Enhancing Trust, Integrity, and Efficiency in Research through Next-Level Reproducibility Impact Pathways

Deliverable D3.1 - State-of-play on methods, tools, practices to increase reproducibility across diverse epistemic contexts (Version 2)

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Summary of V2 changes

- Sec. 1: Introduction – clarifications of deviations from Description of Action
- Sec. 2: Definitions – updated with full results and link to new preprint
- Sec 3, Epistemic diversity – clarifications on social, ethical, legal aspects
- Sec 4. Scoping review of interventions – updated with full results and link to preprint
- Sec. 5. Reproducibility of qualitative research – updated with full results and link to working paper
- Sec. 6. Reproducibility in Machine Learning (ML)-driven research – updated with full results and link to revised preprint

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Executive Summary

TIER2, over the course of its three-year duration (2023-2025), aims to contribute to improving this situation in various ways. Key to our approach is to centre "epistemic diversity" (defined below) by selecting three broad research areas — social, life, and computer sciences, and two cross-disciplinary stakeholder groups of research publishers and funders — to systematically investigate the roles, nature, and meanings of reproducibility across contexts. Through coordinated co-creation with these communities, TIER2 aims to boost knowledge on reproducibility, create tools, engage communities, implement interventions and policy across different contexts to increase reproducibility where it is relevant.

This Deliverable details work to provide the theoretical, evidential and strategic framework for the project. The aim is to capture the complexity in the meaning(s) of reproducibility across contexts, provide a conceptual framework that systematically relates epistemic diversity to reproducibility by identifying key research characteristics affecting the relevance and feasibility of different types of reproducibility, establish current levels of knowledge on which interventions work in which contexts (including in two specific cross-cutting research methods (qualitative and Machine Learning-driven research), and devise a strategic intervention logic for designing and implementing interventions that aim at sustainable behavioural change towards increased reproducibility.

This work has been addressed through seven ambitious individual studies:

- "Definitions of reproducibility" (Section 2)
- "Epistemic diversity and Knowledge Production Modes" (Sec. 3)
- "Scoping review and evidence mapping of interventions aimed at improving reproducible and replicable science" (Sec. 4)
- "Review of conceptions and facilitators of and barriers to reproducibility of qualitative research" (Sec. 5)
- "Review of conceptions and practices regarding reproducibility in Machine Learning (ML)-driven research" (Sec. 6)
- "Changing behaviour in the academy: A strategy for improving research culture and practice" (Sec. 7)

This work hence fills knowledge gaps to enable the mapping of "impact pathways", i.e., the possible paths that connect input to output, outcome and impact (including linkages of causal mechanisms and drivers/barriers), to elucidate the routes to increased reproducibility across diverse contexts. This work is crucial to inform the future stages of TIER2, especially to design, implement and test a series of new tools and instruments (the "pilots") conducted within TIER2 Work Packages 4 and 5.

List of Abbreviations

BCW – Behaviour Change Wheel DMP – Data Management Plan

CCS – Culture Change Strategy

CORDIS - Community Research and Development Information Service (EC)

EU – European Union

EUA – European University Association

KPM – Knowledge Production Mode

ML – Machine Learning

OSF – Open Science Framework

PRISMA-ScR: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: extension for Scoping Reviews

UKRI - UK Research and Innovation

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. Introduction

Although definitions and usages of the term reproducibility vary widely, for many it refers, in a broad sense, to the possibility for the scientific community to obtain the same or similar results as the originators of a specific finding through repetition of research methods or analyses (Barba, 2018). Recently, concerns about supposedly low rates of reproducibility have come up in a variety of disciplines, but mainly in the behavioural and medical sciences. Proposed drivers of poor reproducibility include lack of transparency in reporting, data, and analysis, lack of replication studies, publication bias towards reporting of positive results, and questionable research practices (Atmanspacher & Maase, 2016; Munafo et al., 2017; Nosek et al., 2022). While poor levels of reproducibility are seen by some as a serious threat to scientific self-correction, efficiency of research processes, and societal trust in research results, the applicability of reproducibility is highly contested depending on the nature of the research. Suggested research characteristics that affect the applicability of reproducibility are, for instance, the cost, effort, and time it takes to be reproducible, the degree of standardization in the research domain, the reliance of inferential statistics, the epistemology, the nature of the subject of investigation, the type of reproducibility (replication), and ethical and legal constraints to sharing and transparency (Leonelli, 2018).

TIER2, over the course of its three-year duration (2023-2025), aims to contribute to improving this situation in various ways. Key to our approach is to centre "epistemic diversity" (defined below) by selecting three broad research areas — social, life, and computer sciences, and two cross-disciplinary stakeholder groups of research publishers and funders — to systematically investigate the roles, nature, and meanings of reproducibility across contexts. Through coordinated co-creation with these communities, TIER2 aims to boost knowledge on reproducibility, create tools, engage communities, implement interventions and policy across different contexts to increase reproducibility where it is relevant.

Figure 1, below, shows the methodological steps whereby these aims will be achieved. In the later stages we aim to design, implement and assess a series of novel pilot interventions, tools and practices addressing various stakeholders (researchers, funders and publishers), and then consolidate findings into a cohesive vision that evaluates gains and savings, and produces a roadmap for future action.

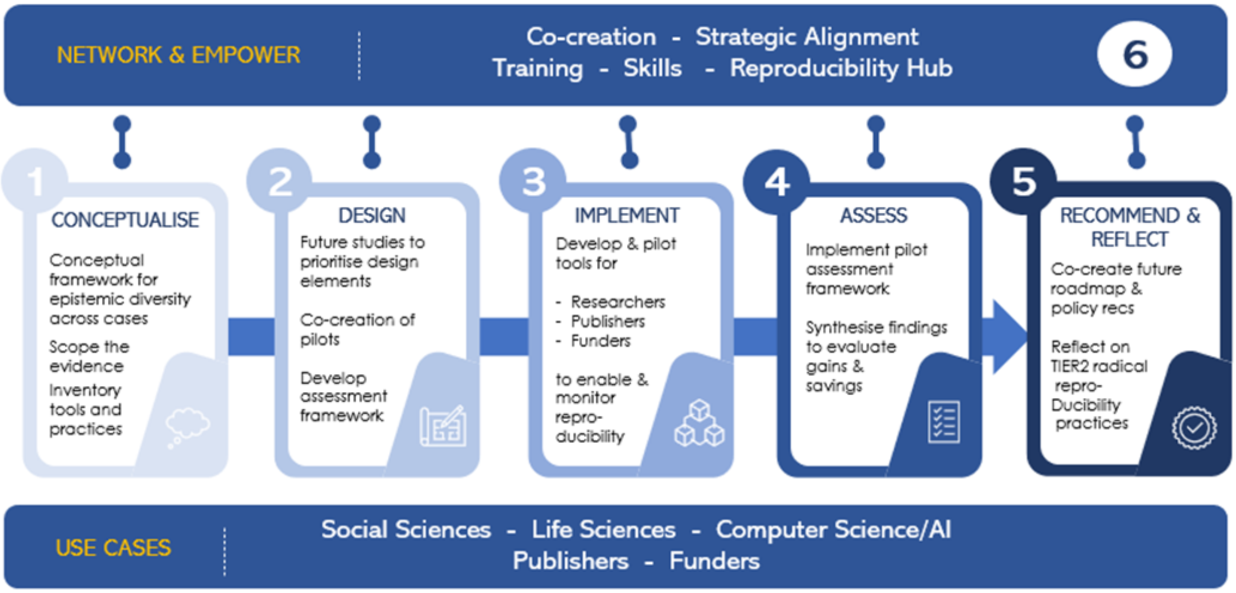

NETWORK & EMPOWER
Co-creation - Strategic Alignment
Training - Skills - Reproducibility Hub
6
1
CONCEPTUALISE
Conceptual framework for epistemic diversity across cases
Scope the evidence
Inventory tools and practices
2
DESIGN
Future studies to prioritise design elements
Co-creation of pilots
Develop assessment framework
3
IMPLEMENT
Develop & pilot tools for
- Researchers
- Publishers
- Funders
to enable & monitor repro-ducibility
4
ASSESS
Implement pilot assessment framework
Synthesise findings to evaluate gains & savings
5
RECOMMEND & REFLECT
Co-create future roadmap & policy recs
Reflect on TIER2 radical repro-Ducibility practices
USE CASES
Social Sciences - Life Sciences - Computer Science/AI
Publishers - Funders

Figure 1. TIER2 methodological steps

As seen in Figure 1, the essential first step on this journey ("Conceptualise") is to capture the complexity in the meaning(s) of reproducibility across contexts, provide a conceptual framework that systematically relates epistemic diversity to reproducibility by identifying key research characteristics affecting the relevance and feasibility of different types of reproducibility, and establish current levels of knowledge on which interventions work in which contexts. Doing so aims to fill knowledge gaps to enable the mapping of "impact pathways", i.e., the possible paths that connect input to output, outcome and impact (including linkages of causal mechanisms and drivers/barriers), to elucidate the routes to increased reproducibility across diverse contexts. This work is crucial to inform the future stages of TIER2, especially to design, implement and test a series of new tools and instruments (the "pilots") conducted within TIER2 Work Packages 4 and 5.

These steps were operationalised via two tasks within Work Package 3 ("Concept, evidence, synthesis and recommendations") of TIER2:

- **Task 3.1. Conceptual framework for reproducibility across contexts:** In our proposal, we identified a lack of clarity on meanings, limits, implications, but also relevance of reproducibility across modes of knowledge production as a key issue. Other scholars (Devezer et al., 2019; Guttinger, 2020; Leonelli, 2018; Penders et al., 2019; Tuval-Mashiach, 2021) have already highlighted the effect of "epistemic diversity"[1] on the meanings, implications, and applicability of different types of reproducibility across diverse epistemic contexts. Since epistemic diversity is a key component of TIER2's aim to understand the role of 'reproducibility' across epistemic contexts while taking into account the prevailing conceptual confusion about 'reproducibility' building and extending on the

[1] Epistemic diversity is defined by (Leonelli, 2022) as "the condition or fact of being different or varied, which affects the development and/or understanding of knowledge". Sources of such variance, for Leonelli, can be conceptual, material, methodological, infrastructural, socio-cultural, and institutional.

existing conceptual work led to the formulation of the knowledge production modes (KPM) framework as the conceptual foundation of TIER2. Grasping the conceptual confusion required a snowballing of the literature based on existing reviews about the meanings of reproducibility and related terms (see, e.g., Barba, 2018; Gómez et al., 2014; Gundersen, 2021; Köhler & Cortina, 2021; Matarese, 2022; Plesser, 2018). The synthesis and critical appraisal of the existing literature on the relation between epistemic diversity and 'reproducibility' also included discussions with some original authors about their views on the issue. In a separate strand of work, in order to distil basic principles for the design of interventions to improve reproducibility, we also aimed to further investigate theories of behaviour change. This builds especially upon the Culture Change Strategy from the Center for Open Science (Nosek, 2019) and the Behaviour-Change Wheel (Michie et al., 2011). The resultant general strategy for improving research culture and practice provides accessible guidance for designing and incrementally improving and assessing interventions that aim at behavioural change towards improvement of research, including reproducibility.

- **Task 3.2. Evidence-base and inventory of reproducibility tools and practices:** Acknowledging that reproducibility has very different meanings and consequences across epistemic contexts, it is essential that any analysis be rooted in an understanding of how interventions vary according to these contexts. As a first step, a rigorous accounting of current knowledge on which interventions work, in which circumstances, is essential. Hence, this task aimed to consolidate and valorise current knowledge on practices and tools for reproducibility by systematically scoping, critically appraising, and synthesising the literature. It included a comprehensive scoping review of tested reproducibility interventions, as well as two smaller reviews of reproducibility as it relates to qualitative research and research employing methods of Machine Learning (ML). Qualitative research and ML-driven research were chosen as two cross-cutting methods which are relevant across TIER2's focus disciplines (social, life and computer sciences), as well as areas of particular interest. Within qualitative research, reproducibility is often claimed to be an inadequate epistemic criterion for such research (Leonelli, 2018), and within ML, their "black-box" nature and inherent indeterminism provides interesting challenges for conceptions of "computational reproducibility".

This Deliverable reports the outcomes of this work. It includes seven individual studies addressing different aspects of these issues to provide a fundamental conceptual and evidential basis for the subsequent stages of TIER2. Our aim here is to report these findings as briefly as possible, linking to the full presentation of results available via the various pre-prints we have already made publicly available.

The report deviates from the proposed work in one aspect. We originally intended to include work (as per project proposal) "to collect & visualize the reporting standards & best practices within the EOSC science clusters (in particular EOSC-Life & SSHOC, for the life & social science use case, respectively) for both data & software". Given that the output of this is intended to be an interactive resource available on the forthcoming Reproducibility Hub, we decided to deprioritise this work to instead prioritise the work presented in Sec 7 on behaviour change (essential background for planning the TIER2 Pilots).

