Package 'SeqAlloc'

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Title Sequential Allocation for Prospective Experiments

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Author Xiaoshu Zhu and Sharon Lohr

Maintainer Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com>

Description Potential randomization schemes are prospectively evaluated when
units are assigned to treatment arms upon entry into the experiment. The schemes
are evaluated for balance on covariates and on predictability (i.e., how well
could a site worker guess the treatment of the next unit enrolled).

Imports stats, graphics

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SeqAlloc-package   *Sequential Allocation for Randomized Experiments*

Description

Potential randomization schemes are prospectively evaluated when units are assigned to treatment arms upon entry into the experiment. The schemes are evaluated for balance on covariates and on predictability (i.e., how well could a site worker guess the treatment of the next unit enrolled).

Details

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Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

McEntegart, D. J. (2003). The Pursuit of Balance Using Stratified and Dynamic Randomization Techniques: An Overview. Drug information Journal 37: 293-308.

Rosenberger, W. F. and J. M. Lachin (2004). Randomization in Clinical Trials: Theory and Practice. New York: Wiley.

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bcdalloc   *Biased Coin Design Allocation*

Description

Allocates observations sequentially using a biased coin design. If equal numbers have been allocated to treatment and control, the next observation is allocated to treatment with probability 1/2. If there are more units assigned to treatment than control, the next observation is allocated to control with probability p; if there are more units assigned to control than treatment, the next observation is allocated to treatment with probability p.

Usage

```
bcdalloc(n, pbcd, tol = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

n	number of observations
pbcd	probability p used for biased coin
tol	tolerance used for allocation

Value

Vector of zeroes and ones indicating the allocation of each unit to treatment (1) or control (0)

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Efron, B. (1971). Forcing a sequential experiment to be balanced. Biometrika, 58(3), 403-417.

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Examples

```
bcdalloc(20,0.7)
```

---

caitalloc	*Sequential Allocation for CAIT Method*

Description

Performs the sequential allocation for the covariate-adjusted-imbalance-tolerance (CAIT) method of allocating observations in a randomized experiment.

Usage

```
caitalloc(carwt_x1, p, tol)
```

Arguments

carwt_x1	matrix of dimension n x n, where n is the number of units to be randomly assigned to treatments. The (i,j) element of the matrix is the weighted match score of unit i and unit j. The matrix should be symmetric with diagonal elements of 1.
p	probability the next unit should be allocated to the experiment arm that currently has fewer observations.
tol	imbalance tolerance for deviation from equal allocation.

Value

Vector with the allocation to treatment (denoted by 1) and control (denoted by 0)

Note

This function works for categorical as well as binary covariates. The matrix carwt_x1 can be created from an X matrix by using the function weight_x in this package.

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Pocock, S.J. and R. Simon (1975). Sequential Treatment Assignment with Balancing for Prognostic Factors in a Controlled Clinical Trial. Biometrics 31, 103-115.

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

See Also

weight_x

Examples

```
wtmat <- matrix(runif(10000), ncol=100)
wtmat <- (wtmat * lower.tri(wtmat)) + t(wtmat * lower.tri(wtmat))
diag(wtmat) <- 1

caitalloc(wtmat,1,3)
```

---

caralloc   *Sequential Allocation Using Covariate Adaptive Randomization*

Description

Performs the sequential allocation for the covariate-adjusted randomization (CAR) method of allocating observations in a randomized experiment.

Usage

```
caralloc(xmat, carwt, p, tol)
```

Arguments

xmat	matrix or data frame of covariates for prospective enrollees in the experiment.
carwt	vector of weights
p	probability the next unit should be allocated to the experiment arm that currently has fewer observations. For CAR, use $0.5 < p < 1$.
tol	tolerance for deviation from equal allocation. For CAR, set tol to be a small value, say 0.01. For CAIM, set tol to be the imbalance tolerance (d).

Value

Vector with the allocation to treatment (denoted by 1) and control (denoted by 0)

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Pocock, S. J. and R. Simon (1975). Sequential Treatment Assignment with Balancing for Prognostic Factors in A Controlled Clinical Trial. Biometrics 31: 103-115.

Examples

```
sampsize <- 200
percent <- c(0.5,0.8,0.2,0.4)
carwt <- c(.4,.3,.2,.1)

set.seed(5798)

xmat <- matrix(rbinom(sampsize*length(percent),1,rep(percent,sampsize)),
               nrow=sampsize,ncol=length(percent),byrow=TRUE)
```

```
colnames(xmat) = c("C1","C2","C3","C4")
strat_factor = xmat[,1]*4 + xmat[,2]*2 + xmat[,4] + 1

caralloc(xmat,carwt,1,3)
```

---

cguess   *Evaluate Optimal Guess*

Description

This function calculates the optimal guess for the allocation of the next observation in a sequential allocation scheme, and evaluates whether that guess is correct.

Usage

