

Package ‘season’

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License GPL (>= 3)

Description Routines for the seasonal analysis of health data,
including regression models, time-stratified case-crossover,
plotting functions and residual checks. Thanks to Yuming Guo
for checking the case-crossover code.

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season-package

Tools for uncovering and estimating seasonal patterns.

Description

The package contains graphical methods for displaying seasonal data and regression models for detecting and estimating seasonal patterns.

The regression models can be applied to normal, Poisson or binomial dependent data distributions. Tools are available for both time series data (equally spaced in time) and survey data (unequally spaced in time).

Sinusoidal (parametric) seasonal patterns are available ([cosinor](#), [nscosinor](#)), as well as models for monthly data ([monthglm](#)), and the case-crossover method to control for seasonality ([casecross](#)).

Details

season aims to fill an important gap in the R software by providing a range of tools for analysing seasonal data. The examples are based on health data, but the functions are equally applicable to any data with a seasonal pattern.

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Author(s)

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References

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

Examples

```
## see examples for \link{cosinor}, \link{monthglm},  
## \link{nscosinor} and \link{casecross}
```

aaft

Amplitude Adjusted Fourier Transform (AAFT)

Description

Generates random linear surrogate data of a time series with the same second-order properties.

Usage

```
aaft(data, nsur)
```

Arguments

data a vector of equally spaced numeric observations (time series).
nsur the number of surrogates to generate (1 or more).

Details

The AAFT uses phase-scrambling to create a surrogate of the time series that has a similar spectrum (and hence similar second-order statistics). The AAFT is useful for testing for non-linearity in a time series, and is used by `nonlintest`.

Value

`surrogates` a matrix of the `nsur` surrogates.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Kugiumtzis D (2000) Surrogate data test for nonlinearity including monotonic transformations, *Phys. Rev. E*, vol 62

Examples

```
data(CVD)
surr=aaft(CVD$cvd, nsur=1)
plot(CVD$cvd, type='l')
lines(surr[,1], col='red')
```

AFL

Australian Football League (AFL) players' birthdays for the 2009 season

Description

The data are: a) the monthly frequencies of birthdays and an expected number based on monthly birth statistics for 1975 to 1991. b) all 617 players' initials and birthdays (excluding non-Australian born players).

Usage

```
data(AFL)
```

Format

A list with the following 5 variables.

`month` integer month (1 to 12)

`players` number of players born in each month (12 observations)

`expected` expected number of players born in each month (12 observations)

initials player initials (617 observations)
 dob date of birth in date format (617 observations; year-month-day format)

Source

Dates of birth from Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Football_League).

Examples

```
data(AFL)
barplot(AFL$players, names.arg=month.abb)
```

casecross	<i>Case–crossover analysis to control for seasonality</i>
-----------	---

Description

Fits a time-stratified case–crossover to regularly spaced time series data. The function is not suitable for irregularly spaced individual data. The function only uses a time-stratified design, and other designs such as the symmetric bi-directional design, are not available.

Usage

```
casecross(formula, data, exclusion=2, stratalength=28, matchdow=FALSE,
          usefinalwindow=FALSE, matchconf='', confrange=0, stratamonth=FALSE)
```

Arguments

formula	formula. The dependent variable should be an integer count (e.g., daily number of deaths).
data	data set as a data frame.
exclusion	exclusion period (in days) around cases, set to 2 (default). Must be positive and smaller than stratalength.
stratalength	length of stratum in days, set to 28 (default).
matchdow	match case and control days using day of the week (TRUE/default=FALSE). This matching is in addition to the strata matching.
usefinalwindow	use the last stratum in the time series, which is likely to contain less days than all the other strata (TRUE/default=FALSE).
matchconf	match case and control days using an important confounder (optional; must be in quotes). matchconf is the variable to match on. This matching is in addition to the strata matching.
confrange	range of the confounder within which case and control days will be treated as a match (optional). Range = matchconf (on case day) +/- confrange.
stratamonth	use strata based on months, default=FALSE. Instead of a fixed strata size when using stratalength.

Details

The case–crossover method compares “case” days when events occurred (e.g., deaths) with control days to look for differences in exposure that might explain differences in the number of cases. Control days are selected to be nearby to case days, which means that only recent changes in the independent variable(s) are compared. By only comparing recent values, any long-term or seasonal variation in the dependent and independent variable(s) can be eliminated. This elimination depends on the definition of nearby and on the seasonal and long-term patterns in the independent variable(s).

Control and case days are only compared if they are in the same stratum. The stratum is controlled by `stratalength`, the default value is 28 days, so that cases and controls are compared in four week sections. Smaller stratum lengths provide a closer control for season, but reduce the available number of controls. Control days that are close to the case day may have similar levels of the independent variable(s). To reduce this correlation it is possible to place an exclusion around the cases. The default is 2, which means that the smallest gap between a case and control will be 3 days.

To remove any confounding by day of the week it is possible to additionally match by day of the week (`matchdow`), although this usually reduces the number of available controls. This matching is in addition to the strata matching.

It is possible to additionally match case and control days by an important confounder (`matchconf`) in order to remove its effect. Control days are matched to case days if they are: i) in the same strata, ii) have the same day of the week if `matchdow=TRUE`, iii) have a value of `matchconf` that is within plus/minus `confrange` of the value of `matchconf` on the case day. If the range is set too narrow then the number of available controls will become too small, which in turn means the number of case days with at least one control day is compromised.

The method uses conditional logistic regression (see `coxph` and so the parameter estimates are odds ratios.)

The code assumes that the data frame contains a date variable (in `Date` format) called ‘date’.

