SciELO Publishing Model – the evolving dimensions of sustainability

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La Science Ouverte en marche. Les chercheurs, acteurs des mutations de l'édition scientifique à l'ère de l'Open Access, Paris, 13 October 2015

Background – about the SciELO Model

Sustainability framework

Dimensions of sustainability

Sci ELO in Perspective

🍑 Português 💥 **English 💴** Español

The public consultation period of the bill extends to Sunday, October 18th. Until then, it is possible for any Internet user to access the public consultation page (in French)³ and vote against ("*Pas d'accord*") the current wording of Article 9, for the reasons stated above. Moreover, it is also advisable to access the amendment to Article 9 proposed by the Director of the CNRS, Renaud Fabre⁴, by voting for ("*D'accord*") open access to scientific literature and data, reducing the embargo period to six months/1 year and the possibility of commercial exploitation of research results.

should be easily retrieved upon request to providers.

3. Internet access is considered a prerequisite for social inclusion, professional improvement and social life. Access to people with disabilities is also foreseen and access service subsidized by the government will be provided to families with financial issues.

Regarding scientific research, the law "For a Digital Republic" establishes as main points:



Background – about the SciELO Model

SciELO is an international cooperation program for the advancement of research communication implemented via a network of nationally operated collections of peer review journals published in Open Access.

Research infrastructure programs at national level

Ex. SciELO / FAPESP Program – SciELO Brazil

Specific objectives – to maximize the availability, visibility, use, impact and credibility of independently edited journals and the research they communicate to improve the quality of the journals

to complement international bibliographic – bibliometric indexes

Multilingual and coverage of all disciplines

SciELO Network – Evolution

- 17 years of regular operation
- 15 national collections
 - 12 LA, Spain, Portugal South Africa
 - ~ 1 100 active journals
 - ~ 900 in SciELO Citation Index / WoS
 - ~ 500 000 articles
- Governance & funding
 - decentralized
 - research agencies ministries
 - development scientific committee
 - common methodology
 - SciELO Brazil coordination and executive secretariat of the network

| 7 / | | | | | 7 > | | 7 | |
|---------|----|------------------------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Year | # | Collections | | | Journals | Indexed | • | Articles |
| started | # | Collection | Type ¹ | All2 | Active ³ | Certified ⁴ | SciELO CI ⁵ | Aiticles |
| 1998 | 1 | Brazil | С | 344 | 280 | 280 | 285 | 294 391 |
| 1990 | 2 | Chile | С | 107 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 48 392 |
| 2000 | 3 | Costa Rica | С | 23 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 6 040 |
| 2000 | 4 | Public Health ⁶ | С | 17 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 31 124 |
| | 5 | Cuba | С | 57 | 52 | 52 | 41 | 25 815 |
| 2001 | 6 | Spain | С | 58 | 41 | 41 | 36 | 28 966 |
| | 7 | Venezuela | С | 57 | 32 | 32 | 8 | 16 905 |
| 2003 | 8 | Mexico | С | 155 | 131 | 131 | 89 | 34 462 |
| 2005 | 9 | Argentina | С | 123 | 116 | 116 | 65 | 25 178 |
| | 10 | Colombia | С | 195 | 195 | 195 | 140 | 45 857 |
| 2004 | 11 | Peru | С | 22 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 6 755 |
| | 12 | Portugal | С | 54 | 37 | 37 | 28 | 11 208 |
| 2005 | 13 | Uruguay | С | 14 | 14 | 14 | - | 2 818 |
| 2006 | 14 | Social Sciences ⁷ | I | 33 | - | - | - | 665 |
| 2000 | 15 | West Indian | D | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 307 |
| | 16 | Bolivia | С | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 3 705 |
| 2009 | 17 | Paraguay | D | 10 | 8 | - | - | 1 021 |
| _ | 18 | South Africa | С | 58 | 58 | 58 | 47 | 16 136 |
| 2015 | 18 | Total Network | | 1309 | 1120 | 1111 | 869 | 577 296 |

^{1 -} Certified; D = in De pment; I = Interrumpted

^{2 -} purnals once index actives, excluded, name change and publication inter ted

^{3 -} journals being published regularly

^{4 -} journals from collections that complies with SciELO standards

^{5 -} journals being published ontime

^{6 -} includes 12 journals and 23394 articles already indexed in national colections

^{7 -} includes 23 journals and 523 articles already indexed in national colections

SciELO functions

Main

indexing, publication, preservation, interoperability – dissemination, evaluation

Research

Bibliometric, scientometric, methodologies and technologies,

Complimentary

Edition, publishing, ...

