

# Hypothesis testing

Reproducibility & data accessibility

Rachel Warnock

13.02.2026



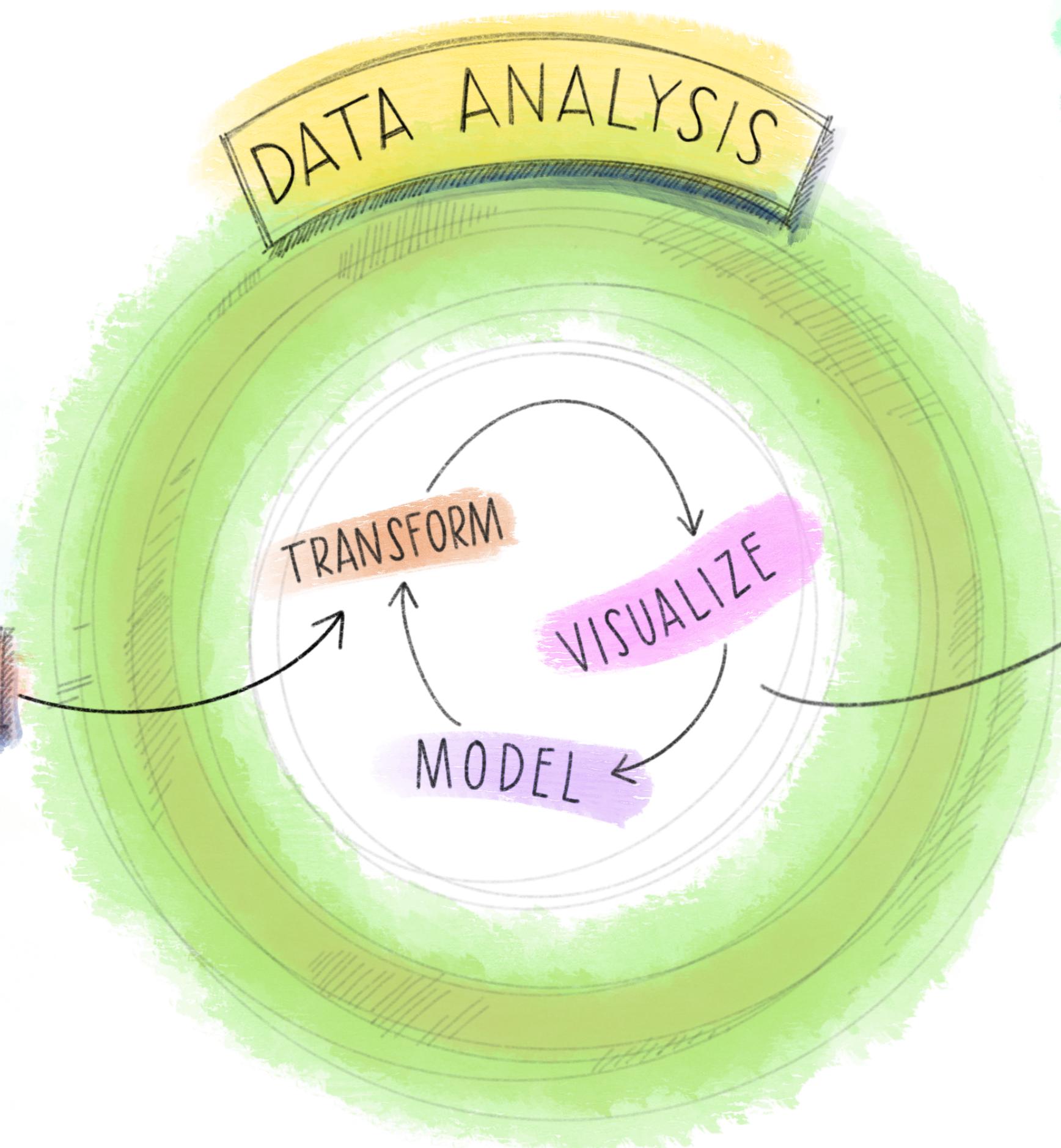
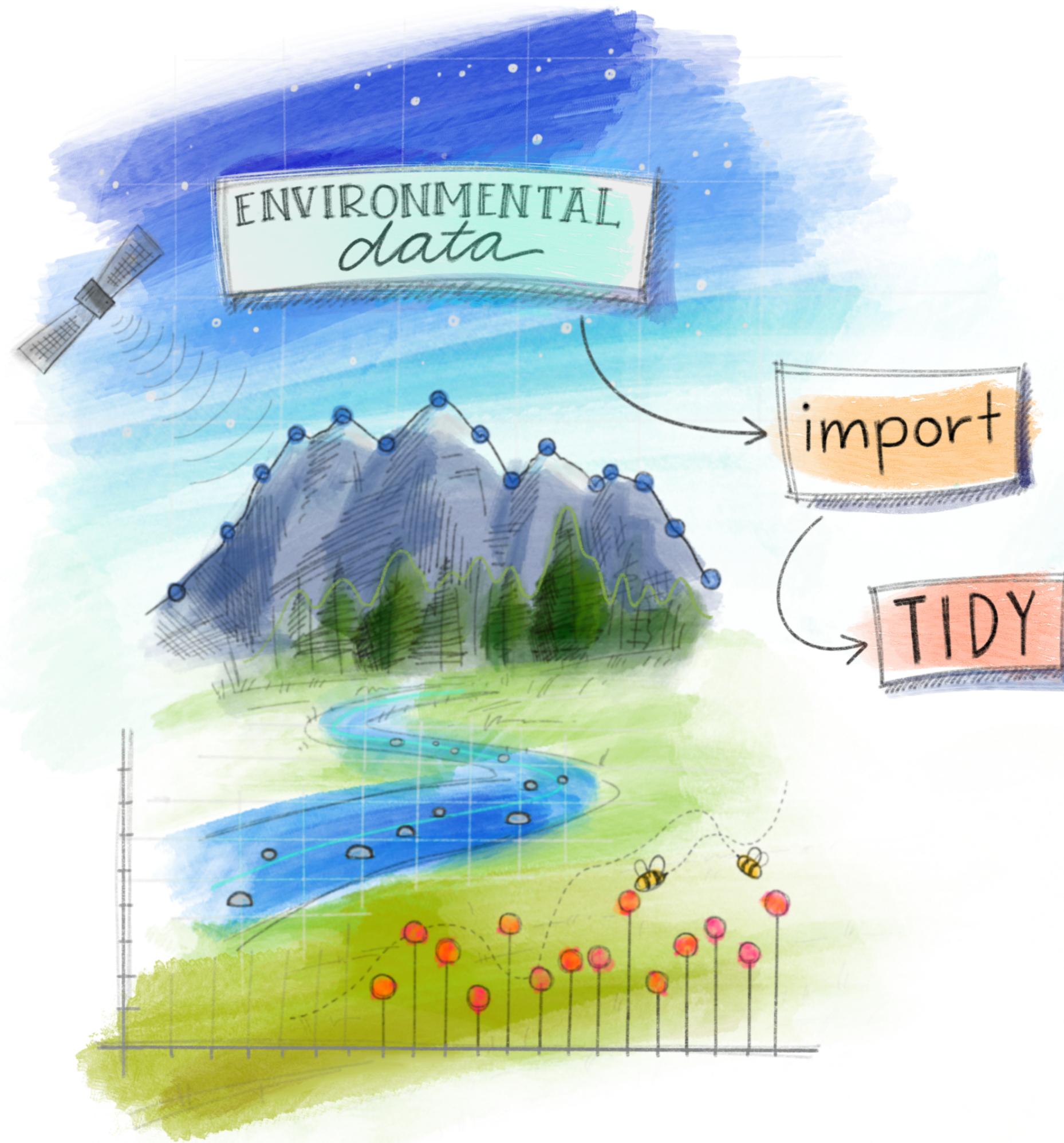
# Reproducibility

