

Transparency, Reproducibility, and the Credibility of Economics Research

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Any opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Slides available online at

<http://www.github.com/garretchristensen/AFSEJune2019>

Outline

Research Lifecycle

- ▶ Design
 - ▶ Publication Bias
 - ▶ Registration
 - ▶ Results-Blind Review
- ▶ Analysis
 - ▶ P-hacking
 - ▶ Pre-Analysis Plans
- ▶ Workflow
 - ▶ Coding
 - ▶ Data Sharing
 - ▶ Replication

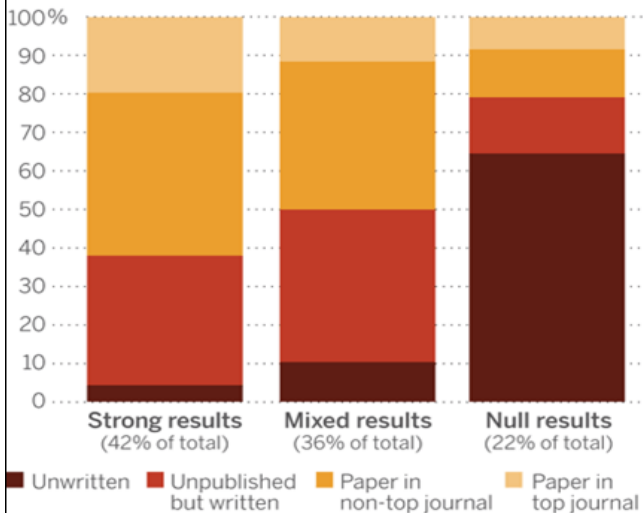
Reason to be Concerned

Publication Bias in All Fields

- ▶ Medicine: Turner et al. (2008)
- ▶ Social Sciences: Franco, Malhotra, Simonovits (2014)
- ▶ Economics: Brodeur et al. (2016)
- ▶ Sociology: Gerber and Malhotra (2008)
- ▶ Political Science: Gerber and Malhotra (2008)

Most null results are never written up

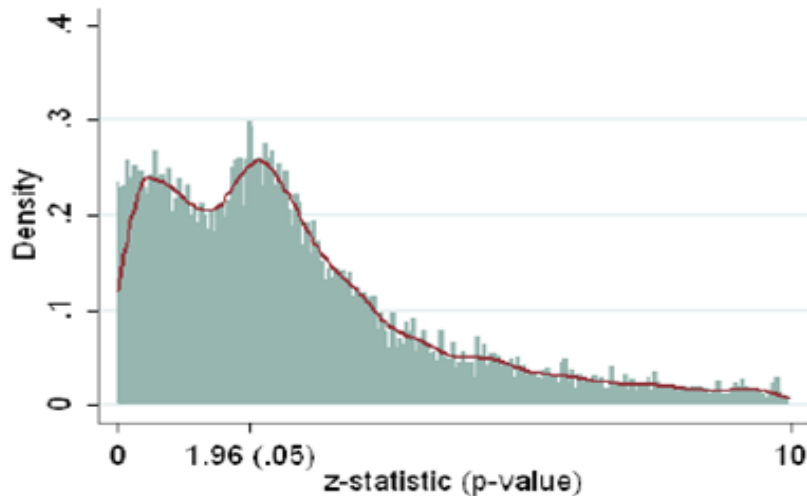
The fate of 221 social science experiments



Source: A. Franco *et al.*, *Science* (28 August)

Brodner et al. (2016): Star Wars

(b) Unrounded distribution of z-statistics.



Registration

Registration as Solution to Publication Bias:

- ▶ Publicly stating all research you will do, what hypotheses you will test, prospectively.
- ▶ Near universal adoption in medical RCTs. Top journals won't publish if it's not registered. <http://clinicaltrials.gov>
- ▶ Even better if registry requires outcomes from after study. (Some required by US National Institutes of Health.)

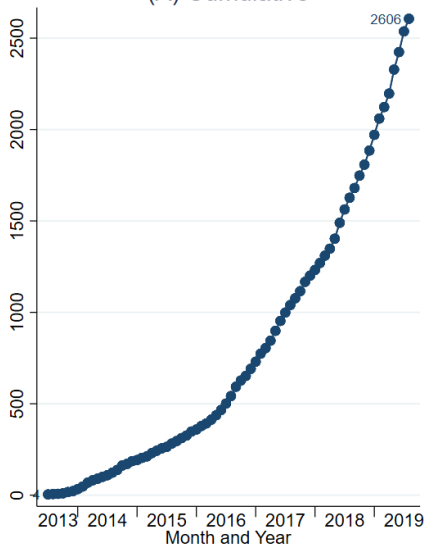
Registration

Newer to social sciences, but:

