

Package ‘apsrtable’

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Title apsrtable model-output formatter for social science

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Depends R (>= 2.14.0), methods

Description Formats latex tables from one or more model objects
side-by-side with standard errors below, not unlike tables
found in such journals as the American Political Science Review.

Encoding UTF-8

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apsrtable

*APSR-style latex tables with multiple models***Description**

Produce well-formatted LaTeX tables of multiple models side-by-side.

*** Requires `\usepackage{dcolumn}` in Latex/Sweave preamble. ***

Usage

```
apsrtable (... ,
            se=c("robust","vcov","both","pval"),
            model.names=NULL, model.counter=1, digits=2,
            stars=1, lev=.05,
            align=c("left","center","right"),
            order=c("lr","rl","longest"),
            notes=list(se.note, stars.note),
            omitcoef=NULL, coef.names=NULL,
            coef.rows=2,
            multicolumn.align=c("center","left","right"),
            col.hspace=NULL,
            Sweave=FALSE, float="table",
            Minionfig=FALSE,
            label=NULL, caption=NULL,
            caption.position=c("above","below"))
```

Arguments

- ... One or more fitted model objects of a supported class such as `lm` or `glm`. The model-object (a list) may also optionally contain an item named `se`: `model$se` may be a vector of standard errors, or a variance-covariance matrix, in which case the square root of the diagonal is used as the “robust” standard errors in the output. See the `se` argument.
- `se` A character string controlling the quantities in parentheses, can take the following values:
- “**robust**” Print (and calculate significance using) user-supplied errors in an `$se` element appended to the model object.
 - “**vcov**” Use the standard errors contained in the second column of `coef(summary(model))`. This behavior may be useful in writing `apsrtableSummary` methods to customize output or format new model classes.
 - “**both**” User-supplied errors are printed in (parentheses) and the default are printed in [square brackets.]
 - “**pval**” Prints the p value contained in the fourth column of `coef(summary(model))`. Quietly switches `se.note` to say “(Robust) p values in parentheses.” Robust values are used (and so labeled contextually) whenever an `$se` element is present in any model.

If any model in . . . contains an `se` element and “robust” is chosen (the default), output is labeled as “robust;” if no models have an `se` element (all use model `vcov`) but `se="robust"`, labeling is simply “Standard errors in parentheses.” Default = "robust"

<code>model.names</code>	Optional vector of names to use as column headings in the table. If more models than names are supplied, unnamed models are numbered (starting at one more than the number of names).
<code>model.counter</code>	Change the number to start counting from when using automatically numbered models. Default = 1.
<code>digits</code>	Number of decimal places to report. Default = 2
<code>stars</code>	Show statistical significance “stars”, either “1” or “default” where “default” is based on the output of <code>summary.lm</code> , except that a superscript dagger is used instead of a dot for $p < .10$. Here “default” means “the R default”, not to be confused with the function’s (perhaps confusing) Default=1
<code>lev</code>	When <code>stars=1</code> , what level should be used for the test to reject statistical insignificance and bestow the glittering star? Disable decoration entirely by specifying <code>lev=0</code> . Default=.05.
<code>align</code>	How should columns be aligned in the output? Model summaries are always decimal-aligned using <code>dcolumn</code> (and therefore also set in math mode), but <code>dcolumn</code> also provides for decimal-point centering. Model names are set in <code>\multicolumn</code> spans with alignment given here, as are model terms (leftmost column of table). Default = “left”.
<code>order</code>	Determines the order in which terms (rows) are included in the output when more than one model (column) is present. “lr” and “rl” take the order of terms from the first or last (leftmost or rightmost) model and appends new terms as they are encountered. “longest” uses the order of terms in the model with the most terms. Default = “lr”.
<code>notes</code>	A list to be evaluated and placed, one item per full-width (multicolumn) line, in footnote size. The default uses two functions, <code>se.note</code> and <code>stars.note</code> to generate notes about the standard errors and indicators of statistical significance. Other notes can be named function calls or simple character strings.
<code>omitcoef</code>	An optional integer or character vector of coefficient indices, or an expression involving <code>coefnames</code> that evaluates to integer or character, of rows to exclude from the output. See details.
<code>coef.names</code>	An optional vector of names for coefficients. It is recommended to establish the <code>omitcoef</code> and <code>order</code> settings with automatic symbolic naming before supplying a vector of “pretty” variable names. If automatic symbolic naming is used, names are taken from the variables in the models and “sanitized” for latex. If <code>coef.names</code> are supplied, they must be valid latex, with double-backslash escape characters.
<code>coef.rows</code>	The number of rows in the table given to each coefficient: by default each coefficient’s standard error is printed in a row beneath it, but setting <code>coef.rows</code> to 1 places it in a new column to the right instead.

