

Package: drmeta (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Design-Indexed Location-Scale Meta-Analysis

Version 0.2.2

Description Fits constrained and unrestricted meta-analytic location-scale models in which residual between-study heterogeneity is modeled as an exponential function of a prespecified design-robustness score. The package supports maximum-likelihood (ML) and restricted maximum-likelihood (REML) estimation, location moderators, the conventional random-effects model as a nested special case, exact estimation at the nonnegative scale-gradient boundary, design-indexed heterogeneity summaries, scale-attenuation measures, prediction of fitted heterogeneity, leave-one-out influence diagnostics, and parametric-bootstrap inference for the scale gradient. Because the scale-gradient null lies on the boundary of the constrained parameter space, standard chi-square likelihood-ratio references do not apply (Self and Liang, 1987, <[doi:10.1080/01621459.1987.10478472](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1987.10478472)>). The general location-scale parent model is described in Viechtbauer and Lopez-Lopez (2022, <[doi:10.1002/jrsm.1562](https://doi.org/10.1002/jrsm.1562)>). A scale model reweights studies and does not adjust the mean for design-linked bias.

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URL <https://github.com/causalfragility-lab/drmeta>

BugReports <https://github.com/causalfragility-lab/drmeta/issues>

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coef.drmeta	<i>S3 methods for drmeta objects</i>
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Description

S3 methods for drmeta objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'drmeta'  
coef(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'drmeta'  
vcov(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'drmeta'  
fitted(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'drmeta'  
residuals(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'drmeta'
```

```

print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'drmeta'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.drmeta'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), ...)

## S3 method for class 'drmeta'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'drmeta'
logLik(object, REML = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

object, x	A fitted drmeta object.
...	Ignored.
digits	Number of significant digits.
parm	Character or numeric selection of location parameters.
level	Confidence level.
REML	If TRUE, report the restricted log-likelihood.

Value

coef and fitted and residuals return numeric vectors; vcov returns the location covariance matrix; confint returns a matrix of confidence limits; logLik returns an object of class logLik carrying df and nobs attributes; summary returns an object of class summary.drmeta; the print methods return their argument invisibly.

dr_from_design	<i>Map study design labels to illustrative design-robustness scores</i>
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Description

Provides a convenience mapping from design-type labels to numeric scores.

Usage

```

dr_from_design(
  design,
  custom_map = NULL,
  default_score = 0.25,
  warn_unknown = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

design	Character vector of design labels (case-insensitive).
custom_map	Optional named numeric vector overriding or extending the defaults.
default_score	Score assigned to unrecognised labels. Default 0.25.
warn_unknown	If TRUE, warn about unrecognised labels.

Details

This mapping is a demonstration default, not a validated measurement model and not a universal hierarchy of study quality. A design label does not determine the magnitude or direction of bias in a particular evidence base. For substantive work the index should be constructed for the specific synthesis, outcome, and identification problem at hand, ordinarily with [dr_score](#), and reported under alternative defensible codings.

Value

A numeric vector of scores in $[0, 1]$, the same length as design.

See Also

[dr_score](#)

Examples

```
dr_from_design(c("RCT", "DiD", "OLS", "IV", "matching"))
dr_from_design("house_method", custom_map = c(house_method = 0.65))
```

dr_heterogeneity	<i>Classical heterogeneity diagnostics and design-indexed summaries</i>
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Description

Reports the classical fixed-effect residual Q statistic and I^2 alongside the fitted design-indexed scale parameters. Unlike version 0.1.0, this function does not return a design-explained variance decomposition; that quantity was not identified by the model and has been replaced by [dr_scale_attenuation](#).

Usage

```
dr_heterogeneity(object)
```

Arguments

object	A fitted drmeta object.
--------	-------------------------

Value

A list with components Q, df, p, I2, tau0sq, gamma, attenuation_observed, and tau2_by_study.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])
dr_heterogeneity(fit)
```

dr_loo

*Leave-one-out influence diagnostics***Description**

Refits the model with each study omitted in turn and records how the location and scale estimates move. Both components are reported, because a study can be uninfluential for the pooled mean while dominating the scale gradient.

Usage

```
dr_loo(object)
```

Arguments

object A fitted drmeta object.