The deliverable proceeds as follows:

- Section 2, “Definitions of reproducibility”, presents work to capture the meanings of reproducibility and related terms like replication, replicability, reproduction, repeatability and repetition across different contexts, diverse research approaches and a wide range of disciplines.
- Section 3, “Epistemic diversity and Knowledge Production Modes”, examines how the appropriateness of ‘reproducibility’ relates to specific aspects of epistemic diversity. It proposes a knowledge production modes (KPM) framework, an analytical construct essential for identifying characteristics of the research that affect the appropriateness of ‘reproducibility’ and for contextualizing diverse research activities within and across different fields as well as research situations.
- Section 4, “Scoping review and evidence mapping of interventions aimed at improving reproducible and replicable science”, presents ongoing work to scope (using the PRISMA-ScR Scoping Review methodology) formal evidence of interventions that aim to boost reproducibility. This has involved screening of over 36,000 initial records. (Note that due to unforeseen delays this work is unfortunately incomplete, with data extraction still underway. Full results will be ready to share in Spring 2024).
- Section 5, “Review of conceptions and facilitators of and barriers to reproducibility of qualitative research”, presents work to review the conceptual framing and definitions of reproducibility with regard to qualitative research, and key facilitators of it, including Open Science practices, and barriers to it.
- Section 6, “Review of conceptions and practices regarding reproducibility in Machine Learning (ML)-driven research”, presents work to examine the situation of ML reproducibility in different research fields, which issues arise across research contexts, as well as their barriers and drivers (including tools, practices, and interventions).
- Section 7, “Changing behaviour in the academy: A strategy for improving research culture and practice”, presents work to develop a comprehensive, theoretically informed strategy for maximising the adoption of research improving behaviours, including those contributing to greater reproducibility.
- Section 8, “Discussion and conclusion”, makes clear the relevance of this work to the research community at large, as well as for the future work in TIER2

2. Definitions of reproducibility

2.1. Research questions

The main goal of this component of work task 3.1. is to capture the meanings of reproducibility and related terms like replication, replicability, reproduction, repeatability and repetition across different contexts, diverse research approaches and a wide range of disciplines. Hence, the overarching research question is:

- **RQ1:** What do reproducibility and related terms mean?

Importantly, this question is further divided into two aspects of the meanings of these terms, namely the practices involved, and the purposes associated (intended) with them. Therefore, we seek to answer

- **RQ1a:** What practices are referred to by these terms?
- **RQ1b:** What functions (purposes) are stated to be achieved or intended in relation to these terms?

2.2. Background

Since eminent failures to replicate in some biomedical and social sciences in the early 2010s, there is an increased (re)focus on the practice of replication and reproducibility as well as their role in research (see e.g., Open Science Collaboration, 2015). The current review is by no means the first attempt at capturing the replication and reproducibility talk (e.g., Nelson et al., 2021). Previous reviews about the usage of these terms indicate that there is conceptual confusion concerning the terminology of replication and reproducibility across the research landscape. There are numerous conflicting definitions of kinds of reproducibility and replication circulating in the literature across and within disciplines. As Renee Borges put it: “There is therefore confusion in the definition of the terms themselves, although everyone believes that they know what is being said” (Borges, 2022 p.1).

Numerous scholars have tried to capture the meanings and confusions around the replication and reproducibility terminology across disciplines and over time (e.g., Barba, 2018; Matarese, 2022). Barba (2018) for instance, provides an overview of some conceptualizations of the terms “replicate” and “reproduce” and locates their use across scientific disciplines. She distinguishes between three different kinds of usages of these terms in the literature. The first, which one might call the ignorant or careless usage, is that they are used indistinguishably without acknowledging any kinds of differences in meaning or understanding. The second is that reproduce refers to the reuse of the originator’s code and data to obtain the same outcome, while replicate describes the regeneration of the same result using different analyses on different (new) data. The third kind of usage is the inverse of the second kind. Matarese (2022) also distinguishes three kinds of classifications regarding reproducibility, replicability, repeatability, and replication. Matarese (2022) differentiates between Method-Result-Inferential Reproducibility (MRIR) from Goodman et al (2016), Exact-Direct-Conceptual Replicability (EDCR), and Repeatability-Replicability-Reproducibility (RRR), before presenting their own definition. Furthermore, in recent years there has been a discussion, pushed to the foreground due, in part, to claims about a so-called replication crisis in some disciplines and policy changes in line with a replication drive, about how universal or general the practices and criteria of replication and reproducibility should be across the sciences and humanities (the research landscape) (e.g., Guttinger, 2020; Peels & Bouter, 2018; Penders et al., 2019; Sikorski & Andreoletti, 2023).

2.3.Methods

In an approach comparable to Albertoni et al. (2023) used for Machine Learning, but more elaborate, we have analysed an extensive corpus of literature starting with existing reviews about the meaning and usage of replication, replicability, reproduction and reproducibility (see e.g., Barba, 2018; Matarese, 2022). This broad set of pivotal documents was used as seed for a subsequent snowball sampling of primary documents containing definitions across all scientific fields until a saturation point was achieved resulting in over 422 definitions of these and related terms like repetition, repeatability and reanalysis. Saturation means a sufficient pool of definitions for analysing the underlying dimensions of these terms.

Next up, we set out to analyse the underlying dimensions of terms. We reviewed definitions from a wide range of over 40 disciplines over the last 55 years. We further conducted a linguistic analysis of the terms in their noun, verb and adjective forms based on entries in the Cambridge English Dictionary and Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English.

The sampling and synthesis approaches are fully described in the respective preprints (see Section 2.5).

2.4.Results

Our analyses provide two main findings:

1. When examined across all fields, the terminology surrounding 'reproducibility' is actually even more complex, conflated and confused than we anticipated based on the existing reviews. We conclude that a new broad definition based on the current confused terminology and its many qualifiers is futile (RQ 1).
2. Two underlying dimensions when taken together can clarify what type(s) of 'reproducibility' or 'replication' one is talking about: the actual practice (redoing and enabling) and the perceived function (purpose) (RQ 1a, b).

Ad 1. There are conceptual confusions in multiple ways. There are higher level distinctions, with huge variation in meanings and implications, between replicability, reproducibility, replication, reproduction, and repeatability (Barba, 2018; Plesser, 2018), but there are also confusions at lower levels between different kinds of replication and reproducibility that are supposed to be distinguished by qualifiers like exact, conceptual, direct, computational, and operational, such as computational reproducibility, inferential reproducibility, direct and conceptual or exact and inexact replication, etc. We see diverse and contradicting meanings of these terms. More precisely, we found the same term with multiple different meanings and multiple different terms with the same meanings across and within disciplines, as well as approaches over a period of the last 55 years on both levels. Worsening the immense confusion is the circumstance that ever-new terms and definitions are introduced in the literature. One of the reasons why new definitions continue to emerge and why there is redundancy and overlap in terms (Albtertoni et al., 2023) is that diverse kinds of research and research situations relate differently to the notion of 'reproducibility'

(Leonelli, 2018; Penders et al., 2019). Likewise, numerous scholars attempt to provide definitions of reproducibility or replication that are appropriate for the nature of their research (e.g., Huijnen & Huistra, 2022; Schöch, 2023; TalkadSukumar & Metoyer, 2019). Hence, any new terminology or typology might be short lived and inevitably controversial and contestable according to the local, epistemological, ontological, disciplinary, methodological, theoretical and institutional context (see e.g., Penders et al., 2019). Therefore, any new typology or terminology that is based on the terms replication or reproducibility might just make the situation even more confusing and less practicable.

Ad 2. The noun forms of replication (replicability) and reproduction (reproducibility) in the literature represent ideal prototypes of practices that are supposed to fulfil specific epistemic functions. However, in practice there are always inevitable deviations from these ideal practices while functions are approximated. As a constructive solution to the conceptual confusion, and somewhat similar to Matarese's (2022) distinction between enabling and a replication test, and Peels' and Bouter's (2018) distinction between a replication (study) and replicability, we propose to use two generic terms, **redoing,** inspired by Schickore (2011) and **enabling** to indicate the fundamental practices underlying the 'reproducibility' terminology thereby discarding the confused terminology. The verb forms replicate and reproduce (and related terms) refer to acts of redoing of the whole or parts of a study (similar/same or varied). The adjective forms reproducible and replicable relate to practices of enabling which are practices that either enable redoing, or other types of intersubjective accountability usually via forms of sharing or reporting (transparency). This decoupling of enabling from redoing was also inspired by Pratt et al's. (2020) proposed decoupling of transparency from replication in qualitative research.

The practices and outcomes of redoing are mostly differentiable based on what components of a study are supposed to be kept the same, similar or vary. Among these aspects of a study are investigators, methods, procedures, analyses, instruments, measurements, technologies, software, lab, data, hypotheses, theories, operationalizations, results, protocols, interpretations conclusions /inferences, environments, cultures, samples, populations, variables, and ancillary assumptions. Importantly, redoing needs to be qualified by what aspects of a study are to be kept the same, similar or vary (Albertoni et al., 2023 separate between the *team* and the *workflow component)*.

The function of 'reproducibility' (see Matarese, 2022; Schmidt, 2009 for functional accounts) is the actual purpose(s) of the overall practice (what Albertoni et al., 2023 call *reason*). Among the many functions we identified are: Enable replication (redoing), identify findings likely to be wrong, determine effect sizes, detect, rule out and understand bias, increase certainty, assess and establish the integrity of scientific knowledge or science, empirically justify/ qualify results, test theory, ensure reproducibility, generalizability, robustness, reliability, falsification, confirmation/ verification/ corroboration, various kinds of validity, check scientific merit, demonstrate flexibility in methods and variability, trustworthiness/ increase trust, rigor, credibility, estimate, ruling out or reducing errors of various kinds, theory development & refinement, improve understanding/ knowledge, learning/ training, confidence in findings, understanding or conclusions, likelihood of findings being true/ facts (getting closer to "the" truth), prevent waste, calibration, traceability/ transparency, knowledge accumulation, fraud detection or elimination, identify and reduce questionable research practices , establish stability/ consistency, objectivity, establish existence, improve sensitivity of analysis or measurement, improve design/ methodology, accuracy, alleviate different kinds of underdetermination, reveal uncertainties, scientific progress, and precision. Unfortunately, the literature does not indicate the slightest agreement about what practices of redoing or enabling precisely fulfil what function. Therefore, the many identified functions further complicate the conceptual confusion of ‘reproducibility’ and ‘replication’.

Our review suggests that due to the conceptual confusion about practices and functions as well as the fact that there are so many types of ‘reproducibility’ across the research landscape any new typology or terminology that is based on the terms replication or reproducibility will just exacerbate the confusion. Despite the conceptual confusion, everyone seems to think to know what is meant with the reproducibility terminology (Borges, 2022). Therefore, it becomes practically meaningless to speak of the (ir)relevance, (in)feasibility, importance, or necessity of replication or reproducibility without specifying the type(s) of ‘reproducibility’’ and replication’ one is talking about. Using our distinction between enabling and redoing in addition to the associated functions, this boils down to detailing what is to be done (what is the practice?) and for what purpose (what is the function?).

If we inspect the example case of *conceptual replication*, which is relatively common in the social sciences (especially psychology), we identified 31 definitions for that concept alone. There is huge variation in how that concept is defined. Meanings vary, for instance, in what is the intended function, ranging from generalizability and robustness to accuracy and validity. Definitions also diverge about what combination of changed and identical components are supposed to be (re)done in comparison to an original study. Part of this confusion about what components of a study should vary or be the same (similar) is also what is supposed to be tested with conceptual replication, with claims including, among others, the same hypothesis, different hypotheses from the same theory, a specific research question or a research idea. Furthermore, some authors even distinguish between different types of conceptual replication. What is more, as pointed out by Barba (2018), for some the terms replicability or reproducibility themselves also mean what others understand by the concept conceptual replication. And finally, there are also different terms referring to the same or similar practices as conceptual replication that have the same or similar functions, like triangulation or multiple determination.

2.5.Next steps and implications for TIER2

The full, revised draft of this work is available via the Open Science Framework:

- Ulpts, S., & Schneider, J. W. (2024). A conceptual review of uses and meanings of reproducibility and replication. https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/entu4

The work is currently being prepared for submission to a relevant peer-reviewed academic journal.

This work on clarifying definitions also leads into future work in TIER2. The key distinction between enabling and redoing feeds into the construction of the Knowledge Production Modes framework (Section 3) and into the development of a new pilot activity to design and test a “decision support aid” for researchers interested to investigate the relevance and feasibility of reproducibility for their own work (pilot outlined in Sec. 8 “Discussion and conclusions”). In addition, it aids clarity on the intervention logic for all other pilots by offering clarity on which aspect(s) of reproducibility each pilot aims to address.

3. Epistemic diversity and Knowledge Production Modes

3.1.Research questions

The main purpose of the work task 3.1. is to establish a conceptual framework for reproducibility in the realm of epistemic diversity and across contexts. This work is divided into two components. The first component examines definitions and understandings of reproducibility across research areas (described above in Sec. 2); and the second component examines how the appropriateness of 'reproducibility' relates to specific aspects of epistemic diversity. Therefore, the central element of this component is the knowledge production modes (KPM) framework. The concept of KPM is developed as an analytical construct essential for identifying characteristics of the research that affect the appropriateness of 'reproducibility' and for contextualizing diverse research activities within and across different fields as well as research situations. Hence, ultimately this framework will allow for the assessment of the relevance and feasibility of 'reproducibility' across different modes of knowledge production. Due to the conceptual confusion and existence of plural types of 'reproducibility' (see Sec. 2) the KPM framework was formulated independent of any specific conceptualization of 'reproducibility' because it intends to be compatible with all of them. The KPM framework is subsequently used as the foundation for the development of a decision aid that enables researchers, funders, and publishers to make informed decisions in accordance with the appropriateness of 'reproducibility'. Based on the conceptual analyses from the meanings of reproducibility review, in the decision aid we supplant the confused synonymous reproducibility terms with redoing and enabling to ensure simplicity and diversity. The main research aim of this component is:

- **RQ1:** The development of the knowledge production modes (KPM) framework for the assessment of the relevance and feasibility of reproducibility (the different activities of redoing and enabling redoing or general intersubjectivity (accountability) in the face of epistemic diversity.

