

Package: kpitools (via r-universe)

May 22, 2026

Title Tools for creating key performance indicator reports for clinical trial

Version 0.2.3

Description Assessing performance of clinical trials can assist identify problems earlier in the trial than might be possible without it and help to improve trial quality. Tools for the creating performance indicator reports are however uncommon. 'kpitools' aims to provide tools to create such reports.

URL <https://github.com/dcr-unibe-ch/kpitools>,
<https://dcr-unibe-ch.github.io/kpitools/>

BugReports <https://github.com/dcr-unibe-ch/kpitools/issues>

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as.kpilst	<i>Convert a list to a kpilst</i>
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Description

Convert a list to a kpilst

Usage

```
as.kpilst(x)
```

Arguments

x list of kpi objects

Value

a kpilst

Examples

```
l <- lapply(c("drat", "hp", "qsec"), function(x){
  kpi(mtcars,
    var = x,
    by = c("am", "cyl"),
    kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median)
})
as.kpilst(l)
```

c.kpi	<i>Concatenate kpi objects</i>
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Description

Concatenate kpi objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kpi'  
c(...)
```

Arguments

... kpi or kpilist objects

Value

kpilist object

Examples

```
kpi1 <- mtcars %>%  
  kpi(var = "mpg", by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "MPG",  
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median)  
kpi2 <- mtcars %>%  
  kpi(var = "drat", by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "DRAT",  
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median)  
l <- c(kpi1, kpi2)  
kpi3 <- mtcars %>%  
  mutate(cylgt4 = cyl > 4) %>%  
  kpi(var = "cylgt4", by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "Cylinders",  
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_perc)  
l2 <- c(l, kpi3)
```

fab_dow	<i>Day of week figure(s)</i>
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Description

In a normal setting it may be that observations that occur at the weekend are indicative of data fabrication. `fab_dow` (short for fabrication, day of week), produces a plot that may help to identify problems. Customs vary in different countries, so that should be accounted for when interpreting these figures.

Usage

```
fab_dow(
  data,
  var,
  by = NULL,
  dow_fmt = "%a",
  output = c("facet", "list"),
  col = "grey",
  fill = "grey",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data frame containing <code>var</code> (and, optionally, <code>by</code>) variable(s)
<code>var</code>	string. Name of variable containing relevant dates or datetimes (will be coerced to date via <code>as.Date</code>)
<code>by</code>	string. Name of variable denoting grouping
<code>dow_fmt</code>	format for day of week
<code>output</code>	output format <code>facet</code> combines figures via <code>ggplot2::facet_wrap</code> , <code>list</code> returns a list of <code>ggplot2</code> plots
<code>col</code>	colour to use for bar lines
<code>fill</code>	colour to use for bar fill
<code>...</code>	options passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> (see examples)

Value

list or `ggplot2` object

Examples

```
set.seed(234)
dat <- data.frame(
  x = Sys.Date() + sample(-20:19, 40, TRUE),
  by = c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 30))
)
dat %>% fab_dow("x")
dat %>% fab_dow("x", "by")
# free x scale
dat %>% fab_dow("x", "by", scales = "free_x")
# different colour bars
dat %>% fab_dow("x", fill = "orange")
# list of plots
dat %>% fab_dow("x", "by", output = "list")
# change colours
dat %>% fab_dow("x", col = "purple", fill = "pink")
```

fab_tod	<i>Time of day figure(s)</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

In a normal setting it may be that observations that occur at night are indicative of data fabrication. `fab_tod` (short for fabrication, time of day), produces a plot that may help to identify problems. Customs vary in different countries, so that should be accounted for when interpreting these figures.

Usage

```
fab_tod(  
  data,  
  var,  
  by = NULL,  
  dow_fmt = "%a",  
  output = c("list", "facet"),  
  col_poly = "black",  
  x_poly = c(8.5, 21.5),  
  col_bars = "grey"  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data frame containing <code>var</code> (and, optionally, <code>by</code>) variable(s)
<code>var</code>	string. Name of variable containing relevant datetimes
<code>by</code>	string. Name of variable denoting grouping
<code>dow_fmt</code>	format for day of week
<code>output</code>	output format <code>facet</code> combines figures via <code>ggplot2::facet_wrap</code> , <code>list</code> returns a list of <code>ggplot2</code> plots
<code>col_poly</code>	colour to use for the region indicating possible fabrication
<code>x_poly</code>	x coordinates for the start and end of the region indicating possible fabrication
<code>col_bars</code>	colour to use for bars indicating counts

Details

Due to a limitation of faceting plots with polar coordinates, faceted plots all have the same y coordinate (equivalent to fixed axes). To free the coordinate system, use the `list` output (default) and wrap them together using e.g. `patchwork`, possibly applying some customizations in advance.

Value

list or `ggplot2` object

Examples

