

Package ‘weights’

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Title Weighting and Weighted Statistics

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Depends Hmisc

Imports mice, gdata, lme4

Description Provides a variety of functions for producing simple weighted statistics, such as weighted Pearson's correlations, partial correlations, Chi-Squared statistics, histograms, and t-tests. Also now includes some software for quickly recoding survey data and plotting estimates from interaction terms in regressions (and multiply imputed regressions) both with and without weights. NOTE: Weighted partial correlation calculations pulled to address a bug.

License GPL (>= 2)

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R topics documented:

anes04	2
dummify	2
nalevs	3
plotwtdinteraction	4
rd	8
starmaker	9
stdz	9
wpct	10
wtd.chi.sq	11
wtd.cor	12

wtd.cors	14
wtd.hist	15
wtd.t.test	17

Index	20
--------------	-----------

anes04	<i>Demographic Data From 2004 American National Election Studies (ANES)</i>
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Description

A dataset containing demographic data from the 2004 American National Election Studies. The data include 5 variables: "female" (A Logical Variable Indicating Sex), "age" (Numerically Coded, Ranging From 18 to a Topcode of 90), "educats" (5 Education Categories corresponding to 1-Less than A High School Degree, 2-High School Gradutate, 3-Some College, 4-College Graduate, 5-Post College Education), "racecats" (6 Racial Categories), and "married" (A Logical Variable Indicating the Respondent's Marital Status, with one point of missing data). Dataset is designed show how production of survey weights works in practice.

Usage

```
data(anes04)
```

Format

The format is: chr "anes04"

Source

<http://www.electionstudies.org>

dummify	<i>Separate a factor into separate dummy variables for each level.</i>
---------	--

Description

dummify creates a matrix with columns signifying separate dummy variables for each level of a factor. The column names are the former levels of the factor.

Usage

```
dummify(x, show.na=FALSE, keep.na=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	x is a factor the researcher desires to split into separate dummy variables.
show.na	If show.na is 'TRUE', output will include a column indicating the cases that are missing.
keep.na	If keep.na is 'TRUE', output vectors will have "NA"s for cases that were originally missing.

Value

dummify returns a matrix with a number of rows equal to the length of x and a number of columns equal to the number of levels of x.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

Examples

```
data("anes04")

anes04$agecats <- cut(anes04$age, c(17, 25,35,45,55,65, 99))
levels(anes04$agecats) <- c("age1824", "age2534", "age3544",
  "age4554", "age5564", "age6599")

agedums <- dummify(anes04$agecats)
table(anes04$agecats)
summary(agedums)
```

nalevs

Recode variables to 0-1 scale

Description

nalevs takes as an input any vector and recodes it to range from 0 to 1, to treat specified levels as missing, to treat specified levels as 0, 1, .5, or the mean (weighted or unweighted) of the levels present after coding.

Usage

```
nalevs(x, naset=NULL, setmid=NULL, set1=NULL, set0=NULL,
  setmean=NULL, weight=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A vector to be recoded to range from 0 to 1.
naset	A vector of values of x to be coded as NA.
setmid	A vector of values of x to be recoded to .5.
set1	A vector of values of x to be recoded to 1.
set0	A vector of values of x to be recoded to 0.
setmean	A vector of values of x to be recoded to the mean (if no weight is specified) or weighted mean (if a weight is specified) of values of x after all recoding.
weight	A vector of weights for x if weighted means are desired for values listed for setmean.

Value

A vector of length equal to that of x of class numeric.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

Examples

```
data(anes04)
summary(anes04$age)
summary(nalevs(anes04$age))
table(anes04$educcats)
table(nalevs(anes04$educcats, naset=c(2, 4)))
```

plotwtdinteraction *Functions to Identify and Plot Predicted Probabilities As Well As Two- and Three-Way Interactions From Regressions With or Without Weights and Standard Errors*

Description

plotwtdinteraction produces a plot from a regression object to illustrate a two- or three-way interaction for a prototypical individual holding constant all other variables (or other counterfactuals, depending on type). Prototypical individual is identified as the mean (numeric), median (ordinal), and/or modal (factors and logical variables) values for all measures. Standard errors are illustrated with polygons by default.

findwtdinteraction generates a table of point estimates from a regression object to illustrate a two- or three-way interaction for a prototypical individual holding constant all other variables. Prototypical individual is identified as the mean (numeric), median (ordinal), and/or modal (factors and logical variables) values for all measures. Standard errors are illustrated with polygons by default.

plotinteractpreds plots an object from findwtdinteraction.

