



# OPEN RESEARCH INTENSIVE

**14-16 JUNE 2022**

Supporting open, rigorous and reproducible research at Flinders.

Flinders University acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands on which its campuses are located, these are the Traditional Lands of the Arrernte, Dagoman, First Nations of the South East, First Peoples of the River Murray & Mallee region, Jawoyn, Kurna, Larrakia, Ngadjuri, Ngarrindjeri, Ramindjeri, Warumungu, Wardaman and Yolngu people. We honour their Elders and Custodians past, present and emerging.

Today, almost **400 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STUDENTS** are enrolled in courses at Flinders University.





June 14, 2022

Slides: [osf.io/5vs82/](https://osf.io/5vs82/)



Flinders  
UNIVERSITY

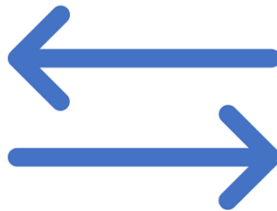
Introduction to Open Research  
Dr Jen Beaudry



Replication  
Crisis



Are things  
changing?



Before you  
begin



As you write up  
your work



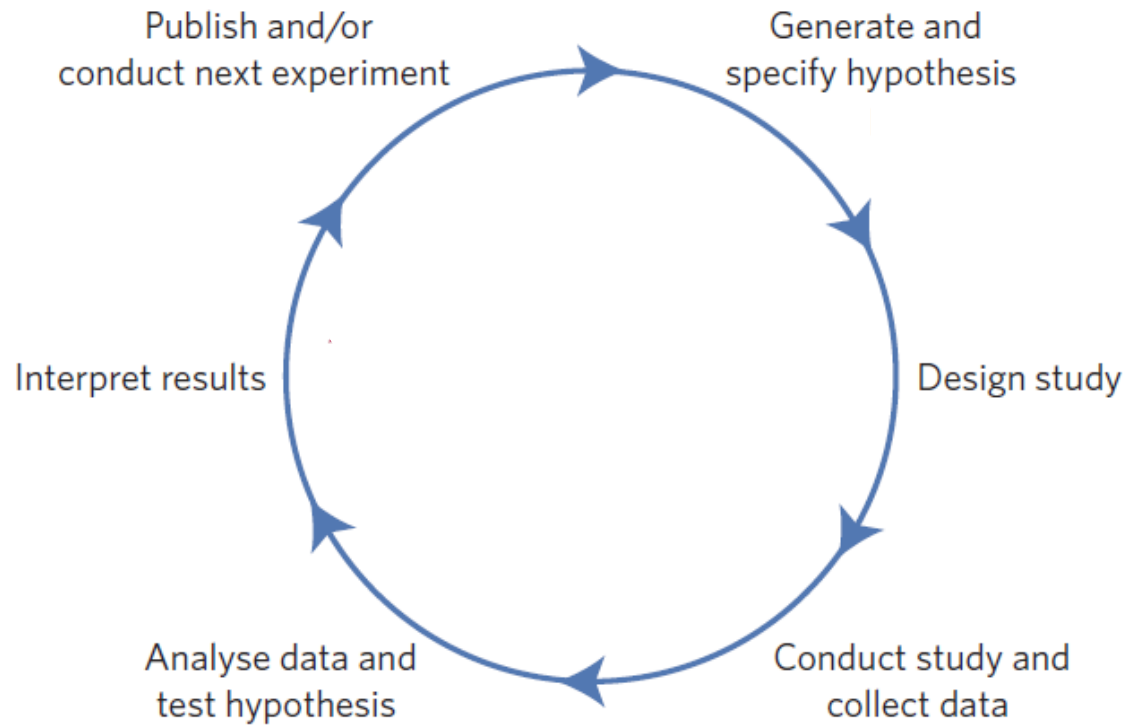
Sharing your  
work



# Replication Crisis

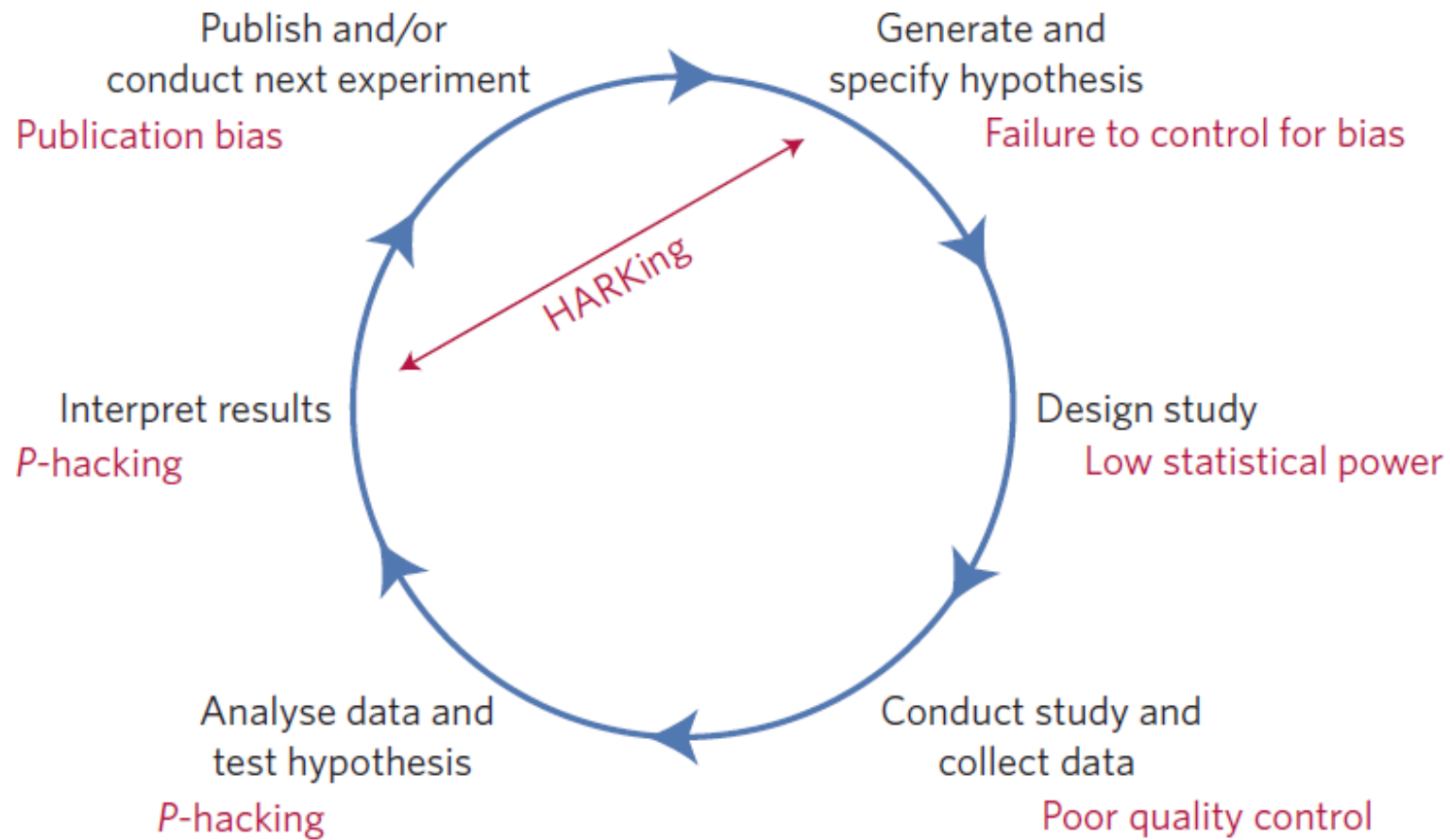


# The ideal scientific process



# Questionable Research Practices

- Researcher degrees of freedom (Simmons et al., 2011, 2018)
  - Hypothesising After Results Known (HARKing; Kerr, 1998)
  - *p*-hacking
  - Selective reporting of measures & studies
  - Inappropriate decisions re: data collection

