

La comunicazione per promuovere la diffusione e l'impatto dei risultati della ricerca in ambito sanitario

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Diederik Stapel | Institute for Behavioral Economics Research at Tilburg University



Comunicare la ricerca è un dovere etico che si traduce in un beneficio per il ricercatore.

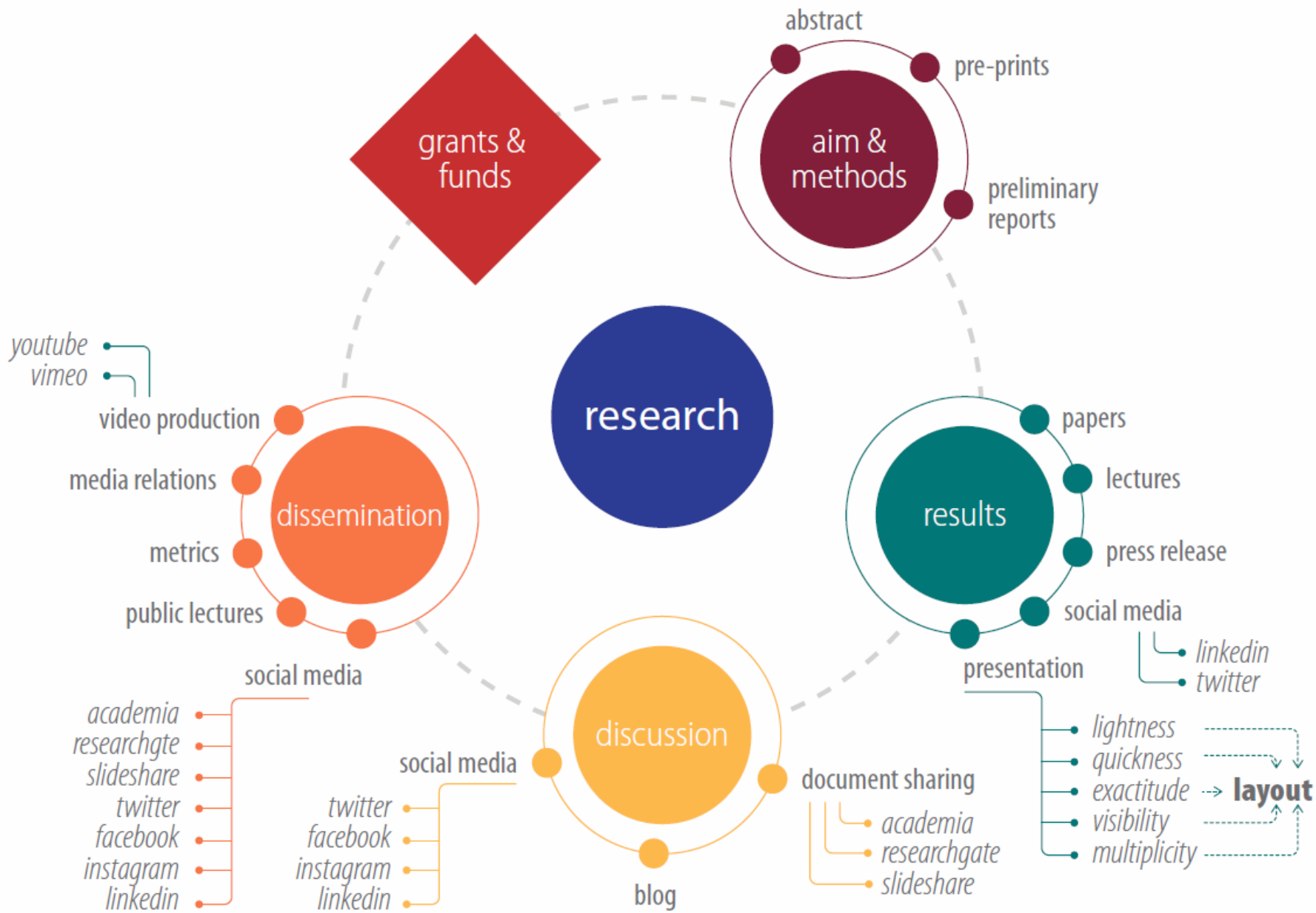


Comunicare bene ciò che si è fatto permette di supportare nuovi progetti.

the research path




Comunicare la ricerca dopo la sua conclusione non è una buona idea.





