

Open Criminology



Chaos in the brickyard

Many studies do
not replicate or
cannot be
reproduced

There is a moral
responsibility to
ensure that the
public can access
the research they
paid for

There is a huge file
drawer bias
towards ‘positive’
results

People make
mistakes and
results need to be
reproduced

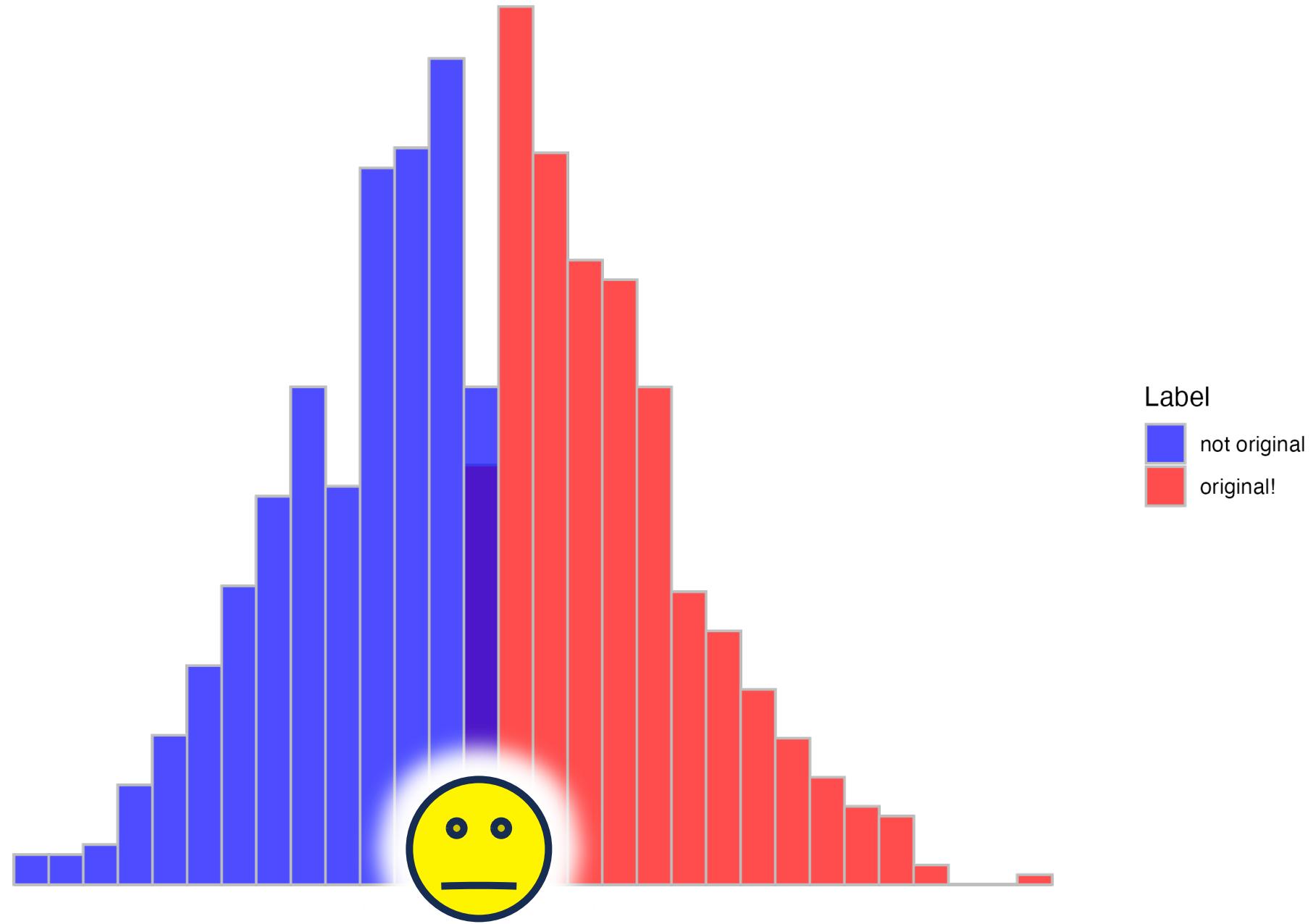
Researchers
regularly admit to
‘questionable
research
practices’

