The peer review process: burden or blessing to universities?

Transparent & Cost Effective Digital Open Access Publishing

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- Masters NIT (India)
- Researcher Biopharma Industry (India)
- PhD Chalmers Univ of Tech (Sweden)
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- Postdoc Univ of Gothenburg (Sweden)
- Postdoc Univ of Tromsø (Norway)
- Postdoc Univ of Oslo (Norway)
- Postdoc Rikshospitalet (Norway)
- Entrepreneur (Sweden & Norway)







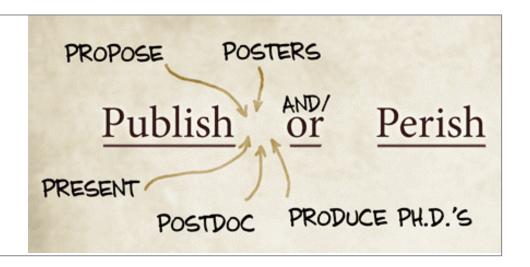
open access, peer-reviewed journals

Why researchers publish their work?

A SCIENTIST: GATHERS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE

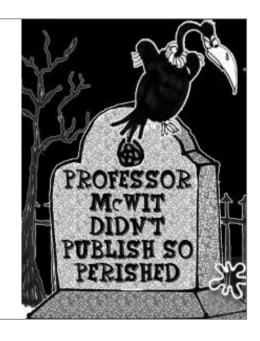


- Communicate results to peers
- Advance the career
- Prestige
- Funding & Rewards

