

cascad: a trusted third-party to verify research reproducibility

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October 1, 2021

DataFest

@RSM



1. What is reproducibility? What is NOT reproducibility?



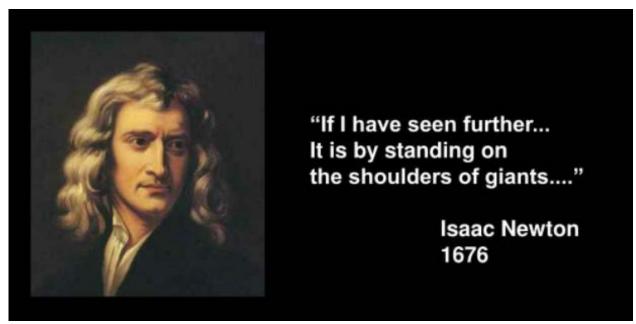
Welcome to the world of Open Science!

Science aims to push the boundary of knowledge.

To be useful, science must be novel, trustful and available

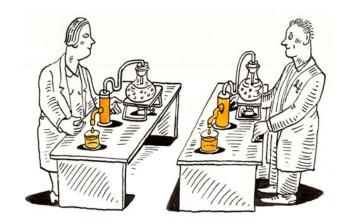
Open science is the movement to make scientific research (publications, data* and code*) accessible to all levels of society:

- researchers
- policy makers
- companies
- general public









Results are considered reproducible if:

another researcher, including the original researcher in the future, can regenerate the results from a set of files (code and data) and written instructions (Kitzes, Turek and Deniz, 2017).



Important distinction

(Computational) Reproducibility is defined as:

same data + same method = same results

Chang and Li (AER 2017) aim to reproduce the results of AER papers from the code and data used & shared by the authors

Replication is defined as:

new data + same method = same results
same data + new method = same results

Camerer et al. (Science 2016) evaluate the replicability of lab experiments in economics by re-running them independently



2. Why do results need to be reproducible?



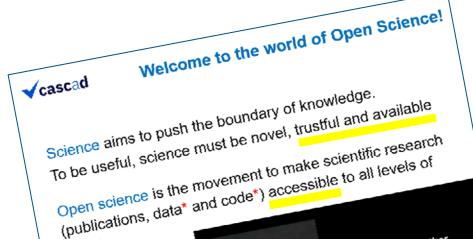
Why do results need to be reproducible?

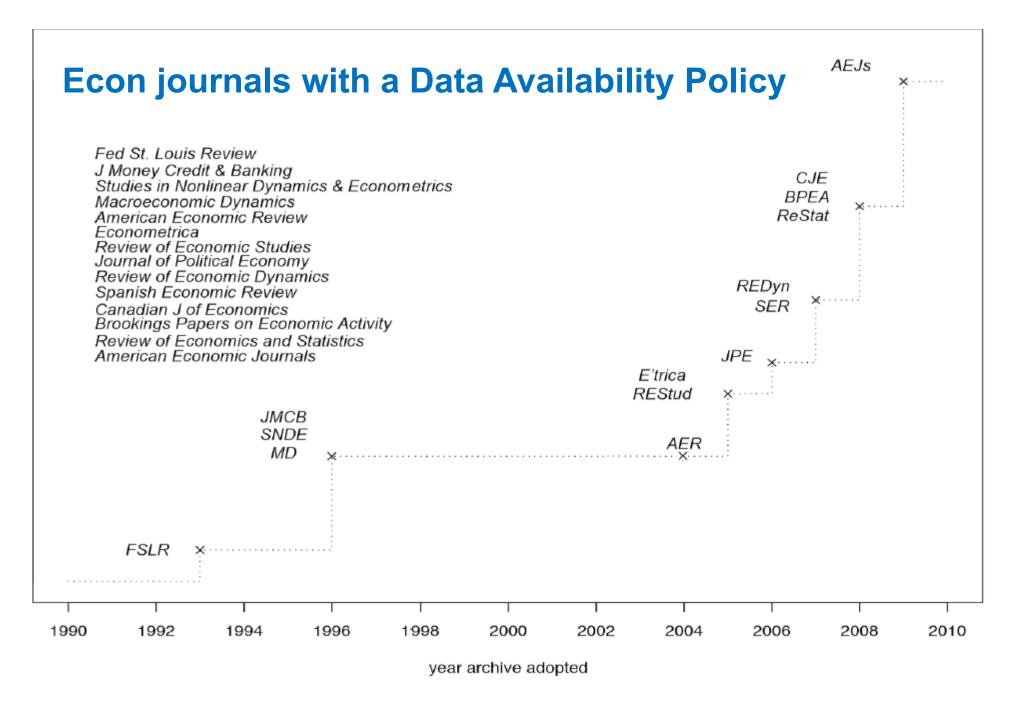
- Serving as a minimum requirement for judging scientific claims
- Facilitating the diffusion of new ideas and replication (less p-hacking)
- Encouraging researchers to exert more effort in their analyses (fewer mistakes)