Value

<code>call</code>	the original call to the <code>casecross</code> function.
<code>c.model</code>	conditional logistic regression model of class <code>coxph</code> .
<code>ncases</code>	total number of cases.
<code>ncasedays</code>	number of case days with at least one control day.
<code>ncontroldayss</code>	average number of control days per case day.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

- Janes, H., Sheppard, L., Lumley, T. (2005) Case-crossover analyses of air pollution exposure data: Referent selection strategies and their implications for bias. *Epidemiology* 16(6), 717–726.
- Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analyzing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

See Also

summary.casecross, coxph

Examples

```
# cardiovascular disease data
data(CVDdaily)
CVDdaily=subset(CVDdaily,date<=as.Date('1987-12-31')) # subset for example
# Effect of ozone on CVD death
model1 = casecross(cvd ~ o3mean+tmpd+Mon+Tue+Wed+Thu+Fri+Sat, data=CVDdaily)
summary(model1)
# match on day of the week
model2 = casecross(cvd ~ o3mean+tmpd,matchdow=TRUE, data=CVDdaily)
summary(model2)
# match on temperature to within a degree
model3 = casecross(cvd ~ o3mean+Mon+Tue+Wed+Thu+Fri+Sat, data=CVDdaily,
                  matchconf='tmpd', confrange=1)
summary(model3)
```

ciPhase

Mean and confidence interval for circular phase

Description

Calculates the mean and confidence interval for the phase based on a chain of MCMC samples.

Usage

```
ciPhase(theta, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

theta	chain of Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) samples of the phase.
alpha	the confidence level (default = 0.05 for a 95% confidence interval).

Details

The estimates of the phase are rotated to have a centre of π , the point on the circumference of a unit radius circle that is furthest from zero. The mean and confidence interval are calculated on the rotated values, then the estimates are rotated back.

Value

mean	the estimated mean phase.
lower	the estimated lower limit of the confidence interval.
upper	the estimated upper limit of the confidence interval.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Fisher, N. (1993) *Statistical Analysis of Circular Data*. Cambridge University Press. Page 36.

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

Examples

```
theta<-rnorm(n=2000,mean=0,sd=pi/50) # 2000 normal samples, centred on zero
hist(theta,breaks=seq(-pi/8,pi/8,pi/30))
ciPhase(theta)
```

cipolygon-internal *Function to draw CI polygon*

Description

Internal function to draw a confidence interval for multiple times as a grey area. For internal use only.

Usage

```
cipolygon(time, lower, upper)
```

Arguments

time	x-axis.
lower	lower limit of the confidence level.
upper	upper limit of the confidence level.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

cosinor	<i>Cosinor regression model for detecting seasonality in yearly data or circadian patterns in hourly data</i>
---------	---

Description

Fits a cosinor model as part of a generalized linear model.

Usage

```
cosinor(formula, date, data, family=gaussian(), alpha=0.05, cycles=1,
        rescheck=FALSE, type='daily', offsetmonth=FALSE, offsetpop=NULL, text=TRUE)
```

Arguments

formula	regression formula.
date	a date variable if type="daily", or an integer between 1 and 53 if type="weekly", or an integer between 1 and 12 if type="monthly", or a POSIXct date if type="hourly".
data	data set as a data frame.
family	a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model. Available link functions: identity, log, logit, cloglog. Note, it must have the parentheses.
alpha	significance level, set to 0.05 (default).
cycles	number of seasonal cycles per year.
rescheck	plot the residual checks (TRUE/FALSE), see seasrescheck .
type	"daily" for daily data (default), or "weekly" for weekly data, or "monthly" for monthly data, or "hourly" for hourly data.
offsetmonth	include an offset to account for the uneven number of days in the month (TRUE/FALSE). Should be used for monthly counts (type="monthly") (with family=poisson()).
offsetpop	include an offset for the population (optional), this should be a variable in the data frame. Do not log-transform this offset, as the transform is applied by the code.
text	add explanatory text to the returned phase value (TRUE) or return a number (FALSE). Passed to the <code>invyrfraction</code> function.

Details

The cosinor model captures a seasonal pattern using a sinusoid. It is therefore suitable for relatively simple seasonal patterns that are symmetric and stationary. The default is to fit an annual seasonal pattern (`cycle=1`), but other higher frequencies are possible (e.g., twice per year: `cycle=2`). The model is fitted using a sine and cosine term that together describe the sinusoid. These parameters are added to a generalized linear model, so the model can be fitted to a range of dependent data (e.g., Normal, Poisson, Binomial). Unlike the `nscosinor` model, the cosinor model can be applied to unequally spaced data.

Value

Returns an object of class “Cosinor” with the following parts:

call	the original call to the cosinor function.
glm	an object of class <code>glm</code> (see glm).
fitted	fitted values for intercept and cosinor only (ignoring other independent variables).
fitted.plus	standard fitted values, including all other independent variables.
residuals	residuals.
date	name of the date variable (in Date format when type='daily').

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

See Also

summary.Cosinor, plot.Cosinor

Examples

```
## cardiovascular disease data (offset based on number of days in...
## ...the month scaled to an average month length)
data(CVD)
res = cosinor(cvd~1, date='month', data=CVD, type='monthly',
             family=poisson(), offsetmonth=TRUE)
summary(res)
seasrescheck(res$residuals) # check the residuals
# stillbirth data
data(stillbirth)
res = cosinor(stillborn~1, date='dob', data=stillbirth,
             family=binomial(link='cloglog'))
summary(res)
plot(res)
# hourly indoor temperature data
data(indoor)
res = cosinor.bedroom~1, date='datetime', type='hourly', data=indoor)
summary(res)
```

createAdj	<i>Creates an adjacency matrix</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

Creates an adjacency matrix in a form suitable for using in BRugs or WinBUGS.

Usage

```
createAdj(matrix, filename='Adj.txt', suffix=NULL)
```

Arguments

matrix	square matrix with 1's for neighbours and NA's for non-neighbours.
filename	filename that the adjacency matrix file will be written to (default='Adj.txt').
suffix	string to be appended to 'num', 'adj' and 'weights' object names

Details

Adjacency matrices are used by conditional autoregressive (CAR) models to smooth estimates according to some neighbourhood map. The basic idea is that neighbouring areas have more in common than non-neighbouring areas and so will be positively correlated.

As well as correlations in space it is possible to use CAR models to model similarities in time.

In this case the matrix represents those time points that we wish to assume to be correlated.

Value

Creates a text file named filename that contains the total number of neighbours (num), the index number of the adjacent neighbours (adj) and the weights (weights).

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
# Nearest neighbour matrix for 5 time points
x = c(NA,1,NA,NA,NA)
(V = toeplitz(x))
createAdj(V)
```

CVD

*Cardiovascular deaths in Los Angeles, 1987–2000***Description**

Monthly number of deaths from cardiovascular disease in people aged 75 and over in Los Angeles for the years 1987 to 2000.

