

Open Science

Methoden der empirischen Kommunikations- und Medienforschung

Marko Bachl
Freie Universität Berlin





Fragen zur Übung?

Falls nicht: Besprechung von Aufgabe 2

Open Science

Mit Material von Prof. Tobias Dienlin, Universität Zürich. Original [hier](#)

AGENDA

1. Warum Open Science?
2. Open Science: Definition und Praktiken
3. Kritik an Open Science (Praktiken)

Warum Open Science?

WARUM OPEN SCIENCE?

OS als Reaktion auf Probleme



Credit: Julian Drost on Unsplash

OS als Umsetzung wissenschaftlicher Prinzipien



(Imming & Tennant, 2018)

OS als Reaktion auf Probleme

FEELING THE FUTURE

Feeling the Future: Experimental Evidence for Anomalous Retroactive Influences on Cognition and Affect

Daryl J. Bem
Cornell University

The term *psi* denotes anomalous processes of information or energy transfer that are currently unexplained in terms of known physical or biological mechanisms. Two variants of *psi* are *precognition* (conscious cognitive awareness) and *premonition* (affective apprehension) of a future event that could not otherwise be anticipated through any known inferential process. Precognition and premonition are themselves special cases of a more general phenomenon: the anomalous retroactive influence of some future event on an individual's current responses, whether those responses are conscious or nonconscious, cognitive or affective. This article reports 9 experiments, involving more than 1,000 participants, that test for retroactive influence by "time-reversing" well-established psychological effects so that the individual's responses are obtained before the putatively causal stimulus events occur. Data are presented for 4 time-reversed effects: precognitive approach to erotic stimuli and precognitive avoidance of negative stimuli; retroactive priming; retroactive habituation; and retroactive facilitation of recall. The mean effect size (*d*) in *psi* performance across all 9 experiments was 0.22, and all but one of the experiments yielded statistically significant results. The individual-difference variable of stimulus seeking, a component of extraversion, was significantly correlated with *psi* performance in 5 of the experiments, with participants who scored above the midpoint on a scale of stimulus seeking achieving a mean effect size of 0.43. Skepticism about *psi*, issues of replication, and theories of *psi* are also discussed.

(Bem, 2011)

Design

- 9 unabhängige Experimentalstudien
- Mehr als 1,000 Versuchspersonen

Beispiel: Precognitive Detection of Erotic Stimuli

- Zwei virtuelle Vorhänge
- Raten: Hinter welchem Vorhang ist ein Bild?
- Position des Stimulus wird erst *nach* Raten durch Zufallsgenerator festgelegt.
- Vergleichsgruppen: Erotische und nicht-erotische Bilder

FEELING THE FUTURE

Your task is to click on the curtain that you feel has the picture behind it. The curtain will then open, permitting you to see if you selected the correct curtain.