Ogni fase della ricerca ha propri strumenti utili alla comunicazione.

tell a story

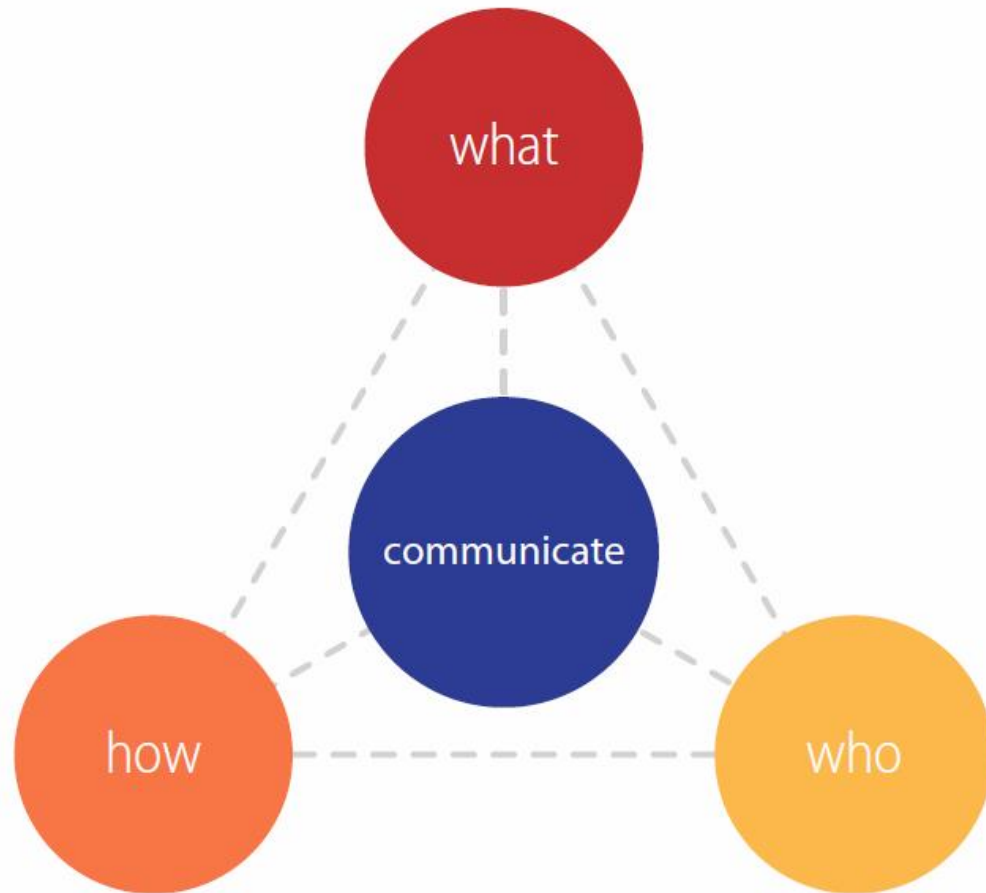


Il percorso della ricerca è una storia e, come tale, va raccontata.



