

# Package ‘labelled’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Manipulating Labelled Data

**Version** 2.5.0

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**Description** Work with labelled data imported from 'SPSS' or 'Stata' with 'haven' or 'foreign'. This package provides useful functions to deal with ``haven\_labelled" and ``haven\_labelled\_spss" classes introduced by 'haven' package.

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** haven (>= 2.3.1), dplyr

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**Enhances** memisc

**LazyData** true

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**BugReports** <https://github.com/larmarange/labelled/issues>

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copy_labels	<i>Copy variable and value labels and SPSS style missing value</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

This function copies variable and value labels (including missing values) from one vector to another or from one data frame to another data frame. For data frame, labels are copied according to variable names, and only if variables are the same type in both data frames.

### Usage

```
copy_labels(from, to)
```

```
copy_labels_from(to, from)
```

### Arguments

from            A vector or a data.frame (or tibble) to copy labels from.

to              A vector or data.frame (or tibble) to copy labels to.

### Details

Some base R functions like `base::subset()` drop variable and value labels attached to a variable. `copy_labels` could be used to restore these attributes.

`copy_labels_from` is intended to be used with **dplyr** syntax, see examples.

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr)
df <- tibble(
  id = 1:3,
  happy = factor(c('yes', 'no', 'yes')),
  gender = labelled(c(1, 1, 2), c(female = 1, male = 2))
) %>%
set_variable_labels(
  id = "Individual ID",
  happy = "Are you happy?",
  gender = "Gender of respondent"
)
var_label(df)
fdf <- df %>% filter(id < 3)
var_label(fdf) # some variable labels have been lost
fdf <- fdf %>% copy_labels_from(df)
var_label(fdf)

# Alternative syntax
fdf <- subset(df, id < 3)
fdf <- copy_labels(from = df, to = fdf)
```

---

drop\_unused\_value\_labels

*Drop unused value labels*

---

**Description**

Drop value labels associated to a value not present in the data.

**Usage**

```
drop_unused_value_labels(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A vector or a data frame.

**Examples**

```
x <- labelled(c(1, 2, 2, 1), c(yes = 1, no = 2, maybe = 3))
x
drop_unused_value_labels(x)
```

---

look_for	<i>Look for keywords variable names and descriptions</i>
----------	--

---

### Description

look\_for emulates the lookfor Stata command in R. It supports searching into the variable names of regular R data frames as well as into variable labels descriptions. The command is meant to help users finding variables in large datasets.

### Usage

```
look_for(data, ..., labels = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE, details = FALSE)
```

```
lookfor(data, ..., labels = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE, details = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

data	a data frame
...	list of keywords, a character string (or several character strings), which can be formatted as a regular expression suitable for a <code>base::grep()</code> pattern, or a vector of keywords; displays all variables if not specified
labels	whether or not to search variable labels (descriptions); TRUE by default
ignore.case	whether or not to make the keywords case sensitive; TRUE by default (case is ignored during matching)
details	add details about each variable (see examples)

### Details

The function looks into the variable names for matches to the keywords. If available, variable labels are included in the search scope. Variable labels of data.frame imported with **foreign** or **memisc** packages will also be taken into account (see `to_labelled()`).

look\_for() and lookfor() are equivalent.

### Value

a data frame featuring the variable position, name and description (if it exists) in the original data frame

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### Source

Based on the behaviour of the lookfor command in Stata.

**Examples**

```
look_for(iris)
# Look for a single keyword.
look_for(iris, "petal")
look_for(iris, "s")
# Look for with a regular expression
look_for(iris, "petal|species")
look_for(iris, "s$")
# Look for with several keywords
look_for(iris, "pet", "sp")
look_for(iris, "pet", "sp", "width")
# Labelled data
## Not run: require(questionr)
data(fertility)
look_for(women)
look_for(women, "date")
# Display details
look_for(women, details = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

na\_values

*Get / Set SPSS missing values*

---

**Description**

Get / Set SPSS missing values

**Usage**

```
na_values(x)

na_values(x) <- value

na_range(x)

na_range(x) <- value

set_na_values(.data, ...)

set_na_range(.data, ...)

user_na_to_na(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A vector.

value	A vector of values that should also be considered as missing (for <code>na_values</code> ) or a numeric vector of length two giving the (inclusive) extents of the range (for <code>na_values</code> , use <code>-Inf</code> and <code>Inf</code> if you want the range to be open ended).
.data	a data frame
...	name-value pairs of missing values (see examples)

### Details

See `haven::labelled_spss()` for a presentation of SPSS's user defined missing values. Note that `base::is.na()` will return TRUE for user defined missing values. You can use `user_na_to_na()` to convert user defined missing values to NA.

### Value

`na_values()` will return a vector of values that should also be considered as missing. `na_range()` will return a numeric vector of length two giving the (inclusive) extents of the range.

`set_na_values()` and `set_na_range()` will return an updated copy of `.data`.

### Note

`set_na_values()` and `set_na_range()` could be used with **dplyr** syntax.

### See Also

`haven::labelled_spss()`, `user_na_to_na()`

### Examples

