Open Science Why and How?

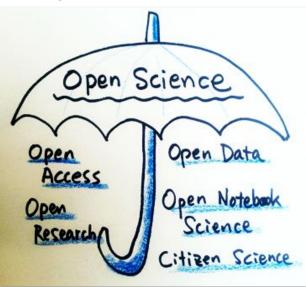


Image credit: Flikr user 지우 황 CC BY 2.0

Student Lab Meeting

Ultimate goal:

Improving Openness, Integrity and Reproducibility of Scientific Research

What are the current problems?

- Studies lacking rigor
- Outcomes that are never shared
- Results that are not reproducible





Underpowered study

Statistical power is the ability of an analysis to detect an effect, if the effect exists – an underpowered study is too small to reliably indicate whether or not an effect exists.



Weak experimental design

A study may have one or more methodological flaws that mean it is unlikely to produce reliable or valid results.

Yseult Héjja-Brichard

What are the current problems?

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science

Open Science Collaboration*,†

See all authors and affiliations

Science 28 Aug 2015: Vol. 349, Issue 6251, aac4716 DOI: 10.1126/science.aac4716

PubPeer, le site par qui le scandale arrive

Espace de discussion autour des productions scientifiques sur le Web, le site PubPeer permet aussi de corriger des articles, d'en obtenir la rétractation et, le cas échéant, de sanctionner des chercheurs en cas d'inconduite.

LE MONDE SCIENCE ET TECHNO | 23.10.2018 à 12h00 |

Par David Larousserie

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Spoiler: Replication rate = 35/97 (36.1%)

Published: August 30, 2005 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124

Different reasons for those problems:

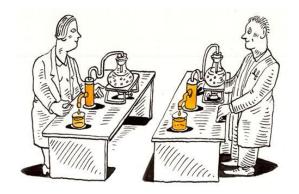
- → Methodological, statistical, and reporting practices that result in overly tidy evidence
- → Structural and organizational practices that result in unavailable, lost, or difficult to use data, code, and materials
- → Rarely, intentional cases of scientific misconduct



Research findings become credible and useful if they are reproducible

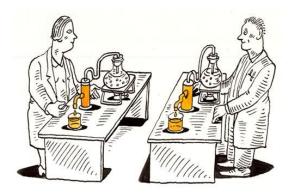
 \rightarrow The results are reliable, and others can independently obtain the same evidence

 \rightarrow Knowledge accumulation facilitated when others can reuse or extend credible ideas and findings



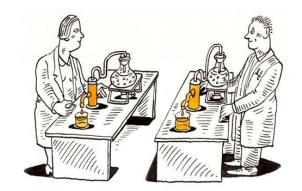
Computational Reproducibility

If you take a researcher's data and are able to reproduce their results by rerunning their code/analysis scripts



Computational Reproducibility

Methods Reproducibility



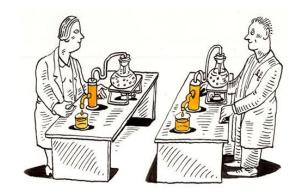
If you are able to reproduce what was done in a study, given the available details

Computational Reproducibility

Methods Reproducibility

Results Reproducibility/Replicability

Whether we are able to come to the same statistical conclusions as the original study, if we were to completely reproduce the study's protocol and the analyses, and run them on an independent data set given the available information





 \rightarrow What are the different steps?





Preregister your study (when adequate)

→ separates hypothesis-generating (exploratory) from hypothesis-testing (confirmatory) research (both are important, but the same data cannot be used to generate and test a hypothesis = potential conflicts)

 \rightarrow a means of addressing publication bias in academic journals

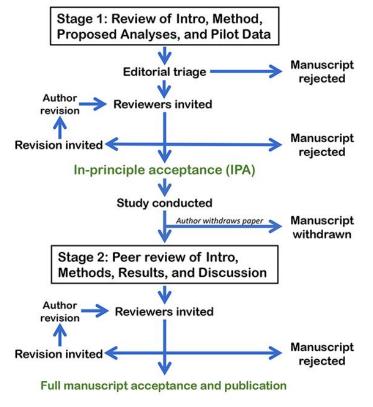
 \rightarrow an opportunity to get feedback at an earlier stage







Preregistration steps:



