



Suffering, bearing and loving peer review

ovvero

Inferno, purgatorio e paradiso nel peer review

Francisco Grimaldo

Departament d'Informàtica

Universitat de València



The Peer Review (PR) process

Is a cornerstone of science (publications, grants, projects)

Scrutinizes scientific contributions and decides about their fate

Determines how resources are allocated

Deserves to be studied and evaluated

Previous findings: bias, failures, disagreement, dissatisfaction...



Suffering

Inferno

Roma, caput mundi ...



Agent-based models of Peer Review

Understand scientific behavior in idealized situations

Develop of alternative models

... while fighting against the lack of empirical data ...



Two opposing forces

Simplify to the extreme:

Swarm intelligence

Complex systems, economics, sociology

Synchronous, interleaved, stepwise...

Oversimplification?

Make it as complex as you can

Cognitive intelligence

Philosophy, psychology, sociology

Asynchronous, concurrent, behavioral-driven...

Over-fitting and validation?



The Wyndham Lewis' Manifesto, Blast Magazine, 1914

“We fight first on one side, then on the other, but always for the SAME cause, which is neither side or both sides and ours.

Mercenaries were always the best troops.

We [engineers] are primitive Mercenaries in the Modern World.”

LABSS-ISTC-CNR: PR-M

GECS – U. Brescia: Squazzoni – Gandelli (remix)



Squazzoni – Gandelli, JASSS, 2013

Studied the effect of reciprocity on the quality of PR.

Extensions:

Reviewing behaviours (fair, unreliable & strategic)
Editorial policies (author-referee matching)

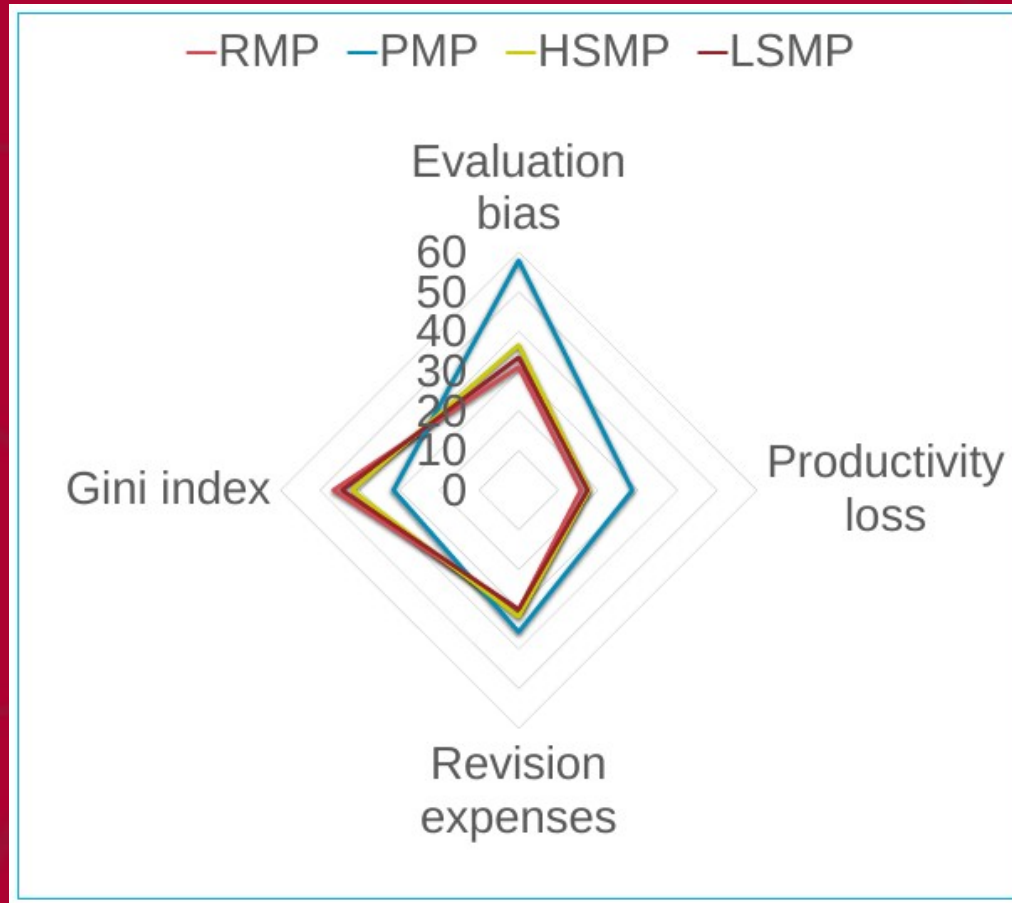
Two new research questions:

Impact of strategic behaviors on quality and efficiency?
Effects of matching scientists based on academic status?

Scenario	Evaluation bias	Productivity loss	Reviewing expenses
Weak selection (75% published submissions)			
Random behaviour	16.51 %	7.68 %	25.98 %
Cheating	20.07 %	4,91 %	21.34 %
Medium-level selection (50% published submissions)			
Random behaviour	25.27 %	14.98 %	30.77 %
Cheating	56.63 %	28.02 %	32.21 %
Strong selection (25% published submissions)			
Random behaviour	29.42 %	15.00 %	29.42 %
Cheating	70.86 %	34.72 %	35.24 %

When competition is pushed too hard. An agent-based model of strategic behaviour of referees in peer review. J.B. Cabotà, F. Grimaldo, F. Squazzoni. ECMS. 2013.

Indexes disequilibrium in local competition



Do editors have a silver bullet? An agent-based model of peer review. J.B. Cabotà, F. Grimaldo, F. Squazzoni. ECMS. 2014.

	Eval. bias	Prod. loss	Rev. exp.	Gini. index	Cheat. perc.
<i>Cheating</i>					
RMP	70.86	34.72	35.24	0.28	0.27
PMP	51.97	25.69	35.19	0.33	0.25
HSMP	61.95	29.81	34.60	0.30	0.19
LSMP	73.00	36.92	34.86	0.29	0.32
<i>Glass ceiling</i>					
RMP	70.35	34.70	34.56	0.29	0.34
PMP	58.02	28.56	35.64	0.32	0.38
HSMP	65.88	32.26	35.23	0.30	0.37
LSMP	68.21	34.47	34.29	0.29	0.36

Do editors have a silver bullet? An agent-based model of peer review. J.B. Cabotà, F. Grimaldo, F. Squazzoni. ECMS. 2014.



Some first conclusions

Possible editorial counteractions to reduce the impact of misbehavior by matching authors/referees according to their track record

Bias reduction in competitive scenarios by assigning referees of similar or higher quality

Marching policies can also be detrimental:

Stratification of scientists in competing groups
In presence of niches of competition

Main differences

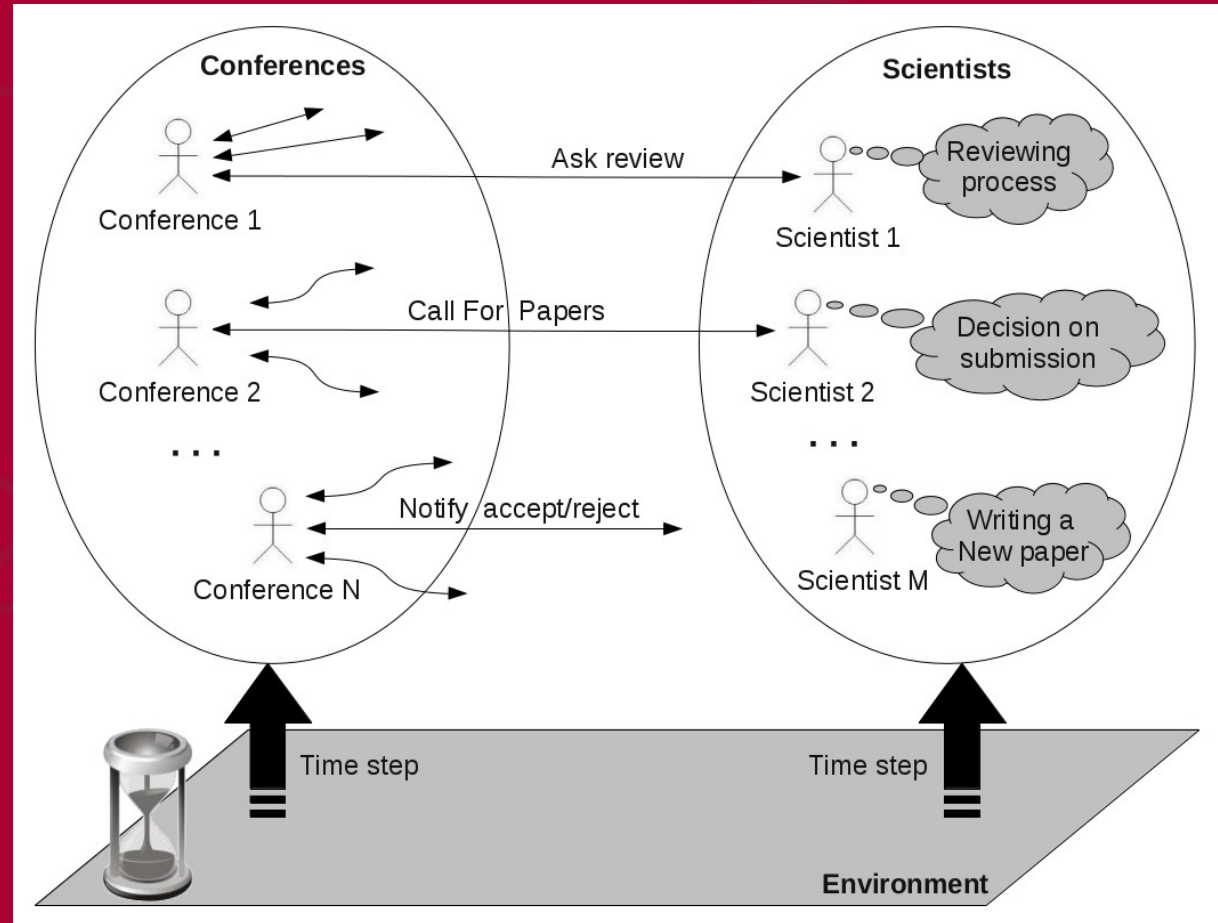
Multivalued reviewing

Acceptance policy

Reviewing image

Account for disagreement

PC selection





Two more research questions

Can the PR system ensure quality, in the face of variable reviewing skills or strategic behaviors, thanks to some selection process of the PC composition that leans on disagreement control?

