What do authors and editors think about peer review? A cross sectional study in 12 journals across research fields

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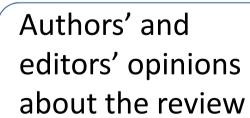


Peer reviewers of Elsevier journals uploaded reviews

Review reports of manuscripts

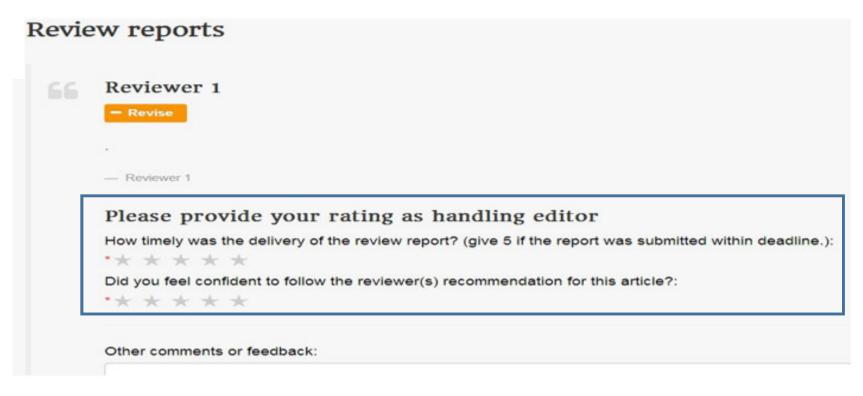
Reviewer recommendations (Accept, etc.)

Valuable data for a pilot study





Editor's questions:

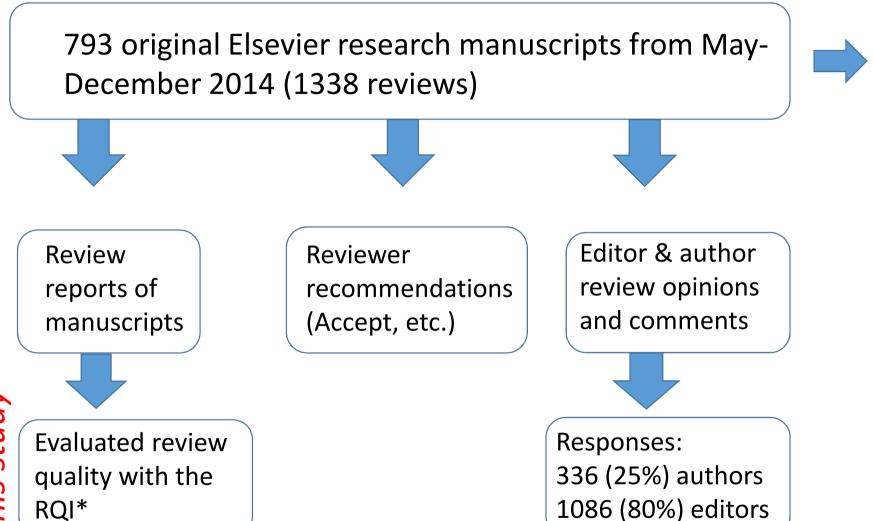


Author's question:

How useful was the review report in terms of improving the quality of your manuscript? $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$

1 = poor, 2 =, 3 = neutral, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent

RQI*



^{*}Review Quality Instrument (RQI), according to van Rooyen et al. J Clin Epidemiol 1999;52(7):625-9. The RQI has 10 items rated on a scale from 1 to 5, giving a score range from 10 to 50.

-Agriculture

-Clinical

science

-Physical

sciences

medicine

-Computer

Purpose



Determine associations among:

- 1) authors' perception of the reviews;
- 2) editors' opinions regarding review timeliness;
- 3) editors' opinion on review's impact on decision;
- 4) review quality, measured by RQI; and
- 5) reviewers' recommendation (accepted, revise, rejected).





Author Perception of Peer Review

Impact of Review Quality and Acceptance on Satisfaction

Ellen J. Weber, MD; Patricia P. Katz, PhD; Joseph F. Waeckerle, MD; Michael L. Callaham, MD

JAMA. 2002;287(21):2790-2793. doi:10.1001/jama.287.21.2790.

