



How to make the most of your publications in the humanities?

FOSTER-DARIAH workshop

January 21, Berlin

Görögh Edit

Agenda

1. Open peer review in the context of open science
2. Open peer review – alternativ peer review tools and services
3. Peer review to data journals in Humanities

Significance of open science

Answering to the current state of scholarly communication:

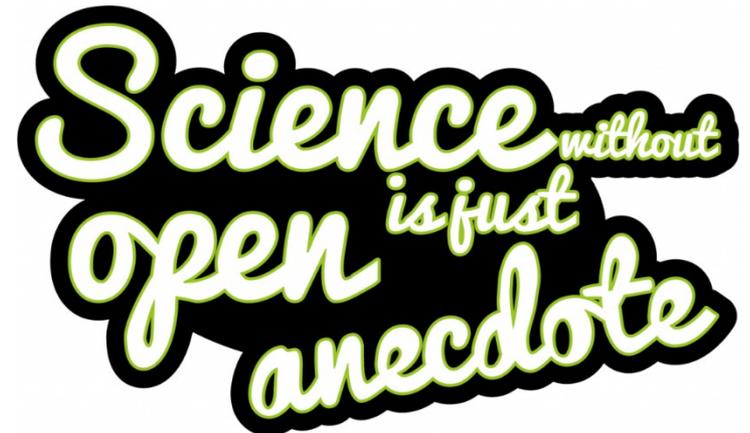
- ✓ Slow, redundant, wasteful
- ✓ Moved by commercial interest
- ✓ Chaotic state of copyright
 - ✓ Crisis of science:

Access, reproducibility, serial, evaluation

- ✓ Illusion of scientific freedom

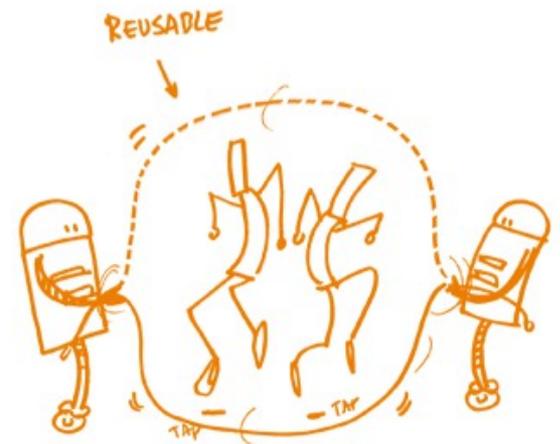


OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT

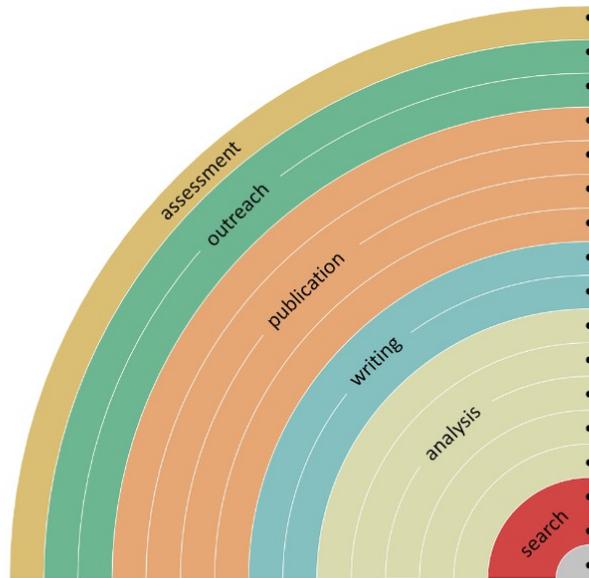


Science *without*
open *is just*
anecdote

4 FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF OPEN SCIENCE



You can make your workflow more open by ...



- adding alternative evaluation, e.g. with altmetrics
- communicating through social media, e.g. Twitter
- sharing posters & presentations, e.g. at FigShare
- using open licenses, e.g. CC0 or CC-BY
- publishing open access, 'green' or 'gold'
- using open peer review, e.g. at journals or PubPeer
- sharing preprints, e.g. at OSF, arXiv or bioRxiv
- using actionable formats, e.g. with Jupyter or CoCalc
- open XML-drafting, e.g. at Overleaf or Authorea
- sharing protocols & workfl., e.g. at Protocols.io
- sharing notebooks, e.g. at OpenNotebookScience
- sharing code, e.g. at GitHub with GNU/MIT license
- sharing data, e.g. at Dryad, Zenodo or Dataverse
- pre-registering, e.g. at OSF or AsPredicted
- commenting openly, e.g. with Hypothes.is
- using shared reference libraries, e.g. with Zotero
- sharing (grant) proposals, e.g. at RIO



Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman <https://101innovations.wordpress.com>

