

Tidy Survey Analysis in R Using the `srvyr` Package

Workshop Day 1 - Categorical Data

Stephanie Zimmer, Abt Associates

Rebecca Powell, RTI International

Isabella Velásquez, RStudio

April 15, 2022

Introduction

Overview

- At the end of this workshop series, you should be able to
 - Calculate point estimates and their standard errors with survey data
 - Proportions, totals, and counts
 - Means, quantiles, and ratios
 - Perform t-tests and chi-squared tests
 - Fit regression models
 - Specify a survey design in R to create a survey object
- We will not be going over the following but provide some resources at the end
 - Weighting (calibration, post-stratification, raking, etc.)
 - Survival analysis
 - Nonlinear models

About Us



Stephanie Zimmer
Abt Associates
Twitter: [@statsteph](https://twitter.com/statsteph)



Rebecca Powell
RTI International
[RStudio Education Profile](#)



Isabella Velásquez
RStudio
Twitter: [@ivelasq3](https://twitter.com/ivelasq3)

About This Workshop

- Hosted by Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research (MAPOR), a regional chapter of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).
- Originally delivered at AAPOR Conference in May 2021

Midwest Association
for Public Opinion Research



Upcoming Work

- Book on analyzing survey data in R, published by CRC, Taylor & Francis Group
- We would love your help! After each course, we will send out a survey to gather your feedback on the material, organization, etc.
- Keep updated by following our project on GitHub: <https://github.com/tidy-survey-r>

Workshop Overview

Workshop Series Roadmap

- Get familiar with RStudio Cloud with a warm-up exercise using the tidyverse (today)
- Introduce the survey data we'll be using in the workshop (today)
- Analysis of categorical data with time for practice (today)
- Analysis of continuous data with time for practice (day 2)
- Survey design objects, constructing replicate weights, and creating derived variables (day 3)

Logistics

- We will be using RStudio Cloud today to ensure everyone has access
- Sign-up for a free RStudio Cloud account (<https://rstudio.cloud/>)
- Access the project and files via link in email and Zoom chat
- Click "START" to open the project and get started
- RStudio Cloud has the same features and appearance as RStudio for ease of use
- All slides and code are available on GitHub: <https://github.com/tidy-survey-r/tidy-survey-short-course>

Intro to RStudio Cloud: Penguins!!

- Using `palmerpenguins` data for warm-up exercises
- Data were collected and made available by Dr. Kristen Gorman and the Palmer Station, Antarctica LTER, a member of the Long Term Ecological Research Network.
- Access data through `palmerpenguins` package <https://github.com/allisonhorst/palmerpenguins/>

If you are using your own RStudio environment:

- Make sure you have `tidyverse`, `here`, and `palmerpenguins` installed

```
# Run package installation if you don't have these packages already
# As a reminder, installing takes package from internet to your computer
# and only needs to be done once, not each session

install.packages(c("tidyverse", "here", "palmerpenguins"))
```

Intro to RStudio Cloud: Penguins!!

- Load `tidyverse`, `here`, and `palmerpenguins`
- Look at the penguins dataset using `glimpse`

```
library(tidyverse) # for tidyverse
library(here) # for file paths
library(palmerpenguins) # for warm-up data
glimpse(penguins)
```

```
## Rows: 344
## Columns: 8
## $ species          <fct> Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adeli...
## $ island            <fct> Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, ...
## $ bill_length_mm    <dbl> 39.1, 39.5, 40.3, NA, 36.7, 39.3, 38.9, 39.2, 34.1, 42.0, 37.8, 37.8, 41.1, 3...
## $ bill_depth_mm     <dbl> 18.7, 17.4, 18.0, NA, 19.3, 20.6, 17.8, 19.6, 18.1, 20.2, 17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 2...
## $ flipper_length_mm <int> 181, 186, 195, NA, 193, 190, 181, 195, 193, 190, 186, 180, 182, 191, 198, 185...
## $ body_mass_g        <int> 3750, 3800, 3250, NA, 3450, 3650, 3625, 4675, 3475, 4250, 3300, 3700, 3200, 3...
## $ sex                <fct> male, female, female, NA, female, male, female, male, NA, NA, NA, NA, female, ...
## $ year               <int> 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007,
```