3.2.Background

The so-called 'reproducibility crisis' has fostered normative discussions in some fields about the supposed paramount importance of reproducibility for the quality, integrity, and trustworthiness of research leading to demands for mandates or incentives for reproducibility of all kinds of research. Such claims of general appropriateness and necessity of reproducibility across all research contexts are not without its critics. Qualitative and humanistic scholars have debated the issue for some time resulting in an important debate about epistemic diversity and how traditional positivistic notions of reproducibility may not necessarily fit well into other ways of knowing. Epistemic diversity stresses that there are a variety of ways to produce and justify knowledge. It is clear from these discussions that prior to any mandates or incentives for reproducibility, it has to be assessed whether such mandates and incentives are appropriate.

A few attempts have been proposed to frame reproducibility according to types of research based on approaches, methods or fields (see e.g., Guttinger, 2020; Leonelli, 2018; Penders et al., 2019; Tuval-Mashiach, 2021). While these attempts are interesting, they are also wanting as they narrowly focus on methods design and neglect amongst other things the important epistemological dimension of knowledge production (explained below). The latter is essential for understanding to what extent reproducibility may be relevant for a certain knowledge production mode. Consequently, the relevance of ‘reproducibility’ is first and foremost linked to epistemic traditions that can differ within fields and methods. They are therefore not suitable entities when it comes to assessing to what extent ‘reproducibility’ may be relevant to a particular kind of research in a given context. Here, we therefore suggest knowledge production modes (KPM) as a more suitable entity that captures crucial aspects of epistemic diversity that influence the appropriateness of reproducibility for diverse kinds of research. KPM encapsulates both the epistemic and social aspects of knowledge production and are local in the sense that they are organized around a subject matter, an epistemic position, and preferred methodologies within a specific research situation. Moreover, KPMs can form parts of research specialties.

3.3.Methods

The work in component 2 is based upon conceptual analyses combined with ongoing online discussions with subject experts (including authors of key previous studies) where we presented current versions of the framework and received constructive feedback which could then be used to adjust the framework. The basic idea behind KPMs is to join both epistemic and social dimensions when characterizing knowledge production, something which is often neglected. We do this by analysing and rethinking existing work from a wide range backgrounds like philosophy of science, sociology of science, and science and technology studies to establish the analytical entity of KPMs.

3.4.Results

We constructed the KPM framework that allows for the assessment of the appropriateness of different types of ‘reproducibility’ for diverse kinds of research in their specific research situations. We distinguish between two components of appropriateness. The relevance and the feasibility of ‘reproducibility’. The relevance is mainly assessed based on epistemic factors and the feasibility is assessed based on practical, social and contextual conditions of the research. The aspects for the assessment of the relevance are the epistemology, which is simply put what people want to know or the way of knowing, the combination of criteria and practices that establish the quality and/ or trustworthiness of the research, and whether there are proprietary or commercial interests presenting a conflict. Non-epistemic goals like commercial or proprietary interests can override epistemic considerations.

The feasibility is determined by the nature of the subject of investigation, the uncertainty related to the research, how much the research depends on certain resources, and therefore also on the availability and costs of such resources. The nature (complexity) of the subject of investigation concerns, for instance, whether it is stable or changing over time and whether it is interacting with its environment or rather indifferent. The uncertainty has two components. The theoretical uncertainty is related to how well the subject of investigation is understood and to what degree such understanding guides the investigation. In contrast, the methodological uncertainty is about how well the researchers understand the methods and procedures, for example, regarding how to use and justify them. Furthermore, especially for reproducibility understood as enabling in the form of transparency and sharing, feasibility is determined by constrains put on the practices by ethical, legal, and social issues. For example, whether certain data can be shared depends on ethical considerations about how personal and sensitive it is as well as to what degree anonymization is necessary on an ethical basis but problematic on an epistemic bases due to loss of context and the researchers’ perspective (involvement).

We provide two examples, one for relevance and one for feasibility.

Relevance: Many believe that the appropriateness of ‘reproducibility’ is linked to whether methods are quantitative or qualitative. However, the quantitative-qualitative distinction is not helpful because even within qualitative research the relevance of ‘reproducibility’ varies. For example, in the social sciences, like in International Relations, several ways of knowing are present within quantitative and qualitative research. Most pronounced are marked differences between positivist and interpretivist ways of knowing underlying qualitive research. While they can study the same phenomena with the same method, they can still base the research on different assumptions about what the nature the knowledge is. Positivist qualitative research usually assumes one underlying ‘truth’ that is supposed to be approximated or discovered and where the achievement of consensus in findings can provide epistemic value for the quality of the research and the resulting knowledge claims. In contrast, interpretivist qualitative research usually does not assume one underlying ‘truth’ and it is not about discovering facts, but about capturing interpretations or opinions, and where the diversity of findings can even be the goal. Hence, for such positivist qualitative research, *redoing* studies with the aim to obtain the same or similar findings, can be of value, while for such interpretivist qualitative research, *redoing* with the aim of obtaining the same or similar findings, would be counter to the intention behind the research.

Feasibility: Even though in cases where some form of ‘reproducibility’ is relevant, the feasibility, and therefore also what can be expected of ‘reproducibility’, varies depending on the type of reproducibility wanted, the research set-up and the context. For example, genome research is well situated within positivist notions of research where basic elements such as reliability, validity and robustness are fundamental epistemic values. The aim is to discover facts; hence some form of ‘reproducibility’ might be relevant for this way of knowing. However, while relevant, the feasibility of ‘reproducibility’ can still vary to a high degree. Guttinger (2020) provides the following example from genome research. The subject of investigation, i.e., the gene, contrary to popular belief, is actually highly reactive to its history and environment. This reactivity of the subject significantly affects how stable it is in different studies, and therefore also how feasible it is to establish ‘reproducible’ settings, and how feasible it is to expect similar findings. According to Guttinger (2020), this has important consequences for fields such as molecular biology, genomics, and biochemistry, where 'reproducibility’ in some form seems an ideal.

3.5.Next steps and implications for TIER2

This work has been published as a preprint:

- Ulpts, S., & Schneider, J. W. (2023). Knowledge Production Modes: The Relevance and Feasibility of ‘Reproducibility’. https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/ujnd9

The manuscript is currently being prepared for submission to a relevant peer-reviewed academic journal.

The KPM framework builds the conceptual foundation for a prototypical tool aimed at assisting in decisions about relevance and feasibility of redoing and/or enabling research across different modes of knowledge production which will be piloted later in TIER 2 (described in Section 8 "Discussion"). Further, it also provides a theoretical framework that the other work tasks of TIER2 can draw upon. Finally, the KPM framework will also be informing policy briefs for funders and publishers about reproducibility guidelines and policies in the face of epistemic diversity.

4. Scoping review and evidence mapping of interventions aimed at improving reproducible and replicable science

4.1. Research questions

A key aim of TIER2 Task 3.2 was to scope interventions, tools and practices to boost reproducibility. Dialogue with our sister project OSIRIS[2] in early 2023 identified that both projects planned similar efforts (c.f., OSIRIS Task 2.1). Given the wide scope of such interventions across contexts, as well as the divergent and complementary disciplinary expertise across the two projects, the decision was made to pool resources and collaborate. Given our belief that reforms and interventions should be based on evidence wherever possible, as well as awareness of the huge extent of the literature from pilot searching, the focus was on formal evidence of interventions. The main RQ was hence:

- **RQ1:** Which interventions have been formally investigated regarding their influence on reproducibility and replicability?

4.2. Background

Causes of poor reproducibility are diverse, including lack of transparency (e.g., poor reporting/publishing of methods/data/code/analysis), lack of reproduction/replication studies, publication bias towards reporting of positive results, and questionable research practices (Atmanspacher & Maase, 2016). In response, a range of interventions have been proposed and tested within the scientific literature. Strategies to increase reproducibility and replicability have primarily focused on improving research transparency through various open science practices. These aim to ensure that the research process is documented and widely accessible so that it can be checked, critiqued, re-used, and built upon in future research.

However, no systematic analysis of these interventions has yet been conducted. We know that although interventions to improve reproducibility are currently often targeted broadly, much of the work to understand issues of reproducibility have been predominantly led by select disciplines, especially psychology and clinical medicine (Cobey et al., 2022). However, these disciplines are only part of the funding landscape. There is hence a clear need to systematize knowledge of which interventions are appropriate in which contexts to determine the impact pathways whereby interventions result in increased reproducibility (and the extent to which this is desirable in different contexts). In addition, acknowledging that reproducibility has very different meanings and consequences across epistemic, social, and technical contexts, it is essential that any analysis of gains and savings be rooted in an understanding of how interventions vary according to these contexts.

This study hence uses scoping review and evidence mapping methodology to examine which interventions have been empirically investigated, and their actual impact on reproducibility and

[2] https://osiris4r.eu/

replicability. This will allow us to understand the evidence base for interventions for increasing the reproducibility and replicability of research and the documented barriers and facilitators in the process of creating more reproducible and replicable research using scoping review and evidence mapping methodology.

4.3.Methods

The protocol for the scoping review was developed prior to the search and has since been published via *Open Research Europe* (Dudda et al., 2023). Further methodological materials have been added to the Open Science Framework folder of this project[3]. The study follows the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) guidelines (Tricco et al., 2018).

The scoping review methodology was applied to create an overview of the evidence on the effectiveness of interventions in improving reproducibility and replicability in science applied on various levels. Definitions of replicability and reproducibility were derived from Nosek et al. (2022) and the European Commission's scoping and final report on reproducibility in research (European Commission. Directorate General for Research and Innovation., 2020; European Commission. Directorate General for Research and Innovation. et al., 2022).

Eligible for inclusion were studies evaluating the effectiveness of an intervention which either aimed to increase reproducibility or increase practices associated with improved reproducibility (e.g., data sharing). Potential interventions were collected prior to the search, but additional practices were also included. A list of reproducibility outcomes was compiled, however, studies were included independent of the specific approach applied to measure the outcome variable(s), such as using proxies or direct indicators. Proxies of reproducibility/replicability as outcomes eligible for inclusion were defined through the project team's synthesis and through referencing widely cited prescriptive texts that provide a conceptual framework for the selection made (European Commission. Directorate General for Research and Innovation., 2020; European Commission. Directorate General for Research and Innovation. et al., 2022; Munafò et al., 2017; Stodden et al., 2016). Various study designs were considered for inclusion, as long as an intervention was investigated. Studies were excluded that only reported prevalence of a practice or made claims about effectiveness without empirical evidence. Reviews were collected to serve as a basis for the snowball search.

The search strategy was developed based on the list of practices and outcomes and through collection and citation coupling of manually identified key articles. Due to the complexity of the search objectives, the search string was revised throughout the title/abstract screening in order to improve its quality. An example search string for the Medline database is below in Box 1.

Box 1. Medline Search string.
(((data or code or workflow or practices or materials or notebook) adj2 (open or share or shared or sharing or preservation or stewardship)) or "open science" or ((computational or data or open or research or conclusion* or inferential or analytic or conceptual or direct or exact or statistical) adj3 (reproducib* or

[33] https://osf.io/d65ys/

replicability or replicable)) or (research adj5 (transparen* or credib*))).ti,ab. or (reporting adj3 guideline*).ti.

(Clinical study/ or Case control study/ or Family study/ or Longitudinal study/ or Retrospective study/ or Prospective study/ or Cohort analysis/ or Comparative Study/ or (Cohort adj (study or studies)).mp. or (Case control adj (study or studies)).tw. or (follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or (epidemiologic$ adj (study or studies)).tw. or (cross sectional adj (study or studies)).tw. or (comparative adj stud*).mp. or (("randomized controlled trial" or "controlled clinical trial" or "multicenter study" or "pragmatic clinical trial").pt. or non- randomized controlled trials as topic/ or interrupted time series analysis/ or controlled before-after studies/ or random*.ti,ab. or groups.ab. or (trial or multicenter or "multi center" or multicentre or "multi centre").ti. or (intervention? or effect? or impact? or controlled or control group? or (before adj12 after) or (pre adj5 post) or ((pretest or "pre test") and (posttest or "post test")) or quasiexperiment* or quasi experiment* or pseudo-experiment* or pseudoexperiment* or evaluat* or "time series" or time-point? or "repeated measur*" or ((experimental or empirical or qualitative) adj5 (study or studies))).ti,ab.)) not ((news or comment or editorial).pt. or comment on.cm.)

Searched databases were: Medline, Embase, Web of Science, PsycINFO, Scopus, CAB Direct, Agris, PubAg, AGRICOLA and Eric. For grey literature the project consortia of TIER2, OSIRIS and iRISE were contacted and requested to contribute relevant literature they are aware of. The collected reviews served as a basis for a snowball search. Their reference lists were screened for potentially relevant additional literature.

For screening and data-charting, the EPPI Reviewer software[4] was used. Given the very large number of initial results, Title/Abstracts were screened by one reviewer (but with liberal inclusion criteria applied). Full-text screening occurred in duplicate, with a third person (senior researcher) adjudicating in case of disagreements.

The data extraction sheet encompassed data on description of the publication, type of publication, study design, description of the sample, description of the intervention, outcome variables, disciplinary scope, and results.

The sample of included studies was investigated in detail regarding study designs, interventions, outcomes, disciplines, and other characteristics. Additionally, evidence maps and other visualizations were created using R and ggplot2.