These functions are known to be compatible with `lm`, `glm`, as well as multiply imputed `lm` and `glm` data generated with the `mice` package. They are also compatible with `gam` and `bam` regressions from the `mgcv` package under default.

ordinal regressions (`polr`) and multinomial regressions (`multinom`) do not currently support standard errors, additional methods are still being added.

Note, this set of functions is still in beta, please let me know if you run into any bugs when using it.

Important: If you are using a regression output from a multiply imputed dataset with a continuous variable as an interacting term, you should always specify the levels (`acrosslevs`, `bylevs`, or `atlevs`) for the variable, as imputations can change the set of levels that are available and thus can make the point estimates across imputed datasets incompatible with one-another.

Usage

```
plotwtdinteraction(x, across, by=NULL, at=NULL, acrosslevs=NULL, bylevs=NULL,
  atlevs=NULL, weight=NULL, dvname=NULL, acclevnames=NULL, bylevnames=NULL,
  atlevnames=NULL, stdzacross=FALSE, stdzby=FALSE, stdzat=FALSE, limitlevs=20,
  type="response", seplot=TRUE, ylim=NULL, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL,
  legend=TRUE, placement="bottomright", lwd=3, add=FALSE, addby = TRUE, addat=FALSE,
  mfrow=NULL, linecol=NULL, secol=NULL, showbynamelegend=FALSE,
  showatnamelegend=FALSE, showoutnamelegend = FALSE,
  lty=NULL, density=30, startangle=45, approach="prototypical", data=NULL,
  nsim=100, ...)
```

```
findwtdinteraction(x, across, by=NULL, at=NULL, acrosslevs=NULL, bylevs=NULL,
  atlevs=NULL, weight=NULL, dvname=NULL, acclevnames=NULL, bylevnames=NULL,
  atlevnames=NULL, stdzacross=FALSE, stdzby=FALSE, stdzat=FALSE, limitlevs=20,
  type="response", approach="prototypical", data=NULL, nsim=100)
```

```
plotinteractpreds(out, seplot=TRUE, ylim=NULL, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL,
  legend=TRUE, placement="bottomright", lwd=3, add=FALSE, addby = TRUE,
  addat=FALSE, mfrow=NULL, linecol=NULL, secol=NULL, showbynamelegend=FALSE,
  showatnamelegend=FALSE, showoutnamelegend = FALSE, lty=NULL,
  density=30, startangle=45, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>x</code> is a regression object in <code>lm</code> , <code>glm</code> , or <code>mira</code> (multiply imputed) format that includes the variables to be plotted.
<code>out</code>	<code>out</code> is an object estimate using <code>findwtdinteraction</code> that should be plotted.
<code>across</code>	<code>across</code> specifies the name of the variable, in quotation marks, that was used in the regression that should be plotted on the X axis.
<code>by</code>	<code>by</code> specifies the name of the variable, in quotation marks, that was used in the regression that should form each of the separate lines in the regression.
<code>at</code>	<code>at</code> (optional) specifies the name of the variable, in quotation marks, that represents the third-way of a 3-way interaction. Depending on specifications, this can either be plotted as additional lines or as separate graphs.

<code>acrosslevs</code>	<code>acrosslevs</code> (optional) specifies the unique levels of the variable across that should be estimated across the x axis. If this is not specified, each unique level of the across variable will be used.
<code>bylevs</code>	<code>bylevs</code> (optional) specifies the unique levels of the variable by that should yield separate lines. If this is not specified, each unique level of the by variable will be used.
<code>atlevs</code>	<code>atlevs</code> (optional) specifies the unique levels of the variable at that should yield separate figures or lines. If this is not specified, each unique level of the at variable will be used.
<code>weight</code>	<code>weight</code> (optional) allows the user to introduce a separate weight that was not used in the original regression. If the regression was run using weights, those weights will always be used to generate estimates of the prototypical individual to be used.
<code>dvname</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) allows the user to relabel the dependent variable for printouts.
<code>acclevnames</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) allows the user to specify the names for the specified levels of the across variable.
<code>bylevnames</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) allows the user to specify the names for the specified levels of the by variable.
<code>atlevnames</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) allows the user to specify the names for the specified levels of the at variable.
<code>stdzacross</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) shows levels of across variable in (weighted) standard deviation units. This defaults to showing 1SD below mean and 1SD above mean; specifying <code>acrosslevs</code> to other values will provide results in SD units instead of variable units.
<code>stdzby</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) shows levels of by variable in (weighted) standard deviation units. This defaults to showing 1SD below mean and 1SD above mean; specifying <code>bylevs</code> to other values will provide results in SD units instead of variable units.
