

Printing (PDF)

Basic printing

If a tabulation function is called from the top level, it should print out its table(s) on its own.

As usual, first, let's start up the package and pick a survey to analyze:

```
library(surveytable)
set_survey(namcs2019sv)
```

Table 1: Survey info {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

Variables	Observations	Design
33	8,250	Stratified 1 - level Cluster Sampling design (with replacement) With (398) clusters. namcs2019sv = survey::svydesign(ids = ~CPSUM, strata = ~CSTRATM, weights = ~PATWT , data = namcs2019sv_df)

Now, when a tabulation function is called from the top level, it prints. You don't need to do anything extra.

```
tab("AGER")
```

Table 2: Patient age recode {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

Level	n	Number (000)	SE (000)	LL (000)	UL (000)	Percent	SE	LL	UL
Under 15 years	887	117,917	14,097	93,229	149,142	11.4	1.3	8.9	14.2
15-24 years	542	64,856	7,018	52,387	80,292	6.3	0.6	5.1	7.5
25-44 years	1,435	170,271	13,966	144,925	200,049	16.4	1.1	14.3	18.8
45-64 years	2,283	309,506	23,290	266,994	358,787	29.9	1.4	27.2	32.6
65-74 years	1,661	206,866	14,366	180,481	237,109	20.0	1.2	17.6	22.5
75 years and over	1,442	167,069	15,179	139,746	199,735	16.1	1.3	13.7	18.8

N = 8250. Checked NCHS presentation standards. Nothing to report.

If a tabulation function is called not from the top level, such as from within a loop or another function, you do need to call `print()` explicitly for it to print. For example:

```
for (vr in c("AGER", "SEX")) {
  print( tab_subset(vr, "MAJOR", "Preventive care") )
}
```

Table 3: Patient age recode (Major reason for this visit = Preventive care) {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

Level	n	Number (000)	SE (000)	LL (000)	UL (000)	Percent	SE	LL	UL
Under 15 years	300	50,701	8,556	36,352	70,714	22.7	3.5	16.1	30.4
15-24 years	121	18,196	2,889	13,246	24,996	8.1	1.2	5.9	10.9
25-44 years	370	50,573	6,835	38,749	66,005	22.6	2.5	17.8	28.0
45-64 years	355	53,805	9,478	37,982	76,218	24.1	3.2	17.9	31.1
65-74 years	225	27,985	4,669	20,073	39,017	12.5	1.8	9.2	16.5
75 years and over	197	22,363	3,805	15,925	31,404	10.0	1.7	6.9	13.8

N = 1568. Checked NCHS presentation standards. Nothing to report.

Table 4: Patient sex (Major reason for this visit = Preventive care) {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

Level	n	Number (000)	SE (000)	LL (000)	UL (000)	Percent	SE	LL	UL
Female	1,014	139,091	11,845	117,664	164,421	62.2	2.9	56.2	68.0
Male	554	84,532	10,594	66,039	108,204	37.8	2.9	32.0	43.8

N = 1568. Checked NCHS presentation standards. Nothing to report.

Create HTML or PDF tables

Using a Quarto document, you can create tables in many different formats, such as HTML or PDF. Here is a straightforward example of what a Quarto document might look like:

```

---
title: "My tables"
author: "Me"
format: pdf
---

# Welcome

As usual, first, let's start up the package and pick a survey to analyze:

```{r, results='asis'}
library(surveytable)
set_survey(namcs2019sv, output = 'auto')
```

# Tables

Take a look at this table:

```{r, results='asis'}
tab("AGER")
```

```

Note the `format` setting, which specifies that this document will create PDF tables. Also note that you do have to add the `results='asis'` argument to the code chunks that print tables.

Print using various table-making packages

Use the `output` argument of `set_opts()` to select a table-making package. By default (`output = "auto"`), `surveytable` automatically selects a package depending on whether the output is to the screen (`huxtable`), HTML (`gt`), or PDF (`kableExtra`). You can also explicitly select one of these packages.

