Wrangling categorical data in R

Amelia McNamara[1] and Nicholas J Horton[2]

[1]**Statistical and Data Sciences Program, Smith College**
[2]**Mathematics and Statistics Department, Amherst College**

ABSTRACT

Data wrangling is a critical foundation of data science. Wrangling of categorical data is an important component of the analysis cycle. Aspects of these operations can sometimes be tricky, particularly for complex transformations that arise in real-world settings. This paper discusses aspects of categorical variable transformations in R. We consider several motivating examples, suggest defensive coding strategies, and outline principles for data wrangling to help ensure data quality and sound analysis.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

Wrangling skills provide an intellectual and practical foundation for data science. Because of the complexity of some transformations, careless data derivation operations can lead to errors or inconsistencies in analysis.The wrangling of categorical data presents particular challenges and is highly relevant because so many variables are categorical (e.g., gender, income bracket, U.S. state). Data ingested into R from spreadsheets can lead to additional problems, many of which are related to categorical data because of the different storage methods possible in both R and the spreadsheets themselves.

In this paper, we consider a number of common idioms related to categorical data that often arise in data cleaning and preparation, propose some guidelines for defensive coding, and discuss some settings where analysts often get tripped up when working with categorical variables and factors (R's data type for categorical data with two or more levels).

To ground our work, we will compare and contrast how categorical data are treated in **base** R versus the so-called tidyverse (Wickham, 2014). Tools from the tidyverse, discussed in another paper in this special issue (see https://github.com/dsscollection/tidyflow), are designed to make analysis purer, more predictable, and pipeable. They help facilitate a reproducible workflow where a new version of the data could be supplied in the code with updated results produced (Broman, 2015). Wrangling of categorical data can make this task even more complex (e.g., if a new level of a categorical variable is added in an updated dataset or inadvertently introduced by a careless error in a spreadsheet to be ingested into R).

THE IMPORTANCE OF TOOLING

It's important that statistical and data science tools foster good practice and provide a robust environment for data wrangling and data management. In this section we will describe how factors are used in base R and enumerate problems that arise with their use.

FACTORS IN R

Consider a variable describing gender that includes categories `male`, `female` and `non-conforming`. In R, there are two ways to store this information. One is to use a series of character strings, and the other is to store it as a factor.

Historically, storing categorical data as a factor variable was more efficient than storing the same data as strings, because factor variables only store the factor labels once (Peng, 2015). However, R uses hashed versions of all character strings, so the storage issue is no longer a consideration (Peng, 2015). For historical reasons, many functions store variables by default as factors.

Factors can be very tricky to deal with, since many operations applied to them return different values than when applied to character vectors. As an example, consider a set of decades,

```
x1 <- c(10, 10, 20, 20, 40)
x1f <- factor(x1)
ds <- data.frame(x1, x1f)
library(dplyr)
ds <- ds %>%
  mutate(x1recover = as.numeric(x1f))
ds

##   x1 x1f x1recover
## 1 10  10         1
## 2 10  10         1
## 3 20  20         2
## 4 20  20         2
## 5 40  40         3
```

Instead of creating a new variable with a numeric version of the value of the factor variable `x1f` the variable is created with a factor number (i.e., 10 is mapped to 1, 20 is mapped to 2, and 40 is mapped to 3). This result is unexpected because `base::as.numeric()` is intended to recover numeric information by coercing a character variable. Compare the following:

```
as.numeric(c("hello"))

## [1] NA

as.numeric(factor(c("hello")))

## [1] 1
```

The unfortunate behavior of factors in base R has led to an online movement against the default behavior of many data import functions to take any variable composed as strings and automatically convert the variable to a factor. The tidyverse is part of this movement, with functions from the **readr** package defaulting to leaving strings as-is. (Others have chosen to add `options(stringAsFactors=FALSE)` into their startup commands.)