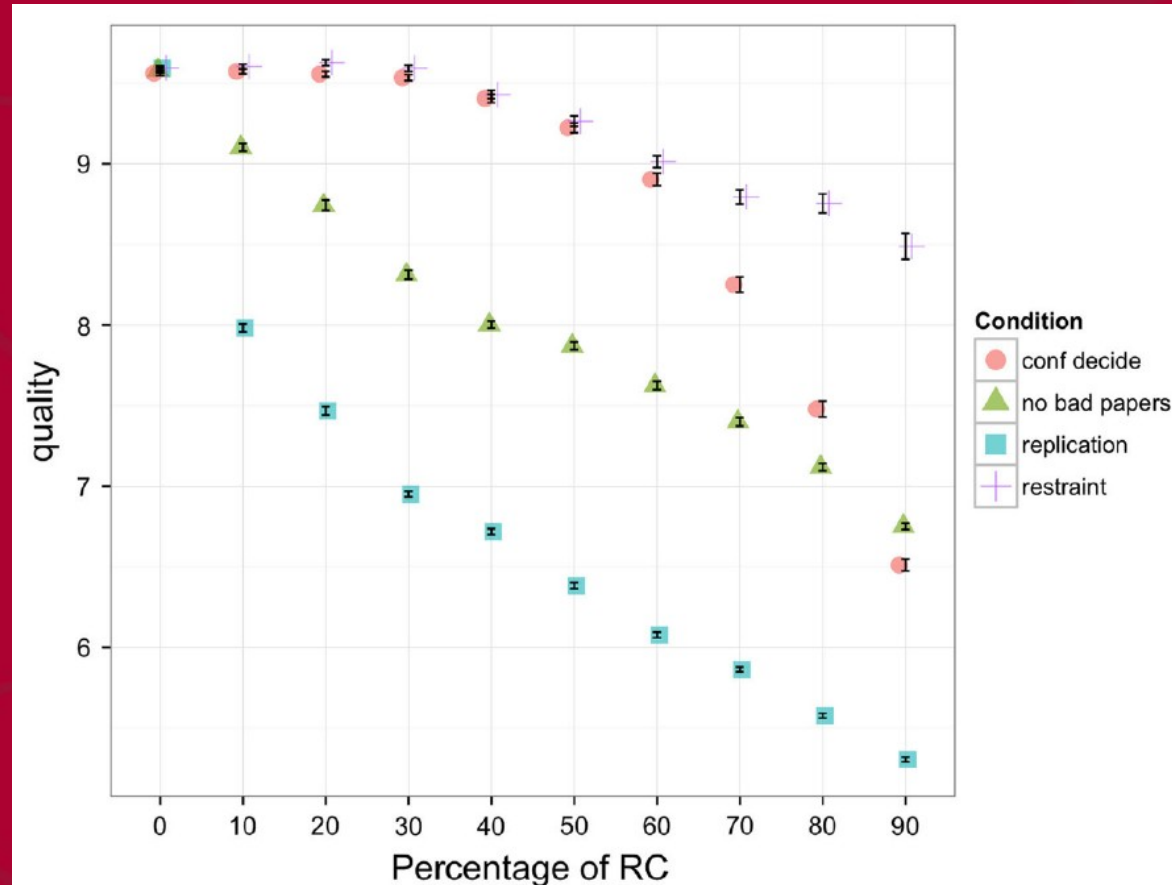
Is the rational strategy really detrimental?

In which sense and under which circumstances?

Disagreement control (effectiveness)

Conference	% Initial disagreements	% Final disagreements	% Disagreement reduction
National	18.25	-	-
Summer School	10.71	-	-
International	5.41	-	-
Intl. Core C	5.0	-	-
Intl. Core B	0.0	-	-
Hom-0%RC	4.3	2.9	32.6
Hom-10%RC	6.1	4.5	26.2
Hom-30%RC	11.9	5.6	52.9
Het-0%RC-LQ	4.7	3.6	23.4
Het-0%RC-MQ	3.4	1.7	50.0
Het-0%RC-HQ	4.2	3.8	9.5
Het-10%RC-LQ	9.4	4.2	55.3
Het-10%RC-MQ	8.6	5.5	36.1
Het-10%RC-HQ	5.2	2.4	53.9
Het-30%RC-LQ	46.0	11.8	74.4
Het-30%RC-MQ	16.0	6.1	61.9
Het-30%RC-HQ	3.9	2.8	28.2

A simulation of disagreement for control of rational cheating in peer review. F. Grimaldo, M. Paolucci. *Advances in Complex Systems*. 2013.



Mechanism change in a simulation of peer review: from junk support to elitism. M. Paolucci, F. Grimaldo. Scientometrics. 2014.



Some more conclusions

PR outcomes are sensitive to how scientists identify their competitors

Editorial counteractions to reduce the impact of referee misbehavior:

- Avoid matching amongst peers under local competition
- Select referees considering disagreements

PR and strategic behavior show a complex interaction:

- It can cause a quality collapse or ...
- even a slight quality increase depending on the mechanisms



Bearing

Purgatorio

PEERE Cost Action

PEERE “New Frontiers of Peer Review”

www.peere.org

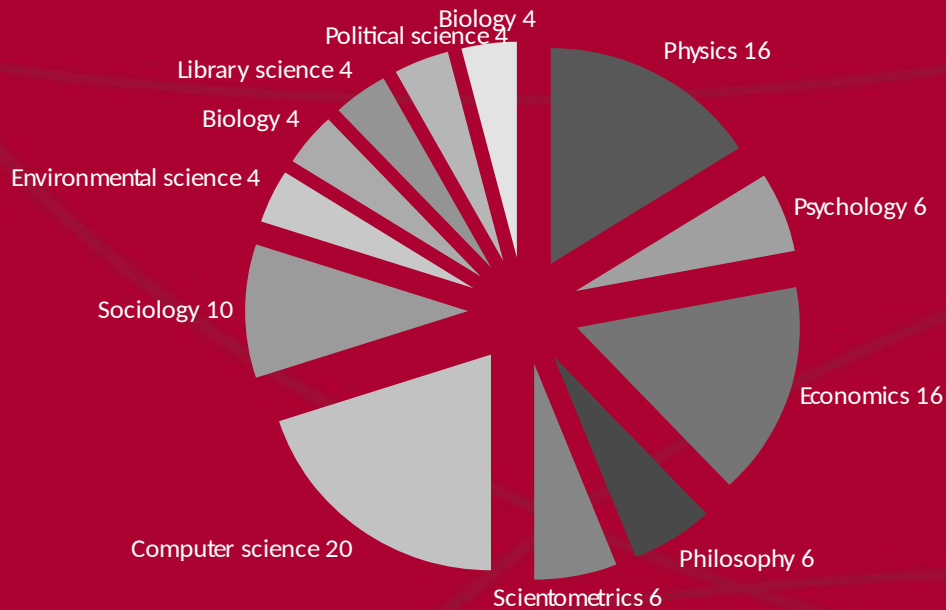




PEERE aims to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability of peer review

The objectives of this Action are:

- **to analyze peer review in different scientific areas by integrating quantitative and qualitative research and incorporating recent experimental and computational findings;**
- **to evaluate implications of different models of peer review and to explore new incentive structures, rules and measures to improve collaboration in all stages of the peer review process;**
- **to involve science stakeholders in data sharing and testing initiatives;**
- **to define collaboratively a joint research agenda that points to an evidence-based peer review reform**



Chair of the Action:

[Prof Flaminio SQUAZZONI](#) (IT)

Vice Chair of the Action:

[Dr Francisco GRIMALDO](#) (ES)

Science officer of the Action:

[Dr Giuseppe LUGANO](#)

Administrative officer of the Action:

[Ms Anja VAN DER SNICKT](#)

Participations

Country	Date
▶ Austria	10/01/2014
▶ Belgium	29/01/2014
▶ Bulgaria	05/02/2014
▶ Croatia	14/02/2014
▶ Czech Republic	19/06/2014
▶ Denmark	10/02/2014
▶ Estonia	23/01/2014
▶ Finland	24/01/2014
▶ France	05/12/2013
▶ fYR Macedonia	24/09/2014
▶ Germany	07/01/2014
▶ Greece	11/12/2013
▶ Hungary	23/01/2014
▶ Ireland	29/01/2014
▶ Israel	28/11/2013
▶ Italy	30/12/2013
▶ Malta	02/01/2014
▶ Netherlands	23/12/2013
▶ Norway	23/01/2014
▶ Poland	10/12/2013
▶ Portugal	25/01/2014
▶ Serbia	17/06/2014
▶ Slovenia	20/03/2014
▶ Spain	27/11/2013
▶ Sweden	31/03/2014
▶ Switzerland	16/01/2014
▶ United Kingdom	22/11/2013
Total: 27	

PEERE “New Frontiers of Peer Review”

www.peere.org





Research questions

What research work on peer review has been done so far?

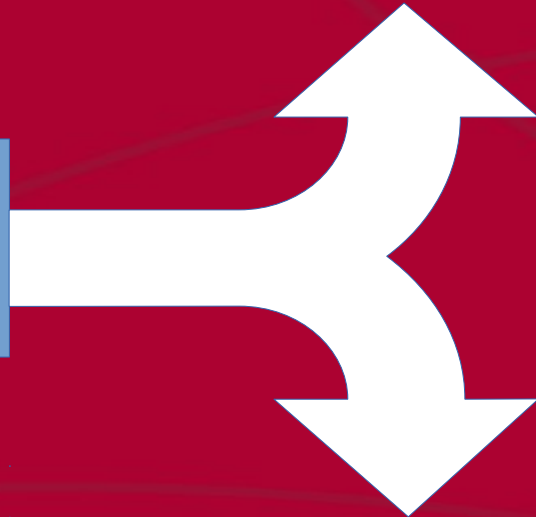
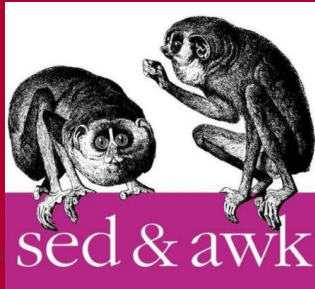
What has been the evolution of scientific publications about PR?

What kinds of documents are we speaking about?

Which is the community behind this research?

How does this community look like?

PR as a field of research: An empirical analysis on literature trends





Data source repositories

Time period: 1969 – 2014
Searched term: Peer review

Scopus:

Article title
Author keywords

PubMed:

MeSH: Medical Subject Headings
[“Peer Review, Research”]

Web of Science:
Title

The Scopus logo, consisting of the word "Scopus" in a bold, dark teal, sans-serif font.

The PubMed logo, featuring the word "PubMed" in a blue, sans-serif font. The letter "l" is stylized as a white book with a blue cover, positioned between "Pub" and "Med".

The Web of Science logo, with the text "WEB OF SCIENCE™" in a gold, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a graphic of a curved line of gold dots. In the bottom right corner is the Thomson Reuters logo, which includes a circular icon and the text "THOMSON REUTERS".



Away from the numbers...

Data extraction:

May 1st, 2015

Baseline:

Scientific docs written in English
~47.5 million documents

Clean up:

Unreliability of “Abstract”
Unreliability of “Indexed Keywords”
Avoid duplicates
~5900 docs (Scopus),
~5200 docs (PubMed & WoS)

The logo for Scopus, featuring the word "Scopus" in a bold, dark teal, sans-serif font.

The logo for PubMed, featuring the word "PubMed" in a blue, sans-serif font. The letter "l" is stylized as a book with a white page.

The logo for Web of Science, featuring the text "WEB OF SCIENCE™" in a gold, sans-serif font. To the right is a graphic of a curved line of dots, and below it is the Thomson Reuters logo.

PEERE “New Frontiers of Peer Review”

www.peere.org

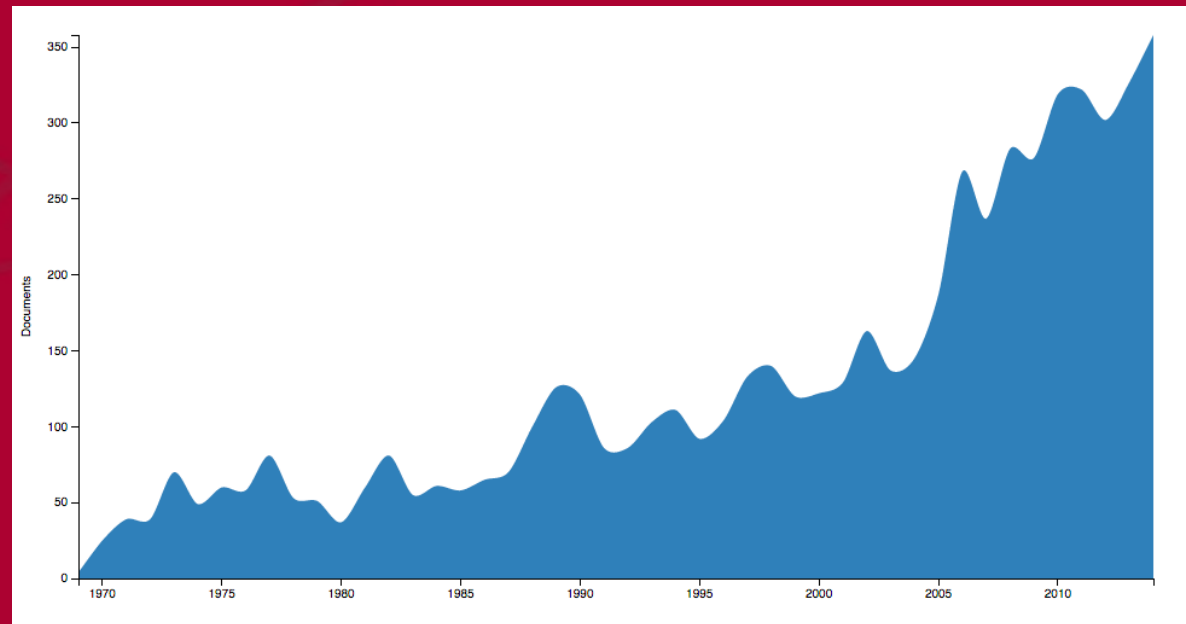
The logo for COST, featuring the word "COST" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below it is the text "EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY".