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025



HOME

HOME / DISSEMINATE / SERVICES / PUBLISHING

Publishing

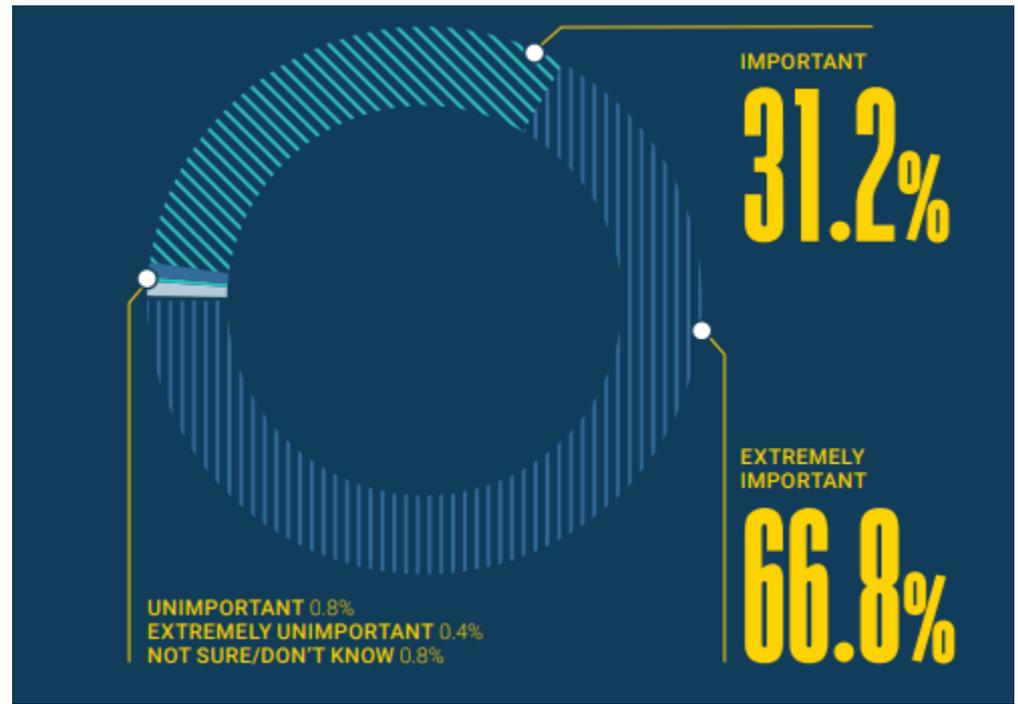
Find platforms, tools and services to help you publish your research.

[Publish](#) Select journals for submission



Success of an OA publishing platform

1. Quality control and moderation
2. Certification and reputation
3. Motivation and engagement



<https://publons.com/static/Publons-Global-State-Of-Peer-Review-2018.pdf>

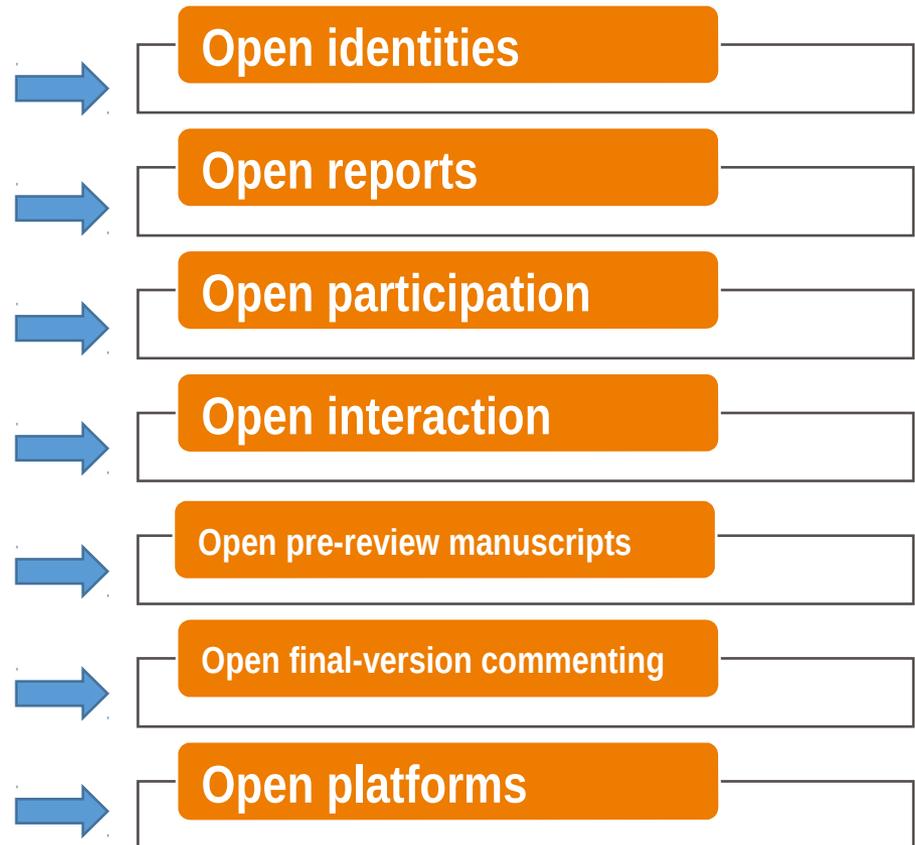
Peer review reevaluated



- How different the principle of peer review from its practice?
- How do the web technologies change our expectations of scholarly communication (publishing, peer review)?
- Can these technologies change the critical state of peer review?
- Can the strong connection between peer review and journal publishing be broken?

Open peer review

Open peer review is an umbrella term for a number of overlapping ways that peer review models can be adapted in line with the aims of Open Science.



Ross-Hellauer, 2017, "What is open peer review? A systematic review", F1000Research.
DOI: 10.12688/f1000research.11369.2

Open identities

- Authors and reviewers aware of each other's identity

Open reports

- Review reports published alongside relevant article

Open participation

- Wider community able to contribute to review process

Open interaction

- Direct discussion between author(s)/reviewers, and/or between reviewers

Open pre-review manuscripts

- Manuscripts/pre-prints available online in advance of peer review

Open final-version commenting

- Review or commenting on final “version of record” publications.

