# Statistical analysis

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### Outline

#### Today

- Reproducible statistical analysis
- Reinhart & Rogoff: a textbook example of the power of replication
- R: what is it and why should I care?
- R overview
  - Libraries and help
  - Reading data
  - Exploring the data.frame
  - Manipulate a data.frame
  - Analyze data
  - Visualize data
  - Export results

### Introduction

#### Reproducible statistical analysis

Open principles applied to the way you conduct statistical data analysis:

- Make the process explicit and transparent
- Provide every input required to reproduce the analysis carried out and obtain the same results, as reported in the final document published

This typically involves three levels:

- Data used for the study
- ▶ **Code** created to perform the analysis
- ▶ Platform required to run the code

Being fully open on the three is not always possible (e.g. proprietary data/software), but that should be goal to which to get as close as possible.

Getting halfway is better than not starting

In this session we will focus on the last two: code and platform

## Reinhart & Rogoff

- ▶ In 2010, C. Reinhart and K. Rogoff put together a paper claiming to show how economic growth is seriously dampened once the ratio of debt to GDP goes above 90%
- ► The paper was very influential and became one of the most commonly cited ones to argue for austerity measures
- ▶ In 2013, **Thomas Herndon**, a PhD student at UMass, tried to replicate the results for a class assignment
- He could not, so finally he obtained from Reinhart the original (Excel) code and data only to find results diverged because of:
  - Selective exclusion of available data
  - Unconventional weighting of summary statistics
  - Coding errors
- ► The **replication** is posted online, together with the data and R code used for the paper

## Reinhart & Rogoff

#### Lessons:

- No one is free from mistakes (even Harvard top economists!)
- Posting your data and code but, if you don't, sharing them honestly upon request is a good second best
- Replication should be much more widespread
- you should not underestimate PhD students without a big name but with lots of time!

R

#### R: what is it?

R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics

- ► language & environment
- statistical computing
- graphics

#### Characteristics:

- ▶ It is a Free implementation of the S language created by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman in 1993
- Cross-platform: runs on many \*nix (included Linux) systems,
   Windows and MacOS.
- It is licensed under GPL, which makes it free...
  - ... as in beer
  - ... as in speech



## Why should I care about R?

- Philosophy behind the project
- ► Convenience (once you get ahead the learning curve)

#### Some people who care about R:

- Many top universities use R in teaching and research
- Google and Facebook
- New York Times

## The R Philosophy

... Then sit back, relax, and enjoy being part of something big...
[Tom Preston-Werner]

Being Free Software ("the users have the freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software") has enhanced:

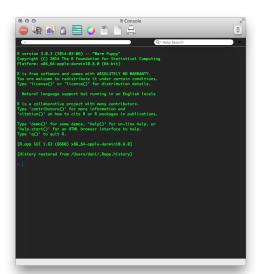
- Worldwide community of dedicated and enthusiastic users, contributors and developers that:
  - Lowers the entry barriers (mailing lists, blog posts, online tutorials, workshops...)
  - Continuously expands the capability and functionality
- Becoming an instrument for democratization of academic software and technology transfer
- ▶ Becoming the **lingua franca** in academia
- ► Facilitating reproductibility and Open Science

#### R as free beer

- ► The price is right
  - Education
  - Installation across multiple machines
- ► The beer selection is wide (CRAN hosts 3,669 available packages as of March 10th. 2012)
  - Makes R a good one stop-shop and a good investment of your time to learn it
  - No market profitability constraints put it at the cutting edge (research sandbox)
- ► Linus' Law: "given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"
  - More reliable and stable

#### Ways to interact with R

Interactive shell



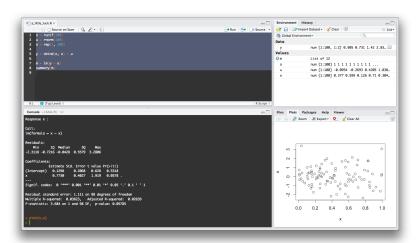
#### Ways to interact with R

Batch mode from the command line

```
000
                                         2. bash
Last login: Mon Sep 1 18:19:36 on ttys003
-bash: HOME: command not found
kokopelli:~ dani$
kokopelli:~ dani$
kokopelli:~ dani$
kokopelli:~ dani$
kokopelli:~ dani$ R CMD BATCH a_little_luck.R
```

#### Ways to interact with R

► IDEs (e.g. RStudio)



#### R overview

#### **Packages**

#### Look for R info and packages

- Project website: http://r-project.org
- ► The Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)
- The R-Journal (and JoSS)
- R bloggers
- Twitter: the #rstats hashtag
- Google (good luck on that)

#### Install and load packages

- Windows and MacOS GUIs have installers
- Command line with instal.packages function
- Command library (e.d. library(maptools) to load the package maptools)

## Help

NEVER HAVE I FELT SO CLOSE TO ANOTHER SOUL AND YET SO HELPLESSLY ALONE AS WHEN I GOOGLE AN ERROR AND THERE'S ONE RESULT A THREAD BY SOMEONE WITH THE SAME PROBLEM ANO NO ANSWER LAST POSTED TO IN 2003



#### Help and documentation

▶ R built-in search capability

Command	Function
?read.csv	Check local documentation for read.csv function
<pre>spdep::moran.test</pre>	Check local documentation in package spdep for moran.test
help("read.csv")	Check local documentation for read.csv function
help.search("read.csv") Search for "read.csv" in all help files	
RSiteSearch("plot maps")	Search for the term "plot maps" in the RSiteSearch website (requires connectivity)

StackOverflow



## Reading data

Point to the folder

Native csv reading

## Exploring a data.frame

# Manipulating a data.frame

## Analyze data: regression

#### Visualization

## Export results

#### More

#### Additional resources