



Integrative **A**nalysis of **L**ongitudinal **S**tudies on **A**ging

[www.ialsa.org](http://www.ialsa.org)

# Big Data, Big Analysis:

A Collaborative Modeling Framework for Multi-study Replication

**Andriy V. Koval**

*University of Victoria*

**William H. Beasley**

*University of Oklahoma*

**Andrea Piccinin**

*University of Victoria*

**Graciela Muniz-Terrera**

*University of Edinburgh*

**Scott Hofer**

*University of Victoria*

Convention of Canadian Psychological Association | Victoria, BC | June 10, 2016



# Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on Aging

[www.ialsa.org](http://www.ialsa.org)

- The IALSA network ([NIH/NIA 1P01AG043362](https://www.nih.gov/grants/1P01AG043362)) is comprised of over **100 longitudinal studies** on aging, health and dementia.
  - Mix of samples aged from **birth to 100 years**
  - Assessed from **1921 to the present**.
  - Monitoring each individual for **4 to 48 years**
  - Time between assessments **6 months to 17 years**
- Focus on the **reproducibility of results** (i.e., direction and pattern of effects) across **populations**, historical **periods**, **measurements**, **designs**, and statistical **models**.
- **Research aim**: *To maintain and enhance cognitive and physical health and well-being throughout the lifespan*



# Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on Aging

[www.ialsa.org](http://www.ialsa.org)

IALSA Approach: **Coordinated Analysis with Replication** (CAR)

- Finds common measures among studies ([maelstrom-research.org](http://maelstrom-research.org))
- Fits same models to many longitudinal studies
- Meta-analyzes model solutions
- **Aim:** *Maximize value from each study while providing comparable results*
- Expect similar conclusions regardless of the exact variables used.
- Evaluation of sensitivity to statistical model
- Meta-Analysis / Meta-Regression

**Hofer**, S. M., & **Piccinin**, A. M. (2009). Integrative data analysis through coordination of measurement and analysis protocol across independent longitudinal studies. *Psychological methods*, 14(2), 150.



# Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on Aging

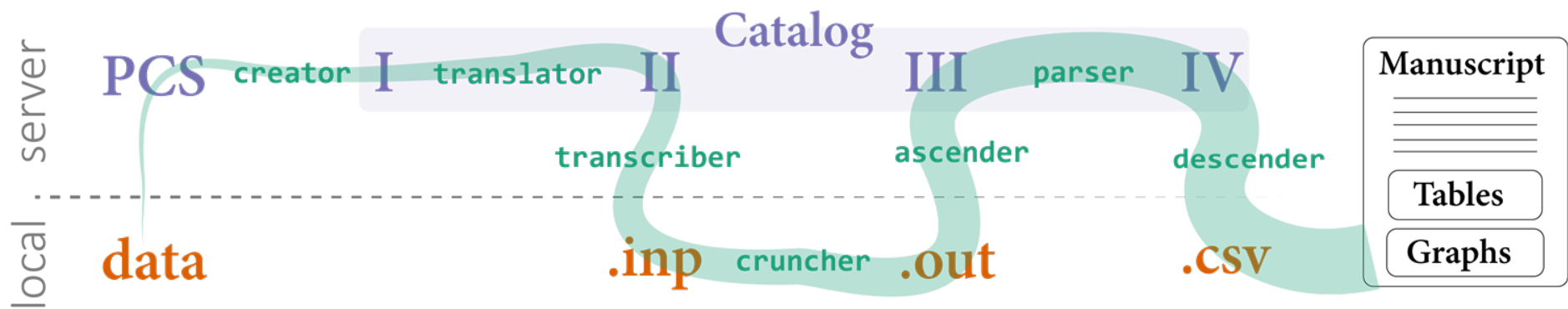
[www.ialsa.org](http://www.ialsa.org)

IALSA **Portland** Workshop *Feb 23-25, 2015* ([github.com/IALSA/IALSA-2015-Portland](https://github.com/IALSA/IALSA-2015-Portland))

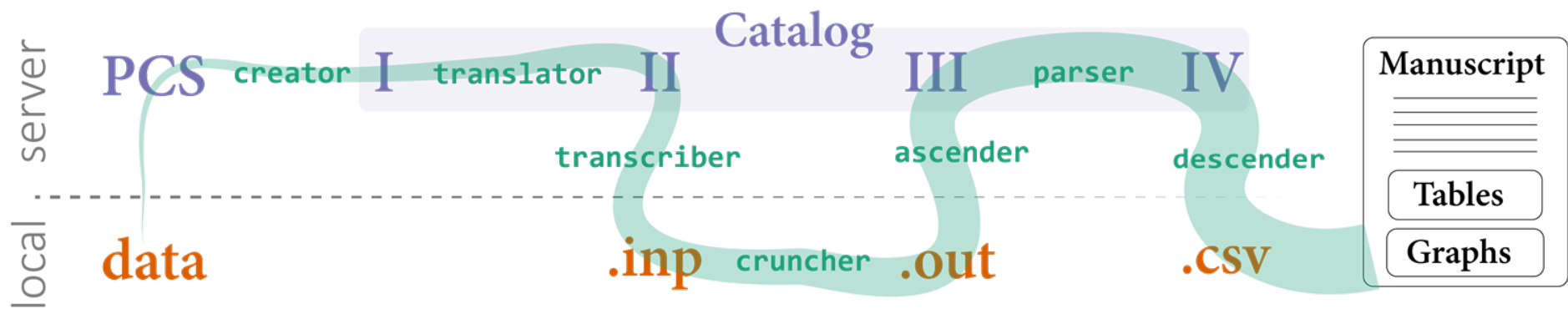
- **Primary aim:** To examine the associations between changes in
  - **physical functioning** (i.e., grip strength, pulmonary function) and
  - **cognitive functioning** (i.e., memory, reasoning)
  - in multiple-study comparative framework.
- **Research foci:** To examine concurrent decline between
  - Pulmonary function – Cognition
  - Grip Strength – Cognition
  - Gait – Cognition
  - Cognition: Within and across cognitive domains
  - Physical functioning: Across pulmonary, grip, gait
- **Bivariate linear growth curve** models
- Adjustment for age, sex, education, height, health behaviors and outcomes

