Introduction to Longitudinal Data Analysis

The Workflow

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A Thought Experiment

Be honest....

1. Have you ever lost a file?

2. Have you ever wondered if you have deleted a file?

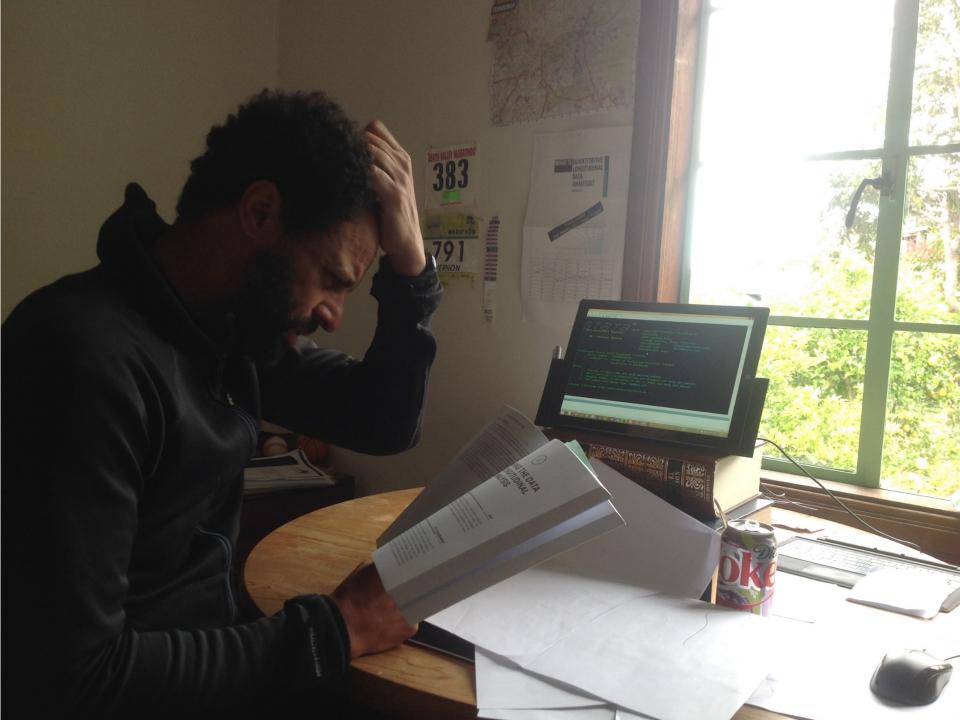
3. Have you and a colleague ever been working on different versions of a file?

A Thought Experiment

Be honest....

Have you ever struggled to identify which data file is the correct one?

chapter1_2014.dat chap1_2014.dat





Planning, organising and documenting work

• This includes...

Cleaning data

Analysing data

Presenting results

Backing up and archiving material

Workflow should be planned and carefully orchestrated

Workflow MUST not be adhoc

(e.g. piece-meal, developed as a reaction to mistakes etc.)

Better supporting YOU and what YOU DO

Not changing you into something YOU ARE NOT

Shopping without a list? Cooking with a list?



APPROVED B-17F and G CHECKLIST

REVISED 3-1-44

PILOT'S DUTIES IN RED

COPILOT'S DUTIES IN BLACK

BEFORE STARTING

- 1. Pilot's Preflight_COMPLETE
- 2. Form IA-CHECKED
- 3. Controls and Seats-CHECKED
- 4. Fuel Transfer Valves & Switch-OFF
- 5. Intercoolers-Cold
- 6. Gyros-UNCAGED
- 7. Fuel Shut-off Switches-OPEN
- 8. Gear Switch-NEUTRAL
- Cowl Flaps—Open Right— OPEN LEFT—Locked
- 10. Turbos-OFF
- 11. Idle cut-off-CHECKED
- 12. Throttles-CLOSED
- 13. High RPM_CHECKED
- 14. Autopilot-OFF
- De-icers and Anti-icers, Wing and Prop—OFF
- 16. Cabin Heat-OFF
- 17. Generators-OFF