Although the storage issues have been solved, and there are problems with defaulting strings to factors, factors are still necessary for some data analytic tasks. The most salient case is in modeling. When you pass a factor variable into `lm()` or `glm()`, R automatically creates indicator (or more pejoratively 'dummy') variables for each of the levels and picks one as a reference group. This behavior is lost if the variable is stored as a character vector. Factor variables also allow for the possibility of ordering between classes. Text strings `low, medium, high` would not preserve the ordering inherent in the groups. Again, this can be important for modeling when doing ordinal logistic regression and multinomial logistic regression.

While factors are important, they can often be hard to deal with. Because of the way the group numbers are stored separately from the factor labels, it can be easy to overwrite data in such a way that the original data are lost. In this paper, we will suggest best practices for working with factor data.

To motivate this process, we will consider data from the General Social Survey (Smith et al., 2015). The General Social Survey is a product of the National Data Program for the Social Sciences, and the survey has been conducted since 1972 by NORC at the University of Chicago. It contains data on many factors of social life, and is widely used by social scientists. (In this paper we consider data from 2014.)

There are some import issues inherent to the data which are not particular to categorical data, so that processing is processing in Appendices , **??**. We'll work with the data that has cleaned variable names.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
GSS <- read.csv("../data/GSScleaned.csv")
glimpse(GSS)

## Observations: 2,540
## Variables: 17
## $ Gss.year.for.this.respondent...................... <dbl> 2014, 2014...
## $ Respondent.id.number                               <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4...
## $ LaborStatus                                        <fctr> Working f...
## $ Rs.occupational.prestige.score...1970.             <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ Marital.status                                     <fctr> Divorced,...
## $ Number.of.children                                 <dbl> 0, 0, 1, 2...
## $ Age                                                <fctr> 53.000000...
## $ Highest.year.of.school.completed                   <dbl> 16, 16, 13...
## $ Respondents.sex                                    <fctr> Male, Fem...
## $ Race.of.respondent                                 <fctr> White, Wh...
## $ Rs.family.income.when.16.yrs.old                   <fctr> Below ave...
## $ Total.family.income                                <fctr> $25000 or...
## $ Respondents.income                                 <fctr> $25000 or...
## $ Total.family.income.1                              <fctr> Not appli...
## $ PolParty                                           <fctr> Not str r...
## $ Opinion.of.family.income                           <fctr> Above ave...
## $ Sexual.orientation                                 <fctr> Heterosex...
```

The rest of this paper is organized around case studies related to particular tasks:

1. Changing the labels of factor levels,
2. Reordering factor levels,
3. Combining several levels into one (both string-like labels and numeric, probably go together), and
4. Making derived factor variables.

CHANGING THE LABELS OF FACTOR LEVELS

For this example, we will be considering the labor status variable. It has 0 factor levels. Most of the labels are spelled out fully, but a few are strangely formatted. We want to change this.

This is a specific case of the more general problem of changing the text of one (or more) of the factor labels, so it appears more nicely formatted in a **ggplot2** plot, for example.

There are two typical approaches in **base** R. One is more compact, but depends on the levels of the factor not changing in the data being fed in, and the other is more robust, but extremely verbose. In contrast, the **dplyr** package offers a method that is much more human readable, while also supporting reproducibility.

Compact but fragile (base R)

```
levels(GSS$Labor.force.status)

## NULL

summary(GSS$Labor.force.status)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

```
levels(GSS$Labor.force.status) <- c(levels(GSS$Labor.force.status)[1:5],
```

```
                              "Temporarily not working",
                              "Unemployed, laid off",
                              "Working full time",
                              "Working part time")

## Error in levels(GSS$Labor.force.status) <- c(levels(GSS$Labor.force.status)[1:5], :  attempt
to set an attribute on NULL

summary(GSS$Labor.force.status)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

This method is less than ideal, because it depends on the data coming in with the factor levels ordered in a particular way. By default, R orders factor levels alphabetically. So, “Keeping house” is first not because it is the most common response, but simply because ‘k‘ comes first in the alphabet. If the data gets changed outside of R, for example so that responses currently label “Working full time” get labeled “Full time work”, the code will silently fail with invalid results.

The workflow will also fail if additional factor levels are added after the fact. In our experience, both with students and scientific collaborators, spreadsheet data can be easily changed in these ways (Leek, 2016).

Robust but verbose (base R)

Another (more robust method) to recode this variable in **base** R is to use subsetting to overwrite particular values in the data.

