

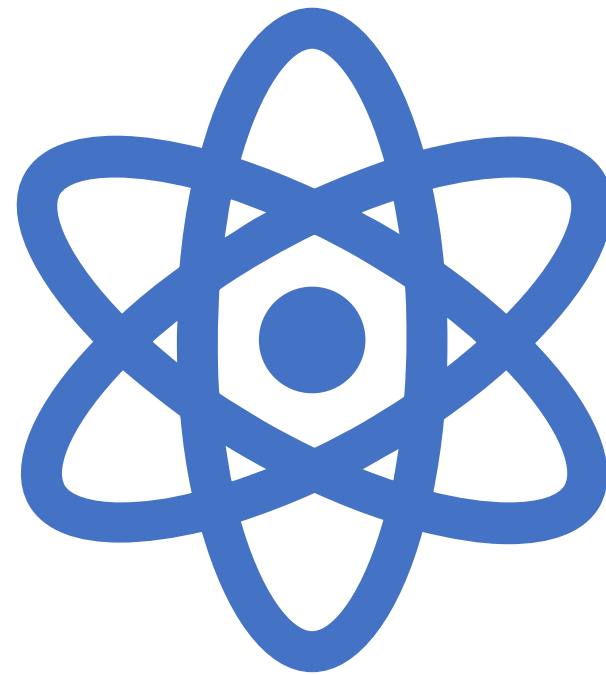


Overview of Open Science

George Banks

Chair, Board of Directors





What is open science?

Select your values



Table 1 Core values of science

Value	Definition
Objectivity	Impartiality with regard to how researchers should approach work
Honesty	Reporting our findings and how we arrived at our conclusions truthfully
Openness	Transparently presenting all information relevant to any decision or conclusion that is being drawn from a set of observations, thereby helping readers understand why a decision was made
Accountability	An expressed commitment or obligation to explain and/or justify one's behavior
Fairness	Making professional judgments based on appropriate criteria, including explaining the processes used to determine outcomes
Stewardship	Being aware of and attentive to the dynamics of the relationships between various actors within our enterprise (e.g., colleagues, institutions, universities, organizations)

Core values identified by the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine (2017)

A still life photograph of a buffet table. In the center, a clear glass vase with blue horizontal stripes holds a bouquet of pink tulips and white baby's breath. To the right, a three-tiered silver serving stand holds various food items: chocolate-covered treats on the top tier, bread and pastries on the middle tier, and more bread and fruit on the bottom tier. In the foreground, there are white bowls filled with orange segments and dark grapes, along with a small glass bottle. The background is softly blurred, showing a warm, glowing light source.

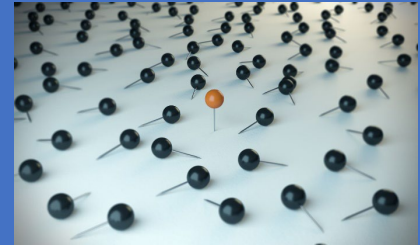
The open science “buffet table”

Motivation for open science:

#1: Questionable research practices (QRPs)

We conducted a systematic review in the social sciences.

Used a triangulation approach



We sought to identify the good, the bad, and the ugly regarding evidence on QRPs.

(Banks et al. 2016a)