STARTING ENGINES

- 1. Fire Guard and Call Clear-LEFT Right
- 2. Master Switch-ON
- 3. Battery switches and inverters—ON & CHECKED
- 4. Parking Brakes—Hydraulic Check—On-
- 5. Booster Pumps—Pressure—ON & CHECKED
- 6. Carburetor Filters-Open
- 7. Fuel Quantity-Gallons per tank
- 8. Start Engines: both magnetos on after one revolution
- Flight Indicator & Vacuum Pressures CHECKED
- 10. Radio-On
- 11. Check Instruments—CHECKED
- 12. Crew Report
- 13. Radio Call & Altimeter-SET

ENGINE RUN-UP

- 1. Brakes-Locked
- 2. Trim Tabs-SET
- 3. Exercise Turbos and Props
- 4. Check Generators-CHECKED & OFF
- 5. Run up Engines

BEFORE TAKEOFF

- 1. Tailwheel-Locked
- 2. Gyro-Set
- 3. Generators-ON

AFTER TAKEOFF

- 1. Wheel-PILOT'S SIGNAL
- 2. Power Reduction
- 3. Cowl Flaps
- 4. Wheel Check-OK right-OK LEFT

BEFORE LANDING

- 1. Radio Call, Altimeter-SET
- 2. Crew Positions-OK
- 3. Autopilot-OFF
- 4. Booster Pumps-On
- 5. Mixture Controls-AUTO-RICH
- 6. Intercooler-Set
- 7. Carburetor Filters-Open
- 8. Wing De-icers-Off
- 9. Landing Gear
 - a. Visual—Down Right—DOWN LEFT Tailwheel Down, Antenna in, Ball Turret Checked
 - b. Light-OK
 - c. Switch Off-Neutral
- 10. Hydraulic Pressure—OK Valve closed
- 11. RPM 2100-Set
- 12. Turbos-Set
- 13. Flaps 1/3-1/3 Down

FINAL APPROACH

- 14. Flaps-PILOT'S SIGNAL
- 15. RPM 2200-PILOT'S SIGNAL

In the late 1930s, military aviators in the American Army and Navy began using aviation checklists. Checklist became part of a new paradigm for how to fly, which consisted of

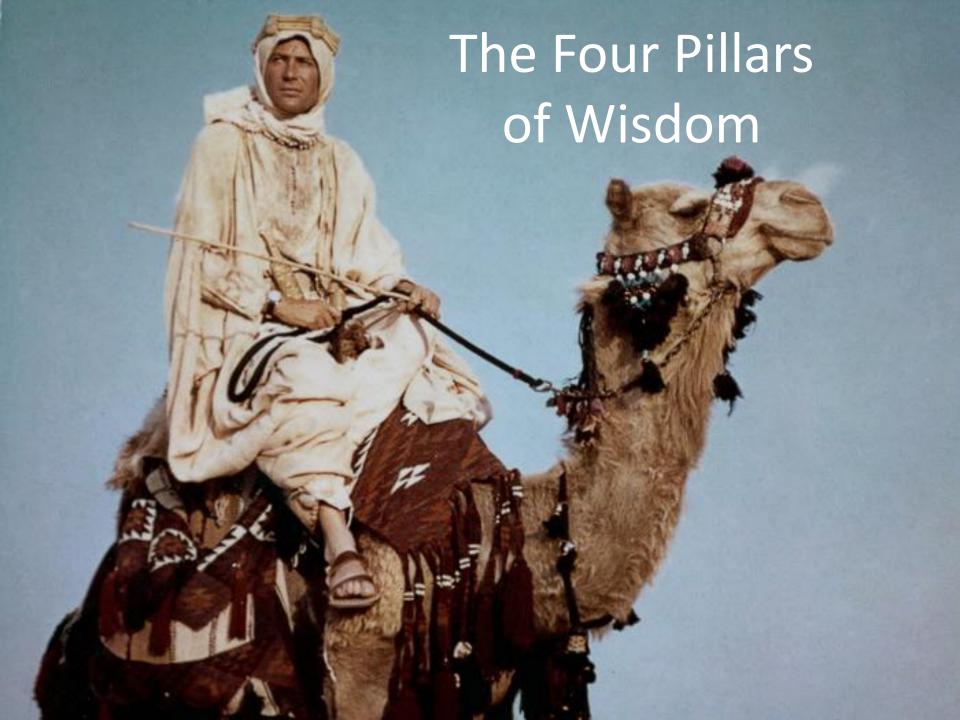
- Elaborate standardized procedures for many activities
- Checklists to ensure all critical steps had been done
- Quantitative tables and formulas that specified the best settings, under different conditions, for speed, engine RPM, gasoline/air mixture, engine cooling, and many other parameters.

