Ciencia abierta y colaborativa: Un enfoque práctico

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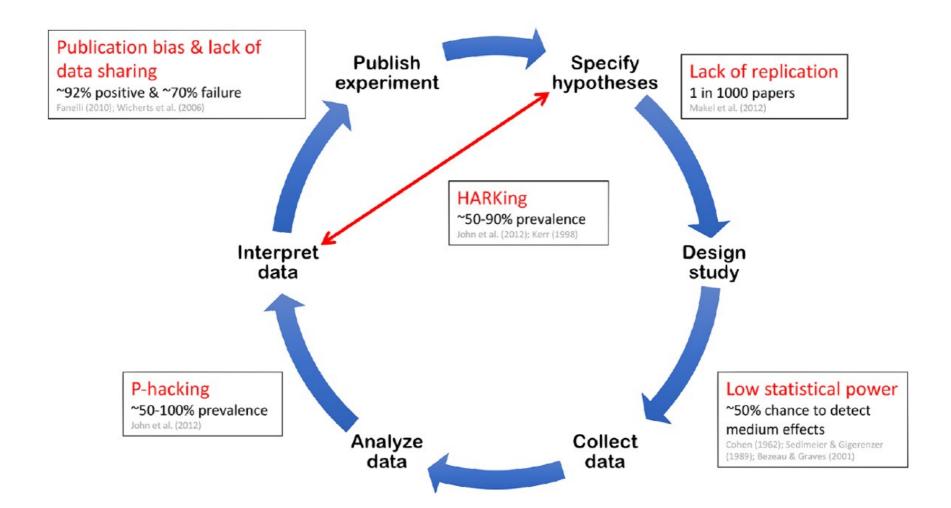
Algunas consideraciones previas

- El estado de avance de estas discusiones varía enormemente entre disciplinas. Esta presentación se plantea desde las ciencias sociales, en particular desde la psicología.
- La adopción de estas prácticas depende mucho de un cambio en la cultura académica, y eso depende de la actividad concreta de todos nosotros: de nuestra práctica investigativa individual, de nuestras asociaciones, de nuestros proyectos

Distinciones conceptuales clave

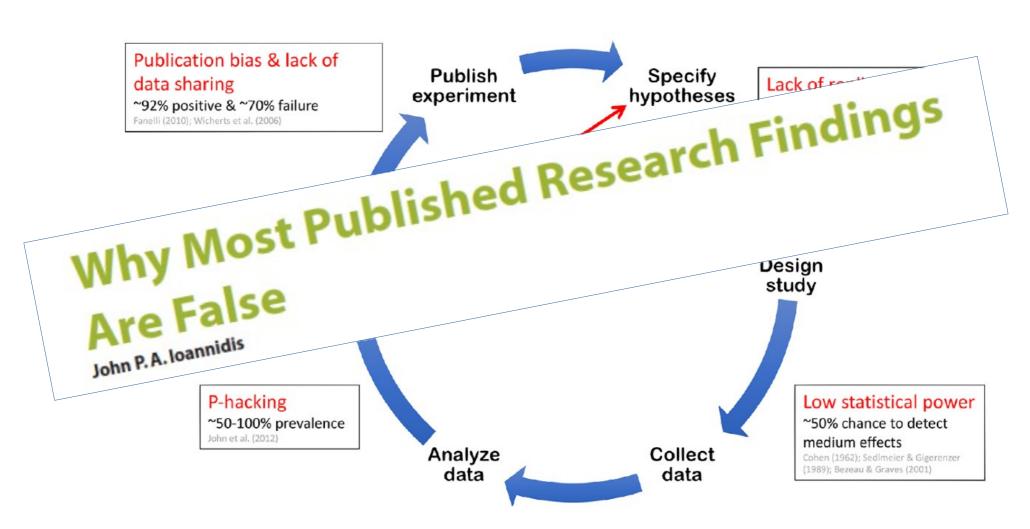
		DATA	
		SAME	DIFFERENT
ANALYSIS	SAME	REPRODUCIBLE	REPLICABLE
	DIFFERENT	ROBUST	GENERALISABLE

