

# The Variable Key

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# Outline

- 1 What is the Problem?
- 2 Variable Key Solution
- 3 Details worth mentioning
- 4 Where We Are Now
- 5 ANES Example

# This talk is about ...

- The kutils package for R (R Core Team, 2017)
  - release version available on CRAN
  - test versions on KRAN: <http://rweb.crmda.ku.edu/kran>
- Vignette, “The Variable Key Data Management Framework”

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# Clients, Data Managers and Data Analysts

- Clients give us data structures
- Perhaps there are
  - many files, various variable names in different files
  - data entry errors that need to be corrected
- Data Analysts “fall in a hole”.
  - They think they make something that works, but it is difficult to be entirely confident

# After a few days, they have 1000 lines of code like this

```
## Read in data
dat<-read.csv( file="fulldata.csv", header = TRUE, na.string =
  c("-980", "-981", "-982", "-983", "-984", "-985", "-986",
    "-987", "-988", "-989", "-990", "-991", "-992", "-993",
    "-994", "-995", "-996", "-997", "-998", "-999"))

##head(dat)
summary( as.factor( dat$w2_Dis12))
summary( as.factor( dat$np1Dis_Recod))

##family predictors, home independence
dat$Rnp1G1e<-recode( dat$np1G1e, "0=2;1=1;2=0")
dat$Rnp1G1h<-recode( dat$np1G1h, "0=2;1=1;2=0")
dat$Rnp1G5a<-recode( dat$np1G5a, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1G5b<-recode( dat$np1G5b, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1G5c<-recode( dat$np1G5c, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1G5d<-recode( dat$np1G5d, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1F1d<-recode( dat$np1F1d, "1=6;2=5;3=4;4=3;5=2;6=1")

##family predictors, parent perception of school exp
dat$Rnp1D12a<-recode( dat$np1D12a, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1D12b<-recode( dat$np1D12b, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1D12c<-recode( dat$np1D12c, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
```

After a few days, they have 1000 lines of code like this ...

```
dat$Rnp1D12d<-recode(dat$np1D12d, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1D12e<-recode(dat$np1D12e, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1H4<-recode(dat$np1H4, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")

### student predictors, communication skills
dat$Rnp1B5a<-recode(dat$np1B5a, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1B5b<-recode(dat$np1B5b, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1B5d<-recode(dat$np1B5d, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
dat$Rnp1B5e<-recode(dat$np1B5e, "4=1;3=2;2=3;1=4")
```

# What's wrong here?

- Hard-to-catch user errors
  - The blending of *project-specific values* with *programming idioms* requires an expert in both to review the work
- Difficult to report back to client about everything that was done
- Difficult to coordinate efforts of teammates



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# All Involved Parties have a Shared Variable Key

Coordinate by creating a Variable Key file, a rectangular worksheet

name_old	name_new	class_old	class_new	value_old	value_new
V23419	sex	integer	factor	1 2 3	male female neither
V32422	education	integer	ordered	1 2 3 4 5	elem hs somecoll ba post
V54532	income	numeric	numeric	.	.

- We focus on the most common variable types:  
 logical , character , integer , double (aka numeric), factor ,  
 ordered

# The Key Is A Programmable Codebook

- Team leader—or client—can revise the variable key file without digging into a lot of programming details.
- The implied recodes are *automagically* implemented (by functions in `kutils`)

