

Data Summaries

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`datasummary` is a function from the `modelsummary` package. It allows us to create data summaries, frequency tables, crosstabs, correlation tables, balance tables (aka “Table 1”), and more. It has many benefits:

- Easy to use.
- *Extremely* flexible.
- Many output formats: HTML, LaTeX, Microsoft Word and Powerpoint, Text/Markdown, PDF, RTF, or Image files.
- Embed tables in `Rmarkdown` or `knitr` dynamic documents.
- Customize the appearance of tables with the `tinytable`, `gt`, `kableExtra` or `flextable` packages. The possibilities are endless!

This tutorial will show how to draw tables like these (and more!):







`datasummary` is built around the *fantastic* [tables package for R](#). It is a thin “wrapper” which adds convenience functions and arguments; a user-interface consistent with `modelsummary`; cleaner html output; and the ability to export tables to more formats, including [gt tables](#), [flextable objects](#), and Microsoft Word documents.

`datasummary` is a general-purpose table-making tool. It allows us to build (nearly) any summary table we want by using [simple 2-sided formulae](#). For example, in the expression $x + y \sim \text{mean} + \text{sd}$, the left-hand side of the formula identifies the variables or statistics to display as rows, and the right-hand side defines the columns. Below, we will see how variables and statistics can be “nested” with the `*` operator to produce tables like the ones above.

In addition to `datasummary`, the `modelsummary` package includes a “family” of companion functions named `datasummary_*`. These functions facilitate the production of standard, commonly used tables. This family currently includes:

- `datasummary()`: Flexible function to create custom tables using 2-sided formulae.
- `datasummary_balance()`: Group characteristics (e.g., control vs. treatment)
- `datasummary_correlation()`: Table of correlations.
- `datasummary_skim()`: Quick summary of a dataset.
- `datasummary_df()`: Create a table from any dataframe.
- `datasummary_crosstab()`: Cross tabulations of categorical variables.

In the next three sections, we illustrate how to use `datasummary_balance`, `datasummary_correlation`, `datasummary_skim`, and `datasummary_crosstab`. Then, we dive into `datasummary` itself to highlight its ease and flexibility.

| | Unique | Missing Pct. | Mean | SD | Min | Median | Max | |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| rownames | 344 | 0 | 172.5 | 99.4 | 1.0 | 172.5 | 344.0 |  |
| bill_length_mm | 165 | 1 | 43.9 | 5.5 | 32.1 | 44.5 | 59.6 |  |
| bill_depth_mm | 81 | 1 | 17.2 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 17.3 | 21.5 |  |
| flipper_length_mm | 56 | 1 | 200.9 | 14.1 | 172.0 | 197.0 | 231.0 |  |
| body_mass_g | 95 | 1 | 4201.8 | 802.0 | 2700.0 | 4050.0 | 6300.0 |  |
| year | 3 | 0 | 2008.0 | 0.8 | 2007.0 | 2008.0 | 2009.0 |  |

1 datasummary_skim

The first `datasummary` companion function is called `datasummary_skim`. It was *heavily* inspired by one of my favorite data exploration tools for R: the [skimr package](#). The goal of this function is to give us a quick look at the data.

To illustrate, we download data from the cool new [palmerpenguins package](#) by Alison Presmanes Hill and Allison Horst. These data were collected at the Palmer Station in Antarctica by Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014), and they include 3 categorical variables and 4 numeric variables.

```
library(modelsummary)
library(tidyverse)

url <- 'https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/palmerpenguins/penguins.csv'
penguins <- read.csv(url, na.strings = "")
```

To summarize the numeric variables in the dataset, we type:

```
datasummary_skim(penguins)
```

To summarize the categorical variables in the dataset, we type:

```
datasummary_skim(penguins, type = "categorical")
```

2 datasummary_balance

The expressions “balance table” or “Table 1” refer to a type of table which is often printed in the opening pages of a scientific peer-reviewed article. Typically, this table includes basic

| | | N | % |
|---------|-----------|-----|------|
| species | Adelie | 152 | 44.2 |
| | Chinstrap | 68 | 19.8 |
| | Gentoo | 124 | 36.0 |
| island | Biscoe | 168 | 48.8 |
| | Dream | 124 | 36.0 |
| | Torgersen | 52 | 15.1 |
| sex | female | 165 | 48.0 |
| | male | 168 | 48.8 |
| | NA | 11 | 3.2 |

descriptive statistics about different subsets of the study population. For instance, analysts may want to compare the socio-demographic characteristics of members of the “control” and “treatment” groups in a randomized control trial, or the flipper lengths of male and female penguins. In addition, balance tables often include difference in means tests.

