

Reproducible Research

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What is reproducible research?

Is this research?

It's (Change in) the (Future) Economy, Stupid: Economic Indicators, the Media, and Public Opinion

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Economic perceptions affect policy preferences and government support. It thus matters that those perceptions are driven by factors other than the economy, including media coverage. We nevertheless know little about how media reflect economic trends, and whether they influence (or are influenced by) public economic perceptions. This article explores the economy, media, and public opinion, focusing in particular on whether media coverage and the public react to changes in or levels of economic activity, and the past, present, or future economy. Analysis relies on content-analytic data drawn from 30,000 news stories over 30 years in the United States. Results indicate that coverage reflects change in the future economy, and that this both influences and is influenced by public evaluations. These patterns make more understandable the somewhat surprising finding of positive coverage and public assessments in the midst of the Great Recession. They also may help explain previous findings in political behavior.

A growing body of work demonstrates a link between economic conditions and both attitudes about government policy and preferences for spending (e.g., Durr 1993; Erikson, MacKenzie, and Stimson 2002; Soroka and Wlezien 2010; Stevenson 2001; Wlezien 1995). There also are vast literatures exploring the degree to which support for governments and leaders follows economic trends. Some work focuses on economic conditions and assessments of presidential government performance and voting (e.g., Bartels and Zaller 2001; Campbell 1996; Clarke and Stewart 1995; Erikson 1989; Hays 1986; Hibbs 1987; MacKenzie, Erikson, and Stimson 1992; Nadou, Niemi, and Amato 1994, 1996; Nadou et al. 1999; Price and Sanders 1993; Sanders 1996, 1999; Sanders, Marsh, and Ward

1995; for reviews, see Lewis-Beck and Stegmaier 2000, 2007); a related body of research uses key economic variables to predict—with a good degree of success—the outcome of elections, both in the United States and elsewhere (e.g., Abramowitz 1988; Erikson and Wlezien 2012; Lewis-Beck 1988b; Wlezien and Erikson 1996; for recent reviews, see Kayser and Wlezien 2011; Liss, Nagler, and Mondak 2010). There is, in sum, a considerable body of evidence highlighting the political importance of economic conditions.

Public perceptions of the economy matter as well. In fact, past work suggests that economic perceptions influence vote intentions and government evaluations above and beyond the impact of the actual economy (e.g., Nadou, Niemi, and Amato 1994). The sources of

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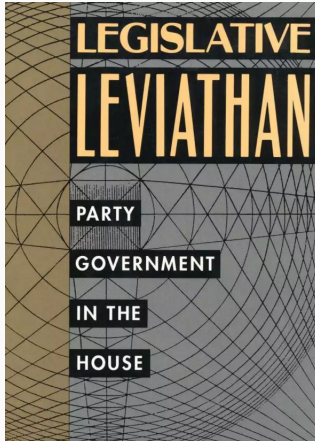
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What is research?

Is this research?



Are they research?

No

Papers, articles, slideshows, talks, books are the **advertising, not the research.**

Are they research?

Papers, articles, slideshows, talks, books are the **advertising, not the research**.

What are they?

Presentation documents *announcing* select findings and *trying* to convince us that they are correct (Mesirov 2010).

What is research?

Quantitative social science research involves the **procedures** and **choices** researchers make to gather data, process it, and analysis it in order to address their research questions.

For computational research, this includes “the full software environment, code, and data that produced the results” (Donoho 2010, 3015).

We need to make available our research, not just the advertising!

What is reproducible research?

If we make the research available, not just the advertising, then it will be more likely that other researchers can replicate our work.

Replicable Research

When there is *sufficient information* available for *independent researchers* to make the *same findings*, using the *same procedures* with *new data*.

But...

Sometimes full replications **are not feasible** because:

- *limited resources* for gathering new data (e.g. very expensive to build another Large Hadron Collider),
- the original research already *sampled the universe* of cases.

So...

Reproducible Research

When there is sufficient information available for independent researchers to make the same findings, using the same procedures with the *same data*.

Really Reproducible Computational Research

“...the **data and code** used to make a finding are available and they are sufficient for an independent researcher to recreate the finding” (Peng 2011, 1226)

Reproducible and Replicable

Reproducible research **enhances** replicability.