Warm-up Exercises: WarmUpExercises.Rmd

- Let's open RStudio cloud and do some warm-up examples
- Take 10 minutes to set up RStudio Cloud and do these exercises in breakout rooms. We will then go over together
- Explore the penguins data
 - How many penguins of each species are there?
 - How many penguins of each species and sex are there?
 - What is the proportion of each species of penguins?
 - What is the proportion of each sex of penguins within species?

Ex. 1: How many penguins of each species are there?

```
penguins %>%  
  count(species)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2  
##   species     n  
##   <fct>     <int>  
## 1 Adelie     152  
## 2 Chinstrap   68  
## 3 Gentoo     124
```

```
penguins %>%  
  group_by(species) %>%  
  summarise(  
    n=n(), .groups="drop"  
)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2  
##   species     n  
##   <fct>     <int>  
## 1 Adelie     152  
## 2 Chinstrap   68  
## 3 Gentoo     124
```

Ex. 2: How many penguins of each species and sex are there?

```
penguins %>%
  count(species, sex)

## # A tibble: 8 x 3
##   species    sex     n
##   <fct>      <fct>   <int>
## 1 Adelie    female    73
## 2 Adelie    male     73
## 3 Adelie    <NA>      6
## 4 Chinstrap female    34
## 5 Chinstrap male     34
## 6 Gentoo    female    58
## 7 Gentoo    male     61
## 8 Gentoo    <NA>      5
```

Ex. 3: What is the proportion of each species of penguins?

```
penguins %>%
  count(species) %>%
  mutate(
    p=n/sum(n)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   species     n     p
##   <fct>     <int> <dbl>
## 1 Adelie     152  0.442
## 2 Chinstrap   68  0.198
## 3 Gentoo     124  0.360
```

What is the proportion of each sex of penguins within species?

```
penguins %>%
  count(species, sex) %>%
  group_by(species) %>%
  mutate(
    p=n/sum(n)
  )

## # A tibble: 8 x 4
## # Groups:   species [3]
##   species   sex     n     p
##   <fct>     <fct> <int> <dbl>
## 1 Adelie   female    73 0.480
## 2 Adelie   male     73 0.480
## 3 Adelie   <NA>      6 0.0395
## 4 Chinstrap female   34 0.5
## 5 Chinstrap male    34 0.5
## 6 Gentoo   female   58 0.468
## 7 Gentoo   male    61 0.492
## 8 Gentoo   <NA>      5 0.0403
```

Survey Datasets

American National Election Studies (ANES) 2020

- Pre and post election surveys
- Fielded almost every 2 years since 1948
- Topics include voter registration status, candidate preference, opinions on country and government, party and ideology affiliation, opinions on policy, news sources, and more
- Collaboration of Stanford, University of Michigan - funding by the National Science Foundation
- **Target Population:** US citizens, 18 and older living in US
- **Mode:** Web, videoconference, or telephone.
- **Sample Information:** Pseudo-strata and pseudo-cluster included for variance estimation

<https://electionstudies.org/>

Categorical descriptive data analysis

Overview of Survey Analysis using `srvyr` Package

1. Create a `tbl_svy` object using: `as_survey_design` or `as_survey_rep`
2. Subset data (if needed) using `filter` (subpopulations)
3. Specify domains of analysis using `group_by`
4. Within `summarize`, specify variables to calculate including means, totals, proportions, quantiles and more

Note: We will be teaching this in the reverse order!!!