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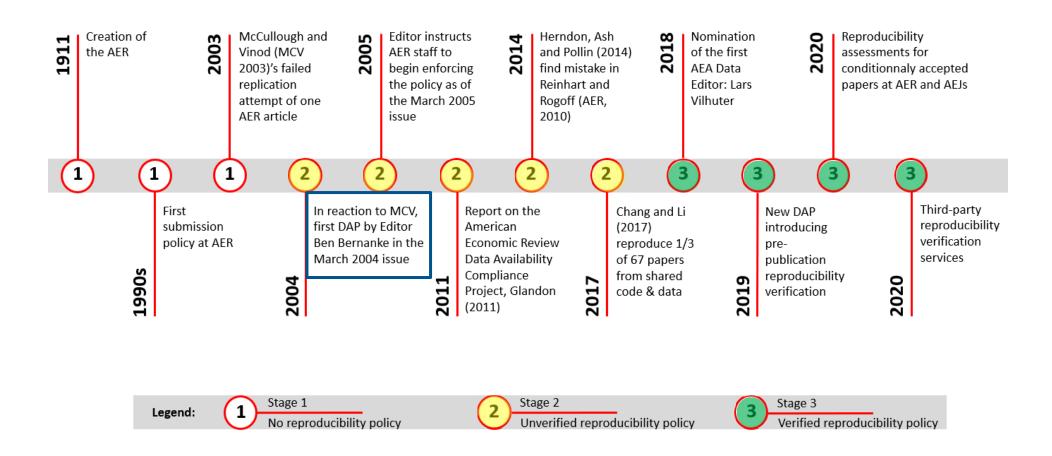




Source: McCulllough (2009)



Making Research Reproducible: The *American Economic Review* Timeline



Source: Colliard, Hurlin and Pérignon (2021)



3. What is the current level of reproducibility in economics?



Code and data repositories

Höffler (AER, 2017) reports that 54% of a sample of 343 economics journals included in the Thomson Reuters Social Science Citation Index have a Data Availability Policy (DAP)

Vlaeminck and Hermann (*EconStor Open Access*, 2015) show that 84% of their sample journals with a DAP have their own archive website, whereas 14% suggest their authors use external code and data repositories

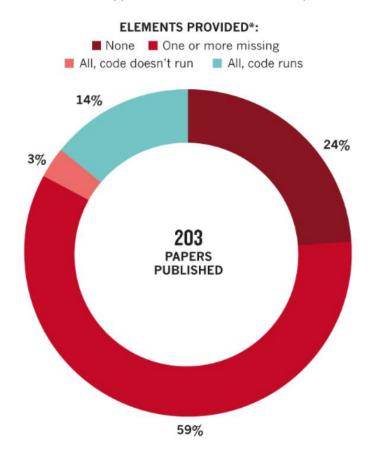


New Studies: Reproducibility rate is low

Gertler et al. (Nature, 2018)

