Creating the Reltrad Variable in the General Social Survey Using R

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Haven't you always wanted an easy to access R script to create the famous *reltrad* religious categorizaton in the General Social Survey? Well, today is your lucky day.

The measure of religious affiliation described in (Steensland et al. 2000), otherwise known as *reltrad*, remains the most popular way to categorize people religiously in the United States. Early development of the measure was done by Corwin Smidt, Bud Kellstedt and James Guth during their annual seminars on measuring religion offered at Calvin College. The *reltrad* crowd continues to think their measure is pretty good (Woodberry et al. 2012). A *reltrad* for African Americans has been developed - this is required reading for those who use *reltrad* in their research (Shelton and Cobb 2017).

Up until now, the code to create the *reltrad* variable from the General Social Survey has only been available in PDF. Stata code for *reltrad* is available from Lifeway Research. Lifeway also published R code.

Here, I am providing an additional R translation of the code that is more reproducible and up on Github for the community to use easily. I apply this to the 1972-2016 GSS combined data file. Note that I do incorporate the corrections suggested by (Stetzer and Burge 2016).

This code takes a GSS datafile and then recodes religious affiliation into the *reltrad* scheme created by Steensland et al. It breaks the US population into Conservative Protestant, Mainline Protestant, Black Protestant, Jewish, Other, and Non-Affiliated.

I've written this code in vanilla R, but resorted to the *car* package for easier recoding. The code is pretty well commented, but tweet at me or email me if you have questions. It's also bad code that I wrote a long while ago. I'd do this differently with dplyr.

First, here's how to get the NORC data down:

```
#Not run
#Get the GSS data, import into a temp file and unzip
#read in the GSS data
#Convert to R data format
#Save
library(dplyr)
temp <- tempfile()</pre>
download.file("http://gss.norc.org/documents/stata/GSS_stata.zip",temp)
unzip(temp, files="GSS7216_R4.DTA",exdir = "OrigData")
unlink(temp);rm(temp)
gss = haven::read dta("OrigData/GSS7216 R4.DTA")
save(gss, file = file)
#Load the data
load(file)
#Get the variables we want, this is a huge dataset.
gss = gss %>% select(relig, other, race, denom, year, attend, id, wtss)
save(gss, file=file)
```

