

Tidy Survey Analysis in R using the `srvyr` Package

Workshop Day 2 - Continuous Data

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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



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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

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>

Overview

- Last week we introduced how to do survey analysis in R with categorical data
- Today we focus on continuous data
- At the end of today, you should be able to
 - Calculate means and quantiles with their standard errors
 - Perform t-tests
 - Fit linear regression models
- Next week, we will discuss
 - Specifying a survey design object
 - Creating replicate weights
 - Creating derived/analysis/recoded variables
 - Reproducibility

Overview: Workshop 2 Roadmap

- Quick refresh of RStudio Cloud with a warm-up exercise using the tidyverse
- Introduce the survey data we'll be using today
- Calculate point estimates for continuous data with time for practice
- Significance testing with t-test and linear regression models with time for practice
- Closing

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)
```

Warm-up Exercises: WarmUpExercises.Rmd

- Let's open RStudio cloud and do some warm-up examples
- Take 8 minutes to do these exercises in breakout rooms.
- Explore the penguins data
 - What is the mean body mass in grams of all penguins? Hint: use `summarize` and remove missing data
 - What is the mean length of flipper by species? Hint: use `group_by`
 - What is the mean flipper length by species and sex?
 - Fit a simple linear regression between body mass and flipper length.

Ex. 1: What is the mean body mass in grams of all penguins? Hint: use **summarize** and remove missing data

```
penguins %>%
  summarize(
    MeanBodyMass=mean(body_mass_g,
                       na.rm=TRUE))

## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   MeanBodyMass
##       <dbl>
## 1     4202.
```

Ex. 2: What is the mean length of flipper by species?

Hint: use **group_by**

```
penguins %>%
  group_by(species) %>%
  summarize(
    MeanFlipperLength=mean(flipper_length_mm,
                           na.rm=TRUE))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   species  MeanFlipperLength
##   <fct>          <dbl>
## 1 Adelie       190.
## 2 Chinstrap    196.
## 3 Gentoo      217.
```

Ex. 3: What is the mean flipper length by species and sex?

```
penguins %>%  
  group_by(species,sex) %>%  
  summarize(  
    MeanFlipperLength=mean(flipper_length_mm,  
                            na.rm=TRUE))
```

```
## # A tibble: 8 x 3  
## # Groups:   species [3]  
##   species   sex   MeanFlipperLength  
##   <fct>     <fct>       <dbl>  
## 1 Adelie    female      188.  
## 2 Adelie    male        192.  
## 3 Adelie    <NA>        186.  
## 4 Chinstrap female      192.  
## 5 Chinstrap male        200.  
## 6 Gentoo   female      213.  
## 7 Gentoo   male        222.  
## 8 Gentoo   <NA>        216.
```

Ex. 4: Fit a simple linear regression between body mass and flipper length.

```
mod1 <- lm(body_mass_g ~ flipper_length_mm, data=penguins)
summary(mod1)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = body_mass_g ~ flipper_length_mm, data = penguins)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max 
## -1058.80  -259.27   -26.88   247.33  1288.69 
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)    
## (Intercept) -5780.831   305.815  -18.90   <2e-16 ***
## flipper_length_mm    49.686     1.518   32.72   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 394.3 on 340 degrees of freedom
##   (2 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.759,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.7583 
## F-statistic: 1071 on 1 and 340 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Continuous survey 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, medians, quantiles and more

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

Dataset: Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) 2015

- Energy consumption/expenditures collected through energy suppliers
- Fielded 14 times between 1950 and 2015
- Topics include appliances, electronics, heating, a/c, temperatures, water heating, lighting, energy bills, respondent demographics, and energy assistance
- Funded by the Energy Information Administration
- **Target Population:** Primary occupied housing units in the US
- **Mode:** In-person, paper, and web interview mode
- **Sample Information:** BRR Replicate weights included for variance estimation

<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/index.php>

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  
  
recs <- read_rds(here("Data", "recs.rds"))  
  
recs_des <- recs %>%  
  as_survey_rep(weights=NWEIGHT,  
                repweights=starts_with("BRRWT"),  
                type="Fay",  
                rho=0.5,  
                mse=TRUE)
```

Weighted Analysis for Continuous Variables

- Common functions for continuous summaries
 - `survey_mean`
 - `survey_total` (like `sum`)
 - `survey_median`
 - `survey_quantile`
 - `survey_ratio`
- Always call within `summarize/summarise`

survey_mean Syntax

```
survey_mean(  
  x,  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  vartype = c("se", "ci", "var", "cv"),  
  level = 0.95,  
  proportion = FALSE,  
  deff = FALSE,  
  df = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

To calculate a survey mean, we use this in `summarize/summarise`

```
survey_design_object %>%  
  summarize(  
    mean_varname=survey_mean(x = continuous_varname)  
)
```

survey_mean Example 1: On average, how much do US households spend on energy each year?

