Package ‘surveydata’

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Copyright Andrie de Vries
Description Data obtained from surveys contains information not only about the
survey responses, but also the survey metadata, e.g. the original survey
questions and the answer options. The 'surveydata' package makes it easy to
keep track of this metadata, and to easily extract columns with
specific questions.
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surveydata-package

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surveydata-package Tools, classes and methods to manipulate survey data.

Description

Tools, classes and methods to manipulate survey data.
Details

Surveydata objects have been designed to function with SPSS export data, i.e. the result of an SPSS import, `foreign::read.spss()`. This type of data is contained in a data.frame, with information about the questionnaire text in the `variable.labels` attribute. Surveydata objects keep track of the variable labels, by offering methods for renaming, subsetting, etc.

Coercion functions:

- `as.surveydata()`
- `is.surveydata()`
- `as.data.frame.surveydata()`

To access and modify attributes:

- `pattern()`
- `varlabels()`

To subset or merge surveydata objects:

- `surveydata::merge()`
- `surveydata::Extract()`
- `cbind.surveydata()`

To extract question text from varlabels:

- `question_text()`
- `question_text_common()`
- `question_text_unique()`

To fix common encoding problems:

- `encToInt()`
- `intToEnc()`
- `fix_common_encoding_problems()`

To clean data:

- `remove_dont_know()` to remove "Don’t know" responses
- `remove_all_dont_know()` to remove "Don’t know" responses from all questions
- `fix_levels_01()` to fix level formatting of all question with Yes/No type answers

Miscellaneous tools:

- `dropout()` to determine questions where respondents drop out

Author(s)

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Examples

library(surveydata)

# Create surveydata object
sdat <- data.frame(
  id = 1:4,
  Q1 = c("Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes"),
  Q4_1 = c(1, 2, 1, 2),
  Q4_2 = c(3, 4, 4, 3),
  Q4_3 = c(5, 5, 6, 6),
  Q10 = factor(c("Male", "Female", "Female", "Male")),
  crossbreak = c("A", "A", "B", "B"),
  weight = c(0.9, 1.1, 0.8, 1.2)
)

varlabels(sdat) <- c(
  "RespID",
  "Question 1",
  "Question 4: red", "Question 4: green", "Question 4: blue",
  "Question 10",
  "crossbreak",
  "weight"
)

sv <- as.surveydata(sdat, renameVarlabels = TRUE)

# Extract specific questions
sv[, "Q1"]
sv[, "Q4"]

# Query attributes
varlabels(sv)
pattern(sv)

# Find unique questions
questions(sv)
which.q(sv, "Q1")
which.q(sv, "Q4")

# Find question text
question_text(sv, "Q1")
question_text(sv, "Q4")

question_text_common(sv, "Q4")
question_text_unique(sv, "Q4")

# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey
class(membersurvey)
questions(membersurvey)

which.q(membersurvey, "Q1")
which.q(membersurvey, "Q3")
which.q(membersurvey, c("Q1", "Q3"))

question_text(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_unique(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_common(membersurvey, "Q3")

# Extracting columns from a surveydata object

head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])
head(membersurvey["Q1"])
head(membersurvey[, "Q3"])
head(membersurvey[, c("Q1", "Q3")])

# Note that the result is always a surveydata object, even if only one column is extracted

head(membersurvey[, "id"])
str(membersurvey[, "id"])

---

**as.data.frame.surveydata**

*Coerces surveydata object to data.frame.*

**Description**

Coerces surveydata object to data.frame.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'surveydata'
as.data.frame(x, ..., rm.pattern = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : Surveydata object to coerce to class data.frame
- `...` : ignored
- `rm.pattern` : If TRUE removes `pattern()` attributes from x

**See Also**

`surveydata-package`
as.surveydata

Coercion from and to surveydata.

Description

Methods for creating surveydata objects, testing for class, and coercion from other objects.