Summary of the QRP Research



Most common QRPs include HARKing and selectively reporting results



Editors and reviewers may play a role in the prevalence of QRPs



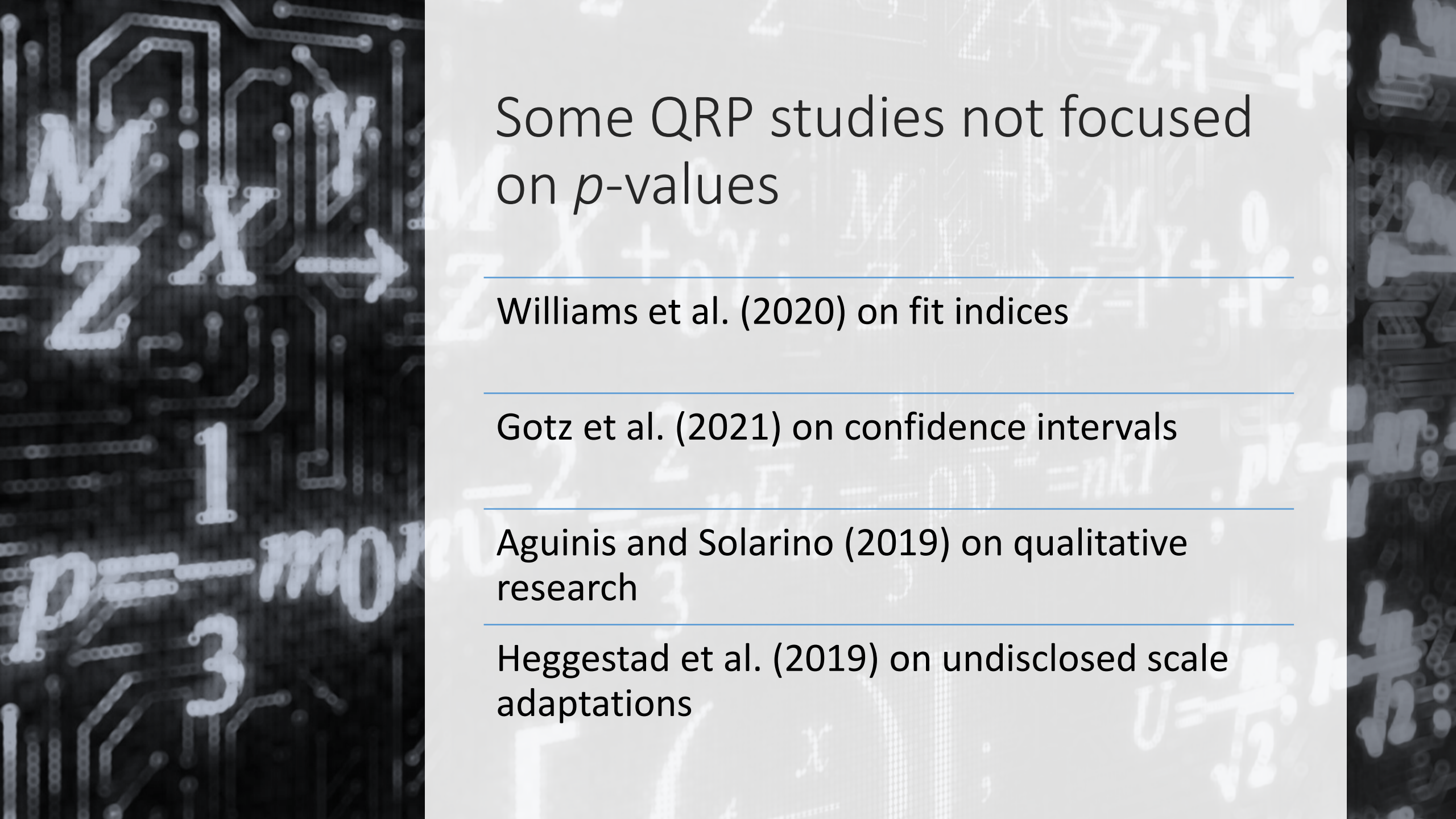
Engagement in QRPs has not been shown to vary by academic rank



The *vast majority* of QRP research has focused primarily on practices that affect p -values



Statistical cutoffs can be problematic

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract design. On the left side, there is a dark vertical band containing glowing, circuit-like patterns and various mathematical symbols such as 'M', 'Z', 'X', 'Y', '1', '3', and 'p'. The rest of the slide has a light gray background with faint, overlapping mathematical formulas and symbols, including $Z+1+Y$, $M+X+0$, $Z+Y+0$, $Z=-1+Y$, E , $U=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, and x .

