

New Developments in Preprinting and Preprint Review

Jeroen Bosman (UU) Bianca Kramer (Sesame Open Science) Jeroen Sondervan (UU) Ludo Waltman (CWTS)

Open Science Festival, Amsterdam, 1 September 2022

DOI: <u>https//doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7040997</u> Slide deck (also) available at: <u>https://tinyurl.com/OSF2022Preprints</u> NB most images in this slidedeck are clickable!



Sesame Open Science

Meaningful metrics





Programme

Welcome and introduction (5 min.)

Part 1 - Preprinting

- Presentation
- Interactive discussion (breakout groups; 20 min.)

Part 2 - Preprint peer review

- Presentation
- Interactive discussion (breakout groups; 25 min.)

Part 3 - Publish Your Reviews

• Presentation

Interactive discussion (plenary; 25 min.)

Wrap up (5 min.)





Part 1 - Preprinting



Part 1: Preprints - Main characteristics

NATIONAL OPEN + SCIENCE FESTIVAL MEET / SHARE / INSPIRE / CARE

- Early version of paper, chapter or other publication
- Before formal peer review
- AKA "early version", "submitted version/manuscript", "working paper"
- Shared publicly either before or on submission for more formal publication with peer review
- Can have updated/corrected versions, e.g. based on comments
- Manuscripts shared as preprint now accepted by almost all journals/publishers



Part 1: Preprinting - why?

NATIONAL OPEN + SCIENCE FESTIVAL MEET / SHARE / INSPIRE / CARE

Dissemination and access reasons:

- Speeding up discovery of (preliminary) research results
- Generating early feedback, also before journal submission
- Providing free access to research outcomes

Registration reasons:

- Establishing evidence on researchers' most recent activity
- Establishing priority of discoveries
- Early registration of who is working on what, facilitating new collaborations



Part 1: Preprinting - where?



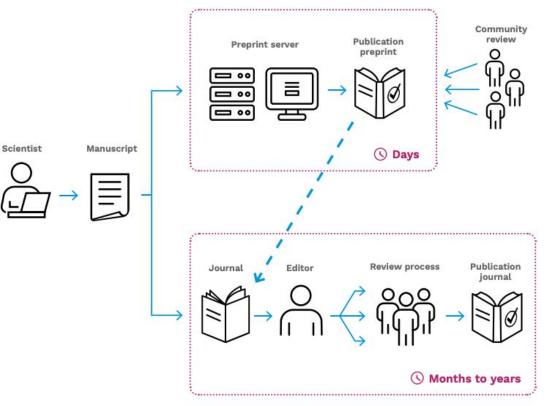
Part 1: Preprinting - where?







Part 1: Preprinting - how?



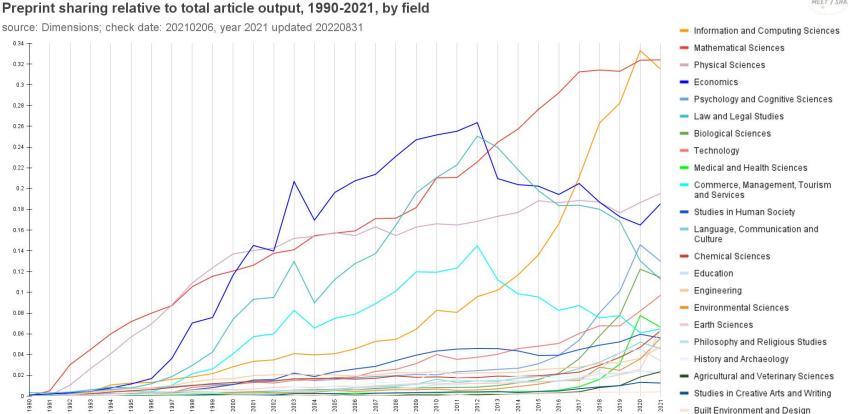


- → Fast
- → Free for author
- → Free for reader
- \rightarrow Citable, with DOI
- → Linked to article

Source: A Practical Guide to Preprints: Accelerating Scholarly Communication (1.0). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5600535



Part 1: Preprinting - uptake





Part 1: Preprinting - uptake

astronomy, mathematics:

