



Principles & Practices of Open Research

An online module for
undergraduate and Masters
students

The History of Open Research



The History of Open Research

Did you know the internet was originally designed for research purposes?



Researchers wanted a fast, easy and low-cost way for sharing data with each other.



So the internet was born

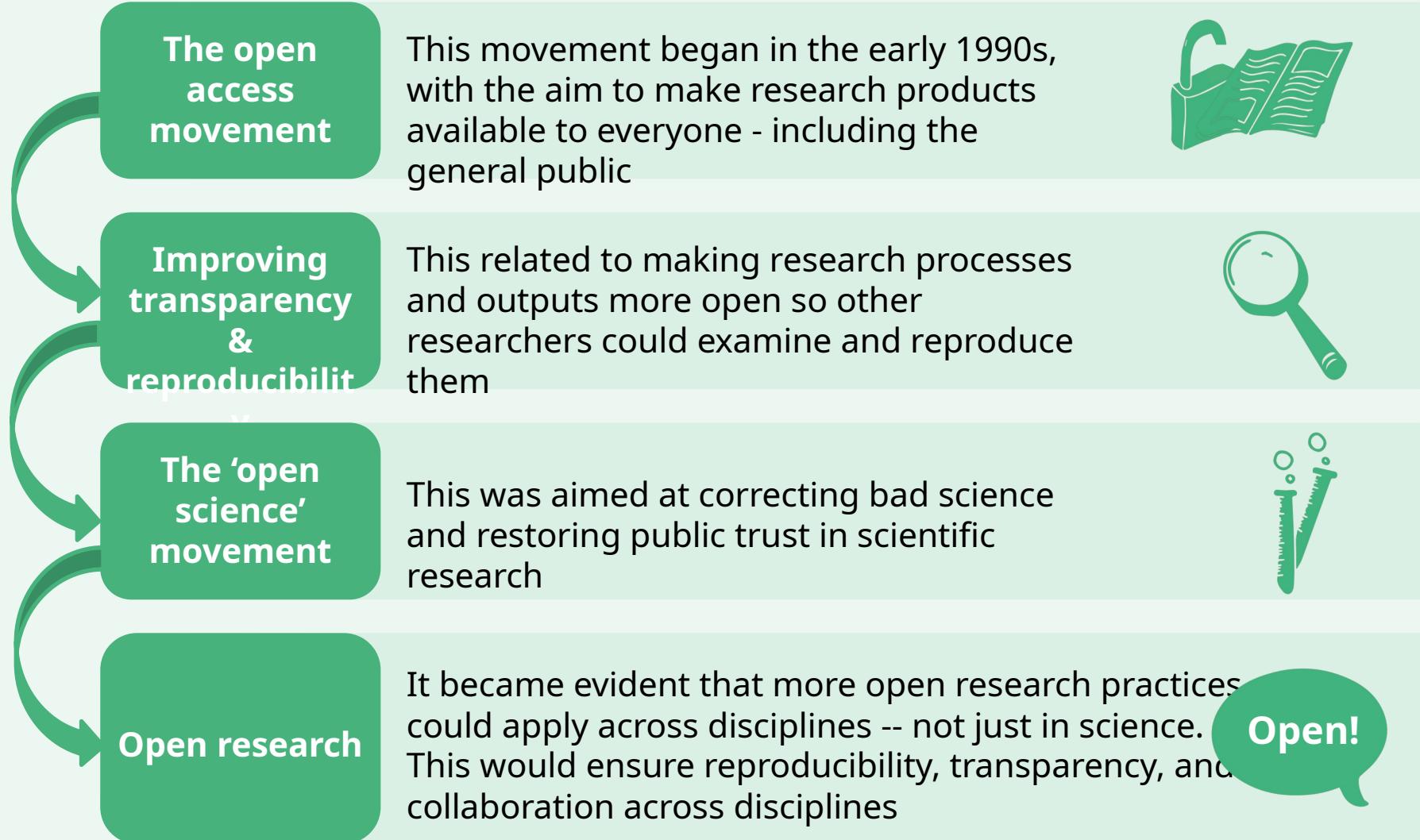


Now the internet dominates almost all aspects of our daily lives. Yet it has deviated from its original purpose

Open research is the movement to bring modern research back in line with this original digital



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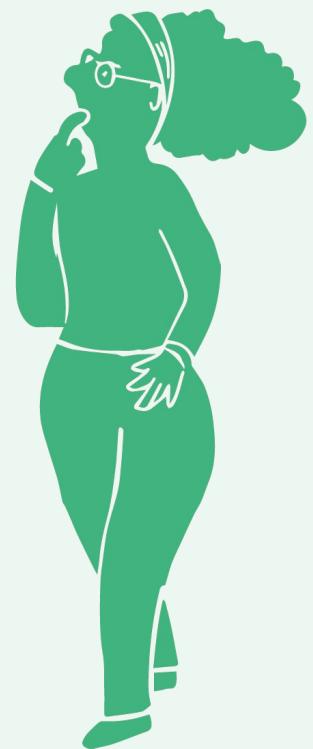


