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### **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

- ★ Workshop at CeDEM Asia 2016
- ★Survey 2017











## JeDEM 2009-

### OJS 2.4.6.0

**★**1/10096 Journals using OJS (1/11 in Austria)

### **OJS Roles and Users**

- ★751 users
- **★1(2)** Chief Editors
- ★2 Journal Managers
- ★3 Editors
- ★9 Section Editors (Special Issues)
- **★**474 Authors
- ★682 Readers (registered)





### JeDEM 2009-

### **Impact Factor**

- **★**Journal-h-index 13 (Harzing's Publish or Perish-Programme.;
- ★Journal has 8,5 cites per year & 4,6 cites per paper/year;

#### **Licenses and Indexes**

- ★ Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Austria (CC BY 3.0) License;
- ★Indexed with EBSCO, DOAJ, Google Scholar and the Public Knowledge Project metadata harvester;





### **An External Evaluation**

### **DOAJ** (since 02/2011)

- ★ JeDEM fulfills criteria for quality and transparency, openness, copyright and licensing;
- ★ Missing some qualifications for the DOAJ seal (e.g. permanent identifiers, external repository)



## **An External Evaluation**

### **Quality Open Access Market QOAM (2016)**

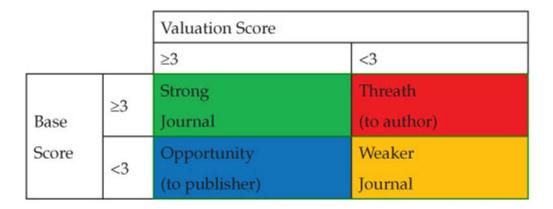
- ★"Market place for scientific and scholarly journals which publish articles in open access" (www.qoam.eu);
- ★ Evalautes & ranks 17,000 journals;
- ★To provide an overview of reliable and unreliable journals;
- ★Assesses quality, trustworthiness and value for money (by members of the academic community);
- ★ Base Score Cards (library staff) + Valuation Score Cards (authors, editors, peer-reviewers);
- ★ Base Score: 2,0/5 + Valuation Score Card (by 5 reviewers/authors): 4,3/5;





## **An External Evaluation**

**QOAM SWOT Matrix (van Gerestein, 2015)** 

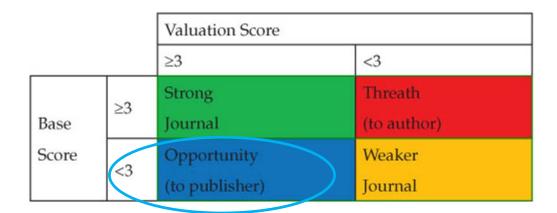






## **An External Evaluation**

**QOAM SWOT Matrix (van Gerestein, 2015)** 







## **An Internal Evaluation**

Conference for e-Democracy and Open Government 2016 18-20 May 2016

Workshop "Policy vs. Reality in Open Access Publishing in Academia, Industry, and Beyond"

- ★Question: What is the motivation behind open access publication?
- ★ Participants: practitioners, policy-makers, academics;
- ★ Results show some overlap between different user groups, as well some very different understandings about why to publish with OA (or not).







