Quality Assessment of Open Access Journals

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History of Open Access (OA) Movement



- »Began in the 1990s (World Wide Web)
- "Serial Crisis"

One example: German scholarly libraries' expenditure on scholarly journals rose by approximately 19% between 2007 and 2014, while their bugets were increased by less than 3% (Bosch and Henderson, 2013).

- »Open access publishing model (author-pay model)
- » Open Access (OA), in the context of scholarly publishing, is a term widely used to refer to unrestricted online access to articles published in scholarly journals.





What is Open Access?



- »Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) statement of "Open Access" (2002):
- » By "open access" to [peer-reviewed research literature], we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without nancial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. 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.





Gold OA & Green OA



Gold OA

 OA contents are made available by publishers (OA journals)

Immediate OA vs. Delayed OA

Green OA

 Self-archiving of articles in insitutional repositories, subject repositories or other web locations

SHERPA/RoMEO

<u>nttp://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/ind</u> ex.php





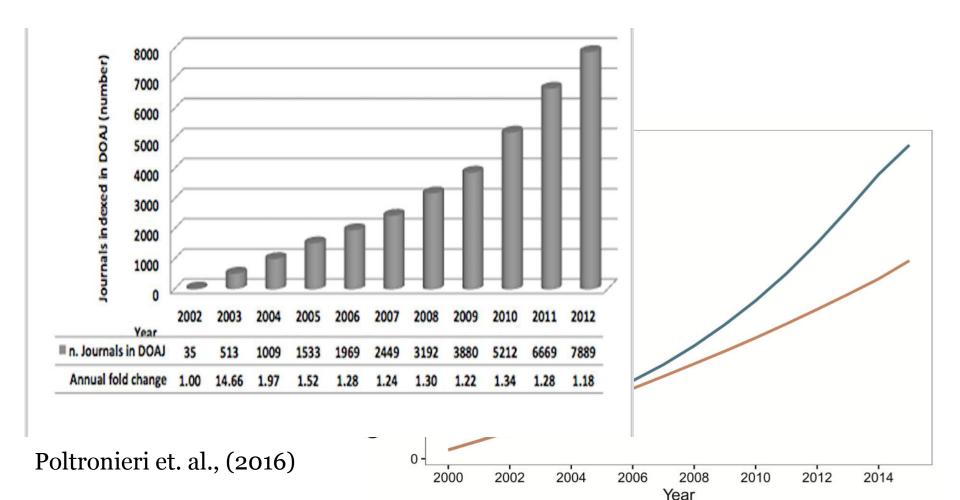
Benefits of Open Access





Growth of OA





Tennant, et al. (2016)





'Predatory' OA Publishing



»Jeffrey Beall coined the term "predatory publishers"

DEFINITION:

"The sort of OA publishers and journals who only aims to collect article processing charges (APCs), but they lack RIGOROUS peer review and PROPER marketing practices"

(Shen. C. and Björk, B-C. 2015. 'Predatory' Open Access – a longtudinal study of article volumes and market charateristics, BMC Medicine, 13:230, 2015.)



Are Open Access Journals of Low Quality?



Open Access versus Toll Access

SUPPOSE

- Scopus as measure for Toll Access Quality journals
- DOAJ as measure for Open Access Quality journals

FACTS

- Not all subscription journals are in Scopus only 10-20,000 of 100.000
 - Not all open access journals are in DOAJ only 8 -10,000 of 35,000

CONCLUSION

Percentage Quality Journals is about the same





Assessing the Quatliy of a journal



»QUALITY OF PUBLISHING & QUALITY OF SCIENCE

»CRITERIA FOR PUBLISHING

- » Principles of transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing
- » DOAJ criteria for Quality Open Access Publishing



Criteria for open access and publishing

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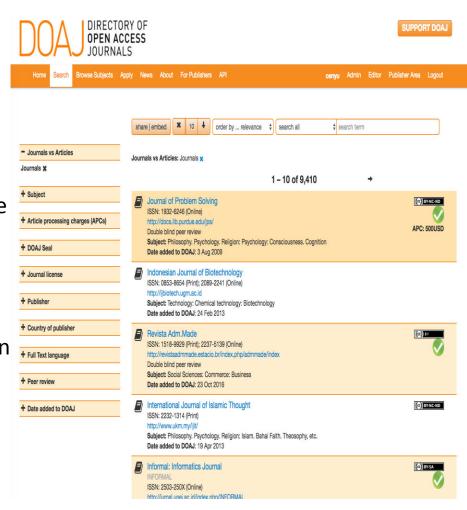




What is DOAJ?



- » Directory of Open Access Journals
- » Launched in May 2003, Lund University,Sweden list of 300 titles
- » Centrally, publicly and internationally available community-curated list of high quality open access journal titles across all disciplines
- » Aim: to be the starting point for all information searches for quality, peer-reviewed open access material









»Journal Website



- Dedicated website per journal journal specific web address
- All journal content centrally available not spread over various pages
- Do not mimic other journal websites
- Website clear, concise, easy to navigate, transparent, up to date and correct content – high ethical and professional standards
- Language & grammar usage correct, spell check
- Visible links to business information
- Avoid distracting, offensive, irrelevant, moving, blinking advertisements
- Unique identifier (web address) :
 - Journal level
 - Article metadata level (also DOI)
 - Full text article level (pdf, html, xml, epub)
- ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)





»Journal Content



Clear journal structure for easier navigation, indexing, discoverability

- Publication date for each article
- Publication year per volume/issue
- Start & end page number
- Authors, affiliations, countries, ORCIDs
- Articles arranged in Table of Contents
- Search/Browse option
- Links to Current, Archive/Past Issues









»Ownership & Management

- Journal title unique not confusing/misleading
- Avoid using misleading information
- Each journal unique, journal specific policies
- All business information about journal available from central website for journal - not generic web site for publisher









»Business Information

- About
- Aims and Scope
- Editorial Board
- Instructions for Authors
- Peer Review Process
- Open Access system
- Plagiarism policy
- Licensing terms
- Contact information







»Access & Usage



- Full text of all content available as Open Access, no delay/embargo
- How accessible is journal to the rest of the world, harvesters
- Journal specific OA statement/policy
- Copyright
 - Recommend: author retains copyright
 - Recommend: no exclusive publishing rights
- Licensing
 - Clearly described on website
 - https://creativecommons.org/licenses/









»Ethics & Malpractice



- Indicate steps to identify & prevent papers where research misconduct occurred
 - Plagiarism (statement & similarity check tool)
 - Citation manipulation
 - Data falsification/fabrication
- See COPE Guidelines in dealing with allegations







»Financial Sustainability



- Revenue sources (eg author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, organizational support)
- Advertising policy, types of ads, decision making on ads, ads linked to content or reader behavior
- Marketing: appropriate, well targeted, unobtrusive





Quality Open Access Journals



»Journals must have:

- An Open Access statement
- Comply with the BOAI definition
- A peer-review process, and describe the kind of process
- An editor/editorial board with clearly identifiable members
- Licensing and copyright information
- Aims and scope
- Published a least 5 articles per year to qualify (DOAJ criteria)







Thank You!

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