

Package ‘nipnTK’

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Type Package

Title National Information Platforms for Nutrition Anthropometric Data Toolkit

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Description An implementation of the National Information Platforms for Nutrition or NiPN's analytic methods for assessing quality of anthropometric datasets that include measurements of weight, height or length, middle upper arm circumference, sex and age. The focus is on anthropometric status but many of the presented methods could be applied to other variables.

License GPL-3

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ageChildren

*Goodness of fit to an expected (model-based) age distribution***Description**

Goodness of fit to an expected (model-based) age distribution

Usage

```
ageChildren(
  age,
  u5mr = 0,
  groups = "6:17=1; 18:29=2; 30:41=3; 42:53=4; 54:59=5"
)
```

Arguments

age	Vector of ages
u5mr	Under five years mortality rate as deaths / 10,000 persons / day
groups	Age groupings specified as recodes parameter in the <code>bbw::recode()</code> function; default is "6:17=1; 18:29=2; 30:41=3; 42:53=4; 54:59=5"

Value

A list of class "ageChildren" with:

Variable	Description
<i>u5mr</i>	Under five years mortality rate as deaths / 10000 persons / day
<i>observed</i>	Table of counts in each (year-centred) age group
<i>expected</i>	Table of expected counts in each (year-centred) age group
<i>X2</i>	Chi-squared test statistic
<i>df</i>	Degrees of freedom for Chi-squared test
<i>p</i>	p-value for Chi-squared test

Examples

```
# Chi-Squared test for age of children in dp.ex02 sample dataset using an
# u5mr of 1 / 10,000 / day.
svy <- dp.ex02
ac <- ageChildren(svy$age, u5mr = 1)
ac

# Apply function to each sex separately
# Males
acM <- ageChildren(svy$age[svy$sex == 1], u5mr = 1)
acM
# Females
```

```
acF <- ageChildren(svy$age[svy$sex == 2], u5mr = 1)

# Simplified call to function by sex
by(svy$age, svy$sex, ageChildren, u5mr = 1)
```

ageHeaping *Age-heaping analysis*

Description

Age heaping is the tendency to report children's ages to the nearest year or adults' ages to the nearest multiple of five or ten years. Age heaping is very common. This is a major reason why data from nutritional anthropometry surveys is often analysed and reported using broad age groups.

Usage

```
ageHeaping(x, divisor = 12)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of ages
divisor	Divisor (usually 5, 6, 10, or 12); default is 12

Value

A list of class "ageHeaping" with:

Variable	Description
<i>X2</i>	Chi-squared test statistic
<i>df</i>	Degrees of freedom or Chi-squared test
<i>p</i>	p-value for Chi-squared test
<i>tab</i>	Table of remainders (for x %% divisor)
<i>pct</i>	Table of proportions (%) of remainders for x %% divisor)

Examples

```
# Test for age heaping using SMART survey data in Kabul, Afghanistan (dp.ex02)
# using a divisor of 12
svy <- dp.ex02
ah12 <- ageHeaping(svy$age)
ah12

# Test for age heaping using SMART survey data in Kabul, Afthanistan (dp.ex02)
# using a divisor of 6
ah6 <- ageHeaping(svy$age, divisor = 6)
ah6
```

ageRatioTest *Age ratio test*

Description

Age Ratio Test is an age-related test of survey and data quality.

Usage

```
ageRatioTest(x, ratio = 0.85)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector (age)
ratio	Expected age ratio

Value

A list of class "ageRatioTest" with:

Variable	Description
<i>expectedR</i>	Expected sex ratio
<i>expectedP</i>	Expected proportion aged 6:29 months
<i>observedR</i>	Observed sex ratio
<i>observedP</i>	Observed proportion aged 6:29 months
<i>X2</i>	Chi-squared test statistic
<i>df</i>	Degrees of freedom for Chi-squared test
<i>p</i>	p-value for Chi-squared test

Examples

```
# Age-ratio test on survey dataset from Kabul, Afghanistan (dp.ex02)
# with an age ratio of 0.85
svy <- dp.ex02
ageRatioTest(svy$age, ratio = 0.85)

# The age ratio test applied to data for each sex separately
by(svy$age, svy$sex, ageRatioTest, ratio = 0.85)
```

ah.ex01

Example dataset for age heaping function

Description

Anthropometric data from a Rapid Assessment Method for Older People (RAM-OP) survey in the Dadaab refugee camp in Garissa, Kenya. This is a survey of people aged sixty years and older.

