

Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?

Matthieu P. Boisgontier, MSc, MPT, PhD, HDR

13 Novembre 2020

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1. Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?
2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)
3. Partageons !
4. Preprints
5. Null results
6. Open Access $\neq$ Open Science
7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports
8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique
9. Est-ce stratégique d'être un « Open Scientist » ?

1. Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?

- C'est un **état d'esprit** qui valorise l'**ouverture** et la **coopération** plutôt que l'individualisme.



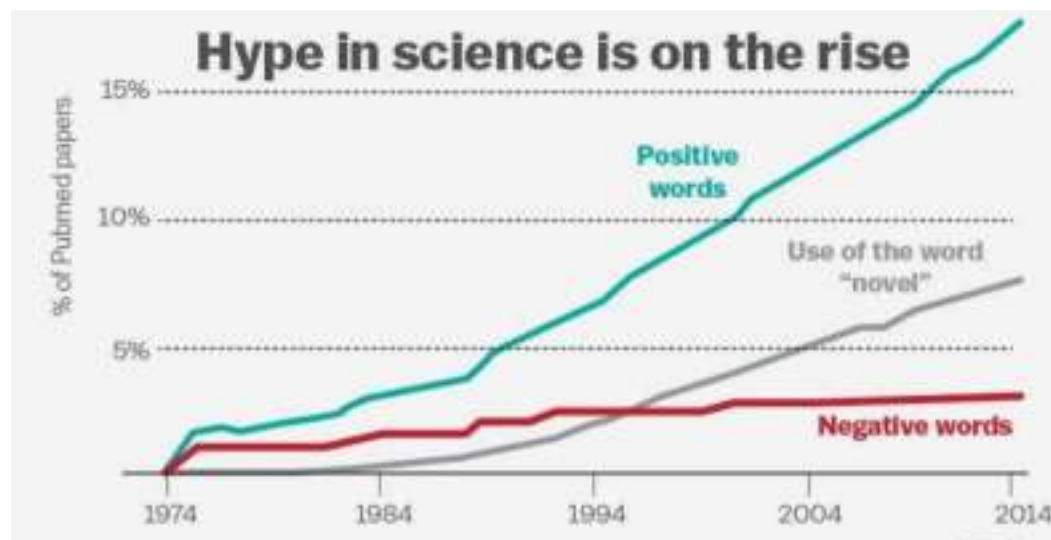
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- C'est un **état d'esprit** qui valorise l'**ouverture** et la **coopération** plutôt que l'individualisme.
- C'est **partager** un maximum de données, de codes d'analyse, et de documents afin que d'autres chercheurs puissent **vérifier** et **réutiliser** nos travaux le plus facilement possible.



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- C'est **valoriser les bonnes pratiques à chaque étape** du processus de recherche plutôt que de se focaliser sur le résultat final de ce processus.



1. Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?

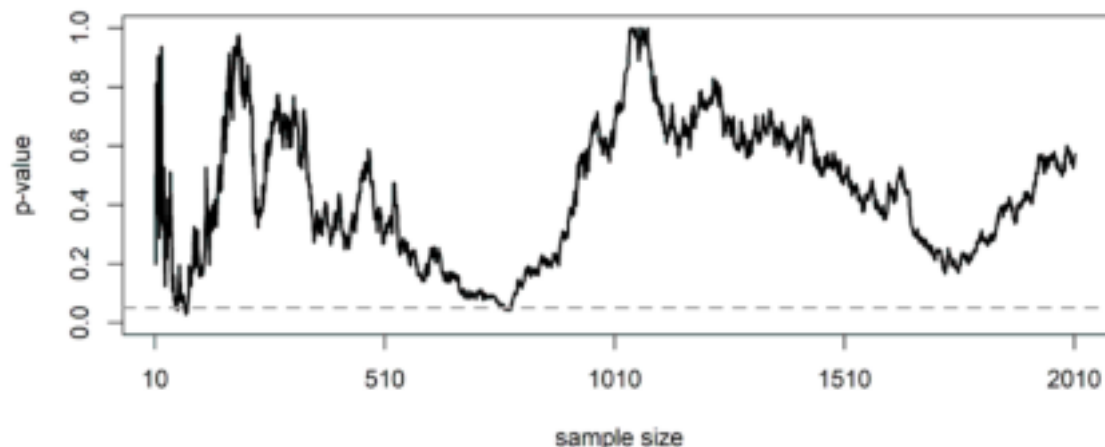
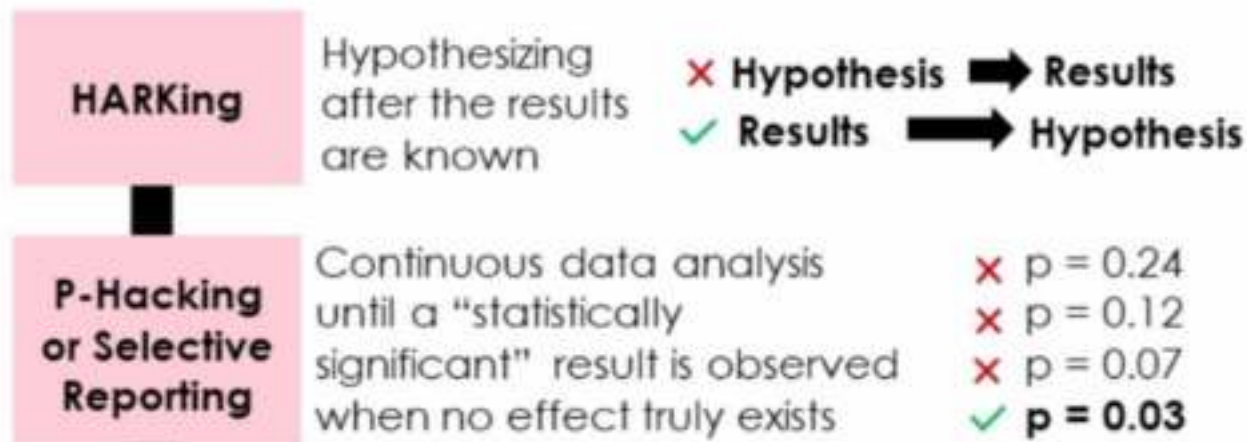
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- C'est **valoriser les bonnes pratiques à chaque étape** du processus de recherche plutôt que de se focaliser sur le résultat final de ce processus.
- C'est soutenir l'**équité**, la **diversité**, et la **viabilité** du système scientifique.

1. Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?

- L'Open Science fournit un **cadre** permettant de **minimiser les pratiques de recherche douteuses** (QRPs).
- Transformer cet **état d'esprit** en **culture** permettrait donc d'obtenir des **connaissances plus conformes au réel**.

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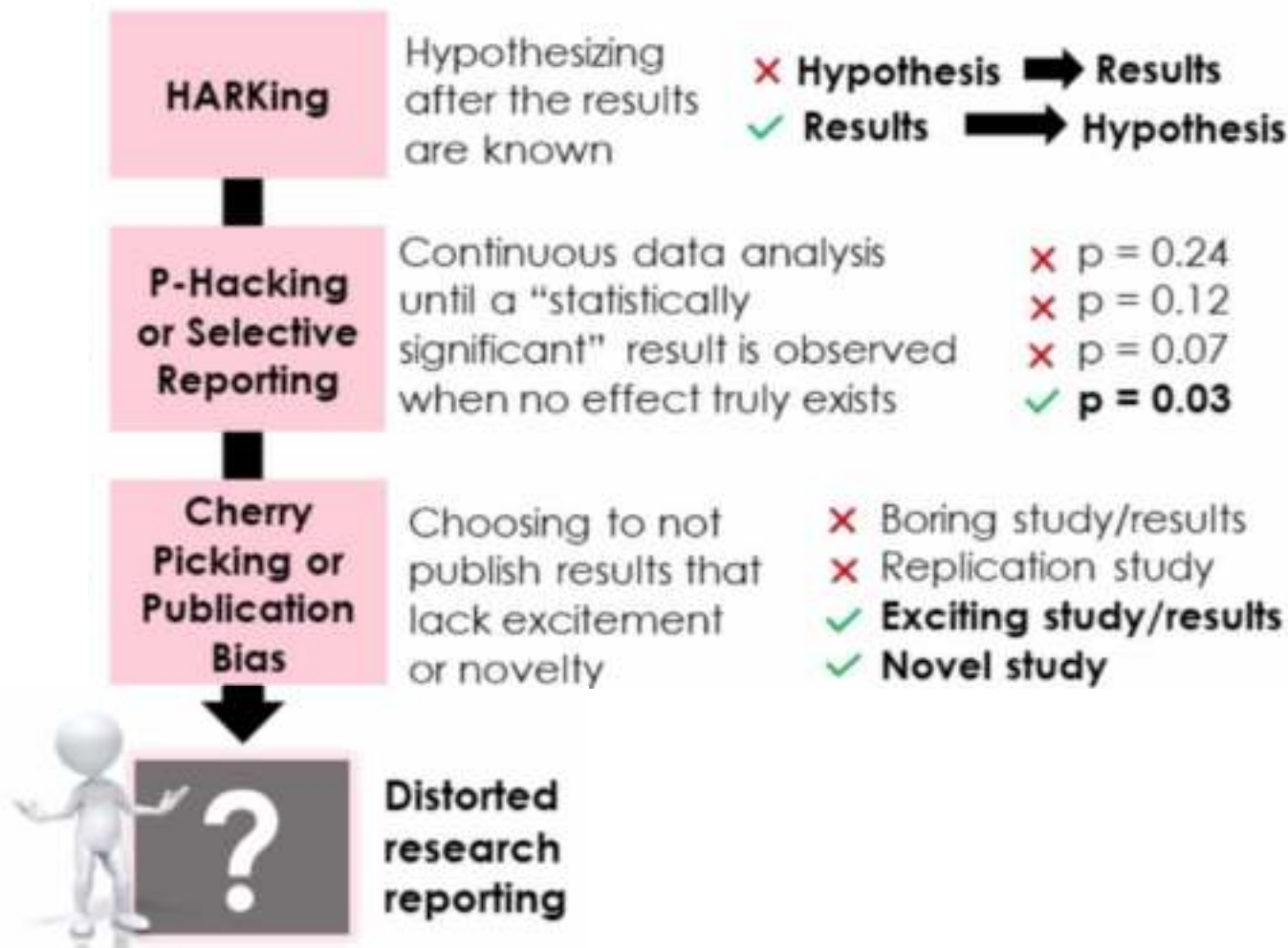
2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)



Tracé d'une valeur p , calculée pour un test t simple, pour des échantillons de 10 à 2010 observations, lorsque l'**hypothèse nulle est vraie**.