Value

A data frame with one row per omitted study, containing the study index, its design-robustness value, the leave-one-out estimate of the first location coefficient and its change from the full fit, the leave-one-out tau0sq and gamma with their changes, a converged flag, and a logical influential column flagging changes in the first location coefficient exceeding twice its full-model standard error.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])
dr_loo(fit)
```

dr_plot_vfun

*Plot the fitted variance function***Description**

Draws the fitted residual between-study variance against the design index, with study-level fitted variances overlaid. By default the curve is drawn only over the observed range of the design index, since the fitted function outside that range is an extrapolation.

Usage

```
dr_plot_vfun(
  object,
  extrapolate = FALSE,
  col_curve = "#D6604D",
  col_pts = "#2166AC",
  xlab = "Design robustness",
  ylab = "Fitted tau^2",
  main = "Fitted variance function",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	A fitted drmeta object.
extrapolate	If TRUE, draw the curve over the whole interval $[0, 1]$ and shade the region beyond the observed support. Default FALSE.
col_curve	Colour of the fitted curve.
col_pts	Colour of the study-level points.
xlab, ylab, main	Axis labels and title.
...	Further arguments passed to plot .

Value

Invisibly, the data frame of plotted grid values.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])
dr_plot_vfun(fit)
```

dr_scale_attenuation *Proportional attenuation in fitted heterogeneity*

Description

Returns the proportional reduction in fitted residual between-study heterogeneity between two design-robustness values, $A_\tau = 1 - \exp(-\gamma(d_H - d_L))$. This is a summary of the fitted scale function only. It is not a causal R^2 , not a proportion of heterogeneity explained, and not evidence that design quality caused a reduction in heterogeneity.

Usage

```
dr_scale_attenuation(object, d_low = min(object$dr), d_high = max(object$dr))
```

Arguments

object	A fitted drmeta object.
d_low	Lower DR value; defaults to the observed minimum.
d_high	Higher DR value; defaults to the observed maximum.

Value

A single numeric value. For a constrained fit it lies in $[0, 1]$; for an unrestricted fit with a negative gradient it is negative, indicating heterogeneity that increases with the design index.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])
dr_scale_attenuation(fit)
dr_scale_attenuation(fit, d_low = 0.25, d_high = 0.75)
```

dr_scale_predict *Predict the fitted between-study variance*

Description

Evaluates the fitted variance function $\tau^2(d) = \tau_0^2 \exp(-\gamma d)$ over a grid of design-robustness values. The default grid spans the observed range of the design index rather than the full interval $[0, 1]$, because values outside the observed support are extrapolations of the fitted scale model.

Usage

```
dr_scale_predict(  
  object,  
  dr = seq(min(object$dr), max(object$dr), length.out = 100)  
)
```

Arguments

- object A fitted drmeta object.
- dr New design-robustness values in [0, 1]. Defaults to a grid spanning the observed range.

Value

A data frame with columns dr and tau2, giving the fitted residual between-study variance at each supplied value.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")  
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)  
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])  
head(dr_scale_predict(fit))
```

dr_score	<i>Build a design-robustness index from sub-scores</i>
----------	--

Description

Combines user-supplied sub-score dimensions into a single index in [0, 1] as a normalised weighted average. The components, their coding rules, and their weights should be prespecified and reported.

Usage

```
dr_score(..., weights = NULL, warn_range = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- ... Named numeric vectors of equal length, each a sub-score in [0, 1].
- weights Optional relative weights, one per sub-score. Defaults to equal weighting.
- warn_range If TRUE, warn when any value falls outside [0, 1] before clipping.

Details

For confirmatory use, none of the sub-scores may be a function of the realized effect estimate, its standard error, its p-value, its confidence interval, or any outcome-dependent diagnostic. A score that uses such information defines an exploratory analysis, not a primary scale moderator. This function cannot verify that condition; it is the analyst’s responsibility.

Value

A numeric vector in $[0, 1]$, carrying an attribute "subscores" that holds the clipped inputs and the resulting index.

Examples

```
dr_score(balance = c(0.9, 0.6, 0.4),
          overlap = c(0.8, 0.7, 0.5),
          weights = c(2, 1))
```

drmeta	<i>Fit a design-indexed meta-analytic location-scale model</i>
--------	--

