

# Project sizes: exploratory plots

## Overview

This notebook explores Q5: “How frequently have you contributed to projects of the following size?”.

## Import packages and utilities

```
project_root <- here::here() # requires that you be somewhere in the
# project directory (not above it)
# packages
suppressMessages(source(file.path(project_root, "scripts/packages.R")))
# functions and objects used across scripts
suppressMessages(source(file.path(project_root, "scripts/utils.R")))
```

## Load data

```
sizes_raw <- load_qualtrics_data("clean_data/project_size_Q5.tsv")
other_quant <- load_qualtrics_data("clean_data/other_quant.tsv")
```

## Wrangle data

Drop rows with no data

```
sizes <- exclude_empty_rows(sizes_raw)
nrow(sizes)
```

[1] 233

Let's create a long-format version for plotting.

```
sizes_long <- sizes %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = everything(),
    names_to = "size",
    values_to = "frequency"
  )

sizes_long
```

```
# A tibble: 699 x 2
   size frequency
  <chr>   <chr>
1 Small  Relatively frequently
2 Medium Occasionally
3 Large  Relatively infrequently
4 Small  Occasionally
5 Medium Relatively infrequently
6 Large  Never
7 Small  Occasionally
8 Medium Relatively infrequently
9 Large  Never
10 Small Relatively frequently
# i 689 more rows
```

## Inspect data

Let's look at the counts.

```
sizes_counts <- sizes_long %>%
  count(size, frequency, name = "n")

sizes_counts[
```

```

order(
  sizes_counts$n,
  decreasing = TRUE
),
]

```

```

# A tibble: 12 x 3
  size   frequency      n
  <chr>   <chr>      <int>
1 Small  Relatively frequently 109
2 Large  Never              82
3 Large  Relatively infrequently 74
4 Medium Relatively infrequently 69
5 Medium Occasionally     68
6 Small  Occasionally     67
7 Medium Relatively frequently 53
8 Medium Never          43
9 Small  Relatively infrequently 41
10 Large Occasionally     39
11 Large Relatively frequently 38
12 Small Never           16

```

Reorder factor levels

```

ordered_freqs <- c(
  "Never",
  "Relatively infrequently",
  "Occasionally",
  "Relatively frequently"
)

sizes_counts$frequency <- factor(
  sizes_counts$frequency,
  levels = ordered_freqs
)

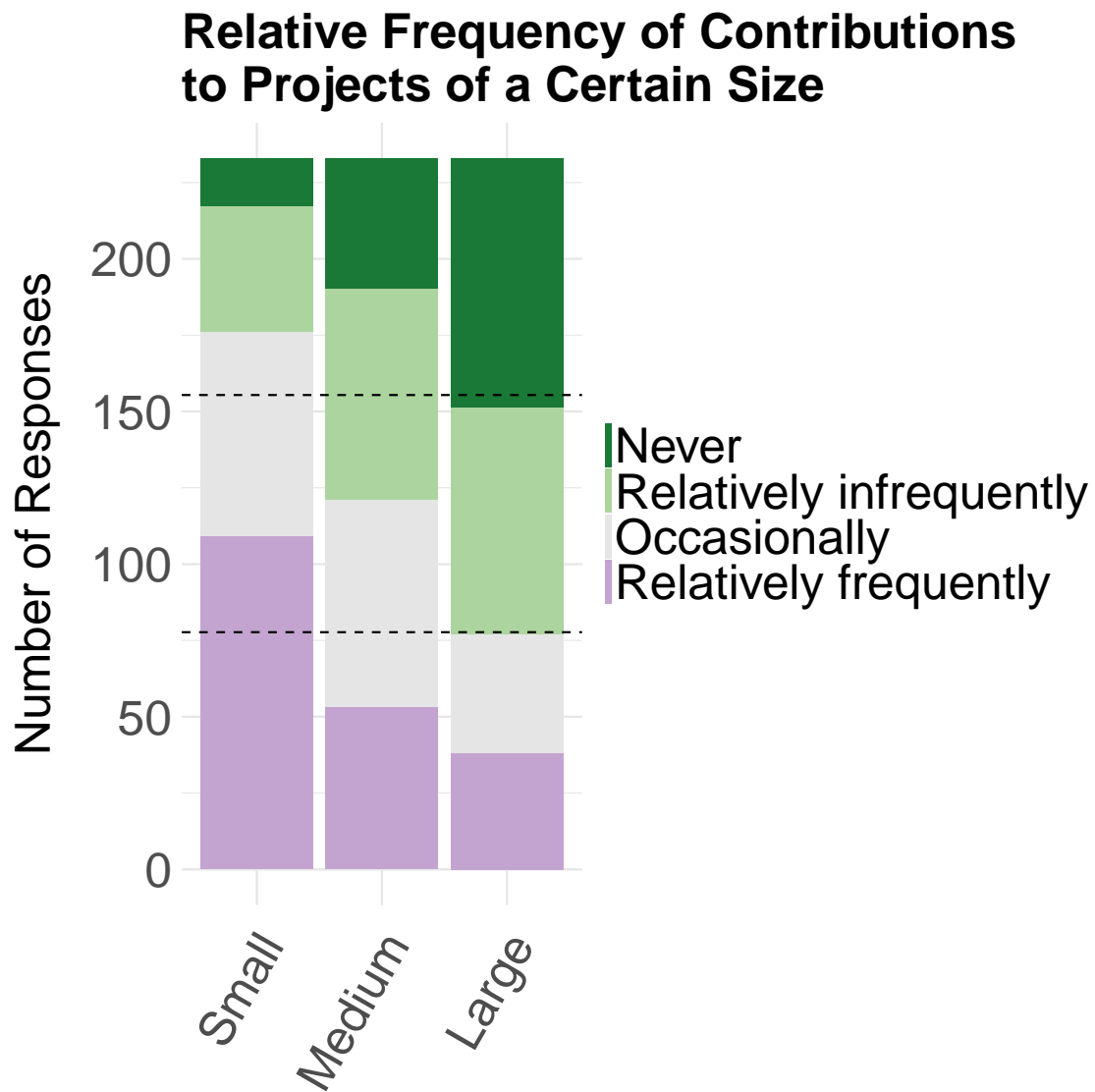
ordered_sizes <- c(
  "Small",
  "Medium",
  "Large"
)

```

```
sizes_counts$size <- factor(
  sizes_counts$size,
  levels = ordered_sizes
)
```

## Stacked bar chart

```
stacked_bar <- stacked_bar_chart(
  sizes_counts,
  x_var = "size",
  y_var = "n",
  fill = "frequency",
  title = "Relative Frequency of Contributions\nto Projects of a Certain Size",
  cpalette = c(
    "#1a7937", # dark green
    "#acd49f", # light green
    "#e5e5e5", # light gray
    "#c3a4d0", # light purple
    "#752a82" # dark purple
  )
)
stacked_bar <- stacked_bar +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 155.4, linetype = "dashed", color = "black") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 77.7, linetype = "dashed", color = "black")
stacked_bar
```



The dashed lines indicate  $1/3$  and  $2/3$  of the total number of responses.