4.4.Results

Search across all databases, once deduplicated, gave 36,063 initial records. Title/Abstract screening of these records left 1,643 included studies, and screening of full-texts left 172 included studies. During data extraction, additional records were excluded, mostly on the basis of not formally testing an intervention or assessing irrelevant outcomes. Together with three additional records suggested by consortia members during additional broad literature search (no relevant records were identified from references of reviews), a total of n = 86 articles were finally included. These 86 articles included 104 investigations (with separate hypotheses, research questions, samples, interventions, or outcomes), further referred to as “studies”.

Designs:

[4] https://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=2914

Only six randomized controlled trials were identified. Most studies included between-subject comparisons, comparing samples that were exposed to an intervention compared to non-exposed samples. This comparison was conducted either between groups at the same timepoint (n = 27 cross-sectional) or between a timepoint before and a timepoint after the implementation of an intervention (n = 21 pre-post). Some studies investigated outcomes only after an intervention was implemented with no baseline comparison (n = 24).

Interventions:
The most investigated interventions were policy guidelines issued by publishers and journals (n = 46). These mostly targeted data sharing, but also reporting guidelines and preregistrations. Additional 15 studies directly investigated the effect of reporting guidelines. Studies on preregistrations/protocols/registered reports (n = 8) and badges as an incentive (n = 9) are also among the more common within the included studies. All other interventions are covered substantially less in our set of studies (such as funder or government policies, specific tools, or training, see also Figure 2). No studies were identified for some categories (such as FAIR data, open science ethics, or open peer review). Most interventions were implemented by journals or publishers and affected authors (researchers publishing their findings).

Outcomes:
Only 15 studies investigated reproducibility or replicability directly. The remaining (n = 89) studies assessed the effects of interventions on proxies of reproducibility (concepts and practices defined as being closely related to reproducibility and replicability, see study protocol for more detail). The most commonly examined outcome includes the transparency of research or methods (n = 35 studies). This is mostly assessed through reporting checklists. Data-sharing (assessed through either checking actual availability or the availability as declared by the authors) was the second-most investigated outcome (n = 25). Some outcomes included in the data extraction could not be identified in the literature, such as methodological or inferential reproducibility, or registered reports or reproducibility checks.

Direction of effects:
Due to the diversity of the studies, a systematic assessment of the effectiveness of the investigated interventions was not possible. When investigating the conclusions authors made in their studies, in 60 out of 104 authors rated the intervention they investigated as effective. In 43 studies, authors concluded that the intervention showed no effect (e.g., in comparison with a sample not exposed to the intervention). Only one study reported about unintended negative consequences (however, only regarding the proxy outcome type-II- error rate).

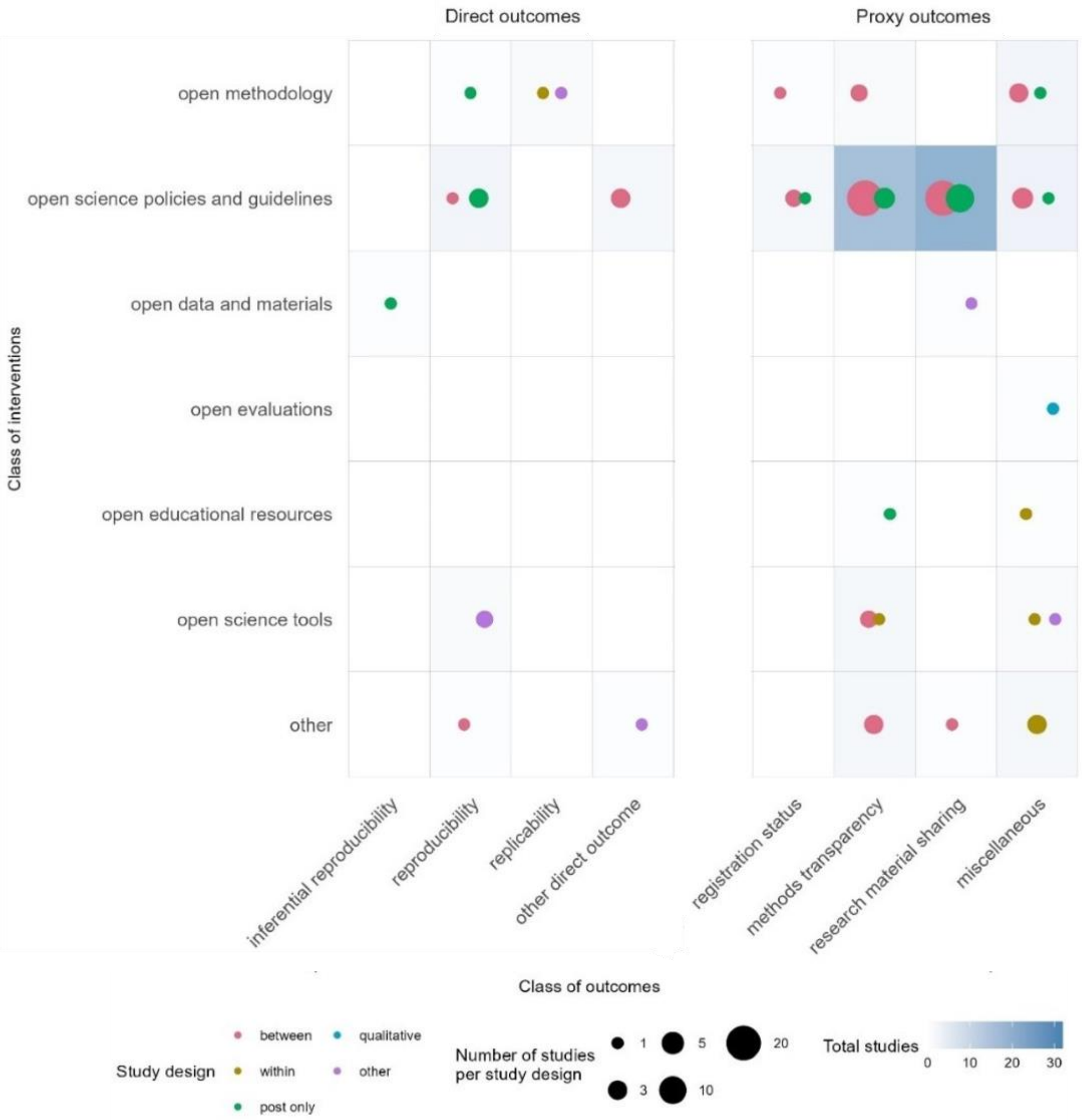


Figure 2. Evidence map of investigated interventions and outcomes with indication of study design. The left pane shows direct reproducibility outcomes, while the right pane shows proxy outcomes. Study designs: between = comparative (between-subject comparison) within = comparative (within-subject comparison/repeated measures design) post only = post-intervention (only a post measurement after the implementation of an intervention and the intervention is explicitly mentioned) other = other designs.

Disciplinarity and temporal distribution:
The largest proportion of studies from the included set were conducted in the context of medical and health sciences, with other significant contributions from the natural and social sciences. Clinical medicine is the most represented subdiscipline, followed by psychology, basic medicine, health sciences and biological sciences (see also Figure 3). Limits on publication year during search were quite broad, still the oldest included study is only from the year 2009. There appears to be an increase in studies investigating interventions to improve reproducibility in recent years,

especially considering that the year 2023 is only partially represented in our sample (up until the search date in August).

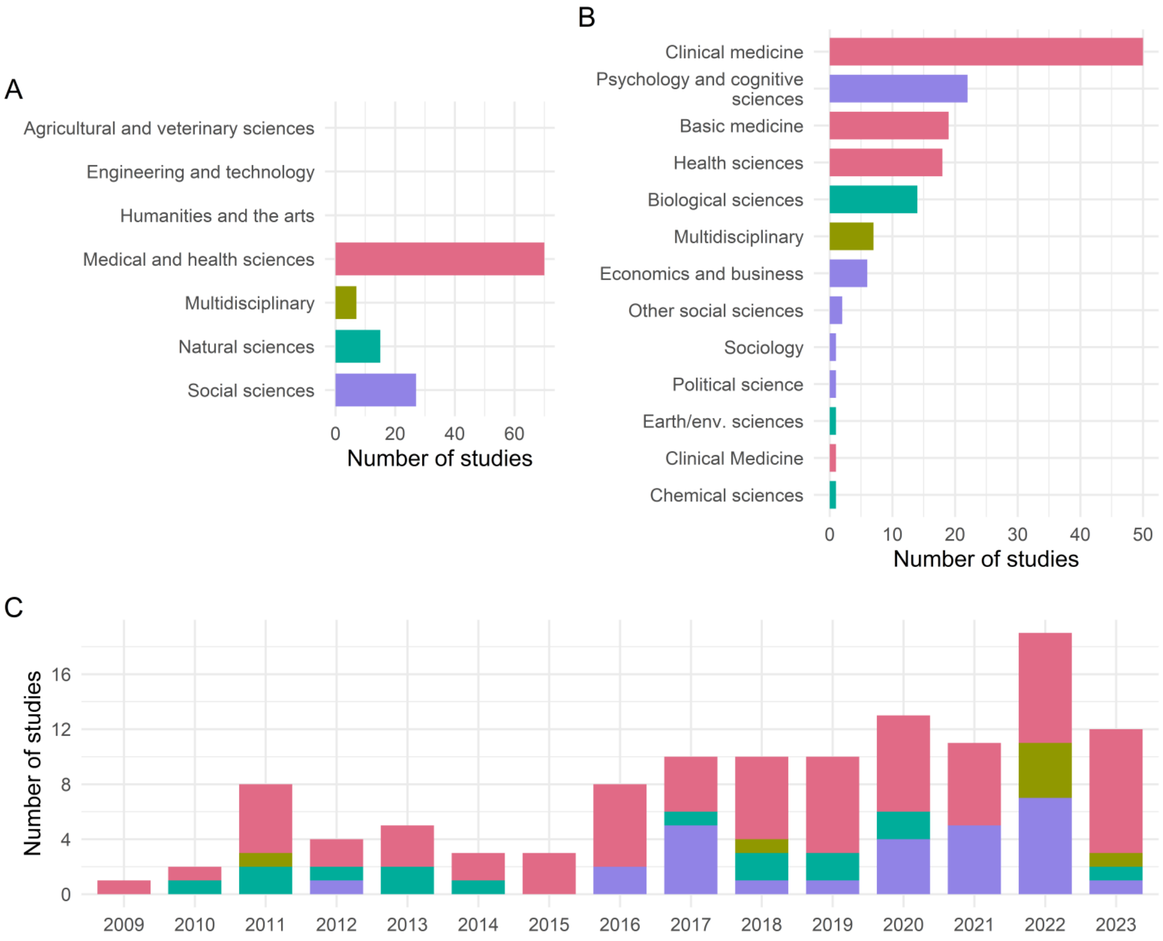


Figure 3. Disciplinary distribution and temporal trends of included intervention studies, according to the Frascati manual discipline “Fields of Science and Technology“.(A) Number of studies according to Frascati Field of Science and Technology Classification schema top-level ‘Disciplines’. (B) Number of studies according to Frascati second-level ‘Knowledge Fields’, with respective top-level categories indicated by colour. (C) Number of studies over time, with respective top-level categories indicated by colour. Note that each study may cover more than one Discipline/Field of Knowledge. In these cases, the studies are counted fully for each respective Discipline/Field of Knowledge, and hence overall numbers add up to more than our included number of studies.

4.5.Next steps and implications for TIER2

The review has been made available as a preprint on MetaArXiv:

- Dudda, L., Kormann, E., Kozula, M., DeVito, N. J., Klebel, T., Dewi, A. P. M., … Leeflang, M. (2024, June 17). Open Science interventions to improve reproducibility and replicability of research: a scoping review preprint. https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/a8rmu

It is also currently being prepared for submission to a peer reviewed journal for publication. The results will also be showcased via the TIER2 “Reproducibility Hub” (to be developed in 2024, and hosted via the Embassy of Good Science[5]). In addition, the results from literature screening and data-charting will be provided to our sister project iRISE[6]. iRISE is creating an algorithmic approach to automatically curating evidence on such interventions. The data from this study will be rich training data for those activities.

The results of this scoping review imply that formal assessment of interventions to improve reproducibility is quite limited. Most relevant studies identified in this review were concerned with journal policies and reporting guidelines, however, not investigating reproducibility itself, but rather proxy outcomes. Findings are therefore still one step removed from reproducibility. Mapping the evidence shows that there is ample room for either investigating existing interventions further, improving on existing interventions, or developing new tools and practices. While the evaluation of interventions to improve reproducibility seems to have gained attention in recent years, research is still mostly conducted in the fields of medicine and psychology. We could have found this trend in our data either because discussions around reproducibility have mostly stayed in these fields or because other disciplines might use different language around related concepts that were not captured by our search strategy (see also next section on qualitative research). For the project, these findings emphasize the value of formally assessing the pilots and the necessity of disciplinary diversity in their development and evaluation. The identified literature base has also already supported pilots while preparing their implementation and assessment plans.