```
summary(GSS$Political.party.affiliation)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL

GSS$NewParty <- as.character(GSS$Political.party.affiliation)

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "NewParty", value = character(0)):  replacement has
0 rows, data has 2540

GSS$NewParty[GSS$Political.party.affiliation=="Ind,near dem"] <- "Independent, near democrat"

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "NewParty", value = character(0)):  replacement has
0 rows, data has 2540

GSS$NewParty[GSS$Political.party.affiliation == "Ind,near rep"] <- "Independent, near republican"

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "NewParty", value = character(0)):  replacement has
0 rows, data has 2540

GSS$NewParty[GSS$Political.party.affiliation == "Not str democrat"] <- "Not strong democrat"

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "NewParty", value = character(0)):  replacement has
0 rows, data has 2540

GSS$NewParty <- factor(GSS$NewParty)

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "NewParty", value = structure(integer(0), .Label =
character(0), class = "factor")):  replacement has 0 rows, data has 2540

summary(GSS$NewParty)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

This approach is much more robust, because if the labels or ordering of levels changes before this code is run it will not overwrite labels on the incorrect data. However, this approach has a number of limitations in addition to being tedious and error prone. It is possible to miss cases, and misspelling and cut-and-paste errors can mean that pieces of the code do not actually do anything.

Direct and robust (dplyr)

The `recode()` function in the **dplyr** package is a vector function, which combines the robustness of the second base R method while also reducing the verbosity. It still suffers from the problem of misspelling and cut-and-paste errors, because it will not throw errors if you try to recode a level that does not exist.

```
GSS <- GSS %>%
  mutate(dplyrParty =
    recode(Political.party.affiliation, `Not str republican ` = "Not a strong republican",
                      `Ind,near dem` = "Independent, near democrat",
                      `Ind,near rep` = "Independent, near republican",
                      `Not str democrat` = "Not a strong democrat"))

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos):  object 'Political.party.affiliation' not found

summary(GSS$dplyrParty)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

In the above example, notice the trailing space after "Not str republican" and how the original factor level persists after the recode.

Aside – Editing whitespace out of levels

Whitespace can be dealt with when data is read, or later using string manipulations. This can be done using the `trimws()` function in **base** R.

```
gender <- factor(c("male ", "male  ", "male    ", "male"))
levels(gender)

## [1] "male"     "male "    "male  "   "male    "

gender <- factor(trimws(gender))
levels(gender)

## [1] "male"
```

REORDERING FACTOR LEVELS

Often, factor levels have a natural ordering to them. However, the default in **base** R is to order levels alphabetically. So, users must have a way to impose order on their factor variables.

Again, there is a fragile way to reorder the factor levels in base R, and a more robust method in the tidyverse.

Fragile method (base R)

```
summary(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

##     Above average           Average     Below average        Don't know
##               483              1118               666                21
## Far above average Far below average         No answer              NA's
##                65               179                 6                 2

levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

## [1] "Above average"     "Average"           "Below average"
## [4] "Don't know"        "Far above average" "Far below average"
## [7] "No answer"

levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income) <-
  levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)[c(5,1:3,6,4,7)]
levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

## [1] "Far above average" "Above average"     "Average"
## [4] "Below average"     "Far below average" "Don't know"
## [7] "No answer"
```

This is both verbose and depends on the number and order of the levels staying the same. If another factor level is added to the dataset, the above code will throw an error because the number of levels differs. This example illustrates why it is sometimes dangerous to replace an old version of a data frame with a new version.

Even worse, if the code gets run more than once, the order will be broken. Particularly when working dynamically, this is all too easy to do.

```
levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income) <-
  levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)[c(5,1:3,6,4,7)]
levels(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

## [1] "Far below average" "Far above average" "Above average"
## [4] "Average"           "Don't know"        "Below average"
## [7] "No answer"
```

The more times the code is run, the worse it gets.

But it gets worse! It is tempting for new analysts to write code such as the following, which completely ruins the data set.

