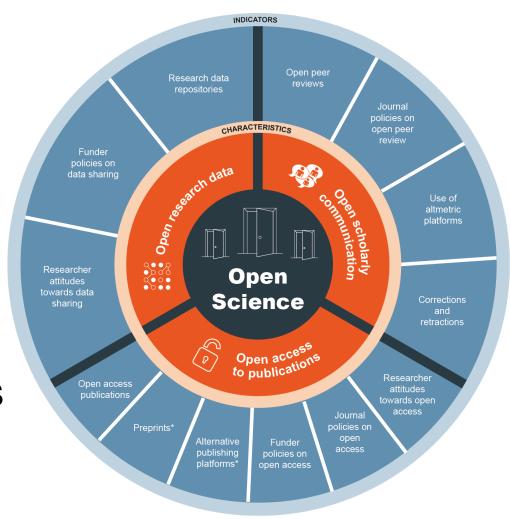
Open Science

Emily Nakkawita

What Is Open Science?

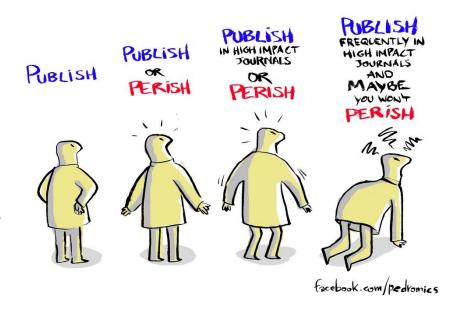
- A movement to make scientific research, data and their dissemination available to all members of society
- By increasing transparency and promoting reproducibility, it aims to improve research quality



Why Did the Movement Start?

- "Publish or perish" incentive structure for academic researchers
- Tendency for "positive" results to be published in journals
- These factors can promote the use of questionable research practices

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA



Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)

Collecting more data after not finding your hypothesized results

Ending data collection because you found a significant result

Excluding data until an effect is significant

Not reporting all dependent variables

Not reporting all study conditions

Falsifying data

Only reporting studies that "worked"

Rounding off p values (for instance, reporting p of .054 as p < .05)

Hypothesizing after results are known (saying you predicted it from the start)

Stating that results are unaffected by demographic factors (but actually unsure)

Why Do QRPs Matter?

- When questionable research practices are used, false
 "positive" results are more likely to emerge—and to be published
- These false "positives" may not even be discovered until results fail to replicate in other studies (or the real world)

Why Do QRPs Matter?

HALF OF CANCER STUDIES FAIL HIGH-PROFILE REPLICATION TEST

Barriers to reproducing preclinical results included unhelpful author communication.

Believe it or not: how much can we rely on published data on potential drug targets?

Florian Prinz, Thomas Schlange and Khusru Asadullah

Article Published: 20 May 2020

Variability in the analysis of a single neuroimaging dataset by many teams

Rotem Botvinik-Nezer, Felix Holzmeister, ... Tom Schonberg □

+ Show authors

Nature **582**, 84–88 (2020) Cite this article

Replication, falsification, and the crisis of confidence in social psychology

Brian D. Earp 1,2* and David Trafimow3

Open Science as a Proposed Solution



The Open Science Framework (OSF)

 OSF is an online platform designed to help support researchers practice open science in every step of the research life cycle



Preregister your research plan





Deposit your data and analysis code





Share your study materials



What Is Preregistration?

- Specify your research plan that distinguishes between:
 - Exploratory research (hypothesis generating)
 - Confirmatory research (hypothesis testing)
 - Both are important in science!
- Submit this plan to a registry like OSF before collecting any data

Forms of Preregistration

Open-Ended Registration: No requirements; summary description of project

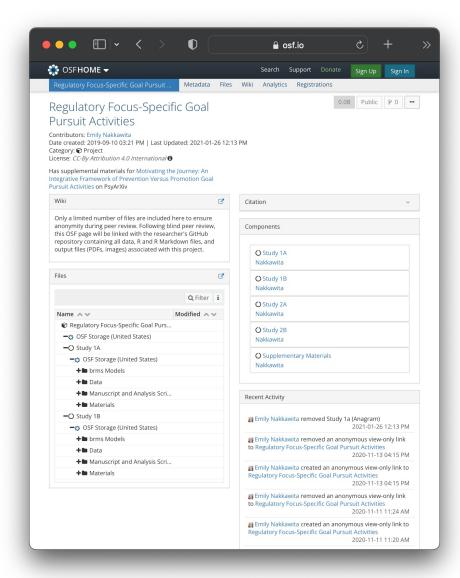
OSF-Standard Pre-Data Collection Registration: State whether data have been collected or viewed and provide other summary comments

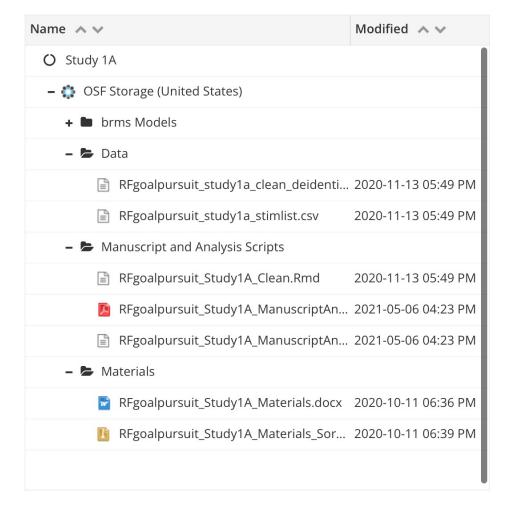
AsPredicted.org Preregistration: Eight questions covering the hypothesis, dependent variables, experimental conditions, data analysis, outlier handling and exclusion criteria, sample size determination, and type of study

OSF Preregistration: OSF's standard, comprehensive, and general purpose preregistration form spanning 25 subject areas

Registered Report: Preregistration is peer-reviewed via a journal; if accepted and the study is carried out as preregistered, it is guaranteed that it will be published, regardless of the result (300+ journals already participate)

Sharing Data and Materials





Source: https://osf.io/ybcaq/

Sharing Paper Preprints

- Publicly post your paper when you submit it to a journal for peer review
- Preprints help to facilitate the rapid dissemination of scientific research while making it more accessible to the public







Open Science or #bropenscience?

- #bropenscience describes condescending and aggressive vigilante-style criticism of other scholars' work based on open science principles
- Such criticism often extends to attacks on researchers' careers, intelligence, and character (and often is levied by more powerful and privileged individuals)

Open Science, Equity, and Inclusivity

- Increases access to data and research tools
- Imposes constraints that may not always be practical (e.g., when working with sensitive populations or qualitative data)
- Can reflect societal power structures and privileges;
 online vigilantism often targets people with less power
- Care must be taken to ensure that open science enhances equity and inclusivity

Thank You!

Special thanks to Anna Vannucci, Hannah Tarder-Stoll, and Ana DiGiovanni for their contributions to these slides

