

1 Tools to make science more open: An illustration of papaja

2 Tim Vantilborgh¹

3 ¹ Vrije Universiteit Brussel

4 Author Note

5 Tim Vantilborgh: Work and Organizational Psychology research unit, Faculty of
6 Psychology and Educational Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Brussel.

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8 organize this workshop.

9 The authors made the following contributions. Tim Vantilborgh: Conceptualization,
10 Formal Analysis, Visualization, Writing - Original Draft Preparation, Writing - Review &
11 Editing.

12 Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Tim Vantilborgh,
13 Pleinlaan 2, 1050 Elsene, Belgium. E-mail: tim.vantilborgh@vub.be

Abstract

The field of psychology is plagued by a replication crisis, and the domain of Work and Organizational psychology likely forms no exception to this. This crisis can be attributed to various reasons, such as p-hacking, underpowered studies, HARKing, and a focus on quantity over quality in scientific publishing. In response, various scholars have called for a widespread adoption of open science practices to improve the transparency, replicability, and credibility of psychological scientific research. The goal of this manuscript is to illustrate one particular open science tool: the use of papaja and rmarkdown to create reproducible reports. In this manuscript, we describe a fictitious experiment. A simulated dataset is analyzed, and we illustrate how R code can be integrated in a papaja rmarkdown document to analyze and report statistical results. With this illustration, we hope to demonstrate the usefulness of reproducible reports, encouraging FOWOP workshop participants to consider adopting open science tools themselves.

Keywords: open science, reproducible reports, papaja, rmarkdown

Word count: 1007

Tools to make science more open: An illustration of papaja

Let's add a sentence with a couple of references at the end Lindsay (2018). According to Crüwell et al. (2019), open science is an umbrella term that covers several concepts, including openness, transparency, rigour, reproducibility, replicability, and accumulation of knowledge. These two previous sentences illustrate the main ways to cite references in an rmarkdown file. It is also considered good practice to write each sentence on a new line in your rmarkdown script. This facilitates debugging, as error messages will explicitly refer to the line in your script containing the error.

To start a new paragraph, simply leave one line blank and then start a new sentence. As you can see, papaja will automatically format your document in line with APA rules. The papaja package currently uses APA 6th edition, but the authors are working on an update with APA 7th edition rules.

Methods

We report how we determined our sample size, all data exclusions (if any), all manipulations, and all measures in the study.

Participants

Our simulated sample consists of 80 participants. No participants were randomly assigned to the workshop condition, while the remaining 0 participants were randomly assigned to the control condition. Thirty-eight participants were male, while 42 participants were female. On average, participants were 39.23 years old ($SD = 8.72$ years).

Material

We used a single-item measure to assess the dependent variable—positive attitude towards open science practices. This single-item was administered in the pretest and

posttest. We created a new variable—delta—by subtracting pretest scores from posttest scores. This delta variable thus captures change in positive attitude to open science practices.

We included conscientiousness as a control variable, which was measured with two items from the Ten Item Personality Inventory. There was a strong, positive correlation between both items ($r = 0.91$), offering support for the reliability of the measure.

Procedure

This is a fictitious experiment! We used a between-subject pretest posttest design. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the conditions. In the workshop condition, participants participated in a 2-hour workshop on tools to make science more open. In the control condition, participants followed a 2-hour workshop on a topic that was unrelated to open science practices. Both workshops used the same instructor and were taught on the same day and time.