Usage

```
data(CVD)
```

Format

A data frame with 168 observations on the following 8 variables.

`year` year of death

`month` month of death

`yrmon` a combination of year and month: $year + (month - 1)/12$

`cvd` monthly number of CVD deaths

`tmpd` mean monthly temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)

`pop` Los Angeles population aged 75+ in the year 2000 (this value is constant as only one year was available, but in general the population will (of course) change over time)

`ndaysmonth` number of days in each month (used as an offset)

`adj` adjusted number of CVD deaths per month using a standardised month length. Monthly number of CVD deaths multiplied by $(365.25/12)/ndaysmonth$. So the standard month length is 30.4 days.

Source

From the NMMAPS study (<http://www.ihapss.jhsph.edu/>), also available via the NMMAPS-lite R library.

References

Samet JM, Dominici F, Zeger SL, Schwartz J, Dockery DW (2000). *The National Morbidity, Mortality, and Air Pollution Study, Part I: Methods and Methodologic Issues*. Research Report 94, Health Effects Institute, Cambridge MA.

Examples

```
data(CVD)
plot(CVD$yrmon, CVD$cvd, type='o', xlab='Date',
      ylab='Number of CVD deaths per month')
```

`CVDdaily`*Daily cardiovascular deaths in Los Angeles, 1987–2000*

Description

Daily number of deaths from cardiovascular disease in people aged 75 and over in Los Angeles for the years 1987 to 2000.

Usage

```
data(CVDdaily)
```

Format

A data frame with 5114 observations on the following 16 variables.

`date` date of death in date format (year-month-day)
`cvd` daily number of CVD deaths
`dow` day of the week (character)
`tmpd` daily mean temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)
`o3mean` daily mean ozone (parts per billion)
`o3tmean` daily trimmed mean ozone (parts per billion)
`Mon` indicator variable for Monday
`Tue` indicator variable for Tuesday
`Wed` indicator variable for Wednesday
`Thu` indicator variable for Thursday
`Fri` indicator variable for Friday
`Sat` indicator variable for Saturday
`month` month (integer from 1 to 12)
`winter` indicator variable for winter
`spring` indicator variable for spring
`summer` indicator variable for summer
`autumn` indicator variable for autumn

Source

From the NMMAPS study (<http://www.ihapss.jhsph.edu/>), also available via the NMMAP-Slite R library.

References

Samet JM, Dominici F, Zeger SL, Schwartz J, Dockery DW (2000). *The National Morbidity, Mortality, and Air Pollution Study, Part I: Methods and Methodologic Issues*. Research Report 94, Health Effects Institute, Cambridge MA.

Examples

```
data(CVDdaily)
plot(CVDdaily$date, CVDdaily$cvd, type='p', xlab='Date',
     ylab='Number of CVD deaths')
```

exercise

Exercise data from Queensland, 2005–2007

Description

Exercise data in longitudinal format from a physical activity intervention study in Logan, Queensland. Some subjects were lost to follow-up, so all three visits are not available for all subjects.

Usage

```
data(exercise)
```

Format

A data frame with 1302 observations on the following 7 variables.

id subject number
visit visit number (1, 2 or 3)
date date of interview (year-month-day)
year year of interview
month month of interview
bmi body mass index at visit 1 (kg/m²)
walking walking time per week (in minutes) at each visit

Source

From Prof Elizabeth Eakin and colleagues, The University of Queensland, Brisbane.

References

Eakin E, et al (2009) Telephone counselling for physical activity and diet in type 2 diabetes and hypertension, *Am J of Prev Med*, vol 36, pages 142–9

Examples

```
data(exercise)
boxplot(exercise$walking ~ exercise$month)
```

flagleap	<i>Count the number of days in the month</i>
----------	--

Description

Counts the number of days per month given a range of dates. Used to adjust monthly count data for the at-risk time period. For internal use only.

Usage

```
flagleap(data, report=TRUE, matchin=FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	data.
report	produce a brief report on the range of time used (default=TRUE).
matchin	expand the result to match the start and end dates, otherwise only dates in the data will be returned (default=FALSE).

Details

The data should contain the numeric variable called 'year' as a 4 digit year (e.g., 1973).

Value

year	year (4 digits).
month	month (2 digits).
ndaysmonth	number of days in the month (either 28, 29, 30 or 31).

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

indoor	<i>Indoor temperature data</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

The data are indoor temperatures (in degrees C) for a bedroom and living room in a house in Brisbane, Australia for the dates 10 July 2013 to 3 October 2013. Temperatures were recorded using data loggers which recorded every hour to the nearest 0.5 degrees.

Usage

```
data(indoor)
```

Format

A data.frame with the following 3 variables.

`datetime` date and time in POSIXlt format

`living` the living room temperature

`bedroom` the bedroom temperature

Source

Adrian G Barnett.

Examples

```
data(indoor)
res = cosinor(bedroom~1, date='datetime', type='hourly', data=indoor)
summary(res)
```

invyrfraction	<i>Inverse fraction of the year</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Inverts a fraction of the year to a date variable or month fraction.

Usage

```
invyrfraction(frac, type="daily", text=TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>frac</code>	a vector of fractions of the year, all between 0 and 1.
<code>type</code>	“daily” for dates, or “monthly” for months.
<code>text</code>	add an explanatory text to the returned value (TRUE) or return a number (FALSE).