Weighted Analysis for Categorical Variable

- Functions to use within `summarize` after `group_by`
 - `survey_mean/survey_prop`
 - `survey_total`
- Functions to get counts
 - `survey_count`

Set-up for Analysis

- `srvyr` package uses tidy-syntax but uses the `survey` package behind it to do calculations
- If using your own RStudio environment, install both packages:

```
# Install survey and srvyr packages  
  
remotes::install_github("bschneidr/r-forge-survey-mirror")  
install.packages("srvyr")
```

- First, we will set-up a design object and talk about what it means in Session 3

```
library(survey) # for survey analysis  
library(srvyr) # for tidy survey analysis  
  
anes <- read_rds(here("Data", "anes_2020.rds")) %>%  
  mutate(Weight=Weight/sum(Weight)*231592693)  
# adjust weight to sum to citizen pop, 18+ in Nov 2020 per ANES methodology documentation  
anes_des <- anes %>%  
  as_survey_design(weights = Weight,  
                  strata = Stratum,  
                  ids = VarUnit,  
                  nest = TRUE)
```

survey_count Syntax

- `survey_count` functions similarly to `count` in that it is **NOT** called within `summarize`
- Produces weighted counts and variance of your choice of those counts

```
survey_count(  
  x,  
  ...,  
  wt = NULL,  
  sort = FALSE,  
  name = "n",  
  .drop = dplyr::group_by_drop_default(x),  
  vartype = c("se", "ci", "var", "cv")  
)
```

survey_count Example

- Cross-tab of population in each age group and gender

```
anes_des %>%  
  survey_count(AgeGroup, Gender, name="N")
```

```
## # A tibble: 21 x 4  
##   AgeGroup Gender       N    N_se  
##   <fct>     <fct>  <dbl>  <dbl>  
## 1 18-29      Male  21600792. 1418333.  
## 2 18-29      Female 22193812. 1766188.  
## 3 18-29      <NA>    65204.   56033.  
## 4 30-39      Male  19848178. 1077514.  
## 5 30-39      Female 19780778. 1158766.  
## 6 30-39      <NA>    118195.   62999.  
## 7 40-49      Male  17915676. 1123493.  
## 8 40-49      Female 18932548.  946369.  
## 9 40-49      <NA>    71911.    55174.  
## 10 50-59     Male  19054298. 1029844.  
## # ... with 11 more rows
```

survey_mean and **survey_total** within **summarize**

- Specify the sample design,
- then specify the crosstab in `group_by`,
- then `survey_mean` or `survey_prop` used with no `x` (variable) calculates a proportion of groups within `summarize`, or
- `survey_total` used with no `x` (variable) calculates a population count estimate within `summarize`

survey_mean and survey_prop Syntax

```
survey_mean(  
  x,  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  vartype = c("se", "ci", "var", "cv"),  
  level = 0.95,  
  proportion = FALSE,  
  prop_method = c("logit", "likelihood", "asin", "beta", "mean"),  
  deff = FALSE,  
  df = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
survey_prop(  
  vartype = c("se", "ci", "var", "cv"),  
  level = 0.95,  
  proportion = FALSE,  
  prop_method = c("logit", "likelihood", "asin", "beta", "mean"),  
  deff = FALSE,  
  df = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

survey_mean and survey_total Examples

Looking at population by age group as done with `survey_count`.

```
anes_des %>%
  group_by(AgeGroup) %>%
  summarize(
    p1=survey_mean(),
    p2=survey_prop(),
    N=survey_total(),
    n=unweighted(n()), # this gets unweighted counts aka sample sizes
    .groups="drop" # summarize option to remove groups
  )

