

Package ‘psycCleaning’

July 23, 2025

Type Package

Title Data Cleaning for Psychological Analyses

Version 0.1.1

Description Useful for preparing and cleaning data. It includes functions to center data, reverse coding, dummy code and effect code data, and more.

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Imports dplyr, tidyr, tibble, data.table, rlang (>= 0.1.2)

Suggests roxygen2, covr, misty, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

URL <https://jasonmoy28.github.io/psycCleaning/>

Config/testthat/edition 3

Depends R (>= 2.10)

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-11-05 06:30:02 UTC

Contents

center_grand_mean	2
center_group_mean	3
center_mlm	3
composite_score	4
dummy_coding	5
effect_coding	6
listwise_deletion	6
mlbook_data	7

2

center_grand_mean

recode_item

8

summarize_missing_values

8

z_scored_grand_mean

9

z_scored_group_mean

10

z_scored_mlm

11

z_scored_mlm_categorical

11

Index

13

center_grand_mean	<i>Center with respect to grand mean</i>
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Description

This function will compute grand-mean-centered scores.

Usage

```
center_grand_mean(data, cols, keep_original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- data

A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
- cols

Columns that need to be centered. See ‘dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select’ for available options.
- keep_original

default is ‘FALSE’. Set to ‘TRUE’ to keep original columns

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved 2. Columns with scores that are grand-mean-centered.

Examples

```
center_grand_mean(iris,where(is.numeric))
```

center_group_mean	<i>Center with respect to group mean</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function will compute group-mean-centered scores.

Usage

```
center_group_mean(data, cols, group, keep_original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be centered. See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
group	character. grouping variable
keep_original	default is 'TRUE'. Set to 'FALSE' to remove original columns

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved 2. Columns with scores that are group-mean centered

Examples

```
center_group_mean(iris,where(is.numeric), group = Species)
```

center_mlm	<i>Centering for multilevel analyses</i>
------------	--

Description

This function will group mean centered the scores at the level 1 and create a mean score for each group at L2.

Usage

```
center_mlm(data, cols, group, keep_original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be centered. See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
group	the grouping variable. Must be character.
keep_original	default is 'TRUE'. Set to 'FALSE' to remove original columns

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved 2. Columns with L1 scores that are group-mean centered. 3. Columns with L2 aggregated means.

Examples

```
center_mlm(iris,dplyr::ends_with('Length'),group = 'Species')
```

composite_score	<i>Composite column</i>
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Description

The function will perform a row-wise aggregation which then divided by the total number of columns.

Usage

```
composite_score(
  data,
  cols = dplyr::everything(),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  composite_col_name = "composited_column"
)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be composited See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
na.rm	Ignore NA. The default is 'FALSE'. If set to 'TRUE', the composite score will be 'NA' if there is one or more 'NA' in any of the columns.
composite_col_name	Name for the new composited columns. Default is 'composite_column'.

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved. 2. Columns with composited scores.

Examples

```
test_df = data.frame(col1 = c(1,2,3,4),col2 = c(1,2,3,4), col3 = c(1,2,NA,4))
composite_df = composite_score(data = test_df)
```

dummy_coding	<i>Dummy Coding</i>
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Description

Create dummy-coded columns, supporting tidyselect syntax to process multiple columns simultaneously.

Usage

```
dummy_coding(data, cols)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame object
cols	Columns that need to be dummy-coded See ‘dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select’ for available options.

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved. 2. Columns that are dummy-coded.

Examples

```
dummy_coding(iris,Species)
```

effect_coding	<i>Effect Coding</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Create effect-coded columns, supporting tidyselect syntax to process multiple columns simultaneously.

Usage

```
effect_coding(data, cols, factor = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be effect-coded. See ‘dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select’ for available options.
factor	The default is ‘FALSE’. If factor is set to ‘TRUE’, this function returns a tibble with effect-coded factors. If factor is set to ‘FALSE’, this function returns a tibble with effect-coded columns.

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved. 2. Columns that are effect-coded.

Examples

```
effect_coding(iris, Species)
```

listwise_deletion	<i>Listwise deletion</i>
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Description

Perform listwise deletion (the entire row is disregarded if the row has one ‘NA’ value)

Usage

```
listwise_deletion(data, cols = dplyr::everything())
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to use listwise deletion. See ‘dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select’ for available options.

Value

An object of the same type as `.data` with rows removed if the row has one 'NA' value

Examples

```
test_df = data.frame(col1 = c(1,2,3), col2 = c(1,NA,3), col3 = c(1,2,NA))
listwise_deletion(test_df, col1:col2) # you can see that the row with NA in col3 is not deleted
```

mlbook_data

mlbook_data

Description

Classic data-set from Snijders, Tom A.B., and Bosker, Roel J. Multilevel Analysis: An Introduction to Basic and Advanced Multilevel Modeling, second edition.

Usage

```
mlbook_data
```

Format

A data frame with 3758 rows and 34 variables:

schoolnr School ID

pupilNR_new Student Identifier (Level 1 units)

langPOST Student language score

ses Student socioeconomic score, grand-mean centered (in points, M = 0)

IQ_verb Student verbal IQ, grand-mean centered (in points, M = 0)

sex Student binary gender, 1 = female, 0 = not female

Minority Student minority status, 1 = minoritized, 0 = not minoritized

denomina School-level religious denominations, 5 categories

female_dum Dummy coded sex

female_eff Effect-coded sex

female_CMC Group-mean-centered of female_eff

fempct_agg Aggregated mean female_dum for each school

Zfempct_agg Z-scored aggregated mean female_dum for each school

ses_CMC Group-mean-centered SES

Zses_CMC Z-scored group-mean-centered SES

ses_agg Aggregated mean SES for each school

Zses_agg Z-scored aggregated mean SES for each school

Source

<https://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/~snijders/mlbook.htm>

recode_item	<i>Recode values of a data frame</i>
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Description

Recode values of a data frame

Usage