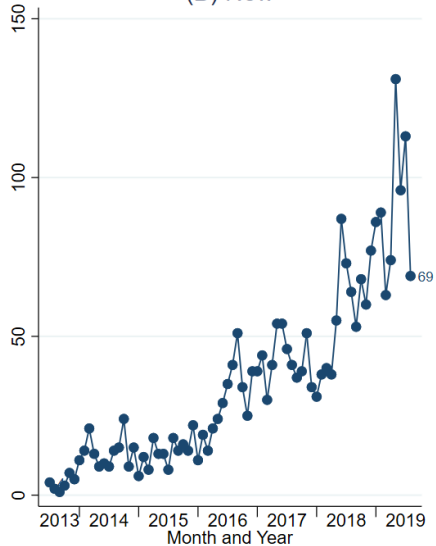
- ▶ American Economic Association (AEA)
 - ▶ Started in 2013
 - ▶ For randomized trials only.
 - ▶ <http://socialscienceregistry.org>
- ▶ Other registries for political science, developing country evaluation, or any format (Open Science Framework)

AEA Registrations

(A) Cumulative



(B) New



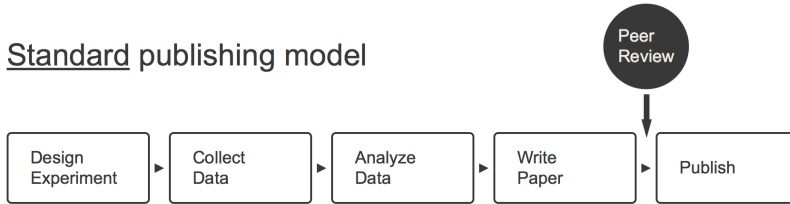
Results-Blind Review

AKA Registered Reports, moves peer review before data gathering, results, and analysis.

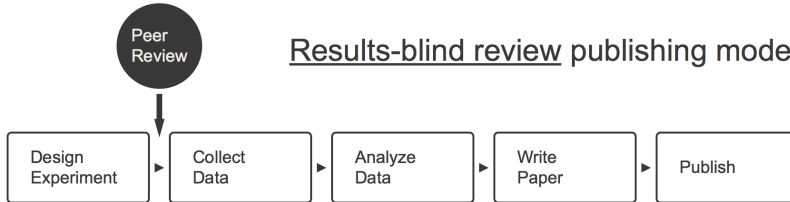
1. Design a project
2. Submit
3. Reviewed based on importance of question and quality of design
4. Get in-principle acceptance
5. Follow through, and nulls get published

75 Journals, 20 more with Special Issues [▶ Link](#)

Standard publishing model



Results-blind review publishing model



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Article Type:

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- Registered Report Stage 1: Proposal

P-Hacking

Define the problem:

- ▶ Also called fishing, researcher degrees of freedom, or data-mining.
- ▶ Definition: flexibility in data analysis allows portrayal of *anything* as below an arbitrary p-value threshold; significance loses its meaning.
- ▶ Not something only evil people do. It's subconscious, or simply built into statistics (Gelman, Loken 2013).

Pre-Analysis Plan (PAP)

From 3ie:

“A pre-analysis plan is a detailed description of the analysis to be conducted that is written in advance of seeing the data on impacts of the program being evaluated. It may specify hypotheses to be tested, variable construction, equations to be estimated, controls to be used, and other aspects of the analysis. A key function of the pre-analysis plan is to increase transparency in the research. By setting out the details in advance of what will be done and before knowing the results, the plan guards against data mining and specification searching. Researchers are encouraged to develop and upload such a plan with their study registration, but it is not required for registration.” [Emphasis mine]

—<http://ridie.3ieimpact.org>

Examples

- ▶ Sierra Leone Community-Driven Development: Casey et al. (2012)
- ▶ Oregon Medicaid: Finkelstein et al. (2012)
- ▶ J-PAL Hypothesis Registry (N=11):
<http://www.povertyactionlab.org/Hypothesis-Registry>
- ▶ AEA Registry

Wide range of when exactly to write and how detailed to make the plan.

At extreme level you would have your entire code already written before you got any data.

