Package 'fastrerandomize'

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Title FastRerandomize: An R Package for Hardware-accelerated Rerandomization for Improved Balance

Version 0.1

Description Provides hardware-accelerated tools for performing rerandomization and randomization testing in experimental research. Using a JAX backend, the package enables exact rerandomization inference even for large experiments with hundreds of millions of possible randomizations. Key functionalities include generating pools of acceptable rerandomizations based on covariate balance, conducting exact randomization tests, and performing pre-analysis evaluations to determine optimal rerandomization acceptance thresholds. The package supports various hardware acceleration frameworks including CPU, CUDA, and METAL, making it versatile across computing environments. This allows researchers to efficiently implement rerandomization designs and conduct valid inference even with large sample sizes.

URL https://github.com/cjerzak/fastrerandomize-software

BugReports https://github.com/cjerzak/fastrerandomize-software/issues

Depends R (>= 3.3.3)

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LazyData false

Imports reticulate, assertthat

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`GenerateCausalData` *This function generates simulated causal data based on specified parameters. The functional form of the outcome models is:*

$$Y(0)[i] = X[i]\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon[i]$$

$$Y(1)[i] = X[i]\boldsymbol{\theta} + \tau + \eta[i]$$

where τ is the treatment effect, which is drawn from a normal distribution with mean `treatment_effect_mean` *and standard deviation* `treatment_effect_SD`*. The dimension of β_0 and β_1 is* `k_covars`*. The correlation coefficient of the covariates is* `rho`*. Y0_coefficients and Y1_coefficients are optional arguments that can be provided to specify the coefficients for the control and treated outcome models, and they determine β_0 and β_1. If they are not provided, the function assumes a NULL value, and the coefficients are drawn from a normal distribution with decreasing variance. Example usage:*

```
GenerateCausalData(n_units = 100, proportion_treated =
0.5, k_covars = 3, rho = 0.5, SD_inherent = 1,
treatment_effect_mean = 0, treatment_effect_SD = 1,
covariates_SD = 1)
```

Description

This function generates simulated causal data based on specified parameters. The functional form of the outcome models is:

$$Y(0)[i] = X[i]\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon[i]$$

$$Y(1)[i] = X[i]\boldsymbol{\theta} + \tau + \eta[i]$$

where τ is the treatment effect, which is drawn from a normal distribution with mean `treatment_effect_mean` and standard deviation `treatment_effect_SD`. The dimension of β_0 and β_1 is `k_covars`. The correlation coefficient of the covariates is `rho`. Y0_coefficients and Y1_coefficients are optional arguments that can be provided to specify the coefficients for the control and treated outcome models, and they determine β_0 and β_1. If they are not provided, the function assumes a NULL value, and the coefficients are drawn from a normal distribution with decreasing variance. Example usage:

```
GenerateCausalData(n_units = 100,
                   proportion_treated = 0.5,
                   k_covars = 3,
                   rho = 0.5,
                   SD_inherent = 1,
                   treatment_effect_mean = 0,
                   treatment_effect_SD = 1,
                   covariates_SD = 1)
```

Usage

```
GenerateCausalData(
  n_units,
```

```
  proportion_treated,
  k_covars,
  rho,
  SD_inherent,
  treatment_effect_mean,
  treatment_effect_SD,
  covariates_SD,
  Y0_coefficients = NULL,
  Y1_coefficients = NULL
)
```

Arguments

n_units	A numeric value specifying the total number of units in the sample.
proportion_treated	A numeric value between 0 and 1 indicating the proportion of units that receive treatment.
k_covars	A numeric value indicating the number of covariates to be generated.
rho	A numeric value representing the correlation coefficient of the covariates.
SD_inherent	A numeric value indicating the standard deviation inherent to the data.
treatment_effect_mean	A numeric value representing the mean of the treatment effect.
treatment_effect_SD	A numeric value indicating the standard deviation of the treatment effect.
covariates_SD	A numeric value or vector specifying the standard deviation of the covariates.
Y0_coefficients	An optional numeric vector specifying the coefficients for the control outcome model. If not provided, the function assumes a NULL value, and the coefficients are drawn from a normal distribution with decreasing variance.
Y1_coefficients	An optional numeric vector specifying the coefficients for the treated outcome model. If not provided, the function assumes a NULL value, and the coefficients are drawn from a normal distribution with decreasing variance.

Value

A list consisting of

- data_matrix A data frame containing the simulated covariates and outcomes for both control (Y0) and treatment (Y1) groups. Access them through data_matrix$Y0 and data_matrix$Y1.
- Y0_coefficients A numeric vector representing the coefficients used for the control outcome model.
- Y1_coefficients A numeric vector representing the coefficients used for the treated outcome model.

