

YOUR HANDY DANDY GUIDE TO  
GENERALISABLE RESEARCH

Data	Different	Replicable	Generalisable
	Same	Reproducible	Robust
		Same	Different
		Code	

WHAT IS  
GENERALISABLE  
RESEARCH?  
AND WHY DO WE  
NEED IT?

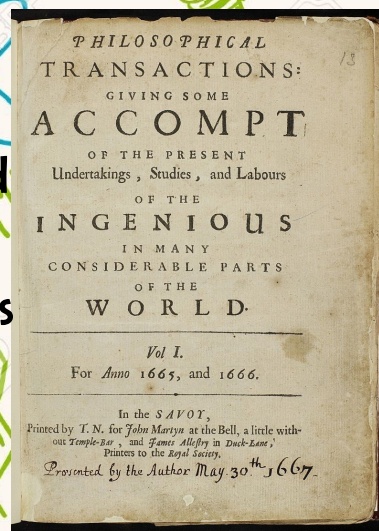


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The way academia works at the moment is that **scientists do lots and lots of work** and then **publish their work in journals** to share their findings with others.

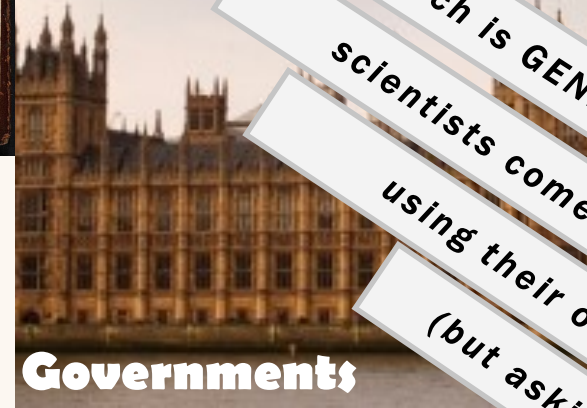
Originally they were visited in person by other researchers...



But nowadays its very difficult to know **exactly** what people did! It isn't standard to share data or detailed instructions!