	Practitioners	Policy-makers	Academics
Aim	Get the most out of your paper;	Total maners	Get the most out of your paper;
Quality	Journal ranking is important;	No evidence that there is added value in	Reputation, ranking and impact factor are
Quality	An important issue is quality vs. being better	developing OA for the benefit for the progress of	important issues;
	known;	knowledge in the scientific community;	Reputation is the main issue, but you want your
	1000000	We don't know if there is a correlation of the	ideas to spread;
		quality/numbers of OA publications and the	Working for a journal is also associated with the
		improvement within the research field;	reputation of a journal: review work is done for
		There is no clue about the correlation between	free;
		quantity and quality in the sense of developing a domain;	<ul> <li>Look at where the high-name researchers publish;</li> </ul>
		• Impact factor doesn't need to mean anything:	The established channels are better known;
		some papers are always cited, even though they	Although non-OA journals are not better quality,
		are not good;	they are simply better known;
			Free means lower quality;
Costs	As student it is easy to publish OA because fees		This makes OA a market issue Google scholar
	play a crucial role;		plays a vital role;
			There is no support for students; OA is good for publishing when you are a no-
			name, a student, you have no money, no
			organisations or university support;
			Publish in high value journals/conferences: if
			costs are not an issue, why aim for OA?
Disciplines	Difference between research fields;		Difference between research fields;
Policy	<ul> <li>The institution's policy on publishing is crucial;</li> </ul>	Higher education institutions have to deal with	Organisations tell you where to publish: in some
	10	this issue;	case there may be restrictions, but not always;
		<ul> <li>EU /EU-funded projects require OA publications;</li> <li>There is de facto a regulation for publications</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>There is an institutional policy regarding where to publish;</li> </ul>
		that doesn't provide a lot of flexibility;	Asia always follows the US model;
Role	There is only little support for the students in	,	Depend on whether you are staff or a student;
	terms of publishing (it is not normal that		
	Professors publish with the students);		
Other		There could be measures to increase readability	Tell people who want to cite/refer to you /your
		of texts;	work that it can only be done if you publish in OA
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	Practitioners	Policy-makers	Academics VALUE Academics
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Costs	<ul> <li>As student it is easy to publish OA because fees play a crucial role;</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>This makes OA a market issue Google scholar plays a vital role;</li> <li>There is no support for students;</li> <li>OA is good for publishing when you are a noname, a student, you have no money, no organisations or university support;</li> <li>Publish in high value journals/conferences: if costs are not an issue, why aim for OA?</li> </ul>
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Role	<ul> <li>There is only little support for the students in terms of publishing (it is not normal that Professors publish with the students);</li> </ul>		Depend on whether you are staff or a student;
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	Practitioners	Policy-makers	Academics Academics
Aim	Get the most out of your paper;		Get the most out of your paper;
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	Practitioners	Policy-makers	Academics Academics
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Quality	An important issue is quality vs. being better	developing OA for the benefit for the progress of	important issues;
	known;	knowledge in the scientific community;	Reputation is the main issue, but you want your
		We don't know if there is a correlation of the	ideas to spread;
		quality/numbers of OA publications and the	Working for a journal is also associated with the
		improvement within the research field;	reputation of a journal: review work is done for
		There is no clue about the correlation between	free;
		quantity and quality in the sense of developing a domain;	<ul> <li>Look at where the high-name researchers publish;</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Impact factor doesn't need to mean anything:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The established channels are better known;</li> </ul>
		some papers are always cited, even though they	Although non-OA journals are not better quality,
		are not good;	they are simply better known;
			Free means lower quality;
Costs	As student it is easy to publish OA because fees		This makes OA a market issue Google scholar
	play a crucial role;		plays a vital role;
			There is no support for students;  OA is good for publishing when you are a good.
			OA is good for publishing when you are a no- name, a student, you have no money, no
			organisations or university support;
			Publish in high value journals/conferences: if
			costs are not an issue, why aim for OA?
Disciplines	Difference between research fields;		Difference between research fields;
Policy	<ul> <li>The institution's policy on publishing is crucial;</li> </ul>	Higher education institutions have to deal with	Organisations tell you where to publish: in some
		this issue;	case there may be restrictions, but not always;
		EU /EU-funded projects require OA publications;	There is an institutional policy regarding where
		There is de facto a regulation for publications	to publish;
Role	a Thora is only little support for the students in	that doesn't provide a lot of flexibility;	Asia always follows the US model;     Depend on whether you are staff or a student;
Kole	<ul> <li>There is only little support for the students in terms of publishing (it is not normal that</li> </ul>		• Depend on whether you are staff or a student;
	Professors publish with the students);		
Other	riviessors publish with the students),	There could be measures to increase readability	Tell people who want to cite/refer to you /your
		of texts;	work that it can only be done if you publish in OA
		Maria Control of	journals. Radical or destroy your career?

