# Shifting the research assessment system to enable the adoption of open knowledge practices

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# Open Science / Research aims at

"increasing research quality, boosting collaboration, speeding up the research process, making the assessment of research more transparent, promoting public access to scientific results, as well as introducing more people to academic research"

Friesike, S. & Schildhauer, T. (2015). Open Science: many good resolutions, very few incentives, yet. In: Welpe, I.M.,et al (Eds.). *Incentives and Performance. Governance of Research Organizations*. Springer



# EC's 8 areas of Open Science / Research

- Rewards and Incentives
- 2. Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- 3. Future of Scholarly Communication
- 4. European Open Science Cloud

- 5. FAIR Data
- 6. Research Integrity
- 7. Skills and Education
- 8. Citizen Science

#### Major stakeholders:



Research & E-Infrastructures



Policy Making Organisations



Researchers



Research Libraries



Research Funding Organisations



Scientific Societies & Academies



Universities & Research Performing Organisations



**Publishers** 



Citizen Science & Public Engagement Organisations



# Main barriers to uptake of Open Research

- Primary focus of evaluation is:
  - on final scholarly output (vs what you have done)
  - its venue of publication
  - ingrained across system: research researcher institution
- Not enough support at ground level awareness + understanding: why and how
- Lack of skillset
- Requires collective action among stakeholders
- Lack of infrastructure and funding to:
  - Capture and share wide range of outputs
  - Capture and integrate metadata
  - Capture broader range of indicators



# How might we overcome these barriers

- I Enabling policies around open knowledge practices:
  - maximise consistency between organisations and stakeholders;
  - minimise confusion and complexity;
  - make sure implementable by others
- Tools & infrastructures make easy for research community to act in an Open Research way
- Metadata & interoperability maximise reporting; minimise duplication of effort
- Training at all levels and across all stakeholders; focus on how and why
- Rewards & incentives rethink how researchers & institutions are evaluated, and desired open behaviours recognized and incentivised



## Moving to a more holistic & balanced research evaluation system





sfdora.org

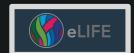
@DORAssessment

Signed by >500 organizations and >12,500 individuals

Supporting organizations





















#### **Good Practices**

Research Institutes



DORA's ultimate aim is not to accumulate signatures but to promote *real* change in research assessment. One of the keys to this is the development of robust and time-efficient ways of evaluating research and researchers that do not rely on journal impact factors. We are keen to gather and share existing examples of good practice in research assessment, including approaches to funding and fellowships, hiring and promotion, and awarding prizes, that emphasize research itself and not where it is published.

If you know of exemplary research assessment methods that could provide inspiration and ideas for research institutes, funders, journals, professional societies, or researchers, please contact DORA.

#### University of California, Berkeley

## Department of Molecular and Cell Biology & Helen Wills Neuroscience Institute

Applications for assistant professor positions were designed to highlight the significance of an applicant's accomplishments rather than default to using journal-based metrics as a substitute for research quality. The advertisement asked applicants to summarize their major research accomplishments, ongoing and planned research program, and contributions to diversity. Applicants were also asked to select three significant articles from their list of publications and describe the impact of each.

#### **University College London**

University College London (UCL) released its Academic Careers Framework, which

Funders

**Professional Societies** 

Research Institutes

#### Examples include:

- CRUK describe significance and impact of 3-5 key research achievements:
  - preprints, training delivered, contribution to consortia, patents, and sharing of key datasets, software, novel assays and reagents, and research publications
- FWF up to 10 most important scientific/scholarly research achievements beyond publications: e.g. awards, conference papers, keynote speeches, important research projects, research data, software, codes, preprints, exhibitions, knowledge transfers, science communication, licenses, or patents.
- EMBO Applicants asked to not use Impact Factors.
- NIH Use bio-sketches: summary of impacts of contributions.
- University Medical Center Utrecht -Involve all career-stages to co-develop policies to measure societal impact / research excellence – signifies agreement to be judged by the criteria.



#### Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=rewards\_wg



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 researd	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 engagemen			
/ citizen science	Sharing provisional research results with stakeholders through open		
	platforms (e.g. Arxiv, Figshare)		
	Involving stakeholders in peer review processes		
Collaboration and Interdisciplinarity	Widening participation in research through open collaborative projects Engaging in team science through diverse cross-disciplinary teams		
Research integrity	Being aware of the ethical and legal issues relating to data sharing, 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 activities Contributing as editor or advisor for open science journals or bodies		
Peer review	Contributing to open peer review processes		
	Examining or assessing open research		
Networking	Participating in national and international networks relating to open		
_	science		

