

OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z

1-COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA OGGI



OpenAIRE



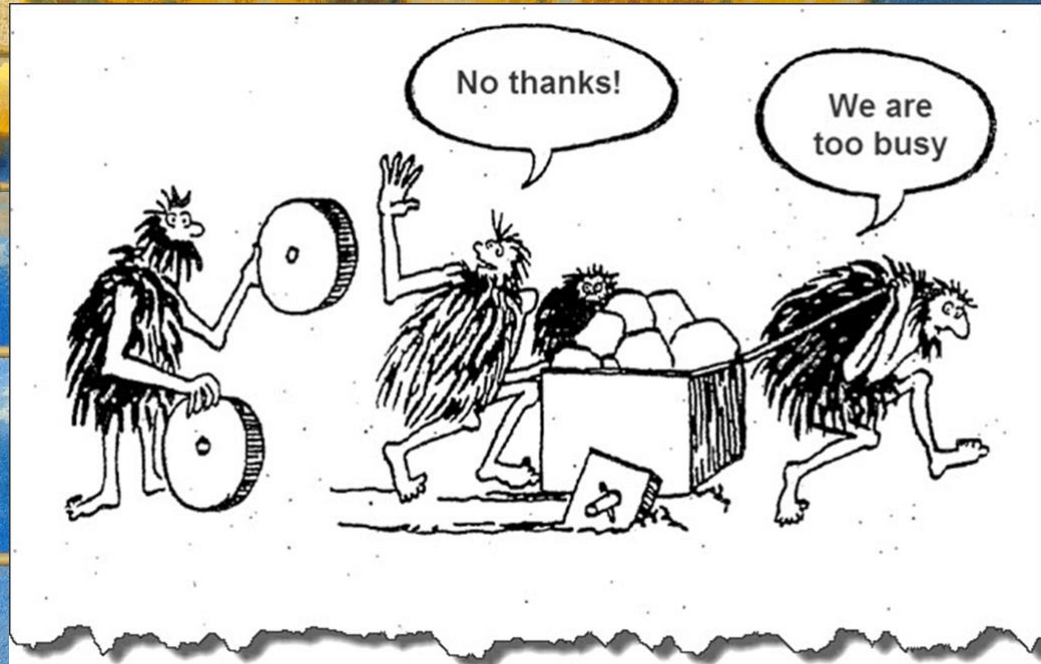
This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). Photos are mine, available for reuse on Flickr, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/eg65/albums/>

Elena Giglia
19 giugno 2020
elena.giglia@unito.it
 @egiglia



A Jon.
Lui sa quanto gli devo...

Open Science?



SE NON SI RAGIONA SUL
REALE VALORE E IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO
DELLA OPEN SCIENCE, LA VEDRETE SOLO COME
L'ENNESIMO FARDELLO AMMINISTRATIVO

Qualcosa da portare via

Open Access/Open Science: opportunità, non minaccia



Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog

Following

My first talk of the year! Message is going to be that the opposite of 'open science' isn't 'closed science' - it's bad science.

...il contrario di Open Science è «Bad Science», non «Closed Science»

...Open Science è un modo diverso di fare scienza, non una serie di regolette

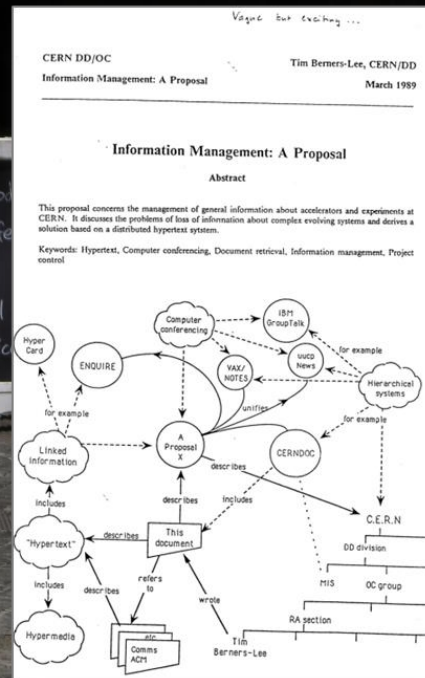
...si può fare Open Science a piccoli passi, non «tutto e subito»

...le barriere sono culturali/politiche, non tecniche...

Open Science, Open Innovation, EOSC, FAIR: esserci!

Open Science, Open Data, and Open Scholarship: European Policies to Make Science Fit for the Twenty-First Century

There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower.



...il migliore esempio di Open Science?



Impareremo in questo modulo

1. cosa non va nel sistema attuale di comunicazione scientifica
2. quanti soldi e interessi girano intorno a un articolo

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- oggi, pubblicare e leggere non è gratis
- non credete ciecamente nella peer review, Impact Factor, citazioni...
Siate critici e informati!



1 DOMANDA

**PERCHÉ FATE
RICERCA?**

**SCRIVETE ORA UNA DOMANDA
CHE VI ASPETTATE TROVI
RISPOSTA OGGI.
ALLA FINE VERIFICHIAMO**

Three golden retriever puppies are sitting on a red brick floor. The puppy on the left is looking directly at the camera. The puppy in the middle is looking slightly to the right. The puppy on the right is looking directly at the camera. All three puppies have light-colored fur and dark eyes.

Occhi nuovi

...proviamo per oggi a vedere la ricerca e la comunicazione scientifica in modo diverso...

Comunicazione scientifica è ...

Accesso

CONSERVAZIONE

GESTIONE DEI
DIRITTI
(autori, lettori,
editori)

Produzione

Economia
(e profitti)

Costi
(reali e di mercato – «anelastico»)

Tecnologia

Nuovi modelli
(e loro sostenibilità)

Canali
(monografie, riviste...)

VALUTAZIONE
DELLA RICERCA

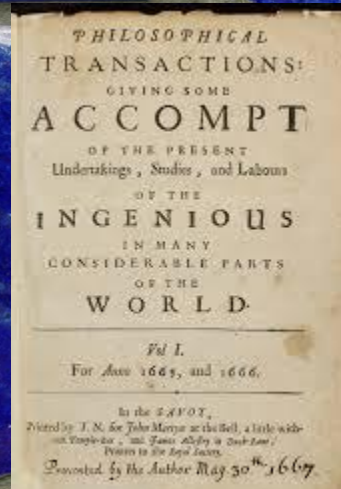
Comunicazione scientifica, le funzioni

REGISTRAZIONE

[Impact Factor]