Save the plot

```
save_plot("proj_sizes_bar.tiff", 8, 6, p=stacked_bar)
```

## Incorporate job category

```
sizes_job <- cbind(sizes_raw, other_quant$job_category)
# Rename column
names(sizes_job)[ncol(sizes_job)] <- "job_category"
# Filter out people who didn't answer either question
sizes_job <- exclude_empty_rows(sizes_job, strict = TRUE)
```

```
sizes_job_long <- sizes_job %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = -job_category,
    names_to = "size",
    values_to = "frequency"
  )
```

```
# three way cross tabs (xtabs) and flatten the table
# code from: https://ladal.edu.au/tutorials/regression/regression.html
ftable(xtabs(~ job_category + size + frequency, data = sizes_job_long))
```

		frequency	Never	Occasionally	Relatively frequently	Relatively infrequently
job_category	size					
Faculty	Large		26	6		8
	Medium		13	17		10
	Small		6	17		28
Grad Student	Large		11	7		1
	Medium		8	10		2
	Small		0	7		14
Non-research Staff	Large		15	17		20
	Medium		11	28		22
	Small		10	25		33
Other research staff	Large		17	5		8
	Medium		6	8		14
	Small		0	11		22
Post-Doc	Large		8	3		1
	Medium		1	4		4
	Small		0	6		8
Undergraduate	Large		5	1		0
	Medium		4	1		1
	Small		0	1		4

For each job category, what percent of respondents in that category said they contribute to large projects occasionally or relatively frequently?

```
high_freq <- c("Occasionally", "Relatively frequently")

pct_large_by_job <- sizes_job %>%
  group_by(job_category) %>%
  summarise(
    n_total   = n(),
    n_large   = sum(Large %in% high_freq, na.rm = TRUE),
    pct_large = round(100 * mean(Large %in% high_freq, na.rm = TRUE), 1)
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(pct_large))

pct_large_by_job
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
  job_category      n_total n_large pct_large
  <chr>            <int>   <int>   <dbl>
1 Non-research Staff      86     37     43
2 Other research staff    40     13    32.5
3 Grad Student           26      8    30.8
4 Post-Doc               15      4    26.7
5 Faculty                59     14    23.7
6 Undergraduate           7      1    14.3
```

Let's do the same for small projects.

```
pct_small_by_job <- sizes_job %>%
  group_by(job_category) %>%
  summarise(
    n_total   = n(),
    n_small   = sum(Small %in% high_freq, na.rm = TRUE),
    pct_small = round(100 * mean(Small %in% high_freq, na.rm = TRUE), 1)
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(pct_small))

pct_small_by_job
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
  job_category      n_total n_small pct_small
  <chr>            <int>   <int>   <dbl>
```

	<chr>	<int>	<int>	<dbl>
1	Post-Doc	15	14	93.3
2	Other research staff	40	33	82.5
3	Grad Student	26	21	80.8
4	Faculty	59	45	76.3
5	Undergraduate	7	5	71.4
6	Non-research Staff	86	58	67.4

Merge the two data frames.

```
merged <- inner_join(
  pct_small_by_job,
  pct_large_by_job,
  by = c("job_category", "n_total")
) %>%
  select(job_category, n_total, n_small, pct_small, n_large, pct_large)

merged
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  job_category      n_total n_small pct_small n_large pct_large
  <chr>           <int>   <int>   <dbl>   <int>   <dbl>
1 Post-Doc         15      14     93.3      4     26.7
2 Other research staff 40      33     82.5     13     32.5
3 Grad Student     26      21     80.8      8     30.8
4 Faculty          59      45     76.3     14     23.7
5 Undergraduate     7       5     71.4      1     14.3
6 Non-research Staff 86      58     67.4     37     43
```

Save for supplement.

```
write_df_to_file(merged, "supplementary_tables/project_sizes_perc_by_job.tsv")
```

What if we add a row for academics? (Just summing up all rows except nr staff)

```
tmp <- pct_large_by_job %>%
  filter(job_category != "Non-research Staff")

rbind(
  tmp,
  c(
```



```

    "Academic",
    sum(tmp$n_total),
    sum(tmp$n_large),
    round(sum(tmp$n_large) / sum(tmp$n_total) * 100, 2)
  )
)

```

```

# A tibble: 6 x 4
  job_category      n_total n_large pct_large
  <chr>            <chr>   <chr>   <chr>
1 Other research staff 40      13     32.5
2 Grad Student       26       8     30.8
3 Post-Doc           15       4     26.7
4 Faculty            59      14     23.7
5 Undergraduate       7       1     14.3
6 Academic          147     40     27.21

```

Maybe we should fold in the smaller job categories, like we did with the regressions.

```

combined <- sizes_job_long %>%
  mutate(
    job_category = recode(
      job_category,
      "Post-Doc" = "Postdocs and Staff Researchers",
      "Other research staff" = "Postdocs and Staff Researchers"
    )
  )

combined <- combined %>%
  mutate(
    job_category = recode(
      job_category,
      "Grad Student" = "Students",
      "Undergraduate" = "Students"
    )
  )

```

What if we separated this stacked bar into academics vs. non-research staff (or IT, maybe)? Maybe just do small and large, to make things visually simpler. Let's build each plot separately and then stitch them together using patchwork.

```

# A version of the df where all academics
# have been relabeled to academic
combined_acad_nrstaff <- combined %>%
  mutate(
    job_category = recode(
      job_category,
      "Students" = "Academic",
      "Postdocs and Staff Researchers" = "Academic",
      "Faculty" = "Academic"
    )
  )

combined_acad_nrstaff$frequency <- factor(
  combined_acad_nrstaff$frequency,
  levels = ordered_freqs
)

acad_counts <- combined_acad_nrstaff %>%
  filter(job_category == "Academic") %>%
  filter(size != "Medium") %>%
  count(size, frequency, name = "n")

nrstaff_counts <- combined_acad_nrstaff %>%
  filter(job_category != "Academic") %>%
  filter(size != "Medium") %>%
  count(size, frequency, name = "n")

```

Save data frames for fine-tuning of figure in a separate script.

```

write_df_to_file(acad_counts, "data_for_plots/project_sizes_acad.tsv")
write_df_to_file(nrstaff_counts, "data_for_plots/project_sizes_staff.tsv")

