Open Research Europe

European Commission

Powered by F1000Research

The publishing platform (1/2)

✓**Submission of original articles in peer-review**

From research projects funded by H2020 (and Horizon Europe)

✓**rapid Open Access**

The copyright licence enables to <u>reuse</u> the contents

✓**Open peer-review**

The name of the reviewers, the revisions, and the comments after the author revisions are openly available

✓**Hyper-connected e availability to Text and Data Mining**

PID, direct connection to repository, open data e software, interoperability technology, long term archive of contents, ecc.

European Commission | Powered by F1000Research

The publication platform (2/2)

✓ **New generation metrics**

Novel and dedicated metrics are available for each article

✓ **Clear, accessible and transparent on publication policy and process**

All process and policies are published in the ORE website

✓ **Alignment with european principles and regulations**

Aim: to relieve the bureaucratic management of researchers as the platform is fully compatible with the EC
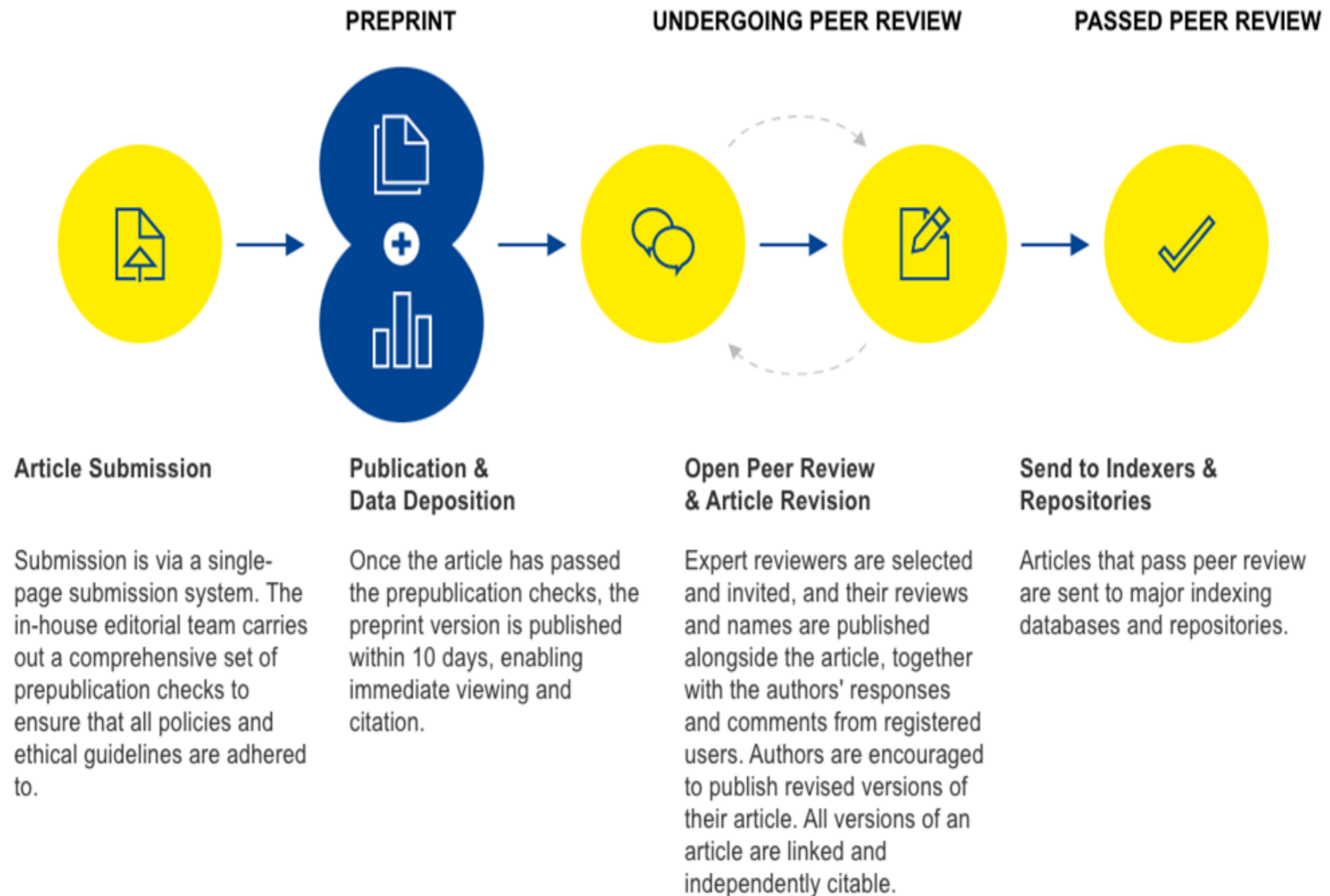
✓ **Be of example for other funders**

As Wellcome Trust ([Wellcome Open Research](#)) or [others](#)

ORE: How does it work?