This new paradigm (Standard Procedure Flying) had a major influence on reducing aviation accidents and increasing military effectiveness during World War II, particularly because of the rapidly increasing complexity of military aircraft, and the huge number of new pilots.

Despite the benefits of Standard Procedure Flying for both safety and efficiency, by the end of WWII only a few air forces had fully embraced it

Roger Bohn http://www.vs29.org/Links/NATOPS/SOP-bohn-2013-1.pdf



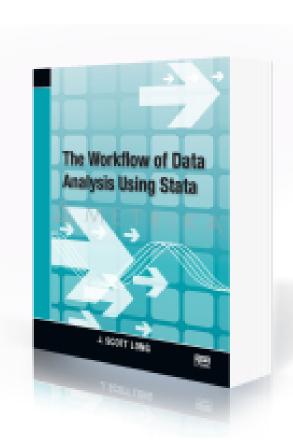


A Planned Workflow Has Benefits



Four Pillars of Wisdom

- Accuracy
 - minimising information loss and errors in analyses and output
- Programming Efficiency
 - automation, maximising features in software
- Transparency
 - showing what you did, why, when, how
- Reproducibility
 - same results every time whoever or wherever
 - editing, rewriting reports or re-submission of papers



The best habit that you can get into



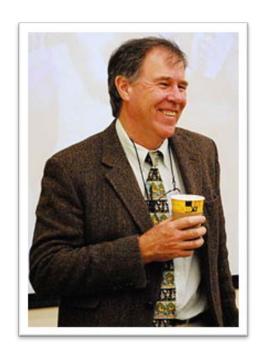
is to get into good habits!

Drukker's dictum: Never type anything that you can obtain from a saved result

My dictum (Gayle's dictum):

You can't be too fit or have too many publications

However...



- 500+ scientific publications in peer reviewed journals (15,000+ citations and an H-index of 66)
- Has run more than 70 marathon and ultramarathon races, including seven 90km Comrades Marathons and fifteen 56km Two Oceans Marathons

http://www.essm.uct.ac.za/ESSM/Tim_Noakes



- Over 20 Ultra Marathons including the Western States 100 mile race
- 1480 citations since 2011

https://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~stark/index.html

Long's Law

It is always easier to document today than it is tomorrow!

Corollary 1:

Nobody likes to write documentation

Corollary 2:

Nobody every regrets having written documentation

Long's Law

Has anyone in the history of data analysis ever said

"these files are too well documented"