Changing the table-making package has a couple of uses:

- Use `as_object()` to generate an object from your favorite table-making package, customize this object, and then finally print it, so the table looks exactly the way you want it to look.
- Print to destinations other than the screen, HTML, or PDF.

`kableExtra`

```
set_opts(output = "kableExtra")
#> * Printing with kableextra.
```

We have not implemented screen printing with `kableExtra` yet. Try one of the other packages.

Here is PDF:

```
```{r, results='asis'}
tab("AGER")
```
```

Table 5: Patient age recode {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

| Level | n | Number (000) | SE (000) | LL (000) | UL (000) | Percent | SE | LL | UL |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|
| Under 15 years | 887 | 117,917 | 14,097 | 93,229 | 149,142 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 15-24 years | 542 | 64,856 | 7,018 | 52,387 | 80,292 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
| 25-44 years | 1,435 | 170,271 | 13,966 | 144,925 | 200,049 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 18.8 |
| 45-64 years | 2,283 | 309,506 | 23,290 | 266,994 | 358,787 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 27.2 | 32.6 |
| 65-74 years | 1,661 | 206,866 | 14,366 | 180,481 | 237,109 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 22.5 |
| 75 years and over | 1,442 | 167,069 | 15,179 | 139,746 | 199,735 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 18.8 |

N = 8250. Checked NCHS presentation standards. Nothing to report.

`auto`

`auto` is the default option. It automatically selects one of the above packages depending on whether the output is to the screen (`huxtable`), HTML (`gt`), or PDF (`kableExtra`).

```
set_opts(output = "auto")
#> * Printing with huxtable for screen, gt for HTML, or kableExtra for PDF.
```

PDF output (this should use `kableExtra`):

```
```{r, results='asis'}
tab("AGER")
```
```

Table 6: Patient age recode {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

| Level | n | Number (000) | SE (000) | LL (000) | UL (000) | Percent | SE | LL | UL |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|
| Under 15 years | 887 | 117,917 | 14,097 | 93,229 | 149,142 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 15-24 years | 542 | 64,856 | 7,018 | 52,387 | 80,292 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
| 25-44 years | 1,435 | 170,271 | 13,966 | 144,925 | 200,049 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 18.8 |
| 45-64 years | 2,283 | 309,506 | 23,290 | 266,994 | 358,787 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 27.2 | 32.6 |
| 65-74 years | 1,661 | 206,866 | 14,366 | 180,481 | 237,109 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 22.5 |
| 75 years and over | 1,442 | 167,069 | 15,179 | 139,746 | 199,735 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 18.8 |

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Advanced printing

The proper approach

Advanced users can add functionality to use **any** table-making package that they want. For more information, see `help("surveytable-options")`.

The “quick-and-dirty” approach

The tabulation functions return either:

- for a single table, a data frame, with certain attributes set; or
- for more than one table, a list of such data frames.

You can convert a single table to a `data.frame` with `as.data.frame()`, like so:

```
tab("AGER") |> as.data.frame()
#>           Level      n Number (000) SE (000) LL (000) UL (000) Percent SE
#> 1 Under 15 years  887      117917    14097    93229    149142    11.4 1.3
#> 2  15-24 years   542       64856     7018    52387     80292     6.3 0.6
#> 3  25-44 years  1435      170271    13966   144925    200049    16.4 1.1
#> 4  45-64 years  2283      309506    23290   266994    358787    29.9 1.4
#> 5  65-74 years  1661      206866    14366   180481    237109    20.0 1.2
#> 6 75 years and over 1442      167069    15179   139746    199735    16.1 1.3
#>      LL      UL
#> 1  8.9 14.2
#> 2  5.1  7.5
#> 3 14.3 18.8
#> 4 27.2 32.6
#> 5 17.6 22.5
#> 6 13.7 18.8
```

| Level | n | Number (000) | SE (000) | LL (000) | UL (000) | Percent | SE | LL | UL |
|-------------------|------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|
| Under 15 years | 887 | 117917 | 14097 | 93229 | 149142 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 15-24 years | 542 | 64856 | 7018 | 52387 | 80292 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
| 25-44 years | 1435 | 170271 | 13966 | 144925 | 200049 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 18.8 |
| 45-64 years | 2283 | 309506 | 23290 | 266994 | 358787 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 27.2 | 32.6 |
| 65-74 years | 1661 | 206866 | 14366 | 180481 | 237109 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 22.5 |
| 75 years and over | 1442 | 167069 | 15179 | 139746 | 199735 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 18.8 |