```
test <- GSS$Opinion.of.family.income
summary(test)

## Far below average Far above average     Above average           Average
##               483              1118               666                21
##        Don't know     Below average         No answer              NA's
##                65               179                 6                 2

levels(test) <- c("Far above average", "Above average", "Average", "Below Average",
  "Far below average", "Don't know", "No answer")
summary(test)

## Far above average     Above average           Average     Below Average
##               483              1118               666                21
## Far below average        Don't know         No answer              NA's
##                65               179                 6                 2
```

Robust method

A new addition to the tidyverse is the package **forcats**, a package for categorical data (and, the name is an anagram of the word factors!). **forcats** includes a `fct_relevel()` function that does exactly what we want. It allows us to specify the order of our factor levels (either completely or partially) and is robust to re-running code in an interactive session.

```
# devtools::install_github("hadley/forcats")
library(forcats)
summary(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

## Far below average Far above average     Above average           Average
##               483              1118               666                21
##        Don't know     Below average         No answer              NA's
##                65               179                 6                 2

GSS <- GSS %>%
  mutate(Opinion.of.family.income =
           fct_relevel(Opinion.of.family.income, "Far above average", "Above average", "Average", "
summary(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

## Far above average     Above average           Average     Below average
##              1118               666                21               179
## Far below average        Don't know         No answer              NA's
##               483                65                 6                 2
```

Notice that the levels we did not mention just end up at the back end of the ordering. Running the code again does not break things.

```
GSS <- GSS %>%
  mutate(Opinion.of.family.income =
           fct_relevel(Opinion.of.family.income, "Far above average", "Above average", "Average",
summary(GSS$Opinion.of.family.income)

## Far above average     Above average           Average     Below average
##              1118               666                21               179
## Far below average        Don't know         No answer              NA's
##               483                65                 6                 2
```

COMBINING SEVERAL LEVELS INTO ONE

Combining discrete levels

This is another common task. Maybe you want fewer coefficients to interpret in your model, or the process that generated the data makes a finer distinction between categories than your research. For whatever the reason, you want to group together levels that are currently separate.

Fragile method (base R)

This method overwrites the labels of factor levels with repeated labels in order to group levels together.

```
levels(GSS$Labor.force.status) <- c("Not employed", "No answer",
                                    "Other", "Not employed",
                                    "Not employed", "Not employed",
                                    "Not employed", "Employed", "Employed")

## Error in levels(GSS$Labor.force.status) <- c("Not employed", "No answer", :  attempt
to set an attribute on NULL

summary(GSS$Labor.force.status)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

As before, this is fragile because it depends on the order of the factor levels not changing, and on a human accurately counting the indices of all the levels they wish to change.

Robust method

Again, `recode()` does what we want.

```
levels(GSS$Race.of.respondent)

## [1] "Black" "Other" "White"

GSS <- GSS %>%
  mutate(Race.of.respondent = recode(Race.of.respondent,
    `Black` = "Nonwhite",
    `Other` = "Nonwhite"))
levels(GSS$Race.of.respondent)

## [1] "Nonwhite" "White"
```

COMBINING NUMERIC-TYPE LEVELS

Combining numeric-type levels is a problem that often arises even when `stringsasfactors=FALSE`. Often variables like age or income are right-censored, so there is a final category containing the lumped remainder of people. This means the data is necessarily at least a character string if not a factor. However, it may be more natural to work with numeric expressions when recoding this data.

In this data, age is provided as an integer for respondents 18-88, but then also includes the possible answer “89 or older” as well as a possible “No answer” and NA values.

We might want to turn this into a factor variable with two levels: 18-65, and over 65. In this case, it would be much easier to deal with a conditional statement about the numeric values, rather than writing out each of the numbers as a character vector.