Parce que les valeurs p sont uniformément distribuées, la valeur p se déplace de façon aléatoire entre 0 et 1.

2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)



2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)

Les pratiques de recherche douteuses aboutissent à des **preuves trompeuses** qui **déforment notre perception de la vérité.**

2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)

Détection des erreurs



Nick Brown (left) and James Heathers (right)
act as enforcers when they spot anomalies in the literature.

“What we do is *error detection*.
That’s all. Forget about fraud.”

James Heathers

2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)

Erreurs $\neq$ Fraude

Fraude scientifique : Distorsion **intentionnelle** du processus de recherche ayant conduit à la **falsification** ou la **fabrication** du message scientifique.

Augmenter la transparence du processus de rétraction des articles scientifiques



<https://retractionwatch.com>

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3. Partageons !

Pourquoi partager ?



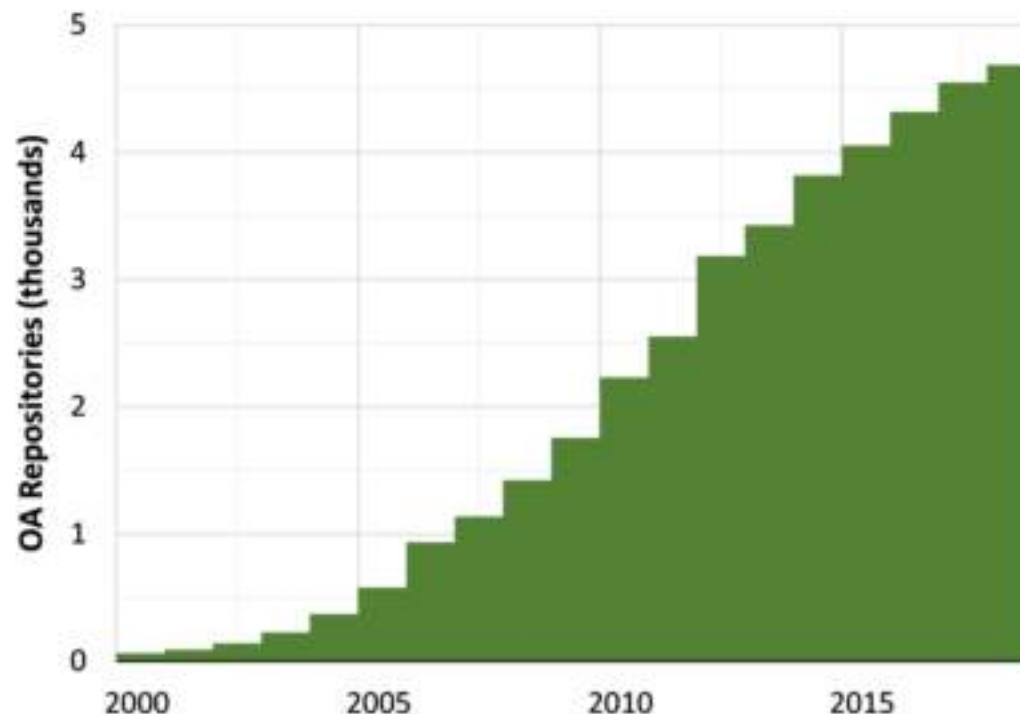
- **Améliorer le travail collaboratif.**
- **Améliorer la qualité de la science.**
- **Accès généralisé à la science.**

3. Partageons !

Comment partager ?

Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR)

Registre des archives ouvertes



3. Partageons !

Comment partager ?



Open Science Framework



3. Partageons !

- Peur de se faire « voler » ses idées et de perdre l'exclusivité.



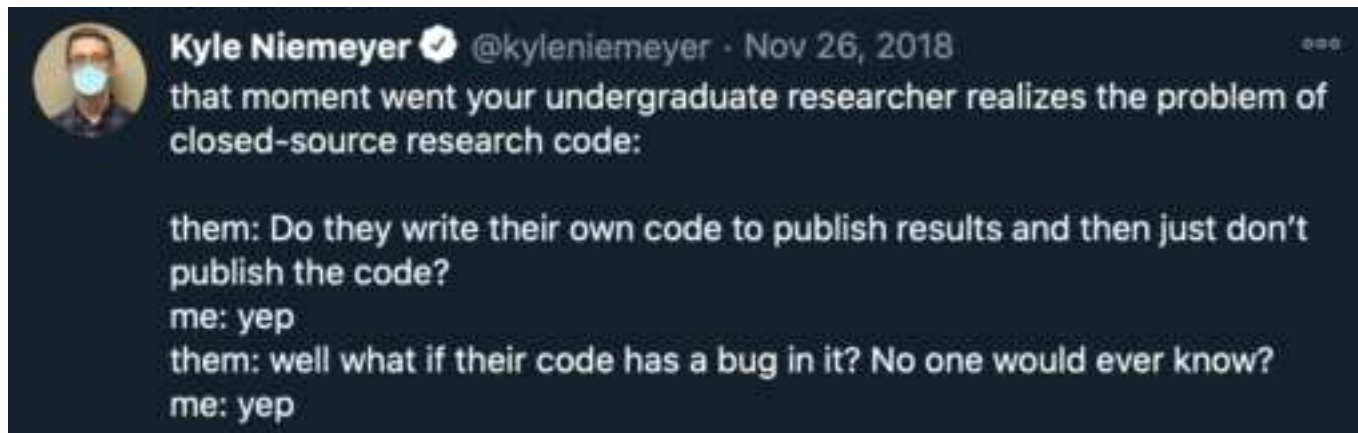
3. Partageons !

- Peur de se faire « voler » ses idées et de perdre l'exclusivité

Souvent :

- **Égoïste, présomptueux, et irréaliste.**
- **Gaspillage d'argent et de temps.**

- Peur d'avoir fait des erreurs



3. Partageons !

- Peur de se faire « voler » ses idées et de perdre l'exclusivité

Souvent :

- **Égoïste, présomptueux, et irréaliste.**

- **Gaspillage d'argent et de temps.**

- Peur d'avoir fait des erreurs

- **Tout le monde fait des erreurs.**

- **Plus nos erreurs sont corrigées tôt,
Moins nous avons l'occasion de les reproduire.**

3. Partageons !

Est-ce que les journaux sont favorables à ce partage ?



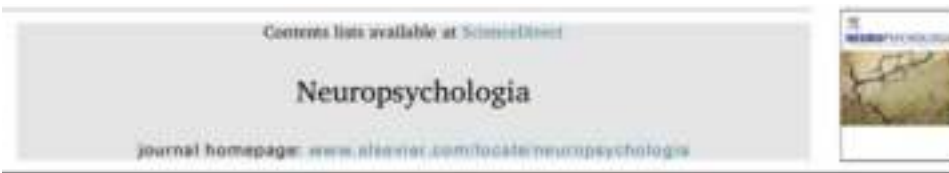
“Authors should **consider** storing primary data in a public repository linked to the manuscript”



« This journal **mandates** and peer reviews data sharing. »

3. Partageons !

Comment encourager, nous aussi, ce partage ?



Avoiding sedentary behaviors requires more cortical resources than avoiding physical activity: An EEG study

Boris Cheval^{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z}, Eda Tipura^{a,b}, Nicolas Burra^a, Jaromil Prossard^{a,j}, Julien Chanal^a, Dan Orsholits^a, Rémi Radel^a, Matthieu P. Boisgontier^{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z}

ABSTRACT

Why do individuals fail to exercise regularly despite knowledge of the risks associated with physical inactivity? Automatic processes regulating exercise behaviors may partly explain this paradox. Yet, these processes have only been investigated with behavioral outcomes (i.e., based on reaction times). Here, using electroencephalography, we investigated the cortical activity underlying automatic approach and avoidance tendencies toward stimuli depicting physical activity and sedentary behaviors in 29 young adults who were physically active or physically inactive but with the intention of becoming physically active. Behavioral results showed faster reactions when approaching physical activity compared to sedentary behaviors and when avoiding sedentary behaviors compared to physical activity. These faster reactions were more pronounced in physically active individuals and were associated with changes during sensory integration (earlier onset latency and larger positive deflection of the stimulus-locked lateralized readiness potentials) but not during motor preparation (no effect on the response-locked lateralized readiness potentials). Faster reactions when avoiding sedentary behaviors compared to physical activity were also associated with higher conflict monitoring (larger early and late N1 event-related potentials) and higher inhibition (larger N2 event-related potentials), irrespective of the usual level of physical activity. These results suggest that additional cortical resources were required to counteract an attraction to sedentary behaviors. Data and Materials [<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1169140>]. Preprint [<https://doi.org/10.1101/277988>].