```

```

stacked_bar_acad <- stacked_bar_chart(
  acad_counts,
  x_var = "size",
  y_var = "n",
  fill = "frequency",
  title = "Academics",
  ylabel = "Percent of Responses",
  proportional = TRUE,
  show_legend = FALSE,

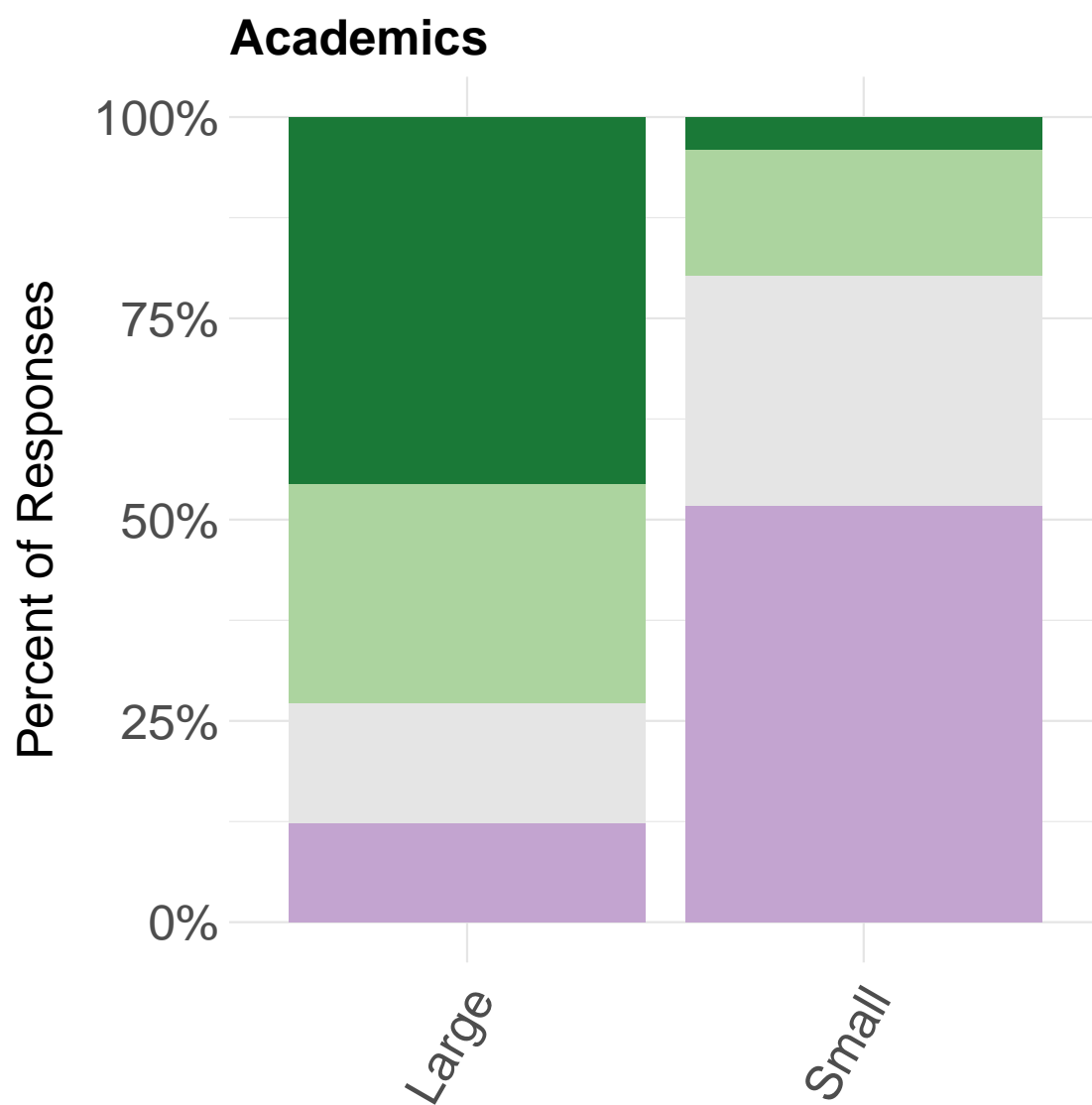
```

```

cpalette = c(
  "#1a7937", # dark green
  "#acd49f", # light green
  "#e5e5e5", # light gray
  "#c3a4d0", # light purple
  "#752a82" # dark purple
)
)

stacked_bar_acad <- stacked_bar_acad +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent)
# stacked_bar_acad <- stacked_bar_acad +
#   geom_hline(yintercept = 155.4, linetype = "dashed", color = "black") +
#   geom_hline(yintercept = 77.7, linetype = "dashed", color = "black")
stacked_bar_acad

```

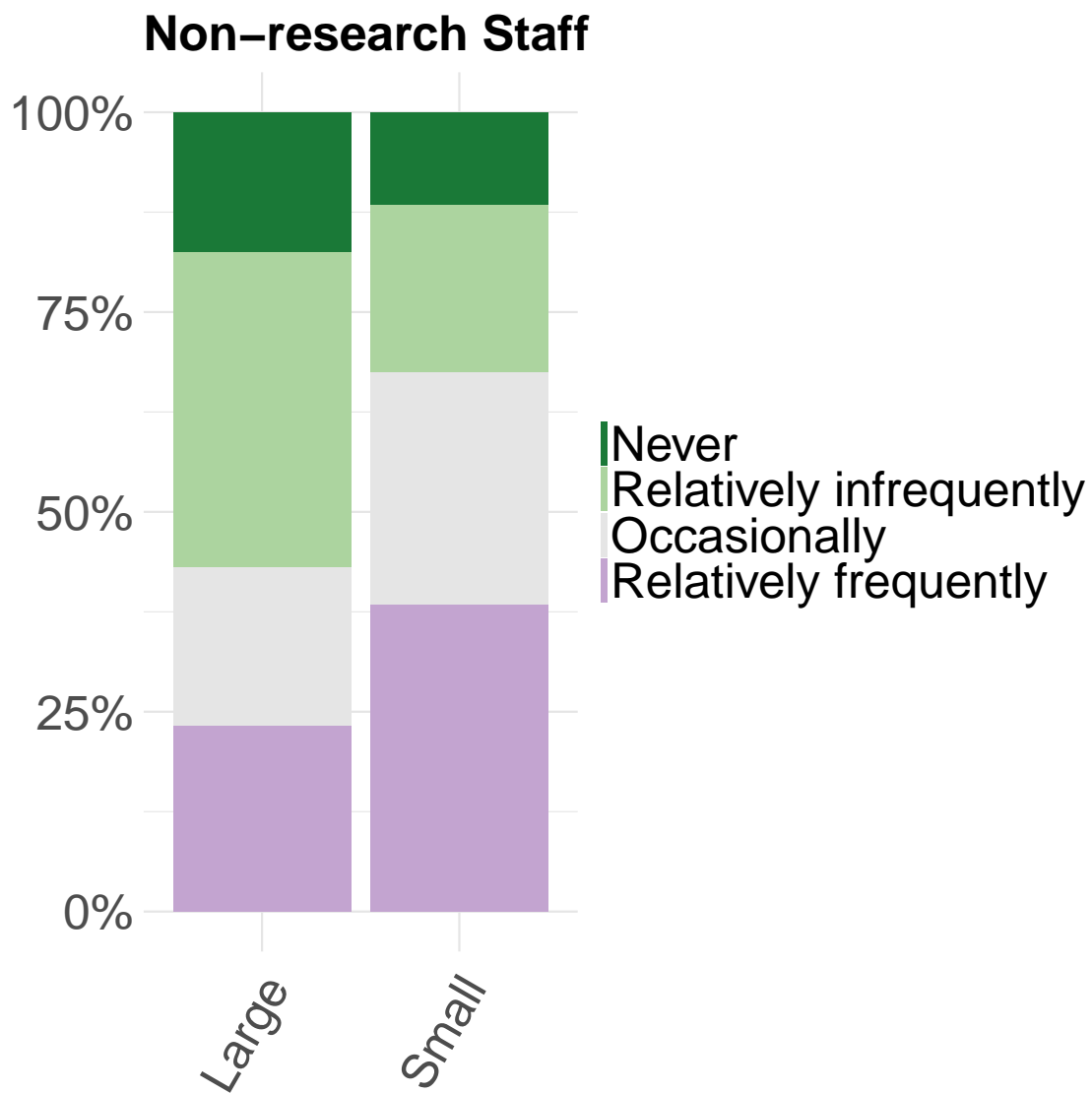


```
stacked_bar_nrstaff <- stacked_bar_chart(  
  nrstaff_counts,  
  x_var = "size",  
  y_var = "n",  
  fill = "frequency",  
  title = "Non-research Staff",  
  ylabel = "Percent of Responses",  
  proportional = TRUE,  
  show_axis_title_y = FALSE,
```

```
cpalette = c(
  "#1a7937", # dark green
  "#acd49f", # light green
  "#e5e5e5", # light gray
  "#c3a4d0", # light purple
  "#752a82" # dark purple
)
)

stacked_bar_nrstaff <- stacked_bar_nrstaff +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent)

stacked_bar_nrstaff
```