# Example: Johnson County Basic Risk Factors

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	name_old	name_new	class_old	class_new	value_old	value_new	missings	recodes			
2	<u>SEQNO</u>	<u>segno</u>	integer	integer							
3	BPHIGH4	bphigh4	integer	integer	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4					
4	BPHIGH4	bphigh4f	integer	factor	1 2 3 4	Yes Preg No Borderline					
5	DIABETE3	diabete3f	integer	integer	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4					
6	DIABETE3	diabete3	integer	factor	1 2 3 4	Yes Preg No Borderline					
7	AGE	age	integer	integer							
8	SEX	sex	integer	integer	1 2	1 2					
9	SEX	sexf	integer	factor	2 1	Female Male					
10	EXERANY2	exerany2	integer	integer	1 2	1 2					
11	EXERANY2	exerany2f	integer	factor	1 2	Yes No					
12	PREDIAB1	prediab1	integer	integer							
13	PREDIAB1	prediab1f	integer	factor	1 2 3	Yes Preg No					
14	X_STSTR	x_ststr	integer	integer							
15	X_LCPWTV1	x_lcpwtv1	numeric	numeric							
16	HTCM4	htcm4	integer	integer							
17	WTG3	wtg3	integer	integer							
18	<u>FAMILYDIAB</u>	<u>familydiab</u>	character	character							
19	AGE	agecut	integer	factor				cut(x, c(-1, 40, 49, 59, 110), right = FALSE, labels = c("Below 40", "40-49", "50-59", "60-69", "70-79", "80-89", "90-99", "100+"))			
20	AGE	agept	integer	integer				as.integer(as.character(cut(x, c(-1, 40, 49, 59, 110), right = FALSE, labels = c("Below 40", "40-49", "50-59", "60-69", "70-79", "80-89", "90-99", "100+"))))			
21	SEX	sexpt	integer	logical	1 2	TRUE FALSE					
22	DIABETE3	gestdbpt	integer	logical	1 2 3 4	FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE					
23	<u>FAMILYDIAB</u>	<u>famdiabpt</u>	character	logical				!grepl("5", x, fixed = TRUE)			
24	BPHIGH4	bppt	integer	logical	1 2 3 4	TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE					
25	EXERANY2	exercpt	integer	logical	1 2	TRUE FALSE					
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											

# Workflow Step 1. Create a key template

The function `keyTemplate` can scan an existing data frame and create a template variable key

name_old	name_new	class_old	class_new	value_old	value_new
V23419	V23419	integer	integer	1 2 3	1 2 3
V32422	V32422	integer	integer	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
V54532	V54532	numeric	numeric	.	.

- Researchers/clients `name_new`, `value_new`, `class_new`
- Discrete variables can have an enumerated list of values
- Numeric variables are treated differently (recodes mentioned below)

# Client or Worker fills in key

name_old	name_new	class_old	class_new	value_old	value_new
V23419	sex	integer	factor	1 2 3	male female neither
V32422	education	integer	ordered	1 2 3 4 5	elem hs somecoll ba post
V54532	income	numeric	numeric	.	.

- `kutils` includes a function `keyImport`. Does data integrity checks

# And the most important step is...

- The analyst “applies” the key to the data with `keyApply`
- The variables are renamed, the values are re-aligned
- Profuse diagnostic output

```
> brf2 <- keyApply(brfss, key)
[1] "Variable seqno has 20 unique values. Too large for
a table."
```

BPHIGH4 (old var)				
bphigh4	1	2	3	4
1	1090	0	0	0
2	0	307	0	0
3	0	0	558	0
4	0	0	0	45

  

BPHIGH4 (old var)				
bphigh4f	1	2	3	4
Yes	1090	0	0	0
Preg	0	307	0	0

# And the most important step is. . . .

```

No          0      0  558      0
Borderline  0      0    0     45
DIABETE3 (old var)
diabete3f   1      2      3      4
1  239      0      0      0
2    0     16      0      0
3    0      0 1709      0
4    0      0      0     36
DIABETE3 (old var)
diabete3     1      2      3      4
Yes          239      0      0      0
Preg         0     16      0      0
No           0      0 1709      0
Borderline   0      0      0     36
[1] "Variable age has 20 unique values. Too large for a
     table."
SEX (old var)
sex      1      2
1  974      0

```



# And the most important step is. . . .

```

  2      0 1026
      SEX (old var)
sexf      1      2
  Female      0 1026
  Male      974      0
      EXERANY2 (old var)
exerany2      1      2
      1 1154      0
      2      0 846
      EXERANY2 (old var)
exerany2f      1      2
      Yes 1154      0
      No      0 846
      PREDIAB1 (old var)
prediab1      1      2      3 <NA>
      1      190      0      0      0
      2      0 167      0      0
      3      0      0 1404      0
      <NA>      0      0      0 239

```

# And the most important step is. . . .

	PREDIAB1 (old var)			
prediab1f	1	2	3	<NA>
Yes	190	0	0	0
Preg	0	167	0	0
No	0	0	1404	0
<NA>	0	0	0	239

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# Additional key Column: missing

- enumerated variables can insert “.” to represent missing

value_old	value_new
1 2 3 99	1 2 3 .