REPLICATION RARELY POSSIBLE

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



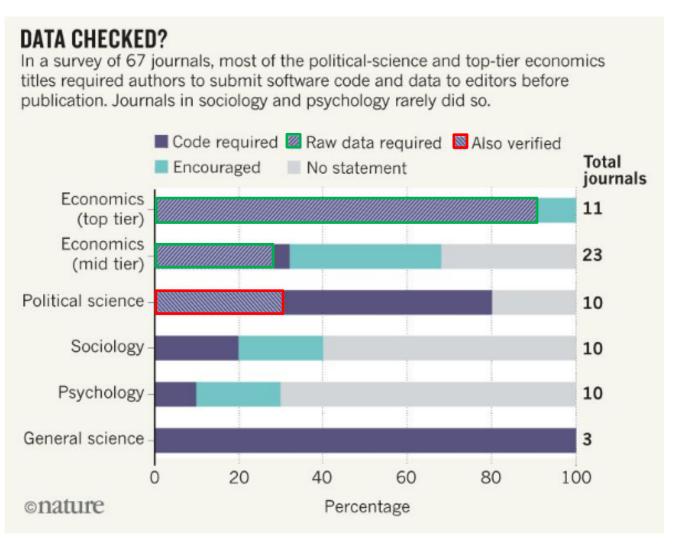
Chang and Li (AER, 2017)

Only able to reproduce the results for one-third of 67 papers published in top economic journals from the code and data available on the journals' repositories.

Another 10% of the papers were reproduced using the help of the authors



Data are not checked Code are not run



Source: P. Gertler, S. Galiani & M. Romero (unpublished data)



4. What can we do to improve the situation?



Pre-publication verification of the reproducibility

- (1) Checking whether the authors have complied with the guidelines of the verificator.
- (2) Checking whether the numerical results (tables and figures) of the paper correspond to the numerical results regenerated from the code and data of the authors.



Who should verify?

 Journals themselves: Regular editors and referees of the journal: may not have the time, skills, and have a conflict of interest

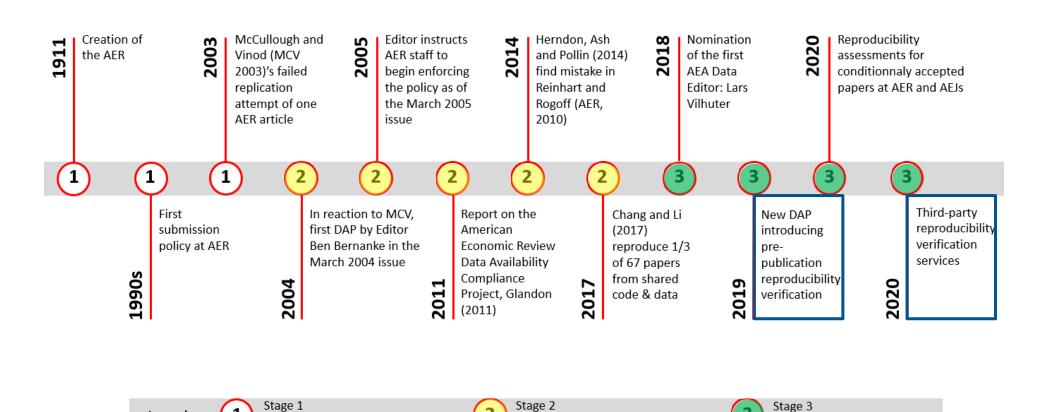
 Journals themselves (2): Dedicated team with reproducibility reviewers, e.g. AER, REStud, EJ

A trusted third party, e.g. cascad certification agency.
 Economies of scale



Legend:

Making Research Reproducible: The *American Economic Review* Timeline



Unverified reproducibility policy

Verified reproducibility policy

Source: Colliard, Hurlin and Pérignon (2021)