## # A tibble: 7 x 8
##   AgeGroup      p1    p1_se    p2    p2_se      N    N_se     n
##   <fct>     <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl> <int>
## 1 18-29       0.189  0.00838  0.189  0.00838 43859809. 2340503.  871
## 2 30-39       0.172  0.00659  0.172  0.00659 39747151. 1556193.  1241
## 3 40-49       0.159  0.00609  0.159  0.00609 36920134. 1452300.  1081
## 4 50-59       0.169  0.00657  0.169  0.00657 39191266. 1602082.  1200
## 5 60-69       0.155  0.00488  0.155  0.00488 35833416. 1214320.  1436
## 6 70 or older 0.119  0.00474  0.119  0.00474 27503517. 1146535.  1330
## 7 <NA>        0.0369 0.00305  0.0369 0.00305 8537401.  710907.   294
```

Conditional proportions with more than one group

- Specifying more than one group calculates conditional proportions
- Example: people voting in 2016 and 2020

```
anes_des %>%
  filter(!is.na(VotedPres2016), !is.na(VotedPres2020)) %>%
  group_by(VotedPres2016, VotedPres2020) %>%
  summarize(
    p=survey_mean(),
    N=survey_total(),
    n=unweighted(n()),
    .groups="drop"
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 7
##   VotedPres2016 VotedPres2020      p     p_se       N     N_se     n
##   <fct>        <fct>     <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl>   <dbl>   <int>
## 1 Yes          Yes      0.924  0.00566 144578247. 2617349.  5534
## 2 Yes          No       0.0762 0.00566 11917394.  955174.   274
## 3 No           Yes      0.455  0.0162  33923120. 1594478.  859
## 4 No           No       0.545  0.0162  40606907. 2036095.  761
```

Joint proportions with more than one group

- Specify an interaction to get joint distribution - use `interact` within `group_by`
- Example: people voting in 2016 and 2020

```
anes_des %>%
  filter(!is.na(VotedPres2020), !is.na(VotedPres2016)) %>%
  group_by(interact(VotedPres2016, VotedPres2020)) %>%
  summarize(
    p=survey_mean(),
    N=survey_total(),
    .groups="drop"
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 6
##   VotedPres2016 VotedPres2020      p     p_se         N     N_se
##   <fct>        <fct>     <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 Yes          Yes       0.626  0.00934  144578247. 2617349.
## 2 Yes          No        0.0516 0.00391  11917394.  955174.
## 3 No           Yes       0.147  0.00628  33923120. 1594478.
## 4 No           No        0.176  0.00770  40606907. 2036095.
```

Proportions with Design Effects

```
anes_des %>%
  filter(!is.na(VotedPres2016), !is.na(VotedPres2020)) %>%
  group_by(interact(VotedPres2016, VotedPres2020)) %>%
  summarize(
    p=survey_mean(deff=TRUE),
    N=survey_total()
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 7
##   VotedPres2016 VotedPres2020      p    p_se  p_deff        N    N_se
##   <fct>       <fct>    <dbl>  <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 Yes          Yes     0.626  0.00934    2.76 144578247. 2617349.
## 2 Yes          No      0.0516 0.00391    2.32 11917394.  955174.
## 3 No           Yes     0.147  0.00628    2.34 33923120. 1594478.
## 4 No           No      0.176  0.00770    3.04 40606907. 2036095.
```

Proportions: confidence intervals

```
anes_des %>%
  group_by(interact(Income7, VotedPres2016, VotedPres2020)) %>%
  summarize(
    pd=survey_prop(vartype="ci") %>% round(4),
    pl=survey_prop(proportion = TRUE, prop_method="logit", vartype="ci") %>% round(4),
    px=survey_prop(proportion = TRUE, prop_method="likelihood", vartype="ci") %>% round(4)
  ) %>% select(Income7, VotedPres2016, VotedPres2020, contains("_")) %>%
  DT::datatable(fillContainer = FALSE, options = list(pageLength = 4))
```

Proportions: confidence intervals (results)

Show 4 entries

Search:

	Income7	VotedPres2016	VotedPres2020	pd_low	pd_upp	pl_low	pl_upp	px_low	px_upp
1	Under \$20k	Yes	Yes	0.0286	0.0377	0.0289	0.038	0.0288	0.0379
2	Under \$20k	Yes	No	0.0042	0.0086	0.0045	0.0091	0.0044	0.0089
3	Under \$20k	No	Yes	0.0109	0.0173	0.0113	0.0177	0.0112	0.0176
4	Under \$20k	No	No	0.0263	0.039	0.0269	0.0397	0.0267	0.0394

Showing 1 to 4 of 45 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

...

12

Next

Breakout rooms: Practice time

- Open CategoricalExercises.Rmd and work through Part 1
- We will take 15 minutes. Use this time for the exercises and questions.

Categorical data testing and modeling

svychisq Syntax

- Testing and modeling is done with the [survey](#) package
- You can use the same design object