• take off in 1990s, currently at 20-35% of article output

physics, economics

• take off in 1990s, currently at ~20% of article output

technology

• take off in 2007, currently at ~10% of article output

psychology, biological sciences

• take off in 2016, currently at 15-20% of article output

medicine

• take off in 2018, currently at ~10% of article output

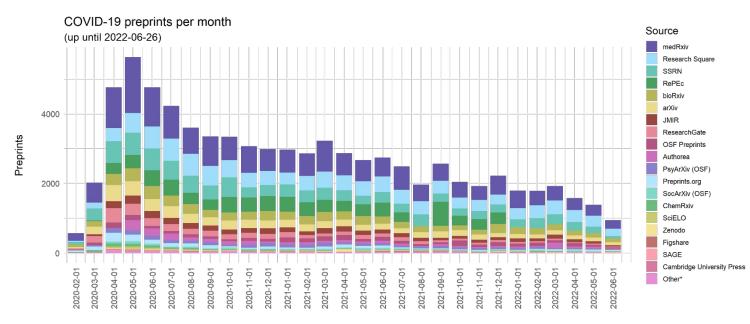
most other fields

• slow take off after 2017 and mostly still (way) below 10% of article output

based on Dimensions data, checked 20210206 for 1990-2020 and 20220830 for 2021



Part 1: Preprints and COVID-19



Posted Date

* 'Other' refers to preprint repositories containing <150 total relevant preprints. These include: AfricArXiv (OSF), AgriXiv (OSF), BioHackrXiv (OSF), Copernicus GmbH, EcoEvoRxiv (OSF), EdArXiv (OSF), engrXiv (OSF), ESSOAR, Frenxiv (OSF), INA-Rxiv (OSF), IndiaRxiv (OSF), LawArXiv (OSF), MediArXiv (OSF), MetaArXiV (OSF), NutriXiv (OSF), ScienceOpen, SportRxiv (OSF), Techrxiv (IEEE), WHO.

Source: https://github.com/nicholasmfraser/covid19_preprints



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Part 1: Preprinting - issues

NATIONAL OPEN + SCIENCE FESTIVAL MEET / SHARE / INSPIRE / CARE

- Not yet mainstream in most fields, despite 'Corona-boost'
- Uncertainty over status of preprints vis-à-vis peer reviewed articles
- **Sustainability and funding** of preprint archives
- Lack of fostering of preprinting by institutions and societies
- **Risk of dissemination of pseudoscience** despite sanity checks



Practical Preprint Guide

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FOR RESEARCHERS





Verv short time-to-



Open Licences Increased visibility

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Recognition of your work

Early feedback Can be cited, if DOI available



Very low costs

A few journals do not accept manuscripts previously published as preprints

FOR RESEARCHERS AND THE PUBLIC

work



Earlier development of potential building upon collaborations each other's

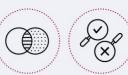
Everybody can comment

Risk of

8

Free access to

work



Novelty and quality of research not validated: pseudoscience harder to distinguish between low- and high-quality research

A Practical Guide to Preprints

Accelerating Scholarly Communication





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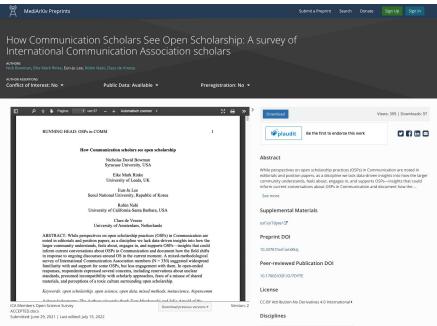


https://zenodo.org/record/5600535



Dpen Archive for Media, Film, and Communication Studies. Visit <u>mediarxiv.com</u> for more information. <u>Powered by OSF Preprints</u>

Search preprints	Search



Practice



MediArXiv Moderation Policy

Purpose

MediArXiv accepts scholarly work from across the fields of media, communication and film studies, broadly defined, that is plausibly categorized and for which authors are correctly identified, and which authors have the legal right to share. We do not assess the quality or perceived merit of the work. The appearance of work is an invitation to the public and scholarly community to share, review, discuss, and evaluate it (and its linked or associated research materials); acceptance is not a statement about research quality. MediArXiv thus empowers individuals, communities, and institutions to develop their own criteria, announcements, journals, lists, and analyses of scholarly work.