```

set.seed(234)
dat <- data.frame(
  x = lubridate::ymd_h("2020-05-01 14") + 60^2*sample(0:20, 40, TRUE),
  by = c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 30))
)
dat %>% fab_tod("x")
dat %>% fab_tod("x") + theme_kpitools()
dat %>% fab_tod("x", "by")
#faceted of plots
dat %>% fab_tod("x", "by", output = "facet")
#with patchwork
patchwork::wrap_plots(dat %>% fab_tod("x", "by"))

```

kpi

*Create KPI tables***Description**

Create KPI tables

Usage

```

kpi(
  data,
  var,
  by = NULL,
  kpi_fn = kpi_fn_mean,
  txt = "",
  n_iqr = 2,
  breakpoints = NULL,
  risklabels = risklabs(breakpoints),
  riskcolors = riskcols(breakpoints),
  direction = c("increasing", "decreasing"),
  raw_cut = FALSE,
  keep_data = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

data	a data frame
var	the variable to summarize
by	optional variable(s) to group over
kpi_fn	summary function
txt	a descriptive text

n_iqr	number of IQRs below/above the lower/upper quartiles that should be considered outliers
breakpoints	cut points (if KPIs use a traffic light system)
risklabels	labels for the cut points. By default, variations on low/moderate/high are used
riskcolors	colors for the cut points. By default, variations on green/yellow/red are used
direction	seriousness relative to breakpoints
raw_cut	add a group variable without applying risklabels
keep_data	keep raw data or not

Value

a list with either 1 or (length(by) + 1) lists.

Examples

```
kpi_test <- mtcars %>%
  mutate(cylgt4 = cyl > 4) %>%
  kpi(var = "mpg",
      breakpoints = c(0, 22, 50),
      by = c("am", "cyl"),
      txt = "MPG",
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median)
```

kpi_accumulate	<i>Accumulate kpilists into KPIs per site lists The KPIs themselves are all well and good for e.g. a report where you walk through each individual KPI and present all of the info there, but they're not ideal if you want all of the KPIs for a given site or country or the overall study in a single table. kpi_accumulate does this conversion</i>
----------------	---

Description

Accumulate kpilists into KPIs per site lists The KPIs themselves are all well and good for e.g. a report where you walk through each individual KPI and present all of the info there, but they're not ideal if you want all of the KPIs for a given site or country or the overall study in a single table. kpi_accumulate does this conversion

Usage

```
kpi_accumulate(kpilist, by = NULL, split = TRUE)
```

Arguments

kpilist	list of KPIs
by	which by variable from the kpi call to accumulate
split	logical. Whether to split the output by the levels of the by variable(s)

Examples

```

kpi1 <- mtcars %>%
  kpi(var = "mpg", by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "MPG",
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median, breakpoints = c(0, 20, 30, 50))
kpi2 <- mtcars %>%
  kpi(var = "drat", by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "DRAT",
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median, breakpoints = c(0, 3, 4, 50))
l <- c(kpi1, kpi2)
kpi3 <- mtcars %>%
  mutate(cylgt4 = cyl > 4) %>%
  kpi(var = "cylgt4", by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "Cylinders",
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_perc, , breakpoints = c(0, 30, 50, 100))
l2 <- c(l, kpi3)
kpi_accumulate(l2)
# only the cyl level
kpi_accumulate(l2, by = "cyl")
# only the study/overall level
kpi_accumulate(l2, by = "overall")
# no splitting
kpi_accumulate(l2, split = FALSE)

```

kpi_fn_n

KPI summary functions

Description

These functions are not intended to be run as they are. They are intended to be passed as arguments to the `kpi` or `kpi_calc` functions. They summarize the data in the appropriate manner for the type of KPI. For example, the `kpi_fn_prop` counts the number of cases and total number of observations then calculates a proportion. `kpi_fn_median` simply calculates the median of the observations.

