

Research Statement

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Social scientists often study phenomena that cannot be observed directly. For example, we use responses to hypothetical survey questions to infer actual behavior, we resort to aggregate election results to understand individual evaluations of politicians' performance in office, and we conduct randomized controlled trials in some places to determine if a policy is advisable in other places. Doing this credibly requires creativity in research design, as researchers must try to anticipate the challenges to inference even before conducting data analysis.

My research develops standards to navigate the tradeoffs that emerge when one considers research design alternatives before data collection. I use tools from computational social science and design-based causal inference to identify practices and procedures that researchers can adopt to improve how they approach data at the pre-analysis stage. My current agenda focuses on the design of field and survey experiments. In the future, I plan to expand to causal inference in quasi-experiments and observational studies.

I apply the insights of my methodological work to questions of accountability, governance, and representation in the Global South. The common theme in these applications is to improve our ability to make statistical inferences about hard-to-observe social and political phenomena. For the sake of brevity, this document focuses on my methodological agenda.

Improving precision before conducting an experiment

The last decade has seen considerable improvement in research transparency and registration. Recent advances in experimental design provide tools to diagnose the properties of a research design before data collection. For example, one can think about bias, power, or target sample size under different hypothetical data generation processes.

A recurrent goal in statistics, econometrics, and political methodology is to minimize bias, or being close to the hypothetical truth on average. Instead, my agenda focuses on optimizing statistical precision, understood as producing consistent results after multiple realizations of the same data generation process. The literature implicitly assumes that one can simply improve precision by increasing sample size. However, this is not feasible in most applications due to resource considerations.

Even if resources are not an obstacle, even the least intrusive study wastes time and energy from researchers, administrators, and participants. This implies an ethical mandate to identify a research design that maximizes benefits and minimizes harm at the lowest possible cost. An emphasis on statistical precision allows researchers to anticipate and internalize these costs before implementation.

Focusing on field and survey experiments, this agenda follows two strands. First, researchers often face the choice between alternative experimental designs for which unbiased estimators are already documented. In this case, opting for the design with more precision leads to unforeseen costs in other dimensions. Two projects exemplify how I develop standard to navigate this precision.

In a manuscript forthcoming in the *Journal of Experimental Political Science*, I propose statistical tests to address problems with double list experiments. Social scientists use list experiments in surveys when respondents may not answer truthfully to sensitive questions. When their assumptions are met, list experiments reduce sensitivity biases from misreporting. However, they tend to produce estimates with high variance, which prevents researchers from improving upon direct questioning. Double list experiments promise to remedy this by implementing two parallel list experiments and then aggregating their results, which roughly halves the variance of the estimate for the prevalence of the sensitive trait.

This implies an estimator that is more precise and still unbiased, but their implementation brings the question over whether the aggregation of the results of two parallel experiments yields a valid estimate. The tests leverage variation in the order in which respondents see the sensitive item to detect whether respondents are reacting to list experiment questions in unintended ways. This provides researchers with a tool to apply this underexplored variant of the technique more widely.

In a paper under review with Erin Rossiter (Notre Dame), we discuss the circumstances under which adopting research design features aimed at improving precision can instead hurt precision through implicit or explicit sample loss. For example, block randomization often improves precision. However, if this requires contacting participants multiple times to collect blocking covariates first and then post-treatment outcomes, then it creates space for attrition that would not exist otherwise, which may offset the precision gains of blocking. Through simulation and the reanalysis of a survey experiment on misinformation in social media, we illustrate how researchers can entertain this precision-retention tradeoff at the pre-analysis stage.

The second reason to focus on statistical precision is that sometimes a more precise yet biased estimator gives more informative answers than an unbiased estimator, which is especially relevant for policy decision-makers. In this case, the researcher is explicitly sacrificing unbiasedness for the sake of precision. Two other projects reflect this issue.

First, in work in progress with Jake Bowers (Illinois) and Christopher Grady (USAID), we discuss the circumstances under which researchers should prefer biased yet more precise estimators in the analysis of experimental data. Once again, an example of this trade-off comes from block-randomized experiments. Block-randomization entails grouping observations in groups or strata, conducting parallel experiments in each, and then calculating a single treatment effect with a weighted average. Previous work in statistics suggests that block-size weights lead to an unbiased estimator of the average treatment effect in this setting. However, because experiments are expensive to implement, we illustrate situations under which researchers may prefer to sacrifice unbiasedness in favor of more precise estimates, which would lead to the use of precision weights instead, the equivalent of using fixed effects in OLS regression. We extend this idea to the use of M-estimator for data with skewed outcomes. We illustrate these ideas through simulation and by revisiting the design of a messaging field experiment conducted by the Office of Evaluation Sciences in the United States.

Second, in a chapter with Christopher Grady (USAID) and Jim Kuklinski (Illinois) in *The SAGE Handbook of Research Methods in Political Science and International Relations*, we discuss the trend of increasingly more complex research designs in survey experimentation. For example, short vignettes are replaced with factorial experiments including many attributes. This increase in complexity allows researchers to isolate causal effects from potential confounders, but raises concerns over whether the tasks that respondents face in survey experiments tap into the intended construct outside of the survey framework. In other words, we draw attention to the trade-off between simple designs that risk confounding bias and complex designs that yield unbiased estimates but risk external validity bias.

Future work

Within the next five years, my goal is to establish a research group with the common goal of improving research design in the social sciences. The group will pursue two objectives. First, to continue developing new tools to improve research design before data collection, now expanding beyond experiments and quasi-experiments toward a broader set of cutting edge tools for statistical learning and inference. Second, to apply these tools across a broad range of substantive areas of interest, then use these programs as a motivation for further methodological innovation.

Current work in progress serves as an example of this workflow. In work with Ines Fynn (Universidad Católica del Uruguay), Verónica Pérez (Universidad de la República), and Lucía Tiscornia (University College Dublin), we implement the developments I have introduced to list experiments to document the extent of violent and non-violent criminal governance strategies in Montevideo, Uruguay. This is a context of high state presence

and relatively low crime in the region, yet criminal organizations remain embedded in the territory through the use of these tools. Since measuring exposure to criminal governance involves trying to reach hidden populations through surveys, we spend considerable effort in applying new techniques to overcome potential sensitivity bias.

In addition to building upon my work on list experiments, we also implement questions based on the network-scale up method, a technique popular in the health sciences to measure the size of unobserved populations. We include multiple indirect questioning techniques for two reasons. First, these methods only produce valid estimates under restrictive assumptions, so one needs multiple approaches to satisfy different sources of skepticism. Second, since both list experiments and the network scale-up method produce estimates with high variance, we take this as an opportunity to further expand the range of tools available to measure sensitive attitudes and behaviors through surveys by showing how to combine estimates from these two techniques to improve our ability to produce consistent estimates.

The support and resources associated with a research group may allow me to direct long-term projects that continue to iterate between methodological innovation and its application to pressing social and political issues.