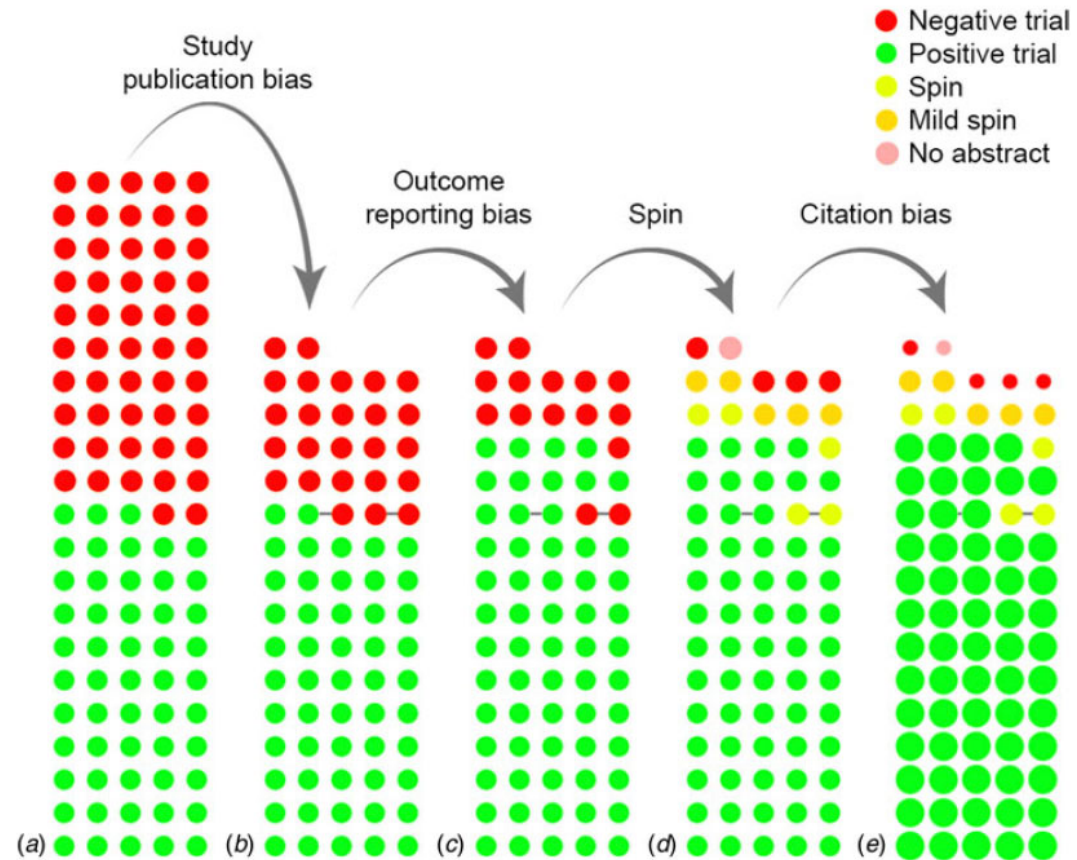




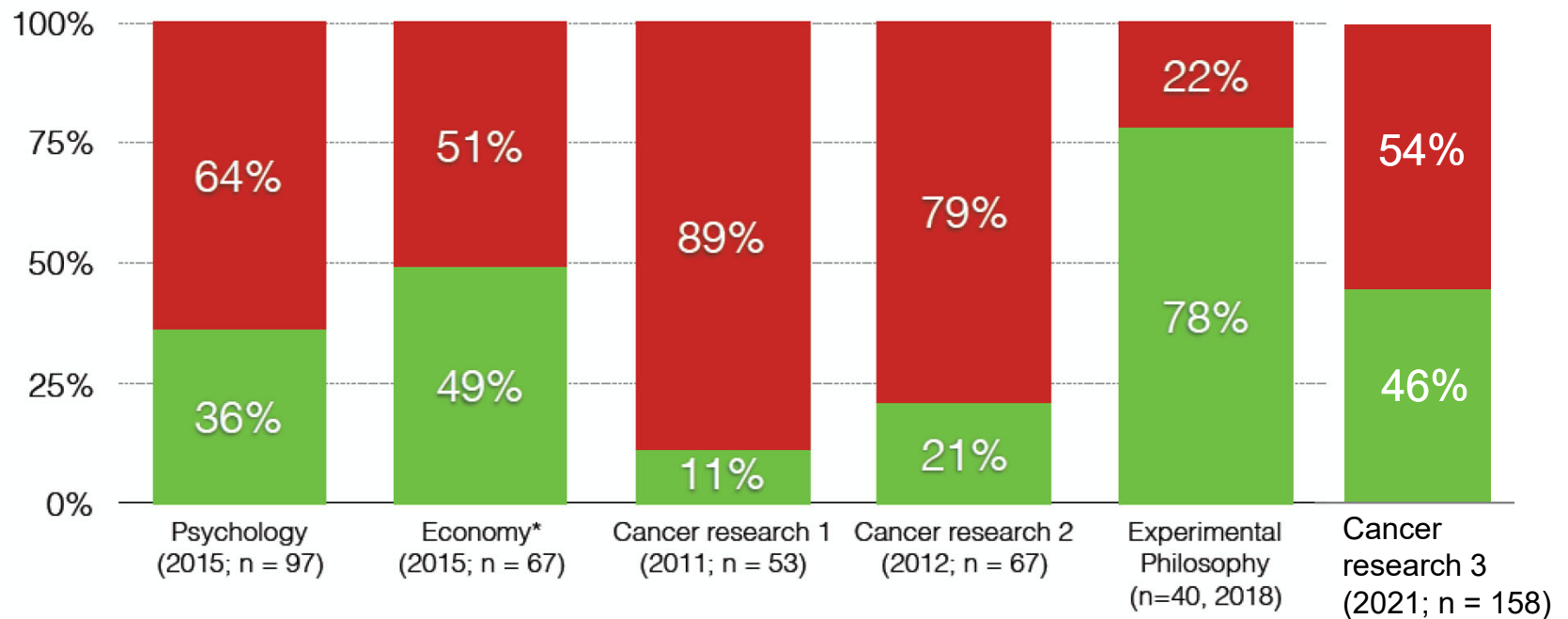
# Cumulative effects of biases in reports of anti-depressant efficacy

de Vries et al., 2018

N = 105 registered clinical trials



## Which part of published findings can be independently replicated?



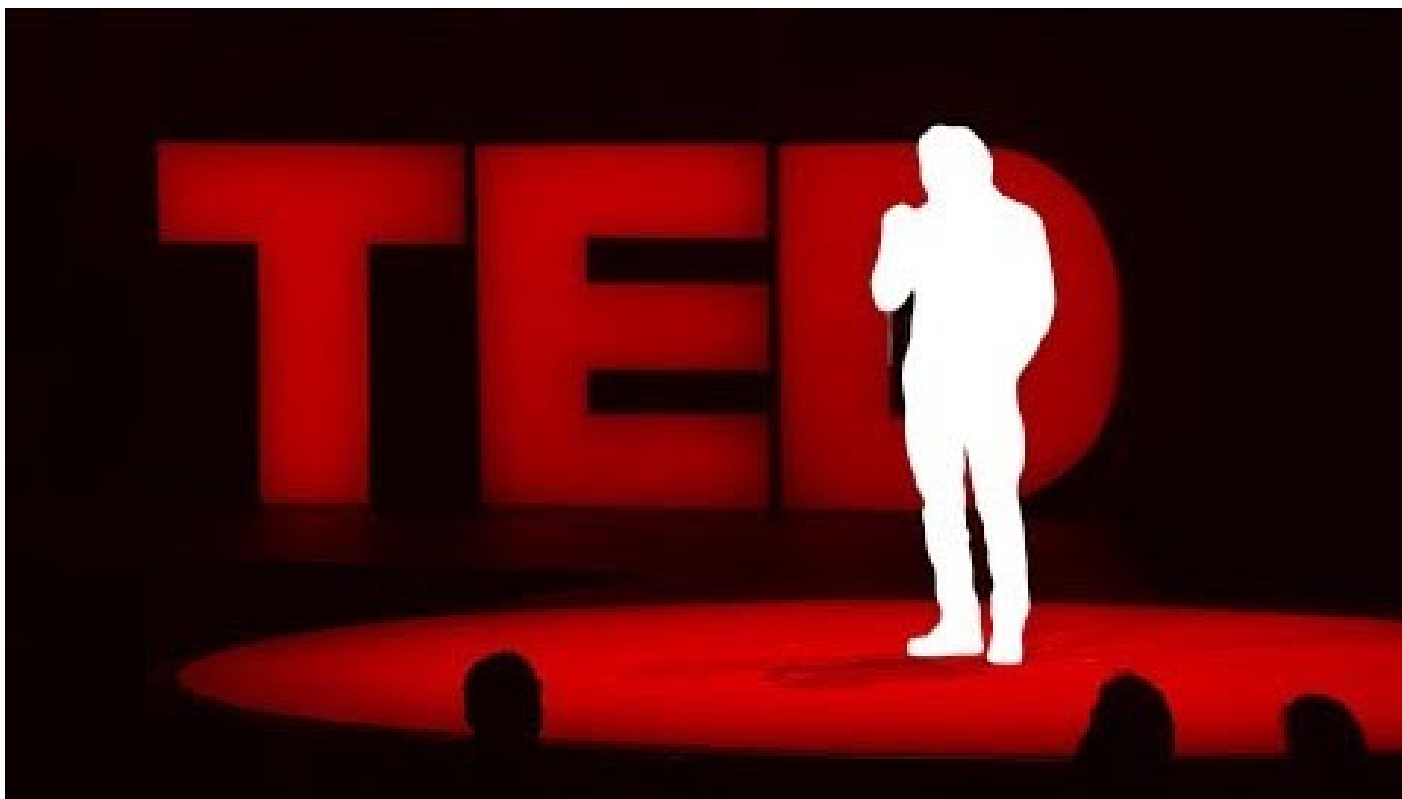
Open Science Collaboration (2015); Chang & Li (2015); Begley, C. G., & Ellis, L. M. (2012). Prinz, F., Schlange, T., & Asadullah, K. (2011); Cova et al. (2018)