Evolution (papers published/year)

Scopus

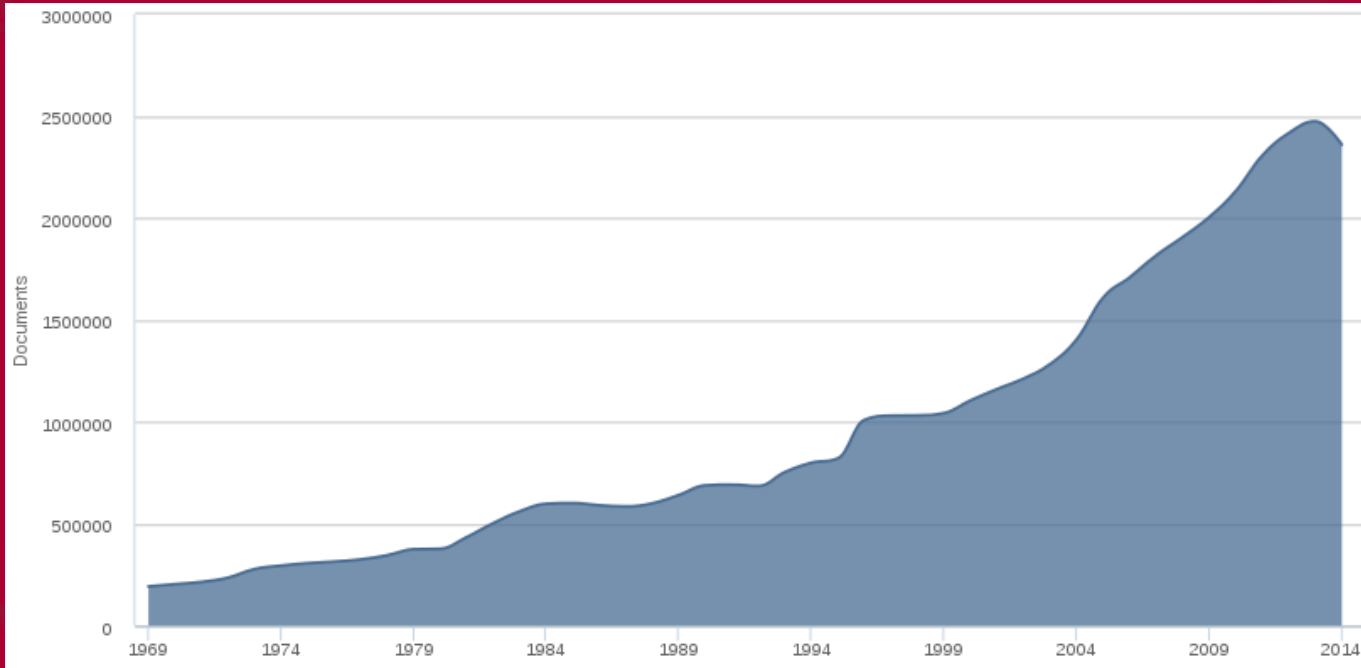


PEERE "New Frontiers of Peer Review"

www.peere.org

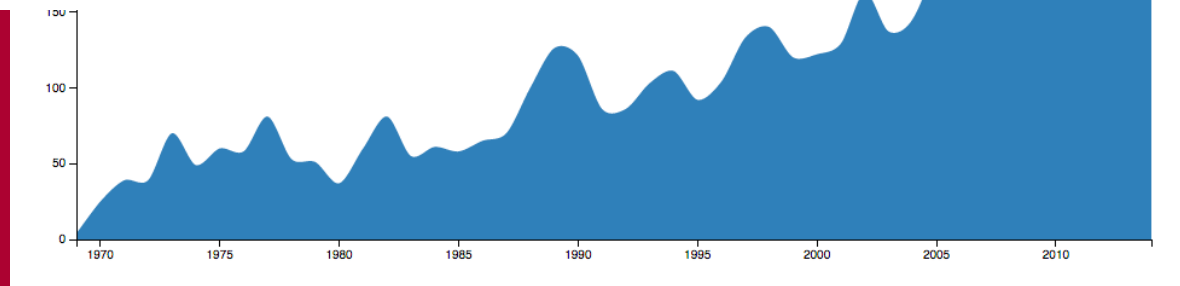


Evolution (papers published/year)



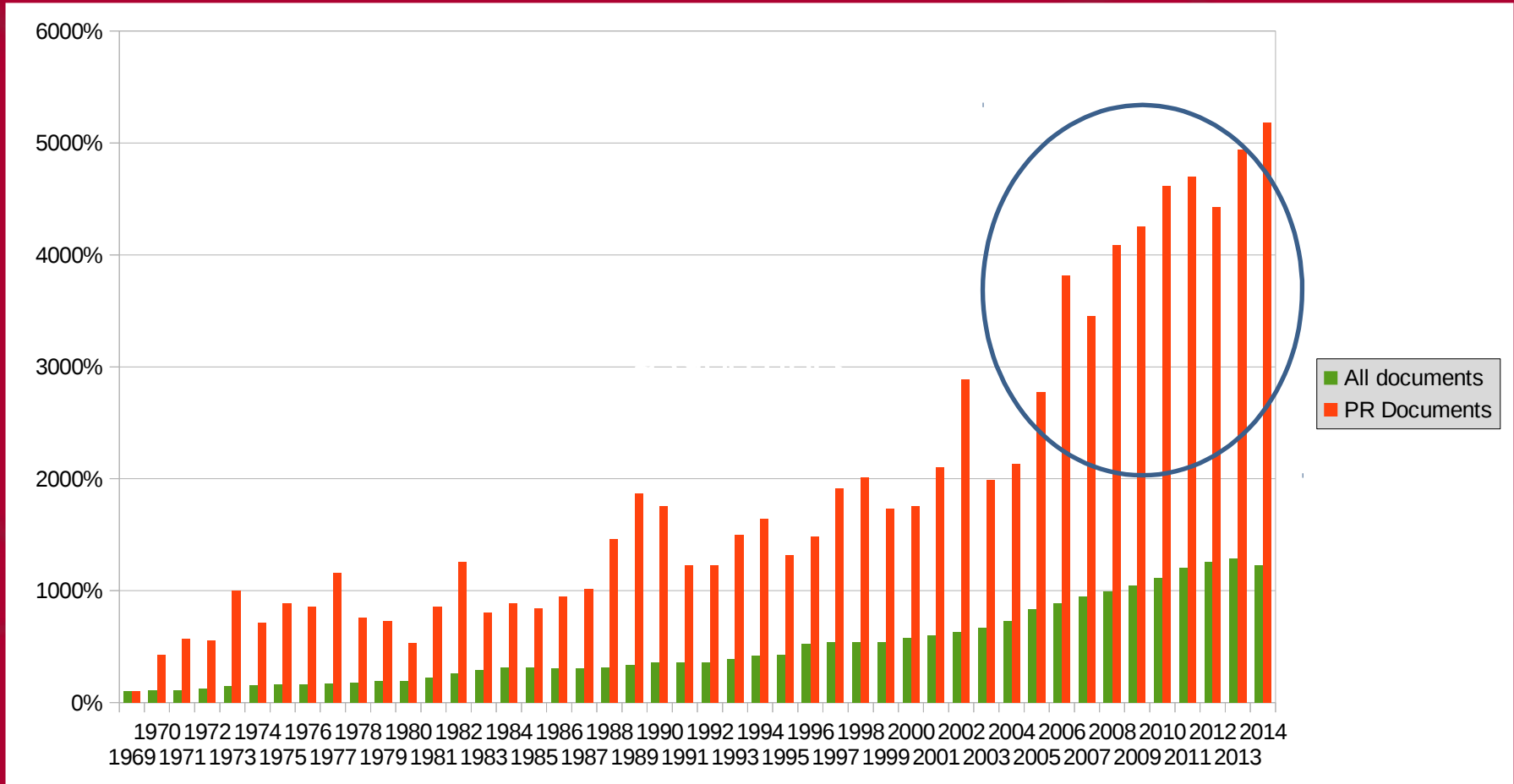
Scopus

Papers in English



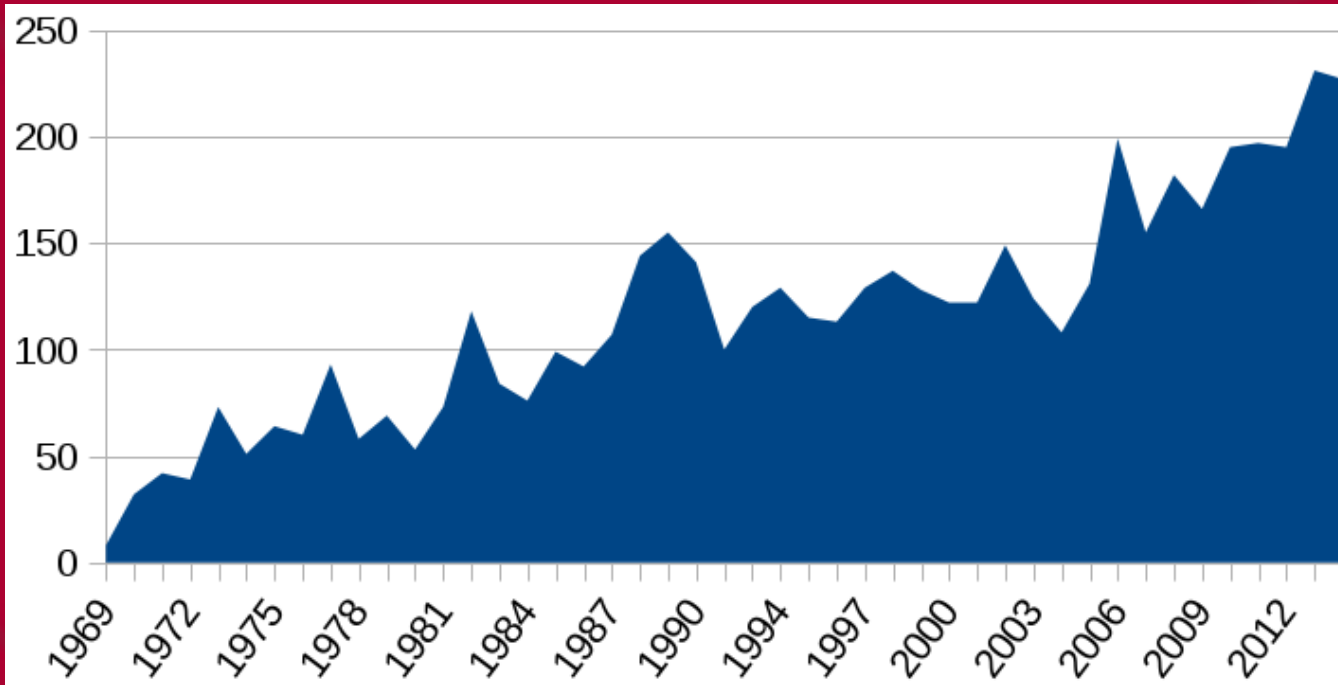
PEERE "New Frontiers of Peer Review"

www.peere.org



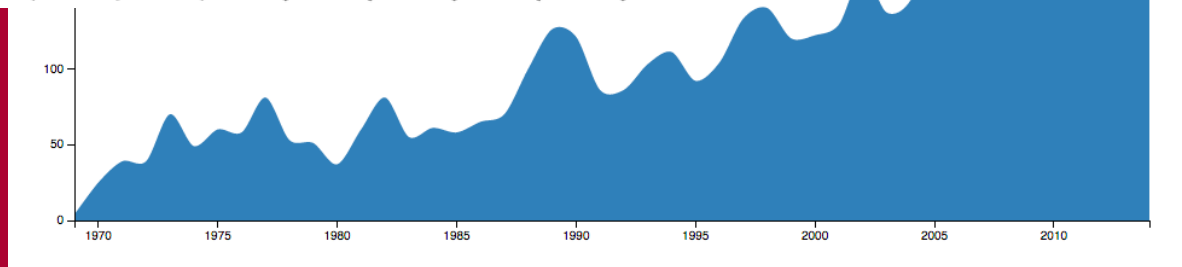


Evolution (papers published/year)