Examples

```
# For a tutorial, see
# github.com/cjerzak/fastrerandomization-software
```

GenerateRandomizations *Generate randomizations for experimental design*

Description

This function generates randomizations for experimental design using either exact enumeration or Monte Carlo sampling methods. It provides a unified interface to both approaches while handling memory and computational constraints appropriately.

Usage

```
GenerateRandomizations(
  n_units,
  n_treated,
  X,
  randomization_accept_prob,
  max_draws,
  threshold_func = NULL,
  batch_size = 1e+05,
  randomization_type,
  approximate_inv = TRUE,
  seed = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

n_units	An integer specifying the total number of experimental units
n_treated	An integer specifying the number of units to be assigned to treatment
X	A numeric matrix of covariates used for balance checking. Cannot be NULL.
randomization_accept_prob	A numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the probability threshold for accepting randomizations based on balance
max_draws	An integer specifying the maximum number of randomizations to draw in Monte Carlo sampling
threshold_func	A JAX function that computes a balance measure for each randomization. Only used for Monte Carlo sampling.
batch_size	An integer specifying batch size for Monte Carlo processing
randomization_type	A string specifying the type of randomization: either "exact" or "monte_carlo"
seed	An integer seed for random number generation in Monte Carlo sampling
verbose	A logical value indicating whether to print progress information. Default is TRUE

Details

The function supports two methods of generating randomizations:

1. Exact enumeration: Generates all possible randomizations (memory intensive but exact)
2. Monte Carlo sampling: Generates randomizations through sampling (more memory efficient)

For large problems (e.g., X with >20 columns), Monte Carlo sampling is recommended.

Value

A JAX array containing the accepted randomizations, where each row represents one possible treatment assignment vector

See Also

GenerateRandomizations_Exact for the exact enumeration method GenerateRandomizations_MonteCarlo for the Monte Carlo sampling method

Examples

```
# Generate randomizations using exact enumeration
X <- matrix(rnorm(100*5), 100, 5)
RandomizationSet_Exact <- GenerateRandomizations(100, 50, X,
                randomization_accept_prob=0.1,
                randomization_type="exact")

# Generate randomizations using Monte Carlo sampling
RandomizationSet_MC <- GenerateRandomizations(
                n_units = 100,
                n_treated = 50,
                X = X,
                randomization_accept_prob=0.1,
                randomization_type="monte_carlo",
                max_draws=1000)
```

GenerateRandomizations_Exact

Generate Complete Randomizations with Optional Balance Constraints

---

Description

Generates all possible treatment assignments for a completely randomized experiment, optionally filtering them based on covariate balance criteria. The function can generate either all possible randomizations or a subset that meets specified balance thresholds using Hotelling's T^2 statistic.

Usage

```
GenerateRandomizations_Exact(
  n_units,
  n_treated,
  X = NULL,
  randomization_accept_prob = 1,
  approximate_inv = TRUE,
  threshold_func = VectorizedFastHotel2T2
)
```

Arguments

n_units	An integer specifying the total number of experimental units
n_treated	An integer specifying the number of units to be assigned to treatment
X	A numeric matrix of covariates where rows represent units and columns represent different covariates. Default is NULL, in which case all possible randomizations are returned without balance filtering.
randomization_accept_prob	A numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the quantile threshold for accepting randomizations based on balance statistics. Default is 1 (accept all randomizations).
threshold_func	A function that calculates balance statistics for candidate randomizations. Default is VectorizedFastHotel2T2 which computes Hotelling's T^2 statistic.

Details

The function works in two main steps: 1. Generates all possible combinations of treatment assignments given n_units and n_treated 2. If covariates (X) are provided, filters these combinations based on balance criteria using the specified threshold function

The balance filtering process uses Hotelling's T-squared statistic by default to measure multivariate balance between treatment and control groups. Randomizations are accepted if their balance measure is below the specified quantile threshold.

Value

A JAX NumPy array where each row represents a valid treatment assignment vector (binary: 1 for treated, 0 for control) that meets the balance criteria if specified.

Note

This function requires JAX and NumPy to be installed and accessible through the reticulate package. The function assumes the existence of helper functions InsertOnesVectorized and VectorizedFastHotel2T2.

References

Hotelling, H. (1931). The generalization of Student's ratio. The Annals of Mathematical Statistics, 2(3), 360-378.

See Also

VectorizedFastHotel2T2 for details on the balance statistic calculation InsertOnesVectorized for the treatment assignment generation

Examples

```
# Generate all possible randomizations for 6 units with 3 treated
rand <- GenerateRandomizations(n_units = 6, n_treated = 3)