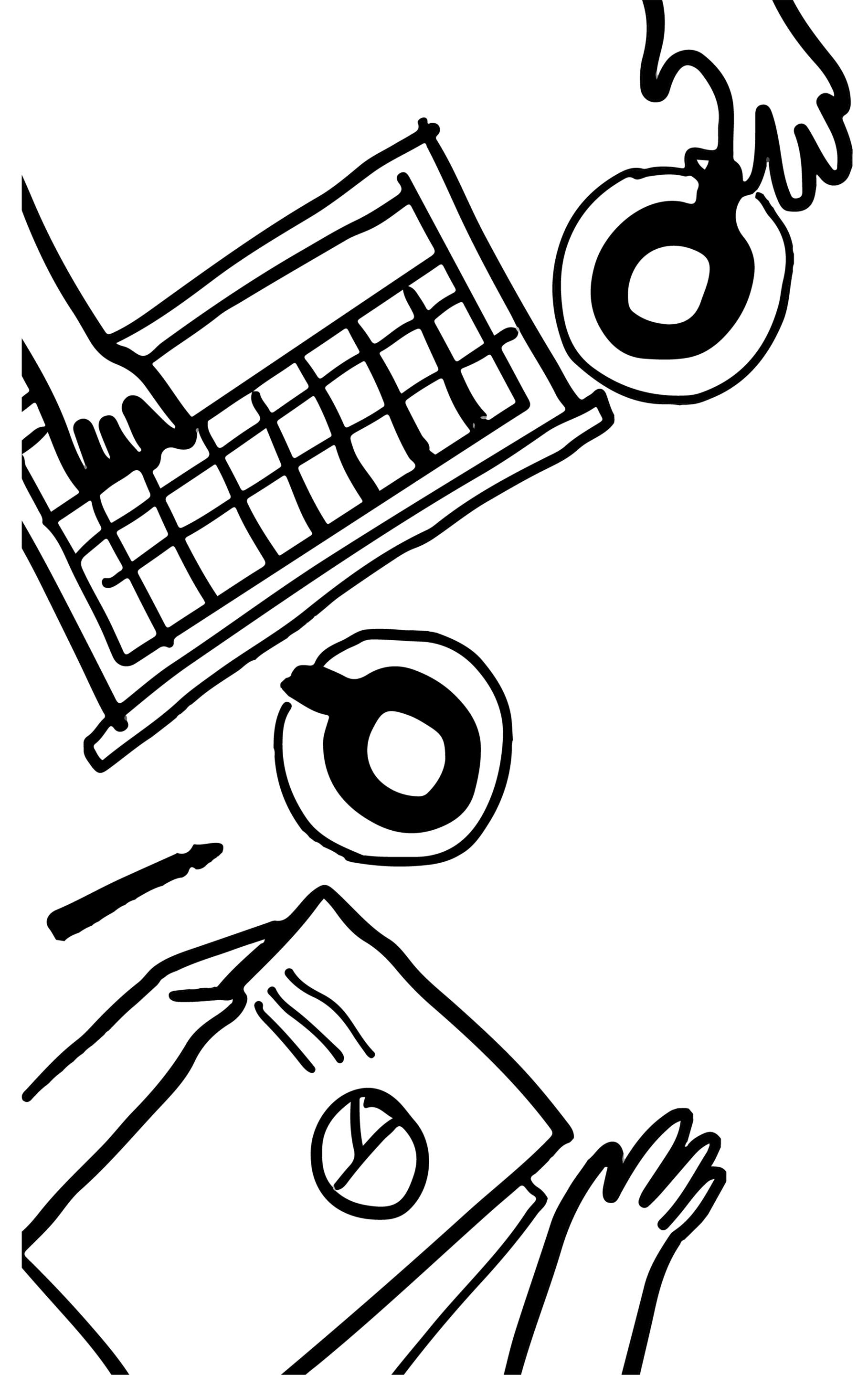
Requires that scientific papers provide sufficiently clear instructions to allow successful **repetition** and **extension** of analyses

# Replicability vs. reproducibility

**Replicability:** consistent results across different studies aimed at answering the same scientific question

**Reproducibility:** obtaining consistent computational results using the same input data, computational steps, methods, code and analytical conditions



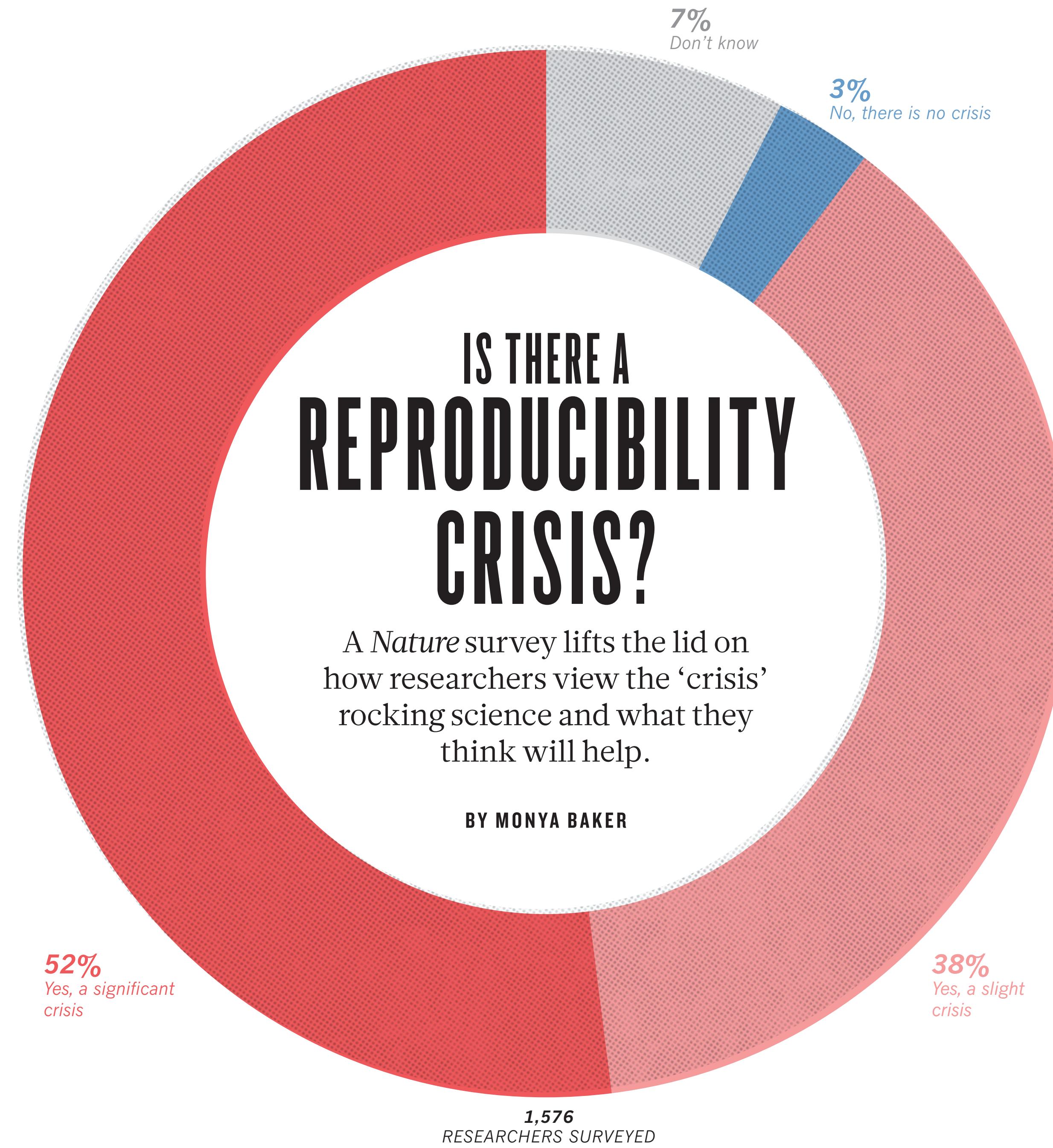


Analyses in paleobiology have become more complicated - more data, complex tools, increased interdisciplinary research (sometimes across multiple teams)

But lessons in reproducibility are valuable even when you're working alone or  
*not* doing something complex!

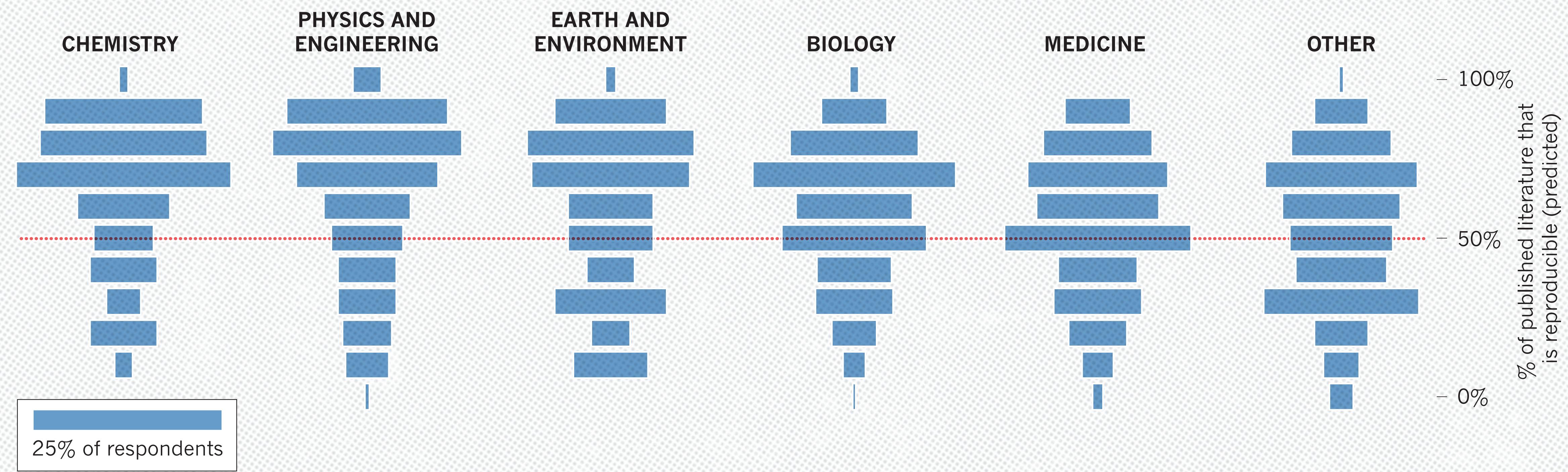
There are many ways to benefit from the steps taken to ensure reproducibility