- Reproducible research is a precondition for replicable research.
- Reproducibility is a 'second best' if attempting a replication is not possible.
- If it is **easy** to reproduce your work, more likely that someone else will be able to **replicate** it.

Important!

“A study can be reproducible and still be wrong” (Peng 2014)

E.g. a finding that is statistically significant in one study may remain statistically significant when reproduced using the original data/code, but replication studies are unable to find a similar result.

The original finding could just have been **noise**.

Why reproducible research?

- **Better work habits**

- If you are making your research reproducible from the start you are more clearly documenting and organising your work.
- So, you will be more likely to **remember** what you did in the future!
- So, you are **less likely to make errors** and you are more likely to find and fix the errors you do make.

We **all make mistakes** in our research!

Instead of pretending like we don't, we should **have procedures** that help us **minimise** our errors and allow us (and others) to **find** and **correct** the errors we do make.

- **Better work habits**
- **Better teamwork**
 - If you are making your work reproducible for independent researchers, then your work will be easier for your teammates to understand and collaborate on.

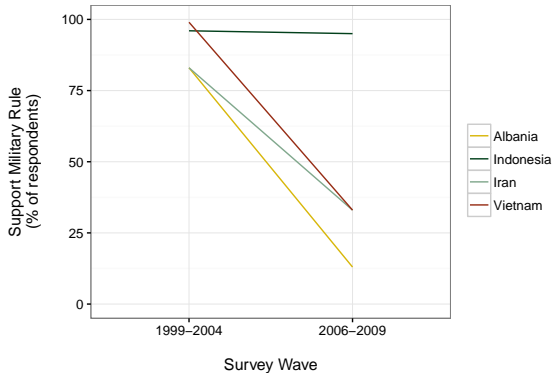
A **core tenant** of science: Scientific conclusions that are **not replicable** should be **abandoned or modified** “when confronted with more complete or reliable . . . evidence”

APS http://www.aps.org/policy/statements/99_6.cfm

Example: World Values Survey

Background: the World Values Survey is a large, repeated cross-national survey of political and social values.

Original research finding:



Why did support for military rule decline so much in Albania, Iran and Vietnam in only a few years?

Inglehart and Welzel (2005) argue that: “If younger generations are socialized under significantly different conditions from those that shaped earlier generations, the values of the entire society will gradually change through intergenerational replacement.”

Kurzman (2014) argues that it is more likely that the **question translation changed**.

| | 1999-2005 | 2006-2009 |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| English | Having the military rule | Having the military rule |

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| | 1999-2005 | 2006-2009 |
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| English | Having the military rule | Having the military rule |
| Indonesia | Memiliki peraturan yang jelas tentang angkatan bersenjata (having clear military rules) | Memiliki peraturan tentang angkatan bersenjata (having military rules) |

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| Albanian | Të kesh rregulla të ushtrisë (having military rules) | Të kesh regjim ushtarak (having a military regime) |

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| Vietnamese | Vai trò của quân đội (role of the military) | [Unavailable] |

More likely...

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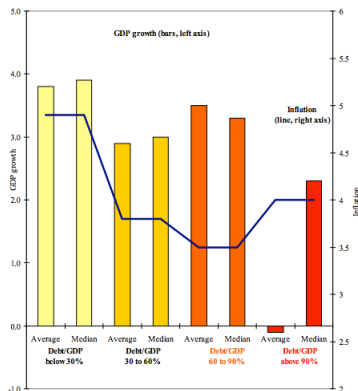
Reproducible research practices—questionnaire and translation was available—**made it possible to find** these changes.

Example: Reinhart and Rogoff (2010)

Background: Reinhart and Rogoff (2010) in a highly influential study (in academics and government) found a threshold effect at 90% Public debt/GDP and Economic Growth.