This is an example using the `recs_des` survey design object and `survey_mean` function defaults

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    TD_mean=survey_mean(x = TOTALDOL)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   TD_mean  TD_mean_se
##       <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1     1859.      15.6
```

survey_mean Example 2: What is the average temperature US households set their homes to on a summer day?

Run this code. What happens?

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    TD_mean=survey_mean(x = SummerTempDay)
  )
```

survey_mean Example 2: What is the average temperature US households set their homes to on a summer day?

Run this code. What happens?

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    TD_mean=survey_mean(x = SummerTempDay)
  )

## Error in `dplyr::summarise()`:
## ! Problem while computing `TD_mean = survey_mean(x = SummerTempDay)` .
## Caused by error in `svrVar()`:
## ! All replicates contained NAs
```

How do we fix this code?

survey_mean Example 2: Missing data solution

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    TD_mean = survey_mean(
      x = SummerTempDay,
      na.rm = TRUE )
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   TD_mean TD_mean_se
##       <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1     72.4     0.0793
```

survey_median Syntax

```
survey_median(  
  x,  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  vartype = c("se", "ci"),  
  level = 0.95,  
  df = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

survey_median Example: What is the median temperature US households set their homes to on a summer day?

```
recs_des %>%  
  summarize(  
    TD_median=survey_median(x=_____,  
                             na.rm=_____)  
  )
```

survey_median Example: What is the median temperature US households set their homes to on a summer day?

```
recs_des %>%  
  summarize(  
    TD_median=survey_median(x=_____,  
                               na.rm=_____)  
  )
```

```
recs_des %>%  
  summarize(  
    TD_median=survey_median(x=SummerTempDay,  
                               na.rm=TRUE)  
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2  
##   TD_median TD_median_se  
##       <dbl>      <dbl>  
## 1        72     0.252
```

survey_quantile Syntax

```
survey_quantile(  
  x,  
  quantiles,  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  vartype = c("se", "ci", "var", "cv"),  
  level = 0.95,  
  df = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

survey_quantile Example 1: What are the 1st and 3rd quantile of dollars spent on energy?

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    Spent=survey_quantile(
      x = TOTALDOL,
      quantiles = c(.25, .75))
  )

## # A tibble: 1 x 4
##   Spent_q25  Spent_q75  Spent_q25_se  Spent_q75_se
##     <dbl>     <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1     1153.     2353.       13.9        22.7
```

survey_quantile Example 2: What are the 1st and 3rd quantile of dollars spent on energy with confidence intervals?

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    Spent=survey_quantile(x = TOTALDOL,
                           quantiles = c(.25, .75),
                           vartype = "ci")
  )
```



```
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   Spent_q25  Spent_q75  Spent_q25_low  Spent_q75_low  Spent_q25_upp  Spent_q75_upp
##     <dbl>      <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1     1153.     2353.       1124.       2310.       1179.       2400.
```

survey_quantile Updated Output

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    Spent=survey_quantile(x = TOTALDOL,
                           quantiles = c(.25, .75),
                           vartype = "ci"
    )
  ) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols=c(Spent_q25:Spent_q75_upp),
               names_to="varname",values_to="value") %>%
  mutate(Quantile=paste0(str_sub(varname,8,9),"th Quantile"),
         type=case_when(str_detect(varname,"_low")~"Lower_Bound",
                        str_detect(varname,"_upp")~"Upper_Bound",
                        TRUE~"Estimate")) %>%
  pivot_wider(id_cols=Quantile,names_from=type,values_from=value)

## # A tibble: 2 x 4
##   Quantile     Estimate Lower_Bound Upper_Bound
##   <chr>        <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 25th Quantile 1153.      1124.      1179.
## 2 75th Quantile 2353.      2310.      2400.
```

survey_ratio Syntax

- Note this estimates: $\sum x_i / \sum y_i$ not $\sum \frac{x_i}{y_i}$

