Open Access Journals: issues, implications, & the how to's of journal management using Open Journal Systems

Workshop for Catapult, February 15, 2013
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Setting the Stage
Your Role(s) in this discussion

- Author/Creator
- Editor
- Peer Reviewer
- Commentator
- Reader
- Publisher
- P&T committee member
Scholarly Communication Issues
Whose $ Funds Scholarship?

- University
  - Researcher salaries
  - Libraries budgets
- Government
  - Funding agencies
- Societies
  - Membership
- Users / tax payers
- Authors
  - Peer review
  - Editing
- Publishers
  - Acquisitions
  - Marketing

A LOT of $
£175bn in 2008,
estimate for total cost of
undertaking and communicating
journal articles alone
Reported: OA News, original summary

More readings:
Is the Academic Publishing Industry on the Verge of Disruption?
Academic publishers make Murdoch look like a socialist
Who Funds Scholarship?

• Worth contemplating:
  – In some fields, the public is paying 3x for access to research:
    1. public university faculty salaries
    2. public (state/federal) funding
    3. public university library budgets
What Happened?
Why are Libraries in the Publishing Market?

The Time: Late 1990s
The Place: Globally

Library budgets, generally
Publisher prices, some

Eureka!
Libraries woke up, with a plan

For more, see: The Facts:
How the Crisis in Scholarly Communication Affects You
What Happened? continued

• And, at nearly the same time, faculty asked Libraries to support new Scholarly Communication endeavors

• Why ask the libraries?
  – We like to think it’s because we’re generally helpful exploratory folk
  – We were receptive to moving upstream in our scholarly communication endeavors
    • From being collectors to being a part of the production – ultimately so that collecting (aka preserving and providing access) could be easier. We have our ulterior motives. The other motive is – responsibly stretching our budgets.
and

OPEN ACCESS was created
The 3 BBB’s

• **Budapest Open Access Initiative**
  – February 2002

• **Bethesda Open Access Statement**
  – June 2003

• **Berlin Open Access Statement**
  – October 2003

Presenting similar definitions of Open Access
Basically, OA is...

• Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder. Peter Suber

• Controversy = free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

• I will use the Creative Commons licenses to explain
  – CC0
  – CC BY
  – CC BY-ND-NC

• Original intention of Budapest OAI:
  – The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.
Issues
Whose Copyright?

• Authors
  – Until Transferred to →

• Publishers
  – Some rights returned to authors ← →

• That about **Fair Use**? Still applies.

• Some copyright policies are very friendly toward authors rights; some quite draconian.
Copyright Transfer Agreements

• Common Journal CTA

  – We (the publisher) require you to grant and assign the **entire copyright to us.**

  – **In return,** we will allow you (the author) to post a specified **version** of your article on your personal website or in a repository. You must include the language below indicating that we’re the publisher and you must also point users to our official publisher version on our website.
Other CTAs

• May be more generous to the author:

  – Authors retain the copyright to their work, but grant to the publisher the non-exclusive right of first publication under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial, No Derivatives License (CC BY-NC-ND).
Sample CTAs in Folklore & Anthropology

• **Journal of Folklore Research**
  – IU Press
  – Copyright © 2012 Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology, Indiana University, [sample](#)

• **Journal of Folklore Research Reviews**
  – IU Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology
  – No policy, we’ll advise; [sample](#)

• **Journal of American Folklore**
  – University of Illinois Press, journal of the American Folklore Society
  – Copyright © 2012 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, [sample](#)

• **American Anthropological Association**
  – Wiley
  – © 2012 by the American Anthropological Association. All rights reserved. [sample](#)

• **Museum Anthropology Review**
  – IUScholarWorks, [sample](#)
The fine print

To really understand the copyright and licensing situation of a journal, its authors, its publisher, the intermediaries, we have to be privy to much more information.
Strategies to find journal copyright policies

• **SHERPA/RoMEO** database
• Journal’s website
• Publisher’s website
• Look for:
  – Copyright policy
  – Permissions policy
  – Copyright Transfer Agreement
Peer Review:
What does the publication business model have to do with peer review? Nothing. Really.
Issues – New Forms of Scholarship

• The article, the book, the chapter are not enough;
• Scholars want new and different expressions for their intellectual activities
  – Blogs, tweets, audio, video, games, 3-D, re-use of data, mash-ups, collections with value-added scholarships, works that don’t have an end-point and require ongoing discussion, and so on…
• AND, scholars want broad access to their scholarship;
• AND, scholars want acknowledgement by users;
• AND, scholars want these expressions to count in tenure and promotion decisions!
Ergo, another issue - Metrics

- The ISI Impact Factor isn’t good enough. Why?
  A. It only measures the journal
  B. It only measures a small # of journals

- Emerging new tools & indices:
  - [Altmetric.com](http://www.altmetric.com)
  - [h-index](http://www.google.com/scholar) (used by Google Scholar)
  - [Eigen factor](http://www.eigenfactor.org)
Is OA Sustainable?
Is it really free?
Implications of going to an OA journal

Scenario:

Humanities Society X
Publishes Journal Y
with Publisher Z
library subscription = $1,500/year
Society membership rate = $100/year
Subscription is a benefit of membership
Implications of going OA

• Scholarly society budget $ generated from:
  – Journal subscriptions
  – Membership fees
  – Royalties
  – Conference registrations

• Income helps to pay for:
  – Society staff
  – Journal printing & distribution
  – Marketing
  – Conferences and events
  – Participation in memberships to other organizations, like American Council of Learned Societies
  – Fellowships/scholarships, etc.
  – Public education
  – Policy work
Implications of going OA

• Again, all of that (previous slide) costs a lot of $ to support

Examining Journal Royalties. Where do they come from?
  – JSTOR, Project MUSE
  – Publisher sites
  – Aggregator databases like: Ebsco, CSA, Gale, Proquest, etc.
  – Licensing to other publishing endeavors. Copyright may exclusively belong to
    the Publisher, but the Society (not the Author) may see an income (based on
    contract with publisher)

• How much $ is generated in royalties?
  – Enough to pay for:
    • The second staff person, or
    • 2 fellowships, or
    • Lobbying efforts, or
    • Funding public education programs, or
    • A combination of the above, etc.
  – Without this income, the Society falters
Is OA Sustainable?

