

Peer Review

Jeffrey E. Boyd



quality

Hume emphasized education and experience: men of taste acquire certain abilities that lead to agreement about which authors and artworks are the best. Such people, he felt, eventually will reach consensus, and in doing so, they set a 'standard of taste' which is universal. These experts can differentiate works of high quality from less good works.

Cynthia Freeland, **But is it Art**, Oxford University Press, 2001.

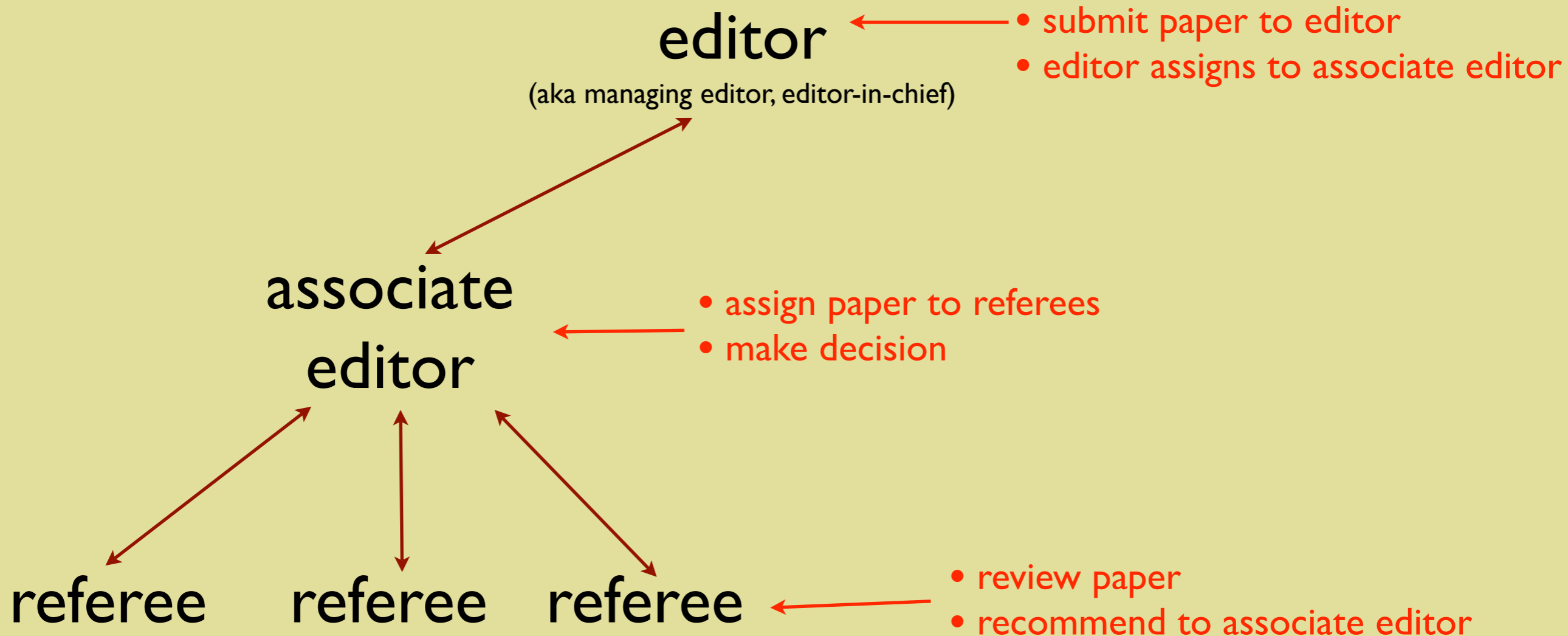


David Hume - wikipedia.org

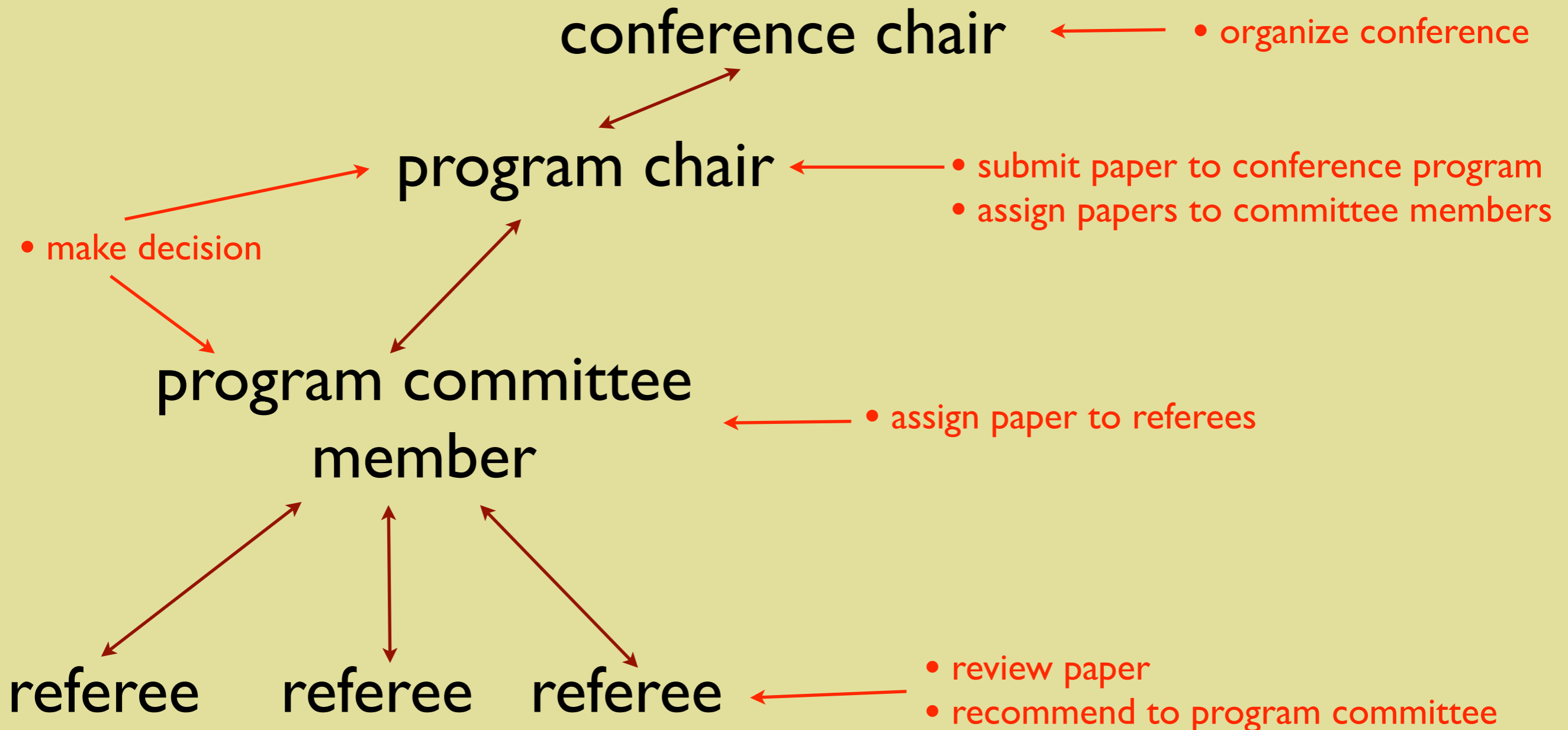
refereeing

- **refereeing**: what your peer does in peer review
- Saul's recommended sources:
 - *google parberry forsker referee*
- Also see
 - referees guidelines for conference/journal

journal organization



conference organizat'n



blind review

- blind review
 - authors do not know identity of referees
 - avoids pressure on referees
- double-blind review
 - referees do not know identity of authors
 - eliminates reputation as factor

why peer review

- quality control
 - allocates scarce space resources to best papers
 - filter to eliminate bad papers for readers
- as a side effect
 - useful feedback to authors

author

- responsibilities:
 - write an submit paper
 - assures that paper meets venue's requirements

editor/associate ed

- responsibilities:
 - first quality filter
 - assign associate editor (if necessary)
 - choose referees (if necessary)
 - generalist referee
 - make decision base on referee reports

referee

- responsibilities:
 - critical review of paper
 - justify comments in review
 - suggest changes
 - suggest action (accept/reject)
- usually three reviews per paper
- types
 - experts
 - generalists

why referee

- service to community
- establish your participation
- good way to see new research
- downside
 - more work

things to look for

- when refereeing look for
 1. correctness
 2. significance