Scopus

Web of Science



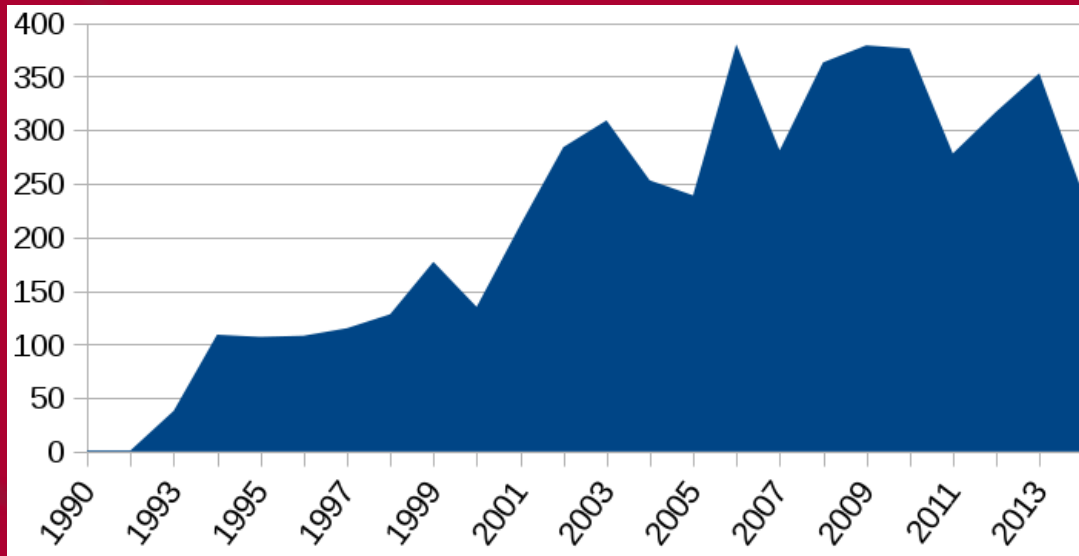
PEERE "New Frontiers of Peer Review"

www.peere.org

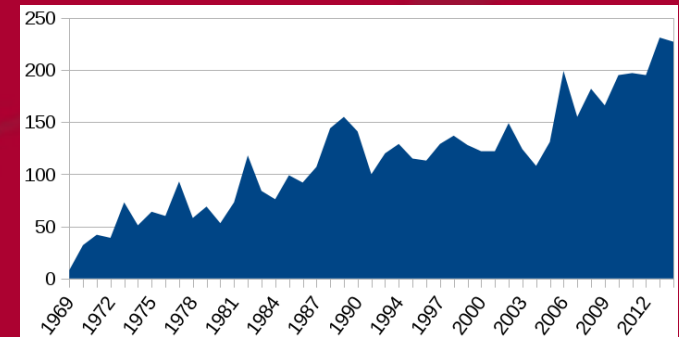


Evolution (papers published/year)

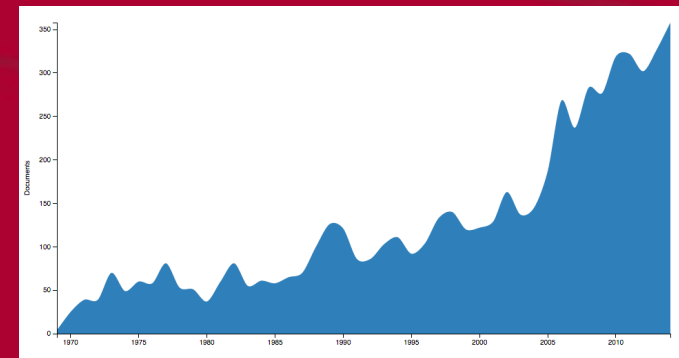
PubMed



Web of Science



Scopus



International Congress on Peer Review and Biomedical Publication
2013, 2009, 2005, 2001, 1997, 1993 and 1989

PEERE "New Frontiers of Peer Review"

www.peere.org



Three datasets

Time period: 1969 – 2014

Searched term: Peer review

Scopus: Article title or Author keywords

DS1 (5918 documents):

Any kind of document

DS2 (3281 documents):

Document types: article or conference paper

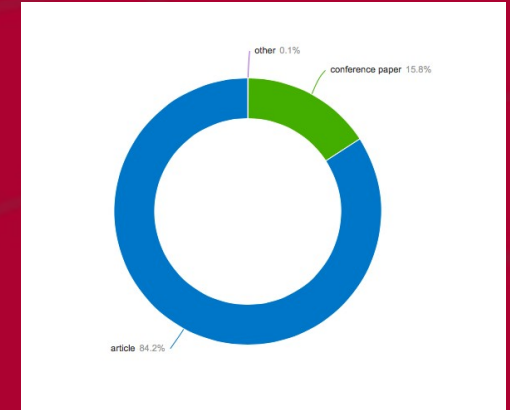
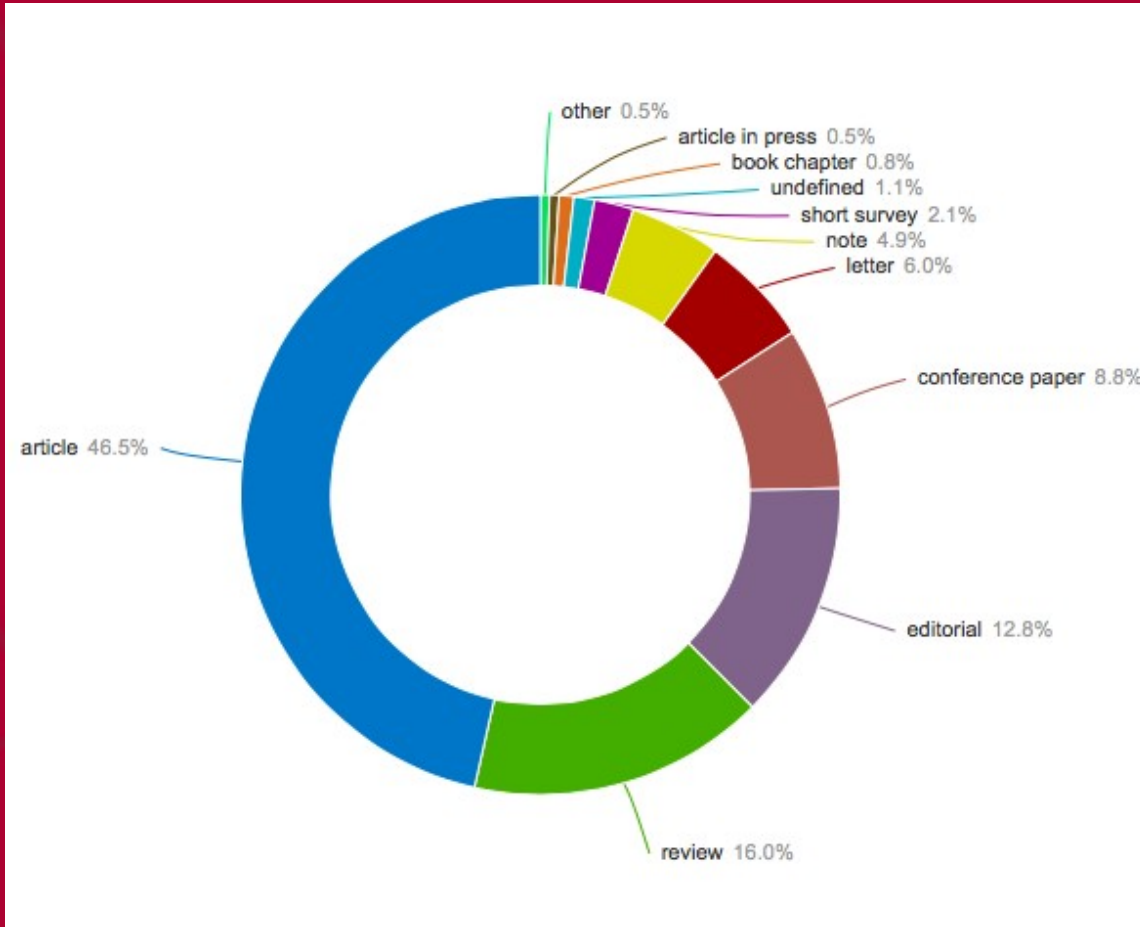
DS3 (1602 documents):

Documents not tagged as “Medicine”

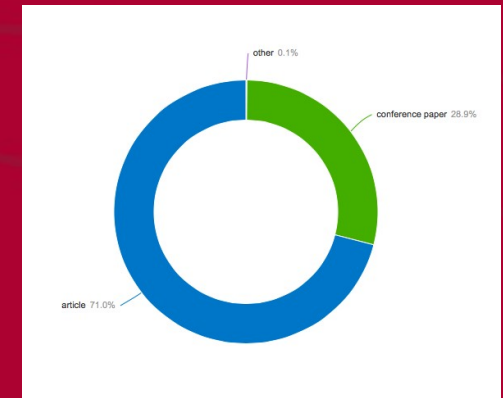
Kinds of documents per dataset

DS1

DS2



DS3





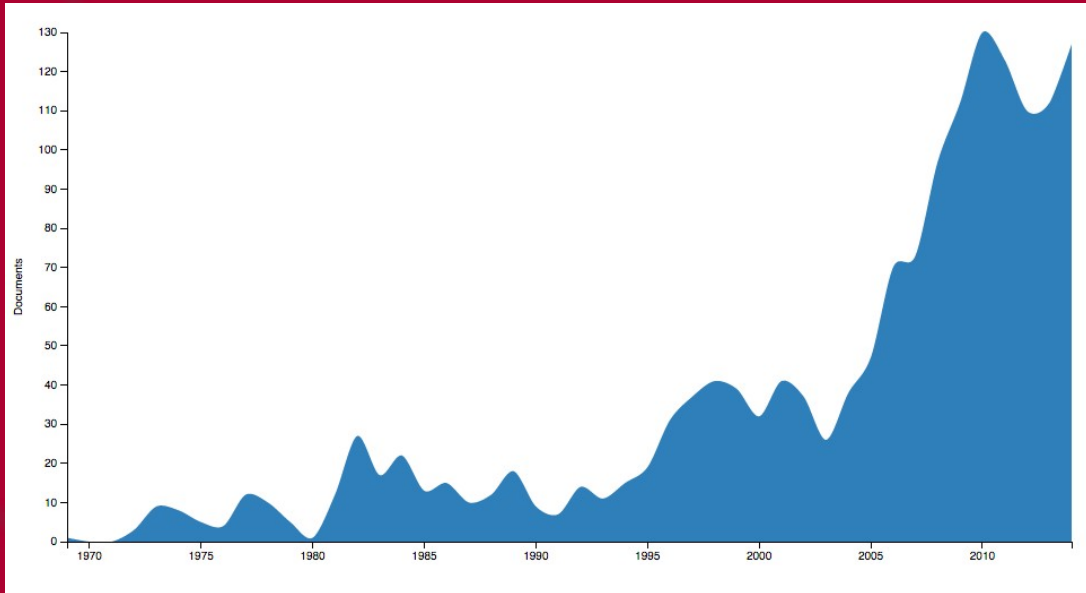
From which disciplines?