```
recode_item(data, cols, code_from = NULL, code_to = NULL, retain_code = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be recoded. See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
code_from	vector. the order must match with vector for 'code_to'
code_to	vector. the order must match with vector for 'code_from'
retain_code	vector. Specify the values to be retain

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns except the recoded columns from .data will be preserved 2. Recoded columns

Examples

```
pre_recoded_df = tibble::tibble(x1 = 1:5, x2 = 5:1)
recoded_df = recode_item(pre_recoded_df, cols = dplyr::contains('x'),
                        code_from = 1:5,
                        code_to = 5:1)
```

summarize_missing_values	<i>Count the number of missing values</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

It counts the number of missing (i.e., 'NA') values in each column.

Usage

```
summarize_missing_values(
  data,
  cols = dplyr::everything(),
  group = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  return_result = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be checked for missing values. See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
group	character. count missing values by group.
verbose	default is 'TRUE'. Print the missing value data frame
return_result	default is 'FALSE'. Return 'data_frame' if set to yes

Value

An object of the same type as .data. that specified the number of NA values of the columns (only when 'return_result = TRUE')

Examples

```
df1 = data.frame(col1 = c(1,2,3),col2 = c(1,NA,3),col3 = c(1,2,NA))
summarize_missing_values(df1,everything())
```

z_scored_grand_mean	<i>Grand mean z-score</i>
---------------------	---------------------------

Description

This function will compute z-scores with respect to the grand mean.

Usage

```
z_scored_grand_mean(data, cols, keep_original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be centered. See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
keep_original	default is 'FALSE'. Set to 'TRUE' to keep original columns

Value

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from `.data` will be preserved 2. Columns with scores that are z-scored

Examples

```
z_scored_grand_mean(iris, where(is.numeric))
```

<code>z_scored_group_mean</code>	<i>Z scored with with respect to the group mean</i>
----------------------------------	---

Description

This function will compute group-mean-centered scores, and then z-scored the group-mean-centered scores with respect to the grand mean.

Usage

```
z_scored_group_mean(data, cols, group, keep_original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or a <code>data.frame</code> extension (e.g. a <code>tibble</code>).
<code>cols</code>	Columns that need to be centered. See <code>'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select'</code> for available options.
<code>group</code>	the grouping variable. If you need to pass multiple group variables, try to use <code>quos()</code> . Passing multiple group variables is not tested.
<code>keep_original</code>	default is <code>'FALSE'</code> . Set to <code>'TRUE'</code> to keep original columns

Value

return a `dataframe` with the columns z-scored (replace existing columns)

Examples

```
z_scored_group_mean(iris, dplyr::ends_with("Petal.Width"), "Species")
```

z_scored_mlm	<i>Z-scored for multilevel analyses</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function will group mean centered the scores at the level 1 and create an aggregated mean score for each group at L2. After that, the group-mean-centered L1 scores and mean L2 scores will be z-scored with respect to the grand mean. Please see 'center_mlm' if you want to use the version without the z-scoring.

Usage

```
z_scored_mlm(data, cols, group, keep_original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or a data.frame extension (e.g. a tibble).
cols	Columns that need to be centered. See 'dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select' for available options.
group	The grouping/cluster variable.
keep_original	default is 'TRUE'. Set to 'FALSE' to remove original columns

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from .data will be preserved 2. Columns with L1 scores that are group-mean centered then grand-mean z-scored. 3. Columns with L2 aggregated means that are z-scored

Examples

```
z_scored_mlm(iris,dplyr::ends_with('Length'),group = 'Species')
```

z_scored_mlm_categorical	<i>Z-scored for multilevel analyses</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

This is a specialized function for mean centering categorical variables. There are two cases where this function should be used instead of the generic 'center_mlm'. 1. This function should be used when you need group mean centering for non-dummy-coded variables at L1. Variables at L2 are always dummy-coded as they represent the percentage of subjects in that group. 2. This function should be used whenever you want to z-score the aggregated L2 means

Usage

```
z_scored_mlm_categorical(  
  data,  
  cols,  
  dummy_coded = NA,  
  group,  
  keep_original = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or a <code>data.frame</code> extension (e.g. a tibble).
<code>cols</code>	Dummy-coded or effect-coded columns for group-mean centering. Support ‘ <code>dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select</code> ’ options.
<code>dummy_coded</code>	Dummy-coded variables (cannot be effect-coded) for L2 aggregated means. Support ‘ <code>dplyr::dplyr_tidy_select</code> ’ options.
<code>group</code>	the grouping variable. Must be character
<code>keep_original</code>	default is ‘FALSE’. Set to ‘TRUE’ to keep original columns

Value

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties: 1. Columns from `.data` will be preserved 2. Columns with L1 scores that are group-mean centered 3. Columns with L2 aggregated means (i.e., percentage) that are z-scored

Examples

```
z_scored_mlm_categorical(mlbook_data, cols='female_eff', dummy_coded='female_dum', 'schoolnr')
```

Index

* **datasets**

- mlbook_data, [7](#)
- center_grand_mean, [2](#)
- center_group_mean, [3](#)
- center_mlm, [3](#)
- composite_score, [4](#)
- dummy_coding, [5](#)
- effect_coding, [6](#)
- listwise_deletion, [6](#)
- mlbook_data, [7](#)
- recode_item, [8](#)
- summarize_missing_values, [8](#)
- z_scored_grand_mean, [9](#)
- z_scored_group_mean, [10](#)
- z_scored_mlm, [11](#)
- z_scored_mlm_categorical, [11](#)