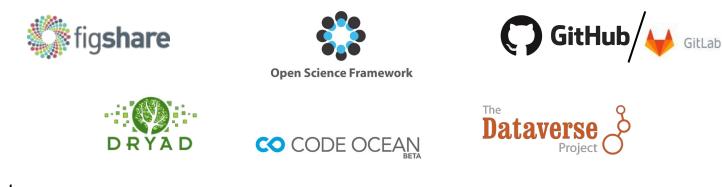
Template example: https://osf.io/t6m9v/

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Share Data, Materials or Code (when allowed)

 \rightarrow allows others to benefit from and build on your work, and facilitates replication







Share a Paper or Preprint

 \rightarrow accelerates scholarly communication, feedback that can improve the work, and discoverability of finished research

+ may help stand against the 'positive results only' bias



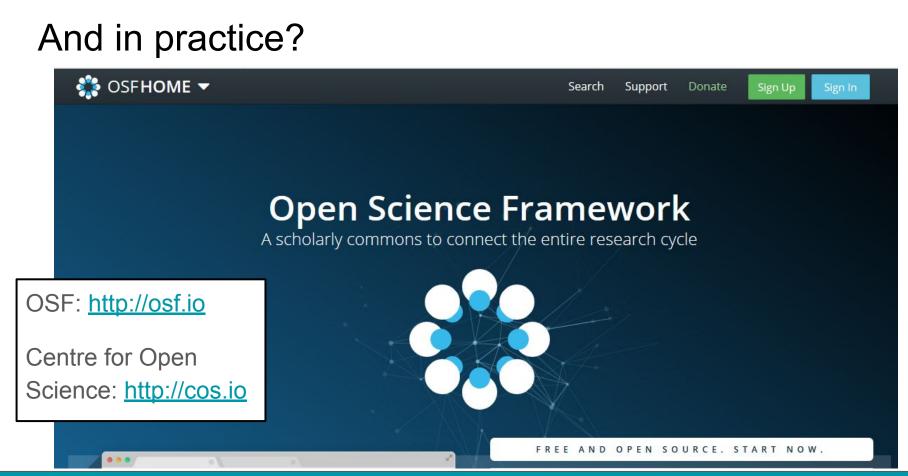












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Research Hub

Project Management Tool

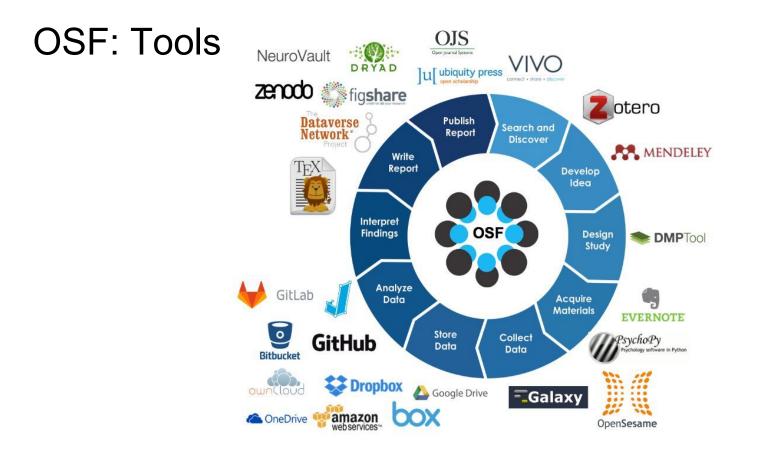
Notifier

Archive

Collaboration Tool

Registry

Discovery Platform



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Demo project

Demo Project Files Wiki Analytics Registrations	Forks (Contributo	rs Settir	ngs
Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload				
				Q Filter i
Name A V	Size	Version	Down	Modified 🔨 🗸
Demo Project				
– 🛟 OSF Storage				
– O Data				
– 🎲 OSF Storage				
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Data Dictionary.docx	81.5 kB	1	0	2017-05-01 04:23 PM
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analyses.R	529 B	1	0	2017-05-01 04:23 PM
cleaning.R	201 B	1	0	2017-05-01 04:23 PM
Questionnaire.docx	78.5 kB	1	0	2017-05-01 04:23 PM
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Some incentives for openness

 Badges: There are presently 41 journals that offer one or more open practice badges to authors
 = clear sign that you have engaged in open and reproducible research practice

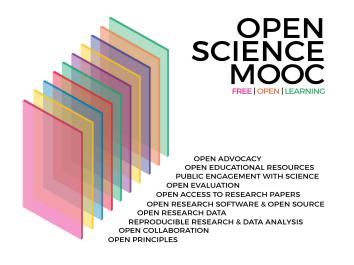


• **Registered Reports** as a means of addressing publication bias in academic journals.