[5] https://embassy.science/wiki/Initiative:286109fc-03cb-4a08-bd45-c0276eae3079

[6] https://www.irise-project.eu/

5. Review of conceptions and facilitators of and barriers to reproducibility of qualitative research

5.1. Research questions

This integrative review took a targeted approach to reviewing the conceptual framing and definitions of reproducibility with regard to qualitative research, and key facilitators of it, including Open Science practices, and barriers to it. The work hence builds upon the work on definitions of reproducibility (Section 2) and its relevance and feasibility across Knowledge Production Modes by drilling down into an area of research where the applicability of reproducibility as an epistemic criterion is especially contested. An integrative review method, as described by (Toronto & Remington, 2020; Torraco, 2016; Whittemore & Knafl, 2005) was selected for this study because we include both conceptual/theoretical literature and empirical research, and this type of review method accounts for such a duality of literatures. This review was conducted in a targeted and systematic fashion – with focused search terms limited to title and keywords (where possible) – because it was carried out as a complement to the much larger cross-project scoping review described in Chapter 4 of this document. This review was preregistered through the OSF on July 13, 2023 (Cole, Ulpts, et al., 2023) and a more in-depth working paper that presents this study is available on Open Science Framework (OSF): https://osf.io/erz8v

The research questions for this review are:

- **RQ1:** How is reproducibility conceptualized and discussed in relation to qualitative research?
- **RQ2:** Which factors and practices enable, and which undermine, the potential reproducibility of qualitative research?

5.2. Background

In response to what is viewed as a “reproducibility crisis” within some fields, many consider Open Science to offer solutions by fostering transparency of the research process. There has been, therefore, a normative shift towards evaluation, assessment, and reward in accordance with a demand for reproducibility (though open practices) from researchers by funders, institutes, and publishers (see e.g., Bissell, 2013; Guttinger, 2020; Penders et al., 2019). Effectively, such a shift changes who gets access to resources that are necessary to conduct certain kinds of research and who is excluded from conducting research. However, as made clear in Chapter 2 of this deliverable, research is not one unified entity, but there is a diverse landscape of different kinds of research relying on varying kinds of quality criteria with diverging epistemological and ontological positions, as well as purposes for which the research is conducted. The constellation of these factors affects not only what kind of reproducibility might be relevant, but also whether there is even any relevant place for it at all.

In response to both the perception of a “reproducibility crisis” and recognition that responses to it may foster epistemic injustices, TIER2 aims to contribute to increasing the re-use and overall quality of research results while centering epistemic diversity to ensure that definitions of reproducibility (and replicability) and expectations for them reflect the diversity of academic disciplines, research fields, and research practices that constitute scientific research.

We began this work by developing a conceptual framework for reproducibility across contexts, which has already highlighted the tensions between quantitatively driven definitions of and expectations for reproducibility and the values, norms, ethics and practices of qualitative research (Section 3, c.f., Ulpts & Schneider 2023). Building on this, as part of broader work to construct an evidence-base and inventory of reproducibility tools and practices (Task 3.2), we focus in this integrative review on reproducibility as it relates to qualitative research.

Importantly, even qualitative research is not one unified entity, but rather a loose constellation of diverse approaches (Pownall, 2022; Pratt et al., 2020) that include established social science methods like ethnography, interviews, focus groups, discourse and content analysis, and case studies, as well as methodological approaches common to humanities including archival and comparative research, among others. Numerous scholars argue that the call for higher appreciation and application of replication and reproducibility stem from and are based on quantitative (post)positivist approaches to research. Applying foreign research quality criteria and practices to communities and approaches has the potential of harming them by pushing more appropriate and already established practices and criteria out, as well as putting a burden on them and/or even practically preventing them from conducting their research, due to ethical, practical and epistemic dependencies of qualitative approaches (see e.g., Bazzoli, 2022; Bennett, 2021). Therefore, prior to a widespread adoption of such practices, we must better understand how 'reproducibility' relates to qualitative research approaches and whether they are appropriate and applicable to prevent epistemic injustices (Penders et al., 2019).

There have already been some small reviews uncovering some of the facilitators and barriers to Open Science and kinds of reproducibility and replication in qualitative approaches (see e.g., Field et al., 2021). Some have attempted to identify or define reproducibility in ways relevant to and feasible for qualitative research (e.g., TalkadSukumar & Metoyer, 2019; Tuval-Mashiach, 2021). Others have conducted investigations into researchers' perceived applicability of reproducibility to qualitative approaches (Reischer & Cowan, 2020). However, this literature appears quite scattered and somewhat underappreciated by reform movements. Accordingly, in this study we aimed to review the literature to identify, evaluate and synthesize conceptualizations of reproducibility in qualitative research, as well as identify barriers to and enablers of it within this set of research practices. We further aimed to provide insight into the relevancy and feasibility of reproducibility, and Open Science practices that support and enable it, in diverse qualitative research approaches.

5.3.Methods

This review was designed in keeping with the guidance for integrative reviews developed by Whittemore and Knafl (2005) and elaborated by Torraco (2016) and Toronto and Remington (2020). An integrative review is ideal for these purposes because reproducibility (and replicability) of qualitative research is an emerging topic with a growing body of literature surrounding it that is not uniform in stance nor conclusions. As Torraco observes, conducting an integrative review can lead to "an initial or preliminary conceptualization of the topic rather than a reconceptualization of existing models."

The top-level keywords used for the search include reproducibility, replicability, open data, open science, accountability, transparency, preregistration, qualitative research, mixed methods research.

Search strings based on these keywords were run in Databases: Scopus, Web of Science Core Collection, Dimensions, JSTOR, PubMed, and APA PsycInfo.

Additionally, a search for grey literature was conducted using these keywords in the following sources: CORDIS, EU Publications, Science Europe, EUA, National Academy of Sciences, JISC, Center for Open Science, OSF Preprint Archive, Open Research Funders Group, UKRI, and UNESCO.

The inclusion criteria for the search were defined by the research questions, and facilitated a search focused on literature that discusses the intersection of reproducibility with qualitative research/methods. We included the concept of “mixed methods” to capture literature that bridges qualitative and quantitative methods. Additionally, we included literature that addresses transparency and accountability in relation to qualitative research/methods, as these terms appear to be conceptually linked to discussions of reproducibility of qualitative research.

To capture discussions and evidence of the use of Open Science practices to support reproducibility of qualitative research, we focused our search on those practices that are known to be in use and/or possible for qualitative research, including Open Science generally, open data, open methods, and pre-registration. We did not include Open Science practices that are not known to be relevant to fostering the reproducibility of *qualitative* research, namely open code/software/tools, open evaluation, and Open Access publishing.

We limited our search to English-language texts due to the language capacities of our research team and imposed no fixed time span on the publication date of literature included.

A snowball search procedure was conducted following full-text screening and data charting of academic literature. The results of this search were also subjected to full-text screening and data charting.

The screening and data charting of search results were carried out in the SyRF online review platform in the following phases:

1. Title and abstract screening of initial academic search results
2. Full-text screening and data charting of included academic and grey literature
3. Full-text screening and data charting of snowballed literature

For a full account of our research methods, and inclusion and exclusion criteria used throughout the review process, see our published protocol (Cole et al. 2023).

We collaboratively inductively coded qualitative data in NVivo and analysed data for broad trends present in the coding and, conducted in-depth analysis of key themes within these data. We used Python to prepare descriptive statistics of our sample using quantitative data derived through the extraction process. Here, we share findings to date, which are elaborated in our working paper (https://osf.io/erz8v). Data from this study are published on OSF (https://osf.io/javz2/).

5.4.Results

The initial search of academic databases resulted in 3215 unique papers (after deduplication) that were put forward for abstract screening. The abstract screening process resulted in 289 included papers that were moved forward to full-text screening and data charting. Simultaneous to this process, we conducted the search for grey literature which yielded 276 results; 31 of which were included after abstract screening. Therefore, we screened and charted 294 total papers, including academic (deduplicated, with full-text available) and grey literature, which resulted in 167 included papers.

We conducted a snowball citation search of included academic papers flagged for this purpose which resulted in 124 additional papers identified for full-text screening and data charting (in progress as of this draft). Of these, we included and charted 81 papers for a total number of included papers of 248.

We find that about half of included literature addresses both reproducibility/replicability and Open Science, with nearly twice as many addressing Open Science alone as compared with those that address reproducibility alone, as shown in Figure 4.

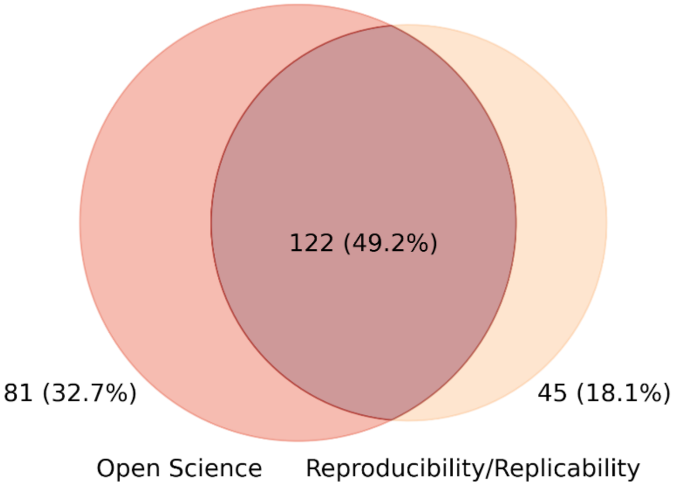


Figure 4. Venn diagram of papers addressing Open Science and/or Reproducibility/Replicability.

We also find that the largest proportion of papers are general in nature (do not specify a field, area or discipline to which the content is relevant), but otherwise, medical and health sciences, psychology, political science and general social sciences dominate the sample. The majority of papers are not specific to a method, when they are, they mostly specify interviews and/or ethnography. Also, the majority do not specify a type of data, but when they do, text data dominates. Finally, of those that discuss Open Science practices, the majority specifically address issues around data sharing and reuse, with the rest primarily addressing open methods and open analysis.

In response to RQ1, *How is reproducibility conceptualized and discussed in relation to qualitative research?*, we find that there is balance between critical versus positive views of reproducibility and replicability within our sample. A core theme within papers that address these issues is that these concepts and the practices linked to them are understood to originate within quantitative sciences and are linked to a postpositivist ontology. Given this, reproducibility and replicability as they are typically understood and implemented are viewed as foreign to qualitative research and therefore not appropriate epistemic criteria. But our data also shows that authors believe that particular versions or aspects of them, especially when they are adapted to suit the diverse epistemologies of qualitative research, can be appropriate as guideposts and practices. Within the discussions surrounding reproducibility and replicability in our data, we find that there is great variation in how their functions are understood. Therefore, there is no consensus in this regard, but they are most often associated with achieving a degree of generalizability. However, authors within our sample make the case that adapting reproducibility and replicability to qualitative epistemologies allows for them to serve different functions, like transferability of research findings, but that ultimately the function it can serve depends on the particular epistemology of the research in question. In as much as there is support for embracing variations on reproducibility and replicability within qualitative research, authors also suggest the implementation of practices that will enable them.

In response to RQ2, *Which factors and practices enable, and which undermine, the potential reproducibility of qualitative research?*,we see in our data a nearly equal discussion of barriers and enablers. While more “issues” are coded as barriers (e.g., ontology and epistemology, context, anonymity, infrastructures, funders, etc.) both Open Science practices and qualitative research practices are more so associated with enablers than with barriers. These top level trends indicate a duality to the discourse around barriers and enablers. As much as various issues and practices are discussed as barriers, equally, what enables them or what they enable is discussed.

Within our data, ontology and epistemology are the key aspects discussed as barriers, along with related issues including participant anonymity and consent, research context and ethics, and the role of the researcher in the research process. Reflecting the results described above in response to RQ1, a primary theme in our data is that authors frame the postpositivist ontological roots of reproducibility and replicability as barriers to implementing them within qualitative research. There is a mismatch between quantitative and qualitative ontology and epistemologies here because what qualitative research investigates is typically not construed as objectively measurable. Rather, qualitative research approaches are subjective, constructivist, and/or interpretive in nature. They are context and research-bound and are therefore not meant to be generalizable; ergo, they are not reproducible or replicable. Similarly, these factors are framed as barriers to engagement with Open Science practices within qualitative research. That Open Science is meant to (in part) solve problems that exist within quantitative research means that the established practices, expectations, tools and platforms are a bad fit for qualitative research. Authors within our sample articulate these aspects (and others) as barriers to data management planning, sharing and reuse.

Yet, as stated above, there is considerable attention within the literature to how to enable Open Science practices, and reproducibility and replicability within qualitative research. Because of the general understanding of reproducibility, replicability and Open Science practices as postpositivist and inappropriate in qualitative research, awareness raising and training of how these can be adapted and flexibly implemented are framed as key enablers (with flexibility and adaptation/tailoring of platforms, tools and practices also framed as important enablers). Additionally, offering infrastructures and templates that reflect the epistemic diversity of and within qualitative research traditions is framed as an enabler.

Another key trend in the literature is framing established practices within qualitative research as enablers of open and reproducible research. Documentation of the research process, the practice of reflexivity throughout the process, and the discussion of researcher positionality within it are framed as key qualitative practices that can enable open methods, open analysis, data sharing, data reuse, and possibly reproducibility and replicability (in some cases). In fact, some authors make the case that qualitative research practices like these can add value to Open Science practices generally, especially when it comes to opening up the research process.

5.5.Next steps and implications for TIER2

To date we have drafted a working paper reporting these results in greater depth.