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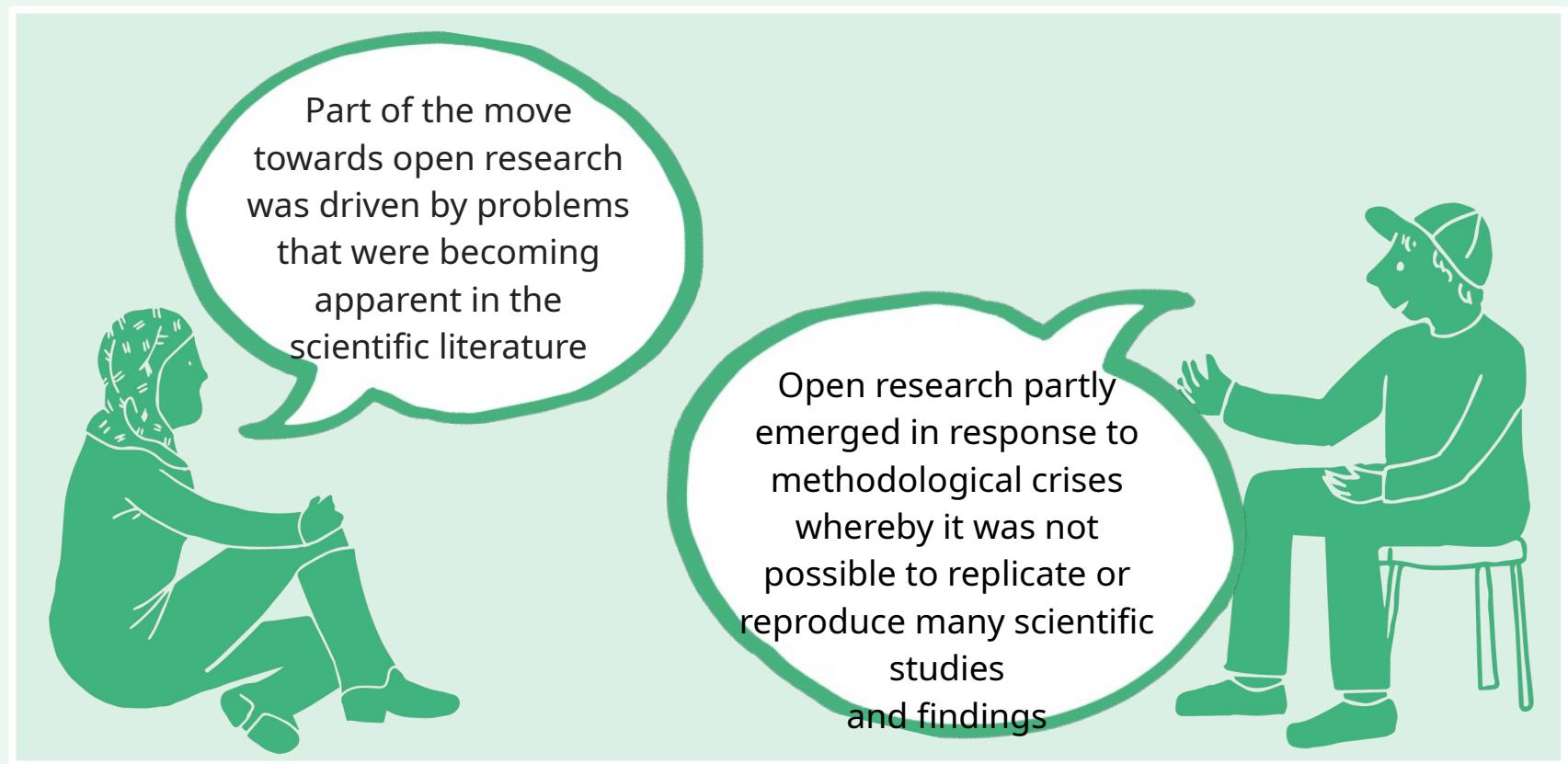


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Methodological issues
and Questionable
Research Practices



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This reproducibility crisis (or replicability crisis) has been most commonly reported in psychology, and some areas of health and medicine.