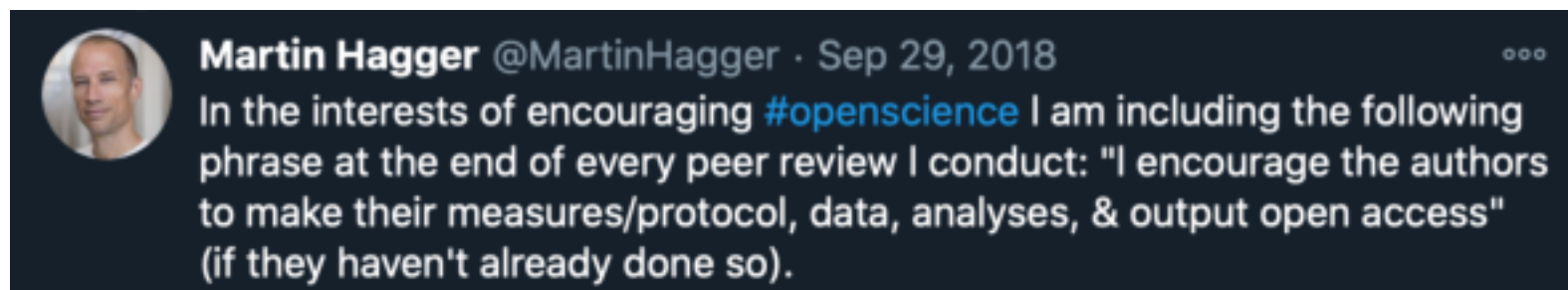
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<http://matthieuboisgontier.com>

Cheval B, et al. Avoiding sedentary behaviors requires more cortical resources than avoiding physical activity: an EEG study. *Neuropsychologia*. 2018;119:68-80.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2018.07.029>

3. Partageons !

Comment encourager, nous aussi, ce partage ?

Lorsque vous expertisez un article,
vous pouvez encourager les auteurs à partager.



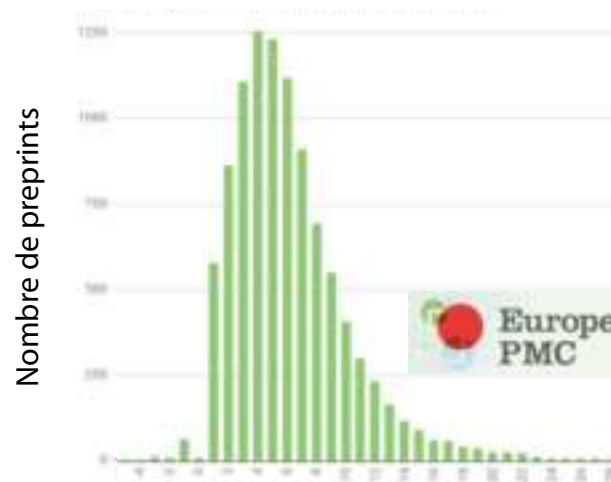
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4. Preprints

Article partagé publiquement **avant avoir été expertisé** par des pairs.

“If you want to be 1 year behind,
don’t read preprints.”

Jeff Leek



Temps écoulé entre le preprint et la publication finale de l'article (mois)

4. Preprints

Quelles erreurs sont détectées par l'expertise des pairs ?



What errors do peer reviewers detect, and does training improve their ability to detect them?

Bara Schechter¹ • Nick Black² • Stephen Evans² •
Fiona Godlee¹ • Lyda Osorio² • Richard Smith¹

[†] JAGG, JAGG Systems, Tyngsboro, MA; JAGG, JAGG Systems, Tyngsboro, MA, USA

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Competing interests

(1) is the editor of
 the *BMJ*, (2) is a
 senior consultant
 for the *BMJ*, (3) is
 the former editor of
 the *BMJ* and (4), (5),
 and (6) review for
 the *BMJ*.

Discussion

This study was funded by the NIH Center for Human Growth Research & Development. The study was approved in part by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Michigan.

Editorial approved

The ethics committee of the

Abstract

Objective: To analyse data from a trial and report the frequencies with which major and minor errors are detected at a general medical journal, the types of errors missed and the impact of training on error detection.

Design: 807 peer reviewers at the BMJ were randomized to two intervention groups receiving different types of training (face-to-face training or a self-taught package) and a control group. Each reviewer was sent the same three test papers over the study period, each of which had nine major and five minor methodological errors inserted.

Setting: 101 peer reviewers.

Main outcome measures The quality of review, assessed using a validated instrument, and the number and type of errors detected before and after training.

Results. The number of major errors detected varied over the three papers. The interventions had small effects. At baseline (Paper 1) reviewers found an average of 2.58 of the nine major errors, with no consistent difference between the groups. The mean number of errors reported was similar for the second and third papers, 2.71 and 3.0, respectively. Biased randomization was the error detected most frequently in all three papers, with over 60% of reviewers rejecting the paper's identifying this error. Reviewers who did not reject the papers found fewer errors and the proportion finding biased randomization was less than 40% for each paper.

Conclusions: Editors should not assume that reviewers will detect most major errors, particularly those concerned with the context of study. Short training packages have only a slight impact on improving error detection.

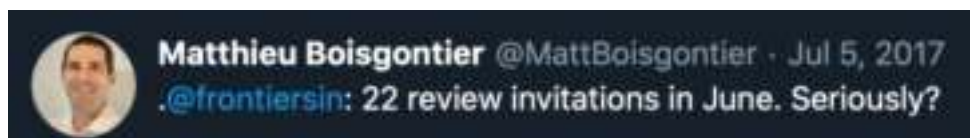
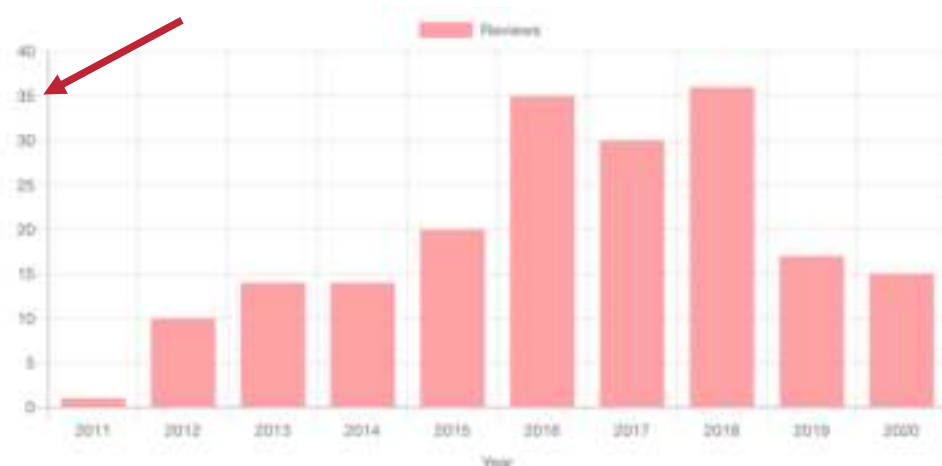
Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine



“Editors should not assume that reviewers will detect **most major errors**”

4. Preprints

Le système d'expertise par les pairs est saturé.



Decline to Review Manuscript.

Thank you for considering the request to review the manuscript "Investigating the ef

It would be very helpful if you could indicate why you are unable to review this manuso

Select reason to decline: * Others

Additional Comments

Tahoma

2

B / U $_{\text{}}$ s² S

I decline to review this manuscript as I'm part of the team which submitted it.

Decline

4. Preprints

Journaux prédateurs



BEALL'S LIST

OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

Matthieu.Boisgontier@uOttawa.ca
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Interview Article

Investigation of energy production by synchrotron, synchrocyclotron and laser radiations in human cancer cells, tissues and tumors and evaluation of their effective on human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment trend

Morten Hovden^{1,2} and Marika Lekse¹

Faculty of Chemistry, California State University, 9001 Cline St. Irvine, CA 92698, USA

State Secretariat for Education of Paraná, Library of Religious and Maternal-Marketing Courses, São João do Pinheiro, Paraná, Brazil

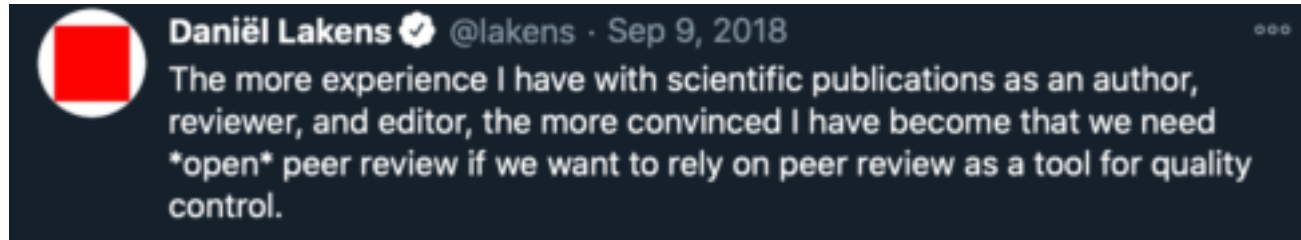
Development of synchrotron, synchrotronless and LASTER inductions increased significantly in human cancer cells, tumor and tissues that led to their effective utilization in the creation of human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment tested. The best method is a technique for dissolving human cancer cells, tumors and tissues is investigation of energy production by synchrotron, synchrotronless and LASTER inductions in human cancer cells, tumors and tissues and evaluation of their efficiency on human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment tested. To achieve this goal, according to the studies by factors in the process such as pH, temperature and retention time, among the systems were used for this purpose, single-stage systems under synchrotron, synchrotronless, and LASTER inductions processes higher efficiency. In the conversion process of the system, human breast cancer cells, tumors and tissues were produced with efficiency 99% in total. Efficiency 99% was obtained after evaluating of synchrotron, synchrotronless and LASTER inductions in malignant human cancer cells, tissues and tumors under synchrotron, synchrotronless and LASTER inductions by transformation process in human breast cancer cells, tumors and tissues with the passage of time [1-212].

