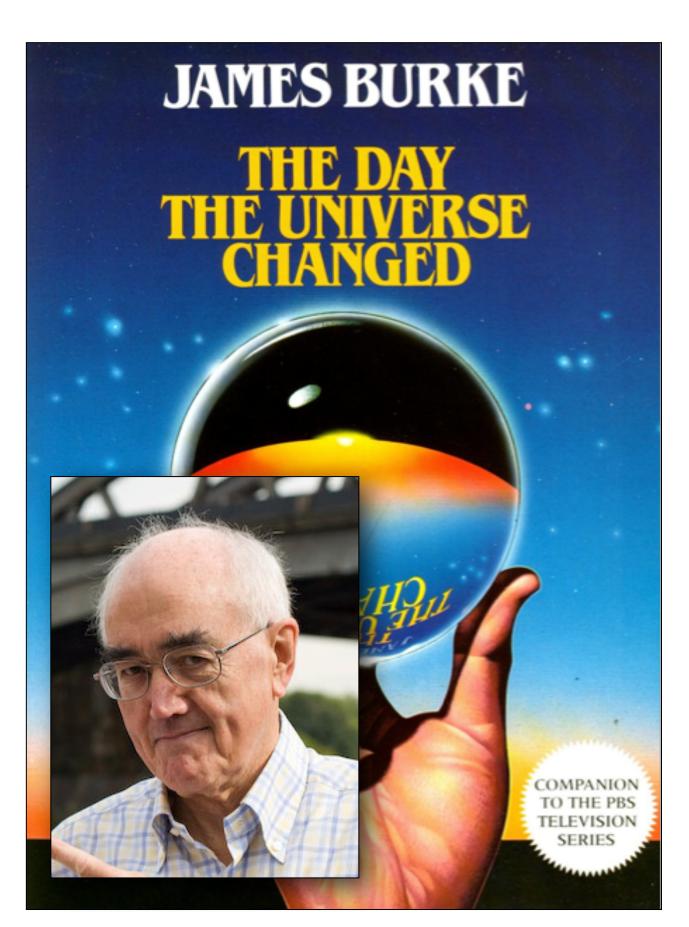
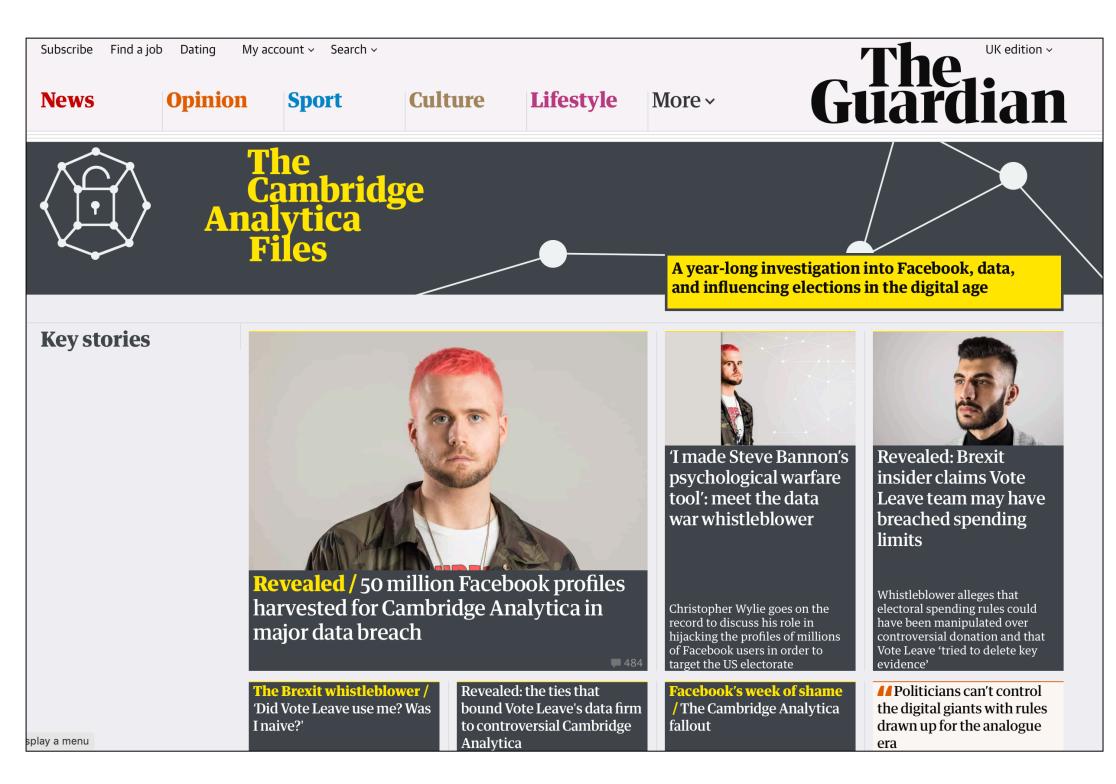