CERTIFICAZIONE

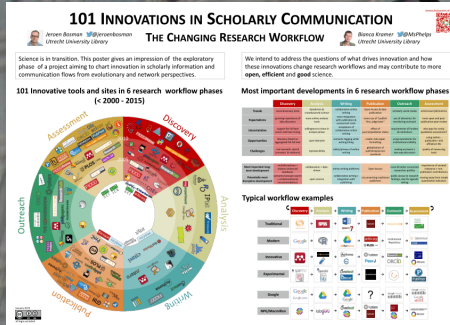
RICOMPENSA



**PUBBLICITÀ
[AWARENESS]**

ARCHIVIAZIONE

Comunicazione scientifica, il processo



101 innovations

Submission

AUTORI E REVISORI
NON SONO PAGATI.
RITORNO ATTESO:
PRESTIGIO/CITAZIONI

Peer review

SPESSE LA RICERCA
È VALIDA, MA NON
MAINSTREAM. RE-
SUBMISSION...E IL
TEMPO PASSA

Acceptance/
rejection

Publication

IN ABBONAMENTO O
IN OPEN ACCESS

- PUBBLICAZIONE NECESSARIA
- RICERCA = PROCESSO INCREMENTALE
- PER NON REINVENTARE LA RUOTA
- PER NON ESSERE FINANZIATI DUE VOLTE

STESSI COSTI DI
PRODUZIONE,
DIVERSA
DISSEMINAZIONE

«COMU

Opinion | 21 May 2020

May 21, 2020

Open access: how COVID-19 will change the way research findings are shared



Robert Kiley
Head of Open Research
Wellcome

Publication practices must be improved after COVID-19

Subscription publishers have stepped up to respond to this global emergency by removing paywalls and allowing content to be reused. But this has also shone a spotlight on the shortcomings of the traditional scholarly publishing system, which is not fit for purpose in the 21st century.

A business model in which 75% of the research literature is only accessible to paying subscribers is unacceptable, especially as much of that research has been funded by the public purse.

is a tacit admission that business-as-usual in research slows down science.

"[They say] we're opening everything because it's important that we advance things fast. Well, the flip side of this argument is that your normal behaviour is to put barriers to science."

"This virus is dangerous and deadly, but there's lots of other diseases that are dangerous and deadly, and for which opening could save lives. So if you really want to go in that direction, just open everything."



University of Montreal researcher Vincent Larivière said the climate of open science suggests that science-as-usual creates barriers. (Amélie Philibert)

Health · Second Opinion

'We're opening everything': Scientists share coronavirus data in unprecedented way to contain, treat disease

Feb.1, 2020

...GLI SCIENZIATI **ADESSO**
STANNO APRENDO DATI E
ARTICOLI SU COVID-19...
**SIGNIFICA CHE IL
COMPORTAMENTO
«NORMALE» INVECE È
QUELLO DI METTERE
BARRIERE ALLA
CONOSCENZA**

nature

Feb 4, 2020

Subscribe

EDITORIAL · 04 FEBRUARY 2020

Calling all coronavirus researchers: keep sharing, **stay open**

As the new coronavirus continues its deadly spread, researchers must ensure that their work on this outbreak is shared rapidly and openly.

Accesso è v

WIRED

BUSINESS CULTURE GEAR IDEAS SCIENCE SECURITY TRANSPORTATION

March 13, 2020

KLINT FINLEY

BUSINESS 03.13.2020 05:22 PM

Global Officials Call for Free Access to Covid-19 Research

Government science advisers in a dozen countries are asking scientific journals to make data on the disease more widely available.



SPARC
@SPARC_NA

Jan. 25, 2020

"Open" should be the default for science - not just in case of emergencies. When we *know* that their openness speeds discovery, why do we lock up articles and data? #OAintheUSA

Traduci il Tweet



Scientists are unraveling the Chinese coronavirus with unprecedented speed and... Scientists are racing to stop the new coronavirus by sharing their results in real time around the world. The effort shows how the speed of collaboration has ...
@washingtonpost.com

SOLO CORONAVIRUS?
ALZHEIMER, CANCRO,
CAMBAIMENTO
CLIMATICO, VIOLENZA
SULLE DONNE SONO
MENO IMPORTANTI?...



Heather Joseph

10 h · 👤

It's time to make Open Access the default for ALL scientific research once and for goddamn all. Please.

...acc

TECNICAMENTE,
FACILE. DECISIONE DI
«CHIUDERE» RICERCA
VITALE È ECONOMICA

Abstract

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7161805/>

The article covers the biochemistry, cell biology and functional role of palmitoylation of viral proteins, especially of spike proteins. The transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of influenza virus hemagglutinin are shown, which contains three fatty acids covalently linked to conserved cysteines. The cysteine at the beginning of the transmembrane region is acylated with stearic acid (yellow zigzag line), whereas the two cytoplasmic cysteines contain palmitic acid (red zigzag line). The model was created by Oliver Ernst (Biochemiezentrum, Heidelberg) using BallView 1.3.



Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 7 apr

When a scientific publisher provides free access to life-saving research during a pandemic, they show us that this decision is technically simple. Flip a switch.

The decision to prevent access to similar life-saving research for literally EVERYTHING ELSE is purely financial.

1

23

73



Message from Annie Callanan, CEO, Taylor & Francis Group

23rd March 2020

As the spread of COVID-19 around the world continues, ensuring all relevant research is available to those who need it is our top priority. Our imperative is to enable experts to share their findings and ensure that the research is accessible to those who need it.

In addition, we are committed to supporting our research community in their learning and instruction.

[This is how we are helping:](#)

[Providing free access to vital research](#)

[We are supporting researchers, journals and funders to ensure that all research findings and data relevant to COVID-19 are shared rapidly and openly to inform the public health response and ultimately help save lives.](#)

AMMETTONO CHE LA
NORMA È IMPEDIRE
L'ACCESSO

This article is being made freely available through PubMed Central as part of the COVID-19 public health emergency response. It can be used for unrestricted research re-use and analysis in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source for the duration of the public health emergency.

IRREALE.



Heather Joseph @hjoseph · 24 mar

Unreal. Acknowledging that making these papers #openaccess will help speed speed progress and save lives but at the same time only doing it for limited time - and for a single disease.

This [Novel Coronavirus Information Center](#) is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

March 24 2020

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 24 mar

Every time a publisher like @tandfonline tries to pull a PR stunt like this they are stating that their default setting is BLOCKING free access to vital research. It is always too little, too late.

All of them should be tried for crimes against humanity.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource center — including this research content — immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for the duration of the public health emergency and by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource center remains active.

Comunicazione scientifica oggi...

WONKHE ABOUT US EVENTS LATEST JOBS SUBSCRIPTION SUS-TW Q
Apr. 22, 2020

**The purpose of publications
in a pandemic and beyond**

for publications in journals that were more about distinction than dissemination. And when it comes to a global emergency, we're still having to [beg publishers for access to our own research](#) so that we might save large swathes of the human race from an unnecessary death.

... paghiamo gli editori commerciali perché mettano sotto chiave il nostro contenuto...