- for numeric variables, we introduce column missing, which allows a limited range of expressions

missing
c(98,99)
< 0
> 99

## Additional Key Column: recode

- Write any R commands you like in the recode column, where x is a symbol for the variable under consideration

```
kutils::reverse(as.ordered(x))
```

```
cut(x, c(-1, 40, 49, 59, 110), right = FALSE,  
     labels = c("Below 40", "40s", "50s",  
                "Above 59"), ordered_result = TRUE)
```

# The "long" key

- In the Wide Key, editing values may be difficult in a spreadsheet

"low   moderate   medium   warm   hot   boiling "
---

- The Long Key in an equivalent representation, *but with one row per value*

# The "long" key ...

name_old	name_new	class_old	class_new	values_old	values_new
V22012	water	character	factor	low	low
V22012	water	character	factor	moderate	moderate
V22012	water	character	factor	medium	medium
V22012	water	character	factor	warm	warm
V22012	water	character	factor	hot	hot
V22012	water	character	factor	boiling	boiling
V23419	sex	integer	factor	1	male
V23419	sex	integer	factor	2	female
V23419	sex	integer	factor	3	neither

# The "long" key ...

- `kutils` provides functions `wide2long` and `long2wide` for conversion



## long key snapshot

## The American National Election Study (ANES)

V041001	V041001F	integer	factor	0	0. Pre-election interview only		
V041001	V041001F	integer	factor	1	1. Both Pre-election and Post-election interviews		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	1	1. One person in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	2	2. Two persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	3	3. Three persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	4	4. Four persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	5	5. Five persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	6	6. Six persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	7	7. Seven persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	8	8. Eight persons in HH		
V041101	V041101F	integer	factor	9	9. Nine persons in HH		
V041102	V041102F	integer	factor	1	1. One adult in HH		
V041102	V041102F	integer	factor	2	2. Two adults in HH		
V041102	V041102F	integer	factor	3	3. Three adults in HH		
V041102	V041102F	integer	factor	4	4. Four adults in HH		
V041102	V041102F	integer	factor	5	5. Five adults in HH		
V041102	V041102F	integer	factor	6	6. Six adults in HH		
V041102A	V041102AF	integer	factor	1	1. One eligible adult in HH		
V041102A	V041102AF	integer	factor	2	2. Two eligible adults in HH		
V041102A	V041102AF	integer	factor	3	3. Three eligible adults in HH		
V041102A	V041102AF	integer	factor	4	4. Four eligible adults in HH		
V041102A	V041102AF	integer	factor	5	5. Five eligible adults in HH		
V041102A	V041102AF	integer	factor	6	6. Six eligible adults in HH		
V041102B	V041102BF	integer	factor	0	0. No ineligible adult in HH		
V041102B	V041102BF	integer	factor	1	1. One ineligible adult in HH		
V041102B	V041102BF	integer	factor	2	2. Two ineligible adults in HH		
V041102B	V041102BF	integer	factor	3	3. Three ineligible adults in HH		
V041102B	V041102BF	integer	factor	4	4. Four ineligible adults in HH		
V041102C	V041102CF	integer	factor	0	0. No female adult in HH		

# Partial Variable Keys

- `keyApply` argument `drop = c("vars", "vals")`
- If `drop = "vars"`, then variables that are not mentioned in the key are removed from the new data frame
  - Use Case: We want to use 20 variables from data set that includes 1000s of columns
  - Otherwise, all columns remain in data
- If `drop = "vals"`, then key omission of scores from "value\_old" will cause those observations to be changed to missing
  - Otherwise, values omitted from key pass through to output data unaltered

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# It Works!

- `keyTemplate`, `keyImport`, and `keyApply` work as intended
- Tested in several projects

# Checking that it *REALLY* Does Work

- Validated variable type conversion among the 6 variable types described above.
- Formalized “unit tests” implemented in 2017 to validate code updates

# New Feature: Key for SPSS & Stata Data

- Variable Key can summarize the existing coding nomenclature
  - “value” and
  - “labels”