1973,



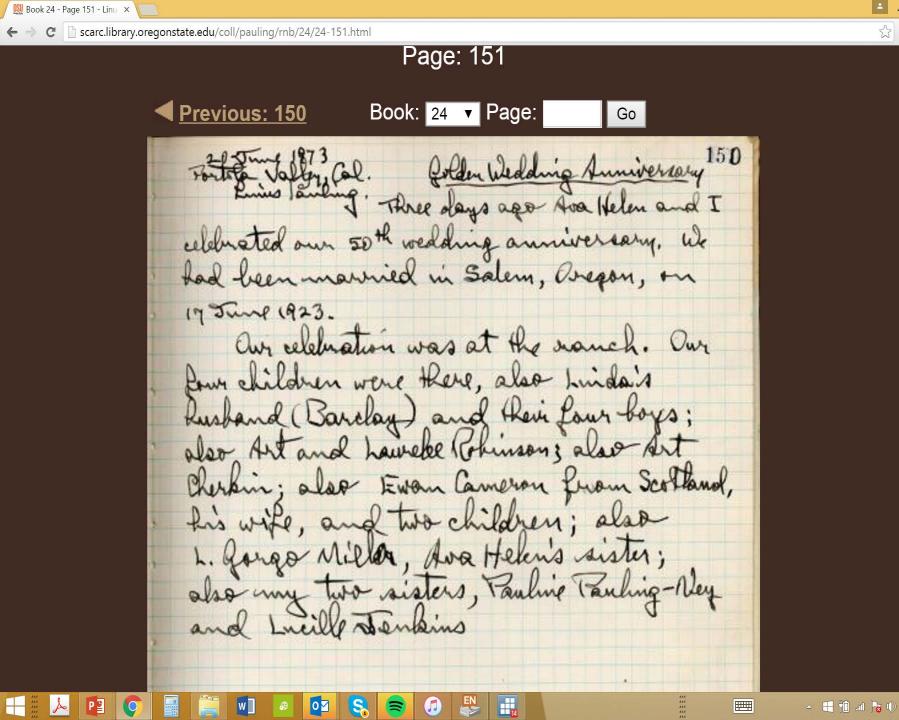
As with many scientists, Linus Pauling utilized bound notebooks to keep track of the details of his research as it unfolded. A testament to the remarkable length and diversity of Dr. Pauling's career, the Pauling Papers holdings include forty-six research notebooks spanning the years of 1922 to 1994 and covering any number of the scientific fields in which Dr. Pauling involved himself. In this regard, the notebooks contain many of Pauling's laboratory calculations and experimental data, as well as scientific conclusions, ideas for further research and numerous autobiographical musings.

Research Notebook 01
1922
Research Notebook 02
1922-1923, 1932, 1934, 1936,
1985
Research Notebook 03
1923-1925
Research Notebook 04
1923-1924, 1928-1930
Research Notebook 05

Research Notebook 13 1935-1936, 1938-1939 Research Notebook 14 1936-1939, 1949, 1952 Research Notebook 15 1935, 1937, 1968 Research Notebook 16 1935-1956 Research Notebook 17 1939-1941, 1971, 1988

Research Notebook 24
1953, 1956, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1968,
1969, 1970, 1973
Research Notebook 25
1958, 1964-1966
Research Notebook 26
1955, 1964-1969, 1974-1976, 1980-
1982, 1987, 1990-1991
Research Notebook 27
1952-1954, 1960-1961, 1964, 1971-

Research Notebook 35b 1938-1939, 1946, 1955, 1968, 1986-1988 Research Notebook 36 1980-1981, 1986-1987 Research Notebook 37 1971, 1983 Research Notebook 38 1980-1981, 1983, 1985, 1989 Research Notebook 39



 Improving the workflow with a modest amount of effort

- The less experience you have the better
 - start from the very beginning

ALL SERIOUS WORK MUST BE REPRODUCIBLE!

There MUST be an audit trail

Why is it all so difficult?

Social science data tends to come in messy formats

Administrative data often is even more complex in nature than social survey data

Why is it all so difficult?

Minor decisions have major consequences...

Which cases?

Which variables?

How to code (e.g. education)?

How to recode?

Where do I truncate?

Minor decisions have major consequences...

```
Which cases?
```

Which variables?

How to code (e.g. education)?

How to recode?

Where do I truncate?