Comunicazione scientifica. Qualche cifra

Indovinate cosa rappresentano

4

2 milioni €

7.6 miliardi \$

38%

521%

Comunicazione scientifica. Qualche cifra

4

VOLTE PER CUI OGNI
ENTE PAGA LA RICERCA

For researchers, it's like going to a restaurant, bringing all of your own ingredients, cooking the meal yourself, and then being charged \$40 for a waiter to bring it out on a plate for you.

You are the provider, the product, and the consumer.
J. Tennant, 2018

STIPENDIO

FONDI RICERCA

SI PUBBLICANO I RISULTATI

ABBONAMENTI

2 milioni €

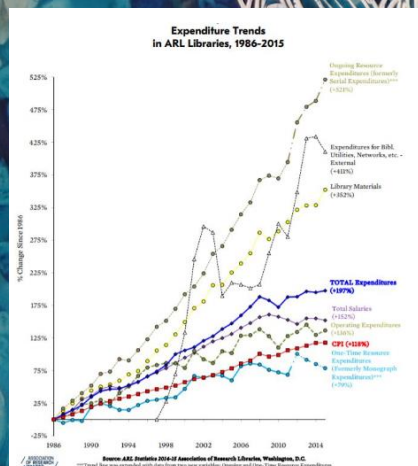
DIRITTI DI RIUSO

521%

AUMENTO DEI PREZZI
DELLE RIVISTE 1986-2015

INDOVINATE: I
BUDGET
BIBLIOTECA SONO
CRESCIUTI 521%?

TAGLI, TAGLI, TAGLI



Comunicazione qualche cifra



OGGI
LEGGERE NON
È GRATIS

IN REGIME DI
ABBONAMENTO
PAGHIAMO
3800/5000 €
PER ARTICOLO

SOLO CHE
PAGHIAMO
PER CHIUDERE

7.6 miliardi \$

[SOTTOSTIMATO] CIFRA SPESA
GLOBALMENTE PER ABBONAMENTI 2016

38%

GUADAGNO NETTO
ELSEVIER

The Guardian view on academic publishing: disastrous capitalism 2019
Editorial

The giants of the scientific publishing industry have made huge profits for decades. Now they are under threat

LICENZA DI STAMPARE
DENARO
[MERCATO ANELASTICO]

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2018
PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS S

Elsevier's profits swell to more than £900 million
But 'risks' of open access and a shift away from subscription model could halt growth, publisher's financial results reveal

February 20, 2018

Alexis Verger @Alexis_Verger Nov 5, 2019
Elsevier 2018 profit margin: a whopping 37%

"In other words, every time we pay a \$3000 article processing charge, only \$1800 supports the publishing process, while the remaining \$1200 goes directly to **Elsevier** shareholders." @MullinsLab

From symbiont to parasite: the evolution of for-profit science publishing | Molecular Biology of...
molbiolcell.org

Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

2018

http://wp.me/pb4jF-km CC-BY Alex Holcombe

Il meraviglioso mondo di

Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care

A Case Study of Elsevier

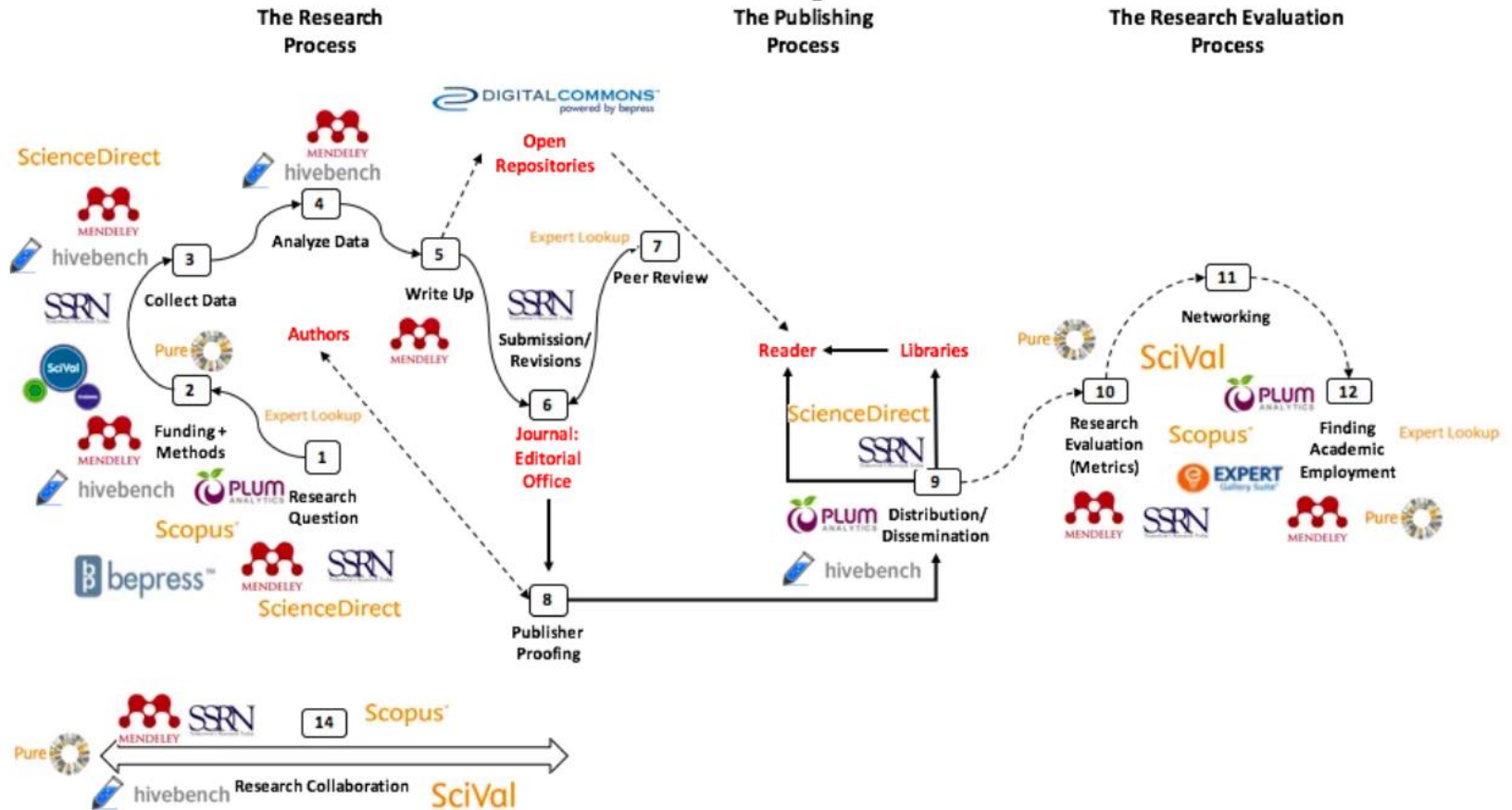
Written by: Alejandro Posada and George Chen, University of Toronto Scarborough

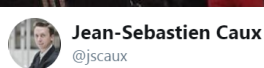
Published on September 20th 2017

2017



The Academic Knowledge Production Process





Jean-Sebastien Caux

@jscaux

Following

The prospectus for the IPO of Springer Nature
[proxy.dbagproject.de/mediacenter/re ...](https://proxy.dbagproject.de/mediacenter/re...)
should be compulsory reading for any funder/university/agency representative negotiating with publishers. You can then question whether you should support #SciPost and similar initiatives, or can afford not to.