Failure to share
data is a waste of
public money and
participant time

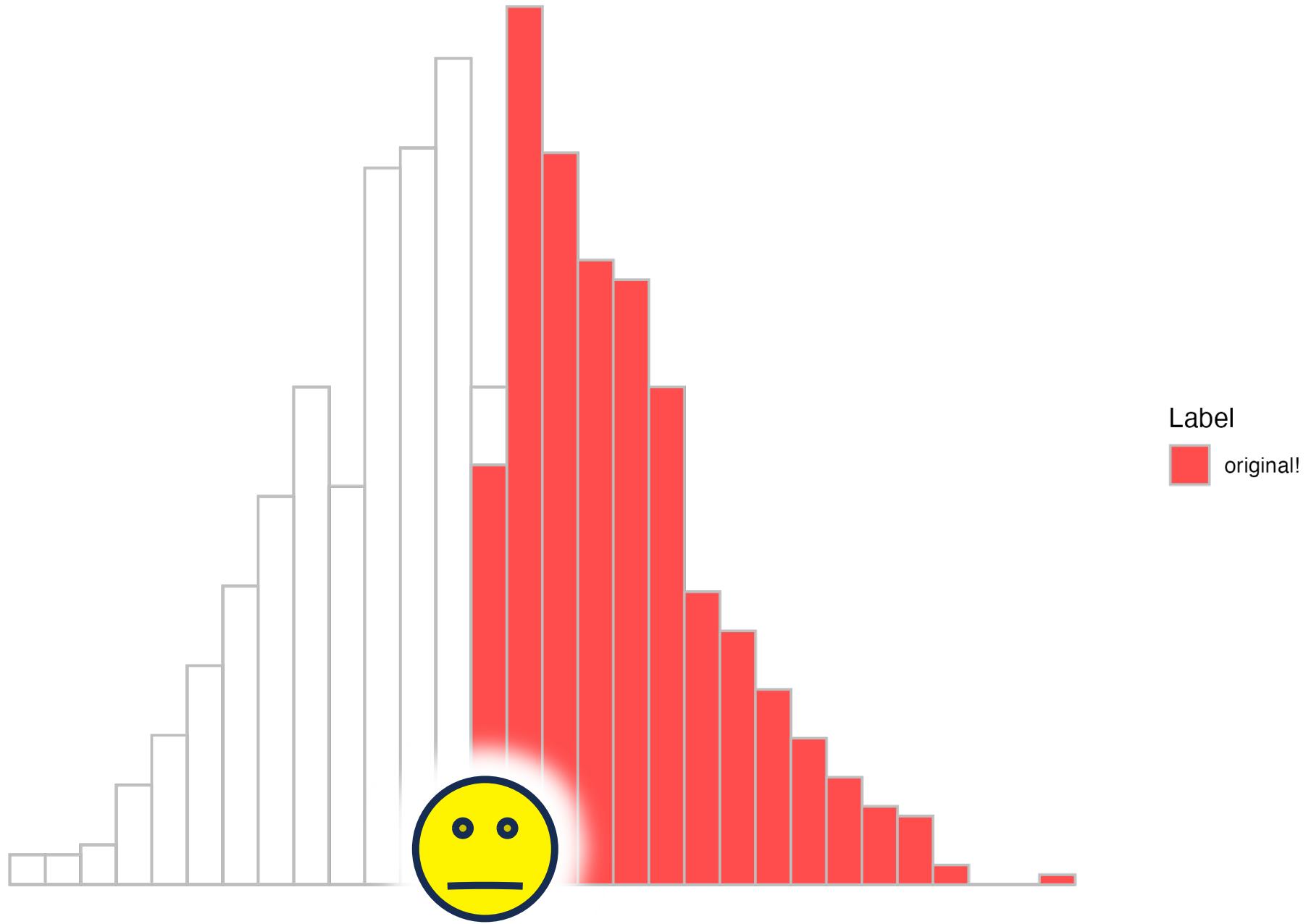
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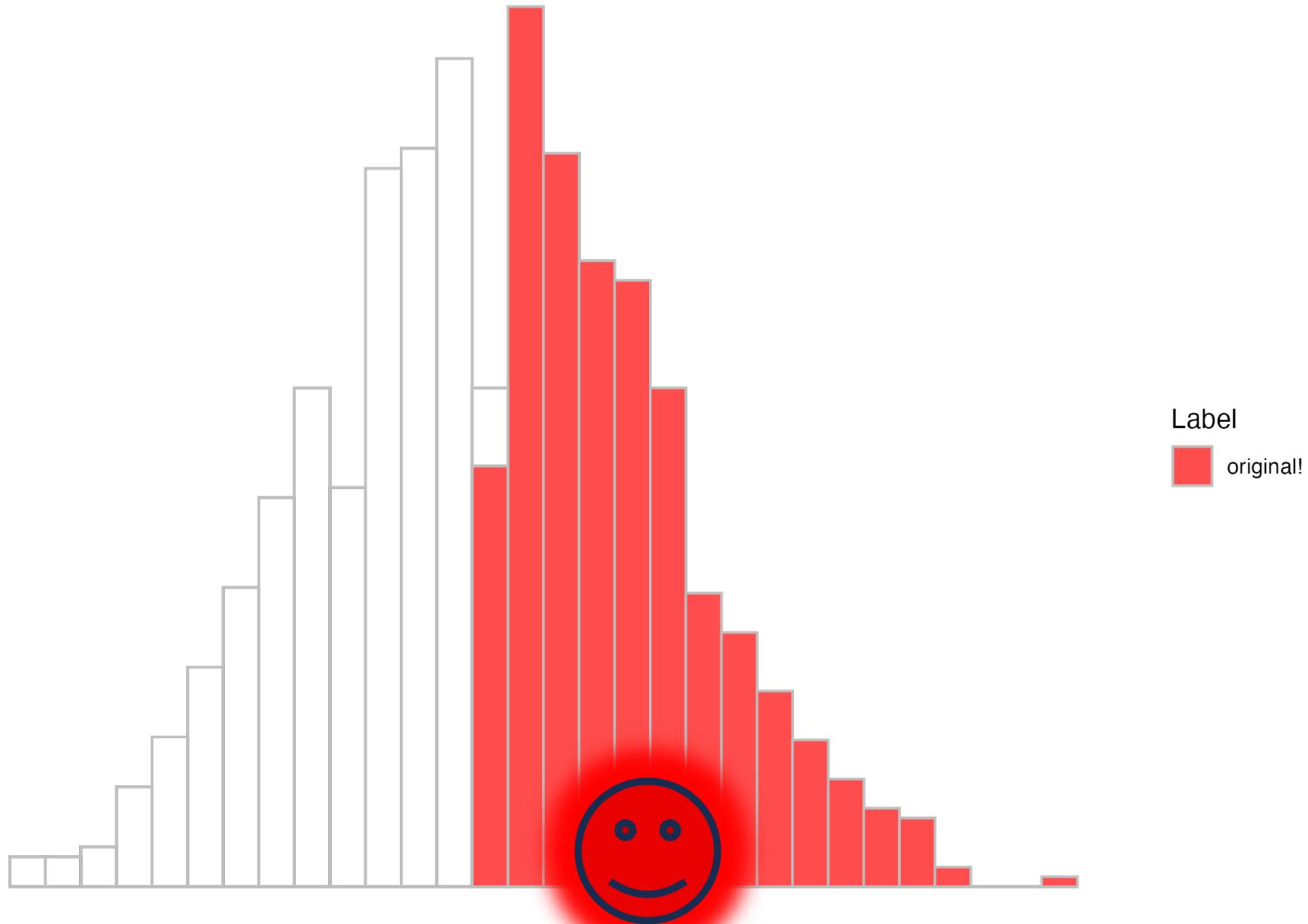
True relationship between X and Y