Policy

MediArXiv accepts papers, books, book chapters, and other scholarly works at any stage of the publication process. We moderate papers before they appear publicly, which is called "pre-moderation" on the Open Science Framework platform. To learn more about how this moderation works on our system, visit this page from our hosts. Subject to volume demands, we expect to post papers and others works submitted for moderation within 1-3 business days.

The MediArXiv moderation process accepts papers and other works that:

 Are scholarly content. This includes original research, reviews, essays, critiques and comments on other work, systematic reviews, hypotheses, hegative' results, and data and methods papers. Work on MediArXiv is either research or engages with research. Over time, we are committed to accepting scholarly works produced in a variety of no-traditional media formats.

2. Are in a research area that we support. We accept work from across all domains of media, film, and communication studies, along with cognate fields like information science and science & technology studies.

3. Are plausibly categorized. We allow authors to select their own categories from our subject taxonomy, but check whether there are obvious errors or categorizations that lack plausibility.

4. Are correctly attributed.

- . We do a simple Internet search to see if someone else has publicly claimed authorship of the work.
- · All authors listed on the work must be included as contributors, and all contributors must be listed on the first page or title page of the work, in the same order.
- The title of the paper must match the metadata entry provided.
- · Extraneous information in the title (such as journal name or other metadata) is not permitted.

5.

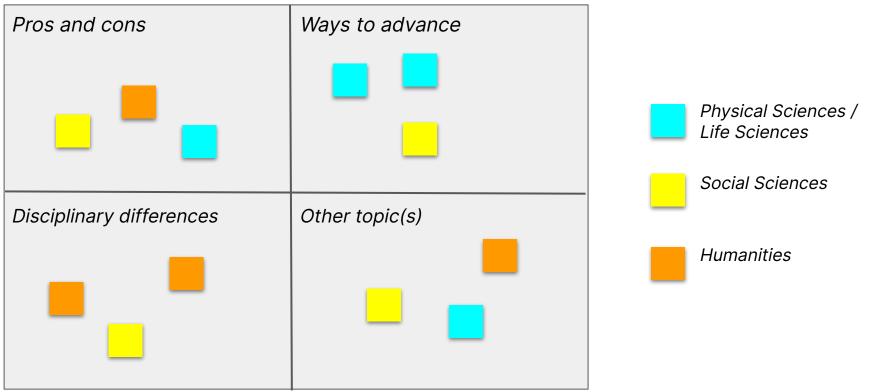
Are in languages that we can moderate. We welcome work submitted in any language, provided we have a moderator that can review it adequately according to our policy. Papers submitted in non-English languages will be held in the moderation queue until we can get them verified. The languages we currently support are:

- Chinese (Traditional & Simplified)
- Dutch
- Filipino
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Irish
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Turkish



