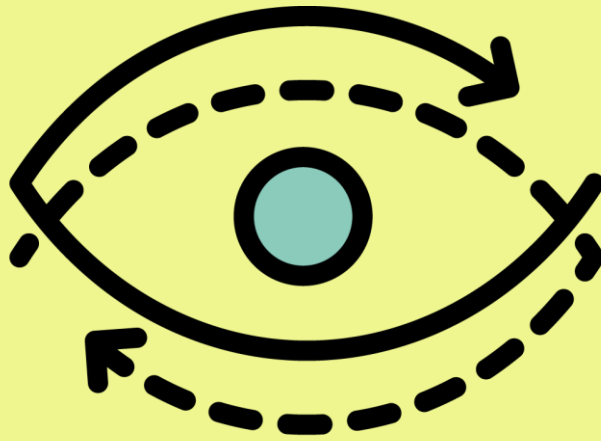
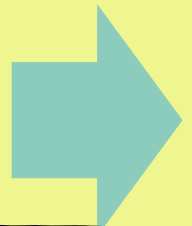




TRUST_{paren}cy

Key Insights...

Next page



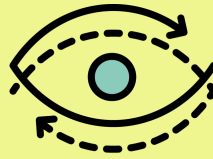
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Key insight 1:

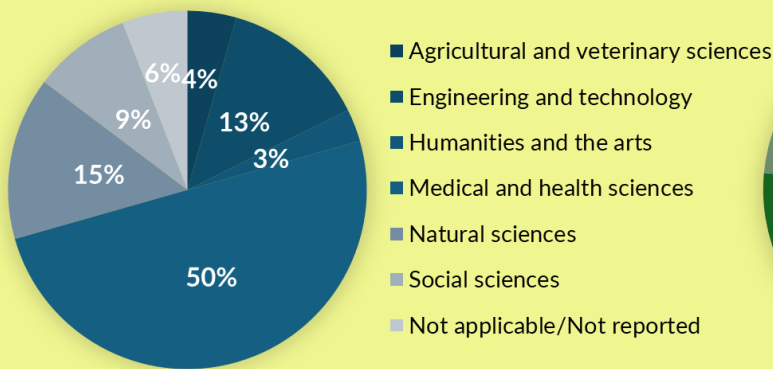
A set of interventions



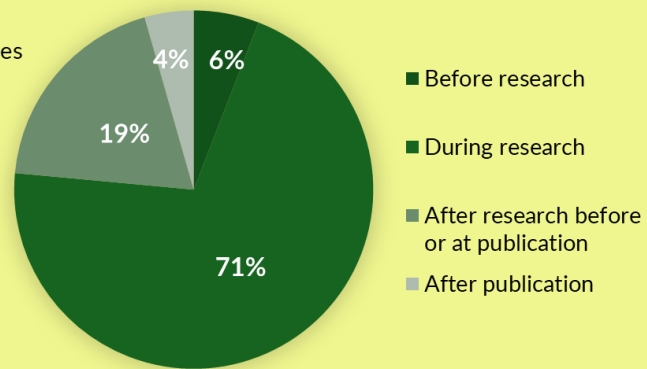
TRUSTpacency

What did we do?

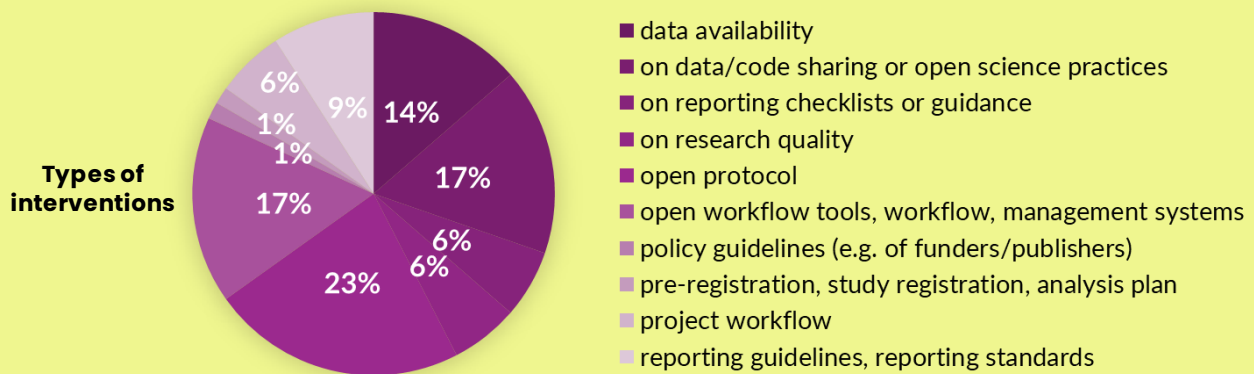
We conducted a scoping review to compile interventions that evidently promote reproducibility. We followed the methodology of the scoping review that was jointly conducted by TIER2 and OSIRIS projects. Our scoping review covered the period from August 2023 (last month covered by the TIER2 and OSIRIS scoping review) until March 2025. Our scoping review retrieved 68 publications that report different types of reproducibility interventions. These diagrams describe, in quantitative terms, the types of interventions we retrieved across three parameters.