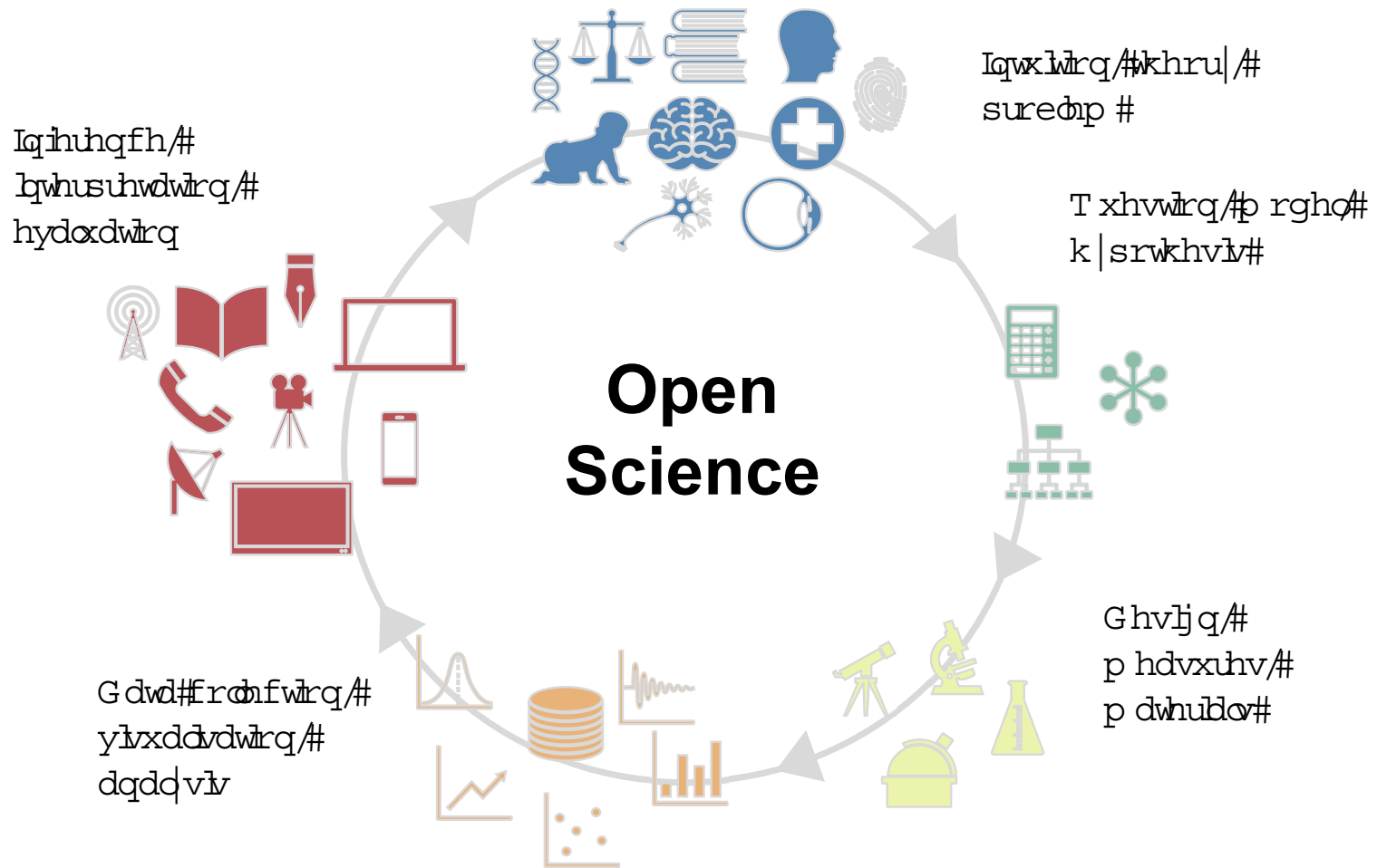
Schoenbrodt et al., 2018 + Errington et al., 2022

Renaissance  
rather than  
crisis!



The perfect TED talk that never happened









**F**indable



**A**ccessible



**I**nteroperable



**R**eusable

Before you  
begin



# Preregistration

- Prevents  $p$ -hacking and HARKing
- Can place under embargo (prevents scooping)
- Can anonymise for peer review
- Can also include exploratory hypotheses
- Can deviate from plans (but justify)
- Can register post-data collection, but pre-analysis

## Registration Forms and Templates

Registration Forms	Description	Templates
OSF Prereg* ( <a href="#">citable from this preprint</a> )	This is our standard, comprehensive, and general purpose preregistration form.	<a href="#">Google Doc</a> , <a href="#">OSF Workflow</a> , <a href="#">R Markdown by Frederik Aust</a> , <a href="#">R Markdown by James Bartlett</a>
Open-Ended Registration	Summary of registered work with a time-stamped snapshot of a research project. <b>Use this one if you are registering a completed project with data or materials.</b>	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a>
Qualitative Preregistration* ( <a href="#">Haven et al 2020</a> )	Template for registering primarily qualitative work.	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a> , <a href="#">FAQ</a>
AsPredicted Preregistration* form <a href="#">here</a>	Eight questions derived from content recommended by <a href="#">AsPredicted.org</a> .	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a>
OSF-Standard Pre-Data Collection Registration	State whether data have been collected or viewed and other pertinent comments. <b>Use this one if your pre-analysis plan is uploaded on OSF as a doc</b>	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a>
Replication Recipe ( <a href="#">Brandt et al., 2013</a> ): Pre-Registration*	Register a replication study with a series of questions regarding the original work.	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a>
Replication Recipe ( <a href="#">Brandt et al., 2013</a> ): Post-Completion	Register a replication study after it has been conducted with questions regarding the outcomes of the replication.	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a>
Pre-Registration in Social Psychology ( <a href="#">van 't Veer &amp; Giner-Sorolla, 2016</a> )*	Preregister a research study outlining the hypotheses, methods, and analysis plan	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a> , <a href="#">OSF</a>
Registered Report Protocol Preregistration	Register your protocol AFTER having been given "in-principle acceptance" from a <a href="#">Registered Report</a> journal	<a href="#">Word</a> , <a href="#">GoogleDoc</a> , <a href="#">OSF Workflow</a>
Secondary Data Preregistration*	For preregistering a research project that uses an existing dataset.	<a href="#">OSF Page</a> , <a href="#">Example</a> , <a href="#">FAQ</a>

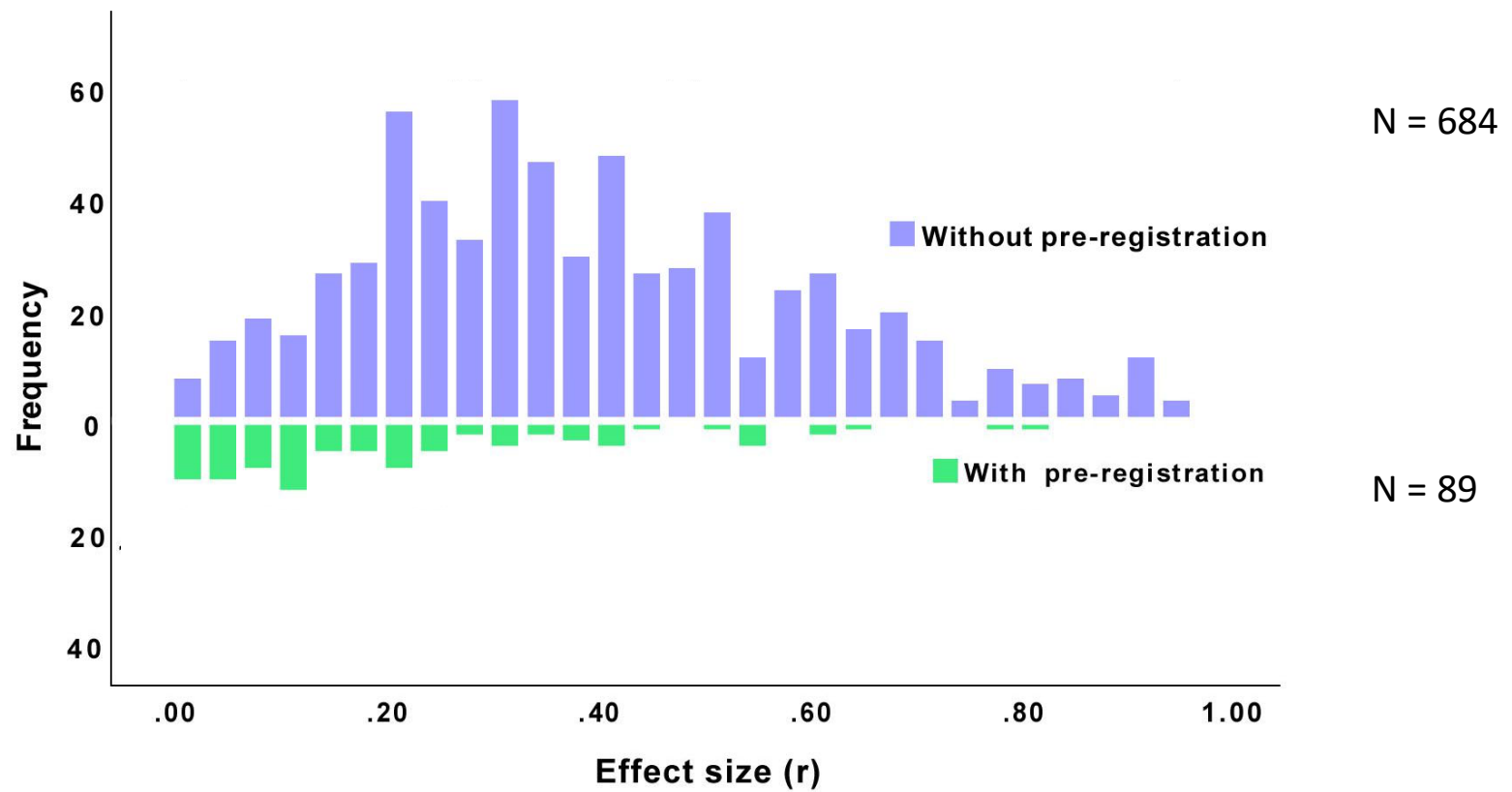
**Table 1.** The Easy Preregistration Questions on AsPredicted.org

---

1. Have any data been collected for this study already?
  2. What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?
  3. Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
  4. How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
  5. Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.
  6. Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.
  7. How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size?
  8. Anything else you would like to preregister?
-