Credit: Ksenia Boikova on Unsplash



Credit: Ksenia Boikova on Unsplash

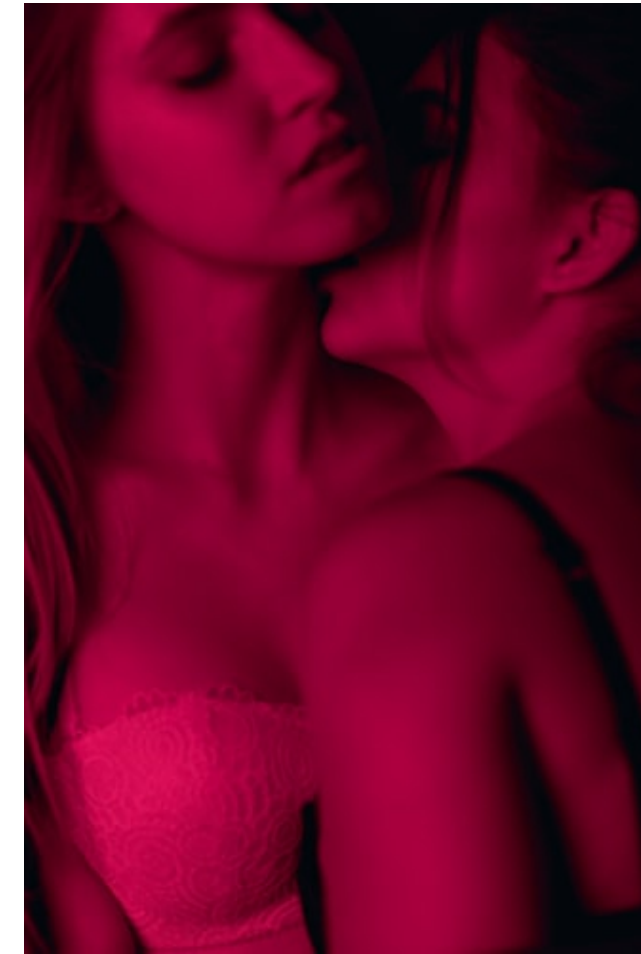
FEELING THE FUTURE

1. Versuchsperson rät.
2. Zufallsgenerator legt Position des Bilds fest.
3. Ausgewählter Vorhang wird geöffnet.

FEELING THE FUTURE



Credit: Ksenia Boikova on Unsplash



Credit: Roman Khripkov on Unsplash

“Across all 100 sessions, participants correctly identified the future position of the erotic pictures significantly more frequently than the 50% hit rate expected by chance: **53.1%**, $t(99) = 2.51$, $p = .01$, $d = 0.25$.”

FEELING THE FUTURE



Credit: Atharva Dharmadhikari on Unsplash



Credit: Ksenia Boikova on Unsplash

“In contrast, their hit rate on the nonerotic pictures did not differ significantly from chance: **49.8%**, $t(99) = 0.15$, $p = .56$. This was true across all types of nonerotic pictures: neutral pictures, **49.6%**; negative pictures, **51.3%**; positive pictures, **49.4%**; and romantic but nonerotic pictures, **50.2%**. (All t values < 1 .) The difference between erotic and nonerotic trials was itself significant. $t_{diff}(99) = 1.85$. $p = .031$. $d = 0.19$.”

FEELING THE FUTURE: DISKURS

Feeling the Future: Experimental Evidence for Anomalous Retroactive Influences on Cognition and Affect

Daryl J. Bem
Cornell University

The term *psi* denotes anomalous processes of information or energy transfer that are currently unexplained in terms of known physical or biological mechanisms. Two variants of *psi* are *precognition* (conscious cognitive awareness) and *premonition* (affective apprehension) of a future event that could not otherwise be anticipated through any known inferential process. Precognition and premonition are themselves special cases of a more general phenomenon: the anomalous retroactive influence of some future event on an individual's current responses, whether those responses are conscious or nonconscious, cognitive or affective. This article reports 9 experiments, involving more than 1,000 participants, that test for retroactive influence by "time-reversing" well-established psychological effects so that the individual's responses are obtained before the putatively causal stimulus events occur. Data are presented for 4 time-reversed effects: precognitive approach to erotic stimuli and precognitive avoidance of negative stimuli; retroactive priming; retroactive habituation; and retroactive facilitation of recall. The mean effect size (*d*) in *psi* performance across all 9 experiments was 0.22, and all but one of the experiments yielded statistically significant results. The individual-difference variable of stimulus seeking, a component of extraversion, was significantly correlated with *psi* performance in 5 of the experiments, with participants who scored above the midpoint on a scale of stimulus seeking achieving a mean effect size of 0.43. Skepticism about *psi*, issues of replication, and theories of *psi* are also discussed.

(Bem, 2011)

- Ergebnisse stellen etablierte Naturgesetze infrage.
- Offiziell in einer der wichtigsten Fachzeitschriften für Psychologie publiziert; entspricht den methodischen Standards des Felds und der Zeit

Implikationen

1. Precognition existiert (und wir können die Ergebnisse replizieren)
2. Precognition existiert nicht (und die methodischen Standards sind ungenügend)

FEELING THE FUTURE: DISKURS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Failing the Future: Three Unsuccessful Attempts to Replicate Bem's 'Retroactive Facilitation of Recall' Effect

Stuart J. Ritchie , Richard Wiseman, Christopher C. French

Published: March 14, 2012 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0033423>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage
⌵				

Abstract

Introduction
Methods
Materials
Results
Discussion

Abstract

Nine recently reported parapsychological experiments appear to support the existence of precognition. We describe three pre-registered independent attempts to exactly replicate one of these experiments, 'retroactive facilitation of recall', which examines whether performance on a memory test can be influenced by a post-test exercise. All three replication attempts failed to produce significant effects (combined $n=150$; combined $p=.83$, one-tailed) and thus do not support the existence of psychic ability.

(Ritchie et al., 2012)

- Gleiches Design, gleiche Analyse
- “All three replication attempts failed to produce significant effects (combined $n=150$; combined $p=.83$, one-tailed) and thus do not support the existence of psychic ability.”
- Von der Fachzeitschrift ohne Review abgelehnt: Keine Publikation von Replikationsstudien

FEELING THE FUTURE: DISKURS



Credit: Robert Sheaffer on Wikipedia

Daryl Bem

“I’m all for rigor,” he continued, “but I prefer other people do it. I see its importance—it’s fun for some people—but I don’t have the patience for it.” It’s been hard for him, he said, to move into a field where the data count for so much. “If you looked at all my past experiments, they were always rhetorical devices. I gathered data to show how my point would be made. I used data as a point of persuasion, and I never really worried about, ‘Will this replicate or will this not?’”