- Cole, NL; Ulpts, S; Bochynska, A; Kormann, E; Good, M; Leitner, B; Ross-Hellauer, T. 2024. Reproducibility of qualitative research: an integrative review of concepts, barriers and enablers. OSF. https://osf.io/erz8v

We will validate our results with relevant expert colleagues at working groups and conferences through Summer 2024. Simultaneously, we will broaden and deepen our analysis and reporting for the study and aim to preprint it and submit it for publication during Summer 2024. The results presented here, and we believe those that will follow, offer great insight for the TIER2 project. Surprisingly, despite the critical attitude toward normative conceptions of open and reproducible research, the qualitative research community, as represented by the literature included in our study, appears to be not only open to working with adapted definitions and practices but also, there is evidence of innovative and pioneering work done to create workflows, standards, tools and platforms that serve the unique and diverse epistemic needs of qualitative researchers. We believe that the pilots conducted within TIER2 can draw from both the conceptual and practical evidence presented in our review, that our project's reproducibility hub will benefit greatly from the same, and that the synthesis of our project work and recommendations created in response to it will reflect an important degree of epistemic diversity thanks, in part to this review.

6. Review of conceptions and practices regarding reproducibility in Machine Learning (ML)-driven research

Reproducibility in machine learning (ML) is a topic of discussion across various research fields, encompassing Computer Science and Health and Life Science. Within Computer Science, the focus is primarily on deep learning (Ahmed & Lofstead, 2022) and reinforcement learning (Nagarajan et al., 2018). Deep learning involves the utilization of neural networks with numerous hidden layers, while reinforcement learning is prone to reproducibility challenges due to non-deterministic elements in the learning process.

In Health and Life Science, the adoption of ML has notably increased, particularly in the context of clinical management and disease prediction. However, there is a need for improved reporting and validation of ML models to facilitate their seamless integration into routine clinical care (Rahimi et al. (2022); Provenzano et al. (2021)).

6.1. Research questions

As in many other scientific fields, research in artificial intelligence (AI) in general, and machine learning (ML) in particular, has been argued to be facing a reproducibility crisis (Hutson, 2018a). This has raised doubts about the reliability and validity of many scientific findings, directing to a need for more confidence in the overall body of scientific knowledge. Misleading or unreproducible results can lead to wasted resources, hinder scientific progress, and impact decision-making in various fields.

The field of ML presents new challenges for reproducibility due to factors such as unpublished source code and sensitivity to ML training conditions. This makes it difficult to reproduce existing ML publications and very hard to verify the claims and findings stated in the publications. A recent study by Gundersen et al. (2022) revealed that running the same experiment on different ML platforms can produce varying results, highlighting the need for further research to ensure out-of-the-box reproducibility. While ML is widely used in various research fields, it remains unclear to which extent reproducibility aspects of ML are discussed. Therefore, we raise the following research questions:

- **RQ1:** *Which reproducibility issues exist in research fields applying ML, and what are the barriers that cause these issues?*

Having identified the various barriers of ML reproducibility in research, we aim to identify potential solutions for this issue, stating the third research question of this work:

- **RQ2:** Which drivers (tools, practices, and interventions) exist to support ML reproducibility?

The following subsections briefly summarize the findings of a pre-print that we have recently submitted to arXiv (Semmelrock et al., 2024).

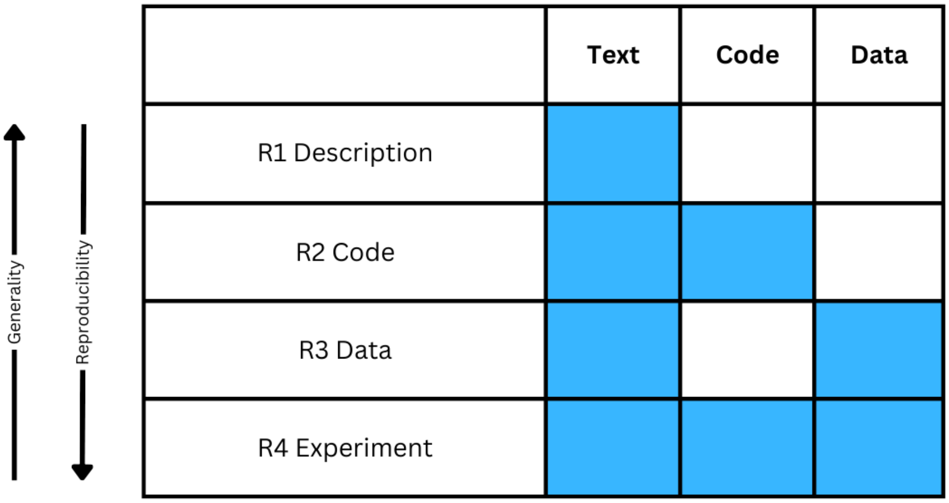
6.2.Background

There are various definitions of reproducibility in ML Hereinafter, we will use the definition of Gundersen et al. (2023), who define reproducibility in general as "the ability of independent investigators to draw the same conclusions from an experiment by following the documentation shared by the original investigators". This definition pertains to “methods” reproducibility that describes the extent to which researchers provide and share descriptions, methods, and materials required to reproduce an experiment. However, it does not consider how well results and conclusions actually prove to be reproducible when experiments or analyses are re-done (Goodman et al. 2024).

The definition corresponds to four types or levels of ML reproducibility, which are depicted in Figure 5 (Gunderson, 2021):

- **R1 (Description):** Only a textual description of the experiment is provided. This may include the experimental procedure, the target system and its behaviour, the implementation of the target system(e.g., pseudocode), the data collection procedure, the data, the outcome, the analysis, etc.
- **R2 (Code):** The code and the experiment description are provided. The code may include the target system, the workflow, data pre-processing, experiment configurations, visualization and analyses.
- **R3 (Data):** Data and the experiment description are provided. The data may include training, validation and test sets, as well as the outcome produced in the experiment.
- **R4 (Experiment):** The complete documentation of the experiment, including data and code in addition to the experiment description is provided.

As seen in Figure 5, below, R4 provides the highest degree of reproducibility, while R1 provides the highest degree of generality. Thus, there is a clear interplay between these dimensions.



	Text	Code	Data
R1 Description	■		
R2 Code	■	■	
R3 Data	■		■
R4 Experiment	■	■	■

Figure 5. The four levels/degrees of ML reproducibility according to Gundersen (2021).

6.3.Methods

To conduct this review, we performed literature searches in Google Scholar and Scopus, taking advantage of the benefits of the two different search engines. To find relevant literature, we used keywords such as "machine learning", "artificial intelligence", "barriers", "challenges", "drivers", "tools", "FAIR", "reproducibility", and "replicability". In addition, we searched for these keywords in combination within naming the different scientific disciplines (e.g., health) to retrieve the domain-specific literature. We manually reviewed the retrieved papers for relevance and continued to find relevant literature by scanning the reference lists of the papers we used (i.e., snowballing). A sample query used in Scopus is given as follows: "TITLE-ABS-KEY ((reproduci* OR replica*) AND ("machine learning" OR "artificial intelligence" OR "AI") AND (tool* OR practice* OR intervention* OR barrier*))".

To manage the large number of results, we first focused on the literature with the highest number of citations and refined our search queries for more specific results. Additionally, we restricted our search to recent literature published after 2005. This ensured that the literature we reviewed was more relevant to the modern reproducibility crisis, while it has been a significant topic in psychology since 2010.

6.4.Results

RQ1: *Which reproducibility issues exist in research fields applying ML, and what are the barriers that cause these issues?*

In this work, we identified nine barriers to ML reproducibility, which , we categorize and discuss according to the four levels of reproducibility (**R1 – R4**).

R1 (Description:

The **completeness and quality of reporting** is widely discussed (e.g., Andaur Navarro et al., 2023). In research studies, it's important to use a strong methodology and provide detailed reports for other researchers to verify results and understand the analyses. While machine learning models show promise in health and life sciences, studies often lack comprehensive reporting (e.g., Kamel Rahimi et al., 2022).

Spin and publication bias might be partly attributed to the reward system in academia, which values more significant results for accepted publications. In machine learning (ML) based research, "spin" refers to the misuse of language to influence the interpretation of study findings. This can lead to over-generalized results or unsupported conclusions (Andauer Navarro et al., 2023).

R2 (Code: In computer science research, the limited access to code significantly contributes to a lack of reproducibility (Cremonesi & Jannach, 2021). Even when code and data are shared, they are often poorly documented, or the code is only provided as a skeleton instead of a fully executable code, which does not ensure reproducibility. Published ML research is often not accompanied by available data and code (Hutson, 2018b). Only one-third of researchers share the data, and even fewer share the source code. This phenomenon can have a lot of reasons, such as private data or code that itself is based on unpublished code. Furthermore, the problem may also be attributed to the increasing pressure on researchers to publish quickly, which in turn does not allow them to invest in polishing and preparing the code and decreases the willingness to release the code.

R3 (Data):
The main issue with R3 is the **lack of data sharing** due to privacy, motivation, and copyright concerns (Paullada et al. 2024). It's important to share specific dataset splits and details about data origin and preprocessing to address methodological errors like data leakage and bias. **Data leakage** happens when data, on which the ML model should not be trained on leaks into the training process (Kapoor & Narayanan, 2023). **Bias** might affect a ML's ability to generalize and be reproducible. One example is selection bias, which can lead to validity shrinkage in health and life science research. This takes place if a predictive model being trained on a subset of data does not perform well on new samples. Such difference in performance is often not accounted for in research, leading to unreproducible performance claims (Ivanescu et al., 2005).

R4 (Experiment: studies have shown that both hardware differences, such as different GPUs or CPUs, and different compiler settings, can result in varying computation outcomes, which is referred to as the inherent non-determinism in ML (Hong et al., 2013). Furthermore, comparing the same ML algorithm with fixed random seeds executed using different ML frameworks also resulted in different performances (i.e., environmental differences) (Pouchard et al., 2020). Additionally, in light of large language models, the limited access to computational resources is another barrier for ML reproducibility.

RQ2: Which drivers (tools, practices, and interventions) exist to support ML reproducibility?
We can mainly distinguish between (i) technology-based drivers, (ii) procedural drivers, and (iii) drivers related to awareness and education for ML reproducibility.

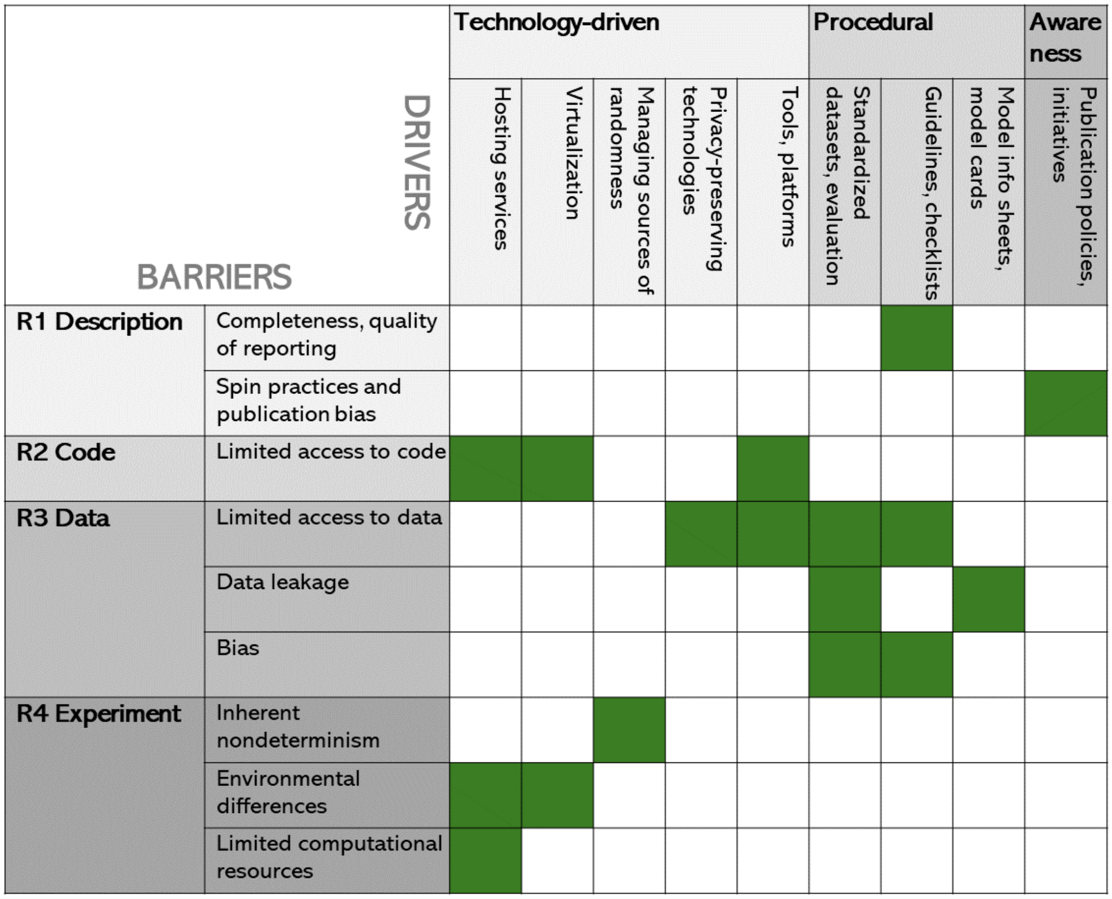
Technology-based drivers
Concerning technology-based drivers, reproducing the exact same environment as the original author of a study is not trivial, as it also means replicating the operating system, software versions and dependencies. Virtualization in the form of virtual environments, called virtual machines, can help overcome this problem. If the original author runs the experiment in a virtual machine, the environment can easily be shared with other researchers. However, for these solutions to be adopted by researchers, they must be easy to use and integrate into current workflows (Boettiger, 2015). Here, virtualization tools such as Docker or ReproZip (Chirigati et al., 2016) are discussed in the literature. In cases where datasets cannot be shared due to privacy concerns (e.g., in the health field), the creation of synthetic data, which captures the same information as the original data, is proposed in the literature (Walonoski et al., 2018). Finally, managing the sources of randomness also helps addressing barriers related to the inherent non-determinism of ML.

