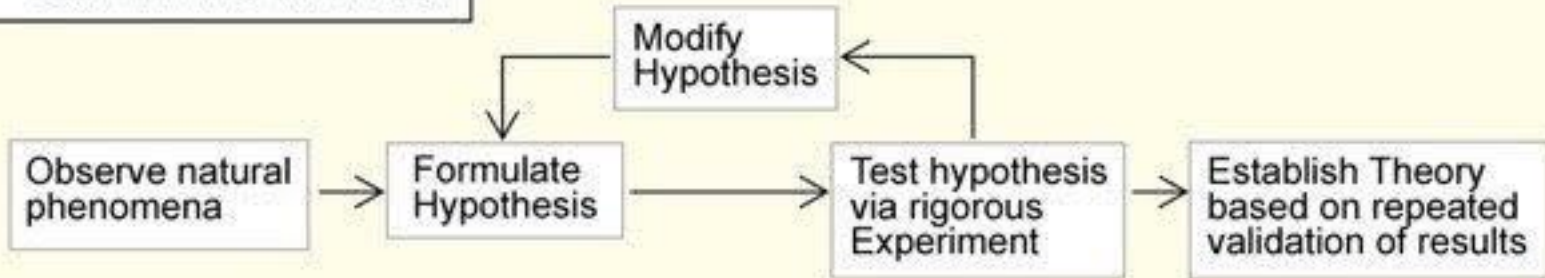


MOVING FROM TRUST TO TRUSTWORTHINESS

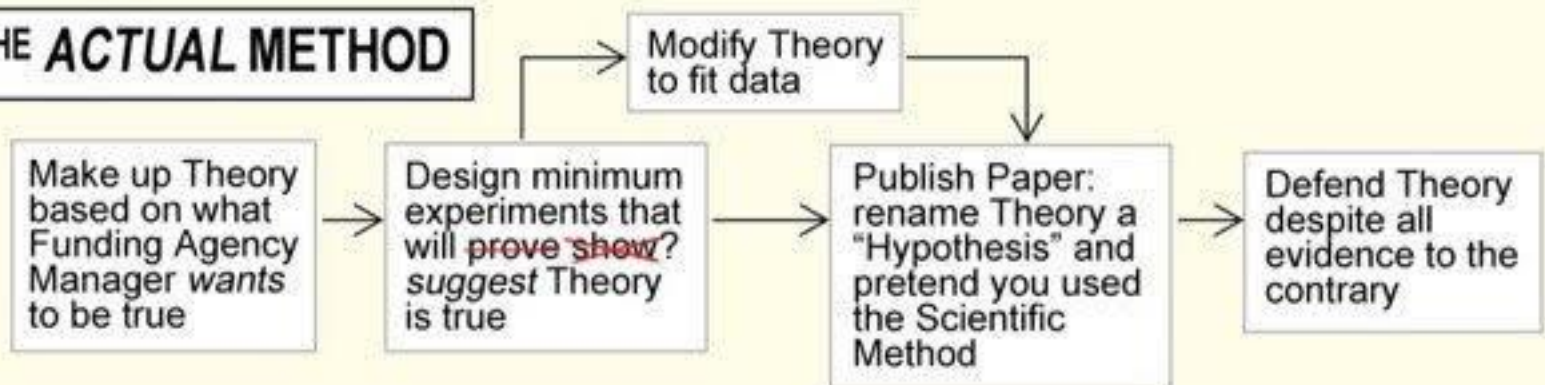
Marcus Munafò

Real Scientific Method

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD



THE ACTUAL METHOD



www.phdcomics.com



False-Positive Psychology: Undisclosed Flexibility in Data Collection and Analysis Allows Presenting Anything as Significant

Psychological Science
22(11) 1359–1366
© The Author(s) 2011
Reprints and permission:
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/0956797611417632
http://pss.sagepub.com
SAGE

Joseph P. Simmons¹, Leif D. Nelson², and Uri Simonsohn¹

¹The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and ²Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley

Using the same method as in Study 1, we asked 20–34 University of Pennsylvania undergraduates to listen only to either “When I’m Sixty-Four” by The Beatles or “Kalimba” or “Hot Potato” by the Wiggles. We conducted our analyses after every session of approximately 10 participants; we did not decide in advance when to terminate data collection. Then, in an ostensibly unrelated task, they indicated only their birth date (mm/dd/yyyy) and how old they felt, how much they would enjoy eating at a diner, the square root of 100, their agreement with “computers are complicated machines,” their father’s age, their mother’s age, whether they would take advantage of an early-bird special, their political orientation, which of four Canadian quarterbacks they believed won an award, how often they refer to the past as “the good old days,” and their gender. We used father’s age to control for variation in baseline age across participants.