To illustrate how to build a balance table using the `datasummary_balance` function, we download data about a job training experiment studies in Lalonde (1986). Then, we clean up the data by renaming and recoding a few variables.

```
# Download and read data
training <- 'https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/Ecdat/Treatment.csv'
training <- read.csv(training, na.strings = "")

# Rename and recode variables
training <- training %>%
  mutate(`Earnings Before` = re75 / 1000,
         `Earnings After` = re78 / 1000,
         Treatment = ifelse(treat == TRUE, 'Treatment', 'Control'),
         Married = ifelse(married == TRUE, 'Yes', 'No')) %>%
  select(`Earnings Before`,
         `Earnings After`,
         Treatment,
         Ethnicity = ethn,
         Age = age,
         Education = educ,
         Married)
```

Now, we execute the `datasummary_balance` function. If the `estimatr` package is installed, `datasummary_balance` will calculate the difference in means and test statistics.

| | | Mean | Std. Dev. |
|-----------------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Earnings Before | | 17.9 | 13.9 |
| Earnings After | | 20.5 | 15.6 |
| Age | | 34.2 | 10.5 |
| Education | | 12.0 | 3.1 |
| | | N | Pct. |
| Treatment | Control | 2490 | 93.1 |
| | Treatment | 185 | 6.9 |
| Ethnicity | black | 780 | 29.2 |
| | hispanic | 92 | 3.4 |
| | other | 1803 | 67.4 |
| Married | No | 483 | 18.1 |
| | Yes | 2192 | 81.9 |

```
caption <- 'Descriptive statistics about participants in a job training experiment. The earn.
reference <- 'Source: Lalonde (1986) American Economic Review.'
```

```
library(modelsummary)
datasummary_balance(~Treatment,
  data = training,
  title = caption,
  notes = reference)
```

Note that if the dataset includes columns called “blocks”, “clusters”, or “weights”, this information will automatically be taken into consideration by **estimatr** when calculating the difference in means and the associated statistics.

Users can also use the `~ 1` formula to indicate that they want to summarize all the data instead of splitting the analysis across subgroups:

```
datasummary_balance(~ 1, data = training)
```

3 datasummary_correlation

The **datasummary_correlation** accepts a dataframe or tibble, it identifies all the numeric variables, and calculates the correlation between each of those variables:

| | mpg | cyl | disp | hp | drat | wt | qsec | vs | am | gear | carb |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| mpg | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| cyl | -0.85 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| disp | -0.85 | 0.90 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| hp | -0.78 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| drat | 0.68 | -0.70 | -0.71 | -0.45 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| wt | -0.87 | 0.78 | 0.89 | 0.66 | -0.71 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| qsec | 0.42 | -0.59 | -0.43 | -0.71 | 0.09 | -0.17 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| vs | 0.66 | -0.81 | -0.71 | -0.72 | 0.44 | -0.55 | 0.74 | 1 | . | . | . |
| am | 0.60 | -0.52 | -0.59 | -0.24 | 0.71 | -0.69 | -0.23 | 0.17 | 1 | . | . |
| gear | 0.48 | -0.49 | -0.56 | -0.13 | 0.70 | -0.58 | -0.21 | 0.21 | 0.79 | 1 | . |
| carb | -0.55 | 0.53 | 0.39 | 0.75 | -0.09 | 0.43 | -0.66 | -0.57 | 0.06 | 0.27 | 1 |

```
datasummary_correlation(mtcars)
```

The values displayed in this table are equivalent to those obtained by calling: `cor(x, use='pairwise.complete.obs')`.

The `datasummary_correlation` function has a `methods` argument. The default value is "pearson", but it also accepts other values like "spearman". In addition, `method` can accept any function which takes a data frame and returns a matrix. For example, we can create a custom function to display information from the `correlation` package. This allows us to include significance stars even if the `stars` argument is not supported by default in `datasummary_correlation()`:

```
library(correlation)

fun <- function(x) {
  out <- correlation(mtcars) |>
    summary() |>
    format(2) |>
    as.matrix()
  row.names(out) <- out[, 1]
  out <- out[, 2:ncol(out)]
  return(out)
}

datasummary_correlation(mtcars, method = fun)
```