RESEARCH IMPACT			
Communication and	Participating in public engagement activities		
Dissemination	Sharing research results through non-academic dissemination channels		
	Translating research into a language suitable for public understanding		
IP (patents, licenses)	Being knowledgeable on the legal and ethical issues relating to IPR		
21 (pateries) incenses)	Transferring IP to the wider economy		
Societal impact	Evidence of use of research by societal groups		
Societai iiripact			
· 11 1	Recognition from societal groups or for societal activities		
Knowledge exchange	Engaging in open innovation with partners beyond academia		
TEACHING AND SUPERVISION			
Teaching	Training other researchers in open science principles and methods		
	Developing curricula and programs in open science methods, including open science data management  Raising awareness and understanding in open science in undergraduate		
	and masters' programs		
Mentoring	Mentoring and encouraging others in developing their open science		
ricitoring	capabilities		
Supervision	Supporting early stage researchers to adopt an open science approach		
	Supporting early stage researchers to adopt an open science approach		
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE			
Continuing professional	Investing in own professional development to build open science		
development	capabilities		
Project management	Successfully delivering open science projects involving diverse research		
	teams		
Personal qualities	Demonstrating the personal qualities to engage society and research		
	users with open science		
	Showing the flexibility and perseverance to respond to the challenges of		
	conducting open science		
	conducting open science		

culty of 1000 Ltd



https://ec.europa.eu/research/open science/index.cfm?pg=openscience-policy-platform

Name	Representative organisation and Affiliation	Stakeholder Group
Sergio Andreozzi	The EGI Foundation	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries
Michela Bertero	EU-LIFE (Alliance of 13 top research centres in life sciences to support and strengthen European research excellence), co-founder; Head of the International and Scientific Affairs Unit, CRG (Centre for Genomic Regulation, Barcelona, Spain)	Research Organisations
Kurt Deketelaere	League of European Research Universities (LERU), Secretary General	Universities
Paul Ayris	LERU co-Chair of the INFO Community (alternate representative)	
Jennifer Edmond	Digital Research Infrastructure for Arts and Humanities (DARIAH), Member of the DARIAH-IE steering committee	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries
Manuela Epure	The Alliance of Central and East European Universities (ACEU), Vice-President	Universities
Michele Garfinkel	The European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO), Manager of the EMBO Science Policy Programme	Research organisations
Tuija Hirvikoski	European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL), elected President	Research organisations
Kristiina Hormia Poutanen	Association of European Research Libraries (LIBER), President	Libraries
Matthias Kleiner	Science Europe, Member of Governing Board	Funding Organisations
Stephan Kuster	Science Europe, Secretary General (alternate representative)	
Wolfram Koch	European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences (EUCHEMS), Member of Executive Board	Academies/Learned Societies
Ernst Kristiansen	European Association of Research and Technology Organisations (EARTO), Treasurer and Member of Executive Board	Research organisations
Rebecca Lawrence (OSPP-REC Chair)	F1000, Managing Director	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries
Sabina Leonelli (OSPP-REC Rapporteur)	Global Young Academy (GYA), elected Member	Academies/Learned Societies

Norbert Lossau	European University Association (EUA), Vice- President of the University of Göttingen	Universities
Karel Luyben	The Conference of European Schools for Advanced Engineering Education and Research (CESAER), Vice-President Research, and Chairman of the Task Force on Open Science	Universities
Michael Mabe	International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), Chief Executive Officer	Publishers
Philip Carpenter	STM Board Member (alternate representative)	
Catriona J. MacCallum (OSPP-REC Rapporteur)	Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA), Chair of Policy Committee; Director of Open Science (Hindawi)	Publishers
Paul Peters	OASPA President (alternate representative)	
Natalia Manola	OpenAIRE, an open access infrastructure, Managing Director	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries
Eva Méndez Rodríguez	Young European Research Universities Network (YERUN); Deputy Vice-President for Scientific Policy, Open Science, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	Universities
Christophe Rossel	European Physical Society (EPS), Past- President	Academies/Learned Societies
Matthew Scott	GÉANT (A pan-European collaboration on e- infrastructure and services for research and education), Chief Programmes Officer	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries
Steve Cotter	GÉANT Chief Executive Officer (alternate representative)	
Jan-Eric Sundgren	Business Europe, Chairman of the Working Group for Research, Technology and Innovation	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries
Michela Vignoli	Young European Associated Researchers Network (YEAR), Board Member	Academies/Learned Societies
Johannes Vogel (OSPP Chair)	European Citizen Science Association (ECSA), Chair	Citizen Science Organisations
Maike Weisspflug	European Citizen Science Association (alternate representative)	
John Wood	Research Data Alliance (RDA), Co-Chair, and Chair of RDA Europe	Open Science Platforms/Intermediaries



## **OSPP-REC:** Next-generation indicators

#### **Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics**

Evaluations of individual researchers or of research groups should not use journal brand or Impact Factor as a proxy for research quality. Those responsible for hiring, promotion, funding and/or the evaluation of researchers must use a broader, tailored range of quantitative and qualitative indicators of research activity, progression and impact that incentivises and rewards open research practice. All publication venues must prominently display a broad range of indicators for all research outputs.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators need to be identified and developed for research assessment that captures the full range of contributions to the knowledge system. These should reflect the complexity and varied context of the research environment, the specific characteristics of the research being undertaken, as well as the new kinds of questions and results that might emerge in an open system.

