Package 'retroharmonize'

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Type Package

Title Ex Post Survey Table Harmonization

Version 0.1.1

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Description The goal of retroharmonize is to allow the organization of data joins or panels from various data sources, particularly survey microdata files, by retrospective harmonization the value codes, the value labels, and the missing value ranges of the data in a reproducible manner with the help of comprehensive s3 classes.

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Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

URL https://http://retroharmonize.satellitereport.com/

BugReports https://github.com/antaldaniel/retroharmonize/issues

LazyData true

Imports vctrs,
haven,
dplyr,
magrittr,
stats,
tibble,
labelled,
methods,
rlang,
fs,
assertthat,
tidyselect,
pillar,
snakecase,
purrr,
tidyr

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Suggests knitr,
rmarkdown,
covr,
testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

`as_factor` *Convert labelled_spss_survey vector To Factor*

Description

Convert a `labelled_spss_survey` vector to a type of factor. Keeps only the `levels` and `class` attributes.

Usage

```
as_factor(x, levels = "default", ordered = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object to coerce to a factor.
`levels`	How to create the levels of the generated factor: • "default": uses labels where available, otherwise the values. Labels are sorted by value. • "both": like "default", but pastes together the level and value • "label": use only the labels; unlabelled values become `NA` • "values: use only the values
`ordered`	If `TRUE` create an ordered (ordinal) factor, if `FALSE` (the default) create a regular (nominal) factor.

See Also

as_factor is imported from haven::as_factor

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as_labelled_spss_survey *Labelled to labelled_spss_survey*

Description

Labelled to labelled_spss_survey

Usage

```
as_labelled_spss_survey(x, id)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of class haven_labelled or haven_labelled_spss.
id	The survey identifier.

Value

A vector of labelled_spss_survey

See Also

Other type conversion functions: labelled_spss_survey()

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concatenate *Concatenate haven_labelled_spss vectors*

Description

Concatenate haven_labelled_spss vectors

Usage

```
concatenate(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	A haven_labelled_spss vector.
y	A haven_labelled_spss vector.

Value

A concatenated haven_labelled_spss vector. Returns an error if the attributes do not match. Gives a warning when only the variable label do not match.

Examples

```
v1 <- labelled::labelled(
c(3,4,4,3,8, 9),
c(YES = 3, NO = 4, `WRONG LABEL` = 8, REFUSED = 9)
)
v2 <- labelled::labelled(
  c(4,3,3,9),
  c(YES = 3, NO = 4, `WRONG LABEL` = 8, REFUSED = 9)
)
s1 <- haven::labelled_spss(
  x = unclass(v1),         # remove labels from earlier defined
  labels = labelled::val_labels(v1), # use the labels from earlier defined
  na_values = NULL,
  na_range = 8:9,
  label = "Variable Example"
)

s2 <- haven::labelled_spss(
  x = unclass(v2),         # remove labels from earlier defined
  labels = labelled::val_labels(v2), # use the labels from earlier defined
  na_values = NULL,
  na_range = 8:9,
  label = "Variable Example"
)
concatenate (s1,s2)
```

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document_survey_item *Document survey harmonization*

Description

Document survey harmonization

Usage

```
document_survey_item(x)
```

Arguments

x	A labelled_spss_survey vector from a single survey or concatenated from several surveys.

Value

Returns a list of the current and historic coding, labelling of the valid range and missing values or range, the history of the variable names and the history of the survey IDs.

Examples

```
var1 <- labelled::labelled_spss(
x = c(1,0,1,1,0,8,9),
labels = c("TRUST" = 1,
           "NOT TRUST" = 0,
```

```
           "DON'T KNOW" = 8,
           "INAP. HERE" = 9),
  na_values = c(8,9))

  var2 <- labelled::labelled_spss(
    x = c(2,2,8,9,1,1 ),
    labels = c("Tend to trust" = 1,
               "Tend not to trust" = 2,
               "DK" = 8,
               "Inap" = 9),
    na_values = c(8,9))

  h1 <- harmonize_values (
    x = var1,
    harmonize_label = "Do you trust the European Union?",
  harmonize_labels = list (
      from = c("^tend\\sto|^trust", "^tend\\snot|not\\strust", "^dk|^don", "^inap"),
      to = c("trust", "not_trust", "do_not_know", "inap"),
    numeric_values = c(1,0,99997, 99999)),
  na_values = c("do_not_know" = 99997,
                "inap" = 99999),
    id = "survey1",
  )

