

Reconnaître le travail statistique dans une contribution scientifique

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Atelier précongrès :
Remonter la pente (statistique) :
perspectives actuelles en
méthodes quantitatives

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Introduction



- Cette réflexion vise à encourager une reconnaissance juste, cohérente et systématique du travail statistique dans la recherche en psychologie
- Les analyses statistiques sont parfois perçues comme un simple support technique
- Autorat ou remerciements?

Introduction



- L'évaluation des chercheurs
 - Le nombre de publications
 - La qualité des articles évalués par les pairs
- Ces critères ont un impact direct sur la carrière
- Malgré son importance, il existe peu de réflexion
 - Les critères d'attribution des auteurs
 - Les facteurs déterminants pour figurer comme auteur
- Importance d'une réforme par les jeunes chercheurs et le mouvement de la science ouverte

Introduction



- Cadre du travail statistique
 - Assistance technique et contribution intellectuelle,
 - Droits de propriété intellectuelle en tant que boursier ou salarié
 - Social (conflit d'intérêt; notoriété)
 - Difficulté des analyses

LES POLITIQUES

APA



APA2 (1974, p. 103)

Authorship is reserved to those who make major scientific contributions to research (See the APA “Ethical Standards of Psychologist,” Principle 17: Publication Credit.]

APA



APA3 (1983, p. 20)

Substantial professional contributions may include formulating the problem or hypothesis, structuring the experimental design, organizing and conducting the statistical analysis, interpreting the results, or writing a major portion of the paper.

APA7 (2019, p. 24)

Substantial professional contributions may include formulating the problem or hypothesis, structuring the experimental study design, organizing and conducting the analysis, or interpreting the results and findings.

APA



APA3 (1983, p. 20)

Lesser contribution [...] may include such supportive functions as designing or building the apparatus, **suggesting or advising about the statistical analysis, collecting the data, modifying or structuring a computer program,** and arranging for research subjects. Combinations of these (and other) tasks, however, may justify authorship.

APA7 (2019, p. 24)

Lesser contributions may include such supportive functions as designing or building the study apparatus, **suggesting or advising about the analysis, collecting or entering the data, modifying or structuring a computer program,** recruiting participants, and obtaining animals. **Conducting routine observations or diagnoses for use in studies does not constitute authorship.** Combinations of these (and other) tasks, however, may justify authorship.

APA



APA3 (1983, p. 20)

, which do not constitute authorship, may be acknowledged in a note (see section 3.85 for suggested note forms). These contributions

APA7 (2019, p. 24)

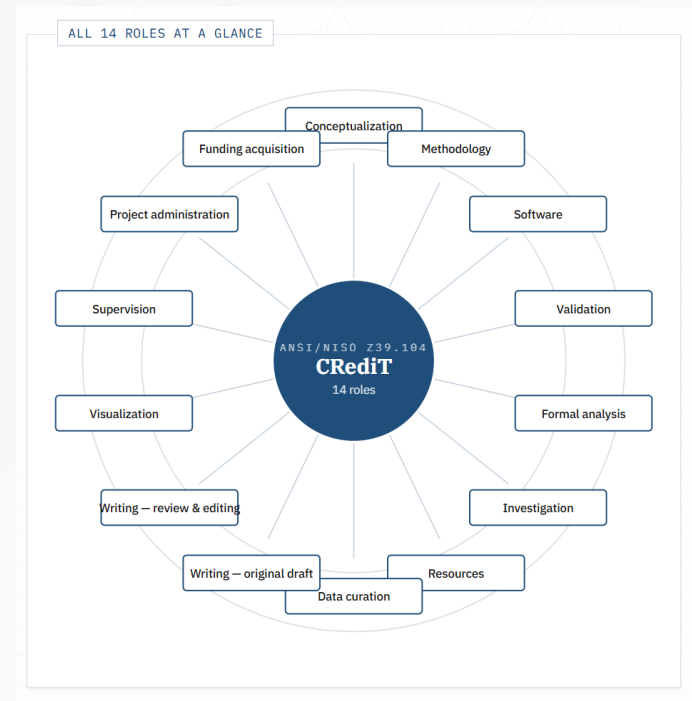
Lesser contributions, which do not constitute authorship, may be acknowledged in the author note (see Section 2.7; see also a taxonomy of authorship in the natural sciences called CRediT at <https://casrai.org/credit>).

CASRAI



Consortia Advancing Standards in Research Administration Information

- Conceptualization, **Data curation**, **Formal analysis**, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, **Software**, Supervision, Validation, **Visualization**, Writing (original draft), and Writing (review & editing)
- Échelle : *lead, equal, or supporting*



<https://casrai.org/credit/roles>

ICMJE



International Committee of Medical Journal Editors Recommendations

- The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria:
 - Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or **the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work**; AND
 - Drafting the work or reviewing it critically for important intellectual content; AND
 - Final approval of the version to be published; AND
 - Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
- In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work done, an author should be able to identify which co-authors are responsible for specific other parts of the work. In addition, authors should have confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors.
- All those designated as authors should meet all four criteria for authorship, and all who meet the four criteria should be identified as authors.