<code>multicolumn.align</code>	Alignment for the table's multicolumn spans: typically only the model names at the top, but, in the case of <code>coef.rows=1</code> , the <code>model.info</code> is also aligned beneath both columns. Default="center"
<code>col.hspace</code>	Optional hspace (number+tex units such as em) to insert between each model column(s). Intended mainly to separate models from each other when <code>coef.rows=1</code> . Default=NULL
<code>Sweave</code>	Toggle whether to include <code>\begin{table}... \end{table}</code> , <code>label</code> , and <code>caption</code> , or only the <code>\begin{tabular}... \end{tabular}</code> . When called from within an Sweave document one would typically write such elements in the "documentation" (latex-part) rather than inside the code chunk. When called from an Sweave document, make sure to set the code chunk option <code>results=tex</code> . Default = FALSE
<code>float</code>	if Sweave is false – that is, if <i>apsrtable</i> is supposed to wrap the output in the float environment, <code>float</code> allows you to specify an arbitrary custom float environment. Some useful ones include "sidewaystable" (latex package <i>rotating</i>), or "longtable". In the special case of "longtable", the header row of model names is included on all pages, and the <code>label</code> and <code>caption</code> arguments are included <i>even when</i> Sweave=TRUE because of the structure of the latex environment.
<code>Minionfig</code>	Include latex command to change the figure style to "tabular" and back to "proportional", specifically for the MinionPro latex package. Default = FALSE
<code>label</code>	A string to be used as the label in latex for the table. Used only when Sweave=FALSE, unless <code>float="longtable"</code> .
<code>caption</code>	A latex string to be used as the caption for the table (remember to use double backslashes for latex commands in R). Used only when Sweave=FALSE, unless <code>float="longtable"</code> .
<code>caption.position</code>	Determines the placement of the caption and label with respect to the tabular environment. (Not thoroughly tested with alternative float environments, but should work with the standard table/tabular combination.) Default="above"

Details

Given one or several model objects of various types, `apsrtable()` will produce side-by-side output in well-formatted LaTeX using either automated numbering or user-supplied model names and `dcolumn` decimal-aligned columns. Terms are matched across rows, with options for determining the order of terms. Nuisance terms (e.g. controls, or other quantities not of primary interest) may be omitted. Standard errors of parameter estimates are placed below estimates and in parentheses, with the option for the user to supply a replacement vector of standard errors or a replacement variance-covariance matrix, such as one estimated using the `sandwich` package. By default a single star denotes statistical significance at the .05 level, with the option to employ further decorations or specify another arbitrary level for the test. Finally, some model diagnostics are included along with a (somewhat) flexible means to program or include different items depending on model object class.

The argument `omitcoef` suppresses the output of specific rows. It may be either a valid subscript index (integer or logical if opacity is desired, or character for transparency), or an [expression](#), such as a [grep](#) expression to be evaluated with respect to `coefnames` (without a dot). The internal

objectcoefnames is the union of all model terms, in the desired order. In the example below, “(Intercept)” is excluded by a regular expression matching the parenthesis.