Usage

ah.ex01

Format

A data frame with 593 observations and 10 variables

Variable	Description
<i>psu</i>	Primary sampling unit
<i>camp</i>	Camp name code
<i>block</i>	Block code
<i>age</i>	Age (years)
<i>sex</i>	Sex
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>demispan</i>	Demispan (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (cm)
<i>oedema</i>	Oedema

Source

Data courtesy of [HelpAge International](#)

as.ex01

Example dataset for age and sex distributions function

Description

Data taken from household rosters collected as part of a household survey in Tanzania.

Usage

as.ex01

Format

A data frame of 8736 observations and 2 variables

Variable	Description
<i>age</i>	Age (years)
<i>sex</i>	Sex (1 = Male / 2 = Female)

`as.ex02`*Example dataset for age and sex distributions function*

Description

Census data of Tanzania taken from the Wolfram|Alpha knowledge engine.

Usage`as.ex02`**Format**

A data frame with 20 observations and 4 variables

Variable	Description
<i>age</i>	Age group
<i>Males</i>	Total male population
<i>Females</i>	Total female population
<i>All</i>	Total population

Source

<http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=Tanzania+age+distribution>

`boxText`*Plot text in a coloured bounding box.*

Description

Plot text in a coloured bounding box.

Usage

```
boxText(  
  x,  
  y,  
  labels,  
  cex = 0.75,  
  col = "white",  
  border = FALSE,  
  lwd = 0.5,  
  pad = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

x, y	Co-ordinates of text that is to be plotted
labels	Text to be plotted
cex	Character expansion
col	Background colour
border	Border colour
lwd	Border width
pad	Add padding to (L) and (R) ends of bounding box

Examples

```
## Use of boxtext in the ageHeaping plot function
svy <- dp.ex02
ah12 <- ageHeaping(svy$age)

plot.new()
boxText(x = as.numeric(names(ah12$stab)),
        y = max(ah12$stab) * 0.1,
        labels = paste(sprintf(fmt = "%3.1f", ah12$pct), "%", sep = ""),
        cex = 0.5,
        pad = TRUE)
```

digitPreference

Digit preference test

Description

Digit preference is the observation that the final number in a measurement occurs with a greater frequency that is expected by chance. This can occur because of rounding, the practice of increasing or decreasing the value in a measurement to the nearest whole or half unit, or because data are made up. The [digitPreference\(\)](#) function assesses the level by which digit preference exists in a given dataset using a digit preference score (DPS).

Usage

```
digitPreference(x, digits = 1, values = 0:9)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector
digits	Number of decimal places in x. using digits = 1 (e.g.) allows 105 to be treated as 105.0
values	A vector of possible values for the final digit (default = 0:9)

Details

DPS definition from:

Kari Kuulasmaa K, Hense HW, Tolonen H (for the WHO MONICA Project), Quality Assessment of Data on Blood Pressure in the WHO MONICA Project, WHO MONICA Project e-publications No. 9, WHO, Geneva, May 1998 available from <https://www.thl.fi/publications/monica/bp/bpqa.htm>

Value

A list of class "digitPreference" with:

Variable	Description
<i>dps</i>	Digit Preference Score (DPS)
<i>tab</i>	Table of final digit counts
<i>pct</i>	Table of proportions (%) of final digit counts

Examples

```
# Digit preference test applied to anthropometric data from a single state
# from a DHS survey in a West African country
svy <- dp.ex01
digitPreference(svy$wt, digits = 1)
```

 dist.ex01

Example dataset for distributions of variables and indices

Description

Anthropometric data from a SMART survey in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Usage

```
dist.ex01
```

Format

A data frame with 873 observations and 11 variables

Variable	Description
<i>psu</i>	Primary sampling unit
<i>age</i>	Age of child (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender of child
<i>weight</i>	Weight of child (kgs)
<i>height</i>	Height of child (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (mm)

<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema
<i>haz</i>	Height-for-age z-score
<i>waz</i>	Weight-for-age z-score
<i>whz</i>	Weight-for-height z-score
<i>flag</i>	Data quality flag

 dp.ex01

Example dataset for digit preference function

Description

Anthropometric data from a single state from a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of a West African country.