### Technology and social change



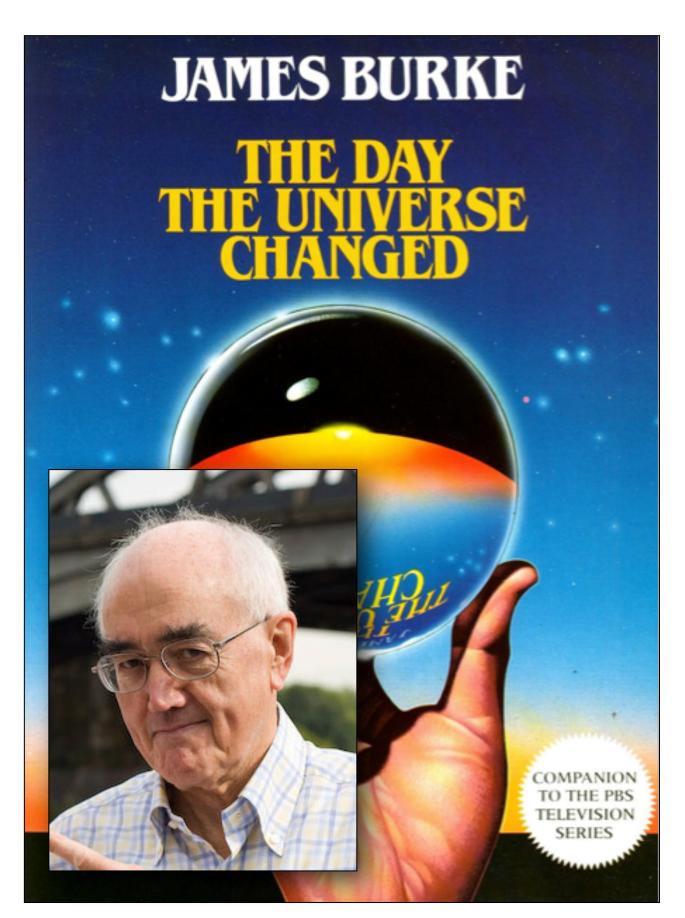
"The main thing, it seems to me, is to remember that technology manufactures not gadgets, but social change."

James Burke





### Technological and cultural change in academia



"The main thing, it seems to me, is to remember that technology manufactures not gadgets, but social change."

SCIENCE AND THE POLITICS OF OPENNESS HERE BE MONSTERS EDITED BY BRIGITTE NERLICH, ARAH HARTLEY, SUJATHA RAMAN AND ALEXANDER SMITH

Open access: the beast that no-one could – or should – control?

Stephen Curry

'The main thing, it seems to me, is to remember that technology manufactures not gadgets, but social change,' declared science historian and broadcaster James Burke in a lecture given in 1985 (Burke, 2005). This was several years before the rise of the personal computer and the internet. But history's knack of repeating itself means that the words are no less true of the digital transformation of the world in the last two decades. The recasting of information into digital forms that can be replicated and transmitted instantly across the globe has changed our relationship with it in myriad ways. This poses commercial challenges in some industries – music, film and newspapers, for example – but at the same time has given rise to whole new businesses such as search engines, social networking and online retailing. It has also created opportunities for the public to access public information, which is changing the provision of government services and opening up new avenues for democratic dialogue.

http://oapen.org/search?identifier=643155

James Burke

### Cultural change in academia is hard: the journal system is deeply entrenched

"I have published X manuscripts since 2014, as first or joint-first author in Y, with a further Z under revision or submitted to high impact journals..."

Job applicant

"Our people know how to get the Nature papers..."

Faculty Dean, (University of X)

"I'm really excited. We just had a big paper in Cell...!"

Postdoc

THE GOLDEN CLUB

Publishing in the most

open doors, but their

BY EUGENIE SAMUEL REICH

prestigious journals can

cachet is under attack.

effrey Rimer has noticed a change in the way other scientists treat him since his paper on kidney-stone growth inhibitors appeared on the cover of Science three years ago. When his colleagues introduce him, they often mention his publications or the publicity he has garnered, which he interprets as a nod to his Science paper<sup>1</sup>. "From the reaction of colleagues, it's almost like you've joined a club," says Rimer, a chemical engineer and assistant professor at the University of Houston in Texas. "Fair or unfair, it's like you've proved you can do good science."