Data analysis

We used R (Version 4.1.0; R Core Team, 2021) and the R-packages *afex* (Version 1.1.1; Singmann, Bolker, Westfall, Aust, & Ben-Shachar, 2022), *dplyr* (Version 1.0.8; Wickham, François, Henry, & Müller, 2022), *forcats* (Version 0.5.1; Wickham, 2021), *ggplot2* (Version 3.3.5; Wickham, 2016), *kableExtra* (Version 1.3.4; Zhu, 2021), *lme4* (Version 1.1.27.1; Bates, Mächler, Bolker, & Walker, 2015), *Matrix* (Version 1.3.3; Bates & Maechler, 2021), *papaja* (Version 0.1.1; Aust & Barth, 2020), *purrr* (Version 0.3.4; Henry & Wickham, 2020), *readr* (Version 2.1.2; Wickham, Hester, & Bryan, 2022), *report* (Version 0.5.5; Makowski, Ben-Shachar, Patil, & Lüdtke, 2021), *stringr* (Version 1.4.0; Wickham, 2019), *tibble* (Version 3.1.6; Müller & Wickham, 2021), *tidyr* (Version 1.2.0; Wickham & Girlich, 2022), *tidyverse* (Version 1.3.2; Wickham et al., 2019), and *tinylabels* (Version 0.2.3; Barth, 2022) for all our analyses. The dataset can be downloaded from .

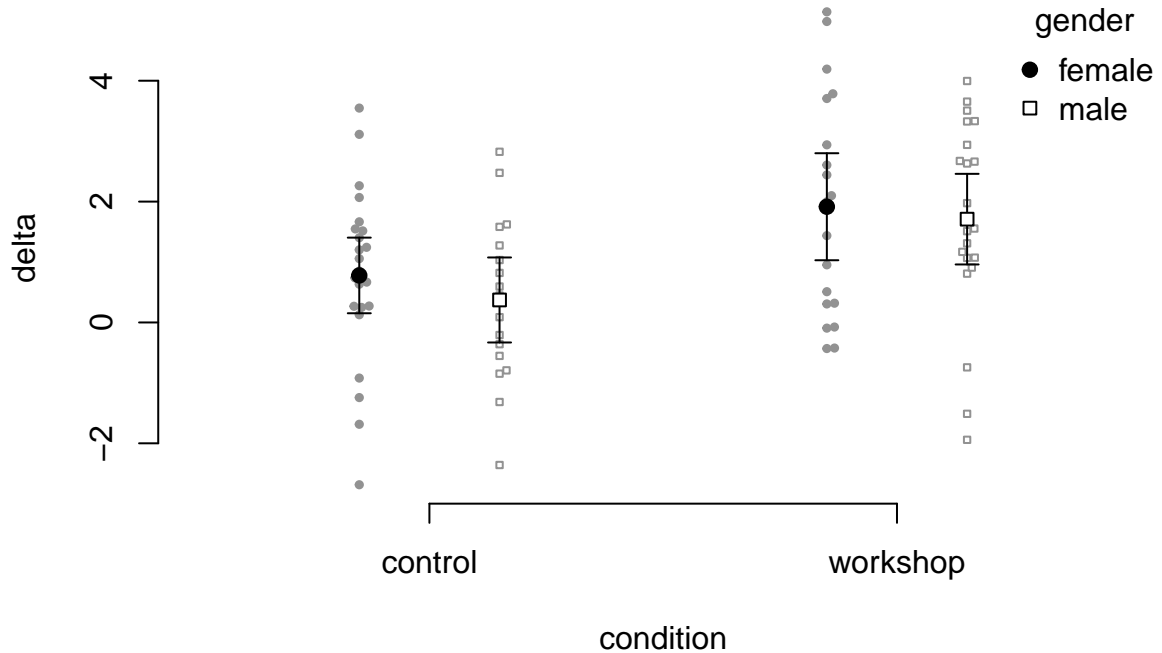
Results

Table 1 shows the means and standard deviations of the dependent variable pretest and posttest measures and of the conscientiousness control variable by condition.

As can be seen in the rmarkdown file, we use an r code chunk. This contains r code that will be executed and the output will be returned to the rmarkdown document. Each code chunk is given a name; in this case our code chunk is labelled “descriptive”. This code chunk selects a couple of variables from the dataset, then uses the report function from the report package to create a descriptives table, and finally uses the apa_table function from the papaja package to format the table according to APA rules.