Original finding:

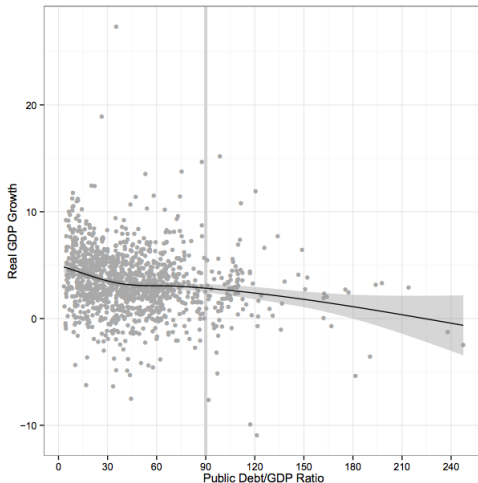
Figure 2. Government Debt, Growth, and Inflation: Selected Advanced Economies, 1946-2009



Replication: But, Herndon et al. (2014) found that an Excel coding error had dropped Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, and Denmark.

Corrected finding:

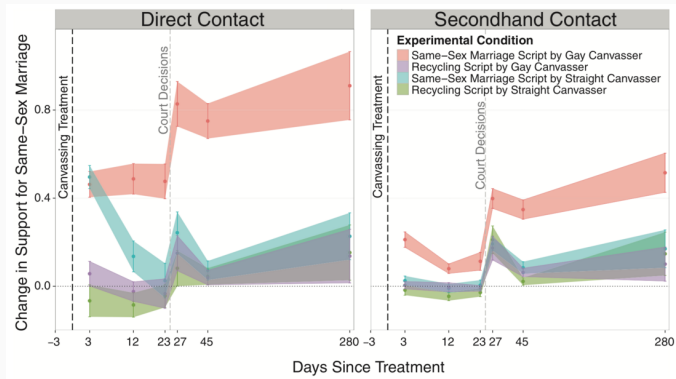
Figure 3: Real GDP growth vs. public debt/GDP, country-years, 1946–2009



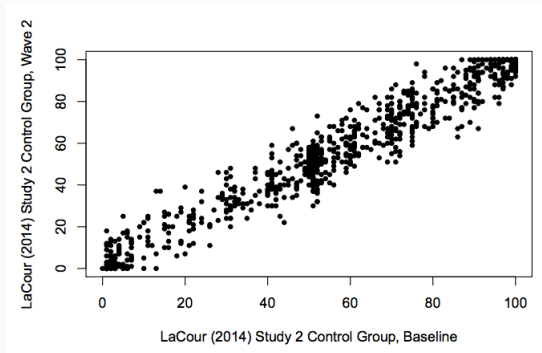
Example: LaCour Affair

Background: Lacour and Green (2014) found that having a conversation with a gay person had a very strong positive long-term effect on support for same-sex for marriage. This was **widely reported** in the popular press and advocacy groups began to use similar techniques.

Original finding:



Broockman et al. (2015) found that LaCour had **fabricated** the survey data. (Tech details: he took someone else's survey data and added random noise to the subsequent survey “waves”.)



Reproducible research also benefits science by:

- **Avoiding scientists wasting time** trying to understand a phenomenon that does not exist.
- **Avoiding effort duplication** by cutting down the time the scientific community spends gathering data/developing analytic procedures.

How to do really reproducible research

Reproducible Research

When there is sufficient information available for independent researchers to make the same findings, using the same procedures with the *same data*.

How do we do this?

Doing reproducible research

Some key tips:

- Document everything!
- All of your files should be human-readable.
- From the start of your research project, have a plan to organise, store, and make your files accessible.
- Explicitly tie your files together.

Document Everything!

Need to **fully document** the steps we took and the rationale for these steps.

- Documentation *both* in the presentation document (usually discussion of general steps) and “appendix” files (e.g. source code, survey questionnaires, raw data).

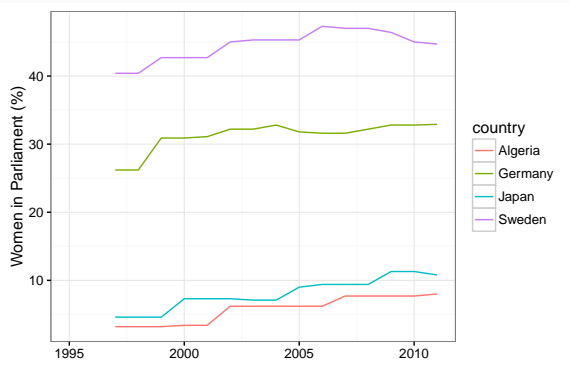
Document everything specifics: source code

It is important to record in detail the steps you used to clean and analyse your data, ideally with the original source code (e.g. SPSS Syntax or R source).