OPEN SCIENCE COLLABORATION (2015)

Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science

Open Science Collaboration*†

Reproducibility is a defining feature of science, but the extent to which it characterizes current research is unknown. We conducted replications of 100 experimental and correlational studies published in three psychology journals using high-powered designs and original materials when available. Replication effects were half the magnitude of original effects, representing a substantial decline. Ninety-seven percent of original studies had statistically significant results. Thirty-six percent of replications had statistically significant results; 47% of original effect sizes were in the 95% confidence interval of the replication effect size; 39% of effects were subjectively rated to have replicated the original result; and if no bias in original results is assumed, combining original and replication results left 68% with statistically significant effects. Correlational tests suggest that replication success was better predicted by the strength of original evidence than by characteristics of the original and replication teams.

- Replikation von 100 “wichtigen” Studien aus der Psychologie
- 39% “erfolgreiche” Replikationen
- Durchschnittliche Effektstärke:
 - Replikationsstudien: $M_r = .2$
 - Originalstudien: $M_r = .4$

VERBREITETE ERKLÄRUNGEN

1. Betrug
2. Fragwürdige Forschungspraktiken (Questionable Research Practices [QRPs])
3. Fehler
4. Publikationsbias

VERBREITETE ERKLÄRUNGEN

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BETRUG

Prominenter Fall in der Psychologie: Diederik Stapel

- Ehemaliger Professor für Sozialpsychologie an der Universität Tilburg
- Erfolgreich, sehr produktiv
- 2011: Entlassung wegen der Fälschung von Datensätzen, Erfinden von Studien
- Bisher 58 Retractions (zurückgezogene Artikel) laut Retraction Watch Leaderboard
- Aufschlussreiche Autobiographie (Stapel, 2014)

Aktueller: Francesca Gino (Harvard Business School): Data Colada

BETRUG

“I preferred to do it at home, late in the evening, in fact at the beginning of the night, when everybody else was asleep. I would make some tea, put my laptop on the kitchen table, get my notebook from my rucksack, take my fountain pen out, and make a careful list of all the results and effects I needed to create for the study I was doing. Neat tables with the results I expected based on extensive reading, theorizing, and thinking. Simple, elegant, comprehensible. Next I started to enter the data, column by column, row by row. I tried to imagine how the participants’ answers to my questionnaire would look. What were some reasonable answers that might be expected? 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 4, 5, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 4, 3, 3, 2. When I’d input all the data, I ran some quick preliminary analyses. Often these didn’t show what I was expecting, so I went back to the matrix of data to change a few things. 4, 6, 7, 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 4, 4, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 4. And so on, until the analyses came up with the results I was looking for. That is, until the data showed what was logical, and therefore true.”

VERBREITETE ERKLÄRUNGEN

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QRP 1: P-HACKING

<u>P-VALUE</u>	<u>INTERPRETATION</u>
0.001	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.01	
0.02	
0.03	
0.04	SIGNIFICANT
0.049	
0.050	OH CRAP. REDO CALCULATIONS.
0.051	ON THE EDGE OF SIGNIFICANCE
0.06	
0.07	HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE, SIGNIFICANT AT THE P<0.10 LEVEL
0.08	
0.09	
0.099	HEY, LOOK AT THIS INTERESTING SUBGROUP ANALYSIS
≥0.1	

xkcd 1478

(Simmons et al., 2011)

- Datenanalyse mit dem Ziel “statistischer Signifikanz” ($p < .05$)
- Viele Variablen erheben
- Viele Varianten der Datenaufbereitung testen
- Viele Analysen durchführen
- Fälle aus Analyse ausschließen
- Weitere Fälle erheben
- Während der Studie auswerten und abhängig von Zwischenergebnis stoppen
- Am Ende: Selektiv berichten, was “funktioniert” hat

QRP 2: HARKING

- Hypothesen nach Datenanalyse formulieren (Hypothesizing After Results are Known)
- Erlaubt das Erzählen schlüssiger, widerspruchsfreier “Geschichten”
- Eigentlich offensichtliche Umkehr der Logik des deduktiven Testens von Hypothesen und Theorien
- “Es ist kein HARKing, wenn man die Hypothese davor hätte haben können” (prominenter Kommunikationswissenschaftler, pers. Kom.)
- Es ist einfach, sich selbst einzureden, man hätte die Hypothese eigentlich schon immer so gehabt.

