# Why we need Open Policy Analysis

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# Policy Analysis And The Evidence-Based Policy Movement

Evidence-Based movement is growing.

- "The golden age of evidence-based policy" (Haskins 2017).
- Credible causal evidence (Angrist & Pischke, 2010)
- Transparency and reproducibility of research (Miguel et al. 2014).

Policy Analysis is a fundamental link.

- As many definitions as textbooks (Dunn, 2015; Weimer & Vining, 2017; Williams, 1971)
- Common denominator: client-oriented empirical analysis meant to inform a specific policy debate
- Aspires at scientific rigor. (Wildavsky 1979),

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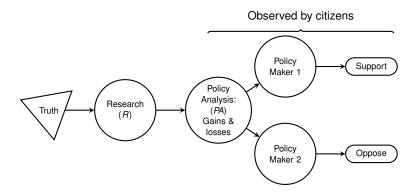
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### One Ideal Evidence-Based Policy Link



## Reproducibility Crisis In Empirical Research

- Large magnitude of publication bias (Franco et al 2014).
- Evidence of extensive p-hacking across social science disciplines (Gerber et al 2008, Brodeur et al 2016).
- Replication rates are low (Collaboration et al, 2015, Camerer et al, 2016, 2018).
- Computational reproducibility is also low (Stodden et al 2016, Chang and Li 2015, Gertler et al 2018).

## The Open Science Movement

- Definition of principles of Open Science/Research Transparency (Miguel et al 2014)
- Development of guidelines to operationalize principles of Open Science (Nosek et al 2015)
- Journals and funders: Journals (Science + 5k other journals), Registries (AEA), Funders (NIH, NSF and multiple donors)

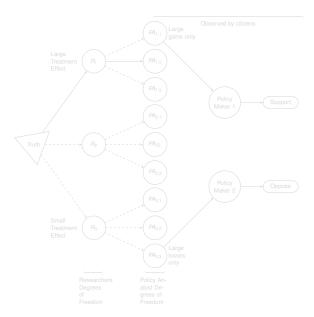
# Credibility Crisis Of Policy Analysis

- Incredible Certitudes (Manski, 2013)
- Report wars (Wesselink et al, 2013)
- Alternative facts ("The Death of Expertise" Nichols, 2017; "The Death of Truth", Kakutani 2018; "Truth Decay", Rich & Kavanagh 2018)

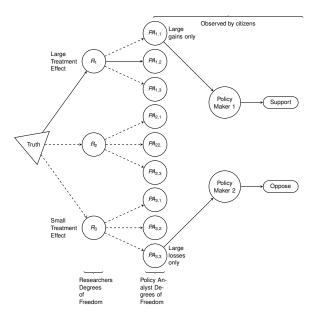
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## How This Affects The Evidence Based Policy Link?



## How This Affects The Evidence Based Policy Link?



#### Relevance

Main consequences of policy analysis that lacks openness:

- Cherry picking evidence.
- Challenging to automate and improve systematically recurring reports.
- Oifficulty understanding how research informs policy analysis.

# Cherry Picking Evidence

"When I was director of the CBO, I was very frustrated when we would write a policy report [saying] a certain policy would have these two advantages and these two disadvantages, and the advocates would quote only the part about the advantages, and the opponents would quote only the part about the disadvantages. That encourages the view that there are simple answers. There aren't generally simple answers. There are trade-offs."

Douglas Elmendorf (Director of CBO, 2009-2015)
Harvard Magazine, 2016

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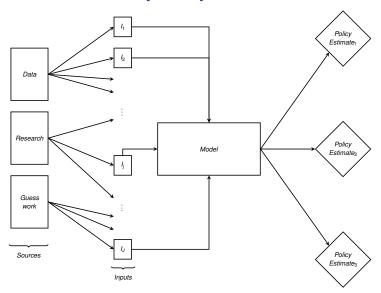
# Open Science

|           | Empirical               | Policy      |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|
|           | Research                | Analysis    |
| Problems  | Reproducibility         | Credibility |
|           | Crisis                  | Crisis      |
| Solutions | Open Science            |             |
|           | Principles, Guidelines, |             |
|           | Applications            |             |

# Open Policy Analysis

|           | Empirical               | Policy               |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|           | Research                | Analysis             |
| Problems  | Reproducibility         | Credibility          |
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| Solutions | Open Science            | Open Policy Analysis |
|           | Principles, Guidelines, | Principles           |
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## The Process of Policy Analysis



# Principles for Open Policy Analysis

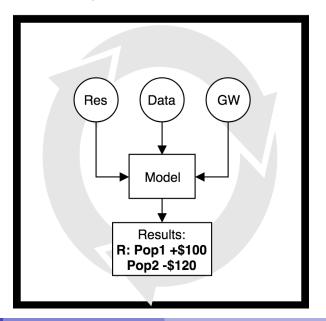
#### Proposed principles:

- 1 Computational Reproducibility
- 2 Analytic Transparency
- 3 Output Transparency

## Principle 1: Stop re-inventing the wheel

# Computational Reproducibility

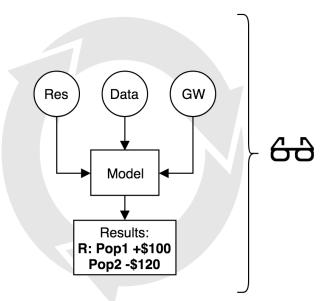
- Literate Programming
- Version control
- File structure
- Label sources



# Principle 2: Show your work (readable)

#### Analytic Transparency

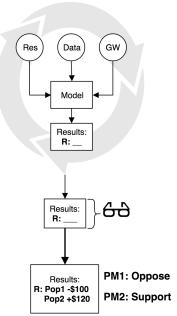
- Open code
- Open data
- Report as Dynamic Document



# Principle 3: Let's all agree on one table/viz

#### Output Transparency

- Pre-committed output display
- Assumptionsoutput link



# Suggestions

#### Suggestions:

- Policy Analysts: Just Post It. Things are moving in this direction. Play a leading role in a credibility revolution for policy analysis.
- Policy Analysis Organizations: Open by Default Boost in credibility, lower costs in the long run. Examples: GiveWell, and AEI.
- Government Agencies and Funders: Support Open Policy Analysis Examples: Require contracted policy analysis to be fully open. Support training and adoption of new tools (VC and DD). Inject resources for the transition.

### Examples

- Open Source Policy Center (AEI): Open code, computationally reproducible, easy to test assumption-output link.
- <u>GiveWell</u> Open spreadsheets, anybody can check results.
- <u>CBO</u>: first government agency to release (some) code and data for analysis.
- BITSS/CEGA: examples of OPAs:
  - ▶ OPA version of CBO's minimum wage analysis of 2014.
  - Work in progress: CBA of de-worming policies.
  - Other activities: developing guidelines for OPA, convenings.