*Portland, OR  
Feb 23-25, 2015*

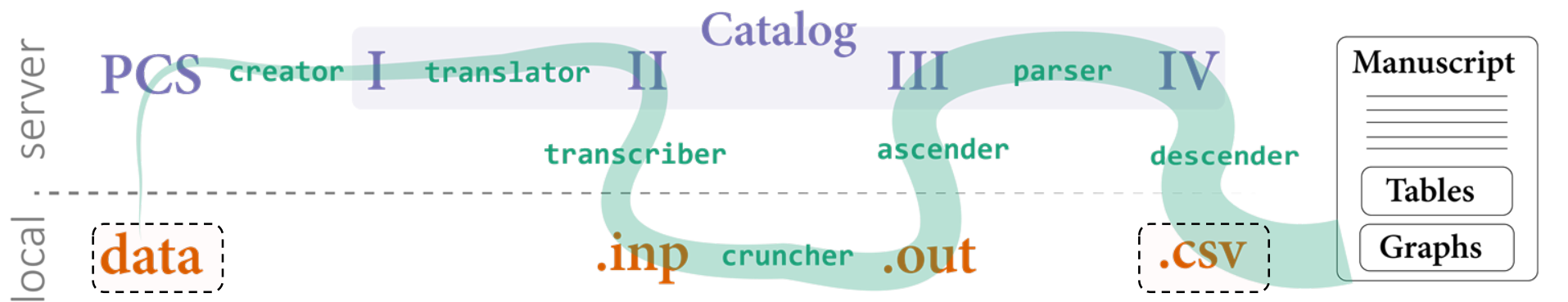




This is the  
WORKFLOW MAP  
of the coordinated analysis



Next  
We will show you  
What each element and process  
IS and DOES

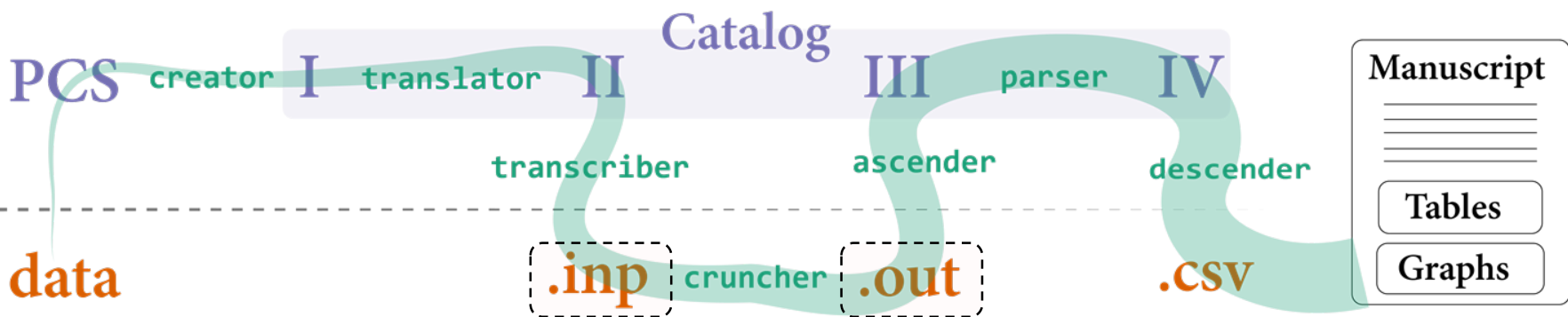


These are  
Language-agnostic  
Tabulated  
DATA FILES

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	study_name	model_number	subgroup	model_type	subject_count	ward_count	tl	ac	bc	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt	ab_TAU_QC_wt
2	ees	bl	female	ae	580	8	-12370.4	14790.79	24899.86	-214.803	119.207	-1.802	0.072	-1.4							
3	ees	bl	female	ae	593	8	-8796.76	17583.53	17693.16	24.846	13.797	1.801	0.072	0.6							
4	ees	bl	female	ae	572	8	-8975.66	18001.32	18110.05	69.278	19.852	1.49	0	1.0							
5	ees	bl	female	ae	524	7	-7043.93	14137.86	14244.4	5.151	9.445	0.345	0.586	-0.2							
6	ees	bl	female	ae	594	8	-9317.83	18765.87	18875.54	55.35	19.105	2.897	0.004	0.8							
7	ees	bl	female	ae	594	8	-6681.55	13413.11	13522.78	5.336	4.51	1.183	0.237	0.1							
8	ees	bl	female	ae	595	8	-7094.86	14239.72	14349.44	17.044	5.765	2.956	0.003	0.3							
9	ees	bl	female	ae	554	8	-8065.42	16380.84	16288.77	8.647	9.337	0.326	0.354	0.3							
10	ees	bl	female	ae	383	8	-3871.71	7793.455	7802.116	10.378	5.741	1.808	0.071	-0.0							
11	ees	bl	female	ae	563	8	-8499.24	17048.48	17156.81	31.673	13.058	2.426	0.015	0.4							
12	ees	bl	female	ae	592	8	-9307.2	18664.39	18773.98	69.62	20.65	3.171	0.001	1.4							
13	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-4939.77	9937.539	10024.85	-219.554	185.685	-1.182	0.237	-1.1							
14	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-2582.45	7222.909	7310.217	16.38	20.942	0.806	0.42	0.8							
15	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-3709.14	7476.282	7563.591	81.433	32.4	2.513	0.012	0.8							
16	ees	bl	female	aeth	130	7	-2612.36	5322.718	5405.877	15.274	13.399	1.14	0.254	-0.4							
17	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-3714.27	7486.538	7573.847	60.856	26.394	2.306	0.021	1.							
18	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-2825.3	5708.605	5795.914	9.225	7.158	1.389	0.197	0.2							
19	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-2610.72	5479.44	5566.749	14.142	7.545	1.874	0.061	0.8							
20	ees	bl	female	aeth	150	8	-3450.76	6955.528	7046.837	10.8	13.947	0.774	0.439	0.2							

	id	year_bl	age_bl	year_born	male_bl	edu_bl	height_cm_bl	diabetes_bl	cardio_bl	smoke_bl	age_t1	age_t2	age_t3	age_t4	age_t5	age_t6	animals_t1	animals_t2	animals_t3	animals_t4	animals_t5	animals_t6
1	103712	2002	55	1947	0	4	172.20	1	0	0	55	57	59	61	63	65	18	24	15	16	23	NA
2	103713	2002	71	1931	1	3	NA	0	0	0	71	73	75	NA	NA	NA	10	9	8	NA	NA	NA
3	103714	2002	51	1950	0	4	169.50	0	0	0	51	53	55	57	59	61	33	27	19	28	31	NA

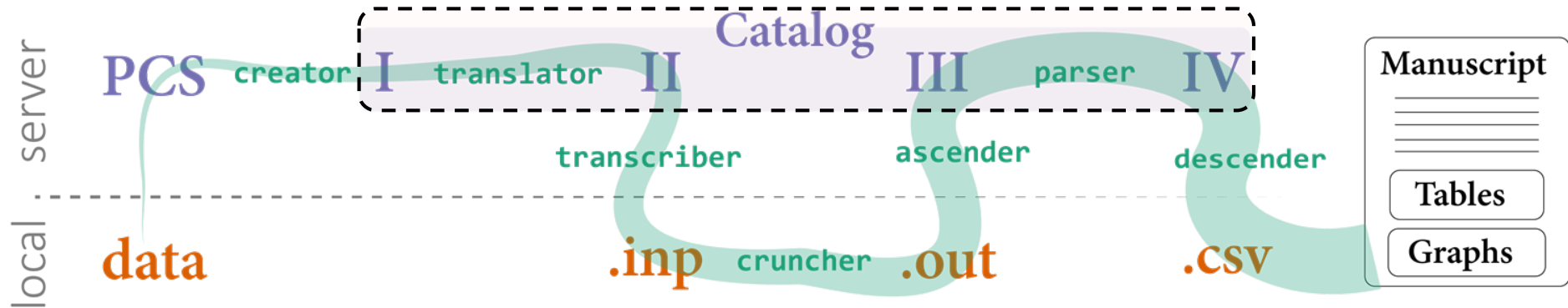




These are  
Free-form  
TEXT FILES/STRINGS  
used and produced by Mplus

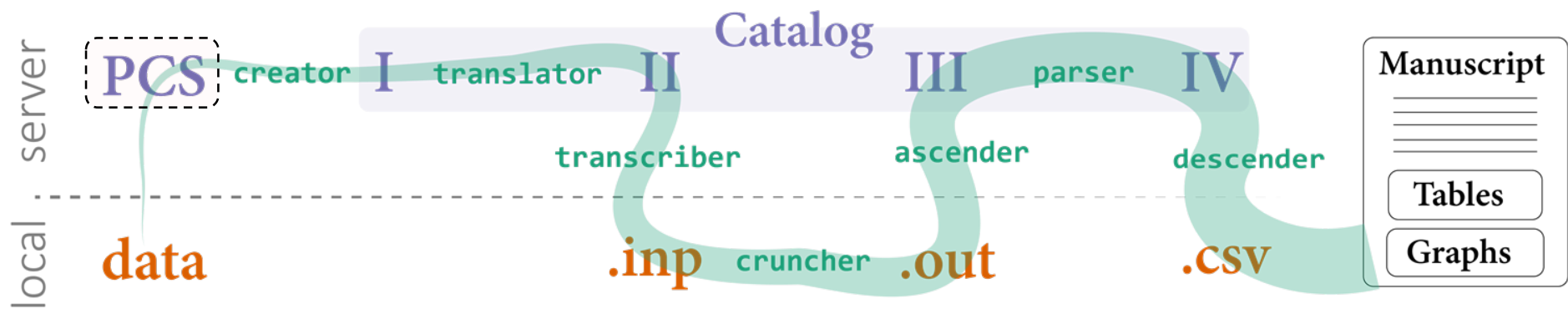
[illegible][illegible]