  h2 <- harmonize_values (
    x = var2,
    harmonize_label = "Do you trust the European Union?",
    harmonize_labels = list (
      from = c("^tend\\sto|^trust", "^tend\\snot|not\\strust", "^dk|^don", "^inap"),
      to = c("trust", "not_trust", "do_not_know", "inap"),
      numeric_values = c(1,0,99997, 99999)),
    na_values = c("do_not_know" = 99997,
                  "inap" = 99999),
    id = "survey2"
  )

  h3 <- concatenate(h1, h2)
  document_survey_item(h3)
```

`harmonize_na_values` *Harmonize na_values in haven_labelled_spss*

Description

Harmonize na_values in haven_labelled_spss

Usage

```
harmonize_na_values(df)
```

Arguments

`df`	A data frame that contains haven_labelled_spss vectors.

Value

A tibble where the na_values are consistent

See Also

Other harmonization functions: `harmonize_values()`, `harmonize_waves()`, `merge_waves()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data ( "ZA6863_sample", package="eurobarometer")

harmonize_na_values(ZA6863_sample)

## End(Not run)
```

`harmonize_values` *Harmonize the values and labels of labelled vectors*

Description

Harmonize the values and labels of labelled vectors

Usage

```
harmonize_values(
  x,
  harmonize_label = NULL,
  harmonize_labels = NULL,
  na_values = c(do_not_know = 99997, declined = 99998, inap = 99999),
  na_range = NULL,
  id = "survey_id",
  name_orig = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`x`	A labelled vector
`harmonize_label`	A character vector of 1L containing the new, harmonize variable label. Defaults to `NULL`, in which case it uses the variable label of `x`, unless it is also `NULL`.
`harmonize_labels`	A list of harmonization values
`na_values`	A named vector of `na_values`, the observations that are defined to be treated as missing in the SPSS-style coding.
`na_range`	A min, max range of `na_range`, the continuous missing value range. In most surveys this should be left `NULL`.
`id`	A survey ID, defaults to `survey_id`
`name_orig`	The original name of the variable. If left `NULL` it uses the latest name of the object `x`.

Value

A labelled vector that contains in its metadata attributes the original labelling, the original numeric coding and the current labelling, with the numerical values representing the harmonized coding.

See Also

Other harmonization functions: harmonize_na_values(), harmonize_waves(), merge_waves()

Other harmonization functions: harmonize_na_values(), harmonize_waves(), merge_waves()

Examples

```
var1 <- labelled::labelled_spss(
  x = c(1,0,1,1,0,8,9),
  labels = c("TRUST" = 1,
             "NOT TRUST" = 0,
             "DON'T KNOW" = 8,
             "INAP. HERE" = 9),
  na_values = c(8,9))

harmonize_values (
  var1,
  harmonize_labels = list (
    from = c("^tend\\sto|^trust", "^tend\\snot|not\\strust", "^dk|^don", "^inap"),
    to = c("trust", "not_trust", "do_not_know", "inap"),
    numeric_values = c(1,0,99997, 99999)),
    na_values = c("do_not_know" = 99997,
                  "inap" = 99999),
    id = "survey_id"
)
```

---

harmonize_waves *Harmonize waves*

Description

Harmonize the values of surveys. It binds together variables that are all present in the surveys, and applies a harmonization function on them.

Usage

```
harmonize_waves(waves, .f)
```

Arguments

waves	A list of surveys
.f	A function to apply for the harmonization.

See Also

Other harmonization functions: harmonize_na_values(), harmonize_values(), merge_waves()

`labelled_spss_survey` *Labelled vectors for multiple SPSS surveys*

Description

This class is amending `haven::labelled_spss` with a unique object identifier `id` to make later binding or joining reproducible and well-documented.

Usage

```
labelled_spss_survey(
  x = double(),
  labels = NULL,
  na_values = NULL,
  na_range = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  name_orig = NULL
)

as_character(x)

is.labelled_spss_survey(x)

as_numeric(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A vector to label. Must be either numeric (integer or double) or character.
`labels`	A named vector or `NULL`. The vector should be the same type as `x`. Unlike factors, labels don't need to be exhaustive: only a fraction of the values might be labelled.
`na_values`	A vector of values that should also be considered as missing.
`na_range`	A numeric vector of length two giving the (inclusive) extents of the range. Use `-Inf` and `Inf` if you want the range to be open ended.
`label`	A short, human-readable description of the vector.
`id`	Survey ID
`name_orig`	The original name of the variable. If left `NULL` it uses the latest name of the object `x`.