<code>stdzat</code>	<code>dvname</code> (optional) shows levels of at variable in (weighted) standard deviation units. This defaults to showing 1SD below mean and 1SD above mean; specifying <code>atlevs</code> to other values will provide results in SD units instead of variable units.
<code>limitlevs</code>	<code>limitlevs</code> sets the number of different levels that any given interacting variable can have. This is meant to prevent inadvertent generation and plotting of tons of point estimates for continuous variables. The default is set to 20.
<code>type</code>	<code>type</code> sets the type of prediction to be used for generation of the estimates. This defaults to "response" but can be used with any type of model prediction for which only one numeric estimate is given. (Not currently compatible with estimates derived from polr regression).
<code>seplot</code>	<code>seplot</code> (optional) if set to TRUE, plots will include polygons illustrating standard errors.
<code>ylim</code>	<code>ylim</code> (optional) passes on y-axis limits to <code>plot</code> function.
<code>main</code>	<code>main</code> (optional) passes on title to <code>plot</code> function.
<code>xlab</code>	<code>xlab</code> (optional) passes on x-axis labels to <code>plot</code> function.

ylab	ylab (optional) passes on y-axis labels to plot function.
legend	legend (optional) if TRUE will produce a legend on the interaction figure.
placement	placement (optional) passes to legend function a location for the legend. Can be set to "bottomright", "bottomleft", "topright", and "topleft".
lwd	lwd (optional) specifies the line strength for plots, this passes on to the plot command.
add	add (optional) logical statement to add the results to an existing plot (at=TRUE) rather than generating a new one (at=FALSE is the default).
addby	addby (optional) logical statement specifying whether the levels of by should be different plots (addby=TRUE) or if each level of by should generate a new plot (addby=FALSE is the default). This only influences some types of plots.
addat	addat (optional) logical statement specifying whether the levels of at should be different plots (addat=TRUE) or if each level of at should generate a new plot (addat=FALSE is the default)
mfrow	mfrow (optional) temporarily changes the number of plots per page in par for the purpose of generating current plots. This should generally only be used for 3-way interactions. It takes commands of the form <code>c(2, 3)</code> , specifying the number of rows and columns in the graphics interface. The algorithm defaults to putting all 3-way interactions on a single page with a width of 2.
linecol	linecol (optional) Specifies the colors of lines in the figure(s). For two-way interactions, this should be a vector of the same length as <code>bylevs</code> . For 3-way interactions, the colors demarcate the levels of <code>at</code> instead and should be the same length as <code>atlevs</code> .
secol	secol (optional) Specifies the colors of standard error in the figure(s). For two-way interactions, this should be a vector of the same length as <code>bylevs</code> . For 3-way interactions, the colors demarcate the levels of <code>at</code> instead and should be the same length as <code>atlevs</code> .
showbynamelegend	showbynamelegend (optional) adds name of <code>by</code> variable to names of value levels in legend.
showatnamelegend	showatnamelegend (optional) adds name of <code>at</code> variable to names of value levels in legend.
showoutnamelegend	showoutnamelegend (optional) adds name of DV to legend in multinomial logit plots only.
lty	lty (optional) line type to pass on to plot.
density	density (optional) line density for standard error plots.
startangle	startangle (optional) line angle for standard error plots.
approach	approach determines whether you want to estimate counterfactuals for a prototypical individual <code>approach="prototypical"</code> (the default), for the entire population <code>approach="population"</code> , or for individuals in the subgroups specified in the <code>by</code> and <code>at</code> categories <code>approach="at"</code> , <code>approach="by"</code> , <code>approach="atby"</code> .

data	data (optional) allows you to replace the dataset used in the regression to produce other prototypical values.
nsim	nsim (optional) set the number of bootstrapped simulations to use to generate standard errors for lmer-style regressions. Note that this SIGNIFICANLY increases the time to run, so test with smaller numbers before running.
...	... (optional) Additional arguments to be passed on to plot command (or future methods of findwtdinteraction).

Value

A table or figure illustrating the predicted values of the dependent variable across levels of the independent variables for a prototypical respondent.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

rd *Round Numbers To Text With No Leading Zero*

Description

Rounds numbers to text and drops leading zeros in the process.

Usage