# Effect sizes by preregistration



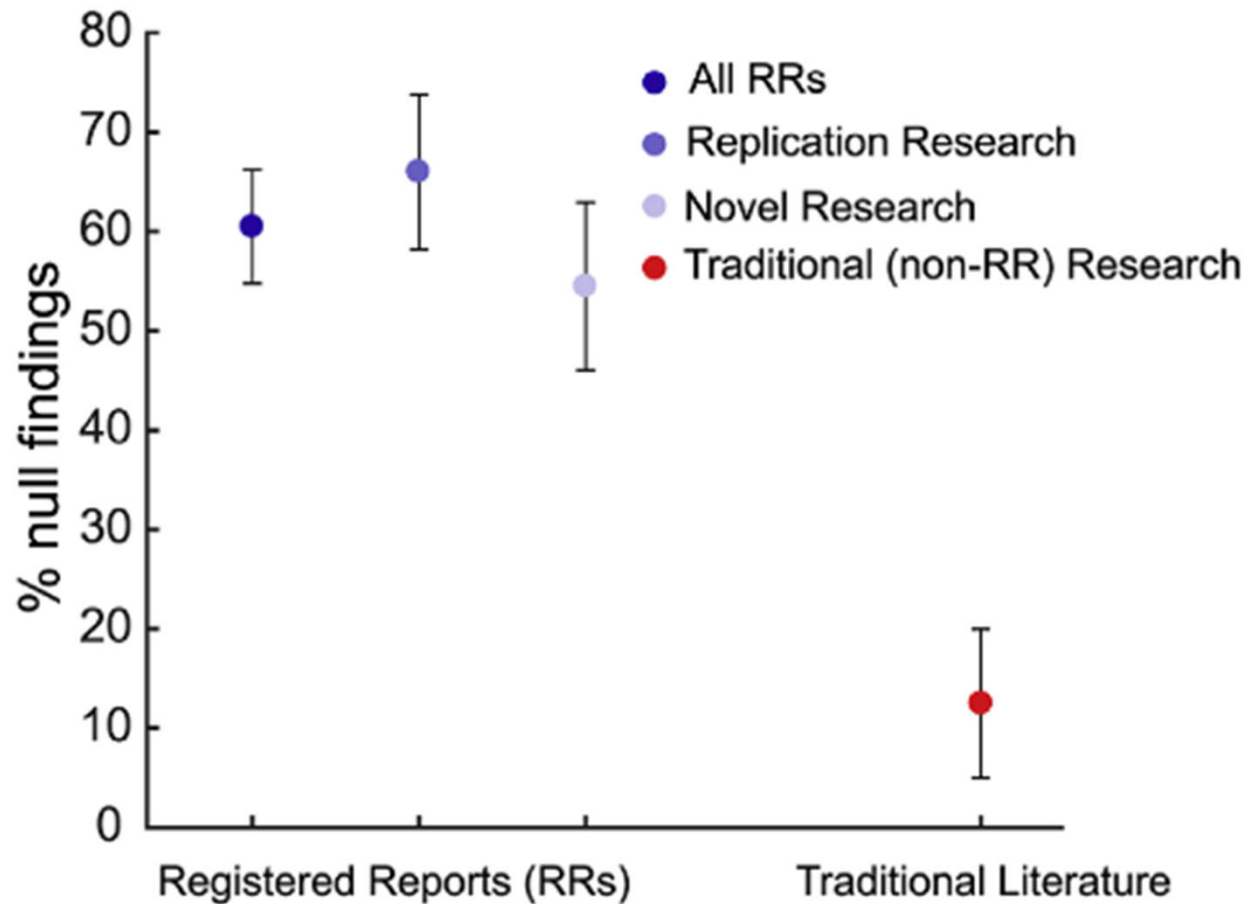
Adapted from Schafer & Schwarz, 2019

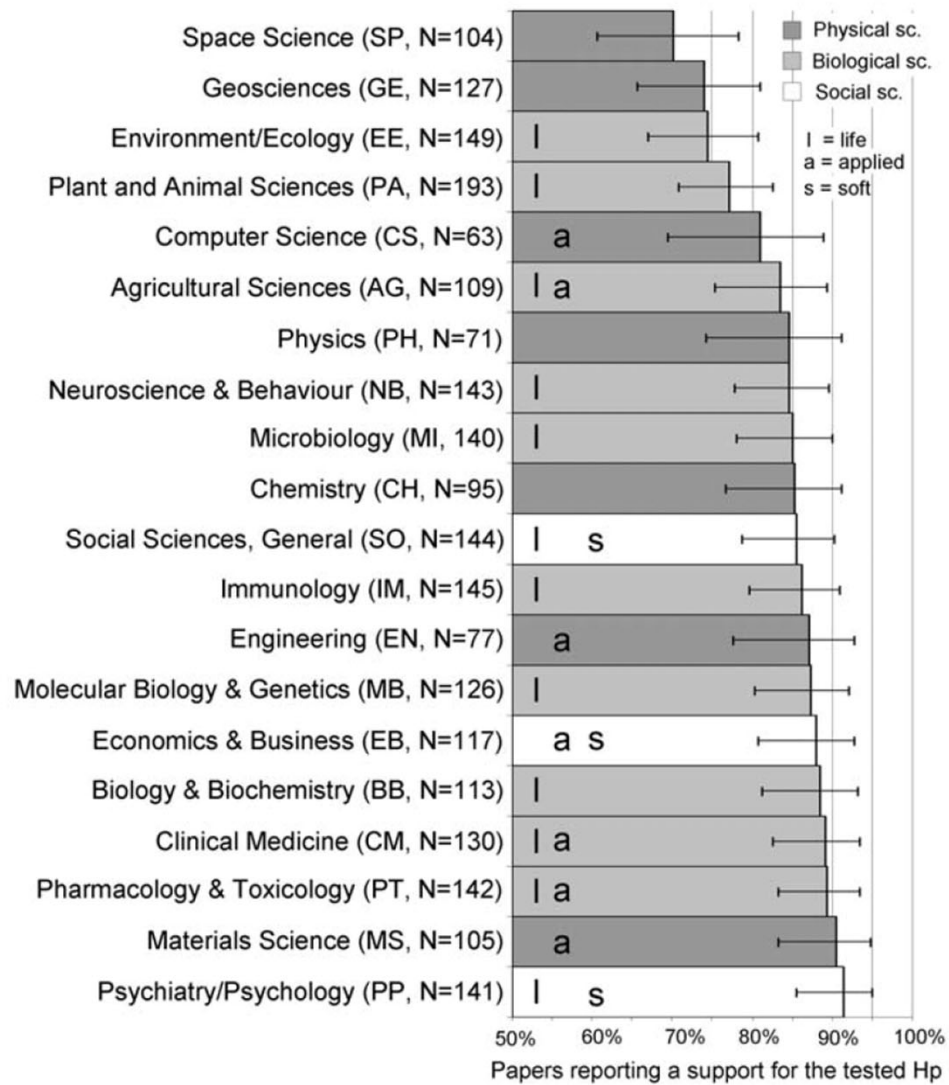
# Registered Reports

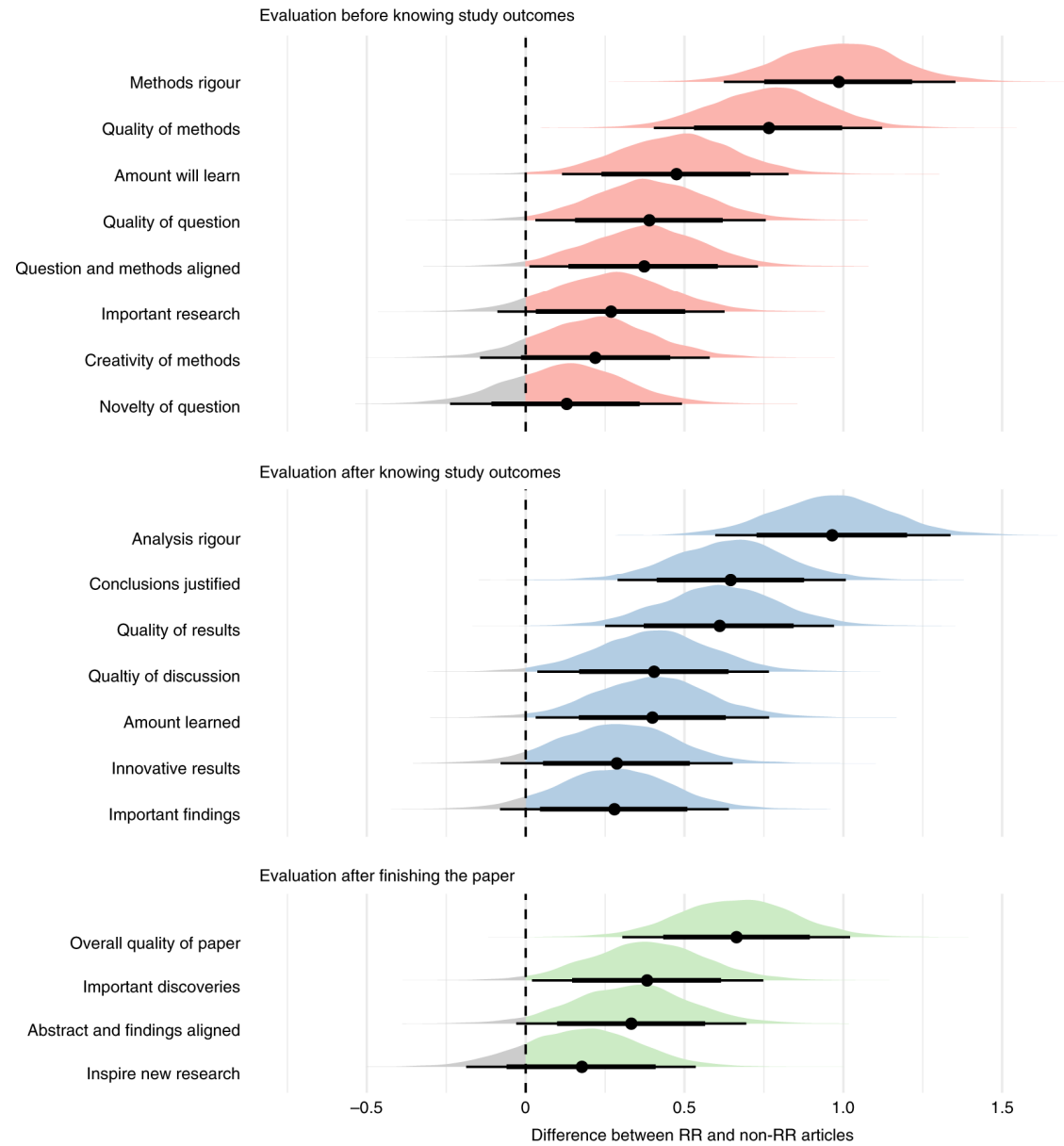
300+ journals on board!



