Measuring openness

Why measure openness and how do we do it?

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Indicators

- Quantity (or: output or productivity)
 - # publications
- Performance (or: impact or quality)
 - # citations, Journal Impact Factor, H-Index
- Structural
 - # co-authors, cited disciplines

- Process (or: doing open science)
 - Use of open source software, publish OA
- System level (or: framework conditions)
 - Policies, tenure-decisions





Journal for Research and Technology Policy Evaluation, 44, 50-56.

open science-Possible ways of measuring the uptake and impact of open science. fteval

The Open Definition

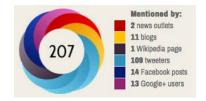
 Open means anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness).



Altmetrics/ Social Media Metrics

- Greater variety
 - Types of engagement
 - Types of research products
 - Types of stakeholders
- MLE showed that "only few types of Open Science incentives and rewards are currently being implemented" (p. 99)









Open Science Career Evaluation Matrix (OS-CAM)

- Areas to be considered
 - Research output
 - Research process
 - Service and leadership
 - Teaching and supervision
 - Professional experience

| Open Science Career Assessment Matrix (OS-CAM) | | |
|--|---|--|
| Open Science activities | Possible evaluation criteria | |
| RESEARCH OUTPUT | | |
| Research activity | Pushing forward the boundaries of open science as a research topic | |
| Publications | Publishing in open access journals | |
| | Self-archiving in open access repositories | |
| Datasets and research | Using the FAIR data principles | |
| results | Adopting quality standards in open data management and open datasets | |
| | Making use of open data from other researchers | |
| Open source | Using open source software and other open tools | |
| | Developing new software and tools that are open to other users | |
| Funding | Securing funding for open science activities | |
| RESEARCH PROCESS | | |
| Stakeholder engagement / citizen | Actively engaging society and research users in the research process | |
| science | Sharing provisional research results with stakeholders through open platforms (e.g. Arxiv, Figshare) | |
| | Involving stakeholders in peer review processes | |
| Collaboration and | Widening participation in research through open collaborative | |
| Interdisciplinarity | projects Engaging in team science through diverse cross-disciplinary teams | |
| Research integrity | Being aware of the ethical and legal issues relating to data sharing, | |
| Research integrity | confidentiality, attribution and environmental impact of open science activities | |
| | Fully recognizing the contribution of others in research projects, including collaborators, co-authors, citizens, open data providers | |
| Risk management | Taking account of the risks involved in open science | |
| SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP | | |
| Leadership | Developing a vision and strategy on how to integrate OS practices in the normal practice of doing research | |
| | Driving policy and practice in open science | |
| | Being a role model in practicing open science | |
| Academic standing | Developing an international or national profile for open science | |







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How to measure openness?

Areas to be considered

- scientific process
 - conceptualisation, data gathering/creation
 - analysis
 - diffusion of results
 - review and evaluation
- system level
 - reputation system, recognition of contributions, trust
 - open science skills, awareness
 - science with society



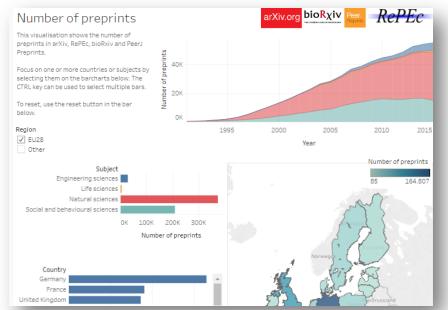
NEW INDICATORS FOR OPEN SCIENCE

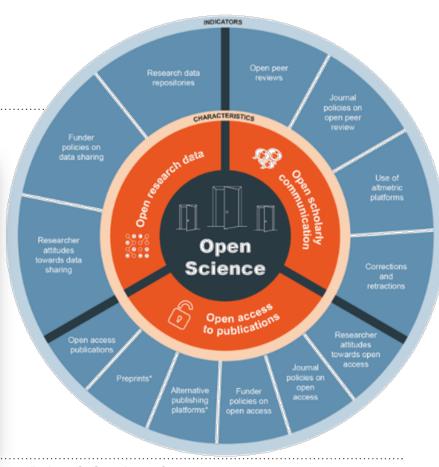
POSSIBLE WAYS OF MEASURING THE UPTAKE AND IMPACT OF OPEN SCIENCE

DIETMAR LAMPERT, MARTINA LINDORFER, ERICH PREM, JÖRG IRRAN AND FERMÍN SERRANO SANZ

| Requirements from research funders | mean rating (010 max.) |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of research funders that mandate the provision of the data / software code produced in the context of the funded activity AND who mandate the conformity to data (exchange) standards | 7.9 |
| | RFO PM |
| Accessibility | mean rating (010 max.) |
| accessibility of open data / code as % of all data / code produced by publicly (co-)funded projects | 9.1 |
| | R RO RFO |
| Machine-readable | mean rating (010 max.) |
| % of machine-readable data / metadata | 7.9 |
| | PU R RFO |
| Availability of metadata | mean rating (010 max.) |
| availability of explanatory metadata as % of all available data (resulting from publicly (co-)funded research) | 7.5 |
| | PU R RFO |
| Quality of metadata | mean rating (010 max.) |
| quality of metadata (versioning, volume, data format, description of fields, etc.) | 8.2 PU R RFO |
| Simulation results | mean rating (010 max.) |
| usability of simulation results (models, data, and code) | 7.5 |
| | D DEC BU |

Open Science Monitor







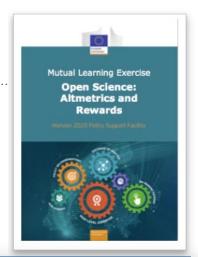




Why measure openness?