QRPS: VERBREITUNG IN KW

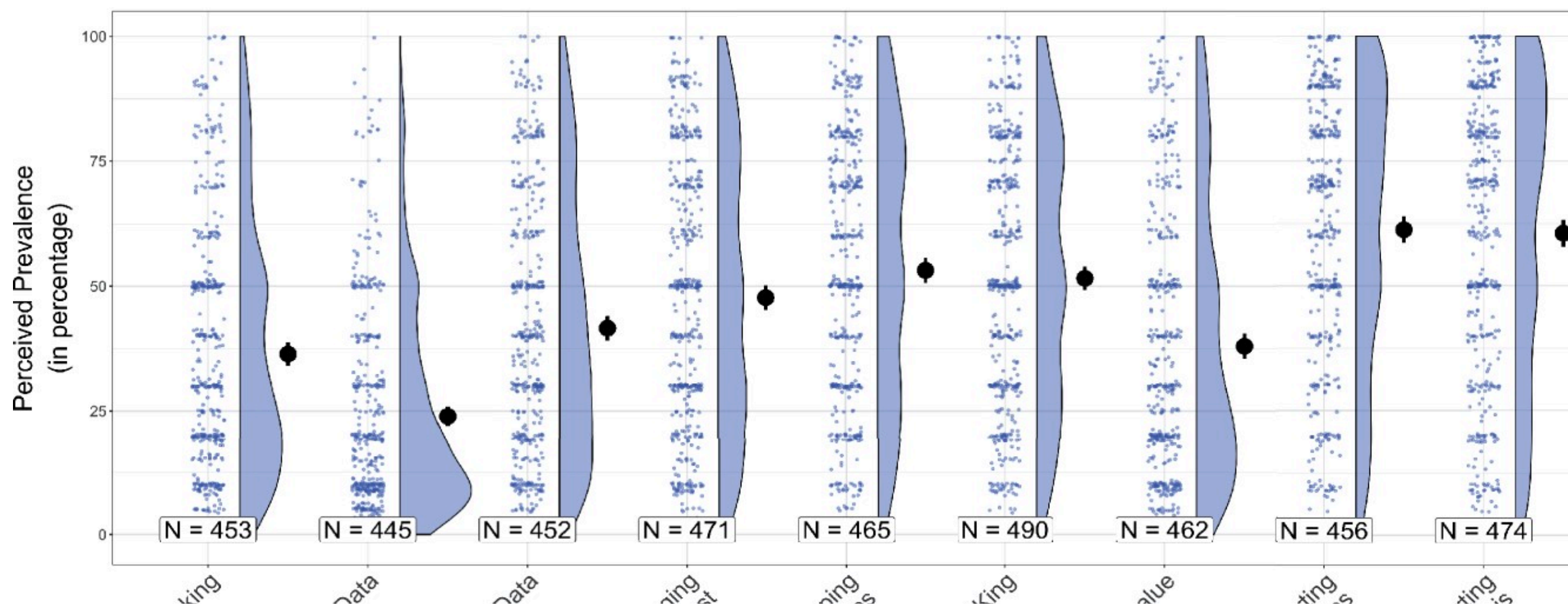
Table 1. Questionable Research Practices and Open Research Practices

#	Wording in the survey
1	Collecting more data for a study after first inspecting whether the results are statistically significant.
2	Filling in missing data points without reporting that those data were imputed, e.g., through multiple imputation, mean substitution, etc.
3	Excluding data points, such as outliers, after first checking the impact on statistical significance.
4	Not reporting studies or key variables that failed to reach statistical significance (e.g., $p \leq .05$).
5	Reporting a set of results as the complete set of analyses when other analyses were also conducted but these are not reported.
6	Reporting an unexpected finding or a result from exploratory analysis as having been predicted from the start.
7	Adopting another type of statistical analysis after the analysis initially chosen failed to reach statistical significance. For instance, using OLS instead of logit.
8	Adding or dropping covariates in order to reach statistical significance (e.g., $p \leq .05$) on a key variable.
9	Rounding off a p -value to meet a pre-specified threshold (e.g., reporting $p = .054$ as $p = .05$).
1	Preregistering research plans prior to data collection.
2	Replicating the work of other researchers.
3	Sharing data you collected to a publicly accessible, online repository.
4	Posting copies of your research so that it is not behind a paywall, e.g., on