| | carb | gear | am | vs | qsec | wt | drat | hp | disp | cyl |
|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| mpg | -.55* | .48 | .60** | .66** | .42 | -.87*** | .68*** | -.78*** | -.85*** | -.85*** |
| cyl | .53* | -.49 | -.52* | -.81*** | -.59* | .78*** | -.70*** | .83*** | .90*** | |
| disp | .39 | -.56* | -.59* | -.71*** | -.43 | .89*** | -.71*** | .79*** | | |
| hp | .75*** | -.13 | -.24 | -.72*** | -.71*** | .66** | -.45 | | | |
| drat | -.09 | .70*** | .71*** | .44 | .09 | -.71*** | | | | |
| wt | .43 | -.58* | -.69*** | -.55* | -.17 | | | | | |
| qsec | -.66** | -.21 | -.23 | .74*** | | | | | | |
| vs | -.57* | .21 | .17 | | | | | | | |
| am | .06 | .79*** | | | | | | | | |
| gear | .27 | | | | | | | | | |

| species | | female | male | All |
|-----------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| Adelie | N | 73 | 73 | 152 |
| | % row | 48.0 | 48.0 | 100.0 |
| Chinstrap | N | 34 | 34 | 68 |
| | % row | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| Gentoo | N | 58 | 61 | 124 |
| | % row | 46.8 | 49.2 | 100.0 |
| All | N | 165 | 168 | 344 |
| | % row | 48.0 | 48.8 | 100.0 |

4 datasummary_crosstab

A cross tabulation is often useful to explore the association between two categorical variables.

```
library(modelsummary)
url <- 'https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/palmerpenguins/penguins.csv'
penguins <- read.csv(url, na.strings = "")

datasummary_crosstab(species ~ sex, data = penguins)
```

You can create multi-level crosstabs by specifying interactions using the `*` operator:

| | | female | | | male | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| species | | Biscoe | Dream | Torgersen | Biscoe | Dream | Torgersen | All |
| Adelie | N | 22 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 28 | 23 | 152 |
| | % row | 14.5 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 18.4 | 15.1 | 100.0 |
| Chinstrap | N | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 68 |
| | % row | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gentoo | N | 58 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 124 |
| | % row | 46.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| All | N | 80 | 61 | 24 | 83 | 62 | 23 | 344 |
| | % row | 23.3 | 17.7 | 7.0 | 24.1 | 18.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 |

| species | | female | male |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| Adelie | % col | 44.2 | 43.5 |
| Chinstrap | % col | 20.6 | 20.2 |
| Gentoo | % col | 35.2 | 36.3 |
| All | % col | 100.0 | 100.0 |

```
datasummary_crosstab(species ~ sex * island, data = penguins)
```

By default, the cell counts and row percentages are shown for each cell, and both row and column totals are calculated. To show cell percentages or column percentages, or to drop row and column totals, adjust the `statistic` argument. This argument accepts a formula that follows the `datasummary` “language”. To understand exactly how it works, you may find it useful to skip to the `datasummary` tutorial in the next section. Example:

```
datasummary_crosstab(species ~ sex,
  statistic = 1 ~ Percent("col"),
  data = penguins)
```

See `?datasummary_crosstab` for more details.

5 datasummary

`datasummary` tables are specified using a 2-sided formula, divided by a tilde `~`. The left-hand side describes the rows; the right-hand side describes the columns. To illustrate how this works, we will again be using the [palmerpenguins dataset](#):

| | Mean |
|-------------------|--------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 |

| flipper_length_mm | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Mean | 200.92 |

To display the `flipper_length_mm` variable as a row and the `mean` as a column, we type:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ Mean,
            data = penguins)
```

To flip rows and columns, we flip the left and right-hand sides of the formula:

```
datasummary(Mean ~ flipper_length_mm,
            data = penguins)
```

5.1 Custom summary functions

The `Mean` function is a shortcut supplied by `modelsummary`, and it is equivalent to `mean(x, na.rm=TRUE)`. Since the `flipper_length_mm` variable includes missing observation, using the `mean` formula (with default `na.rm=FALSE`) would produce a missing/empty cell:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ mean,
            data = penguins)
```

`modelsummary` supplies these functions: `Mean`, `SD`, `Min`, `Max`, `Median`, `P0`, `P25`, `P50`, `P75`, `P100`, `Histogram`, and a few more (see the package documentation).