Some QRP studies not focused on *p*-values

Williams et al. (2020) on fit indices

Gotz et al. (2021) on confidence intervals

Aguinis and Solarino (2019) on qualitative research

Heggstad et al. (2019) on undisclosed scale adaptations



Popular Media Attention

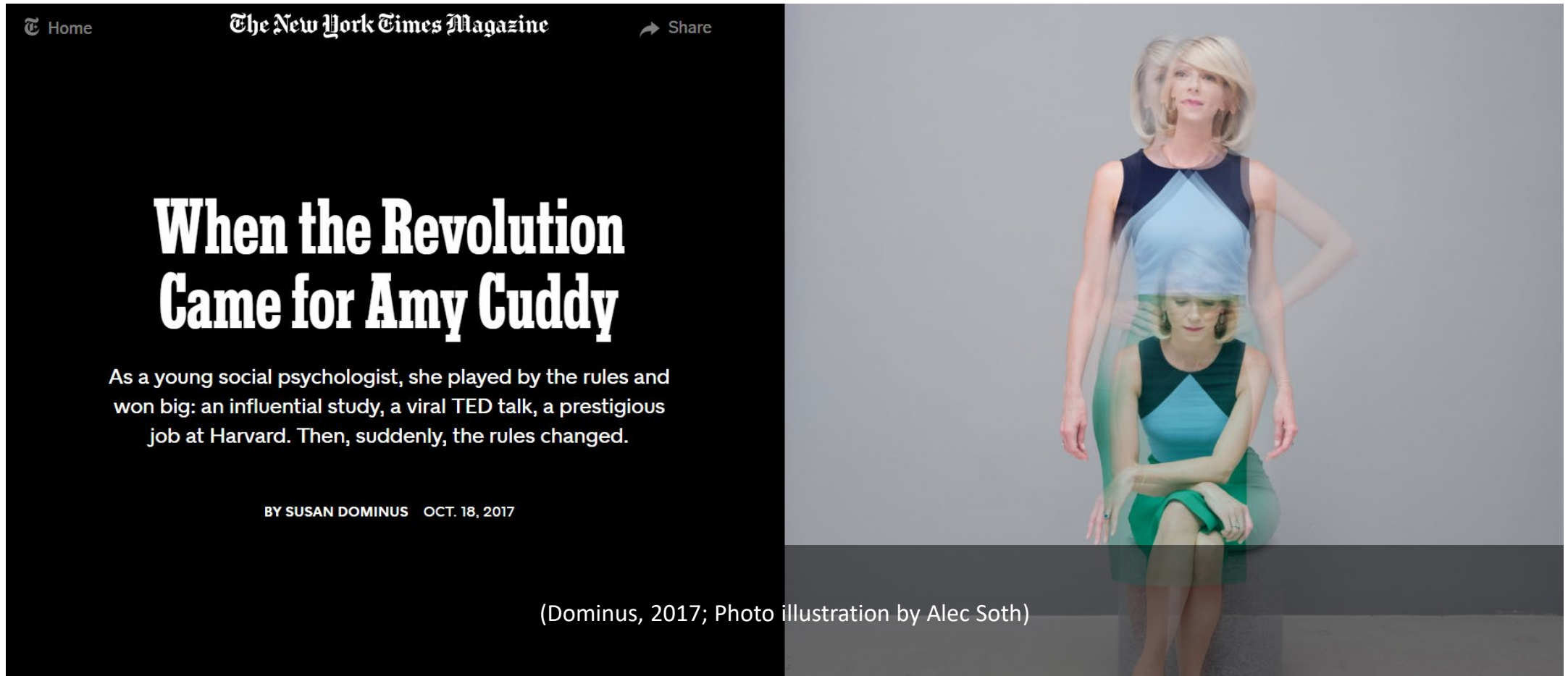
(Oliver et al., 2016)



Popular Media Attention

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Phxht9U2yZk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZfOSCoNszE>

Popular Media Attention



(Dominus, 2017; Photo illustration by Alec Soth)

Motivation
for open
science:
#2: Need to
accelerate
science

Banks et al. (2021)

Updated meta-analytic
evidence can take
decades to emerge

Addressing the Covid-
19 pandemic

Motivation for open science: #3: Grand challenges

Disease

Socio-economic mobility

Artificial intelligence

22 grand challenges were identified in management by both academics and practitioners (Banks et al., 2016b)

Open Science Challenges

(Aguinis et al. 2020; Banks et al., 2018a)