Researchers often say that publishing in prestigious journals can make a career. And for decades, the most sought after of the bunch have been Nature and Science — broadly read journals that reject more than 90% of the manuscripts they receive. A paper in one of these journals, it is said, can bring job opportunities, invitations to speak, grants, promotions and even cash bonuses and prizes. Rimer believes that his Science paper contributed to his winning a grant from the Welch Foundation, a chemical-research funding organization based in Houston, in 2012, and he expects that it may help when he seeks tenure at his university.

His impressions echo what many other scientists say — often with gritted teeth — about premier journals. But the publishing world is rapidly changing, and the leading titles are facing increasing competition. The push for open-access publishing has gathered steady steam; more than 5,000 open-access journals have been launched since Rimer's paper was published in October 2010. These journals, along with the more established open-access publications, are attracting a growing share of submissions, threatening the hold of the leading journals.

Beyond that trend, some advocates for the open-access movement have specifically attacked Science and Nature, which they label as 'glamour journals'. They say that the journals' prestige is part of a business model in which hot findings are flaunted as a way to justify their subscription rates. And many senior scientists worry that too much attention is paid to where people publish rather than to what they have done — that Science, Nature and similar publications hold too much sway over the careers of working scientists. "It's like a kind of addiction," says Stephen Curry, a structural biologist at Imperial College London who has been vocal about the issue on his blog, Reciprocal Space.

To get a sense of whether the changes in the publishing landscape

have altered the allure and impact of top-tier journals, Nature interviewed Rimer and several



FEATURE NEWS

### Focusing researcher assessment on publishing is problematic

#### **Sick of Impact Factors**

Posted on August 13, 2012 by Stephen

I am sick of impact factors and so is science.

The impact factor might have started out as a good idea, but its time has come and gone. Conceived by Eugene Garfield in the 1970s as a useful tool for research libraries to judge the relative merits of journals when allocating their subscription budgets, the impact factor is calculated annually as the mean number of citations to articles published in any given journal in the two preceding years.



http://occamstypewriter.org/scurry/2012/08/13/sick-of-impact-factors/

Publication is slowed by the impact factor chase – reduces productivity

Novelty & positive results are favoured over reliability

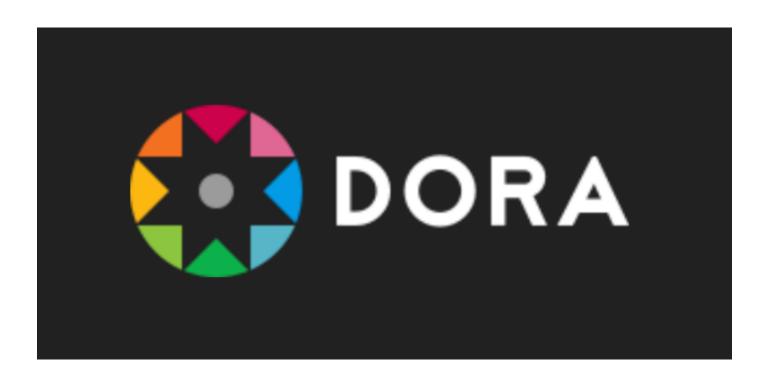
Incentivises fraud

Weakens public trust...

Hero complexes: stress on the individual; bullying

Devaluation of other important academic activities (e.g. mentoring)

### Change is coming: the answer to many of these challenges is openness:



## San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles...

...Consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications, and consider a broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice.

"Despite personal ideals and good intentions, in this incentive and reward system researchers find themselves pursuing not the work that benefits public or preventive health or patient care the most, but work that gives most academic credit and is better for career advancement."

#### Frank Miedema

https://blogs.bmj.com/openscience/2018/01/24/ setting-the-agenda-who-are-we-answering-to/

# Application form Charité University Hospital, Berlin

- Your 5 most important papers
- Your contribution to open science
- Your most important collaborations

[scientific contribution]		
E	/ <sub>/</sub> //////_	
Remaining characters: 1000		
What do you consider to be the 5 most important pap your respective contribution. How were the work acce advancement of knowledge or the clinical practice (th	ers you have published? Please briefly justify this selection and mention pted in the scientific field, what impact did they have on the erapies, guidelines)? *	
[Pubmed-ID] OR [DOI]		
[Description of first publication]	[Own share of the first publication]	
Access, Open Data). This includes the registration of studies, and the publication of negative and zero results of the future?	ts. How have you been pursuing these goals so far and what are	
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https://sfdora.org/2018/07/06/simple-questions-big-insights-charite-uses-bio-sketch-questions-to-recruit-faculty/

