Working_with_Data

Table of contents

0.1 Packages & library

```r
library(tidyverse)
```

```
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----------------------- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr     1.1.4     v readr     2.1.5
v forcats   1.0.0     v stringr   1.5.1
v ggplot2   3.5.1     v tibble    3.2.1
v lubridate 1.9.4     v tidyr     1.3.1
v purrr     1.0.4
-- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```r
library(descr)
library(knitr)
library(dplyr)
library(Hmisc)
```

```
Attaching package: 'Hmisc'

The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':

    src, summarize

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    format.pval, units
```

```r
library(readr)
library(readxl)
```

0.2 Load

```r
Project_Data = read.csv("/cloud/project/Data/Connection_to_Nature_Data.csv",
header = TRUE)
```

0.3 Variables

```
# VARIABLE 1: People's Age


# age 18 and above

Project_Data <- subset(Project_Data, D_Age >= 18)

# Group D_Age into 4 age range's and Labeling

Project_Data$Age_Group <- cut(Project_Data$D_Age,
                              breaks = c(18, 25, 40, 65, Inf),
                              labels = c("18-25", "26-40", "40-65", "65+"),
                              right = TRUE)
                              include.lowest = TRUE

# Frequency table

freq(as.ordered(Project_Data$Age_Group),plot =FALSE)
```

```
as.ordered(Project_Data$Age_Group)
      Frequency Percent Valid Percent Cum Percent
18-25        43   8.350         8.448       8.448
26-40        85  16.505        16.699      25.147
40-65       301  58.447        59.136      84.283
65+          80  15.534        15.717     100.000
NA's          6   1.165
Total       515 100.000       100.000
```

I choose this variable (age) because I think it would be important to look at in reference to how loneliness and time spent in nature varies among age groups. Perhaps depending on the age group, there will be more positive benefits to those exposed to nature in relation to loneliness.

```
# VARIABLE 2: How many hours on average do you currently spend in nature per week?

# Group D_hours into 4 categories & Labeling

Project_Data$Nature_Hours_Group <- cut(Project_Data$D_hours,
                                       breaks = c(0, 5, 15, 30, Inf),
                                       labels = c("Low (0-5)", "Moderate (6-15)", "High (16-30)", "Very High (30+)"),
                                       include.lowest = TRUE)

# Frequency table

freq(as.ordered(Project_Data$Nature_Hours_Group), plot = FALSE)
```

```
as.ordered(Project_Data$Nature_Hours_Group)
                Frequency Percent Cum Percent
Low (0-5)             137  26.602       26.60
Moderate (6-15)       230  44.660       71.26
High (16-30)          118  22.913       94.17
Very High (30+)        30   5.825      100.00
Total                 515 100.000
```

This is very important. This variable (hours spent in nature) is important because when I did the literature review assignment, depending on the time spent in nature, actually lowered both social loneliness and emotional loneliness, but it depends how much time was spent in nature.

```
# VARIABLE 3: People's experience a general sense of emptiness (survey response)

# Labeling

Project_Data$Lon_1 <- factor(Project_Data$Lon_1,
                             levels = c(1, 2, 3),
                             labels = c("yes", "more or less", "no"))

# Frequency Table
```

```
freq(as.ordered(Project_Data$Lon_1), plot = FALSE)
```

```
as.ordered(Project_Data$Lon_1)
             Frequency Percent Valid Percent Cum Percent
yes                 49   9.515         9.646       9.646
more or less        76  14.757        14.961      24.606
no                 383  74.369        75.394     100.000
NA's                 7   1.359
Total              515 100.000       100.000
```

I choose this variable (people's sense of emptiness) because this can be a reason for social/emotional loneliness. If time spent nature is associated with lower loneliness on these two paths, we might also see a decrease in emptiness to those who spend more time in nature.

```
# VARIABLE 4: I miss having people around (survey response)

# Labeling

Project_Data$Lon_4 <- factor(Project_Data$Lon_4,
                             levels = c(1, 2, 3),
                             labels = c("yes", "more or less", "no"))

# Frequency Table

freq(as.ordered(Project_Data$Lon_4), plot = FALSE)
```

```
as.ordered(Project_Data$Lon_4)
             Frequency Percent Valid Percent Cum Percent
yes                119  23.107         23.47       23.47
more or less       153  29.709         30.18       53.65
no                 235  45.631         46.35      100.00
NA's                 8   1.553
Total              515 100.000        100.00
```

This variable (missing social interaction) could be important because social loneliness is being examined here. Comparing this to time spent in nature can help show whether nature can also regulate/help social loneliness as well.

```
# VARIABLE 5: I have high self-esteem (survey response)

# Labeling

Project_Data$SE_1 <- factor(Project_Data$SE_1,
                            levels = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
                            labels = c("not very true of me", "2", "3", "4", "very true of me"),
                            ordered = TRUE)

# Frequency table

freq(as.ordered(Project_Data$SE_1), plot = FALSE)
```

```
as.ordered(Project_Data$SE_1)
                    Frequency Percent Cum Percent
not very true of me        35   6.796       6.796
2                          69  13.398      20.194
3                         146  28.350      48.544
4                         193  37.476      86.019
very true of me            72  13.981     100.000
Total                     515 100.000
```

Lastly, I also choose this variable (people's self-esteem) because those who experience loneliness and spend little time in nature differ from those who don't feel loneliness and do spend time in nature. Perhaps those who do spend more time have higher level's of agreement to self-esteem compared to those who do not.