Open platforms (“decoupled review”)

- Review is facilitated by a different organizational entity than the venue of publication

Combinations

122 definitions analyzed

n=	Open identities	Open reports	Open participation	Open interaction	Open pre-review manuscripts	Open final-version commenting	Open platforms
41	1						
29	1	1					
9	1	1	1		1		
6	1	1	1	1			
6	1	1	1	1	1		
5	1	1		1	1		
5	1	1	1				
4		1					
2	1			1			
2			1				
2					1		
1		1	1		1		
1			1			1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1		1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1		1	
1				1	1		
1	1		1				
1	1	1	1		1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1			
1	1	1		1			

Open identities

Positives

- Increase quality of reports
- Foster transparency to avoid conflicts of interest
- More civil language (in review and response)

Negatives

- Difficulty in taking and giving critical feedbacks (reviewers might blunt their opinions for fear of reprisals esp. from senior peers)
- Labor-intensive process

Open reports

Positives

- Feedback improves work and provide contextual information
- Giving better feedback - increase review quality
- Enable credit and reward for review work
- Help train young researchers in peer reviewing

Negatives

- Higher refusal rates amongst potential reviewers
- Time-consuming and more demanding process
- Fear of being exposed (esp. for early career researchers)

Open participation

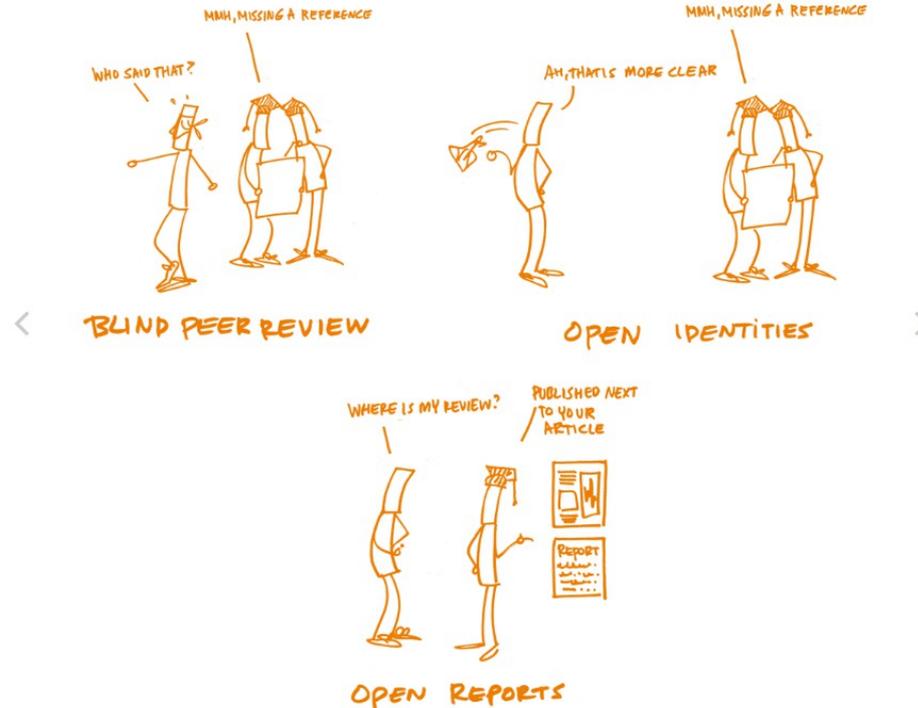
Positives

- Expanding the pool of reviewers (including to those non-traditional research actors)
- Support cross-disciplinary dialogue
- Increase number of reviewers
- Being part of the debate

Negatives

- Time issue: difficulties motivating commentators to take part and deliver useful critique
- Self-selecting reviewers tend to leave less “in-depth” responses
- Feedback from non-competent participants

MODES OF PEER REVIEW:



Open Science Training Handbook. <https://book.fosteropenscience.eu/>

Decoupled
peer review

Pre-publication
peer review and
commenting

Post-publication peer review

Interactive peer review

Collaborative peer review

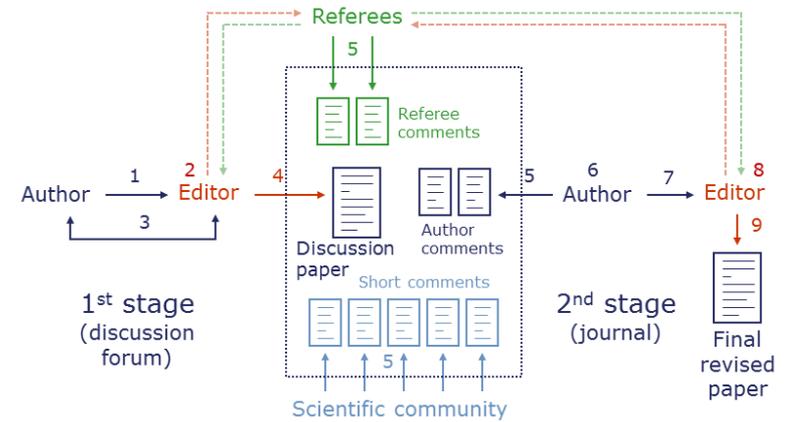
Alternativ peer review tools and services