Experiments, pilots and case studies assessing the validity of such indicators need to be undertaken urgently, and included as part of FP9 with appropriate funding allocated to support them. The results and data of these pilots must be made publicly available as exemplars for further implementation.

All researchers need to be identified through an **ORCID ID**. Best practice for CV/biosketch evaluation should be developed and publicly showcased to encourage a **broader** recognition of the range of verifiable (and especially open) contributions individuals make to the knowledge system, including teaching and peer review, and the production of a broad range of output types. The career narrative should be central to the evaluation of individual researchers as it provides the crucial context in which indicators can be interpreted.

The data, metadata and methods that are relevant to research evaluation, including but not limited to citations, downloads and other potential indicators of academic re-use, should be publicly available for independent scrutiny and analysis by researchers, institutions, funders and other stakeholders.









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## **OSPP-REC:** Rewards & incentives

#### **Rewards and Incentives**

Funders, research institutions and other evaluators of researchers should actively develop/adjust evaluation practices and routines to give extra credit to individuals, groups and projects who integrate Open Science within their research practice.

Studies must be commissioned and funded to propose guidelines for best practice and tools for research assessment by 2019, together with an active delivery plan and associated timeline for their implementation. These guidelines must take into account career stage and discipline, and be appropriately tailored to their target such as individual, institution and so forth. Exemplars of innovation and good open science practice must be collated, taking into account the DORA Declaration, the Leiden Manifesto, the OS-CAM and other relevant initiatives.

Public research performing and funding organisations (RPOs/RFOs) should provide public and easily accessible information about the approaches and measures being used to evaluate researchers, research and research proposals.

The traditional academic career structure disincentivises Open Science because of the current focus on tenured positions based solely or largely on publication output. Institutions need to have a career and reward structure for all researchers, and particularly for Early **Career Researchers** (ECRs), that values and promotes a diverse range of outputs, activities and career directions. This should include facilitating a means by which researchers can, for example, move between academia and industry or between national jurisdictions.







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# Upcoming EC Expert Group report

Indicator Frameworks for Fostering Open Knowledge Practices in Science and Scholarship

Expert Group on Indicators for Researchers' Engagement with Open Science (Paul Wouters, Ismael Ràfols, Alis Oancea, Shina Caroline Lynn Kamerlin, J. Britt Holbrook, Merle Jacob)

### Key points:

- Manage and plan for unintended consequences and/or 'steering' effect of indicators
- Don't create incentives for only tokenistic / superficial change in behaviours
- Tailor suite of indicators to field, project, type of entity measuring etc



## Areas of focus of report

#### Three levels for indicator use regarding Open Science:

- 1. scientific system as a whole, including the infrastructures that are required for open science;
- 2. research performing organization and research funding organization; and
- 3. individual researcher or research group.

#### Key dimensions of an indicator framework:

- Goal of monitoring/evaluation
- Mission of research
- Level of assessment
- Disciplinary structures, epistemic cultures and research approaches
- Stakeholders, audiences and beneficiaries
- Research environment



# Four Open Indicator Toolboxes proposed

#### Indicators to measure:

- 1. Open knowledge infrastructures at national, international and disciplinary levels
- 2. Open knowledge capabilities in research communities (incl support personnel)
- 3. Pioneering open knowledge practices qualitative, case-study based to garner support from research communities
- **4. Individual-level** for careers based on principles of responsible metrics e.g. Metric Tide, Leiden Manifesto and DORA declaration.

+ long list of indicators, tools to measure them, strengths, weaknesses, potential, risks etc



# OSPP – building on recommendations

- Research can be viewed, managed, accessed and assessed in terms of integrity of processes, rather than only as products
- Often miss focus on goals for open knowledge practice:
  - Goal → specific objective → indicators → data sources
  - Where data sources currently do not exist, can we develop something
- I Now move *beyond declarations* to practical implementations & experiments

Open Science, as a shared responsibility between all stakeholders, should:

- 1. Ensure research is ethical and conducted with integrity
- 2. Recognise diverse outputs and contributions
- 3. Recognise diverse communication channels
- 4. Facilitate access to and discoverability of research findings (such as publications, data, software and methods)
- 5. Actively engage with the public
- 6. Actively support open knowledge practices across the organisation



## National OS Coordinators

### **OSPP-REC**

- Member State coordination
  - Share best practice
  - Bring consistency to policies across national borders
  - Coordination between stakeholders at the national level

#### Open Science Policy Platform Recommendations

- 2. Recommendations
- 2.1. General recommendations

In addition to the specific targeted recommendations in the matrix below, we call upon all Member States and stakeholders to:

Appoint national coordinators and task forces for the implementation of Open Science. This
instrument must foster the development of funded national plans and the alignment of the Open
Science policy agenda across all stakeholders involved including Member States to ensure the
coordinated action required for tangible change towards an Open Science approach.