Details

Returns the day and month (for daily) or fraction of the month (for monthly) given a fraction of the year. Assumes a year length of 365.25 days for daily. When using monthly the 1st of January is 1, the 1st of December is 12, and the 31st of December is 12.9.

Value

`daym` date (day and month for daily) or fractional month (for monthly).

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
invyrfraction(c(0,0.5,0.99), type='daily')
invyrfraction(c(0,0.5,0.99), type='monthly')
```

kalfil-internal

Forward and backward sweep of the Kalman filter

Description

Internal function to do a forward and backward sweep of the Kalman filter, used by nscosinor. For internal use only.

Usage

```
kalfil(data, f, vartheta, w, tau, lambda, cmean)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame.
f	vector of cycles in units of time.
vartheta	variance for noise.
w	variance of seasonal component.
tau	controls flexibility of trend and season.
lambda	distance between observations.
cmean	used to give a vague prior for the starting values.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

 monthglm

Fit a GLM with month

Description

Fit a generalized linear model with a categorical variable of month.

Usage

```
monthglm(formula, data, family=gaussian(), refmonth=1,
         monthvar='month', offsetmonth=FALSE, offsetpop=NULL)
## S3 method for class 'monthglm'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	regression model formula, e.g., $y \sim x_1 + x_2$, (do not add month to the regression equation, it will be added automatically).
data	a data frame.
family	a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model (default=gaussian()). (See family for details of family functions.).
refmonth	reference month, must be between 1 and 12 (default=1 for January).
monthvar	name of the month variable which is either an interger (1 to 12) or a character or factor ('Jan' to 'Dec' or 'January' to 'December') (default='month').
offsetmonth	include an offset to account for the uneven number of days in the month (TRUE/FALSE). Should be used for monthly counts (with family=poisson()).
offsetpop	include an offset for the population (optional), this should be a variable in the data frame. Do not log-transform the offset as the log-transform is applied by the function.
x	Object of class monthglm
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Month is fitted as a categorical variable as part of a generalized linear model. Other independent variables can be added to the right-hand side of formula.

This model is useful for examining non-sinusoidal seasonal patterns. For sinusoidal seasonal patterns see [cosinor](#).

The data frame should contain the integer months and the year as a 4 digit number. These are used to calculate the number of days in each month accounting for leap years.

Value

call	the original call to the monthglm function.
fit	GLM model.
fitted	fitted values.
residuals	residuals.
out	details on the monthly estimates.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@at>qut.edu.au>

References

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

See Also

summary.monthglm, plot.monthglm

Examples

```
data(CVD)
mmodel = monthglm(formula=cvd~1 ,data=CVD, family=poisson(),
                  offsetpop=expression(pop/100000), offsetmonth=TRUE)
summary(mmodel)
```

monthmean	<i>Monthly means</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

Calculate the monthly mean or adjusted monthly mean for count data.

Usage

```
monthmean(data, resp, offsetpop=NULL, adjmonth=FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	data set as a data frame.
resp	response variable in the data set for which the means will be calculated.
offsetpop	optional population, used as an offset (default=NULL).
adjmonth	adjust monthly counts and scale to a 30 day month ('thirty') or the average month length ('average') (default=FALSE).

Details

For time series recorded at monthly intervals it is often useful to examine (and plot) the average in each month. When using count data we should adjust the mean to account for the unequal number of days in the month (e.g., 31 in January and 28 or 29 in February).

This function assumes that the data set (`data`) contains variables for the year and month called `year` and `month`, respectively.

Value

Returns an object of class “Monthmean” with the following parts:

`mean` a vector of length 12 with the monthly means.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

See Also

`plot.Monthmean`

Examples

```
# cardiovascular disease data
data(CVD)
mmean = monthmean(data=CVD, resp='cvd', offsetpop=expression(pop/100000), adjmonth='average')
mmean
plot(mmean)
```

`nochars-internal` *Remove letters and characters from a string*

Description

Remove letters and characters from a string to leave only numbers. Removes all letters (upper and lower case) and the characters “.”, “(” and “)”. For internal use only.

Usage

```
nochars(text)
```

Arguments

text text string.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

nonlintest *Test of non-linearity of a time series*

Description

A bootstrap test of non-linearity in a time series using the third-order moment.

Usage

```
nonlintest(data, n.lag, n.boot, alpha=0.05)
```

Arguments

data a vector of equally spaced numeric observations (time series).
n.lag the number of lags tested using the third-order moment, maximum = length of time series.
n.boot the number of bootstrap replications (suggested minimum of 100; 1000 or more would be better).
alpha statistical significance level of test (default=0.05).

Details

The test uses `aaft` to create linear surrogates with the same second-order properties, but no (third-order) non-linearity. The third-order moments (`third`) of these linear surrogates and the actual series are then compared from lags 0 up to `n.lag` (excluding the skew at the co-ordinates (0,0)). The bootstrap test works on the overall area outside the limits, and gives an indication of the overall non-linearity. The plot using `region` shows those co-ordinates of the third order moment that exceed the null hypothesis limits, and can be a useful clue for guessing the type of non-linearity. For example, a large value at the co-ordinates (0,1) might be caused by a bi-linear series $X_t = \alpha X_{t-1} \varepsilon_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$.