Breakout groups - interactive discussion









Breakouts - 20 minutes





Part 2 - Preprint Peer Review



Making Reviewers Visible Openness, Accountability, and Credit

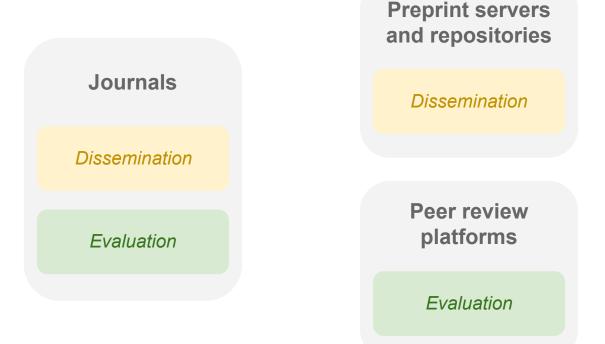


Fiona Godlee

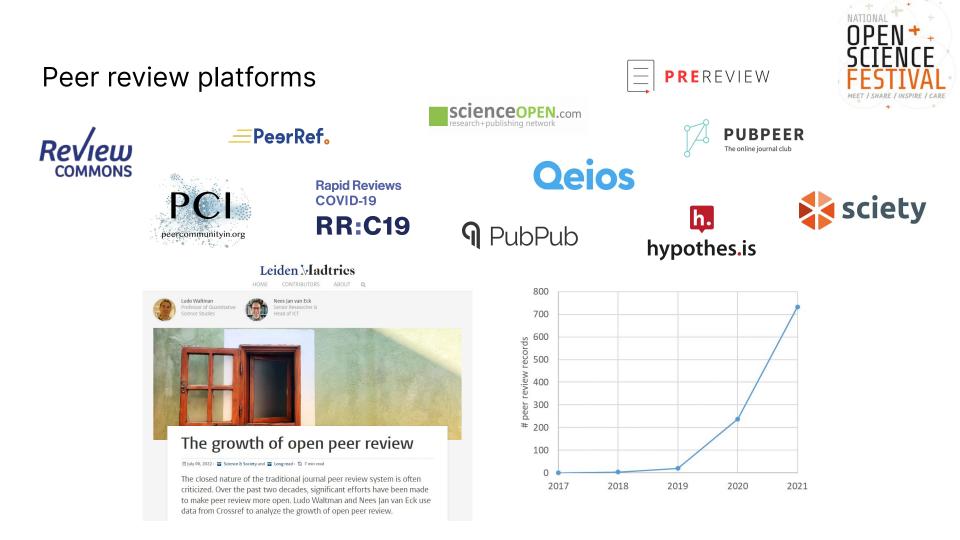
HE SYSTEM OF PREPUBLICATION peer review in biomedical science, which seems as Judson¹ described in THE JOURNAL in 1994 "so monolithic and unchangeable," has existed only since World War II. One feature that is seen by many as an essential part of the monolith is anonymity for peer reviewers. Intermittent calls for reviewers to sign their reviews, either voluntarily or as a requirement,2-4 have met with little result. While anonymity has disappeared from most walks of life and certainly most areas of publishing, and Anonymity for peer reviewers remains the overwhelming norm within biomedical journals. While acknowledging that open review is not without challenges, this article presents 4 key arguments in its favor: (1) ethical superiority, (2) lack of important adverse effects, (3) feasibility in practice, and (4) potential to balance greater accountability for reviewers with credit for the work they do. Barriers to more widespread use of open review include conservatism within the research community and the fact that openness makes editors publicly responsible for their choice of reviewers and their interpretation of reviewers' comments. Forces for change include the growing use of preprint servers combined with open commentary. I look forward to a time when open commentary and review replace the current, flawed system of closed prepublication peer review and its false reassurances about the reliability of what is published.

JAMA. 2002;287:2762-2765

Journals, preprint servers, and peer review platforms Different ways of organizing dissemination and evaluation of scientific knowledge