Usage

dp.ex01

Format

A data frame with 796 observations and 6 variables

Variable	Description
<i>psu</i>	Primary sampling unit
<i>age</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender
<i>wt</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>ht</i>	height (cm)
<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema

 dp.ex02

Example dataset for digit preference function

Description

Anthropometric data from a SMART survey in Kabul, Afghanistan in a comma-separated-value (CSV) file format. This is a survey of children aged 6-59 months old.

Usage

dp.ex02

Format

A data frame with 873 observations and 7 variables

Variable	Description
<i>psu</i>	Primary sampling unit
<i>age</i>	Age of child (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender of child
<i>weight</i>	Weight of child (kgs)
<i>height</i>	Height of child (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (mm)
<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema

 dp.ex03

Example dataset for digit preference

Description

Anthropometric data for a sample of children living in a refugee camp in a West African country.

Usage

dp.ex03

Format

A data frame with 374 observations and 6 variables

Variable	Description
<i>age</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (mm)
<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema

 flag.ex01

Example dataset for identifying outliers using flags

Description

Anthropometric data from a SMART survey in Sudan.

Usage

flag.ex01

Format

A data frame with 786 observations and 11 variables

Variable	Description
<i>psu</i>	Primary sampling unit
<i>child</i>	Child ID
<i>age</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (mm)
<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema
<i>haz</i>	Height-for-age z-score
<i>waz</i>	Weight-for-age z-score
<i>whz</i>	Weight-for-height z-score

flag.ex02

Example dataset for identifying outliers using flags

Description

Anthropometric data from a survey of children 11 years or older attending school in Ethiopia.

Usage

flag.ex02

Format

A data.frame with 973 observations and 7 variables.

Variable	Description
<i>school</i>	School ID
<i>sex</i>	Gender (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>ageMonths</i>	Age (months)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>haz</i>	Height-for-age z-score
<i>baz</i>	Body mass index (BMI)-for-age z-score

 flag.ex03

Example dataset for identifying outliers using flags

Description

Anthropometric data from a national survey in Nigeria.

Usage

flag.ex03

Format

A data frame with 18330 observations and 10 variables

Variable	Description
<i>psu</i>	Primary sampling unit
<i>region</i>	Region code
<i>state</i>	State
<i>age</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>haz</i>	Height-for-age z-score
<i>waz</i>	Weight-for-age z-score
<i>whz</i>	Weight-for-height z-score

 fullTable

Fill out a one-dimensional table to include a specified range of values

Description

Fill out a one-dimensional table to include a specified range of values

Usage

```
fullTable(x, values = min(x, na.rm = TRUE):max(x, na.rm = TRUE))
```

Arguments

x	A vector to tabulate
values	A vector of values to be included in a table. Default is: <code>min(x, na.rm = TRUE):max(x, na.rm = TRUE)</code>

Value

A table object including zero cells

Examples

```
# Generate some artificial data and then apply `fullTable()`
set.seed(0)
finalDigits <- sample(x = 0:9, size = 1000, replace = TRUE)
fullTable(finalDigits)
```

greensIndex

Green's Index of Dispersion

Description

Implementation of the Green's Index of Dispersion by bootstrap. The sampling distribution of the Green's Index is not well described hence bootstrapping is used to test whether the distribution of cases across primary sampling units is random.

