

Transparency in Research: A Cross Sectional Analysis Across Scientific Disciplines

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Project: Fostering Transparent and Responsible Conduct of Research

What can journals do?

Steps 1,2

- Systematic review of studies analysing ItAs
- Analysis of 2017 ItAs across all scientific fields

Step 3,4

- Interactive sessions on current practices
- **Survey of editors, authors and reviewers**

Step 5,6

- Interactive sessions on future of publishing
- Recommendations on what can journals do

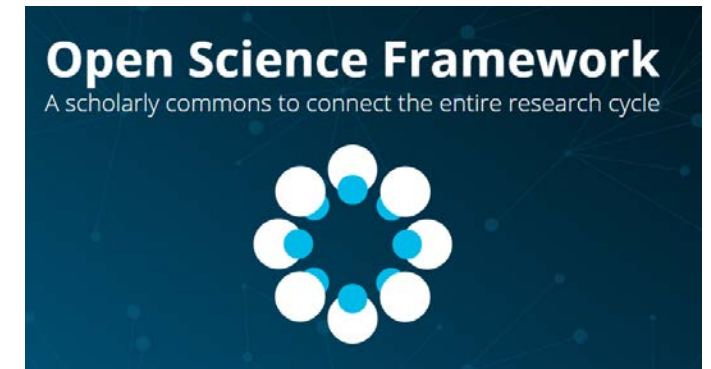
Scientific publishing has changed

- structured format
 - no of authors and joint authorship
 - open access
 - impact factor, altmetrics
 - study registration
 - reporting guidelines
 - data sharing
 - pre-prints
 - replication studies
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TOP Guidelines

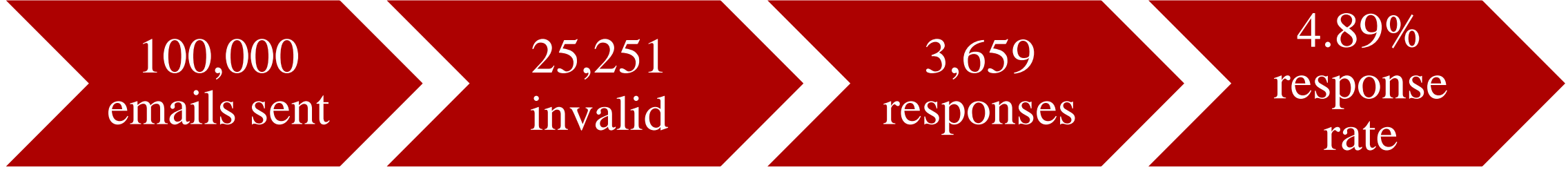
- Citation Standards
- Data Transparency
- Analytic Methods (Code) Transparency
- Research Materials Transparency
- Design and Analysis Transparency
- Study Preregistration
- Analysis Plan Preregistration
- Replication

Center for Open Science - 2015



METHODS – cross-sectional study

- 100,000 randomly selected authors from Scopus
 - e-mails sent: 24 April 2018
 - reminders: 9 and 24 May
 - closed: 12 June 2018
 - 1 question to identify peer reviewers, authors and editors
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Authors	3459 (94%)
Reviewers	2209 (60%)
Editors	434 (12%)

Male	2037 (64%)
Female	1055 (33%)
Prefer not to say	76 (2%)

126 Countries
USA, India, UK, Brasil, Spain, China

University	1976 (62%)
Research institute	607 (19%)

TOP Guidelines – Authors must	(Strongly) Agree %
Cite all data, methods, code and materials	95
Indicate if data will be made available/shared	83
Deposit all data and code in a repository	60
Follow appropriate reporting guidelines	74
Pre-register their studies	21
Include data analyses in preregistration	23
Journals must replicate analysis	50
Journals must employ two stage review for rep.	36

Perceptions of the work climate	(Strongly) Agree %
I sacrifice the quality of publications for quantity	20
Funders interfere in study design or reporting	14
Time for peer review has neg. imp. on my career	24
I share my research data with other researchers	79
It is difficult to publish null or negative results	73
Peer-review quality for my publications was high	66
Quality of mentoring PhDs is high	53
Quality of publications in my field is high	64

Prevalence of (detrimental) research practices	(Very) Prevalent %
Fabrication or falsification (incl. image manipul.)	11
Plagiarism	13
Not citing relevant research	33
Undeclared conflicts of interest	14
Guest or gift authorship	38
Ghost writing	15
Sharing raw data	20
Use of pre-prints	19

LIMITATIONS and NEXT STEPS

- small response rate/ response bias
 - use survey weights to address the response bias
 - conduct regression analyses
 - analyse open ended responses
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Conclusions

Researchers, peer reviewers and editors have not yet embraced all the principles of the top guidelines, especially in regards to pre-registration of studies and data sharing

Manipulation of authorship was the most prevalently reported determinantal practice

Quality of mentorship of young researchers was regarded as low by almost half of respondents

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