<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

UCD



University College Dublin

- An author must have made substantial intellectual contributions to the document, including all of the following four elements:
 - a) Planning and Execution: contributing significantly to the conception, design and/or execution of the work, and / or **the analysis or interpretation of data**; and
 - b) Writing: drafting, reviewing and/or revising the intellectual content of the manuscript; and
 - c) Approval: approving the manuscript to be published; and
 - d) Accountability: addressing any questions that arise, either before or after publication, around the accuracy or integrity of those aspects of the work for which the author is responsible.
- The requirement for substantial intellectual contributions means that contributions such as **routine data acquisition**, leadership on a research grant and provision of samples do not on their own merit authorship, in the absence of the other responsibilities outlined in points a-d above.

<https://www.ucd.ie/history/t4media/UCD%20Authorship%20Policy.pdf>

BPS



British Psychological Society

- Authorship refers to not only the writing up of the work but also scientific contributions (origination and formulation of the research idea and hypotheses, design of the research, development of novel methodologies or research materials, **designing and conducting major analysis, and interpreting findings**). Contributions (such as **designing or building research apparatus**, recruiting research participants, **data collation and entry**, and other administrative duties) should not necessarily be considered to constitute authorship, but should merit formal acknowledgement if the nature and extent of the contribution is insufficient to warrant authorship.
- <https://www.bps.org.uk/guideline/statement-policy-authorship-and-publication-credit>

BSS



British Sociological Society (2017)

- Authorship should be reserved for those, and only those, who have made significant intellectual contribution to the research. Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or general supervision of the research group is not sufficient for authorship. Honorary authorship is not acceptable.
 - 1) Everyone who is listed as an author should have made a substantial direct academic contribution (i.e. intellectual responsibility and substantive work) to at least **two of the four main** components of a typical scientific project or paper:
 - a) Conception or design.
 - b) Data collection and processing.
 - c) Analysis and interpretation of the data.
 - d) Writing substantial sections of the paper (e.g. synthesising findings in the literature review or the findings/results section).
 - 2) Everyone who is listed as an author should have critically reviewed successive drafts of the paper and should approve the final version.
 - 3) Everyone who is listed as author should be able to defend the paper as a whole (although not necessarily all the technical details).
- https://www.britsoc.co.uk/publications/guidelines-reports/authorship-guidelines/#_attr

CPCS-UQTR



Comité de programmes de cycles supérieurs en psychologie

- Lignes directrices du comité de programmes de cycles supérieurs du département de psychologie de l'UQTR concernant le statut d'auteur dans le cadre des travaux académiques reliés aux étudiants (2021, p. 4-5)
 - 3.1.3. Analyse des données, par exemple :
 - 3.1.3.1. Réalisation des analyses;
 - 3.1.3.2. Interprétation des résultats.
 - 3.5. Habituellement, des remerciements sont indiqués pour les activités suivantes :
 - 3.5.1. Utilisation d'appareillage ou d'instruments de mesure scientifiques dans un projet;
 - 3.5.2. Modification ou structuration d'un programme informatique;
 - 3.5.3. Suggestion d'analyse(s);
 - 3.5.4. Recrutement des participants;
 - 3.5.5. Test préliminaire d'un protocole de recherche (« test pilote »);
 - 3.5.6. Saisie des données;
 - 3.5.7. Mise en forme et tabulation de données;
 - 3.5.8. Gestion des données;
 - 3.5.9. Supervision de l'analyse des données;
 - 3.5.10. Recherches documentaires;
 - 3.5.11. Administration générale du projet.

DISCUSSION

Constats



- Oui, *faire* des stats méritent le statut d'auteur
 - Organiser, exécuter et interpréter
- Ambivalence sur la collecte et la saisie des données
 - Reconnu plus récemment
- Les pratiques ont peu changé dans le temps
- Une « contribution substantielle » est mal définie et interprétée différemment
- Différents cadres; appliqués de façon incohérente

Questions



- Qui devrait-êtré reconnu comme auteur-autrice :
 - A. J'ai suggéré à mon collègue de faire un test- t .
 - B. J'ai fait le test- t que mon superviseur m'a demandé.
 - C. Mon ami m'a suggéré une analyse de médiation multiniveau.
 - D. J'ai suggéré une nouvelle piste de réflexion après qu'on m'ait montré une sortie statistique.
 - E. J'ai expliqué les résultats à mon superviseur.

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MERCI