Users are also free to create and use their own custom summaries. Any R function which takes a vector and produces a single value is acceptable. For example, the `Range` functions return a numerical value, and the `MinMax` returns a string:

```
Range <- function(x) max(x, na.rm = TRUE) - min(x, na.rm = TRUE)

datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ Range,
            data = penguins)
```

| | mean |
|-------------------|------|
| flipper_length_mm | |

| | Range |
|-------------------|-------|
| flipper_length_mm | 59.00 |

| | MinMax |
|-------------------|------------|
| flipper_length_mm | [172, 231] |

```
MinMax <- function(x) paste0('[', min(x, na.rm = TRUE), ', ', max(x, na.rm = TRUE), ']')

datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ MinMax,
            data = penguins)
```

5.2 Concatenating with +

To include more rows and columns, we use the + sign:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ Mean + SD,
            data = penguins)
```

Sometimes, it can be cumbersome to list all variables separated by + signs. The `All()` function is a useful shortcut:

```
datasummary(All(penguins) ~ Mean + SD,
            data = penguins)
```

By default, `All` selects all numeric variables. This behavior can be changed by modifying the function's arguments. See `?All` for details.

5.3 Nesting with *

`datasummary` can nest variables and statistics inside categorical variables using the `*` symbol. When applying the `*` operator to factor, character, or logical variables, columns or rows

| | Mean | SD |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 | 14.06 |
| body_mass_g | 4201.75 | 801.95 |

| | Mean | SD |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| rownames | 172.50 | 99.45 |
| bill_length_mm | 43.92 | 5.46 |
| bill_depth_mm | 17.15 | 1.97 |
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 | 14.06 |
| body_mass_g | 4201.75 | 801.95 |
| year | 2008.03 | 0.82 |

| | female | male |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| flipper_length_mm | 197.36 | 204.51 |
| body_mass_g | 3862.27 | 4545.68 |

will automatically be nested. For instance, if we want to display separate means for each value of the variable `sex`, we use `mean * sex`:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ mean * sex,
             data = penguins)
```

We can use parentheses to nest several terms inside one another, using a call of this form: `x * (y + z)`. Here is an example with nested columns:

```
datasummary(body_mass_g ~ sex * (mean + sd),
             data = penguins)
```

Here is an example with nested rows:

```
datasummary(sex * (body_mass_g + flipper_length_mm) ~ mean + sd,
             data = penguins)
```

The order in which terms enter the formula determines the order in which labels are displayed. For example, this shows `island` above `sex`:

| | female | | male | |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | mean | sd | mean | sd |
| body_mass_g | 3862.27 | 666.17 | 4545.68 | 787.63 |

| sex | | mean | sd |
|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| female | body_mass_g | 3862.27 | 666.17 |
| | flipper_length_mm | 197.36 | 12.50 |
| male | body_mass_g | 4545.68 | 787.63 |
| | flipper_length_mm | 204.51 | 14.55 |

| | Biscoe | | Dream | | Torgersen | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | female | male | female | male | female | male |
| flipper_length_mm | 205.69 | 213.29 | 190.02 | 196.31 | 188.29 | 194.91 |
| body_mass_g | 4319.38 | 5104.52 | 3446.31 | 3987.10 | 3395.83 | 4034.78 |

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ mean * island * sex,
             data = penguins)
```

This shows `sex` above `island` values:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ mean * sex * island,
             data = penguins)
```

By default, `datasummary` omits column headers with a single value/label across all columns, except for the header that sits just above the data. If the header we want to see is not displayed, we may want to reorder the terms of the formula. To show all headers, set `sparse_header=FALSE`:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ mean * sex * island,
             data = penguins,
             sparse_header = FALSE)
```

When using `sparse_header=FALSE`, it is often useful to insert `Heading()` * in the table formula, in order to rename or omit some of the labels manually. Type `?tables::Heading` for details and examples.

| | female | | | male | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Biscoe | Dream | Torgersen | Biscoe | Dream | Torgersen |
| flipper_length_mm | 205.69 | 190.02 | 188.29 | 213.29 | 196.31 | 194.91 |
| body_mass_g | 4319.38 | 3446.31 | 3395.83 | 5104.52 | 3987.10 | 4034.78 |

| | female | | | male | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Biscoe | Dream | Torgersen | Biscoe | Dream | Torgersen |
| flipper_length_mm | 205.69 | 190.02 | 188.29 | 213.29 | 196.31 | 194.91 |
| body_mass_g | 4319.38 | 3446.31 | 3395.83 | 5104.52 | 3987.10 | 4034.78 |

| | Mean | SD |
|---------------------|---------|--------|
| Flipper length (mm) | 200.92 | 14.06 |
| Body mass (g) | 4201.75 | 801.95 |

5.4 Renaming with =

Personally, I prefer to rename variables and values *before* drawing my tables, using backticks when variable names include whitespace. For example,

```
tmp <- penguins %>%
  select(`Flipper length (mm)` = flipper_length_mm,
         `Body mass (g)` = body_mass_g)

datasummary(`Flipper length (mm)` + `Body mass (g)` ~ Mean + SD,
  data = tmp)
```

However, thanks to the `tables` package, `datasummary` offers two additional mechanisms to rename. First, we can wrap a term in parentheses and use the equal = sign: (NewName=OldName):

