

Replication of a Research Claim from Fielding-Miller et al. (2020), from medRxiv

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Project ID: Fielding-Miller_covid_R3pV - Cheng/Panczak - Data Analytic Replication - 615k

OSF project: <https://osf.io/w7gdb/>

Preregistration: <https://osf.io/2kd4e>

For stage 1 data collection when the dataset extended beyond the time of the preprint analyses was used, we found no significant effect of the **uninsured** variable. Table below reports full details of the regression model and number of observations used for the analysis.

At stage 1, the replication was **unsuccessful** according to SCORE criteria.

```
. qui: spmatrix create contiguity W, replace
. sprepress deaths nonenglish farmwork uninsured poverty older pop_dens time_case1 time_case100,
gs2sls dvarlag(W)
(2864 observations)
(2864 observations (places) used)
(weighting matrix defines 2864 places)

Spatial autoregressive model      Number of obs   =      2,864
GS2SLS estimates                 Wald chi2(9)    =     1305.88
                                Prob > chi2       =      0.0000
                                Pseudo R2          =      0.2913
```

	deaths	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
deaths						
nonenglish		2.014099	.354975	5.67	0.000	1.318361 2.709838
farmwork		.4451357	.2615213	1.70	0.089	-.0674367 .9577081
uninsured		-.1243106	.0962492	-1.29	0.197	-.3129555 .0643343
poverty		.605348	.1539303	3.93	0.000	.3036501 .9070459
older		.5243047	.2283545	2.30	0.022	.0767382 .9718713
pop_dens		.1850662	.0071575	25.86	0.000	.1710378 .1990946
time_case1		.1397902	.0472536	2.96	0.003	.0471748 .2324056
time_case100		-.1702398	.0260448	-6.54	0.000	-.2212867 -.1191929
_cons		-37.73724	8.030567	-4.70	0.000	-53.47686 -21.99762
W						
deaths		.3099279	.0677016	4.58	0.000	.1772351 .4426207

```
Wald test of spatial terms:      chi2(1) = 20.96      Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

This finding remained when sensitivity analysis using alternative definition of neighbourhoods (“rook”) was used.

```
. qui: spmatrix create contiguity W, rook replace
. sprepress deaths nonenglish farmwork uninsured poverty older pop_dens time_case1 time_case100,
gs2sls dvarlag(W)
```

(2864 observations)						
(2864 observations (places) used)						
(weighting matrix defines 2864 places)						
Spatial autoregressive model			Number of obs	=	2,864	
GS2SLS estimates			Wald chi2(9)	=	1317.60	
			Prob > chi2	=	0.0000	
			Pseudo R2	=	0.2918	
deaths	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
deaths						
nonenglish	1.990345	.3537315	5.63	0.000	1.297044	2.683646
farmwork	.4550382	.2606638	1.75	0.081	-.0558536	.9659299
uninsured	-.1127116	.0961405	-1.17	0.241	-.3011434	.0757203
poverty	.6032849	.1533827	3.93	0.000	.3026603	.9039095
older	.5242044	.2273288	2.31	0.021	.0786482	.9697605
pop_dens	.1841953	.0071539	25.75	0.000	.1701738	.1982168
time_case1	.1373079	.0470823	2.92	0.004	.0450284	.2295875
time_case100	-.1691834	.0259523	-6.52	0.000	-.220049	-.1183178
_cons	-37.8308	7.994161	-4.73	0.000	-53.49907	-22.16253
W						
deaths	.3045639	.0629688	4.84	0.000	.1811474	.4279804
Wald test of spatial terms:			chi2(1) = 23.39	Prob > chi2 = 0.0000		

Stage 2: analyses using “original” dataset

For stage 2 data collection when the dataset created using specifications from the preprint was used, we found significant effect of the `uninsured` variable. The effect was observed in the same direction, but it was weaker and the p-value higher than that reported in the preprint. Table below reports full details of the regression model and number of observations used for the analysis.

At stage 1, the replication was **unsuccessful** according to SCORE criteria.

. qui: spmatrix create contiguity W, replace						
. sprepress deaths nonenglish farmwork uninsured poverty older pop_dens time_case1 time_case100,						
gs2sls dvarlag(W)						
(2590 observations)						
(2590 observations (places) used)						
(weighting matrix defines 2590 places)						
Spatial autoregressive model			Number of obs	=	2,590	
GS2SLS estimates			Wald chi2(9)	=	1024.49	
			Prob > chi2	=	0.0000	
			Pseudo R2	=	0.2473	
deaths	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
deaths						
nonenglish	.3975335	.1174548	3.38	0.001	.1673262	.6277408
farmwork	.2062333	.0913142	2.26	0.024	.0272608	.3852059
uninsured	-.0679844	.0325508	-2.09	0.037	-.1317828	-.004186
poverty	.1494817	.0508166	2.94	0.003	.0498829	.2490804
older	.1731376	.0745076	2.32	0.020	.0271055	.3191697
pop_dens	.0511042	.0023071	22.15	0.000	.0465823	.0556261
time_case1	.1359991	.0349891	3.89	0.000	.0674218	.2045765
time_case100	-.2391546	.0456659	-5.24	0.000	-.3286581	-.1496511
_cons	-11.31111	2.165447	-5.22	0.000	-15.5553	-7.066907
W						
deaths	.4228964	.0700925	6.03	0.000	.2855175	.5602752
Wald test of spatial terms:			chi2(1) = 36.40	Prob > chi2 = 0.0000		

Once again the analysis was not affected by alternative definition of neighbourhoods.