Traduci il Tweet

13:38 - 5 May 2018

22 Retweet 28 Mi piace



Prospectus dated April 25, 2018

SPRINGER NATURE

Prospectus

for the public offering

Focus on Research, with a High-Quality Brand Portfolio, Global Scale Benefit from Strong Growth in the Open Access Publishing Market.

increasingly important, as market participants increasingly differentiate in the open access market with regard to APCs according to a journal's impact factor. Our open access portfolio includes a large number of leading brands, such as such as Nature Communications, Scientific Reports and Springer Open, and high impact factor publications, positioning us well to command premium APCs from authors.

Springer Prospectus Apr. 25



PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS

[vostra sc
gioco è spo

Linking impact factor to 'open access' charges creates more inequality in academic publishing

document aimed at potential investors, not a marketing tool for authors or librarians). In fact, for more than 10 years, long before DORA, Nature editorials have expressed concerns about the overuse

needed to fulfil our obligations. This has seen us stop using journal impact factors in isolation in our marketing (note: a prospectus is a legal

10.2.5 Increasing Share in Revenues from Open Access

Springer Nature was one of the first academic publishers to actively embrace the opportunities offered by open access, which provides us additional opportunities to generate revenues, as open access publications are funded by authors and/or their funders or the relevant research institutions, not libraries. Accordingly, revenues stemming from APCs are in the short- to medium-term supplementary to the subscription business, not cannibalistic. Some of our journals are among the open access journals with the highest impact factor, providing us with the ability to charge higher APCs for these journals than for journals with average impact factors.

Access?

Who needs access? You need access!

Public access to scientific research makes all our lives better

[Home](#)[About](#)[FAQ](#)[Contribute](#)[Bibliography](#)[Newest Stories](#)

<https://whoneedsaccess.org/>



Joanne Kamens ✓

@JKamens

In risposta a @jasonpriem e @unpaywall

and btw the "everyone who needs it has access" is completely wrong. I have worked in small biotechs for the last 10 years and hit frustrating paywalls EVERY DAY trying to do good science.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

15:14 - 4 gen 2018

Segui

re a problem

pend billions on funding research. But **most people don't have access to it** xpayers who ultimately funded the research.

unded by government money or charities, do the research. They write up their ormat the manuscripts, prepare figures, and send them to publishers. Other

Search

Recent Posts

- Martin Eve, humanities researcher, open access innovator and cerebral

permesso di accesso



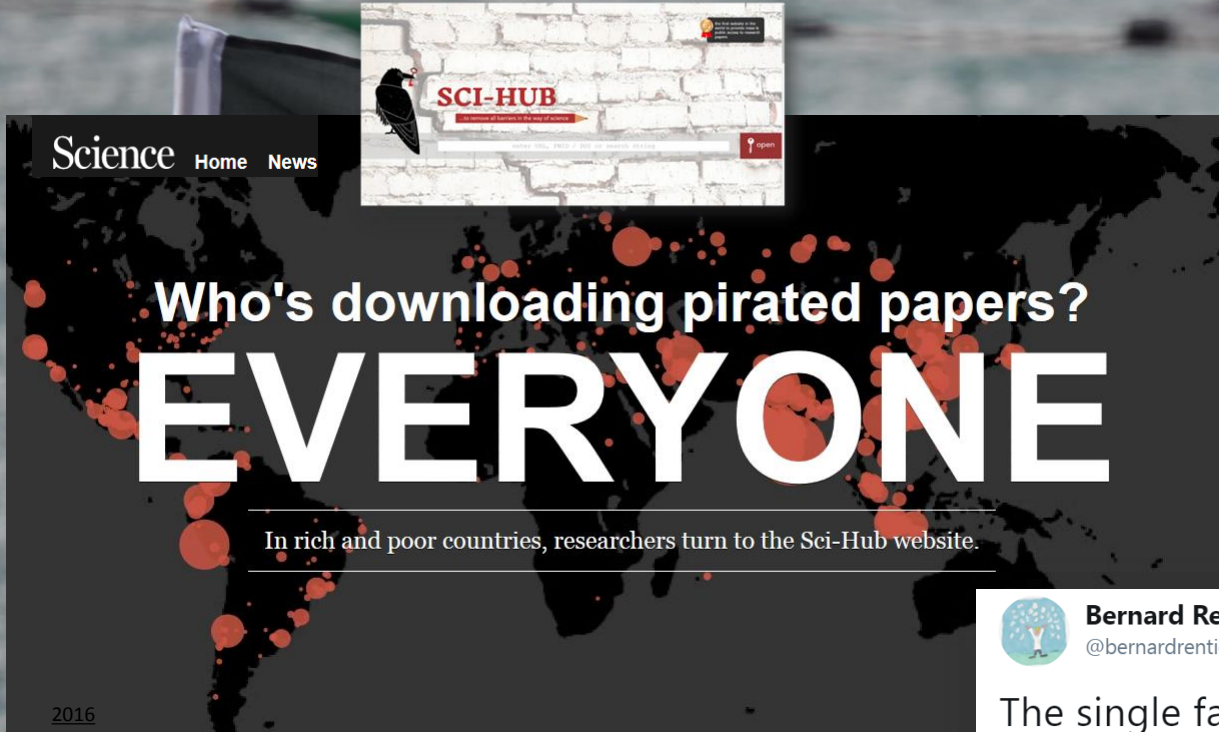
Niccolò [redacted] gmail.com>

a me ▾

Buongiorno,
sono uno studenti UNIMI e sto preparando la tesi, spesso nelle mie ricerche per il materiale, mi imbatto nel vostro sito IRIS ma non posso accedere all'articolo a cui sono interessato. Come posso ottenere il permesso?