# Generate balanced randomizations with covariates
X <- matrix(rnorm(60), nrow = 10)  # 10 units, 6 covariates
BalancedRandomizations <- GenerateRandomizations(
  n_units = 10,
  n_treated = 5,
  X = X,
  randomization_accept_prob = 0.25  # Keep top 25% most balanced
)
```

GenerateRandomizations_MonteCarlo

Draws a random sample of acceptable randomizations from all possible complete randomizations using Monte Carlo sampling

---

Description

This function performs sampling with replacement to generate randomizations in a memory-efficient way. It processes randomizations in batches to avoid memory issues and filters them based on covariate balance. The function uses JAX for fast computation and memory management.

Usage

```
GenerateRandomizations_MonteCarlo(
  n_units,
  n_treated,
  X,
  randomization_accept_prob = 1,
  threshold_func = VectorizedFastHotel2T2,
  max_draws = 1e+05,
  seed = NULL,
  batch_size = 10000,
  approximate_inv = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

n_units	An integer specifying the total number of experimental units
n_treated	An integer specifying the number of units to be assigned to treatment
X	A numeric matrix of covariates used for balance checking. Cannot be NULL.
randomization_accept_prob	A numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the probability threshold for accepting randomizations based on balance. Default is 1

threshold_func	A JAX function that computes a balance measure for each randomization. Must be vectorized using jax$vmap with in_axes = list(NULL, 0L, NULL, NULL), and inputs covariates (matrix of X), treatment_assignment (vector of 0s and 1s), n0 (scalar), n1 (scalar). Default is VectorizedFastHotel2T2 which uses Hotelling's T^2 statistic
max_draws	An integer specifying the maximum number of randomizations to draw. Default is 100000
seed	An integer seed for random number generation. Default is 42
batch_size	An integer specifying how many randomizations to process at once. Default is 10000. Lower values use less memory but may be slower
verbose	A logical value indicating whether to print detailed information about batch processing progress, and GPU memory usage. Default is FALSE

Details

The function works by:

1. Generating batches of random permutations using JAX's random permutation functionality
2. Computing balance measures for each permutation using the provided threshold function
3. Keeping only the top permutations that meet the acceptance probability threshold
4. Managing memory by clearing unused objects and JAX caches between batches

The function uses smaller data types (int8, float16) where possible to reduce memory usage. It also includes assertions to verify array shapes and dimensions throughout.

Value

A JAX array containing the accepted randomizations, where each row represents one possible treatment assignment vector

See Also

GenerateRandomizations for the non-Monte Carlo version VectorizedFastHotel2T2 for the default threshold function

Examples

```
# Generate 1000 randomizations for 100 units with 50 treated
X <- matrix(rnorm(100*5), 100, 5) # 5 covariates
rand <- GenerateRandomizations_MonteCarlo(100, 50, X, max_draws=1000)

# Use a stricter balance criterion
rand_strict <- GenerateRandomizations_MonteCarlo(
               n_units = 100,
               n_treated = 50,
               X = X,
               randomization_accept_prob=0.1,
               max_draws=1000)
```

`InitializeJAX` *Initialize JAX Environment for Fast Rerandomization*

Description

Initialize JAX Environment for Fast Rerandomization

Usage

```
InitializeJAX(conda_env = NULL, conda_env_required = T)
```

Arguments

`conda_env`	Character string. The conda environment name containing JAX. If NULL, uses default Python environment.
`conda_env_required`	Logical. Whether to force use of the specified conda environment.

Details

This function must be run before using any other functions in the package. It initializes JAX and defines several core functions used throughout the package:

- expand_grid_JAX: Creates treatment combinations
- FastDiffInMeans: Computes difference in means
- Various vectorized versions of these functions

Value

Initializes JAX environment and defines core JAX functions globally. Returns invisible(NULL).

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Basic usage
InitializeJAX()

# Using specific conda environment
InitializeJAX(conda_env = "my_jax_env")

## End(Not run)
```

print2 *Print timestamped messages with optional quieting*

Description

This function prints messages prefixed with the current timestamp in a standardized format. Messages can be suppressed using the quiet parameter.

Usage

```
print2(text, quiet = F)
```

Arguments

text	A character string containing the message to be printed
quiet	A logical value indicating whether to suppress output. Default is FALSE

Details

The function prepends the current timestamp in "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS" format to the provided message.

Value

No return value, called for side effect of printing

See Also

Sys.time for the underlying timestamp functionality

Examples

```
# Print a basic message with timestamp
print2("Processing started")

# Suppress output
print2("This won't show", quiet = TRUE)

# Use in a loop
for(i in 1:3) {
  print2(sprintf("Processing item %d", i))
}
```

QJEData *QJEData*

Description

The dataset originates from the study "Moral hazard: Experimental evidence from tenancy contracts" by Burchardi, Konrad B et al., published in "The Quarterly Journal of Economics" in 2019 (Volume 134, Issue 1, Pages 281-347).

Usage