The editorial model

European Commission | Powered by F1000 Research

Open Research Publishing Model

PREPRINT

UNDERGOING PEER REVIEW

PASSED PEER REVIEW

Article Submission

Submission is via a single-page submission system. The in-house editorial team carries out a comprehensive set of prepublication checks to ensure that all policies and ethical guidelines are adhered to.

Publication & Data Deposition

Once the article has passed the prepublication checks, the preprint version is published within 10 days, enabling immediate viewing and citation.

Open Peer Review & Article Revision

Expert reviewers are selected and invited, and their reviews and names are published alongside the article, together with the authors' responses and comments from registered users. Authors are encouraged to publish revised versions of their article. All versions of an article are linked and independently citable.

Send to Indexers & Repositories

Articles that pass peer review are sent to major indexing databases and repositories.

Open Research Europe

European Commission | Powered by F1000 Research

Preprint example

Open Peer Review 1/2

Home › Articles › How many online workers are there in the world? A data-driven ...

RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED How many online workers are there in the world? A data-driven assessment [version 4; peer review: 4 approved]

Otto Kässi, Vili Lehdonvirta, Fabian Stephany

This article is included in Excellent Science gateway

Article | Authors | Metrics

Abstract

An unknown number of people around the world are earning income by working through online labour platforms such as Upwork and Amazon Mechanical Turk. We combine data collected from various sources to build a data-driven assessment of the number of such online workers (also known as online freelancers) globally. Our headline estimate is that there are 163 million freelancer profiles registered on online labour platforms globally. Approximately 14 million of them have obtained work through the platform at least once, and 3.3 million have completed at least 10 projects or earned at least $1000. These numbers suggest a substantial growth from 2015 in registered worker accounts, but much less growth in amount of work completed by workers. Our results indicate that online freelancing represents a non-trivial segment of labour today, but one that is spread thinly across countries and sectors.

Corresponding Author: Otto Kässi

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Reviewer Reports

	Invited Reviewers			
	1	2	3	4
Version 4 (Revision) 15 Oct 21				
Version 3 (Revision) 07 Oct 21			✓ read	
Version 2 (Revision) 01 Sep 21		✓ read	? read	
Version 1 19 May 21	✓ read	? read	? read	✓ read

1. **Paola Tubaro**, Université Paris-Saclay, Paris, France
2. **Annarosa Pesole**, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS), Seville, Spain
3. **Richard Heeks**, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
4. **Valeria Cirillo**, University of Bari Aldo M

Stay informed +

Alongside their report, reviewers assign a status to the article:

✓ **APPROVED**
The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

? **APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS**
Key revisions are required to address specific details and make the paper fully scientifically sound

✗ **NOT APPROVED**
Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

---

Visibility & credit for reviewers:

- Co-reviewing
- ORCID ids
- DOIs for reports

Open peer review example 2/2

Richard Heeks ⓘD , Global Development Institute, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

🔖 Cite this Report

💬 Responses (1)

The paper has been improved but there continue to be errors:

- Despite the author response statement to have amended this ("We now clarified that we refer to "those who completed at least 10 projects OR earned at least US$1,000 in the last 30 days""), there is still an ongoing lack of clarity about the third measure of workers. In the abstract and in the first and second appearance of this criterion in the text in the Methods section and also in Table 1 and Table 2 still lacks the ".. in the last 30 days" addition; then in the 'Inferring the number workers who have worked' section the measure is listed as "have worked over the past 30 days"; then in the results it's back to "total earnings of over $1000 or over 10 completed projects". This is inconsistent generally and also specifically ('at least 10' is not the same as 'over 10', ditto with the $ figure).

- More generally, refer to earlier comments about the third measure e.g. incorrect assumption of equivalence to full-time work.

- Methods section, should be ".. each platform: number of registered worker profiles .."

- Footnote 5 is misnumbered in the text.

- Heading should be "Inferring the number of workers who have worked".

- Results: how do you get from 9.3m and 2.2m to 75m and 21m. Explain and justify.