Can I trace these decisions in my audit trail?

```
template* ×
   STOP
3
   /**
    *******************
6
   Next Actions:
9
10
11
12
   Author:
13
14
15
   Project:
16
17
18
   Sub-project:
19
20
21
   Date of Next Meeting (or supervision):
22
23
24
   Latest Update:
25
26
27
   Previous Updates:
28
29
30
31
   Useful information:
32
   http://www.samaritans.org/ (08457 90 90 90)
33
34
35
    **************************
```

A clear and consistently well organised and annotated .do file is central to successful quantitative longitudinal data analysis

It is possible to save a file called 'template.do'

A clear and consistently well organised and annotated .do file is central to successful quantitative longitudinal data analysis.

It is possible to save a file called 'template.do'

into your home Stata folder so that a blank .do file that is pre-populated with organisational information is automatically generated when you open Stata

This is easily achieved by adding a line to your Stata profile (profile.do) which points to the template

(e.g. doedit "C:\Program Files (x86)\Stata14\template.do")

File Naming Protocols

```
File Name = name_date_depositor's initials_version_type
```

File Naming Protocols

File Name = name_date_depositor's initials_version_type

Therefore **bhpsaindresp_20140506_vg_v1.dta**

Would be a

- a.. The British Household Panel Survey File "aindresp"
- b.. Deposited on 6th May 2014
- c.. Deposited by vg (Vernon Gayle)
- d.. Version v1
- e.. File type (e.g. a Stata .dta file)

4 A	C	D	Е	F	G	Н	
File Register							
2							
	File Name (name_subname_date[year/month/day]_depositor's initials_version_type)		W - Males	too to Paulos	2		Brief Description of the file and it purpose
5 Directory Name	(e.g. bhps_aindresp_140129_vg_v1.dta)	(e.g. Stata data file)	Name of Author	Initials of Author	Date of Creation	Date of last revision	(e.g. Stata .do file MSc dissertation; Draft Chapter 1 PhD)
6			+				
2							
9	<u>'</u>				+		
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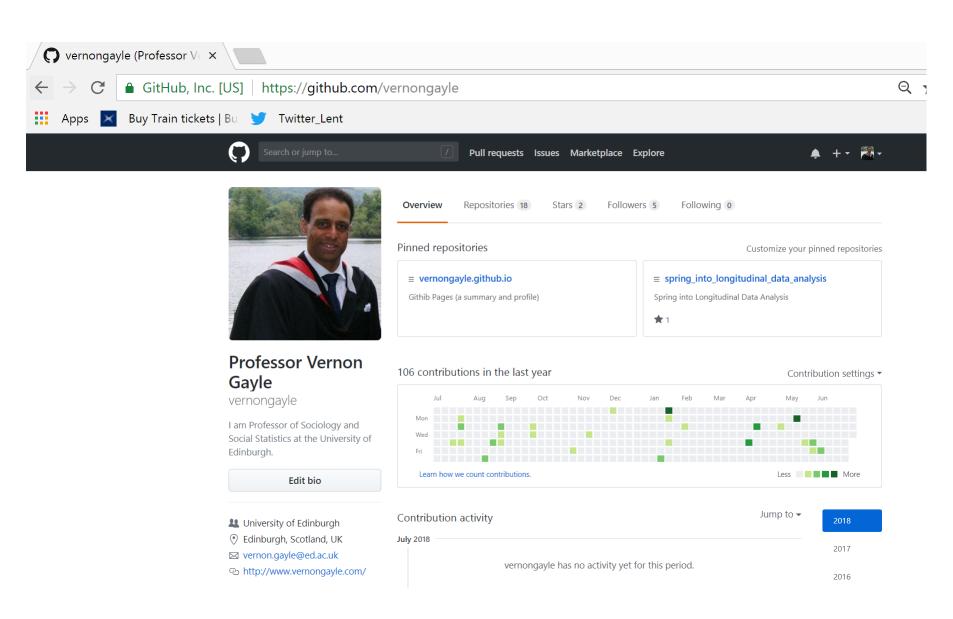
Other seemingly small issues such as 'Directory Structures' and 'Variable Naming Conventions' are similarly worth thinking about!

Why is it all so difficult?

Poor discipline and insufficient documentation

Estimating Work Time...





















GOOD LUCK!

Aim for Gold in your work!

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