Usage

\[
\text{as.surveydata}(x, \text{sep} = ",", \text{exclude} = "other", \text{ptn} = \text{pattern}(x), \text{defaultPtn} = \text{list}(\text{sep} = \text{sep}, \text{exclude} = \text{exclude}), \text{renameVarlabels} = \text{FALSE})
\]

\[
\text{un_surveydata}(x)
\]

Arguments

\[
x \quad \text{Object to coerce to surveydata}
\]

\[
\text{sep} \quad \text{Separator between question and sub-question names}
\]

\[
\text{exclude} \quad \text{Excludes from pattern search}
\]

\[
\text{ptn} \quad \text{A list with two elements, sep and exclude. See \text{pattern()} and \text{which.q()} for more detail.}
\]

\[
\text{defaultPtn} \quad \text{The default for ptn, if it doesn't exist in the object that is being coerced.}
\]

\[
\text{renameVarlabels} \quad \text{If TRUE, turns variable.labels attribute into a named vector, using names(x) as names.}
\]

Details

The function \text{un_surveydata()} removes the surveydata class from the object, leaving intact the other classes, e.g. data.frame or tibble.

See Also

surveydata-package, is.surveydata()
Examples

library(surveydata)

# Create surveydata object

sdat <- data.frame(
    id = 1:4,
    Q1 = c("Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes"),
    Q4_1 = c(1, 2, 1, 2),
    Q4_2 = c(3, 4, 4, 3),
    Q4_3 = c(5, 5, 6, 6),
    Q10 = factor(c("Male", "Female", "Female", "Male")),
    crossbreak = c("A", "A", "B", "B"),
    weight = c(0.9, 1.1, 0.8, 1.2)
)

varlabels(sdat) <- c(
    "RespID",
    "Question 1",
    "Question 4: red", "Question 4: green", "Question 4: blue",
    "Question 10",
    "crossbreak",
    "weight"
)

sv <- as.surveydata(sdat, renameVarlabels = TRUE)

# Extract specific questions
sv[, "Q1"]
sv[, "Q4"]

# Query attributes
varlabels(sv)
pattern(sv)

# Find unique questions
questions(sv)
which.q(sv, "Q1")
which.q(sv, "Q4")

# Find question text
question_text(sv, "Q1")
question_text(sv, "Q4")

question_text_common(sv, "Q4")
question_text_unique(sv, "Q4")

# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey
class(membersurvey)
as_opentext_datatable

Converts free format question text to datatable using the DT package.

Description

Converts free format question text to datatable using the DT package.

Usage

as_opentext_datatable(data, q)

Arguments

data surveydata object
q Question

See Also

Other open text functions: print_opentext()

Examples

as_opentext_datatable(membersurvey, "Q33")
cbind.surveydata

Combines surveydata object by columns.

Description

Combines surveydata object by columns.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'surveydata'
cbind(..., deparse.level = 1)

Arguments

... surveydata objects
deparse.level ignored

dropout

Calculates at which questions respondents drop out.

Description

The number of respondents for each question is calculated as the length of the vector, after omitting NA values.

Usage

dropout(x, summary = TRUE)

Arguments

x surveydata object, list or data.frame
summary If TRUE, returns a shortened vector that contains only the points where respondents drop out. Otherwise, returns the number of respondents for each question.

Value

Named numeric vector of respondent counts

Examples

dropout(membersurvey[~(127:128)])
**Description**

Conversion of character vector to integer vector. The encoding of the character vector can be specified but defaults to the current locale.

**Usage**

encToInt(x, encoding = localeToCharset())

**Arguments**

- **x**: Character vector
- **encoding**: A character string describing the encoding of x. Defaults to the current locale. See also `iconvlist()`

**Value**

An integer vector

**See Also**

`iconv()`

Other Functions to clean data: `fix_common_encoding_problems()`, `fix_levels_01_spss()`, `has_dont_know()`, `intToEnc()`, `leveltest`, `remove_all_dont_know()`, `remove_dont_know()`

**Examples**

encToInt("\xfa")

---

**fix_common_encoding_problems**

Fix common encoding problems when working with web imported data.

**Description**

This function tries to resolve typical encoding problems when importing web data on Windows. Typical problems occur with pound and emdash (–), especially when these originated in MS-Word.

**Usage**

fix_common_encoding_problems(x, encoding = localeToCharset())
**fix_levels_01_spss**

**Arguments**

- `x` A character vector
- `encoding` A character string describing the encoding of `x`. Defaults to the current locale. See also `iconvlist()`

**See Also**

Other Functions to clean data: `encToInt()`, `fix_levels_01_spss()`, `has_dont_know()`, `intToEnc()`, `leveltest`, `remove_all_dont_know()`, `remove_dont_know()`

---

**fix_levels_01_spss**  
*Fix level formatting of all question with Yes/No type answers.*

**Description**

Fix level formatting of all question with Yes/No type answers.