An ANCOVA revealed the predicted effect: According to their birth dates, people were nearly a year-and-a-half younger after listening to “When I’m Sixty-Four” (adjusted $M = 20.1$ years) rather than to “Kalimba” (adjusted $M = 21.5$ years), $F(1, 17) = 4.92, p = .040$. Without controlling for father’s age, the age difference was smaller and did not reach significance ($M_s = 20.3$ and 21.2 , respectively), $F(1, 18) = 1.01, p = .33$.

Simmons et al. (2011). Psychol Sci, 22, 1359-1366.

Scientists behaving badly

To protect the integrity of science, we must look beyond falsification, fabrication and plagiarism, to a wider range of questionable research practices, argue **Brian C. Martinson**, **Melissa S. Anderson** and **Raymond de Vries**.

“Certain features of the working environment of science may have unexpected and potentially detrimental effects on the ethical dimensions of scientists’ work”

Martinson et al. (2005). *Nature*, 435, 737-738.

Scientific rigor and the art of motorcycle maintenance

Marcus Munafò, Simon Noble, William J Browne, Dani Brunner, Katherine Button, Joaquim Ferreira, Peter Holmans, Douglas Langbehn, Glyn Lewis, Martin Lindquist, Kate Tilling, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers & Robi Blumenstein

The reliability of scientific research is under scrutiny. A recently convened working group proposes cultural adjustments to incentivize better research practices.



Like auto manufacturing in the 1970s, scientific research is producing too many lemons.

Munafò et al. (2014), Nat Biotech, 32, 871-873.

