

Open And Online Experimental Philosophy

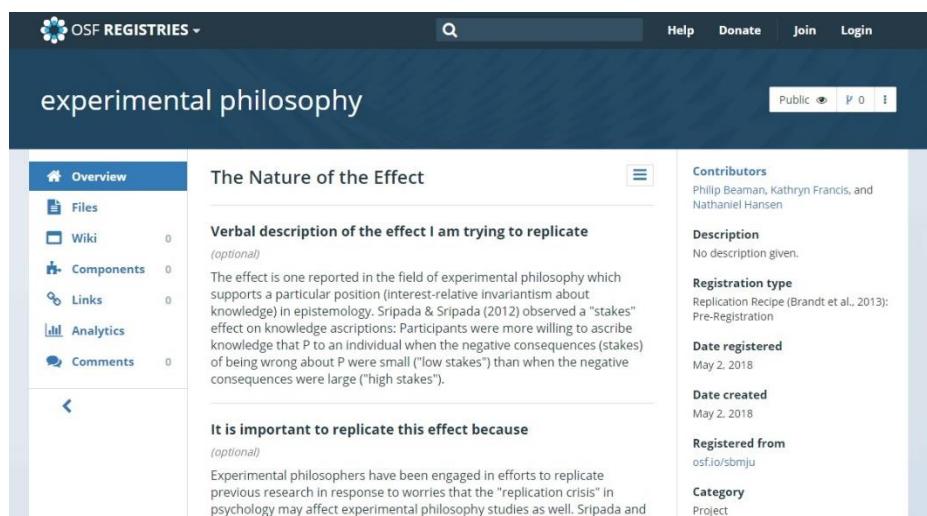
Using empirical methods from experimental philosophy and psychology, philosopher Dr Nat Hansen teamed up with psychologists Dr Kathryn Francis and Professor Philip Beaman to explore how people talk about knowledge in everyday language. Following a pre-registered study protocol they used the methods and tools of open reproducible research to test and qualify findings from a published study.

Our study found a small effect of stakes on knowledge, but the overall pattern of results did not replicate those of the original study.... The full results are forthcoming in an Open Access philosophy journal² and will be published with a set of freely available experimental tools for future work in this area. The study dataset is openly available from the University of Reading Research Data Archive³.

As philosophy develops new approaches to answering philosophical questions, it stands to benefit from responses in a variety of disciplines to the **challenge of experimental reproducibility**. We used empirical methods from experimental philosophy and psychology to explore how people talk about knowledge in everyday language, and whether 'knowing' something is influenced by what is at stake.

In an initial large-scale online study, following our established experimental procedures, we failed to find evidence that the 'stakes', or importance of being wrong, affect judgements about whether a subject knows a proposition. As this statistically powerful but null effect appeared to contradict **published results**, we decided to see if we could replicate those results. We publicly pre-registered our study design on the Open Science Framework (OSF)¹ using materials supplied by the original study authors so that we could replicate their methods.

Our study found a small effect of stakes on knowledge, but the overall pattern of results did not replicate those of the original study. Our findings were presented at an **experimental philosophy and psychology conference** dedicated to Open Research, hosted by University College London in 2018. The full results are forthcoming in an Open Access philosophy journal² and will be published with a set of freely available experimental tools for future work in this area. The study dataset is openly available from the University of Reading Research Data Archive³.



Contributors	Philip Beaman, Kathryn Francis, and Nathaniel Hansen
Description	No description given.
Registration type	Replication Recipe (Brandt et al., 2013): Pre-Registration
Date registered	May 2, 2018
Date created	May 2, 2018
Registered from	osf.io/sbmju
Category	Project

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Our research methods also highlighted the risks to users of internet data collection services, who may inadvertently make themselves identifiable to others by sharing location information and other online identifiers.

For our experiments we collected data from participants using the **Amazon Mechanical Turk** crowdsourcing application. We became aware that research participants using Virtual Private Servers (VPS) can easily hide their identities. This can compromise the integrity of online research, because it enables participants to bypass exclusion criteria (e.g. by pretending to be somewhere they are not), and to complete an experiment multiple times using different IP addresses.

We used a freely-available IP address lookup package in the R programming language to write a script that can trace IP addresses back to legitimate Internet Service Providers or flag suspicious responses. This increases the transparency of online data collection procedures and the quality of the data collected. We describe our use of these techniques in a further paper on online testing methodologies⁴ currently under preparation for an Open Access methods journal. The R script for tracking suspicious responses is openly available on the **OSF**.

In using this IP tracking technology we discovered how easy it was to obtain location and identifying information about supposedly anonymous individuals. We were able to track people who had used public transport Wi-Fi networks and could identify which train service they had used, which stations they were travelling between, and at what time they were on a specific train. Of course, tools such as these can increase the transparency of online data collection and the quality of the data collected. But this also raises an important question about how 'open' our practices should be when sharing our resources could enable the misuse of participant data.

Open at a glance

- Replication study of published research found original results could not be reproduced
- Materials provided by original study authors to enable exact replication of methods
- Study design publicly pre-registered, ensuring transparency about confirmatory findings
- Findings, code and data to be made freely available under open licences

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References and further information

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2. Francis, K. B., Beaman, C. P., and Hansen, N. (2019). Stakes, scales and scepticism. *Ergo* (in press).
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4. Beaman, C. P., Francis, K. B., and Hansen, N., Rewards and hazards of online testing: a review of methods and issues (in preparation).