 3. innovation
 4. interest
 5. replication
 - re-invention
 - plagiarism
 - self-plagiarism
 6. timeliness
- 7. quality of writing
 - clarity
 - conciseness
 - grammar and spelling
 - excessive jargon
 - unsupported work

ethics

- do unto others
- treat others fairly
- **do not use derogatory language**
- respect confidentiality
 - submission to conference or journal is not a public disclosure

ethics (continued)

- are you working on a similar problem
- consider turning down request
- talk to editor honestly

self plagiarism

- journal papers can be reasonable expansions of conference papers (Saul)
- this attitude may be changing
- in general
 - can re-publish if original forum was obscure

Saul's generic template

1. title, authors (if known), manuscript no.
2. summarize the contribution
 - not what they did or how
 - no judgement
3. quality
 - sound analysis, proofs, equations
 - are methods valid?
4. can it be duplicated
 - reasonable interpretation of results
 - relation to existing work
 - sufficient detail for expert to reproduce results

template (continued)

5. writing

- clarity
- organization
- grammar
- spelling
- figures/tables
- style
- logic
- ESL (suggest improvements)

6. relevance

- domain
- depth

- specialization

- all must be appropriate for readers

7. other feedback

- typos
- missing connections to other work
- constructive suggestions

outcomes

- conference
 - definitely reject
 - probably reject
 - borderline
 - probably accept
 - definitely accept
- journal
 - reject
 - reject and resubmit
 - major revisions
 - minor revisions
 - accept

other feedback

- you are usually asked to rate your confidence in a review
 - extremely confident to
 - know nothing
- it is accepted that referee is expert in general area
- can usually submit comments to editor that will not be seen by authors
- good place to disclose your concerns/ conflicts

CHI examples

