BST 270: Individual Project

Reproducible Data Science: How Americans Like Their Steak (FiveThirtyEight)

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Introduction

The following notebook aims to satisfy the requirements for the individual project component of BST 270: Reproducible Data Science, taken Winter 2025.

Motivations and Reproducibility

I aim to reproduce the figure and the table from FiveThirtyEight's How Americans Like Their Steak. I will utilize the provided dataset based on a survey testing 550 people about their risk evaluation and steak preference, located at ../data/steak-risk-survey.csv.

Setup

First, we load our required packages and required dataset. We utilize the dplyr, knitr and ggplot2 library to produce nice figures and tables and process data efficiently.

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

Here we remove the first two rows which are of no information.

```
# Remove first two invalid rows
steak_data <- read.csv("../data/steak-risk-survey.csv", header = T)
steak_data = steak_data[-c(1,2),]</pre>
```

The original dataset has too long names and some irrelevant variables, so we extract a new dataset that is useful for our analysis.

```
lottery eat_steak cook_steak
1 Lottery A
                  Yes Medium rare
2 Lottery A
                  Yes
                             Rare
3 Lottery B
                  Yes
                           Medium
4 Lottery B
                  Yes
                           Medium
5 Lottery A
                  Yes Medium rare
6 Lottery A
                  No
```

Reproduce the table

The table in the article shows the pertange of steak preparation preference of the people who choose a riskier lottery or a safer lottery.

First we need to remove all the NA (or empty values) in lottery variable, and focus on people who eats steak:

```
df1 = steak_lottery_data %>%
  filter(lottery != "", eat_steak == "Yes")
dim(df1)
```

```
[1] 426 3
```

There are 426 people who answered the lottery question and also eat steak. Next we reproduce the table:

kable(tb1*100,format = "html",digits = 1)

lottery
9.0
18.1
25.8
41.2
5.9

Comment: We nearly recovered the table in the article, with slight difference.

Reproduce the figure

The figure shows the percentage of the steak preparation preference of all steak-eating interviewees. First we filter out all people who eat steak.

```
# Create the counting table
df2 = steak_lottery_data %>%
    filter(eat_steak == "Yes")

prep_names = c("Rare", "Medium rare", "Medium", "Medium Well", "Well")
df2.1 =
    data.frame(table(df2$cook_steak)[prep_names]/sum(table(df2$cook_steak))*100)
colnames(df2.1) = c("Cooked", "Percentage")
df2.1
```

```
Cooked Percentage
1 Rare 5.348837
2 Medium rare 38.604651
3 Medium 30.697674
4 Medium Well 17.209302
5 Well 8.139535
```

Next we reproduce the plot in the article:

```
# Reproduce the figure
gg = ggplot(df2.1, aes(x = Cooked, y = Percentage)) +
 geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = rev(c("#4B2C20", "#754637", "#AA6546",

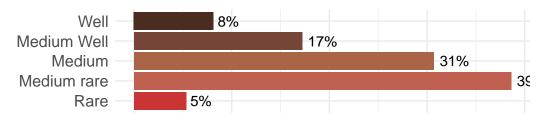
    "#C06050", "#C93535"))) +

 coord_flip() +
 geom_text(aes(label = paste0(round(Percentage), "%")), hjust = -0.2) +
 labs(
   title = "'How Do You Like Your Steak Prepared?'",
   subtitle = paste("From a survey of", sum(nrow(df2)), "steak-eating

    responses"),
   x = NULL
   y = NULL
 ) +
 theme_minimal() +
 theme(
   plot.title = element_text(size = 16, face = "bold"),
   plot.subtitle = element text(size = 12, margin = margin(b = 10)),
   axis.text.x = element_blank(),
   axis.text.y = element_text(size = 12),
   axis.ticks = element_blank(),
   aspect.ratio = 0.25
 )
gg
```

'How Do You Like Your Steak Prepared?'

From a survey of 430 steak-eating responses



Comment: From the plot we see that we nearly reproduced the figure, only with slight difference in the percentage.

Saving 5.5 x 3.5 in image

Reflection on the reproducibility

The data is publicly available, and the figure and the table are quite reproducible. I think the only problem arises in the first two rows I removed. As these two rows are indeed invalid ones, I guess the author made some mistakes when storing the data as the csv file.