# Registered Reports are working as intended









# Registered Reports Research Grants (RRRGs)

## Journals/publishers

*Nicotine and Tobacco Research*

*PLOS Biology*

*PLOS ONE*

*Royal Society Open Science*

*BMC, including BMC Medicine*

*Collabra: Psychology*

## Funders

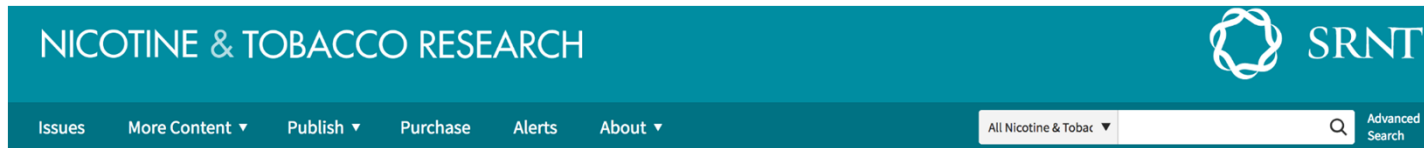
Cancer Research UK

Pfizer

Children's Tumor Foundation

CHDI

DARPA



Volume 19, Issue 7  
1 July 2017

Article Contents

References

## Improving the Efficiency of Grant and Journal Peer Review: Registered Reports Funding

Marcus R. Munafò, PhD

Nicotine Tob Res (2017) 19 (7): 773. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntx081>

Published: 06 April 2017

PDF Cite Permissions Share

Peer review—the process whereby scientific research is evaluated by independent experts within the field—remains a cornerstone of scientific research, and acts as a critical gatekeeper in relation to both grant funding

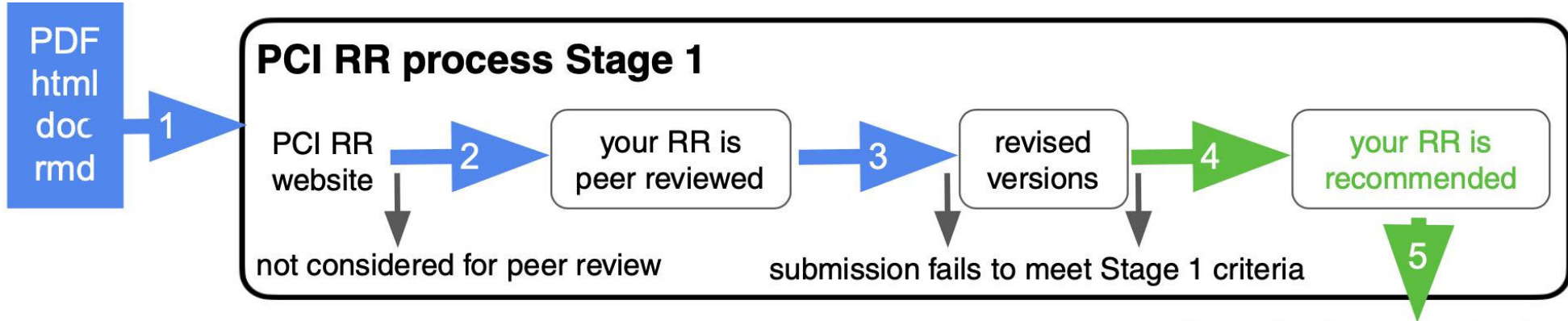


<https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntx081>

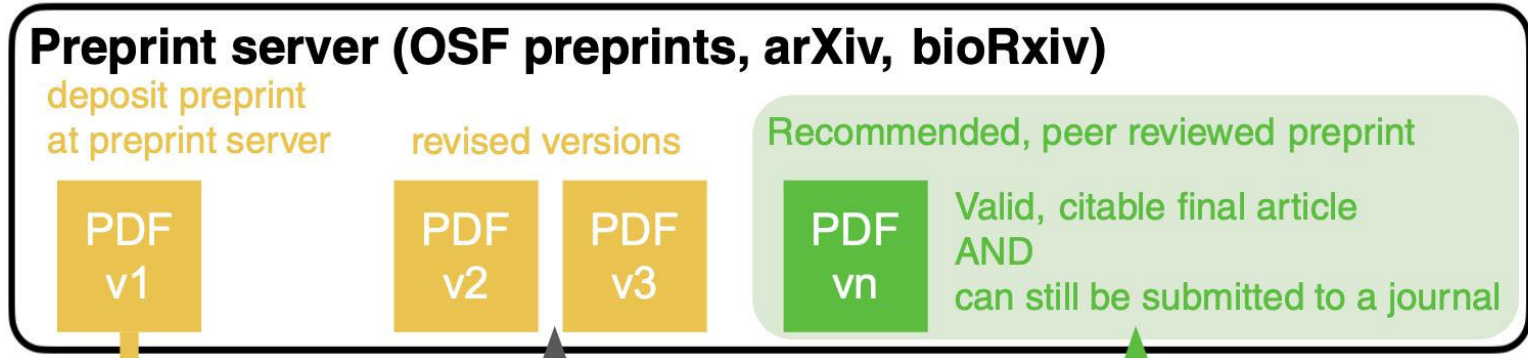
# Peer Community In Registered Reports



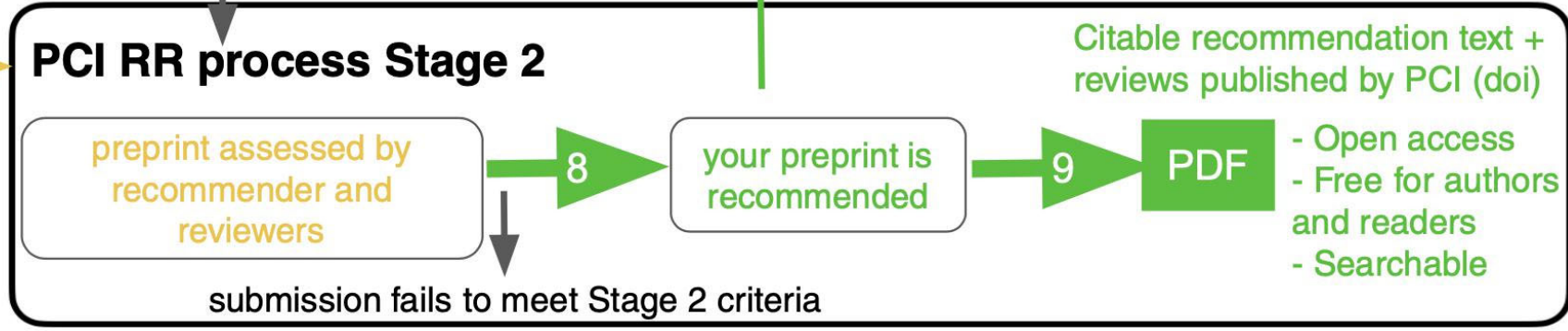
Submit your RR to PCI RR as a private or public URL to a file in a repository (e.g. OSF, GitHub)



**Conduct your study**



Submit preprint to PCI RR



# Consider making your data FAIR in ethics application

Ask colleagues

Talk to Ethics team

As you write up  
your work





# 21-word solution

## 1. If you are not [p-hacking](#) and you know it, clap your hands.

Many support our call for transparency, and agree that researchers should fully disclose details of data collection and analysis. Many do not agree. What follows is a message for the former; we begin by preaching to the choir.

Choir: There is no need to wait for everyone to catch up with your desire for a more transparent science. If *you* did not *p*-hack a finding, *say it*, and your results will be evaluated with the greater confidence they deserve.

If you determined sample size in advance, *say it*.

If you did not drop any variables, *say it*.

If you did not drop any conditions, *say it*.

