

# La science ouverte doit-elle transformer les pratiques d'évaluation ?

Didier Torny

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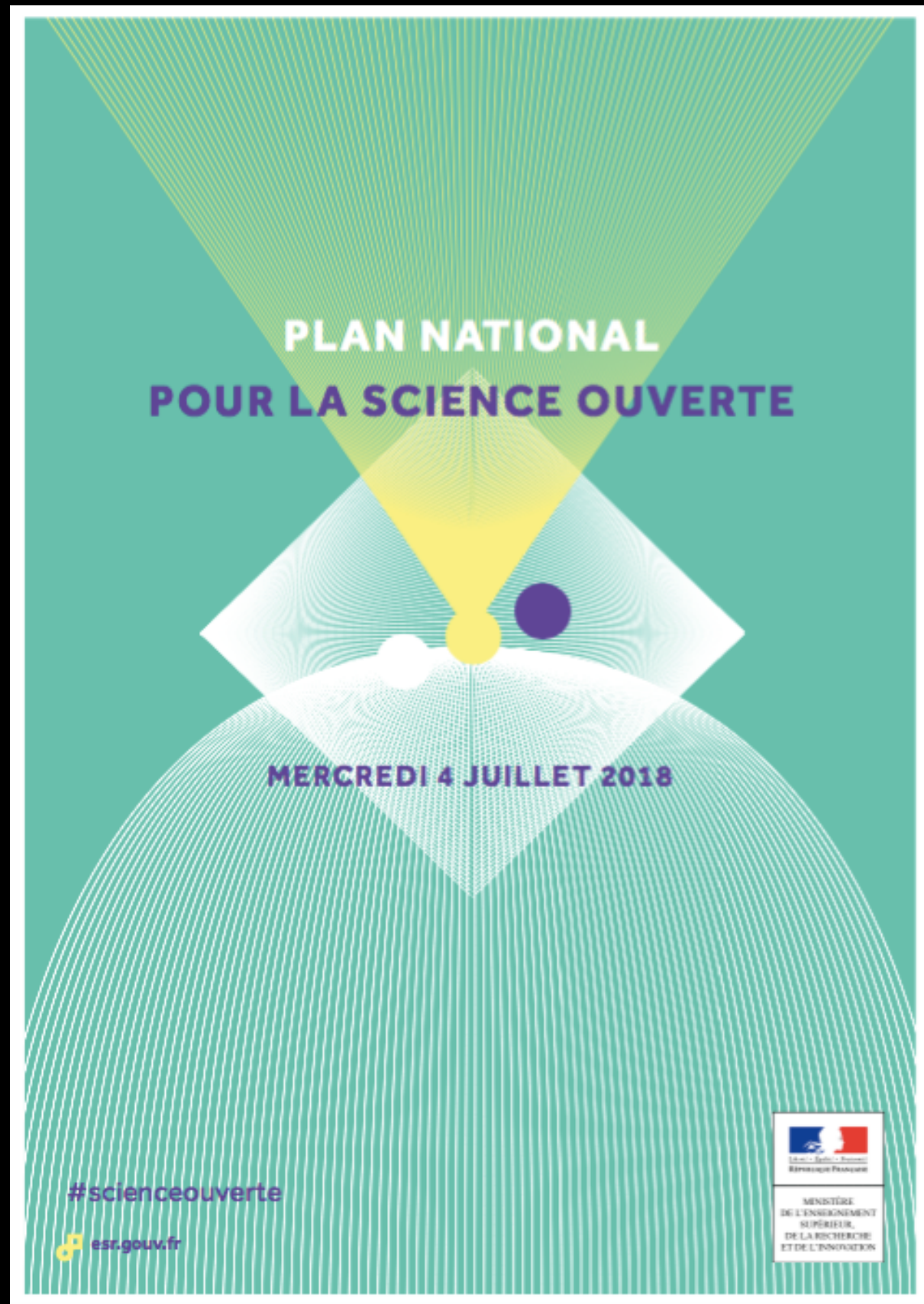


JNSO

Paris, 6 décembre 2018



# le PNSO et l'évaluation





# le PNSO et l'évaluation

## PLAN NATIONAL POUR LA SCIENCE OUVERTE

Inscrire ces pratiques dans la durée nécessite de faire évoluer le système d'évaluation des chercheurs et des établissements en phase avec les principes et les pratiques de la science ouverte. Cette évolution de l'évaluation des chercheurs visera à réduire la dimension quantitative au profit d'une évaluation plus qualitative