Usage

```
greensIndex(data, psu, case, replicates = 999)
```

Arguments

data	Survey dataset (as an R data.frame)
psu	Name of variable holding PSU (cluster) data as a character vector of length = 1 (e.g. psu)
case	Name of variable holding case status as a character vector of length = 1 (e.g. GAM). The function assumes that case status is coded with 1 = case
replicates	Number of bootstrap replicates (default is 9999)

Details

The value of Green's Index can range between $-1/(n-1)$ for maximum uniformity (specific to the dataset) and one for maximum clumping. The interpretation of Green's Index is straightforward:

Green's Index Value	Interpretation
<i>Green's Index close to 0</i>	Random
<i>Green's Index greater than 0</i>	Clumped (i.e. more clumped than random)
<i>Green's Index less than 0</i>	Uniform (i.e. more uniform than random)

Value

A list of class GI with names:

Variable	Description
<i>GI</i>	Estimate of Green's index
<i>LCL</i>	95% LCL for GI
<i>UCL</i>	95% UCL for GI
<i>minGI</i>	Minimum possible GI (maximum uniformity) for the data
<i>p</i>	p-value (H0: = Random distribution of cases across PSUs)

Examples

```
# Apply Green's Index using anthropometric data from a SMART survey in Sudan
# (flag.ex01)
svy <- flag.ex01
svy$flag <- 0
svy$flag <- ifelse(!is.na(svy$haz) & (svy$haz < -6 | svy$haz > 6),
                  svy$flag + 1, svy$flag)
svy$flag <- ifelse(!is.na(svy$whz) & (svy$whz < -5 | svy$whz > 5),
                  svy$flag + 2, svy$flag)
svy$flag <- ifelse(!is.na(svy$waz) & (svy$waz < -6 | svy$waz > 5),
                  svy$flag + 4, svy$flag)
svy <- svy[svy$flag == 0, ]
svy$stunted <- ifelse(svy$haz < -2, 1, 2)

## set seed to 0 to replicate results
set.seed(0)
greensIndex(data = svy, psu = "psu", case = "stunted")
```

histNormal

Histogram with normal curve superimposed to help with “by-eye” assessments of normality of distribution

Description

Histogram with normal curve superimposed to help with “by-eye” assessments of normality of distribution

Usage

```
histNormal(
  x,
  xlab = deparse(substitute(x)),
  ylab = "Frequency",
  main = deparse(substitute(x)),
  breaks = "Sturges",
  ylim = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
main	Plot title
breaks	Passed to <code>hist()</code> function (?hist for details)
ylim	y-axis limits

Examples

```
# histNormal() with data from a SMART survey in Kabul, Afghanistan
# (dist.ex01)
svy <- dist.ex01
histNormal(svy$muac)
histNormal(svy$haz)
histNormal(svy$waz)
histNormal(svy$whz)
```

national.SMART	<i>Add SMART flags to a stratified sample survey (e.g. MICS, DHS, national SMART)</i>
----------------	---

Description

Add SMART flags to a stratified sample survey (e.g. MICS, DHS, national SMART)

Usage

```
national.SMART(x, strata, indices = c("haz", "whz", "waz"))
```

Arguments

x	Survey dataset (as an R data.frame) with indices present
strata	Name of column in x that defines the strata
indices	Names of columns in x containing indices

Value

A data.frame with same structure as x with a `flagSMART` column added. This column is coded using sums of powers of two

Examples

```
# Use the national.SMART() function to flag indices from a national
# SMART survey in Nigeria (flag.ex03)
svy <- flag.ex03
svyFlagged <- national.SMART(x = svy, strata = "state")

# Exclude records with flagging codes relevant to whz:
svyFlagged <- svyFlagged[!(svyFlagged$flagSMART %in% c(2, 3, 6, 7)), ]
```

outliersMD*Mahalanobis distance to detect bivariate outliers*

Description

Mahalanobis distance to detect bivariate outliers

Usage

```
outliersMD(x, y, alpha = 0.001)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector
y	Numeric vector
alpha	Critical alpha value to detect and outlier (defaults to 0.001)

Value

A logical vector (TRUE for an outlier at $p < \alpha$)