These 21 words in a Methods section can *say it* succinctly:

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

# Pre-publication, internal error detection



- Can someone reproduce your work?
  - Code/syntax (data cleaning & analyses)
  - Version control!
  - Lab notebook



```
*Syntax1 - IBM SPSS Statistics Syntax Editor
File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Run Tools Window Help
[Icons] Active: DataSet1
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
CORRELATIONS
UNIANOVA
UNIANOVA
UNIANOVA
MANOVA
9  /METHOD=SSTYPE(3)
10 /INTERCEPT=INCLUDE
11 /CRITERIA=ALPHA(0.05)
12 /DESIGN=education_level.
13
14 UNIANOVA verbal2 BY education_level
15 /METHOD=SSTYPE(3)
16 /INTERCEPT=INCLUDE
17 /CRITERIA=ALPHA(0.05)
18 /DESIGN=education_level.
19
20 UNIANOVA verbal3 BY education_level
21 /METHOD=SSTYPE(3)
22 /INTERCEPT=INCLUDE
23 /CRITERIA=ALPHA(0.05)
24 /DESIGN=education_level.
25
26 MANOVA verbal1 verbal2 verbal3 BY independent_verf
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
```



# statcheck

	Source	Statistical Reference	Computed p Value	Consistency
1	Skalon, Beaudry, Edmonds - Eff (...)	$F(1, 549) = 9.68, p = .002$	0.00196	Consistent
2	Skalon, Beaudry, Edmonds - Eff (...)	$F(1, 549) = 5.50, p = .019$	0.01937	Consistent
3	Skalon, Beaudry, Edmonds - Eff (...)	$F(2, 549) = 4.69, p = .010$	0.00956	Consistent
4	Skalon, Beaudry, Edmonds - Eff (...)	$F(1, 549) = 6.19, p = .013$	0.01314	Consistent
5	Skalon, Beaudry, Edmonds - Eff (...)	$t(282) = 4.17, p < .001$	0.00004	Consistent

# Share your data and/or code

- Raw & cleaned
- With variable info and metadata
- Can be anonymised for peer-review

# CRedit – Contributor Roles Taxonomy

## **Author Contributions**

JLB: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Validation, Visualization, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing; MNW: Investigation, Methodology, Validation, Writing - original draft; MCP: Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Writing - original draft; EJK: Conceptualization, Data curation, Validation, Visualization, Writing - review & editing.

Sharing your  
work



# Open data/methods/code

- Open Science Framework

- Use as repository for all materials, data, “open notebooks”
- organise lab projects
- add collaborators
- make public/private
- get an osf link to share
- anonymise project for blind review
- [plus help to make all of it happen]











# Concerns about sharing data

- Practical tips for ethical data sharing (Meyer, 2018)
- Consider creating a synthetic dataset using {synthpop}



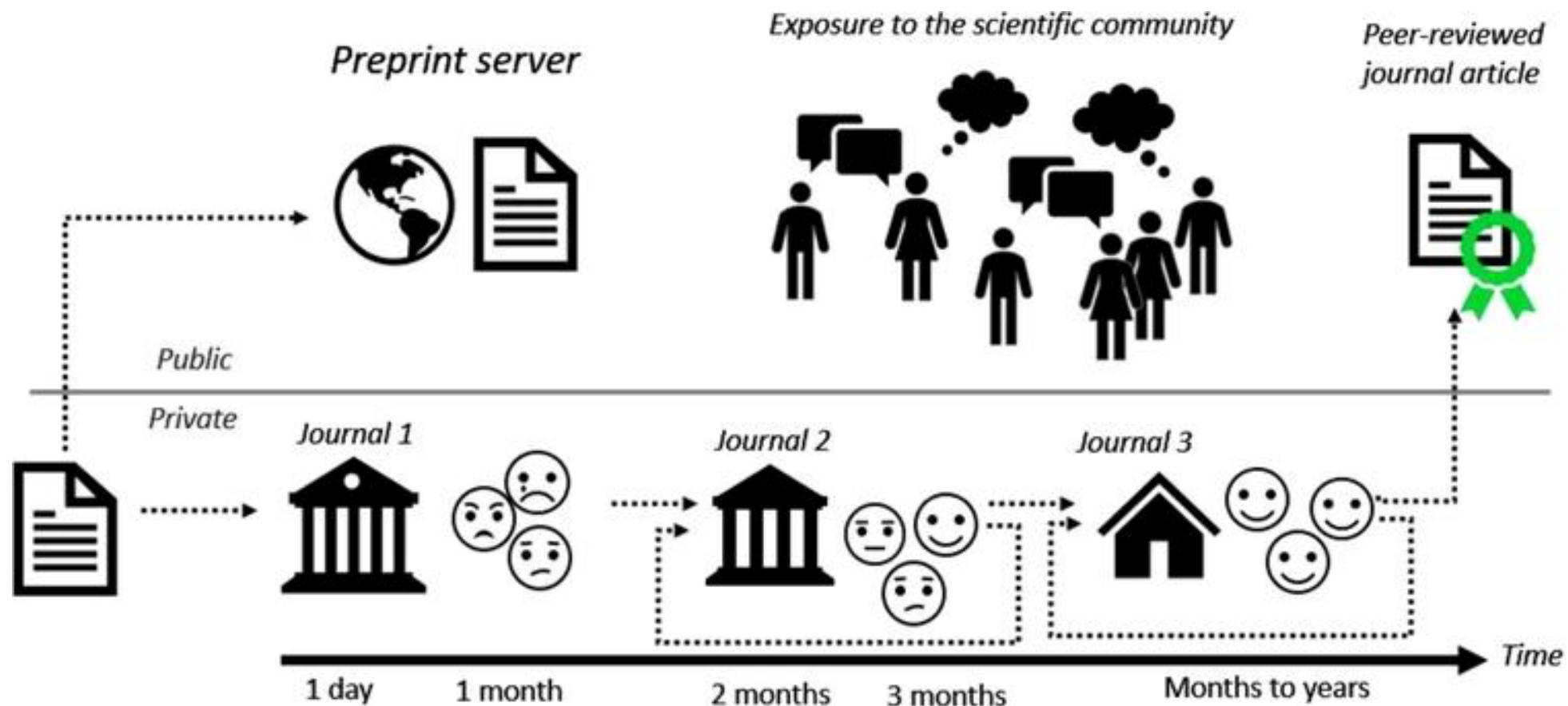


# Initial evidence of research quality of registered reports compared with the standard publishing model

Courtney K. Soderberg <sup>1,6</sup>, Timothy M. Errington <sup>1,6</sup>, Sarah R. Schiavone <sup>2</sup>, Julia Bottesini<sup>2</sup>, Felix Singleton Thorn <sup>3</sup>, Simine Vazire <sup>2,3</sup>, Kevin M. Esterling <sup>4</sup> and Brian A. Nosek <sup>1,5</sup> 

In registered reports (RRs), initial peer review and in-principle acceptance occur before knowing the research outcomes. This combats publication bias and distinguishes planned from unplanned research. How RRs could improve the credibility of research findings is straightforward, but there is little empirical evidence. Also, there could be unintended costs such as reducing novelty. Here, 353 researchers peer reviewed a pair of papers from 29 published RRs from psychology and neuroscience and 57 non-RR comparison papers. RRs numerically outperformed comparison papers on all 19 criteria (mean difference 0.46, scale range  $-4$  to  $+4$ ) with effects ranging from RRs being statistically indistinguishable from comparison papers in novelty (0.13, 95% credible interval  $[-0.24, 0.49]$ ) and creativity (0.22,  $[-0.14, 0.58]$ ) to sizeable improvements in rigour of methodology (0.99,  $[0.62, 1.35]$ ) and analysis (0.97,  $[0.60, 1.34]$ ) and overall paper quality (0.66,  $[0.30, 1.02]$ ). RRs could improve research quality while reducing publication bias and ultimately improve the credibility of the published literature.