```
v <- labelled(c(1,2,2,2,3,9,1,3,2,NA), c(yes = 1, no = 3, "don't know" = 9))
v
na_values(v) <- 9
na_values(v)
v
is.na(v)
user_na_to_na(v)
na_values(v) <- NULL
v
na_range(v) <- c(5, Inf)
na_range(v)
v
user_na_to_na(v)
if (require(dplyr)) {
  # setting value labels
  df <- data_frame(s1 = c("M", "M", "F", "F"), s2 = c(1, 1, 2, 9)) %>%
    set_value_labels(s2 = c(yes = 1, no = 2)) %>%
    set_na_values(s2 = 9)
  na_values(df)

  # removing missing values
  df <- df %>% set_na_values(s2 = NULL)
  df$s2
```

```
}

```

---

nolabel_to_na	<i>Recode values with no label to NA</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

For labelled variables, values with no label will be recoded to NA.

### Usage

```
nolabel_to_na(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    Object to recode.

### Examples

```
v <- labelled(c(1, 2, 9, 1, 9), c(yes = 1, no = 2))
nolabel_to_na(v)
```

---

recode.haven_labelled	<i>Recode values</i>
-----------------------	----------------------

---

### Description

Extend `dplyr::recode()` method from **dplyr** to works with labelled vectors.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
recode(
  .x,
  ...,
  .default = NULL,
  .missing = NULL,
  .keep_value_labels = TRUE,
  .combine_value_labels = FALSE,
  .sep = " / "
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.x</code>	A vector to modify
<code>...</code>	<code>&lt;dynamic-dots&gt;</code> Replacements. For character and factor <code>.x</code> , these should be named and replacement is based only on their name. For numeric <code>.x</code> , these can be named or not. If not named, the replacement is done based on position i.e. <code>.x</code> represents positions to look for in replacements. See examples. When named, the argument names should be the current values to be replaced, and the argument values should be the new (replacement) values. All replacements must be the same type, and must have either length one or the same length as <code>.x</code> .
<code>.default</code>	If supplied, all values not otherwise matched will be given this value. If not supplied and if the replacements are the same type as the original values in <code>.x</code> , unmatched values are not changed. If not supplied and if the replacements are not compatible, unmatched values are replaced with NA. <code>.default</code> must be either length 1 or the same length as <code>.x</code> .
<code>.missing</code>	If supplied, any missing values in <code>.x</code> will be replaced by this value. Must be either length 1 or the same length as <code>.x</code> .
<code>.keep_value_labels</code>	If TRUE, keep original value labels. If FALSE, remove value labels.
<code>.combine_value_labels</code>	If TRUE, will combine original value labels to generate new value labels. Note that unexpected results could be obtained if a same old value is recoded into several different new values.
<code>.sep</code>	Separator to be used when combining value labels.

**See Also**

[dplyr::recode\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- labelled(1:3, c(yes = 1, no = 2))
x
dplyr::recode(x, `3` = 2L)

# do not keep value labels
dplyr::recode(x, `3` = 2L, .keep_value_labels = FALSE)

# be careful, changes are not of the same type (here integers), NA are created
dplyr::recode(x, `3` = 2)

# except if you provide .default or new values for all old values
dplyr::recode(x, `1` = 1, `2` = 1, `3` = 2)

# if you change the type of the vector (here transformed into character)
# value labels are lost
dplyr::recode(x, `3` = "b", .default = "a")
```



```

# use .keep_value_labels = FALSE to avoid a warning
dplyr::recode(x, `3` = "b", .default = "a", .keep_value_labels = FALSE)

# combine value labels
x <- labelled(1:4, c("strongly agree" = 1, "agree" = 2, "disagree" = 3, "strongly disagree" = 4))
dplyr::recode(x, `1` = 1L, `2` = 1L, `3` = 2L, `4` = 2L, .combine_value_labels = TRUE)
dplyr::recode(x, `2` = 1L, `4` = 3L, .combine_value_labels = TRUE)
dplyr::recode(x, `2` = 1L, `4` = 3L, .combine_value_labels = TRUE, .sep = " or ")
dplyr::recode(x, `2` = 1L, .default = 2L, .combine_value_labels = TRUE)