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**quelles pratiques d'évaluation  
en sciences ?**





**Textes**

**quelles pratiques d'évaluation  
en sciences ?**



**Textes**

**quelles pratiques d'évaluation  
en sciences ?**



**Institutions**



**Textes**

**quelles pratiques d'évaluation  
en sciences ?**

**Institutions**

**Projets**



**Textes**

**Personnes**

**quelles pratiques d'évaluation  
en sciences ?**

**Institutions**

**Projets**

# Measure for Measure in Science

How citation analysis and *Science Watch*, its primary showcase, are turning science into a numbers game—and stirring mixed feelings among researchers

How does science separate winners from losers? There's the level of funding an individual or institution enjoys. But that information isn't public, at least for individual scientists, and the numbers can be hard to interpret, since they depend on the total funding for the field. The Nobel Prizes are the ultimate accolade, but there aren't nearly enough of those to provide a universal rating scheme. Then there's *Science Watch*.

This newsletter, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, maintains science's version of baseball statistics: Anything can be ranked and everybody can play. Take the category of hottest research paper of 1992. The winner? "Purification, cloning, and RXR identity of the HeLa cell factor with which RAR or TR heterodimerizes to bind target sequences efficiently," by M. Leid *et al.*, published in *Cell*. The world's most cited scientist over the past decade? Who else but Robert C. Gallo, who between 1981 and 1990 published 418 papers garnering a total of 36,789 citations? The top research institute in brain studies between 1986 and 1990? Stanford University. And so it goes.

There's nothing new about citation analysis—ranking the "impact" of papers or the researchers or institutions responsible for them by the frequency with which other researchers cite them. But *Science Watch* has brought the technique into the spotlight in a big way. In the past few years, *Science Watch* rankings have appeared regularly in news stories about scientists and scientific institutions and in promotion ads for journals. Citation analyses of scientists and institutions outside the top ranks fea-

should feel hurt. But there are also deeper concerns that go beyond ego: that tenure committees and other power brokers in science can put too much stock in citation rates. Those in power may have a tendency, as Columbia University sociologist of science Jonathan Cole puts it, to "abuse these citations, reify their meaning, put too much authority in the individual numbers as associated with individual scientists."

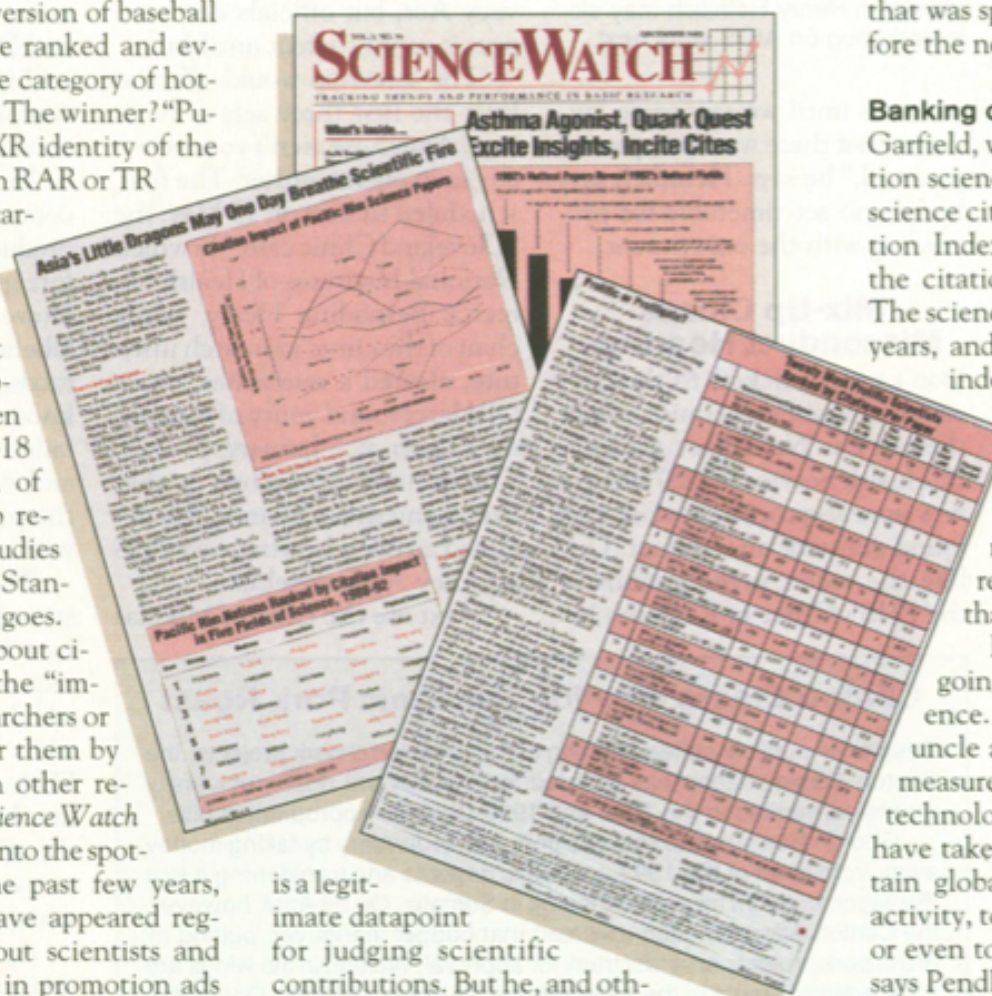
Cole, like most of the researchers contacted by *Science*, agrees that citation impact