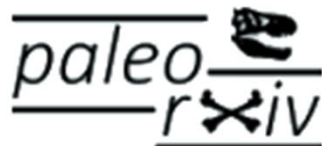




INA-Rxiv  
INDONESIA PREPRINT SERVICE



AgriXiv



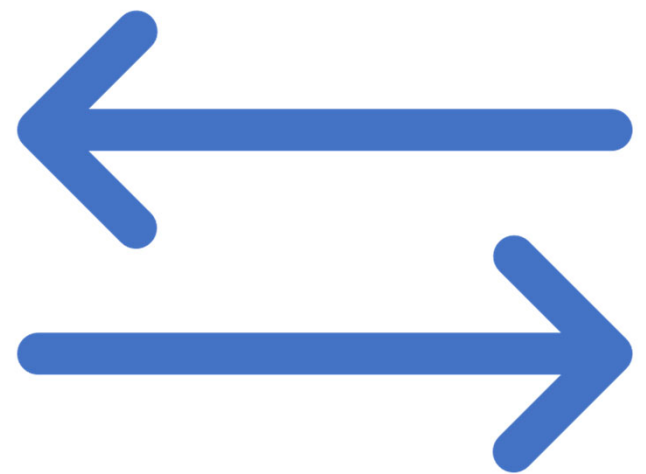
SOC  
ARXIV

SportRxiv

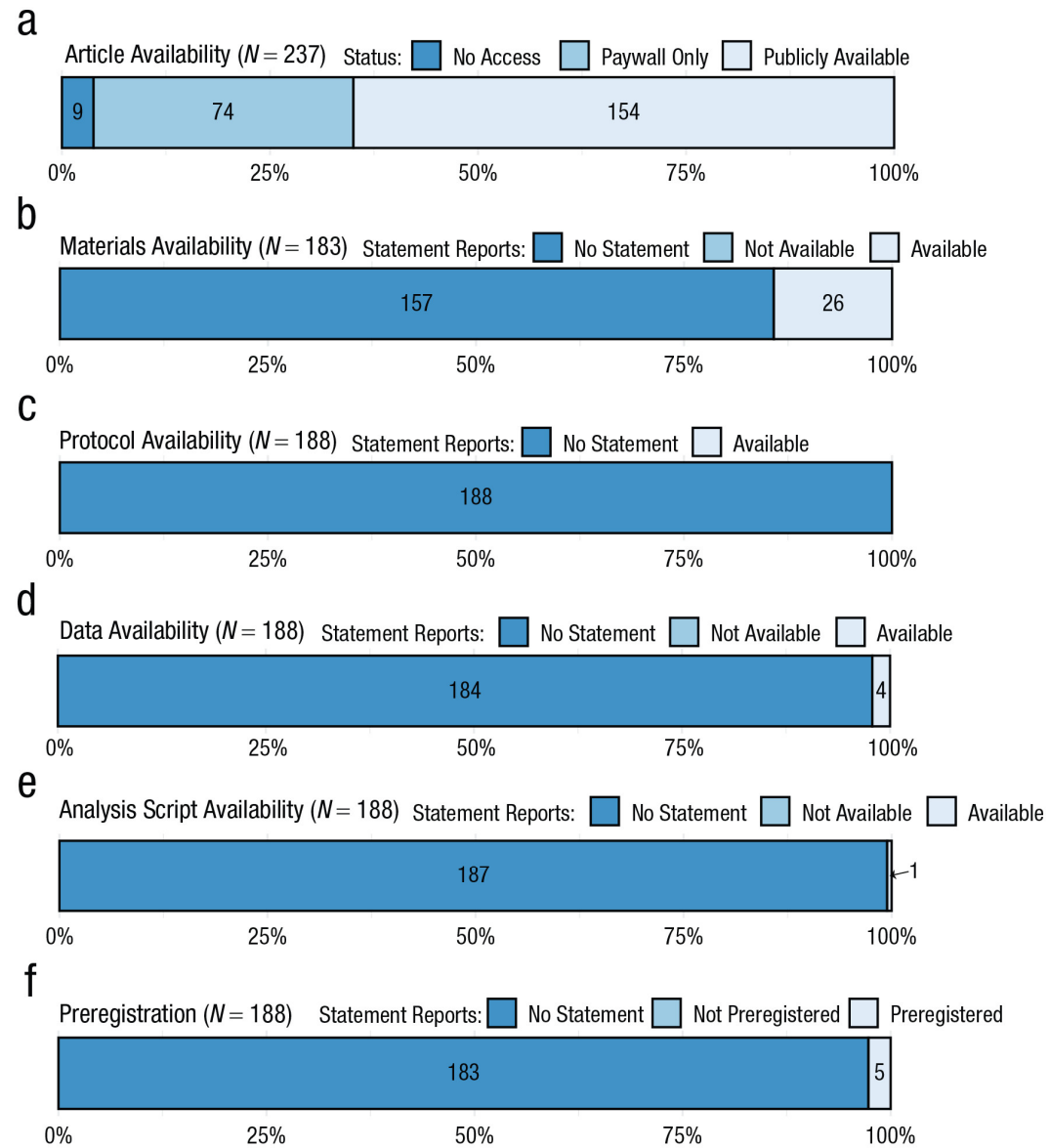
# Will your journals allow pre-prints?

Check [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) to find relevant policies

Are things  
changing?

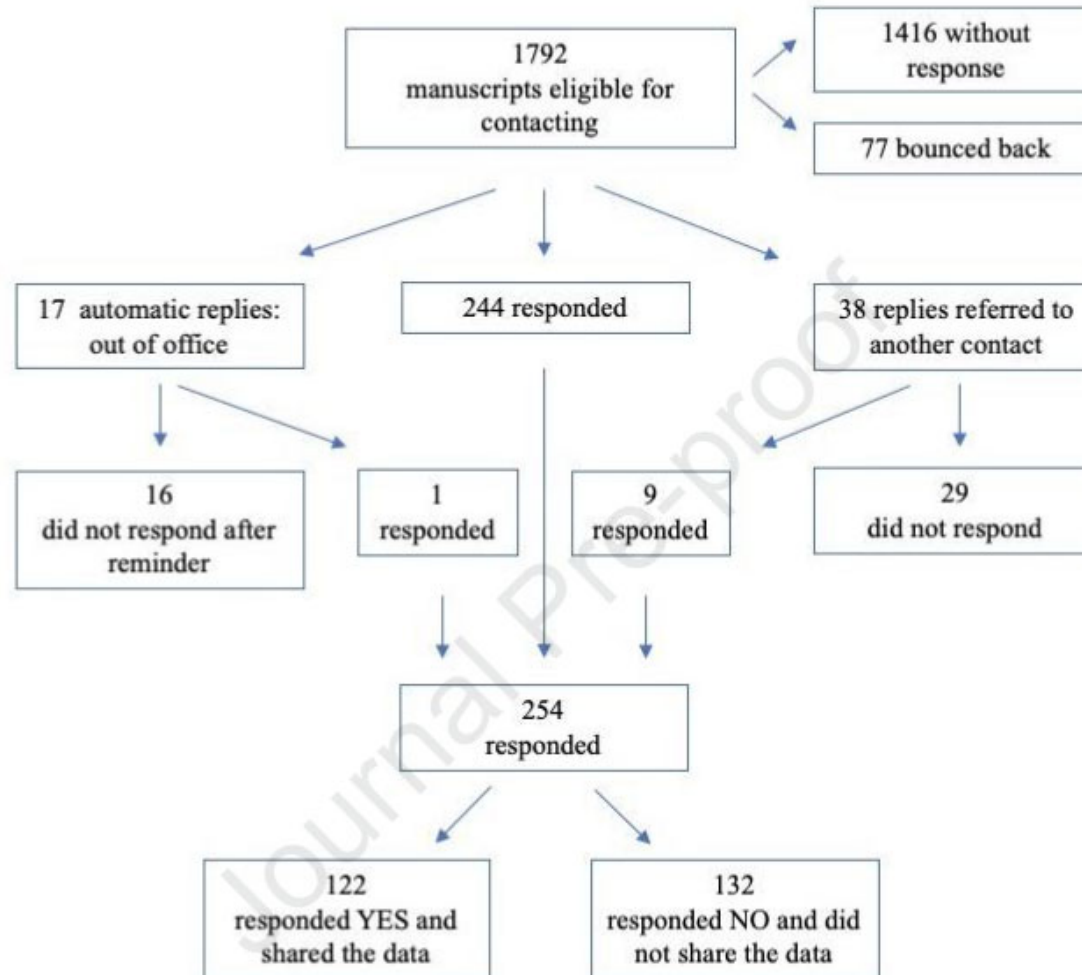


250  
psychology  
articles  
(2014–2017)