```
datasummary((`Flipper length (mm)` = flipper_length_mm) + (`Body mass (g)` = body_mass_g) ~
  island * ((Avg. = Mean) + (Std.Dev. = SD)),
  data = penguins)
```

Second, we can use the `Heading()` function:

| | Biscoe | | Dream | | Torgersen | |
|---------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Avg. | Std.Dev. | Avg. | Std.Dev. | Avg. | Std.Dev. |
| Flipper length (mm) | 209.71 | 14.14 | 193.07 | 7.51 | 191.20 | 6.23 |
| Body mass (g) | 4716.02 | 782.86 | 3712.90 | 416.64 | 3706.37 | 445.11 |

| | Biscoe | | Dream | | Torgersen | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Flipper length (mm) | 209.71 | 14.14 | 193.07 | 7.51 | 191.20 | 6.23 |
| Body mass (g) | 4716.02 | 782.86 | 3712.90 | 416.64 | 3706.37 | 445.11 |

| sex | | Mean | SD |
|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| female | flipper_length_mm | 197.36 | 12.50 |
| | bill_length_mm | 42.10 | 4.90 |
| male | flipper_length_mm | 204.51 | 14.55 |
| | bill_length_mm | 45.85 | 5.37 |
| | Body mass (g) | 4201.75 | 801.95 |

```
datasummary(Heading("Flipper length (mm)") * flipper_length_mm + Heading("Body mass (g)") * body_mass_g,
  data = penguins)
```

The `Heading` function also has a `nearData` argument which can be useful in cases where some rows are nested but others are not. Compare the last row of these two tables:

```
datasummary(sex * (flipper_length_mm + bill_length_mm) + Heading("Body mass (g)") * body_mass_g,
  data = penguins)
```

```
datasummary(sex * (flipper_length_mm + bill_length_mm) + Heading("Body mass (g)", nearData=FALSE),
  data = penguins)
```

5.5 Counts and Percentages

The `tables` package allows `datasummary` to use neat tricks to produce frequency tables:

| sex | | Mean | SD |
|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| female | flipper_length_mm | 197.36 | 12.50 |
| | bill_length_mm | 42.10 | 4.90 |
| male | flipper_length_mm | 204.51 | 14.55 |
| | bill_length_mm | 45.85 | 5.37 |
| | Body mass (g) | 4201.75 | 801.95 |

| species | sex | N | Percent |
|-----------|--------|-----|---------|
| Adelie | female | 73 | 21.22 |
| | male | 73 | 21.22 |
| Chinstrap | female | 34 | 9.88 |
| | male | 34 | 9.88 |
| Gentoo | female | 58 | 16.86 |
| | male | 61 | 17.73 |
| All | | 344 | 100.00 |

1. Add a `N` to the right-hand side of the equation.
2. Add `Percent()` to the right-hand side to calculate the percentage of observations in each cell.
3. Add 1 to the left-hand side to include a row with the total number of observations:

```
datasummary(species * sex + 1 ~ N + Percent(),
             data = penguins)
```

Note that the `Percent()` function accepts a `denom` argument to determine if percentages should be calculated row or column-wise, or if they should take into account all cells.

5.6 Weighted percentages

The `Percent()` pseudo-function also accepts a `fn` argument, which must be a function which accepts two vectors: `x` is the values in the current cell, and `y` is all the values in the whole dataset. The default `fn` is:

```
datasummary(species * sex + 1 ~ N + Percent(fn = function(x, y) 100 * length(x) / length(y)),
             data = penguins)
```

The code above takes the number of elements in the cell `length(x)` and divides it by the number of total elements `length(y)`.

Now, let's say we want to display percentages weighted by one of the variables of the dataset. This can often be useful with survey weights, for example. Here, we use an arbitrary column of weights called `flipper_length_mm`:

