

Tuesday session notes

Summary

Today we'll get an introduction to the tidyverse. Which includes reading in data, and reshaping it, recoding it, and merging data together.

Read in the births data

Tidy data (our objective) is defined as a tabular arrangement of data, where columns are strictly variables and rows consist in single observations.

```
# packages we'll need
# install.packages("here")
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.3      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.3      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.0.0      v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()

library(readxl)
library(here)

## here() starts at /home/tim/workspace/KOSTAT_Workshop1
Wide <- read_excel(path = here("Data", "demo_fasec.xlsx"),
                    range = "A10:H158")
glimpse(Wide)

## Rows: 148
## Columns: 8
## $ AGE      <chr> "Total", "Total", "Total", "Total", "15 years", "15 years", ~
## $ `GEO/TIME` <chr> "Belgium", "Czechia", "Spain", "Croatia", "Belgium", "Czech~
## $ `2011`    <dbl> 128705, 108673, 470553, 41197, 74, 67, 414, 35, 171, 224, 9~
## $ `2012`    <dbl> 128051, 108576, 453348, 41771, 72, 53, 379, 36, 161, 225, 8~
## $ `2013`    <dbl> 125606, 106751, 424440, 39939, 48, 55, 391, 42, 183, 204, 8~
## $ `2014`    <dbl> 125014, 109860, 426076, 39566, 52, 62, 375, 27, 180, 230, 8~
## $ `2015`    <dbl> 122274, 110764, 418432, 37503, 47, 66, 390, 24, 130, 177, 8~
## $ `2016`    <dbl> 121896, 112663, 408734, 37537, 37, 47, 341, 18, 119, 223, 8~
```

`pivot_longer()` collects a range of columns and stacks them. `names_to` is where the previous columns names get collected in a new column. `values_to` is where the cell values are collected as a single column.

```
Long <-
  pivot_longer(data = Wide,
```

```
cols = 3:8,
names_to = "TIME",
values_to = "Births")
```

Long

```
## # A tibble: 888 x 4
##   AGE   `GEO/TIME` TIME Births
##   <chr> <chr>      <chr> <dbl>
## 1 Total Belgium  2011  128705
## 2 Total Belgium  2012  128051
## 3 Total Belgium  2013  125606
## 4 Total Belgium  2014  125014
## 5 Total Belgium  2015  122274
## 6 Total Belgium  2016  121896
## 7 Total Czechia  2011  108673
## 8 Total Czechia  2012  108576
## 9 Total Czechia  2013  106751
## 10 Total Czechia 2014  109860
## # ... with 878 more rows
```

The column range can be specified by name too, or also using various kinds of conditional selection. In the second example it chooses all columns where the data type is double.

```
# select using column name range
pivot_longer(data = Wide,
             cols = `2011`:`2016`,
             names_to = "TIME",
             values_to = "Births")
```

```
## # A tibble: 888 x 4
##   AGE   `GEO/TIME` TIME Births
##   <chr> <chr>      <chr> <dbl>
## 1 Total Belgium  2011  128705
## 2 Total Belgium  2012  128051
## 3 Total Belgium  2013  125606
## 4 Total Belgium  2014  125014
## 5 Total Belgium  2015  122274
## 6 Total Belgium  2016  121896
## 7 Total Czechia  2011  108673
## 8 Total Czechia  2012  108576
## 9 Total Czechia  2013  106751
## 10 Total Czechia 2014  109860
## # ... with 878 more rows
```

```
pivot_longer(data = Wide,
             cols = where(is.double),
             names_to = "TIME",
             values_to = "Births")
```

```
## # A tibble: 888 x 4
##   AGE   `GEO/TIME` TIME Births
##   <chr> <chr>      <chr> <dbl>
## 1 Total Belgium  2011  128705
## 2 Total Belgium  2012  128051
## 3 Total Belgium  2013  125606
## 4 Total Belgium  2014  125014
```

```
## 5 Total Belgium      2015 122274
## 6 Total Belgium      2016 121896
## 7 Total Czechia      2011 108673
## 8 Total Czechia      2012 108576
## 9 Total Czechia      2013 106751
## 10 Total Czechia     2014 109860
## # ... with 878 more rows
```