```
rd(x, digits=2, add=TRUE, max=(digits+3))
```

Arguments

x	A vector of values to be rounded (must be numeric).
digits	The number of digits to round to (must be an integer).
add	An optional dichotomous indicator for whether additional digits should be added if no numbers appear in pre-set digit level.
max	Maximum number of digits to be shown if add=TRUE.

Value

A vector of length equal to that of x of class character.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

Examples

```
rd(seq(0, 1, by=.1))
```

starmaker *Produce stars from p values for tables.*

Description

Recodes p values to stars for use in tables.

Usage

```
starmaker(x, p.levels=c(.001, .01, .05, .1), symbols=c("***", "**", "*", "+"))
```

Arguments

x A vector of p values to be turned into stars (must be numeric).
 p.levels A vector of the maximum p value for each symbol used (p<p.level).
 symbols A vector of the symbols to be displayed for each p value.

Value

A vector of length equal to that of x of class character.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

Examples

```
starmaker(seq(0, .15, by=.01))
cbind(p=seq(0, .15, by=.01), star=starmaker(seq(0, .15, by=.01)))
```

stdz *Standardizes any numerical vector, with weights.*

Description

stdz produces a standardized copy of any input variable. It can also standardize a weighted variable to produce a copy of the original variable standardized around its weighted mean and variance.

Usage

```
stdz(x, weight=NULL)
```

Arguments

x x should be a numerical vector which the researcher wishes to standardize.
 weight weight is an optional vector of weights to be used to determining the weighted mean and variance for standardization.

Value

A vector of length equal to `x` with a (weighted) mean of zero and a (weighted) standard deviation of 1.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

See Also

[wtd.cor](#) [wtd.chi](#) [sq](#) [wtd.t.test](#)

Examples

```
test <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4)
weight <- c(.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)

summary(stdz(test))
summary(stdz(test, weight))
wtd.mean(stdz(test, weight), weight)
wtd.var(stdz(test, weight), weight)
```

wpct

Provides a weighted table of percentages for any variable.

Description

`wpct` produces a weighted table of the proportion of data in each category for any variable. This is simply a weighted frequency table divided by its sum.

Usage

```
wpct(x, weight=NULL, na.rm=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>x</code> should be a vector for which a set of proportions is desired.
<code>weight</code>	<code>weight</code> is a vector of weights to be used to determining the weighted proportion in each category of <code>x</code> .
<code>na.rm</code>	If <code>na.rm</code> is true, missing data will be dropped. If <code>na.rm</code> is false, missing data will return an error.
<code>...</code>	<code>...</code> (optional) Additional arguments to be passed on to wtd.table .

Value

A table object of length equal to the number of separate values of `x`.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

Examples

```
test <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4)
weight <- c(.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)

wpct(test)
wpct(test, weight)
```

wtd.chi.sq

Produces weighted chi-squared tests.

