Package 'CR2'

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Title Compute Cluster Robust Standard Errors with Degrees of Freedom Adjustments

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Description Estimate different types of cluster robust standard errors (CR0, CR1, CR2) with degrees of freedom adjustments. Standard errors are computed based on 'Liang and Zeger' (1986) <doi:10.1093/biomet/73.1.13> and Bell and 'McCaffrey' <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/12-001-x/2002002/article/9058-eng.pdf?st=NxMjN1YZ>. Functions used in Huang and Li <doi:10.3758/s13428-021-01627-0>, Huang, 'Wiedermann', and 'Zhang' <doi:10.1080/00273171.2022.2077290>, and Huang, 'Zhang', and Li (forthcoming: Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness).

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

URL https://github.com/flh3/CR2

BugReports https://github.com/flh3/CR2/issues

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports stats, lme4, nlme, Matrix, methods, generics, magrittr, broom, dplyr, performance, tibble

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

`clustSE` *Cluster robust standard errors with degrees of freedom adjustments (for lm and glm objects)*

Description

Function to compute the CR0, CR1, CR2 cluster robust standard errors (SE) with Bell and McCaffrey (2002) degrees of freedom (df) adjustments. Useful when dealing with datasets with a few clusters. Shows output using different CR types and degrees of freedom choices (for comparative purposes only). For linear and logistic regression models (as well as other GLMs). Computes the BRL-S2 variant.

Usage

```
clustSE(mod, clust = NULL, digits = 3, ztest = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`mod`	The `lm` model object.
`clust`	The cluster variable (with quotes).
`digits`	Number of decimal places to display.
`ztest`	If a normal approximation should be used as the naive degrees of freedom. If FALSE, the between-within degrees of freedom will be used.

Value

A data frame with the CR adjustments with p-values.

`estimate`	The regression coefficient.
`se.unadj`	The model-based (regular, unadjusted) SE.

CR0	Cluster robust SE based on Liang & Zeger (1986).
CR1	Cluster robust SE (using an adjustment based on number of clusters).
CR2	Cluster robust SE based on Bell and McCaffrey (2002).
tCR2	t statistic based on CR2.
dfn	Degrees of freedom(naive): can be infinite (z) or between-within (default). User specified.
dfBM	Degrees of freedom based on Bell and McCaffrey (2002).
pv.unadj	p value based on model-based standard errors.
CR0pv	p value based on CR0 SE with dfBM.
CR0pv.n	p value based on CR0 SE with naive df.
CR1pv	p value based on CR1 SE with dfBM.
CR1pv.n	p value based on CR1 SE with naive df.
CR2pv	p value based on CR2 SE with dfBM.
CR2pv.n	p value based on CR2 SE with naive df.

References

Bell, R., & McCaffrey, D. (2002). Bias reduction in standard errors for linear regression with multi-stage samples. Survey Methodology, 28, 169-182. (link)

Liang, K.Y., & Zeger, S. L. (1986). Longitudinal data analysis using generalized linear models. *Biometrika, 73*(1), 13–22. doi: 10.1093/biomet/73.1.13

Examples

```
clustSE(lm(mpg ~ am + wt, data = mtcars), 'cyl')
data(sch25)
clustSE(lm(math ~ ses + minority + mses + mhmwk, data = sch25), 'schid')
```

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crct *Simulated data from 18 schools (from a cluster randomized controlled trial)*

Description

Synthetic dataset used in the manuscript in the Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness.

Usage

```
data(crct)
```

Format

A data frame with 4233 rows and 12 variables:

usid Unique school identifier (the grouping variable).

stype School type (elementary, middle, or high school).

trt Treatment indicator. 1 = intervention; 0 = control.

odr_post Office disciplinary referral outcome.

odr_pre Office disciplinary referral (baseline).

size School enrollment size (to the nearest hundred).

female Student is female: 1 = yes.

stype_ms Dummy code for school type; middle school.

stype_elem Dummy code for school type; elementary school.

stype_hs Dummy code for school type; high school.

race_Black Dummy code for student race/ethnicity; Black student.

race_Hispanic Dummy code for student race/ethnicity; Hispanic student.

`getV` *Get V matrix for merMod objects*

Description

Function to extract V matrix.

Usage

```
getV(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	lme4 object

Value

V matrix (weight) for multilevel models

glance.CR2 *Glance at goodness-of-fit statistics*

Description

Helper function used to obtain supporting fit statistics for multilevel models. The R2s are computed using the performance package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CR2'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A CR2 object.
...	Unused, included for generic consistency only.