PMI, START-UP, PROFESSIONISTI,
STUDENTI NEOLAUREATI...
NESSUNO PUÒ LEGGERE I RISULTATI DELLE
RICERCHE
(FINANZIATE CON FONDI PUBBLICI)

... se no, Sci-Hub non esisterebbe



...E CHE DIRE DELL'IPOCRISIA DI CHI
CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SU
RIVISTE CHIUSE, NON DEPOSITA E
POI USA SCI-HUB?
[era un Tweet, ma non lo ritrovo]



[come ottenere un pdf]

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

updated: February 20, 2018

1 UNPAYWALL

Get full-text of research papers as you browse, using Unpaywall's index of 10 million legal, open access articles. For CHROME | Firefox
<http://unpaywall.org/>



2 GOOGLE SCHOLAR BUTTON

Easy access to Google Scholar from any web page. Find full-text on the web or in your university library. Select the title of the paper on the page you're reading, and click the Scholar button to find it. for CHROME | Firefox
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/google-scholar-button/ghfifvfwadldoo/gvlgie-scholar-button/>



3 KOPERNIO

Get instant notifications of available versions from your library or otherwise. Promising features like a personal Locker, saved articles and more.
<https://kopernio.com/>



4 OPEN ACCESS BUTTON

Free, legal research articles and data delivered instantly or automatically requested from authors. You can do this from the website, or install a browser extension/API.
<https://openaccessbutton.org/>



5 HASHTAG #ICANHAZPDF

Use the hashtag #icanhazpdf together with a link to the requested publication; if somebody has access, they can send you the PDF.
<https://twitter.com/search?q=%23icanhazpdf>



HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

8 NARCIS

NARCIS provides access to scientific information, including open access publications from the repositories of all the Dutch universities, KNAW, NWO and a number of research institutes, datasets from some data archives as well as descriptions of research projects, researchers and research institutes.
<https://www.narcis.nl/>

9 OSF PREPRINTS

OSF offers access to over 2 million open access preprints.
<https://osf.io/preprints/>

10 DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

DOAJ offers access to over 10,000 open access journals.
<https://doaj.org/>

11 SCIENCE OPEN

Science Open contains over 37 million articles, a large part in open access.
<http://www.scienceopen.com/>



12 SCI-HUB

If all else fails, you may be tempted to use Sci-Hub. Do realize, however, that in many countries, including The Netherlands, the use of Sci-Hub is considered as an illegal act, as it involves content protected by copyright laws and licensing contracts.

open access.nl

News and events

What is open access? In the Netherlands You

Alternative ways to access journal articles

Feb. 27, 2018

unpaywall

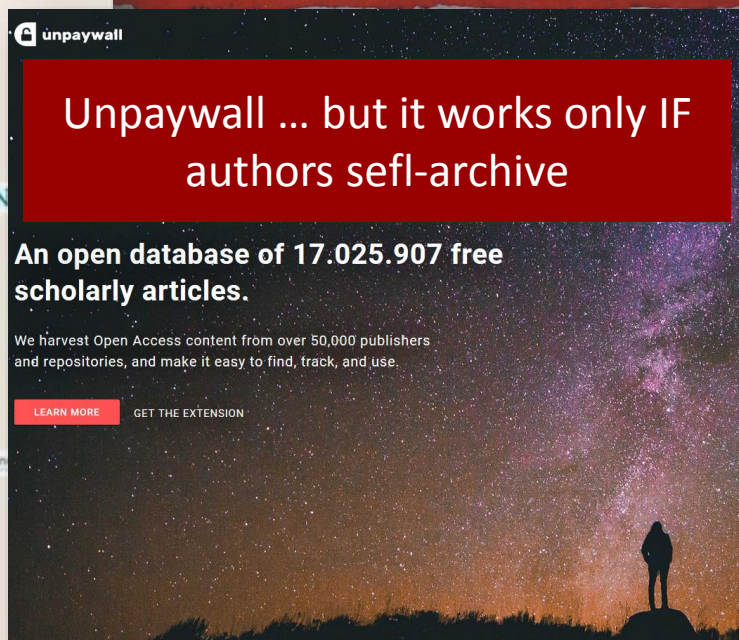
Unpaywall ... but it works only IF authors self-archive

An open database of 17.025.907 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

LEARN MORE

GET THE EXTENSION



Comunicazione scientifica: funziona?

Altri numeri... indovinate cosa rappresentano...

9-18 MESI

179%

70%

43%

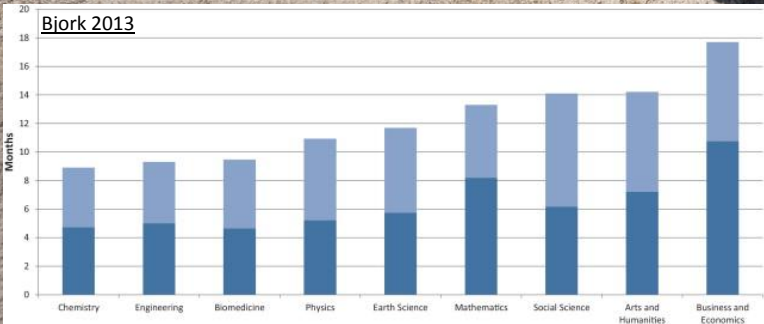
Comunicazione scientifica: funziona?

TEMPI MEDI DI
PUBBLICAZIONE

9-18 MESI



Biork 2013



Paola Masuzzo
@pcmasuzzo

Today I witnessed the celebration of a research article published in a (famous & glam) journal after 2 and a half years of revisions. I do feel happy for the authors, of course, but I cannot help wondering what's there to celebrate in such a slow scientific dissemination process.

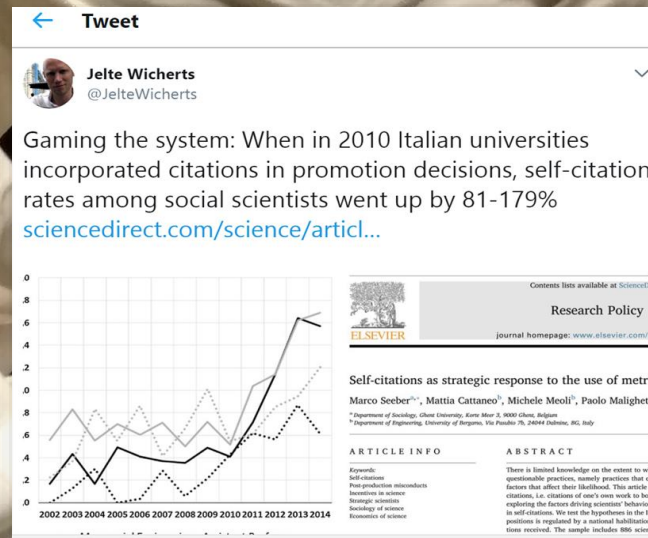
Traduci il Tweet

6:58 PM · 9 mag 2019 · Twitter for Android

P.Masuzzo, Sept. 2019

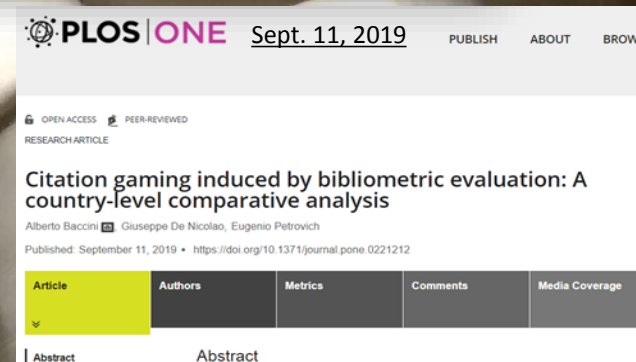
Comunicazione scientifica: funziona?