This is a  
DATASET  
each row = one model per study  
It is stored on a REDCap server





This is a  
REDCap survey  
Through which participants  
Enter information about their studies



Pre-conference Survey

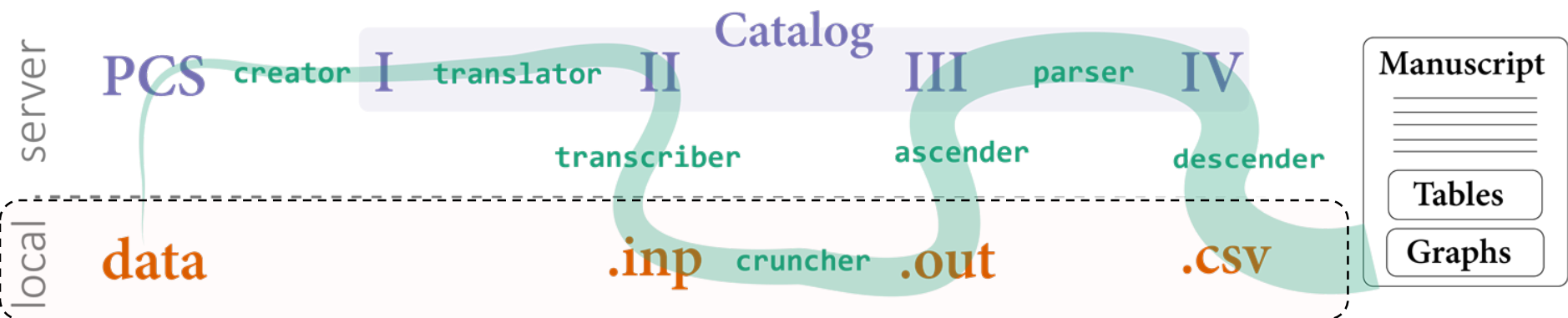
Temporal Design

For this particular wide data specification, please refer to the data specification document!

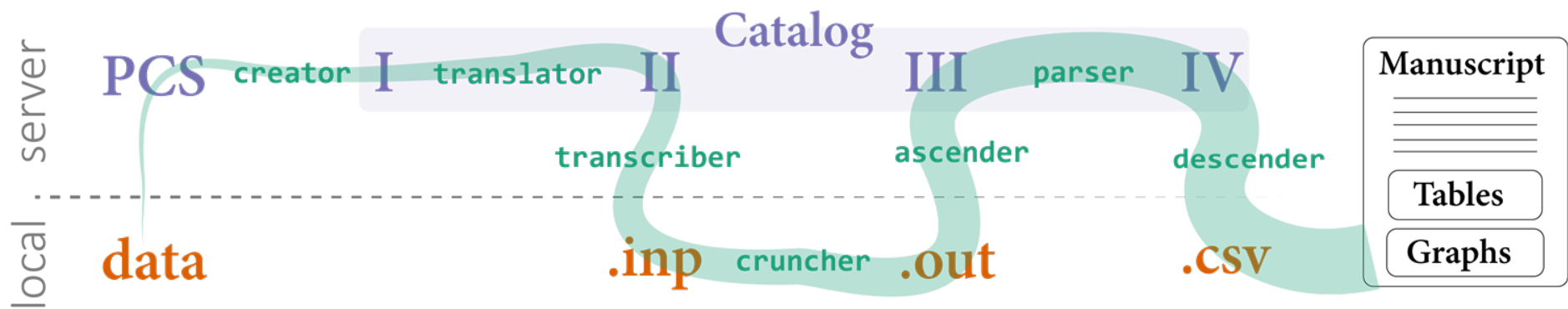
7)	How many waves does [your study] contain? (include the baseline, enter as an integer.	<input type="text"/>	(e.g. "7", "7", etc., without the quotes)
8)	What is the sample size at each wave? Enter as integers (starting with baseline) separated by spaces.	<input type="text"/>	(e.g. "109 560 424", "1120 1056 990 845 724 667 301", etc.)
9)	Enter the [calendar year] of the baseline measure.	<input type="text"/>	(e.g. "1978", without the quotes)
10)	In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring the respondents' [year of birth]?	<input type="text"/>	
11)	In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring the respondents' [age at death]?	<input type="text"/>	
12)	In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring the [age] of respondents at baseline?	<input type="text"/>	
13)	In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring respondents' [age at wave]? Enter only the stem, without the wave indicator and the separator character.	<input type="text"/>	For example, if your variable names are "Age_at_wave_1", "Age_at_wave_2", and "Age_at_wave_3" then enter "Age_at_wave" into the text box (without the quotes)
14)	Enter each wave for which [age at wave] is available in your dataset using numbers separated by spaces.	<input type="text"/>	For example: "1 2 3 4 5", "2 4 6", "1 2 7", etc. (without the quotes).

<< Previous Page      Next Page >>

Save & Return Later

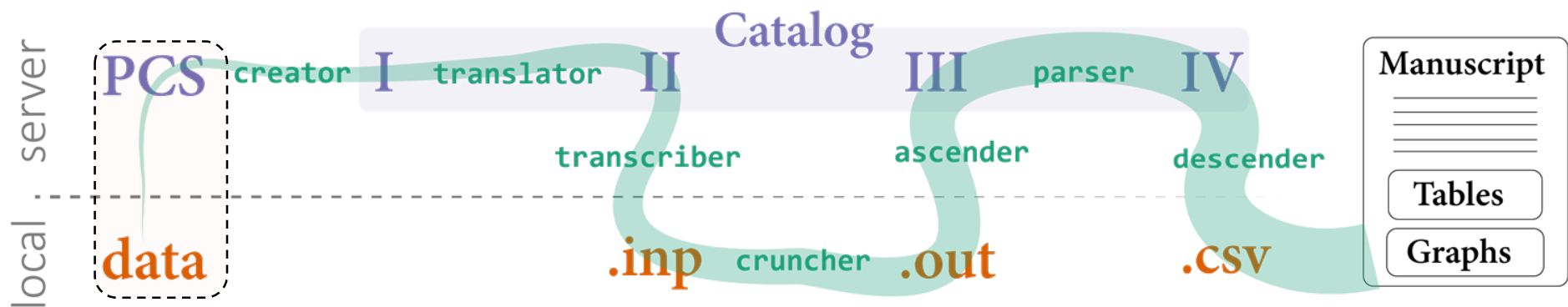


This is PRIVATE space  
On local machines of drivers  
Raw data never leaves this space



Now we will walk you through  
Coordinated Analysis with Replication  
from raw data files to tables and graphs in manuscripts





REDCap interacts with the DRIVER to obtain relevant description of the study 's DATASET and characteristics.



