Basic open science practices for professors, post-docs, & PhD students!

All information on: osf.io/52tqm/

**Online-Workshop by Hilmar Brohmer:**

**JAMOVI as a bridge to R**

10.00 – 11.30

How to transition from SPSS to R using the intuitive freeware JAMOVI

Register online until November 10: tinyurl.com/OSworkshops

**Prof. Roland Grabner** (future head of the Institute):

**Welcome address**

12.15 – 13.30

**Brownbag lecture** with packed lunch, 30 seats reserved in HS 02.01

Register online for seats and lunch until November 10:

tinyurl.com/OSBrownbag

or follow the live stream online:

osf.io/52tqm/

**Keynote by Prof. Volker Franz** (webcast with lunch in HS 02.01):

**Doping in (Neuro)Science**

Prof. Franz (Eberhard Karls University Tübingen) talks about the relevance of registered reports in neuropsychology.

**Online-Workshop by Gabriela Hofer:**

**Preregistration for Beginners**

14.00 – 15.45

What is a preregistration, how to write a preregistration and where to upload it?

Register online until November 10:

tinyurl.com/OSworkshops

**Online-Workshop by Sarah Stryeck:**

**Research Data Management**

14.00 – 15.00

How to store and analyze huge datasets using the open source platform CyVerse

Register online until November 10:

tinyurl.com/OSworkshops
Science should be about finding the truth. Unfortunately, incentives are not well aligned with this goal, such that it can be beneficial for scientists to present their results in an upbeat fashion. In extreme cases this has led to outright fraud, but much more troubling are the less extreme cases that can create substantial bias and flawed theories in our scientific literature. In the last decade, scientists have discussed and employed a number of countermeasures, some of them being simple and uncontroversial, others controversial. I will discuss such measures and will argue that it is instructive to compare the overall situation to doping in sports: There are some commonalities but also clear differences that might open up ways for improvements of the situation in science. Finally, I will discuss registered reports as one of the now established countermeasures in psychology and the neurosciences and will show when and how this format can be beneficial for the authors, the journals, as well as for the scientific endeavor as a whole.