interest surrounding *Science Watch*, the publication that put citation analysis in the limelight. The newsletter appears 10 times a year, in issues of eight pages each, and has a circulation of about 1000. Only about 400 people shell out \$325 for an annual subscription, while the remainder goes out free of charge to, among others, a few hundred science journalists. Those numbers underscore what ISI founder Eugene Garfield freely admits: *Science Watch* is a "public-relations vehicle" for ISI and citation analysis, a research field that was sparked by Garfield's work long before the newsletter's founding in 1989.

## Banking on data

Garfield, who started in the field of information science in the early 1950s, founded the science citation databank and Science Citation Index, a reference publication listing the citations of scientific papers, in 1963. The science citation databank grew with the years, and by the end of last year, ISI was indexing and filing "everything between the covers of 3241 journals, which amounted to about 639,000 papers," says Pendlebury. All standard bibliographic information is recorded, as well as every reference made in every paper—more than 12 million citations per year.

ISI's analyses of those citations are going out to an ever-increasing audience. Says Cole: "Everyone and their uncle are interested in using citations as measure of impact." Pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and telecommunications firms have taken to using ISI citation data to obtain global pictures of their own research activity, to identify emerging specialty areas, or even to trace the activity of competitors, says Pendlebury. In government, there's talk of using citation analysis for comparative studies of laboratories or research areas. For



is a legitimate datapoint for judging scientific contributions. But he, and others, insists that it doesn't tell the full story, especially when the analysis gets down



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To many researchers and sociologists of science, though, such use of citation data is alarming. Says R.C. von Borstel, a geneticist at the University of Alberta: "When you see citation analysis being used for merits and promotions in universities and how dead seriously they take these things, you tend to think of it as a joke." It's simply too narrow an indicator of scientific merit, he says. "Citation analysis is a beancounter approach."

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One (admittedly extreme) example comes from the C.H.U.L research center at the University of Laval in Quebec. Its director, endocrinologist Fernand Labrie, apportions resources and promotions in the lab on the basis of a grading system in which the size of a researcher's grants counts for 40%, the performance of graduate students and postdocs for 20%, and citation impact for the remaining 40%. This system, says Labrie, stimulates researchers to publish in the best journals, which will give them the highest citation counts. When asked whether he considers this numerical rating system somewhat impersonal and cold, Labrie responds that it's "no crueler than life itself."

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**A Guide to Creating**

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**DECLARING INDEPENDENCE**





# faire de la SO sans rien changer

## Epidemiology & Infection goes open access

Norman Noah<sup>1</sup> and Fiona G. Hutton<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, UK and <sup>2</sup>Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK

The *Journal of Hygiene* was founded in 1901, and changed its name to *Epidemiology & Infection* in January 1987. The change occurred when the resident Editor, J.R. Pattison, was invited to the launch of a toothpaste at the Ritz Hotel in London [1]. He decided that using the word 'hygiene' was a distraction from the breadth of content that the journal published and changed the name to reflect a broad-based epidemiology and microbiology journal publishing research concerning the occurrence and spread of microbial diseases (hence 'epidemiology and infection') [1]. *Epidemiology & Infection* thrived under the changes, as global and national outbreaks, new microbes, techniques and methodology emerged.