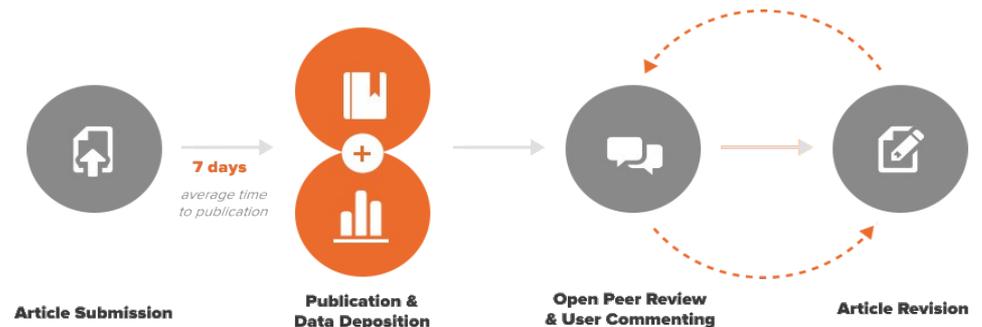
Publishing platforms



Collaborative peer review



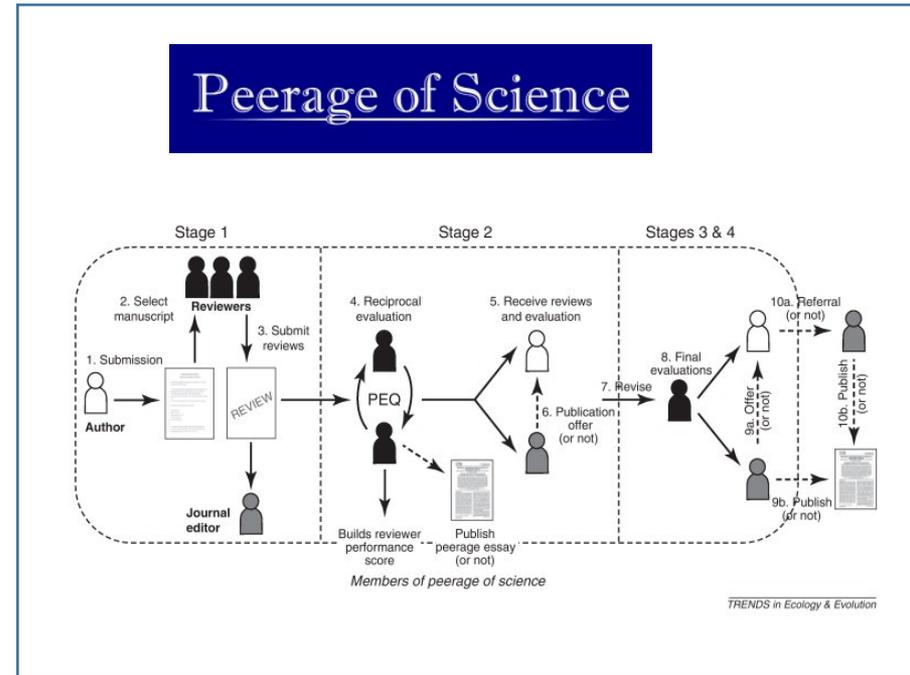
Interactive peer review



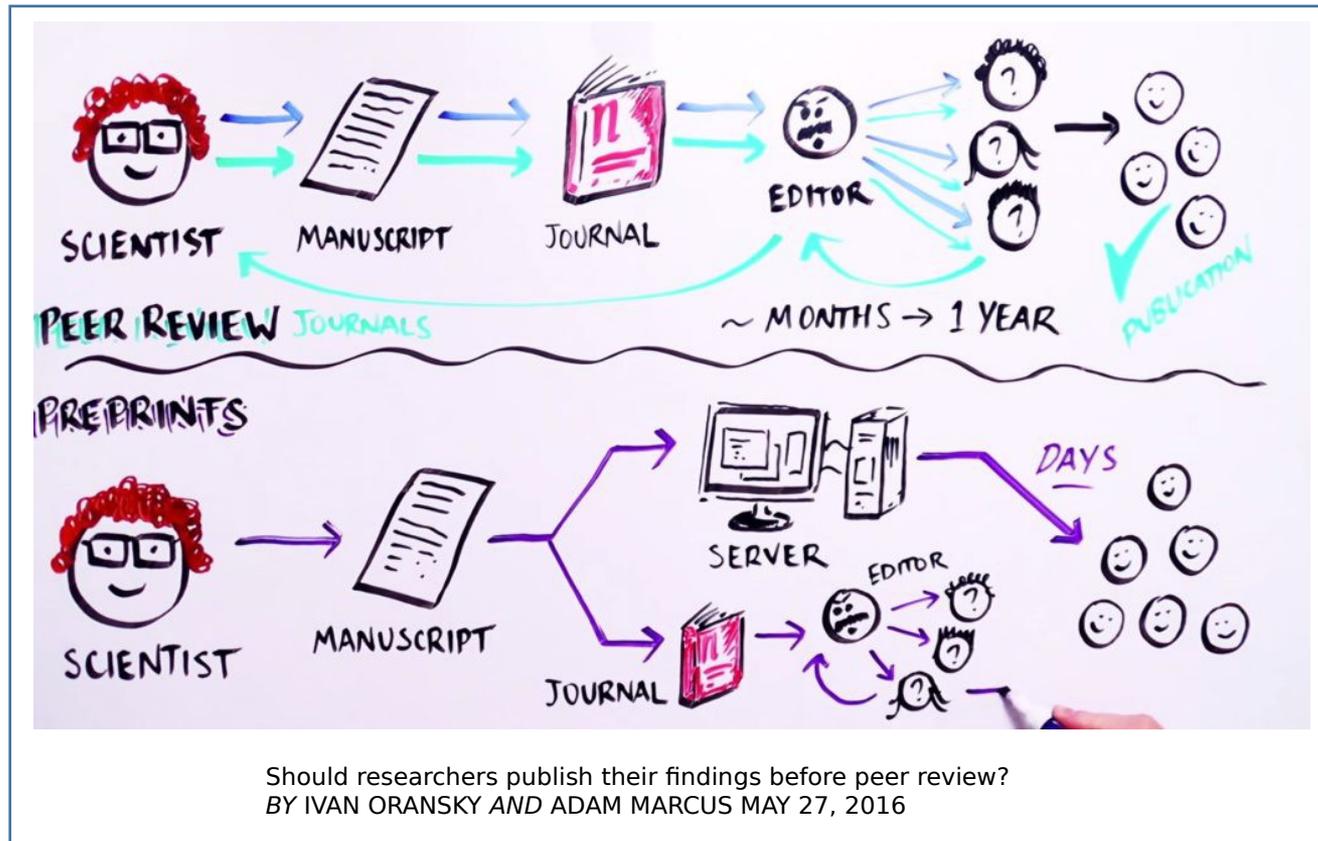
Post-publication peer review

Decoupled peer review

The image shows the Publons website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'publons' logo, a search bar, and links for 'ACTIONS', 'BROWSE', 'COMMUNITY', 'FAQ', 'SIGN IN', and 'REGISTER'. Below this is a large banner with the text 'Harness the power of peer review' and 'JOIN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY OF PEER REVIEWERS'. Underneath the banner, statistics are listed: '190,000+ Researchers', '980,000+ Reviews', and '25,000+ Journals'. There are four buttons: 'REVIEWERS', 'EDITORS', 'PUBLISHERS', and 'INSTITUTIONS'. A short paragraph states: 'Publons helps you get the recognition you deserve for keeping watch over science and research. Easily import, verify, and store a record of every peer review you perform and every manuscript you handle as an editor, for any...'. Below this, there are three overlapping screenshots of the website's features: a 'Verified Peer Review Record' for Dr. Pierre Réveur, a user profile for Jonas Ranstam, and a 'Peer review length' bar chart.