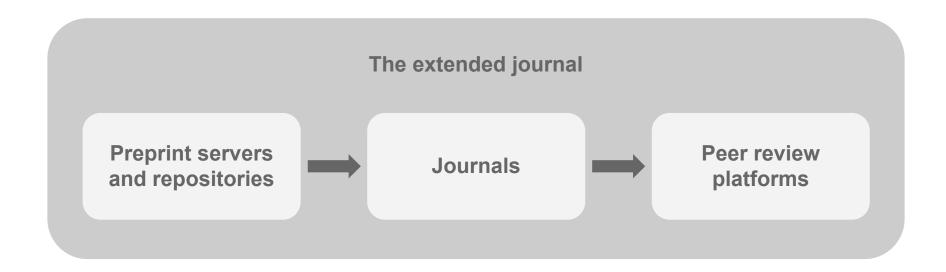


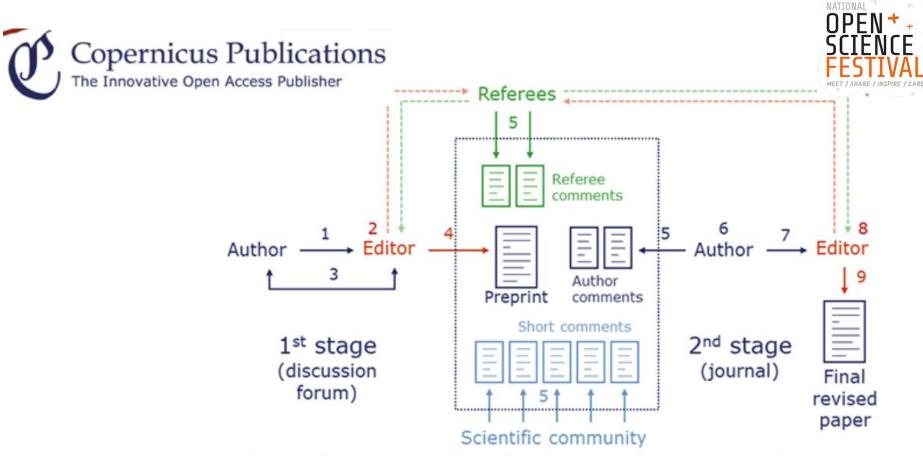






Scenario: The extended journal

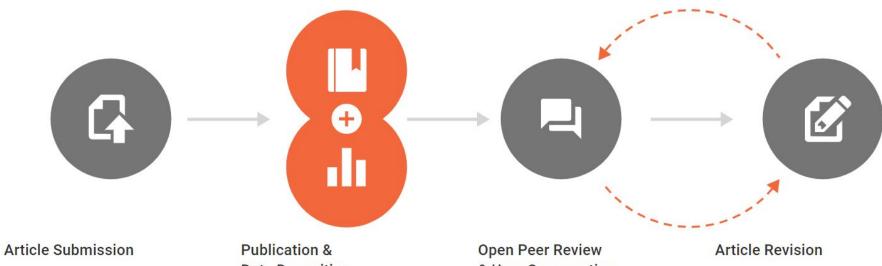




Submission | 2. Access review | 3. Technical corrections | 4. Preprint posting | 5. Comments
Revision | 7. Revised submission | 8. Peer-review completion | 9. Final revised publication



F1000Research

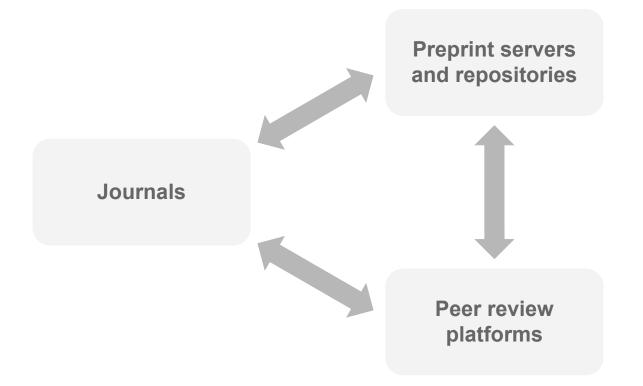


Data Deposition

& User Commenting

Scenario: Mixed system

















Authors spend less time resubmitting their paper to multiple journals. Reviewers focus objectively on the science, not specific journal fit.

Readers can see peer reviews and author responses alongside preprints. Journals can make informed decisions without having to start the process from scratch.