### A public good: how open science can be better science



**Preprints**: faster communication

Focus on the content, not the container (journal)

Encourages open peer review

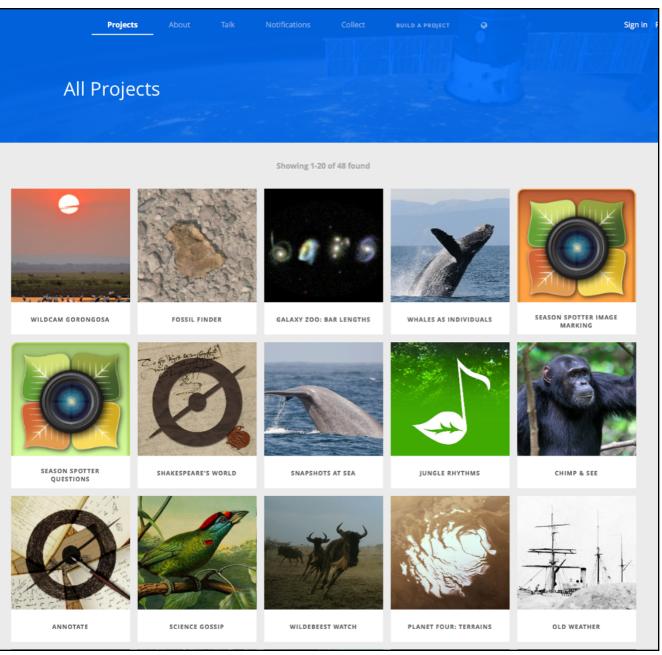
**OA:** Worldwide audience (sharing + scrutiny = reliability)

Data sharing: re-use & scrutiny benefits (reliability)

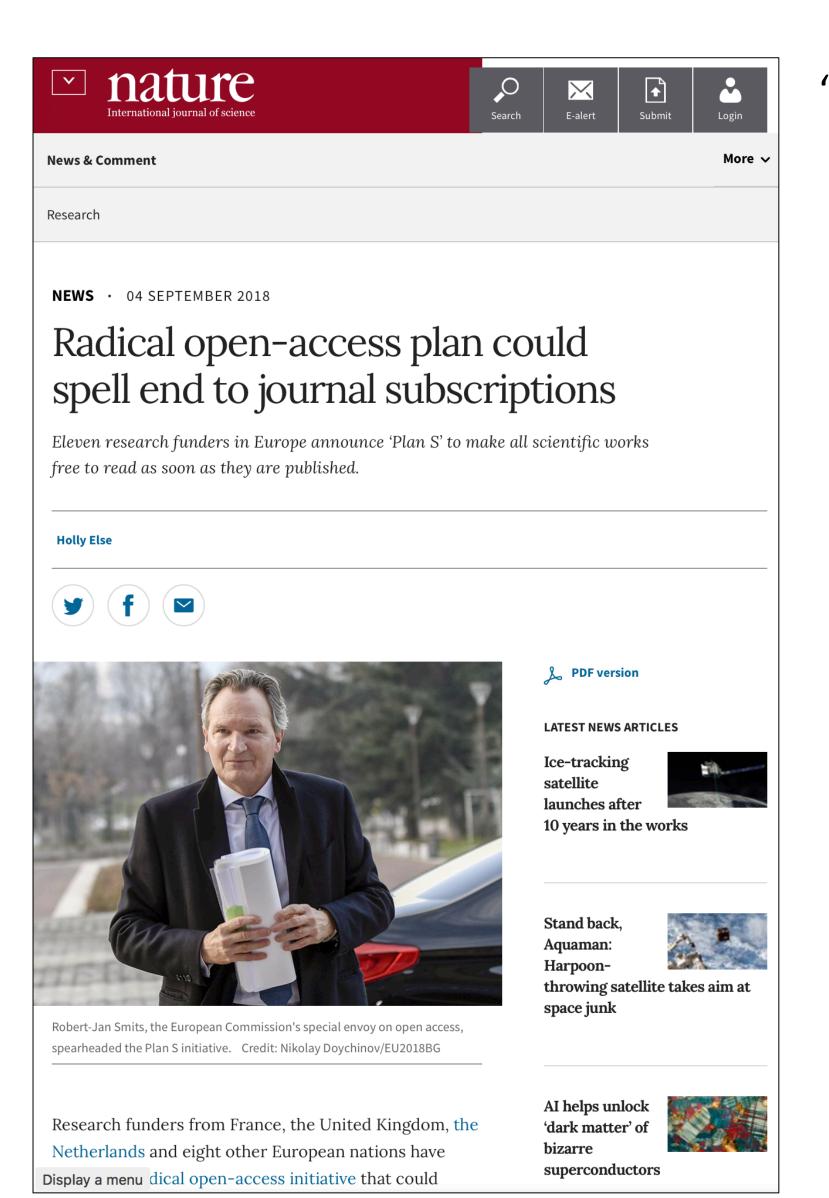
Better for changing the world (impact; e.g. zika crisis)