**Usage**

```r
fix_levels_01_spss(dat)
fix_levels_01_r(dat)
fix_levels_01(dat, origin = c("R", "SPSS"))
```

**Arguments**

- `dat` surveydata object
- `origin` Either R or SPSS

**See Also**

Other Functions to clean data: `encToInt()`, `fix_common_encoding_problems()`, `has_dont_know()`, `intToEnc()`, `leveltest`, `remove_all_dont_know()`, `remove_dont_know()`
has_dont_known

Tests whether levels contain "Don't know".

Description

Returns TRUE if x contains any instances of dk

Usage

has_dont_known(x, dk = "Don't Know")

Arguments

x Character vector or factor

dk Character vector, containing search terms, e.g. c("Don't know", "Don't Know")

Value

TRUE or FALSE

See Also

Other Functions to clean data: encToInt(), fix_common_encoding_problems(), fix_levels_01_spss(), intToEnc(), leveltest, remove_all_dont_known(), remove_dont_known()

intToEnc

Converts an integer vector to a character vector.

Description

Conversion of integer vector to character vector. The encoding of the character vector can be specified but defaults to the current locale.

Usage

intToEnc(x, encoding = localeToCharset())

Arguments

x Integer vector

encoding A character string describing the encoding of x. Defaults to the current locale. See also iconvlist()

Value

A character vector
is.surveydata

See Also

iconv()

Other Functions to clean data: encToInt(), fix_common_encoding_problems(), fix_levels_01_spss(), has_dont_know(), leveltest, remove_all_dont_know(), remove_dont_know()

Examples

intToEnc(8212)

is.surveydata Tests whether an object is of class surveydata.

Description

Tests whether an object is of class surveydata.

Usage

is.surveydata(x)

Arguments

x Object to check for being of class surveydata

See Also

surveydata-package

lapply_names Applies function only to named elements of a list.

Description

This is useful to clean only some columns in a list (or data.frame or surveydata object). This is a simple wrapper around lapply() where only the named elements are changed.

Usage

lapply_names(x, names, FUN, ...)

Arguments

x list
names character vector identifying which elements of the list to apply FUN
FUN function to apply.
... additional arguments passed to FUN
leveltest  

Fix level formatting of all question with Yes/No type answers.

Description

Fix level formatting of all question with Yes/No type answers.

Usage

leveltest_spss(x)

leveltest_r(x)

Arguments

x  
surveydata object

See Also

Other Functions to clean data: encToInt(), fix_common_encoding_problems(), fix_levels_01_spss(), has_dont_know(), intToEnc(), remove_all_dont_know(), remove_dont_know()
merge  

Merge surveydata objects.

Description

The base R merge will merge data but not all of the attributes. This function also merges the variable.labels attribute.

Usage

### S3 method for class 'surveydata'
merge(x, y, ...)

Arguments

- **x**  
surveydata object
- **y**  
surveydata object
- **...**  
Other parameters passed to `merge()`

print_opentext  

Print open text questions.

Description

Print open text questions.

Usage

print_opentext(data, q, cat = TRUE)

Arguments

- **data**  
data
- **q**  
Question number
- **cat**  
If TRUE, prints results using `cat()`

See Also

Other open text functions: `as_opentext_datatable()`

Examples

print_opentext(membersurvey, "Q33")
Description

In many survey systems, sub-questions take the form Q1_a, Q1_b, with the main question and sub-question separated by an underscore. This function conveniently returns all of the main questions in a `surveydata()` object. It does this by using the `pattern()` attribute of the surveydata object.

Usage

```r
questions(x, ptn = pattern(x))
```

Arguments

- `x`: Object to coerce to `surveydata`
- `ptn`: A list with two elements, `sep` and `exclude`. See `pattern()` and `which.q()` for more detail.

Value

numeric vector

See Also

`which.q`

Other Question functions: `question_text_common()`, `question_text_unique()`, `question_text()`, `split_common_unique()`, `which.q()`

Examples

```r
# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey

class(membersurvey)

questions(membersurvey)

which.q(membersurvey, "Q1")
which.q(membersurvey, "Q3")
which.q(membersurvey, c("Q1", "Q3"))

question_text(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_unique(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_common(membersurvey, "Q3")

# Extracting columns from a surveydata object

head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])
```
# question_order

Changes vector to ordered factor, adding NA levels if applicable.