AFFILIATE JOURNALS







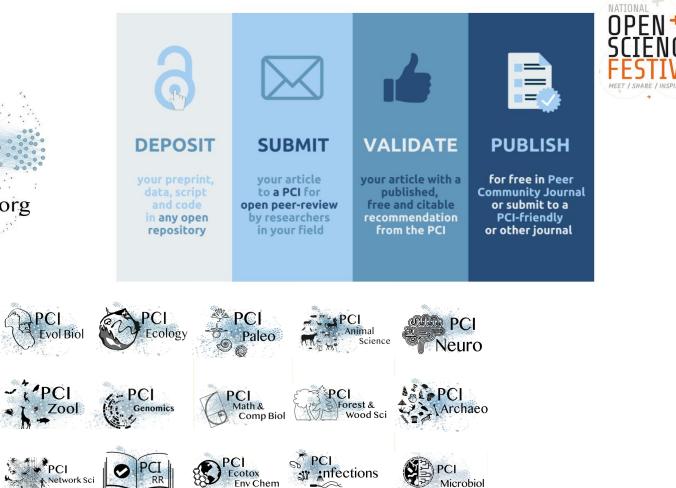
Magazine | Editorial

Peer Review: Implementing a "publish, then review" model of publishing

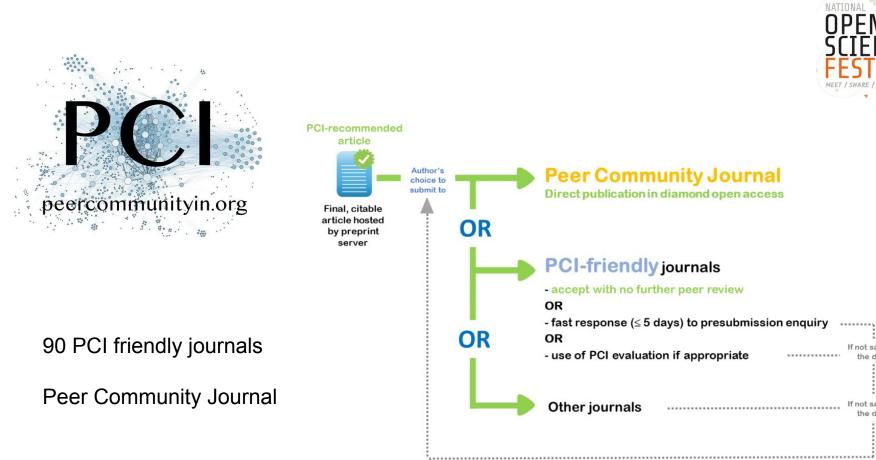
From July 2021 eLife will only review manuscripts already published as preprints, and will focus its editorial process on producing public reviews to be posted alongside the preprints.

Dec 1, 2020 · https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.64910 👌 ⓒ





15 PCIs



If not satisfied by

the decision

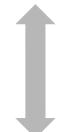
If not satisfied by

the decision

Scenario 3: No journal involved



Preprint servers and repositories



Peer review platforms





Catalyzing change in peer review through equity, openness, and collaboration

PREreview is a platform, resource center and convener. We provide ways for feedback to preprints to be done openly, rapidly, constructively, and by a global community of peers. Join us!

Start reviewing now



Host phenology can drive the evolution of intermediate virulence strategies in some obligate-killer parasites

MacDonald H[®], Akçay E, Brisson D[®]

Reviews

Citations & impact

Abstract

Full text 🕒

Reviews

Reviews, recommendations & commentary from expert sources.

Peer Community In

https://doi.org/10.24072/pci.evolbiol.100129 🗹

The home of public preprint evaluation

https://sciety.org/articles/activity/10.1101/2021.03.13.435259 🗹

bioRxiv posts many COVID19-related papers. A reminder: they have not been formally peer-reviewed and should not guide health-related behavior or be reported in the press as conclusive.

New Results

Follow this prepri

Host phenology can drive the evolution of intermediate virulence strategies in some obligate-killer parasites

(b) Hannelore MacDonald, (b) Erol Akçay, (c) Dustin Brisson doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.13.435259



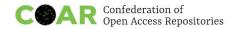




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The Notify Project



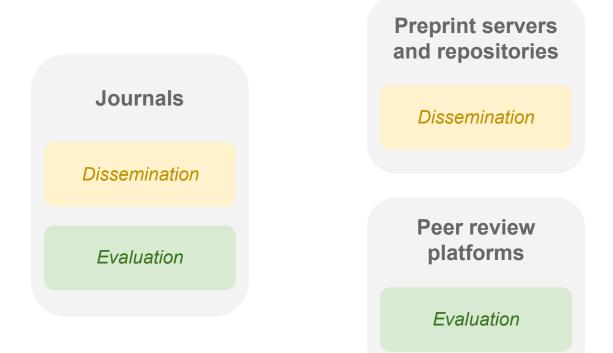
a standard,

interoperable, and decentralised approach to linking research outputs hosted in the distributed network of repositories with resources from external services such as overlay-journals and open peer review services, using linked data notifications.



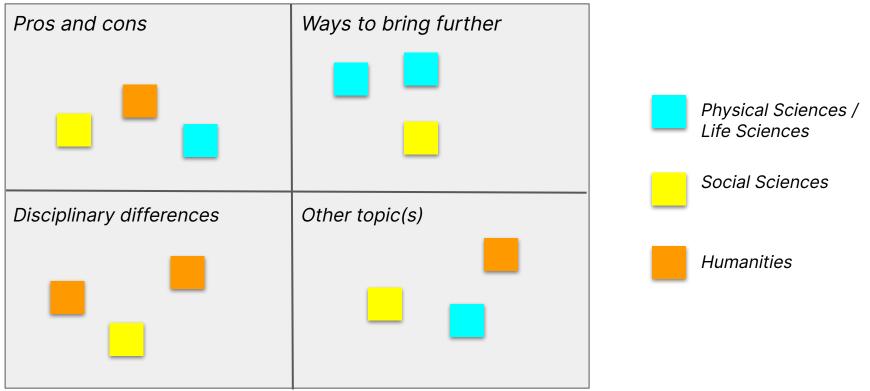
Preprint peer review Different ways of organizing dissemination and evaluation of scientific knowledge ?