LACK OF
INCENTIVES



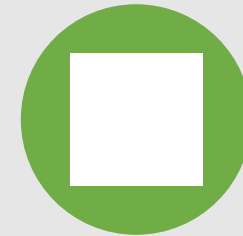
LEARNING
CURVE



INABILITY
TO SHARE
DATA



NEED FOR
RESEARCHER AND
REVIEWER
TRAINING



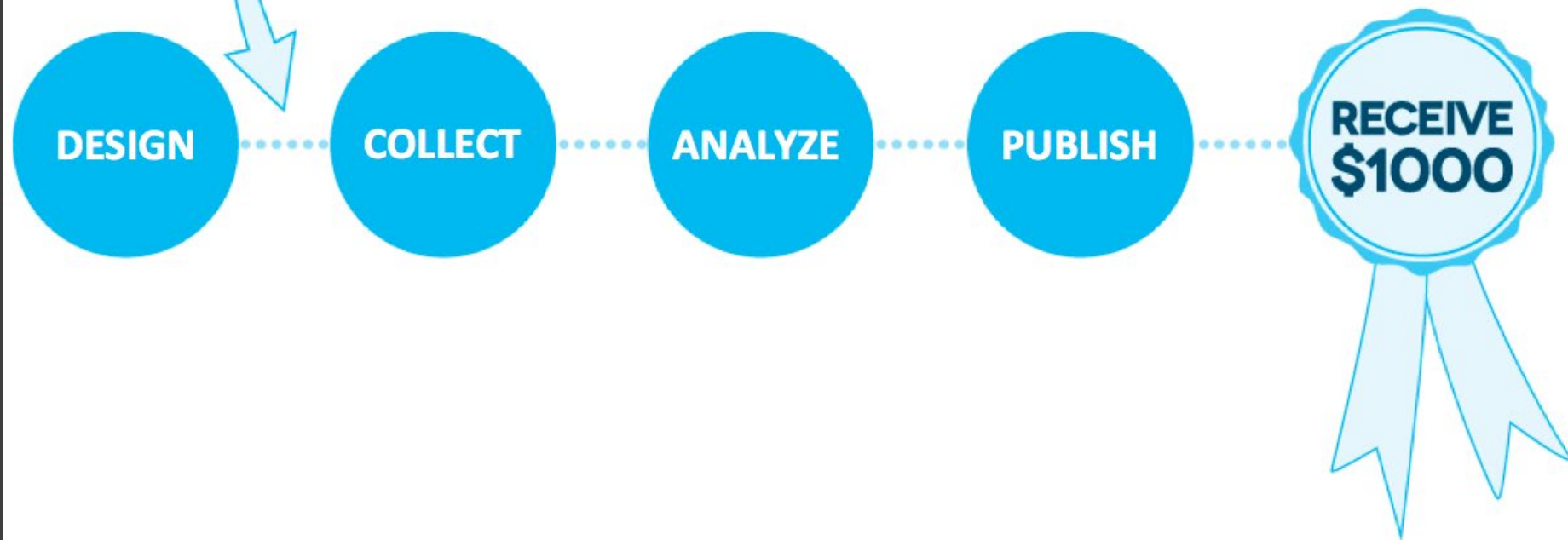
SCALE



Registered Reports

Chambers et al. (2014); Soderberg et al. (2020); Guidelines here: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/the-leadership-quarterly/publish/guide-for-authors>