Image credit: <https://support.novell.com/techcenter/articles/ana19920502.html>

Pre-conference Survey

Temporal Design

For this particular wide data specification, please refer to the [data specification document](#)

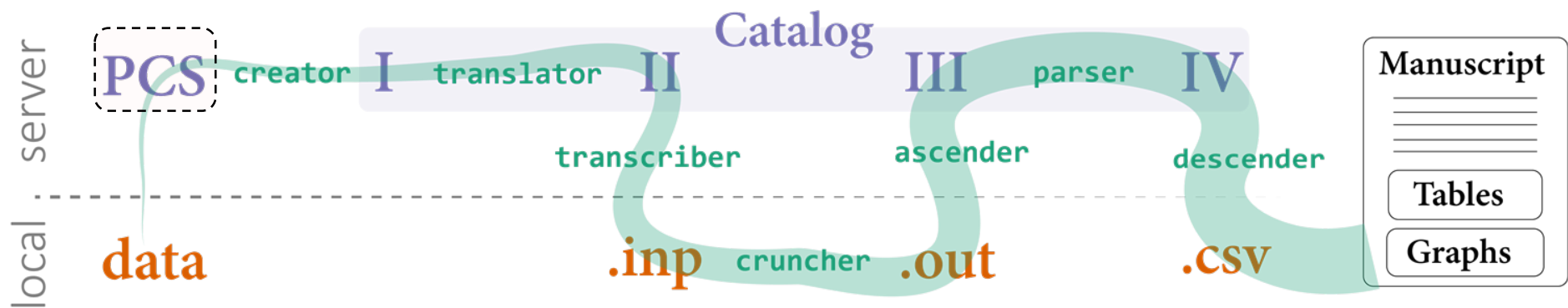
- How many waves does [your study] contain? (include the baseline, enter as an integer).  
(e.g. "1", "2", etc., without the quotes)
- What is the sample size at each wave? Enter as integers (starting with baseline) separated by spaces.  
(e.g. "109 560 424", "1120 1056 996 845 724 667 301", etc.)
- Enter the [calendar year] of the baseline measure.  
(e.g. "2016", without the quotes)
- In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring the respondents' [year of birth]?
- In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring the respondents' [age at death]?
- In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring the [age] of respondents at baseline?
- In your dataset, what is the exact name (case sensitive) of the variable measuring respondents' [age at wave]?  
Enter only the stem, without the wave indicator and the separator character.  
For example, if your variable names are "Age\_at\_10k\_1", "Age\_at\_10k\_2", and "Age\_at\_10k\_3" then enter "Age\_at\_10k" into the text box (without the quotes).
- Enter each wave for which [age at wave] is available in your dataset using numbers separated by spaces.  
For example: "1 2 3 4 5", "2 4 6", "1 2 3", etc. (without the quotes).

<< Previous Page      Next Page >>

Save & Return Later

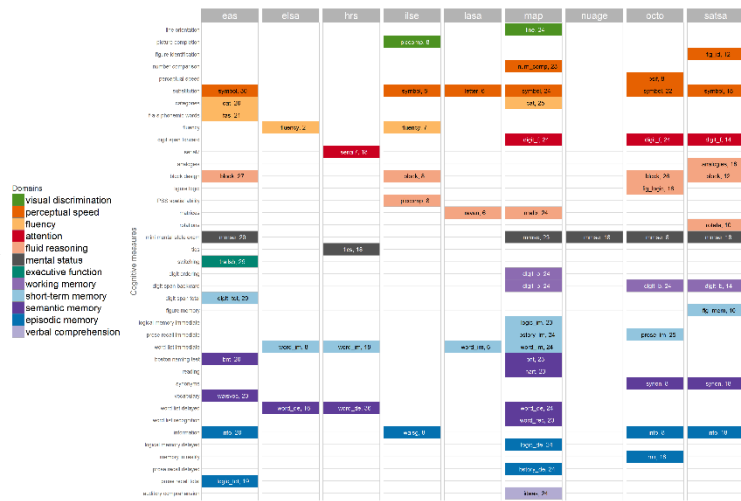
	id	year_bl	age_bl	year_born	male_bl	edu_bl	height_cm_bl	diabetes_bl	cardio_bl	smoke_bl	age_t1	age_t2	age_t3	age_t4	age_t5	age_t6	animals_t1	animals_t2	animals_t3	animals_t4	animals_t5	animals_t6
1	103712	2002	55	1947	0	4	172.20	1	0	0	55	57	59	61	63	65	18	24	15	16	23	NA
2	103713	2002	71	1931	1	3	NA	0	0	0	71	73	75	NA	NA	NA	10	9	8	NA	NA	NA
3	103714	2002	51	1950	0	4	169.50	0	0	0	51	53	55	57	59	61	33	27	19	28	31	NA





When all drivers Fill in the Pre-Conference Survey  
We can see which have similar  
COGNITIVE MEASURES

- EAS
- ELSA
- HRS
- ILSE
- LASA
- MAP
- NuAge
- OCTO
- SATSA



server  
local



data

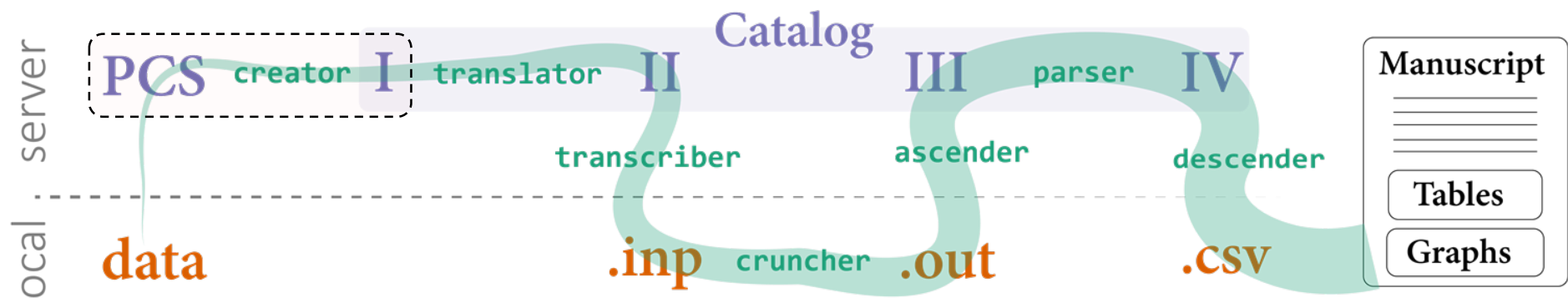


Domains

- visual discrimination
- perceptual speed
- fluency
- attention
- fluid reasoning
- mental status
- executive function
- working memory
- short-term memory
- semantic memory
- episodic memory
- verbal comprehension

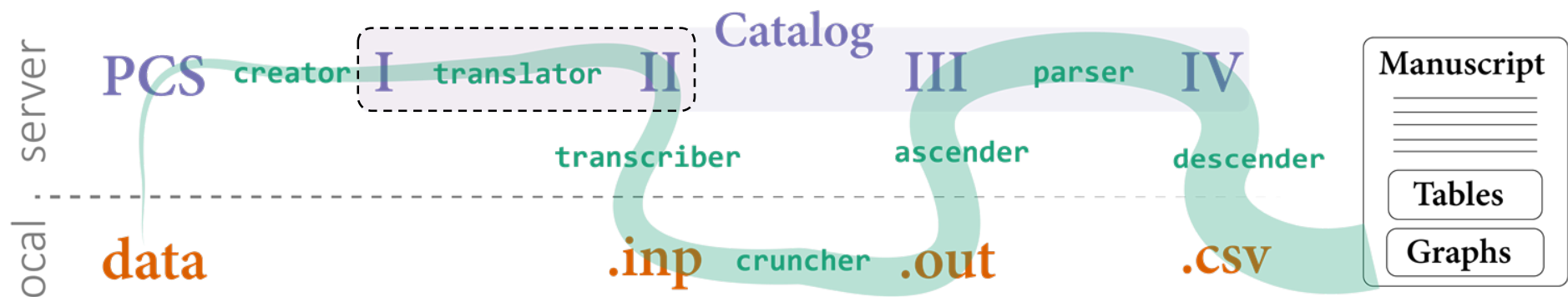
Cognitive measures

	eas	elsa	hrs	ilse	lasa	map	nuage	octo	satsa
line orientation						line, 24			
picture completion				piccomp, 8					
figure identification									fig_id, 12
number comparison						num_comp, 23			
perceptual speed								psif, 8	
substitution	symbol, 30			symbol, 8	letter, 6	symbol, 24		symbol, 22	symbol, 18
categories	cat, 20					cat, 25			
f-a-s phonemic words	fas, 21								
fluency		fluency, 2		fluency, 7					
digit span forward						digit_f, 24		digit_f, 24	digit_f, 14
serial7			serial7, 18						
analogies									analogies, 18
block design	block, 27			block, 8				block, 26	block, 12
figure logic								fig_logic, 18	
IPSS spatial ability				piccomp, 8					
matrices					raven, 6	matix, 24			
rotations									rotate, 10
mini mental state exam	mmse, 20					mmse, 23	mmse, 18	mmse, 8	mmse, 18
tics			tics, 18						
switching	trailsb, 29								
digit ordering						digit_o, 24			
digit span backward						digit_b, 24		digit_b, 24	digit_b, 14
digit span total	digit_tot, 29								
figure memory									fig_mem, 10
logical memory immediate						logic_im, 23			
prose recall immediate						bstory_im, 24		prose_im, 25	
word list immediate		word_im, 8	word_im, 18		word_im, 6	word_im, 24			
boston naming test	bnt, 20					bnt, 23			
reading						nart, 23			
synonyms								synon, 8	synon, 18
vocabulary	waisvoc, 20								
word list delayed		word_de, 16	word_de, 36			word_de, 24			
word list recognition						word_rec, 20			
information	info, 20			waisg, 8				info, 8	info, 18
logical memory delayed						logic_de, 24			
memory in reality								mir, 18	
prose recall delayed						bstory_de, 24			
prose recall total	logic_tot, 19								
auditory comprehension						ideas, 24			



