

Package ‘iNZightMR’

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Type Package

Title Tools for Exploring Multiple Response Data

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Contact inzight_support@stat.auckland.ac.nz

URL <https://inzight.nz>

Depends R (>= 2.13)

Imports grid, grDevices, graphics, stats, utils

Suggests iNZightPlots, testthat, covr

LazyData true

Description Interaction and analysis of multiple response data, along with other tools for analysing these types of data including missing value analysis and calculation of standard errors for a range of covariance matrix results (proportions, multinomial, independent samples, and multiple response).

License GPL-3

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iNZightMR-package	<i>iNZightMR: Multiple Response Data Analysis</i>
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Description

The iNZightMR package provides a suite of functions which can be used in the analysis of multiple response data. It is used in the iNZight software package.

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng, Tom Elliott

barplotMR	<i>Multiple response barplot</i>
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Description

Draws a barplot of a multiple response object (MRO), showing response rates for each option along with confidence intervals and comparison intervals.

Usage

```

barplotMR(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mrocalc'
barplotMR(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bymrocalc'
barplotMR(obj, g1.level = NULL, g2.level = "_MULTI", ...)

## S3 method for class 'between'
barplotMR(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'b2'
barplotMR(obj, g1.level = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

obj	an mrocalc object (from mroPara())
...	additional parameters, currently not used
g1.level	vector of subset variable 1 levels to show
g2.level	vector of subset variable 2 levels to show

Methods (by class)

- mrocalc: method for class mrocalc
- bymrocalc: method for class bymrocalc
- between: method for class between
- b2: method for class b2

Author(s)

Junjie Zheng

Examples

```

if (requireNamespace("iNZightPlots")) {
  mr <- iNZightMR(online ~ onlinegame + onlinevideo + onlinemusic,
    data = census.at.school.5000)
  barplotMR(mroPara(mr))

  barplotMR(byMRO(mr, ~gender, mroPara))
}

```

between *Compute Between se's*

Description

Between SEs

Usage

```
between(bymro)
```

Arguments

bymro a bymro object

Value

something about between.

Author(s)

Junjie Zheng

Examples

```
mr <- inZightMR(online ~ onlinegame + onlinevideo + onlinemusic,
  data = census.at.school.5000)
(bt <- between(byMRO(mr, ~gender, mroPara)))

if (requireNamespace("inZightPlots"))
  barplotMR(bt)
```

byMRO *Calculate MRO inference for subsets*

Description

Constructs a multiple response object (MRO) subset by another explanatory variable.

Usage

```
byMRO(mro.obj, formula, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

mro.obj	an mro object (created by <code>iNZightMR</code>)
formula	variable for subsetting, as a formula (e.g., <code>~x</code>)
FUN	the function to apply to subsets
...	additional arguments passed to FUN

Value

an object with classes of `by` and `bymrocalc`

See Also

[mroPara](#)

Examples

```
mr <- iNZightMR(online ~ onlinegame + onlinevideo + onlinemusic,
  data = census.at.school.5000)

byMRO(mr, ~gender, mroPara)
byMRO(mr, ~gender + handed, mroPara)
```

calcmissing

Calculate missing observation summary

Description

Calculates the summary of missingness in a data set.

Usage

```
calcmissing(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
calcmissing(obj, MRO.case = FALSE, print = TRUE, final = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mro'
calcmissing(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	An object
...	additional arguments
MRO.case	does something with rownames
print	logical, should we print the thing?
final	logical, is this final?

Value

Missing value object

Methods (by class)

- `data.frame`: Method for a dataframe
- `mro`: accepts a whole `mr.object`, which is first `mro.mat`, second element labels, third element the input data frame.

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng

See Also

`plotcombn`

Examples

```
calcmissing(census.at.school.5000[,1:20])
```

`census.at.school.5000` *Census at School 5000*

Description

A dataset containing 5000 observations from a New Zealand census of school students. It includes binary response variables.

Usage