Examples

```
# Use outliersMD() to detect outliers in an anthropometric data from
# a SMART survey from the Democratic Republic of Congo (sp.ex01)
svy <- sp.ex01
svy[outliersMD(svy$height,svy$weight), ]
```

outliersUV	<i>IQR to detect univariate outliers</i>
------------	--

Description

IQR to detect univariate outliers

Usage

```
outliersUV(x, fence = 1.5)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector
fence	IQR multiplier (defaults to 1.5)

Value

A logical vector (TRUE for an outlier)

Examples

```
# Use outliersUV() to detect univariate outliers in an anthropometric
# dataset from a SMART survey from Angola (r1.ex01)
svy <- r1.ex01
svy[outliersUV(svy$muac), ]
```

plot.ageChildren	<i>Plot helper function for ageChildren() function</i>
------------------	--

Description

Plot helper function for [ageChildren\(\)](#) function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ageChildren'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object resulting from applying ageChildren() function
...	Additional barplot() graphical parameters

Value

Bar plot comparing table of observed counts vs table of expected counts

Examples

```
# Plot Chi-Squared test for age of children in dp.ex02 sample dataset using
# an u5mr of 1 / 10,000 / day.
svy <- dp.ex02
ac <- ageChildren(svy$age, u5mr = 1)
plot(ac)
```

plot.ageHeaping [plot\(\)](#) helper functions for [ageHeaping\(\)](#) functions

Description

[plot\(\)](#) helper functions for [ageHeaping\(\)](#) functions

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ageHeaping'
plot(x, main = "", xlab = "Remainder", ylab = "Frequency", cex = 0.75, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object resulting from applying the ageHeaping() function
main	Title of plot
xlab	x-axis label; default is Remainder
ylab	y-axis label; default is Frequency
cex	Character expansion (numeric); default is 0.75
...	Additional plot() graphical parameters

Value

Barplot of frequency of remainders of age when divided by a specified divisor

Examples

```
# Plot age heaping test results on SMART survey data in Kabul, Afghanistan
# (dp.ex02) using a divisor of 12
svy <- dp.ex02
ah12 <- ageHeaping(svy$age)
plot(ah12)
```

plot.digitPreference [plot\(\)](#) helper function for [digitPreference\(\)](#) function

Description

[plot\(\)](#) helper function for [digitPreference\(\)](#) function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'digitPreference'  
plot(x, main = "", xlab = "Final Digit", ylab = "Frequency", cex = 0.75, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object resulting from applying the digitPreference() function.
main	Title of plot
xlab	x-axis label; default is "Final Digit"
ylab	y-axis label; default is "Frequency"
cex	Character expansion; default is 0.75
...	Additional plot() parameters

Value

Plotted output of [digitPreference\(\)](#) function comparing the frequencies of the various final digits

Examples

```
# Plot output of digit preference test applied to anthropometric data from a  
# single state from a DHS survey in a West African country  
svy <- dp.ex01  
digitPreference(svy$wt, digits = 1)  
plot(digitPreference(svy$wt, digits = 1))
```

print.ageChildren [print\(\)](#) helper function for [ageChildren\(\)](#) function

Description

[print\(\)](#) helper function for [ageChildren\(\)](#) function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ageChildren'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object resulting from applying `ageChildren()` function
... Additional `print()` arguments

Value

Printed output of `ageChildren()` function

Examples

```
# Print Chi-Squared test for age of children in dp.ex02 sample dataset using  
# an u5mr of 1 / 10,000 / day.  
svy <- dp.ex02  
ac <- ageChildren(svy$age, u5mr = 1)  
print(ac)
```

print.ageHeaping *print()* helper functions for *ageHeaping()* functions

Description

`print()` helper functions for `ageHeaping()` functions

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ageHeaping'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object resulting from applying the `ageHeaping()` function
... Additional `print()` arguments

Value

Printed output of the `ageHeaping()` function

Examples

```
# Print age heaping test on SMART survey data in Kabul, Afghanistan (dp.ex02)  
# using a divisor of 12  
svy <- dp.ex02  
ah12 <- ageHeaping(svy$age)  
print(ah12)
```

print.ageRatioTest *print()* helper function for `ageRatioTest()` function

Description

`print()` helper function for `ageRatioTest()` function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ageRatioTest'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object resulting from applying `ageRatioTest()` function
... Additional `print()` arguments

Value

Printed output of `ageRatioTest()` function

Examples