Preprint based publishing



Annotation/commenting tools

PAPER  HIVE

Peer-review and community proofreading

Improve and evaluate articles and books together

PaperHive allows a convenient and transparent post-publication peer review of academic literature. The system is optimized for documents of any size and multiple reviewers. All discussions are securely stored.



Any scientist can publish an assessment of the publications that she / he has read lately in less than one minute, by going to epistemio.com, searching the publication, and adding a rating. Ratings and reviews can be either anonymous or signed, according to authors' choice.

Epistemio hosts freely these ratings and reviews and provides them under an open access licence.

 **hypothes.is**

The Hypothesis Project is a new effort to implement an old idea: A conversation layer over the entire web that works everywhere, without needing implementation by any underlying site.

Redefining the roles



- Gatekeeping function as a content filter
- Typically closed system with a secretive and selective process
- Organised around journals
- Non-accountable editor-controlled
“black box of peer review”
- Structurally limited (2-3 people)
- Collaborative, constructive peer review: quality control is achieved by consensus
- Self-organised, open and unrestricted communities
- Unrestricted content types and formats
- Elected ‘moderators’ accountable to communities
- Semi-automated matching of content to reviewers

Growing demands

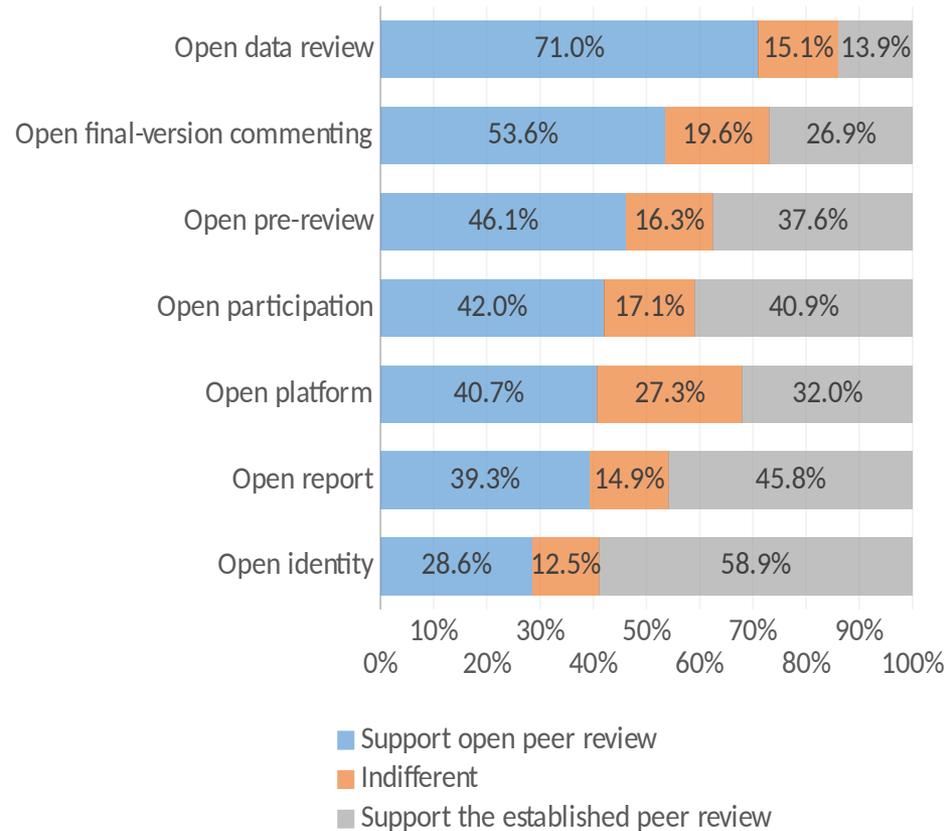
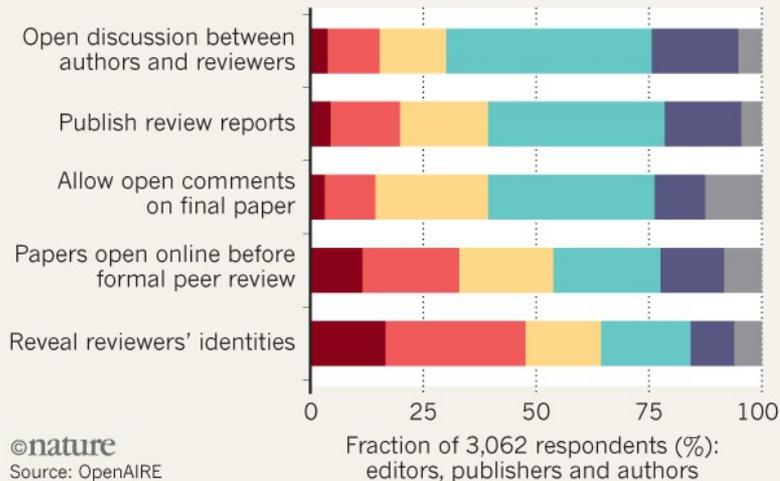
1. Transparency

OPENING UP PEER REVIEW

A poll finds support for making peer-review reports public, but less enthusiasm for revealing reviewers' identities.

