

Research Transparency in the Social Sciences

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Outline

Research
Transparency
in the Social
Sciences

Christensen

Ethical
Research

Study Design
and Power

Registrations

Publication Bias
Registrations

Pre-Analysis
Plans

P-Hacking
Pre-Analysis Plan

Replication

Project Protocol,
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Conclusion

- 1 Ethical Research
- 2 Study Design and Power
- 3 Registrations
- 4 Pre-Analysis Plans
- 5 Replication
- 6 Conclusion

- Transparency is part of being an ethical researcher.
- Fraud exists (Simonsohn 2013), but mostly we should admit that we're human, subject to bias and motivated reasoning, transparency can help with this (Nosek, Spies, Motyl 2012).
- Since a lot of us run experiments, we should take IRBs seriously as part of transparency (Ch. 11–13 Morton & Williams 2010, Desposato 2014).

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- Adequately power trials to help prevent spurious significant results.
- Practical suggestions:
 - Collaborate with other labs to mutually run each others' experiments (Open Science Collaboration 2014).
 - Maximize power subject to budget constraint by adjusting expensive treatment arm (relative) size (Duflo, Glennerster, Kremer 2007).

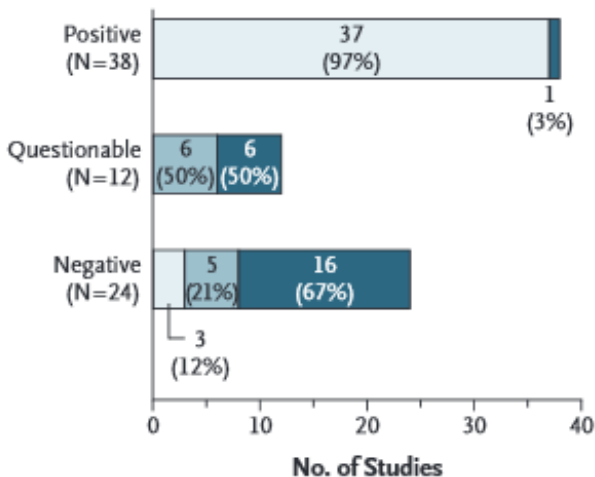
Existence of the problem:

- Effect sizes diminish with sample size (Gerber, Green, Nickerson 2001)
- There is a higher fraction of rejected hypothesis tests in social compared to hard sciences (Fanelli 2010).
- Published null results are disappearing over time, in all disciplines (Fanelli 2011).
- Data on the complete set of experiments run shows strong results are 40pp more likely to be published, and 60pp more likely to be written up. The file drawer problem is large. (Franco, Malhotra, Simonovits 2014)

- Published, agrees with FDA decision
- Published, conflicts with FDA decision
- Not published

A Studies (N=74)

FDA Decision



If we only write up/publish significant results, and we have no record of all the insignificant results, we have no way to tell if our 'significant' results are real, or if they're the 5% we should expect due to noise.

Registration as Solution to Publication Bias:

- Publicly stating all research you will do, what hypotheses you will test, prospectively.
- Near universal adoption in medical RCTs. Top journals (ICMJE) won't publish if it's not registered.
<http://clinicaltrials.gov>
- Even better if registry requires outcomes from after study. Currently limited, but NIH is moving on this.



Registration

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- Newer to social sciences, but:
 - AEA registry, currently only for RCTs.
<http://socialscienceregistry.org>
 - EGAP registry
<http://egap.org/design-registration>
 - 3ie registry, for developing country evaluations.
<http://ridie.3ieimpact.org>
 - Open Science Framework
<http://osf.io>
 - Open format
 - Will soon sync with above



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- Synthesize results systematically
- Cochrane Collaboration (medicine), Campbell Collaboration (policy), What Works Clearinghouse
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Define the problem:

- Also called fishing, researcher degrees of freedom, or data-mining.
- Definition: flexibility in data analysis allows portrayal of *anything* as below an arbitrary p-value threshold; significance loses its meaning.
- Not something only evil people do. It's subconscious, or simply built into statistics (Gelman, Loken 2013).



Origin: FDA's Guidance for Industry

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“E9 Statistical Principles for Clinical Trials” (1998) [▶ Link](#) §V Data Analysis Considerations

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- 7 Subgroups, Interactions, and Covariates
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Running Randomized Evaluations

- 1 the main outcome measures,
- 2 which outcome measures are primary and which are secondary,
- 3 the precise composition of any families that will be used for mean effects analysis,
 - Explain mean effects, FWER, FDR using Anderson (JASA 2008).
- 4 the subgroups that will be analyzed,
- 5 the direction of expected impact if we want to use a one-sided test, and
- 6 the primary specification to be used for the analysis.

World Bank Development Impact Blog

- 1 Description of the sample to be used in the study
- 2 Key data sources
- 3 Hypotheses to be tested throughout the causal chain
- 4 Specify how variables will be constructed
- 5 Specify the treatment effect equation to be estimated
- 6 What is the plan for how to deal with multiple outcomes and multiple hypothesis testing?
- 7 Procedures to be used for addressing survey attrition
- 8 How will the study deal with outcomes with limited variation?
- 9 If you are going to be testing a model, include the model
- 10 Remember to archive it

- J-PAL Hypothesis Registry (11), see <http://www.povertyactionlab.org/Hypothesis-Registry>
6 published papers:
 - Sierra Leone CDD, Oregon Medicare, Turkey Job Training, El Salvador TOMS, two in Indonesia (Olken et al.)
- Psychology: Hawkins, Fitzgerald, Nosek—Conception Risk and Prejudice

Wide range of when exactly to write and how detailed to make the plan. At the extreme level of detail you would have your entire code already written before you got any data.



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Project Protocol, Reporting Standards

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Make sure you report everything another researcher would need to replicate your research.

- Find the appropriate reporting standard for your field and follow it: <http://www.equator-network.org/>
- Report the nuts and bolts of the project implementation in a detailed protocol:
<http://www.spirit-statement.org>



Workflow

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“Reproducibility is just collaboration with people you don’t know, including yourself next week”
—Philip Stark, UC Berkeley Statistics

Practical coding and organizational suggestions

- Long (2008) *The Workflow of Data Analysis Using Stata*
 - Making any changes to a file that has been posted/shared means it gets a new name.
 - Use version commands to ensure others get same results.
- Literate programming (extensive commenting, making the aim of code reading by a human)
- R Markdown, integration of analysis and output.

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Post your code and your data in a trusted public repository.

- Find the appropriate repository:
<http://www.re3data.org/>
- Repositories will last longer than your own website.
- Repositories are more easily searchable by other researchers.
- Repositories will store your data in a non-proprietary format that won't become obsolete.

OK, how do I implement this in my own research?
Read the manual.

To do:

- Sol Hsiang's meta-analysis tool
- Dynamic documents with R Markdown
- If you have suggestions, it's on GitHub for a reason.
<https://github.com/garretchristensen/BestPracticesManual> [▶ Link](#)