```
QJEData
```

Format

A data frame with 968 rows and many columns containing treatment data for a Quarterly Journal of Economics experiment on agriculture.

Source

Burchardi, Konrad B et al. (2019). "Moral hazard: Experimental evidence from tenancy contracts." In: The Quarterly Journal of Economics 134.1, pp. 281–347

RandomizationTest *Fast randomization test*

Description

Fast randomization test

Usage

```
RandomizationTest(
  obsW = NULL,
  obsY = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  candidate_randomizations = NULL,
  candidate_randomizations_array = NULL,
  n0_array = NULL,
  n1_array = NULL,
  prior_treatment_effect_mean = NULL,
  prior_treatment_effect_SD = NULL,
  true_treatment_effect = NULL,
  simulate = F,
  coef_prior = NULL,
  nSimulate_obsW = 50L,
  nSimulate_obsY = 50L,
  randomization_accept_prob = 1,
  findFI = F,
  c_initial = 2
)
```

Arguments

obsW	A numeric vector where 0's correspond to control units and 1's to treated units.
obsY	An optional numeric vector of observed outcomes. If not provided, the function assumes a NULL value.
X	A numeric matrix of covariates.
alpha	The significance level for the test. Default is 0.05.
candidate_randomizations	A numeric matrix of candidate randomizations.
candidate_randomizations_array	An optional JAX array of candidate randomizations. If not provided, the function coerces candidate_randomizations into a JAX array.
n0_array	An optional array specifying the number of control units.
n1_array	An optional array specifying the number of treated units.
prior_treatment_effect_mean	An optional numeric value for the prior mean of the treatment effect. Default is NULL.
prior_treatment_effect_SD	An optional numeric value for the prior standard deviation of the treatment effect. Default is NULL.
true_treatment_effect	An optional numeric value specifying the true treatment effect. Default is NULL.
simulate	A logical value indicating whether to run RandomizationTest in simulation mode. Default is FALSE.
coef_prior	An optional function generating coefficients on values of X for predicting Y(0).
nSimulate_obsW	A numeric value specifying the number of simulated values for obsW. Default is 50L.
nSimulate_obsY	A numeric value specifying the number of simulated values for obsY. Default is 50L.
randomization_accept_prob	An numeric scalar or vector of probabilities for accepting each randomization.
findFI	A logical value indicating whether to find the fiducial interval. Default is FALSE.
c_initial	A numeric value representing the initial criterion for the randomization. Default is 2.

Value

A list consisting of

- p_value A numeric value or vector representing the p-value of the test (or the expected p-value under the prior structure specified in the function inputs).
- FI A numeric vector representing the fiducial interval if findFI=T.
- tau_obs A numeric value or vector representing the estimated treatment effect(s)

References

•

Examples

```
# For a tutorial, see
# github.com/cjerzak/fastrerandomization-software
```

`SanityCheckSyntheticData` *Perform sanity checks on synthetic data*

Description

This function performs several sanity checks on synthetic data to ensure the quality of the generated dataset and the strength of relationships between variables.

Usage

```
SanityCheckSyntheticData(
  synthetic_data,
  InSampleR_threshold = 0.01,
  OOS_R_threshold = 0.01,
  treatment_pval_threshold = 0.05
)
```

Arguments

`synthetic_data` A list containing:

- data_matrix - Matrix containing the synthetic data
- Y0_coefficients - Coefficients for potential outcome Y0
- Y1_coefficients - Coefficients for potential outcome Y1

`InSampleR_threshold`
A numeric value indicating the threshold for in-sample R-squared.

`OOS_R_threshold`
A numeric value indicating the threshold for out-of-sample R-squared.

`treatment_pval_threshold`
A numeric value indicating the threshold for treatment effect p-value.

Details

The function performs the following checks:

1. Verifies R-squared > InSampleR_threshold for Y0 and Y1 regressed on X
2. Checks out-of-sample R-squared > OOS_R_threshold for Y0 and Y1 predictions
3. Confirms treatment effect is statistically significant (p < treatment_pval_threshold)

Value

A list of 4 linear models:

- lm_model_Y0 - Linear model for Y0 ~ X
- lm_model_Y1 - Linear model for Y1 ~ X
- lm_model_obsY - Linear model for observed Y ~ X
- lm_model_obsY_obsW - Linear model for treatment effect

Examples

```
## Not run:
synthetic_data <- generate_synthetic_data()
models <- sanity_check_synthetic_data(synthetic_data)

## End(Not run)
```

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