- Several European countries have or actively pursuing OS Coordinator approach:
  - The Netherlands
  - Finland
  - Ireland?
- Potential Open Science Coordinators Network for Europe



## The Netherlands



Home Open Science

**National Platform Open Science** 

Themes v

Home

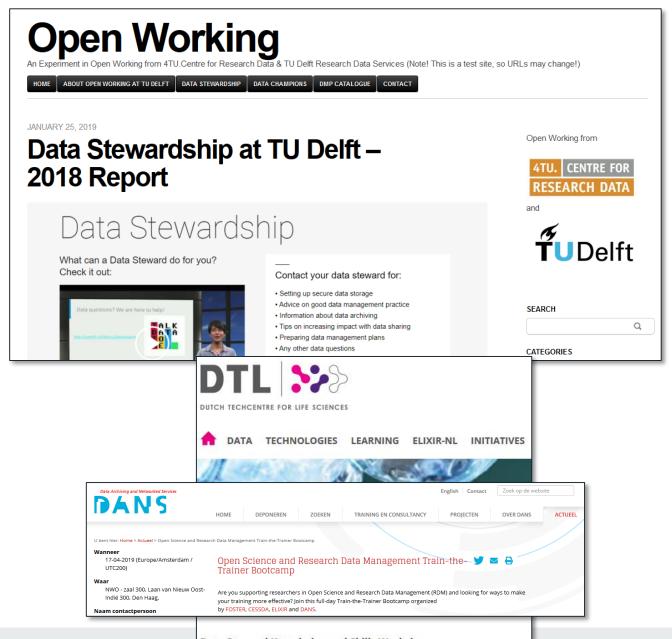
## National Platform Open Science

The parties involved in the National Plan Open Science come together on the Platform and ensure that the Netherlands progresses towards achieving its aims and closely monitors developments.

#### Focus points for the National Platform

The focus for the Platform is to create acceleration with regard to the three key areas of the National Plan Open Science. In this regard we have the following focus points:

- Set quantitatively and qualitatively measurable elements in line with the existing national and European monitoring. This should not involve a heavy administrative burden.
- Share knowledge and experience with each other and establish links.
- Respond to new developments in the field of open science, which may involve additional actions being taken.





Data Steward Knowledge and Skills Workshop

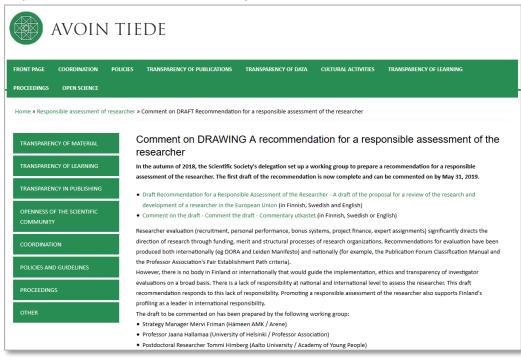
11 JUNE 2019

○ Holland Heart House, Utrecht

A working meeting with and for the Data Steward Community

## Recommendations from Finland

https://avointiede.fi/fi/luonnos-tutkijan-vastuullinen-arviointi



#### **Principles:**

- 1. Transparency
- 2. Integrity

- 3. Fairness
- 4. Competence

#### Ten areas of focus:

- Transparent definition of objectives & criteria of the evaluation
- 2. Researcher is primarily evaluated qualitatively
- 3. Evaluation materials comprehensive
- 4. Evaluators unbiased
- Equality of the process: field, career phase, gender/ethnicity
- Research significance & quality evaluated broadly balance research / societal impact
- 7. Recognise researcher's activity in community
- 8. Evaluate research as part of their research community/research group
- Consider researcher's own objectives selfevaluation
- 10. Recognise benefit of evaluation to evaluated party



# Need top-down + bottom up



Now need bottomup driven implementations

Need to make it easy for researchers:

Research funders need to fund development of infrastructure + skills training Back to considering what research for, what it delivers, and designing connected ecosystem



# OSPP next steps: Practical Commitments for Implementation

- OSPP working with major initiatives to coordinate set of pilots using new approaches to assessment at:
  - Stakeholder level e.g. university associations
  - Institutional level
  - National level
  - Domain-specific level
- Ensure open evaluation of these pilots and dissemination of results
- Use successes to support uptake and broader adoption by others, including work required by other stakeholders



# Questions?

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