# Key depiction of an SPSS data set

## Children of Immigrants Study in wide key format

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	name	class_o	class_n	value_old	value_new
2	CASEID	CASEID	numeric	numeric	.	.
3	V1	V1	numeric	numeric	.	.
4	V2	V2f	numeric	factor	1 3 4	Miami Ft. Lauderdale San Diego
5	V4	V4	numeric	numeric	.	.
6	V5	V5f	numeric	factor	7 8 9 10	Seventh grade Eighth grade Ninth grade Tenth grade
7	V7	V7f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 .	Yes No Dead/unknown .
8	V8	V8f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 .	Same city Another city in Miami <u>sm</u> sa Another city in Florida Another US state Abroad San Diego/neighboring city .
9	V9	V9	numeric	numeric	.	.
10	V10	V10	numeric	numeric	.	.
11	V11	V11f	numeric	factor	1 2 .	Yes No .
12	V13	V13f	numeric	factor	1 2 .	Yes No .
13	V14	V14f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 .	Same city Another city in Miami <u>sm</u> sa Another city in Florida Another US state Abroad San Diego/neighboring city .
14	V15	V15	numeric	numeric	.	.
15	V16	V16	numeric	numeric	.	.
16	V17	V17f	numeric	factor	1 2 .	Yes No .
17	V18	V18f	numeric	factor	1 2	Male Female
18	V19	V19	numeric	numeric	.	.
19	V20	V20	numeric	numeric	.	.
20	V21	V21	numeric	numeric	.	.
21	V21A	V21A	numeric	numeric	.	.
22	V22	V22f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	All my life Ten years or more Five to nine years Less than five years .
23	V23	V23f	numeric	factor	1 2 .	Yes No .
24	V24	V24f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .
25	V25	V25f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .
26	V26	V26f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .

# Key depiction of an SPSS data set ...

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
24	V24	V24f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .		
25	V25	V25f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .		
26	V26	V26f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .		
27	V27	V27f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 .	Not at all Now well Well Very well .		
28	V28	V28f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Father and mother Father and step-mother/other female adult Mother and step-father/other male adult Father alone Mother alone Alter		
29	V29A	V29Af	numeric	factor	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	None One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight or more .		
30	V29B	V29Bf	numeric	factor	0 1 2 3 4 .	None One Two Three Four .		
31	V29C	V29Cf	numeric	factor	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	None One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight or more .		
32	V29D	V29Df	numeric	factor	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	None One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight or more .		
33	V29E	V29Ef	numeric	factor	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	None One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight or more .		
34	V30	V30	numeric	numeric	.	.		
35	V31	V31	numeric	numeric	.	.		
36	V32	V32	numeric	numeric	.	.		
37	V33	V33f	numeric	factor	1 2 .	Yes No .		
38	V34A	V34Af	numeric	factor	1 2 3 .	Working at different occupation Unemployed, looking for work Unemployed, not looking for work .		
39	V34B	V34B	numeric	numeric	.	.		
40	V35	V35	numeric	numeric	.	.		
41	V36	V36f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 5 6 .	Elementary school or less Middle school or less Some high school High school graduate Some college/university College graduate or more		
42	V37	V37	numeric	numeric	.	.		
43	V38	V38f	numeric	factor	1 2 .	Yes No .		
44	V39A	V39Af	numeric	factor	1 2 3 .	Working at different occupation Unemployed, looking for work Unemployed, not looking for work .		
45	V39B	V39B	numeric	numeric	.	.		
46	V40	V40	numeric	numeric	.	.		
47	V41	V41f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 5 6 .	Elementary school or less Middle school or less Some high school High school graduate Some college/university College graduate or more		
48	V42	V42f	numeric	factor	1 2 3 4 5 .	Own Rent Lives with relatives Lives with friends/non-relatives Other .		

[... snip many rows]



# Working on Codebook Generator

- We want output that integrates the key information with observed data frequencies
- Existing code can generate nice reports for discrete variables

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# ANES

- American National Election Study
- U. Mich. ICPSR, NSF funded project, continues since 1956

```
library(foreign)
anes1 <- read.dta("data/04245-0001-Data.dta")
```

# Make keys

```
library(kutils)
keywide <- kutils::keyTemplate(anes1)
keylong <- kutils::keyTemplate(anes1, long =
  TRUE)
```

- Could have inserted file argument to write keys directly into file
- After inspecting and revising, save with
  - `keySave(keywide, file = "anes-temp.xlsx")`
  - `keySave` is *smart*, looks at suffix and chooses save format
    - xlsx, csv, rds

# This is the new way CRMDA has developed

```
head(keywide)
```

```

      name_old name_new class_old class_new
              value_old
VERSION  VERSION  VERSION character character
2004NES_VERSION:2005AUG16|.
DSETID   DSETID   DSETID character character
              2004.T|.
V040001  V040001  V040001   integer   integer
.
V040002  V040002  V040002   integer   integer
.
V040101  V040101  V040101   integer   integer
0|1|2|3|.
V040102  V040102  V040102   integer   integer
0|1|2|3|.
              value_new missings recodes
VERSION 2004NES_VERSION:2005AUG16|.
DSETID   2004.T|.
V040001  .