La crisis de reproducibilidad en las Ciencias Sociales



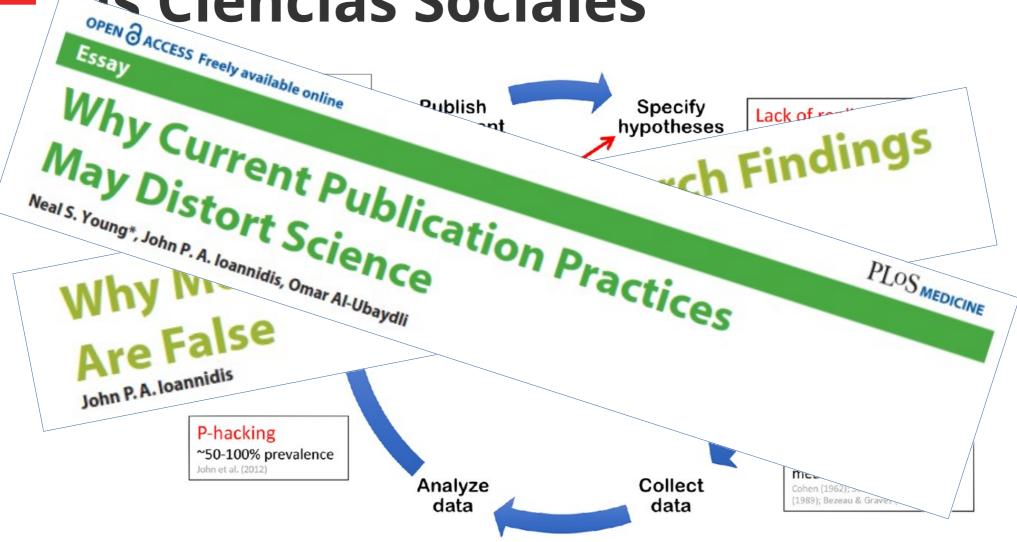


La crisis de reproducibilidad en las Ciencias Sociales





La crisis de reproducibilidad en las Ciencias Sociales





Baja replicabilidad

Open Science Collaboration (2015), "Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science"

- Attempted replications of 100 studies published in 2008 in three journals (JEP:LMC, PS, JPSP)
- 97% of originals had p < .05
- 36% of replications had p < .05

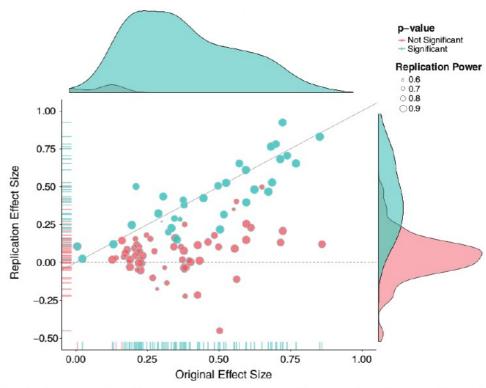
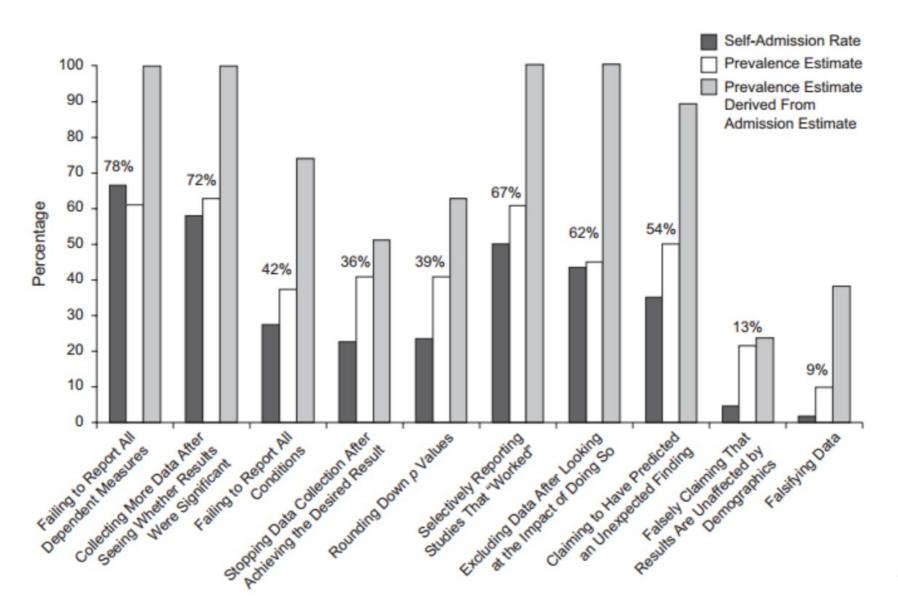