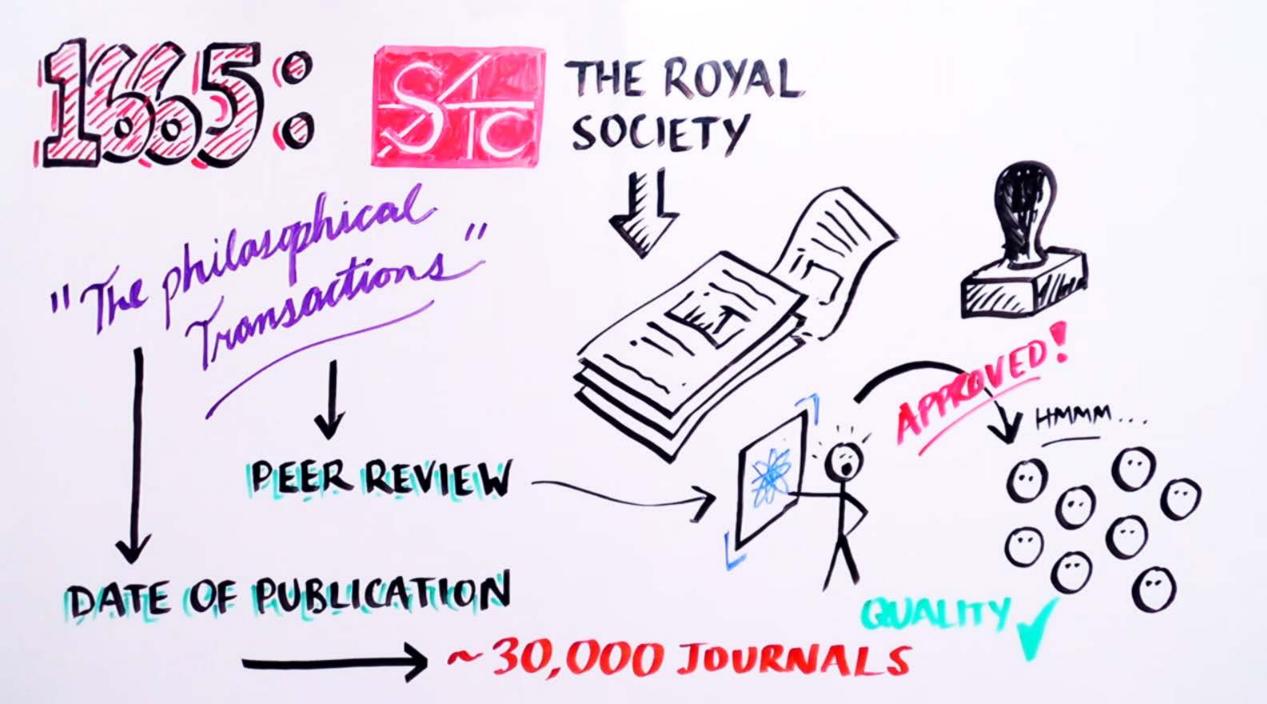


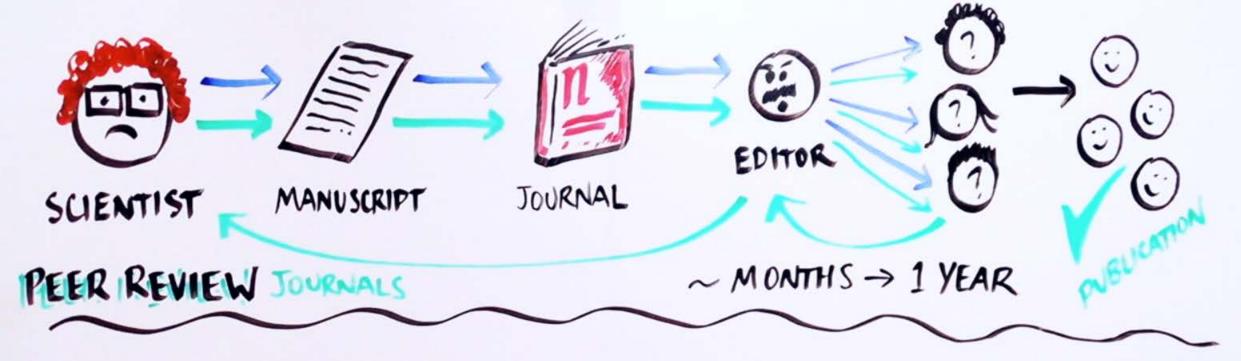
Who is measuring?

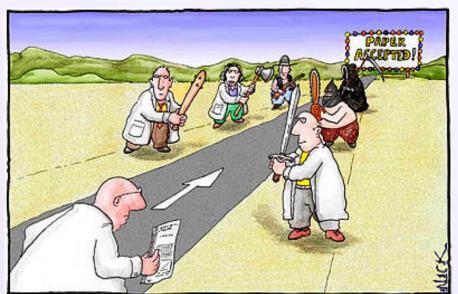
- Employers
- Governments/Funders
- Researchers themselves



The peer-review process









What's the problem?

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?



pay faculty to do research & report on results in articles



faculty give away articles & copyright to publishers for

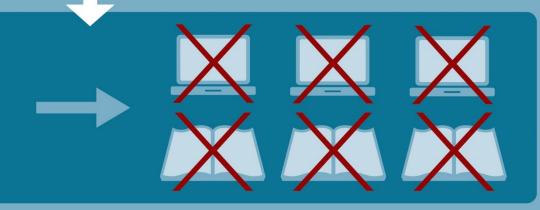
(and other researchers peer review for free)





Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
21%	PLoS.org	non-profit scholarly publishing
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

...and many students, researchers, and others still can't get the articles they need & libraries cannot afford many journals.

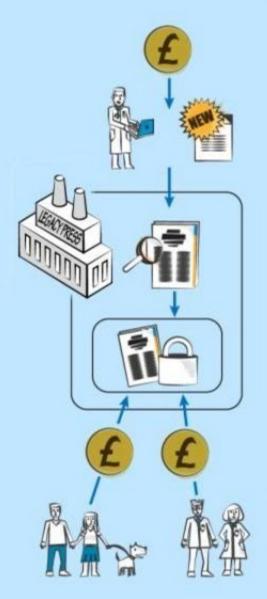


Open Access Publishing

Legacy subscription publishing

VS.