Script run on server.  
 After drivers enter responses into PCS,  
 the CREATOR populates/writes  
 PART I of the Catalog.

1	eas	gait	block	female	a
2	eas	gait	block	female	ae
3	eas	gait	block	female	aeh
4	eas	gait	block	female	aehplus
5	eas	gait	block	female	full
6	eas	gait	block	male	a
7	eas	gait	block	male	ae
8	eas	gait	block	male	aeh
9	eas	gait	block	male	aehplus
10	eas	gait	block	male	full
11	eas	gait	bnt	female	a
12	eas	gait	bnt	female	ae
13	eas	gait	bnt	female	aeh
14	eas	gait	bnt	female	aehplus
15	eas	gait	bnt	female	full



Script run on server.

Using dataset descriptions, the  
TRANSLATOR encodes STATISTICAL MODELS  
Into *Mplus* estimation language

1	eas	gait	block	female	a
2	eas	gait	block	female	ae
3	eas	gait	block	female	aeh
4	eas	gait	block	female	aehplus
5	eas	gait	block	female	full
6	eas	gait	block	male	a
7	eas	gait	block	male	ae
8	eas	gait	block	male	aeh
9	eas	gait	block	male	aehplus
10	eas	gait	block	male	full
11	eas	gait	bnt	female	a
12	eas	gait	bnt	female	ae
13	eas	gait	bnt	female	aeh
14	eas	gait	bnt	female	aehplus
15	eas	gait	bnt	female	full

$$o=\text{Physical} \beta_{0i} = {}_p\gamma_{00} + {}_p\Gamma_{0k}(\text{CovSet}) + {}_p u_{0i}$$

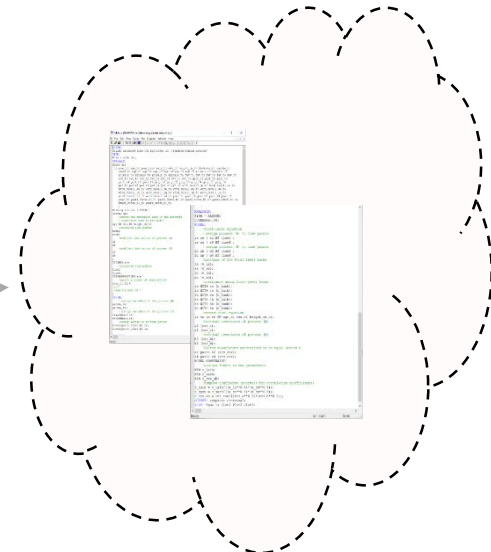
$$o=\text{Physical} \beta_{1i} = {}_p\gamma_{10} + {}_p\Gamma_{1k}(\text{CovSet}) + {}_p u_{1i}$$

$${}_o y_{ti} = {}_o \beta_{0i} + {}_o \beta_{1i}(\text{Time}_{ti}) + {}_o \mathcal{E}_{ti}$$

$$o=\text{Cognitive} \beta_{1i} = {}_c\gamma_{10} + {}_c\Gamma_{1k}(\text{CovSet}) + {}_c u_{1i}$$

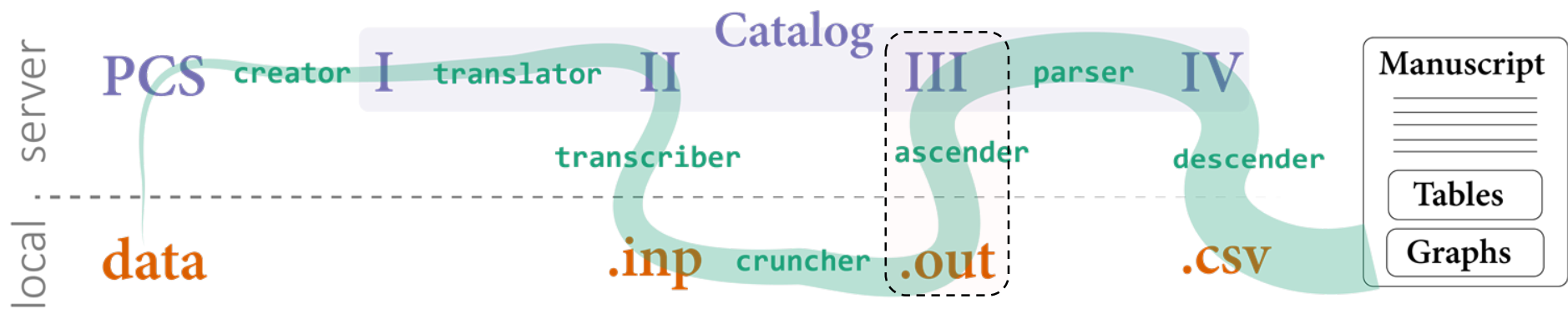
$$o=\text{Cognitive} \beta_{0i} = {}_c\gamma_{00} + {}_c\Gamma_{0k}(\text{CovSet}) + {}_c u_{0i}$$

	<b>Fixed Effects</b>	<b>Random Effects</b>	<b>Residuals</b>
Physical Intercept	${}_p\gamma_{00}$	${}_p\tau_{00}$	${}_p\sigma^2$
Physical Slope	${}_p\gamma_{10}$	${}_p\tau_{10}$	${}_p\sigma^2$
Cognitive Slope	${}_c\gamma_{10}$	${}_c\tau_{10}$	${}_c\sigma^2$
Cognitive Intercept	${}_c\gamma_{00}$	${}_c\tau_{00}$	

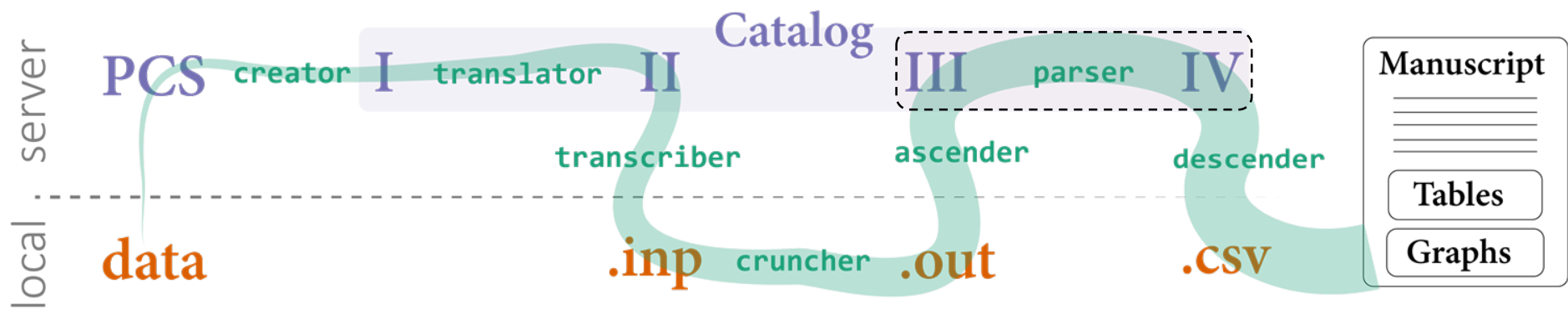








Script, run on driver's local machine.  
Uploads the contents of the **.out** files  
to Part III of the Catalog.