Research shows scientific papers often leave out details that are necessary  
or even essential to reproduce the results



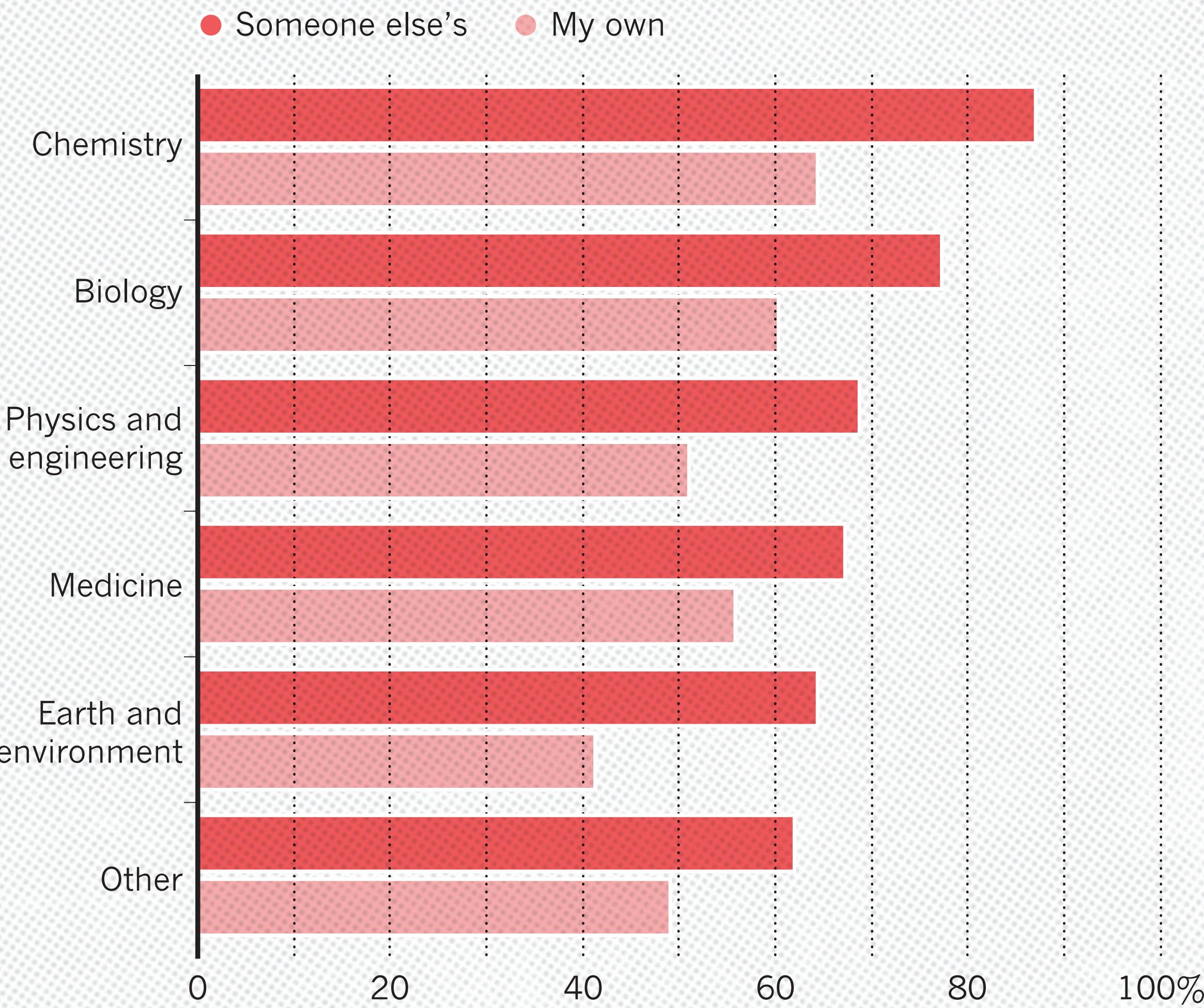
## HOW MUCH PUBLISHED WORK IN YOUR FIELD IS REPRODUCIBLE?

Physicists and chemists were most confident in the literature.



# HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE AN EXPERIMENT?

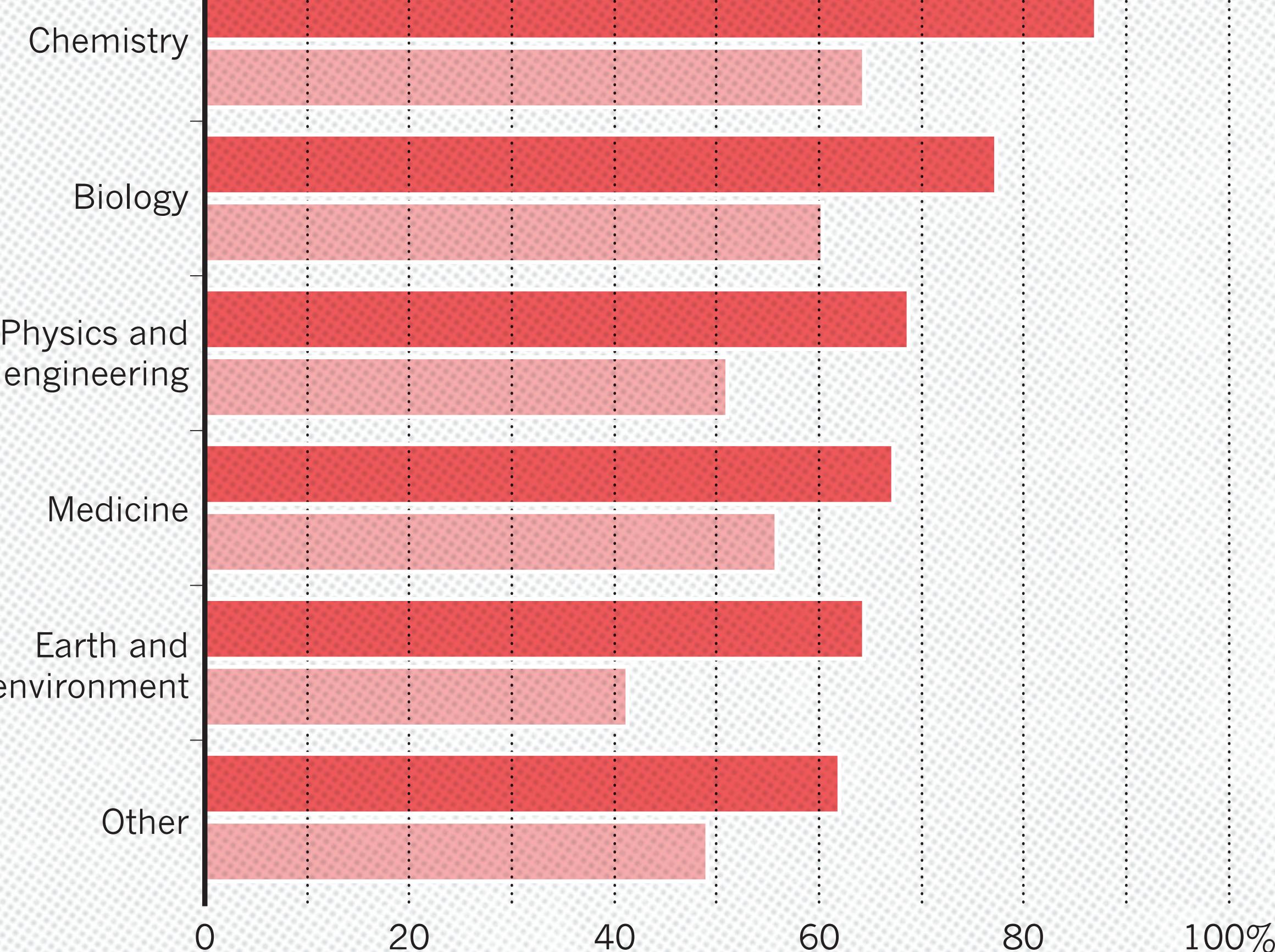
Most scientists have experienced failure to reproduce results.



## HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE AN EXPERIMENT?

Most scientists have experienced failure to reproduce results.