References

- [illegible]

4. Preprints

Développement des open peer-reviews



Royal Society Open Science, European Journal of Neuroscience
BMJ, BMC, PLOS, Nature Communications,

Transparence

Qualité

Crédit

Pédagogie

Représailles

4. Preprints

De quand datent les preprints ?

arXiv.org > physics > arXiv:physics/9403001

Physics > Popular Physics

→ *[Submitted on 25 Apr 1986]*

Desperately Seeking Superstrings

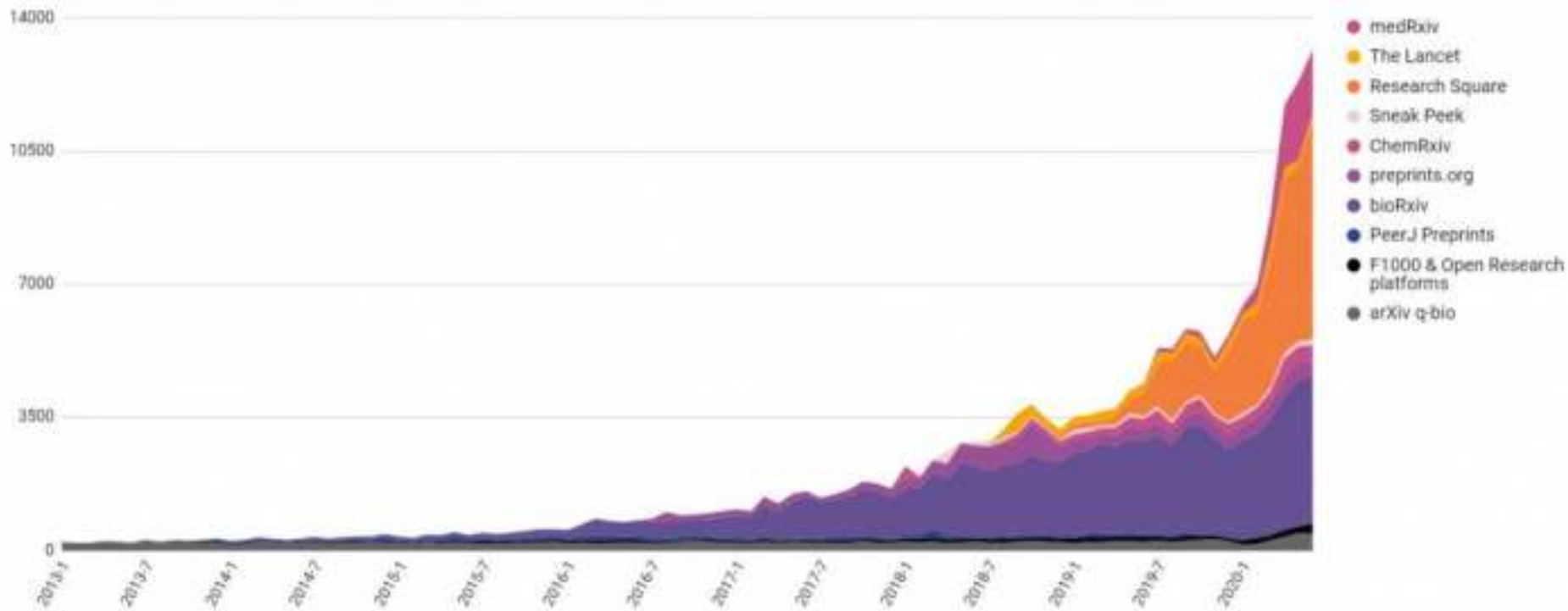
Paul Ginsparg, Sheldon Glashow

4. Preprints

Evolution du nombre de preprints publiés par mois (2013-2020)

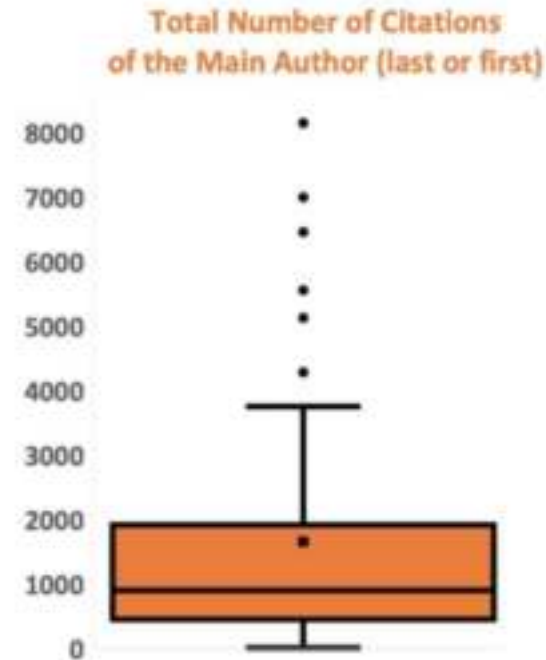
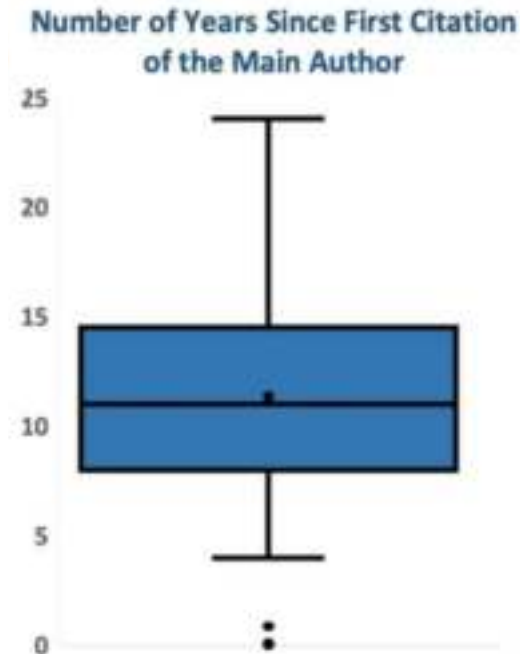
Biomedical preprints per month through 2020-06

Sources: Jordan Anaya (PrePubMed), Naomi Perfold, EuropePMC, arXiv, Crossref, SSRN



4. Preprints

Qui preprint ?



Data from the *SportRxiv* repository
for Sport, Exercise, Physical Activity, and Health Research (2018-2019)

4. Preprints

Faut-il preprinter ?

"We have found that papers submitted from a **#preprint** server to **@JNeurophysiol** are more likely to be accepted & receive more attention when published in final form."



4. Preprints

Faut-il preprinter ? Le point de vue des financeurs.



European Research Council

Established by the European Commission

Preprints are highlighted as accepted publication type as part of applicants' track records



**NSERC
CRSNG**

Preprints are important vehicles for disseminating research results.



National Institutes of Health

Turning Discovery Into Health

The NIH encourages investigators to use interim research products, such as preprints, to speed the dissemination and enhance the rigor of their work. This notice clarifies reporting instructions to allow investigators to cite their interim research products and claim them as products of NIH funding.



4. Preprints

Faut-il preprinter ?



Yoda of Neuromechanics @maxdonelan · Dec 17, 2018

...

It took far too long, but as a lab we are now committed to using pre-print servers. This is our first. It is fitting that it is also the first of Surabhi Simha's submitted manuscripts, with a few more to follow.

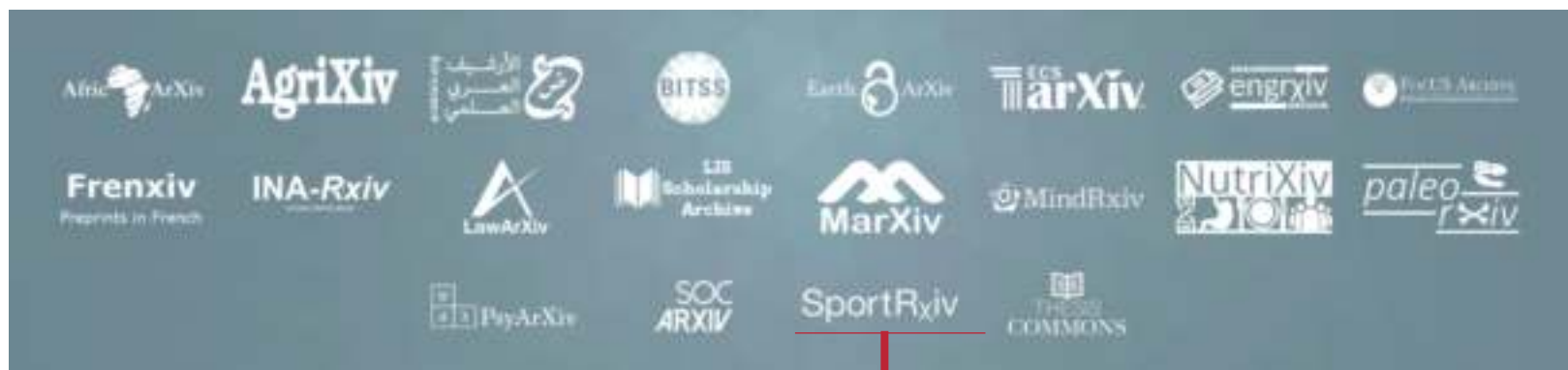


Andrew Pruszynski @andpru · Oct 19

Posting preprints is standard. Do it.