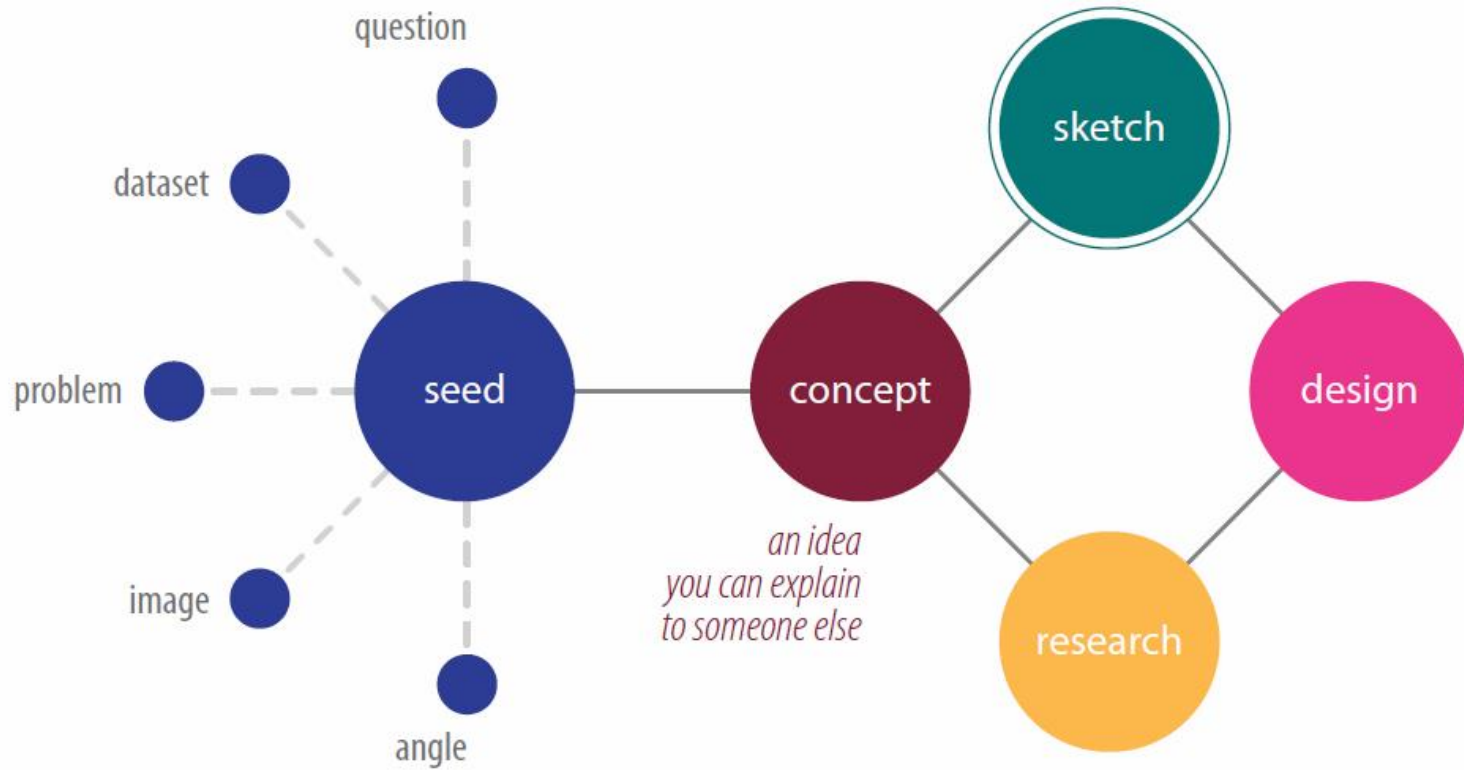


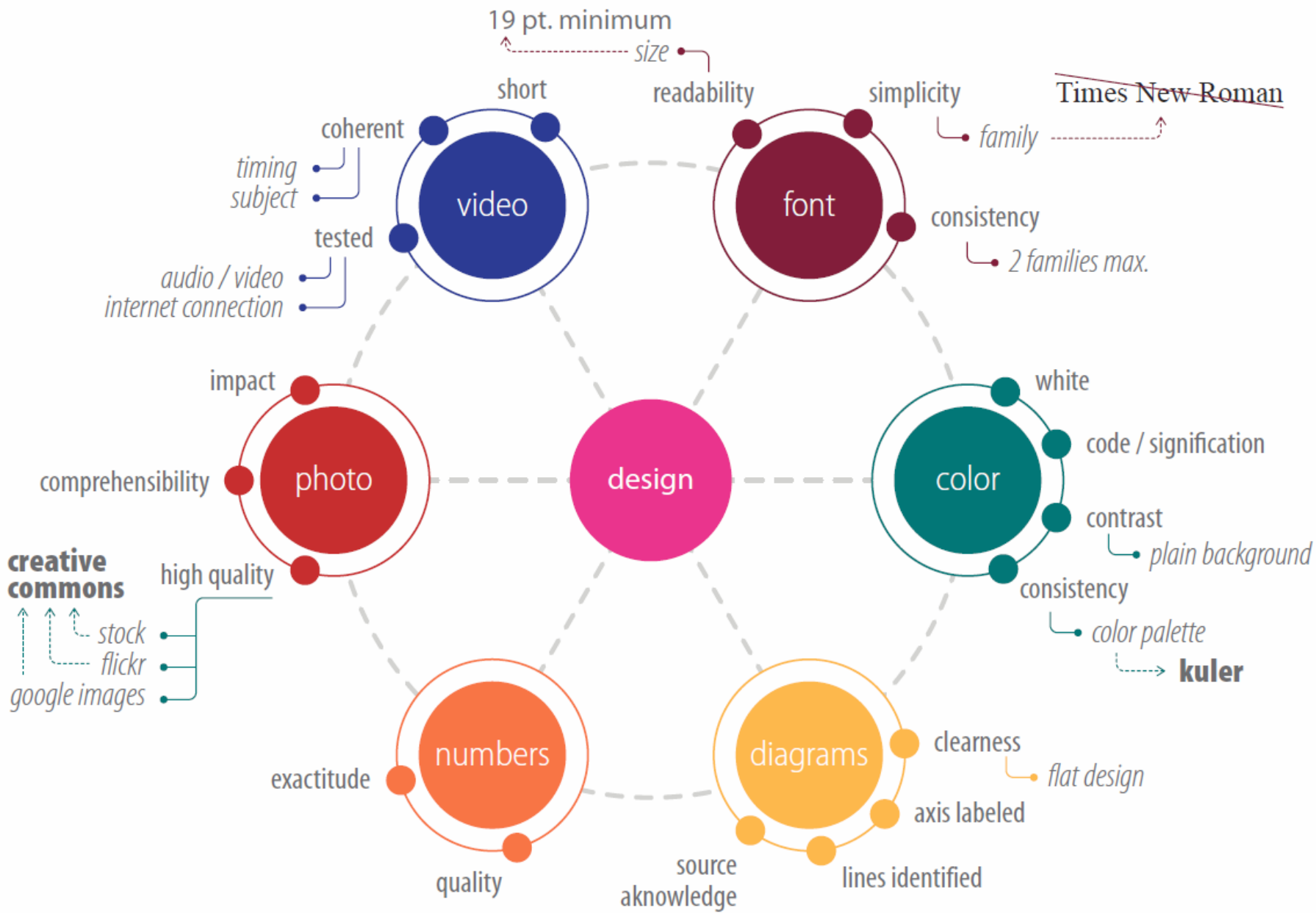
Si impara a rendicontare bene
la ricerca raccontando storie ai
bambini.





La comunicazione va
pianificata e non può essere
improvvisata.







Raccontare una storia è
diverso da raccontare storie.

From Seeing to Being: Subliminal Social Comparisons Affect Implicit and Explicit Self-Evaluations

Diederik A. Stapel
University of Groningen

Hart Blom
University of North Carolina

The authors hypothesize that social comparisons can have automatic influences on self-perception. This was tested by determining whether subliminal exposure to comparison information influences implicit and explicit self-evaluation. Study 1 showed that subliminal exposure to social comparison information increased the accessibility of the self. Study 2 revealed that subliminal exposure to social comparison information resulted in a contrast effect on explicit self-evaluation. Study 3 showed that subliminal exposure to social comparison information influenced implicit self-evaluation.