Interventions per discipline



Interventions per research stage



Why did we do it?

We plan integrate the retrieved interventions, together with those retrieved by TIER2 and OSIRIS, in a user-friendly toolbox that will contain a total of more than 170 interventions that evidently promote reproducibility. This toolbox will be freely available at the end of 2027, after it will have been tested by 9 pilot institutions that include universities, one funder, and one nonprofit publisher.

Need more information?

You can refer to deliverable 1.1 by following this link: <https://trustpacency-project.eu/deliverables/>.

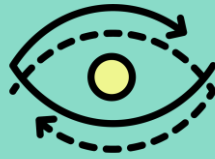


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Key insight 2: A taxonomy of interventions

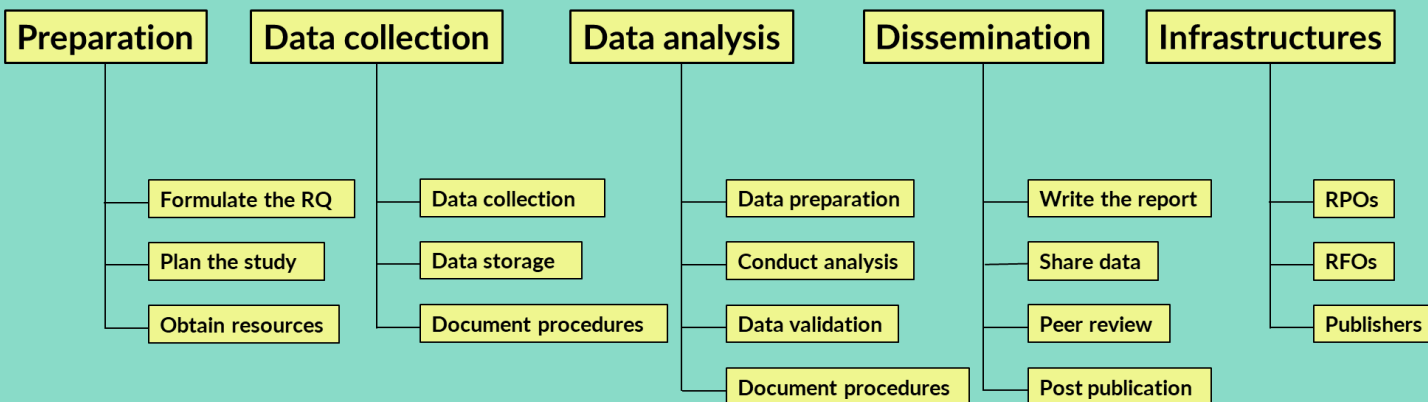


TRUSTparency

What did we do?

We conducted a two-round Delphi survey to create an expert-informed taxonomy of types of interventions that promote reproducibility. Seventy-seven panelists participated in the first round, while 73 in the second round, of which 51 contributed to both rounds and 22 only to the second round. In total, 99 out of 230 invited panelists participated in at least one round; the overall response rate was 43%. The group of panelists that participated in at least one round was quite well gender balanced with 42% female, 57% male, and 1% other, it represented predominantly the disciplines of Health Sciences (46%) and Social Sciences (30%), moderately (35%) or very (40%) experienced individuals on reproducibility, and predominantly came from Europe (83%).

The taxonomy developed is structured across five categories, four based on different stages of the research cycle plus one relevant to infrastructures. These five main categories are broken down to 17, in total, sub-categories, see diagram below.



Why did we do it?

We plan to use this taxonomy for structuring the TRUSTparency toolbox of reproducibility interventions. You can visualize this by considering the categories and sub-categories as drawers within which we are going to place the more than 170 reproducibility interventions. There are cases that a single intervention can fit to more than one category or sub-category. The TRUSTparency toolbox will be freely available at the end of 2027, after it will have been tested by 9 pilot institutions that include universities, one funder, and one non-for-profit publisher.

Need more information?

You can refer to deliverable 1.1 by following this link: <https://trustparency-project.eu/deliverables/>.