# faire de la SO sans rien changer

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It is with these changes in mind that we are thrilled to announce that *Epidemiology & Infection* will convert to the OA model of publication starting from 1st January 2019. From that date, *Epidemiology & Infection* will publish all articles under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY), which permits use, distribution, reproduction and adaptation in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The decision to flip *Epidemiology & Infection* from the subscription business model to the OA model was taken under the recognition that authors in this discipline are increasingly choosing to make their work available OA through a CC-BY license. A CC-BY license allows anyone anywhere in the world to read, use and cite the research, encouraging wider impact, collaboration and visibility. As a University Press, our priority is to focus on our authors and to provide the best quality journal to serve the community, regardless of the business model; however, it has become clear to us through recent analysis of papers published in *Epidemiology & Infection*




# faire de la SO en changeant tout



## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

# **REVISED** What is open peer review? A systematic review [version 2; referees: 4 approved]

Tony Ross-Hellauer 

Göttingen State and University Library, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, 37073, Germany

**v2** First published: 27 Apr 2017, 6:588 (doi: [10.12688/f1000research.11369.1](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.11369.1))  
Latest published: 31 Aug 2017, 6:588 (doi: [10.12688/f1000research.11369.2](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.11369.2))








## Abstract

**Background:** “Open peer review” (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with numerous overlapping and contradictory definitions. While for some the term refers to peer review where the identities of both author and reviewer are disclosed to each other, for others it signifies systems where reviewer reports are published alongside articles. For others it signifies both of these conditions, and for yet others it describes systems where not only “invited experts” are able to comment. For still others, it includes a variety of combinations of these and other novel methods.


**Methods:** Recognising the absence of a consensus view on what open peer review is, this article undertakes a systematic review of definitions of “open peer review” or “open review” to create a corpus of 122 definitions. These

## Open Peer Review

Referee Status:    


	Invited Referees			
	1	2	3	4
<b>REVISED</b>				
<b>version 2</b>		report	report	report
published		↑	↑	↑
31 Aug 2017				
<b>version 1</b>				
published	report	report	report	report
27 Apr 2017				

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## NOUVELLES REVUES EN LIGNE

Lusotopie

**LUSOTOPIE**

— l'espace contemporain dans les espaces numériques —

Fondée en 1994 par Michel Cahen, Christian Geffray et Christine Messiant, *Lusotopie* est une revue comparatiste internationale, dont le but est le développement de la recherche politique sur les espaces contemporains issus

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PLUS D'INFORMATIONS

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## General principles

RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) is a collaborative effort of hundreds of volunteers in [95 countries](#) to enhance the dissemination of research in Economics and related sciences. The heart of the project is a decentralized bibliographic database of working papers, journal articles, books, books chapters and software components, all maintained by volunteers. The collected data are then used in various services that serve the collected metadata to users or enhance it.

So far, over 1,900 archives from [95 countries](#) have contributed about 2.3 million research pieces from 2,800 journals and 4,500 working paper series. About 50,000 authors have registered and 75,000 email subscriptions are served every week. See below on how you can be part of this initiative.

## RePEc services

The following are services that use [\(principle\)](#) and contribute RePEc data. They also report usage statistics that can be used towards the RePEc [rankings](#).

	<a href="#">Munich Personal RePEc Archive</a>	Authors in institutions lacking a participating RePEc archive can submit their papers to MPRA and get them included in the RePEc database.
	<a href="#">RePEc Author Service</a>	Author registration and maintenance of a profile on RePEc.
	<a href="#">IDEAS</a>	The complete RePEc database at your disposal. Browse or search it all.
	<a href="#">EconPapers</a>	Economics at your fingertips. EconPapers provides access to all of RePEc. Browsing and searching available.
	<a href="#">RePEc Genealogy</a>	Academic family tree for economics.
	<a href="#">RePEc Biblio</a>	Hand-selected bibliography of articles and papers in economics.
	<a href="#">EconAcademics.org</a>	Blog aggregator for discussion about economics research.
	<a href="#">NEP</a>	New Economics Papers is a free email, RSS and Twitter notification service for new downloadable working papers from over 90 specific fields. Archives are also available.