```
svychisq(formula,  
         design,  
         statistic = c("F", "Chisq", "Wald", "adjWald", "lincom", "saddlepoint"),  
         na.rm=TRUE,  
         ...)
```

svychisq Example 1: Function Defaults

- How often can you trust the federal gov't to do what is right?
- How often can you trust other people?

```
anes_des %>%
  svychisq(design=.,
            formula=~TrustPeople +TrustGovernment)

##
##      Pearson's X^2: Rao & Scott adjustment
##
## data:  NextMethod()
## F = 29.08, ndf = 11.443, ddf = 583.587, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

svychisq Example 2: Wald Statistic

- How often can you trust the federal gov't to do what is right?
- Who did you vote for? Biden, Trump, or Other

```
anes_des %>%
  svychisq(design=.,
            formula=~TrustGovernment +VotedPres2020_selection,
            statistic="Wald")
```

```
##
##      Design-based Wald test of association
##
## data:  NextMethod()
## F = 6.136, ndf = 8, ddf = 51, p-value = 1.571e-05
```

Refresher on formula notation

Symbol	Example	Meaning
+	+X	include this variable
-	-X	delete this variable
:	X:Z	include the interaction between these variables
*	X*Z	include these variables and the interactions between them
$\wedge n$	(X+Z+Y) $\wedge 3$	include these variables and all interactions up to n way
I	I(X-Z)	as-as: include a new variable which is the difference of these variables

Formula notation - knowledge check

I want to model the following:

$$mpg_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 cyl_i + \beta_2 disp_i + \beta_3 hp_i + \beta_4 cyl_i disp_i + \beta_5 cyl_i hp_i + \beta_6 disp_i hp_i + \epsilon_i$$

How can you write this formula? Select all that apply:

1. mpg~cyl:disp:hp
2. mpg~(cyl+disp+hp)^2
3. mpg~cyl+disp+hp+cyl:disp+cyl:hp+disp:hp
4. mpg~cyl*disp*hp
5. mpg~cyl*disp+cyl*hp+disp*hp

Formula notation - knowledge check (solution)

I want to model the following:

$$mpg_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 cyl_i + \beta_2 disp_i + \beta_3 hp_i + \beta_4 cyl_i disp_i + \beta_5 cyl_i hp_i + \beta_6 disp_i hp_i + \epsilon_i$$

How can you write this formula? Select all that apply:

1. `mpg~cyl:disp:hp` - no, this only has the interactions
2. `mpg~(cyl+disp+hp)^2` - yes
3. `mpg~cyl+disp+hp+cyl:disp+cyl:hp+disp:hp` - yes
4. `mpg~cyl*disp*hp` - no, this also has the 3-way interaction
5. `mpg~cyl*disp+cyl*hp+disp*hp` - yes

There may be other ways as well!!!