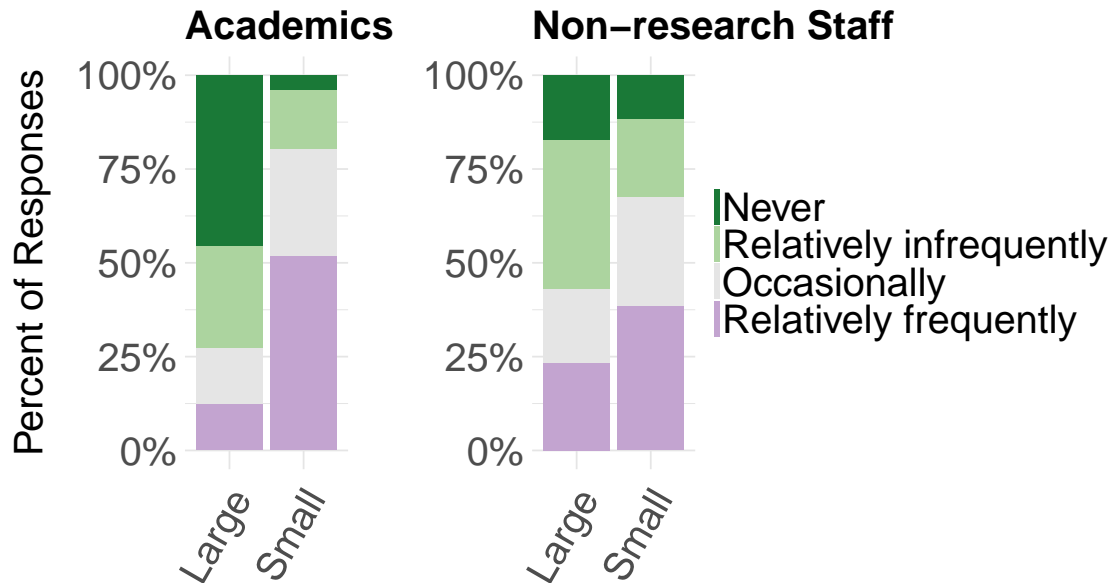
Combine onto one plot

```
p_combined <- patchwork::wrap_plots(  
  stacked_bar_acad,  
  stacked_bar_nrstaff  
) +  
  plot_annotation(  
    title = "Frequency of Contributions to Projects of a Certain Size",  
    theme = theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 24, face = "bold"))  
  )
```

```
)
```

```
p_combined
```

## Frequency of Contributions to Projects of a Certain Size



Save the plot

```
save_plot("proj_sizes_acad_nrstaff.tiff", 14, 6, p=p_combined)
```

What if we include IT? Start with non-research staff.

```
sizes_staff <- cbind(sizes_raw, other_quant$staff_categories)
# Rename column
names(sizes_staff)[ncol(sizes_staff)] <- "staff_categories"
# Filter out people who didn't answer either question
sizes_staff <- exclude_empty_rows(sizes_staff, strict = TRUE)

nrow(sizes_staff)
```

```
[1] 86
```

```
head(sizes_staff)
```

```

      Small      Medium      Large
30  Relatively frequently Relatively infrequently      Never
37      Occasionally Relatively frequently Relatively infrequently
40 Relatively infrequently Relatively infrequently Relatively infrequently
49      Never Relatively frequently      Occasionally
74 Relatively frequently Relatively infrequently Relatively infrequently
82 Relatively infrequently      Occasionally Relatively frequently
      staff_categories
30      Other
37 DevOps or System Administration
40 DevOps or System Administration
49 Information Technology (IT)
74 DevOps or System Administration
82      Other

```

Now limit to just IT.

```

sizes_it <- sizes_staff %>%
  filter(staff_categories == "Information Technology (IT)")

nrow(sizes_it)

```

```
[1] 33
```

```

sizes_it_long <- sizes_it %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = -staff_categories,
    names_to = "size",
    values_to = "frequency"
  ) %>%
  select(-staff_categories)

sizes_it_long

```

```

# A tibble: 99 x 2
   size frequency
  <chr>   <chr>
1 Small  Never

```



```

2 Medium Relatively frequently
3 Large Occasionally
4 Small Relatively frequently
5 Medium Relatively frequently
6 Large Occasionally
7 Small Occasionally
8 Medium Relatively frequently
9 Large Relatively infrequently
10 Small Relatively infrequently
# i 89 more rows

```

```

it_counts <- sizes_it_long %>%
  filter(size != "Medium") %>%
  count(size, frequency, name = "n")

# Re-order factor levels
#it_counts$size <- factor(it_counts$size, levels = c("Small", "Large"))
it_counts$frequency <- factor(it_counts$frequency, levels = ordered_freqs)
it_counts

```

```

# A tibble: 8 x 3
  size frequency      n
  <chr> <fct>      <int>
1 Large Never         3
2 Large Occasionally  10
3 Large Relatively frequently 6
4 Large Relatively infrequently 14
5 Small Never         5
6 Small Occasionally  12
7 Small Relatively frequently 10
8 Small Relatively infrequently 6

```

```

stacked_bar_it <- stacked_bar_chart(
  it_counts,
  x_var = "size",
  y_var = "n",
  fill = "frequency",
  title = "IT Staff",
  ylabel = "Percent of Responses",
  proportional = TRUE,
  show_axis_title_y = FALSE,
  cpalette = c(