For example, in one survey of over 1500 researchers



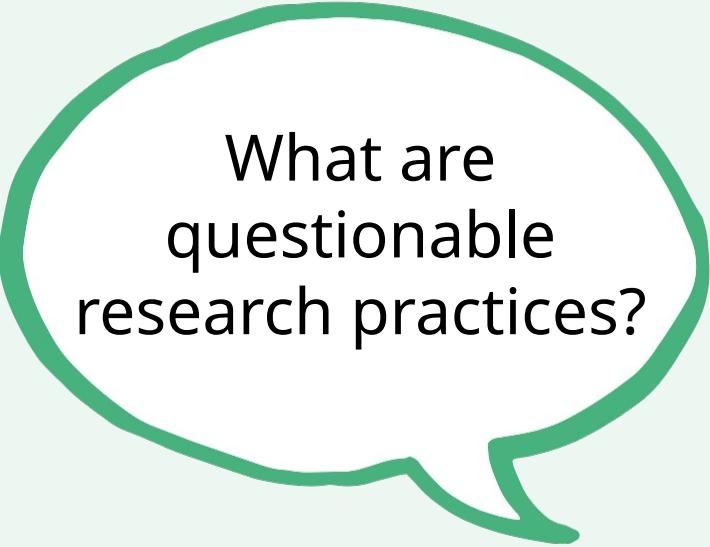
More than 70% had tried & failed to reproduce another researchers findings



More than half had failed to reproduce their own findings

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Open research also aims to address questionable research practices (QRPS)



What are
questionable
research practices?

1

They are practices and techniques that do not follow best research practice

2

They can be used to get a desired research result or report research findings in a more favourable manner

3

They undermine trust and confidence in research findings

4

They introduce bias to research processes and findings

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Questionable research practices can take place at any stage of the research process.

Selective reporting

Cherry-picking and publishing only findings that are novel, exciting, or statistically significant

Underspecified methods

Not sharing methods with other researchers in enough detail so that they can attempt to replicate it

Example s

Data-dredging

Exploiting the data to achieve novel, exciting or statistically significant results

HARKing

(Hypothesising After Results are Known)

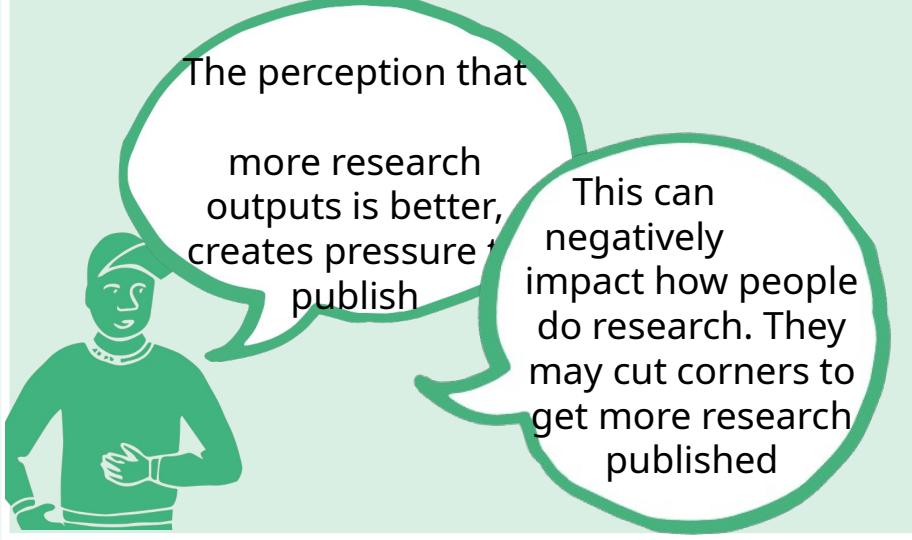
Reporting unexpected findings as though they were expected from the start

Why do researchers engage in QRPS?



'Bad science' is not always conducted by 'bad researchers'

So why does it happen?



The perception that

more research outputs is better, creates pressure to publish

This can negatively impact how people do research. They may cut corners to get more research published



Profit motives or ideological commitments might make researchers engage in poor practices

Poor research practices might also just reflect how researchers were taught in the first place



Researchers can also just make mistakes!

As a student, it can be easy to engage in QRPs



If I think exciting or 'significant' results will lead to a better grade, I might engage in QRPs

Time constraints and coursework pressures can also lead to cutting corners



It is important to guard against questionable research practices in all your research activities

This ensures the research you conduct is robust and trustworthy



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Increased and on-going awareness of issues around reproducibility and QRPs has led to improved open research practices

Open research practices can improve the validity and integrity of research

- Though poor methods exist open research aims to improve them

It is these practices, and the underlying principles of open research that we will introduce you to in this course

Did you know?

Making and having open research is so important that it is in the United Nations declaration on Human Rights

According to this document:

Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits



Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which s/he is the author

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Take a look at [the video](#) on Canvas on how open research can help fix broken research culture.

The video discusses science but is relevant across disciplines!

Activity



Complete the activity on Canvas to identify questionable research practices in some hypothetical research situations