Usage

```

kpi_fn_n(.data)

kpi_fn_prop(.data)

kpi_fn_perc(.data)

kpi_fn_median(.data)

kpi_fn_mean(.data)

kpi_fn_iqr(.data)

kpi_fn_min(.data)

kpi_fn_max(.data)

```

```
kpi_fn_missing(.data)
```

Arguments

`.data` data frame

Details

Functions should accept a dataframe with a `var` variable and return a dataframe with `stat` (other variables are optional, although an `N` variable allows for compatibility with downstream functions). All provided functions return `stat`, `n_nonmiss` and `N`, with some also returning `n`.

See the examples passing custom functions.

Examples

```
# mean
kpi(mtcars, "mpg", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_mean)
# median
kpi(mtcars, "mpg", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median)
# interquartile range
kpi(mtcars, "mpg", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_iqr)
# minimum
kpi(mtcars, "mpg", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_min)
# maximum
kpi(mtcars, "mpg", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_max)
# proportion
kpi(mtcars, "am", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_prop)
# percentage
kpi(mtcars, "am", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_perc)
# number/sum
kpi(mtcars, "am", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_n)
```

kpi_fns

Get a list of KPI summary functions provided by kpitools.

Description

Get a list of KPI summary functions provided by `kpitools`.

Usage

```
kpi_fns()
```

Value

character vector of functions

See Also

kpi_fn_

Examples

```
kpi_fns()
```

kpi_outlier

Get the outliers

Description

Get the outliers

Usage

```
kpi_outlier(kpitab, n_iqr = 2)
```

Arguments

kpitab	result from calc_kpi
n_iqr	number of IQRs below/above the lower/upper quartiles that should be considered outliers

Value

kpitab with just the outliers

Examples

```
# data(mtcars)
# mtcars %>%
#   kpi_calc("mpg", by = "am", kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median) %>%
#   kpi_outlier()
```

`plot.kpi`*Plot KPI objects*

Description

Plot KPI objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kpi'  
plot(x, y = 1, col = "#E6002EFF", pch = 21, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	result from kpi
<code>y</code>	ignored
<code>col</code>	colour for points
<code>pch</code>	point character
<code>...</code>	for possible future expansion

Value

list of ggplot objects

Examples

```
# defaults  
kpi <- mtcars %>%  
  kpi("mpg", by = c("am", "vs"), txt = "MPG")  
plot(kpi)  
  
# customizing the plots  
plots <- plot(kpi)  
  
plots$am +  
  theme_bw() +  
  labs(title = "Foo")
```

print.kpi	<i>Print method for kpi objects</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Print method for kpi objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kpi'
print(x, table = TRUE, outlier = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	kpi object
table	logical, whether to add a table stats by grouping variable(s) to the output
outlier	logical, whether to add a table of outliers to the output
...	not currently used

Value

output printed to the console

Examples

```
kpi <- mtcars %>%
  mutate(cylgt4 = cyl > 4) %>%
  kpi(var = "mpg", breakpoints = c(0, 22, 50), by = c("am", "cyl"), txt = "MPG",
      kpi_fn = kpi_fn_median)
print(kpi, table = TRUE, outlier = FALSE)
```

riskcols	<i>Colors for KPIs cutoffs</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

Colors for KPIs cutoffs

Usage

```
riskcols(x)
```

Arguments

x	breakpoints
---	-------------

Value

string of length(x) - 1 with suitable colors.

Examples

```
riskcols(1:4)
```

risklabs	<i>Labels for KPIs with cutoffs</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Labels for KPIs with cutoffs

Usage

```
risklabs(x)
```

Arguments

x breakpoints

Value

string of length(x) - 1 with suitable labels.

Examples

```
risklabs(1:4)
```

theme_kpitools	<i>kpitools ggplot2 theme</i>
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Description

Theme based on theme_bw and removing y-axis and moving the legend to beneath the plot.

Usage

```
theme_kpitools()
```

Value

ggplot2 theme object

Examples

```
kpi <- mtcars %>%  
  kpi("mpg", by = "cyl", txt = "MPG")  
  
# without the theme  
plot(kpi)$cyl  
# with the theme  
plot(kpi)$cyl +  
  theme_kpitools()
```

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