Sticks and carrots

- "incentivize both research quality and open practices" (p. 26)
- "linking open practices with performance evaluation has proven to be a very effective measure, especially when made mandatory" (p. 29)











Why measure openness?

Research Reward Cycle Research Motivation Assessment Reward Recognition





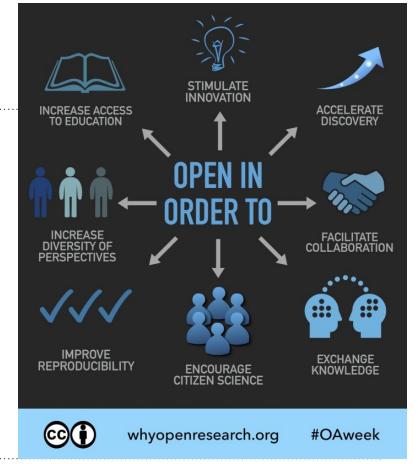
Indicators of Openness

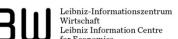
Do they really measure what matters?





- Quality
- Efficiency
- Reproducibility
- Credibility
- Visibility
- "Open science is about improving the quality, accountability and social contribution of research..." (p. 96)







Openness Index

• Import + export GDP







It is a chance to reorganize the science system

- "...this MLE was dedicated to discussing core challenges [...] when redesigning how scientific quality and impact is assessed, and which incentives and rewards should be developed to gradually replace a selfreferential and hypercompetitive system, which has both harmed scientific integrity and discouraged social engagement" (p. 22).
- ... "opportunity to reorganise [...] challenging some of the unfair and unproductive aspects of current research and evaluation practice" (p. 96).







STRATEGIC APPROACH

HuMetricsHSS takes the approach that metrics should only be used to measure a scholar's progress toward embodying five values that our initial research suggests are central to all HSS disciplines:

COLLEGIALITY, which can be described as the professional practices of kindness, generosity, and empathy toward other scholars and oneself;

QUALITY, a value that demonstrates one's originality, willingness to push boundaries, methodological soundness, and the advancement of knowledge both within one's own discipline and among other disciplines and with the general public, as well;

EQUITY, or the willingness to undertake study with social justice, equitable access to research, and the public good in mind;

OPENNESS, which includes a researcher's transparency, candor, and accountability, in addition to the practice of making one's research OPEN ACCESS at all stages; and

COMMUNITY, the value of being engaged in one's community of practice and with the public at large and also in practicing principled leadership.





'Open science' is just 'science'



Open science describes the practice of carrying out scientific research in a completely transparent manner, and making the results of that research available to everyone. Isn't that just 'science'?

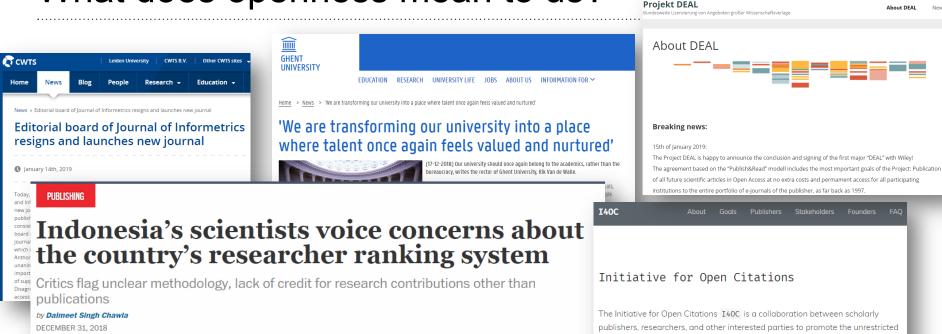
- Mick Watson, Genome Biology 2015, 16:101 doi:10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2



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https://www.cwts.nl/news?article=n-r2v294&title=editorial-board-of-journal-of-informetrics-resigns-and-launches-new-journal

https://www.ugent.be/en/news-events/ghent-university-talent-rat-race-transformation-career-evaluation-model htm

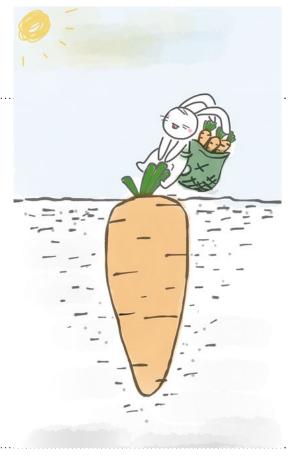
https://cen.acs.org/policy/publishing/Indonesias-scientists-voice-concerns-countrys/96/web/2018/12 https://www.projekt-deal.de/about-deal/



availability of scholarly citation data.

Conclusion I

- Measure what matters
- What are good carrots?





Conclusion II





Questions?

Measuring openness

Why measure openness and how do we do it?

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