```

. qui: spmatrix create contiguity W, rook replace

. sprepress deaths nonenglish farmwork uninsured poverty older pop_dens time_case1 time_case100,
gs2sls dvarlag(W)
(2590 observations)
(2590 observations (places) used)
(weighting matrix defines 2590 places)

Spatial autoregressive model      Number of obs   =      2,590
GS2SLS estimates                 Wald chi2(9)    =     1033.33
                                Prob > chi2       =      0.0000
                                Pseudo R2        =      0.2485

```

	deaths	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
deaths						
nonenglish		.3971046	.1170367	3.39	0.001	.1677168 .6264924
farmwork		.2075147	.0910597	2.28	0.023	.0290409 .3859884
uninsured		-.0638184	.0325205	-1.96	0.050	-.1275574 -.0000795
poverty		.1499786	.050674	2.96	0.003	.0506594 .2492977
older		.1744984	.0742499	2.35	0.019	.0289713 .3200255
pop_dens		.0509472	.0023021	22.13	0.000	.0464352 .0554592
time_case1		.1333811	.0348994	3.82	0.000	.0649795 .2017826
time_case100		-.2421952	.0455636	-5.32	0.000	-.3314982 -.1528921
_cons		-11.37807	2.158068	-5.27	0.000	-15.6078 -7.148333
W						
deaths		.4298715	.0682701	6.30	0.000	.2960645 .5636785

Wald test of spatial terms: chi2(1) = 39.65 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Deviations from preregistration

There were no deviations from preregistration during the analysis.

Description of materials provided.

The following materials are publicly available on the [OSF project site](#) :

- The raw datafile saved as Stata file: merged_covid_usa_v2.dta
- The analytic datafiles saved as Stata files: merged_covid_usa_prepared_original.dta and merged_covid_usa_prepared_original.dta
- The raw spatial datafile saved as shape file: cb_2018_us_county_20m.zip
- The analytic spatial datafile saved as shape file: cb_2018_us_county_20m_prep.zip
- The data preparation files saved as literate programming markdown for Stata: 02_data-preparation-extended.stmd and 04_data-preparation-original.stmd
- The full data analysis script, provided as a Stata markdown document: 06_analysis-final-report.do with the pdf output file being this report.

Citation

Fielding-Miller RK, Sundaram ME, Brouwer K (2020) Social determinants of COVID-19 mortality at the county level. *medRxiv* 2020.05.03.20089698; doi: [10.1101/2020.05.03.20089698](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.03.20089698)