```

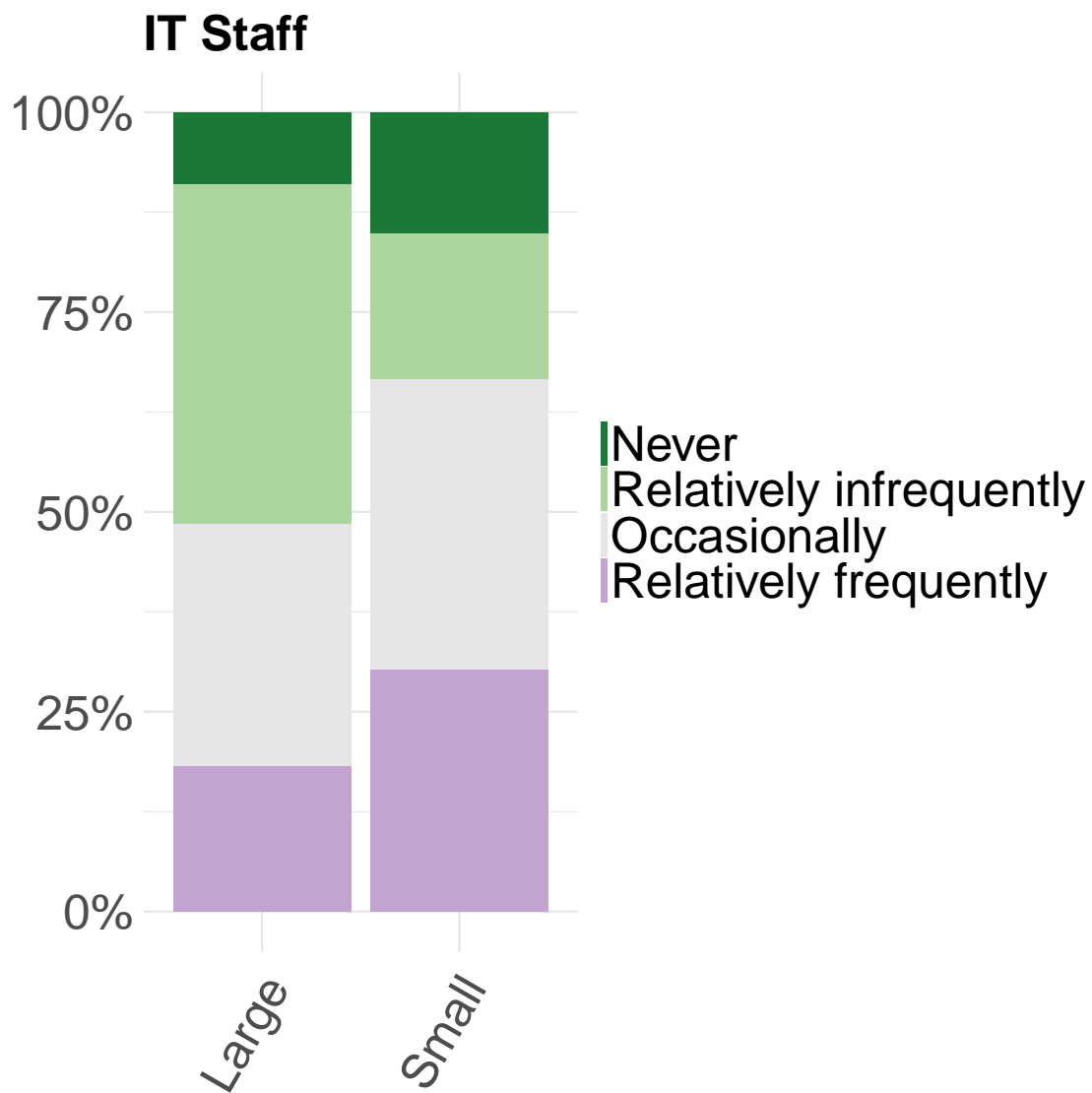
```

    "#1a7937", # dark green
    "#acd49f", # light green
    "#e5e5e5", # light gray
    "#c3a4d0", # light purple
    "#752a82" # dark purple
  )
)

stacked_bar_it <- stacked_bar_it +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent)

stacked_bar_it

```



Meh, not that interesting. Looks very similar to the plot for non-research staff. Save it anyway.

Save the plot

```
save_plot("proj_sizes_it.tiff", 14, 6, p=stacked_bar_it)
```

## Line plots

Reorder factor levels

```
ordered_jobs <- c(
  "Students",
  "Postdocs and Staff Researchers",
  "Faculty",
  "Non-research Staff"
)

combined$size <- factor(combined$size, levels = ordered_sizes)
combined$frequency <- factor(combined$frequency, levels = ordered_freqs)
combined$job_category <- factor(combined$job_category, levels = ordered_jobs)
```

Recode frequency from categorical to a numeric score

```
combined_coded_all <- combined %>%
  mutate(
    frequency_score = recode(
      frequency,
      "Never" = 0L,
      "Relatively infrequently" = 1L,
      "Occasionally" = 2L,
      "Relatively frequently" = 3L
    )
  ) %>%
  select(-frequency)

combined_coded_all
```

# A tibble: 699 x 3

job_category	size	frequency_score
<fct>	<fct>	<int>
1 Faculty	Small	3
2 Faculty	Medium	2
3 Faculty	Large	1
4 Postdocs and Staff Researchers	Small	2
5 Postdocs and Staff Researchers	Medium	1
6 Postdocs and Staff Researchers	Large	0
7 Postdocs and Staff Researchers	Small	2

```

8 Postdocs and Staff Researchers Medium 1
9 Postdocs and Staff Researchers Large 0
10 Faculty Small 3
# i 689 more rows

```

Sum up frequency scores

```

combined_scores <- combined_coded_all %>%
  count(job_category, size, wt = frequency_score, name = "total_score")

# Reorder factor levels
combined_scores$size <- factor(combined_scores$size, levels = ordered_sizes)

combined_scores

```

```

# A tibble: 12 x 3
  job_category      size total_score
  <fct>           <fct>      <int>
1 Students        Small         77
2 Students        Medium         38
3 Students        Large          27
4 Postdocs and Staff Researchers Small    132
5 Postdocs and Staff Researchers Medium     96
6 Postdocs and Staff Researchers Large      56
7 Faculty          Small    126
8 Faculty          Medium     83
9 Faculty          Large      55
10 Non-research Staff Small    167
11 Non-research Staff Medium    147
12 Non-research Staff Large    128