American Journal of Infection Control 40 (2012) 701-4

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Major article

Assessing the quality of the peer review process: Author and editorial board member perspectives

Christina Bunner BA a,*, Elaine L. Larson RN, PhD, FAAN, CIC b

(Obstet Gynecol 2008;112:646-51)

Author Perception of Peer Review

Mark Gibson, MD, Catherine Y. Spong, MD, Sara Ellis Simonsen, RN, MSPH, Sheryl Martin, and James R. Scott, MD

Scientometrics DOI 10.1007/s11192-017-2310-5



Duration and quality of the peer review process: the author's perspective

Janine Huisman^{1,2} · Jeroen Smits^{2,3}

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Modified Review Quality Instrument (RQI) designed by van Rooyen et al. Each item assesses quality using a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high).

- 1. Importance
- 2. Originality
- 3. Strengths of the methodology
- 4. Weaknesses of the methodology
- 5. Adequate use of English
- 6. Organization of the manuscript
- 7. Presentation of tables and figures
- 8. Constructiveness of comments
- 9. Reviewer comments supported
- 10. Results interpretation

Independent Inter-rater correlation (Kappa) = 0.65, 95% CI 0.50 – 0.80

Number of reviews per manuscript								
					•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Subject areas (No. of manuscripts)	N = 793	N = 466	N = 67	N = 10	N = 1	N = 1	No. of review reports (%), N = 1338	
Agriculture (20)	20 (2.5)	15 (3.2)					35 (2.6)	
Clinical medicine (60)	60 (7.6)	54 (11.6)	1 (1.5)				115 (8.6)	
Computer science (72)	72 (9.1)	49 (10.5)	9 (13.4)				130 (9.7)	
Physical sciences (641)	641 (80.9)	348 (74.7)	57 (85.1)	10 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1060 (79.1)	

Overall ratings	Score (median, 95% CI)
Author	
Satisfaction with the constructiveness of the review	4.3 (4.0 – 5.0)
Editor	
Opinion about the timeliness of the review	5.0 (5.0 - 5.0)
Opinion on the review's impact on a final decision	5.0 (5.0 - 5.0)
Review quality*	18 (17.0 - 18.0)

^{*}The RQI has 10 items rated on a scale from 1 to 5, giving a total score range from 10 to 50.

Author satisfaction

- Across all disciplines, paradoxically authors were satisfied with the constructiveness of reviews that recommended rejection
- →median RQI of 5 (IQR 4-5), P<0.0001*
 - * vs. accept and revise (P < 0.05, Conover's post-hoc test)

 There was no significant correlation of author satisfaction with RQI or editors' perceptions regardless of number of reviews per manuscript.





Editor satisfaction

- Across all disciplines, editors were most satisfied with the influence of reviews with 'accept' recommendations on their final decision
- \rightarrow median rating of 5, IQR 4-5, P=0.021*
- * vs. reject and accept (P < 0.05, Conover's post-hoc test)
- No significant correlations existed between the opinion that editors found the review influential in their review decision for the first review and RQI or author satisfaction.





Reviewer recommendation vs. quality of the review

- Overall RQI scores were poor for reviews recommended for revision with a median score of 2, IQR 2-2, P<0.0001*
- * vs. reject and accept (P < 0.05, Conover's post-hoc test)
- No association was found between RQI scores and reviewer recommendations regardless of number of reviews per manuscript.
- Corroborates with previous studies





Poor agreement between reviewers

• Inter-rater agreement between reviewers was low (κ =0.233 95% CI 0.097-0.369).





A Reliability-Generalization Study of Journal Peer Reviews: A Multilevel Meta-Analysis of Inter-Rater Reliability and Its Determinants

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Review quality by subject area

- We found higher quality reviews in agriculture compared to other disciplines (median=22, IQR 20-26, 95% CI 21-24) vs. median=18, IQR 15-21, 95% CI 17-18).
 - Although small sample in agriculture compared to other subjects





Limitations

- No reviewer characteristics collected
- RQI intended its use for clinical medicine
- No data on the number of invitations to review originally sent out to reviewers
 - Our assessment of review quality may not be comprehensive





Conclusions

- Paradoxically, authors were most satisfied with reviews recommending rejection, perhaps reflecting their perception that such reviews were more detailed and helpful
- Moderate correlations between the quality of the review and editors' opinion about the influence of the review indicate that better reviews are more helpful to editors
- Continual assessment needed of both review quality and authors' perception of those reviews
- Use of the same instrument to assess the quality of reviews in one field may be unsuitable for another

Thank you! Questions...?



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