```
wt_pct <- function(x, y) sum(x, na.rm = TRUE) / sum(y, na.rm = TRUE) * 100
datasummary(species * sex + 1 ~ N + flipper_length_mm * Percent(fn = wt_pct),
             data = penguins)
```

| species | sex | N | Percent |
|-----------|--------|-----|---------|
| Adelie | female | 73 | 21.22 |
| | male | 73 | 21.22 |
| Chinstrap | female | 34 | 9.88 |
| | male | 34 | 9.88 |
| Gentoo | female | 58 | 16.86 |
| | male | 61 | 17.73 |
| | All | 344 | 100.00 |

| species | sex | N | Percent |
|-----------|--------|-----|---------|
| Adelie | female | 73 | 19.95 |
| | male | 73 | 20.44 |
| Chinstrap | female | 34 | 9.49 |
| | male | 34 | 9.89 |
| Gentoo | female | 58 | 17.95 |
| | male | 61 | 19.67 |
| | All | 344 | 100.00 |

| cyl | Percent |
|-----|------------|
| 4 | 11 (34.4%) |
| 6 | 7 (21.9%) |
| 8 | 14 (43.8%) |

In each cell we now have the sum of weights in that cell, divided by the total sum of weights in the column.

5.7 Custom percentages

Here is another simple illustration of Percent function mechanism in action, where we combine counts and percentages in a simple nice label:

```
dat <- mtcars
dat$cyl <- as.factor(dat$cyl)

fn <- function(x, y) {
  out <- sprintf(
    "%s (%.1f%%)",
    length(x),
    length(x) / length(y) * 100)
}

datasummary(
  cyl ~ Percent(fn = fn),
  data = dat)
```

5.8 Factor

The `*` nesting operator that we used above works automatically for factor, character, and logical variables. Sometimes, it is convenient to use it with other types of variables, such as binary numeric variables. In that case, we can wrap the variable name inside a call to `Factor()`. This allows us to treat a variable as factor, without having to modify it in the original data. For example, in the `mtcars` data, there is a binary numeric variable call `am`. We nest statistics within categories of `am` by typing:

```
datasummary(mpg + hp ~ Factor(am) * (mean + sd),
  data = mtcars)
```

| | 0 | | 1 | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | mean | sd | mean | sd |
| mpg | 17.15 | 3.83 | 24.39 | 6.17 |
| hp | 160.26 | 53.91 | 126.85 | 84.06 |
| | | | mean | mean |
| flipper_length_mm | | | 200.92 | |

5.9 Arguments: na.rm=TRUE

We can pass any argument to the summary function by including a call to `Arguments()`. For instance, there are missing values in the `flipper_length_mm` variable of the `penguins` dataset. Therefore, the standard `mean` function will produce no result, because its default argument is `na.rm=FALSE`. We can change that by calling:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ mean + mean*Arguments(na.rm=TRUE),
  data = penguins)
```

Notice that there is an empty cell (NA) under the normal `mean` function, but that the `mean` call with `Arguments(na.rm=TRUE)` produced a numeric result.

We can pass the same arguments to multiple functions using the parentheses:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ (mean + sd) * Arguments(na.rm=TRUE),
  data = penguins)
```

Note that the shortcut functions that `modelsummary` supplies use `na.rm=TRUE` by default, so we can use them directly without arguments, even when there are missing values:

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ Mean + Var + P75 + Range,
  data = penguins)
```

| | mean | sd |
|-------------------|--------|-------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 | 14.06 |

| | Mean | Var | P75 | Range |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 | 197.73 | 213.00 | 59.00 |

| | weighted.mean |
|---|---------------|
| x | 9.37 |
| y | 16.40 |

5.10 Arguments: Weighted Mean

You can use the `Arguments` mechanism to do various things, such as calculating weighted means:

```
newdata <- data.frame(
  x = rnorm(20),
  w = rnorm(20),
  y = rnorm(20))

datasummary(x + y ~ weighted.mean * Arguments(w = w),
  data = newdata)
```

Which produces the same results as:

```
weighted.mean(newdata$x, newdata$w)
```

```
[1] 9.37465
```

```
weighted.mean(newdata$y, newdata$w)
```

```
[1] 16.39873
```

But different results from:

```
mean(newdata$x)
```

```
[1] -0.1530224
```

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| bill_length_mm > 44.5 | 209.68 |
| bill_length_mm <= 44.5 | 192.45 |

```
mean(newdata$y)
```

```
[1] -0.0504399
```

5.11 Logical subsets

Cool stuff is possible with logical subsets:

```
datasummary((bill_length_mm > 44.5) + (bill_length_mm <= 44.5) ~ Mean * flipper_length_mm,
             data = penguins)
```

See the `tables` package documentation for more details and examples.

5.12 Missing values

At least 3 distinct issues can arise related to missing values.