To exclude multiple regular expressions, or a mix of expressions with other types, you may supply a [list](#), but you must ensure that the result is a valid subscript list: all character, all numeric, or all logical. For example, if you refer to a specific coefficient by its character name, include the argument `value=TRUE` in any [grep](#) expressions in the list.

Model diagnostic information (“model info”) is handled by formal [modelInfo](#) methods defined for model summaries. These methods return lists of S3 class `model.info`, named formatted (character) elements. To include fit (or other) information that is available from fitted model objects but *not their summaries*, write an [apsrtableSummary](#) method to prepare a summary with the items needed for your own `modelInfo` method.

Included are `modelInfo` functions for `lm`, `glm`, and [tobit](#), [coxph](#), [clogit](#), and a skeleton (incomplete `modelInfo`) for [gee](#) and [svyglm](#) objects. Please email the author any `modelInfo` functions you write for different model objects for inclusion in future releases.

Value

A character vector containing lines of latex code. It can be written out using `writelines` for inclusion via `\input{}` in latex documents.

Author(s)

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See Also

[modelInfo](#) for changing the model diagnostic summary information presented and how to include it for different classes of model objects; [notefunctions](#) for functions to produce dynamic “notes” beneath tables; and [apsrtableSummary](#) for creating model summaries that produce results compatible with what `apsrtable` expects.

Examples

```
## Use the example from lm() to show both models:
## Annette Dobson (1990) "An Introduction to Generalized Linear Models".
## Page 9: Plant Weight Data.
ctl <- c(4.17,5.58,5.18,6.11,4.50,4.61,5.17,4.53,5.33,5.14)
trt <- c(4.81,4.17,4.41,3.59,5.87,3.83,6.03,4.89,4.32,4.69)
group <- gl(2,10,20, labels=c("Ctl","Trt"))
weight <- c(ctl, trt)
lm.D9 <- lm(weight ~ group)
glm.D9 <- glm(weight~group)
lm.D90 <- lm(weight ~ group - 1) # omitting intercept
apsrtable(lm.D90, lm.D9, glm.D9, digits=1, align="center",
          stars="default", model.counter=0, order="r1")
## Not run:
apsrtable(lm.D90, lm.D9, glm.D9, digits=1, align="l",
          stars=1, model.counter=0, order="r1",
          coef.rows=1, col.hspace="3em", float="sidewaystable")
```

```
## Omit rows by regular expressions
apsrtable(lm.D9, omitcoef=expression(grep("\\(",coefnames)))
apsrtable(lm.D90,lm.D9,
          omitcoef=list("groupCtl",
                        expression(grep("\\(",coefnames,value=TRUE))
                        )
          )

## End(Not run)
```

 apsrtableSummary

Custom summary functions for output tables

Description

Provide alternative model summaries specifically for use with `apsrtable`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gee'
apsrtableSummary(x)
## S3 method for class 'lrm'
apsrtableSummary(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A model object to be summarized in a format suitable for `apsrtable` output.

Details

When preparing model objects for output, `apsrtable` uses primarily the representation of the model provided by its summary method. However, some packages return summaries with information that can be confusing to `apsrtable`.

In such an event, you have two options: provide a custom `apsrtableSummary` method, or work with the package maintainers to produce a suitable summary object. Ideally, the former is a stopgap for the latter.

Value

A summary representation of a model object, probably derived from the object's own summary method.

