

SPEC Lab R Resources: Data Management 3- Group Work

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Summer 2020

Data Management for Visualization

We're continuing to work with our IDC powersharing data to hone our data management skillset. We will use the packages `dplyr` and `countrycode` to work with country-year data. For these exercises, you will follow similar protocol to the Walk-Through-Work but apply it to new variables.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(countrycode)
```

```
## Warning: package 'countrycode' was built under R version 3.6.2
```

```
load("/Volumes/GoogleDrive/Shared drives/SPEC Powersharing S20/data/MERGED_IDC_Controls_MB_05222020.RDa")
```

Exercise 1 Say we want to look at global averages of subnational data. Collapse our country-year data to get global averages by year for the variable `subpolice`.

```
subpolice_global <- idc_controls %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(subpolice_mean = mean(subpolice_IDC, na.rm = T))
```

Exercise 1.2 Take a look at your results, what is the average for 2007?

```
View(subpolice_global)
```

Exercise 2 Now, incorporate the other subnational variables in the IDC dataset on subnational education and taxes (`subed`, `subtax`).

```
subnational_global <- idc_controls %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  summarise_at(vars(subpolice_IDC, subed_IDC, subtax_IDC), mean, na.rm = T)
```

Exercise 3 For our next exercise, let's look at regional averages for another variable. You choose.

Helpful Hint: You'll need to add a new variable, either by region or continent. *Helpful Hint:* Avoid categorical variables or those with several NA values...review Data Management I for how to explore your data.

```
GDP_capita_regional <- idc_controls %>%
```

```
# add region variable ("region" uses the WDI regions, "continent" is another option, run ?codelist to s
```

```
mutate(region = countrycode(gwno, "gwn", "region", custom_match = c("55" = "GRN", "56" = "SLU",
                                                                    "591" = "SEY", "816" = "DRV", "93",
                                                                    "972" = "TON", "990" = "WSM"))) %>%

group_by(region, year) %>%
dplyr::summarise(GDP_capita_mean = mean(gdppc_WDI_PW, na.rm = T)) %>%
filter(region %in% c("East Asia & Pacific", "Europe & Central Asia", "Latin America & Caribbean",
                    "Middle East & North Africa", "North America", "South Asia", "Sub-Saharan Africa"))
```

Exercise 4 Let's practice simplifying and summarizing data. Choose a single variable and find either the decade averages, minima, maxima, or median values.

```
freedom_expression_decade <- idc_controls %>%

# add decade variable (year %% 10 gives us the last digit, then we subtract from the year to get the
mutate(decade = year - year %% 10) %>%

group_by(gwno, decade) %>%
dplyr::summarise(freedom_expression_mean = mean(v2x_freexp_altinf_VDEM, na.rm = T),
                freedom_expression_med = median(v2x_freexp_altinf_VDEM, na.rm = T),
                freedom_expression_max = max(v2x_freexp_altinf_VDEM, na.rm = T),
                freedom_expression_min = min(v2x_freexp_altinf_VDEM, na.rm = T))

## Warning in max(v2x_freexp_altinf_VDEM, na.rm = T): no non-missing arguments to
## max; returning -Inf

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```



```
## Warning in min(v2x_freexp_altinf_VDEM, na.rm = T): no non-missing arguments to
## min; returning Inf

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## min; returning Inf
```

Exercise 5 Do the same thing as above, but incorporate multiple variables.

```
subnational_policy_decade <- idc_controls %>%
  mutate(decade = year - year %% 10) %>%
  group_by(gwno, decade) %>%
  summarise_at(vars(subed_IDC, subpolice_IDC, subtax_IDC), funs(mean, median, max, min), na.rm = T)

## Warning: funs() is soft deprecated as of dplyr 0.8.0
## Please use a list of either functions or lambdas:
##
##   # Simple named list:
##   list(mean = mean, median = median)
##
##   # Auto named with `tibble::lst()`:
##   tibble::lst(mean, median)
```

```
##
## # Using lambdas
## list(~ mean(., trim = .2), ~ median(., na.rm = TRUE))
## This warning is displayed once per session.
```

Exercise 6 Pick a year so that we have a single value per country. *Helpful Hint:* Remember you can either do this in base R or dplyr.

```
idc_2002 <- idc_controls[idc_controls$year == 2002,]
```

Exercises 7-10 DIY: apply all the above steps to make a data set which includes annual values for some individual countries within one region, and the global average.

```
# lets do this for the subnational policy variables again
```

```
# add a region name to global average values we have
subnational_global$region <- "Global"
```

```
# regional averages (by continent)
subnational_americas <- idc_controls %>%
  mutate(region = countrycode(gwno, "gwn", "continent")) %>%
  group_by(region, year) %>%
  summarise_at(vars(subpolice_IDC, subed_IDC, subtax_IDC), mean, na.rm = T)
```

```
## Warning in countrycode(gwno, "gwn", "continent"): Some values were not matched unambiguously: 55, 56
```

```
subnational_americas <- filter(subnational_americas, region %in% c("Americas")) #just keep the Americas
```

```
# annual data for US, Canada, and Mexico
```

```
idc_sub <- idc_controls %>%
  filter(country %in% c("United States of America", "Canada", "Mexico")) %>%
```

```
# rbind for standardized names across the dfs
```

```
select(region = country, year, subpolice_IDC, subed_IDC, subtax_IDC)
```

```
# bind into one df
```

```
df <- idc_sub %>%
  bind_rows(subnational_americas) %>%
  bind_rows(subnational_global)
```