Now, here is the full code to create *reltrad* in R. The original R source code for the *reltrad* recoding can be accessed from GitHub here. Feel free to fork this code and add your own file path.

```
library(car)
#library(tidyverse)
library(descr) #Get the rocking CrossTable Function! Weighted! crosstab
#This is where the R dataset will live:
urldata = url("https://github.com/thebigbird/academic/raw/master/static/files/gss7216.data")
load(urldata)
#recode into 5 major categories of religious affiliation
# 1) Protestant [Ask DENOM] 1371
# 2) Catholic
# 3) Jewish
# 4) None
# 5) Other (specify)
# 6) Buddhism
# 7) Hinduism
# 8) Other Eastern religion
# 9) Muslim/Islam
# 10) Orthodox Christian
# 11) Christian
# 12) Native American
# 13) Inter-/non-denominational
# 98) Don't know
# 99) No answer
gss$xaffil = car::recode(gss$relig, "1=1;2=4;3=5;4=9;5:10=6;11=1;12=6;13=1")
gss$xaffil = as.factor(gss$xaffil)
levels(gss$xaffil) = c("prot", "cath", "jew", "other", "nonaf")
# The following code breaks down religious groups by evangelicals, black
# Protestants, mainline, liberal and conservative nontraditional,
# and Protestant nondenomination/no denomination.
####Black Protestants
#Create a racial indicator
gss$black = ifelse(gss$race == "black", 1, 0)
gss$white = ifelse(gss$race == "white", 1, 0)
#Take the "other" Protestant denominations and pull out the
#historical Black denominations, e.q. COGIC
gss$xbp = gss$other
gss$xbp = ifelse(gss$xbp %in% c(7, 14, 15, 21, 37, 38, 56, 78, 79, 85, 86, 87, 88, 98, 103, 104, 128, 1
#National baptists and AME, AMEZ
gss$xbp = ifelse(gss$denom <math>\%in\% c(12, 13, 20, 21), 1, gss$xbp)
#Blacks in certain denoms get recoded as Black Protestant
#Other baptist, amer. baptist, south. bap, other Methodists
gss$xbp[gss$black == 1] = ifelse(gss$denom[gss$black == 1] %in%
                                   c(10, 11, 18, 23, 13, 14), 1, gss$xbp[gss$black == 1])
#Black missionary baptists
gss$xbp[gss$black == 1] = ifelse(gss$other[gss$black == 1] %in%
                                   c(93), 1, gss$xbp[gss$black == 1])
#Evangelical Protestants#
#Recode the evangelicals in the other variable
gss$xev=gss$other
evother=c(2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43
```

```
84, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118,
gss$xev=ifelse(gss$xev %in% evother,1,0)
#Cons Lutherans, cons presbyterians
gss$xev=ifelse(gss$denom %in% c(32,33,34,42), 1, gss$xev)
#White baptists, white other methodists
gss$xev[gss$black==0]=ifelse(gss$denom[gss$black==0] %in%
                               c(10,18,15,23,14),1,gss$xev[gss$black==0])
#Missionary baptist
gss$xev[gss$black==0]=ifelse(as.numeric(gss$other[gss$black==0]) %in%
                               c(93),1,gss$xev[gss$black==0])
#Lifeway correction to reltrad
gss$xtn = gss$relig
gss$denom2 = gss$denom
#70 = No denomination or non-denominations
gss$denom2 = recode(gss$denom2, "70=1; else=0")
gss$xtn = recode(gss$xtn, "11=1; else=0")
gss$xtn[gss$denom2 == 1] = 2
gss$xtn = recode(gss$xtn, "1=1; 2=0")
#Only weekly or +weekly attenders
gss$xtn[gss$attend < 4|gss$attend==3|gss$attend==0|is.na(gss$attend)] <- 0
gss$xev[gss$xtn ==1] <- 1
gss$inter <- gss$relig
#Interdenominationals
gss$inter <- recode(gss$inter, "13=1; else=0")</pre>
gss$inter[gss$attend < 4|gss$attend==3|gss$attend==0|is.na(gss$attend)] <- 0
gss$xev[gss$inter ==1] <- 1
# Mainline Protestants
#The other category
gss$xml = NA
gss$xml = gss$other
mpother=c(1,8,19,23,25,40, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 54, 70, 71, 72, 73, 81, 89, 96, 99, 105, 119, 148)
gss$xml=ifelse(gss$xml %in% mpother,1,0)
#The denom category
gss$xml = ifelse(gss$denom %in%
                   c(30, 50, 35, 31, 38, 40, 48, 43, 22, 41),1,gss$xml)
#Mainline baptist denom and methodists - if the R is white, they get coded mainline
gss$xml[gss$black==0] = ifelse(gss$denom[gss$denom[gss$black==0]] %in%
                                 c(11, 28),1,gss$xml[gss$black==0])
#Catholics
gss$xcath = gss$other
#Polish National Church and Catholic
gss$xcath = ifelse(gss$denom %in% c(123, 28),1,0)
#People who say that they are other get coded zero
gss$xcath=ifelse(gss$xaffil=="cath", 1, gss$xcath)
#Jews
gss$xjew=0
gss$xjew=ifelse(gss$xaffil=="jew",1,0)
```

```
#Adherents of other religions.
gss$xother = gss$other
gss$xother = ifelse(gss$xother %in%
                      c(11, 17, 29, 30, 33, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 74, 75, 80, 82,
                        95, 113, 114, 130, 136, 141, 145),1,0)
#Adds others from main religious recoding
gss$xother=ifelse(gss$xaffil=="other" & gss$xev==0,1,0)
#Unaffiliateds/Nonaffiliateds
gss$xnonaff=0
gss$xnonaff[gss$xaffil=="nonaf"]=1
#The recodes non-denoms based on their attendance
#Non active Don't Know Protestants coded to nonaffil
gss$xprotdk = ifelse(gss$denom == 70,1,0)
gss$xprotdk[gss$xprotdk == 1 & gss$attend >= 4] = 0
#Active Don't Know Protestants coded to evangelicals
gss$xnonaff[gss$xprotdk]=1
gss$xev[gss$xprotdk == 1 & gss$attend >= 4] = 1
#All these folks get coded evangelical
gss$reltrad = factor(NA, levels=c("Conservative Protestant",
                                  "Mainline Protestant",
                                  "Black Protestant",
                                  "Roman Catholic",
                                  "Other",
                                  "None"))
gss$reltrad[gss$xev==1]="Conservative Protestant"
gss$reltrad[gss$xml==1]="Mainline Protestant"
gss$reltrad[gss$xbp==1]="Black Protestant"
gss$reltrad[gss$xcath==1]="Roman Catholic"
gss$reltrad[gss$xother==1]="Other"
gss$reltrad[gss$xnonaff==1]="None"
save(gss,file="gss7216_reltrad.data")
gss$year = as.factor(gss$year)
#End of my poorly written R code! Sorry - I'll clean it up some day!
```

The following table looks at how the religious composition of the US has changed over time. This uses the very useful wrapper crosstab() for the CrossTable() function in the package descr. It allows you to make weighted crosstabs easily and prettily. In subsequent posts, I will have some fun with ggplot to visual these data.

```
## Cell Contents

## |------|

## | Count |

## | Row Percent |

## | Column Percent |

## |------|
```