Value

Returns an object of class “nonlintest” with the following parts:

region the region of the third order moment where the test exceeds the limits (up to `n.lag`).
n.lag the maximum lag tested using the third-order moment.
stats a list of following statistics for the area outside the test limits:
outside the total area outside of limits (summed over the whole third-order moment).

stan	the total area outside the limits divided by its standard deviation to give a standardised estimate.
median	the median area outside the test limits.
upper	the (1-alpha)th percentile of the area outside the limits.
pvalue	Bootstrap p-value of the area outside the limits to test if the series is linear.
test	Reject the null hypothesis that the series is linear (TRUE/FALSE).

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Barnett AG & Wolff RC (2005) A Time-Domain Test for Some Types of Nonlinearity, *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, vol 53, pages 26–33

See Also

print.nonlintest, plot.nonlintest

Examples

```
data(CVD)
## Not run: test.res=nonlintest(data=CVD$cvd, n.lag=4, n.boot=1000)
```

nscosinor

Non-stationary cosinor

Description

Decompose a time series using a non-stationary cosinor for the seasonal pattern.

Usage

```
nscosinor(data, response, cycles, niters=1000, burnin=500, tau,
           lambda=1/12, div=50, monthly=TRUE, alpha=0.05)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame.
response	response variable.
cycles	vector of cycles in units of time, e.g., for a six and twelve month pattern cycles=c(6, 12).
niters	total number of MCMC samples (default=1000).
burnin	number of MCMC samples discarded as a burn-in (default=500).

tau	vector of smoothing parameters, tau[1] for trend, tau[2] for 1st seasonal parameter, tau[3] for 2nd seasonal parameter, etc. Larger values of tau allow more change between observations and hence a greater potential flexibility in the trend and season.
lambda	distance between observations (lambda=1/12 for monthly data, default).
div	divisor at which MCMC sample progress is reported (default=50).
monthly	TRUE for monthly data.
alpha	Statistical significance level used by the confidence intervals.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

This model is designed to decompose an equally spaced time series into a trend, season(s) and noise. A seasonal estimate is estimated as $s_t = A_t \cos(\omega_t - P_t)$, where t is time, A_t is the non-stationary amplitude, P_t is the non-stationary phase and ω_t is the frequency.

A non-stationary seasonal pattern is one that changes over time, hence this model gives potentially very flexible seasonal estimates.

The frequency of the seasonal estimate(s) are controlled by `cycle`. The cycles should be specified in units of time. If the data is monthly, then setting `lambda=1/12` and `cycles=12` will fit an annual seasonal pattern. If the data is daily, then setting `lambda= 1/365.25` and `cycles=365.25` will fit an annual seasonal pattern. Specifying `cycles= c(182.6, 365.25)` will fit two seasonal patterns, one with a twice-annual cycle, and one with an annual cycle.

The estimates are made using a forward and backward sweep of the Kalman filter. Repeated estimates are made using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC). For this reason the model can take a long time to run (we aim to improve this in the next version). To give stable estimates a reasonably long sample should be used (`niters`), and the possibly poor initial estimates should be discarded (`burnin`).

Value

Returns an object of class “nsCosinor” with the following parts:

call	the original call to the nscosinor function.
time	the year and month for monthly data.
trend	mean trend and 95% confidence interval.
season	mean season(s) and 95% confidence interval(s).
oseason	overall season(s) and 95% confidence interval(s). This will be the same as season if there is only one seasonal cycle.
fitted	fitted values and 95% confidence interval, based on trend + season(s).
residuals	residuals based on mean trend and season(s).
n	the length of the series.
chains	MCMC chains (of class mcmc) of variance estimates: standard error for overall noise (<code>std.error</code>), standard error for season(s) (<code>std.season</code>), phase(s) and amplitude(s)
cycles	vector of cycles in units of time.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

- Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.
 Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2004) Estimating trends and seasonality in coronary heart disease *Statistics in Medicine*. 23(22) 3505–23.

See Also

plot.nscosinor, summary.nscosinor

Examples

```
data(CVD)
# model to fit an annual pattern to the monthly cardiovascular disease data
f = c(12)
tau = c(130,10)
## Not run: res12 = nscosinor(data=CVD, response='adj', cycles=f, niters=5000,
    burnin=1000, tau=tau)
summary(res12)
plot(res12)

## End(Not run)
```

nscosinor.initial-internal

Initial values for non-stationary cosinor. For internal use only.

Description

Creates initial values for the non-stationary cosinor decomposition nscosinor.

Usage

```
nscosinor.initial(data, response, tau, lambda=1/12, n.season)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame.
response	response variable.
tau	vector of smoothing parameters, tau[1] for trend, tau[2] for 1st seasonal parameter, tau[3] for 2nd seasonal parameter, etc. Larger values of tau allow more change between observations and hence a greater potential flexibility in the trend and season.

lambda distance between observations (lambda=1/12 for monthly data, default).
 n.season number of seasons.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

peri *Periodogram*

Description

Estimated periodogram using the fast Fourier transform (fft).

Usage

```
peri(data,adjmean=TRUE,plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

data a data frame.
 adjmean subtract the mean from the series before calculating the periodogram (default=TRUE).
 plot plot the estimated periodogram (default=TRUE).

Value

peri periodogram, $I(\omega)$.
 f frequencies in radians, ω .
 c frequencies in cycles of time, $2\pi/\omega$.
 amp amplitude periodogram.
 phase phase periodogram.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
data(CVD)
p = peri(CVD$cvd)
```

phasecalc

Phase from cosinor estimates

Description

Calculate the phase given the estimated sine and cosine values from a cosinor model.

Usage

```
phasecalc(cosine, sine)
```

Arguments

cosine	estimated cosine value from a cosinor model.
sine	estimated sine value from a cosinor model.

Details

Returns the phase in radians, in the range $[0, 2\pi)$. The phase is the peak in the sinusoid.

Value

phaser	Estimated phase in radians.
--------	-----------------------------

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Fisher, N.I. (1993) *Statistical Analysis of Circular Data*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Page 31.