PREREGISTER

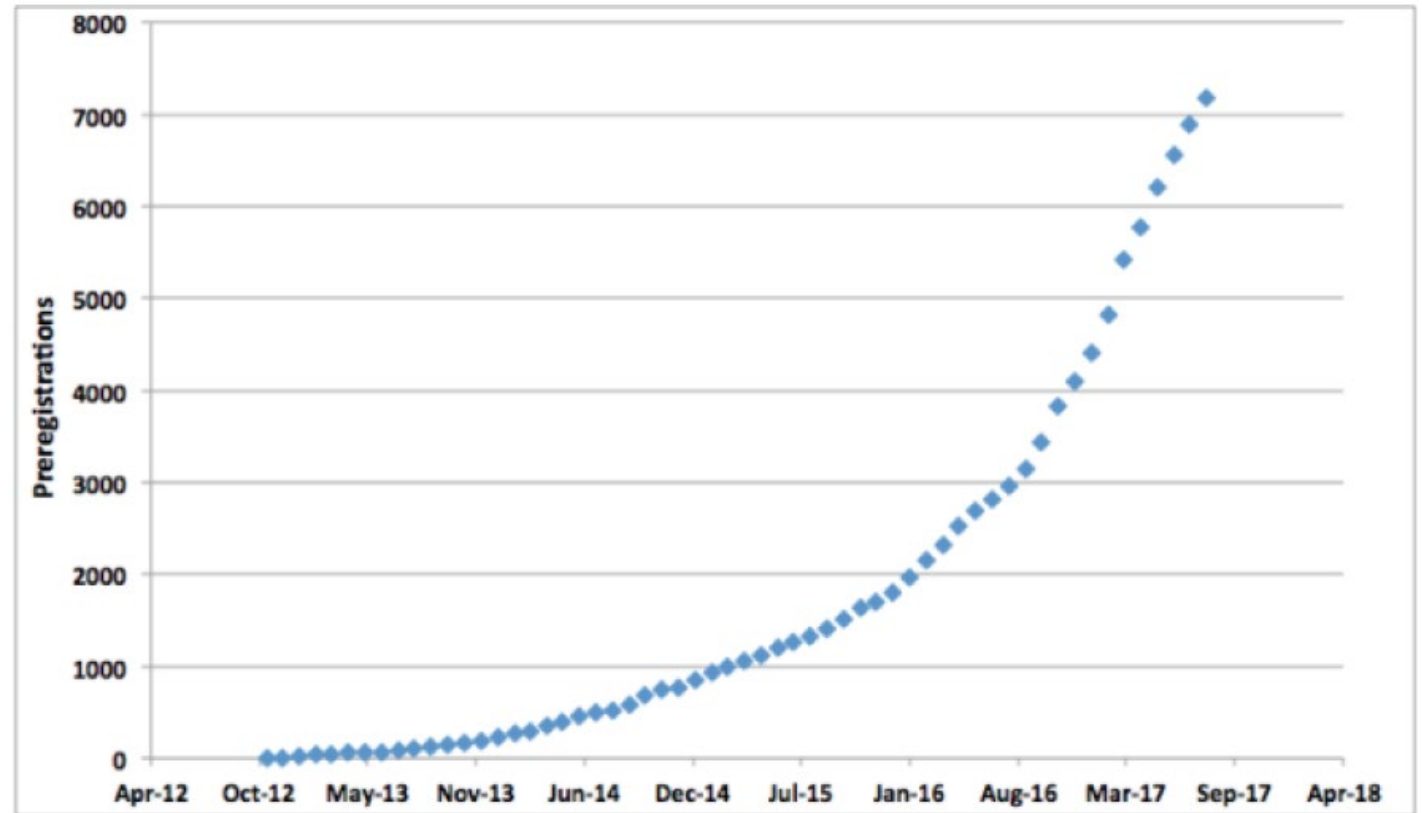


Incentives to Preregister

- The opportunity was given to receive \$1,000 for preregistering your research study. Visit cos.io/prereg for more info.



Pre- registration on Open Science Framework



Preregistration evaluation
found:

1. Preregistration is associated
with better planning

2. Registration is associated
with fewer opportunistic
researcher degrees of freedom

Toth et al. (2021)

Table 1. *Frequency of Authorship Policy by University*

Authorship Policy	Carnegie Classification		Medical School Status	
	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>Medical School</i>	<i>No Medical School</i>
	<i>n</i> = 131	<i>n</i> = 135	<i>n</i> = 114	<i>n</i> = 152
Has a policy	51 (38.90%)	13 (9.60%)	53 (46.50%)	11 (7.20%)
No policy	80 (61.10%)	122 (90.40%)	61 (53.50%)	141 (92.80%)

Note: n = 266 total Universities

Authorship Prospective Meta-Analysis

- We examined gender differences in authorship experiences
- $n = 3,565$ university researchers
- $k = 46$ independent organizations across 12 countries
- We present seven actionable and clear guidelines to prevent and resolve authorship disputes
- Open and transparent authorship practices serve to benefit all stakeholders and can promote a broader research ethics culture.
- For open-access authorship training based on funding by the National Science Foundation see:
<https://www.authorshipproject.org/>



Banks et al. (2025)

Authorship Agreement

Authorship on a paper, presentation, or other scholarly work indicates a substantial contribution to a project and accountability for the results. Authorship decisions often affect reputations and careers, and they can be a source of tension, even within healthy collaborations. This tool may help to facilitate open, transparent communication about authorship decisions among collaborators.

Authorship is often best discussed as early as possible in a project. Research projects can be long and involved, and parts of a project may be disseminated at different times. As a result, authorship on each part or product may vary; for example, if a project has two main parts, a different person may lead each section and become first author on a publication.

Even if roles have not yet become clear, early conversations about authorship help to set expectations and to clarify the importance of open and honest discussion throughout the process. This agreement is meant to be a "living document"—one that can be revisited and changed as circumstances evolve over the course of a project.

Instructions.

The prompts and questions provided are designed to foster transparent conversations among collaborators in order to reach a shared set of expectations. All fields are required; however, acceptable answers include "not applicable" and "undetermined" if those responses best reflect the circumstances of your collaboration. A copy of this form should be distributed to all collaborators and/or stored in a shared location. If you plan multiple outputs (e.g., multiple publications; conference proceedings and articles, etc.) from one project, use a different form for each intended output. Please refer to [University Policy #318: Authorship Policy and Resolution Procedures](#) for additional information and resources.

Section 2.

Project background & publication goals

Working project title and description.

Possible conferences/publication venues for submission.