QRPS: VERBREITUNG IN KW

Research Practice	Self-reported use			Acceptance		
	Mean (SD)	CI 95%	N	Mean (SD)	CI 95%	N
Data Peeking	1.44 (.85)	1.36-1.51	487	3.28 (1.71)	3.13-3.43	486
Imputing Data	1.16 (.54)	1.11-1.21	506	1.97 (1.32)	1.85-2.08	504
Excluding Data	1.64 (1.00)	1.56-1.73	492	2.99 (1.66)	2.84-3.13	489
Changing Statistical Test	1.84 (1.02)	1.75-1.93	496	3.39 (1.59)	3.25-3.52	498
Adding or Dropping Variables	1.87 (1.02)	1.78-1.96	498	2.94 (1.61)	2.80-3.08	504
HARKing	1.88 (1.06)	1.79-1.97	523	3.10 (1.65)	2.95-3.24	524
Rounding p-value	1.46 (.91)	1.38-1.54	509	2.77 (1.65)	2.63-2.92	510
Not Reporting Key Variables	2.27 (1.15)	2.17-2.38	482	3.27 (1.42)	3.14-3.39	483
Not Reporting Full Analysis	2.47 (1.26)	2.36-2.58	495	3.87 (1.73)	3.72-4.02	492

Notes: Mean of research practices. Standard deviation in parenthesis. For stacked barplots, see Appendix B.2



VERBREITETE ERKLÄRUNGEN

1. Betrug
2. Fragwürdige Forschungspraktiken (Questionable Research Practices [QRPs])
3. Fehler
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FEHLER

TABLE 4
Categorization of the 77 Observed Critical Errors (i.e., Changing Significance) in Reported p -Values in Communication Science

	<i>False positives (reported $p < .05$ while in fact $p > .05$) (n = 68)</i>	<i>False negatives (reported $p > .05$ while in fact $p < .05$) (n = 9)</i>
<i>Innocent/no error</i>		
Typo	7	2
Bonferroni correction	–	0
One-tailed testing	9	–
TOTAL	16	2
<i>Non-innocent errors</i>	52	7
<i>Were the non-innocent errors advantageous to papers' publishing chances?</i>		
Highly advantageous	34	2
Mildly advantageous	13	1
Non-advantageous	4	4
Disadvantageous	1	0

(Vermeulen et al., 2015)

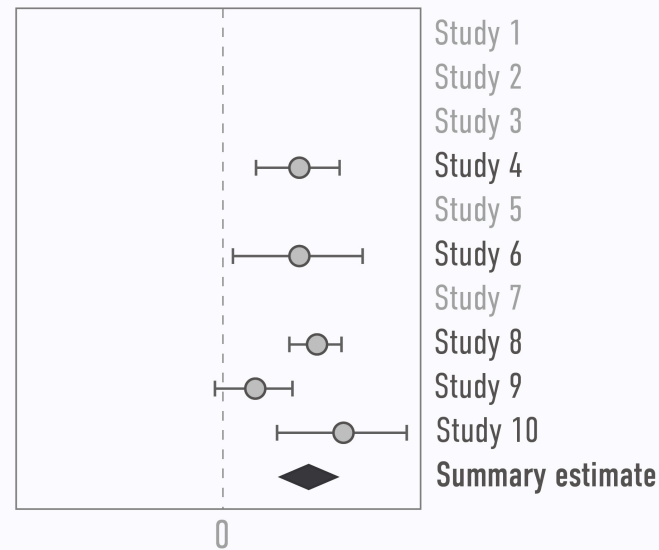
- Technische Fehler bei Datenmanagement oder Analyse (z.B. Codieren einer Variable)
- Fehler beim Berichten von Ergebnissen (Beispiel: falsche p -Werte)
- Einerseits: Irren ist menschlich.
- Andererseits: “hilfreiche” Fehler häufiger
- Unschuldige Erklärung: Wenn Ergebnis nicht “stimmt”, wird genauer geprüft

VERBREITETE ERKLÄRUNGEN

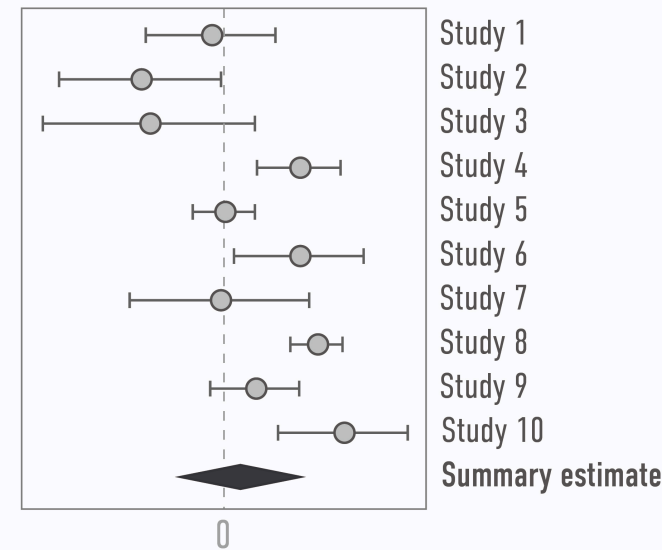
1. Betrug
2. Fragwürdige Forschungspraktiken (Questionable Research Practices [QRPs])
3. Fehler
4. Publikationsbias