Fragile method (base R)

In order to break this data apart as simply as possible, we need to make it numeric. To start, we recode the label for “89 or older” to read “89”. Already, we are doing something fragile.

```
GSS$BaseAge <- GSS$Age.of.respondent
levels(GSS$BaseAge)

## NULL

levels(GSS$BaseAge) <- c(levels(GSS$BaseAge)[1:71], "89", "No answer")

## Error in levels(GSS$BaseAge) <- c(levels(GSS$BaseAge)[1:71], "89", "No answer"):  attempt
to set an attribute on NULL
```

When we look at the levels, we can see that the first 71 levels correspond to the ages 18-88, and are in the order we would expect, so we are leaving those as-is. Then we are overwriting the data where `BaseAge == "89 or older"` with simply `89`. Once that is done, we can convert the factor to a character and then to a numeric.

```
GSS$BaseAge <- as.numeric(as.character(GSS$BaseAge))

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "BaseAge", value = numeric(0)):  replacement has 0
rows, data has 2540

summary(GSS$BaseAge)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

We’re avoiding the pitfall from the introduction here by not just using `as.numeric()` on the factor variables (this would convert 18 to 1, 19 to 2, etc.). And of course, we’re cheating a little bit here– if we were going to use this as a numeric variable in an analysis, we wouldn’t necessarily want to turn all the “89 or older” cases into the number “89”. But, we’re just on our way to a two-category factor, so those cases would have gone to the “65 and up” category one way or the other.

Now, we can write some conditional logic

```
splitf <- function(x){
  return(ifelse(x<65, "18-64", "65 and up"))
}
summary(GSS$BaseAge)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL

GSS$BaseAge <- sapply(GSS$BaseAge, splitf) # XX NH could this be combined into a single line?

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "BaseAge", value = list()):  replacement has 0 rows,
data has 2540

GSS$BaseAge <- factor(GSS$BaseAge)

## Error in `$<-.data.frame`(`*tmp*`, "BaseAge", value = structure(integer(0), .Label =
character(0), class = "factor")):  replacement has 0 rows, data has 2540

summary(GSS$BaseAge)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

Robust method

The **dplyr** method follows similar logic. However, instead of explicitly overwriting `89 or older` with the number 89, we use the **tidyr** `extract_numeric()` function to remove the numbers from the factor labels. This works for the labels that already look numeric, like `"18.000000` as well as for `89 or older`. Then, we can include the conditional logic for splitting the variable within a mutate command.

```r
library(tidyr)
GSS <- GSS %>%
  mutate(dplyrAge = extract_numeric(Age.of.respondent)) %>%
  mutate(dplyrAge = if_else(dplyrAge < 65, "18-65", "65 and up"),
         dplyrAge = factor(dplyrAge))

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos):  object 'Age.of.respondent' not found

summary(GSS$dplyrAge)

## Length  Class   Mode
##      0   NULL   NULL
```

CREATING DERIVED CATEGORICAL VARIABLE

Challenges often arise when data scientists need to create derived categorical variables. As an example, consider an indicator of moderate drinking status. The National Institutes of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism have published guidelines for moderate drinking. These state that women, or men aged 65 or older should drink no more than one drink per day on average and no more than three drinks at a sitting. The `HELPmiss` dataset from the **mosaicData** package includes baseline data from a randomized clinical trial (Health Evaluation and Linkage to Primary Care).

variable	description
sex	gender of subject `female` or `male`
i1	average number of drinks per day (in last 30 days)
i2	maximum number of drinks per day (in past 30 days)
age	age (in years)

These guidelines can be used to create a new variable called `abstinent` for those that reported no drinking based on the value of their `i1` variable and `moderate` for those that do not exceed the NIAAA guidelines, with all other non-missing values coded as `highrisk`.

```r
library(dplyr)
library(mosaic)
library(readr)
```

We make one value missing as a pedagogical tool to check for misbehavior of missing values.

```r
data(HELPmiss)
HELPsmall <- HELPmiss %>%
  mutate(i1 = ifelse(id==1, NA, i1)) %>%  # make one value missing
  select(sex, i1, i2, age)
```

