Uval	Input matrix. The first column is the values of the categories of U. The second column is the probabilities of the categories of U. If U is continuous, use a fine grid of values and probabilities.
Tcoef	Input vector. Two numerical elements. The first element is the intercept in the model for the treatment. The second element is the slope in the model for the treatment.

Ycoef	Input vector. Three numerical elements. The first element is the intercept in the model for the outcome. The second element is the slope for T in the model for the outcome. The third element is the slope for U in the model for the outcome.
Scoef	Input matrix. Numerical matrix of size K by 4, where K is the number of selection variables. Each row is the coefficients for one selection variable. The first column is the intercepts in the models for the selection variables. The second column is the slopes for V in the models for the selection variables. The third column is the slopes for U in the models for the selection variables. The fourth column is the slopes for T in the models for the selection variables.
Mmodel	Input string. Defining the models for the variables in the M structure. If "P", the probit model is used. If "L", the logit model is
pY1_T1_S1	Input scalar. The observed probability $P(Y=1 T=1, I_S=1)$.
pY1_T0_S1	Input scalar. The observed probability $P(Y=1 T=0, I_S=1)$. used.

Value

A list containing the sensitivity parameters.

References

Smith, Louisa H., and Tyler J. VanderWeele. "Bounding bias due to selection." *Epidemiology (Cambridge, Mass.)* 30.4 (2019): 509.

Zetterstrom S, Sjölander A, Waernbaum I. "Investigations of sharp bounds for causal effects under selection bias." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 2025.

Zetterstrom, Stina and Waernbaum, Ingeborg. "Selection bias and multiple inclusion criteria in observational studies" *Epidemiologic Methods* 11, no. 1 (2022): 20220108.

Zetterstrom, Stina. "Bounds for selection bias using outcome probabilities" *Epidemiologic Methods* 13, no. 1 (2024): 20230033

Examples

```
# Example with no selection bias.
V = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.1, 0.9), ncol = 2)
U = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.1, 0.9), ncol = 2)
Tr = c(0, 1)
Y = c(0, 0, 1)
S = matrix(c(1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0), nrow = 2, byrow = TRUE)
probT1 = 0.534
probT0 = 0.534
sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_tot", whichBound = "SV", Vval = V,
  Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "P",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_tot", whichBound = "GAF", Vval = V,
  Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "P",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)
```

```

# Example with selection bias. DGP from the zika example.
V = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.85, 0.15), ncol = 2)
U = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.5, 0.5), ncol = 2)
Tr = c(-6.2, 1.75)
Y = c(-5.2, 5.0, -1.0)
S = matrix(c(1.2, 2.2, 0.0, 0.5, 2.0, -2.75, -4.0, 0.0), ncol = 4)
probT1 = 0.286
probT0 = 0.004
sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_sub", whichBound = "SV", Vval = V,
  Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "L",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_sub", whichBound = "GAF", Vval = V,
  Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "L",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

```

sharpbound

Sharp bound

Description

sharpbound() returns a list with the sharp bound. All sensitivity parameters for the population of interest must be set to numbers, and the rest can be left as NULL. The sensitivity parameters can be inserted directly or as output from sensitivityparametersM().