```

# This is the new way CRMDA has developed ...

```
V040002      .
V040101      0|1|2|3|.
V040102      0|1|2|3|.
```

```
head(keylong)
```

```

name_old name_new class_old class_new
value_old value_new
1  VERSION  VERSION  character character
   2004NES_VERSION:2005AUG16 2004NES_VERSION:2005AUG16
2  VERSION  VERSION  character character
                                     .
3  DSETID   DSETID   character character
   2004.T           2004.T
4  DSETID   DSETID   character character
                                     .
5  V040001  V040001  integer   integer
                                     .
6  V040002  V040002  integer   integer
                                     .
```

# This is the new way CRMDA has developed ...

```
missings recodes
```

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
```

```
head(keywide)
```

```

      name_old name_new class_old class_new
              value_old
VERSION  VERSION  VERSION character character
2004NES_VERSION:2005AUG16|.
DSETID   DSETID   DSETID character character
              2004.T|.
V040001  V040001  V040001  integer    integer
.
V040002  V040002  V040002  integer    integer
.

```

# This is the new way CRMDA has developed ...

```

V040101  V040101  V040101  integer  integer
              0|1|2|3|.
V040102  V040102  V040102  integer  integer
              0|1|2|3|.
              value_new missings recodes
VERSION 2004NES_VERSION:2005AUG16|.
DSETID          2004.T|.
V040001          .
V040002          .
V040101          0|1|2|3|.
V040102          0|1|2|3|.

```

```
head(keylong)
```



# This is the new way CRMDA has developed ...

	name_old	name_new	class_old	class_new
	value_old			value_new
1	VERSION	VERSION	character	character
	2004NES_VERSION:	2005AUG16	2004NES_VERSION:	2005AUG16
2	VERSION	VERSION	character	character
			.	.
3	DSETID	DSETID	character	character
	2004.T			2004.T
4	DSETID	DSETID	character	character
			.	.
5	V040001	V040001	integer	integer
			.	.
6	V040002	V040002	integer	integer
			.	.
	missings	recodes		
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

This is the new way CRMDA has developed ...

# Export key files

- Could have inserted file argument to write keys directly into file
- After inspecting and revising, save with
  - `keySave(keywide, file = "anes-temp.xlsx")`
  - `keySave` is *smart*, looks at suffix and chooses save format
    - xlsx, csv, rds

# Key

- I edited “anes-wide.csv”
- Re-import that key file

```
key <- keyImport("anes-wide.csv")
```

```
keyImport guessed that is a wide format key.
```

- Apply that wide key. Diagnostic output will be profuse

```
anes2 <- keyApply(anes1, key)
```

## Key ...

```

V041109A (old var)
V041109A 1. Male 2. Female
      M      566      0
      F      0      646
5 [1] "Variable V043038 has 20 unique values. Too large for a table."
  [1] "Variable V043039 has 20 unique values. Too large for a table."
  [1] "Variable V043048 has 20 unique values. Too large for a table."
      V043116 (old var)
V043116 0. Strong Democrat (2/1/.) 1. Weak Democrat (2/5-8-9/.) 2.
      Independent-Democrat (3-4-5/./5) 3. Independent-Independent 4.
      Independent-Republican (3-4-5/./1) 5. Weak Republican (1/5-8-9/.)
0 SD      203      0      0      0
      0      0      0
      WD      0      179      0      0
      0      0      0
      ID      0      0      0      0
      210      0      0
      I      0      0      0      118
      0      0      0
      IR      0      0      0      0
      0      138      0

```

## Key ...

5

WR	0	0	0	0	154
SR	0	0	0	0	0
<NA>	0	0	0	0	0

V043116 (old var)

V043116 6. Strong Republican (1/1/.) 7. Other;minor party;refuses to say 8.  
 Apolitical (5/./3-8-9 if apolitical) 9. DK (8/./.) <NA>

20

SD	0	0	0	0	0
WD	0	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0	0
I	0	0	0	0	0
IR	0	0	0	0	0
WR	0	0	0	0	0
SR	193	0	0	0	0
<NA>	0	0	0	0	5

V043210 (old var)

## Key ...

