


Robustness Tests for Quantitative Research

The uncertainty researchers face in specifying their estimation models threatens the validity of their inferences. In regression analyses of observational data the “true model” remains unknown and researchers face a choice between plausible alternative specifications. Robustness testing allows researchers to explore the stability of their main estimates to plausible variations in model specifications. This highly accessible book presents the logic of robustness testing, provides an operational definition of robustness that can be applied in all quantitative research and introduces readers to diverse types of robustness tests. Focusing on each dimension of model uncertainty in separate chapters, the authors provide a systematic overview of existing tests and develop many new ones. Whether it be uncertainty about the population or sample, measurement, the set of explanatory variables and their functional form, causal or temporal heterogeneity, effect dynamics or spatial dependence, this book provides guidance and offers tests that researchers from across the social sciences can employ in their own research.

ERIC NEUMAYER is Professor of Environment and Development and Pro-Director Faculty Development at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

THOMAS PLÜMPER is Professor of Quantitative Social Research at the Vienna University of Economics and Business.

Both authors have published in highly ranked journals including the *American Journal of Public Health*, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *International Organization*, *Political Analysis* and *World Development*.



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Robustness Tests for Quantitative Research

Eric Neumayer

London School of Economics and Political Science

Thomas Plümper

Vienna University of Economics and Business



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Robustness Tests

Population Definition and Sample Tests		
Name	Action	Pages
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Jackknife test	Drops one or more observations at a time	95
Core group test	Includes only cases known to be in the population	97
Outlier elimination test	Drops “outliers”	97
Cross-validation test	Draws new sample	100
Selection test	Assumes cases are selected	101
Stratification test	a) Over-samples under-represented cases robustness limit variant b) Under-samples over-represented cases robustness limit variant	103
Interpolation test	Replaces missings by interpolated values	105
Out-of-sample prediction test	Replaces missings by theory-based out of sample predictions	106
Multiple imputation test	Replaces missings by multiply imputed values	106

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Name	Action	Pages
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Principal component test	Combines multiple proxies into single principal component	118
Randomized components test	Randomizes weights of components of composite variable	119
Principal component jitter test	Adds “jitter” to weights of principal component	120
Rescaling test	Changes the scale of a variable	124
Measurement error injection test	Adds “artificial” measurement error	124
	Robustness limit variant	
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Name	Action	Pages
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Groupwise fixed-effects test	Reduces the between-variation by including group dummies for similar cases	138
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Name	Action	Pages
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Group-specific effect test	Relaxes the homogeneity assumption by estimating group-specific effects	163
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Temporal splines test	Allows for unobserved time-varying heterogeneity	183
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Heterogeneous responsiveness test	Allows for heterogeneity in response to spatial stimulus	226
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Acknowledgments

This book provides a systematic foundation and justification for robustness testing as a way to improve the validity of causal inferences based on regression analysis of observational data. We define and operationalize robustness, and we make it measurable on a scale that ranges from 0 to 1. Not every social scientist will like the fact that we institutionalize a term, and many will disagree with our definition of robustness. This is very much intended. Definitions are not correct, they can only be useful. We believe in the usefulness of our definition. The same goes for the large number of robustness tests that we propose in part 2 of the book.

We have come a long way since we began the robustness project in 2012. We were helped along by the fact that the UK's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) did not have a program of funding risky but potentially transformative research agendas and that corresponding research proposals were not likely to be accepted by the ESRC's standard review process. As a consequence, the ESRC established a funding scheme for potentially "transformative research" and invented a fundamentally different refereeing process in which UK universities were only allowed to submit up to two proposals. Our project was successfully submitted through the University of Essex, for which we thank its then Pro-Vice Chancellor Research, Professor David Sanders.

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