Open access publishing



research and salary paid for by the state and other funders

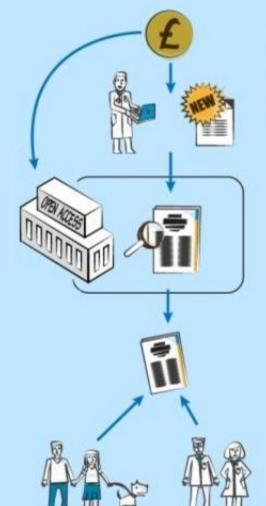
researcher writes article and submits it to a journal

publisher organises peer review, production, indexing and archiving of article

publisher makes article available behind a paywall only

universities pay the publisher for access to the content with state funds

the public pay to view on a per-article basis



researcher writes article and submits it to a journal, with processing fee paid by state and other funders

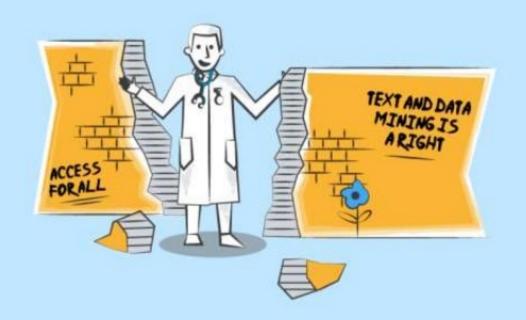
we organise peer review, production, indexing and archiving of article

we make the article freely available to everyone

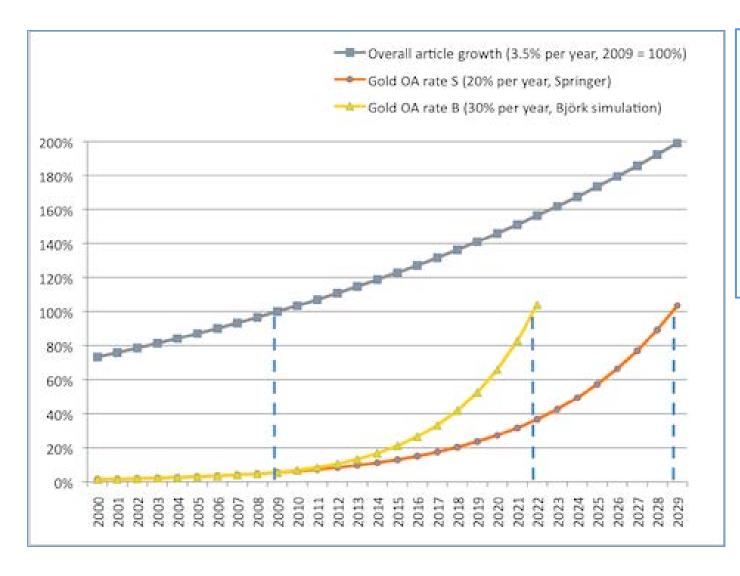
universities and the public (including commercial companies) can accesss research quickly and at no charge

Open Access

Most simply: No barriers to access or reuse

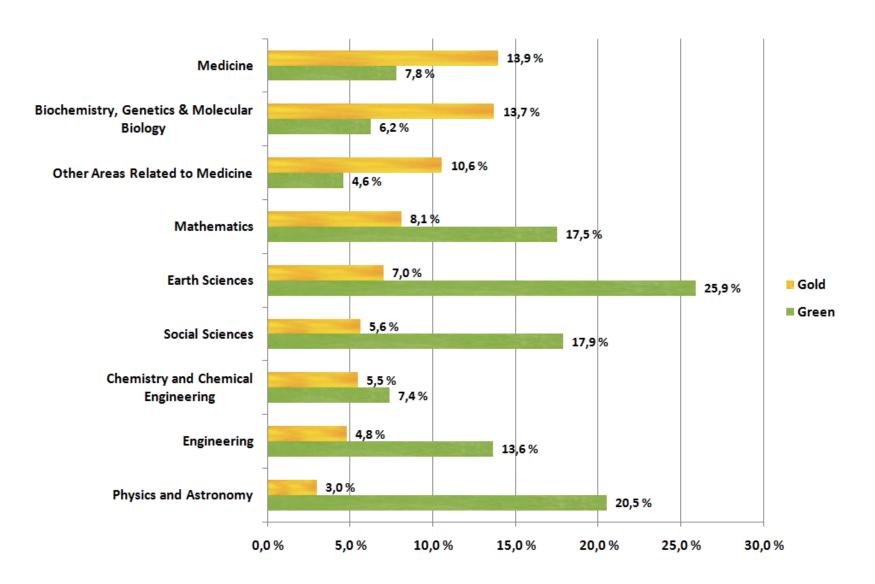


Growth of Open Access



- The European Commission has set a goal for 60% of European publiclyfunded research articles to be available under OA by 2016
- National governments in the UK, France,
 Sweden, and Denmark all targeting 100%
 OA no later than 2025.