Fig. 3. Original study effect size versus replication effect size (correlation coefficients). Diagonal line represents replication effect size equal to original effect size. Dotted line represents replication effect size of 0. Points below the dotted line were effects in the opposite direction of the original. Density plots are separated by significant (blue) and nonsignificant (red) effects.

Manipulación de datos

John, Loewenstein, & Prelec (2012)

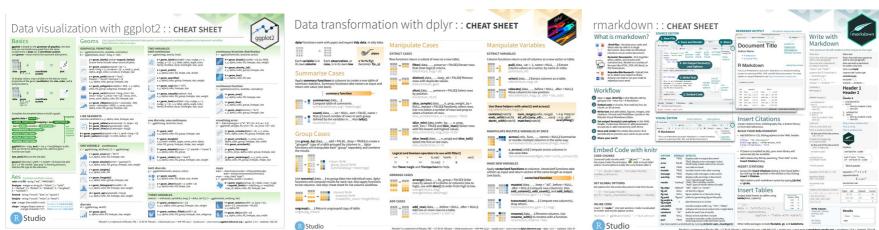


El problema del acceso a la información

- Baja credibilidad de las publicaciones
- Pérdida de esfuerzos
- Escasa colaboración
- Publication bias y predominio del paper en la evaluación académica: "Selección natural de mala ciencia" (Smaldino & MacElreath, 2016)
- Ralentiza el avance de la ciencia

El problema del acceso a la información

- La falta de acceso a la información perjudica en mayor medida a quienes no estamos en el primer mundo:
 - Carencias técnicas
 - Dificultad en el acceso a espacios de colaboración (workshops, congresos internacionales, grupos de investigación)
 - Complejidad de la curva de aprendizaje de herramientas (ej. R)
 - PERO miles aportando de manera abierta!



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 La ciencia abierta es colaborativa y transparente: Acabar con la lógica del genio individual

Materiales abiertos

Colaboración y avance del conocimiento científico

Código abierto

El código abierto permite no sólo reproducir análisis sino que además disminuye la complejidad de la curva de aprendizaje y democratiza el acceso

Datos abiertos

"Todo conocimiento generado con fondos públicos debe reportar beneficios para la sociedad y, en consecuencia, estar disponible para su uso" (Aisén Etcheverry, exdirectora ANID)

Materiales abiertos

www.nature.com/scientificdata

scientific data



OPEN

The Multilingual Picture Database

DATA DESCRIPTOR

Jon Andoni Duñabeitia et al.#

The growing interdisciplinary research field of psycholinguistics is in constant need of new and up-to-date tools which will allow researchers to answer complex questions, but also expand on languages other than English, which dominates the field. One type of such tools are picture datasets which provide naming norms for everyday objects. However, existing databases tend to be small in terms of the number of items they include, and have also been normed in a limited number of languages, despite the recent boom in multilingualism research. In this paper we present the Multilingual Picture (Multipic) database, containing naming norms and familiarity scores for 500 coloured pictures, in thirty-two languages or language varieties from around the world. The data was validated with standard methods that have been used for existing picture datasets. This is the first dataset to provide naming norms, and translation equivalents, for such a variety of languages; as such, it will be of particular value to psycholinguists and other interested researchers. The dataset has been made freely available.