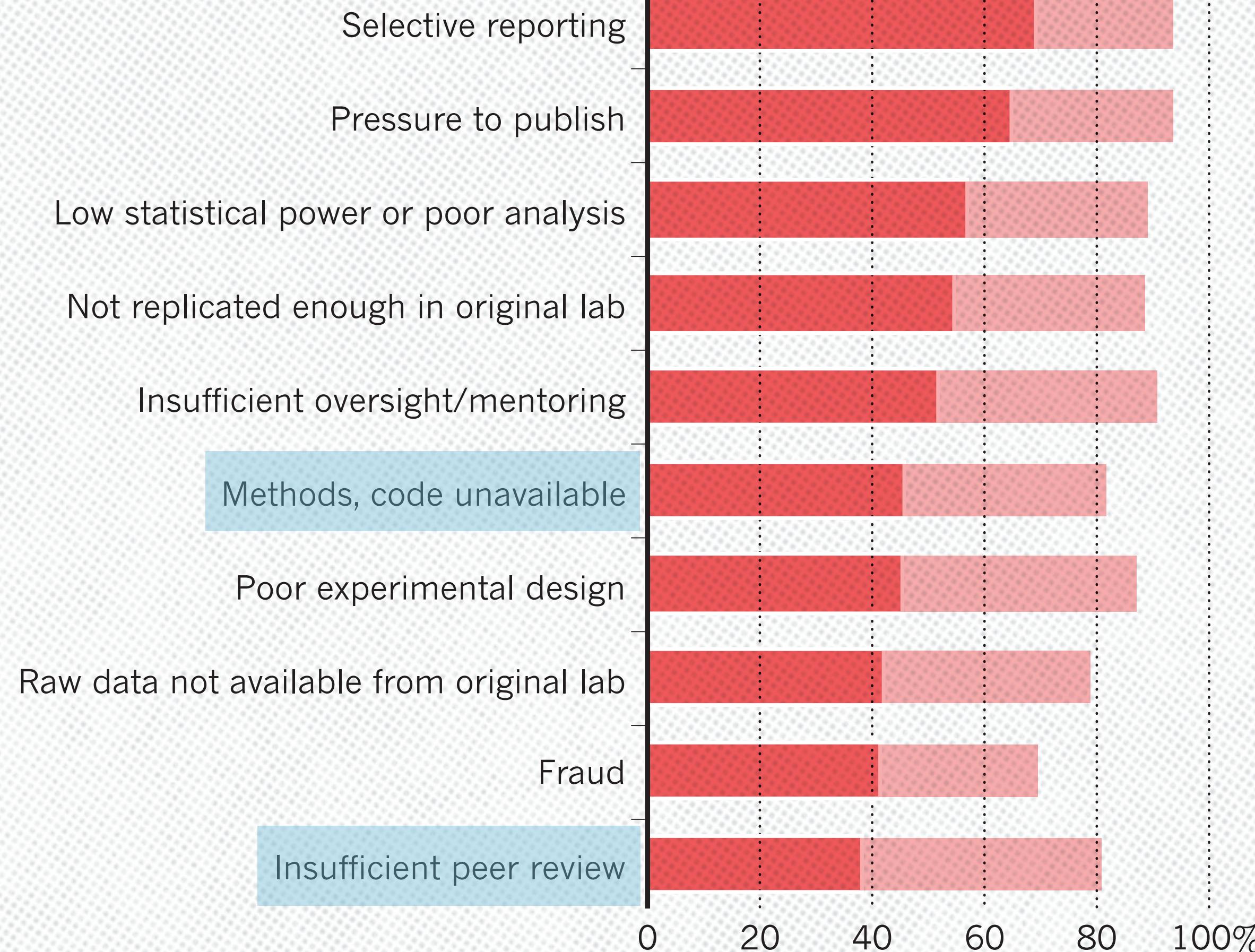
● Someone else's    ● My own



## WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO IRREPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH?

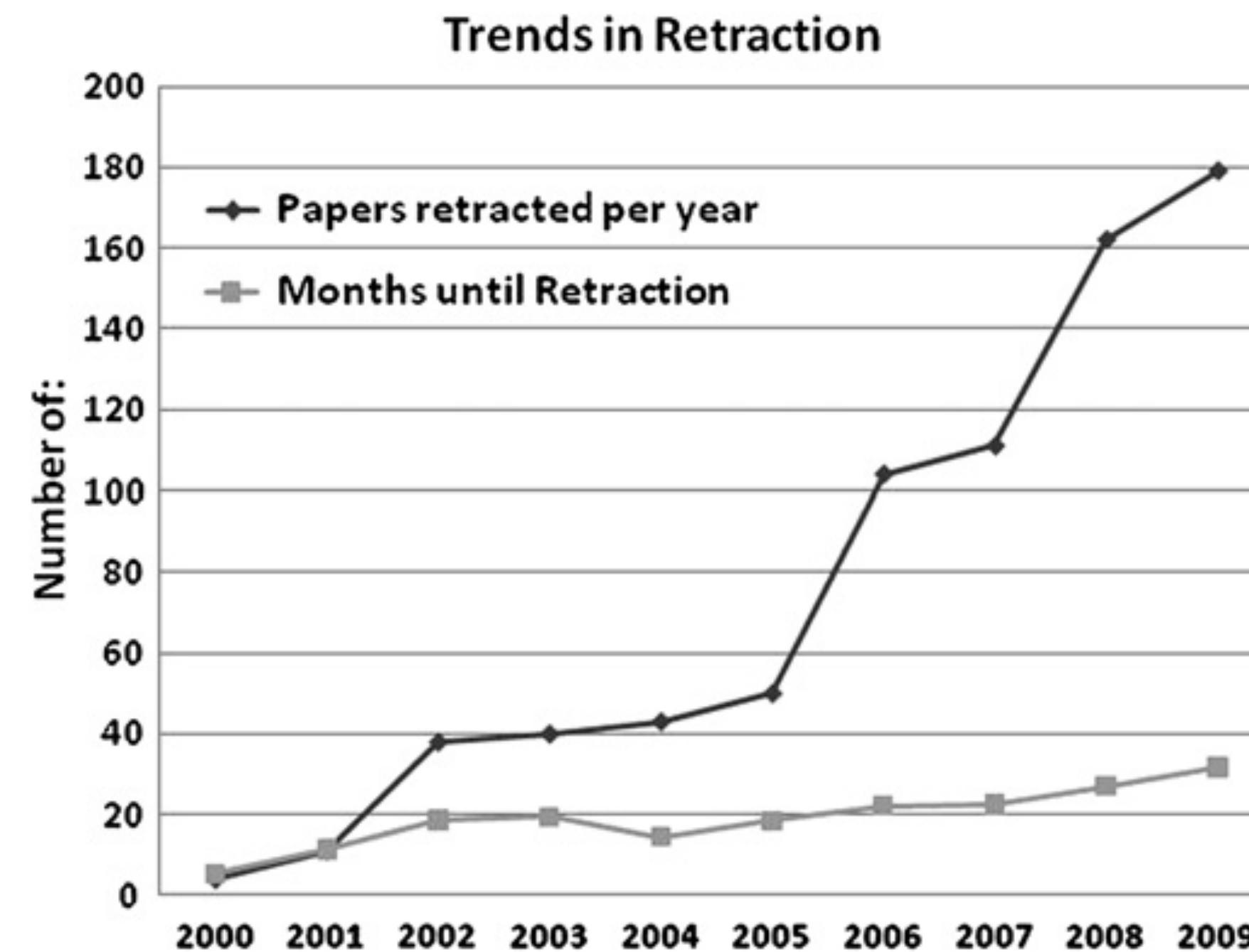
Many top-rated factors relate to intense competition and time pressure.