Value

glance returns one row with the columns:

nobs	the number of observations
sigma	the square root of the estimated residual variance
logLik	the data's log-likelihood under the model
AIC	Akaike Information Criterion
BIC	Bayesian Information Criterion
r2.marginal	marginal R2 based on fixed effects only using method of Nakagawa and Schielzeth (2013)
r2.conditional	conditional R2 based on fixed and random effects using method of Nakagawa and Schielzeth (2013)

gpadat *Grade point average (GPA) data of students from 25 schools*

Description

For investigating heteroskedasticity.

Usage

```
data(gpadat)
```

Format

A data frame with 8,956 rows and 18 variables:

gpa Grade point average. 1 = D ... 4 = A.

female Gender. Female = 1.

race Student race/ethnicity (factor).

dis Disability status (1 = yes/0 = no).

frpl Free/reduced price lunch status.

race_w Dummy coded race (White).

race_a Dummy coded race (Asian).

race_b Dummy coded race (Black).

race_h Dummy coded race (Hispanic).

race_o Dummy coded race (Other).

per_asian Group-aggregated Asian variable.

per_black Group-aggregated Black variable.

per_hisp Group-aggregated Hispanic variable.

per_other Group-aggregated Other variable.

per_fem Group-aggregated female variable.

per_dis Group-aggregated disability variable.

per_frpl Group-aggregated frpl variable.

schoolid School identifier (cluster variable).

MatSqrtInverse *Compute the inverse square root of a matrix*

Description

From Imbens and Kolesar (2016).

Usage

```
MatSqrtInverse(A)
```

Arguments

A	The matrix object.

Value

Returns a matrix.

ncvMLM *Testing for nonconstant variance (ncv)*

Description

Function to detect heteroscedasticity in two-level random intercept models. Uses a generalization of the Breusch-Pagan-type (using squared residuals) and Levene-type test (using the absolute value of residuals). Note: this will not tell you if including random slopes are warranted (for that, use the robust_mixed) function and compare differences in model-based and robust standard errors.

Usage

```
ncvMLM(mx, bp = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mx	The lme or merMod model object.
bp	Computes a Breusch-Pagan-type test (TRUE). If FALSE computes a Levene-type test.

Value

A p-value ($p < .05$ suggests heteroskedasticity).

References

Huang, F., Wiedermann, W., & Zhang, B. (2022). Accounting for Heteroskedasticity Resulting from Between-group Differences in Multilevel Models. Multivariate Behavioral Research.

Examples

```
require(lme4)
data(sch25)
ncvMLM(lmer(math ~ byhomewk + male + ses + (1|schid), data = sch25)) #supported
ncvMLM(lmer(math ~ byhomewk + male + ses + minority + (1|schid), data = sch25)) #hetero
```

robust_mixed *Cluster robust standard errors with degrees of freedom adjustments for lmerMod/lme objects*

Description

Function to compute the CR2/CR0 cluster robust standard errors (SE) with Bell and McCaffrey (2002) degrees of freedom (dof) adjustments. Suitable even with a low number of clusters. The model based (mb) and cluster robust standard errors are shown for comparison purposes.

Usage