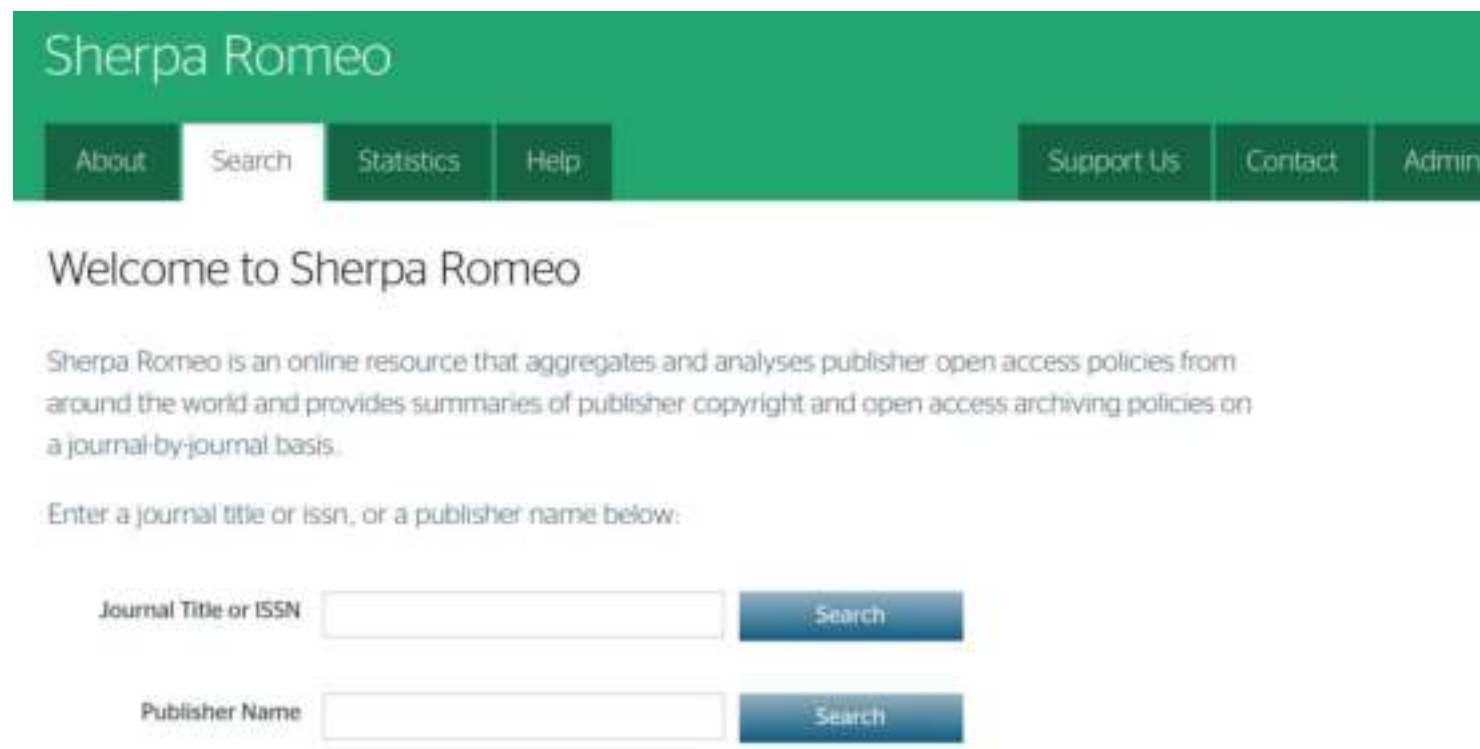
4. Preprints

Où preprinter ?



4. Preprints

Est-ce que le journal dans lequel je souhaite publier accepte les articles déjà préprintés ?



The screenshot shows the Sherpa Romeo website. At the top is a green header with the text "Sherpa Romeo" in white. Below the header is a navigation bar with several buttons: "About", "Search", "Statistics", "Help", "Support Us", "Contact", and "Admin". The "Search" button is highlighted. Below the navigation bar, the text "Welcome to Sherpa Romeo" is displayed. Underneath, a paragraph explains that Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies. Below this, a prompt asks the user to "Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:". There are two search input fields, each with a "Search" button next to it. The first field is labeled "Journal Title or ISSN" and the second is labeled "Publisher Name".

www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

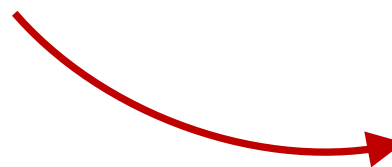
4. Preprints

Postprints

Article publié **après expertise** par les pairs et avant qu'il n'ait été formaté par un journal.



Période d'embargo de 6 mois - 1 an



Sherpa Romeo

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5. Null results

Que faire quand il n'y a pas d'effet de notre variable indépendante ?



5. Null results

Que faire quand il n'y a pas d'effet de notre variable indépendante ?

Un résultat non significatif
n'est pas une preuve de l'absence d'effet.

(On échoue à rejeter l'hypothèse nulle)

Test d'équivalence,
Estimation Bayésienne,
Facteurs de Bayes.

Package 'TOSTER'



5. Null results

Que faire quand il n'y a pas d'effet de notre variable indépendante ?

AVANT

avoir compris
les tests d'équivalence



APRÈS

avoir compris
les tests d'équivalence



5. Null results

Parfois plus difficiles à publier

THE QUEST 1,000 € NULL RESULTS AND REPLICATION STUDY AWARD

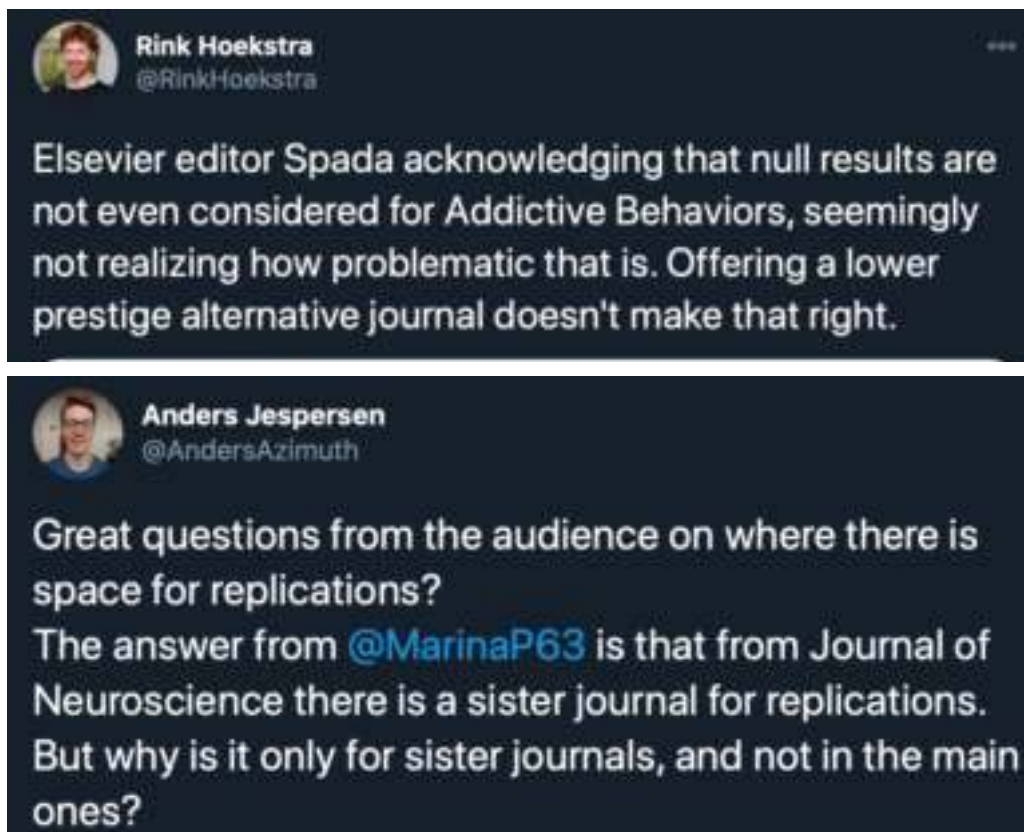
Publish your NULL results – Fight the negative publication bias!



Offre 1000€ à ses chercheurs s'ils publient des résultats nuls ou une étude de réplication.