More to be enjoyed

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https://opensciencemooc.eu/

The Open Science Training Handbook

https://open-science-training-handbook.gitbooks.io/book/content/

The focus of the new handbook is not spreading the ideas of Open Science, but showing how to spread these ideas most effectively.

Open source resources / Free collaborative tools



Free software; Free culture; Free services





statch=ck

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Other useful resources



thinkchecksubmit.org

SHERPA/R•MEO

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

https://retractionwatch.com/

HOW TO MAKE YOUR RESEARCH OPEN ACCESS

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Open research initiatives

OSTER



CENTER FOR **OPEN SCIENCE**

open Access

OPEN SCIENCE CENTER







Brief aside: Slow Science





slow science in belgium



Any thoughts?

Open science as THE solution?

Isn't it a risky bet?



Will that really make any change?

Could we imagine another alternative?

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Video: Is most published research wrong?



Is Most Published Research Wrong?

1,708,985 views

65K **●** 826 A SHARE =+ SAVE ...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=42QuXLucH3Q

Proportion of fees paid per publisher (in Euro)

Springer Nature	Elsevier BV	Fron	tiers Media SA	Impact Journals, LLC	
	Wiley-Blackwell	BMJ	Hindawi Publishing Corporation MDPI AG Publishing		
		Ovid Technologies	Limited Biologists OMCS Press Publishing Copernicus		
Public Library of Science (PLoS)	Oxford University Press (OUP)	(Wolters Kluwer Health) American Society for Clinical Investigation			

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A new paradigm for the scientific enterprise: nurturing the ecosystem

	Pattern	Pipeline metaphor emphasizes	Ecosystem metaphor emphasizes
1	Basic development of scientist	Linear: K-12, grad school, postdoc, "superdoc", tenure-track	Multiple pathways, life-long learning, multiple jobs, moving into and out of specific roles/industries
		"What is your job?"	"What are you working on?"
2	Career model	Single breadwinner in a static environment: singular focus on productivity for a tenure-track job	Diverse family arrangements: dynamically responding to changing needs
		Standardized career ladders defined by a job title in: academia, industry, NGOs	Multiplicity of niches not restricted to corporate or academic hierarchies: scientific work and identity that transcends job title
		Success defined by job title	Self-defined measures of success
3	Academic positions	One-way valve	Open ecosystem: flows in and out
		Independence: defined by securing of Assistant Professor position (financial)	Independence: claimable at any time (conception and pursuit of your own ideas)
4	Budget and pace	One-size fits all, bigger and faster always better	Diversity of scales, both in pace and budgets
		"All-or-nothing": singular focus of life	"Fractional" science/scholarship
5	5 Working style	Principal investigator + apprentices	Peers + collaborators
		Hierarchical, top-down, permissions culture	Peer-to-peer, collaborative, permissionless culture
		Individualistic, competitive	Solidarity, cooperative
6	Resource access and publishing	Private or institutionally based, closed to outsiders	Commons-based access: community labs, MakerSpaces, DIY Biology
	models	Closed-access "high prestige" journals, data hoarding for competitive advantage	Open science, open access, preprints, data sharing
7	Funding	Competitive, winner-take-all.	Collective allocation, experiment with alternative means of proposal evaluation
		Concentration of resources in high prestige institutions	Wider distribution, not dependent on affiliation.
8	Institutional changes	Keep structure: limit access, train fewer PhDs	Transform institutions: engage ever more scientists
		Scarcity, long-term permanent institutional employment accessible to lucky few	Abundance, platform cooperativism, project-oriented work, basic income, universal health care

https://f1000research.com/articles/7-803/v1

Research = Different steps

- 1) Research management **planning**
 - \rightarrow includes thinking about how data will be stored, backed up and shared
- 2) Structuring a project: research plan and pre-analysis plan, if confirmatory
- 3) **Pre-registration** of the project
 - \rightarrow positive aspect: advertises your work (future collaboration, extra-info...)
- 4) Collect the data, write your report and **share your work**!