

RStudio lab assignment: recoding



[\[Interpretation templates\]](#)

[\[Variables in GSS\]](#)

[\[Code templates in R\]](#)

Task 2 instructions

Questions

2.1. Recoding 1 (merging values) (20 points)

Fill out the table for the “**satjob**” variable (from 1-5). You will recode this variable by applying the “(1) merging values” procedure.

Recoded (new) variable name will be: **satjobgroups**

1 will be 1 The label: [very satisfied]

2 and 3 and 4 will be 2 The label: [not very satisfied]

After recoding, you will create a frequency table for the recoded (new) variable. Paste the code you used for recording. Paste the code you used for the frequency table for the recoded (new) variable, paste the frequency table (take a screenshot of the table, not all screen) and interpret the table.

1. Variable name (-1 point):	satjob
2. Variable type (-1 point):	Ordinal
3. What it measures? (-1 point):	the level of work satisfaction
4. Full wording of the question (-1 point):	On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do?
5. Response set (-1 point):	(1: very satisfied; 2: moderately satisfied; 3: a little dissatisfied; 4: very dissatisfied)
6. Recoding code (-5):	<pre>gss\$satjobgroups <- rec(gss\$satjob, rec = "1=1 [very satisfied]; 2,3,4=2 [not very satisfied]", append = FALSE)</pre>
7. Frequency table code (-5):	<pre>frq(gss\$satjobgroups, out = "v")</pre>

7. Table (10 points):**work satisfaction (x) <numeric>**

<i>val</i>	<i>label</i>	<i>freq</i>	<i>raw.prc</i>	<i>valid.prc</i>	<i>cum.prc</i>
1	very satisfied	1103	31.12	44.78	44.78
2	not very satisfied	1360	38.37	55.22	100.00
NA	NA	1081	30.50	NA	NA
<i>total N=3544 · valid N=2463 · $\bar{x}=1.55$ · $\sigma=0.50$</i>					

8. Interpretation (10 points):

The level of work satisfaction variable shows that 44.78% of the respondents are very satisfied with their jobs; 55.22% of the respondents are not very satisfied with their jobs.

2.2. Recoding 2 (reversing values) (25 points)

Fill out the table for the “**wkvsfam**” variable (from 1-5). You will recode this variable by applying the “(2) reversing values” procedure.

Recoded (new) variable name will be: **wkvsfamreversed**

- 1 will be 4 The label: [often]
- 2 will be 3 The label: [sometimes]
- 3 will be 2 The label: [rarely]
- 4 will be 1 The label: [never]

After recoding, you will create a frequency table for the recoded (new) variable. Paste the code you used for recording. Paste the code you used for the frequency table for the recoded (new) variable, paste the frequency table (take a screenshot of the table, not all screen) and interpret the table.

1. Variable name (-1 point):	wkvsfam
2. Variable type (-1 point):	Ordinal
3. What it measures? (-1 point):	the level of job interfering with family life
4. Full wording of the question (-1 point):	How often do the demands of your job interfere with your family life?

5. Response set (-1 point):	(1: often; 2: sometimes; 3: rarely; 4: never)																																																
6. Recoding code (5 points):	<pre>gss\$wkvsfamreversed <- rec(gss\$wkvsfam, rec = "1=4 [often]; 2=3 [sometimes]; 3=2 [rarely]; 4=1 [never]", append = FALSE)</pre>																																																
7. Frequency table code (-5):	<pre>frq(gss\$wkvsfamreversed, out = "v")</pre>																																																
7. Table (10 points):	<table><tr><th colspan="6">how often job interferes fam life (x) <numeric></th></tr><tr><th>val</th><th>label</th><th>frq</th><th>raw.prc</th><th>valid.prc</th><th>cum.prc</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>never</td><td>447</td><td>12.61</td><td>22.59</td><td>22.59</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>rarely</td><td>669</td><td>18.88</td><td>33.80</td><td>56.39</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>sometimes</td><td>645</td><td>18.20</td><td>32.59</td><td>88.98</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>often</td><td>218</td><td>6.15</td><td>11.02</td><td>100.00</td></tr><tr><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>1565</td><td>44.16</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">total N=3544 · valid N=1979 · $\bar{x}$=2.32 · σ=0.94</td></tr></table>	how often job interferes fam life (x) <numeric>						val	label	frq	raw.prc	valid.prc	cum.prc	1	never	447	12.61	22.59	22.59	2	rarely	669	18.88	33.80	56.39	3	sometimes	645	18.20	32.59	88.98	4	often	218	6.15	11.02	100.00	NA	NA	1565	44.16	NA	NA	total N=3544 · valid N=1979 · $\bar{x}$ =2.32 · σ =0.94					
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8. Interpretation (10 points):	The level of job interfering with family life variable shows that 22.59% of the respondents said their job never interferes with their family life; 33.80% of the respondents said their job rarely interferes with their family life; 32.59% of the respondents said their job sometimes interferes with their family life and 11.02% of the respondents said their job often interferes with their family life.																																																

2.3. Recoding 3 (reversing values) (25 points)

Fill out the table for the “age” variable (from 1-5). You will recode this variable by applying the (3) “transforming continuous variables into groups” procedure.

Recoded (new) variable name will be: **agegroups**

from 18 to 35 will be 1 The label: [young age group]

from 36 to 45 will be 2 The label: [middle age group]

from 46 to 65 will be 3 The label: [middle old age group]
 from 66 to 90 will be 4 The label: [old age group]

After recoding, you will create a frequency table for the recoded (new) variable. Paste the code you used for recording. Paste the code you used for the frequency table for the recoded (new) variable, paste the frequency table (take a screenshot of the table, not all screen) and interpret the table.

1. Variable name (-1 point):	age																																				
2. Variable type (-1 point):	Continuous																																				
3. What it measures? (-1 point):	respondents' age																																				
4. Full wording of the question (-1 point):	What is your age?																																				
5. Response set (-1 point):	do not type here, no response sets for continuous variables																																				
6. Recoding code (5 points):	<pre>gss\$agegroups <- rec(gss\$age, rec = "18:35=1 [young age group]; 36:45=2 [middle age group]; 46:65=3 [middle old age group]; 66:90=4 [old age group]", append = FALSE)</pre>																																				
7. Frequency table code (-5):	<pre>frq(gss\$agegroups, out = "v")</pre>																																				
7. Table (10 points):	age of respondent (x) <numeric>																																				
	<table><tr><th>val</th><th>label</th><th>frq</th><th>raw.prc</th><th>valid.prc</th><th>cum.prc</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>young age group</td><td>948</td><td>26.75</td><td>28.42</td><td>28.42</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>middle age group</td><td>578</td><td>16.31</td><td>17.33</td><td>45.74</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>middle old age group</td><td>1051</td><td>29.66</td><td>31.50</td><td>77.25</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>old age group</td><td>759</td><td>21.42</td><td>22.75</td><td>100.00</td></tr><tr><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>208</td><td>5.87</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr></table>	val	label	frq	raw.prc	valid.prc	cum.prc	1	young age group	948	26.75	28.42	28.42	2	middle age group	578	16.31	17.33	45.74	3	middle old age group	1051	29.66	31.50	77.25	4	old age group	759	21.42	22.75	100.00	NA	NA	208	5.87	NA	NA
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8. Interpretation (10 points):

The respondents' age group variable shows that 28.42% of the respondents are in the young age group; 17.33% of the respondents are in the middle age group; 31.50% of the respondents are in the middle old age group and 22.75% of the respondents are in the old age group.