Procedural drivers
With respect to procedural drivers, the idea of checklists and guidelines has been discussed in the literature. On top of that, Pineau et al. (2021) proposed an ML reproducibility checklist, which should ensure the inclusion of necessary information for reproducing the work, and has been suggested as best practice by researchers of different fields (Artrith et al., 2021). Similar to

checklists, model info sheets are questionnaires specifically tailored towards handling data leakage, i.e., the detection and prevention of it. This is related to the use of standardized datasets (including train/test splits) and evaluation procedures to support ML reproducibility.

Awareness and education

Publication policies and initiatives (e.g., by journals) are a general driver for ML reproducibility that can help addressing many barriers identified in this work. As an example, pre-registration in journals such as Transactions on Recommender Systems (TORS) is a way to foster reproducibility and mitigate publication bias.



DRIVERS BARRIERS		Technology-driven					Procedural			Aware ness
		Hosting services	Virtualization	Managing sources of randomness	Privacy-preserving technologies	Tools, platforms	Standardized datasets, evaluation	Guidelines, checklists	Model info sheets, model cards	Publication policies, initiatives
R1 Description	Completeness, quality of reporting							🟩		
	Spin practices and publication bias									🟩
R2 Code	Limited access to code	🟩	🟩			🟩				
R3 Data	Limited access to data				🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩		
	Data leakage						🟩		🟩	
	Bias						🟩	🟩		
R4 Experiment	Inherent nondeterminism			🟩						
	Environmental differences	🟩	🟩							
	Limited computational resources	🟩								

Figure 6. Mapping of drivers and barriers for reproducibility in Machine Learning research

6.5.Next steps and implications for TIER2

A revised preprint reporting this work more fully is available via arXiv:

- Semmelrock, H., Ross-Hellauer, T., Kopeinik, S., Theiler, D., Haberl, A., Thalmann, S. & Kowald, D. (2024). Reproducibility in Machine Learning-based Research: Overview, Barriers and Drivers. arXiv. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2406.14325

The manuscript is currently being prepared for submission to a relevant peer-reviewed academic journal . Here, we also provide a mapping of the various drivers to the barriers. Based on this mapping, we will be able to contribute to the understanding of potential solutions (i.e., drivers) for reproducibility barriers identified in TIER2. This will also contribute to the development and implementation of the TIER2 Pilots (see Sec, 8), especially Pilot 1 (Decision aid for researchers, to be pilot-tested with ML researchers) and Pilots 3 and 4 (tools for reproducible workflows).

7. Changing behaviour in the academy: A strategy for improving research culture and practice

7.1.Research questions

This study aims to develop a comprehensive, theoretically informed strategy for maximising the adoption of research improving behaviours, including those contributing to greater reproducibility. Our inspiration for this study comes from the Culture Change Strategy (henceforth CCS; Nosek, 2019). Strengths of the strategy include its simplicity, but limitations include its lack of a clear theoretical justification for itself and no clear route to implementation. We therefore aim to address these limitations and construct a strategy that offers theoretical justification for itself (via the COM-B model of behaviour) as well as links to a prominent framework of behaviour change (the Behaviour Change Wheel, henceforth BCW; Michie et al., 2011).

- **RQ1:** How can the COM-B model (Michie et al., 2011) be used to develop a comprehensive strategy for maximising the adoption of research improving behaviours?
- **RQ2:** How can this strategy be linked to the BCW (Michie et al., 2011) to provide a clear route from strategy to implementation?

7.2.Background

Improving reproducibility is a substantial and complex problem, involving a multiplicity of actors, behaviours, and influencing factors. Fundamentally, the collective behaviour of researchers and other research stakeholders will need to change (Corker, 2018; Norris & O'Connor, 2019; Osborne & Norris, 2022). However, for some, cultural influences prevent behaviour change, and so the behaviour of some will need to be leveraged to change research culture and so facilitate mass behaviour change.

The Culture Change Strategy (Nosek 2019) is perhaps the most well-known strategy aimed at maximising the adoption of research improving behaviours. It was used to inform the TIER2 proposal (Ross-Hellauer et al., 2022), has been a focus of several recent papers (Armeni et al., 2021; Cole, Reichmann, et al., 2023; Mellor, 2021; Robson et al., 2021; Shaw et al., 2022) and has become ubiquitous at Open Science related conferences and presentations. The CCS (see Figure 7) instructs us to first, provide the infrastructure for the behaviour to make it possible; second, improve the user experience to make it easy; third, foster communities of practice to make it normative; fourth, provide incentives to make it rewarding; and, last, enact policy to make it required. The CCS therefore informs us of who to target, what to do, when to do it, and why.

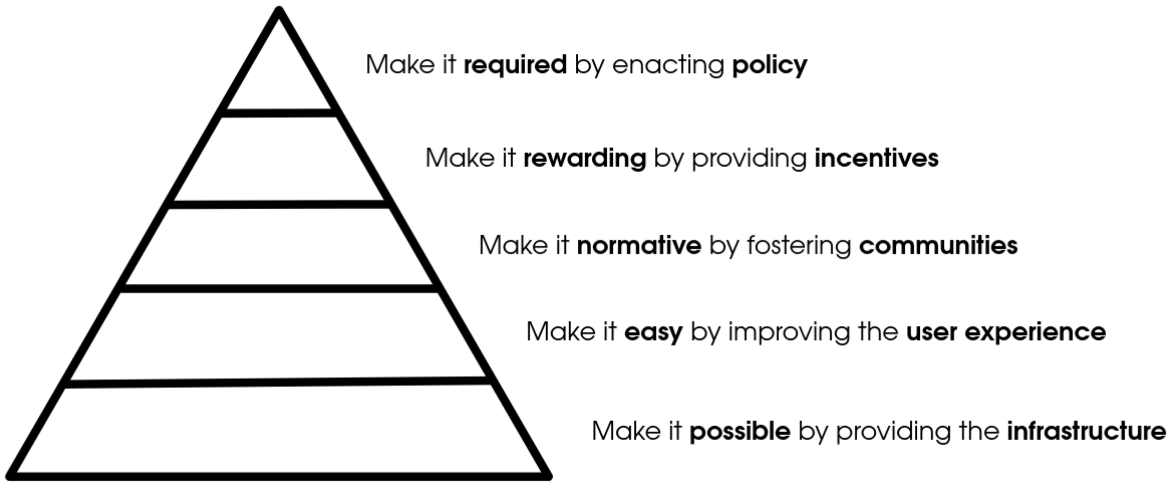

Make it **required** by enacting **policy**
Make it **rewarding** by providing **incentives**
Make it **normative** by fostering **communities**
Make it **easy** by improving the **user experience**
Make it **possible** by providing the **infrastructure**

Figure 7. The Culture Change Strategy pyramid, adapted from (Nosek, 2019)

We suspect that part of the CCS's success has been its intuitive simplicity as well as it being based on the well-established diffusion of innovations theory (Rogers, 2003). Briefly, the DOI explains how innovations (ideas, technologies, and behaviours perceived as new) spread within a population and how this may be used to influence their rate of adoption. However, whilst the Strategy is based on and extends (Rogers, 2003), it does not offer a theoretical justification for doing so and so its credibility is unclear. Furthermore, it offers no guidance on how it should be implemented: using 'common-sense' approaches or recognised behaviour change methods? Unfortunately, our 'common-sense' often leads us astray, resulting in ineffective interventions at best or harmful and costly ones at worst (Michie et al., 2014; West & Gould, 2022) and so recognised behaviour change approaches should be preferred.

Within this study, we aim to address the limitations of the CCS and so construct a new strategy that provides theoretical justification for itself as well as a clear path from strategy to implementation. In doing so, we aim to provide present and potential future users of the CCS with a more credible strategy and one that offers clear guidance on its implementation.

7.3.Methods

The interdisciplinary research process (Repko & Szostak, 2020) was used to inform our methods. Step 1 involved identifying insights from the DOI and BCW framework (including COM-B) that would be relevant to constructing a strategy to maximise the adoption of research improving behaviours. Step 2 involved identifying common ground between insights (what the DOI and BCW agreed upon). Step 3 involved identifying conflict between insights and to resolve this. The final step involved integrating all these insights to construct our strategy. We then linked our strategy to the BCW.

7.4.Results

Integrating insights from the CCS (Nosek, 2019) and BCW (Michie et al., 2011) first informed us that the Strategy should: be based on the COM-B model of behaviour (see Figure 8) and feature a limited number of comprehensive and coherent levels that instruct who to target, when to target them, what to do, how to do it, and why.

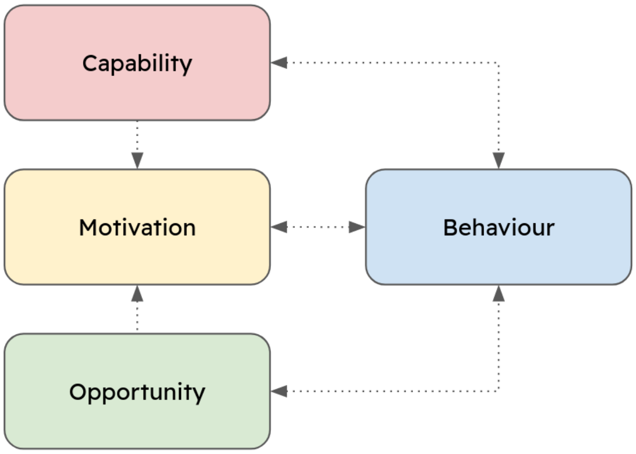


Figure 8. The COM-B model of behaviour, adapted from (Michie et al., 2011)

The levels of our strategy were developed from the COM-B model of behaviour, which we expanded using insights from the BCW (Michie et al., 2014; West et al., 2020; West & Gould, 2022) and DOI (Rogers, 2003) to identify a list of factors influential to behaviour. Figure 9 presents this extended model.

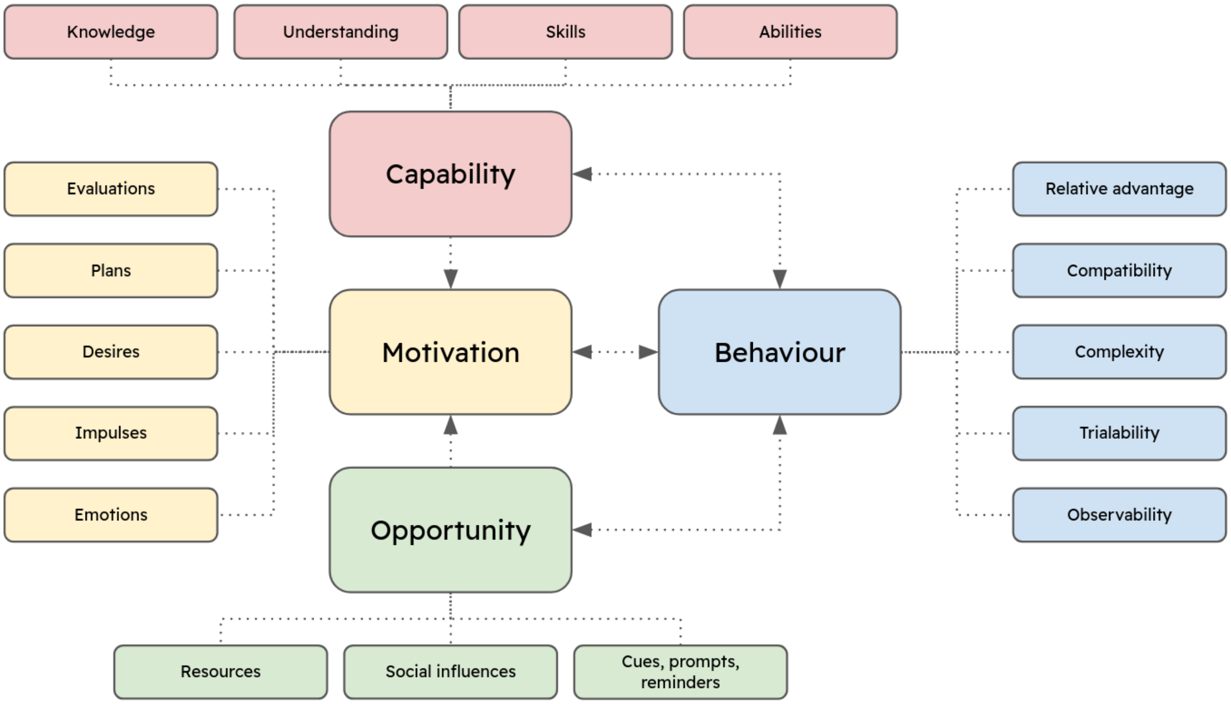
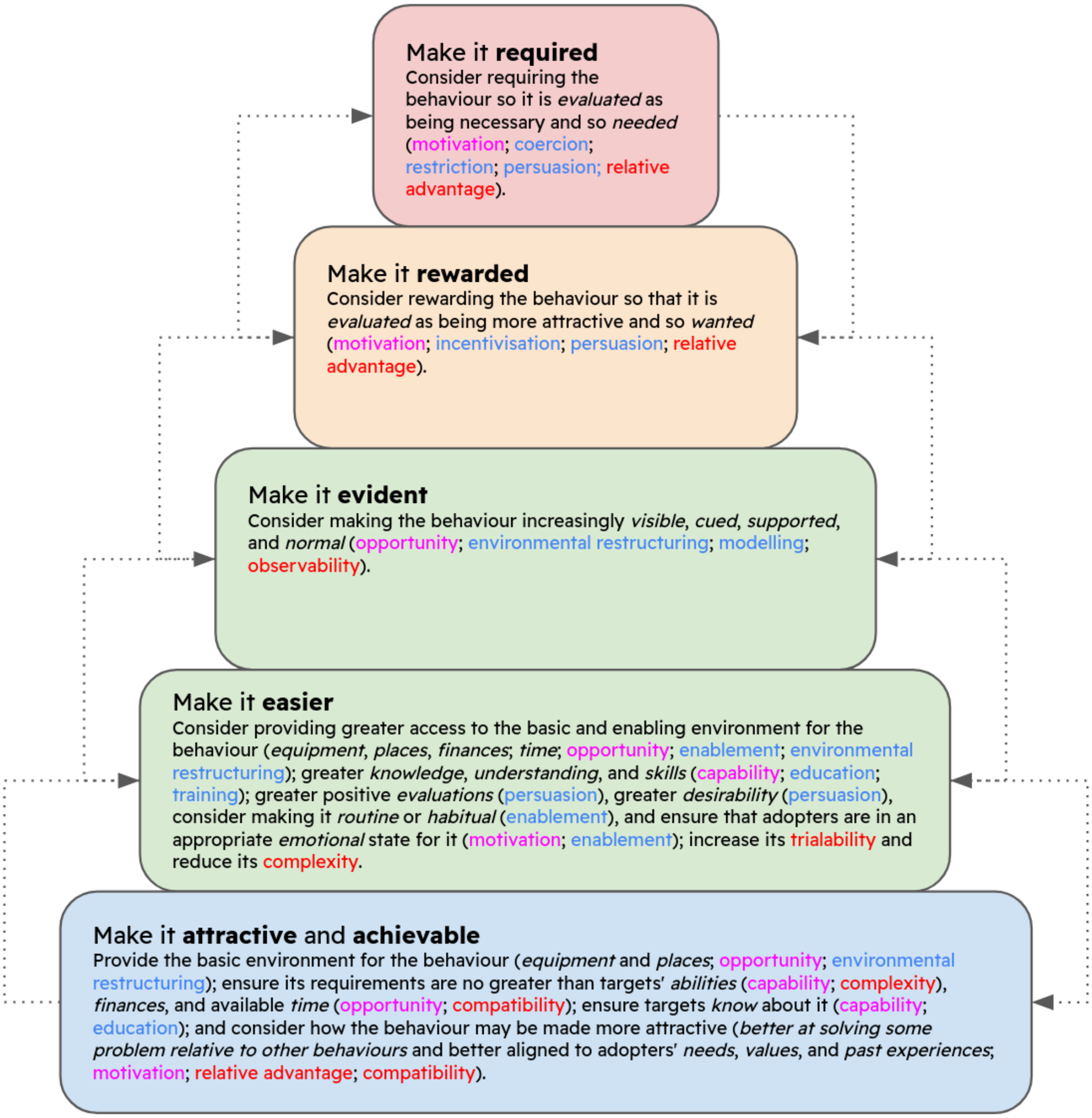