Usage

```

sharpbound(
  whichEst,
  sens = NULL,
  pY1_T1_S1,
  pY1_T0_S1,
  pT1_S1 = NULL,
  pT0_S1 = NULL,
  pS1_T1 = NULL,
  pS1_T0 = NULL,
  RR_UY_T1 = NULL,
  RR_UY_T0 = NULL,
  RR_SU_11 = NULL,
  RR_SU_00 = NULL,
  RR_SU_10 = NULL,
  RR_SU_01 = NULL,
  RR_UY_S1 = NULL,
  RR_TU_1 = NULL,
  RR_TU_0 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk difference in the total population: "RD_tot", (3) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (4) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub".
sens	Possible method to input sensitivity parameters. sens can be the output from sensitivityparametersM(), a data.frame with columns 'parameter' and 'value', or a name list with correct names (e.g. "RR_UY_T1", "RR_UY_T0", etc.). If not supplied, parameters can be entered manually as specified below.
pY1_T1_S1	Input value. The probability $P(Y=1 T=1, I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1.
pY1_T0_S1	Input value. The probability $P(Y=1 T=0, I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1.
pT1_S1	Input value. The probability $P(T=1 I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1. Only needed for the causal estimands in the subpopulation.
pT0_S1	Input value. The probability $P(T=1 I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1. Only needed for the causal estimands in the subpopulation.
pS1_T1	Input value. The probability $P(I_S=1 T=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1. Can be set to 0 if the value is unknown. Only needed for the causal estimands in the total population.
pS1_T0	Input value. The probability $P(I_S=1 T=0)$. Must be between 0 and 1. Can be set to 0 if the value is unknown. Only needed for the causal estimands in the total population.
RR_UY_T1	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter $RR_{UYIT}=1$. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_UY_T0	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter $RR_{UYIT}=0$. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_11	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_{SUI11} . Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_00	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_{SUI00} . Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_10	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_{SUI10} . Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_01	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_{SUI01} . Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_UY_S1	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter $RR_{UYIS}=1$. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the subpopulation.
RR_TU_1	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_{TUI1} . Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the subpopulation.
RR_TU_0	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_{TUI0} . Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the subpopulation.

Value

A list containing the sharp lower and upper bounds.

References

Zetterstrom S, Sjölander A, Waernbaum I. "Investigations of sharp bounds for causal effects under selection bias." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* (2025).

Examples

```
# Example for risk ratio in the total population.
sharpbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  pS1_T1 = 0.2, pS1_T0 = 0.7, RR_UY_T1 = 2, RR_UY_T0 = 2, RR_SU_11 = 1.7,
  RR_SU_00 = 1.5, RR_SU_10 = 2.1, RR_SU_01 = 2.3)

# Example for risk difference in the total population.
sharpbound(whichEst = "RD_tot", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  pS1_T1 = 0.2, pS1_T0 = 0.7, RR_UY_T1 = 2, RR_UY_T0 = 2, RR_SU_11 = 1.7,
  RR_SU_00 = 1.5, RR_SU_10 = 2.1, RR_SU_01 = 2.3)

# Example for risk ratio in the subpopulation.
sharpbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  pT1_S1 = 0.2, pT0_S1 = 0.1, RR_UY_S1 = 2.71, RR_TU_1 = 1.91, RR_TU_0 = 2.33)

# Example for risk difference in the subpopulation.
sharpbound(whichEst = "RD_sub", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  pT1_S1 = 0.2, pT0_S1 = 0.1, RR_UY_S1 = 2.71, RR_TU_1 = 1.91, RR_TU_0 = 2.33)

# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters from sensitivityparametersM().
# Risk ratio in the subpopulation. DGP from the zika example.
V = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.85, 0.15), ncol = 2)
U = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.5, 0.5), ncol = 2)
Tr = c(-6.2, 1.75)
Y = c(-5.2, 5.0, -1.0)
S = matrix(c(1.2, 2.2, 0.0, 0.5, 2.0, -2.75, -4.0, 0.0), ncol = 4)
probT1 = 0.286
probT0 = 0.004
senspar = sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_sub", whichBound = "sharp",
  Vval = V, Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "L",
  pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

sharpbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", sens = senspar, pY1_T1_S1 = probT1,
  pY1_T0_S1 = probT0, pT1_S1 = 0.99, pT0_S1 = 0.01)
```

SVbound

Smith and VanderWeele bound

Description

SVbound() returns a list with the SV bound. All sensitivity parameters for the population of interest must be set to numbers, and the rest can be left as NULL. The sensitivity parameters can be inserted directly or as output from sensitivityparametersM().

Usage

