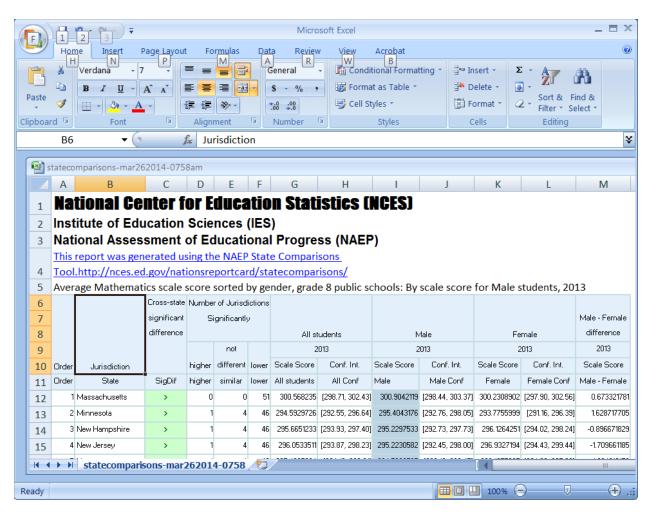
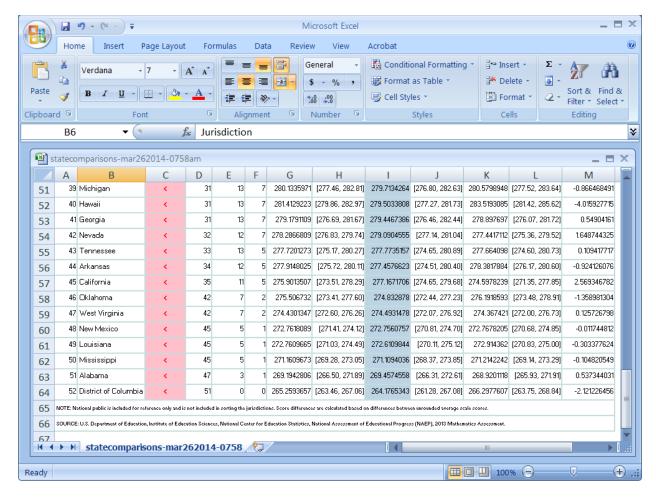
Preparing State Data For R and MicromapsST A National Center for Education Statistics Example

The Federal agencies often provide data in Excel readable formats. The files often contain useful information and formatting that are not suitable for the R data.frames that we want to use in graphics production. For many US state micromaps we just need the state names (postal or fips codes will suffice), estimates and sometimes standard error and confidence intervals in separate columns. The example below is from National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Excel file. This has

- 1) header and footer information that data.frames don't support,
- 2) Confidence intervals in single column, the values bound by brackets and separate by commas that date.frames don't support, and
- 3) Rows for non-state regions such as DoDEA and US National Public, the MicromapST doesn't support. Note: MicromapST expects the District of Columbia to be included as if it were a state. This is a federal standard.

If we were to process many such NCES files, it could be worth the effort to create R script that would do all the file preparation. Here we will use Excel to address 1) and 2) and prepare a comma delimited file for R to read. Then the R script just needs to remove the unwanted rows to produce the desired data.frame and can save the US National Public values for possible use as reference values. We also may want to further, easy revisions to the data.frame such modifying column labels





Figures 1a and 1b above: Headers and footers to be deleted.

Confidence interval column with brackets to remove and values to split into two column.

My first editing step is enter column names above the first data row above before I remove the header. Most student are familiar with Excel. In any case on my system with a mouse I click on the first data row, row 11, then right mouse and select insert, the enter the column labels. Figure 2 shows the empty inserted row that has become row 11.

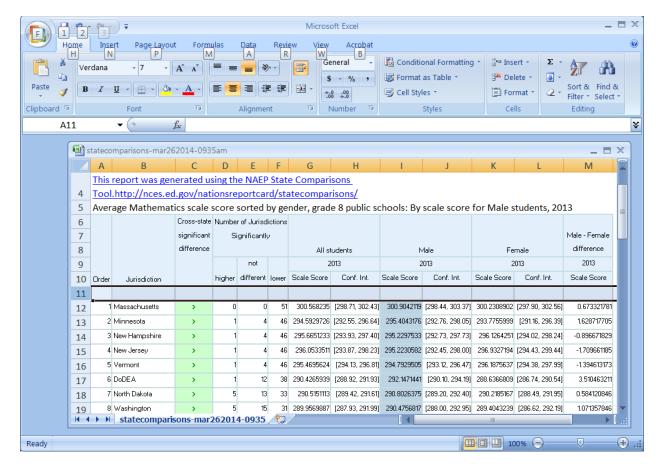


Figure 2. Inserting a row to put column labels before deleting the top 10 rows.