Citizen science: deep, two-way engagement



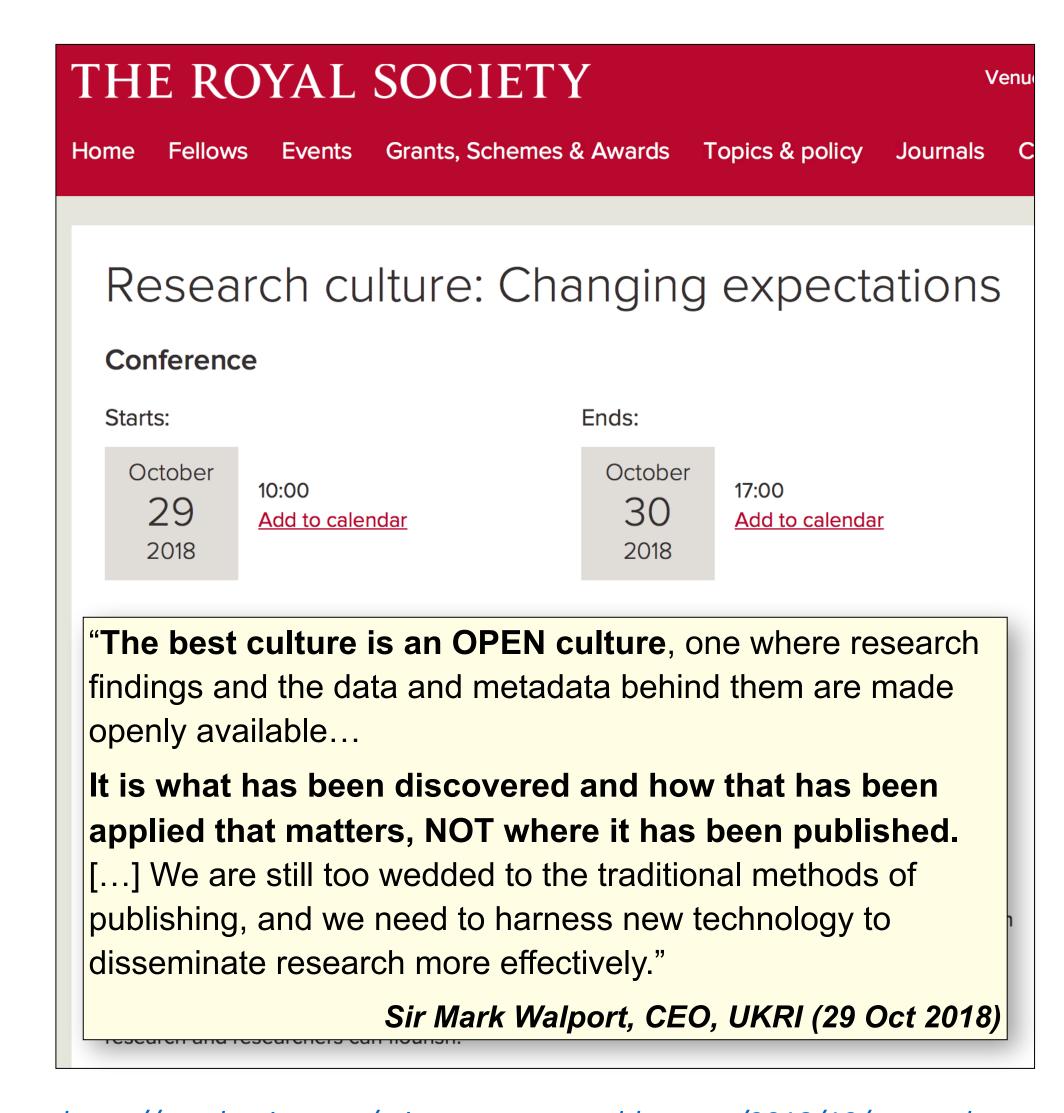


### Plan S: the open future...?



"We also understand that researchers may be driven to do so by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (e.g. journal impact factor). We therefore commit to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) as a starting point.

https://www.scienceeurope.org/coalition-s/



https://royalsociety.org/science-events-and-lectures/2018/10/research-culture-conference/