Description

Fit a design-indexed meta-analytic location-scale model

Usage

```
drmeta(
  yi,
  vi,
  dr,
  mods = NULL,
  method = c("REML", "ML"),
  constrained = TRUE,
  gamma_max = 8,
  gamma_fixed = NULL,
  control = list(),
  .quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

yi	Numeric vector of study effect estimates.
vi	Numeric vector of sampling variances.
dr	Numeric design-robustness index in $[0, 1]$.
mods	Optional numeric vector or matrix of location moderators. An intercept is added automatically.
method	Either "REML" or "ML".
constrained	If TRUE, impose $\gamma \geq 0$. If FALSE, allow either sign.
gamma_max	Finite optimization bound for $\text{abs}(\gamma)$. The default, 8, matches the range used in the simulation study reported in the accompanying manuscript. Refit under a wider bound whenever the estimate piles up near it.
gamma_fixed	Optional fixed value for γ , used for null fitting.

control	Optional list passed to optim().
.quiet	If TRUE, suppress the design-diagnostic warnings about the distribution of dr. Intended for internal refitting, where the design index is identical across calls and the diagnostics would repeat without conveying new information. Errors and input validation are unaffected.

Value

An object of class drmeta: a list whose components include beta (location coefficients), vcov, ci_beta, tau0sq, gamma, tau2i, sigma2, weights, residuals, logLik, method, constrained, convergence, and the supplied data.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])
summary(fit)
```

drmeta_bootstrap_gamma

Parametric-bootstrap test of the constrained scale gradient

Description

Tests $H_0: \gamma = 0$ against $H_1: \gamma > 0$. The null lies on the boundary of the constrained parameter space, so the likelihood-ratio statistic does not have an asymptotic chi-square distribution and a parametric bootstrap is used instead. Data are simulated from the fitted null model, in which between-study heterogeneity is constant in the design-robustness index.

Usage

```
drmeta_bootstrap_gamma(
  object,
  B = 999,
  seed = NULL,
  parallel = FALSE,
  ncpus = 2L,
  tol = 1e-08
)
```

Arguments

object	A constrained drmeta fit.
B	Number of bootstrap samples.
seed	Optional random seed.
parallel	Logical; use mclapply on non-Windows platforms.

<code>ncpus</code>	Number of cores when parallel is TRUE.
<code>tol</code>	Tolerance below which the observed likelihood-ratio statistic is treated as exactly zero.

Details

Replicates in which either refit fails to converge are discarded rather than contributing a statistic computed at a non-optimal point. The p-value uses the number of usable replicates as its denominator, and the discarded count is returned so the loss is visible.

When the constrained estimate is already at the boundary, the null and alternative fits coincide and the observed statistic is zero by construction. Bootstrapping in that situation would compare zero against a simulated distribution with a large point mass at zero, and would return a p-value that looks like evidence but only records the proportion of replicates that also reached the boundary. The function therefore short-circuits, returns `p.value = 1` with `boundary = TRUE`, and runs no replicates. A boundary estimate means the data provide no support for a positive scale gradient; it is not a measured degree of evidence. Fit with `constrained = FALSE` to see whether the unrestricted gradient is negative, which would contradict the substantive constraint rather than merely fail to support it.

When `parallel = TRUE`, reproducibility across cores requires the L'Ecuyer-CMRG generator, which this function sets and restores when a seed is supplied.

Value

An object of class `drmeta_bootstrap_gamma`, a list with components `statistic` (observed likelihood-ratio statistic), `p.value`, `B` (requested replicates), `B_used` (replicates in which both refits converged), `n_failed` (replicates discarded), `simulated` (the simulated statistics, with NA for failed replicates), `null` (the fitted null model), `alternative` (the supplied fit), and `boundary`, a logical flag that is TRUE when the constrained estimate already lies at `gamma = 0` and no bootstrap was run.

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "bcg_design_robustness.csv", package = "drmeta")
bcg <- utils::read.csv(path)
fit <- drmeta(yi = bcg[["yi"]], vi = bcg[["vi"]], dr = bcg[["dr"]])
drmeta_bootstrap_gamma(fit, B = 100, seed = 1)
```

`normalize_01`

Rescale a numeric vector to the unit interval

Description

Rescale a numeric vector to the unit interval

Usage

```
normalize_01(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A numeric vector. Missing values are ignored during rescaling and preserved in the result.

Value

A numeric vector of the same length rescaled to $[0, 1]$. If all non-missing values are equal, a zero vector is returned.

Examples

```
normalize_01(c(2, 5, 8))
normalize_01(c(1, 1, 1))
```

```
print.drmeta_bootstrap_gamma
```

Print a parametric-bootstrap scale-gradient test

Description

Print a parametric-bootstrap scale-gradient test

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'drmeta_bootstrap_gamma'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object of class `drmeta_bootstrap_gamma`.
`digits` Number of significant digits.
`...` Ignored.

Value

Invisibly returns `x`. Called for its printed output.

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