

Documenting Panel Data

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Abstract

The key characteristics of panel studies include repeated measures for a more or less stable sample over time. The core challenge in documenting panel studies is the documentation of these repeated measures (usually questions) and the resulting variables because various reasons can require modifications of measures over time—resulting in comparable but not identical data structures.

The DDI standard provides not one but multiple options for the documentation of panel data. In this workshop we like to present various options and discuss their feasibility for common use cases. The German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) will provide the primary use case, but participants are also invited to introduce and discuss their own use cases.

The workshop starts with a short introduction of both panel studies and the DDI standard. Therefore, no previous knowledge of the DDI standard is required to participate in the workshop. The goal for the workshop is to gain a deeper understanding of possible documentation strategies for panel studies.

Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Metadata basics
- 3. Linking data
- 4. Questionnaire documentation
 - --- break ---
- 5. Working session
- 6. Implementation and design choices
- 7. Use case: SOEP
- 8. Wrap up

Introduction

Introduction

- What is today's topic?
- Course instructors
- Participants
- What are the specific challenges of documenting a panel study?
- Participants: what are your challenges?

I am...

- Name
- Institution
- Background
- Do you actually work with metadata?
- What do you expect from the workshop / would like to learn?

The **German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)** is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households, located at the German Institute for Economic Research, DIW Berlin. Every year, there were nearly 11,000 households, and more than 20,000 persons sampled by the fieldwork organization TNS Infratest Sozialforschung.

The data provide information on all household members, consisting of Germans living in the Old and New German States, Foreigners, and recent Immigrants to Germany. The Panel was started in 1984.

Some of the many topics include household composition, occupational biographies, employment, earnings, health and satisfaction indicators.

http://www.diw.de/soep

Challenges, specific to panel studies

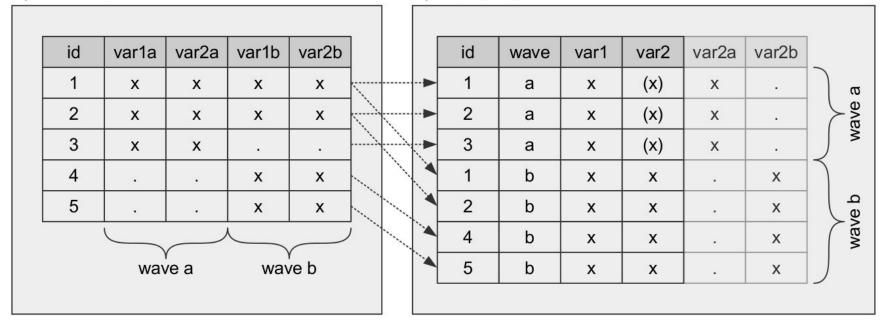
- Finding repeated measures
- Understanding repeated measures
- Finding the corresponding variables

Advanced:

- Measures change over time
- Finding generated / transformed variables

A) WIDE FORMAT

B) LONG FORMAT



x = valid answer | (x) = harmonized answer in long format | . = missing value

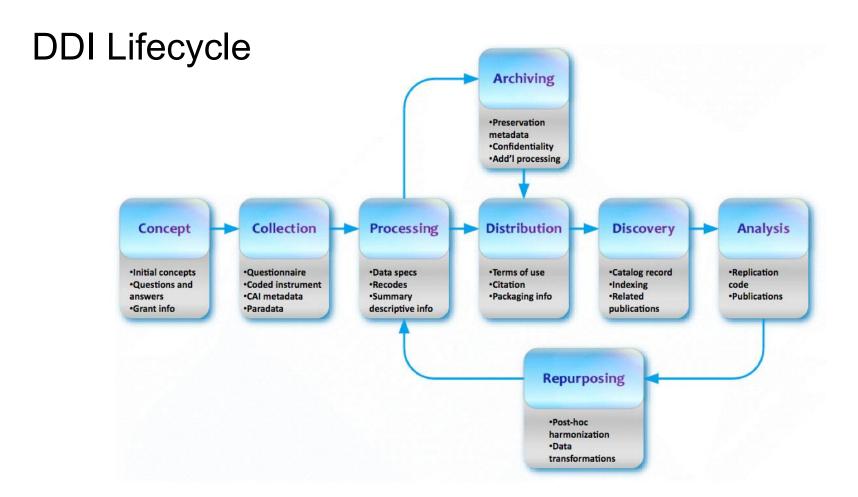
Metadata basics

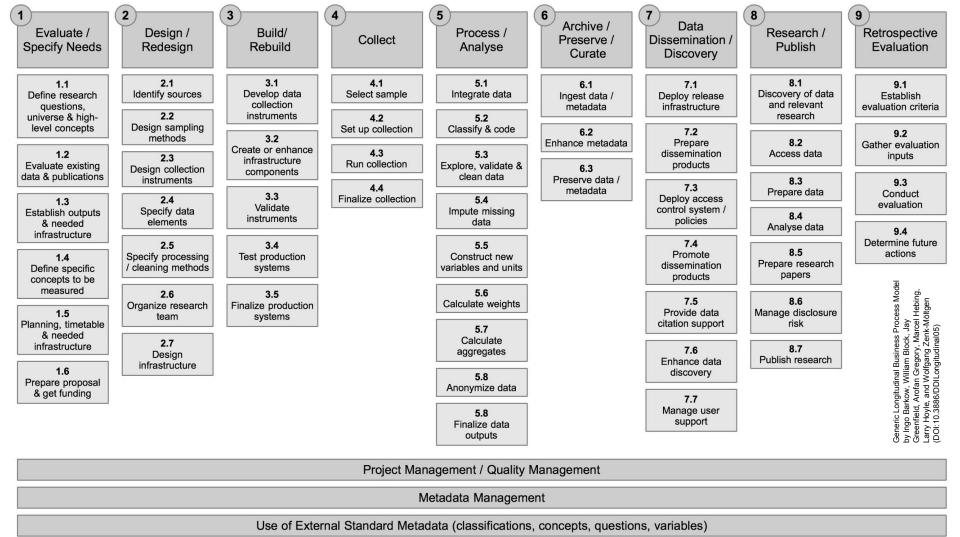
```
    <width>100</width>
    <height>70</height>
```

```
Element 1
Element 2
```

```
<width unit="cm">100</width>
 <height unit="cm">70</height>
Element 1
   Element 2
```

```
<a:table id="2" class="kitchen-table" xmlns:a="https://...">
   <a:width unit="cm">100</a:width>
   <a:height unit="cm">70</a:height>
</a:table>
<b:table xmlns:b="https://...">
   <b:tr>
       <b:td>Element 1</b:td>
       <b:td>Element 2</b:td>
   </b:tr>
</b:table>
```





Versions of DDI

DDI Codebook

- Version 1.x (Nesstar)
- Version 2.x

DDI Lifecycle

- Version 3.x
- Version 4.x = Moving Forward (under development)

DDI Codebook tree (incl. DDI Lite)

http://www.ddialliance.org/sites/default/files/ddi-lite.html

Linking data

What do we want to achieve?

Within one panel study:

- Find related variables over time
- Document changes over time

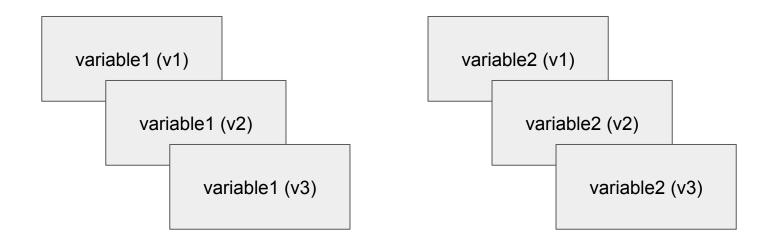
For multiple (panel) studies:

Find related variables across studies

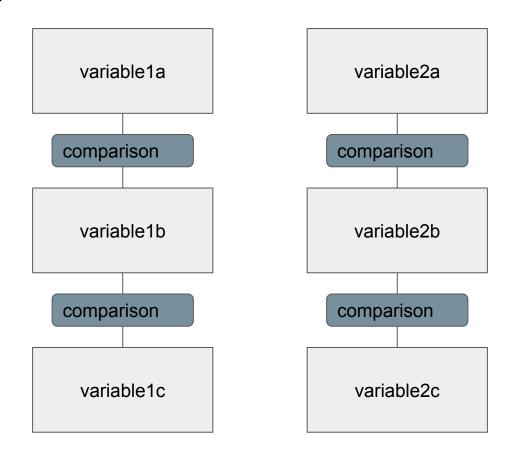
Linking variables: design options

Versioning **Direct links** Concepts Groups

Versioning

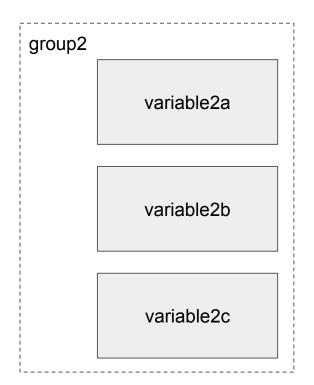


Direct links

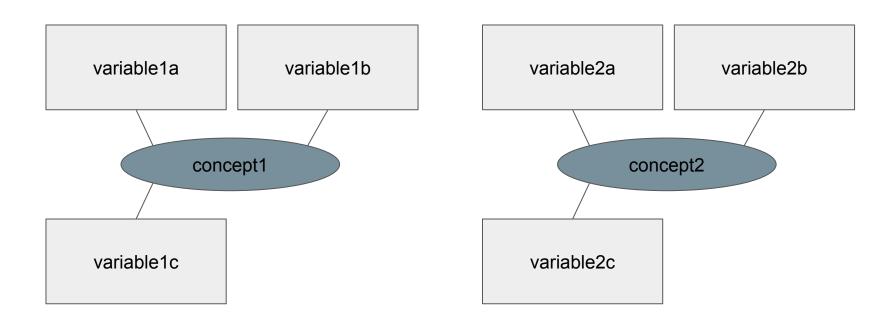


Groups

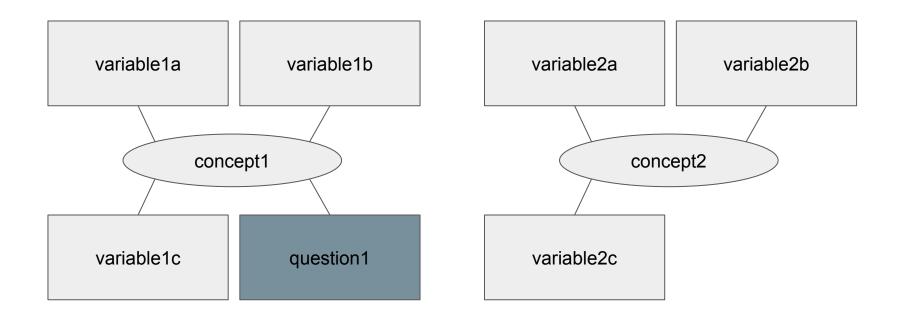
group1 variable1a variable1b variable1c



Concepts



Concepts



Questionnaire documentation

Questionnaire metadata

- Reference material
- Some information is essential (has to be preserved, depends on use case)
- Some information can be ignored (not captured by metadata)
- i18n: multilingual infrastructure (fieldwork and/or documentation)
- Re-use of information (next wave)

Q278	<< CAPI Screen
Ist Ihr Vater in Deutschland geboren?	or a rooteer
O Ja	
O Nein	
O Keine Angabe	
	V PAPI
Does someone in your household need car constant basis due to age, sickness, or mer Yes	
<u>1</u>	
6. Who is it, and which of the following activit	
Please state the person's first name. If there is more than one person in need of care in the household, please state the person most in need of care.	person in need of care first name
Needs assistance with	$\hat{\Gamma}$
errands outside the home	
running the household, preparing meals ar	nd drinks
minor care, such as help with getting dress washing up, combing hair, shaving	
major care, such as getting in and out of b bowel movements	

(Not) preserved information

Source Material (Paper)

Yes	No Question 71!	
Who is it, and which of the following activities does he or she need assistance in?		
Please state the person's first name. If there is more than one person in need of care in the household, please state the person most in need of care.	person in need of care first name	
Needs assistance with	<u> </u>	
errands outside the home		
running the household, preparing meals and	drinks	
전에는 <mark>후</mark> 전에 그렇지만 한 것이 되었다. 그런 네트를 보고 있는 것이 되었다. 그런 데이터 그런 네트를 보고 있다. 그런 데이터 네트를 보고 있다.		
	Please state the person's first name. If there is more than one person in need of care in the household, please state	

Produced with Metadata

66:hhil2 hhil2 66:hhil3 hhil3 66:hhil4 hhil4

due to age, sickness, or medical treatment?	
Yes 1	
No 2	
65;hpfleg hpfleg 2 @ 71	
65;hpfleg=1	
66 Who is it, and which of the following activities does he or she need assis	tance
in?	
Please state the person's first name. If there is more than one person in need of care	in the
household, please state the person most in need of care.	
person in need of care first name	
66:hpnam hpnam	
Needs assistance with	
errands outside the home	1
running the household, preparing meals and drinks	1
minor care, such as help with getting dressed, washing up, combing hair, shaving	1
major care, such as getting in and out of bed, bowel movements	1
66:hhill hhill	

65 Does someone in your household need care or assistance on a constant basis

(Not) preserved information

Source Material (Paper)

68.	Who provides this person with the needed assistance?
	- relatives in the household□□
	- charitable organizations (Caritas, Diakonie, ASB, DRK, AWO, etc.)
	- private care service
	- friends / acquaintances / neighbors
69.	Besides this person, are there other people in the household who are in need of assistance or care?
	No
70.	Are there regular expenses for assistance or care of other persons in the household?
	Yes euros per month