5.12.1 Functions and `na.rm`

An empty cell can appear in the table when a statistical function returns NA instead of a numeric value. In those cases, you should:

1. Make sure that your statistical function (e.g., `mean` or `sd`) uses `na.rm=TRUE` by default
2. Use the **Arguments** strategy to set `na.rm=TRUE` (see the **Arguments** section of this vignette).
3. Use a convenience function supplied by `modelsummary`, where `na.rm` is TRUE by default: `Mean`, `SD`, `P25`, etc.

| island | species | | female | | male | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Biscoe | Adelie | body_mass_g | 3369.32 | 343.47 | 4050.00 | 355.57 |
| | Chinstrap | body_mass_g | | | | |
| | Gentoo | body_mass_g | 4679.74 | 281.58 | 5484.84 | 313.16 |
| Dream | Adelie | body_mass_g | 3344.44 | 212.06 | 4045.54 | 330.55 |
| | Chinstrap | body_mass_g | 3527.21 | 285.33 | 3938.97 | 362.14 |
| | Gentoo | body_mass_g | | | | |
| Torgersen | Adelie | body_mass_g | 3395.83 | 259.14 | 4034.78 | 372.47 |
| | Chinstrap | body_mass_g | | | | |
| | Gentoo | body_mass_g | | | | |

| island | species | | female | | male | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Biscoe | Adelie | body_mass_g | 3369.32 | 343.47 | 4050.00 | 355.57 |
| | Gentoo | body_mass_g | 4679.74 | 281.58 | 5484.84 | 313.16 |
| Dream | Adelie | body_mass_g | 3344.44 | 212.06 | 4045.54 | 330.55 |
| | Chinstrap | body_mass_g | 3527.21 | 285.33 | 3938.97 | 362.14 |
| Torgersen | Adelie | body_mass_g | 3395.83 | 259.14 | 4034.78 | 372.47 |

5.12.2 Empty crosstab cells

An empty cell can appear in the table when a crosstab is deeply nested, and there are no observations for a given combination of covariates. In those cases, you can use the `* DropEmpty` pseudo-function. See the “Empty cells” section of this vignette for examples.

```
datasummary(island * species * body_mass_g ~ sex * (Mean + SD),
  data = penguins)
```

```
datasummary(island * species * body_mass_g ~ sex * (Mean + SD) * DropEmpty(),
  data = penguins)
```

| z | N | Percent |
|---|---|---------|
| 0 | 4 | 57.14 |
| 1 | 2 | 28.57 |

| z | N | Percent |
|---|---|---------|
| 0 | 4 | 66.67 |
| 1 | 2 | 33.33 |

5.12.3 Percent()

By default, the `Percent()` function computes the share of each category with respect to the whole data, including missing observations, but we can work around this with some trickery:

```
dat <- data.frame(z = c(0,0,1,0,NA,0,1))
prop.table(table(dat$z))
```

```
      0      1
0.6666667 0.3333333
```

```
datasummary(Factor(z) ~ N + Percent(), data = dat)
```

To count percentages without missing values, we can exploit the fact that `Percent()` accepts a `denom` argument which can be a logical vector:

```
datasummary(Factor(z) ~ N + Percent(denom = !is.na(dat$z)), data = dat)
```

5.13 Add rows

```
new_rows <- data.frame('Does',
                       2,
                       'plus',
                       2,
                       'equals',
                       5,
```

| | Adelie | | Chinstrap | | Gentoo | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| flipper_length_mm | 189.95 | 6.54 | 195.82 | 7.13 | 217.19 | 6.48 |
| body_mass_g | 3700.66 | 458.57 | 3733.09 | 384.34 | 5076.02 | 504.12 |
| Does | 2.00 | plus | 2.00 | equals | 5.00 | ? |

| | Adelie | | Chinstrap | | Gentoo | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | New.Stat |
| flipper_length_mm | 189.95 | 6.54 | 195.82 | 7.13 | 217.19 | 6.48 | 0.10 |
| body_mass_g | 3700.66 | 458.57 | 3733.09 | 384.34 | 5076.02 | 504.12 | 0.21 |

```

      '?')
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ species * (Mean + SD),
  data = penguins,
  add_rows = new_rows)

```

5.14 Add columns

```

new_cols <- data.frame('New Stat' = runif(2))
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + body_mass_g ~ species * (Mean + SD),
  data = penguins,
  add_columns = new_cols)

```

6 Output formats

All functions in the `datasummary_*` family accept the same `output` argument. Tables can be saved to several file formats:

```

f <- flipper_length_mm ~ island * (mean + sd)
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.html')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.tex')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.docx')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.pptx')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.md')

```

```
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.rtf')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.jpg')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'table.png')
```

They can be returned in human-readable data.frames, markdown, html, or LaTeX code to the console:

```
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'data.frame')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'markdown')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'html')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'latex')
```

`datasummary` can return objects compatible with the `tinytable`, `gt`, `kableExtra`, `flextable`, `huxtable`, and `DT` table creation and customization packages:

```
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'tinytable')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'gt')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'kableExtra')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'flextable')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'huxtable')
datasummary(f, data = penguins, output = 'DT')
```

Please note that hierarchical or “nested” column labels are only available for these output formats: `kableExtra`, `gt`, `html`, `rtf`, and `LaTeX`. When saving tables to other formats, nested labels will be combined to a “flat” header.