**Usage**

```r
question_order(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` character vector

**See Also**

Other Tools: `lapply_names()`

---

# question_text

Returns question text.

**Description**

Given a question id, e.g. "Q4", returns question text for this question. Note that this returns. The functions `question_text_unique()` and `question_text_common()` returns the unique and common components of the question text.

**Usage**

```r
question_text(x, Q)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A surveydata object
- `Q` The question id, e.g. "Q4". If not supplied, returns the text for all questions.
Value
character vector

See Also
Other Question functions: question_text_common(), question_text_unique(), questions(), split_common_unique(), which.q()

Examples
# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey
class(membersurvey)
questions(membersurvey)

which.q(membersurvey, "Q1")
which.q(membersurvey, "Q3")
which.q(membersurvey, c("Q1", "Q3"))

question_text(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_unique(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_common(membersurvey, "Q3")

# Extracting columns from a surveydata object
head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])
head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])
head(membersurvey[, "Q3"])
head(membersurvey[, c("Q1", "Q3")])

# Note that the result is always a surveydata object, even if only one column is extracted
head(membersurvey[, "id"])
str(membersurvey[, "id"])

---

**question_text_common**    Returns common element of question text.

Description
Given a question id, e.g. "Q4", finds all sub-questions, e.g. "Q4_1", "Q4_2", etc, and returns the question text that is common to each.

Usage
question_text_common(x, Q)
question_text_unique

Arguments

x A surveydata object
Q The question id, e.g. "Q4". If not supplied, returns the text for all questions.

Value

character vector

See Also

Other Question functions: question_text_unique(), question_text(), questions(), split_common_unique(), which.q()

Examples

# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey

class(membersurvey)

questions(membersurvey)

which.q(membersurvey, "Q1")
which.q(membersurvey, "Q3")
which.q(membersurvey, c("Q1", "Q3"))

question_text(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_unique(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_common(membersurvey, "Q3")

# Extracting columns from a surveydata object

head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])
head(membersurvey["Q1"])
head(membersurvey[, "Q3"])
head(membersurvey[, c("Q1", "Q3")])

# Note that the result is always a surveydata object, even if only one column is extracted

head(membersurvey[, "id"])
str(membersurvey[, "id"])

Description

Given a question id, e.g. "Q4", finds all sub-questions, e.g. Q4_1, Q4_2, etc, and returns the question text that is unique to each
Usage

question_text_unique(x, Q)

Arguments

x  A surveydata object
Q  The question id, e.g. "Q4". If not supplied, returns the text for all questions.

Value

character vector

See Also

Other Question functions: question_text_common(), question_text(), questions(), split_common_unique(), which.q()

Examples

# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey
class(membersurvey)
questions(membersurvey)

which.q(membersurvey, "Q1")
which.q(membersurvey, "Q3")
which.q(membersurvey, c("Q1", "Q3"))

question_text(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_unique(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_common(membersurvey, "Q3")

# Extracting columns from a surveydata object
head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])  
head(membersurvey["Q1"])
head(membersurvey[ "Q3"])  
head(membersurvey[, c("Q1", "Q3")])

# Note that the result is always a surveydata object, even if only one column is extracted
head(membersurvey[, "id"])  
str(membersurvey[, "id"])
remove_all_dont_know

Removes "Do not know" and other similar words from factor levels in data frame.

Description

Removes "Do not know" and other similar words from factor levels in data frame

Usage

remove_all_dont_know(x, dk = NULL, message = TRUE)

Arguments

x List or data frame
dk Character vector, containing search terms, e.g. c("Do not know","DK"). These terms will be replaced by NA. If NULL, defaults to c("I don’t know","Don’t Know","Don’t know","Dont know","DK")
message If TRUE, displays message with the number of instances that were removed.

Value

A data frame

See Also

hasDK() and removeDK()

Other Functions to clean data: encToInt(), fix_common_encoding_problems(), fix_levels_01_spss(), has_dont_know(), intToEnc(), leveltest, remove_dont_know()

remove_dont_know

Removes "Don’t know" from levels and replaces with NA.

Description

Tests the levels of x contain any instances of "Don’t know". If so, replaces these levels with NA

Usage

remove_dont_know(x, dk = “Don’t Know”)

Arguments

x Character vector or factor
dk Character vector, containing search terms, e.g. c(“Don’t know”, ”Don’t Know”)
**Value**

A factor with "Dont know" removed

**See Also**

Other Functions to clean data: *encToInt()*., *fix_common_encoding_problems()*., *fix_levels_01_spss()*., *has_dont_know()*., *intToEnc()*., *leveltest*., *remove_all_dont_know()*.