Metapublisher

SciELO – Selective indexing

| País | Latindex - | SciELO | Activas | |
|------------|------------|--------|---------|--|
| Pais | Catálogo | n | % | |
| Argentina | 604 | 116 | 19% | |
| Bolivia | 22 | 16 | 73% | |
| Brasil | 2320 | 280 | 12% | |
| Chile | 394 | 95 | 24% | |
| Colombia | 534 | 195 | 37% | |
| Costa Rica | 119 | 18 | 15% | |
| Cuba | 128 | 52 | 41% | |
| México | 889 | 131 | 15% | |
| Paraguay | 29 | 8 | 28% | |
| Perú | 185 | 21 | 11% | |
| Uruguay | 86 | 14 | 16% | |
| Venezuela | 245 | 32 | 13% | |
| Total | 5555 | 978 | 18% | |

Latindex, September 2015, SciELO, September, 2015

indexing criteria - journals

- scientific original research, essays
- standards
- performance
 - adapted
 - thematic and nationally
 - evaluation indicators

collection certification

- common methodology
- performance

SciELO - interoperability



Web availability and Downloads -1/3

SciELO pioneered OA journal collection publishing LA is the region that relatively publish more in OA

- LA: 29% articles in OA in WoS vs ALL: 13%, USA: 10%,
- Brazil: +30% in Brazil / WoS, +70% in journals of Brazil
- LA: +30% articles in DOAJ, Brazil: 19%, Rank 1st, UK: 11%, 2nd

Web availability and Downloads – 2/3

OF REPOSITORIES Top Portals

36

38

66

Peru

Bolívia

South Africa

| orld ank 📤 | <u>Portal</u> | | | | Country | <u>Size</u> | <u>Visibility</u> | Files Rich | <u>scholar</u> |
|--|--|----------------------|--|---|---------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | ResearchGate | | | _ | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| 2 | Scientific Electron | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 3 | Academia.edu | | 3 | 1 | 43 | 16 | | | |
| 4 | DIALNET | | 0 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 5 | Berkeley Electron | ic Press Bepro | <u>ess</u> | | | 1 | 7 | 15 | 15 |
| 6 | Revues.org | | | | 111 | 15 | 4 | 81 | 11 |
| 10 15 18 20 22 25 31 | Chile Argentina México Colombia Public Health Spain Cuba | 71 76 88 98 | Uruguay Venezuela Paraguay Portugal | | | | | | |

Web availability and downloads {COUNTER} - 3/3



SciELO LA Network - indexing in SciELO, WoS y Scopus

| Index | journals | % | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------|--|
| SciELO and/or Scopus and/or WoS | 1 439 | 100% | |
| SciELO | 974 | 68% | |
| Scopus | 716 | 50% | |
| WoS | 258 | 18% | |
| SciELO only | 564 | 39% | |
| SciELO and Scopus and WoS | 178 | 12% | |
| SciELO and Scopus | 402 | 28% | |

Sources: SciELO, Scopus, WoS, 2014,2015

SciELO LA Network – low impact in international indexes

Scimago, 2014 – LA journals - SJR major areas

| Major area | iournals | Median | LA | percentage in | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Major area | journals | ivieulari | journals | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | |
| Health Sciences | 6654 | 0.299 | 223 | 0.0% | 19% | 31% | 49% | |
| Social Sciences | 7395 | 0.247 | 238 | 0.8% | 12% | 37% | 50% | |
| Physcial Sciences | 6690 | 0.423 | 123 | 0.8% | 11% | 26% | 62% | |
| Life Sciences | 4289 | 0.577 | 160 | 0.0% | 6% | 41% | 54% | |