“Will ‘X’ make peer review better, worse, or have no effect?”

■ Much worse ■ Worse ■ Neither better nor worse
■ Better ■ Much better ■ Don't know



Ross-Hellauer T, Deppe A, Schmidt B (2017) Survey on open peer review: Attitudes and experience amongst editors, authors and reviewers. PLoS ONE 12(12): e0189311. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0189311>

Stančiasukas, V. and Banelytė, V. (2017). OpenUP survey on researchers' current perceptions and practices in peer review, impact measurement and dissemination of research results. Accessed on May 3, 2017: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.556157>

Growing demands

2. Incentives to review

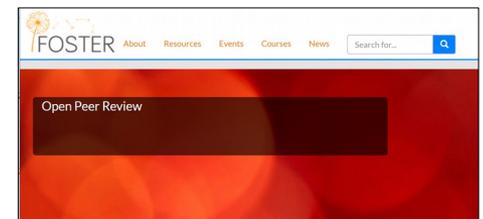
Crediting peer review

- ✓ Publons, Peerage of Science.
- ✓ Peer review in academic promotion.

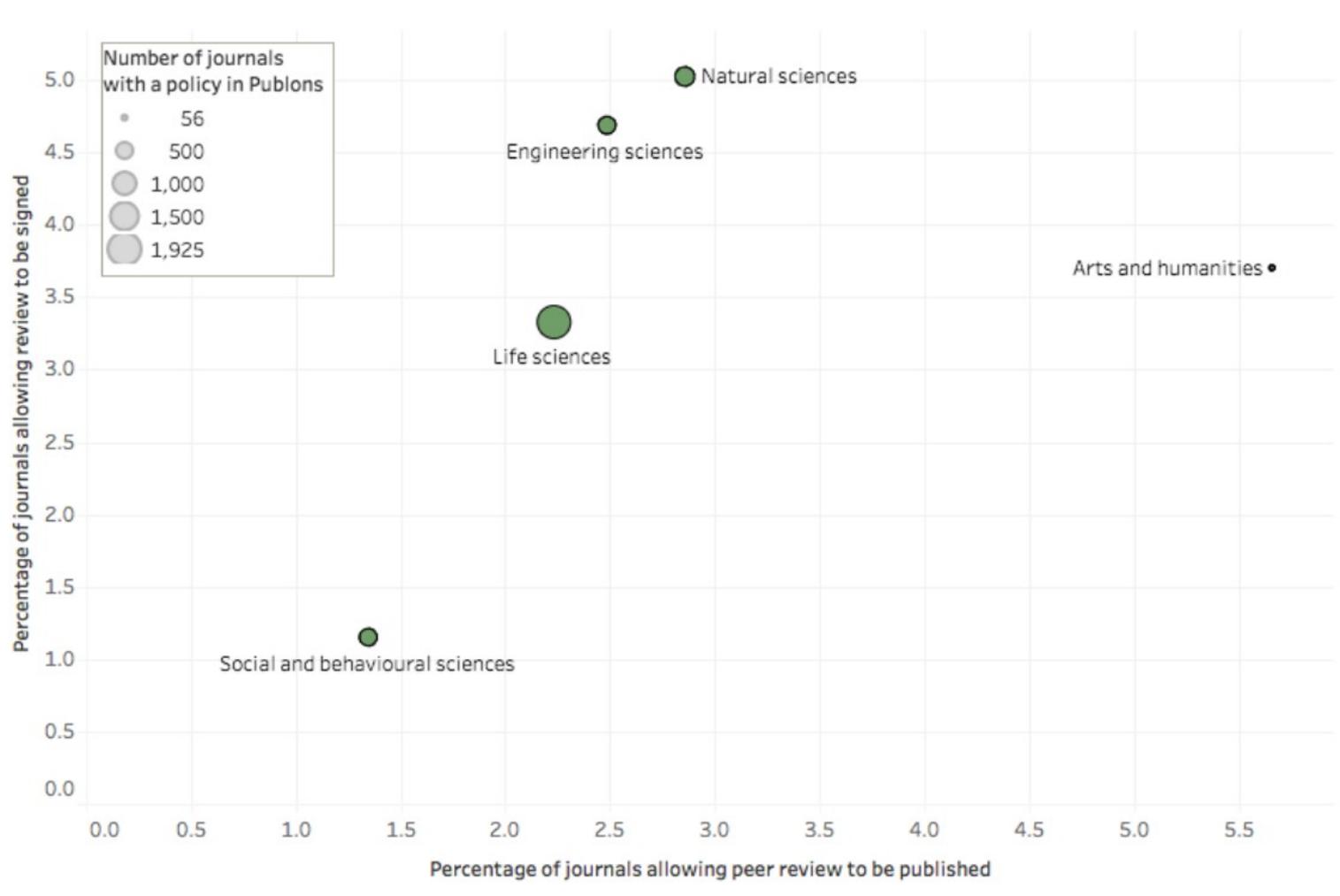
	Natural Sciences	Engineering and Technology	Medical Sciences	Agricultural Sciences	Social Sciences	Humanities	Mathematics, statistics, computer science	Total
My work as a reviewer is being explicitly acknowledged and evaluated in my organisation	20,3%	28,7%	17,5%	20,0%	17,8%	4,0%	11,1%	20,2%
My work as a reviewer benefits my career development	32,0%	35,3%	36,9%	21,1%	30,3%	28,0%	24,4%	32,8%
My incentives to work as a reviewer would increase if my review comments were published under my name	20,6%	30,6%	31,0%	26,3%	31,3%	25,0%	18,2%	25,3%
My incentives to work as a reviewer would increase if my review work was remunerated	50,5%	47,3%	54,5%	63,2%	52,8%	60,0%	43,2%	50,7%
My incentives to work as a reviewer would increase if the peer review process became more collaborative with authors, editors and/or publishers	41,1%	61,1%	57,0%	60,0%	55,0%	52,0%	33,3%	48,7%

Note: Responses to question '2.2a - To what extent do you agree with these statements considering your experience as a reviewer under the established peer review system?' N=[870 – 900]. The percentages show a share of respondents who chose 'strongly agree' and 'rather agree' answer options.