```

```

ggplot(
  combined_scores,
  aes(x = size, y = total_score, group = job_category, color = job_category)
) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  ylim(0, 175) +
  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0.025, 0.025)) +
  ylab("Frequency Score") +
  xlab("Project Size") +

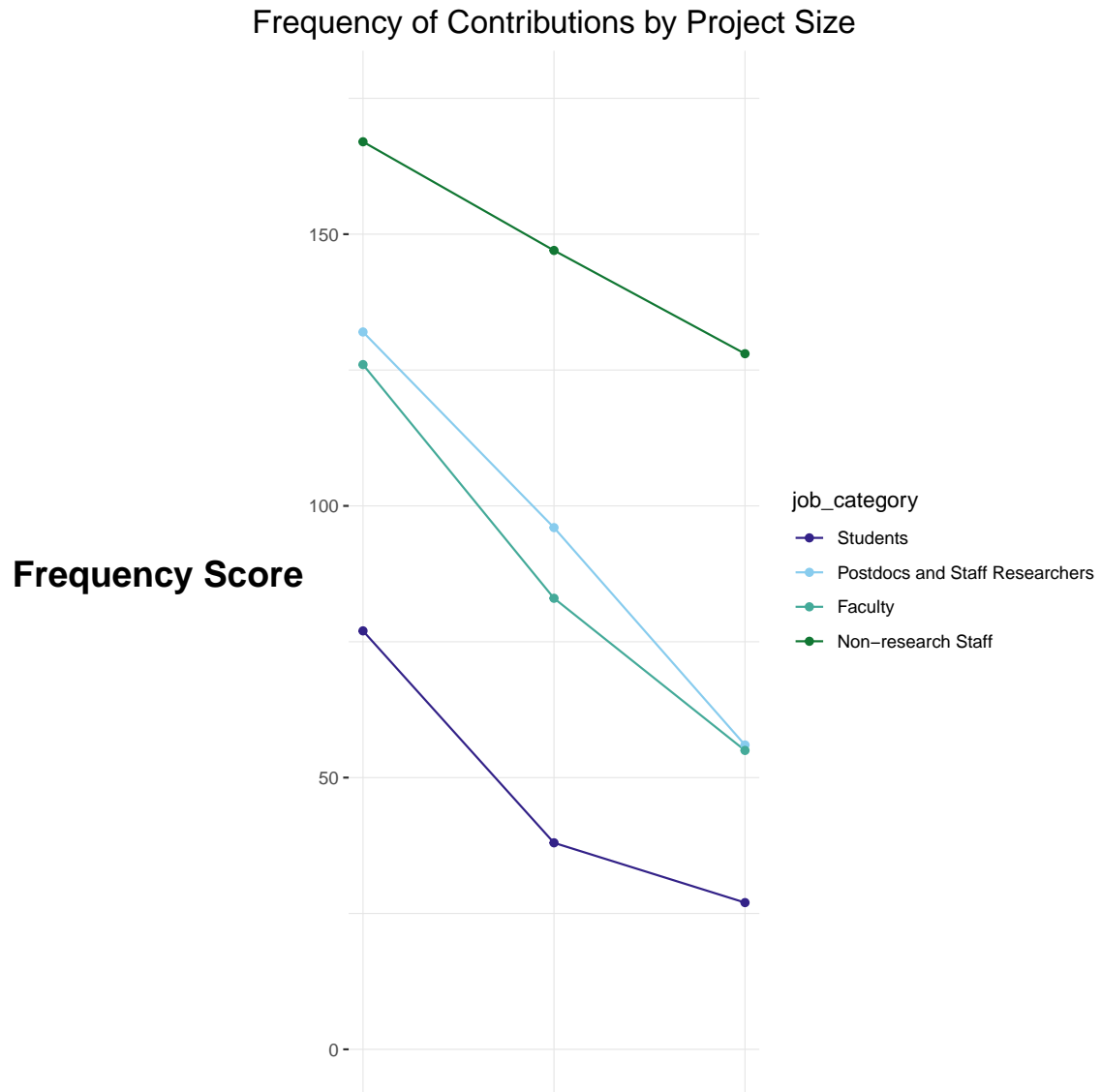
```

```

ggtitle("Frequency of Contributions by Project Size") +
scale_color_manual(values = COLORS) +

theme(
  axis.title.y = element_text(
    angle = 0,
    vjust = 0.5,
    size = 18,
    face = "bold"
  ),
  axis.title.x = element_blank(),
  axis.text.x = element_blank(),
  axis.ticks.x = element_blank(),
  panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
  panel.grid.minor = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
  plot.margin = unit(c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5), "cm"),
  plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 16),
)

```



Nah, still needs work. How about we just plot the trend for large projects?

## Large projects

```
large <- subset(combined, size == "Large")
large_counts <- large %>%
  count(job_category, frequency, name = "n")
```

```

large_counts <- large_counts %>%
  group_by(job_category) %>%
  mutate(perc_total = round(100 * n / sum(n), 1)) %>%
  ungroup()

```

```

large_line <- ggplot(
  large_counts,
  aes(x = frequency, y = perc_total, group = job_category, color = job_category)
) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  ylim(0, 50) +

  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0.025, 0.025)) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent_format(accuracy = 1, scale = 1)) +
  scale_color_manual(values = COLORS) +

  ylab("Percent of Respondents\nin Job Category") +
  xlab("Project Size") +
  ggtitle("Frequency of Contributions\nto Large Projects") +

  theme(
    axis.title.y = element_text(
      size = 22,
      #face = "bold"
    ),
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.text.x = element_text(
      angle = -45,
      hjust = 0,
      vjust = 1,
      size = 20,
      margin = margin(t = 6)),
    #axis.ticks.x = element_blank(),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 20),
    legend.title = element_blank(),
    panel.background = element_blank(),
    panel.grid.major = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
    panel.grid.minor = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
    plot.margin = unit(c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5), "cm"),