PUBLIKATIONSBIAS

Biased towards positive findings



Unbiased



Credit: Gustav Nilsson on Wikipedia

- Entscheidung der Herausgeber:innen von Fachzeitschriften: Studien mit “statistisch signifikanten” Ergebnissen haben bessere Publikationschancen
- Entscheidung der Wissenschaftler:innen: Studien mit nicht “statistisch signifikanten” Ergebnissen verschwinden in der Schublade (file drawer)
- Betrifft unter anderem nicht erfolgreiche Replikationsstudien
- Folge: Verzerrter Forschungsstand, selbst wenn die publizierten Studien unverzerrt sind

WARUM OPEN SCIENCE?

OS als Reaktion auf Probleme



Credit: Julian Drost on Unsplash

OS als Umsetzung wissenschaftlicher Prinzipien



(Imming & Tennant, 2018)

NACHVOLLZIEHBARKEIT ALS WISSENSCHAFTLICHES GRUNDPRINZIP



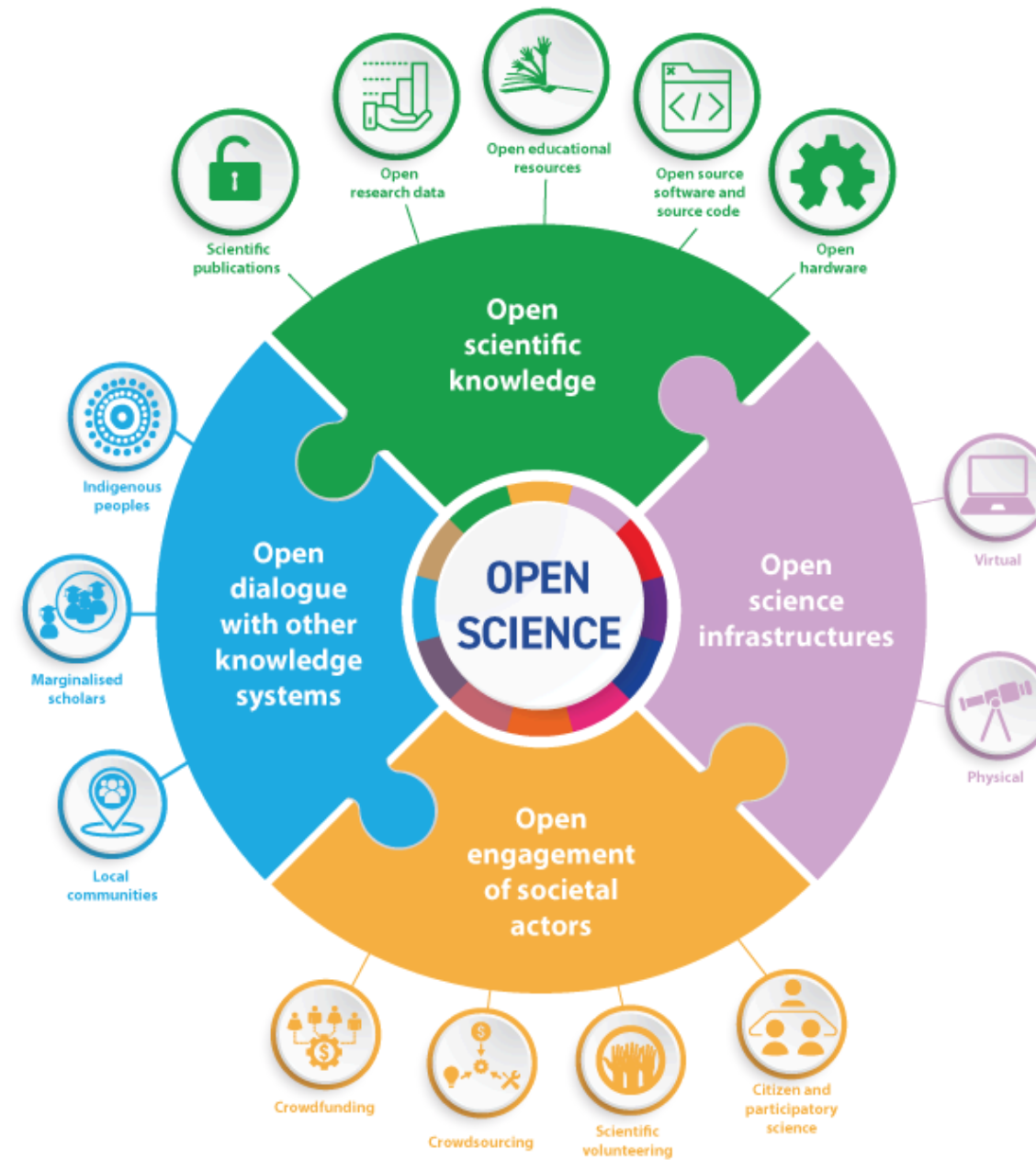
Credit: MostEpic on Wikipedia

- Royal Society (1662): “Nullius in verba” (take nobody’s word for it)
- Abgrenzung von der Autorität von Institutionen (Kirche) oder Personen (König)
- Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse müssen überprüfbar sein
- Voraussetzung: Transparenz und Veröffentlichung eines möglichst großen Teils des Forschungsprozesses

Fragen?

Open Science: Definition und Praktiken

WEITE DEFINITION



DEFINITION FÜR EMPIRISCHE STUDIEN

Open science refers to the process of making the content and process of producing evidence and claims transparent and accessible to others. Transparency is a scientific ideal, and adding 'open' should therefore be redundant (Munafò et al., 2017, S. 5).

AGENDA FOR OPEN SCIENCE IN COMMUNICATION

Table 1 Summary of the Open Science Agenda

The 7-Point agenda	Examples of addressed problems and benefits
1. Publish materials, data, and code	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Facilitates reproduction of analyses and replication of studies● Provides a vast resource for knowledge creation and incremental progress in science● Reduces <i>p</i>-hacking through analytical transparency
2. Preregister studies and submit registered reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provides a clear distinction between exploratory and confirmatory research● Reduces HARKing and <i>p</i>-hacking● Reduces underpowered studies● Reduces publication bias and the file-drawer effect
3. Conduct replication studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provides the basis for cumulative knowledge creation● Reduces publication bias and the file-drawer effect
4. Collaborate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Facilitates recruiting appropriately powered samples● Provides immediate replication opportunity● Increases chance of early detection of errors