Examples

```
phasecalc(cosine=0, sine=1) # pi/2
```

plot.Cosinor	<i>Plot the results of a cosinor</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Plots the fitted sinusoid from a Cosinor object produced by cosinor.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a Cosinor object produced by cosinor.
...	additional arguments passed to the sinusoid plot.

Details

The code produces the fitted sinusoid based on the intercept and sinusoid. The y-axis is on the scale of probability if the link function is 'logit' or 'cloglog'. If the analysis was based on monthly data then month is shown on the x-axis. If the analysis was based on daily data then time is shown on the x-axis.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

cosinor, summary.Cosinor, seasrescheck

plot.monthglm	<i>Plot of monthly estimates</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

Description

Plots the estimated from a generalized linear model with a categorical variable of month.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'monthglm'  
plot(x, alpha=0.05, ylim=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x a monthglm object produced by monthglm.
 alpha statistical significance level of confidence intervals.
 ylim y coordinates ranges (the default is NULL, and the limits are automatically calculated).
 ... additional arguments passed to the plot.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

monthglm

Examples

```
data(CVD)
mmodel = monthglm(formula=cvd~1, data=CVD, family=poisson(),
                  offsetpop=CVD$pop/100000, offsetmonth=TRUE, refmonth=6)
plot(mmodel)
```

plot.Monthmean *Plot of monthly mean estimates*

Description

Plots estimated monthly means.

Usage

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

Arguments

x a Monthmean object produced by monthmean.
 ... additional arguments passed to the plot.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

monthmean

plot.nonlintest *Plot the results of the non-linear test*

Description

Creates a wireframe plot of the region of the third-order moment outside the test limits generated by nonlintest.

Usage

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

Arguments

x a nonlintest object produced by nonlintest.
... additional arguments to plot

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

nonlintest

plot.nscosinor *Plot the results of a Non-stationary cosinor*

Description

Plots the trend and season(s) from a nscosinor object produced by nscosinor.

Usage

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

Arguments

x a nscosinor object produced by nscosinor.
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The code produces the season(s) and trend estimates.

Value

gplot A plot of class ggplot

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

nscosinor

plotCircle *Circular plot*

Description

Circular plot of a monthly variable.

Usage

```
plotCircle(months,dp=1, ...)
```

Arguments

months monthly variable to plot, the shades of grey of the 12 segments are proportional to this variable. The first result is assumed to be January, the second February, and so on.

dp decimal places for statistics, default=1.

... additional arguments to plot

Details

This circular plot can be useful for estimates of an annual seasonal pattern. Darker shades of grey correspond to larger numbers.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
plotCircle(months=seq(1,12,1),dp=0)
```

plotCircular	<i>Circular plot using segments</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

A circular plot useful for visualising monthly or weekly data.

Usage

```
plotCircular(area1,area2=NULL,spokes=NULL,scale=0.8,
             labels,stats=TRUE,dp=1,clockwise=TRUE,spoke.col='black',
             lines=FALSE,centrecirc=0.03,main="",xlab="",ylab="",
             pieces.col=c("white","gray"),length=FALSE,legend=TRUE,
             auto.legend=list(x="bottomright",fill=NULL,labels=NULL,title=""),...)
```

Arguments

area1	variable to plot, the area of the segments (or petals) are proportional to this variable.
area2	2nd variable to plot (optional), the area of the segments are plotted in gray.
spokes	spokes that overlay segments, for example standard errors (optional).
scale	scale the overall size of the segments (default:0.8).
labels	optional labels to appear at the ends of the segments (there should be as many labels as there are area1).
stats	put area values at the ends of the segments, default:TRUE.
dp	decimal places for statistics, default:1.
clockwise	plot in a clockwise direction, default:TRUE.
spoke.col	spoke colour, default:black.
lines	add dotted lines to separate petals, default:FALSE.
centrecirc	controls the size of the circle at the centre of the plot, default:0.03.
main	title for plot, default:blank
xlab	x axis label, default:blank
ylab	y axis label, default:blank
pieces.col	colours for circular pieces, default:'white' for 1st and 'gray' for second variable. Note that a list of available colours may be found with 'colors()'
length	make the length of the segments proportional to the dependent variable, default:FALSE
legend	whether to include legend or not, default:TRUE when plotting two variables
auto.legend	list of parameters for legend, see legend
...	additional arguments to plot and/or legend . See par for more details

Details

A circular plot can be useful for spotting the shape of the seasonal pattern. This function can be used to plot any circular patterns, e.g., weekly or monthly. The number of segments will be the length of the variable area1.

The plots are also called rose diagrams, with the segments then called ‘petals’.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Fisher, N.I. (1993) *Statistical Analysis of Circular Data*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Examples

```
# months (dummy data)
plotCircular(area1=seq(1,12,1),scale=0.7,labels=month.abb,dp=0)
# weeks (random data)
daysoftheweek<-c('Monday','Tuesday','Wednesday','Thursday','Friday',
'Saturday','Sunday')
weekfreq<-table(round(runif(100,min=1,max=7)))
plotCircular(area1=weekfreq,labels=daysoftheweek,dp=0)
# Observed number of AFL players with expected values
data(AFL)
plotCircular(area1=AFL$players,area2=AFL$expected,scale=0.72,
labels=month.abb,dp=0,lines=TRUE,legend=FALSE)
plotCircular(area1=AFL$players,area2=AFL$expected,scale=0.72,
labels=month.abb,dp=0,lines=TRUE, pieces.col=c("green","red"),
auto.legend=list(labels=c("Obs","Exp"),title="# players"),
main="Observed and Expected AFL players")
```

plotMonth

Plot results by month

Description

Plots results by month.

Usage

```
plotMonth(data, resp, panels=12, ...)
```


Arguments

data	a data frame.
resp	response variable to plot.
panels	number of panels to use in plot (1 or 12). 12 gives one panel per month, 1 plots all the months in the same panel.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Assumes the data frame contains variables called year and month.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

Examples