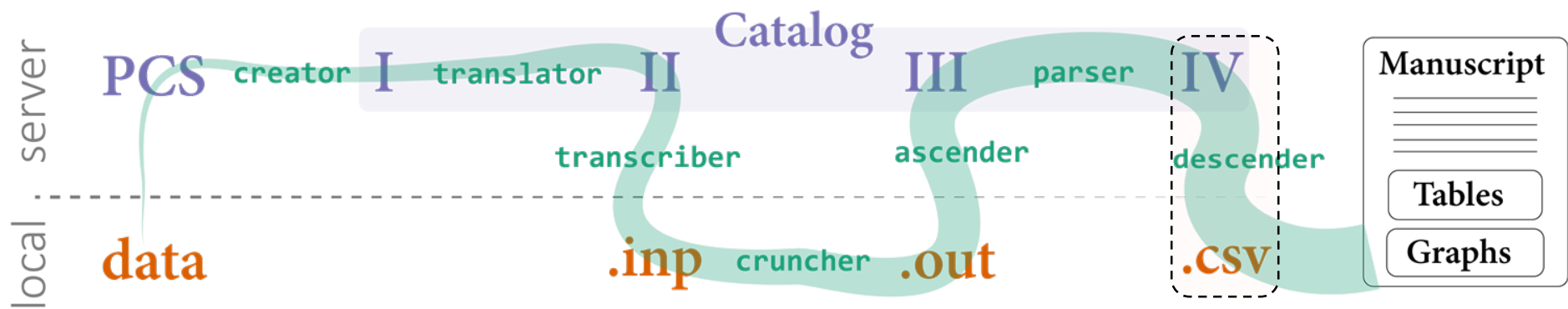
Script run on server.

PARSER extracts model solution from the *Mplus* output  
(e.g. parameter estimates, fit indices, and the convergence status).

For each model, these values are saved as separate columns in a single row of Part IV.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
1	study_name	model_number	subgroup	model_type	subject_count	wave_count	LL	aic	bic	ab_TAU_00_est	ab_TAU_00_se	ab_TAU_00_wald	ab_TAU_00_pval	ab_TAU_11_est	ab_TAU_11_se	ab_TAU_11_wald	ab_TAU_11_pval	ab_TAU_01_est	ab_TAU_01_se	ab_TAU_01_wald
2	eas	b1	female	ae	580	8	-12370.4	24790.79	24899.86	-214.803	119.207	-1.802	0.072	-1.426	2.859	-0.499	0.618	-22.556	18.624	-1.2
3	eas	b1	female	ae	593	8	-8766.76	17583.53	17693.16	24.846	13.797	1.801	0.072	0.642	0.347	1.848	0.065	3.495	2.177	1.6
4	eas	b1	female	ae	572	8	-8975.66	18001.32	18110.05	69.278	19.852	3.49	0	1.023	0.37	2.766	0.006	-1.254	2.055	-0.
5	eas	b1	female	ae	524	7	-7043.93	14137.86	14244.4	5.151	9.445	0.545	0.586	-0.282	0.357	-0.79	0.43	2.919	1.916	1.5
6	eas	b1	female	ae	594	8	-9357.93	18765.87	18875.54	55.35	19.105	2.897	0.004	0.815	0.456	1.786	0.074	0.303	2.457	0.1
7	eas	b1	female	ae	594	8	-6681.55	13413.11	13522.78	5.336	4.51	1.183	0.237	0.112	0.109	1.026	0.305	-0.201	0.628	-0.3
8	eas	b1	female	ae	595	8	-7094.86	14239.72	14349.44	17.044	5.765	2.956	0.003	0.322	0.185	1.742	0.081	-1.337	1.027	-1.3
9	eas	b1	female	ae	554	8	-8065.42	16180.84	16288.77	8.647	9.337	0.926	0.354	0.157	0.283	0.553	0.58	2.549	1.865	1.3
10	eas	b1	female	ae	383	8	-3871.71	7793.415	7892.116	10.378	5.741	1.808	0.071	-0.002	0.119	-0.017	0.987	0.215	0.657	0.3
11	eas	b1	female	ae	563	8	-8499.24	17048.48	17156.81	31.673	13.058	2.426	0.015	0.446	0.305	1.462	0.144	-2.218	1.767	-1.2
12	eas	b1	female	ae	592	8	-9307.2	18664.39	18773.98	69.62	20.65	3.371	0.001	1.426	0.639	2.231	0.026	0.118	3.455	0.0
13	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-4939.77	9937.539	10024.85	-219.554	185.685	-1.182	0.237	-1.111	4.85	-0.229	0.819	-10.409	35.697	-0.2
14	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-3582.45	7222.909	7310.217	16.88	20.942	0.806	0.42	0.837	0.945	0.886	0.376	5.52	4.478	1.2
15	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-3709.14	7476.282	7563.591	81.433	32.4	2.513	0.012	0.817	0.561	1.456	0.145	-0.832	3.422	-0.2
16	eas	b1	female	ae	130	7	-2632.36	5322.718	5405.877	15.274	13.399	1.14	0.254	-0.483	0.706	-0.684	0.494	4.214	3.568	1.1
17	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-3714.27	7486.538	7573.847	60.856	26.394	2.306	0.021	1.19	0.811	1.467	0.142	-3.555	3.466	-1.0
18	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-2825.3	5708.606	5795.914	9.225	7.158	1.289	0.197	0.286	0.231	1.237	0.216	-0.949	1.443	-0.6
19	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-2910.72	5879.44	5966.749	14.142	7.545	1.874	0.061	0.362	0.232	1.56	0.119	-1.206	1.531	-0.7
20	eas	b1	female	ae	150	8	-3450.76	6959.528	7046.837	10.8	13.947	0.774	0.439	0.247	0.583	0.423	0.672	1.455	3.278	0.4
21	eas	b1	female	ae	72	8	-1316.58	2691.156	2757.179	2.34	3.898	0.6	0.548	0.012	0.179	0.068	0.946	0.26	0.828	0.3