Subject	DS1	Subject	DS2	Subject	DS3
Medicine	50.7	Medicine	51.3	Social Sciences	35.1
Social Sciences	18.3	Social Sciences	20.1	Computer Science	23.8
Nursing	8.1	Computer Science	11.8	Engineering	14
Computer Science	7.9	Nursing	8.7	Nursing	10.5
Engineering	5.3	Engineering	6.89	Management	5.1
Multidisciplinary	5.2	Biochem / Mol Bio	3.16	Psychology	5
Biochem / Mol Bio	4.6	Psychology	3.04	Mathematics	4.8
Management	3.7	Management	2.68	Arts & Humanities	4.4
Health Professions	3.1	Health Professions	2.59	Agri/Bio Sciences	3.2
Agri/Bio Sciences	2.8	Mathematics	2.53	Env. Science	3.09
Other	23	Other	19.7	Other	27.2
Undefined	2.4	Undefined	3.58	Undefined	7.35

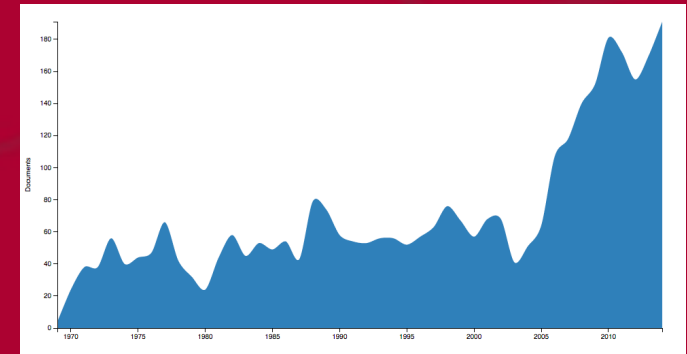


Evolution (papers published/year)

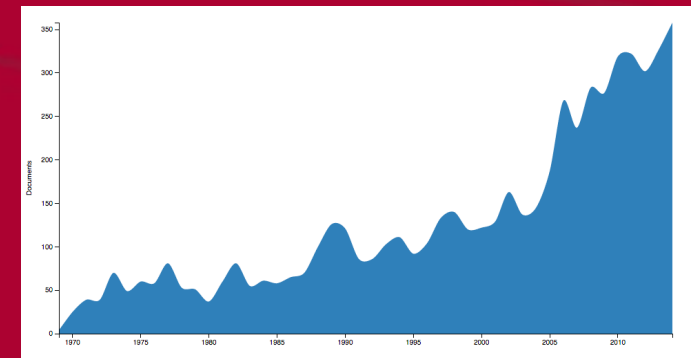
DS3



DS2



DS1



Editorials & research in Medicine do not rule the field in a different way.



Which journal to look at for interesting peer review references

<u>Journal name (DS1)</u>	<u>PR citations</u>	<u>Total citations</u>	<u>% of PR citations</u>
Journal of the american medical association (JAMA)	2150	124822	1.72
British Medical Journal (BMJ)	987	85434	1.15
Nature	750	590324	0.13
Science	741	537035	0.14
Scientometrics	730	5129	14.23
The New England Journal of Medicine	426	257469	0.17
Lancet	418	176528	0.24
Annals of internal medicine	283	47309	0.6
American psychologist	281	16533	1.7
Academic medicine: journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges	243	9372	2.6



Where to publish your research if it is not in the field of “Medicine”

Journal / Proceedings book (DS3)	Count
ASEE annual conference and exposition, conference proceedings	37
Scientometrics	36
Australian clinical review	31
Federal register	28
Lecture notes in computer science	26
Frontiers In Education conference proceedings	25
Professional psychology: research and practice	23
Journal of informetrics	18
Research evaluation	16
Nature	16

Publication (DS1)	Citations
Validation of an index of the quality of review articles	413
Nepotism and sexism in peer-review	372
Publication prejudices: An experimental study of confirmatory bias in the peer review system	269
Peer-review practices of psychological journals: The fate of published articles, submitted again	255
The power of gifts: Organizing social relationships in open source communities	186
The philosophical basis of peer review and the suppression of innovation	177
The reliability of peer review for manuscript and grant submissions: A cross-disciplinary investigation	174
Advanced bibliometric methods as quantitative core of peer review based evaluation and foresight exercises	170
Effect of open peer review on quality of reviews and on reviewers' recommendations: A randomised trial	161
Effect on the quality of peer review of blinding reviewers and asking them to sign their reports. A randomized controlled trial	149



Papers performing data analysis about Peer Review

Search for the terms:

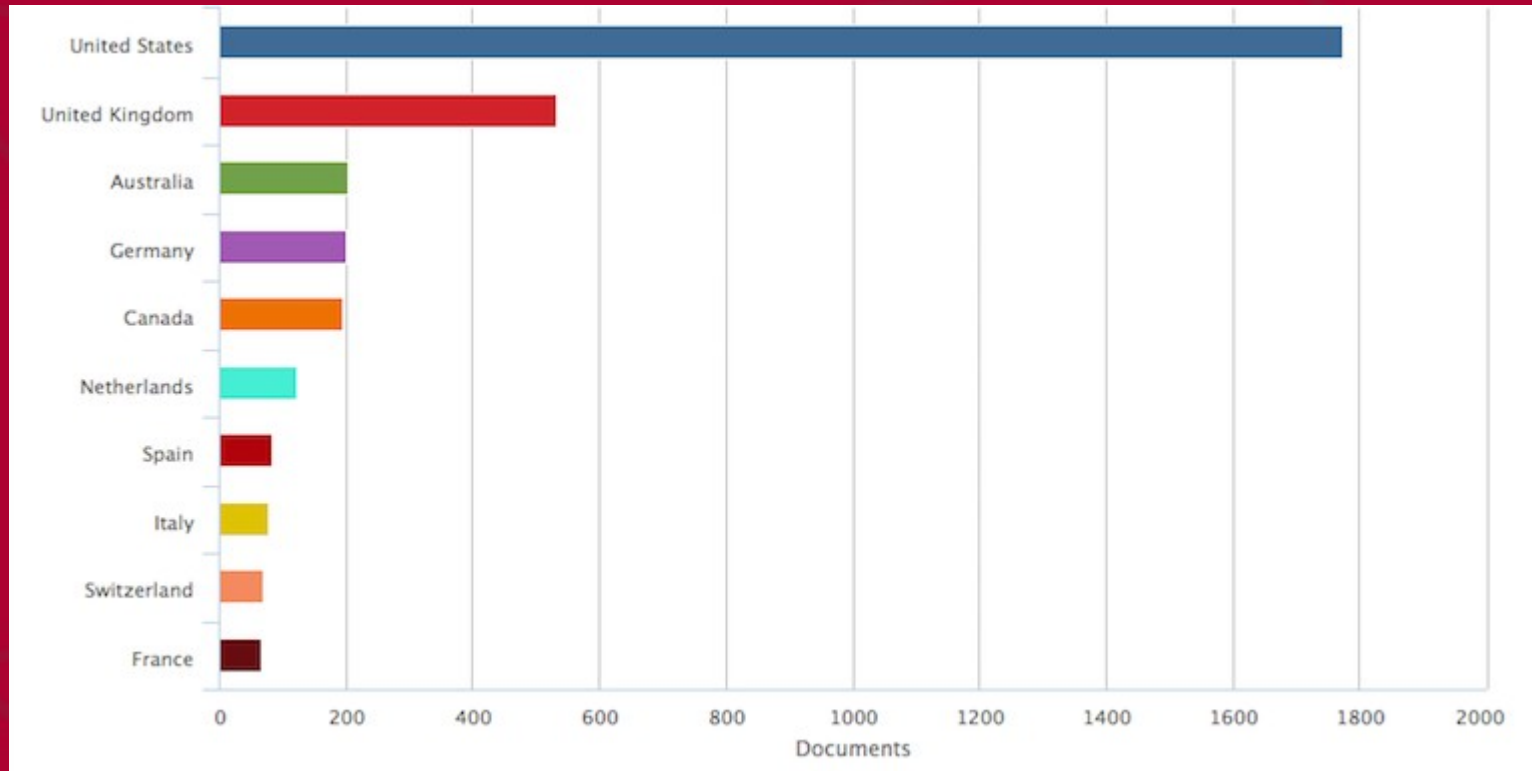
Data, survey, quantitative analysis, empirical analysis,
experiment

In the fields:

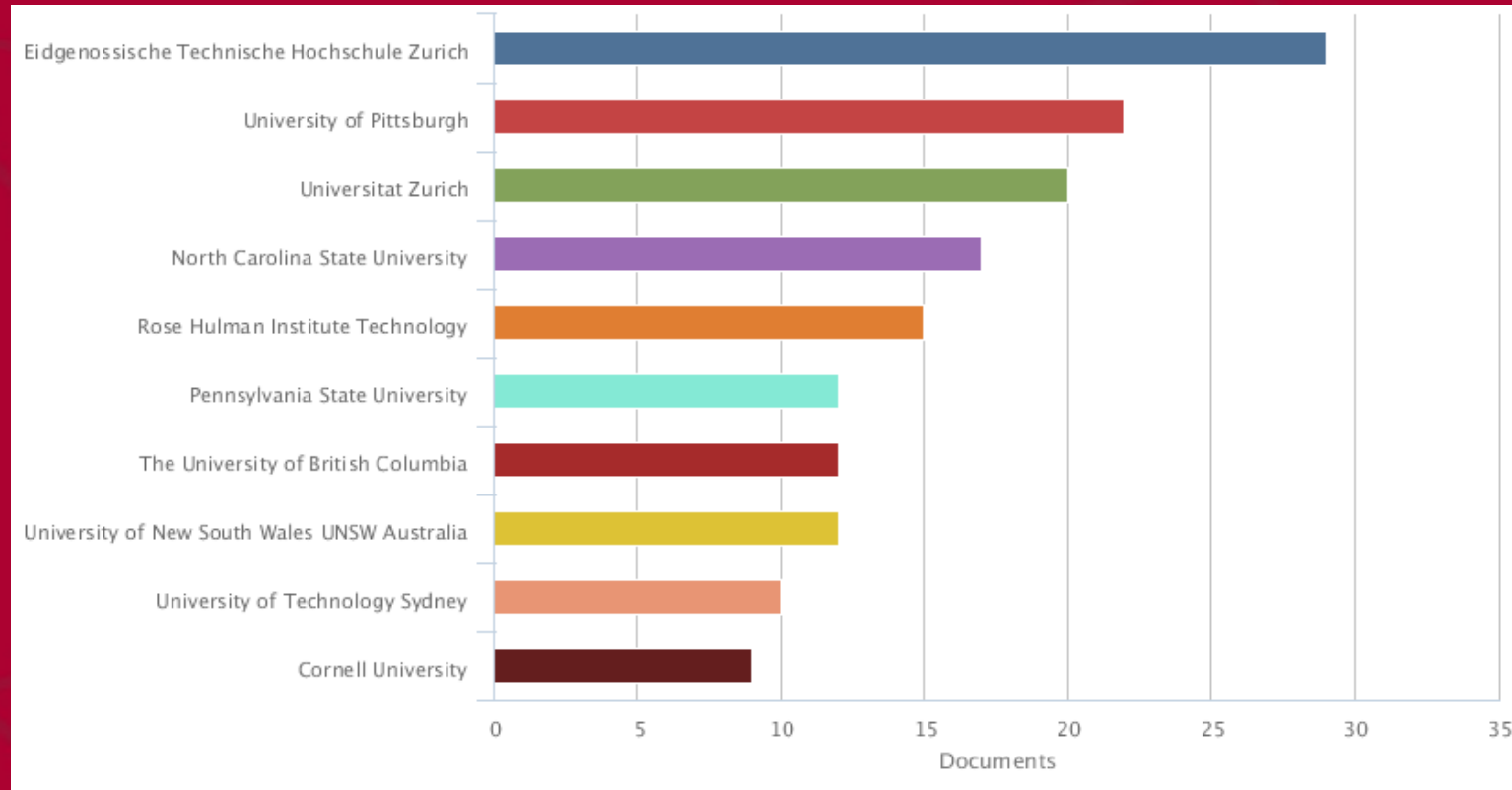
Title, abstract, author keywords & indexed keywords

Only ~1100 out of ~6000 contain the targeted terms

Where is research work coming from?