# example when combining some values without a label
y <- labelled(1:4, c("strongly agree" = 1))
dplyr::recode(y, `2` = 1L, `4` = 3L, .combine_value_labels = TRUE)

```

---

remove_attributes	<i>Remove attributes</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

---

## Description

This function removes specified attributes. When applied to a data.frame, it will also remove recursively the specified attributes to each column of the data.frame.

## Usage

```
remove_attributes(x, attributes)
```

## Arguments

x	an object
attributes	a character vector indicating attributes to remove

## Examples

```

## Not run:
library(haven)
path <- system.file("examples", "iris.sav", package = "haven")
d <- read_sav(path)
str(d)
d <- remove_attributes(d, "format.spss")
str(d)
## End(Not run)

```

---

remove_labels	<i>Remove variable label, value labels and user defined missing values</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Use `remove_var_label()` to remove variable label, `remove_val_labels()` to remove value labels, `remove_user_na()` to remove user defined missing values (*na\_values* and *na\_range*) and `remove_labels()` to remove all.

### Usage

```
remove_labels(x, user_na_to_na = FALSE, keep_var_label = FALSE)

remove_var_label(x)

remove_val_labels(x)

remove_user_na(x, user_na_to_na = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

`x` A vector or a data frame.  
`user_na_to_na` Convert user defined missing values into NA?  
`keep_var_label` Keep variable label?

### Details

Be careful with `remove_user_na()` and `remove_labels()`, user defined missing values will not be automatically converted to NA, except if you specify `user_na_to_na = TRUE`. `user_na_to_na(x)` is an equivalent of `remove_user_na(x, user_na_to_na = TRUE)`.

If you prefer to convert variables with value labels into factors, use `to_factor()` or use `unlabelled()`.

### Examples

```
x1 <- labelled_spss(1:10, c(Good = 1, Bad = 8), na_values = c(9, 10))
var_label(x1) <- "A variable"
x1

x2 <- remove_labels(x1)
x2
x3 <- remove_labels(x1, user_na_to_na = TRUE)
x3
x4 <- remove_user_na(x1, user_na_to_na = TRUE)
x4
```

---

sort_val_labels	<i>Sort value labels</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

---

### Description

Sort value labels according to values or to labels

### Usage

```
sort_val_labels(x, according_to = c("values", "labels"), decreasing = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
sort_val_labels(x, according_to = c("values", "labels"), decreasing = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sort_val_labels(x, according_to = c("values", "labels"), decreasing = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

x	A labelled vector.
according_to	According to values or to labels?
decreasing	In decreasing order?

### Examples

```
v <- labelled(c(1, 2, 3), c(maybe = 2, yes = 1, no = 3))
v
sort_val_labels(v)
sort_val_labels(v, decreasing = TRUE)
sort_val_labels(v, '1')
sort_val_labels(v, '1', TRUE)
```

---

to_character	<i>Convert input to a character vector</i>
--------------	--

---

### Description

By default, `to_character()` is a wrapper for `base::as.character()`. For labelled vector, `to_character` allows to specify if value, labels or labels prefixed with values should be used for conversion.

**Usage**

```
to_character(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
to_character(
  x,
  levels = c("labels", "values", "prefixed"),
  nolabel_to_na = FALSE,
  user_na_to_na = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object to coerce to a character vector.
...	Other arguments passed down to method.
levels	What should be used for the factor levels: the labels, the values or labels prefixed with values?
nolabel_to_na	Should values with no label be converted to NA?
user_na_to_na	user defined missing values into NA?

**Details**

If some values doesn't have a label, automatic labels will be created, except if `nolabel_to_na` is `TRUE`.

**Examples**

```
v <- labelled(c(1,2,2,2,3,9,1,3,2,NA), c(yes = 1, no = 3, "don't know" = 9))
to_character(v)
to_character(v, nolabel_to_na = TRUE)
to_character(v, "v")
to_character(v, "p")
```

---

to\_factor

---

*Convert input to a factor.*


---

**Description**

The base function `base::as.factor()` is not a generic, but this variant is. By default, `to_factor()` is a wrapper for `base::as.factor()`. Please note that `to_factor()` differs slightly from `haven::as_factor()` method provided by **haven** package.