```
# Print age-ratio test results for survey dataset from Kabul, Afghanistan (dp.ex02)  
svy <- dp.ex02  
print(ageRatioTest(svy$age, ratio = 0.85))
```

print.digitPreference *print()* helper function for `digitPreference()` function

Description

`print()` helper function for `digitPreference()` function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'digitPreference'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object resulting from applying the `digitPreference()` function.
... Additional `print()` parameters

Value

Printed output of `digitPreference()` function

Examples

```
# Print output of digit preference test applied to anthropometric data from a
#single state from a DHS survey in a West African country
svy <- dp.ex01
print(digitPreference(svy$wt, digits = 1))
```

print.greensIndex `print()` helper function for print.greensIndex() function

Description

`print()` helper function for print.greensIndex() function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'greensIndex'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Object resulting from applying the `greensIndex()` function
`...` Additional `print()` parameters

Value

Printed output of `greensIndex()` function

Examples

```
# Apply Green's Index using anthropometric data from a SMART survey in Sudan
# (flag.ex01)
svy <- flag.ex01
svy$flag <- 0
svy$flag <- ifelse(!is.na(svy$haz) & (svy$haz < -6 | svy$haz > 6), svy$flag + 1, svy$flag)
svy$flag <- ifelse(!is.na(svy$whz) & (svy$whz < -5 | svy$whz > 5), svy$flag + 2, svy$flag)
svy$flag <- ifelse(!is.na(svy$waz) & (svy$waz < -6 | svy$waz > 5), svy$flag + 4, svy$flag)
svy <- svy[svy$flag == 0, ]
svy$stunted <- ifelse(svy$haz < -2, 1, 2)
gi <- greensIndex(data = svy, psu = "psu", case = "stunted")
print(gi)
```

print.sexRatioTest [print\(\)](#) helper function for [sexRatioTest\(\)](#) function

Description

[print\(\)](#) helper function for [sexRatioTest\(\)](#) function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sexRatioTest'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Output resulting from applying the [sexRatioTest\(\)](#) function
... Additional [print\(\)](#) parameters

Value

Printed output of [sexRatioTest\(\)](#) function

Examples

```
# Use sexRatioTest() on household roster data from a survey in Tanzania  
# (as.ex01) and census data of Tanzania extracted from Wolfram|Alpha knowledge  
# engine (as.ex02)  
svy <- as.ex01  
ref <- as.ex02  
censusM <- sum(ref$Males)  
censusF <- sum(ref$Females)  
srt <- sexRatioTest(svy$sex, codes = c(1, 2), pop = c(censusM, censusF))  
print(srt)
```

print.skewKurt [print\(\)](#) helper function for [skewKurt\(\)](#) function

Description

[print\(\)](#) helper function for [skewKurt\(\)](#) function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'skewKurt'  
print(x, ...)
```


Arguments

`x` Object resulting from applying the `skewKurt()` function
`...` Additional `print()` parameters

Value

Printed output of `skewKurt()` function

Examples

```
# Use skewKurt() on an anthropometric data from a SMART survey in
# Kabul, Afghanistan (dist.ex01)
svy <- dist.ex01
sk <- skewKurt(svy$muac)
print(sk)
```

pyramid.plot

Pyramid plot function for creating population pyramids.

Description

Pyramid plot function for creating population pyramids.