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General principles

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## RePEc/IDEAS rankings

This page provides links to various rankings of research in Economics and related fields. This analysis is based on data gathered with the [RePEc project](#), in which publishers self-index their publications and [authors](#) create [online profiles](#) from the [works indexed in RePEc](#). Citation analysis is performed by the [CitEc project](#), abstract views and paper downloads are counted by the [LogEc project](#), and the various rankings are then established. Rankings are typically updated around the 3rd to 5th day of each month. Some rankings are updated more frequently. All data is experimental.

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### Top Research Items

These rankings covers journal articles, books, book chapters, working papers and software components that are indexed in RePEc. The citation ranks are updated daily and cover all items according to several ways of counting citations. Downloads and abstract counts are computed once a month and are separated by documents type. The following RePEc services report traffic statistics: [EconPapers](#), [IDEAS](#), [NEP](#) and [Socionet](#).

### Top Items by Citations

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- Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors: [all](#), [recent](#)
- Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors: [all](#), [recent](#)
- Number of citations, discounted by citation age: [all](#), [recent](#)
- Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors and discounted by citation age: [all](#), [recent](#)
- Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors and discounted by citation age: [all](#), [recent](#)

### Top Items by Downloads

- Top Working Papers
- Top Journal Articles
- Top Software Components
- Top Chapters
- Top Books

### Top Items by Abstract Views

## Contents

Use this to find quickly the ranking category you are looking for. There is more details once you have jumped within the page.

### Research items

- [by citations](#)
- [by downloads](#)
- [by abstract views](#)

### Series and journals

- [by impact factors](#)
- [by downloads](#)
- [by abstract views](#)

### Authors

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- [women](#)
- [young](#)
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- [by country](#)
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- [by research field](#)

### Institutions



# obligations découlant de la SO

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Science Without Publication Paywalls  
a Preamble to:

**cOAlition S for the Realisation of Full  
and Immediate Open Access**

# obligations découlant de la SO

## Science Without Publication Paywalls a Preamble to:

# cOAlition S for the Realisation of Full and Immediate Open Access

### cOAlition S

### Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

#### Guidance on the Implementation of Plan S

##### 1. Aim and Scope

Plan S aims for full and immediate Open Access to publications from publicly funded research. The coalition of research funders that have committed to implement Plan S, known as cOAlition S, therefore calls for a definitive shift towards new models of academic publishing. cOAlition S aims to accelerate the transition to a scholarly publishing system that is characterised by immediate, free online access to, and largely unrestricted use and re-use of scholarly publications. cOAlition S recognises that research funders, institutions, researchers, learned societies, librarians, and publishers must work together towards a system of scholarly publishing that is more accessible, efficient, fair, and transparent. cOAlition S will also promote a culture that ensures that young scholars have opportunities to excel and advance their careers.

cOAlition S is committed to fulfil the specific target set out in Plan S – immediate Open Access to all scholarly publications from research funded by coalition members from 2020 onwards. cOAlition S does not favour any specific business model for Open Access publishing or advocate any particular route to Open Access given that there should be room for new innovative publishing models. Plan S applies to all scholarly output that is reviewed according to accepted standards within relevant disciplines and is based on results from research funded fully or partially by cOAlition S members. In addition, cOAlition S strongly encourages that research data, preprints, and other research outputs are made openly accessible, subject to the usual legal and ethical considerations. cOAlition S supports the intentions of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)<sup>1</sup> that research needs to be assessed on its own merits rather than on the basis of the venue in which the research is published. cOAlition S members intend to sign DORA and implement those requirements in their policies.

<sup>1</sup> <https://sfidora.org/>

The following guidance further specifies the principles of Plan S and provides paths for their implementation regarding scholarly articles. The guidance is directed at cOAlition S members and the wider international research community. cOAlition S will, at a later stage, issue guidance on Open Access monographs and book chapters.

##### 2. Plan S Compliance

All scholarly articles that result from research funded by members of cOAlition S must be openly available immediately upon publication without any embargo period. They must be permanently accessible under an open license allowing for re-use for any purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship. cOAlition S recommends using Creative Commons licenses (CC)<sup>2</sup> for all scholarly publications and will by default require the CC BY Attribution 4.0 license for scholarly articles.