68 Who provides this person with the assistance he / she needs? relatives in the household charitable organizations (Caritas, Diakonie, ASB, DRK, AWO, etc.) private care service friends / acquaintances / neighbors relatives outside the household other regular care providers 68:hhvon1 hhvon1 68:hhvon7 hhvon7 68:hhvon3 hhvon3 68:hhvon9 hhvon9 68:hhvon6 hhvon6 68:hhvon8 hhvon8 [relatives in the household] Please give us the name of the person in the household who is the main caregiver. 68:hhnam hhnam 68:hhvon1=1 [friends / acquaintances / neighbors, relatives outside the household, other regular care providers]Is this person paid for providing this assistance? Yes 1 No 68:hhbez hhbez 68:hhvon9=1 | 68:hhvon6=1 | 68:hhvon8=1 69 Besides this person, are there other people in the household who are in need of assistance or care? 2 No 1 69;hpfleg2 hpfleg2 [Yes] ... other person(s) 69:hpfleg3 hpfleg3 69;hpfleg2=1 hpfleg2=1 70 Are there regular expenses for assistance or care of other persons in the household? 1 Yes No 70;hpfleg4 hpfleg4 Yes ... euros per month 70:hpfleg5 hpfleg5 70;hpfleg4=1

Example: What DDIonRails preserves and adds

Preserved:

- Question numbers
- Textual information (question texts, instructions, answers)
- Routing (logical: filter, goto)

Added:

- Values for answers
- Concepts
- Links to variables
- Translations

Not preserved:

- Layout (horizontal/vertical arrangement, text prior/after open ended questions)
- Typography (bold, underlined)
- Graphical information
- Routing (textual)

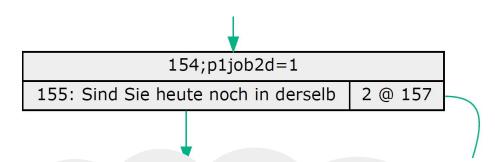
What information do you want to preserve?

Some notes on routing

- Common default: go to next question
 - No more specification needed
 - Exceptions needed

Two different approaches in instruments:

- Question's gatekeeper ("filter")
 - Defines the universe of this particular question
 - Condition which has to be true
- After a question ("goto")
 - Defines the way to the next question depending on the answer (and perhaps other information)



Which approach is used in your institution? What are your experiences?

What do data users like, what survey designers – and why?

Which approach is more, which is less parsimonious?

What about visualization?

Will it convert?

Routing in DDI

ControlConstruct:

Extensible structure for control elements used in describing flow logic within the instrument: IfThenElse, RepeatUntil, RepeatWhile, Loop, Sequence, ComputationItem, StatementItem, and QuestionConstruct. (from DDI 3.2 XML Schema Documentation)

Shortcoming:

Some kind of code needed to specify conditions and or calculations, but language not defined within DDI.

- Operators
- References

Example: Routing in DDIonRails

- Each item (one item is related to one variable) in a question can have a filter and a goto.
- A filter can have references to one or more (prior) items in the conditions.

Rules for filter and goto

Filter and goto definitions consist of question names and symbols only, no keywords (e.g. "goto") are used.

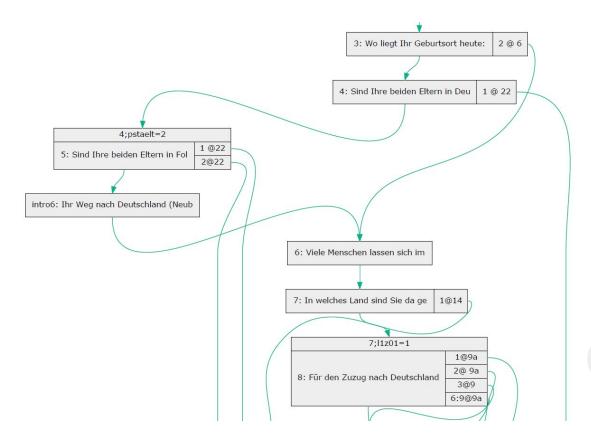
- Symboles () = < > @ | & : != <= >=
- Filter (AGE > 20) & (SEX = 1) means: this question is asked if "age" is greater than 20 and "sex" is 1
- Goto (2 @ TARGET) means: if the answer to the current question is 2 then go to question "target"
- Refer to items using the colon as a seperator, e.g. (PSOR:2 = 3).
- Value lists and ranges: (x = 1:3) is equal to (x = 1,2,3) is equal to $(x = 1) \mid (x = 2) \mid (x = 3)$

- Gotos only evaluate the answer of this item and direct to the appropriate next answer.
- Room for improvement (e.g. loops), but works!

<< Screenshot:

http://ddionrails.org/imports/questions_csv.html

Example: Visualise routing



- Flow chart, algorithmic derived from DDIonRails metadata
- Filters displayed
- Gotos parsed
- Layout/rendering by Graphviz

How is filter/goto-approach connected with visualisation?