Published relationship between X and Y



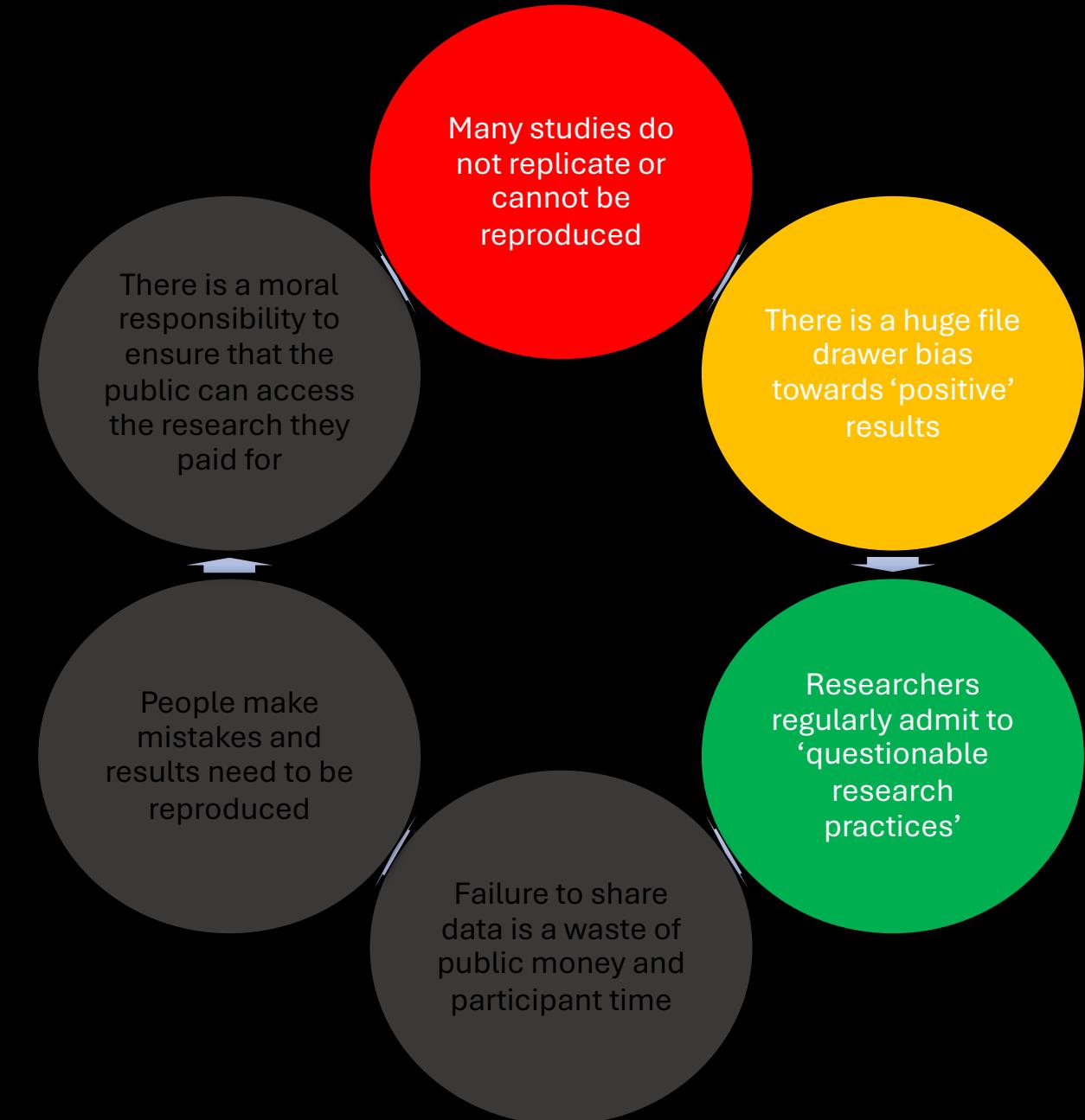
Published relationship between X and Y

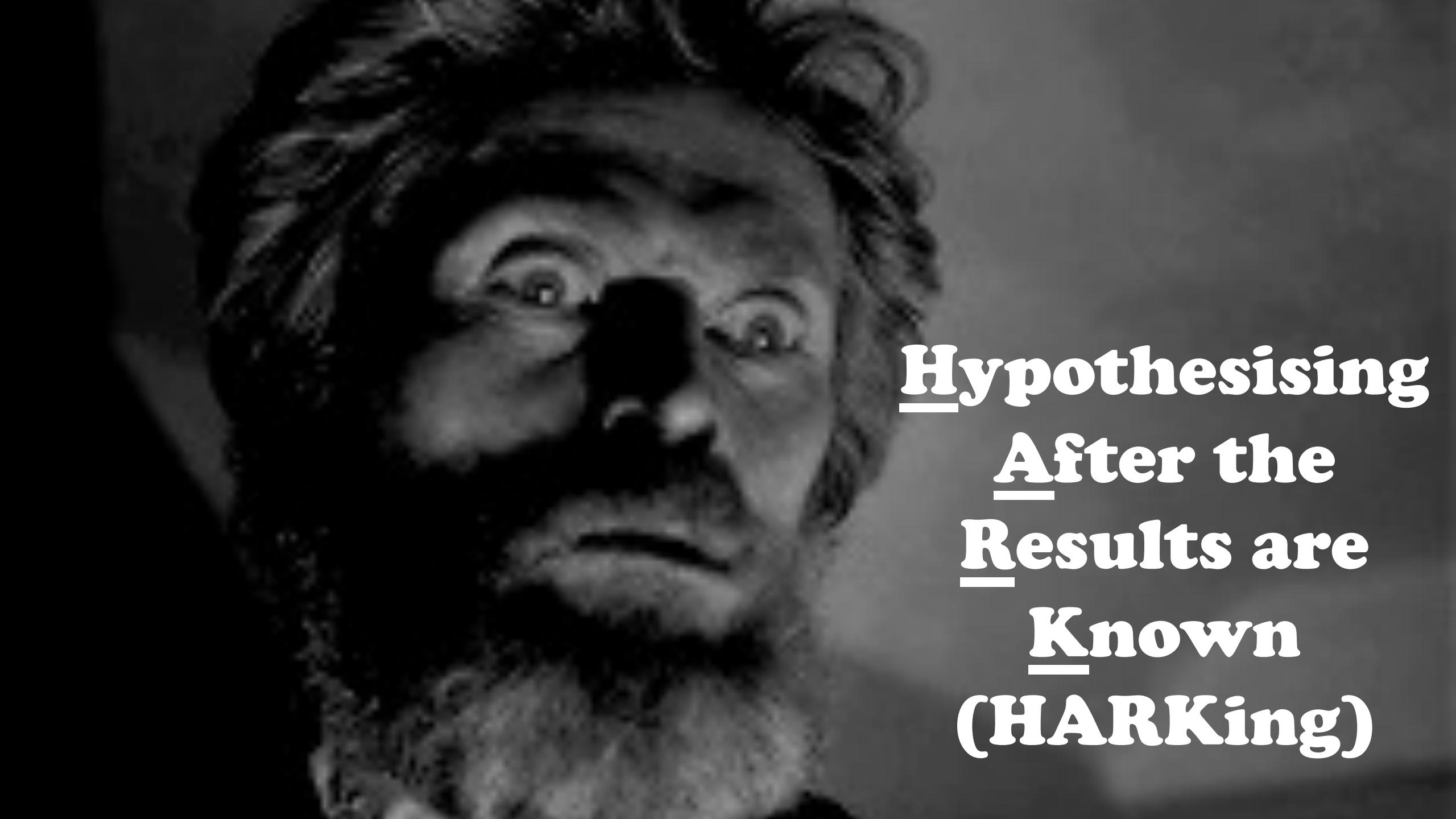


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