5. Foster open science skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Improves skills and knowledge about open science practices● Establishes open science practices as a de facto approach to the scientific method, e.g., in graduate theses or as norms in research labs
6. Implement Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provides authors a reputable outlet for engaging in

OPEN SCIENCE PRAKTIKEN



When Sexism Becomes the Norm: The Effect of Sexism on Women's Participation in Political Online Discussions



Sabine Reich¹  and Marko Bachl² 

(Reich & Bachl, 2025)

Communication Research
1–23

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PRÄREGISTRIERUNG

Effects Of Sexist Comments In Political Discussions Online On Women



Data Analytic Code Materials Papers Supplements

Public registration

Updates

Preregistration Template From AsPredicted.Org

Data collection

No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

Hypothesis

We preregister a study looking at the impact of sexist commentary under political news postings on social networking sites (SNS). The main question of the study is whether sexist comments in political discussions on SNS against female politicians, who are cited in the news posting, affect the participation of women in these discussions on SNS. Specifically, we are interested in what role the number of sexist comments plays in this regard. In addition, we investigate the impact of the cited politician's gender on women's willingness to engage in political online discussions on SNS. The online experiment seeks to test the following hypotheses:

Primary hypotheses

We preregister five predictions for this study. Note that H2 and H3 use engagement with political online discussions on social media as the dependent construct. This entails two behaviors: (a) liking the news post as well as (b) commenting on the news post, which will be tested separately.

H1 Compared to news postings citing male politicians, postings citing female politicians increase women's efficacy to participate in a political discussion online.

H2 Compared to news postings citing male politicians, postings citing female politicians increase the willingness of women to engage in political online discussions.

H3_1 Reading a single sexist comment (vs. benign comments) in the post's discussion section decreases the willingness of women to

Metadata

Edit

Contributors

Sabine Reich, Marko Bachi

Description

In this study we are looking at the impact of sexist commentary under political news postings on social networking sites (SNS). The main...