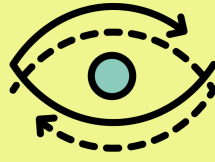


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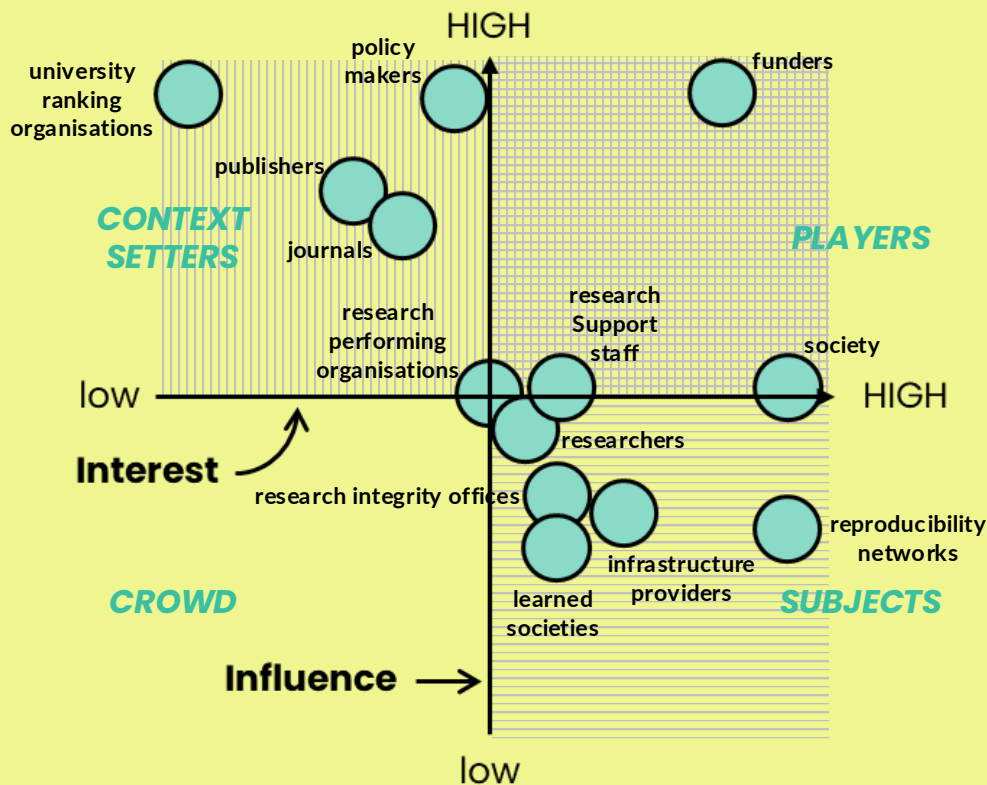
Key insight 3: The interest – influence map



TRUSTparency

What did we do?

We created an overview of the central stakeholders relevant to reproducibility and highlighted differences in the interest they have in reproducibility, as well as their influence on and power to change reproducibility practices. For this we, initially, conducted a desk study that included publications from the TIER2, iRISE, and OSIRIS EU-funded projects, from which relevant stakeholders and institutions were identified. Following this, we organised an online workshop, where we discussed with 12 participants from nine national RNs and 10 participants from the TRUSTparency project, to validate and enrich our initial identification of stakeholders and institutions and to create the interest-influence map depicted below. We will create three more of such maps that will bring the perspective of Research Performing Organisations, funders, and publishers, in the context of three workshops that will take place in Copenhagen, Denmark in the coming weeks.



Why did we do it?

We aimed at enriching our understanding of the stakeholder landscape and at providing additional evidence to inform the development of policy recommendations. By highlighting the diversity and complexity of the relevant stakeholders' landscape, we can select the most appropriate reproducibility practices and guide the development of TRUSTparency's key outputs.

Need more information?

You can refer to deliverable 1.2 by following this link: <https://trustparency-project.eu/deliverables/>.