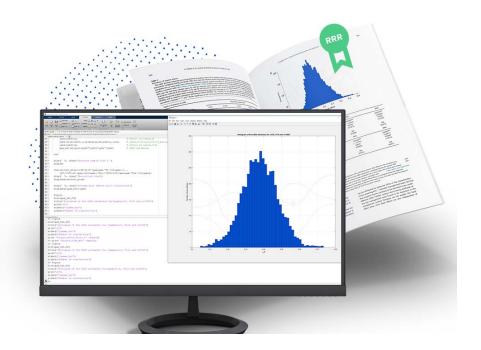
No reproducibility policy



Example of a trusted third party

cascad = Certification Agency for Scientific Code and Data

The cascad reproducibility certification attests that the numerical results reported in a scientific article can be reproduced from a set of numerical resources (code and data) provided by the authors.



- CNRS, HEC Paris, U. Orléans
- 4 staff
- www.cascad.tech
- Founded by researchers for researchers (and journals)







Link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i17UI2bKh0E&feature=youtu.be





Author sends the Certificate to a journal along with the manuscript





Reproducibility reviewer runs the code with the data



Reproducibility certificate sent to the author



Reviewer compares output with results in the paper







Execution report

1. DATA DESCRIPTION

2. CODE DESCRIPTION

3. REPLICATION STEPS

4. FINDINGS

TABLE 4: QUANTILES OF WAGE GROWTH

Original:

	Wage growth quantiles						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
ICT_0	105*** (.027)	105*** (.018)	107*** (.015)	121*** (.018)	110*** (.028)		
Observations	4,972	4,972	4,972	4,972	4,972		

Reproduced:

Wage growth quantiles							
	est1	est2	est3	est4	est5		
ICT_0	-0.105***	-0.105***	-0.107***	-0.121***	-0.110***		
	(0.025)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.031)		
Observations	4,972	4,972	4,972	4,972	4,972		



Execution report

1. DATA DESCRIPTION

2. CODE DESCRIPTION

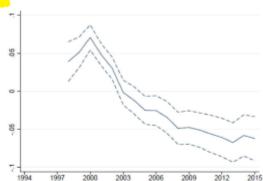
3. REPLICATION STEPS



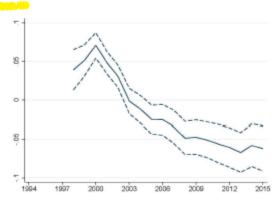
4.2. FIGURE 2: WAGE DYNAMICS OF THE ICT BOOM COHORT

The figure displays the t coefficient of the wage regression $\log(w_it) = t + \delta_i |CT_{i,0}| + \epsilon_i$, where $|CT_{i,0}|$ is a dummy variable equal to one if worker is first employment spell is in a firm in the |CT| sector and X_i collects control variables listed in Section 4.1. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence interval. The regression is estimated over the cohort of skilled workers whose first full-time job was in 1998-2001.

Original



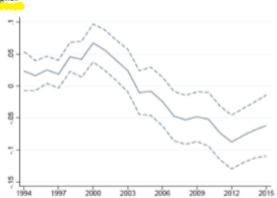
Reproduced:



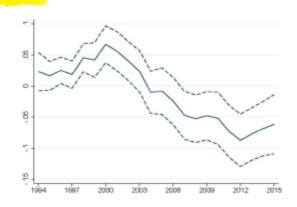
4.3. FIGURE 3: WAGE DYNAMICS OF THE PRE-BOOM COHORT

The figure displays the t coefficient of the wage regression $\log(w_i,t) = t + \delta_i |CT_{in} + \mu_i X_i + C_{it}$ where $|CT_{in}| i$ a dummy variable equal to one if worker is first employment spell is in a firm in the |CT| sector and X_i collects control variables listed in Section 4.1. Dashed lines represent the 95% confidence interval. The regression is estimated over the cohort of skilled workers whose first full-time job was in 1994-1996.