Make information re-usable and deal with changes

Re-use:

- Means: Combine parts of a question and give them an identificator, which has to be used if the question appears again.
- Tracks permanence.
- Helps to limit amount of information, which has to be managed (entered, translated).
- Makes things more complicated: one more relation.
- Agency needed: assign IDs, ensure integrity, supervise corrections (internal question bank)

Link over time:

- Same methods like those presented for variables
- Comparison seems to be more appropriate

Which parts of a question do you/ would you make re-useable?

How many resources do you have to track and describe changes?

Working session

Working session

Go into smaller groups

Questions:

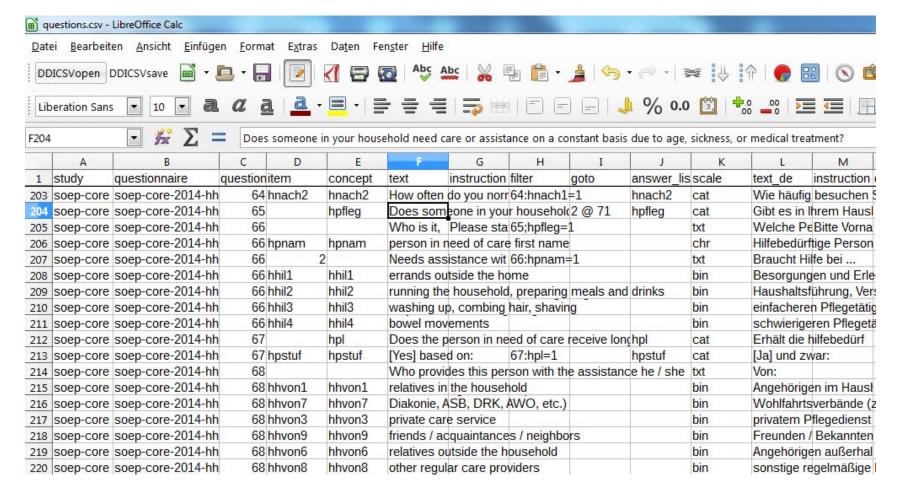
- 1. What is your use case?
- 2. How do you manage variables and questions?
- 3. Are your solutions interoperable?
- 4. Which of the solutions (regarding variables) would work for you?

Implementation and design choices

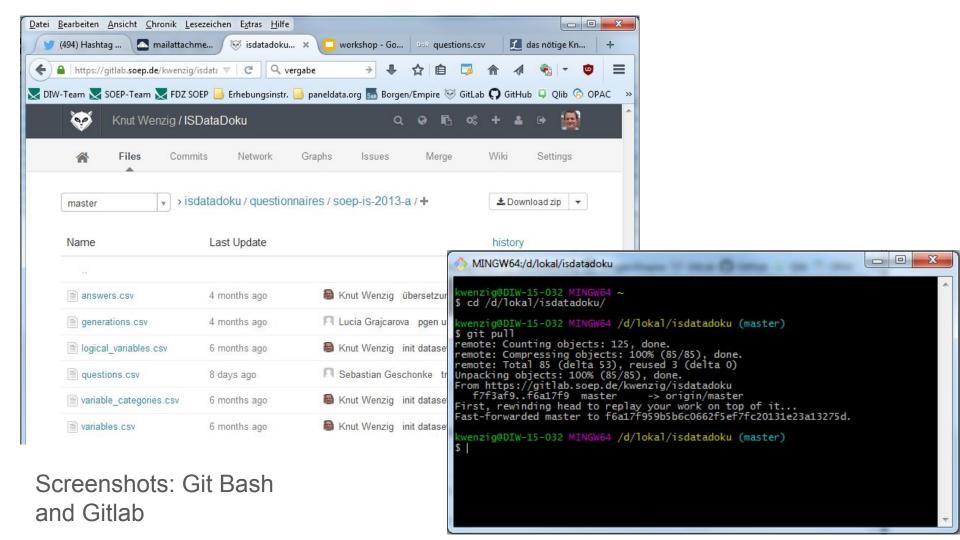
Implementation and design choices

- XML vs CSV vs other formats
- Relational databases
- Do you have software developers
- Who is managing your metadata
- How many studies / collaboration
- Git

Use case: SOEP



Screenshot: Questionnaire in LibreOffice Calc with two new buttons



CSV files on Git

Pro:

- No server only software on clients needed (but Gitlab or similar make things easier)
- No special frontend ("editor") needed: lean development
- Version control helps to track changes and reset to previous version in case of errors
- Metadata easy accessible for programming (Ruby, R, Stata)
- Establish version control know-how

Con:

- Integrity of metadata not enforced
- Annoying issues with seperators, encoding, quotes (LibO Calc and a macro helps)
- Transfer to database (for web-use)

Do you already use version control?