March 2018



AUMENTO DELLE
AUTOCITAZIONI IN ITALIA

179%



Comunicazione scientifica: funziona?

70%

RICERCHE NON
RIPRODUCIBILI

nature

International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video

Archive | Volume 533 | Issue 7604 | News Feature | Article

NATURE | NEWS FEATURE

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light on the 'crisis' rocking research.

The Turing Way, 2019

The
Alan Turing
Institute

Home + Research + Research projects

'The Turing Way' - A handbook for reproducible data science

Developing a handbook for best practice in academic
data science

The Turing Way

1. Introduction
2. Reproducibility
3. Open Research
4. Version Control
5. Collaborating on GitHub/GitLab
6. Credit for reproducible research
7. Research Data Management
8. Reproducible Environments
9. Testing
10. Reviewing
11. Continuous Integration
12. Reproducible Research with Make
13. Risk Assessment

Welcome to the Turing Way

The Turing Way is a lightly opinionated guide to reproducible data science.

Our goal is to provide all the information that researchers need at the start of their projects to ensure that they are easy to reproduce at the end.

This also means making sure PhD students, postdocs, PIs, and funding teams know which parts of the "responsibility of reproducibility" they can affect, and what they should do to nudge data science to being more efficient, effective, and understandable.

A bit more background

Reproducible research is necessary to ensure that scientific work can be trusted. Funders and publishers are beginning to require that publications include access to the underlying data and the analysis code. The goal is to ensure that all results can be independently verified and built upon in future work. This is sometimes easier said than done. Sharing these research outputs means understanding data management, library sciences, software development, and continuous integration techniques: skills that are not widely taught or expected of academic researchers and data scientists.

The Turing Way is a handbook to support students, their supervisors, funders, and journal editors in ensuring that reproducible data science is "too easy not to do". It will include training material on version control, analysis testing, open and transparent communication with future users, and build on Turing Institute case studies and workshops. This project is openly developed and any and all questions, comments and recommendations are welcome at our GitHub repository:
<https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/the-turing-way>.

Comunicazione scientifica: funziona?

No academic post for fraudster Diederik Stapel, after all

Recently, we reported that social psychologist and renowned data faker Diederik Stapel had found himself a [new gig supporting research at a vocational university in the Netherlands](#) — but it appears that was short-lived.

According to multiple news reports, NHTV Breda will not be employing Stapel, after all.

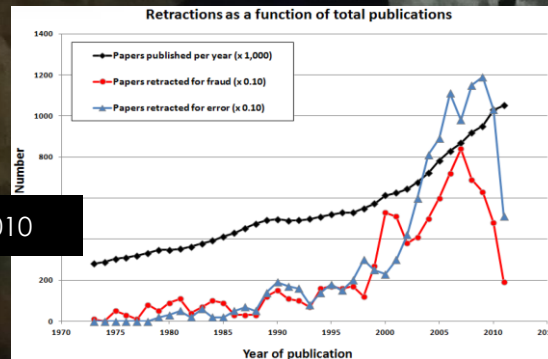
Here's our Google translate of a portion from [De Telegraaf](#): [Continue reading](#) →



Diederik Stapel

Does scientific misconduct cause patient harm? The case of Joachim Boldt

2013



RITRATTAZIONI PER FRODE

43%

<https://retractionwatch.com/>

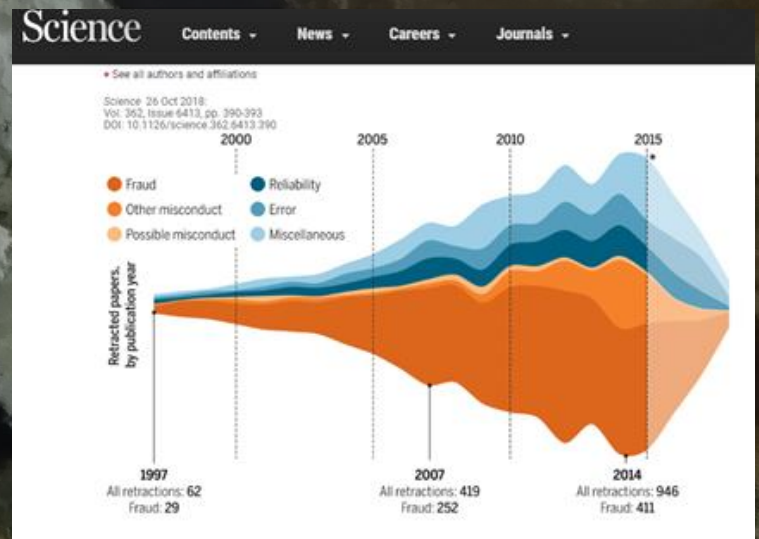
Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a
window into the scientific
process

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

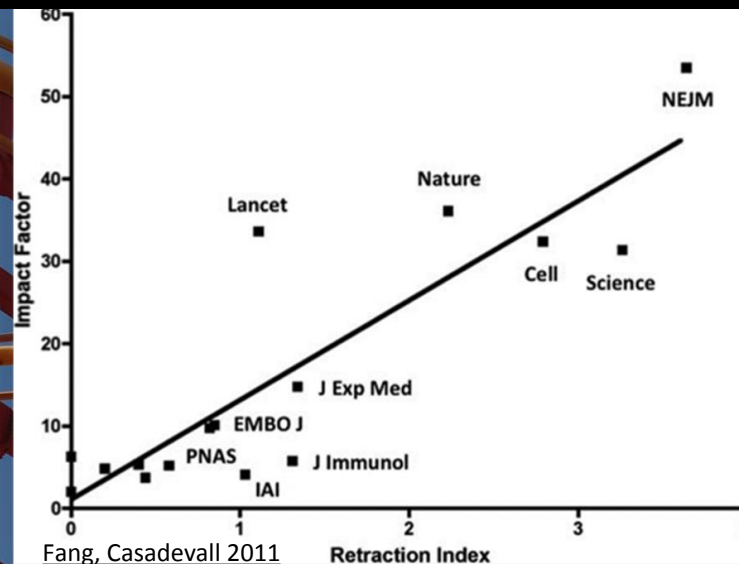
Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) See also: [Final report of investigating committee, our reporting, additional coverage](#)
2. Joachim Boldt (96) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement, our coverage](#)
3. Diederik Stapel (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
4. Adrian Maxim (48) See also: [our coverage](#)
5. Chen-Yuan (Peter) Chen (43) See also: [SAGE, our coverage](#)
6. Hua Zhong (41) See also: [journal notice](#)
7. Shigeaki Kato (39) See also: [our coverage](#)
8. Yuhji Saitoh (37) See also: [our coverage](#)