• Authors, Universities/Libraries, Societies, taxpayers, governments, etc.

New Funding Models:
• Crowdfunding: unglue.it (read about), crowdscribe (read about), kickstarter (read about)
• APC, Article Processing Charges: BioMed Central FAQ, JASIS&T article
• Campus-based Open-access Publishing Funds: SPARC
• Hybrid OA: What is it?; Springer (publisher) Open program
Is OA Sustainable?

- I think it can be if we shift the money flow... but the trick is figuring out how to transition the money when it’s finite and shrinking.

- Risk takers are helping to figure out how to transition to a new economy for academic/scholarly publishing/communication.
 Achieving OA

**BOAI10 Recommendations**

Budapest Open Access Initiative

- Policy
- Licensing and re-use
- Infrastructure & sustainability
- Advocacy and Education
What’s going on at IU?

- **IUScholarWorks**
  - Institutional Repository
  - Open Access Journal publishing services
- **IU Press**
  - Books, journals, short works, multi-media
- New **Office of Scholarly Publishing**
  - IUSW, IUP, eTexts; forthcoming
- **CIC Author Addendum** 2011
- **IU UFC circular to the above** 2007
Faculty encouraged to attend

Forum on Academic Publishing
Now and in the Future

Introduction by Provost Lauren Robel

Wednesday, February 20th
4 pm
IMU Georgian Room

Sponsored by the Advisory Committee to the Office of Scholarly Publishing
Your Role in this

- Author/Creator
- Editor
- Peer Reviewer
- Commentator
- Reader
- Publisher
- P&T committee member
• **Why open access is better for scholarly societies**, Posted by **Stuart Shieber**, January 29th, 2013

• **Backfire — An Argument That OA Is Better for Non-Profit Societies Demonstrates Just the Opposite**, Posted by **Kent Anderson**, Jan 31, 2013
Open Access Gaining Ground

• Ten Years On, Researchers Embrace Open Access, by Melissa Hagemann, February 14, 2012

• The impact of open access on research and scholarship: Reflections on the Berlin 9 Open Access Conference, by Heather Joseph, February 2012

• Responding to the impact of open access in the humanities and social sciences, by SAGE Publications, October 22, 2012
Readings - Metrics

- Open Access and the Metrics of Scholarly Impact, by Paolo Mangiafico, September 20, 2010
- Is There an Open-Access Citation Advantage?, by Jennifer Howard, October 19, 2010
- The Effect of Open Access upon Citation Impact, by Henk F Moed, March 23, 2012
Organizations

- EnablingOpenScholarship (EOS)
- Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook: Practical Steps for Implementing OA (OASIS)
- Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
- Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
- Open Society Foundations
- Open Data Foundation (ODaF)
- Alliance for Tax Payer Access
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR)
- And MORE
Nothing in the last ten years makes OA less necessary or less opportune. On the contrary, it remains the case that “scientists and scholars...publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment” and “without expectation of payment.” In addition, scholars typically participate in peer review as referees and editors without expectation of payment. Yet more often than not, access barriers to peer-reviewed research literature remain firmly in place, for the benefit of intermediaries rather than authors, referees, or editors, and at the expense of research, researchers, and research institutions.

From: http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/openaccess/boai-10-recommendations
Journal How Tos

• What can IUScholarWorks Journal Services do? Who can use it?

• Test drive OJS (Open Journal Systems)


• Find more OJS documentation here
Test Drive OJS instructions

• You can register yourself on the test journal site as an: Author, Reader, Reviewer.

• You can login to the site with the username: **noname** and the password: **library** and you can use the site as an editor or journal manager.

• The test site is: [http://www-dev.dlib.indiana.edu/OJS/journals/index.php/catapult/index](http://www-dev.dlib.indiana.edu/OJS/journals/index.php/catapult/index)
What big ?s do editors have

• What does this service cost?
  – $0.02, BUT... a lot of time goes into managing a journal let alone disrupting its workflow to adopt a new one
  – Time = $
    • How much time? Depends...
Time

- # of volumes/issues annually, or will it be continuous publication schedule
- Format of publication: pdf, html, xml, audio, video
- Marketing
- Distribution
- Reader services: print on demand, commenting
Time

• My general advice: a faculty editor will need a graduate assistant to operate the day-to-day work. 10 hours/week for a 2x-4x/year schedule

• Setting up IUScholarWorks for an existing journal takes vastly less time than it will for a brand new start-up journal.
Getting Started

• [http://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals_services/support/getting-started.php](http://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals_services/support/getting-started.php)

• Includes:
  – planning for the launch of a journal. Create a business plan in the process of answering our questions.
  – Includes: our Memorandum of Understanding

• See also [IU Press Journal Proposal](http://openaccess.journals.iu.edu/) requirements
It’s not just about journals. Books, chapters, conference proceedings, working papers, short works, tech reports, data big & small, theses/dissertations, creative arts, supplementary files, field notes, lab notes, ...
Thank You!