Use case: FiD integration





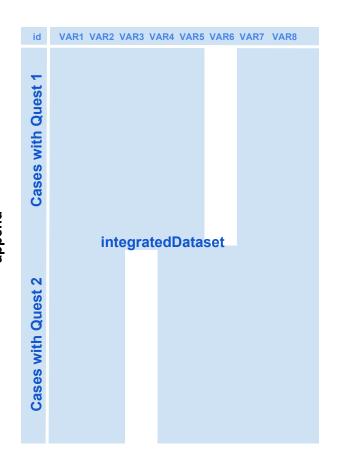
- pool information of very similar studies which were carried out in the same year
 - SOEP
 - Families in germany
- very similar: integration of datasets from different waves
- integration reduces burden of data users dramatically
 - identification of similar questions/variables
 - harmonisation of information is standardised

Use case: FiD integration









Use case: FiD integration – necessary steps

- Identify corresponding questions/variables
- Correct, (harmonise)
- Rename variables:
 - Dataset1, var1 > integratedDatset, VAR1
 - See table
- Compare corresponding variables
 - Prevent errors
 - Variable labels
 - Value labels
 - Accept differences or make corrections
- Append datasets
 - Fill sparse areas with missing code
- Evaluate work
- (Harmonise)

i_dataset	i_variable	o_dataset	o_variable
Dataset1	var1	iDataset	VAR1
Dataset1	var2	iDataset	VAR2
Dataset2	var1	iDataset	VAR1
Dataset2	var2	iDataset	VAR2

Use case: FiD integration – dorevaluate

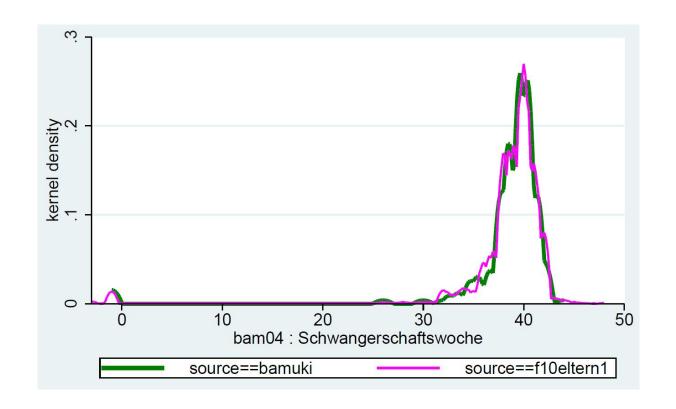
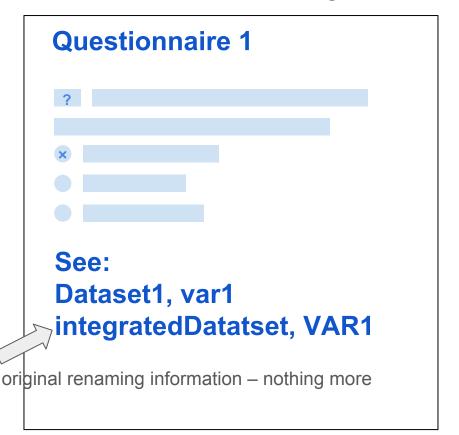
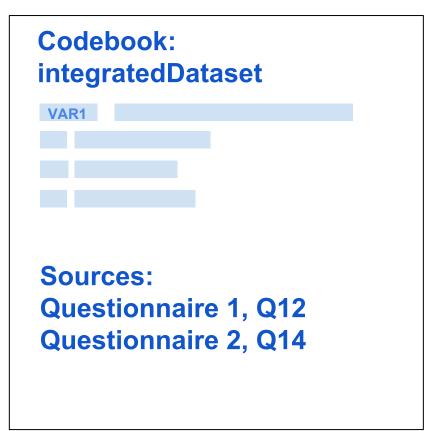


Diagramm shows successful integration of a metric variable (week of pregnancy)

Use case: FiD integration – documentation





Use case: FiD integration with active metadata

Result:

- 62 Stata files with integrated information
- 305 lines of code (without corrections)
- 21915 (non-)renaming of variables
- 61464 differences in variable labels and value labels were accepted
- Stata ados which rely on DDIonRails metadata: http://ddionrails.org/stata/
 - dorrename, dorcomparedta, dorcomparexls, dorappend, dorevaluate
 - o dororder, dorlabeldta
 - https://github.com/ddionrails/stata

Metadata driven data processing

- code written for data preparation more structured and better to maintain
- metadata (and documentation) more accurate
- documentation ready when data are ready

paneldata.org

- Successor for SOEPinfo
- Multiple studies
- Multiple releases / distributions
- Linking across studies
- Panel-specific functionality