Open Access by Discipline

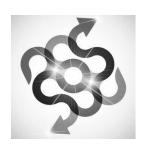


The peer-review process

Invisible Problem?

Ethical Problem?

Invisible understanding?



The Invisible Costs of Peer review

- Peer review is initiated and managed by the publishers whereas the researchers employed by the universities are doing the peer reviewing work.
- A recent study at the University of Tromsø (UiT) showed that UiT researchers spent as much as 28000 hours each year on peer reviewing for journals or publishers.
- This shows that if the UiT were to employ and pay researchers in positions as reviewers, this would cost approximately € 1,783,000 per annum for the university.
- In other words, the invisible costs of peer review are extensive.

THE COST OF PUBLISHING

JOURNAL PRICES VARY WITH INFLUENCE AND BUSINESS MODEL.

Neuron

Price of prestige

Open-access prices correlate weakly with the average influence of a journal's articles.

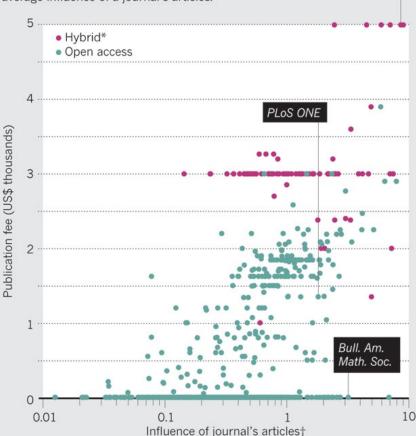
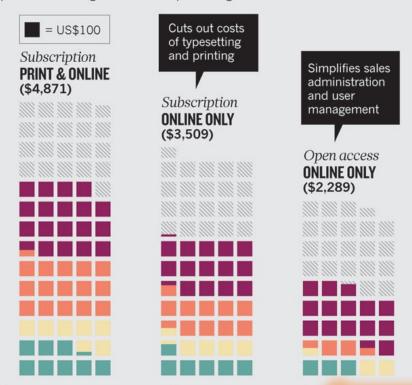


Chart omits open-access journals yet to receive an Article Influence® score.

The Article Influence score measures the relative importance of a journal, based on the average influence of an article in that journal over 5 years after publication, and normalized so that the global mean influence is 1. Like the impact factor, Article Influence is based on citation counts, but gives heavier weight to citations from papers in journals that are themselves highly cited. See www.eigenfactor.org/openaccess for more.

How costs break down

An economic model shows how switching from subscription to open access changes the costs of publishing.



Voluntary peer review (not counted in price)

Additional cost if reviewers were paid for their time.

Article processing

Administering peer review (assuming average rejection rate of 50%); editing; proofreading; typesetting; graphics; quality assurance.

Other costs

Covers, indexes and editorial; rights management; sales and payments; printing and delivery; online user management; marketing and communications; helpdesk; online hosting.

Management and investment

Includes cost to establish journal: assumed 20% subscription; 15% open access.

Margin

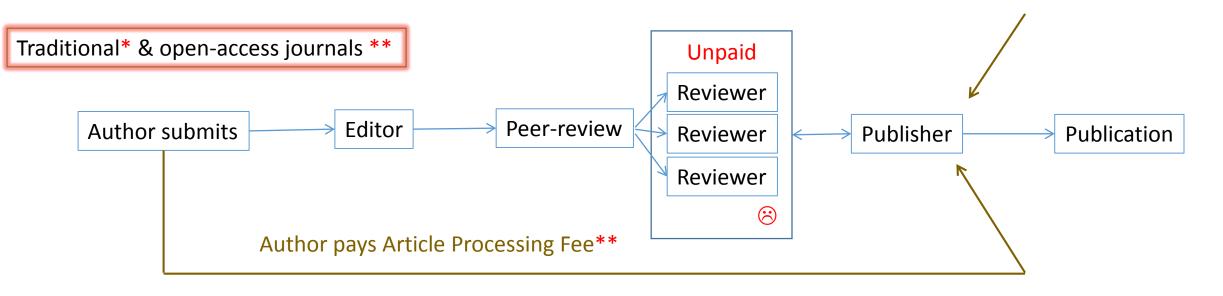
Assumed 20% subscription; 15% open access.