Results for DS1 (DS2 & DS3 are almost identical)



Results for DS3
(DS1 & DS2 interleave medical centers after 3rd position)

Who are the more cited authors?

Authors (DS1)	Citations	Authors (DS2)	Citations	Authors (DS3)	Citations
smith r	509	bornmann l	294	bornmann l	270
bornmann l	500	daniel h-d	211	daniel h-d	194
godlee f	492	godlee f	195	schunn cd	108
daniel h-d	337	smith r	182	cho k	107
black n	327	black n	131	marsh hw	102
rennie d	287	rennie d	119	godlee f	95
evans s	283	evans s	114	smith r	94
van rooyen s	280	schunn cd	108	van raan afj	88
jefferson t	247	marsh hw	107	merton rk	78
davidoff f	244	cho k	107	harnad s	78



Who are the more social authors?

<u>Author name</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Avg.</u>
bornmann-l	64	1,49	bornmann-l	43	1,48	bornmann-l	40	1,48
daniel-h-d	54	1,59	daniel-h-d	39	1,5	daniel-h-d	36	1,5
rennie-d	35	1,75	jolly-b	27	6,75	carlson-p	24	2,18
bowie-p	35	3,18	cox-j	27	6,75	gehringer-ef	18	1,29
flanagin-a	31	2,38	bowie-p	27	3,38	yoshida-n	17	5,67
marusic-a	30	3,75	mckay-j	21	3,5	kula-rg	17	5,67
godlee-f	30	3,33	lough-m	21	3,5	iida-h	17	5,67
bloos-f	28	7	southgate-l	20	5	hamasaki-k	17	5,67
jolly-b	27	6,75	malicki-m	20	5	fujiwara-k	17	5,67
cox-j	27	6,75	godlee-f	19	3,17	mutz-r	16	2,29



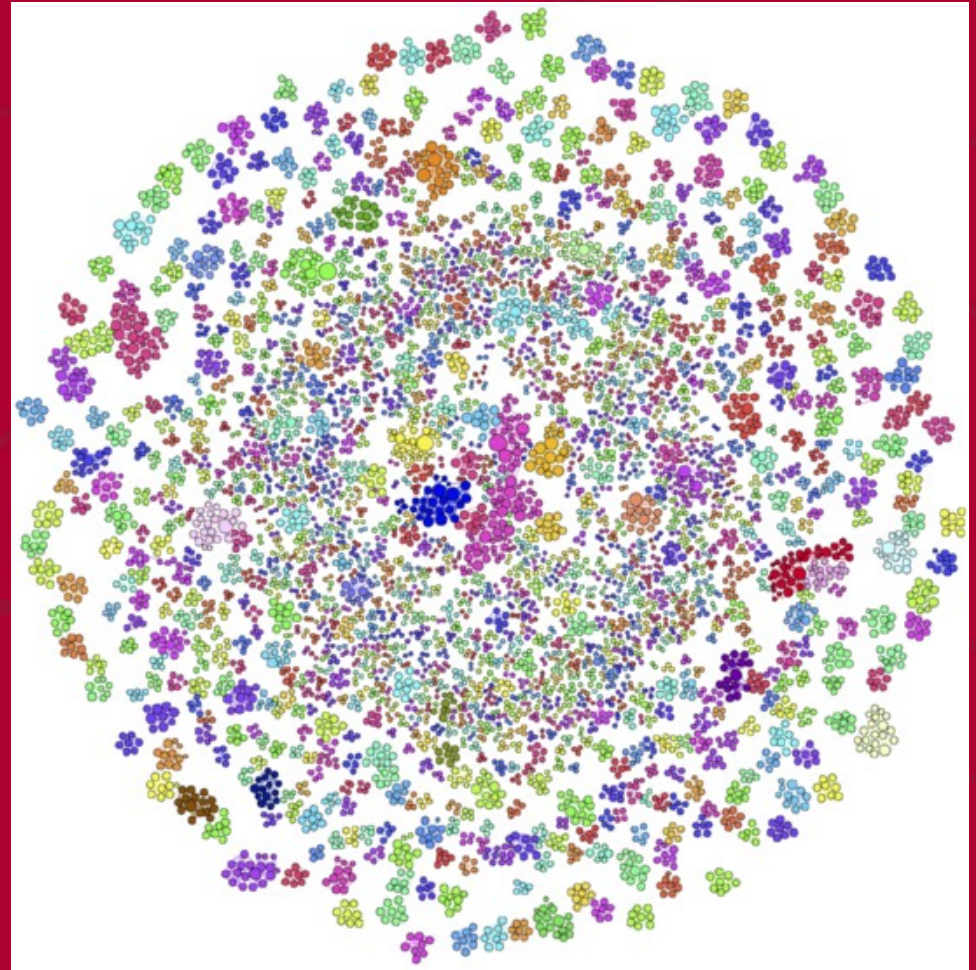
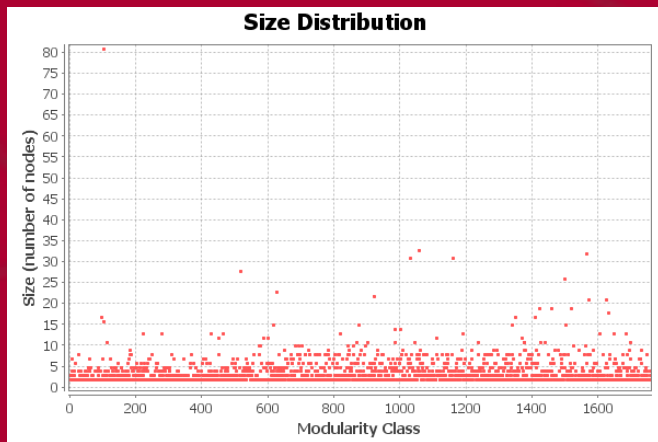
How are they interconnected?

Co-authorship network

Fragmented field

6775 authors

1760 communities



PEERE "New Frontiers of Peer Review"

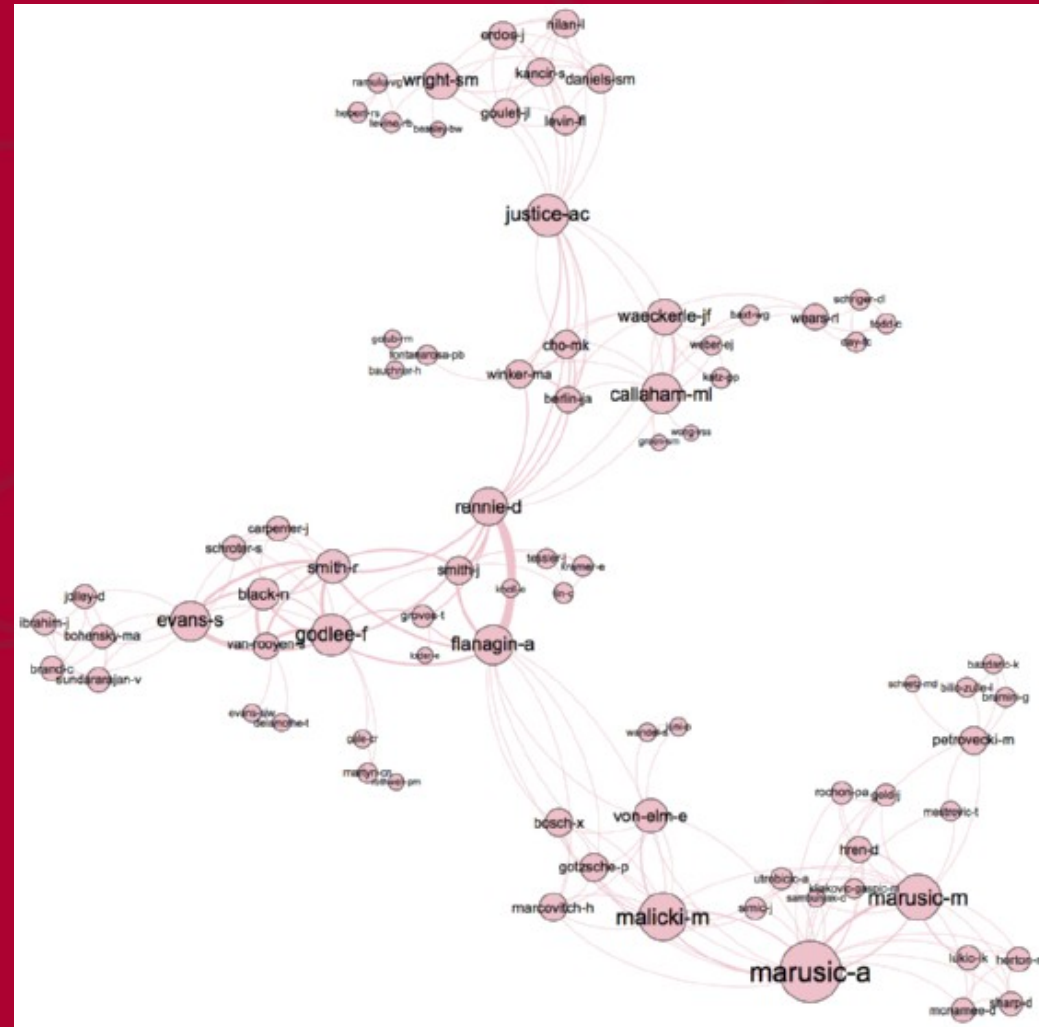
www.peere.org

Zooming in on the biggest community

81 authors (1.2%)

Ana Marusic (WG1 leader) is the most collaborative

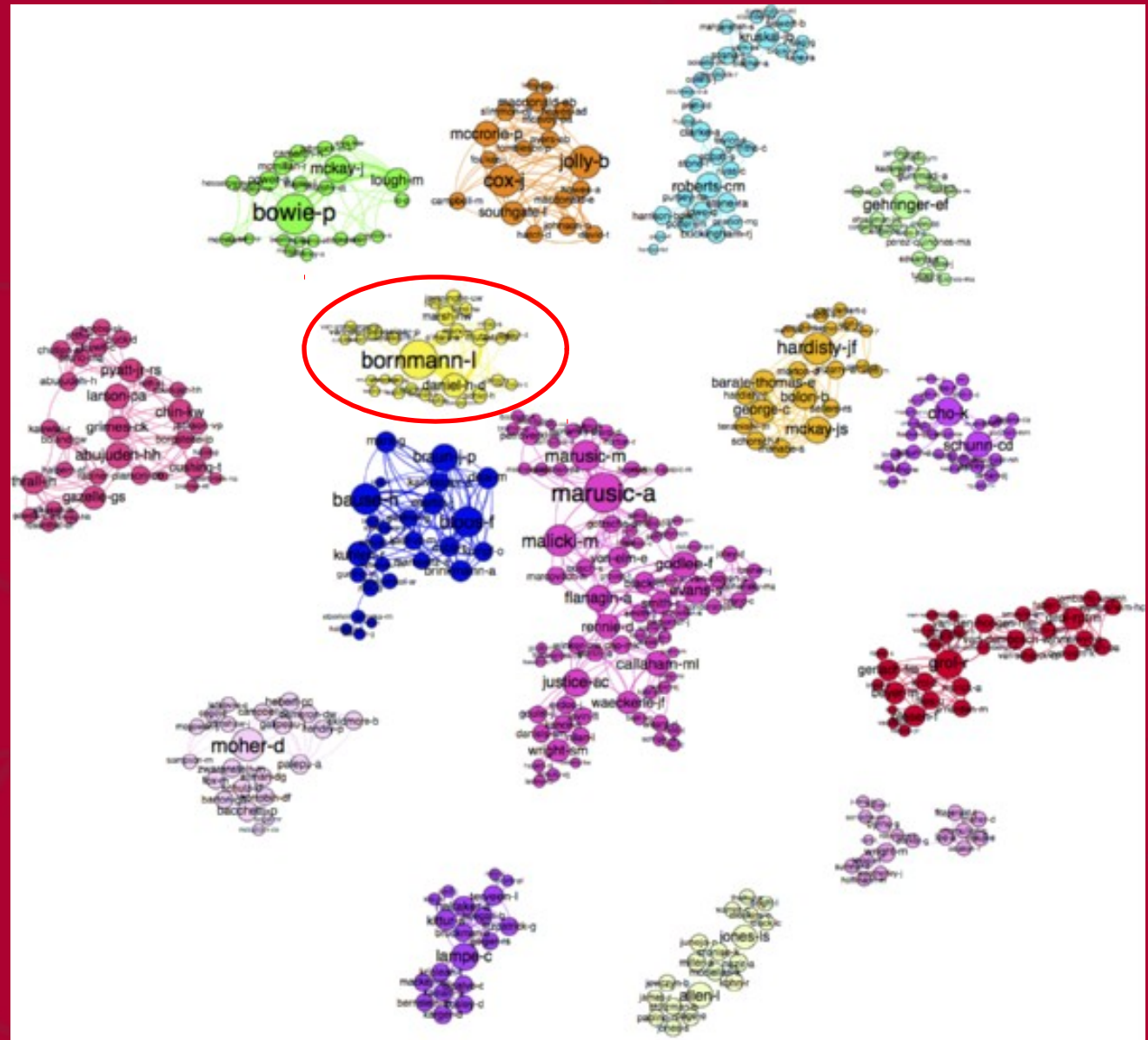
She is also ranked 3rd with respect to *centrality*





Who are the more central authors?