7 Rounding

The `fmt` argument allows us to set the printing format of numeric values. It accepts a single number representing the number of digits after the period, or a string to be passed to the `sprintf` function. For instance, setting `fmt="%.4f"` will keep 4 digits after the dot (see `?sprintf` for more options):

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ Mean + SD,
  fmt = 4,
  data = penguins)
```

We can set the formatting on a term-by-term basis by using the same `Arguments` function that we used to handle missing values in the previous section. The shortcut functions that ship with `modelsummary` (e.g., `Mean`, `SD`, `Median`, `P25`) all include a `fmt` argument:

| | Mean | SD |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.9152 | 14.0617 |

| | Mean | SD |
|-------------------|----------|------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.9152 | 14.1 |

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm ~ Mean * Arguments(fmt = "%.4f") + SD * Arguments(fmt = "%.1f",
data = penguins)
```

Note that the `N()` function is supplied by the upstream `tables` package, and does not have a `fmt` argument. Fortunately, it is easy to override the built-in function to use custom formatting:

```
tmp <- data.frame(X = sample(letters[1:3], 1e6, replace = TRUE))
N <- \(x) format(length(x), big.mark = ",")
datasummary(X ~ N, data = tmp)
```

8 Titles and notes

`datasummary` includes the same `title` and `notes` arguments as in `modelsummary`:

```
datasummary(All(penguins) ~ Mean + SD,
data = penguins,
title = 'Statistics about the famous Palmer Penguins.',
notes = c('A note at the bottom of the table.'))
```

9 Alignment

We can align columns using the `align` argument. `align` should be a string of length equal to the number of columns, and which includes only the letters “l”, “c”, or “r”:

| X | N |
|---|---------|
| a | 333,137 |
| b | 333,671 |
| c | 333,192 |

Table 1: Statistics about the famous Palmer Penguins.

| | Mean | SD |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| rownames | 172.50 | 99.45 |
| bill_length_mm | 43.92 | 5.46 |
| bill_depth_mm | 17.15 | 1.97 |
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 | 14.06 |
| body_mass_g | 4201.75 | 801.95 |
| year | 2008.03 | 0.82 |

A note at the bottom of the table.

| | Mean | SD | Range |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| flipper_length_mm | 200.92 | 14.06 | 59.00 |
| bill_length_mm | 43.92 | 5.46 | 27.50 |

```
datasummary(flipper_length_mm + bill_length_mm ~ Mean + SD + Range,
  data = penguins,
  align = 'lrcl')
```

10 Factors

By default, the `factor` function in R does *not* assign a distinct factor level to missing values: the `factor` function's `exclude` argument is set to `NA` by default. To ensure that `NAs` appear in your table, make sure you set `exclude=NULL` when you create the factor.

Internally, the `datasummary_balance` and `datasummary_crosstab` functions convert logical and character variables to factor with the `exclude=NULL` argument. This means that `NAs` will appear in the table as distinct rows/columns. If you do *not* want `NAs` to appear in your table, convert them to factors yourself ahead of time. For example:

```
mycars <- mtcars[, c("cyl", "mpg", "hp", "vs")]
mycars$cyl[c(1, 3, 6, 8)] <- NA
mycars$cyl_nona <- factor(mycars$cyl)
mycars$cyl_na <- factor(mycars$cyl, exclude = NULL)

datasummary_crosstab(cyl_nona ~ vs, data = mycars)
```

| cyl_nona | | 0 | 1 | All |
|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 4 | N | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| | % row | 11.1 | 88.9 | 100.0 |
| 6 | N | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | % row | 40.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 |
| 8 | N | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| | % row | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| All | N | 18 | 14 | 32 |
| | % row | 56.2 | 43.8 | 100.0 |

| cyl_na | | 0 | 1 | All |
|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 4 | N | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| | % row | 11.1 | 88.9 | 100.0 |
| 6 | N | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | % row | 40.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 |
| 8 | N | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| | % row | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| NA | N | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | % row | 25.0 | 75.0 | 100.0 |
| All | N | 18 | 14 | 32 |
| | % row | 56.2 | 43.8 | 100.0 |

```
datasummary_crosstab(cyl_na ~ vs, data = mycars)
```