Reviewing from the perspective of...

Scholarship and community

Faculties and universities

Editors and journals

Industry and technology
Scholarship and community

• Being a “complete” scholar.
• A skill to learn as a writer and researcher.
• Service to the community: Review onto others as you would like to be reviewed for.
• What the reviewer is not:
  • Language editor: Don’t focus on every comma.
  • Editor: Limit voicing a strong decision to the authors.
  • Author: Don’t take over the paper and make it what you want it to be about.
  • Advertiser: Avoid promoting your own work.
  • Expert of everything: Know your limits and state them in the “Comments to Editor”.

Editors’ Insight

Twelve Tips for Getting Published in Business & Society

Photo source
Editors and journals

• **How do you become a reviewer?**
  • Reactive: known (to editor) for expertise (theoretical, methodological, empirical); previous publication in journal.
  • Proactive: Sign up as reviewer for conferences, sign up in the editorial system of the journal, email the editor.

• **How are you evaluated as a reviewer?**
  • Depending on journal/publisher: Typically rated on quality and timeliness, blacklists.

• **How can reviewing develop into other roles?**
  • Reviewer → Editorial Review Board (ERB) Member → Associate Editor (AE) → Editor-in-Chief (EiC)

• **What do editors look for in reviewers / how do they find reviewers?**
  • Specific expertise (theoretical, methodological, empirical); lack of conflict of interest; no on-going reviews in the journal; diversity (gender, institution, tenure).
  • Seeking through ERB of journal, editorial management system search, external search, journal’s shared folders of reviewer expertise.
Faculties and universities

• Reviewing is typically not compensated or necessarily appreciated, it is assumed.
• Pick journals and conferences you want to support and you want to be part of.
• Develop a constructive “friendly review” culture at your home institution: article circles, friendly reviews for colleagues, R&R seminars with reviews shared.
• Reviewing builds critical assessment skills for other tasks: Internal seminars, internal and external grants, doctoral committees, hiring committees.
Industry and technology

• Publishing industry:
  • Attempts to incentivize and give credit.
  • The free labor of reviewing is the backbone of the academic publishing industry.

• AI in reviewing:
  • Don’t run a paper you are reviewing through Chat GPT! It is not yours to “make public”.
  • AI tools for research abound: Elicit: summarizes relevant papers, Consensus: answers questions based on academic research, Iris: suggests relevant literature for research, Connected Papers: it builds a graph of similar papers in the field if you enter a paper’s DOI, Citation Machine: uses AI to automatically generate citations in various styles, ChatPDF: extracts specific information from a PDF user uploads, Research Rabbit: finds and organizes academic papers, Semantic Scholar: an academic search engine using AI for precise results, etc. (List from University of Amsterdam Teaching and Learning Center)
  • Experiment in research but keep integrity and privacy as central!