Breakout groups - interactive discussion









Breakouts - 20 minutes



Slide deck available:

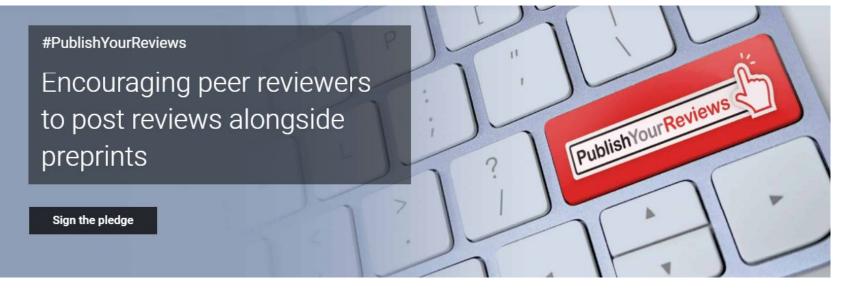
https://tinyurl.com/OSF2022Preprints



Part 3: Publish Your Reviews









Leiden Madtrics

HOME CONTRIBUTORS ABOUT Q



Ludo Waltman Professor of Quantitative Science Studies



Making my peer review activity more useful

🛗 October 13, 2021 · 🧧 Opinion & Commentary · 🏷 5 min read

Ludo Waltman studies peer review in a project of the Research on Research Institute (RoRI). In this blog post he discusses how he wants to make his own peer review activity more useful.



About **168 hours per year** spent in peer review of journal articles

"By making reviews available only to the small group of individuals directly involved in the peer review process of an article, readers of the article are denied the opportunity to benefit from the information provided by the reviews"

"Given the significant efforts made by many reviewers to provide detailed comments on the articles they review, this is a major waste of scientific labor"

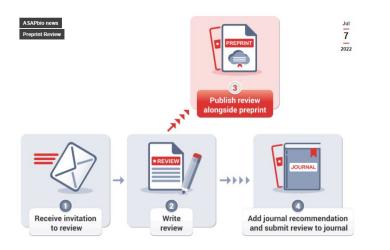
Publish Your Reviews

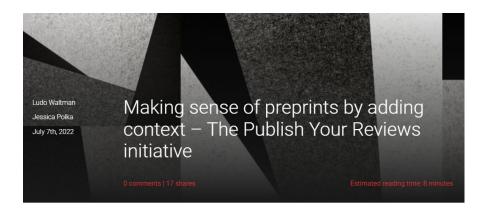




Announcing Publish Your Reviews

Home / ASAPbio news / Announcing Publish Your Reviews





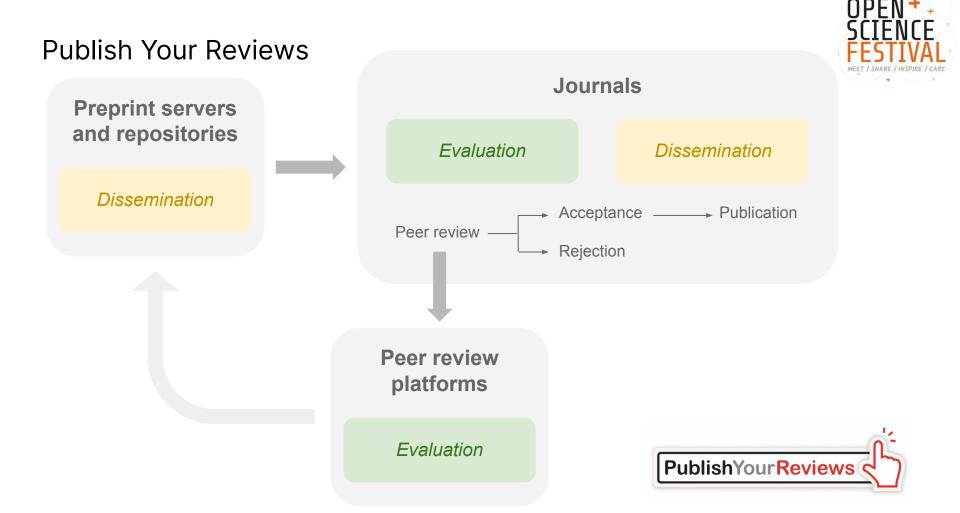
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Improving scientific publishing is often framed as an issue of openness and speed and less often as one of context. In this post, Ludo Waltman and Jessica Polka make the case for a more contextualised approach to open access publishing and preprinting, and introduce the Publish Your Reviews initiative. Launched today by ASAPbio, the initiative allows reviewers to provide richer contextual information to preprints by publishing peer reviews and linking them to the preprint versions of the articles under review.