## ##	gss\$vear	gss\$reltrac Cnsrvtv P		Blck Prts	Rmn Cthlc	Other	None
##							
##	1972	325	427	11	645	27	84
##		21.4%		0.7%			5.5%
## ##		2.5%	2.6%	1.1%	3.6%	1.6%	1.2%
	1973	317	368	 17	586	30	96
##	20.0	22.4%	26.0%	1.2%			
##		2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	3.3%		
## ##	1974	322	392 28.1%	7	566	8	101 7.2%
##		23.1% 2.5%	2.4%	0.5% 0.7%	40.5% 3.2%	0.6% 0.5%	1.4%
##							1.470
##	1975	309	427	14	538	14	113
##		21.8%	30.2%	1.0%	38.0%	1.0%	8.0%
##		2.4%	2.6%	1.4%	3.0%	0.8%	1.6%
	1976	303	415	11	552	 15	114
##	1370	21.5%	29.4%	0.8%	39.1%		8.1%
##		2.3%	2.6%	1.1%	3.1%	0.9%	1.6%
##							
	1977	324	419	10	566	18	93
##		22.7%	29.3%	0.7%	39.6%		
## ##		2.5%	2.6%	1.0%	3.2%	1.1% 	1.3%
	1978	318	414	10	574	17	119
##		21.9%	28.5%	0.7%	39.5%	1.2%	8.2%
##		2.5%	2.5%	1.0%	3.2%	1.0%	1.6%
##	1980	307	398	9	532	30	105
##	1900	22.2%	28.8%	0.7%	38.5%	2.2%	
##		2.4%	2.4%	0.9%	3.0%	1.8%	1.5%
##							
	1982	478	465	32	609	21	132
##				1.8%			
## ##		3./ _% 	2.9%	3.2% 	3.4%	1.2%	1.8%
	1983	303	463	10	586	26	117
##		20.1%	30.8%	0.7%	38.9%	1.7%	7.8%
##		2.3%	2.8%	1.0%	3.3%	1.5%	1.6%
	1984	201		34			107
##	1904			2.5%			
##		2.5%	3.0%	3.4%	2.2%		1.5%
##							
	1985			30			
##				2.1%			
##		2.8%	2.9% 	3.0% 	2.4%	1.5% 	1.5%
	1986	337	471	29	398	31	98
##		24.7%				2.3%	

## ##		2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%
	1987	498	551	98	396	40	121
##		29.2%	32.3%	5.8%	23.2%	2.3%	7.1%
##		3.9%	3.4%	9.8%	2.2%	2.4%	1.7%
## ##	1988	340	445	27	399	42	118
##		24.8%	32.5%	2.0%	29.1%	3.1%	8.6%
## ##		2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.2%	2.5%	1.6%
	1989	342	480	34	403	34	120
##		24.2%	34.0%	2.4%	28.5%	2.4%	8.5%
## ##		2.6%	3.0%	3.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%
	1990	258	469	34	343	42	109
##		20.6%	37.4%	2.7%	27.3%	3.3%	8.7%
## ##		2.0%	2.9%	3.4%	1.9%	2.5%	1.5%
	1991	322	524	42	398	29	102
##		22.7%	37.0%	3.0%	28.1%	2.0%	7.2%
## ##		2.5%	3.2%	4.2%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%
	1993	376	498	35	374	42	146
##		25.6%	33.9%	2.4%	25.4%	2.9%	9.9%
## ##		2.9%	3.1%	3.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.0%
	1994	714	840	39	791	115	274
##		25.7%	30.3%	1.4%	28.5%	4.1%	9.9%
## ##		5.5%	5.2%	3.9%	4.4%	6.8%	3.8%
	1996	685	778	45	708	143	339
##		25.4%	28.8%	1.7%	26.2%	5.3%	12.6%
## ##		5.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	8.5%	4.7%
	1998	662	674	52	735	70	396
##		25.6%	26.0%	2.0%	28.4%	2.7%	15.3%
##		5.1%	4.1%	5.2%	4.1%	4.2%	5.5%
	2000		673		709		
##			26.3%				
##		4.8%	4.1%	6.6%	4.0%	5.7%	5.5%
	2002	554			707		
##			28.2%				
##		4.3%	4.3%	5.6%	4.0%	5.4%	5.2%
	2004	537		39			
##		21.8%	26.6%				
##		4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	6.7%	5.5%
	2006	793	1018	82		128	
##		19.9%	25.6%			3.2%	
##		6.1%	6.3%	8.2%	7.0%	7.6%	9.8%
##							

## ##	2008	342 19.3% 2.6%	469 26.5% 2.9%	23 1.3% 2.3%	535 30.2% 3.0%	62 3.5% 3.7%	338 19.1% 4.7%
## ##	2010	378 21.1% 2.9%	414 23.2% 2.5%	23 1.3% 2.3%	538 30.1% 3.0%	3.9%	
## ##	2012	381 21.5% 2.9%	414 23.3% 2.5%	14 0.8% 1.4%			21.9%
## ##	2014	352 16.3% 2.7%	506 23.4% 3.1%	33 1.5% 3.3%	657 30.3% 3.7%	4.5%	24.0%
## ##	2016	438 18.1% 3.4%	533 22.1% 3.3%	29 1.2% 2.9%			25.6%

References

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