Description

wtd.chi.sq produces weighted chi-squared tests for two- and three-variable contingency tables. Decomposes parts of three-variable contingency tables as well. Note that weights run with the default parameters here treat the weights as an estimate of the precision of the information. A prior version of this software was set to default to mean1=FALSE.

Usage

```
wtd.chi.sq(var1, var2, var3=NULL, weight=NULL, na.rm=TRUE,
drop.missing.levels=TRUE, mean1=TRUE)
```

Arguments

var1	var1 is a vector of values which the researcher would like to use to divide any data set.
var2	var2 is a vector of values which the researcher would like to use to divide any data set.
var3	var3 is an optional additional vector of values which the researcher would like to use to divide any data set.
weight	weight is an optional vector of weights to be used to determine the weighted chi-squared for all analyses.
na.rm	na.rm removes missing data from analyses.
drop.missing.levels	drop.missing.levels drops missing levels from variables.
mean1	mean1 is an optional parameter for determining whether the weights should be forced to have an average value of 1. If this is set as false, the weighted correlations will be produced with the assumption that the true N of the data is equivalent to the sum of the weights.

Value

A two-way chi-squared produces a vector including a single chi-squared value, degrees of freedom measure, and p-value for each analysis.

A three-way chi-squared produces a matrix with a single chi-squared value, degrees of freedom measure, and p-value for each of seven analyses. These include: (1) the values using a three-way contingency table, (2) the values for a two-way contingency table with each pair of variables, and (3) assessments for whether the relations between each pair of variables are significantly different across levels of the third variable.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

See Also

[wtd.cor](#) [wtd.t.test](#)

Examples

```
var1 <- c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2,3,3,3,3,3)
var2 <- c(1,1,2,2,3,3,1,1,2,2,3,3,1,1,2)
var3 <- c(1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2,3)
weight <- c(.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)
```

```
wtd.chi.sq(var1, var2)
wtd.chi.sq(var1, var2, weight=weight)
```

```
wtd.chi.sq(var1, var2, var3)
wtd.chi.sq(var1, var2, var3, weight=weight)
```

wtd.cor	<i>Produces weighted correlations with standard errors and significance. For a faster version without standard errors and p values, use the wtd.cors function.</i>
---------	--

Description

wtd.cor produces a Pearsons correlation coefficient comparing two variables or matrices. Note that weights run with the default parameters here treat the weights as an estimate of the precision of the information. For survey data, users should run this code with bootstrapped standard errors bootse=TRUE, which are robust to heteroskedasticity, although these will vary slightly each time the weights are run. A prior version of this software was set to default to mean1=FALSE and bootse=FALSE.

Usage

```
wtd.cor(x, y=NULL, weight=NULL, mean1=TRUE, collapse=TRUE, bootse=FALSE,
bootp=FALSE, bootn=1000)
```

Arguments

x	x should be a matrix or vector which the researcher wishes to correlate with y.
y	y should be a numerical vector or matrix which the researcher wishes to correlate with x. If y is NULL, x will be used instead
weight	weight is an optional vector of weights to be used to determining the weighted mean and variance for calculation of the correlations.
mean1	mean1 is an optional parameter for determining whether the weights should be forced to have an average value of 1. If this is set as false, the weighted correlations will be produced with the assumption that the true N of the data is equivalent to the sum of the weights.
collapse	collapse is an indicator for whether the data should be collapsed to a simpler form if either x or y is a vector instead of a matrix.
bootse	bootse is an optional parameter that produces bootstrapped standard errors. This should be used to address heteroskedasticity issues when weights indicate probabilities of selection rather than the precision of estimates.
bootp	bootp is an optional parameter that produces bootstrapped p values instead of estimating p values from the standard errors. This parameter only operates when bootse=TRUE.
bootn	bootn is an optional parameter that is used to indicate the number of bootstraps that should be run for bootse and bootp.