```

V043210 1. Should be allowed 3. Should not be allowed 5. Should not be allowed to
        marry but should be allowed VOL 8. Don't know 9. Refused <NA>
No              0              705              0  0              0

              0  0              0              0              41  0              0
Some

              0  0              400              0              0  0              0
Allow

              0  0              0              0  0              0
<NA>

              0  36              0              0  30              0
              0  36
V043213 (old var)
V043213 1. Better 3. Worse 5. The same 8. Don't know 9. Refused <NA>
Better      190      0      0      0      0  0
Worse       0      668      0      0      0  0
Same        0      0      343      0      0  0
<NA>        0      0      0      0      0  11
V043213 (old var)
econnew 1. Better 3. Worse 5. The same 8. Don't know 9. Refused <NA>
Worse      0      668      0      0      0  0
Same       0      0      343      0      0  0
Better     190      0      0      0      0  0
<NA>      0      0      0      0      0  11
V043250 (old var)

```

## Key ...

```

aged      18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42
         43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68
         69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81
young      8 21 17 15 19 25 22 23 18 20 28 23 15 23 14 22 19 23 17 16 23 25 19 26 19
         21 26 25 27 23 24 23 25 25 25 22 19 24 28 26  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
         0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
old         0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
         0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  24 14 13 20 22 27 21 21 16 14
         11 10 10  9  9 10 10  8 10 16  8  6  4  5
V043250 (old var)
aged      82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90
young      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
old        10  5  4  1  4  1  4  2
[1] "Variable V043250 has 20 unique values. Too large for a table."
V045117 (old var)
V045117 01. Extremely liberal 02. Liberal 03. Slightly liberal 04. Moderate;middle
of the road 05. Slightly conservative 06. Conservative 07. Extremely
conservative
EL                20                0                0                0
                0                0                0                0
L                 0                103               0                0
                0                0                0                0
SL                0                0                125               0
                0                0                0                0

```



## Key ...

60	M	0	0	0	0	0
			0		0	0
	SC	0	0	0	0	0
			0		143	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0
			0		0	166
	EC	0	0	0	0	0
			0		0	0
	<NA>	0	31	0	0	0
			279		0	0
			0			
5	V045117 (old var)					
	V045117 80. Haven't thought much {DO NOT PROBE} 88. Don't know 89. Refused <NA>					
	EL		0	0	0	0
	L		0	0	0	0
	SL		0	0	0	0
0	M		0	0	0	0
	SC		0	0	0	0
	C		0	0	0	0
	EC		0	0	0	0
	<NA>		0	0	0	345
5	V045145X (old var)					
	V045145X 1. Extremely good 2. Very good 3. Somewhat good 4. Not very good 7. Don't feel anything {VOL} 8. Don't know 9. Refused <NA>					

## Key ...

EG	570	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	
VG	0	338	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	
SG	0	0	0	175	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	
NVG	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
		0	0	0	0	0	
DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		18	0	0	0	0	
<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	73	

- Use `kutils::peek` to scan through the variables

```
peek(anes2)
```

# References

R Core Team (2017). *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria.

# Replication information

```
sessionInfo()
```

```
R version 3.5.1 (2018-07-02)
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)
Running under: Ubuntu 18.04.1 LTS

Matrix products: default
BLAS: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/blas/libblas.so.3.7.1
LAPACK: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/lapack/liblapack.so.3.7.1

locale:
 [1] LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8          LC_NUMERIC=C
      LC_TIME=en_US.UTF-8
 [4] LC_COLLATE=en_US.UTF-8       LC_MONETARY=en_US.UTF-8
      LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8
 [7] LC_PAPER=en_US.UTF-8         LC_NAME=C
      LC_ADDRESS=C
[10] LC_TELEPHONE=C               LC_MEASUREMENT=en_US.UTF-8
      LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
```

# Replication information ...

```

5 attached base packages:
  [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods
      base

other attached packages:
20 [1] kutils_1.46          foreign_0.8-70      stationery_0.98.5.4

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
  [1] Rcpp_0.12.17      rprojroot_1.3-2  digest_0.6.15
      plyr_1.8.4       backports_1.1.2  xtable_1.8-2
  [7] magrittr_1.5      stats4_3.5.1     evaluate_0.10.1  zip_1.0.0
      stringi_1.2.3    pbivnorm_0.6.0
  [13] openxlsx_4.1.0    rmarkdown_1.10   tools_3.5.1
      stringr_1.3.1    compiler_3.5.1   mnormt_1.5-5
5 [19] htmltools_0.3.6   knitr_1.20       lavaan_0.6-1

```