```
census.at.school.5000
```

Format

A data frame with 72 variables and 5000 rows.

X unique identifier for each observation
gender their biological gender
age their age, years
country The country the student is from
country_en Country code
country_mi A different country code
ethniceng binary for ethnicity english
ethnicmri binary for ethnicity maori

ethnicwsm binary for ethnicity wsm
ethniccok binary for ethnicity cok
ethnicton binary for ethnicity tonga
ethnicniu binary for ethnicity niue
ethnicchn binary for ethnicity china
ethnicind binary for ethnicity india
ethnicother factor for other ethnicity
ethnicother_en factor for other ethnicity_en
ethnicother_mi factor for other ethnicity_mi
languages how many languages they know
handed left, right, or ambi
height height measurement, cm
rightfoot length of the right foot, mm
armspan their armspan measurement, cm
wrist wrist measurement
neck neck measurement
popliteal another measurement
indexfinger index finger measurement
ringfinger ring finger measurement
hairlength the length of their hair
travel travel method used to get to school
timetravel how long they spend travelling
bagweighdraw the weight of the bag
bagweight weight of the bag
bagcarry factor of how they're carrying
favlearning their favourite subject
favlearningmo their favourite subject?
memory a memory score
reaction a reaction score
sport what sport they play
sport_en what sport they play
techtv binary for use of TV
techmp3 binary for use of mp3
techinternet binary for use of the internet
techmobinternet binary for use of mobile internet
techfacebook binary for use of facebook
techtwitter binary for use of twitter

techbebo binary for use of bebo
techmyspace binary for use of myspace
techskype binary for use of skype
techconsole binary for use of a console
technone binary for use of no technology
cellmonths how many months they've had a cellphone?
onlinemusic binary for if they listen to music online
onlinevideo binary for if they watch video online
onlinegame binary for if they play games online
onlinefriend binary for if they talk to friends online
onlineschool binary for if they access school online
onlineother binary for if they do anything else online
onlinenone binary for if they do nothing online
bedtime hours spent in bed
waketime hours spent awake
favtvshow the name of their favourite TV show
favtvshow_en the name of their favourite TV show
importwarm binary about warm
importpollution binary about pollution
importrecycling binary about recycling
importwater binary about water
importlifestyle binary about lifestyle
importenergy binary about energy
importgovern binary about government
importcomputer binary about computer
region number of the region they're in
year their school year

Source

<http://new.censusatschool.org.nz/>

`iNZightMR`*Create iNZightMR multiple response object (MRO)*

Description

Creates a multiple response object (MRO) containing binary response matrix (zeros and ones) as well as the input data source.

Usage

```
iNZightMR(frm, data, Labels = NULL, inverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>frm</code>	formula containing the response variables
<code>data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> containing response and explanatory variables
<code>Labels</code>	labels for the response categories; by default, the function will attempt to. Can also be the function <code>substrsplit</code> , which will detect a common base in the variables (see Details)
<code>inverse</code>	if TRUE, binary responses will be reversed (see details)
<code>...</code>	additional arguments, passed to <code>model.frame</code>

Details

The individual response variable names can be detected from the variable name by passing `Labels = substrsplit`. For example, in `'ethniceng'` and `'ethnicmri'`, `'ethnic'` is common to both, so the labels will be `'eng'` and `'mri'`.

If a user wants to inverse the response (zeros becomes ones), then pass `inverse = TRUE`. This is useful when the responses are characters (such as "correct" and "wrong", where correct would be given a zero) and the order needs reversing (so that correct is 1 instead).

Value

An `mro` object containing a multiple response binary matrix and input data source

See Also

[barplotMR](#), [mroPara](#)

Examples

```
mr <- iNZightMR(online ~ onlinegame + onlinevideo + onlinemusic,
  data = census.at.school.5000)

# users can also override the variable names
iNZightMR(online ~ onlinegame + onlinevideo + onlinemusic,
  Labels = c("gaming", "youtube", "spotify"),
```

```

    data = census.at.school.5000
  )

```

 moecalc

Margin of Error Calculation

Description

Computes the margin of error for various objects.