Select and rename columns to whatever standard we want. When we assign to `Long` having started with `Long`, it overwrites the old one.

```
Long <-
  select(.data = Long,
        Country = `GEO/TIME`,
        Age = AGE,
        Year = TIME,
        Births)
glimpse(Long)
```

```
## Rows: 888
## Columns: 4
## $ Country <chr> "Belgium", "Belgium", "Belgium", "Belgium", "Belgium", "Belgiu~
## $ Age      <chr> "Total", "Total", "Total", "Total", "Total", "Total", "Total", ~
## $ Year     <chr> "2011", "2012", "2013", "2014", "2015", "2016", "2011", "2012"~
## $ Births   <dbl> 128705, 128051, 125606, 125014, 122274, 121896, 108673, 108576~
```

Now let's redo the above three steps making use of piping. `%>%` Ctrl + Shift + m

```
Long <-
# step 1, read it in
read_excel(
  path = here("Data", "demo_fasec.xlsx"),
  range = "A10:H158") %>%

# step 2, stack the years
pivot_longer(
  cols = `2011`:`2016`,
  names_to = "Year",
  values_to = "Births"
) %>%

# step 3 select and rename columns the way we want
select(
  Country = `GEO/TIME`,
  Year,
  Age = AGE,
  Births)
```

Now let's recode Age

```
Long %>%
  pull(Age) %>%
  unique()
```

```
## [1] "Total"      "15 years" "16 years" "17 years" "18 years" "19 years"
## [7] "20 years" "21 years" "22 years" "23 years" "24 years" "25 years"
## [13] "26 years" "27 years" "28 years" "29 years" "30 years" "31 years"
```

```
## [19] "32 years" "33 years" "34 years" "35 years" "36 years" "37 years"
## [25] "38 years" "39 years" "40 years" "41 years" "42 years" "43 years"
## [31] "44 years" "45 years" "46 years" "47 years" "48 years" "49 years"
## [37] "Unknown"
```

First, to demonstrate the processing steps on a single subset of the data, then do it for all subsets at once!!

```
library(readr)
# example so you understand logical selection
# Long %>%
# mutate(my_selector = Country == "Czechia" & Year == "2011") %>%
# filter(my_selector) %>%
# mutate(TOT = Births[Age == "Total"])

# but this way is better!
Long %>%

  # select subset for this example to demonstrate the logic of it
  filter(Country == "Czechia",
         Year == "2011") %>%

  # move Total births up to a column
  mutate(TOT = Births[Age == "Total"]) %>%

  # now we can throw out Total and Unknown ages
  filter(!Age %in% c("Total", "Unknown")) %>%

  # redistribute births with known age of mother
  # so that they add up to the total!
  mutate(Fraction = Births / sum(Births),
         Births = TOT * Fraction,

         # pick out the integer part of age from the character strings
         Age = parse_number(Age)) %>%

  # remove temporary / instrumental columns
  select(-TOT, -Fraction)
```

```
## # A tibble: 35 x 4
##   Country Year   Age Births
##   <chr>   <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Czechia 2011    15   67.0
## 2 Czechia 2011    16  224.
## 3 Czechia 2011    17  511.
## 4 Czechia 2011    18  818.
## 5 Czechia 2011    19 1434.
## 6 Czechia 2011    20 1946.
## 7 Czechia 2011    21 2257.
## 8 Czechia 2011    22 2712.
## 9 Czechia 2011    23 3163.
## 10 Czechia 2011    24 3873.
## # ... with 25 more rows
```

Mini time out to understand logicals and how they can be used to select things in R:

```

a <- rnorm(10)
a[a >= 0]

## [1] 0.82475134 0.08183634 0.14600251 0.27576266

my_selector <- a >= 0
a[!my_selector]

## [1] -0.6916091 -2.3967454 -1.4292034 -0.8317056 -0.0445571 -0.7878300

Time to do this for all the subsets at once!

Births <-
# step 1, read it in
read_excel(
  path = here("Data", "demo_fasec.xlsx"),
  range = "A10:H158") %>%

# step 2, stack the years
pivot_longer(
  cols = `2011`:`2016`,
  names_to = "Year",
  values_to = "Births"
) %>%

# step 3 select and rename columns the way we want
select(
  Country = `GEO/TIME`,
  Year,
  Age = AGE,
  Births) %>%

# step 4 declare groups on each unique combination of Country and Year
# that is present in these data. This creates independent groups!
group_by(Country, Year) %>%

  # 5 move Total births up to a column
mutate(TOT = Births[Age == "Total"]) %>%

  # 6 now we can throw out Total and Unknown ages
filter(!Age %in% c("Total", "Unknown")) %>%

  # 7 redistribute births with known age of mother
  # so that they add up to the total!
mutate(Fraction = Births / sum(Births),
       Births = TOT * Fraction,

       # pick out the integer part of age from the character strings
       Age = parse_number(Age)) %>%

  # 8 remove temporary / instrumental columns
select(-TOT, -Fraction) %>%

  # 9 remove the groups!
ungroup()