[Read more](#)

Registration Type

Preregistration Template from AsPredicted.org

Associated Project

<https://osf.io/s79ya>

Date Created	Date Registered
May 28, 2021, 11:58 AM	May 28, 2021, 11:58 AM

License

CC-By Attribution 4.0 International

Internet Archive Link

<https://archive.org/details/osf-registrations-u3avw-v1>

Registration DOI

[10.17605/OSF.IO/U3AVW](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/U3AVW)

- Veröffentlichung von Hypothesen und Studiendesign vor der Datenerhebung
- So konkret wie möglich
- Gut: Öffentlich verfügbare Präregistrierung; anonymisiert im Begutachtungsverfahren einbringen.
- Besser: [Registered Report](#) (Einreichen der Präregistrierung, Verbesserung durch Begutachtungsverfahren, konditionale Annahme zur Veröffentlichung vor Studiendurchführung)
- <https://aspredicted.org/>: Einfache Präregistrierung
- <https://osf.io/registries/>: Viele Vorlagen

VERÖFFENTLICHUNG VON DATEN

Public_data.Sav

Details Revisions Keywords

← Back to list of files

Add community Metadata



Sheet 1

Show rows with cells including:

ifdn	dispcode	duration	v_11	v_12	v_13
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432	31	495	1	2	24
433	31	717	1	1	23
436	31	346	1	1	25
438	31	1121	8	1	28
440	31	352	8	1	38
445	31	565	8	1	43
449	31	576	1	1	41
451	31	855	8	1	47
452	31	833	1	1	24
453	31	743	6	2	43
454	31	466	8	1	41
455	31	411	1	1	26
456	31	602	1	1	28
457	31	520	2	2	47
459	31	358	8	1	27
460	31	383	1	1	33
461	31	354	1	1	23
463	31	534	8	1	36
464	31	368	1	1	18
465	32	-1	1	2	18

OSF

File Metadata



Project Metadata

Title

Effects of sexist comments in political discussions online on women

Description

In this study we are looking at the impact of sexist commentary under political news postings on social networking sites (SNS). The main question of the study is whether sexist comments in political discussions on SNS against female politicians, who are cited in the news posting, affect the participation of women in these discussions on SNS. Specifically, we are interested in what role the number of sexist comments plays in this regard. In addition, we investigate the impact of the cited politician's gender on women's willingness to engage in political online discussions on SNS.

Resource type

Standard

Resource language

eng

Date created

April 12, 2024

- Möglichst von Rohdaten bis zu Analysedaten
- Einige Daten können aus guten Gründen nicht veröffentlicht werden.
- “Among articles stating that data was available upon request, only 17% shared data upon request” (Hussey, 2025)
- <https://osf.io/>: Einfach, aber unübersichtlich
- <https://dataverse.org/>: Etabliert in Politikwissenschaft
- <https://zenodo.org/>: EU-Projekt
- <https://www.gesis.org/datenservices/daten-teilen>: Professionelle Archivierung sozialwissenschaftlicher Datensätze

VERÖFFENTLICHUNG VON MATERIAL

Effects Of Sexist Comments In Political Discussions Online On Women

Private Project Public Project

10.1 MB

2 0

Wiki [Edit](#)

Click the "Edit" to add important information, links, or images here to describe your project.

Files Preview

Effects of sexist comments in political discussions ...

[OSF Storage](#)

- Power_simulation_anonymized
- Preregistration
- Pretest
- Replication code and data
- Study materials

Components [Add Component](#)

Metadata [Edit](#)

Contributors
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In this study we are looking at the impact of sexist commentary under political news postings on social networking sites (SNS). The main...
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Supplements
No supplements

Date Created	Date Updated
Apr 12, 2021, 6:11 PM	Apr 15, 2025, 10:37 PM

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[10.17605/OSF.IO/S79YA](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/S79YA)

Affiliated Institutions
No affiliated institutions

Collection
No collections

Subjects
Social and Behavioral Sciences

- Alles denkbare, teilbare Material, um Studie nachvollziehbar zu machen
- Planung: Vorstudien, Power-Analyse, Design
- Durchführung: Instrumente, Stimuli, Versuchspläne, Stichprobenpläne
- (Daten in verschiedenen Schritten des Forschungsprozesses)
- Analyse: Skripte zu Datenaufbereitung und Analyse

Kritik an Open Science (Praktiken)

KRITIK AN OPEN SCIENCE (PRAKTIKEN)

- Open Science alleine garantiert keine qualitativ hochwertige Forschung
- Nicht evidenzbasiert und nicht an Kommunikationswissenschaft angepasst (Freiling et al., 2021)
- Open Science (wie im Mainstream praktiziert) verstärkt Marginalisierung von Themen, Populationen, Forschenden (Fox et al., 2021)
- Open Science (wie im Mainstream praktiziert) folgt einer westlichen, kapitalistischen Logik (Dutta et al., 2021)
- Mehr lesen: Special Issue des Journal of Communication (Shaw et al., 2021)

Fragen?

Nächste Einheit

Agent-based simulation (Prof. Annie Waldherr, Uni Wien)

Danke — bis zur nächsten Sitzung.

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