Author (DS1)	Centrality	Author (DS2)	Centrality	Author (DS3)	Centrality
rennie-d	814	flanagin-a	237	lampe-c	49
flanagin-a	765	rennie-d	208	cho-k	31
marusic-a	541.2	godlee-f	188	carlson-p	25
malicki-m	531	malicki-m	175.5	lee-r	24
justice-ac	517	bowie-p	118.5	van-leeuwen	24
godlee-f	320.7	marusic-a	104.5	moed-hf	24
marusic-m	311.2	smith-j	84	trevisan-m	24
bowie-p	220.5	evans-s	75	bornmann-l	16
wright-sm	200	grol-r	57.3	kittur-a	16
martin-j	169.5	mckay-j	56.5	gehringer-ef	16



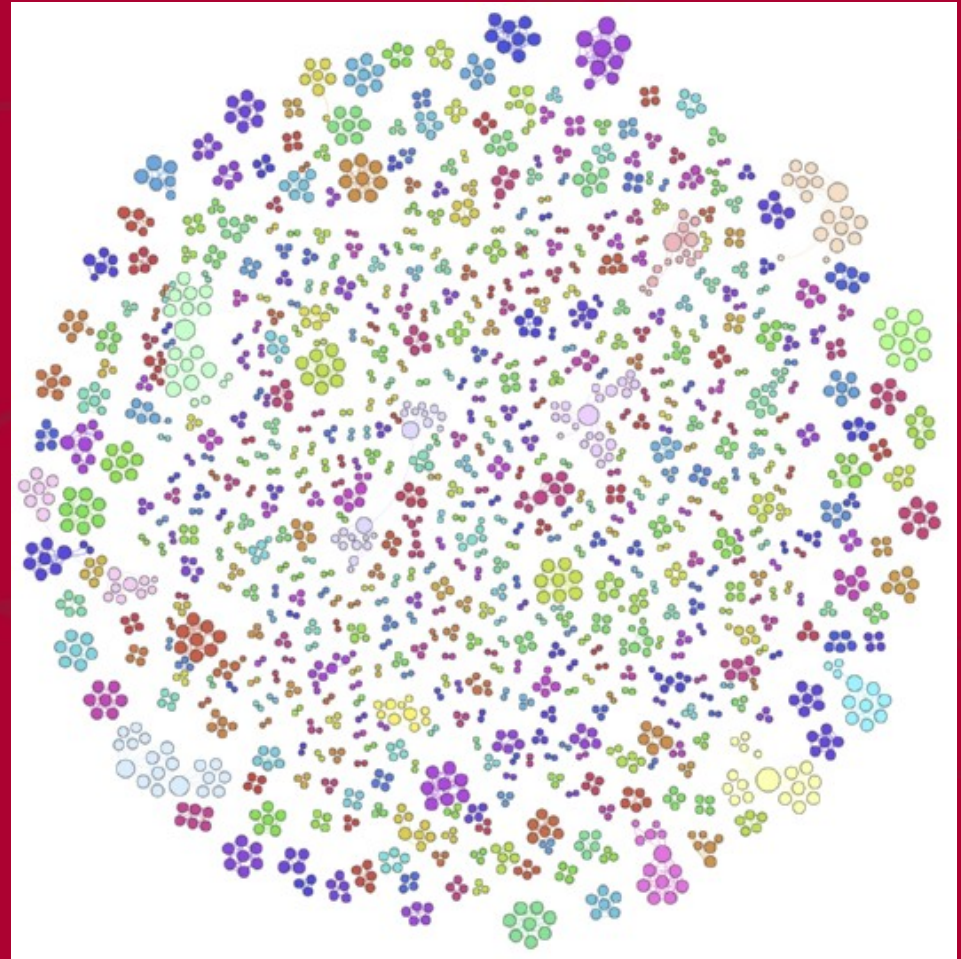
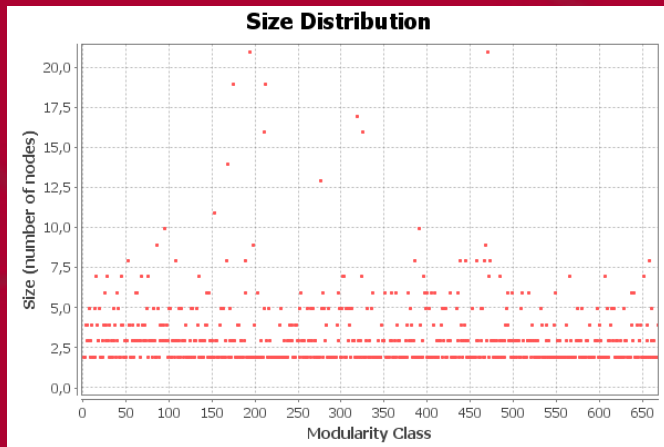
Any other
“Wallies”
around?



Things can be even worse in DS3

Co-authorship network

The communities have less than 5 researchers



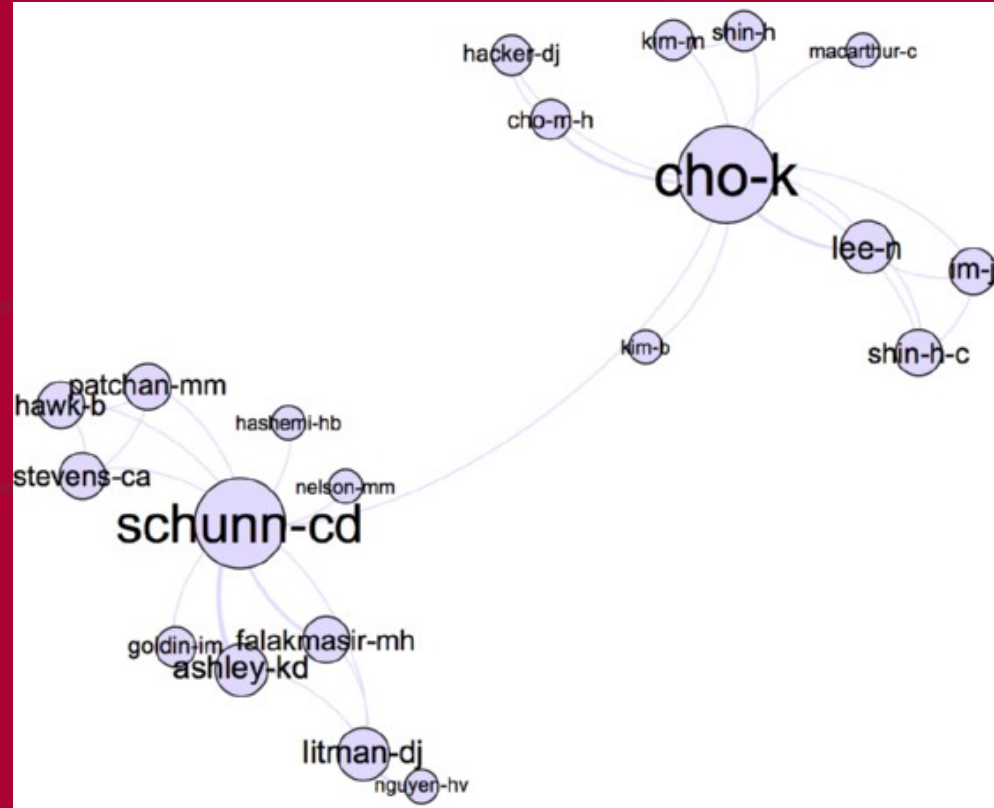


From which discipline is Wally from?