Testing hypotheses

ANOVA. Condition($F(1, 76) = 12.02, p = .001, \hat{\eta}_G^2 = .137, 90\% \text{ CI } [.039, .260]$) affected change in positive attitude to open science practices. Gender was not related to change in positive attitude to open science practices, $F(1, 76) = 0.73, p = .394, \hat{\eta}_G^2 = .010, 90\% \text{ CI } [.000, .076]$. There was no significant interaction effect between condition and gender, $F(1, 76) = 0.08, p = .780, \hat{\eta}_G^2 = .001, 90\% \text{ CI } [.000, .002]$.



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Regression. We fitted a linear model (estimated using OLS) to predict delta with condition (formula: $\text{delta} \sim \text{condition} + \text{conscientiousness}$). The model explains a statistically significant and moderate proportion of variance ($R^2 = 0.13$, $F(2, 77) = 5.79$, $p = 0.005$, adj. $R^2 = 0.11$). The model's intercept, corresponding to condition = control, is at 0.38 (95% CI [-1.48, 2.24], $t(77) = 0.41$, $p = 0.687$). Within this model:

- The effect of condition [workshop] is statistically significant and positive (beta = 1.21, 95% CI [0.50, 1.93], $t(77) = 3.40$, $p = 0.001$; Std. beta = 0.72, 95% CI [0.30, 1.15])
- The effect of conscientiousness is statistically non-significant and positive (beta = 0.04, 95% CI [-0.30, 0.39], $t(77) = 0.25$, $p = 0.802$; Std. beta = 0.03, 95% CI [-0.19, 0.24])

Standardized parameters were obtained by fitting the model on a standardized version of the dataset. 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) and p-values were computed using a Wald t-distribution approximation. and We fitted a linear model (estimated using OLS) to predict

delta with conscientiousness (formula: $\text{delta} \sim \text{condition} + \text{conscientiousness}$). The model explains a statistically significant and moderate proportion of variance ($R^2 = 0.13$, $F(2, 77) = 5.79$, $p = 0.005$, adj. $R^2 = 0.11$). The model's intercept, corresponding to conscientiousness = 0, is at 0.38 (95% CI [-1.48, 2.24], $t(77) = 0.41$, $p = 0.687$). Within this model:

- The effect of condition [workshop] is statistically significant and positive ($\beta = 1.21$, 95% CI [0.50, 1.93], $t(77) = 3.40$, $p = 0.001$; Std. $\beta = 0.72$, 95% CI [0.30, 1.15])
- The effect of conscientiousness is statistically non-significant and positive ($\beta = 0.04$, 95% CI [-0.30, 0.39], $t(77) = 0.25$, $p = 0.802$; Std. $\beta = 0.03$, 95% CI [-0.19, 0.24])

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Discussion

An added benefit of rmarkdown and papaja is that you can simulate your data prior to data collection and already prepare your script with analyses.

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Table 1

Descriptives of key variables by condition.

Variable	control (n=40)	workshop (n=40)	Total (n=80)
Mean pretest (SD)	3.86 (1.38)	4.33 (1.55)	4.10 (1.48)
Mean posttest (SD)	4.47 (1.30)	6.14 (1.38)	5.30 (1.58)
Mean conscientiousness (SD)	5.20 (1.01)	4.91 (1.06)	5.05 (1.04)

Table 2

A really beautiful ANOVA table.

Effect	$\hat{\eta}_G^2$	90% CI	F	df	df_{res}	p
Condition	.137	[.039, .260]	12.02	1	76	.001
Gender	.010	[.000, .076]	0.73	1	76	.394
Condition \times Gender	.001	[.000, .002]	0.08	1	76	.780

Note. Note that the column names contain beautiful mathematical copy: This is because the table has variable labels.

Table 3

Results from regression model.

Predictor	b	95% CI	t	df	p
Intercept	0.38	[-1.48, 2.24]	0.41	77	.687
Conditionworkshop	1.21	[0.50, 1.93]	3.40	77	.001
Conscientiousness	0.04	[-0.30, 0.39]	0.25	77	.802