[Houston, abbiamo un problema]

CORRELAZIONE DIRETTA #RITRAZZIONI/IMPACT FACTOR



ROYAL SOCIETY
OPEN SCIENCE

rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org

The natural selection
of bad science

P. Smaldino, 2016

REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Hum. Neurosci., 20 February 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2018.00037>

Prestigious Science Journals Struggle to Reach Even Average Reliability

Björn Brembs*

Institute of Zoology—Neurogenetics, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

Feb. 20 2018

J.Tennant 2017

Segui

00:59 - 7 set 2017

10 Retweet **16** Mi piace

1 10 16

[illegible]

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

2003 ICR Science Edition

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22589	11.910	2.683	331	3.8	4.0

Journal Impact Factor 4.11

Cites in 2003 to items published in: 2002 = 3628 Number of items published in: 2002 = 334

$$2001 = 3923$$
 $2001 = 300$

Sum: 7551

Sum: 634

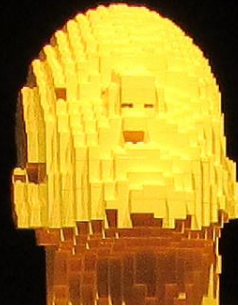
Calculation: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}}$ $\frac{755}{634}$

 is imposed by a very small number of highly cited papers

ni nell'anno X
usciti anni X-1 X-2

articoli «citabili»
 dati in X-1 X-2

... perché valutazione = ossessione



THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

The future of
scholarly scientific
communication
2015
Conference 2015

- **LA VALUTAZIONE È DIVENTATA UN'OSSESSIONE**
- «not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are providing perverse ones»
- Goodhart's law: «**when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure**»
- «**people game the system at every level**»

I was told impact metrics could make or break careers. Instead, they broke my faith in scientific research

2018



Performance-driven culture is ruining scientific research

The
Cobra Effect

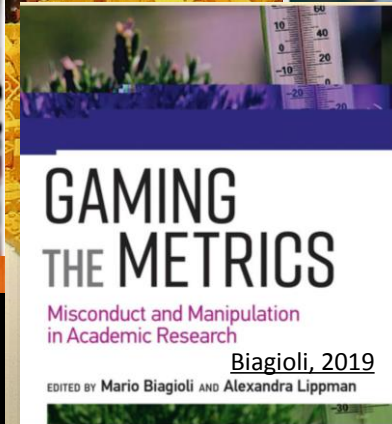
COBRA EFFECT: QUANDO DURANTE UNA
INVASIONE DI COBRA GLI INGLESI
PAGAVANO PER UN COBRA MORTO, GLI
INDIANI INIZIARONO AD ALLEVARLI



FEBRUARY 17, 2020

Scientists call for reform on rankings and indices of science journals

by University of Oslo



Biagioli, 2019

EDITED BY Mario Biagioli AND Alexandra Lippman

PHYS ORG

INDICATORI NON
MISURANO LA
QUALITÀ

"Our message is quite clear: Academics should stop worrying too much about indices. Instead, we should work more on the scholarship and the quality of research," says Professor Colin Chapman from the Department of Anthropology at the George Washington University in Washington.

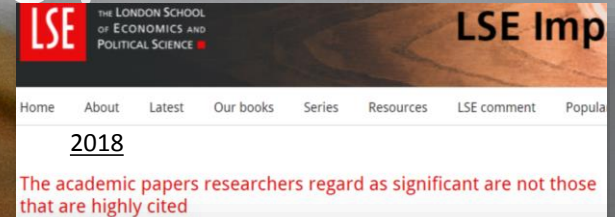
"The exaggerated reliance on indices is taking attention away from the quality of the science. The system works just fine for experienced researchers like Colin Chapman and myself, but younger researchers and their careers are suffering

because of the way indices are used today," adds Professor Nils Chr. Stenseth at the University of Oslo.

Indices don't measure quality

PRS, 2020

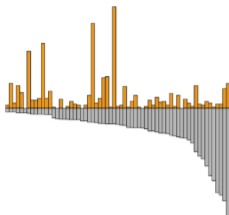
...citazioni? Cosa misurano?



So what now? We think this work clearly highlights a major issue with metrics – they aren't measuring what everyone commonly assumes we are measuring, or at least, are not accurately representing the more abstract perceptions of impact and importance that we measured in our survey.

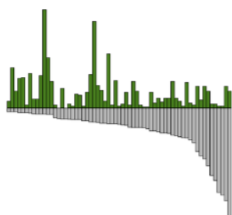
As hinted earlier, we think our research shows that impact goes beyond citation count, and beyond scholarly impact. Recent articles, such as that in *PLoS Biology* and *Nature*, also call out current metrics. But what can we do to change current practice?

Times Chosen in Survey
Shared Widely



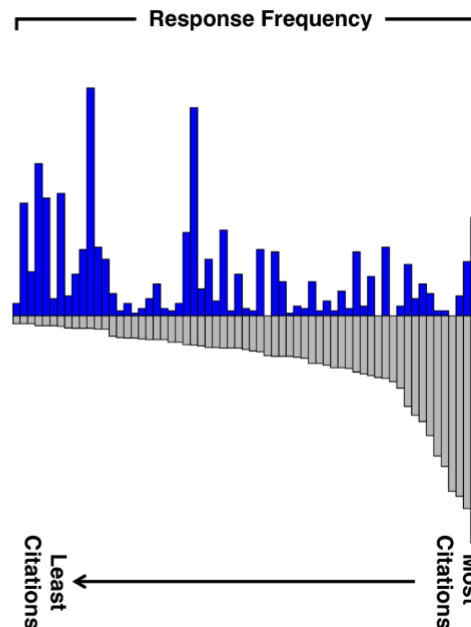
Citations (2013)

Times Chosen in Survey
Most Significant



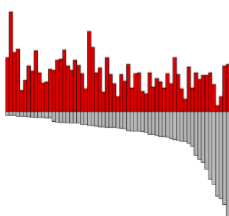
Citations (2013)

Times Chosen in Survey
Most Cited



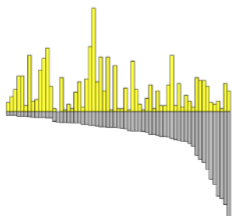
Citations (2013)

Times Chosen in Survey
h-index



Citations (2013)

Times Chosen in Survey
Shared: Chemists



Citations (2013)

Il sistema è rotto

RESEARCH CULTURE IS BROKEN,
OPEN SCIENCE CAN FIX IT

YouTube

June 2019



Research Culture is Broken; Open Science can Fix It | Rachael Ainsworth | TEDxMacclesfield

Il sistema è rotto

Davanti a tutte queste situazioni (realtà purtroppo) del mondo della ricerca universitaria italiana, noi giovani siamo delusi e demoralizzati perchè vediamo che quell'ideale "cambiare/migliorare il mondo" non è più alla base della ricerca.