Original:



Reproduced:





Execution report

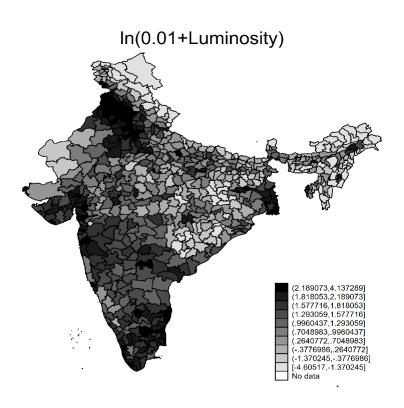
1. DATA DESCRIPTION

2. CODE DESCRIPTION

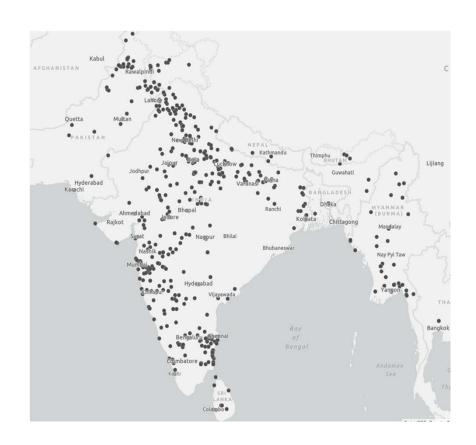
3. REPLICATION STEPS

4. FINDINGS

Reproduced:

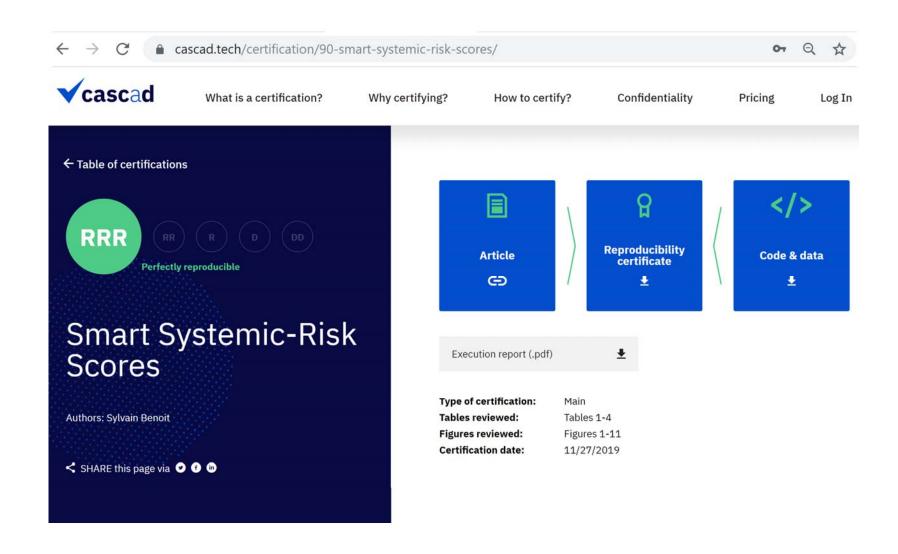


Reproduced:





Online certified resources





Collaboration with the American Economic Association (AEA)

Link: here

AEA Papers and Proceedings 2021, 111: 808-817

Report by the AEA Data Editor

omic Association (AEA) s to "design and oversee rategy for archiving and and promoting reproducand Hoynes 2018). The sta Editor (Vilhuber 2019) lement that mission. Since conducted comprehensive ducibility checks for all s, developed guidance for with peers at societies and and elsewhere.

ience from the first full year rification, we implemented its in mid-2020. We prolance to authors depositing he data and code availabiland expanded and clarified in third-party reproducibility tion updates to replication uired replication materials experiments (Section I). We cation reproducibility checks

replication package submissions we received. It quickly became clear that stronger guidance and greater clarity were needed to assist authors in complying with the DCAP. Authors struggled with how best to document their code and data; the process of deposing data and code; and the ability to provide clear data provenance, including data citations.