Casey et al. (2012): Reshaping Institutions

Outcome variable	(1) Mean for controls	(2) Treatment effect
Panel A: GoBifo “weakened” institutions		
Attended meeting to decide what to do with the tarp	0.81	-0.04 ⁺
Everybody had equal say in deciding how to use the tarp	0.51	-0.11 ⁺
Community used the tarp (verified by physical assessment)	0.90	-0.08 ⁺
Community can show research team the tarp	0.84	-0.12 [*]
Respondent would like to be a member of the VDC	0.36	-0.04 [*]
Respondent voted in the local government election (2008)	0.85	-0.04 [*]
Panel B: GoBifo “strengthened” institutions		
Community teachers have been trained	0.47	0.12 ⁺
Respondent is a member of a women’s group	0.24	0.06 ^{**}
Someone took minutes at the most recent community meeting	0.30	0.14 [*]
Building materials stored in a public place when not in use	0.13	0.25 [*]
Chieftdom official did not have the most influence over tarp use	0.54	0.06 [*]
Respondent agrees with “Responsible young people can be good leaders” and not “Only older people are mature enough to be leaders”	0.76	0.04 [*]
Correctly able to name the year of the next general elections	0.19	0.04 [*]

PAP—Observational Studies

- ▶ Difficult, but not impossible, to verifiably pre-specify.
- ▶ Example: Government data release—Minimum Wage (Neumark 2001)
- ▶ Example: US, Italian Elections

The Employment Effects of Minimum Wages: Evidence from a Prespecified Research Design

DAVID NEUMARK*

This article presents evidence on the employment effects of recent minimum wage increases from a prespecified research design that entailed committing to a detailed set of statistical analyses prior to “going to” the data. The limited data to which the prespecified research design can be applied may preclude finding many significant effects. Nonetheless, the evidence is most consistent with disemployment effects of minimum wages for younger, less-skilled workers.

NOVEMBER 8, 2016. WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?

[REGISTER A DESIGN \(closed\)](#)[OFFICIAL RULES](#)[GET TWITTER UPDATES](#)

An opportunity for scholars studying elections:

- Preregister a research design for a study of the 2016 general election using ANES data *before* the data are publicly released. **UPDATE (3/31/17): ANES DATA RELEASED. THE REGISTRY IS CLOSED. THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!**
1. **Submit an article including this design to a participating journal**, which will consider your submission *before* data are available.
 2. **Win a cash award for publishing your article.**

Workflow

- ▶ Literate programming (extensive commenting, making the aim of code reading by a human)
- ▶ Version Control
- ▶ Dynamic Documents

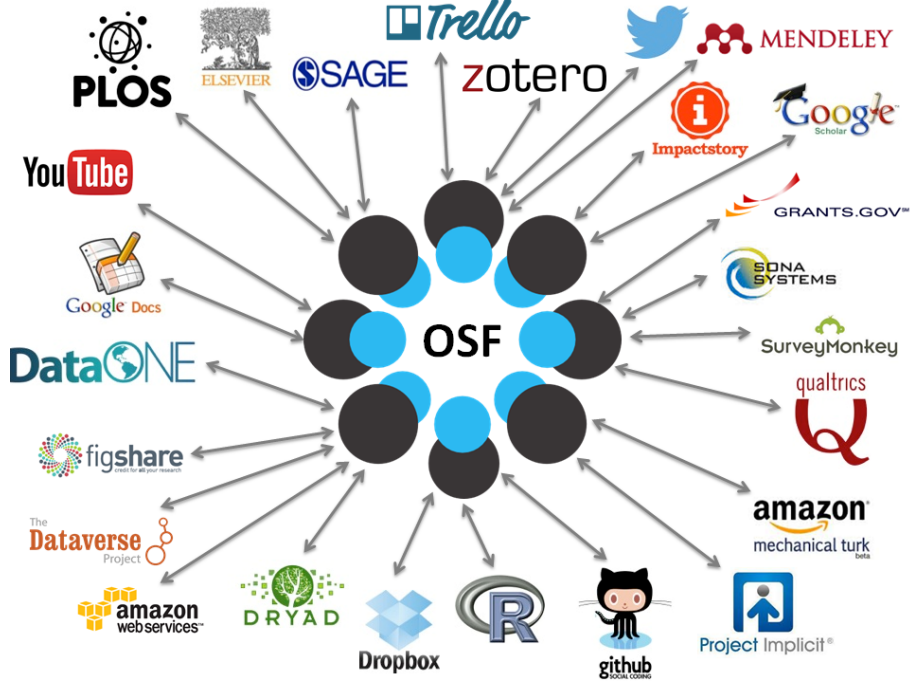
Version Control

- ▶ Using version control (AKA revision control) can help to make your work more reproducible.
- ▶ What is version control?

“Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later. For the examples in this book you will use software source **code** as the files being version controlled, though in reality you can do this with **nearly any type of file** on a computer.” [Emphasis mine]

—Git, About Version Control





Dynamic Documents

Write your code and your paper in the same file so you won't lose information or make copy and paste mistakes.

Possible in R and Stata.