Scopus, Journal List, June 2014

Considering SJR distributions for 310 thematic areas:

- 19% of journals above the median
- 4% in top 25%

| • | | | • | |
|---|----|---|---|----|
| r | It | e | r | 12 |

Relevance

Performance

Credibility

| Dimensions | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Research | Journals | Commercial | Open | Authors | SciELO | | | |
| Agencies | Journals | Publishers | Access | Authors | Program | | | |
| research & | legacy, | aggressive | global | career, | objectives, | | | |
| information | editorial | expansion | evolution, | productivism, | policies, | | | |
| policies, | policies, | into | national | research | functions, | | | |
| funding | managmnt | Latin | policies, | evaluation, | priority | | | |
| and | & | American | business | discipline, | action lines | | | |
| evaluation | operation | markets | model | networking | | | | |

research agencies and institutions

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research policies
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internationalization – [rankings] – national issues
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research evaluation – driven by scientometric / bibliometric indicators - others

scientific information and research communication

access – national portals

incentive to publish on high impact [factor] journals



support to nationally edited-published journals

repositories – institutional and thematics

journals --- 1/2

disciplines and thematic areas - characteristics - historically acquired

- research priorities
- scope ← national ---- international →

SciELO journals

cover 50% of the 250 WoS subject categories

- > 70% of downloads / access at national level
- ~ 100% of chief-editors are nationally affiliated most active reserchers

30% of articles in English in journals of Spanish countries, 56% in Brazil

WoS - LA journals

78% - LA, 42 to 75% of nationally affiliated authors, low international collaboration

19% - LA, 5 to 25% of the national articles in WoS or Scopus

journals --- 2/2

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Funding – mix of resources – institution responsible for the journal – research agencies programs – sponsors – APC
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Editing operation – fragmented – [one journal – one publisher]

in-house

in-house and external hired services

external hired services – editing- publishing companies

international Commercial Publishers

SciELO

international commercial publishers

- active presence selling of resources access to government / consortia
 - events marketing
 - rarely purchase of journals
 - selling of editing / publishing services
 - individual or collections of journals remain OA
 - individual journals change to subscription mode
 - high costs for OA
 - promise of increasing impact not always achieved

open access

SciELO pioneered OA journal collection publishing

LA is the region that relatively publish more in OA - 29% in WoS vs 13% all high visibility, downloads ... but not significant / perceived gain in citations there is a lack of effective OA public policies

pending of the evolution of OA business model in developed countries centralized megajournal platform represents a major risk to SciELO journals SciELO publishing platform is expected to minimize journals production costs SciELO quality control minimizes the emergence of LA predatory journals

authors

... still under "publish or perish" academic productivism
reward / quality is associated with publishing in prestige journals
research evaluation systems
connotations varies with disciplines and thematic areas
SciELO journals preferred in human sciences, agriculture, public health,
but, most of the cases, nationally edited journals seen as second option

low international collaboration in many countries lack of significant / leading presence in social networks

SciELO Program

indexing recognized as quality seal – agencies, journals, authors, students ... leading introduction / adoption of innovations high impact regarding presence on the Web and downloads priority lines of action – to promote a major advance in next 3-5 years professionalization – to produce journals according the state of the art internationalization – insertion in the global flow of scientific information sustainability – mix of funding resources and low production costs

linked to / driven by indexing criteria indicators at collection, thematic area and individual journal implementation – one to five years

... future outlook – recurrent / evolving issues:

Challenge – will advance with innovations and improve seal of quality status? Funding model – will succeed to move from grants to auto sustainability? Institutional model – from projects to formal independent organizations? Relevance – will recognition / value be improved by national research policies? Performance – will a more comprehensive evaluation framework succeed? Credibility – will be enhanced through professionalization and dissemination?

Thank you!