**“Data available upon request”**

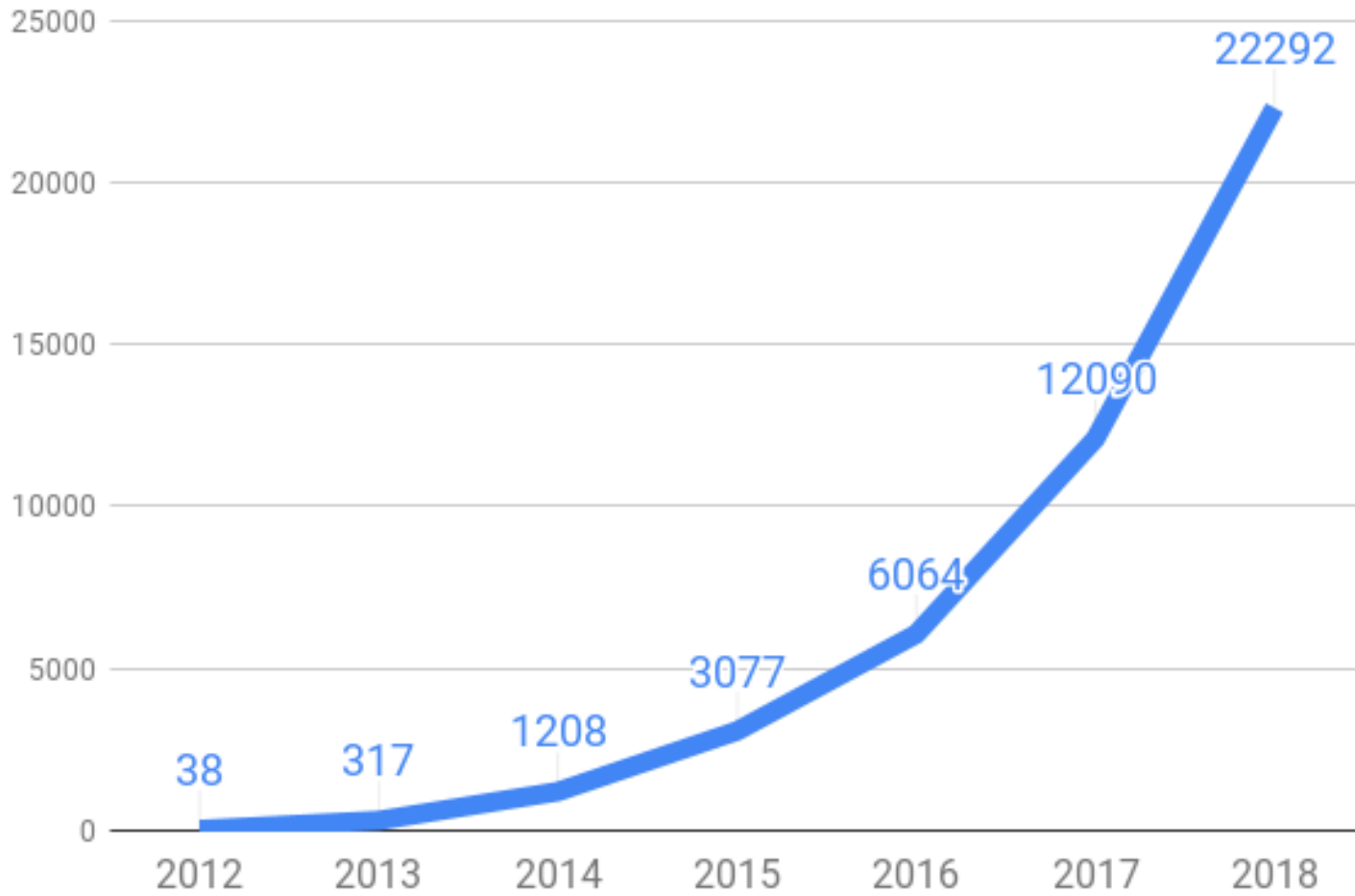
**“Data available upon request”**



**>7% shared their data when requested**



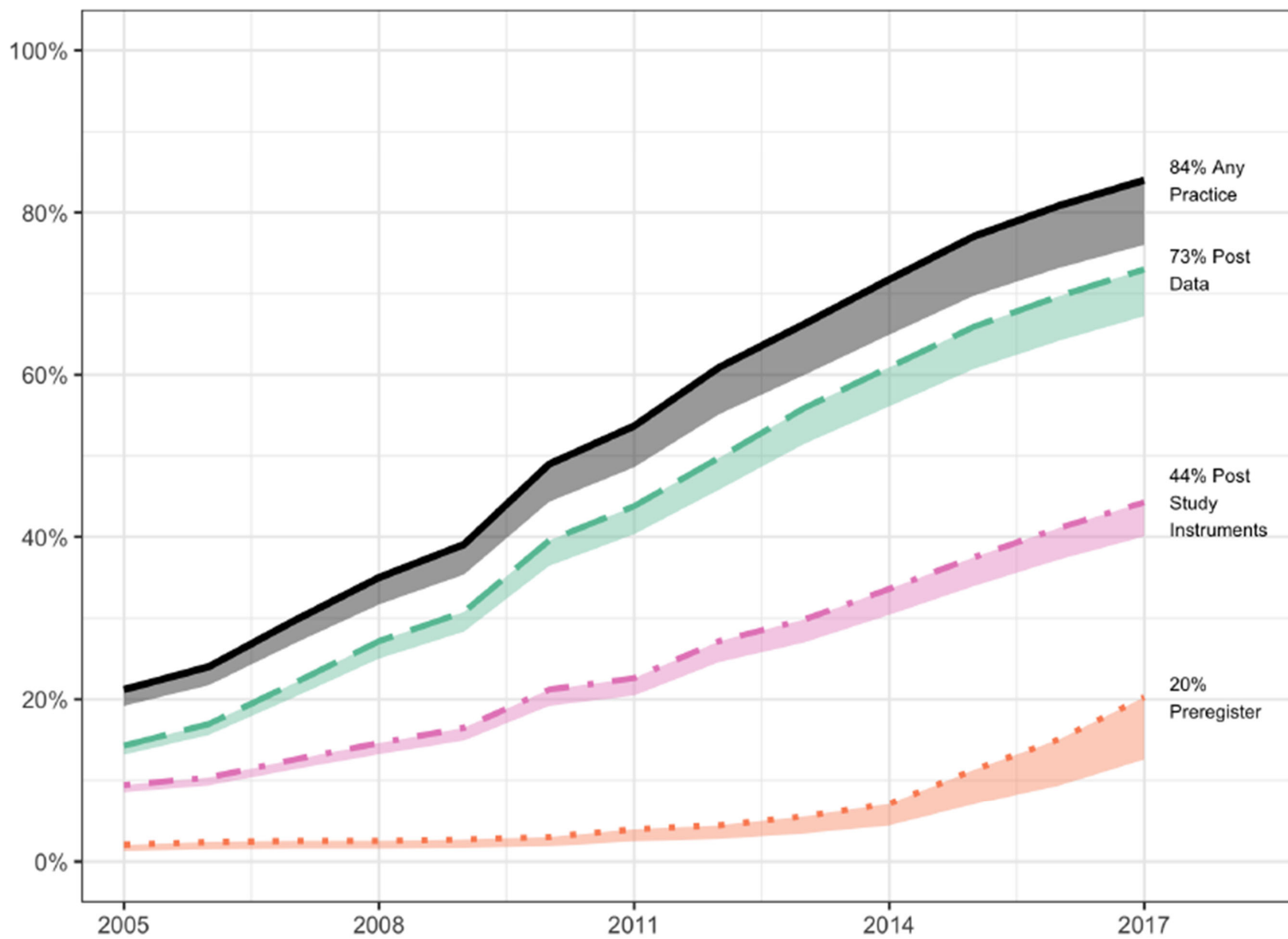
## Number of OSF Registrations



100,909  
(13 June 2022)

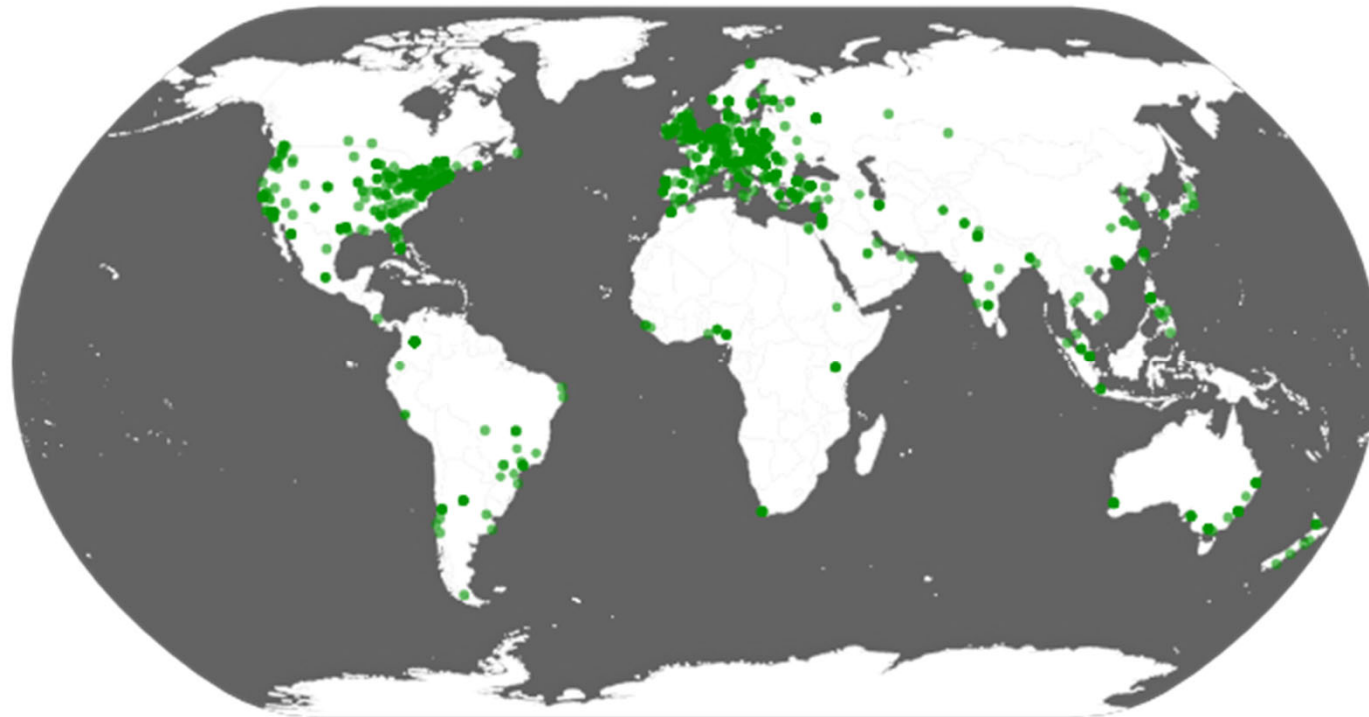
Nosek, 2019

N = 637



# The Psychological Science Accelerator

1328 researchers, 84 countries



# Open Science in Job Ads

“Our department embraces the values of open science and strives for replicable and reproducible research. We therefore support transparent research with open data, open material, and pre-registrations.

Candidates are asked to describe in what way they have already pursued and/or plan to pursue open science.”

- University of Toronto Ad

# Key takeaways



Start where you are



Every step toward open research should be celebrated



Take advantage of resources



Find or create a community of allies



# OPEN RESEARCH INTENSIVE

14–16 JUNE 2022

## Day 1 – Tuesday 14 June

- Introduction to Open Research – 9.30 to 11.00am (in person)
- Open Access Fundamentals & Open Publishing Strategies – 11.30am to 1.00pm (in person)
- Open Educational Resources – 1.30 to 2.30pm (in person)

## Day 2 – Wednesday 15 June

- Reproducible Methods and Data Analyses – 9.30 to 11.00am (online)
- Myths & Challenges of Open Research – 12.00 to 1.30pm (in person)
- HASS Research Data Commons & Indigenous Research Capability – 2.00 to 3.00pm (in person)

## Day 3 – Thursday 16 June

- Using the Open Science Framework (OSF) for Research Collaborations – 9.30 to 11.00am (online)
- FAIR Principles for Data – 12.00 to 1.30pm (in person)
- FAIR Principles for Research Software – 2.00 to 3.00pm (in person)



Slides: [osf.io/5vs82/](https://osf.io/5vs82/)



Flinders  
UNIVERSITY

Jen Beaudry

[jen.beaudry@flinders.edu.au](mailto:jen.beaudry@flinders.edu.au)

@jbeaudry