```



```

    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 24),
  )

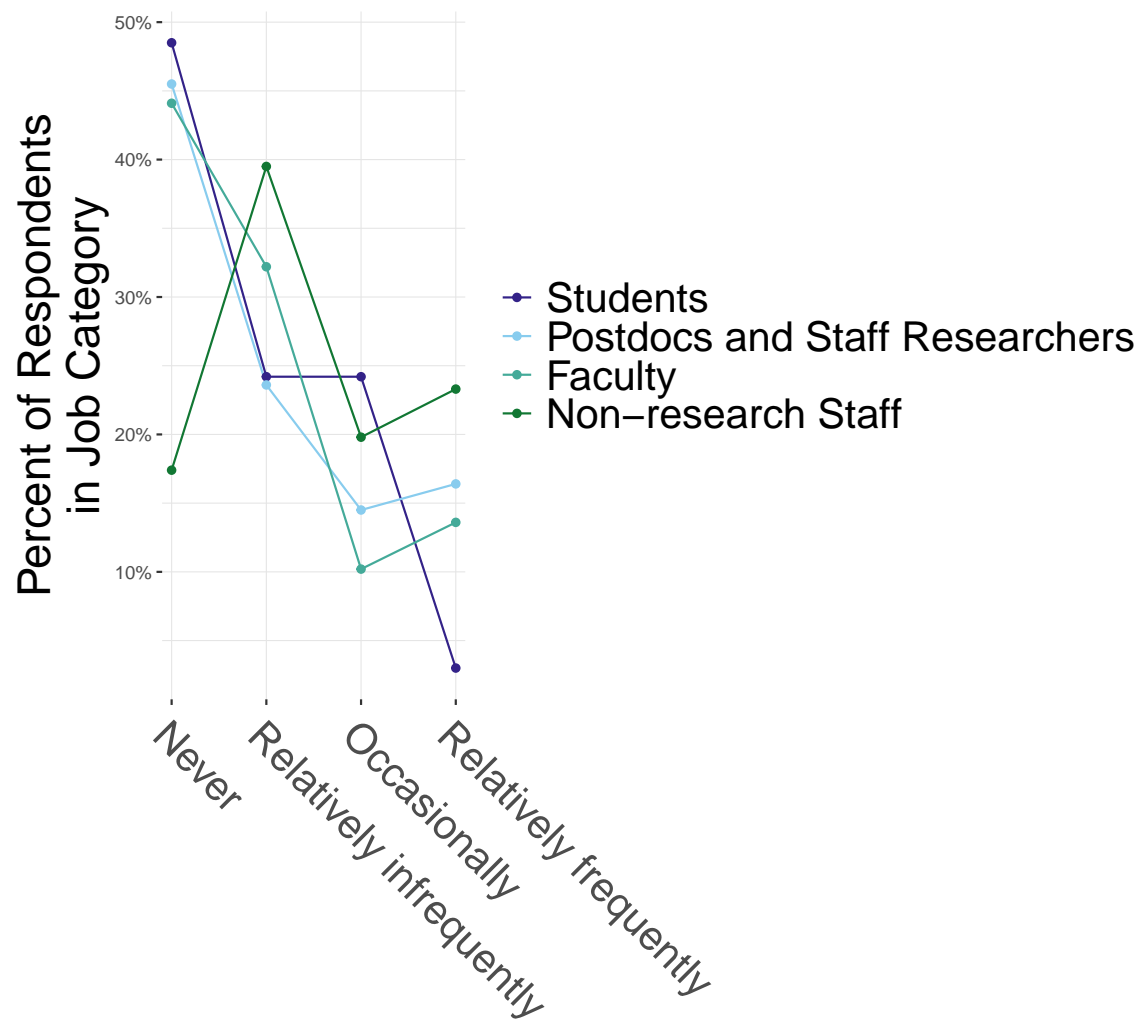
```

Scale for y is already present.

Adding another scale for y, which will replace the existing scale.

```
large_line
```

## Frequency of Contributions to Large Projects



Hard to discern a clear trend. Let's save the plot anyway.

Save the plot

```
save_plot("proj_sizes_large_line.tiff", 10, 6, p=large_line)
```

## Medium projects

What about Medium projects? Do the same trends hold?

```
med <- subset(combined, size == "Medium")
med_counts <- med %>%
  count(job_category, frequency, name = "n")
```

```
med_counts <- med_counts %>%
  group_by(job_category) %>%
  mutate(perc_total = round(100 * n / sum(n), 1)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

```
med_line <- ggplot(
  med_counts,
  aes(x = frequency, y = perc_total, group = job_category, color = job_category)
) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  ylim(0, 50) +

  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0.025, 0.025)) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent_format(accuracy = 1, scale = 1)) +
  scale_color_manual(values = COLORS) +

  ylab("Percent of Respondents\nin Job Category") +
  xlab("Project Size") +
  ggtitle("Frequency of Contributions\nto Medium Projects") +

  theme(
    axis.title.y = element_text(
      size = 22,
      #face = "bold"
    ),
  ),
```

```

axis.title.x = element_blank(),
axis.text.x = element_text(
  angle = -45,
  hjust = 0,
  vjust = 1,
  size = 20,
  margin = margin(t = 6)),
#axis.ticks.x = element_blank(),
legend.text = element_text(size = 20),
legend.title = element_blank(),
panel.background = element_blank(),
panel.grid.major = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
panel.grid.minor = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
plot.margin = unit(c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5), "cm"),
plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 24),
)

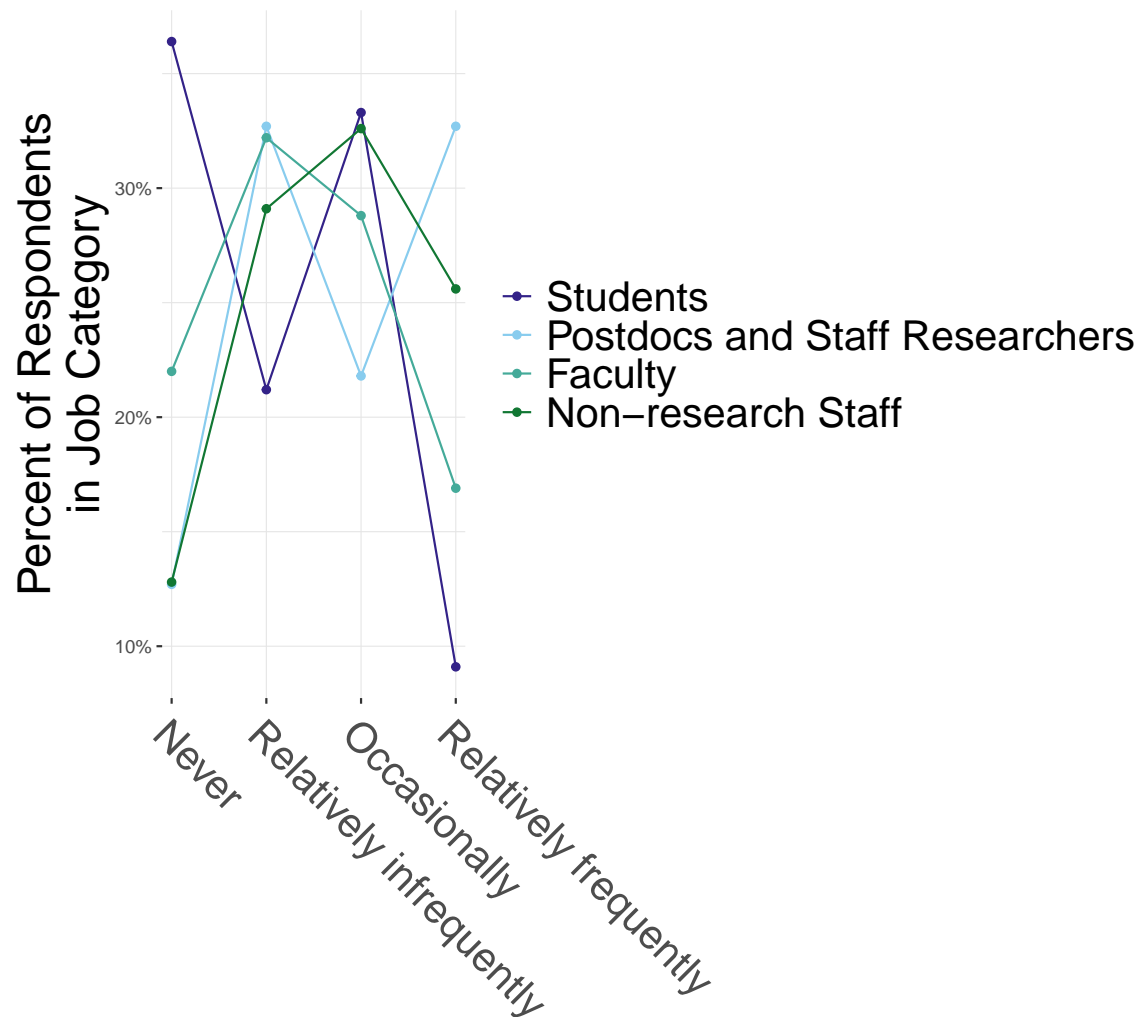
```

Scale for y is already present.

Adding another scale for y, which will replace the existing scale.