Value

A list with matrices for the estimated correlation coefficient, the standard error on that correlation coefficient, the t-value for that correlation coefficient, and the p value for the significance of the correlation. If the list can be simplified, simplification will be done.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

See Also

[wtd.cors](#) [stdz](#) [wtd.t.test](#) [wtd.chi.sq](#)

Examples

```
test <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4)
t2 <- rev(test)
weight <- c(.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)

wtd.cor(test, t2)
wtd.cor(test, t2, weight)
wtd.cor(test, t2, weight, bootse=TRUE)
```

`wtd.cors`*Produces weighted correlations quickly using C.*

Description

`wtd.cors` produces a Pearsons correlation coefficient comparing two variables or matrices.

Usage

```
wtd.cors(x, y=NULL, weight=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>x</code> should be a matrix or vector which the researcher wishes to correlate with <code>y</code> .
<code>y</code>	<code>y</code> should be a numerical vector or matrix which the researcher wishes to correlate with <code>x</code> . If <code>y</code> is <code>NULL</code> , <code>x</code> will be used instead
<code>weight</code>	<code>weight</code> is an optional vector of weights to be used to determining the weighted mean and variance for calculation of the correlations.

Value

A matrix of the estimated correlation coefficients.

Author(s)

Marcus Schwemmler at GfK programmed the C code, R wrapper by Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).

See Also

[wtd.cor](#) [stdz](#) [wtd.t.test](#) [wtd.chi.sq](#)

Examples

```
test <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4)
t2 <- rev(test)
weight <- c(.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)

wtd.cors(test, t2)
wtd.cors(test, t2, weight)
```

Description

Produces weighted histograms by adding a "weight" option to the `his.default` function from the `graphics` package (Copyright R-core). The code here was copied from that function and modified slightly to allow for weighted histograms as well as unweighted histograms. The generic function `hist` computes a histogram of the given data values. If `plot=TRUE`, the resulting object of class "histogram" is plotted by `plot.histogram`, before it is returned.

Usage

```
wtd.hist(x, breaks = "Sturges",
        freq = NULL, probability = !freq,
        include.lowest = TRUE, right = TRUE,
        density = NULL, angle = 45, col = NULL, border = NULL,
        main = paste("Histogram of" , xname),
        xlim = range(breaks), ylim = NULL,
        xlab = xname, ylab,
        axes = TRUE, plot = TRUE, labels = FALSE,
        nclass = NULL, weight = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector of values for which the histogram is desired.
<code>breaks</code>	one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells, • a single number giving the number of cells for the histogram, • a character string naming an algorithm to compute the number of cells (see 'Details'), • a function to compute the number of cells. <p>In the last three cases the number is a suggestion only.</p>
<code>freq</code>	logical; if TRUE, the histogram graphic is a representation of frequencies, the counts component of the result; if FALSE, probability densities, component density, are plotted (so that the histogram has a total area of one). Defaults to TRUE <i>if and only if</i> breaks are equidistant (and probability is not specified).
<code>probability</code>	an <i>alias</i> for <code>!freq</code> , for S compatibility.
<code>include.lowest</code>	logical; if TRUE, an <code>x[i]</code> equal to the breaks value will be included in the first (or last, for <code>right = FALSE</code>) bar. This will be ignored (with a warning) unless breaks is a vector.
<code>right</code>	logical; if TRUE, the histogram cells are right-closed (left open) intervals.

density	the density of shading lines, in lines per inch. The default value of NULL means that no shading lines are drawn. Non-positive values of density also inhibit the drawing of shading lines.
angle	the slope of shading lines, given as an angle in degrees (counter-clockwise).
col	a colour to be used to fill the bars. The default of NULL yields unfilled bars.
border	the color of the border around the bars. The default is to use the standard foreground color.
main, xlab, ylab	these arguments to title have useful defaults here.
xlim, ylim	the range of x and y values with sensible defaults. Note that xlim is <i>not</i> used to define the histogram (breaks), but only for plotting (when plot = TRUE).
axes	logical. If TRUE (default), axes are drawn if the plot is drawn.
plot	logical. If TRUE (default), a histogram is plotted, otherwise a list of breaks and counts is returned. In the latter case, a warning is used if (typically graphical) arguments are specified that only apply to the plot = TRUE case.
labels	logical or character. Additionally draw labels on top of bars, if not FALSE; see plot.histogram in the graphics package.
nclass	numeric (integer). For S(-PLUS) compatibility only, nclass is equivalent to breaks for a scalar or character argument.
weight	numeric. Defines a set of weights to produce a weighted histogram. Will default to 1 for each case if no other weight is defined.
...	further arguments and graphical parameters passed to plot.histogram and thence to title and axis (if plot=TRUE).