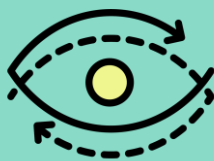


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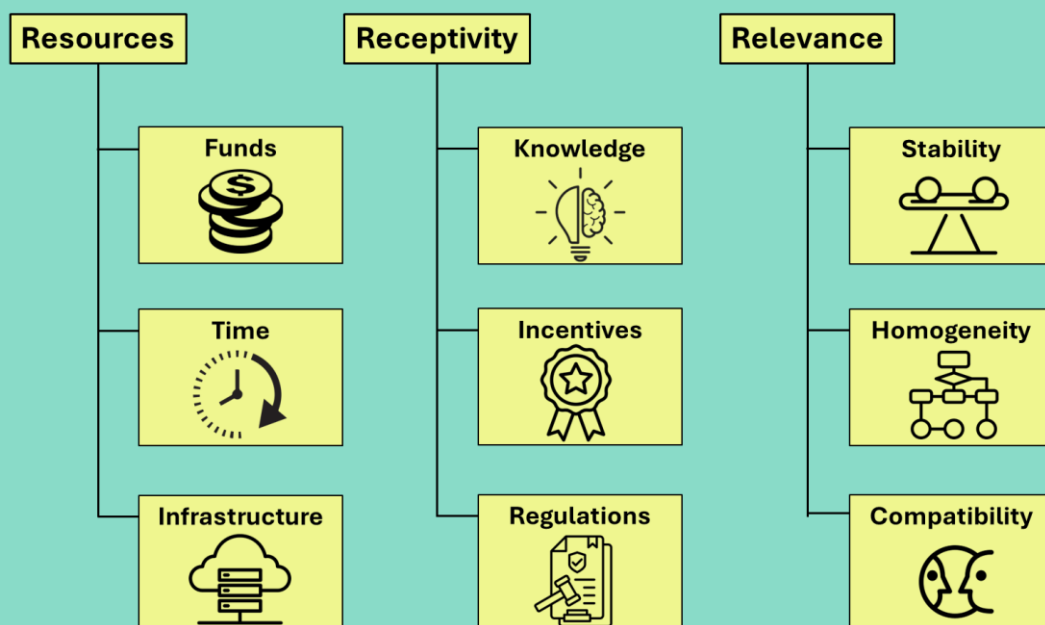
Key insight 4: What to consider before you apply



TRUSTparency

What did we do?

We developed a framework that will help institutions evaluate thoroughly the potential inequalities that a reproducibility intervention might bring, if implemented. For this we took stock of the analyses and results of iRISE, TIER2 and OSIRIS EU-funded projects. In particular, we aimed to map the sources of epistemological disparities: (differences between research fields that may create unequal outcomes for the same reproducibility intervention) and inclusivity challenges (differences between demographic categories of researchers that may put some researchers at a disadvantage by the implementation of a reproducibility intervention). In addition, we collected opinions and suggestions from stakeholders, via an online workshop organized in the context of the 1st stage of the Mutual Learning Exercise for Reproducibility. Our analysis proposes a 9-dimensional classification scheme that allows to map any intervention in terms of the possible disparities and inequities it may produce, as schematised below.



Why did we do it?

This framework aims at helping decisions makers, e.g. in universities, to examine relevance, costs and benefits when planning to implement reproducibility interventions in their context. Furthermore, this framework may be used as a rating tool, to quantify the risk of inequity brought about by a particular reproducibility intervention. For example, an intervention that requires expensive facilities but is implemented rapidly will score high on the dimensions of “funds” and “infrastructure”, but low on “time”.

Need more information?

You can refer to deliverable 1.3 by following this link: <https://trustparency-project.eu/deliverables/>.

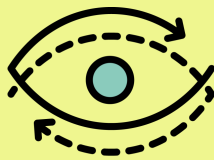


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Key insight 5: A toolbox full of interventions



TRUSTparenacy

The **TRUSTparenacy toolbox** will be a structured repository of more than 170 reproducibility interventions, openly available through the project's website front page. Its user friendliness will be based on the easiness that the end user will be able to find the most relevant intervention to her interest. Each intervention will be retrievable with a maximum of three clicks, via a search function that will be based on filters, imitating platforms like Booking.com.

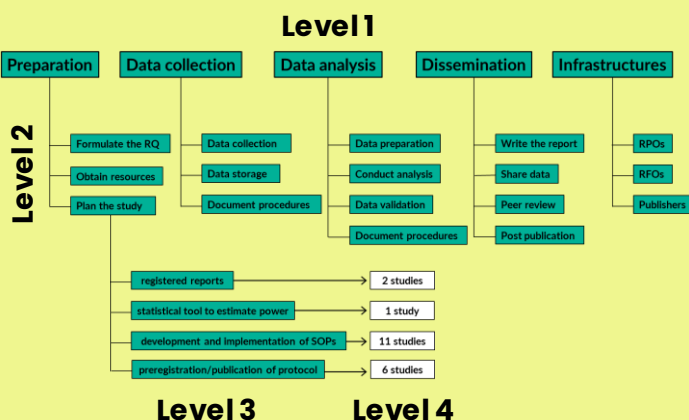


STRUCTURE

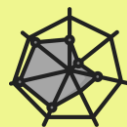
The toolbox will be structured in four levels. The first two reflect the results of the Delphi study. The third level serves the purpose of providing a more nuanced description of the type of intervention. The fourth level will be comprised of the publications that have studies the interventions.

DESCRIPTORS

Each intervention will be described with three different types of descriptors. (1) its "fingerprint" with reference to the first three levels of the toolbox, (2) its quality characteristics [**work in progress**], and (3) its operational characteristics, like the most relevant end-users and areas of research.



- Category
- Subcategory
- Type



- Strength of evidence
- Feasibility
- Implementability
- Usability



- Relevant end-user
- Research area



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