Fabian Stephany

University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxfordshire, UK

Dear reviewer, thank you for your time and consideration in reading our revised manuscript and in suggesting further improvements.

We have made the following edits based on your valuable suggestions:

The third group of workers - after registered workers and workers, who have worked at least once - is now called workers, who have worked significantly. This means that these workers have, at some point, gained a significant part of their income from working on the platform. We avoid the terminology of "full-time" workers, as we can not say with certainty that these workers are currently engaged in "full-time" acitivities on the platform. Workers in this third category have either completed AT LEAST 10 projects OR have AT LEAST earned 1000 USD in the past. This definition DOES NOT include any reference to a 30 day timespan. The text has been adapted with regard to this definition.

Our Results Section concludes "...that there could at most be as many as 205 million registered worker profiles, 75 million workers who have ever worked through an online labour platform, and 21 million workers, who have worked significantly". These numbers result from multiplying the upper benchmark of the number of registered workers (205 million) with the respective upper confidence intervals for workers who have ever worked (36.8%) and workers, who have worked significantly (10%).

Spelling and footnote setting errors have been corrected.

Thanks again for your contributions and time. Best, The authors

REVISED **Amendments from Version 3**

We have corrected the summary worker head counts (now 14 / 3.3 million active / significantly active worker) in the Abstract. An additional affiliation has been listed for Otto Kässi: University of Turku, Turku Centre for Labour Studies (TCLS), Turku, Finland.

See the detailed response from the author(s) to the review by Richard Heeks
See the detailed response from the author(s) to the review by Richard Heeks
See the detailed response from the author(s) to the review by Paola Tubaro
See the detailed response from the author(s) to the review by Annarosa Pesole
See the detailed response from the author(s) to the review by Valeria Cirillo

Open Data example

Data availability

Underlying data

The original Copernicus data (January 1998 December 2019) is available from:
https://resources.marine.copernicus.eu/product-detail/SEALEVEL_GLO_PHY_L4_REP_OBSERVATIONS_008_047/INFORMATION

CEDA: Global ocean Lagrangian trajectories based on AVISO velocities, v2.2.

http://doi.org/10.5285/5c2b70d069cb467ab73e80b84c3e395a

This dataset contains the following underlying data:

- Daily files from 1998-01-01 to 2019-12-31.

This dataset is available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC-BY 4.0).

Software availability

Source code to compute OLTraj available from: https://github.com/grgdll/OLTraj

Archived source code at time of publication: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5082983

The repository for the examples is: https://github.com/grgdll/OLTraj_examples

Archived source code at time of publication: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5518531

License: CC BY 4.

For all research areas

Policy and editorial guidelines specific for:

- Science, Technology & Medicine (STM)
- Social Sciences
- Humanities

Different **type of articles** to support different disciplinary areas

Contents can be browsed by areas or projects

STM	SS	Humanities
Research Article	Research Article	Research Article
Brief Reports	Essay	Essay
Data Notes	Review	Review
Method Articles	Case Studies	
Software Tool Articles	Brief Reports	
Study Protocols	Data Notes	
Registered Reports	Method Articles	
Reviews	Software Tool Articles	
Systematic Reviews	Study Protocols	
Clinical Practice Articles	Registered Reports	
Case Reports		
Case Studies		

European Commission | Powered by F1000 Research

The publishing experience

from a MSCA-IF point of view

Giulia Malaguarnera

Why publishing in ORE?

The potential, the Open Science principles, and the tender report

- Horizon 2020 e Horizon Europe platform (high standard publications)

- Metrics: old vs new Research Assessment
  Is the quality of the article depending on JIF or on the article itself?

- F1000 meeting the DORA principles and including in the editorial practices

- Reporting facility in the Tender Portal and increasing visibility for Funders

Easy to use (½)

Easy to use (2/2)

Also to review

How use Open Research Europe?

Also for no Horizon beneficiaries

- Reading and browsing articles

- Communicate and create network with beneficiaries

- Contact authors for new projects

Volunteer to be a reviewer

We would love to hear from you. Please contact our editorial office and let us know you are interested in reviewing. When contacting us, please attach a copy of your CV and complete this form, so that we can be sure you meet our Reviewer Criteria. Don't hesitate to let us know if there is a particular article you would like to be considered for, however please bear in mind that ultimately, it is up to the authors whether they would like you to review their article.

European Commission | Powered by F1000 Research

Thank you

For questions:

info@open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu

Stay informed:

www.open-research-europe.ec.europa.e

@OpenResearch_EU

European Commission | Powered by F1000 Research