Fragile method (base R)

```r
# create empty repository for new variable
drinkstat <- character(length(HELPsmall$i1))
# create abstinent group
drinkstat[HELPsmall$i1==0] = "abstinent"
# create moderate group
drinkstat[(HELPsmall$i1>0 & HELPsmall$i1<=1 &
   HELPsmall$i2<=3 & HELPsmall$sex=="female") |
  (HELPsmall$i1>0 & HELPsmall$i1<=2 &
   HELPsmall$i2<=4 & HELPsmall$sex=="male")] = "moderate"
# create highrisk group
drinkstat[((HELPsmall$i1>1 | HELPsmall$i2>3) & HELPsmall$sex=="female") |
  ((HELPsmall$i1>2 | HELPsmall$i2>4) & HELPsmall$sex=="male")] = "highrisk"
# do we need to account for missing values?
is.na(drinkstat) <- is.na(HELPsmall$i1) | is.na(HELPsmall$i2) |
  is.na(HELPsmall$sex)
tally(~ drinkstat)

## drinkstat
## abstinent  highrisk  moderate      <NA>
##        69       372        28         1
```

Robust method (dplyr)

```
glimpse(HELPsmall)

## Observations: 470
## Variables: 4
## $ sex <fctr> male, male, male, female, male, female, female, male, fem...
## $ i1  <int> NA, 56, 0, 5, 10, 4, 13, 12, 71, 20, 0, 13, 20, 13, 51, 0,...
## $ i2  <int> 26, 62, 0, 5, 13, 4, 20, 24, 129, 27, 0, 13, 31, 20, 51, 0...
## $ age <int> 37, 37, 26, 39, 32, 47, 49, 28, 50, 39, 34, 58, 58, 60, 36...

HELPsmall <- with(HELPsmall,  # this won't work unless HELPsmall is made accessible to mutate() #
  mutate(HELPsmall,
    drink_stat = case_when(
      i1 == 0 ~ "abstinent",
      i1 <= 1 & i2 <= 3 & sex=='female' ~ "moderate",
      i1 <= 1 & i2 <= 3 & sex=='male' & age >= 65 ~ "moderate",
      i1 <= 2 & i2 <= 4 & sex=='male' ~ "moderate",
      TRUE ~ "highrisk"
)))
tally( ~ drink_stat, data = HELPsmall)

## drink_stat
## abstinent  highrisk  moderate
##        69       373        28
```

DEFENSIVE CODING

It is always good practice to write conditional testing statements into code using factors. As an example, we can assert that there are three levels for the drinking status variable in the HELP dataset.

```
library(assertthat)
levels(as.factor(drinkstat))

## [1] "abstinent" "highrisk"  "moderate"

assert_that(length(levels(as.factor(drinkstat)))==3)

## [1] TRUE
```

Similar code could be used to check other conditions to verify that recoding has been done successfully. Here is some code that doesn't work:

```
expect_equivalent(levels(GSS$Respondents.sex), c("Male", "Female"))
```

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

QUERIES FOR REVIEWERS

1. Is it useful to demonstrate two ways to do each thing (as long as one isn't totally stupid)
2. Do we clarify why a given task is hard?
3. Do we clarify why a given approach is error-prone?
4. Should we focus more on Missing values
5. Add appendices or online resources for other examples?

APPENDIX A: LOADING THE DATA

We provide several options for how to get this data. We could download it in SPSS or Stata formats and use the foreign package to read it in. The GSS download even provides an R file to do the translation for you. Here is the result of that process.