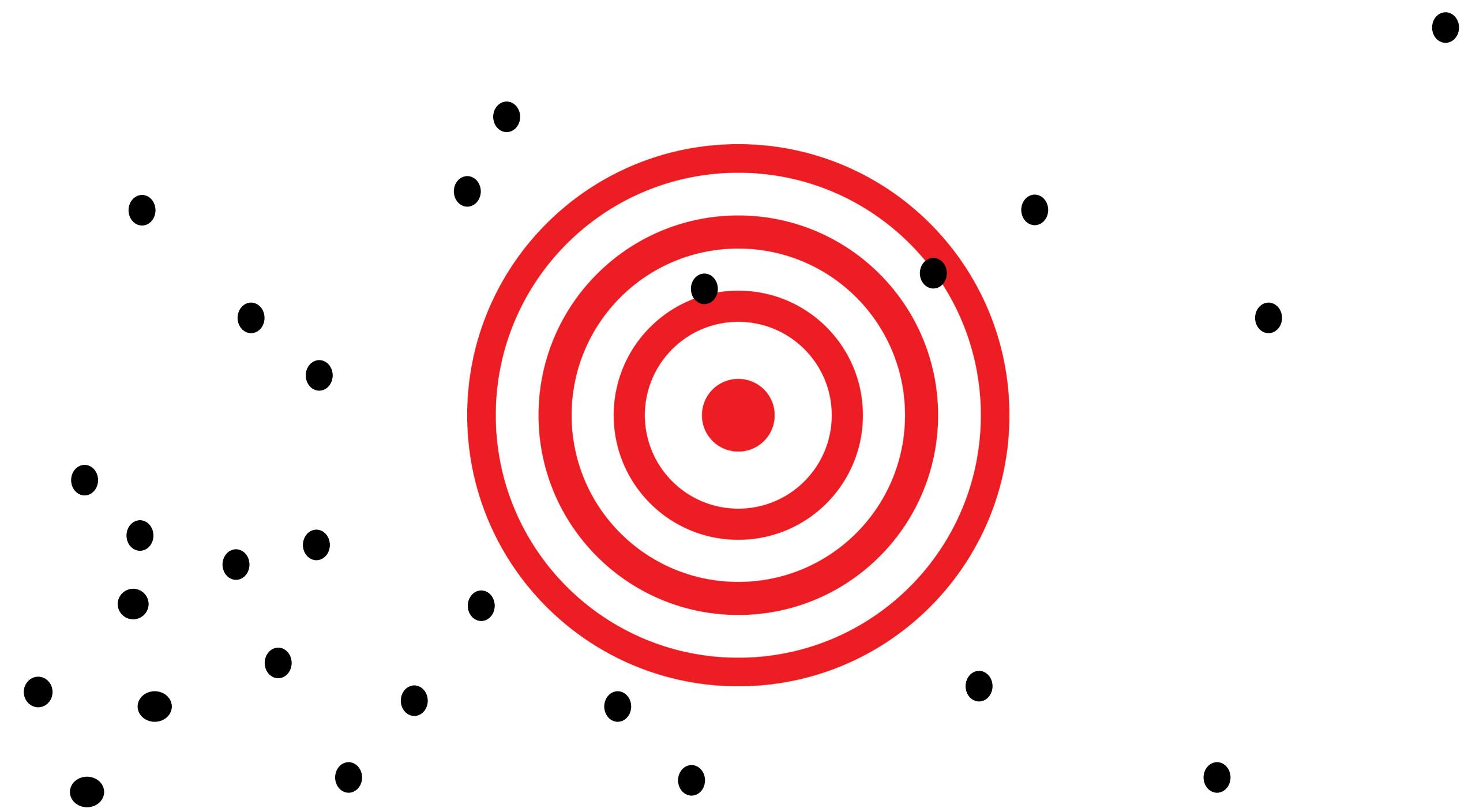


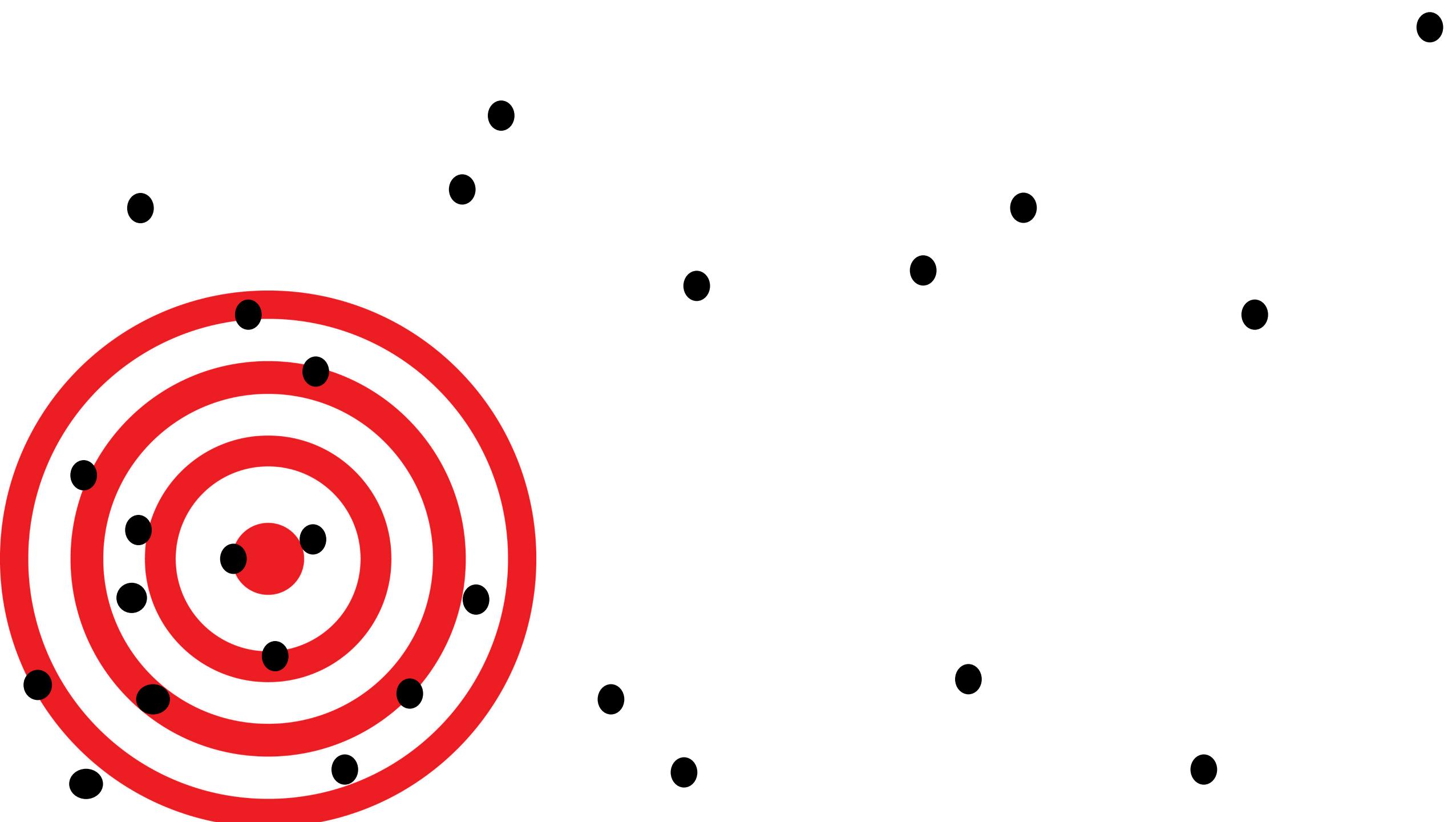
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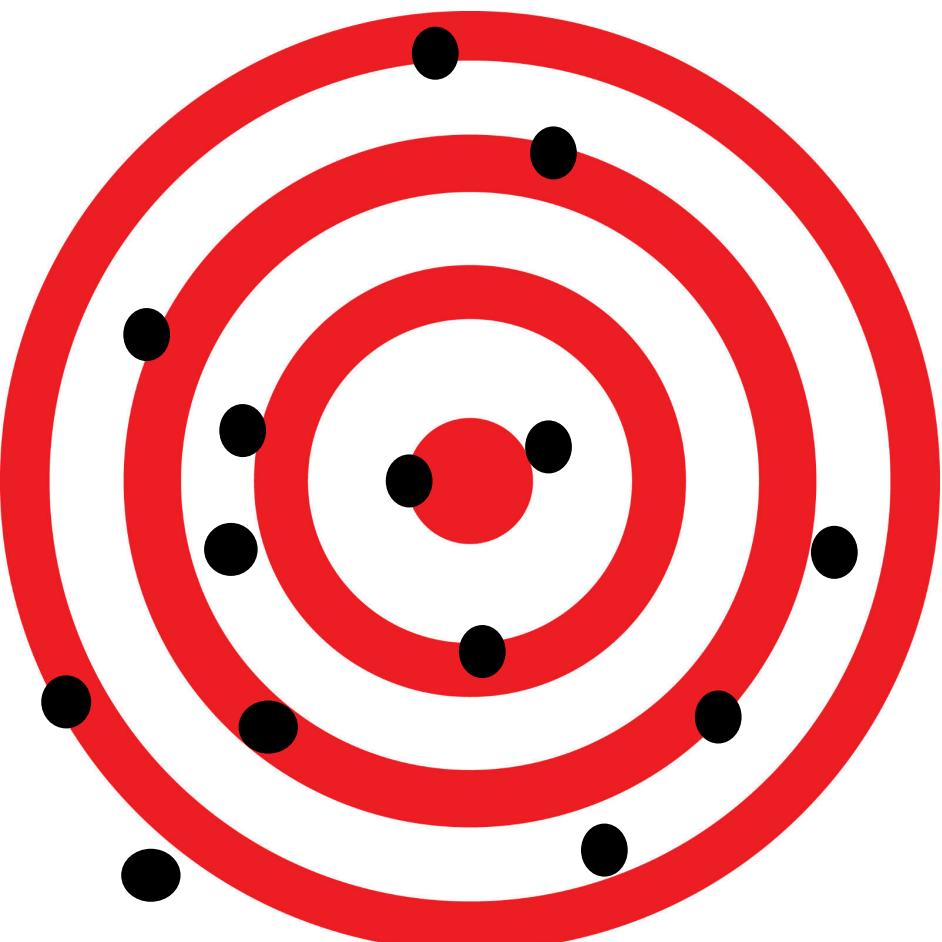


