

# fgwqsr: An R package for Frequentist Grouped Weighted Quantile Sum Regression

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## Summary

Environmental epidemiologists frequently study the effects of chemical and pollutant exposures on health outcomes. Beyond single-constituent models, recent epidemiological methods focus on modeling exposure mixtures jointly, accounting for the correlation between exposures arising from common sources (Carrico et al., 2015; Gibson et al., 2019; Hamra & Buckley, 2018; Joubert et al., 2022; Wheeler et al., 2021a, 2021b).

Among existing approaches, Weighted Quantile Sum Regression (WQSR) has gained traction for evaluating associations between exposure mixtures and health outcomes (Carrico et al., 2015; Wheeler et al., 2021a, 2021b). WQSR estimates both (1) group effects, which quantify the impact of a mixture group, and (2) sets of group weights, which represent the relative contributions of individual constituents within a mixture. In the binary outcome setting, the WQSR model is formulated as:

$$y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\pi_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(\pi_i) = c_0 + \sum_{g=1}^G \gamma_g \left( \sum_{k=1}^{c_g} w_{g,k} \cdot q_{g,k,i} \right) + \sum_{r=1}^R \phi_r z_{r,i}$$

where, for subject  $i$ ,  $y_i$  represents the observed disease outcome,  $\pi_i$  the probability of disease,  $q_{g,k,i}$  the exposure to chemical  $k$  in mixture group  $g$ , and  $z_{r,i}$  the  $r^{th}$  confounder adjustment. The weights for mixture group  $g$  satisfy  $\sum_{k=1}^{c_g} w_{g,k} = 1$  and  $w_{g,k} \geq 0$ . The parameter  $\gamma_g$  represents the group effect for a given mixture group, capturing the impact of a one-quantile increase in all chemical constituents within the group. WQSR models are constrained such that all constituents from a particular mixture group have effects in the same direction, which functions as a form of regularization to stabilize the effect estimates of the highly correlated exposures.

The fgwqsr package implements the Frequentist Grouped Weighted Quantile Sum Regression (FGWQSR) model introduced in Rud et al. (2025). Its main function, fgwqsr, accommodates binary, continuous, and count outcome types. To fit a FGWQSR model, users must specify a special model formula using vertical bars (|) to separate mixture group elements and a forward slash (/) to separate mixture groups from unconstrained covariates. Categorical covariates must be prefixed with i.. For instance, in an analysis with outcome  $Y$ , mixture groups  $\{A_1, A_2\}$  and  $\{B_1, B_2\}$ , and confounders  $\{W_1, W_2, W_3\}$  (where  $W_1, W_2$  are numeric and  $W_3$  is categorical), the model formula is:

```
model_formula = Y ~ A1 + A2 | B1 + B2 / W_1 + W_2 + i.W_3
```

If no adjusting covariates are included, no forward slash is required:

```
model_formula = Y ~ A1 + A2 | B1 + B2
```

35 For a single mixture group, vertical bars are not necessary:

```
model_formula = Y ~ A1 + A2 / W_1 + W_2 + i.W_3
```

36 Given model\_formula, the outcome family type family being one of ("binomial", "gaussian",  
37 "poisson"), the number of quantiles q desired for the quantization of the mixture constituents,  
38 the number of multivariate normal simulations n\_mvn\_rep performed for each hypothesis test,  
39 and the number of cores one is willing to parallelize over, an FGWQSR model can be  
40 fitted with the call:

```
fgwqsr_model = fgwqsr(formula = model_formula,  
                      data = data,  
                      quantiles = q,  
                      family = family,  
                      n_mvn_sims = n_mvn_rep,  
                      verbose = T,  
                      cores = cores)
```

41 Results can be examined using summary(fgwqsr\_model), which provides parameter estimates  
42 for group effects, group weights, and statistical tests for both group and single-constituent  
43 effects. Forest plots for both group effects and single constituent effects can be plotted using  
44 plot(fgwqsr\_model).

45 An optional tuning parameter, zero\_threshold\_cutoff, is used in the non-regular statistical  
46 testing procedure. This parameter determines how often near-boundary estimates are assigned  
47 a boundary cone in the constrained multivariate normal Monte Carlo inference procedure. A  
48 default value of 0.5 has been shown to perform well across various scenarios, though reasonable  
49 values range from [0.05, 0.5]. More details are provided in Rud et al. (2025).

50 In addition to FGWQSR, the package includes an implementation of Bayesian Grouped  
51 Weighted Quantile Sum Regression (BGWQSR) for binary outcomes. Unlike the BayesGWQS  
52 package, our implementation leverages the runjags package for parallelized Markov Chain  
53 Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling. BGWQSR models can be fitted using the bgwqsr function,  
54 with additional MCMC control parameters available. Visualization tools such as plot\_results,  
55 plot\_betas, and plot\_weights provide graphical summaries of group effects, weights, and  
56 confounder estimates with posterior credible intervals.

57 For further guidance, see the package vignette [here](#).

## 58 Statement of need

59 FGWQSR was developed to address several limitations of existing WQSR methods. Many  
60 existing approaches (Carrico et al., 2015; Wheeler et al., 2021a) rely on data splitting, requiring  
61 separate datasets to first estimate group weights and then assess group effect parameters.  
62 In contrast, FGWQSR jointly estimates group effects and group weights using a constrained  
63 optimization procedure (Rud et al., 2025), eliminating the need for data splitting.

64 Moreover, existing WQSR implementations struggle with large datasets. FGWQSR was  
65 designed to efficiently handle large datasets and was successfully applied to a dataset with  
66 317,767 observations, which previous implementations struggled to accommodate. Additionally,  
67 FGWQSR extends the statistical framework by introducing statistical tests for both group and  
68 single-constituent effects, whereas previous WQSR models focused solely on group effects.

69 Thus, FGWQSR represents a significant advancement in WQSR methodology, providing a  
70 scalable, statistically rigorous approach that does not require data splitting, handles large  
71 datasets, and enables statistical inference for both group and individual constituent effects.

## Installation

The most current version of fgwqsr package can be downloaded from github using the following instructions:

```
install.packages("remotes")
remotes::install_github("Daniel-Rud/fgwqsr")
```

## References

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