Minimal (messy) R Example

```
1 library(WDI)
2 library(dplyr)
3 library(ggplot2)
4 setwd('U:\\research\\group_project')
5 women<-WDI(indicator='SG.GEN.PARL.ZS',start=1995)
6 women<-rename(women_in_parl=SG.GEN.PARL.ZS)
7 women<-filter(women,country%in%c('Algeria','Germany','Japan',
  '','Sweden'))
8 ggplot(women,aes(x=year,y=women_in_parl,colour=country))+
9 geom_line()+ylab('WomeninParliament(%)')+xlab('')+theme_bw()
```


Result



Even files that you intend a computer to run should be **human-readable**.

So that another person (and yourself in the future) can **understand** what you did, even if the computer program no longer exists (helps **future-proof** your work).

So ...

Formatting and Comment characters

Write your source code with the **intention** that it will be read by a person.

- Use a **consistent style** (just as you would in a presentation document).
- Use **comment characters** that allow you to write information that humans can read and the computer will ignore.
 - R comment character: #
 - SPSS comment character: *

Minimal (human-readable) R Example (1)

```
1 #####
2 # Gather women in parliament data from WDI and plot subset
3 # Christopher Gandrud
4 #####
5
6 # Load required packages
7 library(WDI)
8 library(dplyr)
9 library(ggplot2)
10
11 # Set working directory. Changed as needed
12 setwd('U:\\research\\group_project')
13
14 # Download women in parliament data from
15 # World Bank Development indicators
16 # from 1995. Indicator ID = SG.GEN.PARL.ZS
17 women <- WDI(indicator = 'SG.GEN.PARL.ZS', start = 1995)
```

Minimal (human readable) R Example (2)

```
1 # Clean up: (1) rename women in parliament indicator ,
2 # (2) select data from Algeria , Germany, Japan, and Sweden
3 women <- rename(women, women_in_parl = SG.GEN.PARL.ZS)
4 women <- filter(women, country %in%
5                   c('Algeria', 'Germany', 'Japan', 'Sweden'))
6
7 # Create a comparative line plot of the data
8 ggplot(women, aes(x = year, y = women_in_parl, colour =
9                   country)) +
9 geom_line() +
10 ylab('Women in Parliament (%)') + xlab('') +
11 theme_bw()
```

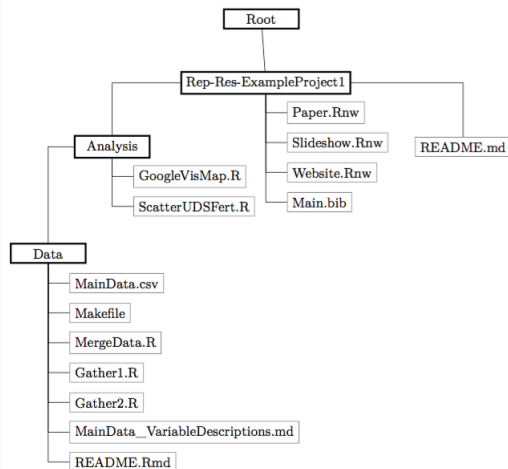
Minimal SPSS Example

```
1 * Load data from 'employee data.sav' file in the C drive.  
2 GET FILE='C:\program files\spss\employee data.sav'.  
3  
4 * Find frequencies of jobcat variable and order  
5 FREQUENCIES  
6     VARIABLES=jobcat  
7     ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

Organise your files into an understandable hierarchy

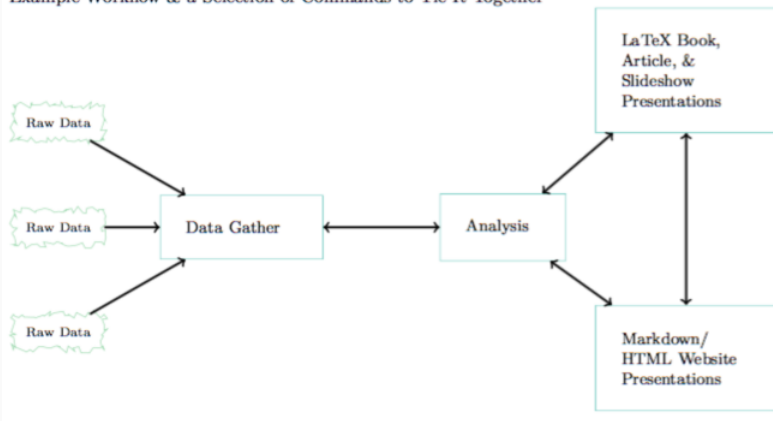
Start your research with a plan to to organise, store, and make your files available.

Short Example Project File Tree



Your files should be **tied** together in a **documented** and **understandable** way, so that others (and your future) self will understand your research process.

Example Workflow & a Selection of Commands to Tie It Together



Gandrud (2015, 21)

Note, we don't cover all of the tools to do all of this in this course.

Minimal R Example