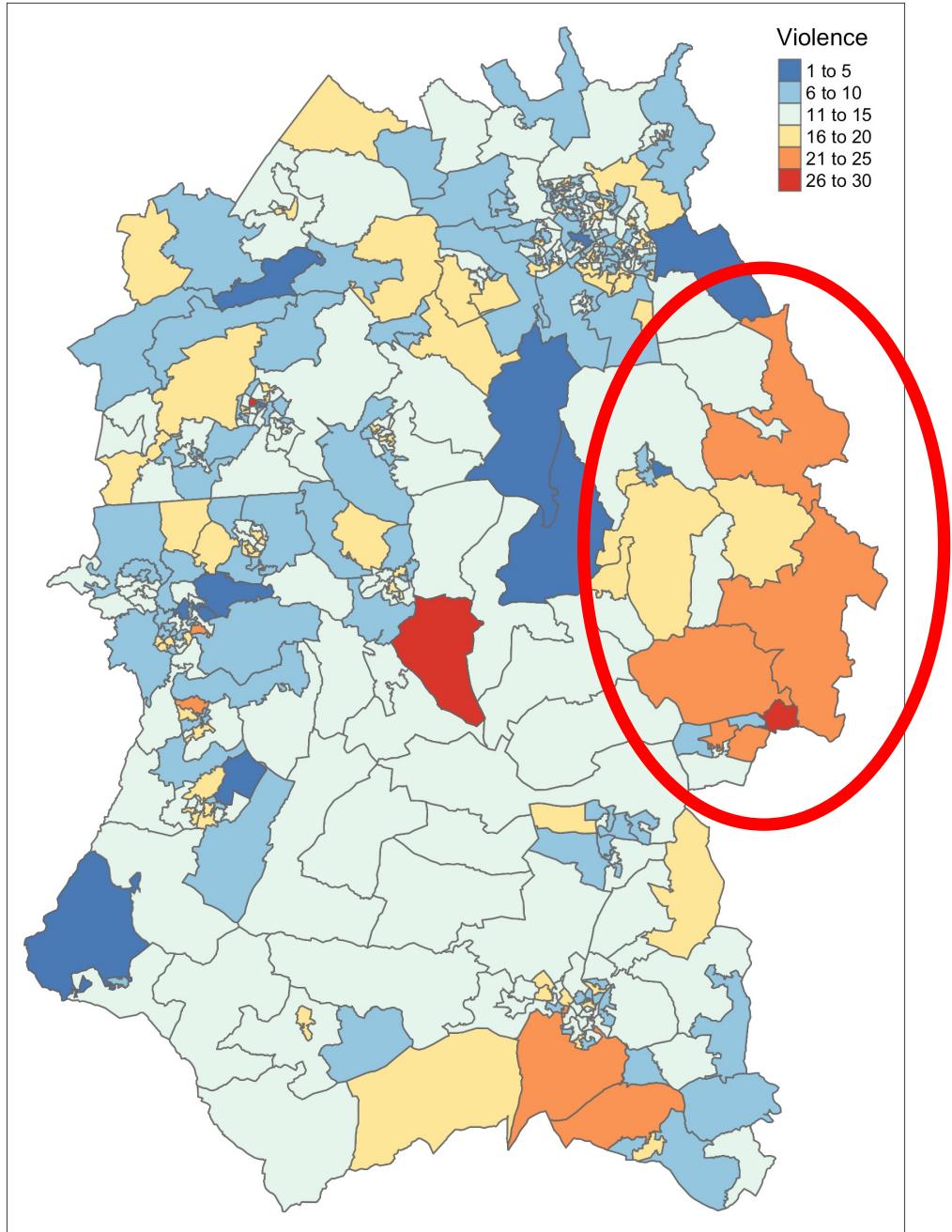


**Hypothesising
After the
Results are
Known
(HARKing)**

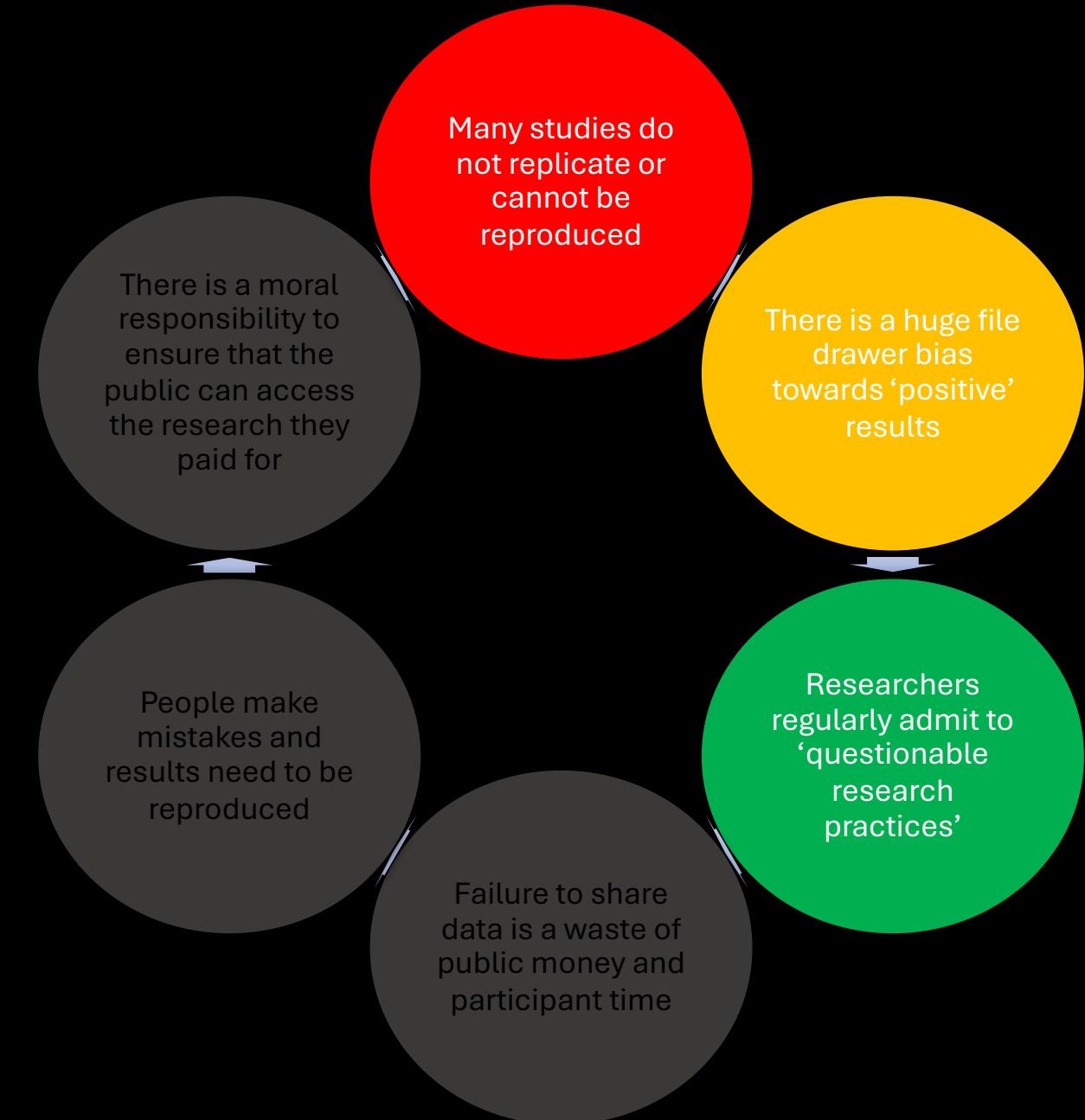




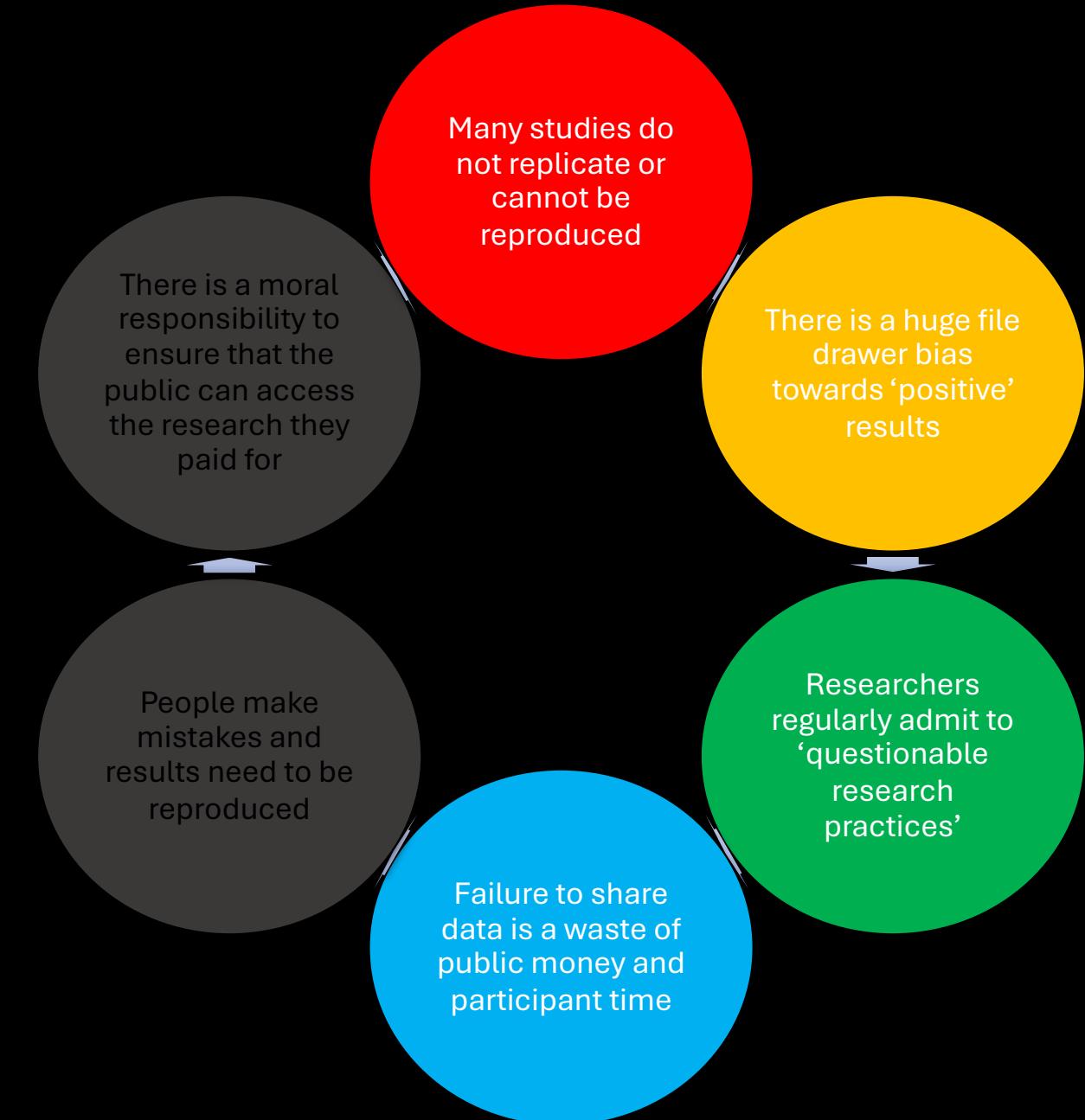




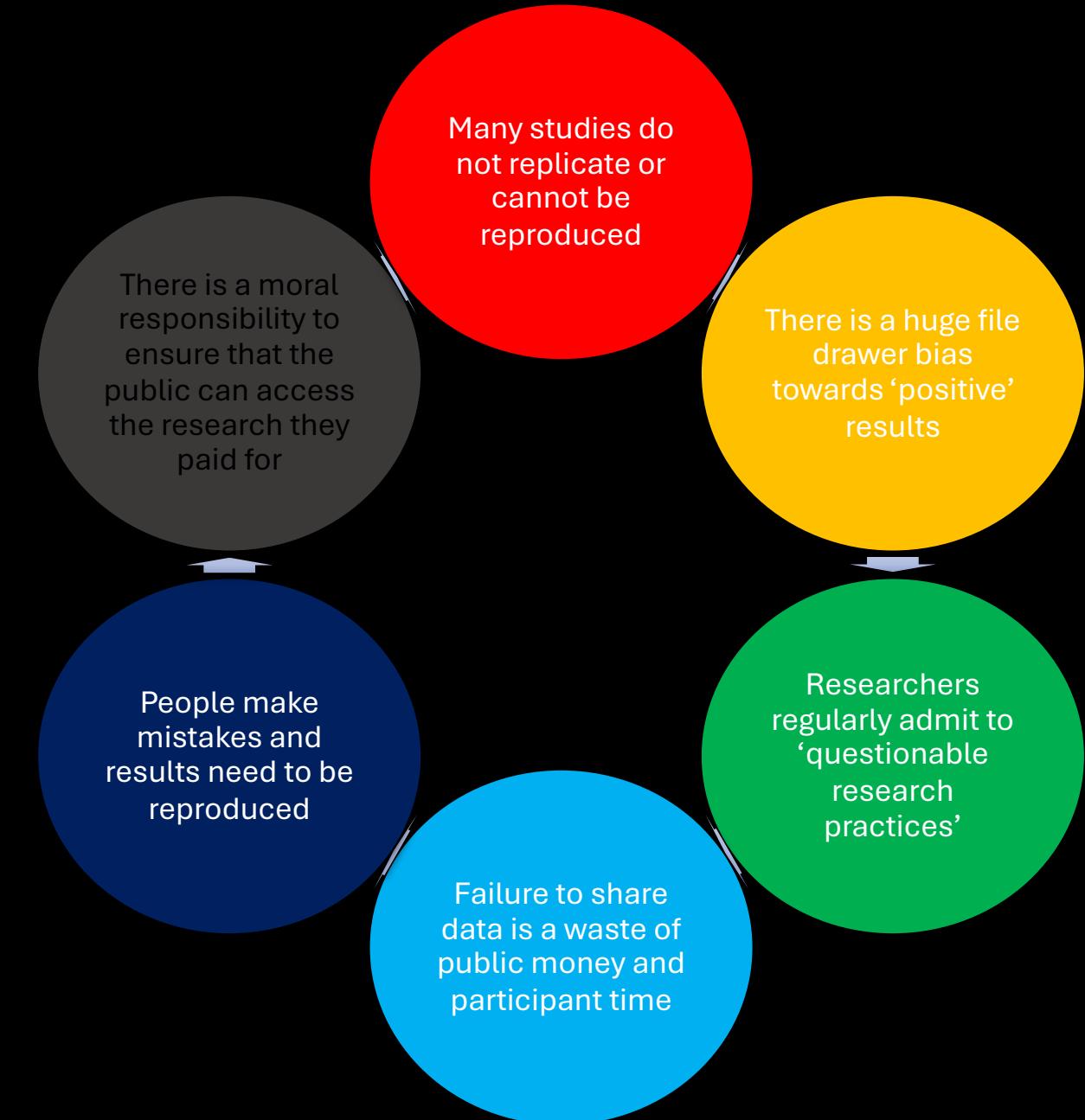
Chaos in the brickyard



Chaos in the brickyard



Chaos in the brickyard



Why open research?



Why do we have a crisis of replicability?

Competition between institutions
Incentives for volume over quality

Publish or perish
Protectiveness