3. Training young scholars



OPR in Humanities



This visualisation shows journal policies on (1) reviewers signing their peer reviews and (2) peer reviews being published. The information is sourced from Publons. The size of the bubbles on the plot corresponds to the number of journals in each subject for which Publons contains journal information. (2017)

<https://publons.com/blog/who-is-using-open-peer-review/>

Humanities data journal

The graphic features a central network of blue nodes and lines on a light green background. Overlaid on this are five dark blue rectangular boxes, each containing a principle of FAIR data and its description:

- OPEN**
Endorsing open science and FAIR principles to publish data
- REUSE**
Standardized metadata for enabling reuse of data
- PEER REVIEW**
Applying community based quality check
- CREDIT**
Getting credit for curating and publishing data
- SHARING**
Using CC license to advance reuse

Below these boxes, the text "HUMANITIES DATA JOURNAL" is written in a large, blue, sans-serif font. To the left of this text is a blue recycling symbol. At the bottom of the graphic, the text "DARIAH-EU" is written in a large, blue, sans-serif font, slanted upwards from left to right.

Defining data

Data: something to be measured, collected, reported, and analyzed,

Data in the humanities: a digital, selective, machine-actionable construction of the object of humanistic inquiry.

2 types of data in the humanities:

1. big data (relatively unstructured, messy and implicit, relatively large in volume, and varied in form),
2. smart data (semi-structured or structured, clean and explicit, as well as relatively small in volume and of limited heterogeneity)

(Schoch, 2017)

The contextualization of data is needed to understand research data management.

Data storage and sharing

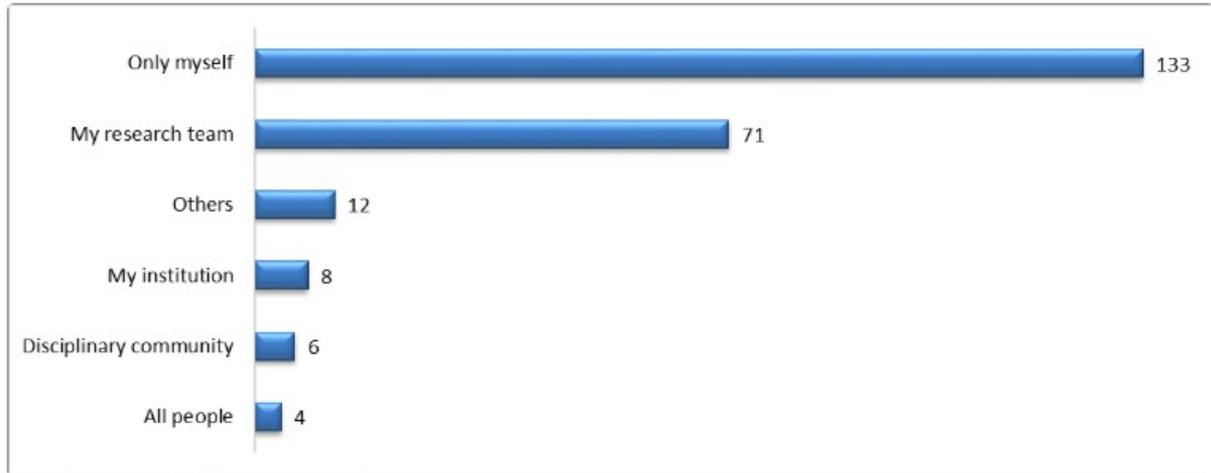
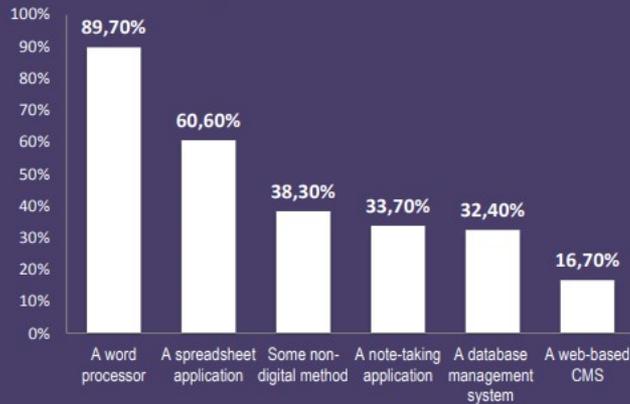


Figure 4: Access to research data (n=209)

Schöpfel J. and Prost H. (2016). Research data management in social sciences and humanities: A survey at the University of Lille (France). Prost LIBREAS. Library Ideas, 29

Word processors and spreadsheets are the most common applications used to store and manage research assets



For storage and management of research assets, nine out of ten respondents reported using a word processor. Three out of five respondents stated they use spreadsheets, while about one third said they use database management systems, or note-taking and bibliographic citation management applications. Only one out of seven presently use web-based content management systems (CMS) to store and manage research assets.

Use of applications to store and manage research assets. N= 2176

<https://zenodo.org/record/260101#.XEB7v1xKjcv>

Data sharing standards

FAIR guiding principles for research data stewardship

- set of principles, focused on ensuring that research objects are reusable
- rendering data and services Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, to serve the reuse of research objects
- FAIR simply describes the qualities or behaviors required of data resources to achieve.