```
1 #####
2 # Gather women in parliament data from WDI and save locally
3 # Christopher Gandrud
4 #####
5
6 # Load required packages
7 library(WDI)
8 library(dplyr)
9 library(rio)
10
11 # Set working directory. Changed as needed
12 setwd('U:\\research\\group_project')
13
14 # Download women in parliament data from
15 # World Bank Development indicators
16 # from 1995. Indicator ID = SG.GEN.PARL.ZS
17 women <- WDI(indicator = 'SG.GEN.PARL.ZS', start = 1995)
18
19 # Save data in CSV format
20 export(women, file = 'data/women_in_parl_wdi.csv')
```

The reproducible research ideal

Ideally, data gathering, analysis, and presentation can be **dynamically** linked.

We don't cover these tools in this class, but FYI, they go by names such as RMarkdown and Sweave.

This ...

```
## knitr
title: "Example Dynamically Linked Research Project"
author: "Christopher Gandrud"
date: "10 March 2016"
output: pdf_document

---
'''{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(message = FALSE)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(warning = FALSE)
'''

## R Markdown

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temporibus ei. Vel ne solet doming definitionem, vim iudico possit pericula ex.

---
'''{r}
# Load required packages
library(WDI)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

# Download women in parliament data from World Bank Development indicators
# from 1995. Indicator ID = SG.GEN.PARL.ZS
women <- WDI(indicator = 'SG.GEN.PARL.ZS', start = 1995)

# Clean up: (1) rename women in parliament indicator,
# (2) select data from Algeria, Germany, Japan, and Sweden
women <- rename(women, women_in_parl = SG.GEN.PARL.ZS)
women <- filter(women, country %in% c('Algeria', 'Germany', 'Japan', 'Sweden'))

---

## Including Plots

Dicat fuisset aliquando vix cu, malis velit persequeris per et.

---
'''{r}
# Create a comparative line plot of the data
ggplot(women, aes(x = year, y = women_in_parl, colour = country)) +
  geom_line() +
  ylab('Women in Parliament (X)') + xlab('') +
  theme_bw()
'''

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iudicabit ea mel. Rebum iracundia vix ne, ex proba labores feugait cum, nihil choro et nec. Novum vocibus deterruisset ei mea.
```

Is all you need to create this ...

Example Dynamically Linked Research Project

Christopher Gandrud

10 March 2016

R Markdown

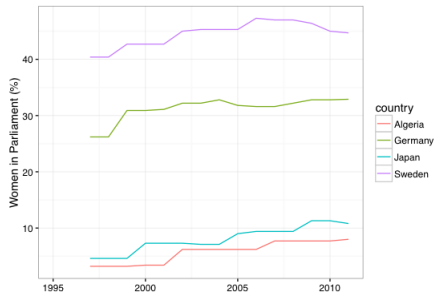
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Including Plots

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Your group projects

Your project should be **reproducible**.

- Your paper should have clear descriptions of your measurement instrument
 - Survey: questionnaire
 - Content analysis: coding scheme
 - Composite indicators: original variables and how they were aggregated
- A complete account of your data
 - Including as much raw data (e.g. texts for content analysis, data sets for surveys) as possible with instructions (detailed descriptions and syntax where possible) for how you accessed/set up, cleaned and analysed it
 - You should submit separate file types as appendices to your report