```
data(CVD)
plotMonth(data=CVD, resp='cvd', panels=12)
```

```
print.casecross      Print the results of a case-crossover model
```

Description

The default print method for a casecross object produced by casecross.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a casecross object produced by casecross.
...	optional arguments to print or plot methods.

Details

Uses print.coxph.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

casecross, summary.casecross, coxph

print.Cosinor

Print the results of a cosinor

Description

The default print method for a Cosinor object produced by cosinor.

Usage

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

Arguments

x a Cosinor object produced by cosinor.
... optional arguments to print or plot methods.

Details

Uses print.glm.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

cosinor, summary.Cosinor, glm

print.Monthmean	<i>Print the results from monthmean</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Print the monthly means from a Monthmean object produced by monthmean.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Monthmean'  
print(x, digits=1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Monthmean object produced by monthmean.
digits	minimal number of significant digits, see print.default
...	additional arguments passed to the print.

Details

The code prints the monthly mean estimates.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

monthmean

print.nonlintest	<i>Print the results of the non-linear test</i>
------------------	---

Description

The default print method for a nonlintest object produced by nonlintest.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a nonlintest object produced by nonlintest.
...	additional arguments to plot

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

nonlintest, plot.nonlintest

print.nsCosinor	<i>Print the results of a Non-stationary cosinor</i>
-----------------	--

Description

The default print method for a nsCosinor object produced by nscosinor.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a nsCosinor object produced by nscosinor.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Prints out the model call, number of MCMC samples, sample size and residual summary statistics.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

nscosinor, summary.nsCosinor

rinvgamma-internal	<i>Random inverse gamma distribution</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Internal function to simulate a value from an inverse Gamma distribution, used by nscosinor. See the MCMCpack library. For internal use only.

Usage

```
rinvgamma(n, shape, scale=1)
```

Arguments

n	number of observations.
shape	Gamma shape parameter.
scale	Gamma scale parameter (default=1).

schz	<i>Schizophrenia births in Australia, 1930–1971</i>
------	---

Description

Monthly number of babies born with schizophrenia in Australia from 1930 to 1971. The national number of births and number of cases are missing for January 1960 are missing.

Usage

```
data(schz)
```

Format

A data frame with 504 observations on the following 6 variables.

year year of birth

month month of birth

yrmon a combination of year and month: $year + (month - 1)/12$

NBirths monthly number of births in Australia, used as an offset

SczBroad monthly number of schizophrenia births using the broad diagnostic criteria

SOI southern oscillation index

Source

From Prof John McGrath and colleagues, The University of Queensland, Brisbane.

Examples

```
data(schz)
plot(schz$yrmon, schz$SczBroad, type='o', xlab='Date',
     ylab='Number of schizophrenia births')
```

seasrescheck

Seasonal residual checks

Description

Tests the residuals for any remaining seasonality.

Usage

```
seasrescheck(res)
```

Arguments

res residuals from some regression model.

Details

Plots: i) histogram of the residuals, ii) a scatter plot against residual order, iii) the autocovariance, iv) the cumulative periodogram (see [cpgram](#))

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett<at>qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
# cardiovascular disease data
# (use an offset of the scaled number of days in a month)
data(CVD)
model = cosinor(cvd~1, date='month', data=CVD, type='monthly',
               family=poisson(), offsetmonth=TRUE)
seasrescheck(resid(model))
```

sinusoid	<i>Plot a sinusoid</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

Plots a sinusoid over 0 to 2π .

Usage

```
sinusoid(amplitude, frequency, phase, ...)
```

Arguments

amplitude	the amplitude of the sinusoid (its maximum value).
frequency	the frequency of the sinusoid in 0 to 2π (number of cycles).
phase	the phase of the sinusoid (location of the peak).
...	additional arguments passed to the plot.

Details

Sinusoidal curves are very useful for modelling seasonal data. A sinusoid is plotted using the equation: $A \cos(ft - P)$, $t = 0, \dots, 2\pi$, where A is the amplitude, f is the frequency, t is time and P is the phase.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

References

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

Examples

```
sinusoid(amplitude=1, frequency=1, phase=1)
```

`stillbirth`*Stillbirths in Queensland, 1998–2000*

Description

Monthly number of stillbirths in Australia from 1998 to 2000. It is a rare event; there are 352 stillbirths out of 60,110 births. To preserve confidentiality the day of birth has been randomly re-ordered.

Usage

```
data(stillbirth)
```

Format

A data frame with 60,110 observations on the following 7 variables.

`dob` date of birth (year-month-day)

`year` year of birth

`month` month of birth

`yrmon` a combination of year and month: $year + (month - 1)/12$

`seifa` SEIFA score, an area level measure of socioeconomic status in quintiles

`gestation` gestation in weeks

`stillborn` stillborn (yes/no); 1=Yes, 0=No

Source

From Queensland Health (<http://www.health.qld.gov.au/>).

Examples

```
data(stillbirth)
table(stillbirth$month, stillbirth$stillborn)
```

summary.casecross	<i>Summary of the results of a case-crossover model</i>
-------------------	---

Description

The default summary method for a casecross object produced by casecross.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'casecross'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a casecross object produced by casecross.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Show the number of control days, the average number of control days per case days and the parameter estimates.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

casecross

summary.Cosinor	<i>Summary for a cosinor</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

Description

The default print method for a Cosinor object produced by cosinor.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Cosinor'  
summary(object, digits=2, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'summary.Cosinor'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a Cosinor object produced by cosinor.
x	a summary.Cosinor object produced by summary.Cosinor.
digits	minimal number of significant digits, see print.default
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Summarises the sinusoidal seasonal pattern and tests whether there is statistically significant seasonal or circadian pattern (assuming a smooth sinusoidal pattern). The amplitude describes the average height of the sinusoid, and the phase describes the location of the peak. The scale of the amplitude depends on the link function. For logistic regression the amplitude is given on a probability scale. For Poisson regression the amplitude is given on an absolute scale.