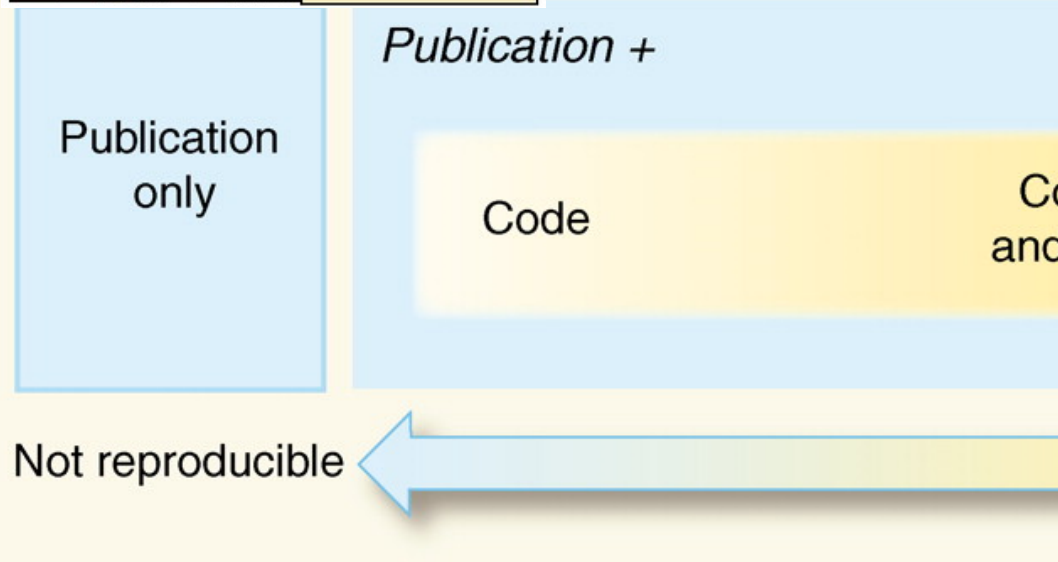
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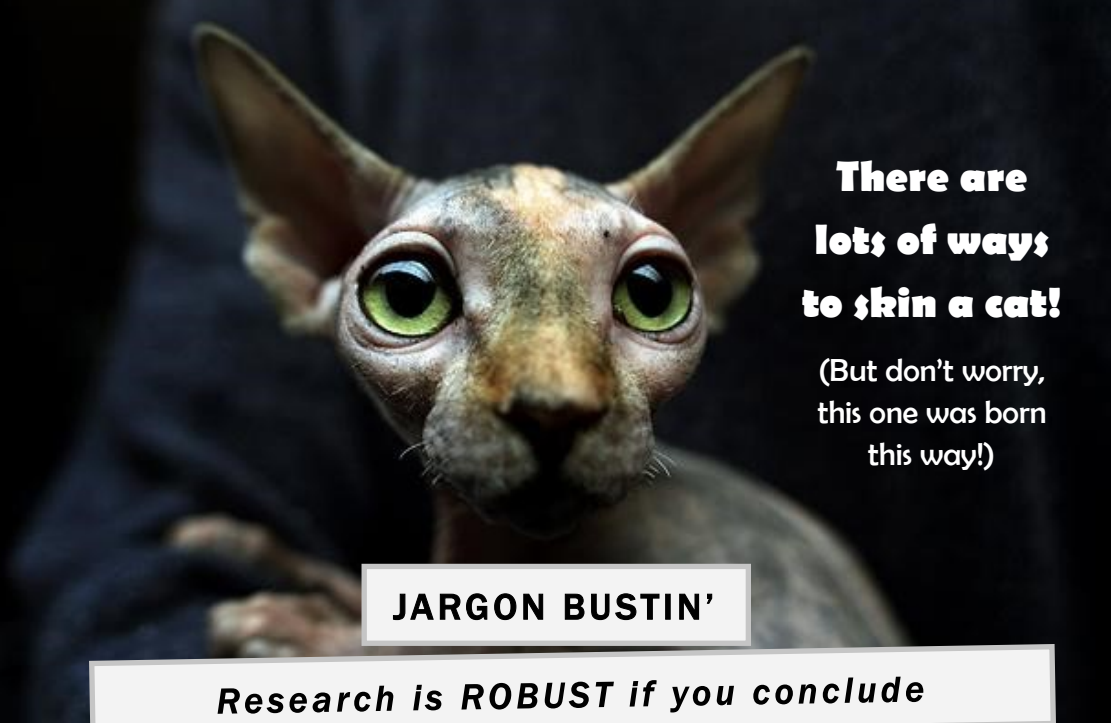
**Governments**

need generalisable research to make useful policies, and **doctors** need it to know how best to treat you!

Research is GENERALISABLE when independent scientists come to the same take home result using their own data and methods (but asking the same question!)







**There are  
lots of ways  
to skin a cat!**

(But don't worry,  
this one was born  
this way!)

**JARGON BUSTIN'**

*Research is **ROBUST** if you conclude*

*the same answer even when you*

*use different analysis techniques*

*(on the same data set)*

**JARGON BUSTIN'**

**Research is **REPRODUCIBLE** if independent  
scientists can get exactly the same results  
when you give them your data**



**Reproducible research  
should be the **bare  
minimum** requirement!**


**Without the data and  
the code (if you used  
any) you're only  
publishing  
a nice story!**

code  
data

**Linked and  
executable  
code and data**

**Full  
replication**

**Gold standard**



The idea that failed replications have the potential to cause great damage to the original authors' reputations, and so we should have a very high bar for publishing them--

That seems problematic to me.

### JARGON BUSTIN'

Research is **REPLICABLE** if other scientists

(or you!) conclude the same message

when they follow your exact analysis

but using an independent data set

**It's ok if we don't replicate everything!** It doesn't mean anyone is lying.

But it is important to know if the finding only works for the original data.

Otherwise we can't begin to **generalise** the finding.