Given the required data (e.g., means, SDs, and group sizes; counts for 2x2 tables; correlations and sample sizes), calculate the desired effect size or outcome measure for the meta-analysis (e.g., raw or standardized mean differences, log odds ratios, log risk ratios, risk differences, r-to-z transformed correlations, ...)

**rma.uni()** = fixed- and random/mixed-effects models (“inverse-variance” method; normal-normal models)

**rma.mh()** = Mantel-Haenszel method (fixed-effects model)

**rma.peto()** = Peto’s method (fixed-effects model)

**rma.glmm()** = fixed- and random/mixed-effects models (binomial-normal and Poisson-normal models)

**rma.mv()** = fixed- and random/mixed-effects multivariate/multilevel models (normal-normal models)

**blup()** only for 'rma.uni' objects; **ranef()** only for 'rma.uni' and 'rma.mv' objects; coverage of functions for other objects is more limited (see docs)

**coef()** also for 'permutest.rma.uni' and 'summary.rma' objects

**note:** rma.uni() takes either ‘yi’ and ‘vi’ as input or one can supply the required data to calculate the desired effect size or outcome measure for the meta-analysis directly; rma.mh(), rma.peto(), and rma.glmm() require that the raw counts are supplied; rma.mv() takes ‘yi’ and ‘V’ as input (V is the variance-covariance matrix of the sampling errors)

**plot()** can also take ‘yi’ and ‘vi’ directly as input; **qqnorm(), baujat(), gosh() and plot()** not for ‘rma.glmm’ or ‘rma.mv’ objects

**note:** class of fitted model object is the same as the function name; so print() for an object of class ‘rma.uni’ actually calls print.rma.uni() and so on

**note:** class of fitted model object is the same as the function name; so print() for an object of class ‘rma.uni’ actually calls print.rma.uni() and so on

**note:** blup() only for 'rma.uni' objects; **ranef()** only for 'rma.uni' and 'rma.mv' objects; **cumul()** not for 'rma.mv' or 'rma.glmm' objects

**note:** coverage of functions for other objects is more limited (see docs)

**logLik()**, **deviance()**, **fitstats()**, **AIC(), BIC()**, **coef()** and **vcov()**

**note:** forest() can also take ‘yi’ and ‘vi’ directly as input; **qqnorm(), baujat(), gosh() and plot()** not for ‘rma.glmm’ or ‘rma.mv’ objects

**summary()**

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An Overview of Functions in the **metafor** Package

(last updated: April 23 2017)

(not all functions documented)