Author(s)

Michael Malecki <malecki at wustl.edu>

Examples

```
### summary.gee produces z scores but not Pr(z). This converts the relevant columns
### to Pr(z) so that apsrstars() works on it, and places the vector of robust se's in
### an $se position which apsrtable expects.
```

```
apsrtableSummary.gee <- function(x) {
  s <- summary(x)
  newCoef <- coef(s)
  ## which columns have z scores? (two of them in robust case)
  zcols <- grep("z",colnames(newCoef))
  newCoef[,zcols] <- pnorm(abs(newCoef[,zcols]), lower.tail=FALSE)
  colnames(newCoef)[zcols] <- "Pr(z)"
  s$coefficients <- newCoef
  ## put the robust se in $se so that notefunction works automatically
  ## the se checker will overwrite [,4] with pt, but this doesn't matter
  ## because the last column Pr(z) is used by apsrstars() anyway
  ## and the se are pulled from $se.
  if( class(x) == "gee.robust") {
    s$se <- coef(s)[,4]
  }
  return(s)
}
```

 modelInfo

Model fit and diagnostic functions for output

Description

Model diagnostic / summary information to be included in apsrtable output.

Usage

```
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.lm'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.glm'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.svyglm'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.tobit'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.gee'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.coxph'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.clogit'
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.negbin'
```

```
modelInfo(x)
## S4 method for signature 'summary.lrm'
modelInfo(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A summary object.

Details

Returns a list containing model diagnostic information, with an interface described here to allow the user to change the information returned and thus presented. The method is called by `apsrtable` within an `lapply` on a list of model summaries. The `modelInfo` methods for a given model summary object simply return a list of arbitrary name-value pairs and give themselves the S3 class `modelInfo`. The `modelInfo` method dispatch uses formal S4 classes, however.

The example shows how one can change the summary for `lm` objects to include only the N and residual σ .

If you register a `modelInfo` method and it appears not to work, try calling `setOldClass` in order to register new `modelInfo` methods for your model summary object. Method dispatch in R has some subtleties.

Value

A list of named character objects representing the lines of model diagnostic information to be included for a given class of model. For example, the default for `lm` reports the N , R^2 , adjusted R^2 , and residual σ . The default for `glm` includes the N , AIC, BIC, and log-likelihood. Common names across model classes in the same table – e.g., the N – are matched by name, exactly like the model coefficients (indeed, the same functions aggregate terms and order across models.)

Author(s)

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See Also

[sys.frame](#)

Examples

```
setMethod("modelInfo", "summary.lm", function(x) {
  env <- sys.parent()
  digits <- evalq(digits, env)
  model.info <- list(
    "$N"=formatC(sum(x$df[1:2]),format="d"),
    "Resid. sd" = formatC(x$sigma,format="f",digits=digits))
  class(model.info) <- "model.info"
  return(model.info)
} )
```

```
example(apsrtable)

### Switch back to the default
setMethod("modelInfo", "summary.lm", apsrtable::modelInfo.summary.lm)
## Not run:
example(apsrtable)

## End(Not run)
```

notefunctions

Table notes

Description

Prepare notes about standard errors and statistical significance

Usage

```
se.note(env)
stars.note(env)
```

Arguments

`env` The environment of the `apsrtable()` call, because note functions may need to make use of some variables such as `lev` or `digits`.

Details

Table notes are part of the tabular environment and may be based on the content of the table itself. For example, the `stars` argument to `apsrtable` determines whether one or many levels of statistical significance are indicated in the output. The `stars.note` function creates text to place in such a note.

By default the output uses the notation $*p < .05$ and the example below shows a replacement function that states, "significant at lev percent."

To access variables in the call to `apsrtable` from functions in notes, include the argument `env` in any custom functions. This is the `apsrtable` call environment.

Remember, to escape characters in Latex output, backslashes have to be doubled in R character strings.

Value

A character string to place within the tabular environment in `footnotesize` beneath other output.

Author(s)

Michael Malecki <malecki at wustl.edu>

Examples

```
### Custom note function

signif.pct <- function(env) {
  paste("$^*$ significant at", evalq(lev,envir=env)*100, "percent")
}
### Continue the example from apsrtable
## Not run:
apsrtable(lm.D90, lm.D9, glm.D9, digits=1, align="left",
          stars=1, lev=0.05, model.counter=0, order="r1",
          notes=list(se.note, signif.pct,
                    "Plant weight data from the lm() example" )
)

## End(Not run)
```

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