Then select the header rows and delete them and also delete the two footer rows.

The new step is to remove the "[" in the three confidence interval columns. This can be quickly done by selecting a column and using the replace option to replace [with nothing. The top right of Figure 2 shows the Find & Select Menu at the provide access to replace option. After doing this for the three confidence interval column use the replace option to replace] with nothing.

Before splitting the three confidence interval column enter and empty column to right of each confidence interval column. This is where splitting will put the upper confidence bound. To insert an empty column click on the column to right of the confidence interval column and right mouse to chose the insert option.

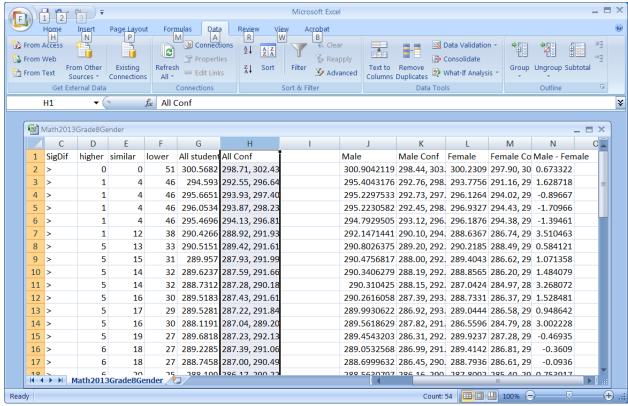


Figure 3. Insert empty columns to the right of each confidence interval column before spitting the column. While not shown above I did this for all three columns before splitting any columns.

To split columns select Excel data tab and select the Text to Column menu that appears above the Male column in Figure 3. Figures 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d below indicate quick sequence of steps to split columns.

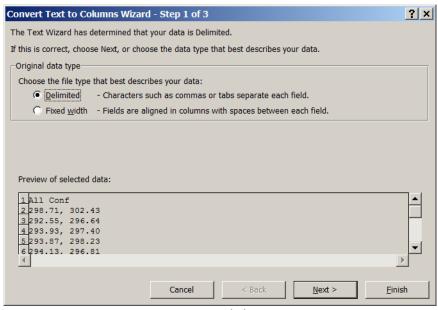


Figure 4a. Click Next

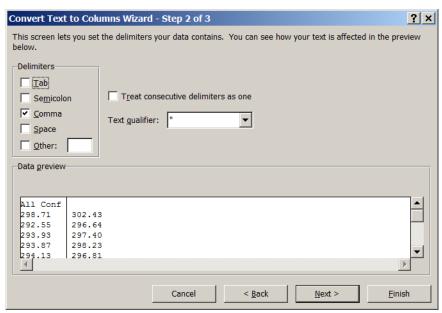


Figure 4b. Change the delimiter from Tab to Comma and click Next

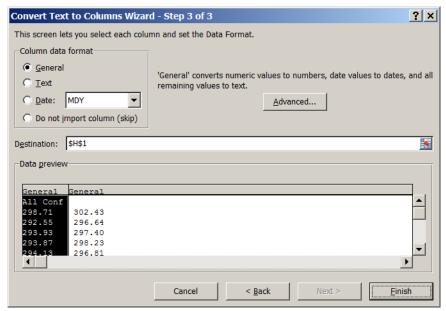


Figure 4c. Click Finish



Figure 4d. This may not appear when the right column empty.

I might try cancelling this if it appears.

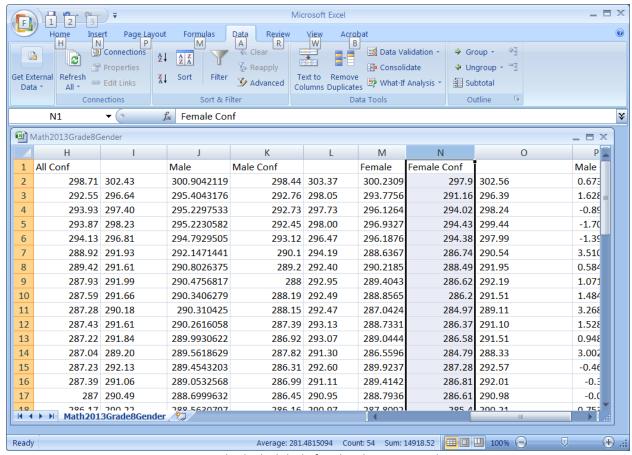


Figure 5. The lacks labels for the three new columns

The last two file preparation steps are add the missing labels (and possible modify other labels) and save the file. I saved it as a comma separated file with a new name. R can immedialy read .csv files. As indicated in the R Graphics CookBook on page 4 the installing the packages xlxs and gdata enable R to fear .xlsx and .xls files respectively.