● Always/often contribute    ● Sometimes contribute



# Retractions in the scientific literature: is the incidence of research fraud increasing?

R Grant Steen

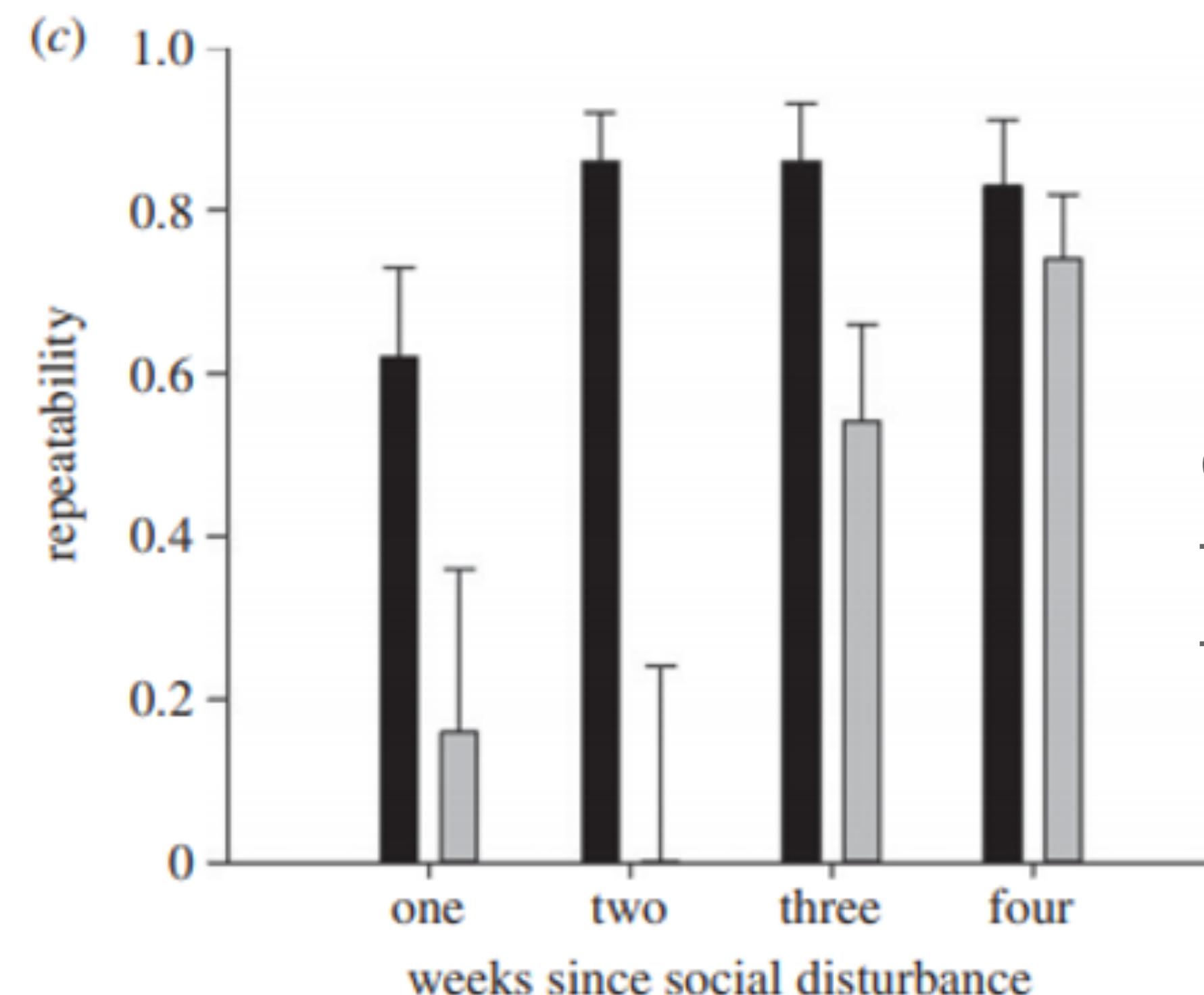


**Figure 1** Trends in paper retraction showing the number of papers retracted by year, including retractions for all reasons. The average time until retraction is also shown.

# Spider biologist denies suspicions of widespread data fraud in his animal personality research

Behavioral ecologists are in turmoil as dozens of research papers involving an expert on social spiders draw scrutiny

31 JAN 2020 • BY ELIZABETH PENNISI



black= control  
grey = spiders  
that have moved  
to another colony

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Research



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variance partitioning, repeatability,  
*Stegodyphus mimosarum*

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Electronic supplementary material is available  
at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2013.3166> or  
via <http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org>.

Royal Society Publishing

Evidence of social niche construction:  
persistent and repeated social interactions  
generate stronger personalities in a  
social spider

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While there are now a number of theoretical models predicting how consistent individual differences in behaviour may be generated and maintained, so far, there are few empirical tests. The social niche specialization hypothesis predicts that repeated social interactions among individuals may generate among-individual differences and reinforce within-individual consistency through positive feedback mechanisms. Here we test this hypothesis using groups of the social spider *Stegodyphus mimosarum* that differ in their level of familiarity. In support of the social niche specialization hypothesis, individuals in groups of spiders that were more familiar with each other showed greater repeatable among-individual variation in behaviour. Additionally, individuals that were more familiar with each other exhibited lower within-individual variation in behaviour, providing one of the first examples of how the social environment can influence behavioural consistency. Our study demonstrates the potential for the social environment to generate and reinforce consistent individual differences in behaviour and provides a potentially general mechanism to explain this type of behavioural variation in animals with stable social groups.

## 1. Introduction

A fundamental goal in the field of the animal personality literature is to understand the mechanisms responsible for generating and maintaining consistent individual differences in behaviour. While there are now a number of well-developed theoretical models predicting potential causal mechanisms (reviewed in [1–3]), thus far empirical tests of these predictions are extraordinarily few (but see [4–6]). In order to fully explain the presence of consistent individual differences in behaviour, or personalities, a potential mechanism would need to address the two key aspects of personality: among-individual variation in behaviour and within-individual consistency over time. A recent hypothesis, termed the social niche specialization hypothesis, predicts that the social environment may play a key role in both promoting individual differentiation and individual consistency [7,8].

The social niche specialization hypothesis predicts that when a group of individuals interacts repeatedly, it can be beneficial for them to develop ‘social niches’ [7,8]. These social niches provide a way to reduce competition among individuals and increase individual pay-offs. First, by differentiating their behaviour from each other, individuals can reduce direct competition with group mates [6,9]. This type of niche specialization has been well established in ecology, where the presence of competing conspecifics can generate diet specializations among individuals [10,11], and the social niche specialization hypothesis expands this concept beyond the foraging context. The presence of among-individual variation in behaviour can increase colony productivity [12] and individual reproduction

A	B	C	Weeks	Treatment	Individual	pre-treatment					Post treatment				
						Bold1	Bold2	Bold3	Bold4	Bold5	Bold6	Bold7	Bold8	Bold9	Bold10
Source.colony	Expt.colony	Indv.ID													
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_3	M_3_35	4	Mixed	M_4_10	297.91	356.56	600	160.66	600	160.66	600	119.83	153.53	241.34
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_3	M_3_35	4	Mixed	M_4_11	600	600	600	77.56	313.32	477.56	313.32	384.26	339.12	357.55
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_4_cont	C_139	4	Mixed	M_4_12	600	600	600	335.09	212.22	335.09	412.22	414.03	415.46	399.41
KAL-1	KAL-1_3	M_3_3	4	Mixed	M_4_13	103.5	442.25	241.34	339.63	119.72	139.63	119.72	210.73	113.47	111.31
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_3_cont	C_99	4	Mixed	M_4_14	600	600	600	178.41	68.57	463.77	441.23	420.89	369.81	402.63
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_2	M_2_33	4	Mixed	M_4_15	561.71	600	600	257.62	124.72	257.62	124.72	600	600	600
KAL-B3	KAL-B3_4_cont	C_144	4	Mixed	M_4_16	600	281.46	600	562.01	183.25	562.01	183.25	600	84.53	600
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_4_cont	C_140	4	Mixed	M_4_17	600	600	259.94	600	452.7	492.23	452.7	499.45	594.72	458.71
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_3	M_3_38	4	Mixed	M_4_18	600	170.13	58.75	435.60	28.22	35.21	28.22	83.75	600	12.21
KAL-B3	KAL-B3_4_cont	C_144	4	Mixed	M_4_19	600	90.56	43.48	600	276.63	58.75	233.51	358.66	502.37	63.77
KAL-B3	KAL-B3_4_cont	C_145	4	Mixed	M_4_20	600	277.53	63.77	600	165.58	600	165.58	46.35	334.00	600
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_3_cont	C_97	4	Mixed	M_4_21	600	600	107.37	349.00	327.22	349.00	327.22	600	408.28	288.32
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_3	M_3_36	4	Mixed	M_4_22	264.59	600	583.78	600	209.16	482.35	409.16	484.53	495.62	317.35
N10-C3	N10-C3_3	M_3_18	4	Mixed	M_4_23	600	600	475.82	600	419.38	600	600	600	600	600
UPP-B77	UPP-B77_2	M_2_39	4	Mixed	M_4_24	35.72	137.59	100.26	113.47	312.17	13.54	19.5	53.97	66.21	58.75
N10-C3	N10-C3_1_cont	C_22	4	Mixed	M_4_25	403.03	234.66	554.88	31.72	76.66	31.72	76.66	42.13	39.53	54.23
N10-C3	N10-C3_2_cont	C_64	4	Mixed	M_4_26	83.00	170.56	600	518.31	600	518.31	600	305.85	498.31	554.88
UPP-A7	UPP-A7_2_cont	C_74	4	Mixed	M_4_27	600	600	305.85	153.53	358.66	453.53	358.66	452.65	358.94	359.94
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_1_cont	C_7	4	Mixed	M_4_28	600	600	600	91.91	590.41	591.91	590.41	500.21	454.23	443.37
KAL-1	KAL-1_1_cont	C_3	4	Mixed	M_4_29	35.06	114.27	404.35	600	600	600	155.42	119.25	600	598.62
KAL-1	KAL-1_2	M_2_1	4	Mixed	M_4_30	252.47	600	600	262.83	194.62	262.83	194.62	24.56	530.35	171.75
KAL-B3	KAL-B3_1	M_1_11	4	Mixed	M_4_31	600	600	143.37	404.35	233.00	404.35	233.00	61.2	252.72	114.28
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_1	M_1_33	4	Mixed	M_4_32	110.53	600	600	600	600	495.56	577.45	585.56	497.56	583.78
UPP-A10	UPP-A10_3	M_3_24	4	Mixed	M_4_33	581.03	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_2_cont	C_53	4	Mixed	M_4_34	23.06	600	183.28	552.25	181.06	552.25	181.06	114.04	188.09	214.94
UPP-A8	UPP-A8_4	M_4_34	4	Mixed	M_4_35	600	337.74	171.75	184.65	452.09	184.65	452.09	107.28	518.31	600
UPP-A7	UPP-A7_3_cont	C_121	4	Mixed	M_4_36	600	600	598.62	237.40	91.79	237.40	91.79	600	383.22	199.38
UPP-A10	UPP-A10_1_cont	C_27	4	Mixed	M_4_37	600	449.44	600	285.47	262.85	285.47	262.85	600	600	143.37
KAL-AA1	KAL-AA1_1	M_1_10	4	Mixed	M_4_38	251.06	600	600	600	198.57	512.23	398.57	477.00	482.09	482.34
UPP-A10	UPP-A10_1	M_1_22	4	Mixed	M_4_39	42.21	600	96.00	600	191.54	600	232.1	600	600	600
UPP-A10	UPP-A10_4_cont	C_159	4	Mixed	M_4_40	471.34	600	146.53	201.83	260.09	201.83	260.09	471.75	72.19	100.26
N10-C3	N10-C3_2	M_2_20	4	Mixed	M_4_41	600	403.25	317.35	298.59	191.54	298.59	191.54	600	344.09	600
KAL-B3	KAL-B3_4_cont	C_146	4	Mixed	M_4_42	600	84.53	600	600	348.88	600	348.88	600	441.94	182.09
KAL-1	KAL-1_2_cont	C_48	4	Mixed	M_4_43	600	600	600	94.72	570.93	594.72	570.93	499.87	525.48	541.02