Cosa è diventata la ricerca scientifica? Pubblicare, pubblicare e pubblicare.

Non importa l'IF, non importa se la statistica usata nel lavoro sia giusta, non importa se si ha davvero indagato a fondo per tale lavoro...l'importante è pubblicare. Da aggiungere, inoltre, che la paura di essere "scoopati" e la fretta che essa comporta contribuisce inevitabilmente alla mediocrità dei lavori (mai così evidente come in questo periodo).

Per questo ormai l' 80-90% delle pubblicazioni scientifiche (stima personale ma verosimile) sono tutte bad science ed è questa la motivazione per cui molti PhD student, una volta raggiunto il traguardo del titolo, non continuano sul sentiero della ricerca.

Mail di Francesco, PhD candidate, 27 maggio 2020

I would need to add

- That questionable academic practices like power abuse, sexism, racism, and gaslighting are subtle, pervasive, and impactful
- That mental health issues among doctoral candidates are real, prevalent, and preventable
- That good people, especially women and non-white men, are leaving academia because of it's systemic issues

And *that*, that is definitely not sustainable.

This is not **just** the way things are.

It's how things have been built and we reproduce it with our everyday choices.

It is how things are, but not how they have to remain.

Reflections on my PhD and building sustainable science



Chris Hartgerink Following
Apr 20 · 5 min read

April 20, 2020



...un abbraccio mortale



But let's not ignore the facts: the science system is in landslide transition from data-sparse to data-saturated. Meanwhile, scholarly communication, data management methodologies, reward systems and training curricula do not adapt quickly enough if at all to this revolution. Researchers, funders and publishers (I always thought that meant making things public) keep each other hostage in a deadly embrace by continuing to conduct, publish, fund and judge science in the same way as in the past century.

So far, no-one seems to be able to break this deadlock. Open Access articles are solve only a fraction of the problem. Neither 'open research data' alone will do. W



Ssssst...sta ca ualcosa?

Opinion | 21 May 2020

May 21, 2020

Open access: how COVID-19 will change the way research findings are shared



Robert Kiley
Head of Open Research
Wellcome

During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers and publishers have pulled together to publish their outputs at an unprecedented rate. So, how have they responded? And how will this change research culture and the way findings are disseminated in future?

Building a better research culture and improving publication practices are within our grasp. Seizing this opportunity and ensuring that all research is published open access must become one of the positive outcomes from the COVID-19 pandemic.

A lot of power lies in the hands of a few core publishing houses, but it is the choice of universities and researchers to chase the prestige that those publishers hand out, and the rankings success that follows it that maintains that power. It is the choices of governments to pay greater attention to simplistic rankings and of assessment that reinforces those choices. To build a knowledge product capable of responding to today's challenges we need alternatives to and entrenched success measures of the 20th century.

Publisher collaboration to keep COVID research moving

Apr. 27, 2020

Researchers



A cross publisher collaboration aims to ensure research related to COVID-19 is reviewed and published as quickly as possible. An Open Letter of Intent encourages academics to sign up to a reviewer database, authors to use preprint servers and calls on other publishers to action with a focus on open data and encouraging preprints.

Business Ethics

A EUROPEAN REVIEW

May 19, 2020

EDITORIAL | [Free Access](#)

Open Access, Open Science, and Coronavirus: Mega trends with historical proportions

Dima Jamali, Ralf Barkemeyer, Jennifer Leigh, Georges Samara

First published: 19 May 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/beer.12289>

WHY OPEN ACCESS AND OPEN SCIENCE NOW?

There have been an impressive number of immediate natural science initiatives in response to COVID-19. For example, COVID-19-related Open Access data repositories have been created (Xu et al., 2020), modeling those established for research into the human genome (Yozwiak, Schaffner, & Sabeti, 2015); real-time data visualization tools are provided by various actors (e.g., John Hopkins University, 2020; Roser, Ritchie, & Ortiz-Ospina, 2020; WHO, 2020); and *Nature* has established an "Open Peer Review platform" (Johansson & Saderi, 2020). Closer to (our disciplinary) home, noteworthy initiatives include the "COVID-19 Insights" series operated by a number of business sustainability networks (e.g., GRONEN, 2020) or the *Academy of Management Learning & Education* COVID-19 "Call for Questions" proposal (AMLE, 2020).

All of these initiatives have in common that they aim to make research more inclusive and more immediately available, and thus blend into more general developments that have been labeled as Open Access and Open Science. While Open Access refers to the free availability of research outputs, typically in digital format, Open Science goes beyond that in

THE AUSTRALIAN

Thursday, May 7, 2020 Today's Paper Most Games

All sections

HOME THE NATION WORLD BUSINESS COMMENTARY SPORT ARTS

HOME / HIGHER EDUCATION



The COVID-19 experience shows the value of sharing information

CAMERON NEYLON

Apr. 23, 2020

Lo scopo della comunicazione scientifica

The virus is reminding us that the purpose of scholarly communication is not to allocate credit for career advancement, and neither is it to keep publishers afloat. Scholarly communication is about, well, scholars communicating with each other, to share insights for the benefit of humanity. And whilst we've heard all this before, in a time of crisis we realise afresh that this isn't just rhetoric, this is reality.

the coffin will be closed?!" If we've created a generation of scholars who are just in it for the glory of papers in glamorous journals, and not to do good research that changes the world a little bit, then we really are in trouble.

So please UKRI, when you come to make your difficult policy decisions about open access, please put front and centre at every stage a very simple question: "Will this help scholars communicate more effectively and do better research?". Everything else is a distraction. Progress has been impeded by two butts for twenty years. It's time to focus.

No butts.

WONKHE ABOUT US• EVENTS LATEST• JOBS• SUBSCRIPTIONS• SUS• **Apr. 22, 2020**

The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond

COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA=CONDIVIDERE LE SCOPERTE PER IL BENE DELL'UMANITÀ

SE ABBIAMO CREATO UNA GENERAZIONE DI RICERCATORI CHE PENSANO SOLO ALLA GLORIA DI UN ARTICOLO IN RIVISTE PRESTIGIOSE E NON A FARE BUONA RICERCA CHE CAMBI IL MONDO, SIAMO NEI GUAI

UNICA DOMANDA: «QUESTI FONDI AIUTERANNO A COMUNICARE MEGLIO E FARE UNA RICERCA MIGLIORE»? IL RESTO SONO DISTRAZIONI. IL PROGRESSO È STATO IMPEDITO DA 20 ANNI... BASTA «MA»



...ci siamo meritati una pausa?