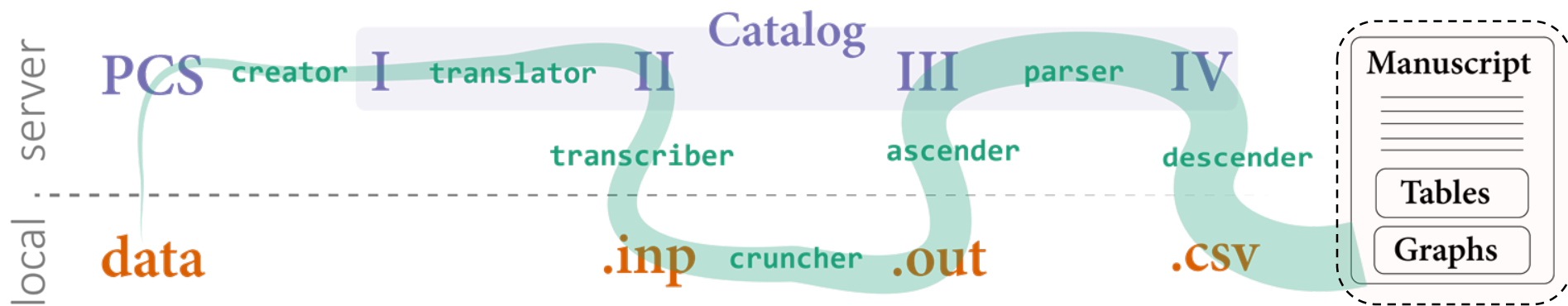




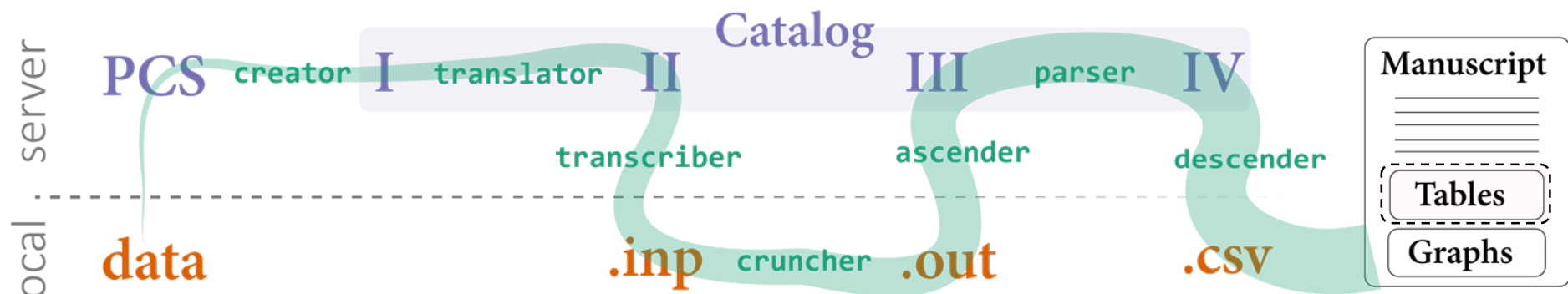
Script run on server.

Copies the entire catalog as a CSV on the driver's local machine.

This disconnected CSV are drivers' to keep for further analysis.



The Catalog forms the dataset for META-ANALYSIS,  
In which models are the new units.  
MANUSCRIPTS reports and interprets the results of meta-analysis.



DYNAMIC tables store all possible values.  
 These are useful to have for EXPLORATION.  
 You can filter and sort to guide your search for patterns.

### Dynamic Table

Show 10 entries

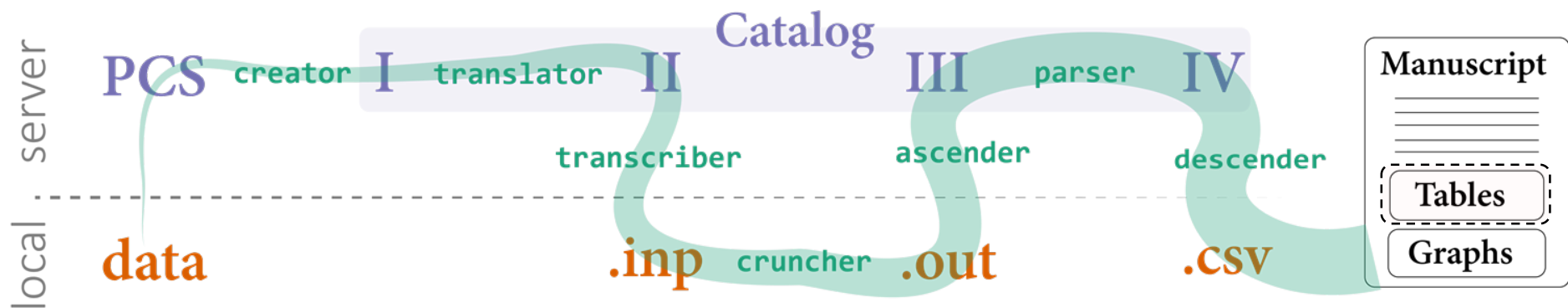
Search:

Random Effects Growth Curve Model Solution

	study name	process a	process b	subgroup	model type	n	r intercept	r slope	r residual
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1	eas	gait	block	female	a	563	0.25 (0.08), p<.01	0.30 (0.27), p=.26	-0.02 (0.05), p=.72
2	eas	gait	block	female	ae	563	0.22 (0.08), p=.01	0.46 (0.31), p=.14	-0.02 (0.05), p=.73
3	eas	gait	block	female	aeh	150	0.26 (0.14), p=.06	0.03 (0.63), p=.96	-0.06 (0.08), p=.41
4	eas	gait	block	female	aehplus	150	0.17 (0.16), p=.28	0.02 (0.67), p=.98	-0.07 (0.08), p=.36
5	eas	gait	block	female	full	150	0.14 (0.17), p=.41	0.01 (0.69), p=.99	-0.07 (0.08), p=.38
6	eas	gait	block	male	a	350	0.40 (0.11), p<.01	0.39 (0.70), p=.59	-0.05 (0.07), p=.50
7	eas	gait	block	male	ae	350	0.40 (0.12), p<.01	0.40 (0.78), p=.61	-0.05 (0.07), p=.50
8	eas	gait	block	male	aeh	72	0.28 (0.30), p=.34	0.22 (3.38), p=.95	0.01 (0.13), p=.91
9	eas	gait	block	male	aehplus	72	0.29 (0.37), p=.43	0.15 (7.19), p=.98	0.01 (0.15), p=.95
10	eas	gait	block	male	full	72	0.25 (0.43), p=.56	0.17 (4.41), p=.97	0.00 (0.16), p=.98

Showing 1 to 10 of 987 entries

Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 ... 99 Next



STATIC tables print targeted results.  
These are useful to have for DEMONSTRATION.

## Dynamic Table

Show 10 entries

Search:

Random Effects Growth Curve Model Solution

	study name	process a	process b	subgroup	model type	n	r intercept	r slope	r residual
							All	All	All
1	eas	gait	block	female	a	563	0.25(0.08), p<.01	0.30(0.27), p=.26	-0.02(0.05), p=.72
2	eas	gait	block	female	ae	563	0.22(0.08), p=.01	0.46(0.31), p=.14	-0.02(0.05), p=.73
3	eas	gait	block	female	aeh	150	0.26(0.14), p=.06	0.03(0.63), p=.96	-0.06(0.08), p=.41
4	eas	gait	block	female	aehplus	150	0.17(0.16), p=.28	0.02(0.67), p=.98	-0.07(0.08), p=.36
5	eas	gait	block	female	full	150	0.14(0.17), p=.41	0.01(0.69), p=.99	-0.07(0.08), p=.38
6	eas	gait	block	male	a	350	0.40(0.11), p<.01	0.39(0.70), p=.58	-0.05(0.07), p=.50
7	eas	gait	block	male	ae	350	0.40(0.12), p<.01	0.40(0.78), p=.61	-0.05(0.07), p=.50
8	eas	gait	block	male	aeh	72	0.28(0.30), p=.34	0.22(3.38), p=.95	0.01(0.13), p=.91
9	eas	gait	block	male	aehplus	72	0.29(0.37), p=.43	0.15(7.19), p=.98	0.01(0.15), p=.95
10	eas	gait	block	male	full	72	0.25(0.43), p=.56	0.17(4.41), p=.97	0.00(0.16), p=.98

Showing 1 to 10 of 987 entries

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 99 Next

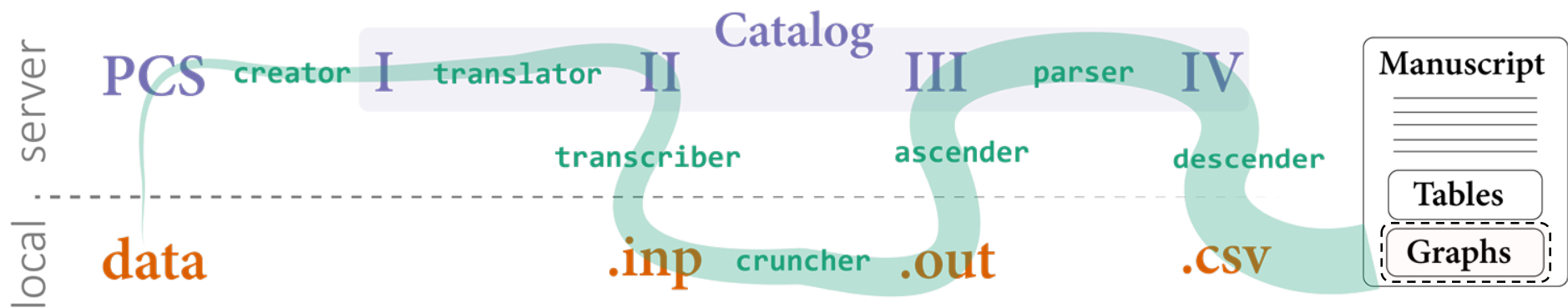
## Static Tables

The 'aehplus' model (with covariates age, education, health, and others) is shown for each combination of