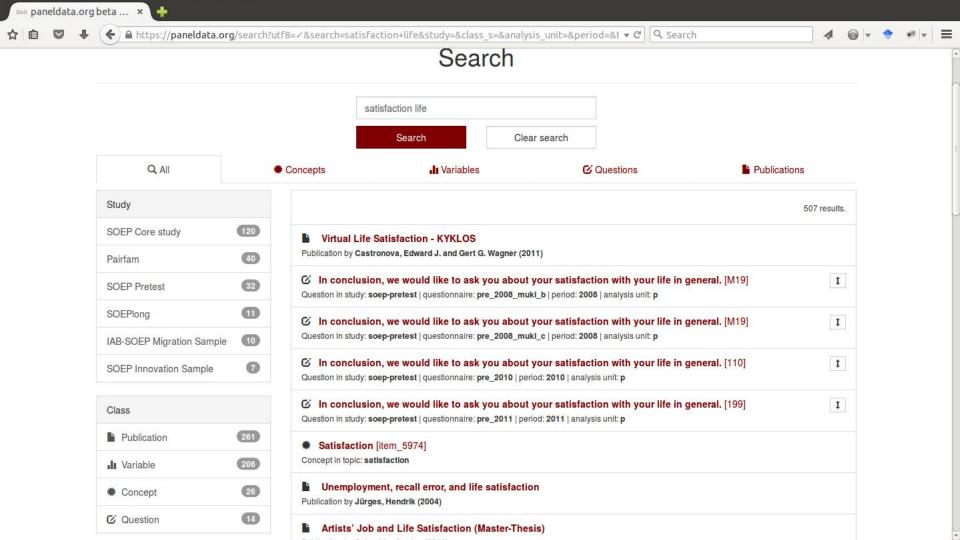
DDI on Rails Understanding Data

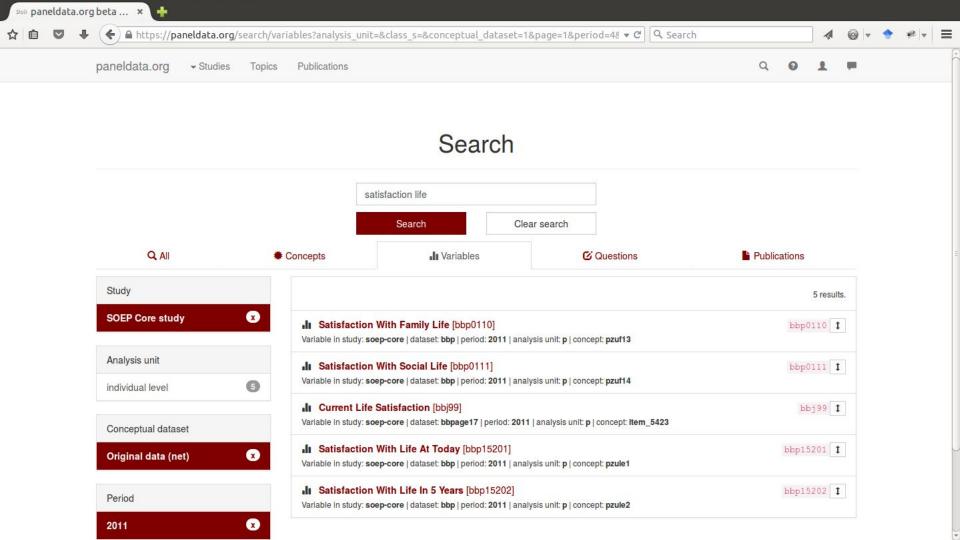


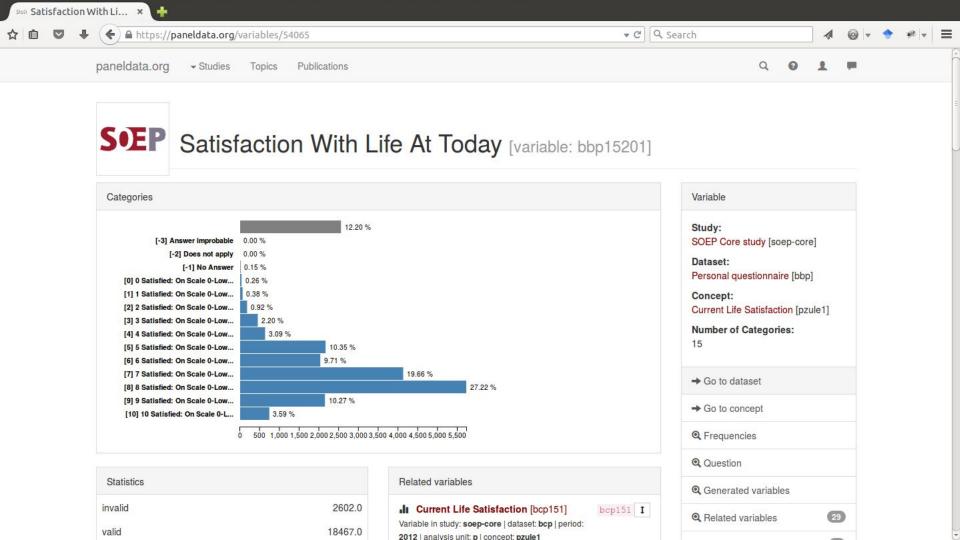
DDI on Rails Understanding Data

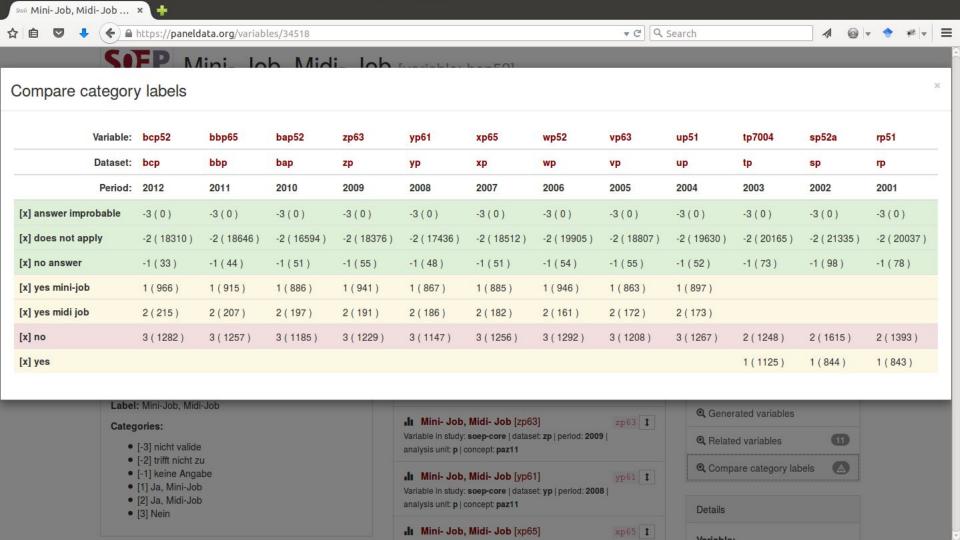
- → The data portal DDI on Rails accompanies researchers throughout the entire course of their research projects from conception to publication/citation.
- → The system offers researchers the possibility to explore the data, to compile personalized datasets, and to publish results on the publication database.