Zooming in on the biggest community

Kwangsue Cho
Cognitive science
Yonsei University, Seoul

Christian D. Schunn
Psychology
University of Pittsburgh, USA



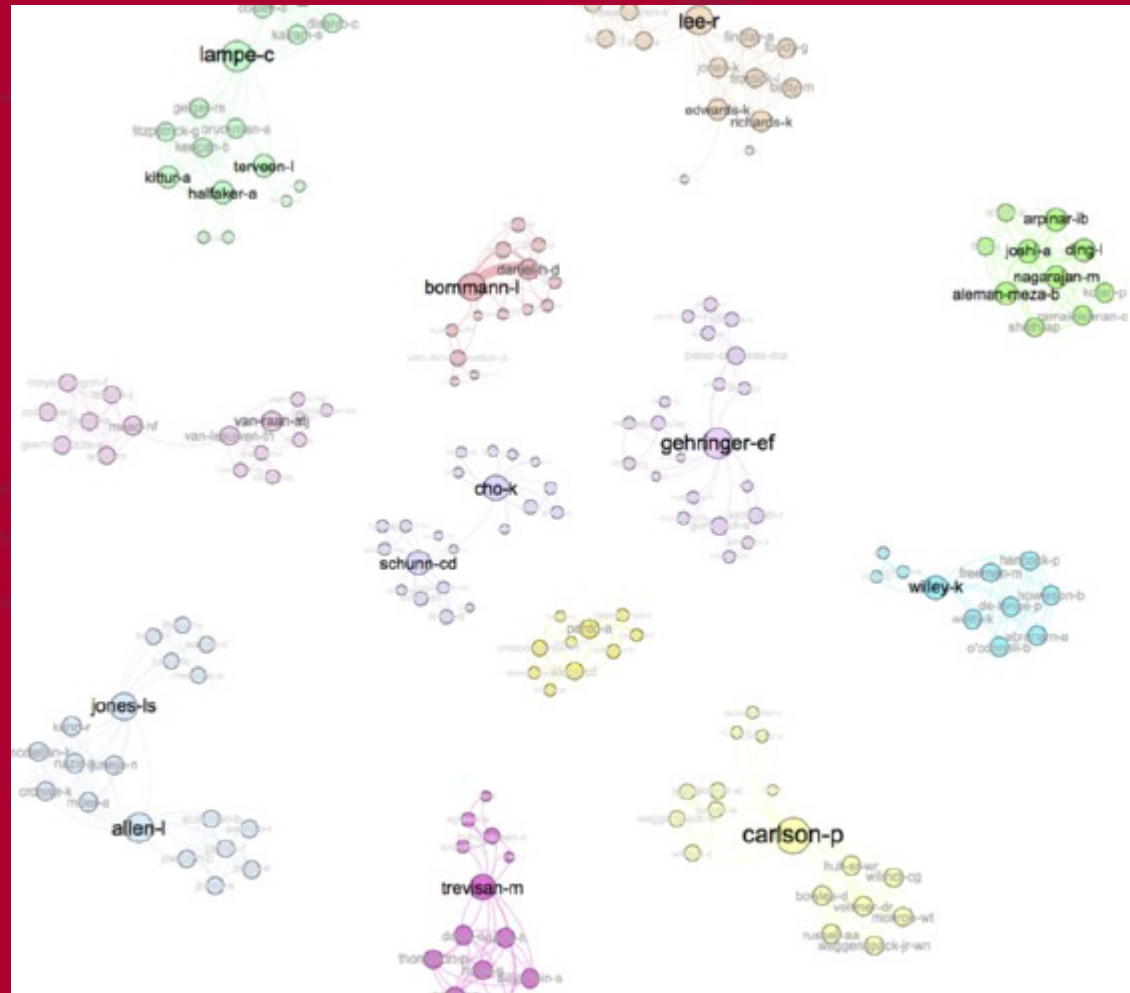


Top 12 biggest communities

Communities with more than 10 authors

187 researchers

8.3% of the network





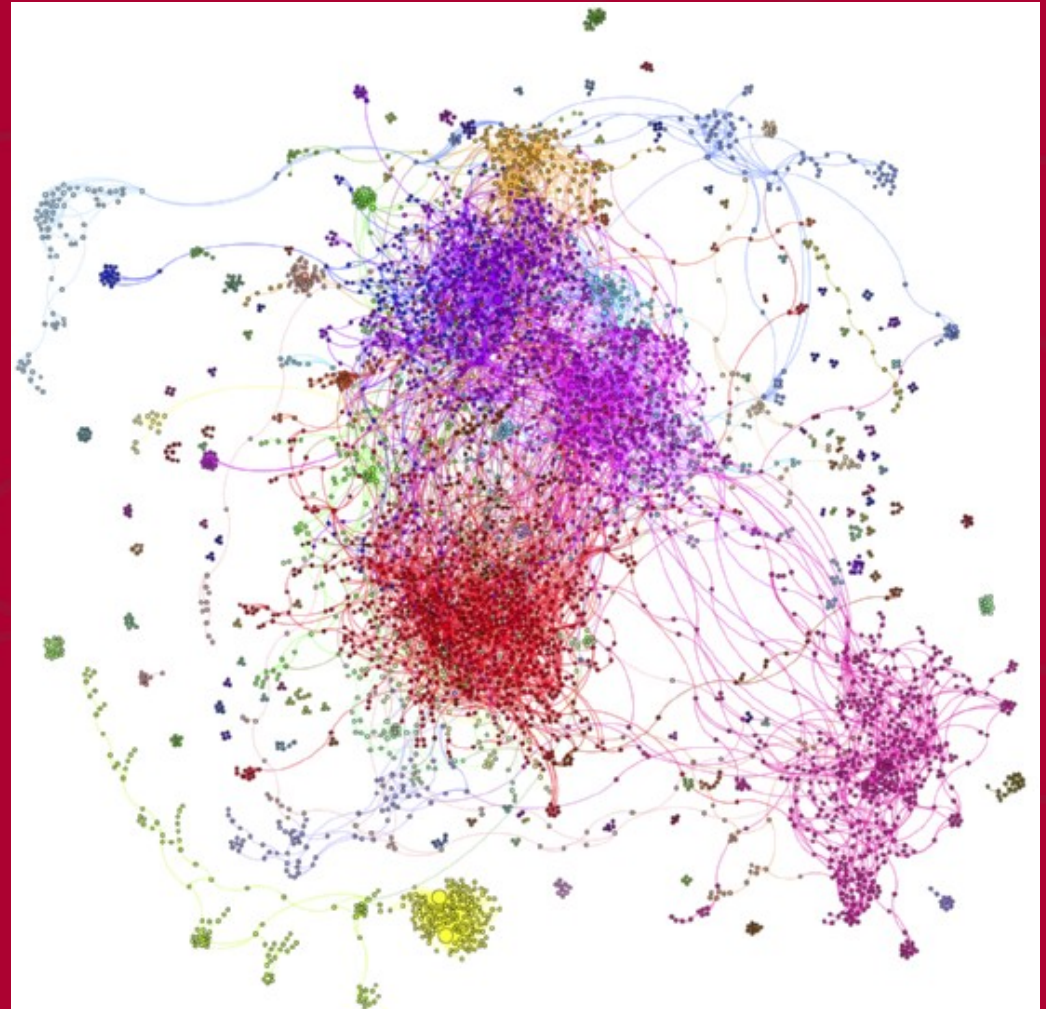
But there is still hope...

Citation network DS1

4316 nodes

132 clusters

The biggest community connects the 82.5% of the network.





... we live in the best of all possible worlds

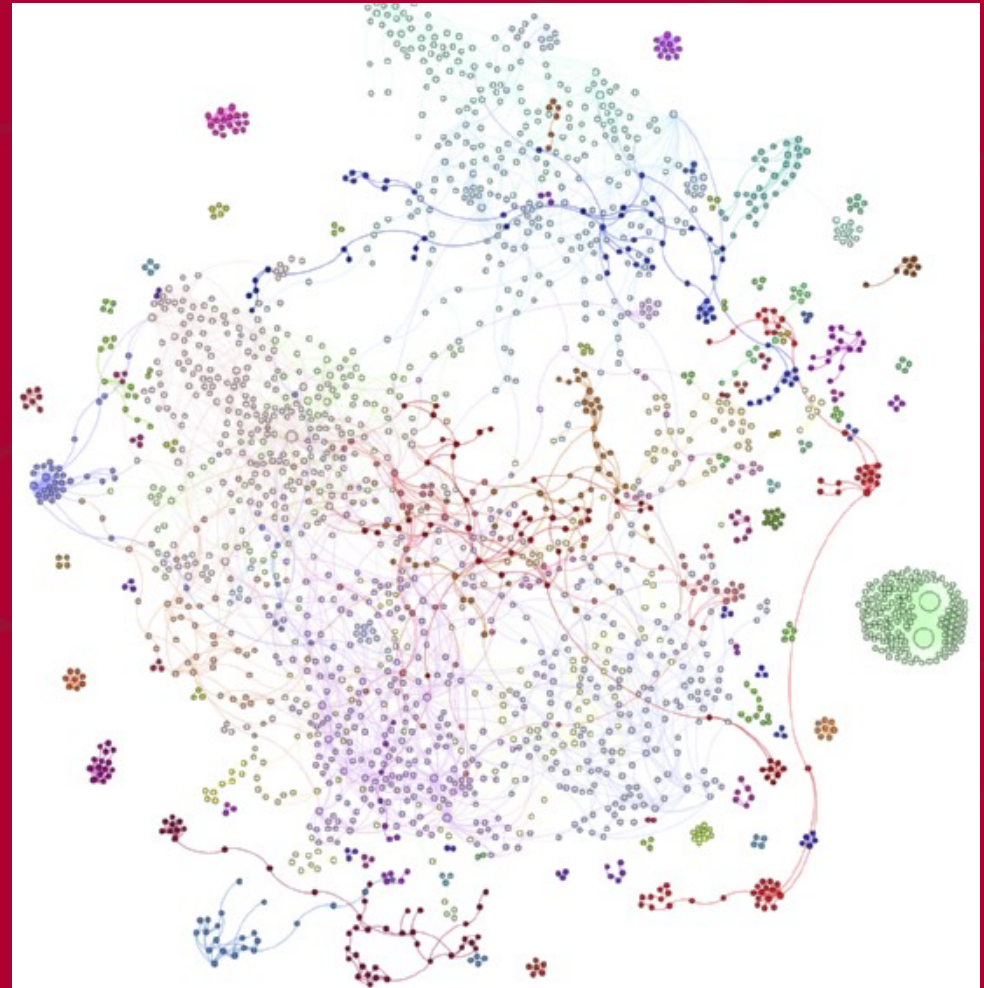
Citation network DS2

2229 nodes

95 clusters

The biggest community connects the 65.6% of the network.

We have even found a phantom!!





Meanwhile... the first PR dataset arrived!

JASSS: Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation

Some raw data:

1272 paper submissions (1997-2012)

75% overall rejection rate

Editorial decision within 60 days

Average report time by referees 30 days

Multidisciplinary

Empirical analysis of referees' attitudes in a multi-disciplinary journal



Sample data

Data included 915 submissions, information on 1819 authors and referees, i.e., authors (921), referees (317) and both authors and referees (581)

For each submission, we had: review acceptance/refusal, referee name and recommendation, time taken for reporting, text of the report, editorial decision

For each personal record, we had: disciplinary background, status (e.g. full/associate professor, private researcher or junior researcher), position in the journal, i.e., membership in the journal's editorial board, affiliation and a rating of referee quality assigned by the editor



Status	Number of requests	Number of refusals	Percentage
Professors	1178	145	12.31
Private researchers	162	19	11.73
Junior researchers	1222	112	9.7

referee status	Mean	Std. Err.	[95%	Conf. Interval]
full/associate professors	28.21	0.94	26.37	30.05
private researchers	27.63	2.09	23.53	31.73
junior researchers	25.23	0.74	23.78	26.69

referee status	Mean	Std. Err.	[95%	Conf. Interval]
full/associate professors	534.20	14.76	505.25	563.15
private researchers	532.57	36.23	461.50	603.64
junior researchers	622.98	16.17	591.27	654.70



Disciplinary background of the referees	Number of requests	Number of refusals	Percentage
Humanities	152	12	7.89
Social sciences	430	46	10.70
Behavioral sciences	199	26	13.07
Physics	162	26	16.05
Environmental sciences	122	15	12.30
Computer sciences/engineering	742	53	7.14
Math	42	4	9.52
Geography	76	8	10.53
Medicine	35	1	2.86
Economics	400	64	16.00
Management	199	21	10.55



background	revision time	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Humanities	23.05	2.21	18.72	27.38
Social Sciences	27.07	1.49	24.15	29.99
Behavioral Sciences	27.57	1.93	23.78	31.36
Physics	31.26	2.99	25.40	37.12
Environmental Sciences	31.85	2.66	26.63	37.07
Computer Sciences / Engineering	24.75	0.92	22.95	26.55
Math	15.50	2.32	10.95	20.05
Geography	31.39	3.26	25.01	37.78
Medicine	19.38	3.95	11.63	27.13
Economics	29.31	1.68	26.01	32.60
Management	26.24	1.93	22.45	30.02

background	revision length	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Humanities	551.2	45.9	461.1	641.4
Social Sciences	648.0	29.8	589.4	706.6
Behavioral Sciences	576.6	38.7	500.6	652.5
Physics	533.8	40.5	454.3	613.2
Environmental Sciences	662.3	45.2	573.6	751.0
Computer Sciences / Engineering	545.6	17.7	510.8	580.5
Math	497.0	72.8	354.0	639.9
Geography	514.7	44.2	427.9	601.5
Medicine	544.0	67.8	410.9	677.2
Economics	541.6	26.7	489.1	594.1
Management	668.1	42.7	584.2	751.9

PEERE “New Frontiers of Peer Review”

www.peere.org
peereinfo@peere.org





recommendation	report length	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
accepted	301.0	29.2	243.7 358.4
minor revisions	528.9	18.7	492.1 565.6
major revisions	696.7	17.6	662.0 731.4
rejected	534.8	19.4	496.6 572.9



PEERE “New Frontiers of Peer Review”

www.peere.org
peereinfo@peere.org





Disciplinary composition	Number	Percentage
Mono-disciplinary referee pool	112	18.1
Multidisciplinary referee pool	506	81.8
Referees pool with two disciplinary backgrounds	362	71.5
Referees pool with three disciplinary backgrounds	141	27.8
Referees with four disciplinary backgrounds	3	0.5

	Number	Mean citations	Std. Err.	[95%	Conf. Interval]
Nature of the reviewing					
Mono-disciplinary	129	18.46	2.21	14.08	22.84
Multi-disciplinary	48	29.43	6.49	16.36	42.50

PEERE “New Frontiers of Peer Review”

www.peere.org

peereinfo@peere.org





Yet more conclusions

Reviewing is context-specific as it is sensitive to disciplinary & status effects

Diversity premium

No reciprocity between authors/referees

A small-community effect? Cooperative tendency?



Loving
Paradiso

Yet to arrive...



The fate of rejected papers in JASSS

To which extent does PR predict the internal/external success of a paper

Interrelate PR data ...

Content of reviews, recommendations, rounds of review

... with

Journal of publication (e.g. IF) and number of citations



Thank you very much!