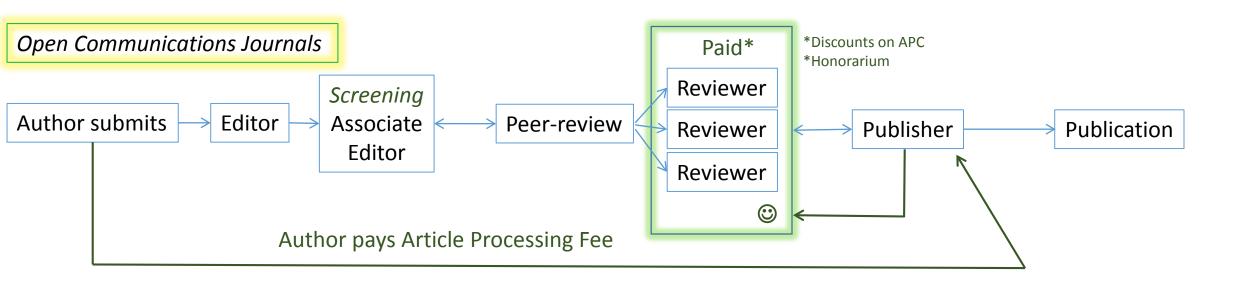
Data from J. Houghton et al. Economic implications of alternative scholarly publishing models (Joint Information Systems Committee, 2009), available at go.nature.com/uqrxqw.

^{*}Subscription journals that give option of open-access publishing, †Relative score, in which 1 = global average,

Turning the burden into blessing!

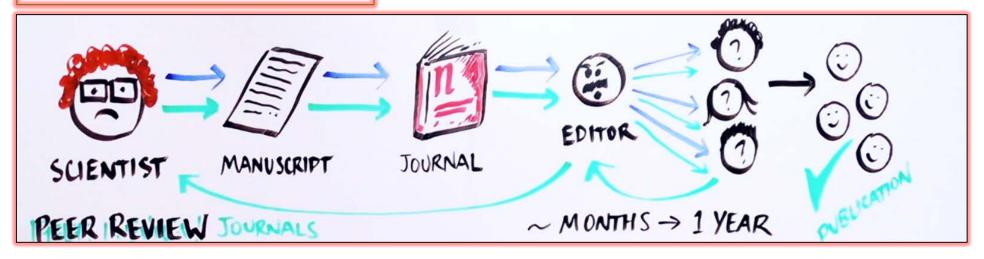
Readers pay the subscription fee*





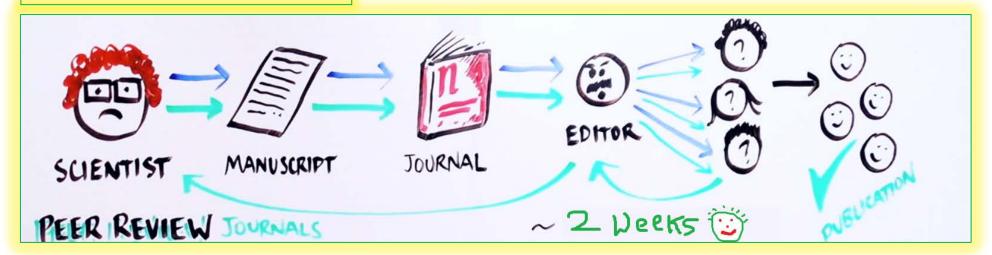
Faster publication process & happy reviewers-authors-readers