```
SVbound(
  whichEst,
  sens = NULL,
  pY1_T1_S1,
  pY1_T0_S1,
  pT1_S1 = NULL,
  pT0_S1 = NULL,
  RR_UY_T1 = NULL,
  RR_UY_T0 = NULL,
  RR_SU_11 = NULL,
  RR_SU_00 = NULL,
  RR_SU_10 = NULL,
  RR_SU_01 = NULL,
  RR_UY_S1 = NULL,
  RR_TU_1 = NULL,
  RR_TU_0 = NULL
)
```

Arguments

whichEst	Input string. Defining the causal estimand of interest. Available options are as follows. (1) Risk ratio in the total population: "RR_tot", (2) Risk difference in the total population: "RD_tot", (3) Risk ratio in the subpopulation: "RR_sub", (4) Risk difference in the subpopulation: "RD_sub".
sens	Possible method to input sensitivity parameters. sens can be the output from sensitivityparametersM(), a data.frame with columns 'parameter' and 'value', or a name list with correct names (e.g. "RR_UY_T1", "RR_UY_T0", etc.). If not supplied, parameters can be entered manually as specified below.
pY1_T1_S1	Input value. The probability $P(Y=1 T=1, I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1.
pY1_T0_S1	Input value. The probability $P(Y=1 T=0, I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1.
pT1_S1	Input value. The probability $P(T=1 I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1. Only used for the alternative SV bound for the risk difference in the subpopulation. If a value is given to pT1_S1 and pT0_S1, the alternative bound is used. If they are set to NULL, the original SV bound will be used.
pT0_S1	Input value. The probability $P(T=0 I_S=1)$. Must be between 0 and 1. Only used for the alternative SV bound for the risk difference in the subpopulation. If a value is given to pT1_S1 and pT0_S1, the alternative bound is used. If they are set to NULL, the original SV bound will be used.
RR_UY_T1	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter $RR_{UY T=1}$. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_UY_T0	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter $RR_{UY T=0}$. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_11	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter $RR_{SU 11}$. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.

RR_SU_00	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_SUI00. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_10	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_SUI10. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_SU_01	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_SUI01. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the total population.
RR_UY_S1	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_UYIS=1. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the subpopulation.
RR_TU_1	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_TUI1. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the subpopulation.
RR_TU_0	Possible method to input sensitivity parameter. The sensitivity parameter RR_TUI0. Must be greater than or equal to 1. Used in the bounds for the subpopulation.

Value

A list containing the Smith and VanderWeele lower and upper bounds.

References

Smith, Louisa H., and Tyler J. VanderWeele. "Bounding bias due to selection." *Epidemiology* (Cambridge, Mass.) 30.4 (2019): 509.

Zetterstrom S, Sjölander A, Waernbaum I. "Investigations of sharp bounds for causal effects under selection bias." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* (2025).

Zetterstrom, Stina and Waernbaum, Ingeborg. "Selection bias and multiple inclusion criteria in observational studies" *Epidemiologic Methods* 11, no. 1 (2022): 20220108.

Examples

```
# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters manually. Risk ratio in
# the total population.
SVbound(whichEst = "RR_tot", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  RR_UY_T1 = 2, RR_UY_T0 = 2, RR_SU_11 = 1.7, RR_SU_00 = 1.5,
  RR_SU_10 = 2.1, RR_SU_01 = 2.3)
```

```
# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters manually. Risk difference in
# the total population.
SVbound(whichEst = "RD_tot", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  RR_UY_T1 = 2, RR_UY_T0 = 2, RR_SU_11 = 1.7, RR_SU_00 = 1.5,
  RR_SU_10 = 2.1, RR_SU_01 = 2.3)
```

```
# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters manually. Risk ratio in
# the subpopulation.
SVbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  RR_UY_S1 = 2.71, RR_TU_1 = 1.91, RR_TU_0 = 2.33)
```

```
# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters manually. Risk difference in
# the subpopulation.
SVbound(whichEst = "RD_sub", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01,
  RR_UY_S1 = 2.71, RR_TU_1 = 1.91, RR_TU_0 = 2.33)
```

```

# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters manually.
# Risk difference in the subpopulation with the alternative bound.
SVbound(whichEst = "RD_sub", pY1_T1_S1 = 0.05, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.01, pT1_S1 = 0.6,
pT0_S1 = 0.3, RR_UY_S1 = 2.71, RR_TU_1 = 1.91, RR_TU_0 = 2.33)

# Example specifying the sensitivity parameters from sensitivityparametersM().
# Risk ratio in the subpopulation. DGP from the zika example.
V = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.85, 0.15), ncol = 2)
U = matrix(c(1, 0, 0.5, 0.5), ncol = 2)
Tr = c(-6.2, 1.75)
Y = c(-5.2, 5.0, -1.0)
S = matrix(c(1.2, 2.2, 0.0, 0.5, 2.0, -2.75, -4.0, 0.0), ncol = 4)
probT1 = 0.286
probT0 = 0.004
senspar = sensitivityparametersM(whichEst = "RR_sub", whichBound = "SV", Vval = V,
Uval = U, Tcoef = Tr, Ycoef = Y, Scoef = S, Mmodel = "L",
pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