`unlabelled(x)` is a shortcut for `to_factor(x, strict = TRUE, unclass = TRUE, labelled_only = TRUE)`.

**Usage**

```

to_factor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
to_factor(
  x,
  levels = c("labels", "values", "prefixed"),
  ordered = FALSE,
  nolabel_to_na = FALSE,
  sort_levels = c("auto", "none", "labels", "values"),
  decreasing = FALSE,
  drop_unused_labels = FALSE,
  user_na_to_na = FALSE,
  strict = FALSE,
  unclass = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
to_factor(
  x,
  levels = c("labels", "values", "prefixed"),
  ordered = FALSE,
  nolabel_to_na = FALSE,
  sort_levels = c("auto", "none", "labels", "values"),
  decreasing = FALSE,
  labelled_only = TRUE,
  drop_unused_labels = FALSE,
  strict = FALSE,
  unclass = FALSE,
  ...
)

unlabelled(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

x	Object to coerce to a factor.
...	Other arguments passed down to method.
levels	What should be used for the factor levels: the labels, the values or labels prefixed with values?
ordered	TRUE for ordinal factors, FALSE (default) for nominal factors.
nolabel_to_na	Should values with no label be converted to NA?
sort_levels	How the factor levels should be sorted? (see Details)
decreasing	Should levels be sorted in decreasing order?
drop_unused_labels	Should unused value labels be dropped? (applied only if strict = FALSE)

user_na_to_na	Convert user defined missing values into NA?
strict	Convert to factor only if all values have a defined label?
unclass	If not converted to a factor (when <code>strict = TRUE</code> ), convert to a character or a numeric factor by applying <code>base::unclass()</code> ?
labelled_only	for a <code>data.frame</code> , convert only labelled variables to factors?

## Details

If some values doesn't have a label, automatic labels will be created, except if `no_label_to_na` is `TRUE`.

If `sort_levels == 'values'`, the levels will be sorted according to the values of `x`. If `sort_levels == 'labels'`, the levels will be sorted according to labels' names. If `sort_levels == 'none'`, the levels will be in the order the value labels are defined in `x`. If some labels are automatically created, they will be added at the end. If `sort_levels == 'auto'`, `sort_levels == 'none'` will be used, except if some values doesn't have a defined label. In such case, `sort_levels == 'values'` will be applied.

When applied to a `data.frame`, only labelled vectors are converted by default to a factor. Use `labelled_only = FALSE` to convert all variables to factors.

`unlabelled()` is a shortcut for quickly removing value labels of a vector or of a `data.frame`. If all observed values have a value label, then the vector will be converted into a factor. Otherwise, the vector will be unclassified. If you want to remove value labels in all cases, use `remove_val_labels()`.

## Examples

```
v <- labelled(c(1,2,2,2,3,9,1,3,2,NA), c(yes = 1, no = 3, "don't know" = 9))
to_factor(v)
to_factor(v, no_label_to_na = TRUE)
to_factor(v, 'p')
to_factor(v, sort_levels = 'v')
to_factor(v, sort_levels = 'n')
to_factor(v, sort_levels = 'l')

x <- labelled(c('H', 'M', 'H', 'L'), c(low = 'L', medium = 'M', high = 'H'))
to_factor(x, ordered = TRUE)

# Strict conversion
v <- labelled(c(1, 1, 2, 3), labels = c(No = 1, Yes = 2))
to_factor(v)
to_factor(v, strict = TRUE) # Not converted because 3 does not have a label
to_factor(v, strict = TRUE, unclass = TRUE)

df <- data.frame(
  a = labelled(c(1, 1, 2, 3), labels = c(No = 1, Yes = 2)),
  b = labelled(c(1, 1, 2, 3), labels = c(No = 1, Yes = 2, DK = 3)),
  c = labelled(c("a", "a", "b", "c"), labels = c(No = "a", Maybe = "b", Yes = "c")),
  d = 1:4,
  e = factor(c("item1", "item2", "item1", "item2")),
  f = c("itemA", "itemA", "itemB", "itemB")
)
```

```
if (require(dplyr)) {  
  glimpse(df)  
  glimpse(unlabelled(df))  
}
```

---

to_labelled	<i>Convert to labelled data</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

---

## Description

Convert a factor or data imported with **foreign** or **memisc** to labelled data.

## Usage

```
to_labelled(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
to_labelled(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'list'  
to_labelled(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.set'  
to_labelled(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'importer'  
to_labelled(x, ...)  
  
foreign_to_labelled(x)  
  
memisc_to_labelled(x)  
  
## S3 method for class 'factor'  
to_labelled(x, labels = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	Factor or dataset to convert to labelled data frame
...	Not used
labels	When converting a factor only: an optional named vector indicating how factor levels should be coded. If a factor level is not found in labels, it will be converted to NA.