```
cguess(alloc)
```

Arguments

alloc   vector of zeroes and ones, indicating the allocation to treatment (1) and control (0)

Details

Blackwell and Hodges (1957) proposed evaluating the predictability of a randomized allocation scheme by having an observer guess that the next unit would be allocated to the treatment arm that currently has fewer subjects. This function creates the guesses that would be generated by an observer following this strategy, then compares them with the actual allocation. If units 1 through j have more treatment than control units, then the observer guesses that observation j+1 is assigned to the control arm. If units 1 through j have more control than treatment units, then the observer guesses that observation j+1 is assigned to the treatment arm. If units 1 through j have the same number of control and treatment units, then the observer flips a coin with probability 0.5 for the allocation of the next unit. To reduce the variability in the percentage guessed correctly, this is recorded as a response of 0.5; however, the function is easily changed to allow the observer to guess treatment or control with probability 0.5 for that case.

Value

Vector of length length(alloc) containing values 0, 0.5, and 1. A value is 1 if the guess is correct, 0 if it is incorrect, and 0.5 if the allocation preceding the observation in question was equal.

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Blackwell, David and Hodges, J. L. (1957). Design for the Control of Selection Bias. Annals of Mathematical Statistics 28: 449-460.

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Examples

```
alloc <- rbinom(50,1,.5)

cguess(alloc)
```

---

covimbal	*Evaluate covariate imbalance using R-squared.*

Description

Evaluate imbalance in the covariates from the allocation by finding R-squared for a centered regression through the origin.

Usage

```
covimbal(y, xmatc)
```

Arguments

y	vector of 0's and 1's representing allocation
xmatc	centered X matrix

Value

Value of R-squared from centered regression

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Examples

```
alloc <- rbinom(60,1,.5)
xmat <- matrix(rbinom(240,1,.4),ncol=4)
xmatc <- scale(xmat,center=TRUE,scale=FALSE)

covimbal(alloc,xmatc)
```

MAICimbal   *Maximum Allocation Imbalance for Covariates*

Description

Evaluate maximum of the allocation imbalance for all covariates

Usage

```
MAICimbal(alloc, xmat)
```

Arguments

alloc	vector of allocations to treatment (1) or control (0)
xmat	matrix describing covariates for each prospective observation

Value

maximum of covariate imbalances

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

See Also

[WAICimbal](#)

Examples

```
alloc <- rbinom(60,1,.5)
xmat <- matrix(rbinom(240,1,.4),ncol=4)

MAICimbal(alloc, xmat)
```

SeqAlloc	*Sequential Allocation for Prospective Experiments*

Description

Simulates results of allocations using complete randomization (CR), random allocation rule (RAR), biased coin design (BCD), permuted block design (PBD), stratified permuted block design (SPBD), covariate-adaptive randomization (CAR), big stick design (BSD), and covariate-adjusted imbalance tolerance (CAIT) designs. The order of the prospective enrollees is permuted for a preset number of iterations; for each iteration, the allocations are determined for each of the methods listed above. The allocations are then evaluated for balance on the covariates and for predictability (i.e., how well an observer could guess the next treatment assignment).

Usage

```
SeqAlloc(xmat, carwt, strata = NULL, blksize, pbcd, pcar, bsdtol, caittol,
         niter, seed = 12345)
```

Arguments

xmat	matrix or data frame of covariates for prospective enrollees in the experiment. This matrix is to be used in CAR/CAIT methods, and should include strata or marginals of strata as columns
carwt	vector of weights to be used for CAR and CAIT methods
strata	vector of planned strata for study (if none, should be NULL)
blksize	vector of block sizes for PBDs and SPBDs
pbcd	probability for biased coin design (BCD) method
pcar	probability for CAR method
bsdtol	tolerance (d value) for BSD method
caittol	tolerance (d value) for CAIM method
niter	number of iterations for simulation
seed	random number seed, allows the allocation to be reproduced later

Value

List containing summary statistics (minimum, 25th percentile, median, mean, 75th percentile, 90th percentile, 95th percentile, maximum) for evaluation measures, including AI, Rsquared, MAIC, WAIC, perccorr, and perccorr_strat.

schemes	names of schemes evaluated
AI	value of overall allocation imblance defined as | Proportion of observations that are allocated to the treatment group - 0.5 |
Rsquared	value of R-squared from regression through the origin
MAIC	maximum of allocation imbalance for all covariates

WAIC	weighted average of allocation imbalance for all covariates
perccorr	percentage of allocations that an observer could guess correctly using the Blackwell-Hodges rule
perccorr_strat	percentage of allocations that an observer could guess correctly using the Blackwell-Hodges rule within each stratum
carwt	weights used in CAR and CAIM procedures

Note

Because the program allows for sequential allocation methods, it can be slow when the data set and/or number of iterations is large.

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Blackwell, David and J. L. Hodges (1957). Design for the Control of Selection Bias. Annals of Mathematical Statistics 28: 449-460.

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Rosenberger, W. F. and Lachin, J. M. (2004). Randomization in Clinical Trials: Theory and Practice. New York: Wiley.

Examples