The Smell of Bias: What Instigates Correction Processes in Social Judgments?

Diederik A. Stapel
University of Amsterdam

Leonard L. Martin
University of Georgia–Athens

Norbert Schwarz
University of Michigan–Ann Arbor

Participants were either informed that contextual influences bias their judgment and asked to correct for the unspecified influence (blatant warning) or they were instructed that they should correct for the unspecified influence if they felt that there may be biasing influences (conditional warning). Whereas blatantly warned participants corrected under all conditions (Study 2), conditionally warned participants corrected their judgments when the source of bias was salient but not when the source was subtle (Studies 1 to 3). Implications for models of theory-driven correction are discussed.

their judgments (e.g., Devine, 1989; Martin & Achee, 1992; Petty & Wegener, 1993; Schwarz, Strack, & Mai, 1991; Strack, Martin, & Schwarz, 1988). Together, these observations present us with a problem: If biased judgments do not smell, then what motivates people to correct for perceived biases in their judgments? This is the question we addressed in this research.

We begin by examining the role of people's naive, verbal theories in judgmental correction (Strack, 1992; Strack & Hannover, 1996; Wegener & Petty, 1995; Wilson & Brekke, 1994). Then, we discuss some evidence that

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Research Article

The Secret Life of Emotions

Kirsten I. Ruys and Diederik A. Stapel

Tilburg Institute for Behavioral Economics Research, Tilburg University

ABSTRACT—*The possibility of unconsciously evoked emotions is often denied because awareness of an emotion's cause is considered to be precisely what produces the emotion. However, we argue that because emotional responding is important for successful living, both global*

Given that emotional responses are functional and thus help people maneuver successfully through an ever-changing environment, it makes perfect sense that the emotional system is designed to respond quickly and unconsciously to incoming emotional stimuli. After all, you are likely to live longer if you

THE HEALTH ISSUE



The Psychology of Lying
Diederik Stapel's audacious academic fraud.



The Problem With Pink
Our feel-good war on breast cancer.



Selfless
After decades of bipolar disorder and treatment, who am I now?

The Fitness Oracle
Gretchen Reynolds answers readers' exercise questions.

Diagnosis
Lisa Sanders, M.D., makes sense of an infant's sudden weakness.

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The Mind of a Con Man



Koos Breukel for The New York Times

Diederik Stapel, a Dutch social psychologist, perpetrated an audacious academic fraud by making up studies that told the world what it wanted to hear about human nature.

By YUDHJIT BHATTACHARJEE
Published: April 28, 2013

One summer night in 2011, a tall, 40-something professor named Diederik Stapel stepped out of his elegant brick house in the Dutch city of Tilburg to visit a friend around the corner. It was close to

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5. Aging Heiress Plots 19 Grisly Crimes. Investigation Underway.



6. How Camilla Cabello Lost Some Friends and Found Her Voice



Fraud found by reading between the lines

Two kinds of deception were a hot topic on social media — the linguistics of fraud and the art of self-delusion.

Chris Woolston

10 September 2014

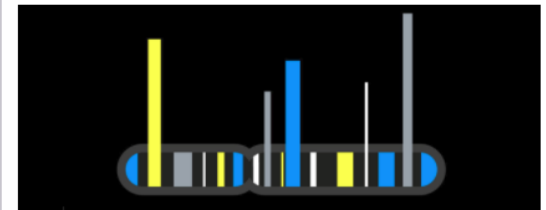
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A *PLoS ONE* paper on language patterns in fraudulent papers has sparked social-media speculation about new ways to spot dishonest work. Researchers have also been talking about the benefits of overconfidence.

Researchers at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, took advantage of a singular resource to



Gene count



The most popular genes in the human genome

A tour through the most studied genes in biology reveals some surprises.

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I'd been fired, was stuck at home, hated myself, been feeling depressed for months. Writing kept me busy, plus writing about a bad experience **helps your recovery from that experience.**

thank you

