

results can be obtained in another lab even before work is published. This approach is built into programme requirements: 3–8% of funds allocated for research programmes go towards such verification efforts<sup>5</sup>.

Such studies also show that researchers, research funders and publishers must take replication studies much more seriously. Researchers need to engage in such actions, funders must ramp up investments in these studies, and publishers, too, must play their part so that researchers can be confident that this work is important. It is laudable that the press conference announcing the project's results included remarks and praise by the leaders of the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine and the National Institutes of Health. But the project was funded by a philanthropic investment fund, Arnold Ventures in Houston, Texas.

The entire scientific community must recognize that replication is not for replication's sake, but to gain an assurance central to the progress of science: that an observation or result is sturdy enough to spur future work. The next wave of replication efforts should be aimed at making this everyday essential easier to achieve.

1. Errington, T. M., Denis, A., Perfito, N., Iorns, E. & Nosek, B. A. *eLife* **10**, e67995 (2021).
2. Errington, T. M. *et al.* *eLife* **10**, e71601 (2021).
3. Ricci-Vitiani, L. *et al.* *Nature* **468**, 824–828 (2010).
4. Errington, T. M. *et al.* *eLife* **10**, e73430 (2021).
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## Gender balance at Nature Conferences: an update

**Nature has made progress in improving representation and participation of women at scientific conferences – but there is much more to do.**

**A**t the end of 2019, *Nature* pledged to work harder to help to address the entrenched gender inequity at scientific conferences (*Nature* **576**, 182; 2019). We looked closely at gender diversity at Nature Conferences (conferences curated by editors of the Nature Portfolio journals), and what we saw was simply not good enough. We introduced a code of conduct, including pledges to have no all-male panels and to invite an equal percentage of women (including all those who identify as women) and men as speakers at all our conferences.

Two years on and these decisions have yielded results. Women comprised 29% of keynote speakers at Nature Conferences between 2016 and 2018 (15 out of 51 speakers across 27 events). That number increased to 48%

(14 out of 29) in the 20 meetings that took place in 2020 and 2021.

During the same period, women represented 43% of conference organizing committees (59 out of 130) and 51% of speakers for short talks (33 of 65). It's an encouraging start, but the trends cannot stop there. In 2021, all Nature Conferences were virtual, like almost all other scientific events. It's early days, but initial reports suggest that online formats can be more inclusive than in-person events (S. Sarabipour *eLife* **9**, e62668; 2020). It is absolutely essential that these modest gains are not reversed once in-person events return.

Best-practice guidance is being refined all the time. The advocacy group 500 Women Scientists is working with several major scientific organizations, including the Aspen Global Change Institute, the American Geophysical Union, Colorado State University, the Earth Science Women's Network, Georgia Sea Grant and the team behind the virtual seminar series Pal(a)eoPERCS, to update their inclusive scientific meetings guide (see [go.nature.com/3ilz3e5](https://go.nature.com/3ilz3e5)). The guide aims to share good practice, including tools to help ensure that events are more inclusive. Nature Conferences will strive to use these tools, and we hope that other conference organizers will too.

Data from the UK Society for Endocrinology's annual national conference are the latest to show that even when meetings have roughly equal numbers of male and female delegates, women attendees participate less and tend to ask fewer and shorter questions (V. Salem *et al.* *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol.* **9**, 556–559; 2021). A simple intervention improved things: when conference organizers were asked to have more female session chairs, and those chairs were asked to invite opening questions from women wherever possible, questions from women rose to 35%, from 24% the previous year.

"If women are not visible at conferences, they cannot act as role models for junior academics, creating a self-perpetuating cycle," the paper's authors point out. Nature's insistence on gender parity, where possible, at its conferences is just one step towards encouraging more women to take part in their communities' discussions.

Codes of conduct for scientific meetings, such as that introduced by Nature Conferences and others before us, are crucial. They are becoming the norm, with many large learned/academic societies making commitments to improve diversity across their activities – and there are encouraging signs that they are starting to pay off.

Codes of conduct need to be enforced, and there need to be checks in place to ensure that they are followed and that they continue to be effective at truly improving diversity – not just in attendance, but in participation, too. We also acknowledge that our efforts need to be broader, and not focused solely on gender.

There's a very long way to go to achieve full equity, inclusion and diversity at scientific conferences. The Nature journals are committed to achieving inclusivity for the good of science and society. We are proud to have made a small change and understand and accept that there is much more that we can and must do.

 **Nature is committed to achieving inclusivity for the good of science and society."**