Figure 9. The extended COM-B model, based on insights from (Rogers 2003, Michie et al., 2014, and West et al. 2020).

These factors were then grouped into a limited number of coherent stages: (a) make it attractive and achievable; (b) make it easier; (c) make it evident; (d) make it rewarded; and (e) make it required. These factors and stages were then linked to the types of intervention listed within the BCW (Michie et al., 2014). All factors and types of intervention were included within the stages, and so the Strategy was considered to be comprehensive. Figure 10 presents the Strategy for Improving Research Culture and Practice.



Make it **required**
Consider requiring the behaviour so it is *evaluated* as being necessary and so *needed* (motivation; coercion; restriction; persuasion; relative advantage).

Make it **rewarded**
Consider rewarding the behaviour so that it is *evaluated* as being more attractive and so *wanted* (motivation; incentivisation; persuasion; relative advantage).

Make it **evident**
Consider making the behaviour increasingly *visible*, *cued*, *supported*, and *normal* (opportunity; environmental restructuring; modelling; observability).

Make it **easier**
Consider providing greater access to the basic and enabling environment for the behaviour (*equipment*, *places*, *finances*, *time*; opportunity; enablement; environmental restructuring); greater *knowledge*, *understanding*, and *skills* (capability; education; training); greater positive *evaluations* (persuasion), greater *desirability* (persuasion), consider making it *routine* or *habitual* (enablement), and ensure that adopters are in an appropriate *emotional* state for it (motivation; enablement); increase its trialability and reduce its complexity.

Make it **attractive** and **achievable**
Provide the basic environment for the behaviour (*equipment* and *places*; opportunity; environmental restructuring); ensure its requirements are no greater than targets' *abilities* (capability; complexity), *finances*, and available *time* (opportunity; compatibility); ensure targets *know* about it (capability; education); and consider how the behaviour may be made more attractive (*better at solving some problem relative to other behaviours* and better aligned to adopters' *needs*, *values*, and *past experiences*; motivation; relative advantage; compatibility).

Figure 10. The Strategy for Improving Research Culture and Practice, based on insights from Rogers 2003; Michie, Atkins, and West 2014; West et al. 2020, and West and Gould, 2022.

7.1.Next steps and implications for TIER2

The full draft of this work is publicly available via the Open Science Framework:

- Osborne, Christopher et al. 2023. "Changing Behaviour in the Academy: A Strategy for Improving Research Culture and Practice". Open Science Framework. https://osf.io/g8a5j/

We will continue to refine this work and then submit for publication. In creating an accessible entry-point for those concerned to design interventions for improving research cultures and practices, our insights will feed directly into future work in TIER2, especially the design, implementation and assessment of the Pilots (described in Sec. 8).

8. Discussion and conclusions

This Deliverable reports work on seven individual studies conducted within the first year of TIER2 that provide the theoretical, evidential, and strategic basis for the project. Some of this work (especially the scoping review of interventions) remains ongoing due to unforeseen delays. We intend to update this Deliverable in the first quarter of 2024 once these results are available.

The general need for this work has been underlined by TIER2's co-creation activities with stakeholders, and especially the work in Task 4.1 "Future studies to identify priorities from the stakeholder community to predict future of reproducibility and identify actionable steps". As reported in the Deliverable report from that work, D4.1 The Future(s) of Reproducibility in Research (Tijdink et al., 2023), our stakeholders were keenly aware that lack of clarity on the meaning and relevance of reproducibility across contexts can negatively impact decision-making at all levels[7], and could risk marginalising research areas where reproducibility is less applicable if translated into policies which treat reproducibility as universally applicable. The need for consolidation of evidence on which interventions to increase reproducibility are effective, in which contexts, was also noted. Our approach of conducting a broad review of the evidence, complemented by specific reviews on qualitative methods and Machine Learning, add both breadth and depth to our understanding in this regard.

In addition to their usefulness to the research community in general, these studies also play a crucial role for future activities within TIER2. We will incorporate these findings into our future training and awareness-raising activities and resources (to be curated via the upcoming "Reproducibility Hub"), and they will underpin our final synthesis and recommendations at the end of the project (Task 3.3). The findings also feed directly into the design of our Pilot activities. The TIER2 proposal indicated eight provisional Pilot activities, with the aim of refinement or amendment of these plans through co-creation with stakeholders. The current plans for the Pilots are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. TIER2 Pilots to be developed and implemented in the next stages of the project

Nr	Pilot title	Pilot aims	Target stakeholder
1	Reproducibility decision aid	Will aid clarity on meaning, relevance, and feasibility of 'reproducibility' for researchers to aid them in identifying what type of reproducibility is relevant for their research and indicate what they must consider regarding how feasible such 'reproducibility' would be for them. Tool will be piloted with two	Researchers

[7] As one publisher told us: "I almost feel it's so critical because it affects everything that is discussed subsequently, including the costs, et cetera , is this issue of what exactly we mean. I know there's some different definitions, but certainly when I speak with scientists, I don't even think there's like replicability and reproducibility. I think there's about five different things here. And, you know, the ways in which we frame the issue. And again, as you alluded to, this differs by discipline. You can get very different answers as to what the amount of effort that you're willing to spend, the amount of cost and whether you need to worry about this at all..." ((Tijdink et al., 2023, p.34)

		researcher groups (qualitative and Machine Learning researchers)	
2	Reproducibility management plans (RMPs)	Will extend Data Management Plans (DMPs) to include planning for elements related to reproducibility more broadly. Will extend the Argos DMP tool through user-testing/surveys for definition. Core functionalities will then be tested through prototyping and piloting with researchers and funders.	Researchers, Funders
3	Reproducible workflows (Life science / Computer Science)	Will customise and evaluate tools/practices for reproducible workflows in Life science and Computer Science. The goal is to enrich Schema platform to support researchers to facilitate the reproducibility of their analyses by providing them a Virtual Research environment (VRE) to run experiments, save in RO-crates and easily reproduce them.	Researchers
4	Reproducible workflows (Social science)	Will facilitate social science data analysis and its reproducibility by creating a community-supported catalogue of peer-reviewed computational methods (GESIS Methods Hub). The main aim in TIER2 is to design and test review workflows and researcher checklists for reproducible computational social science.	Researchers
5	Reproducibility Promotion Plans	Will produce and test practical advice for funders on how to create a plan to boost the reproducibility of their funded-results, and how to include reproducibility in their assessments and monitoring of proposals	Funders
6	Reproducibility monitoring dashboard	Will develop and test tools to enable funding agencies in tracking and monitoring reusability of research artefacts (datasets, software, tools/systems, etc) created in funded projects	Funders
7	Reproducibility Handbook for publishers	Will co-create and test (via intervention), with interested publishers, training material for editors. This handbook will be both educational and operational guidance in support of reproducibility and FAIRness.	Publishers
8	Data Availability Statements	Will provide journal editors with straightforward workflows to improve data availability of the research they publish. Data availability statements (DAS) related to the data underlying publications are currently not effective at promoting data sharing and reproducibility. Will design and test an intervention study where editors request enhanced information on reasons for not sharing and provide advice to authors on how issues may be overcome.	Publishers

The work reported here informs and supports the design of these Pilots in multiple ways.

Knowledge gained from the work on definitions (Section 2), including clarity on the different functions of reproducibility, and the work on Knowledge Production Modes (Section 3) to highlight aspects of research methods, epistemologies, and situational factors that shape the relevance and feasibility of reproducibility, will be crucial for Pilots 2 (RMPs), 4 (reproducibility promotion plans), 5 (monitoring dashboard), and 7 (editorial handbook), which all attempt to create tools, policies or workflows which aim at addressing the full range of research contexts. Ensuring that any such tools are sensitive enough to the contextual factors outlined in this work is essential to ensure that wrong standards are not applied to the wrong kinds of research. For example, any Reproducibility Promotion Plan for funders will have to ensure that areas for which reproducibility is less applicable (e.g., qualitative research) are not penalised or marginalised through such efforts. This work also leads directly into Pilot 1 (Decision aid), which has been conceived as a direct continuation of this work (see Box 2).

Box 2. Description of Pilot 1 (Reproducibility decision aid)

Based on the conceptual analyses of reproducibility and knowledge production modes, we have constructed a prototype analytical tool. The tool will help the different stakeholders (i.e., researchers, publishers and funders) in three ways. First, it will help them see through the aforementioned conceptual confusion and understand the meaning of 'reproducibility' in question for their specific case. Second it will provide clarity about whether the specific type of reproducibility is relevant for the case at hand. Lastly it will illuminate whether the specific type of reproducibility is feasible in the specific situation.

The tool has been split into a policy brief for publishers and funders (gatekeepers) and an online decision aid for researchers. The policy brief provides overall recommendations for gatekeepers about how relevance and feasibility of reproducibility relate to diverse research characteristics across the research landscape emphasising epistemic diversity and how this should be taken into consideration if gatekeepers are planning to mandate or incentivize 'reproducibility'. The intended purpose for the online tool is more concrete, to aid researchers in identifying what type of reproducibility is relevant for their intend and indicate what they have to consider regarding how feasible such 'reproducibility' would be for them.

The prototype of the online tool will be piloted during 2024. First, a cognitive test will be implemented locally at Aarhus University where researchers together with TIER2 members will systematically go through the tool to assess and then adjust it. Subsequently, an updated prototype will be piloted internationally in two research communities: Among groups of qualitative researchers, and groups machine learning researchers. Evaluation of the tool will be a combination of a short survey and interviews/focus groups where individual features, usability and overall relevance will be assessed. If needed, a second round of piloting will be performed on an updated prototype. If unsuccessful, the decision aid can still function as an analytical tool be transforming it into an information sheet guiding the stakeholders through considerations important for the relevance and feasibility of reproducibility given specific knowledge production modes.

The outcomes of our review activities will also inform the Pilots. The scoping review of interventions (Sec. 4) will (once complete) provide rich background on which types of interventions have demonstrated effectiveness in which contexts. The two topical reviews (on qualitative and Machine Learning research, Sec. 5 and 6), meanwhile, provide essential background on the relevance and feasibility of reproducibility in specific contexts and as such will be central to the development of Pilot 1 (Decision aid) which will be piloted on researchers using these methods. In addition, the topical reviews provide further context that will be relevant as edge cases for our pilots (RMPs, decision tool, dashboard, workflows, DAS, handbook).

Finally, our work to develop an accessible entry-point for those concerned to design interventions for improving research cultures and practices (Sec. 7), our insights will feed directly into future work in TIER2, especially the design, implementation and assessment of the Pilots.

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