Materiales abiertos

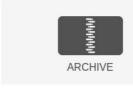


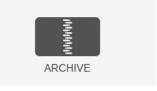
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MultiPic Dataset Open M... xlsx (1015.1 kB) MultiPic Dataset Open Mat... csv (944.6 kB) MultiPic Dataset Pictures.zip (14.82 MB)

Color Variations of MultiPic...zip (29.67 MB)



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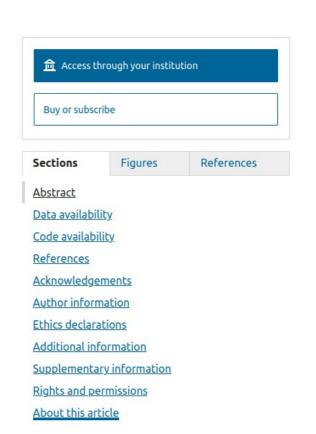
Cultural influences on word meanings revealed through large-scale semantic alignment

Bill Thompson ☑, Seán G. Roberts & Gary Lupyan

Nature Human Behaviour 4, 1029–1038 (2020) | Cite this article
3242 Accesses | 5 Citations | 224 Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

If the structure of language vocabularies mirrors the structure of natural divisions that are universally perceived, then the meanings of words in different languages should closely align. By contrast, if shared word meanings are a product of shared culture, history and geography, they may differ between languages in substantial but predictable ways. Here, we analysed the semantic neighbourhoods of 1,010 meanings in 41 languages. The mostaligned words were from semantic domains with high internal structure (number, quantity and kinship). Words denoting natural kinds, common actions and artefacts aligned much less well. Languages that are more geographically proximate, more historically related and/or spoken by more-similar cultures had more aligned word meanings. These results provide evidence that the meanings of common words vary in ways that reflect the culture, history and geography of their users.



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Data availability

Data and reproducible analyses are available at https://osf.io/tngba/.

Code availability

Code to implement the alignment algorithm is available at https://osf.io/tngba/.

References

1. Gleitman, L. & Fisher, C. In *The Cambridge Companion to Chomsky* (ed. McGilvray, J.) 123–142 (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2005).

Sections

Figures

References

Abstract

Data availability

Code availability

References

Acknowledgements

Author information

Ethics declarations

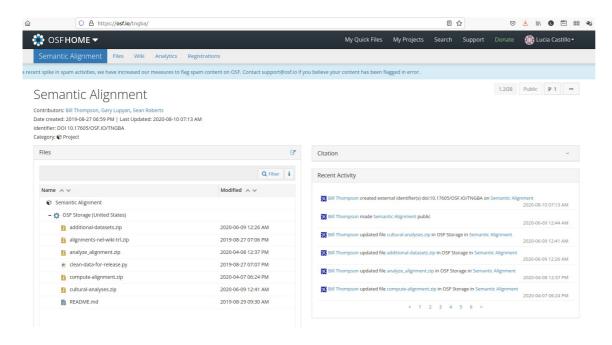
Additional information

Supplementary information

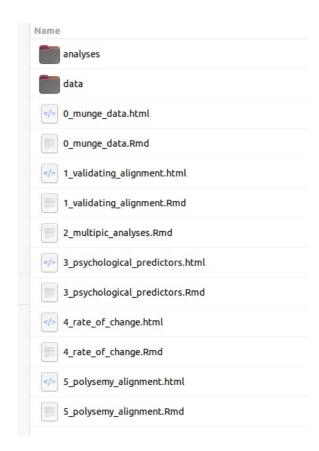
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About this article

Datos abiertos



Análisis y datos disponibles en repositorios de acceso abierto: reproducibilidad, replicabilidad, avance de la ciencia