```
survey_ratio(  
  numerator,  
  denominator,  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  vartype = c("se", "ci", "var", "cv"),  
  level = 0.95,  
  deff = FALSE,  
  df = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

survey_ratio Example: What is the average dollar per BTU spent on energy?

```
recs_des %>%
  summarize(
    DolPerBTU=survey_ratio(
      numerator = TOTALDOL,
      denominator = TOTALBTU,
      na.rm = TRUE
    )
  )

## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   DolPerBTU DolPerBTU_se
##       <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1     0.0241    0.000217
```

Breakout rooms: Practice time

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

Weighted Analysis for Continuous Variables: Domain Analysis

- If we want to get estimates by another variable, we need to add a `group_by` statement before doing the analysis.
- Example: What is the average amount of dollars spent on electricity for households that use AC and those that do not use AC?

```
recs_des %>%  
  group_by(ACUsed) %>%  
  summarize(  
    ElBill=survey_mean(DOLLAREL,  
                        na.rm=TRUE)  
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3  
##   ACUsed   ElBill   ElBill_se  
##   <lgl>     <dbl>     <dbl>  
## 1 FALSE      972.     25.8  
## 2 TRUE       1435.    15.8
```

Domain Analysis: Totals

- If we want the overall average electric bill too, use the `cascade` function instead of `summarize`

```
recs_des %>%
  group_by(ACUsed) %>%
  cascade(
    ElBill=survey_mean(DOLLAREL,
                        na.rm=TRUE)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   ACUsed   ElBill   ElBill_se
##   <lgl>     <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1 FALSE      972.     25.8
## 2 TRUE       1435.    15.8
## 3 NA        1375.    14.1
```

Note: The overall average electric bill appears as NA

Domain Analysis: Totals

- Also can add sample and pop sizes

```
recs_des %>%
  group_by(ACUsed) %>%
  cascade(
    ElBill=survey_mean(DOLLAREL, na.rm=TRUE),
    N=survey_total(!is.na(DOLLAREL)),
    n=unweighted(sum(!is.na(DOLLAREL)))
  )

## # A tibble: 3 x 6
##   ACUsed  ElBill  ElBill_se          N      N_se     n
##   <lgl>    <dbl>    <dbl>        <dbl>    <dbl> <int>
## 1 FALSE     972.    25.8  15401242.  976901.     737
## 2 TRUE      1435.   15.8  102807008.  976901.    4949
## 3 NA       1375.   14.1  118208250.    0.0320  5686
```

Weighted Analysis for Specific Subpopulations

- filtering (subsetting) the data should be done AFTER specifying the design to ensure accurate standard errors
- Use the `filter` function after creating the survey design object and before summarizing

Wrong way:

```
data %>%
  filter(state=="NC") %>%
  as_survey_design(...) %>%
  summarize(AvgAge=mean(Age))
```

Right way:

```
data %>%
  as_survey_design(...) %>%
  filter(state=="NC") %>%
  summarize(AvgAge=mean(Age))
```

Subpopulation Example: Average electric cost of single family homes

```
recs_des %>%
  filter(HousingUnitType %in% c("Single-family detached",
                                "Single-family attached")) %>%
  summarize(
    ElBill=survey_mean(DOLLAREL,
                        na.rm=TRUE)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   ElBill ElBill_se
##     <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1 1542.     17.2
```

Comparisons with t-tests: **svyttest** Syntax

- t-tests are done in the package [survey](#) not [srvyr](#) but you can use the same design object

```
svyttest(formula, # outcome~group for two-sample, outcome~0 for one-sample  
         design,  
         na.rm = FALSE  
         ....)
```

svyttest Syntax with %>%

```
recs_des %>%  
  svyttest(formula=,  
           design=.,  
           na.rm=TRUE)
```

svyttest Syntax with %>%

```
recs_des %>%  
  svyttest(design=.,  
           formula=,  
           na.rm=TRUE)
```

svyttest Example 1: One-sample t-test

- I keep my house at 68 degrees at night during the summer. Is this different from the national average?

```
recs_des %>%
  svyttest(design=.,
            formula=I(SummerTempNight-68)~0,
            na.rm=TRUE)

##
##      Design-based one-sample t-test
##
## data: I(SummerTempNight - 68) ~ 0
## t = 41.013, df = 94, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  3.424776 3.773247
## sample estimates:
##   mean
## 3.599012
```