## Details

to\_labelled() is a general wrapper calling the appropriate sub-functions.

memisc\_to\_labelled() converts a `memisc::data.set()` object created with **memisc** package to a labelled data frame.

foreign\_to\_labelled() converts data imported with `foreign::read.spss()` or `foreign::read.dta()` from **foreign** package to a labelled data frame, i.e. using `haven::labelled()`. Factors will not be converted. Therefore, you should use `use.value.labels = FALSE` when importing with `foreign::read.spss()` or `convert.factors = FALSE` when importing with `foreign::read.dta()`.

To convert correctly defined missing values imported with `foreign::read.spss()`, you should have used `to.data.frame = FALSE` and `use.missings = FALSE`. If you used the option `to.data.frame = TRUE`, meta data describing missing values will not be attached to the import. If you used `use.missings = TRUE`, missing values would have been converted to NA.

So far, missing values defined in **Stata** are always imported as NA by `foreign::read.dta()` and could not be retrieved by `foreign_to_labelled()`.

## Value

A tbl data frame or a labelled vector.

## See Also

`haven::labelled()`, `foreign::read.spss()`, `foreign::read.dta()`, `memisc::data.set()`, `memisc::importer`, `to_factor()`.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# from foreign
library(foreign)
sav <- system.file("files", "electric.sav", package = "foreign")
df <- to_labelled(read.spss(
  sav,
  to.data.frame = FALSE,
  use.value.labels = FALSE,
  use.missings = FALSE
))

# from memisc
library(memisc)
nes1948.por <- UnZip('anes/NES1948.ZIP', 'NES1948.POR', package='memisc')
nes1948 <- spss.portable.file(nes1948.por)
df <- to_labelled(nes1948)
ds <- as.data.set(nes1948)
df <- to_labelled(ds)

## End(Not run)

# Converting factors to labelled vectors
f <- factor(c("yes", "yes", "no", "no", "don't know", "no", "yes", "don't know"))
```



```

to_labelled(f)
to_labelled(f, c("yes" = 1, "no" = 2, "don't know" = 9))
to_labelled(f, c("yes" = 1, "no" = 2))
to_labelled(f, c("yes" = "Y", "no" = "N", "don't know" = "DK"))

s1 <- labelled(c('M', 'M', 'F'), c(Male = 'M', Female = 'F'))
labels <- val_labels(s1)
f1 <- to_factor(s1)
f1

to_labelled(f1)
identical(s1, to_labelled(f1))
to_labelled(f1, labels)
identical(s1, to_labelled(f1, labels))

```

---

update\_labelled

*Update labelled data to last version*


---

## Description

Labelled data imported with **haven** version 1.1.2 or before or created with `haven::labelled()` version 1.1.0 or before was using "labelled" and "labelled\_spss" classes.

## Usage

```

update_labelled(x)

## S3 method for class 'labelled'
update_labelled(x)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled_spss'
update_labelled(x)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
update_labelled(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
update_labelled(x)

```

## Arguments

`x` An object (vector or data.frame) to convert.

## Details

Since version 2.0.0 of these two packages, "haven\_labelled" and "haven\_labelled\_spss" are used instead.

Since haven 2.3.0, "haven\_labelled" class has been evolving using now **vttrs** package.

update\_labelled() convert labelled vectors from the old to the new classes and to reconstruct all labelled vectors with the last version of the package.

### See Also

[haven::labelled\(\)](#), [haven::labelled\\_spss\(\)](#)

---

val_labels	<i>Get / Set value labels</i>
------------	-------------------------------

---

### Description

Get / Set value labels

### Usage

```
val_labels(x, prefixed = FALSE)

## Default S3 method:
val_labels(x, prefixed = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
val_labels(x, prefixed = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
val_labels(x, prefixed = FALSE)

val_labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'numeric'
val_labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'character'
val_labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'haven_labelled'
val_labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'haven_labelled_spss'
val_labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'data.frame'
val_labels(x) <- value

val_label(x, v, prefixed = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
```

```

val_label(x, v, prefixed = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
val_label(x, v, prefixed = FALSE)

val_label(x, v) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'haven_labelled'
val_label(x, v) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'numeric'
val_label(x, v) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'character'
val_label(x, v) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'data.frame'
val_label(x, v) <- value

set_value_labels(.data, ..., .labels = NA)

add_value_labels(.data, ...)