NATIONA

Publish Your Reviews - Benefits





Provide readers with additional context on preprints, pointing out strengths, weaknesses, and unanswered questions.



Enable reuse of peer reviews, thereby reducing burden on editors and reviewers.



Bring discussions into the public domain, where readers can enrich the conversation with diverse expertise.





Surface the work of reviewers to aCbroader audience, promoting greatercommerecognition for this important work.comme

Catalyze a culture of open commenting on preprints by surfacing hidden conversation.

Publish Your Reviews - Supporters

10 publishers/journals (below) 25 other organizations (right) 11 ambassadors 70+ signatories















A ARCADIA

AUTHOREA

bioRχiv THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY



PLOS

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Conseio Latinoamericano Conselho Latino-americano





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hhm Howard Hughes Medical Institute

JMIR Preprints Advancing Digital Health & Open Science

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CASPA

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PeerRef.





Research Square

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EPF

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Publish Your Reviews - Sign the pledge



Join the 70+ colleagues that have already signed the **Publish Your Reviews pledge**:

When a journal invites me to review an article that is available as a preprint, I will publish my review alongside the preprint. I will make sure that the published version of my review does not include the journal name, a recommendation for publication, or other confidential information.

http://publishyourreviews.org





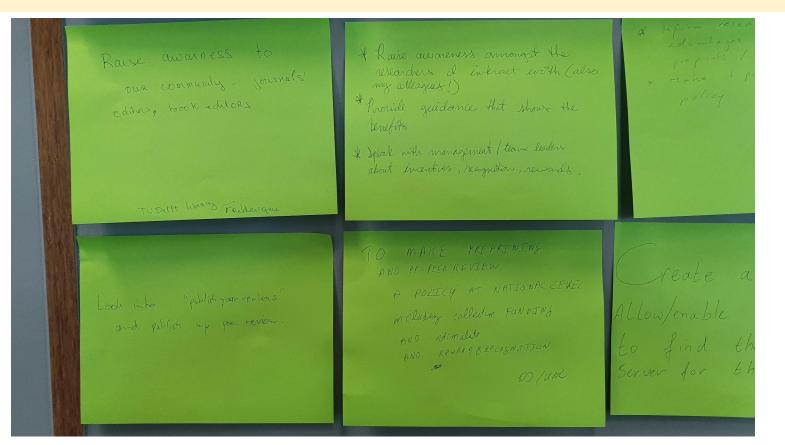
Interactive discussion





Actions I can take: INFRASTAUCTURE NEEDED BY OUR MEMORY open peer netliend: on university THROUGH A JNATIONAL CONSOLUTION / THAT about moving forward in open access PLATFORMS TO PROVIDE REVIEW/ PREDENT OF PROPRINTS / DEVIEWS THROUGHA PROCOM & dissimination of pre-print

and in open access 4 start, not yet achieve i a better communiction to invited variables & dissimination of pre-print to the research community



Ask dean to add R.E.R. pink on periodicity and open peer review to job description, and ficulty cutracts. Create a tool to Allow/enable researchers to find the right Prefinit. Server for their Work.



New Developments in Preprinting and Preprint Review

Jeroen Bosman (UU) Bianca Kramer (Sesame Open Science) Jeroen Sondervan (UU) Ludo Waltman (CWTS)

Open Science Festival, Amsterdam, 1 September 2022

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Sesame Open Science

