

# Pre-Workshop Survey Results

# How comfortable do you feel working in the R language?

<b>Response</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Not at all comfortable	32	36.4
Somewhat comfortable	20	22.7
Comfortable	23	26.1
Very comfortable	11	12.5
Extremely comfortable	2	2.3
Total	88	100

# Which areas of the R language do you feel you would benefit from receiving training?

Response	N	%
Find/open files	27	30.7
Learn how R works and thinks about files/data	39	44.3
Basic data management	49	55.7
Summary statistics	40	45.5
Summarizing results to report outside of R	55	62.5
Basic graphing	63	71.6
Advanced graphing	52	59.1
Basic introduction to functions	61	69.3
Detailed instructions on writing your own functions	66	75
Other	4	4.5

Other, Specified  
*-Developing packages*  
*-Useful packages*  
*-Vectorization in R*  
*-Everything!*

# How comfortable do you feel working with the OpenMx package?

<b>Response</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Not at all comfortable	54	61.4
Somewhat comfortable	20	22.7
Comfortable	11	12.5
Very comfortable	2	2.3
I don't know	1	1.1
Total	88	100

# How important are the following to you while participating in the workshop?

Area	Very Important		Important		Neutral		Not Important		Not At All Important		Not Applicable		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Engaging with faculty and workshop participants to develop your research and career network	31	35.2	44	50	11	12.5	2	2.3		0		0	88
Interaction with faculty to troubleshoot/address your specific research questions	24	27.3	39	44.3	21	23.9	4	4.5		0		0	88
Learning about post-doctoral training/employment opportunities	31	35.2	27	30.7	20	22.7	6	6.8	3	3.4	1	1.1	88
Learning how to identify and evaluate methodological strengths and weaknesses in publications using twin/family data	53	60.2	26	29.5	9	10.2		0		0		0	88

# General R Questions

I would like more formal training on sex limitation- please provide procedures and scripts!

I am highly interested in learning how R communicates with open source databases, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB. Managing data in a database is a lot easier and cleaner than having to keep data in individual files such as CSVs, MS Excels, or TXTs. I have been reading data from and writing data back to a MS Access database with R or SAS for years. Now I am more interested in stuff that is not limited to a particular platform. Importing raw data into an analytical software and exporting processed or summarised data to an external file usually mark the beginning and the end of an analytical task. It would be great that workshop participants can bring home ready-to-use R code for these tasks. I would be happy to make some contribution. I am very good at writing code that is neatly formatted, self-descriptive, and preceded with detailed commentary.

I am somewhere between 'not at all comfortable' and 'somewhat comfortable' (closer to the latter) with both R and OpenMx. I have been working with R for about 1 month, and OpenMx for one week, but have been able to run various scripts with some understanding of what is going on. I am working through the previous intro workshop (2014) materials now which have been tremendously useful, as well as the course materials by Matthew Keller (links via the workshop Wiki)

Would you all advise against attempting to use Stata (after the workshop) to do the kinds of analyses that we will learn in the workshop? In other words, do you all anticipate participants becoming lifelong R users if we intend to do research using the methods we learn at the workshop?

# General OpenMx Questions

My main concerns are broad areas of model specification (ACE, ADE, AE, etc) and model fit.

potentially problematic assumptions of the twin model, modelling dominance effects

1) I would like to gain some practice in preparing a twin/family data set for behavioral genetic analyses in R/OpenMx; 2) How do you set up twin/family models to test for moderation (or mediation) of heritability by some specific predictor variable (e.g., the family environment)?

Sex: when to use it as a covariate, when to do a sex limitation model, how to check it...

How to run twin models (Univariate and Multivariate) when you have gender differences and when you have order differences