Note to reviewers: we will be moving the data to a public datasource

```r
source('../data/GSS.r')
glimpse(GSS)

## Observations: 2,538
## Variables: 17
## $ YEAR     <int> 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014,...
## $ ID_      <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16...
## $ WRKSTAT  <int> 1, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1, 9, 1, 8, 1, 7, 8, 5, 1, 6, 2, 2, 1,...
## $ PRESTIGE <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...
## $ MARITAL  <int> 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 1, 3, 5,...
## $ CHILDS   <int> 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2, 0, 5, 2, 0, 3, 3, 0,...
## $ AGE      <int> 53, 26, 59, 56, 74, 56, 63, 34, 37, 30, 43, 56, 69, 4...
## $ EDUC     <int> 16, 16, 13, 16, 17, 17, 12, 17, 10, 15, 5, 11, 8, 11,...
## $ SEX      <int> 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1,...
## $ RACE     <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1,...
## $ INCOM16  <int> 2, 3, 2, 2, 4, 4, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3,...
## $ INCOME   <int> 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 12, 13, 12, 10, 12, 9, 9, 10, 11,...
## $ RINCOME  <int> 12, 12, 0, 9, 0, 12, 13, 12, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 11, 12, ...
## $ INCOME72 <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...
## $ PARTYID  <int> 5, 5, 6, 5, 3, 6, 6, 8, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 3, 6, 1, 3,...
## $ FINRELA  <int> 4, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 5, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 3,...
## $ SEXORNT  <int> 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 9, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 3, 3, 0, 0,...
```

Obviously, the result is less than ideal. All of the factor variables are encoded as integers, but their level labels have been lost. We have to look at a codebook to determine if `SEX == 1` indicates male or female. We would rather preserve the integrated level labels. In order to do this, our best option is to download the data as an Excel file and use the **readxl** package to load it.

```r
library(readxl)
GSS <- read_excel("../data/GSS.xls")
names(GSS) <- make.names(names(GSS), unique=TRUE)
glimpse(GSS)

## Observations: 2,540
## Variables: 17
## $ Gss.year.for.this.respondent....................... <dbl> 2014, 2014...
## $ Respondent.id.number                                <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4...
## $ Labor.force.status                                  <chr> "Working f...
## $ Rs.occupational.prestige.score...1970.              <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ Marital.status                                      <chr> "Divorced"...
## $ Number.of.children                                  <dbl> 0, 0, 1, 2...
## $ Age.of.respondent                                   <chr> "53.000000...
## $ Highest.year.of.school.completed                    <dbl> 16, 16, 13...
## $ Respondents.sex                                     <chr> "Male", "F...
## $ Race.of.respondent                                  <chr> "White", "...
## $ Rs.family.income.when.16.yrs.old                    <chr> "Below ave...
## $ Total.family.income                                 <chr> "$25000 or...
## $ Respondents.income                                  <chr> "$25000 or...
## $ Total.family.income.1                               <chr> "Not appli...
## $ Political.party.affiliation                         <chr> "Not str r...
## $ Opinion.of.family.income                            <chr> "Above ave...
## $ Sexual.orientation                                  <chr> "Heterosex...
```

That's a little better. Now we have preserved the character strings. But, the data is not yet usable in an analysis.

One problem is that some of the variable names are full of periods, so are hard to use. But, we can rename them.

There is a fragile way to do this in **base** R, but we'll use the more robust `rename()` function from the **dplyr** package. `rename()`

```r
library(dplyr)
GSS <- GSS %>%
  rename(Year = Gss.year.for.this.respondent.......................,
         Occupational.prestige.score.1970 = Rs.occupational.prestige.score...1970.)
write_csv(GSS, path="../data/GSScleaned.csv")
```

APPENDIX C: CLOSING EXERCISE

We have included the following as a possible closing exercise.

Subjects in the HELP study were also categorized into categories of drug and alcohol involvement, as displayed in the following table.

```
HELPbase <- HELPfull %>%
  filter(TIME==0)
tally( ~ PRIM_SUB + SECD_SUB, data=HELPbase)

##          SECD_SUB
## PRIM_SUB  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8
##        1 99  0 57 13  1  3 11  0  1
##        2 51 84  0  6  0  0 15  0  0
##        3 57 28 29  0  0  6  5  1  2
##        6  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
```

The following codings of substance use involvement were used in the study.

value	description
0	None
1	Alcohol
2	Cocaine
3	Heroin
4	Barbituates
5	Benzos
6	Marijuana
7	Methadone
8	Opiates

Create a new variable called ‘primsub‘ that combines the primary and secondary substances into a categorical variable with values corresponding to primary and secondary substances of the form: `alcohol only`, `cocaine only`, ‘heroin only‘, ‘alcohol-cocaine‘, ‘cocaine-alcohol‘, or ‘other‘. Code any group with fewer than 5 entries as ‘alcohol-other‘, ‘cocaine-other‘, or ‘heroin-other‘. If ‘PRIM_SUB==6‘ make the ‘primsub‘ variable missing.