Traditional & open-access journals



Unpaid reviewers perform the reviewing task when they find some time





Paid reviewers
perform the
reviewing task in
the deadline of
I-2 weeks









open access, peer-reviewed journals









in biology



in chemistry



in clinical science



in computer science

open c⊕mmunications

in medicine

pen communications

in physics

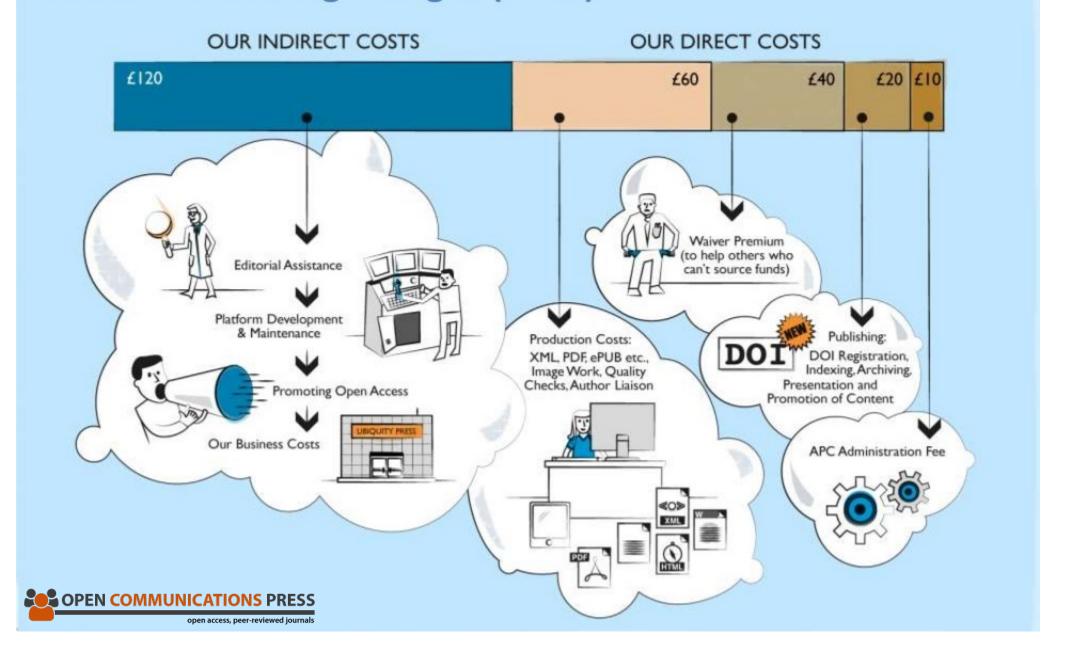
Phase-I: the following Open Communications Journal series will be launched...

- Open Communications in Biology
- Open Communications in Chemistry
- Open Communications in Medicine
- Open Communications in Physics
- Open Communications in Clinical Science
- Open Communications in Computer Science

Phase-2: the following Open Communications Journal series will be launched...

- Open Communications in Mathematical Sciences
- Open Communications in Engineering Sciences
- Open Communications in Astronomy & Space Sciences
- Open Communications in Earth & Environmental Sciences
- Open Communications in Legal & Political Sciences
- Open Communications in Education Sciences
- Open Communications in FEMB (Finance, Economics, Business & Management)

Article Processing Charges (APCs)



Addressing the cost barrier

PROFITABLE OPEN ACCESS FOR ACADEMIC SOCIETIES

Our base Article Processing Charge (APC) is only £250



Societies can increase the charge to add income, and still beat legacy publishers on price

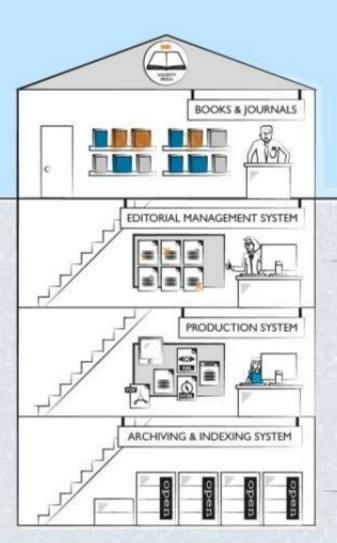


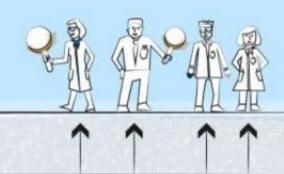
POWERING UNIVERSITY PRESSES

Fully rebranded platform



take care of the technology, development and production





Integrates university researchers into peer review database

Automatically links to data repository







of CALIFORNIA : Collabra: Psychology

