Package: tsModel (via r-universe)

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Title Time Series Modeling for Air Pollution and Health

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports splines, stats

Suggests testthat

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Description Tools for specifying time series regression models.

License GPL (>= 2)

NeedsCompilation no

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`balt` *Baltimore City data*

Description

Mortality, air pollution, and weather data for Baltimore City, Maryland, USA, 1987–2000.

Usage

```
data(balt)
```

Format

A data frame with 15342 observations on the following 20 variables.

cvd daily counts of deaths from cardiovascular disease

death daily counts of deaths from all causes excluding accident

resp daily counts of deaths from respiratory disease

tmpd daily average temperature (Fahrenheit)

rmtmpd daily running mean of temperature for lags 1–3

dptp daily average dew point temperature

rmdptp daily running mean of dew point temperature for lags 1–3

time day/time indicator

date date

agecat a factor with levels `under65` `65to74` `75p`

dow a factor with levels `Sunday` `Monday` `Tuesday` `Wednesday` `Thursday` `Friday` `Saturday`

pm10tmean daily detrended PM10

l1pm10tmean lag 1 PM10

l2pm10tmean lag 2 PM10

l3pm10tmean lag 3 PM10

l4pm10tmean lag 4 PM10

l5pm10tmean lag 5 PM10

l6pm10tmean lag 6 PM10

l7pm10tmean lag 7 PM10

Age2Ind indicator for age category 2 (65 to 74)

Age3Ind indicator for age category 3 (75 and above)

Source

Samet, Jonathan M., Scott L. Zeger, Francesca Dominici, Frank Curriero, Ivan Coursac, Douglas W. Dockery, Joel Schwartz, and Antonella Zanobetti. "The National Morbidity, Mortality, and Air Pollution Study." (2000).

ModelTerms *Model terms for time series models*

Description

Tools for creating model/formula terms in time series models

Usage

```
Lag(v, k, group = NULL)
runMean(v, lags = 0, group = NULL, filter = NULL)
harmonic(x, nfreq, period, intercept = FALSE)
```

Arguments

v, x	a numeric vector
k, lags	an integer vector giving lag numbers
group	a factor or a list of factors defining groups of observations
filter	a vector specifying a linear filter
nfreq	number of sine/cosine pairs to include
period	period
intercept	should basis matrix include a column of 1s?

Value

Lag returns a length(v) by length(k) matrix of lagged variables. runMean returns a numeric vector of length length(v). harmonic returns a matrix of sine/cosine basis functions.

Author(s)

Roger D. Peng

Examples

```
## Ten day "time series"
x <- rnorm(10)

## Lag 1 of `x'
Lag(x, 1)

## Lag 0, 1, and 2 of `x'
Lag(x, 0:2)

## Running mean of lag 0, 1, and 2
runMean(x, 0:2)
```

`spatialgibbs` *Fit Hierarchical Model with Spatial Covariance*

Description

This function fits a Normal hierarchical model with a spatial covariance structure via MCMC.

Usage

```
spatialgibbs(b, v, x, y, phi = 0.1, scale = 1, maxiter = 1000,
             burn = 500, a0 = 10, b0 = 100000)
```

Arguments

`b`	a vector of regression coefficients
`v`	a vector of regression coefficient variances
`x`	a vector of x-coordinates
`y`	a vector of y-coordinates
`phi`	scale parameter for exponential covariance function
`scale`	scaling parameter for the prior variance of the national average estimate
`maxiter`	maximum number of iterations in the Gibbs sampler
`burn`	number of iterations to discard
`a0`	parameter for Gamma prior on heterogeneity variance
`b0`	parameter for Gamma prior on heterogeneity variance

Details

This function is used to produce pooled national average estimates of air pollution risks taking into account potential spatial correlation between the risks. The function uses a Markov chain Monte Carlo sampler to produce the posterior distribution of the national average estimate and the heterogeneity variance. See the reference below for more details.

Author(s)

Roger D. Peng <rpeng@jhsph.edu>

References

Peng RD, Dominic F (2008). *Statistical Methods for Environmental Epidemiology in R: A Case Study in Air Pollution and Health*, Springer.

tsdecomp *Time scale decomposition*

Description

Decompose a vector into frequency components

Usage

```
tsdecomp(x, breaks)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector with no missing data
breaks	a numeric constant or a vector of break points into which x should be broken. If breaks is a constant then x will be broken into that number of frequncies. This argument is passed directly to cut to determine the break points. See cut for more details.

Value

A matrix with dimension n x m where n is the length of x and m is the number of break categories.

Author(s)

Original by Aidan McDermott; revised by Roger Peng <rpeng@jhsph.edu>

References

Dominici FD, McDermott A, Zeger SL, Samet JM (2003). "Airborne particulate matter and mortality: Timescale effects in four US cities", American Journal of Epidemiology, 157 (12), 1055–1065.

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(101)
freq.x <- tsdecomp(x, c(1, 10, 30, 80))

## decompose x into 3 frequency categories.
## x[,1] represents from 1 to 9 cycles in 101 data points
## x[,2] represents from 10 to 29 cycles in 101 data points
## x[,3] represents from 30 to 50 cycles in 101 data points
## you can only have up to 50 cycles in 101 data points.
```

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