Logistic regression with **svyglm**

```
svyglm(formula, # response ~ terms  
       design,  
       na.action, #default is na.omit  
       family = quasibinomial, # use this to avoid warning about non-integers  
       ....)
```

Example logistic regression

- Predicting trust in government by who someone voted in 2020

```
filter(anes_des, Weight>0) %>%
  svyglm(design=.,
    formula=TrustGovernment~ VotedPres2020_selection,
    family = quasibinomial) %>%
  summary()
```

```
##
## Call:
## svyglm(formula = TrustGovernment ~ VotedPres2020_selection, design = .,
##        family = quasibinomial)
##
## Survey design:
## Called via srvyr
##
## Coefficients:
##                               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)              4.6785    0.3266 14.323 <2e-16 ***
## VotedPres2020_selectionTrump -0.3530    0.4008 -0.881   0.3829
## VotedPres2020_selectionOther 2.5265    1.0868  2.325   0.0243 *
## ---
```

Breakout rooms: Practice time

- Open CategoricalExercises.Rmd and work through Part 2
- We will take 15 minutes. Use this time for the exercises and questions.

Closing

Resources for more learning

- <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/srvyr/vignettes/srvyr-vs-survey.html>
- <https://r-survey.r-forge.r-project.org/survey/>
- Includes more advanced modeling

Thank You!

We hope you learned a lot in this session!

Please let us know if you have any feedback on this workshop. All feedback is welcome!

Questions?

Sources

- The American National Election Studies (<https://electionstudies.org/>). These materials are based on work supported by the National Science Foundation under grant numbers SES 1444721, 2014–2017, the University of Michigan, and Stanford University.
- Horst AM, Hill AP, Gorman KB (2020). palmerpenguins: Palmer Archipelago (Antarctica) penguin data. R package version 0.1.0. <https://allisonhorst.github.io/palmerpenguins/>
- T. Lumley (2020) "survey: analysis of complex survey samples". R package version 4.0. <https://r-survey.r-forge.r-project.org/survey/>
- Greg Freedman Ellis and Ben Schneider (2020). srvyr: 'dplyr'-Like Syntax for Summary Statistics of Survey Data. R package version 1.0.0. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=srvyr>
- Hadley Wickham, Romain François, Lionel Henry and Kirill Müller (2021). dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation. R package version 1.0.5. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dplyr>

Session info - platform

```
## setting value
## version R version 4.1.3 (2022-03-10)
## os       Windows 10 x64 (build 19042)
## system  x86_64, mingw32
## ui       RStudio
## language (EN)
## collate English_United States.1252
## ctype   English_United States.1252
## tz      America/New_York
## date    2022-04-13
## rstudio 2022.02.1+461 Prairie Trillium (desktop)
## pandoc  2.17.1.1 @ C:/Program Files/RStudio/bin/quarto/bin/ (via rmarkdown)
```

Session info - packages

```
##  package      * version date (UTC) lib source
##  dplyr        * 1.0.8   2022-02-08 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  DT           * 0.21    2022-02-26 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.3)
## forcats       * 0.5.1   2021-01-27 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  ggplot2       * 3.3.5   2021-06-25 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  here          * 1.0.1   2020-12-13 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  knitr         * 1.37    2021-12-16 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  Matrix         * 1.4-0   2021-12-08 [2] CRAN (R 4.1.3)
##  palmerpenguins * 0.1.0   2020-07-23 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  purrr         * 0.3.4   2020-04-17 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  readr          * 2.1.2   2022-01-30 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  remotes        * 2.4.2   2021-11-30 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  svyrvr         * 1.1.1   2022-02-20 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.3)
##  stringr        * 1.4.0   2019-02-10 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  survey         * 4.2     2022-03-31 [1] Github (bschneidr/r-forge-survey-mirror@69c62ff)
##  survival       * 3.2-13  2021-08-24 [2] CRAN (R 4.1.3)
##  tibble          * 3.1.6   2021-11-07 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  tidyverse       * 1.2.0   2022-02-01 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  tidyverse       * 1.3.1   2021-04-15 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##  xaringan        * 0.23    2022-03-08 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.3)
##
##  [1] D:/Users/zimmers/Documents/R/win-library/4.1
##  [2] C:/Program Files/R/R-4.1.3/library
```