# More on this story

Blog by coauthor Kate Klaskowski

[What to do when you don't trust your data anymore](#)

Blog by American Naturalist editor Dan Bolnick

[17 months](#)

...this story is more about replicability and scientific integrity than reproducibility, but the two are linked: **reproducibility supports replicability**

# Publication pressure threatens the integrity of palaeontological research

Nussaïbah B. Raja (nussaibah.raja.schoob@fau.de, @mauritiantales) & Emma M. Dunne (dunne.emma.m@gmail.com, @emmadnn)

This manuscript has been submitted for publication in **The Geological Curator** and is undergoing peer-review. Please note that the manuscript has not been formally accepted for publication and is as such a **non-peer reviewed preprint**. Subsequent versions of this manuscript may have slightly different content. If accepted, the final version of this manuscript will be available via the Peer-review Publication link on this web-page. Feel free to contact us if you have any queries or comments; we welcome any feedback that you may have.

# Benefits of reproducibility to the community

Saves time, effort, and money

Increases transparency, helps others find mistakes

Increases scientific integrity

Makes science more accessible and equitable

→ Many funding agencies / journals now have requirements

# Benefits of reproducibility to you

Part of ensuring reproducibility is doing future you a favour

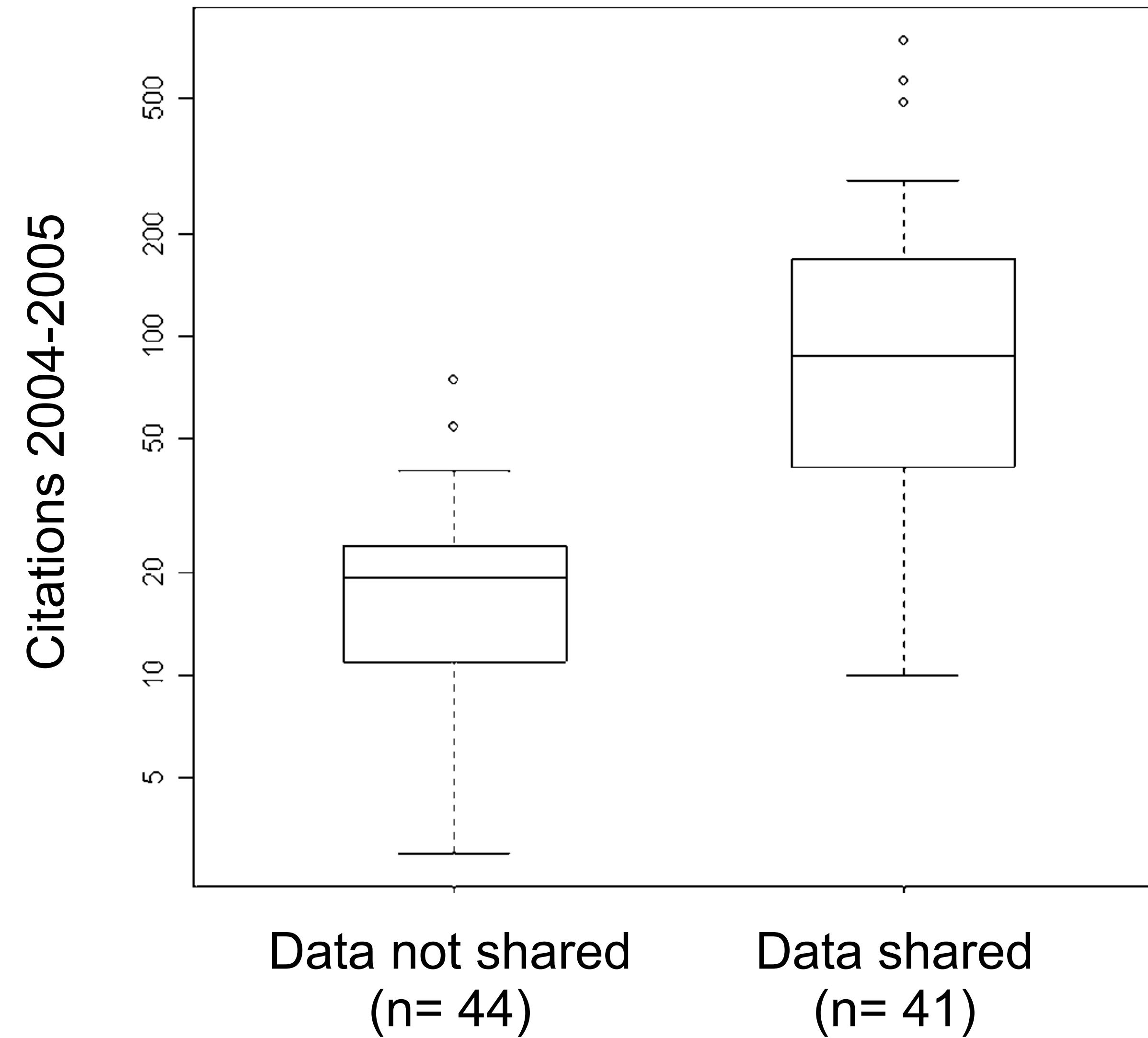
We often have to rerun analyses

If you can routinely reuse data and code with ease, you can save a lot of time

Helps establish trust between team members

# Sharing Detailed Research Data Is Associated with Increased Citation Rate

Heather A. Piwowar\*, Roger S. Day, Douglas B. Fridsma



# What practices increase transparency and reproducibility?

→ Data (and code) accessibility and documentation

# Data (and code) accessibility

## Group exercise

In your groups, establish the following:

- Can you access the raw data associated with your study?
- Can you access the code used to perform any statistical analyses?

For later: make a note for your presentation



# What to do when you can't access the data?

Email the authors? Email the editor?

Can you extract the data from a PDF?

tabulizer package in R  
[\*\*tesseract software\*\*](#)

# Reproducibility

Something to think about: Is enough information provided for you to reproduce the analysis?

Often you won't discover missing information until you try to repeat the analysis

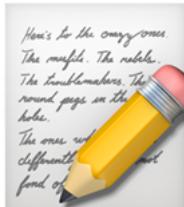
# Tips for reproducible computational research



Sandve et al. ([2013](#)) Plos Comp Bio

# Rule 1: for every result, keep track of how it was produced

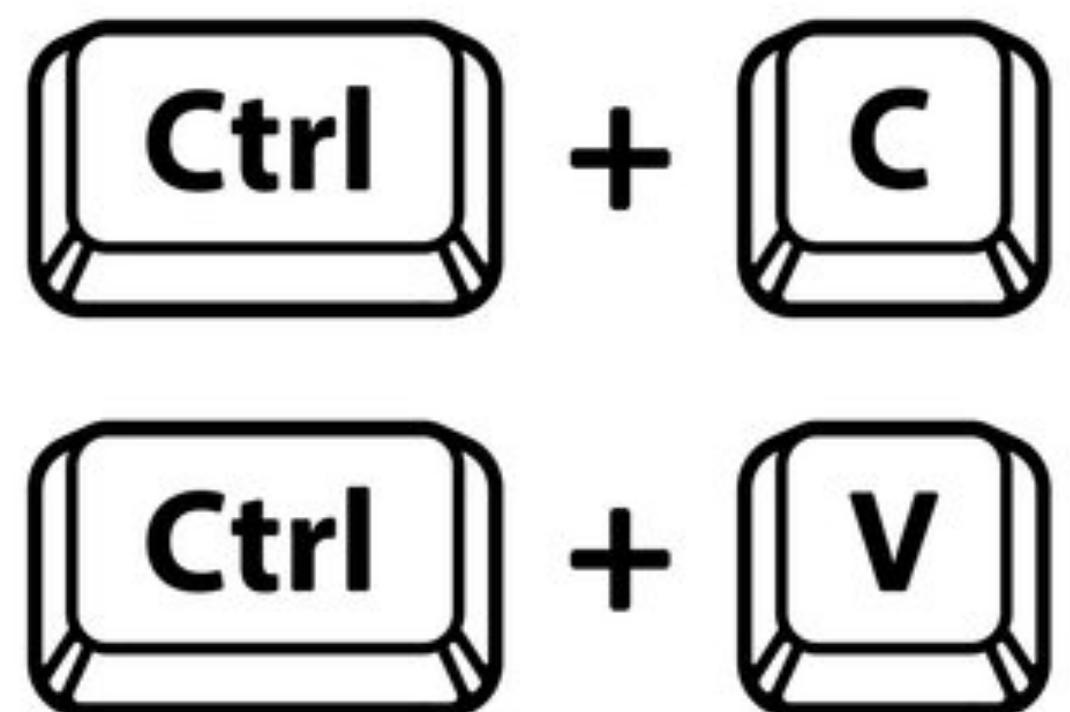
- All parameter choices
- Pre- and post-processing
- Any manual steps