To address these issues and improve compliance upon submission, we took a two-pronged approach: we clarified the policy and provided improved instructions and guidance on how to comply with the policy. We released the revised version in September 2020. The main content remains unchanged, but we simplified the main policy, separated out the policy as applied to papers conducting (field and lab) experiments, and expanded the policy to encompass more clearly any primary data collection. We also introduced supplementary policies that lay out how and when we expect reproducibility checks by third parties to be conducted (also see our interactions with third-party verifiers) and, as a logical consequence of more transparent data

T BY THE AEA DATA EDITOR

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earlier, 36 reports were provided by external replicators or replication services for 27 manuscripts (see Table 2 for statistics by journal, Appendix B for a list of third-party replicators). Of those, several were provided by institutions that already are organized as a reproducibility service: Results Reproduction (R-Squared) at Cornell University and cascad in France. We appreciate the willingness of all third-party replicators to provide us with their time and effort in reproducing papers. In particular, cascad generously provided us with 21 reports. The AEA data editor has had preliminary discussions with several institutions about the interest and possibilities of formalizing such services. Issues of cost, frequency, speed, and at what point such services would be involved in the research life cycle remain unresolved.

IV. Working with the Economics Community to Enhance and Broaden Education on Replicable Science

We have already noted the outreach to other trent and for positories above. Education is



CASD – cascad partnership

<u>CASD</u> is a restricted data access center allowing researchers to access confidential data (tax, health) on virtual machines

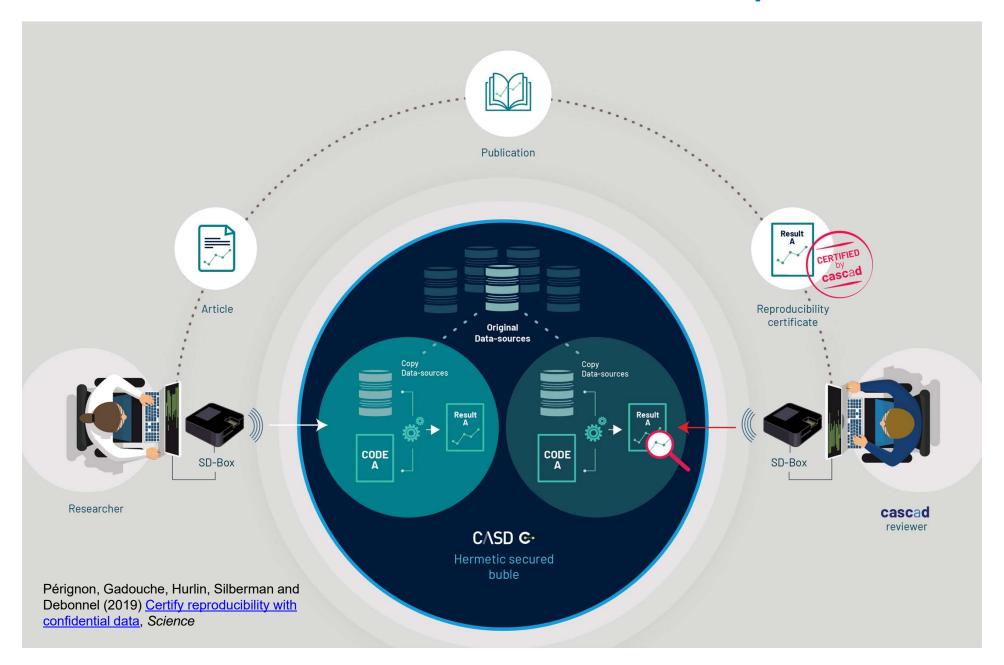
CASD is a certified health data host (ISO 27001, GDPR, HDS): hospital data (PMSI), cohorts (Constances)

CASD-cascad partnership allows research based on confidential data to be reproduded and certified





Partnership with CASD





Extra reading on research reproducibility



Date:

December 2020

Authors:

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Winchester, Catherine
MacCallum, Catriona
Šimko, Tibor

Link: here





Thank you for your attention!

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cascad Certification Agency