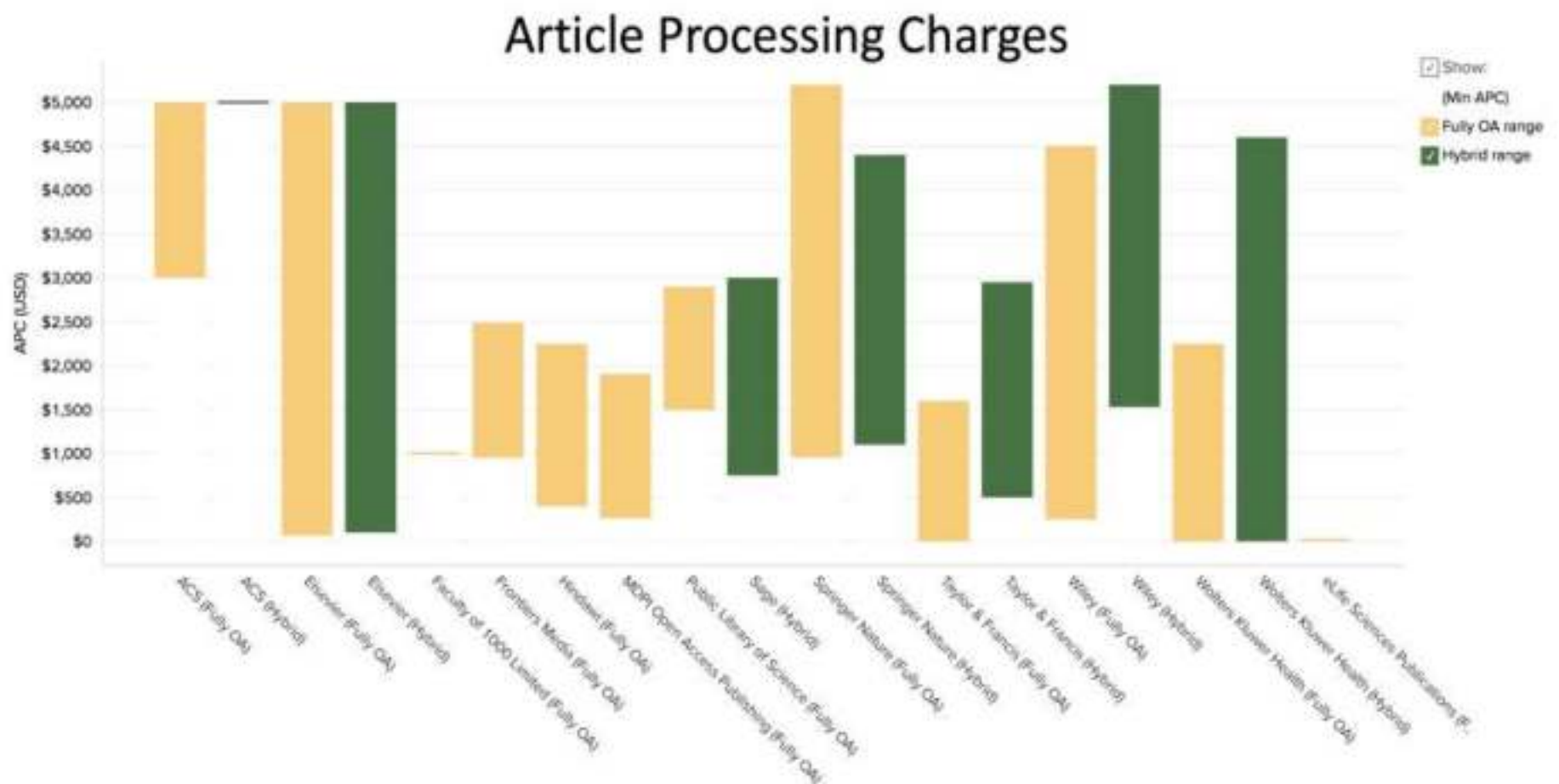
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Parfois plus difficile à publier



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6. Open Access ≠ Open Science



Source: Publishers' websites (Nov/Dec 2016), Delta Think 2016 survey data, STM Association 2012 and 2015 reports, Delta Think analysis. Please see our notes on [data collection](#). © 2017 Delta Think, Inc. All rights reserved. May not be reused without permission.

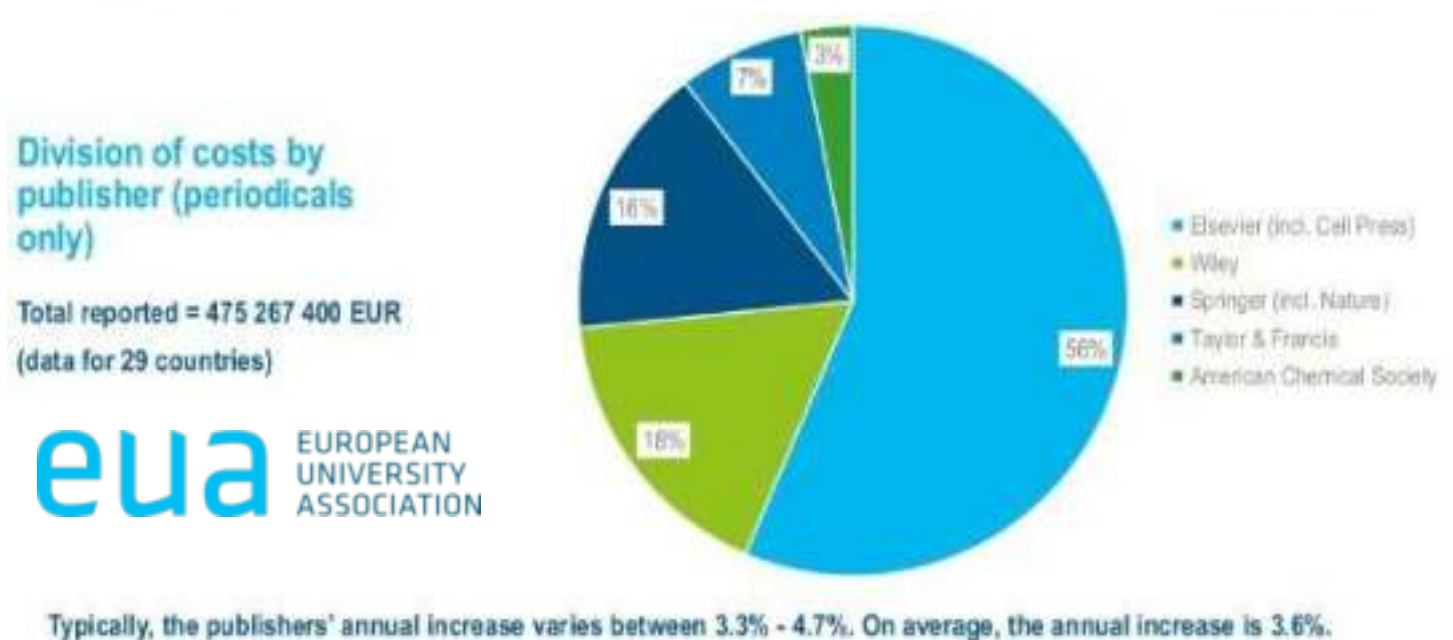
6. Open Access $\neq$ Open Science

La communauté scientifique est en désaccord avec ces frais de traitement des articles (APC) qui sont trop élevés.

Thursday, the entire editorial board of the Elsevier-owned Journal of Informetrics resigned in protest over high open-access fees and commercial control of scholarly work. Today, the same team is launching a new fully open-access journal. insidehighered.com/news/2019/01/1...

6. Open Access ≠ Open Science

- Les universités européennes paient **€500 millions/an** pour avoir accès aux articles scientifiques.



- Le montant est de **\$300 millions** pour les universités canadiennes.

6. Open Access ≠ Open Science

La communauté scientifique en désaccord avec ces abonnements trop onéreux.

SCIENCE

The Real Cost of Knowledge

The University of California has broken with one of the world's largest academic publishers. Is this the end of a very profitable business model?

SARAH ZHANG MARCH 4, 2019

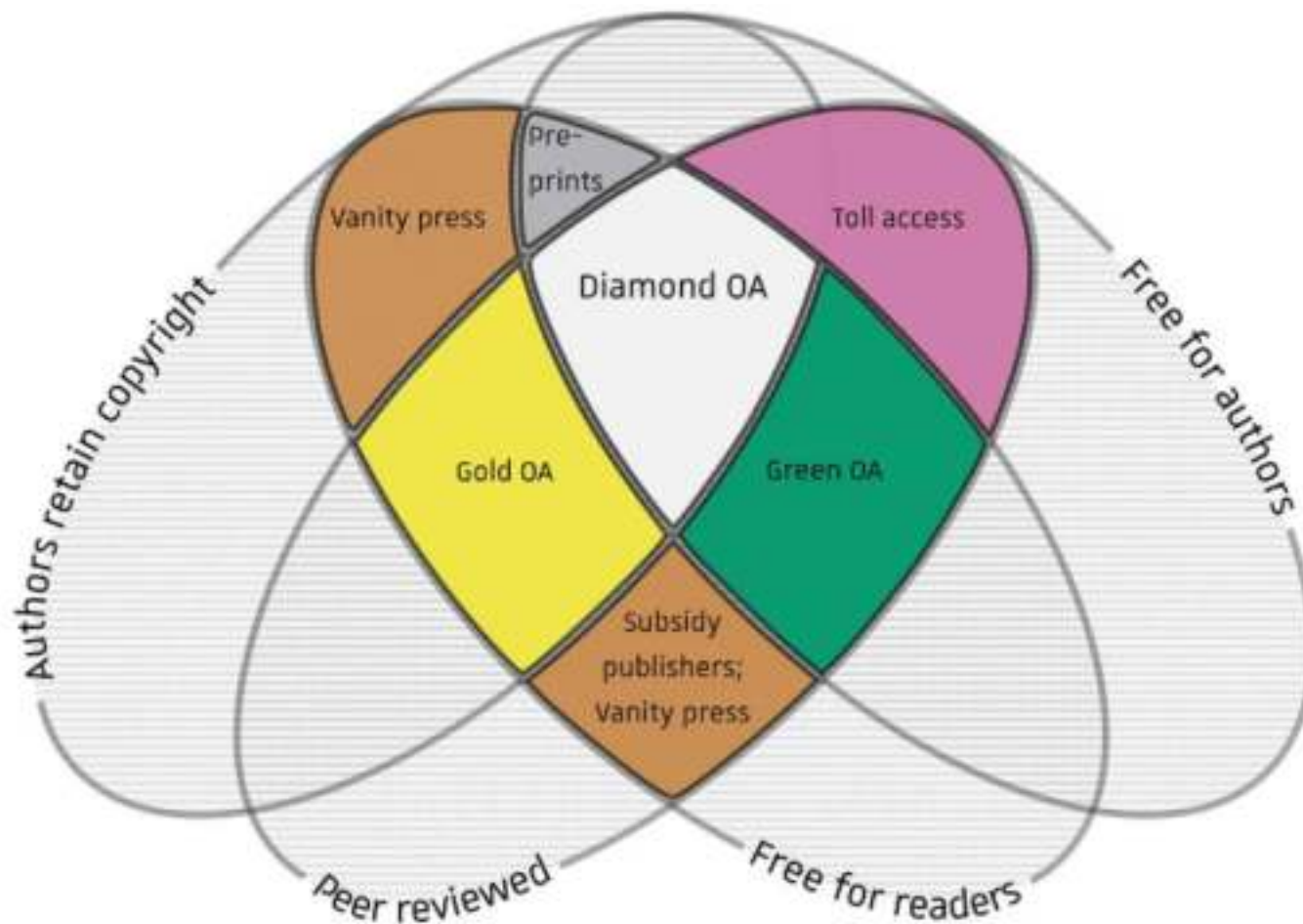
Norway joins the ranks of Germany and Sweden, cancels subscription with Elsevier