remove_value_labels(.data, ...)

```

### Arguments

x	A vector.
prefixed	Should labels be prefixed with values?
value	A named vector for <code>val_labels()</code> (see <code>haven::labelled()</code> ) or a character string for <code>val_labels()</code> . NULL to remove the labels. For data frames, it could also be a named list with a vector of value labels per variable.
v	A single value.
.data	a data frame
...	name-value pairs of value labels (see examples)
.labels	value labels to be applied to the data.frame, using the same syntax as value in <code>val_labels(df) &lt;-value</code> .

### Value

`val_labels()` will return a named vector. `val_label()` will return a single character string. `set_value_labels()`, `add_value_labels()` and `remove_value_labels()` will return an updated copy of `.data`.

**Note**

set\_value\_labels(), add\_value\_labels() and remove\_value\_labels() could be used with **dplyr** syntax. While set\_value\_labels() will replace the list of value labels, add\_value\_labels() and remove\_value\_labels() will update that list (see examples).

**Examples**

```
v <- labelled(c(1,2,2,2,3,9,1,3,2,NA), c(yes = 1, no = 3, "don't know" = 9))
val_labels(v)
val_labels(v, prefixed = TRUE)
val_label(v, 2)
val_label(v, 2) <- 'maybe'
val_label(v, 9) <- NULL
val_labels(v) <- NULL
if (require(dplyr)) {
  # setting value labels
  df <- data_frame(s1 = c("M", "M", "F"), s2 = c(1, 1, 2)) %>%
    set_value_labels(s1 = c(Male = "M", Female = "F"), s2 = c(Yes = 1, No = 2))
  val_labels(df)

  # updating value labels
  df <- df %>% add_value_labels(s2 = c(Unknown = 9))
  df$s2

  # removing a value labels
  df <- df %>% remove_value_labels(s2 = 9)
  df$s2

  # removing all value labels
  df <- df %>% set_value_labels(s2 = NULL)
  df$s2
}
```

---

val\_labels\_to\_na

*Recode value labels to NA*


---

**Description**

For labelled variables, values with a label will be recoded to NA.

**Usage**

```
val_labels_to_na(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Object to recode.

**See Also**

[haven::zap\\_labels\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
v <- labelled(c(1, 2, 9, 1, 9), c(dk = 9))
val_labels_to_na(v)
```

---

var\_label

*Get / Set a variable label*


---

**Description**

Get / Set a variable label

**Usage**

```
var_label(x, unlist = FALSE)

var_label(x) <- value

set_variable_labels(.data, ..., .labels = NA)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object
unlist	for data frames, return a named vector instead of a list
value	a character string or NULL to remove the label For data frames, it could also be a named list or a character vector of same length as the number of columns in x.
.data	a data frame
...	name-value pairs of variable labels (see examples)
.labels	variable labels to be applied to the data.frame, using the same syntax as value in <code>var_label(df) &lt;-value</code> .

**Details**

For data frames, if value is a named list, only elements whose name will match a column of the data frame will be taken into account. If value is a character vector, labels should in the same order as the columns of the data.frame.

**Value**

`set_variable_labels()` will return an updated copy of .data.

**Note**

`set_variable_labels()` could be used with **dplyr** syntax.

**Examples**

```

var_label(iris$Sepal.Length)
var_label(iris$Sepal.Length) <- 'Length of the sepal'
## Not run:
View(iris)

## End(Not run)
# To remove a variable label
var_label(iris$Sepal.Length) <- NULL
# To change several variable labels at once
var_label(iris) <- c(
  "sepal length", "sepal width", "petal length",
  "petal width", "species"
)
var_label(iris)
var_label(iris) <- list(
  Petal.Width = "width of the petal",
  Petal.Length = "length of the petal"
)
var_label(iris)
var_label(iris, unlist = TRUE)
if (require(dplyr)) {
  # adding some variable labels
  df <- data_frame(s1 = c("M", "M", "F"), s2 = c(1, 1, 2)) %>%
    set_variable_labels(s1 = "Sex", s2 = "Yes or No?")
  var_label(df)

  # removing a variable label
  df <- df %>% set_variable_labels(s2 = NULL)
  var_label(df$s2)

  # defining variable labels derived from variable names
  if (require(snakecase)) {
    iris <- iris %>%
      set_variable_labels(.labels = to_sentence_case(names(iris)))
    var_label(iris)
  }
}

```

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