Value

n	sample size.
amp	estimated amplitude.
amp.scale	the scale of the estimated amplitude (empty for standard regression; ‘probability scale’ for logistic regression; ‘absolute scale’ for Poisson regression).
phase	estimated peak phase on a time scale.
lphase	estimated low phase on a time scale (half a year after/before phase).
significant	statistically significant sinusoid (TRUE/FALSE).
alpha	statistical significance level.
digits	minimal number of significant digits.
text	add explanatory text to the returned phase value (TRUE) or return a number (FALSE).
type	type of data (yearly/monthly/weekly/hourly).

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

See Also

cosinor, plot.Cosinor, invyrfraction

summary.monthglm	<i>Summary for a monthglm</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

Description

The default summary method for a monthglm object produced by monthglm.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'monthglm'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.monthglm'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a monthglm object produced by nscosinor.
x	a summary.monthglm object produced by summary.monthglm.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The estimates are the mean, 95% confidence interval, Z-value and associated p-value (comparing each month to the reference month). If Poisson regression was used then the estimates are shown as rate ratios. If logistic regression was used then the estimates are shown as oddsratios.

Value

n	sample size.
month.ests	parameter estimates for the intercept and months.
month.effect	scale of the monthly effects. 'RR' for 'rate ratios', 'OR' for 'odds ratios', or empty otherwise.
x	Object of class monthglm
object	Object of class monthglm
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

monthglm, plot.monthglm

summary.nsCosinor *Summary for a Non-stationary cosinor*

Description

The default summary method for a nsCosinor object produced by nscosinor.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nsCosinor'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.nsCosinor'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a nsCosinor object produced by nscosinor.
x	a summary.nsCosinor object produced by summary.nsCosinor.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The amplitude describes the average height of each seasonal cycle, and the phase describes the location of the peak. The results for the phase are given in radians (0 to 2π), they can be transformed to the time scale using the `invyrfraction` making sure to first divide by 2π .

The larger the standard deviation for the seasonal cycles, the greater the non-stationarity. This is because a larger standard deviation means more change over time.

Value

cycles	vector of cycles in units of time, e.g., for a six and twelve month pattern <code>cycles=c(6, 12)</code> .
niters	total number of MCMC samples.
burnin	number of MCMC samples discarded as a burn-in.
tau	vector of smoothing parameters, <code>tau[1]</code> for trend, <code>tau[2]</code> for 1st seasonal parameter, <code>tau[3]</code> for 2nd seasonal parameter, etc.
stats	summary statistics (mean and confidence interval) for the residual standard deviation, the standard deviation for each seasonal cycle, and the amplitude and phase for each cycle.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@at>qut.edu.au>

See Also

`nscosinor`, `plot.nsCosinor`

third	<i>Third-order moment</i>
-------	---------------------------

Description

Estimated third order moment for a time series.

Usage

```
third(data, n.lag, centre=TRUE, outmax=TRUE, plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	a vector of equally spaced numeric observations (time series).
n.lag	the number of lags, maximum = length of time series.
centre	centre series by subtracting mean (default=TRUE).
outmax	display the (x,y) lag co-ordinates for the maximum and minimum values (default=TRUE).
plot	wireframe plot of the third order moment (default=TRUE).

Details

The third-order moment is the extension of the second-order moment (essentially the autocovariance). The equation for the third order moment at lags (j,k) is: $n^{-1} \sum X_t X_{t+j} X_{t+k}$. The third-order moment is useful for testing for non-linearity in a time series, and is used by `nonlntest`.

Value

waxis	The axis <code>-n.lag</code> to <code>n.lag</code> .
third	The estimated third order moment in the range <code>-n.lag</code> to <code>n.lag</code> , including the symmetries.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
data(CVD)
third(CVD$cvd, n.lag=12)
```

wtest

Walter and Elwood's test of seasonality

Description

Tests for a seasonal pattern in Binomial data.

Usage

```
wtest(cases,offset,data,alpha=0.05)
```

Arguments

cases	variable name for cases (“successes”).
offset	variable name for at-risk population (“trials”).
data	data frame (optional).
alpha	significance level (default=0.05).

Details

A test of whether monthly data has a sinusoidal seasonal pattern. The test has low power compared with the `cosinor` test.

Value

test	test statistic.
pvalue	p-value.

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@at>qut.edu.au>

References

Walter, S.D., Elwood, J.M. (1975) A test for seasonality of events with a variable population at risk. *British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine* 29, 18–21.

Barnett, A.G., Dobson, A.J. (2010) *Analysing Seasonal Health Data*. Springer.

Examples

```
data(stillbirth)
# tabulate the total number of births and the number of stillbirths
freqs <- table(stillbirth$month,stillbirth$stillborn)
data <- list()
data$trials <- as.numeric(freqs[,1]+freqs[,2])
data$success <- as.numeric(freqs[,2])
```

```
# test for a seasonal pattern in stillbirth
test <- wtest(cases = 'success', offset = 'trials', data = data)
```

yrfraction	<i>Fraction of the year</i>
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Description

Calculate the fraction of the year for a date variable (after accounting for leap years) or for month.

Usage

```
yrfraction(date, type='daily')
```

Arguments

date	a date variable if type='daily', or an integer between 1 and 12 if type='monthly'.
type	'daily' for dates, or 'monthly' for months.

Details

Returns the fraction of the year in the range [0,1).

Value

yrfrac	Fraction of the year.
--------	-----------------------

Author(s)

Adrian Barnett <a.barnett@qut.edu.au>

Examples

```
# create fractions for the start, middle and end of the year
date = as.Date(c(0,181,364), origin='1991-01-01')
# create fractions based on these dates
yrfraction(date)
yrfraction(1:12, type='monthly')
```

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