Details

It inherits many methods from labelled, but uses more strict coercion and validation rules.

See Also

as_factor

Other type conversion functions: `as_labelled_spss_survey()`

Other type conversion functions: `as_labelled_spss_survey()`

Examples

```
x1 <- labelled_spss_survey(
  1:10, c(Good = 1, Bad = 8),
  na_values = c(9, 10),
  id = "survey1")

is.na(x1)

# Print data and metadata
print(x1)

x2 <- labelled_spss_survey( 1:10,
 labels  = c(Good = 1, Bad = 8),
 na_range = c(9, Inf),
 label = "Quality rating",
 id = "survey1")


is.na(x2)

# Print data and metadata
x2
```

`label_normalize` *Normalize value and variable labels*

Description

`label_normalize` removes special characters, whitespace, and other typical typing errors.

Usage

```
label_normalize(x)

var_label_normalize(x)

val_label_normalize(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A character vector of labels to be normalized.

Details

`var_label_normalize` changes the vector to snake_case. `val_label_normalize` removes possible chunks from question identifiers.

The functions `var_label_normalize` and `val_label_normalize` may be differently implemented for various survey series.

Examples

```
label_normalize (
c("Don't know", " TRUST", "DO NOT  TRUST",
  "inap in Q.3", "Not 100%", "TRUST < 50%",
  "TRUST >=90%", "Verify & Check", "TRUST 99%+"))

 var_label_normalize (
      c("Q1_Do you trust the national government?",
        " Do you trust the European Commission")
        )

  val_label_normalize (
      c("Q1_Do you trust the national government?",
        " Do you trust the European Commission")
        )
```

`merge_waves` *Merge waves*

Description

Merge a list of surveys into a list with harmonized variable names, variable labels and survey identifiers.

Usage

```
merge_waves(waves, var_harmonization)
```

Arguments

`waves`	A list of surveys
`var_harmonization`	Metadata of surveys, including at least `filename`, `var_name_orig`, `var_name`, `var_label`.

Value

A list of surveys with harmonized names and labels.

See Also

survey

Other harmonization functions: `harmonize_na_values()`, `harmonize_values()`, `harmonize_waves()`

`metadata_create` *Create a metadata table*

Description

Create a metadata file from your surveys.

Usage

```
metadata_create(survey)
```

Arguments

`survey`	A survey data frame.

Details

The structure of the returned tibble:

filename The original file name.

id The ID of the survey, if present.

var_name_orig The original variable name in SPSS.

class_orig The original variable class after importing with`read_spss`.

label_orig The original variable label in SPSS.

labels A list of the value labels.

valid_labels A list of the value labels that are not marked as missing values.

na_labels A list of the value labels that refer to user-defined missing values.

na_range An optional range of a continous missing range, if present in the vector.

n_labels Number of categories or unique levels, which may be different from the sum of missing and category labels.

n_valid_labels Number of categories in the non-missing range.

n_na_labels Number of categories of the variable, should be the sum of the former two.

na_levels A list of the user-defined missing values.

Value

A nested data frame with metadata and the range of labels, na_values and the na_range itself.

Examples

```
metadata_create (
 survey = read_rds (
          system.file("examples", "ZA7576.rds",
                      package = "retroharmonize")
          )
)
```

na_range_to_values *Harmonize user-defined missing value ranges*

Description

Harmonize the na_values attribute with na_range, if the latter is present.

Usage

```
na_range_to_values(x)

is.na_range_to_values(x)
```

Arguments

x	A labelled_spss or labelled_spss_survey vector

Details

na_range_to_values() tests if the function needs to be called for na_values harmonization. The na_range is often missing and less likely to cause logical problems when joining survey answers.

Value

A x with harmonized na_values and na_range attributes. If min(na_values) or max(na_values) than the left- and right-hand value of na_range, it gives a warning and adjusts the original na_range.

Examples

```
var1 <- labelled::labelled_spss(
  x = c(1,0,1,1,0,8,9),
  labels = c("TRUST" = 1,
             "NOT TRUST" = 0,
             "DON'T KNOW" = 8,
             "INAP. HERE" = 9),
na_range = c(8,12))

na_range_to_values(var1)
as_numeric(na_range_to_values(var1))
as_character(na_range_to_values(var1))
```

read_rds *Read survey from rds file*

Description

Read survey from rds file

Usage