svyttest Example 2: Comparing two variables

- Do people keep their house the same temperature at night during the summer and the winter?

```
recs_des %>%
  svyttest(design=.,
            formula=I(SummerTempNight-WinterTempNight)~0,
            na.rm=TRUE)

##
##      Design-based one-sample t-test
##
## data: I(SummerTempNight - WinterTempNight) ~ 0
## t = 29.079, df = 94, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  2.995084 3.434072
## sample estimates:
##      mean
## 3.214578
```

svyttest Example 3: Two-sample t-test

- Are electric bills different between those with and without A/C?

```
recs_des %>%
  svyttest(design=.,
            formula=DOLLAREL~ACUsed,
            na.rm=TRUE)

##
##      Design-based t-test
##
## data: DOLLAREL ~ ACUsed
## t = 14.772, df = 94, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  400.6588 525.0903
## sample estimates:
## difference in mean
##                 462.8746
```

Linear Regression or ANOVA: **svyglm** Syntax

- As with t-tests, regressions are done in the package `survey` not `svy` but you can use the same design object
- Syntax is similar between t-test and `glm`

```
svyglm(formula,  
       design,  
       na.action, #default is na.omit  
       ....)
```

svyglm Example: Two-sample

Same example as two-sample t-test: Are electric bills different between those with and without A/C?

t-test:

```
recs_des %>%
  svyttest(design=.,
            formula=DOLLAREL~ACUsed,
            na.rm=TRUE)
```

glm:

```
recs_des %>%
  svyglm(design=.,
          formula=DOLLAREL~ACUsed,
          na.action=na.omit)
```

svyglm Example: Two-sample

Are electric bills different between those with and without A/C?

```
recs_des %>%
  svyglm(design=.,
         formula=DOLLAREL~ACUsed,
         na.action=na.omit) %>%
  summary()

##
## Call:
## svyglm(design = ., formula = DOLLAREL ~ ACUsed, na.action = na.omit)
##
## Survey design:
## Called via srvyr
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 972.09     25.81   37.66  <2e-16 ***
## ACUsedTRUE  462.87     31.33   14.77  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 3543220488
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

svyglm Example 1: ANOVA Test

Does temperature of AC at night vary by region?

```
recs_des %>%
  svyglm(design=.,
         formula=SummerTempNight~Region,
         na.action=na.omit) %>%
  summary()

##
## Call:
## svyglm(design = ., formula = SummerTempNight ~ Region, na.action = na.omit)
##
## Survey design:
## Called via srvyr
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 70.4848    0.1968 358.151 < 2e-16 ***
## RegionMidwest 0.8744    0.2526   3.461 0.000818 ***
## RegionSouth  1.4865    0.2306   6.446 5.20e-09 ***
## RegionWest   1.6568    0.3529   4.695 9.27e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 119075)
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

svyglm Example 2: Linear Model

- Is there a relationship between square footage and electric bill?
- Let's review the data first with a ggplot. *Note we use the original data and do NOT use the survey design object.*

```
p <- recs %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=TOTSQFT_EN, y=DOLLAREL, weight=NWEIGHT)) +
  geom_hex(color="white") +
  scale_fill_gradient(guide="colourbar", name="Count of Housing Units", labels=comma)
```

svyglm Example 2: Linear Model

svyglm Example 2: Linear Model

```
m_electric_sqft <- recs_des %>%
  svyglm(design=.,
         formula=DOLLAREL~TOTSQFT_EN,
         na.action=na.omit)
summary(m_electric_sqft)

##
## Call:
## svyglm(design = ., formula = DOLLAREL ~ TOTSQFT_EN, na.action = na.omit)
##
## Survey design:
## Called via srvyr
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 879.89542   26.31370   33.44   <2e-16 ***
## TOTSQFT_EN    0.24633    0.01338   18.42   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 3125448288)
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

Breakout rooms: Practice time

- Open ContinuousExercises.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

- *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Using the 2015 Microdata File to Compute Estimates and Standard Errors.* U.S. Department of Energy (2017)
https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/pdf/microdata_v3.pdf
- 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/>
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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       RTerm
## language (EN)
## collate English_United States.1252
## ctype   English_United States.1252
## tz      America/New_York
## date    2022-04-12
## 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)
##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)
##hexbin         * 1.28.2  2021-01-08 [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)
##scales          * 1.1.1   2020-05-11 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.2)
##srvyr           * 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        * 1.3.1   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
```