SVbound(whichEst = "RR_sub", sens = senspar, pY1_T1_S1 = probT1, pY1_T0_S1 = probT0)

```

SVboundsharp

Check if the Smith and VanderWeele bound in the subpopulation is sharp

Description

[Deprecated] SVboundsharp() has been deprecated and is replaced by checksharpSVbound().

SVboundsharp() returns a string that indicates if the SV bound is sharp or if it's inconclusive. If the bias is negative, the recoding of the treatment has to be done manually.

Usage

```
SVboundsharp(BF_U, pY1_T0_S1)
```

Arguments

BF_U	Input scalar. The bounding factor for the SV bounds in the subpopulation. Must be equal to or above 1. Can be inserted directly or as output from sensitivityparametersM().
pY1_T0_S1	Input scalar. The probability $P(Y=1 T=0, I_S=1)$.

Value

A string stating if the SV bound is sharp or inconclusive.

References

Smith, Louisa H., and Tyler J. VanderWeele. "Bounding bias due to selection." *Epidemiology (Cambridge, Mass.)* 30.4 (2019): 509.

Zetterstrom, Stina, and Ingeborg Waernbaum. "SelectionBias: An R Package for Bounding Selection Bias." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2302.06518* (2023).

Examples

```
# Example where the SV bound is sharp.
SVboundsharp(BF_U = 1.56, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.33)

# Example where the SV bound is inconclusive.
SVboundsharp(BF_U = 2, pY1_T0_S1 = 0.8)
```

zika_learner

Simulated data set emulating a zika outbreak in Brazil

Description

The data set is simulated to mimic real data. For the data generating process, see the vignette.

Usage

```
data(zika_learner)
```

Format

A data frame with 5,000 observations on the following 7 binary variables:

mic_ceph Indication if the baby has microcephaly (1=microcephaly, 0=not microcephaly)

zika Indication if the mother is infected by zika (1=infected, 0=not infected)

urban Indication of the living area of the subject (1=urban, 0=rural)

SES Indication of the socioeconomic status of the subject (1=high, 0=low)

birth First selection variable. Indication if the baby is born (1=birth, 0=terminated birth)

hospital Second selection variable. Indication if the delivery is in a public hospital (1=public, 0=private)

sel_ind Selection indicator variable. Indication if the subject is included in the study (1=included, 0=not included)

Details

The data set is created to use in examples of selection bias. A similar example has previously been used in articles that construct bounds for selection bias (Smith and VanderWeele, 2019; Zetterstrom and Waernbaum, 2022).

References

de Araújo, Thalia Velho Barreto, et al. "Association between microcephaly, Zika virus infection, and other risk factors in Brazil: final report of a case-control study." *The Lancet infectious diseases* 18.3 (2018): 328-336.

de Oliveira, Wanderson Kleber, et al. "Infection-related microcephaly after the 2015 and 2016 Zika virus outbreaks in Brazil: a surveillance-based analysis." *The Lancet* 390.10097 (2017): 861-870.

Ali, Sofia, et al. "Environmental and social change drive the explosive emergence of Zika virus in the Americas." *PLoS neglected tropical diseases* 11.2 (2017): e0005135.

Lebov, Jill F., et al. "International prospective observational cohort study of Zika in infants and pregnancy (ZIP study): study protocol." *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 19.1 (2019): 1-10.

Malta, Monica, et al. "Abortion in Brazil: the case for women's rights, lives, and choices." *The Lancet Public Health* 4.11 (2019): e552.

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Zetterstrom, Stina and Waernbaum, Ingeborg. "Selection bias and multiple inclusion criteria in observational studies" *Epidemiologic Methods* 11, no. 1 (2022): 20220108.

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<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/geral/noticia/2020-12/number-births-registered-brazil-down-2019>

<https://www.angloinfo.com/how-to/brazil/healthcare/health-system>

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