**QRP部分中英文对照（Q20-Q23）**

引用原文：Bakker, B. N., Jaidka, K., Dörr, T., Fasching, N., & Lelkes, Y. (2021). Questionable and Open Research Practices: Attitudes and Perceptions among Quantitative Communication Researchers. Journal of Communication, 71(5), 715–738. <https://doi.org/10.1093/joc/jqab031>

1.Not reporting studies or key variables that failed to reach

statistical significance (e.g., p < .05)

1- 未报告那些没达到统计显著性（例如，p 值小于 0.05）的研究或关键变量。

2.Collecting more data for a study after first inspecting whether the results are statistically significant

2- 先看结果是否具有统计显著性后，再决定收集更多的数据。

3.Adding or dropping covariates in order to reach statistical significance (e.g., p < .05) on a key variable.

3- 为了使关键变量达到统计显著性（例如，p 值小于 0.05），添加或删减协变量。

4.Reporting a set of results as the complete set of analyses when other analyses were also conducted but these are not reported

4- 虽然进行了其他的分析但没有报告，而仅报告一部分结果并当为全部的分析内容。

5.Rounding off a p value to meet a prespecified threshold (e.g., reporting p = .054 as p = .05)

5- 把 p 值调整至预设阈值以内（例如，将 p = .054 报告为 p = .05）。

6.Adopting another type of statistical analysis after the analysis initially chosen failed to reach statistical significance. For instance, using OLS instead of logit

6- 当最初选定的统计分析方法未能达到显著性时，转而采用其他统计分析方法，如从 logit模型改用 OLS（普通最小二乘法）。

7.Excluding data points, such as outliers, after first checking the impact on statistical significance

7- 先判断其对统计显著性的影响后，再决定剔除某些数据点，比如异常值。

8.Reporting an unexpected finding or a result from exploratory analysis as having been predicted from the start.

8- 将未预期的发现或探索性分析的结果报告为一开始就已预测的结果。

9.Filling in missing data points without reporting that those data were imputed, e.g., through multiple imputation, mean substitution, etc

9- 通过多重插补或均值替代等方式对缺失数据进行填充，但未报告有填充。

10- 篡改研究数据（包括从篡改极少量的数据点到完全伪造数据的行为）→原文没有，我们自己加的