```

Calculating summary measures

To calculate summary measures (including tabulations) we use `summarize()` (`summarise()`), just be sure to declare groups, if appropriate! And don't forget to remove them when done!

```
# The data are clean, let's calculate something!
MAB <-

# the incoming data object, Births
Births %>%

# apply groups
group_by(Country, Year) %>%

# define the summary measure
summarize(MAB = sum(Age * Births) / sum(Births) + .5,
           # remove unneeded groups
           .groups = "drop")
```

Process denominators

First, read the data in, be sure to declare the NA character, ":"

```
Pop <-

# First read in a cell range from the spreadsheet
read_excel(path = here("Data", "demo_pjan.xlsx"),
            range = "A10:CZ510",
            # this time it's necessary to declare the NA code
            na = ":") %>%

pivot_longer(cols = `Less than 1 year`:`Unknown`,
              names_to = "Age",
              values_to = "Population") %>%

filter(!is.na(Population))
```

Recode age classes:

```
Pop %>%
  pull(Age) %>%
  unique()
```

```
## [1] "Less than 1 year" "1 year" "2 years"
## [4] "3 years" "4 years" "5 years"
## [7] "6 years" "7 years" "8 years"
## [10] "9 years" "10 years" "11 years"
## [13] "12 years" "13 years" "14 years"
## [16] "15 years" "16 years" "17 years"
## [19] "18 years" "19 years" "20 years"
## [22] "21 years" "22 years" "23 years"
## [25] "24 years" "25 years" "26 years"
## [28] "27 years" "28 years" "29 years"
## [31] "30 years" "31 years" "32 years"
## [34] "33 years" "34 years" "35 years"
```

## [37]	"36 years"	"37 years"	"38 years"
## [40]	"39 years"	"40 years"	"41 years"
## [43]	"42 years"	"43 years"	"44 years"
## [46]	"45 years"	"46 years"	"47 years"
## [49]	"48 years"	"49 years"	"50 years"
## [52]	"51 years"	"52 years"	"53 years"
## [55]	"54 years"	"55 years"	"56 years"
## [58]	"57 years"	"58 years"	"59 years"
## [61]	"60 years"	"61 years"	"62 years"
## [64]	"63 years"	"64 years"	"65 years"
## [67]	"66 years"	"67 years"	"68 years"
## [70]	"69 years"	"70 years"	"71 years"
## [73]	"72 years"	"73 years"	"74 years"
## [76]	"75 years"	"76 years"	"77 years"
## [79]	"78 years"	"79 years"	"80 years"
## [82]	"81 years"	"82 years"	"83 years"
## [85]	"84 years"	"85 years"	"86 years"
## [88]	"87 years"	"88 years"	"89 years"
## [91]	"90 years"	"91 years"	"92 years"
## [94]	"93 years"	"94 years"	"95 years"
## [97]	"96 years"	"97 years"	"98 years"
## [100]	"99 years"	"Open-ended age class"	"Unknown"

We'll use `parse_number()` just like before

```
Pop <-

# incoming population data
Pop %>%

# recode age, accounting for all cases, assigning NA to Unknown
mutate(Age = case_when(
  Age == "Less than 1 year" ~ 0,
  Age == "Open-ended age class" ~ 100,
  Age == "Unknown" ~ NA_real_,
  TRUE ~ parse_number(Age)
)) %>%

# select the columns we want to keep and rename as needed
select(Country = `GEO/AGE`,
  Year = TIME,
  Age,
  Population)
```

```
## Warning: 783 parsing failures.
## row col expected          actual
## 101 -- a number Open-ended age class
## 102 -- a number Unknown
## 203 -- a number Open-ended age class
## 204 -- a number Unknown
## 305 -- a number Open-ended age class
## ... ..
## See problems(...) for more details.
```

Demonstrate `case_when()`

```

x <- 0:20
abc <- letters[1:21]
x %% 2

## [1] 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
x %% 2 == 0

## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
## [13] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
case_when(x %% 3 == 0 ~ "Maybe tomorrow will be better",
          x %% 2 == 0 ~ "Today is a good day",
          TRUE ~ "Tomorrow for sure excellent")

## [1] "Maybe tomorrow will be better" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [3] "Today is a good day" "Maybe tomorrow will be better"
## [5] "Today is a good day" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [7] "Maybe tomorrow will be better" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [9] "Today is a good day" "Maybe tomorrow will be better"
## [11] "Today is a good day" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [13] "Maybe tomorrow will be better" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [15] "Today is a good day" "Maybe tomorrow will be better"
## [17] "Today is a good day" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [19] "Maybe tomorrow will be better" "Tomorrow for sure excellent"
## [21] "Today is a good day"