---

**Description**

Removes pattern and variable.labels from attributes list.

**Usage**

```r
rm.attrs(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Surveydata object

---

**Description**

Removes pattern from attributes list.

**Usage**

```r
rm.pattern(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Surveydata object
split_common_unique

Get common and unique text in question based on regex pattern identification.

Description

Get common and unique text in question based on regex pattern identification.

Usage

split_common_unique(x, ptn = NULL)

Arguments

x A character vector
ptn A `regex()` pattern that defines how the string should be split into common and unique elements

See Also

Other Question functions: `question_text_common()`, `question_text_unique()`, `question_text()`, `questions()`, `which.q()

strCommonUnique

Finds the common and unique elements in a character vector.

Description

Function takes a character string as input and find the common and unique elements. Assumes that the common element is at start of string.

Usage

strCommonUnique(string)

Arguments

string Character vector

Value

list of common and unique strings

Examples

test <- c("Q_1", "Q_2", "Q_3")
strCommonUnique(test)$common
strCommonUnique(test)$unique
survey_plot_satisfaction

Plot satisfaction questions.

Description
Plot satisfaction questions.

Usage
survey_plot_satisfaction(data, q, fun = c("net", "top3", "top2"))

Arguments
- data: surveydata object
- q: Question
- fun: Aggregation function, one of net (compute net satisfaction score), top3 (compute top 3 box score) and top2 (compute top 2 box score)
**survey_plot_title**

_{Construct plot title from the question text, wrapping at the desired width._}

**Description**

This creates a plot title using \texttt{ggplot2::ggtitle()}. The main title is string wrapped, and the subtitle is the number of observations in the data.

**Usage**

\[
\text{survey_plot_title(data, q, width = 50)}
\]

**Arguments**

- \texttt{data}:
  - Survey data object
- \texttt{q}:
  - Question
- \texttt{width}:
  - Passed to \texttt{strwrap()}

**survey_plot_yes_no**

_{Plot data in yes/no format._}

**Description**

Plot data in yes/no format.

**Usage**

\[
\text{survey_plot_yes_no(data, q)}
\]

**Arguments**

- \texttt{data}:
  - Survey data object
- \texttt{q}:
  - Question

**See Also**

Other survey plotting functions: \texttt{survey_plot_question()}, \texttt{survey_plot_yes_no()}

**Examples**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{question_text(membersurvey)} \\
\text{survey_plot_question(membersurvey, "Q2")} \\
\text{survey_plot_yes_no(membersurvey, "Q2")} \\
\text{survey_plot_satisfaction(membersurvey, "Q14")}
\end{align*}
\]
which.q

Identifies the columns indices corresponding to a specific question.

Description

In many survey systems, sub-questions take the form "Q1_a", "Q1_b", with the main question and sub-question separated by an underscore. This function conveniently returns column index of matches found for a question id in a surveydata object. It does this by using the pattern attribute of the surveydata object.

Usage

which.q(x, Q, ptn = pattern(x))

Arguments

x Object to coerce to surveydata
Q Character string with question number, e.g. "Q2"
ptn A list with two elements, sep and exclude. See pattern() and which.q() for more detail.

See Also

questions() to return all questions matching the pattern()

Other Question functions: question_text_common(), question_text_unique(), question_text(), questions(), split_common_unique()

Examples

# Basic operations on a surveydata object, illustrated with the example dataset membersurvey
class(membersurvey)
questions(membersurvey)

See Also

Other survey plotting functions: survey_plot_question(), survey_plot_satisfaction()
which.q(membersurvey, "Q1")
which.q(membersurvey, "Q3")
which.q(membersurvey, c("Q1", "Q3"))

question_text(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_unique(membersurvey, "Q3")
question_text_common(membersurvey, "Q3")

# Extracting columns from a surveydata object
head(membersurvey[, "Q1"])
head(membersurvey["Q1"])
head(membersurvey[, "Q3"])
head(membersurvey[, c("Q1", "Q3")])

# Note that the result is always a surveydata object, even if only one column is extracted
head(membersurvey[, "id"])
str(membersurvey[, "id"])

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