Usage

```
pyramid.plot(
  x,
  g,
  main = paste("Pyramid plot of", deparse(substitute(x)), "by", deparse(substitute(g))),
  xlab = paste(deparse(substitute(g)), "(", levels(as.factor(g))[1], "/",
    levels(as.factor(g))[2], ")"),
  ylab = deparse(substitute(x)),
  col = "white",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x` Vector of ages (usually grouped)
`g` Vector of groups (usually sex)
`main` Plot title
`xlab` x-axis label
`ylab` y-axis label

col Colours for bars. Either a single colour (default is col = "white") for all bars, two colours (e.g. col = c("lightblue", "pink")) for left hand side bars and right hand side bars respectively, or many colours allocated on a checkerboard basis to each bar

... Other graphical parameters

Value

A table of x by g (invisible)

Examples

```
# Use pyramid.plot() on anthropometric data from a SMART survey in
# Kabul, Afghanistan (dp.ex02)
svy <- dp.ex02
pyramid.plot(svy$age, svy$sex)
```

qqNormalPlot

Normal quantile-quantile plot

Description

Normal quantile-quantile plot

Usage

```
qqNormalPlot(x)
```

Arguments

x A numeric vector

Examples

```
# qqNormalPlot() with data from a SMART survey in Kabul, Afghanistan
# (dist.ex01)
svy <- dist.ex01
qqNormalPlot(svy$muac)
qqNormalPlot(svy$haz)
qqNormalPlot(svy$waz)
qqNormalPlot(svy$whz)
```

 r1.ex01

Example dataset for checking ranges and legal values

Description

Anthropometric data from a SMART survey in Angola.

Usage

r1.ex01

Format

A data frame with 906 observations and 6 variables

Variable	Description
<i>age</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (mm)
<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema

 sexRatioTest

Sex Ratio Test

Description

Sex Ratio Test

Usage

```
sexRatioTest(sex, codes = c(1, 2), pop = c(1, 1))
```

Arguments

<i>sex</i>	Numeric vector (<i>sex</i>)
<i>codes</i>	Codes used to identify males and females (in that order)
<i>pop</i>	Relative populations of males and females (in that order)

Value

A list of class "sexRatioTest" with:

Variable	Description
pM	Observed proportion male
eM	Expected proportion male
X^2	Chi-squared test statistic
df	Degrees of freedom for Chi-squared test
p	p-value for Chi-squared test

Examples

```
# Use sexRatioTest() on household roster data from a survey in Tanzania
# (as.ex01) and census data of Tanzania extracted from Wolfram|Alpha knowledge
# engine (as.ex02)
svy <- as.ex01
ref <- as.ex02
censusM <- sum(ref$Males)
censusF <- sum(ref$Females)
sexRatioTest(svy$sex, codes = c(1, 2), pop = c(censusM, censusF))
```

 skewKurt

Skew and kurtosis

Description

Skew and kurtosis

Usage

```
skewKurt(x)
```

Arguments

x Numeric vector

Value

A list of class "skewKurt" with:

Variable	Description
s	Skewness with direction
$s.se$	Standard error of skewness
$s.z$	Test statistic ($s.z = s / s.se$)
$s.p$	p-value ($s \neq 0$)
k	Excess kurtosis with direction
$k.se$	Standard error of excess kurtosis
$k.z$	Test statistic ($k.z = k / k.se$)
$k.p$	p-value ($k \neq 0$)

Examples

```
# Use skewKurt() on an anthropometric data from a SMART survey in
# Kabul, Afghanistan (dist.ex01)
svy <- dist.ex01
skewKurt(svy$muac)
```

sp.ex01

*Example dataset for using scatterplots to identify outliers***Description**

Anthropometric data from a SMART survey in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Usage

```
sp.ex01
```

Format

A data frame with 895 observations and 6 variables

Variable	Description
<i>age</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Gender (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>muac</i>	Mid-upper arm circumference (mm)
<i>oedema</i>	Presence or absence of oedema

sp.ex02

*Example dataset for using scatterplots to identify outliers***Description**

Anthropometric data from a survey of school-age (i.e., between 5 and 15 years) children from Pakistan

Usage

```
sp.ex02
```

Format

A data frame with 849 observations and 9 variables

Variable	Description
<i>region</i>	Region code
<i>school</i>	School code
<i>ageMonths</i>	Age (months)
<i>sex</i>	Sex (1 = Male / 2 = Female)
<i>weight</i>	Weight (kg)
<i>height</i>	Height (cm)
<i>haz</i>	Height-for-age z-score
<i>waz</i>	Weight-for-age z-score
<i>baz</i>	Body mass index (BMI)-for-age z-score

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