Scholarly articles are compliant with Plan S if they are published in compliant Open Access journals or on compliant Open Access platforms. In addition, cOAlition S will, under specified conditions, accept deposit of scholarly articles in Open Access repositories and, in a transition period, publishing Open Access in subscription journals ('hybrid Open Access') under transformative agreements as means to achieve compliance with Plan S.

Open Access Journals or Open Access platforms	Deposition of scholarly articles in Open Access repositories	Transformative agreements
Authors publish in a Plan S compliant Open Access journal or on a Plan S compliant Open Access platform with a CC BY license.	Immediately upon publication, authors deposit the final published version of a scholarly publication (Version of Record (VoR)) or an Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM), in a Plan S compliant repository. The document is made available immediately open access (with no embargo) under a CC BY license.	Authors publish Open Access with a CC BY license in a subscription journal that is covered by a transformative agreement that has a clear and time-specified commitment to a full Open Access transition.

More details on the requirements for individual publications and for journals, platforms, repositories and transformative agreements can be found below in the section 'Technical Guidance and Requirements'.

cOAlition S intends to work with the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)<sup>3</sup> and the Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR)<sup>4</sup> to establish mechanisms for identifying and signalling whether journals/platforms and repositories, respectively, are in compliance with the cOAlition S requirements. Irrespective of the form of publication, cOAlition S recommends that all publications and also other research outputs are deposited in open repositories and request that publishers facilitate deposit. Deposit of research outputs in open repositories is recommended to ensure long-term archiving, research management, and to support maximum re-use.

<sup>2</sup> <https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/licensing-types-examples/>  
<sup>3</sup> <https://doaj.org/>  
<sup>4</sup> <http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opensdoar/>

##### 3. Publication Costs

There exist different models of financing and paying for Open Access publication. cOAlition S calls for full transparency and monitoring of Open Access publication costs and fees. Transparency on Open Access publication costs and fees is included as one of the criteria that define Plan S compliance of journals and platforms.

Where article processing charges (APCs) apply, cOAlition S will contribute to establishing a fair and reasonable APC level, including equitable waiver policies, that reflects the costs involved in the quality assurance, editing, and publishing process and how that adds value to the publication. To help inform the potential standardisation of fees and/or APCs, cOAlition S will commission an independent study on Open Access publication costs and fees (including APCs).

cOAlition S members will ensure financial support for OA publishing via the prescribed routes to compliance. Grants can be used for financing APCs for Open Access publication in subscription journals ('Hybrid Open Access') only under transformative agreements. cOAlition S emphasises that the individual cOAlition S members are not obliged to enter into transformative agreements nor to fund APCs that are covered by such agreements.

##### 4. Supporting Quality Open Access Journals and Platforms

cOAlition S intends to jointly support mechanisms for establishing Open Access journals, platforms, and infrastructures where necessary in order to provide routes to open access publication in all disciplines. cOAlition S explicitly acknowledges the importance of a diversity of models and non-APC based outlets. cOAlition S will commission a gap analysis of Open Access journals/platforms to identify fields and disciplines where there is a need to increase the share of Open Access journals/platforms. cOAlition S members will collectively establish incentives for establishing Open Access journals/platforms or flipping existing journals to Open Access, in particular where there are gaps and needs.

##### 5. Timeline

cOAlition S appreciates that the timeline for implementation of Plan S will vary among member organisations. Implementation of Plan S will take place from 1 January 2020, having impact on either 1) existing grants, 2) new projects/grants or, at the latest, 3) new calls. cOAlition S members should, at the very least, implement the new requirements in all calls issued after 1 January 2020.

##### 6. Review

In 2023, cOAlition S will initiate a formal review process that examines the effects of Plan S. The main focus of the review will be to examine the effect of transformative agreements as well as the option of providing immediate Open Access to subscription content via open repositories, on achieving a transition to full and immediate Open Access.

##### 7. Compliance and Sanctioning

The individual members of cOAlition S will align their grant agreements and/or contracts with Plan S and monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance through enforcing contractual requirements.