Inertia

Convenience



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A black rectangular background featuring four circular elements arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left circle is red and contains the text 'Open practice'. The top-right circle is green and contains 'Open reporting'. The bottom-left circle is yellow and contains 'Open access'. The bottom-right circle is blue and contains 'Open data'.

Open
practice

Open
reporting

Open
access

Open
data

What is open research?

Open
practice

Open
reporting

Open
access

Open
data

What is open research?

Stating ideas and
methods in advance

Committing to publish
regardless of results

Open
practice

Open
access

Open
data

Open
reporting

What is open research?

Using reproducible
methods

Publishing code

Following protocols and
reporting deviations

Open
practice

Open
reporting

Open
access

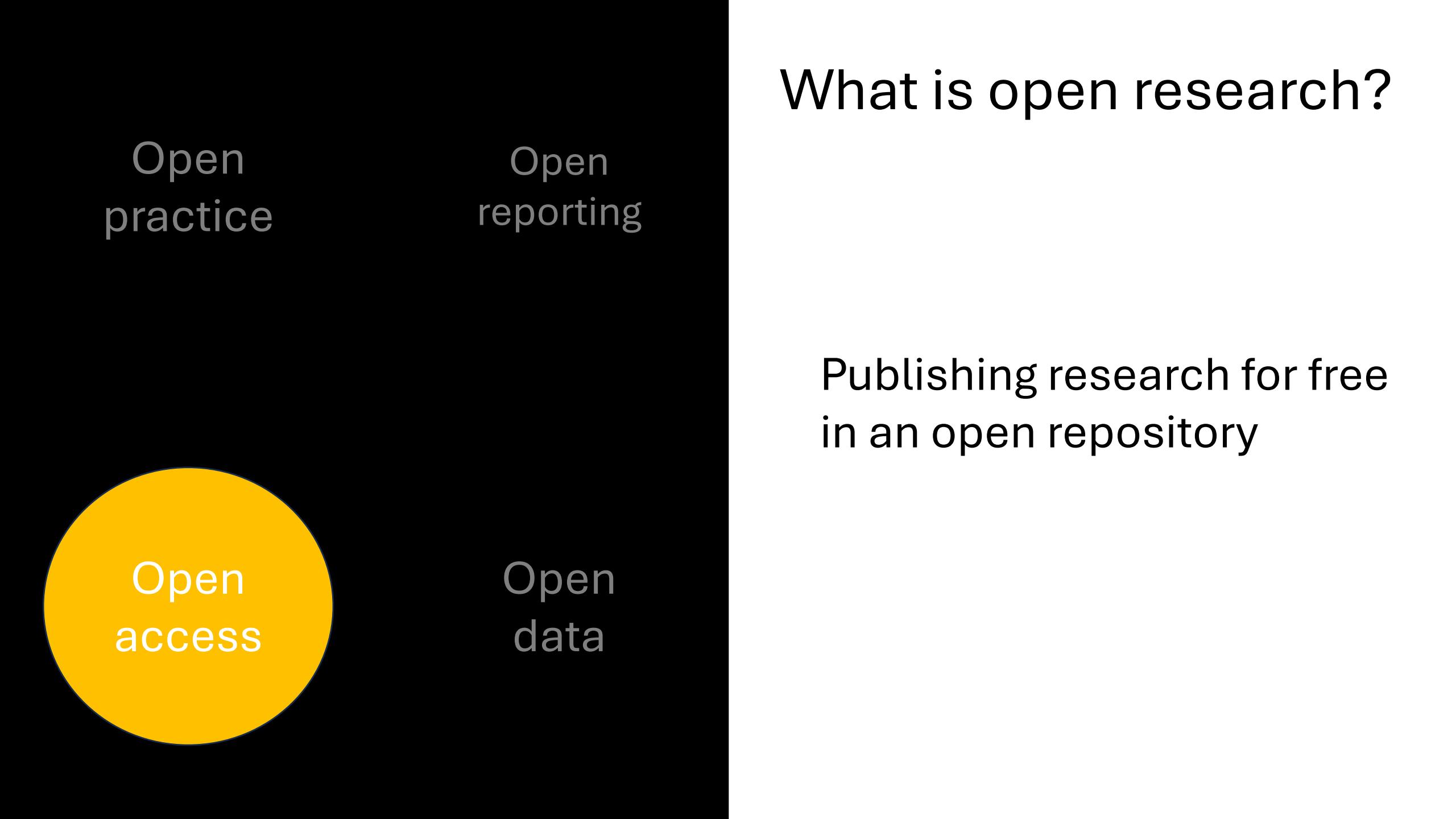


What is open research?