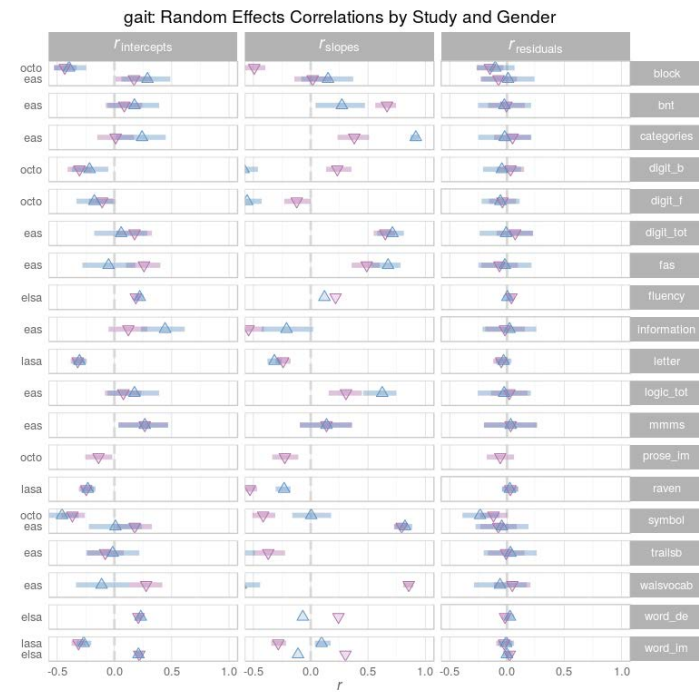
- study,
- process, and
- gender.

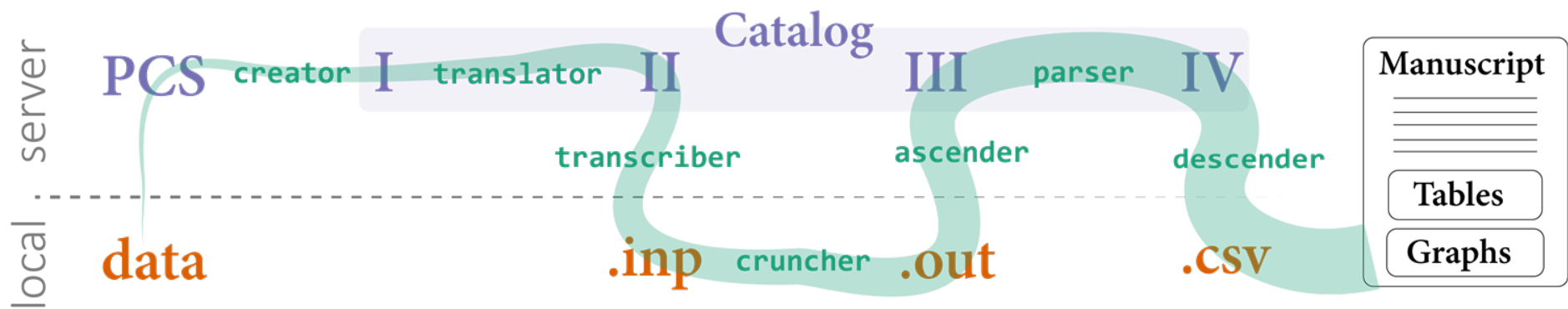
### eas

Processes	Gender	n	r intercept	r slope	r residual
gait vs block	female	150	0.17(0.16), p=.28	0.02(0.67), p=.98	-0.07(0.08), p=.36
gait vs block	male	72	0.29(0.37), p=.43	0.15(7.19), p=.98	0.01(0.15), p=.95
gait vs hnt	female	150	0.09(0.18), p=.63	0.67(0.49), p=.18	-0.01(0.12), p=.97
gait vs hnt	male	72	0.17(0.38), p=.64	0.27(2.80), p=.92	-0.02(0.20), p=.91
gait vs categories	female	150	0.01(0.13), p=.93	0.38(0.44), p=.39	0.05(0.11), p=.67
gait vs categories	male	72	0.24(0.38), p=.52	0.92(1.14), p=.42	-0.02(0.17), p=.90
gait vs digit_tot	female	150	0.18(0.17), p=.29	0.65(0.40), p=.10	0.07(0.08), p=.40
gait vs digit_tot	male	72	0.06(0.37), p=.87	0.71(1.50), p=.63	-0.01(0.18), p=.96
gait vs fas	female	150	0.26(0.14), p=.06	0.49(0.61), p=.42	-0.07(0.08), p=.40
gait vs fas	male	72	-0.05(0.29), p=.86	0.68(2.65), p=.80	-0.02(0.22), p=.93
gait vs information	female	130	0.12(0.22), p=.58	-0.54(1.41), p=.70	-0.02(0.11), p=.87
gait vs information	male	70	0.44(0.44), p=.32	-0.21(8.37), p=.98	0.02(0.19), p=.91
gait vs logic_tot	female	150	0.08(0.15), p=.60	0.31(0.76), p=.69	0.02(0.10), p=.83
gait vs logic_tot	male	72	0.17(0.38), p=.62	0.82(2.40), p=.80	-0.03(0.19), p=.90
gait vs mms	female	72	0.27(0.63), p=.67	0.14(3.05), p=.96	0.03(0.17), p=.85
gait vs mms	male	72	0.27(0.63), p=.67	0.14(3.05), p=.96	0.03(0.17), p=.85
gait vs symbol	female	150	0.18(0.15), p=.24	0.79(0.61), p=.19	-0.08(0.10), p=.44
gait vs symbol	male	72	0.01(0.29), p=.97	0.82(1.15), p=.47	-0.05(0.22), p=.83



FOREST plots display the values from the tables  
To optimize for useful comparisons.





# Big Data, Big Analysis:

A Collaborative Modeling Framework for Multi-study Replication

**Andriy V. Koval**  
*University of Victoria*

**William H. Beasley**  
*University of Oklahoma*

**Andrea Piccinin**  
*University of Victoria*

**Graciela Muniz-Terrera**  
*University of Edinburgh*

**Scott Hofer**  
*University of Victoria*



# Integrative **A**nalysis of **L**ongitudinal **S**tudies on **A**ging

[www.ialsa.org](http://www.ialsa.org)

IALSA is funded through  
an NIH/NIA Program Project Grant ([P01AG043362](#); 2013-2018)  
to Oregon Health & Science University  
(Program Directors: [Scott Hofer](#), [Andrea Piccinin](#), [Jeffrey Kaye](#), and [Diana Kuh](#))  
and previously funded by  
NIH/NIA ([R01AG026453](#); 2007-2013) and CIHR (103284; 2010-2013).



**University  
of Victoria**

## Special thanks to the drivers of the Portland 2015 workshop

<b>Study</b>	<b>Driver</b>
Einstein Aging Study	<a href="#"><u>Andrea Zammit</u></a>
English Longitudinal Study of Aging	<a href="#"><u>Annie Robitaille</u></a>
HRS	<a href="#"><u>Chenkai Wu</u></a>
Interdisciplinary Longitudinal Study	<a href="#"><u>Philipp Handschuh</u></a>
Normative Aging Study	<a href="#"><u>Lewina Lee</u></a>
NuAge	<a href="#"><u>Valerie Jarry</u></a>
OCTO-Twin	<a href="#"><u>Marcus Praetorius</u></a>
Rush Memory and Aging Project	<a href="#"><u>Cassandra Brown</u></a>
SATSA	<a href="#"><u>Deborah Finkel</u></a>