#### Technical Guidance and Requirements

##### 8. Licensing and Rights

cOAlition S requires that authors must be in the position to post their publications in a compliant platform or journal of their choice, and be able to re-use content in whichever way they see fit. For scholarly articles the public should be granted a worldwide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, irrevocable license to share (i.e. copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format) and adapt (i.e. remix, transform, and build upon the material) the work for any purpose, including commercially, provided proper attribution is given to the author. The copyright of the work is left with the legal copyright holder (usually the author or their institution).

cOAlition S generally recommends using Creative Commons licenses (CC) for all scholarly publications. For scholarly articles, cOAlition S requires the use of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 4.0 license. In addition, cOAlition S will accept the use of the CC BY-SA 4.0 license, and publishing in the public domain (CC0), in line with the cOAlition S aim of maximum re-use of the research funded. Recognising that the Open Access definition of the Berlin declaration<sup>1</sup> does not accommodate non-commercial restrictions, cOAlition S will, therefore, not accept the non-commercial (CC BY-NC) variant. CC BY 4.0 demands that licensees indicate if changes are made when re-using licensed material, and this means that the CC BY-ND license should not be necessary for due protection of the rights of the author. For the protection of authors' legal and moral rights to published material cOAlition S refers either to the respective Rules of Good Research Practices or to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.<sup>2</sup>

Third party content included in a publication (for example images or graphics) is not affected by these requirements. While all efforts should be made to also make this content as open and reusable as possible, more restrictive licenses on these aspects of content are acceptable if so required by the third party rights holder.

##### 9. Open Access Journals and Platforms

Open Access platforms referred to in this section are publishing platforms for the original publication of research output (for example scholarly articles and conference proceedings). Platforms that merely serve to aggregate or re-publish content that has already been published elsewhere are not included.

###### 9.1 Basic mandatory criteria for Plan S compliant Open Access journals and platforms:

The journal/platform must be registered in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) or in the process of being registered.

- All scholarly content must be openly accessible (journal website or dedicated platform) and free to read and download immediately upon publication, without any kind of technical or other form of obstacles.
- The journal/platform must enable authors to publish under a CC BY 4.0 license (alternatively CC BY-SA 4.0 or CC0).

<sup>1</sup> <https://openaccess.mpg.de/Berlin-Declaration>  
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/>



# un modèle de transformation ?

## Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices



*Authors (in alphabetical order; underlined are the main authors of the blog post): Charlotte Buus Jensen, Valentino Cavalli, Maria Cruz, Raman Ganguly, Madeleine Huber, Mojca Kotar, Iryna Kuchma, Peter Löwe, Inge Rutsaert, Melanie Stummvoll, Gintare Tautkeviciene, Marta Teperek, Hannelore Vanhaverbeke*



# l'exemple des preprints



THE LIFE SCIENCES

Consensus grows on preprints in biology

# l'exemple des preprints



## The prehistory of biology preprints: A forgotten experiment from the 1960s

Matthew Cobb

Published: November 16, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.2003995>

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### Abstract

Introduction

Launching the IEGs

The publishers strike back

After the IEGs

Acknowledgments

References

### Abstract

In 1961, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) began to circulate biological preprints in a forgotten experiment called the Information Exchange Groups (IEGs). This system eventually attracted over 3,600 participants and saw the production of over 2,500 different documents, but by 1967, it was effectively shut down following the refusal of journals to accept articles that had been circulated as preprints. This article charts the rise and fall of the IEGs and explores the parallels with the 1990s and the biomedical preprint movement of today.

Consensus grows on preprints in biology





# l'exemple des preprints

## Conseil scientifique de l'institut de biologie (INSB)

### Recommandation

#### Archives ouvertes-pré-printing

Une initiative internationale et aujourd'hui majoritairement anglo-saxonne vise à amplifier le dépôt de manuscrits avant publication ("pré-prints"). Un certain nombre de plateformes existe, qui ciblent généralement de grands domaines scientifiques, comme par exemple arXiv en physique or bioRxiv en science de la vie. Ces plateformes sont déjà utilisées, avec des volumes variables suivant les disciplines. Les manuscrits déposés le sont en absence de processus de "peer-review" et chaque dépôt peut être librement commenté on-line. Des représentants des grandes organisations internationales, ainsi que de journaux scientifiques, élaborent actuellement les modalités d'utilisation et la possible harmonisation de ces modalités pour les divers sites, ou bien l'évolution vers un site unique.

Le CNRS a vocation à faire partie du système de gouvernance et d'établissement des règles et modalités d'utilisation du ou des systèmes de pré-prints mis en place.

Consensus grows on preprints in biology





# l'exemple des preprints

## Conseil scientifique de l'institut de biologie (INSB)

### Recommandation

### Archives ouvertes-pré-printing

L'émergence de ces nouveaux moyens de communication scientifique est de nature à modifier les modes et critères d'évaluation actuels de la production scientifique.