- Grupos transversales a nivel local:
 - Clubes de lectura, ej. ReproducibiliTea



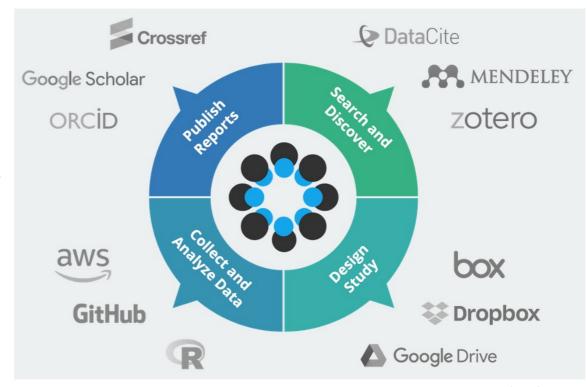
- Nuevos criterios en estadística
 - El reinado de los p-values ha generado una disciplina dispuesta a obviar criterios de realidad y estimaciones robustas
 - "Pensamiento dicotómico" en torno a un valor único que pasa a determinar la validez del estudio completo
 - 6. Build a cumulative quantitative discipline.
 - 7. Whenever possible, adopt estimation thinking and avoid dichotomous thinking.
 - 8. Remember that obtained results are one possibility from an infinite sequence.
 - 9. Do not trust any p value.
 - 10. Whenever possible, avoid using statistical significance or *p* values; simply omit any mention of null-hypothesis significance testing (NHST).
 - 11. Move beyond NHST and use the most appropriate methods, whether estimation or other approaches.
 - 12. Use knowledgeable judgment in context to interpret observed effect sizes (ESs).
 - 13. Interpret your single confidence interval (CI), but bear in mind the dance. Your 95% CI just might be one of the 5% that miss. As Figure 1 illustrates, it might be red!
 - 14. Prefer 95% CIs to SE bars. Routinely report 95% CIs, and use error bars to depict them in figures.

General Article

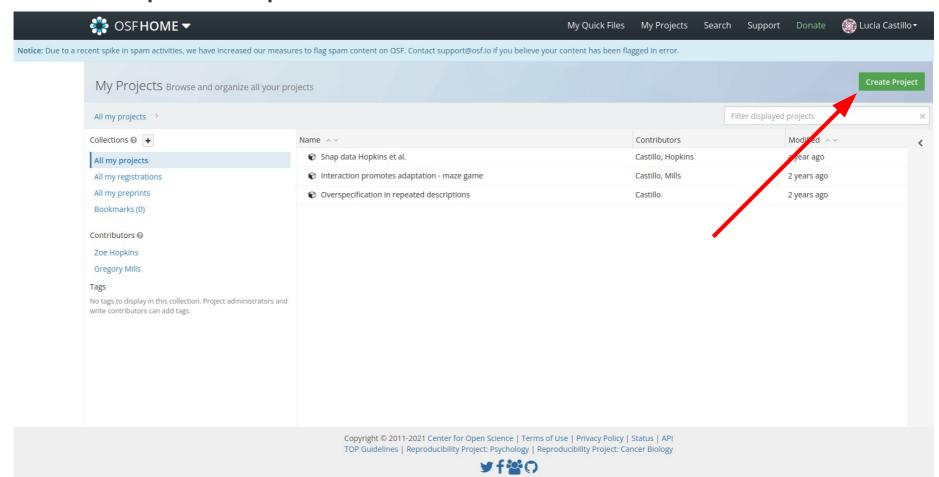
The New Statistics: Why and How

Geoff Cumming
La Trobe University

- Incorporación de software y programación de acceso abierto desde el pregrado
 - Uso de datos reales
 - Uso de software abierto (R, OpenSesame, etc.)
 - Uso de *notebook*s para trabajo colaborativo (R Markdown, Jupyter)
 - Cursos transversales de ética de los datos y ciencia abierta



Dar el primer paso!



Recursos

Open Science Framework

http://osf.io

The Turing Way

https://the-turing-way.netlify.com

Data Skills for Reproducible Science

https://gupsych.github.io/data_skills/

R for Reproducible Scientific Analysis

http://swcarpentry.github.io/r-novice-gapminder/

Datacamp: Reporting with R Markdown

https://www.datacamp.com/courses/reporting-with-r-markdown 21/21