

THE VALUE OF REPLICATION STUDIES: INSIGHTS FROM ROGOFF & REINHART'S 2003 PUBLICATION

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INTRODUCTION

- › Replication is a key principle of scientific research
- › It checks whether published findings are correct
- › Without replication, errors can spread unchecked
- › Important in economics due to policy implications

WHAT IS A REPLICATION STUDY?

- Repeating an original study's analysis
- Uses the same data and methods
- Purpose: verify results
- Tests transparency and reliability

WHY REPLICATION WAS IMPORTANT

- Other researchers examined their calculations
- Replication efforts found:
 - Coding problems
 - Data exclusions
 - Spreadsheet errors
- Conclusions requiring revision

EXAMPLE OF REPLICATION FOR ACCURACY

```
1 # Sample dataset
2 debt <- c(20, 40, 60, 80, 100)
3 growth <- c(5, 4, 3, 1, -1)
4
5 # Create a data frame
6 df <- data.frame(debt, growth)
7
8 # Calculate correlation
9 cor(df$debt, df$growth)
```

WHY THESE ERRORS MATTER

- Data mistakes influenced real-world decisions
- Replication prevented misleading conclusions

EXAMPLE OF REPLICATION IN ERROR DETECTION

```
1 # Original Dataset
2 debt <- c(30, 50, 70, 90, 110, 130)
3 growth <- c(4, 3, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5)
4
5 df <- data.frame(debt, growth)
6 df
7
8 # The Researcher accidentally forgets to include one high-debt country
9 # ERROR: only first 5 rows used
10
11 wrong_avg <- mean(df$growth[1:5])
12 wrong_avg
13
14
15 # CORRECT calculation
16 correct_avg <- mean(df$growth)
17 correct_avg
```

WHAT REPLICATION TEACHES US

- › Even famous studies can have errors
- › Transparency is essential
- › Code and data must be shared
- › Independent verification improves research

BENEFITS OF REPLICATION STUDIES

- › Detect mistakes
- › Improve accuracy
- › Increase trust
- › Strengthen scientific credibility
- › Support better policy decisions

CONCLUSION

- › Replication protects science from error
- › Trust comes from verification, not reputation
- › Replication makes research stronger

Speaker notes