- Le Conseil Scientifique de l'INSB souhaite organiser une réflexion sur les implications de cette évolution pour le système de recherche français, en particulier sur l'évaluation des personnels et des demandes de financement. Cette concertation impliquera naturellement les présidents des sections INSB du comité national. Le CS INSB souhaite que cette réflexion soit poursuivie par l'INSB en partenariat avec les autres organismes de recherche en Sciences de la Vie, et en concertation avec les agences de financement et fondations. L'importance et le type d'impact d'un tel outil pouvant différer suivant les disciplines, il sera également important d'instaurer une communication sur le sujet avec les autres instituts du CNRS.

Consensus grows on preprints in biology



# politiques institutionnelles

PARIS  
23 octobre 2012



<http://orbi.ulg.ac.be>

## OA à l'Université de Liège : le pari d'ORBi

**Bernard Rentier**, Recteur  
et **Paul Thirion**, Directeur des Bibliothèques, ULg



The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) together with a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals, recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated. The group met in December 2012 during the ASCB Annual Meeting in San Francisco and subsequently circulated a draft declaration among various stakeholders. DORA as it now stands has benefited from input by many of the original signers listed below. It is a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines. We encourage individuals and organizations who are concerned about the appropriate assessment of scientific research to sign DORA.



## San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

*Putting science into the assessment of research*

There is a pressing need to improve the ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated by funding agencies, academic institutions, and other parties.

To address this issue, a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals met during the Annual Meeting of The American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) in San Francisco, CA, on December 16, 2012. The group developed a set of recommendations, referred to as the *San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment*. We invite interested parties across all scientific disciplines to indicate their support by adding their names to this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated wisely.

The Journal Impact Factor is frequently used as the primary parameter with which to compare the scientific output of individuals and institutions. The Journal Impact Factor, as calculated by Thomson Reuters, was originally created as a tool to help librarians identify journals to purchase, not as a measure of the scientific quality of research in an article. With that in mind, it is critical to understand that the Journal Impact Factor has a number of well-documented deficiencies as a tool for research assessment. These

- Editorial in [eLife](#)
- Editorial in [Journal of Cell Science](#)
- Editorial in [EMBO Journal](#)
- Editorial in [Traffic](#)
- Scientists join journal editors to fight Impact Factor abuse - [click for article](#)
- Harold Varmus applauds DORA in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* - [click for article](#) (\*subscription required)
- In 'Insurrection,' Scientists, Editors Call for Abandoning Journal Impact Factors - [click for article](#)
- Scientific insurgents say 'Journal Impact Factors' distort science - [click for article](#)



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## A number of themes run through these recommendations:

- the need to eliminate the use of journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, in funding, appointment, and promotion considerations;
- the need to assess research on its own merits rather than on the basis of the journal in which the research is published; and
- the need to capitalize on the opportunities provided by online publication (such as relaxing unnecessary limits on the number of words, figures, and references in articles, and exploring new indicators of significance and impact).

this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated wisely.

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- In 'Insurrection,' Scientists, Editors Call for Abandoning Journal Impact Factors - [click for article](#)
- Scientific insurgents say 'Journal Impact Factors' distort science - [click for article](#)

# quelles métriques ?

AUGUST 21, 2018

Measuring openness: should we be careful  
what we wish for?




Working Group.

**Elizabeth Gadd** is the Research Policy Manager (Publications) at Loughborough University. She is the chair of the Lis-Bibliometrics Forum and is the ARMA Research Evaluation Special Interest Group Champion. She also chairs the newly formed INORMS International Research Evaluation

1. Openness and quality are not the same thing
2. Measuring openness and quality leads to double the metrics
3. Is openness mature enough to be measured?
4. Openness should be its own reward




# **Evaluation et Science ouverte**



**Quelle  
évaluation ?**

# **Evaluation et Science ouverte**





**Quelle  
évaluation ?**

# **Evaluation et Science ouverte**



**Des  
métriques ?**

**Quelle  
évaluation ?**

# **Evaluation et Science ouverte**

**Des  
métriques ?**

**Politiques SO  
indépendantes**



**Quelle  
évaluation ?**

**Quelle  
science  
ouverte ?**

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