Details

The definition of *histogram* differs by source (with country-specific biases). R's default with equi-spaced breaks (also the default) is to plot the (weighted) counts in the cells defined by breaks. Thus the height of a rectangle is proportional to the (weighted) number of points falling into the cell, as is the area *provided* the breaks are equally-spaced.

The default with non-equi-spaced breaks is to give a plot of area one, in which the *area* of the rectangles is the fraction of the data points falling in the cells.

If `right = TRUE` (default), the histogram cells are intervals of the form $(a, b]$, i.e., they include their right-hand endpoint, but not their left one, with the exception of the first cell when `include.lowest` is TRUE.

For `right = FALSE`, the intervals are of the form $[a, b)$, and `include.lowest` means 'include highest'.

The default for breaks is "Sturges": see `nclass.Sturges`. Other names for which algorithms are supplied are "Scott" and "FD" / "Freedman-Diaconis" (with corresponding functions `nclass.scott` and `nclass.FD`). Case is ignored and partial matching is used. Alternatively, a function can be supplied which will compute the intended number of breaks as a function of x .

Value

an object of class "histogram" which is a list with components:

breaks	the $n + 1$ cell boundaries (= breaks if that was a vector). These are the nominal breaks, not with the boundary fuzz.
counts	n values; for each cell, the number of $x[]$ inside.
density	values for each bin such that the area under the histogram totals 1. $\hat{f}(x_i \omega_i) / f(x[i] \omega[i])$, as estimated density values. If $\text{all}(\text{diff}(\text{breaks}) == 1)$, they are the relative frequencies counts/n and in general satisfy $\sum_i \hat{f}(x_i \omega_i)(b_{i+1} - b_i) = 1 / \text{sum}[i; f(x[i] \omega[i])(b[i + 1] - b[i])] = 1$, where $b_i = \text{breaks}[i]$.
intensities	same as density. Deprecated, but retained for compatibility.
mids	the n cell midpoints.
xname	a character string with the actual x argument name.
equidist	logical, indicating if the distances between breaks are all the same.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com) was responsible for the updates to the hist function necessary to implement weighted counts. The hist.default code from the graphics package on which the current function was based was written by R-core. All modifications are noted in code and the copyright for all original code remains with R-core.

Examples

```
var1 <- c(1:100)
wgt <- var1/mean(var1)
par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
wtd.hist(var1)
wtd.hist(var1, weight=wgt)
wtd.hist(var1, weight=var1)
```

wtd.t.test	<i>Produces weighted Student's t-tests with standard errors and significance.</i>
------------	---

Description

wtd.t.test produces either one- or two-sample t-tests comparing weighted data streams to one another. Note that weights run with the default parameters here treat the weights as an estimate of the precision of the information. For survey data, users should run this code with bootstrapped standard errors `bootse=TRUE`, which are robust to heteroskedasticity, although these will vary slightly each time the weights are run. A prior version of this software was set to default to `mean1=FALSE` and `bootse=FALSE`.

Usage

```
wtd.t.test(x, y=0, weight=NULL, weighty=NULL, samedata=TRUE,
alternative="two.tailed", mean1=TRUE, bootse=FALSE, bootp=FALSE,
bootn=1000, drops="pairwise")
```