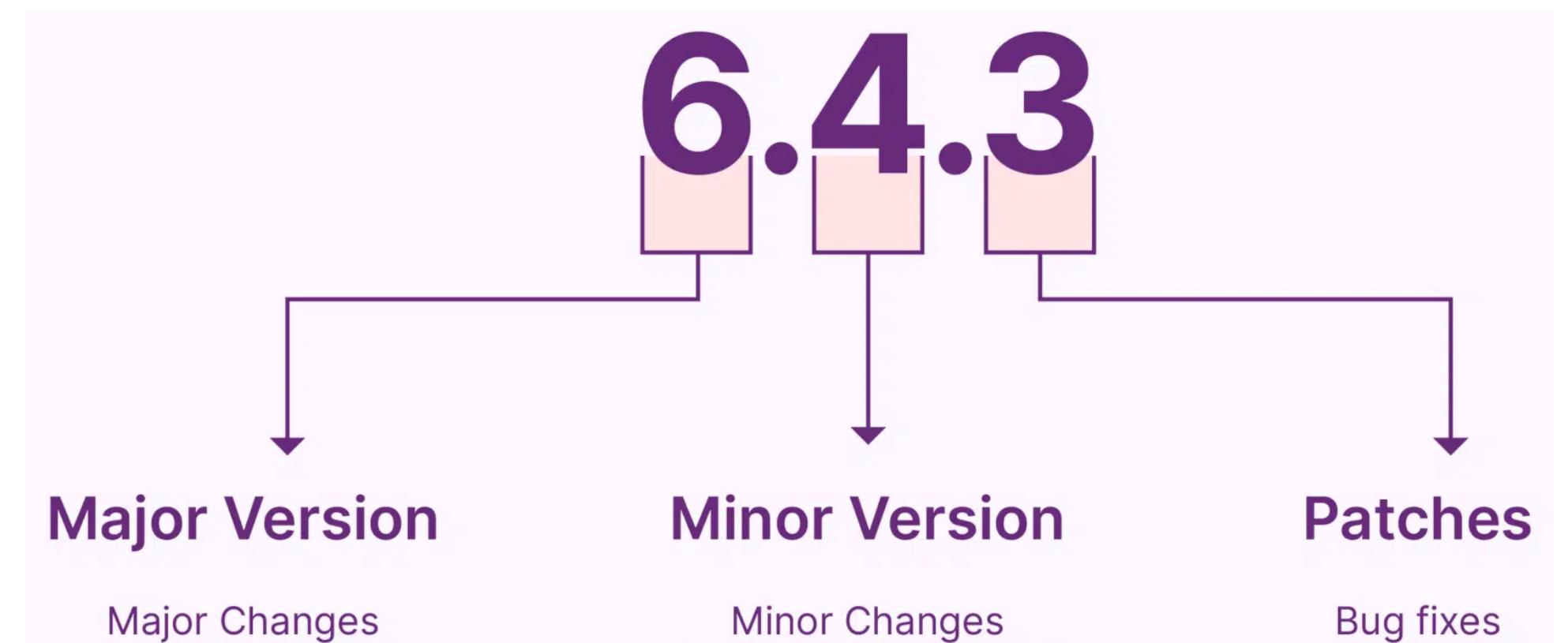


How exactly were specimens measured?

Rule 2: avoid manual  
data manipulation  
steps, where possible



Rule 3: record the exact versions of all software used (or even better, archive)



## Rule 4: use version control



# GitHub

Tutorial linked in [Resources](#)

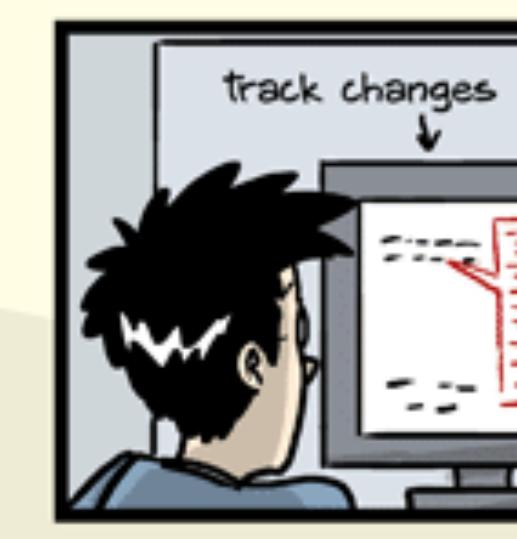
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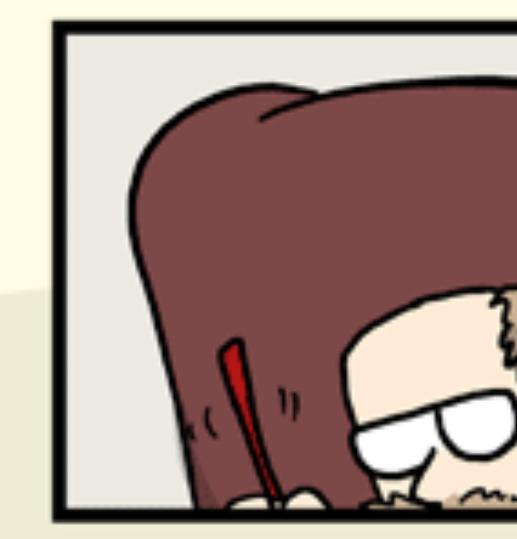


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FINAL\_rev.18.comments7.corrections9.MORE.30.doc



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# Rule 5: record all intermediate results and standardise formats

Avoids having to re-run everything, if only part of your pipeline needs to be run again

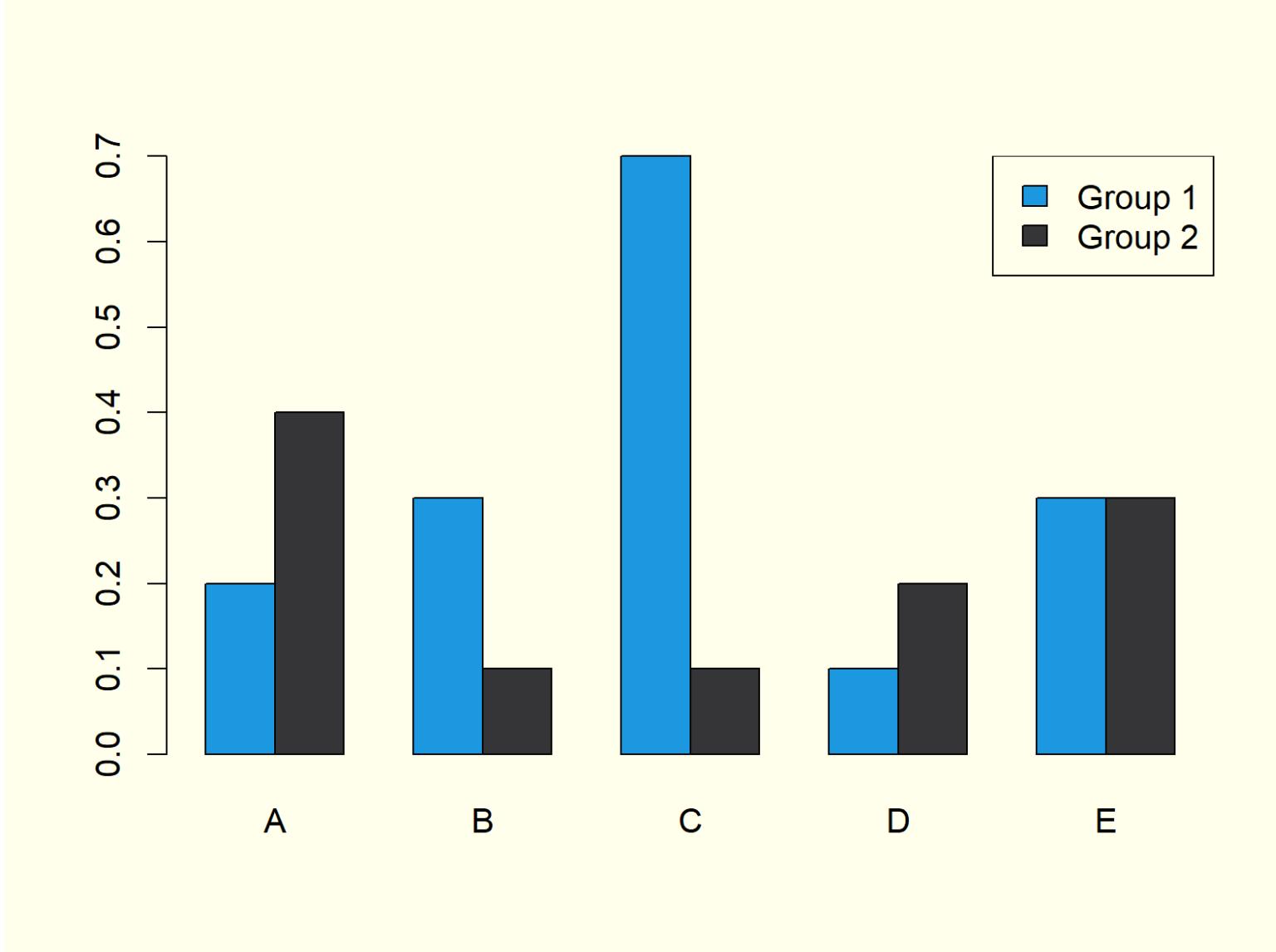
Makes tests easier to run, easier to track down problems

Rule 6: for analyses that  
include randomness,  
take note of the  
underlying seeds



quick demo!