	Practitioners	Policy-makers	Academics
Aim	Get the most out of your paper;		Get the most out of your paper;
Quality	Journal ranking is important;     An important issue is quality vs. being better known;	<ul> <li>No evidence that there is added value in developing OA for the benefit for the progress of knowledge in the scientific community;</li> <li>We don't know if there is a correlation of the quality/numbers of OA publications and the improvement within the research field;</li> <li>There is no clue about the correlation between quantity and quality in the sense of developing a domain;</li> <li>Impact factor doesn't need to mean anything: some papers are always cited, even though they are not good;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reputation, ranking and impact factor are important issues;</li> <li>Reputation is the main issue, but you want your ideas to spread;</li> <li>Working for a journal is also associated with the reputation of a journal: review work is done for free;</li> <li>Look at where the high-name researchers publish;</li> <li>The established channels are better known;</li> <li>Although non-OA journals are not better quality, they are simply better known;</li> <li>Free means lower quality;</li> </ul>
Costs	As student it is easy to publish OA because fees play a crucial role;		<ul> <li>This makes OA a market issue Google scholar plays a vital role;</li> <li>There is no support for students;</li> <li>OA is good for publishing when you are a noname, a student, you have no money, no organisations or university support;</li> <li>Publish in high value journals/conferences: if costs are not an issue, why aim for OA?</li> </ul>
Disciplines	Difference between research fields;		Difference between research fields;
Policy	<ul> <li>The institution's policy on publishing is crucial;</li> </ul>	Higher education institutions have to deal with this issue;     EU /EU-funded projects require OA publications;     There is de facto a regulation for publications that doesn't provide a lot of flexibility;	<ul> <li>Organisations tell you where to publish: in some case there may be restrictions, but not always;</li> <li>There is an institutional policy regarding where to publish;</li> <li>Asia always follows the US model;</li> </ul>
Role	<ul> <li>There is only little support for the students in terms of publishing (it is not normal that Professors publish with the students);</li> </ul>		Depend on whether you are staff or a student;
Other		<ul> <li>There could be measures to increase readability of texts;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell people who want to cite/refer to you /your work that it can only be done if you publish in OA journals. Radical or destroy your career?</li> </ul>

	Practitioners	Policy-makers	Academics VI NERS
Aim		Policy-makers	The second secon
	Get the most out of your paper;		Get the most out of your paper;
Quality	Journal ranking is important;	No evidence that there is added value in	Reputation, ranking and impact factor are
	An important issue is quality vs. being better	developing OA for the benefit for the progress of knowledge in the scientific community;	important issues;  • Reputation is the main issue, but you want your
	known;	We don't know if there is a correlation of the	ideas to spread;
		quality/numbers of OA publications and the	Working for a journal is also associated with the
		improvement within the research field;	reputation of a journal: review work is done for
		There is no clue about the correlation between	free;
		quantity and quality in the sense of developing a domain;	Look at where the high-name researchers publish;
		Impact factor doesn't need to mean anything:	The established channels are better known;
		some papers are always cited, even though they	Although non-OA journals are not better quality,
		are not good;	they are simply better known;
			Free means lower quality;
Costs	<ul> <li>As student it is easy to publish OA because fees</li> </ul>		This makes OA a market issue Google scholar
	play a crucial role;		plays a vital role;
			There is no support for students;
			OA is good for publishing when you are a no-
			name, a student, you have no money, no
			organisations or university support;
			<ul> <li>Publish in high value journals/conferences: if costs are not an issue, why aim for OA?</li> </ul>
Disciplines	Difference between research fields;		Difference between research fields:
Policy	The institution's policy on publishing is crucial;	Higher education institutions have to deal with	Organisations tell you where to publish: in some
· oney	The institution's policy on publishing is crucial,	this issue:	case there may be restrictions, but not always;
		• EU /EU-funded projects require OA publications;	There is an institutional policy regarding where
		There is de facto a regulation for publications	to publish;
		that doesn't provide a lot of flexibility;	Asia always follows the US model;
Role	There is only little support for the students in	77	Depend on whether you are staff or a student;
	terms of publishing (it is not normal that		
	Professors publish with the students);		
Other		There could be measures to increase readability	Tell people who want to cite/refer to you /your
		of texts;	work that it can only be done if you publish in OA
			journals, Radical or destroy your career?



# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

"The character of the electronic academic journal is changing rapidly as new technologies, reader habits, and patterns of communication evolve and the Internet is increasingly adopted as a common medium. The obvious changes involve new methods of delivery and subscription, but the underlying structures of academic communication are also changing, presenting a host of new possibilities." (Smecher, 2008)

#### Aims of the Evaluation

- Improve JeDEM;
- 2. Understand what motivates different types of users to publish with the journal JeDEM and Open Access;
- 3. Contribute to the field of scholarly communication and OA;







# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

Conference for E-Democracy and Open Government Asia 2016 7-9 December 2016, Daegu, South Korea



- ★CeDEM Asia 2016 Participants: practitioners, policy-makers, academics
- **★Why publish Open Access?**
- \*Results will be analysed and compared to the results gained from the first workshop.
- ★The results will be used to help develop a survey.









# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

Developing a Survey for Evaluating Users' Motivations of the OA Journal JeDEM (2017)

- ★750 JeDEM users
- ★ CeDEM community (3,400 people)

### **Research Question**

★ Do the different groups have different motivations to use OA and the Journal JeDEM?







# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

### **Literature Review: Distinguishing Between User Groups**

- ★Smecher (2008): Readers, authors;
- ★Costello (2009) Scientists, editors, peer-reviewers, publishers, data centers, scientific community, funding agencies, governments, society;
- ★Lewis (2012): Authors, readers, libraries, society, OA publishers;
- ★Heradio et al: (2012) Different "end-users" (authors, readers, librarians/curators, designers, system administrators, application developers);
- ★ Fry et al (2015) (OA)-friendly disciplines (physics, economics, clinical medicine);







# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

### **Literature Review: Motivations**

- ★Borgman (1993): Scholars publish because they wish to disseminate their knowledge as widely as possible;
- ★Coles (1993) Disseminate results; Further career; Future funding; Recognition; Establish the precedence;
- ★ Costello (2009): Demonstrate contribution to science; Peer-recognition that influences reputation; Employment opportunities; Promotion; Research funding; Personal satisfaction in completing a study; Enthusiasm about communicating findings and opinions to society;







# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

#### Literature Review: Motivations ctd.

- ★ Kano Model (1980s): Customer satisfaction & emotional responses (user experience);
- ★ Heradio et al (2012): Usability & usefulness;
- **★SOAP Study (2011): Attitudes (opinions); Experiences;**
- ★Taylor and Francis Open Access Survey (2014): Attitudes; Values;
- ★ Moksness (2015): Attitudes; Norms; Intentions;
- **★**McKiernan et al (2016): Benefits (incentives);
- ★ Park (2007): Costs; Individual traits; Extrinsic benefits; Intrinsic benefits; Contextual factors;
- ★ Park (2009): Attitudes; Social influence; Perceived control /ability to use OA (from innovation and diffusions theory);





# **Next Steps in the Evaluation**

### Issues with the Development of the Survey

- ★The nomenclature of "motivations";
- ★ Consider (intrinsic/extrinsic) motivations?
- ★ Develop a questionnaire or re-use an existing one?
- **★**Other methodology?
- ★Your experiences?