Arguments

x	x is a numerical vector which the researcher wishes to test against y.
y	y can be either a single number representing an alternative hypothesis or a second numerical vector which the researcher wishes to compare against x.
weight	weight is an optional vector of weights to be used to determine the weighted mean and variance for the x vector for all t-tests. If weighty is unspecified and samedata is TRUE, this weight will be assumed to apply to both x and y.
weighty	weighty is an optional vector of weights to be used to determine the weighted mean and variance for the y vector for two-sample t-tests. If weighty is unspecified and samedata is TRUE, this weight will be assumed to equal weightx. If weighty is unspecified and samedata is FALSE, this weight will be assumed to equal 1 for all cases.
samedata	samedata is an optional identifier for whether the x and y data come from the same data stream for a two-sample test. If true, wtd.t.test assumes that weighty should equal weightx if (1) weighty is unspecified, and (2) the lengths of the two vectors are identical.
alternative	alternative is an optional marker for whether one or two-tailed p-values should be returned. By default, two-tailed values will be returned (type="two.tailed"). To set to one-tailed values, alternative can be set to type="greater" to test x>y or type="less" to test x<y.
mean1	mean1 is an optional parameter for determining whether the weights should be forced to have an average value of 1. If this is set as false, the weighted correlations will be produced with the assumption that the true N of the data is equivalent to the sum of the weights.
bootse	bootse is an optional parameter that produces bootstrapped standard errors. This should be used to address heteroskedasticity issues when weights indicate probabilities of selection rather than the precision of estimates.
bootp	bootp is an optional parameter that produces bootstrapped p values instead of estimating p values from the standard errors. This parameter only operates when bootse=TRUE.
bootn	bootn is an optional parameter that is used to indicate the number of bootstraps that should be run for bootse and bootp.
drops	drops is set to limit a t-test on the same data to cases with nonmissing data for x, y, and weights (if specified). If drops is anything other than "pairwise", means for x and y are calculated on all available data rather than data that are available for both x and y. This parameter does nothing if x and y are not from the same dataset.

Value

A list element with an identifier for the test; coefficients for the t value, degrees of freedom, and p value of the t-test; and additional statistics of potential interest.

Author(s)

Josh Pasek, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Michigan (www.joshpasek.com).
Gene Culter added code for a one-tailed version of the test.

See Also

[stdz.wtd.cor.wtd.chi.sq](#)

Examples

```
test <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4)
t2 <- rev(test)+1
weight <- c(.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)

wtd.t.test(test, t2)
wtd.t.test(test, t2, weight)
wtd.t.test(test, t2, weight, bootse=TRUE)
```

Index

- * **~Pearson**
 - wtd.cor, 12
 - wtd.cors, 14
- * **~bootstrap**
 - wtd.cor, 12
 - wtd.t.test, 17
- * **~chisquared**
 - wtd.chi.sq, 11
- * **~contingency tables**
 - wtd.chi.sq, 11
- * **~contingency**
 - wpct, 10
- * **~correlation**
 - wtd.cor, 12
 - wtd.cors, 14
- * **~decompose**
 - wtd.chi.sq, 11
- * **~distribution**
 - wtd.hist, 15
- * **~dplot**
 - wtd.hist, 15
- * **~dummy**
 - dummify, 2
- * **~frequency**
 - wpct, 10
- * **~hplot**
 - wtd.hist, 15
- * **~split**
 - dummify, 2
- * **~standardization**
 - stdz, 9
- * **~standardize**
 - stdz, 9
- * **~t.test**
 - wtd.t.test, 17
- * **~tables**
 - wpct, 10
- * **~weights**
 - stdz, 9
- wpct, 10
- wtd.cor, 12
- wtd.cors, 14
- wtd.hist, 15
- wtd.t.test, 17
- * **datasets**
 - anes04, 2
- anes04, 2
- bam, 5
- dummify, 2
- findwtdinteraction
 - (plotwtdinteraction), 4
- gam, 5
- glm, 5
- legend, 7
- lm, 5
- mice, 5
- nalevs, 3
- onecor.wtd (wtd.cor), 12
- par, 7
- plot, 6, 7
- plotinteractpreds (plotwtdinteraction),
4
- plotwtdinteraction, 4
- rd, 8
- starmaker, 9
- stdz, 9, 13, 14, 19
- wpct, 10
- wtd.chi.sq, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19

wtd.cor, [10](#), [12](#), [12](#), [14](#), [19](#)
wtd.cors, [12](#), [13](#), [14](#)
wtd.hist, [15](#)
wtd.t.test, [10](#), [12–14](#), [17](#)
wtd.table, [10](#)