```
med_line
```

## Frequency of Contributions to Medium Projects



Save the plot

```
save_plot("proj_sizes_med_line.tiff", 10, 6, p=med_line)
```

## Small projects

We've made it this far. We might as well look at small projects, too.

```

small <- subset(combined, size == "Small")
small_counts <- small %>%
  count(job_category, frequency, name = "n")

small_counts <- small_counts %>%
  group_by(job_category) %>%
  mutate(perc_total = round(100 * n / sum(n), 1)) %>%
  ungroup()

```

```

small_line <- ggplot(
  small_counts,
  aes(x = frequency, y = perc_total, group = job_category, color = job_category)
) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  ylim(0, 50) +

  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0.025, 0.025)) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent_format(accuracy = 1, scale = 1)) +
  scale_color_manual(values = COLORS) +

  ylab("Percent of Respondents\nin Job Category") +
  xlab("Project Size") +
  ggtitle("Frequency of Contributions\nto Small Projects") +

  theme(
    axis.title.y = element_text(
      size = 22,
      #face = "bold"
    ),
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.text.x = element_text(
      angle = -45,
      hjust = 0,
      vjust = 1,
      size = 20,
      margin = margin(t = 6)),
    #axis.ticks.x = element_blank(),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 20),
    legend.title = element_blank(),
    panel.background = element_blank(),

```

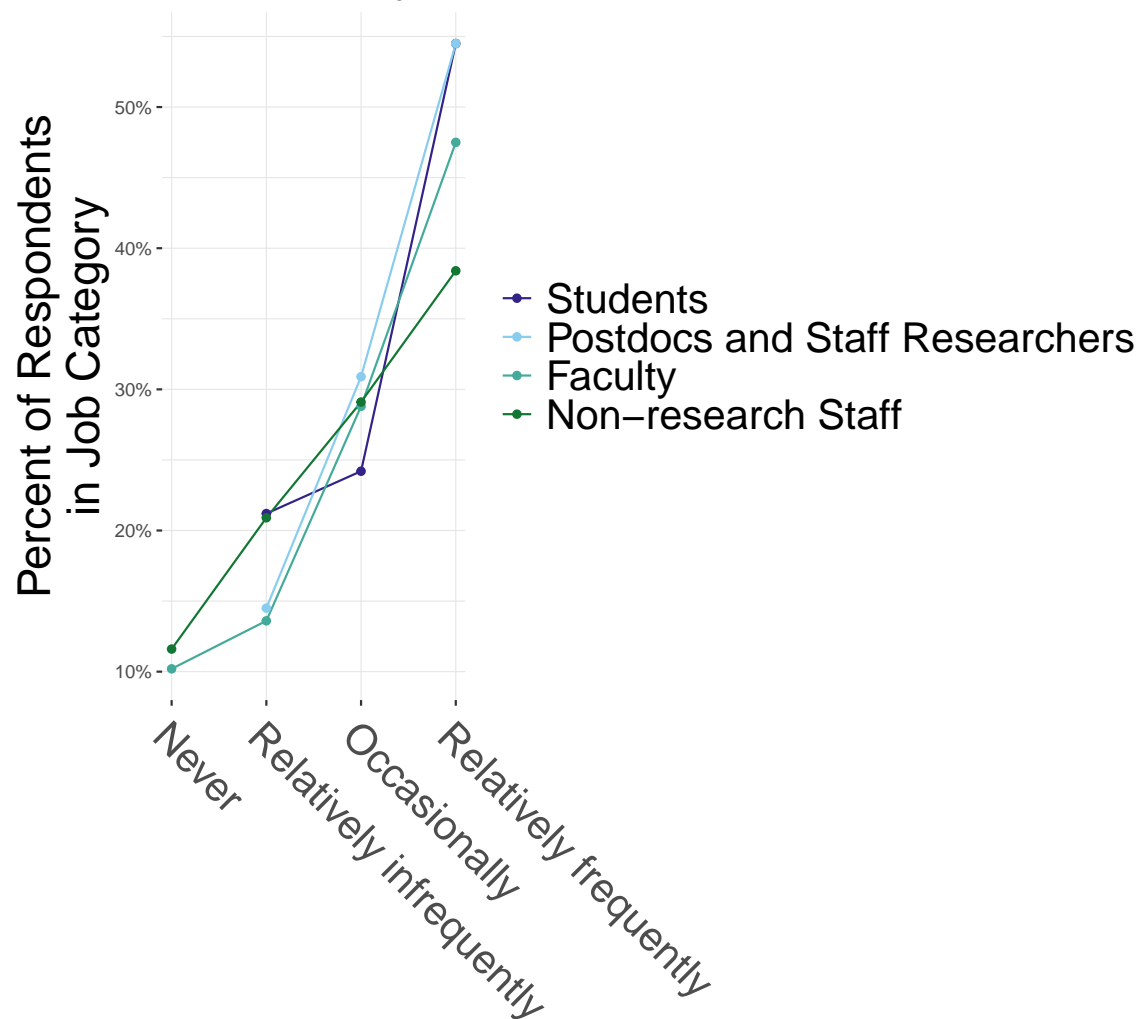
```
panel.grid.major = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
panel.grid.minor = element_line(linewidth = 0.25, linetype = "solid", color = "gray"),
plot.margin = unit(c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5), "cm"),
plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 24),
)
```

Scale for y is already present.

Adding another scale for y, which will replace the existing scale.

```
small_line
```

## Frequency of Contributions to Small Projects



Wow, that's much prettier.

Save the plot

```
save_plot("proj_sizes_small_line.tiff", 10, 6, p=small_line)
```

I'd like to know whether the proportion of academics who contribute to large projects with some frequency is significantly lower than the proportion of non-research staff who contribute to large projects with some frequency.

```

combined_counts <- combined %>%
  count(job_category, size, frequency, name = "n")

res <- combined_counts %>%
  filter(size == "Large") %>%
  mutate(
    group = if_else(job_category == "Non-research Staff",
                    "Non-research Staff", "Academics"),
    freq2 = if_else(frequency == "Never", "Never", "Other")
  ) %>%
  group_by(group, freq2) %>%
  summarise(n = sum(n), .groups = "drop_last") %>%
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n)) %>%
  ungroup()

# 2x2 table: proportions for each group
res_wide <- res %>%
  select(group, freq2, prop) %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = freq2, values_from = prop) %>%
  arrange(match(group, c("Non-research Staff", "Academics")))

res_wide

```

```

# A tibble: 2 x 3
  group      Never Other
  <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>
1 Non-research Staff 0.174 0.826
2 Academics          0.456 0.544

```

Hmm. Seems promising. We should probably do a regression...