Sharing data

Making data FAIR

Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable



Open
practice

Open
reporting

Open
access

Open
data

What is open research?

Publishing research for free
in an open repository

Open research practice

Conception

Publish your methods and hypotheses in a protocol, pre-registration or a registered report

Open research practice

Conception

Publish your methods and hypotheses in a protocol, pre-registration or a registered report

Data

Make data as open as possible and as closed as necessary using FAIR principles

Open research practice

Conception

Publish your methods and hypotheses in a protocol, pre-registration or a registered report

Data

Make data as open as possible and as closed as necessary using FAIR principles

Analysis

Make analysis reproducible and open

Open research practice

Conception

Publish your methods and hypotheses in a protocol, pre-registration or a registered report

Data

Make data as open as possible and as closed as necessary using FAIR principles

Analysis

Make analysis reproducible and open

Disseminate

Publish pre-prints in an open repository

PROS

- More rigour
- Less file-drawer bias
- Less downstream work
- Better evidence base
- Socially just
- Inevitable

CONS

- More up-front work
- Fear of transparency
- Less quality control
- Inertia

PROS

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CONS

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- Less quality control
- Inertia

Openness is coming for us

Where is Open Science in Horizon Europe?



Author: os4os team



Committees

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MPs call for research sector reforms to address concerns with reproducibility of science

10 May 2023



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How we're doing How we engage Policies, standards and data Work for us: jobs and advisory roles
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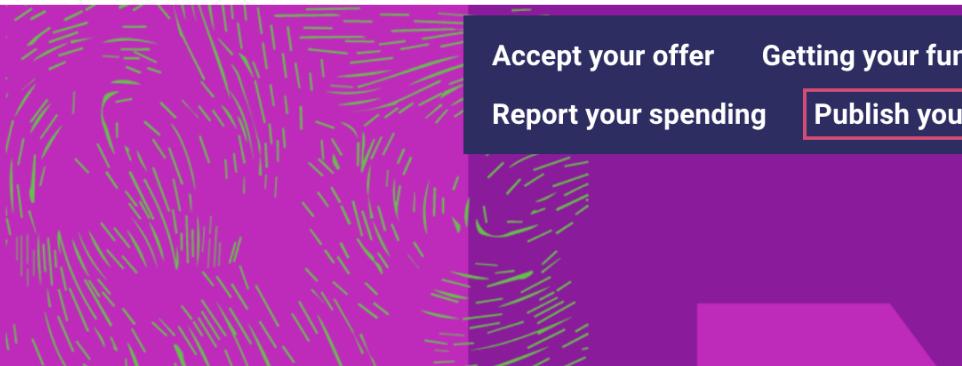
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Open research data: clinical trials and public health interventions

MRC strongly promotes the principles of open research data and aims to make the research process and findings as open, understandable and reproducible as possible. Sharing data can enhance the use of existing data, avoid duplication of research effort and stimulate new discoveries.

The MRC policy on [open research data from clinical trials and public health interventions](#) applies to the following types of MRC-funded study:

- clinical trials and clinical intervention studies: studies that prospectively assign human participants to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the

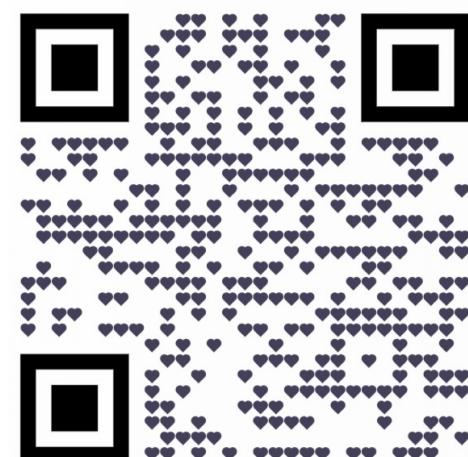
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Publishing your research findings

Contents

- Overview
- Making your research article open access
- Making your monograph, book chapter or edited collection open access
- Making your research data open
- Acknowledging your funding
- Open access funding and reporting
- **Submit datasets if you have funding from ESRC**



Submit datasets if you have funding from ESRC

If you've received funding for your project from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) you must [deposit all data from the project](#) with the UK Data Service or another suitable data repository.

If you deposit in a repository which is not the UK Data Service, you still need to [create a metadata record in UK Data Service ReShare](#) and submit metadata relating to the grant and data collection through this service.

What happens if you do not deposit your data

You will not be able to submit new funding applications until you have:

- deposited your data
- told UK Data Service where you've published it

Get help with submitting your datasets

Contact the UK Data Service if you have problems depositing your data.

You can:

- [fill in the help form](#)
- email reshare@ukdataservice.ac.uk
- telephone 01206 872001

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- telephone 01206 872001

Last updated: 6 October 2023

← [**Previous**](#)

[**Open access funding and reporting**](#)

Annual Review of Criminology
Replication in Criminology
and the Social Sciences

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and Jonathan A. Plucker³

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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-021-09525-6>

ORIGINAL PAPER



Questionable Research Practices and Open Science in Quantitative Criminology

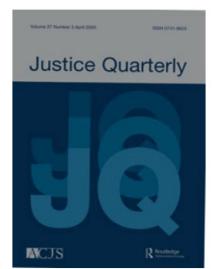
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How Powerful is the Evidence in Criminology? On Whether We Should Fear a Coming Crisis of Confidence

J. C. Barnes, Michael F. TenEyck, Travis C. Pratt & Francis T. Cullen

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How Powerful is the Evidence in Criminology? On Whether We Should Fear a Coming Crisis of Confidence, *Justice Quarterly*, 37:3, 383-409, DOI: [10.1080/07418825.2018.1495252](https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2018.1495252)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2018.1495252>

Abstract

Objectives Questionable research practices (QRPs) lead to incorrect research results and contribute to irreproducibility in science. Researchers and institutions have proposed open science practices (OSPs) to improve the detectability of QRPs and the credibility of science. We examine the prevalence of QRPs and OSPs in criminology, and researchers' opinions of those practices.

Methods We administered an anonymous survey to authors of articles published in criminology journals. Respondents self-reported their own use of 10 QRPs and 5 OSPs. They also estimated the prevalence of use by others, and reported their attitudes toward the practices.

A wide-angle landscape photograph of a mountain range. The foreground is dominated by dark, forested slopes. In the background, several layers of mountains are visible, shrouded in a thick mist or low-hanging clouds. The sky above is a warm, golden-yellow color, suggesting either sunrise or sunset. The overall atmosphere is serene and expansive.

Where next?



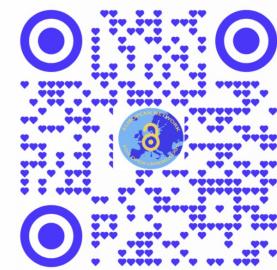
Where next?

Imagine
openness
for your
work



Where next?

Find the
open
criminology
community





Where next?

Read up



Where next?

Try it out!



THANKS!

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@iainbrennan

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