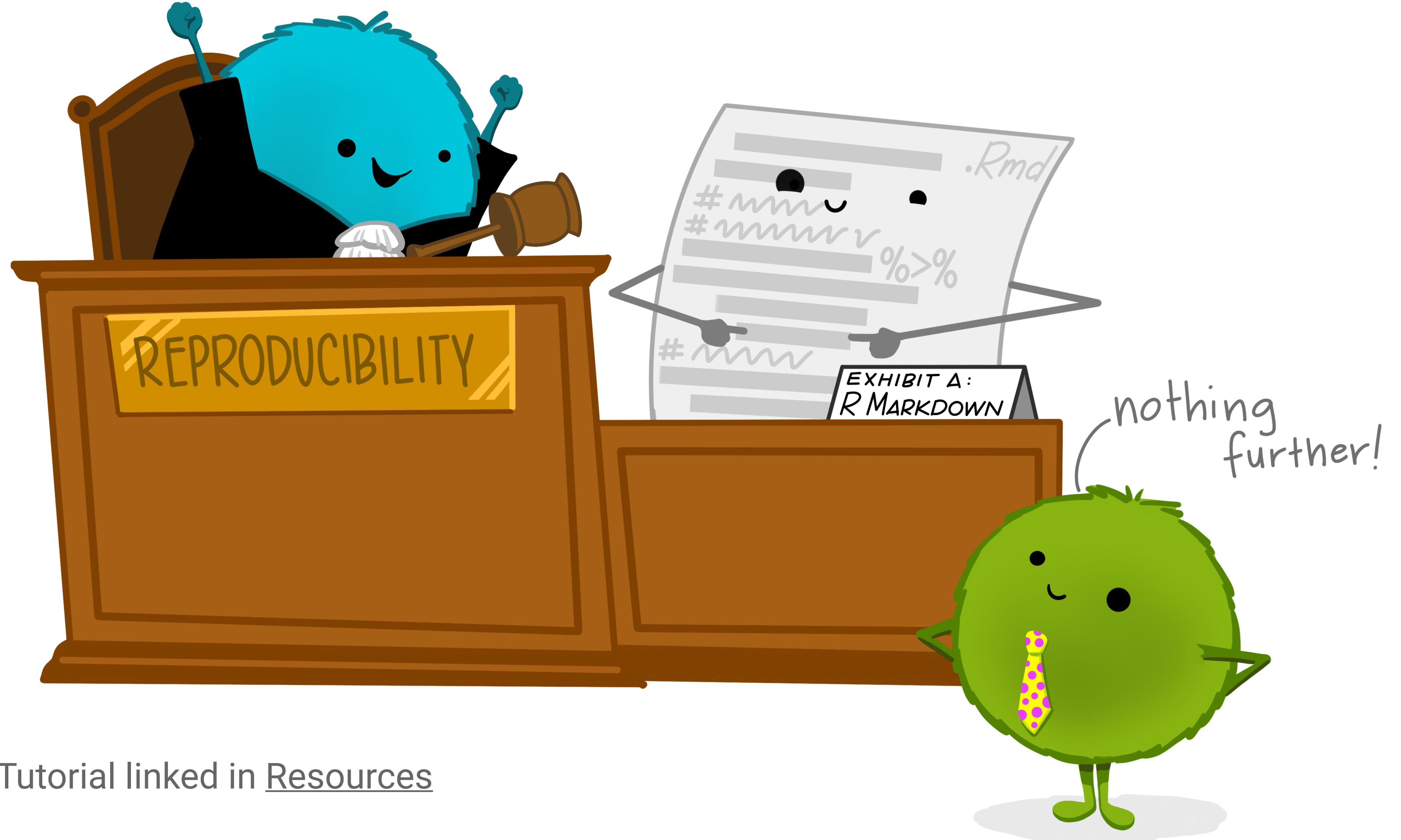
Rule 7: always store raw  
data (and code) used to  
produce plots



Rule 8: connect textual  
results to underlying  
results



quick demo!



Tutorial linked in [Resources](#)

# Rule 9: provide public access to all scripts and results

- Supplementary material
- Code repositories, e.g., github
- Dryad, Zenodo

# Final thoughts

At an absolute minimum you should be able to reproduce the results yourself!

Accept that there is a **short-term trade off** between maximising reproducibility and getting results out there - the long-term benefits are worth the time investment

# Resources

[How to use Git with R and RStudio](#)



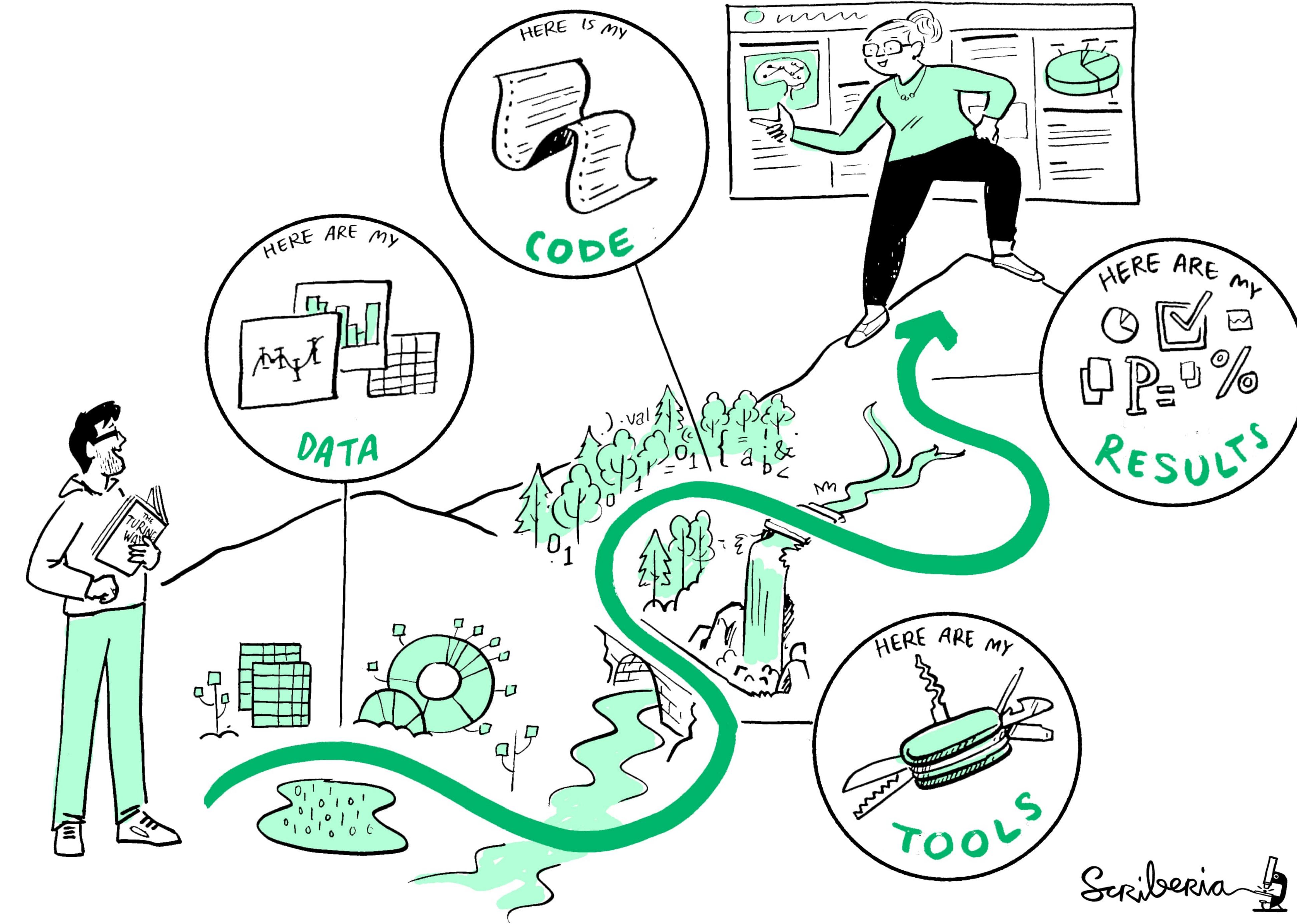
[rmarkdown cheatsheet](#)



Reproducible Research in R: [A Tutorial on how to Do the Same Thing More Than Once](#)

[Guide for Reproducible Research](#)

[A protocol for data exploration to avoid common statistical problems](#)



# Workflow

## Group exercise

In your groups, discuss the following:

- Do you have past experience working with reproducible studies?
- What would a reproducible workflow look like for your current study?
- What are all the necessary steps you would need to record?