```
robust_mixed(m1, digits = 3, type = "CR2", satt = TRUE, Gname = NULL)
```

Arguments

m1	The lmerMod or lme model object.
digits	Number of decimal places to display.
type	Type of cluster robust standard error to use ("CR2" or "CR0").
satt	If Satterthwaite degrees of freedom are to be computed (if not, between-within df are used).
Gname	Group/cluster name if more than two levels of clustering (does not work with lme).

Value

A data frame (results) with the cluster robust adjustments with p-values.

Estimate	The regression coefficient.
mb.se	The model-based (regular, unadjusted) SE.
cr.se	The cluster robust standard error.
df	degrees of freedom: Satterthwaite or between-within.
p.val	p-value using CR0/CR2 standard error.
stars	stars showing statistical significance.

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References

Bell, R., & McCaffrey, D. (2002). Bias reduction in standard errors for linear regression with multi-stage samples. Survey Methodology, 28, 169-182. (link)

Liang, K.Y., & Zeger, S. L. (1986). Longitudinal data analysis using generalized linear models. Biometrika, 73*(1), 13-22. (link)*

Examples

```
require(lme4)
data(sch25, package = 'CR2')
robust_mixed(lmer(math ~ male + minority + mses + mhmwk + (1|schid), data = sch25))
```

satdf *Compute Satterthwaite degrees of freedom*

Description

Function to compute empirical degrees of freedom based on Bell and McCaffrey (2002).

Usage

```
satdf(m1, type = "none", Vinv2, Vm2, br2, Gname = NULL)
```

Arguments

m1	The lmerMod or lme model object.
type	The type of cluster robust correction used (i.e., CR2 or none).
Vinv2	Inverse of the variance matrix.
Vm2	The variance matrix.
br2	The bread component.
Gname	The group (clustering variable) name'

Value

Returns a vector of degrees of freedom.

Author(s)

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sch25 *Data from 25 schools (based on the NELS dataset)*

Description

For examining the association between amount homework done per week and math outcome.

Usage

```
data(sch25)
```

Format

A data frame with 546 rows and 8 variables:

schid The school identifier (the grouping variable)

ses Student-level socioeconomic status

byhomewk Total amount of time the student spent on homework per week. 1 = None, 2 = Less than one hour, 3 = 1 hour, 4 = 2 hours, 5 = 3 hours, 6 = 4-6 hours, 7 = 7 - 9 hours, 8 = 10 or more

math Mathematics score.

male Dummy coded gender, 1 = male, 0 = female

minority Dummy coded minority status, 1 = yes, 0 = no

mses Aggregated socioeconomic status at the school level

mhmwk Aggregated time spent on homework at the school level

Source

https://nces.ed.gov/pubs92/92030.pdf

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sharedat *Data from Project SHARE*

Description

Project SHARE (Sexual Health and Relationships) was a cluster randomized trial (CRT) in Scotland carried out to measure the impact of a school-based sexual health program (Wight et al., 2002).

Usage

```
data(sharedat)
```

Format

A data frame with 5399 observations and 7 variables.

`school` The cluster variable

`sex` factor indicating F or M

`arm` treatment arm = 1 vs control = 0

`kscore` Pupil knowledge of sexual health

`idno` student id number

`sc` factor showing the highest social class of the father or mother based on occupation (coded 10: I (highest), 20: II, 31: III non-manual, 32: III manual, 40: IV, 50: V (lowest), 99: not coded).

`zscore` standardized knowledge score

Source

doi: 10.7910/DVN/YXMQZMHarvard dataverse

References

Moulton, L. (2015). readme.txt contains an overall explanation of the data sets. Harvard. doi: 10.7910/DVN/YXMQZM

Wight, D., Raab, G. M., Henderson, M., Abraham, C., Buston, K., Hart, G., & Scott, S. (2002). Limits of teacher delivered sex education: Interim behavioural outcomes from randomised trial. BMJ, 324, 1430. doi: 10.1136/bmj.324.7351.1430

Examples

```
data(sharedat)
```

`tidy.CR2` *Tidy a CR2 object*

Description

Tidy a CR2 object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CR2'
tidy(x, conf.int = FALSE, conf.level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `CR2` object.
`conf.int`	Logical indicating whether or not to include a confidence interval in the tidied output. Defaults to FALSE.
`conf.level`	The confidence level to use for the confidence interval if conf.int = TRUE. Must be strictly greater than 0 and less than 1. Defaults to 0.95, which corresponds to a 95 percent confidence interval.
`...`	Unused, included for generic consistency only.

Value

A tidy `tibble::tibble()` summarizing component-level information about the model

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