

Package ‘DemographicTable’

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Type Package

Title Creating Demographic Table

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Description Functions for creating demographic table with simple summary statistics, with optional comparison(s) over one or more groups. Numeric variables are summarized in means, standard deviations, medians, inter-quartile-ranges (IQR), skewness, Shapiro-Wilk normality test and ranges, and compared using two-sample t-test, Wilcoxon test, ANOVA and/or Kruskal-Wallis test. Logical and factor variables are summarized in counts and percentages and compared using chi-squared test and/or Fisher's exact test.

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Suggests officer, MASS

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DemographicTable-package

Create Demographic Table

Description

Functions for creating demographic table with simple summary statistics, with optional comparison(s) over one or more groups. Numeric variables are summarized in means, standard deviations, medians, inter-quartile-ranges (IQR), skewness, Shapiro-Wilk normality test and ranges, and compared using two-sample t-test, Wilcoxon test, ANOVA and/or Kruskal-Wallis test. Logical and factor variables are summarized in counts and percentages and compared using chi-squared test and/or Fisher's exact test.

as_flextable.DemographicTable

Convert DemographicTable to flextable

Description

Convert a [DemographicTable](#) to [flextable](#) object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'DemographicTable'
as_flextable(x, font.size = 9, caption, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a DemographicTable
font.size	integer scalar, the font size (default 8)
caption	(optional) character scalar, the table caption. If missing (default), no caption is included
...	potential additional parameters, not currently in use

Value

[as_flextable.DemographicTable](#) returns a [flextable](#) object.

See Also

[as_flextable fontsize set_caption](#)

class1List	<i>class1List</i>
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Description

The first [class](#) of each columns in a [recursive](#) object

Usage

```
class1List(x)
```

Arguments

x a [data.frame](#) or [list](#)

Value

[class1List](#) returns a [list](#) of the first [class](#) of each element of the input.

Examples

```
class1List(esoph)
class1List(lm(Ozone ~ Wind + Temp, data = airquality))
```

DemographicTable	<i>Create Demographic Table</i>
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Description

Create a demographic table with simple summary statistics, with optional comparison(s) over one or more groups.

Usage

```
DemographicTable(
  data,
  data.name = substitute(data),
  groups = NULL,
  keep_missing_group = TRUE,
  exclude = NULL,
  exclude_pattern,
  include,
  include_pattern,
  overall = TRUE,
  compare = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame
data.name	character scalar, or the argument call of data. A user-friendly name of the input data.
groups	character scalar or vector, the name(s) of sub-group(s) for which the summary statistics are to be provided. Default NULL indicating no sub-groups.
keep_missing_group	logical scalar. If TRUE (default), the subjects with missing group are put into a new group ('.missing'). if FALSE, these subjects are removed from group-wise summary statistics.
exclude	character vector, the name(s) of variable(s) to be excluded. Default NULL indicating no variable are to be excluded.
exclude_pattern	(optional) character scalar as regular expression , the pattern of the names of the variable(s) to be excluded.
include	character vector, the name(s) of variable(s) to be included. Default names(data) indicating all variables are to be included.
include_pattern	character scalar as regular expression , the pattern of the names of the variable(s) to be included.
overall	logical scalar. If TRUE (default), a column of overall summary statistics will be provided.
compare	logical scalar. If TRUE (default), comparisons between group(s) will be made.
...	potential parameters

Details

A demographic table with simple summary statistics, with optional comparison(s) over one or more groups, is created.

[Numeric](#) variables are summarized in means, standard deviations, medians, inter-quartile-ranges (IQR), skewness, Shapiro-Wilk normality test and ranges. If group is specified, they are compared using two-sample [t-test](#), [Wilcoxon / Mann-Whitney](#) test, one-way [ANOVA](#) and/or [Kruskal-Wallis](#) test.

[logical](#) and [factor](#) variables are summarized in counts and percentages. If group is specified, they are compared using [chi-squared](#) test and/or [Fisher exact](#) test.

Value

[DemographicTable](#) returns an object of S3 class 'DemographicTable', which inherits from [matrix](#).

Examples

```
DemographicTable(esoph)
DemographicTable(ToothGrowth, groups = 'supp')
DemographicTable(ToothGrowth, groups = 'supp', compare = FALSE)
```

```

DemographicTable(warpbreaks, groups = c('wool', 'tension'))
DemographicTable(mtcars, groups = c('vs', 'am'), include = c('mpg', 'cyl', 'disp'))

# with missing value
DemographicTable(airquality, groups = 'Month', exclude = 'Day')
DemographicTable(MASS::survey, groups = 'Smoke')
DemographicTable(MASS::survey, groups = 'Smoke', keep_missing_group = FALSE)
DemographicTable(MASS::survey, groups = 'Smoke', keep_missing_group = FALSE, useNA = 'always')

# write to Word file
library(flextable)
library(officer)
x = read_docx() |> body_add_flextable(value = as_flextable(DemographicTable(esoph)))
(out = file.path(tempdir(), 'demotable.docx'))
print(x, target = out)
# system(paste('open', out)) # works on Mac & Windows, but requires Microsoft Word
file.remove(out)

```

pval_shapiro

P-value from modified Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test

Description

Obtain p-value from [Shapiro-Wilk](#) normality test, taking into consideration of several exceptions.

Usage

```
pval_shapiro(x, CLT = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x [double](#) vector
CLT [logical](#) scalar, whether to allow the use of Central Limit Theorem (default FALSE)

Details

[pval_shapiro](#) provides a pseudo p-value for the several exceptions of [shapiro.test](#) function, serving as a criteria of whether robust statistics/tests need to be used

- $\text{length}(x) < 3L$ return 0, robust methods needed
- $\text{length}(x) > 5e3L$ return 1, no robust method needed (robust methods could be too slow)
- CLT & $\text{length}(x) > 30L$ return 1, no robust method needed because of the use of Central Limit Theorem
- all x values identical return 0, robust methods needed.
- Otherwise use the p-value from [shapiro.test](#)

Value

`pval_shapiro` returns a [double](#) scalar.

Examples

```
pval_shapiro(rnorm(5))
sapply(with(airquality, split(Ozone, f = Month)), FUN = pval_shapiro)
```

summaryText

Summary Text

Description

Provide the summary text of an R object

Usage

```
summaryText(x, fmt, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an R object
<code>fmt</code>	see sprintf
<code>...</code>	potential parameters

Value

`summaryText` returns a [character](#) scalar

Examples

```
x = rpois(n = 20L, lambda = 2)
x[sample.int(length(x), 3L)] = NA_integer_
summaryText(x)

# factor
x = state.region
x[2L] = NA_integer_
summaryText(x)

# binary
summaryText(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, NA))
summaryText(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE))
summaryText(c(FALSE, FALSE, NA))
summaryText(c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE))
summaryText(c(NA, NA, NA))
```

`xtable.DemographicTable`*Write [DemographicTable](#) to LaTeX*

Description

Write [DemographicTable](#) to LaTeX.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'DemographicTable'  
xtable(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a [DemographicTable](#)
`...` potential parameters of [xtable](#)

Value

[xtable.DemographicTable](#) returns an [xtable](#) object.

See Also

[xtable](#)

Examples

```
(tb = DemographicTable(ToothGrowth, groups = 'supp'))  
library(xtable)  
print(xtable(tb), sanitize.text.function = identity,  
      sanitize.colnames.function = NULL, include.rownames = FALSE)
```

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