```

Now we should redistribute population counts with unknown age, proportional to those of known age.

```
ifelse(logical, TRUE, FALSE)
```

```

Pop <-
  Pop %>%

  group_by(Country, Year) %>%

  mutate(UNK = Population[is.na(Age)],
         # fills created NAs with 0s, because missing Unknowns
         # just means that there were none
         UNK = ifelse(is.na(UNK), 0, UNK)) %>%

  # throw out the NA ages (unknowns)
  filter(!is.na(Age)) %>%

  # redistribution as a 1-liner,
  # Population / sum(Population) is what we called Fraction before
  mutate(Population = Population + Population / sum(Population) * UNK,
         Year = as.integer(Year)) %>%

  # remove groups no longer needed
  ungroup() %>%

  # remove unneeded column
  select(-UNK)

```

We made it this far on Tuesday Calculate exposures by taking the mean of January 1 (P1) and December 31 P2 population estimates as an approximation of exposure over the year interval. The data we have consists

in January 1 estimates. These can also be used as Dec 31 estimates for the preceding year. Imagining forward, we'd like to have P1 and P2 as two columns.

The trick will be to first take our incoming P1 estimate, convert it into P2, then join it back to the original P2. This last step is done with `inner_join()`, which takes two datasets and filters each down only to matching *join* (by) variables, then combines them into a single dataset.

```
Pop <-
# incoming population data
Pop %>%

# move Year back by one so that it becomes
# Dec 31
mutate(Year = Year - 1) %>%

# rename to P2 so we don't get confused
rename(P2 = Population) %>%

# join back to P1, STRICTLY, only overlapping cases
inner_join(Pop, by = c("Country", "Year", "Age")) %>%

# call the 'new' Population one P1
rename(P1 = Population) %>%

# Calculate Exposure approximation
mutate(Exposure = (P1 + P2) / 2)
```

We can (and maybe *should*) take care to re-combine these discrete steps as much as possible into a fluid pipeline. This will necessarily need to be in two parts, due to the above self-join. This pipeline is considerably longer than the final one we did for births, but you can imagine reading through it, or *stepping* through it, and should be able to follow its logical flow, even *verbalize* it. This takes some mental work, but we now should understand the purpose of each operation.

```
Pop <-
read_excel(path = here("Data", "demo_pjan.xlsx"),
            range = "A10:CZ510",
            na = ":") %>%
pivot_longer(cols = `Less than 1 year`:`Unknown`,
              names_to = "Age",
              values_to = "Population") %>%
filter(!is.na(Population)) %>%
mutate(
  Age = case_when(
    Age == "Less than 1 year" ~ 0,
    Age == "Open-ended age class" ~ 100,
    Age == "Unknown" ~ NA_real_,
    TRUE ~ parse_number(Age)
  ) %>%
select(
  Country = `GEO/AGE`,
  Year = TIME,
  Age,
  Population) %>%
group_by(Country, Year) %>%
mutate(UNK = Population[is.na(Age)],
       UNK = ifelse(is.na(UNK), 0, UNK)) %>%
```

```

filter(!is.na(Age)) %>%
mutate(Population = Population + Population / sum(Population) * UNK,
       Year = as.integer(Year)) %>%
ungroup() %>%
select(-UNK)

```

```

## Warning: 783 parsing failures.
## row col expected          actual
## 101  -- a number Open-ended age class
## 102  -- a number Unknown
## 203  -- a number Open-ended age class
## 204  -- a number Unknown
## 305  -- a number Open-ended age class
## ... ..
## See problems(...) for more details.

