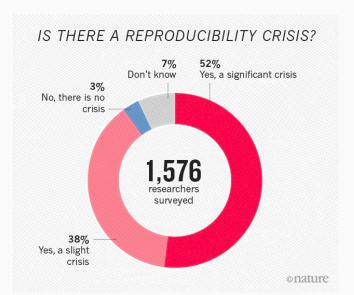
# Improving the reproducibility of scientific research

Francisco Rodríguez-Sánchez

https://frodriguezsanchez.net



#### The reproducibility crisis in mass media

≡ EL PAÍS Materia

#### La ciencia vive una epidemia de estudios inservibles

Científicos de EE UU, Reino Unido y Holanda denuncian que la investigación está perdiendo parte de su credibilidad

El País

NEWS 09 December 2021

## Half of top cancer studies fail highprofile reproducibility effort

· Goal: Replicate 193 experiments from 53 papers

NEWS 09 December 2021

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- Finally: 50 experiments from 23 papers

NEWS 09 December 2021

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- No paper reported all required data
- Impossible to repeat experiments w/o contacting authors
- 1/3 authors didn't respond or help





Trying to reproduce the results of a paper using only what's in the Methods section



Most scientific articles

# are NOT reproducible

Reproducibility

[crisis]

**REVOLUTION** 

## What is reproducibility?

### Reproducibility vs Replicability

		Data	
		Same	Different
Analysis	Same	Reproducible	Replicable
	Different	Robust	Generalisable

The Turing Way

We can't guarantee that our results are **REPLICABLE**.

But at least they should be **REPRODUCIBLE**.

Most scientific articles

# are NOT reproducible

#### The prevalence of statistical reporting errors in psychology (1985–2013)

Michèle B. Nuijten <sup>1</sup> · Chris H. J. Hartgerink <sup>1</sup> · Marcel A. L. M. van Assen <sup>1</sup> · Sacha Epskamp <sup>2</sup> · Jelte M. Wicherts <sup>1</sup>



This computer algorithm scans papers for statistical tests, uses reported results to recompute the *P* value and flags up inconsistencies.

## Type of test The *t*-test assesses

#### Test statistic

Compares observed values with those expected under the null hypothesis.

$$t(37) = 4.93, P < 0.01$$

#### **Degrees of freedom**Accounts for size of sample.

#### P value

The likelihood of observing differences as extreme, or more so, if the null hypothesis is true.

Behav Res (2016) 48:1205-1226 DOI 10.3758/s13428-015-0664-2

## The prevalence of statistical reporting errors in psychology (1985–2013)

Michèle B. Nuijten  $^1$  · Chris H. J. Hartgerink  $^1$  · Marcel A. L. M. van Assen  $^1$  · Sacha Epskamp  $^2$  · Jelte M. Wicherts  $^1$ 

1/2 articles: inconsistencies in p-values

1/8 articles: **grossly inconsistent** p-values

(affecting conclusions -> significance)

In ecology

## < 20% articles are reproducible

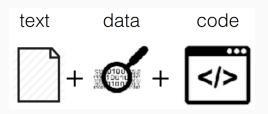
Culina et al 2020

#### We can't even reproduce our own work

#### Data/Code lost or unusable

7/2016 15:50
6/2015 01:14
6/2015 16:22
5/2016 16:23
5/2016 19:41
6/2016 13:09
6/2016 15:53
6/2016 16:00
6/2016 16:12
1/2015 15:23
1/2015 13:37
1/2015 17:06
1/2015 17:24
3/2016 19:38
4/2016 17:46
4/2016 18:03
4/2016 13:51
9/2015 17:18
4/2016 16:24
6/2016 16:15
6/2016 16:13
15/2016 18:05
5/2016 18:44
6/2016 13:06
7/2016 15:46
6/2016 21:00
3/2016 19:26
5/2015 19:20
6/2015 15:50
6/2015 16:55
9/2015 12:57
19/2

#### What's a reproducible manuscript?



#### DATA + CODE

- · analysis fully traceable
- · results can be regenerated

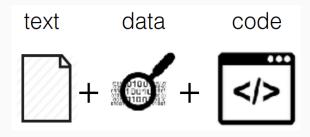
A scientific article is **advertising**, not scholarship.

The actual scholarship is the full software environment,

code and data, that produced the result.

Claerbout & Karrenback 1992

#### Reproducible article: text + data + code



Are we sharing the data?

#### Are we sharing data?

PERSPECTIVE

# Public Data Archiving in Ecology and Evolution: How Well Are We Doing?

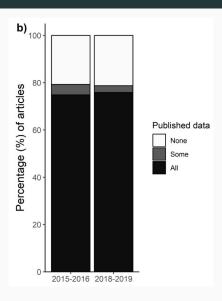
Dominique G. Roche<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Loeske E. B. Kruuk<sup>1,3</sup>, Robert Lanfear<sup>1,4</sup>, Sandra A. Binning<sup>1,2</sup>

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- \* dominique.roche@mail.mcgill.ca

#### Abstract

Policies that mandate public data archiving (PDA) successfully increase accessibility to data underlying scientific publications. However, is the data quality sufficient to allow reuse and reanalysis? We surveyed 100 datasets associated with nonmolecular studies in journals that commonly publish ecological and evolutionary research and have a strong PDA policy. Out of these datasets, 56% were incomplete, and 64% were archived in a way that partially or entirely prevented reuse. We suggest that cultural shifts facilitating clearer benefits to authors are necessary to achieve high-quality PDA and highlight key guidelines to help authors increase their data's reuse potential and compliance with journal data policies.

## Are we sharing data?



#### Are we sharing data?

## Quickly getting better

#### **Scientific Life**

Early Career Researchers Embrace Data Sharing

Hamish A. Campbell, 1,\* Mariana A. Micheli-Campbell, 1 and Vinay Udyawer<sup>2</sup>

Campbell et al. 2019

Are we sharing the code?

### Code exists but rarely shared

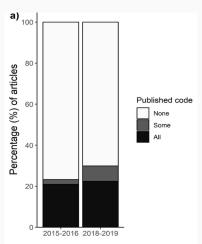
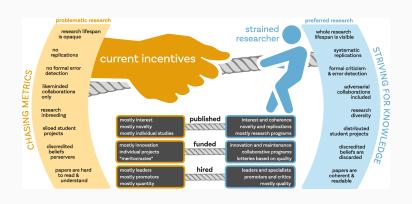


Fig 1. Code-sharing is at its infancy in ecology, where

## WHY?

#### **Poor incentives**



O'Dea et al 2021

#### Doing reproducible research can be costly

## The Costs of Reproducibility

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2018.11.030

#### PERSPECTIVE

Open science challenges, benefits and tips in early career and beyond

Christopher Alleno10 \*, David M. A. Mehlero1,20 \*

#### Must value diverse contributions to reproducible research

# Credit data generators for data reuse

To promote effective sharing, we must create an enduring link between the people who generate data and its future uses, urge **Heather H. Pierce** and colleagues.

Pierce et al 2019

#### Let's knock down psychological barriers

# Publish your computer code: it is good enough

Freely provided working code — whatever its quality — improves programming and enables others to engage with your research, says **Nick Barnes**.

Barnes 2010

- · Improve training
- · Code review, preprints...
- Avoid shaming -> constructive critique
- · Ugly code better than no code