Alternatively, you can pass this data frame to your favorite table-making package. This example passes it to `gt`:

```
set_opts(count = "1k")
#> * Rounding counts to the nearest thousand.
tab("AGER") |> gt::gt()
```

(Because of how LaTeX works, the table is likely not here, but elsewhere on the page.)

The reason that this is the “quick-and-dirty” approach is that the output it creates is not as nice as conventional tables, described above. The output does not have table title (which has important information about the variable and the survey), table footer (which has important information about sample size and low-precision estimates), and it does not format the estimates. Nevertheless, there could be situations in which this approach is helpful, such as

- extracting an exact value from a table using `as.data.frame()`; or
- quickly using your favorite table-making package.

Save the tables

Save to a CSV file

All tabulation functions have an argument called `csv`. Use it to specify the name of a CSV (comma-separated values) file, like so:

```
tab("AGER", csv = "myfile.csv")
```

Table 7: Patient age recode {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

| Level | n | Number (000) | SE (000) | LL (000) | UL (000) | Percent | SE | LL | UL |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|
| Under 15 years | 887 | 117,917 | 14,097 | 93,229 | 149,142 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 15-24 years | 542 | 64,856 | 7,018 | 52,387 | 80,292 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
| 25-44 years | 1,435 | 170,271 | 13,966 | 144,925 | 200,049 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 18.8 |
| 45-64 years | 2,283 | 309,506 | 23,290 | 266,994 | 358,787 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 27.2 | 32.6 |
| 65-74 years | 1,661 | 206,866 | 14,366 | 180,481 | 237,109 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 22.5 |
| 75 years and over | 1,442 | 167,069 | 15,179 | 139,746 | 199,735 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 18.8 |

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Open this CSV file in Excel or your favorite text editor or spreadsheet.

Save to an R data file

Use the built-in `saveRDS()` function to save a table to an R data file:

```
tab("AGER") |> saveRDS("myfile.rds")
```

You can later load this data file back into R. To print the table, just load the file, like so:

```
readRDS("myfile.rds")
```

Table 8: Patient age recode {NAMCS 2019 PUF}

| Level | n | Number (000) | SE (000) | LL (000) | UL (000) | Percent | SE | LL | UL |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|
| Under 15 years | 887 | 117,917 | 14,097 | 93,229 | 149,142 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 15-24 years | 542 | 64,856 | 7,018 | 52,387 | 80,292 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
| 25-44 years | 1,435 | 170,271 | 13,966 | 144,925 | 200,049 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 18.8 |
| 45-64 years | 2,283 | 309,506 | 23,290 | 266,994 | 358,787 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 27.2 | 32.6 |
| 65-74 years | 1,661 | 206,866 | 14,366 | 180,481 | 237,109 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 22.5 |
| 75 years and over | 1,442 | 167,069 | 15,179 | 139,746 | 199,735 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 18.8 |

N = 8250. Checked NCHS presentation standards. Nothing to report.

Suppress printing

There are times when you might want to prevent the tabulation functions from printing tables. If you are saving the tables to a CSV file anyway, you might not need screen printing.

As mentioned above, if the tabulation functions are called from within a loop without using the `print()` command, they won't print.

An easy way to suppress printing when the tabulation functions are called from the top level is to assign the output to some variable. For example, this will save the table to a CSV file, but won't print it to the screen:

```
tmp = tab("AGER", csv = "myfile.csv")
```