Open Science

Open Data

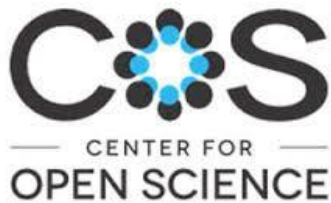
Open Source

Open Methodology

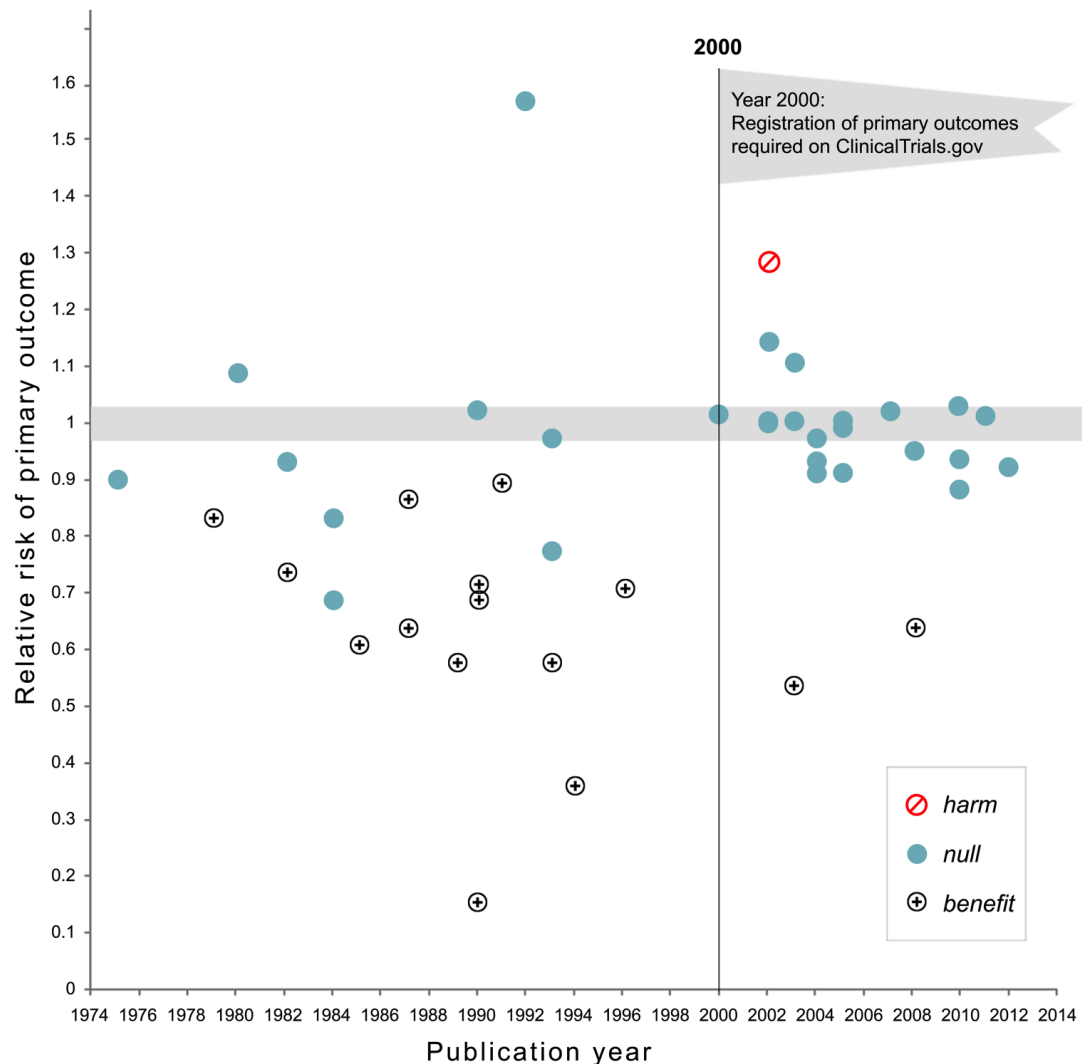
Open Peer Review

Open Access

Open Educational
Resources



In 2000 the National Heart Lung, and Blood Institute required the registration of primary outcome on ClinicalTrials.gov for all their grant-funded activity



Kaplan & Irvin (2015). PLoS One, 10, e0132382.

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò^{1,2*}, Brian A. Nosek^{3,4}, Dorothy V. M. Bishop⁵, Katherine S. Button⁶, Christopher D. Chambers⁷, Nathalie Percie du Sert⁸, Uri Simonsohn⁹, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers¹⁰, Jennifer J. Ware¹¹ and John P. A. Ioannidis^{12,13,14}

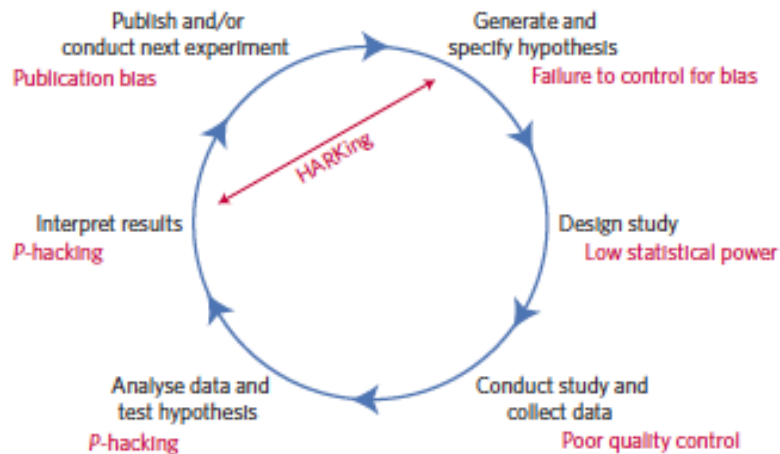


Table 1 | A manifesto for reproducible science.

Theme	Proposal	Examples of initiatives/potential solutions (extent of current adoption)	Stakeholder(s)
Methods	Protecting against cognitive biases	All of the initiatives listed below (* to ****) Blinding (**)	J, F
	Improving methodological training	Rigorous training in statistics and research methods for future researchers (*) Rigorous continuing education in statistics and methods for researchers (*)	I, F
	Independent methodological support	Involvement of methodologists in research (**) Independent oversight (*)	F
	Collaboration and team science	Multi-site studies/distributed data collection (*) Team-science consortia (*)	I, F
Reporting and dissemination	Promoting study pre-registration	Registered Reports (*) Open Science Framework (*)	J, F
	Improving the quality of reporting	Use of reporting checklists (**) Protocol checklists (*)	J
	Protecting against conflicts of interest	Disclosure of conflicts of interest (***) Exclusion/containment of financial and non-financial conflicts of interest (*)	J
Reproducibility	Encouraging transparency and open science	Open data, materials, software and so on (* to **) Pre-registration (**** for clinical trials, * for other studies)	J, F, R
Evaluation	Diversifying peer review	Preprints (* in biomedical/behavioural sciences, **** in physical sciences) Pre- and post-publication peer review, for example, Publons, PubMed Commons (*)	J
Incentives	Rewarding open and reproducible practices	Badges (*) Registered Reports (*) Transparency and Openness Promotion guidelines (*) Funding replication studies (*) Open science practices in hiring and promotion (*)	J, I, F

Estimated extent of current adoption: *, <5%; **, 5–30%; ***, 30–60%; ****, >60%. Abbreviations for key stakeholders: J, journals/publishers; F, funders; I, institutions; R, regulators.

Munafò et al. (2017). Nat Hum Behav, 1, 0021.



@UKRepro
www.ukrn.org



Marcus Munafó Laura Fortunato Malcolm MacLeod Alex Collins Chris Chambers Nicole Janz