- → In contrast to similar products, DDI on Rails is study-independent and open-source, is able to document data with multiple versions/distributions and the specific characteristics of a longitudinal study, and is easy to use.

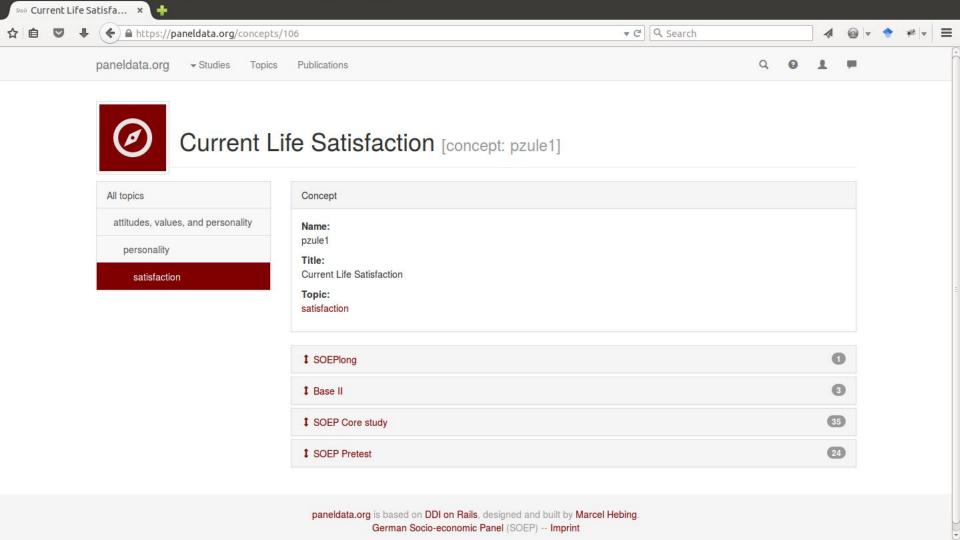












paneldata.org

- hosted service to document panel data
- study-specific domains (e.g., <u>paneldata.org/soep-core</u>)
- <u>about.paneldata.org</u> for additional information

Wrap up

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