```
read_rds(file, id = NULL, filename = NULL, doi = NULL)
```

Arguments

file	A re-saved survey, imported with haven::read_spss
id	An identifier of the tibble, if omitted, defaults to the file name.
filename	An import file name.
doi	An optional document object identifier.

Value

A tibble, data frame variant with survey attributes.

See Also

Other import functions: read_spss()

Examples

```
path <-  system.file("examples", "ZA7576.rds", package = "retroharmonize")
read_survey <- read_rds(path)
attr(read_survey, "id")
attr(read_survey, "filename")
attr(read_survey, "doi")
```

---

read_spss *Read SPSS (‘.sav‘, ‘.zsav‘, ‘.por‘) files. Write ‘.sav‘ and ‘.zsav‘ files.*

Description

‘read_sav()‘ reads both ‘.sav‘ and ‘.zsav‘ files; ‘write_sav()‘ creates ‘.zsav‘ files when ‘compress = TRUE‘. ‘read_por()‘ reads ‘.por‘ files. ‘read_spss()‘ uses either ‘read_por()‘ or ‘read_sav()‘ based on the file extension.

Usage

```
read_spss(
  file,
  user_na = TRUE,
  id = NULL,
  filename = NULL,
  doi = NULL,
  .name_repair = "unique",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

file	An SPSS file.
id	An identifier of the tibble, if omitted, defaults to the file name.
filename	An import file name.
doi	An optional document object identifier.

Details

This is a wrapper around haven::read_spss

Value

A tibble, data frame variant with nice defaults.

Variable labels are stored in the "label" attribute of each variable. It is not printed on the console, but the RStudio viewer will show it.

‘write_sav()‘ returns the input ‘data‘ invisibly.

See Also

Other import functions: read_rds()

Examples

```
path <- system.file("examples", "iris.sav", package = "haven")
haven::read_sav(path)

tmp <- tempfile(fileext = ".sav")
haven::write_sav(mtcars, tmp)
haven::read_sav(tmp)
```

---

read_surveys *Read Survey Files Import surveys into a list. Adds filename as a constant to each element of the list.*

Description

Read Survey Files

Import surveys into a list. Adds filename as a constant to each element of the list.

Usage

```
read_surveys(import_file_names, .f = "read_rds", save_to_rds = TRUE)
```

Arguments

import_file_names	A vector of file names to import.
.f	A function to import the surveys with. Defaults to 'read_rds'. For SPSS files, read_spss is recommended, which is a well-parametrised version of read_spss that saves some metadata, too.
save_to_rds	Should it save the imported survey to .rds? Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A list of the surveys. Each element of the list is a data frame. The respective file names are added to each data frame as a constant column filename.

Examples

```
file1 <- system.file(
    "examples", "ZA7576.rds", package = "eurobarometer")
file2 <- system.file(
    "examples", "ZA5913.rds", package = "eurobarometer")

read_surveys (c(file1,file2), .f = 'read_rds' )
```

`retrohamonize` *retroharmonize: Retrospective harmonization of survey data files*

Description

The goal of `retroharmonize` is to allow the organization of data joins or panels from various data sources, particularly survey microdata files, by retrospective harmonization the value codes, the value labels, and the missing value ranges of the data in a reproducible manner with the help of comprehensive s3 classes.

import functions

The naming functions make the GESIS SPSS files usable in a programmatic context.

harmonization functions

Creating consistent coding and labelling.

documentation functions

Make the workflow reproducible by recording all states of the harmonization process.

type conversion functions

Consistently treat labels and SPSS-style user-defined missing values in the R language. `as_numeric`: convert to numeric values `as_factor`: convert to labels to factor levels `as_character`: convert to labels to characters `as_labelled_spss_survey`: convert labelled and labelled_spss vectors to labelled_spss_survey vectors.

`survey` *Survey data frame*

Description

Store the data of a survey in a tibble (data frame) with a unique survey identifier, import filename, and optional doi.

Usage

```
survey(
  df = data.frame(),
  id = character(),
  filename = character(),
  doi = character()
)
```

Arguments

df	A tibble or data frame that contains the survey data.
id	A mandatory identifier for the survey
filename	The import file name.
doi	Optional doi, can be omitted.

Value

A tibble with id, filename, doi metadata information.

Examples

```
example_survey <- survey(
  df =data.frame (
    rowid = 1:6,
    observations = runif(6)),
  id = 'example',
  filename = "no_file"
)
```

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