How many subjects are there in the ‘alcohol-none‘ group? How many subjects are there in the ‘alcohol-other‘ group? What are the three most common groups?

SOLUTION:

```
HELPbase <- with(HELPbase,
  mutate(HELPbase,
    primary= recode(PRIM_SUB,
      `1`="alcohol",
      `2`="cocaine",
      `3`="heroin",
      `4`="barbituates",
      `5`="benzos",
      `6`="marijuana",
      `7`="methadone",
      `8`="opiates"),
    second=recode(SECD_SUB,
      `0`="none",
      `1`="alcohol",
      `2`="cocaine",
      `3`="heroin",
      `4`="barbituates",
      `5`="benzos",
      `6`="marijuana",
      `7`="methadone",
      `8`="opiates"),
    title=paste0(primary, "-", second)
))
```

```
tally(~ primary, data=HELPbase)
```

```
## primary
##    alcohol    cocaine     heroin marijuana
##        185        156        128         1

tally(~ second, data=HELPbase)

## second
##      alcohol barbituates      benzos     cocaine      heroin   marijuana
##          113           1           9          86          19          31
##    methadone        none     opiates
##            1         207           3

counts <- HELPbase %>%
  group_by(primary, second) %>%
  summarise(observed=n())

merged <- left_join(HELPbase, counts, by=c("primary", "second"))
```

```
merged <- with(merged,
  mutate(merged,
    title =
      case_when(
        observed < 5 & primary=="alcohol" ~ "alcohol-other",
        observed < 5 & primary=="cocaine" ~ "cocaine-other",
        observed < 5 & primary=="heroin" ~ "heroin-other",
        TRUE ~ title),
    title = ifelse(primary=="marijuana", NA, title)))
tally(~ title + observed, data=merged)

##                      observed
## title                  1  2  3  5  6 11 13 15 28 29 51 57 84 99
##   alcohol-cocaine      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 57  0  0
##   alcohol-heroin       0  0  0  0  0  0 13  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   alcohol-marijuana    0  0  0  0  0 11  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   alcohol-none         0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 99
##   alcohol-other        2  0  3  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   cocaine-alcohol      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 84  0
##   cocaine-heroin       0  0  0  0  6  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   cocaine-marijuana    0  0  0  0  0  0  0 15  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   cocaine-none         0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 51  0  0  0
##   heroin-alcohol       0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 28  0  0  0  0  0
##   heroin-benzos        0  0  0  0  6  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   heroin-cocaine       0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 29  0  0  0  0
##   heroin-marijuana     0  0  0  5  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   heroin-none          0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 57  0  0
##   heroin-other         1  2  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
##   <NA>                 1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
```

```
tally(~ title=="alcohol-none", data=merged)

## title == "alcohol-none"
##  TRUE FALSE  <NA>
##    99   370     1

tally(~ title=="alcohol-other", data=merged)

## title == "alcohol-other"
##  TRUE FALSE  <NA>
##     5   464     1

sort(tally(~ title, data=merged), decreasing=TRUE)[1:3]

## title
##    alcohol-none cocaine-alcohol alcohol-cocaine
##              99              84              57
```

REFERENCES

Broman, K. (2015). Initial steps toward reproducible research. `http://kbroman.org/steps2rr/`.

Leek, J. (2016). How to share data with a statistician. `https://github.com/jtleek/datasharing`.

Peng, R. D. (2015). stringsAsFactors: An unauthorized biography. `http://simplystatistics.org/2015/07/24/stringsasfactors-an-unauthorized-biography/`.

Smith, T. W., Mardsen, P., Hout, M., and Kim, J. (2015). General social surveys, 1972-2014 [machine-readable data file].

Wickham, H. (2014). Tidy data. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(10).