6. Open Access ≠ Open Science

“En Belgique, les articles scientifiques provenant de **fonds publics peuvent être rendus publics en libre accès**, quel que soit le contrat avec les éditeurs. C'est écrit dans la **loi**. Et **rétroactif**.”



6. Open Access ≠ Open Science



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7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

20 Nov. 2020 – 11h00



Cyril Forestier
Maitre de Conférence
Le Mans Université
(France)

7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Deux types de recherche

Recherche exploratoire

- Pour se **familiariser** avec un phénomène.
- Pour développer des **hypotheses** qui devraient être approfondies.

Recherche confirmatoire

- Pour **répondre** à une question de recherche théorique spécifique.
- Basée sur des **hypotheses statistiques prédéfinies**.

7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Pre-registration : Consiste à publier, **sans expertise par des pairs**, la description d'une étude scientifique à venir afin de **limiter les pratiques de recherche douteuses**.



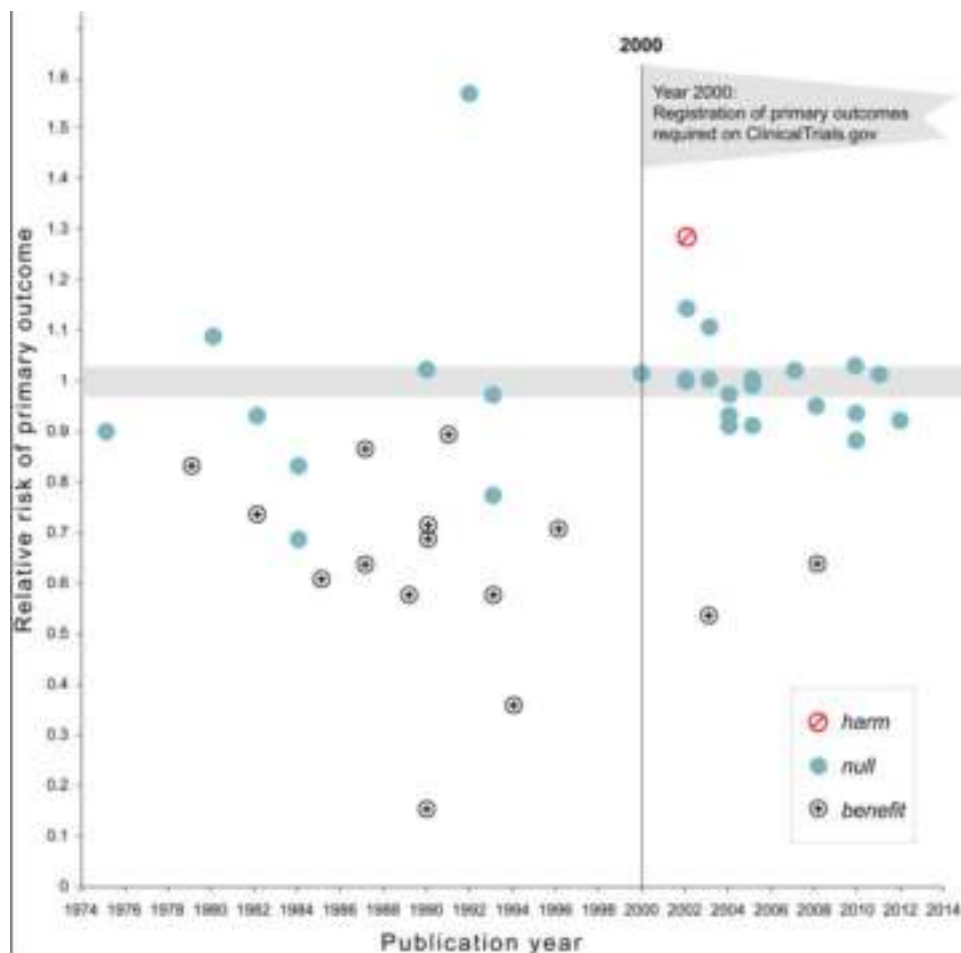
<https://aspredicted.org>



<https://osf.io>

7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Est-ce que la pre-registraton change vraiment quelque chose ?



Effets **nuls**, **bénéfiques**, et **néfastes**
 AVANT et APRÈS
 l'obligation de pré-inscrire les
 études en médecine

7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Registered Reports : Consiste à **faire expertiser** l'introduction, la méthodologie, et les données pilotes d'une étude scientifique afin qu'elle ne soit acceptée pour publication dans un journal. Ceci **avant que les données ne soient collectées** et donc que les résultats ne soient connus. Les RR permettent de limiter les pratiques scientifiques douteuses et le **biais de publication**.

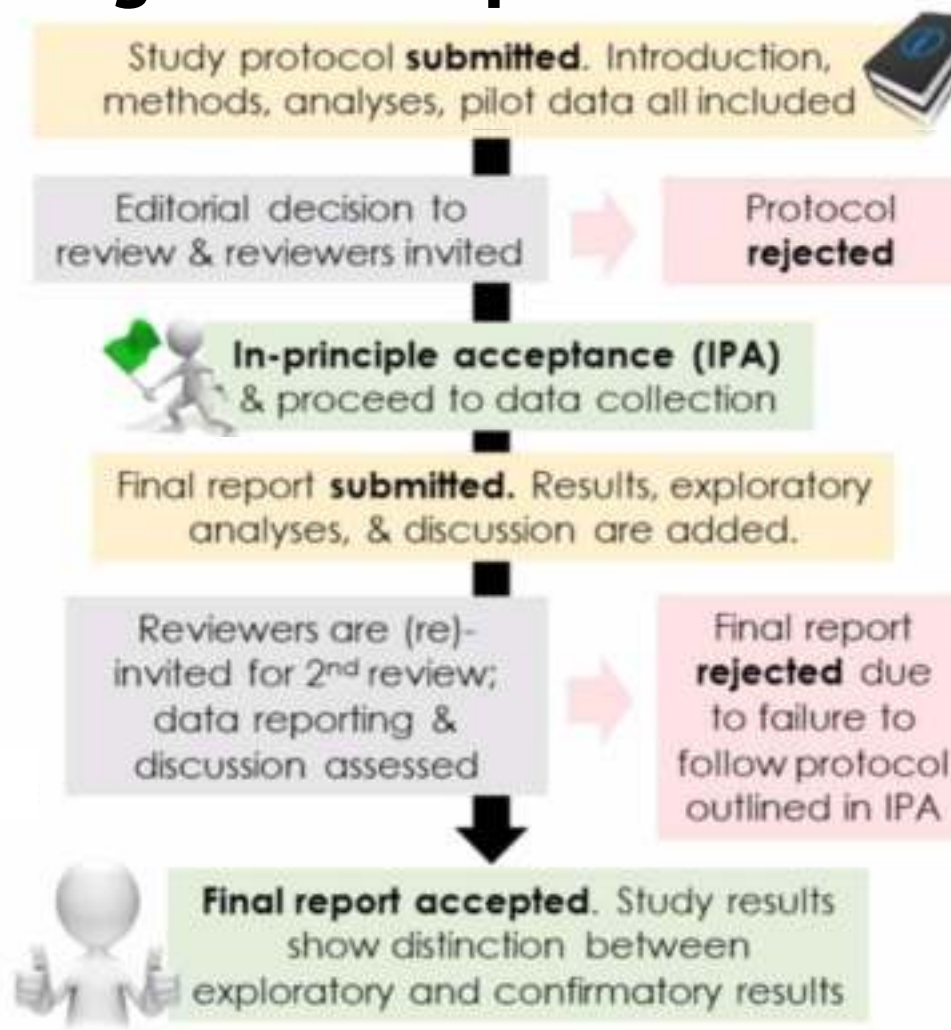


7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Processus des RR



- Submission
- Acceptance
- Rejection



7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Quels journaux proposent le format Registered Report ?