```

```

Pop <-
  Pop %>%
  mutate(Year = Year - 1) %>%
  rename(P2 = Population) %>%
  inner_join(Pop, by = c("Country", "Year", "Age")) %>%
  rename(P1 = Population) %>%
  mutate(Exposure = (P1 + P2) / 2)

```

A similar join technique is used to add exposure data to the births data from earlier in this lesson. We'll call the final joined object ASFR.

```

ASFR <-
  Births %>%
  mutate(Year = as.integer(Year)) %>%
  inner_join(Pop, by = c("Country", "Year", "Age")) %>%
  mutate(ASFR = Births / Exposure) %>%
  arrange(Country, Year, Age)

```

calculate summary measures:

```

MAB <-
  MAB %>%
  mutate(Year = as.integer(Year))

Fert <-
  ASFR %>%
  group_by(Country, Year) %>%
  summarize(TFR = sum(ASFR),
            MAB2 = sum(Age * ASFR) / TFR + .5,
            .groups = "drop") %>%
  full_join(MAB, by = c("Country", "Year"))

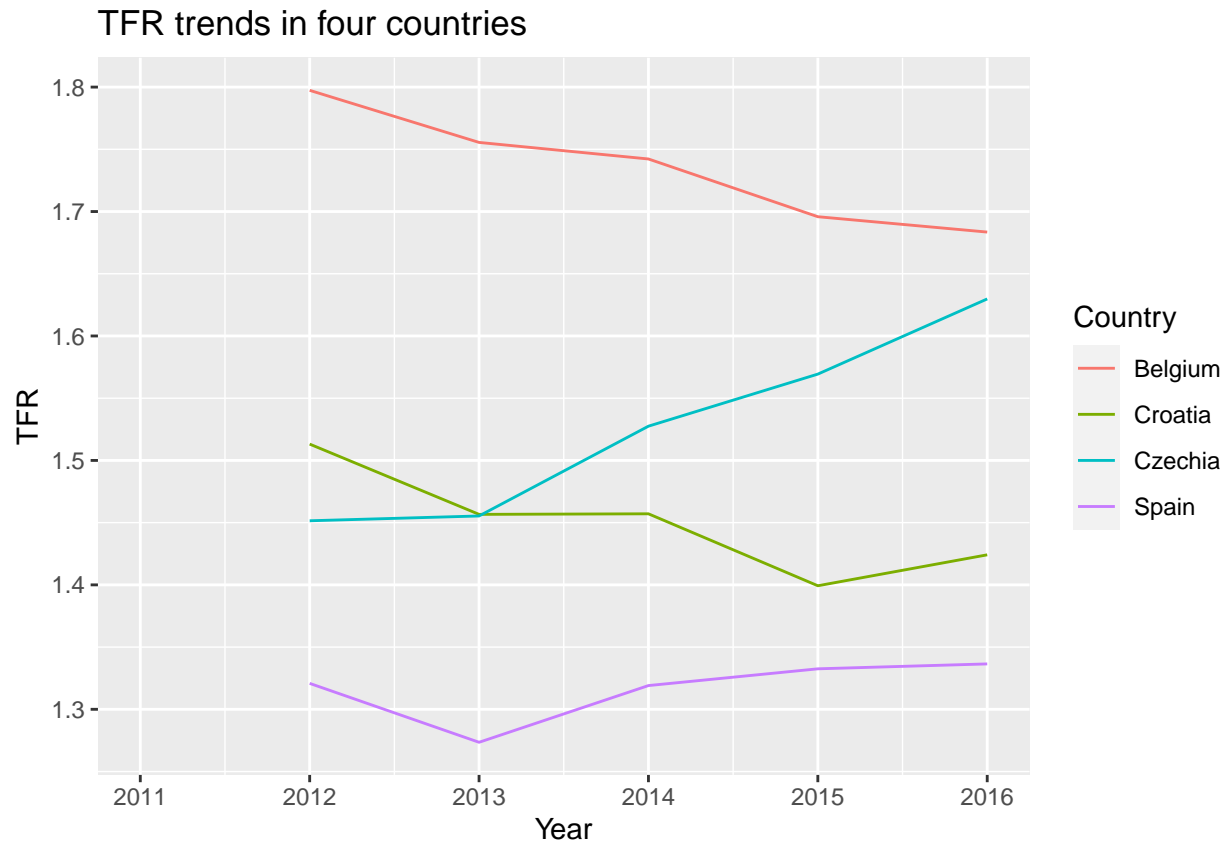
```

Visualize the results, as a teaser for Thursday:

```

Fert %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Year, y = TFR, group = Country, color = Country)) +
  geom_line() +
  labs(title = "TFR trends in four countries")

```



Likewise, we can compare MAB between the two definitions:

```
Fert %>%
  select(-TFR) %>%
  pivot_longer(MAB:MAB2,
               names_to = "type",
               values_to = "MAB") %>%
  filter(!is.na(MAB)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Year,
             y = MAB,
             group = interaction(Country, type),
             linetype = type,
             color = Country)) +
  geom_line() +
  labs(title = "Compare birth-weighted and rate-weighted MAB")
```

Compare birth-weighted and rate-weighted MAB