- ▶ Include tables by linking to a file, instead of a static image.
- ▶ Include number by linking to a value calculated by an analysis file, instead of a static number typed manually.
- ▶ Automatically update tables and numbers.
- ▶ Produce entire paper with one or two clicks.

Data Sharing

Post your code and your data in a trusted public repository.

- ▶ Find the appropriate repository: <http://www.re3data.org/>
- ▶ Repositories will last longer than your own website.
- ▶ Repositories are more easily searchable by other researchers.
- ▶ Repositories will store your data in a non-proprietary format that won't become obsolete.

Replication

1. Lack of replicability in code:
 - ▶ 1986: JMCB Project
 - ▶ 2018: Gertler, Galiani, Romero
2. Also a lack of replicability in experiments: Camerer et al 2016, Many Labs, Reproducibility Project: Psychology
3. Organizing Workflow
4. Code and Data Sharing

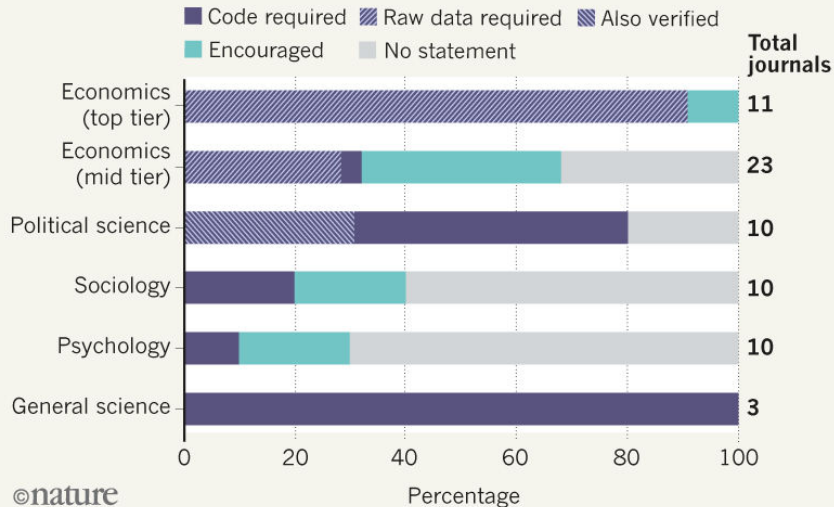
Replication in Empirical Economics: The *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking* Project

By WILLIAM G. DEWALD, JERRY G. THURSBY, AND RICHARD G. ANDERSON*

This paper examines the role of replication in empirical economic research. It presents the findings of a two-year study that collected programs and data from authors and attempted to replicate their published results. Our research provides new and important information about the extent and causes of failures to replicate published results in economics. Our findings suggest that inadvertent errors in published empirical articles are a commonplace rather than a rare occurrence.

DATA CHECKED?

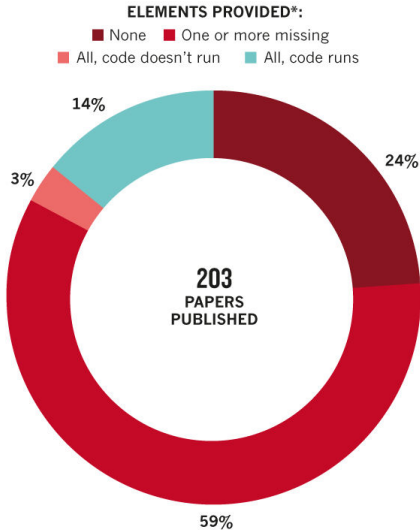
In a survey of 67 journals, most of the political-science and top-tier economics titles required authors to submit software code and data to editors before publication. Journals in sociology and psychology rarely did so.



Source:
Gertler et al.
(2018)

REPLICATION RARELY POSSIBLE

An analysis of 203 economics papers found that fewer than one in seven supplied the materials needed for replication.



*The elements assessed were raw data, raw code, estimation data and estimation code.

Source:
Gertler et al.
(2018)



An economics study featuring a performance by Robin Williams failed to replicate after the actor's death.

Bonnie Schiffman/Touchstone/The Kobal Collection

About 40% of economics experiments fail replication survey

By **John Bohannon** | Mar. 3, 2016, 2:00 PM

Conclusion

OK, I'm convinced. How can I learn more?

- ▶ Christensen, Miguel (2018) J Econ Lit review. [▶ Link](#)
- ▶ Berkeley Initiative for Transparency in the Social Sciences (BITSS) [▶ Link](#)
- ▶ Center for Open Science (COS) [▶ Link](#)
- ▶ The Replication Network [▶ Link](#)
- ▶ Meta-Analysis in Economics Network (MAER-Net) [▶ Link](#)

Questions?

Thank you!