Usage

```

moecalc(
  x,
  factorname = NULL,
  levelnames = NULL,
  coef.idx = NULL,
  est = NULL,
  ci = NULL,
  base = TRUE,
  basename = "base",
  conf.level = 1.96
)

```

Arguments

x	the object for which we compute margins of error
factorname	name of factor
levelnames	names of factor levels
coef.idx	index of coefficient to use
est	estimates
ci	confidence intervals
base	baseline
basename	name of baseline
conf.level	level of confidence to use

Details

If x is a model, must have factorname or coefficient index (coef.idx) If input factorname, will compute ErrBars by factorname (for given model) If input coefficient index, will compute ErrBars simply by index only (even they are not factor) If x is ses.moecalc object, will compute ErrBars simply by given ses.moecalc object

Value

a moecalc object

Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
(mc <- moecalc(fit, "Species"))
summary(mc)
plot(mc)
```

mroPara

Calculate MRO inference

Description

Calculates required proportions, their differences, variance-covariance matrices, standard errors of differences, and comparison intervals for differences, over all of the data. To compute values over various subsets of another explanatory variable, see [by](#).

Usage

```
mroPara(obj, conf.levels = 1.96, nonparallel = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	an MRO object created by <code>iNZightMR</code>
conf.levels	confidence level to use, default is 1.96 for 95% intervals
nonparallel	Should these things be parallel?

Value

An object of class `mrocalc`

See Also

[iNZightMR](#)

Examples

```
mr <- iNZightMR(online ~ onlinegame + onlinevideo + onlinemusic,
  data = census.at.school.5000)
mrp <- mroPara(mr)
```

plotcombn *Missing Value plot*

Description

Plot of Missing Value combinations

Usage

```
plotcombn(obj)
```

Arguments

obj a calcmismissing object

Value

summarised info for plot

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng

Examples

```
plotcombn(census.at.school.5000[,10:25])
```

seBinprops *Independent Binomial Proportions*

Description

Compute SEs for Independent Binomial Proportions

Usage

```
seBinprops(ns, phats)
```

Arguments

ns the number of observations in the independent groups
phats the proportions of TRUE/1's etc.

Value

an ses.moecalc object

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng

Examples

```
seBinprops(c(50, 30), c(0.3, 0.7))
```

seCovs

Compute standard error for covariance matrix

Description

Compute the standard error information for a given covariance matrix.

Usage

```
seCovs(covs, addbase = FALSE)
```

Arguments

covs	covariance matrix
addbase	logical, is there a baseline?

Value

an ses.moecalc object

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng

Examples

```
seCovs(cov(iris[, -5]))
```

seIndepSes

Independent Standard errors given

Description

Returns ses.moecalc for given SEs

Usage

```
seIndepSes(ses)
```

Arguments

ses the standard errors

Value

an ses.moecalc object

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng

Examples

```
seIndepSes(c(0.02, 0.05, 0.1))
```

seMNprops

Compute SE for Multinomial proportions

Description

SEs for Multinomial Proportions

Usage

```
seMNprops(n, phat)
```

Arguments

n the number of observations in each group
phat the estimates proportions for each group

Value

an ses.moecalc object

Author(s)

Junjie Zeng

Examples

```
phat <- table(iris$Species) / nrow(iris)
seMNprops(nrow(iris), phat)
```

`seMRprops`*Multiple binary response*

Description

SE's for multiple binary response

Usage`seMRprops(obj)`**Arguments**`obj` something that can be turned into a matrix**Value**an `ses.moecalc` object**Author(s)**

Junjie Zeng

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(
  v1 = rbinom(20, 1, 0.8),
  v2 = rbinom(20, 1, 0.3),
  v3 = rbinom(20, 1, 0.5)
)
seMRprops(x)
```

`substrsplit`*Extract Common Name from variables*

Description

Help mro variables extract common name out

Usage

```
substrsplit(obj)
```

Arguments

`obj` It can be a vector or data frame, however, `substrsplit` is usually used in the `iNZightMR` function.

Value

A list with common character and unique variable name respectively

Examples

```
substrsplit(c("varx", "vary", "varz"))
```

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