266 journaux au total

58 Psychologie

10 Neuroscience

4 STAPS

- Human Movement Science
- Psychology of Sport and Exercise
- Registered Reports in Kinesiology
- Frontiers in Sports and Active Living



Open Science Framework

<https://cos.io/rr>

7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports

Est-ce que les Registered Reports réduisent le biais de publication ?

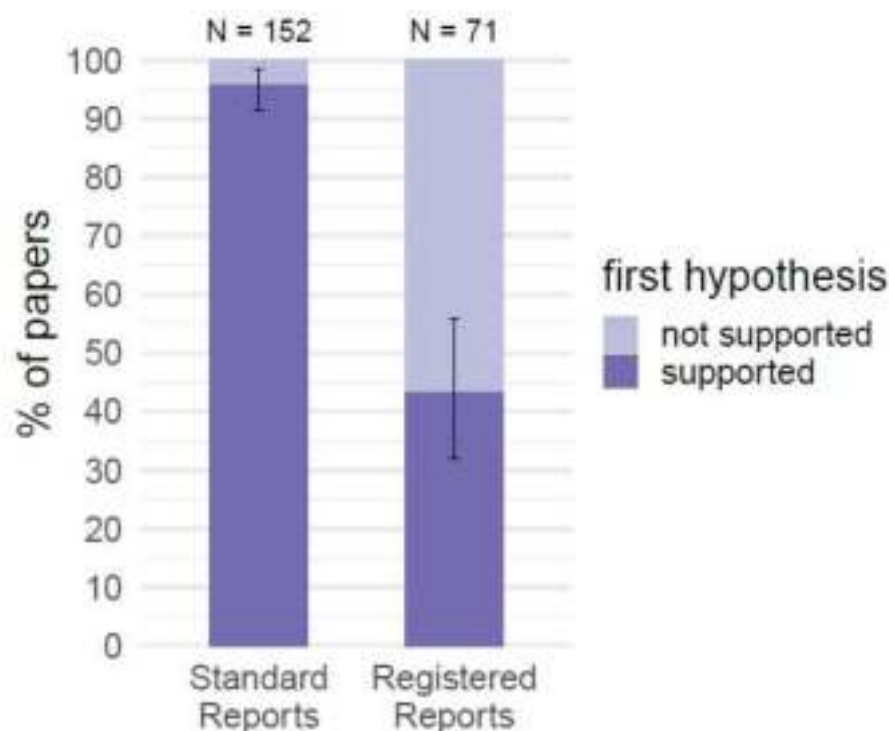


Figure 2. Positive result rates for standard reports and Registered Reports. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals around the observed positive result rate.

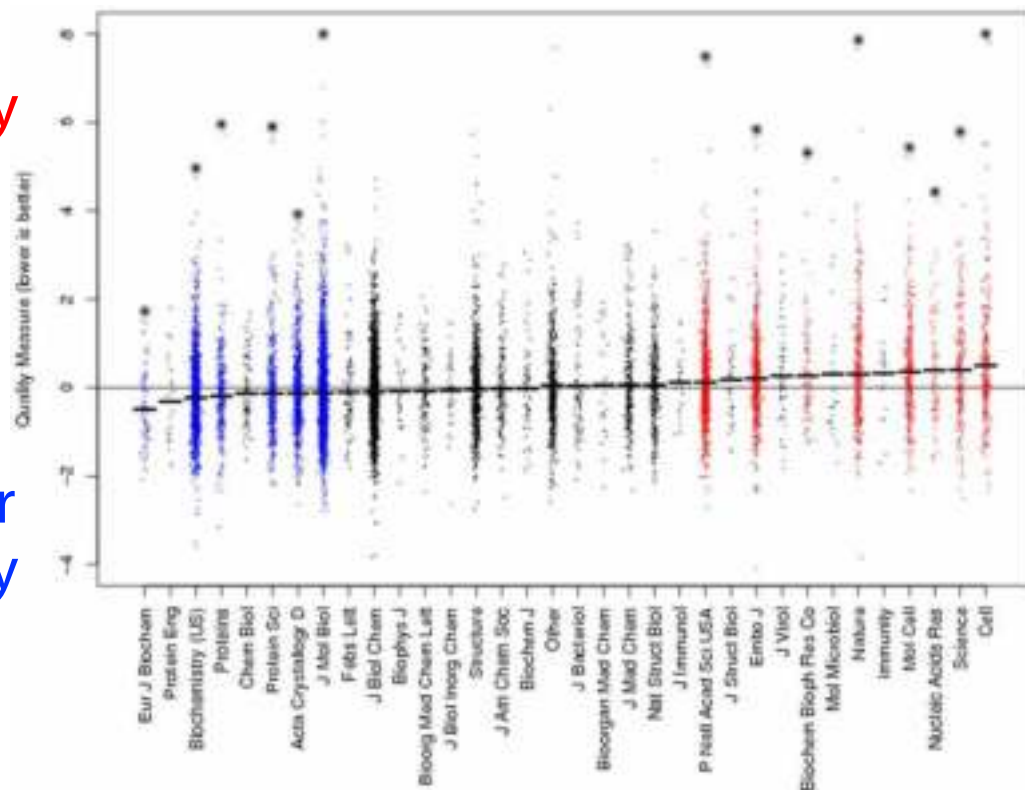
1. Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?
2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)
3. Partageons !
4. Preprints
5. Null results
6. Open Access $\neq$ Open Science
7. Pre-registration & Registered Reports
- 8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique**
9. Est-ce stratégique d'être un « Open Scientist » ?

8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique

Le facteur d'impact, un indicateur trompeur et pervers.

Lower
quality

Higher
quality



Lower IF

Higher IF

“Studies in high-ranking journals are often less methodologically sound than those published in other journals.”

8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique

Le facteur d'impact, un indicateur trompeur et pervers.

Matthieu Boisgontier @MattBoisgontier · Feb 20, 2019

Journal Impact Factors are used by publishing companies to have an upper hand on research assessment. Committees using #JIF as an assessment tool further strengthen these #ForProfit companies instead of strengthening the scientific community 1/2

Matthieu Boisgontier @MattBoisgontier · Feb 21, 2019

Scientists assessment should focus on best publication practices (#RegisteredReports #OpenScience #Reproducibility), Methodological & Technical #Skills, Services to the community (#PeerReview & #Editorial Activities) & to society (#SciComm) - and make results a dead currency. 2/2

8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique

Améliorer les méthodes d'évaluation de la recherche et des chercheurs.



San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

C'est la communauté scientifique qui détermine le prestige d'un journal.

8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique

Améliorer les méthodes d'évaluation de la recherche et des chercheurs.



Costin Antonescu

@CostinAntonescu



Replying to @CostinAntonescu

Please, please, please do not write that trainee's paper is good because it is in a journal(s) with X.XX impact factor. If published in a field-specific journal, DO state if and how journal is well-regarded in that particular field.

8. Évaluer la qualité scientifique

Améliorer les méthodes d'évaluation de la recherche et des chercheurs.

**Évaluez l'impact de la science,
pas du journal.**



1. Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?
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9. Est-ce stratégique d'être un « Open Scientist »

C'est quoi être un « scientifique ouvert » ?

Vous n'êtes **pas obligé de faire de la science ouverte tout le temps**. L'important c'est de **connaître les options** qui sont disponibles et de les utiliser lorsque cela est possible.

Si vous avez déjà partagé des données, du code, preprinté, « préinscrit » votre protocole **ou** rendu des documents de recherche disponibles gratuitement, vous êtes un « open scientist ».

9. Est-ce stratégique d'être un « Open Scientist »

Recrutement



UBC Careers at UBC Faculty

Desired Start Date: 2019/07/01
 Funding Type: Budget Funded
 Closing Date: 2018/10/01 Available Openings: 1

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The Department of Psychology at the University of British Columbia-Vancouver campus (psych.ubc.ca) invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level in health psychology, which will begin July 1, 2019.

Candidates must hold a PhD before starting the position.

We are seeking applicants with strong research records appropriate to a research-oriented doctoral program. We are looking for outstanding health psychology candidates, regardless of research specialization, but we are especially interested in candidates whose research focuses on biopsychosocial processes in health and disease, and/or health behaviors. Applicants should have research interests that complement existing strengths in the department (psych.ubc.ca/faculty/index.php). The successful candidate will be expected to maintain a program of scholarly research that leads to publication; conduct effective undergraduate and graduate teaching and research supervision; and contribute to departmental service.

Applications are to be submitted online through the UBC Faculty Careers website at: www.facultycareers.ubc.ca. Applicants should upload by the deadline the following documents in the order listed: cover letter, CV, research statement, teaching statement, evidence of teaching effectiveness, and 3 publications. In their research statement, [we encourage applicants to discuss their past and/or planned research approach in the context of ongoing discussion in the sciences about research practices, replicability, and open science](#). In addition, applicants should arrange to have at least three confidential letters of recommendation submitted via email to utbpsych@psych.ubc.ca.

“We encourage applicants to discuss their past and/or planned **research approach** in the context of ongoing discussion in the sciences about **research practices, replicability**, and **open science**”



9. Est-ce stratégique d'être un « Open Scientist »

Financement



29/06/2020

**Signature d'une déclaration conjointe
en faveur de la science ouverte par un
réseau d'agences françaises de
financement de la recherche**

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Qu'est-ce que l'Open Science ?

Matthieu P. Boisgontier, MSc, MPT, PhD, HDR

13 Novembre 2020

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