```
sampsize <- 200
percent <- c(0.5,0.8,0.2,0.4)
set.seed(200)

xmat <- matrix(rbinom(sampsize*length(percent),1,rep(percent,sampsize)),
               nrow=sampsize,ncol=length(percent),byrow=TRUE)
colnames(xmat) <- c("C1","C2","C3","C4")
strat_factor <- xmat[,2]*2 + xmat[4] + 1

SeqAlloc(xmat,carwt=c(.4,.3,.2,.1),strata=strat_factor,blksize=c(2,6),
         pbcd=.7,pcar=.8,bsdtol=2,caittol=5,niter=10, seed = 20850)
```

SeqAllocplot   *Plot the evaluation criteria for the designs*

Description

Provides boxplots and scatterplots of balance and predictability measures for candidate sequential allocations.

Usage

```
SeqAllocplot(mysim, bporder = NULL, stratum = F, cexsize = 0.7)
```

Arguments

mysim	output from function SeqAlloc
bporder	vector giving the randomization methods to be plotted, corresponding to the positions in mysim$schemes
stratum	logical variable of whether PBD designs should be plotted, default is FALSE
cexsize	size of characters in plot and axis, default is 0.7

Value

Produces selected plots of predictability and balance for randomization schemes.Requires user to click window or press "enter" to progress through plots.

Note

These are example plots; the plotting code can be extracted from this function or the function is easily modified if different plots are desired.

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332

See Also

SeqAlloc

Examples

```
sampsize <- 200
percent <- c(0.5,0.8,0.2,0.4)
set.seed(200)

xmat <- matrix(rbinom(sampsize*length(percent),1,rep(percent,sampsize)),
               nrow=sampsize,ncol=length(percent),byrow=TRUE)
colnames(xmat) <- c("C1","C2","C3","C4")
strat_factor <- xmat[,1]*4 + xmat[,2]*2 + xmat[,4] + 1

mysim <- SeqAlloc(xmat,carwt=c(.4,.3,.2,.1),strata=strat_factor,blksize=c(2,6),
                  pbcd=.7,pcar=.67,bsdtol=2,caittol=3,niter=10, seed = 30924)

SeqAllocplot(mysim,bporder = c(3,4,7,8), stratum = FALSE, cexsize=0.6)
```

---

stratblockalloc   *Stratified permuted block allocation*

Description

Allocates observations to treatment (1) or control (0) within strata

Usage

```
stratblockalloc(n, blksize)
```

Arguments

n	number of observations
blksize	size of each block: must be even number

Details

Allocates observations within each block of size blksize so that half of the observations in each block are in the treatment group and the other half are in the control group.

Value

vector of allocations to treatment (1) or control (0) group

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Examples

```
stratblockalloc(20,2)
```

---

summary95 *Find summary statistics*

Description

Finds the Minimum, 25th percentile, Median, Mean, 75th percentile, 90th percentile, 95th percentile, and Maximum of the vector

Usage

```
summary95(x)
```

Arguments

x   vector for which summary statistics are desired

Details

The code from the 'summary' function in R is modified to include the 90th and 95th percentiles

Value

vector of summary statistics for data

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr, adapted from 'summary' function in R.

Examples

```
summary95(rnorm(40))
```

WAICimbal *Weighted Average of Allocation Imbalance for Covariates*

Description

Evaluate weighted average of the allocation imbalance for all covariates

Usage

```
WAICimbal(alloc, xmat, carwt)
```

Arguments

alloc	vector of allocations to treatment (1) or control (0)
xmat	matrix describing covariates for each prospective observation
carwt	vector of weights to be accorded to respective covariates

Value

Weighted average of covariate imbalances

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

See Also

MAICimbal

Examples

```
alloc <- rbinom(60,1,.5)
xmat <- matrix(rbinom(240,1,.4),ncol=4)
carwt <- c(.1,.3,.2,.4)

WAICimbal(alloc, xmat, carwt)
```

---

weight_x   *Calculate weight matrix from matrix of covariates*

Description

Calculate a vector of weights relating vector xrow with the rows of xmat, according to the weights in vector carwt. For each row in xmat, the positions of agreement with xrow are found. The weight for that row of xmat is then the sum of the elements of carwt corresponding to the matches.

Usage

```
weight_x(xrow, xmat, carwt)
```

Arguments

xrow	vector used for matching
xmat	matrix of covariates
carwt	vector of weight for each match

Value

Vector of weights relating vector xrow to the rows of xmat

Author(s)

Xiaoshu Zhu <xiaoshuzhu@westat.com> and Sharon Lohr

References

Lohr, S. and X. Zhu (2015). Randomized Sequential Individual Assignment in Social Experiments: Evaluating the Design Options Prospectively. Sociological Methods and Research. [Advance online publication: December 27, 2015] doi: 10.1177/0049124115621332.

Examples

```
xrow <- c(1,0,1,1)
xmat <- matrix(rbinom(60,1,.4),ncol=4)
carwt <- c(.6,.4,.2,.1)

weight_x(xrow, xmat, carwt)
```

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