Data Citation Principles

- cover purpose, function and attributes of citations
- recognize the dual necessity of creating citation practices that are both understandable by humans and machine-actionable
- Importance: data should be considered legitimate, citable products of research.
- Access: Data citations should facilitate access to the data themselves and to such associated metadata, documentation, code, and other materials,
- Persistence: Unique identifiers, and metadata describing the data, and its disposition,
- Interoperability and Flexibility: Data citation methods should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the variant practices among communities but should not differ so much that they compromise interoperability of data citation practices across communities.

Data evaluation

Criteria for evaluating data

- Do the description and data make sense?
- Do the authors adequately explain the data's utility to the community?
- Are the protocol/references for generating data adequate?
- Data format: is it standard for the field? Potentially re-usable?
- Does the article follow the required data article template?
- Is the data well documented?

Shaklee, P. and Cousijn, H. (2015). Can data be peer-reviewed?
<https://www.elsevier.com/connect/can-data-be-peer-reviewed>

Technical and subject-area review includes assessment of:

- Data logic
- Consistency
- Formatting
- Non-proprietary (i.e., open sourced/accessible)
- Plausibility
- High quality
- Handling & reuse
- Units of measurement
- Quality of collection method
- Presence of any anomalies

Enago academy. (2018). Should Data Sets Be Peer Reviewed?
<https://www.enago.com/academy/should-data-sets-be-peer-reviewed/>

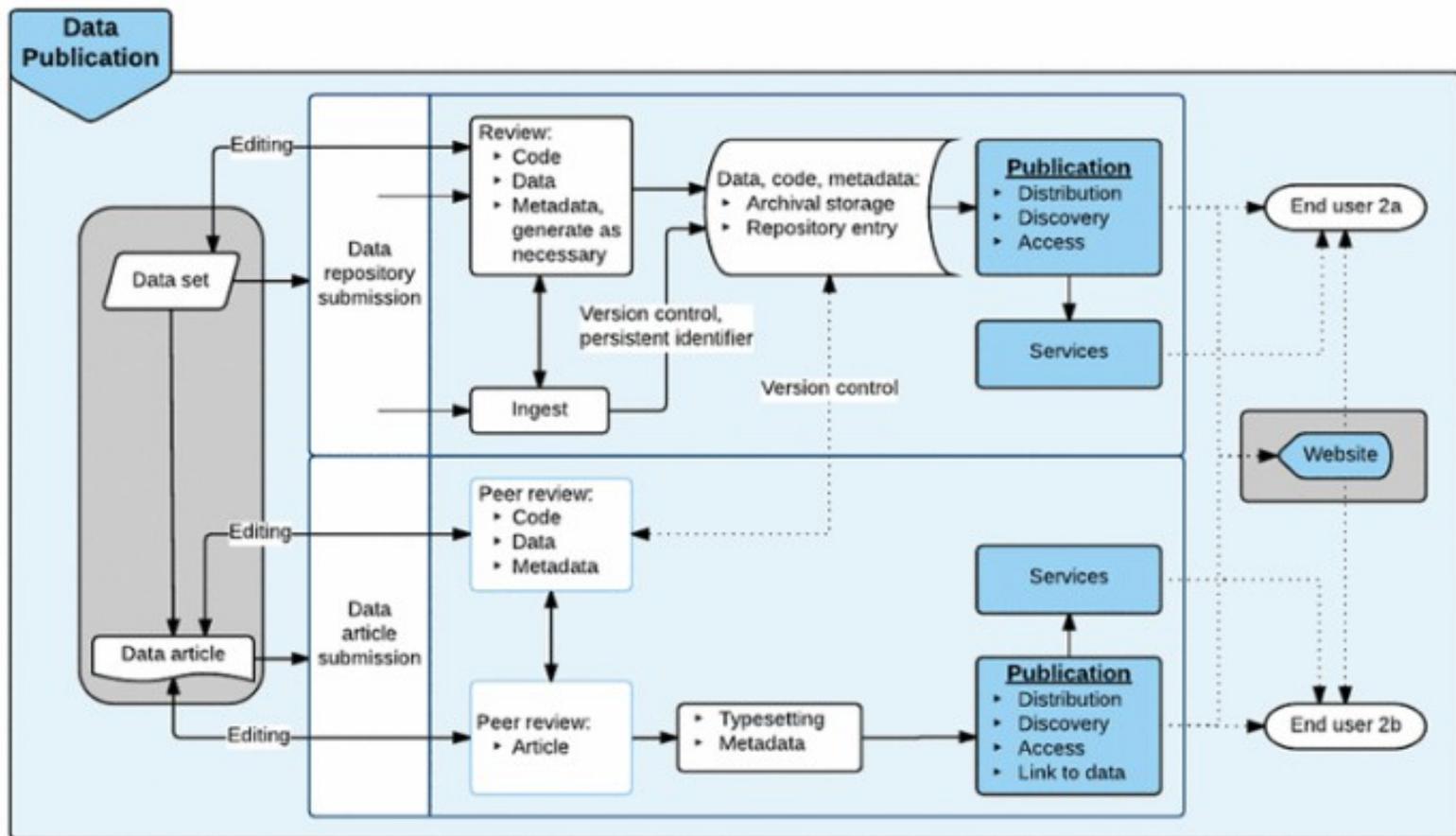
Elements

The data journal framework should include the following attributes:

- assignment of persistent identifiers (PIDs) to datasets
- peer review of data
- metadata information and technical check
- links to related outputs (journal articles)
- facilitation of data citation
- standards compliance
- discoverability (indexing of the data)

Research data publication workflow

RDA-WDS Publishing Data Workflows Working Group (WG) has developed a data publication process:



Benefits

- Visibility of research
- Acknowledgement of work (DOI)
- Linking data to published results
- Complying with H2020 data mandate
- Enhancing findability of data (metadata)
- Finding new collaborations and new research topics
- Adding to the researchers profile (ORCID, OpenID, VIAF)

Thank you.

goeroegh@sub.uni-goettingen.de