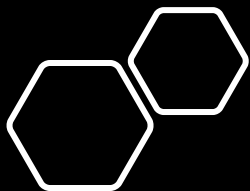
Transparency check list

Shortened, 12-
item version

- <http://www.shinyapps.org/apps/ShortTransparencyChecklist/>

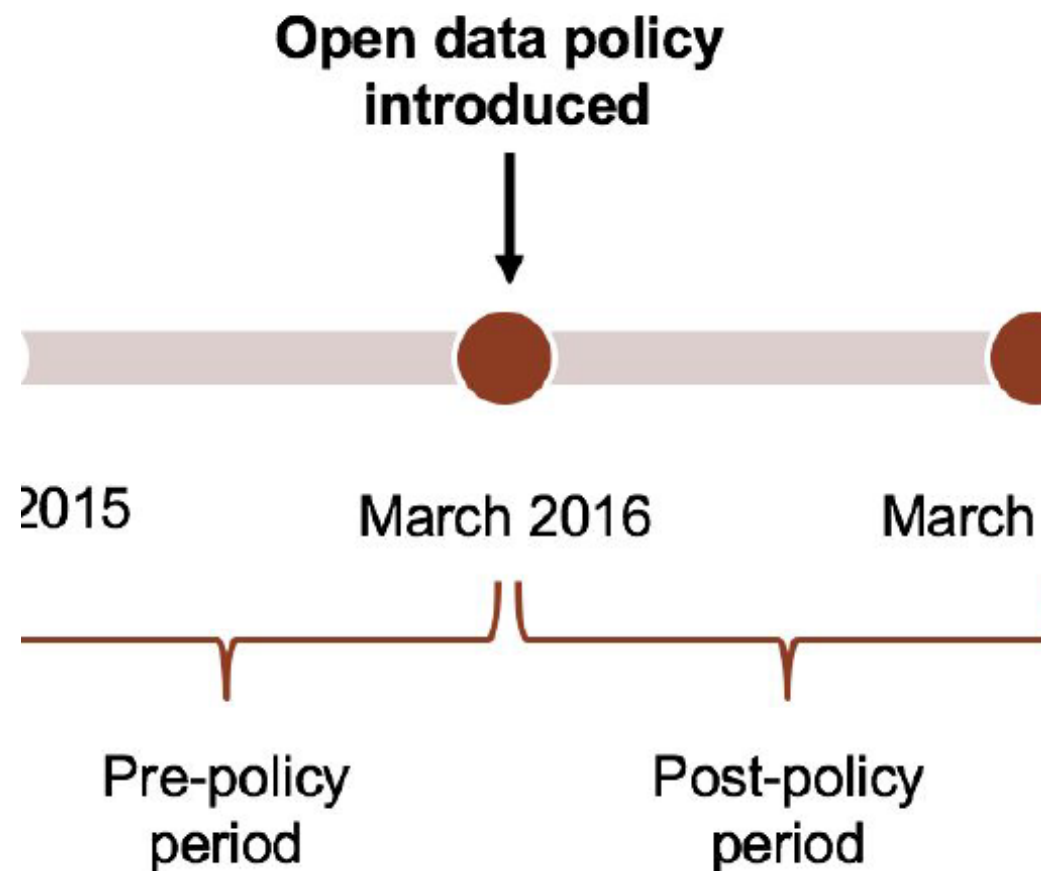
Shortened, 36-
item version

- <http://www.shinyapps.org/apps/TransparencyChecklist/>



Open data

- A mandatory open data policy was introduced at the journal *Cognition* for papers submitted after
- March 1st 2016. In brief, the policy requires that:
 - “All empirical papers must archive their data upon acceptance in order to be published unless the authors provide a compelling reason why they cannot.”



(Hardwicke et al., in 2019)

A hand is shown drawing the text '100%' on a dark chalkboard with white chalk. The hand is positioned at the bottom left, with the index finger pointing towards the text. The chalkboard has a jagged, torn-edge effect on its right side. The text '100%' is written in a large, slightly irregular, hand-drawn font. A horizontal line is drawn below the text.

100%

Open data

Data availability goes up to about 80%;
Computational reproducibility looks
reasonably healthy overall

Only about 48% of articles in the post-
policy period had understandable data
sets

Overall, the policy had a positive
impact

Conclusion

- “Management is just starting to become aware of the social psych crisis, and people are largely unaware of the new guidelines and practices (including reviewers and editors). I hope that this changes-but until then “honest” researchers are punished in the review process.”
- “Many of these practices were normatively acceptable-for a long time. The changes in norms are wonderful, but they are quite new .”





CENTER FOR
OPEN SCIENCE

2023 is the Year of Open Science

Celebrating the Benefits and
Successes of Open Science



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