

# Coalition Publica and Decentralized Access to Canadian Journals: A Preliminary Study

October 6, 2020  
CRKN Virtual Conference



# Outline

- Introduction
- Why this is interesting
- Broader environment
- Case study
- Discussion

# Introduction

# What is Coalition Publica?

Coalition Publica is a partnership between **Érudit** and the **Public Knowledge Project** to advance research dissemination and digital scholarly publishing in Canada.

We are developing a non-commercial, open source national infrastructure for digital scholarly publishing, dissemination, and research—combining [Open Journal Systems](#) and the [erudit.org](#) platform.

# What we offer

## Partnership for Open Access

- Support for OA content
- Collection of Canadian SSH research
- Financial support for journal sustainability

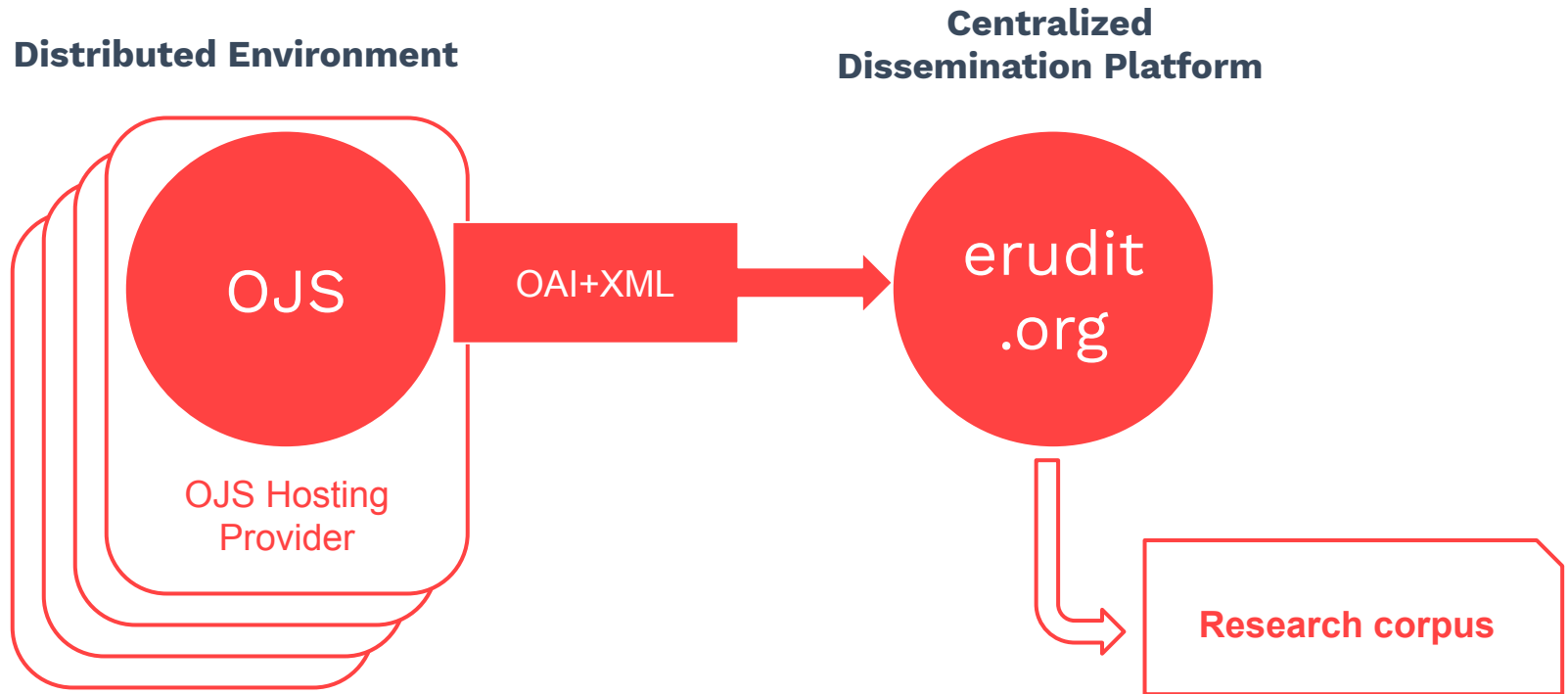
## Services

- Publishing
- Dissemination
- Preservation
- Usage stats
- Support & Professionalization

## Infrastructure

OJS + [erudit.org](https://erudit.org)

# Coalition Publica Distributed Environment



Why this is  
interesting

# Open Infrastructure in the Making

Open access papers receive **18% more citations** (accounting for age and discipline) than papers behind a paywall (Piwowar et al., 2018).

Over **45% of all scientific articles are open access** (Robinson-Garcia et al. 2020), but still, big five publishers are making profits, and libraries, running deficits.



## Open Infrastructure in the Making

“The growth of open access (OA) via the payment of article processing charges (APCs) in hybrid journals has been a key feature of the approach to OA in the UK ever since the release of the Finch Report and its subsequent acceptance by the UK government, and the Research Councils UK (RCUK) OA policy with its stated preference for gold OA.” (Earney, 2017)

“Average APC increased in cost by 16% from 2013 to 2016.” (Earney, 2018)

<http://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.412>

<https://insights.uksg.org/articles/10.1629/uksg.345/>

# Open Infrastructure in the Making

Implementation of Open Access and Open Science policies depends on open infrastructures.

- cost control
- perpetual access to research outputs
- capacity to monitor impacts of policies on research communities

# Open Infrastructure in the Making

An open infrastructure can be described as a network of open software and tools, governed by and managed for the benefit of those who use the services of the infrastructure.

<https://www.niso.org/niso-io/2020/08/building-sustainable-open-research-infrastructure>

# Open Infrastructure in the Making

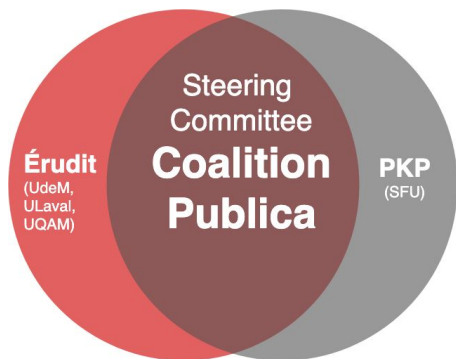
“Trust must run strongly across each of the following areas: running the infrastructure (governance), funding it (sustainability), and preserving community ownership of it (insurance).” (Neylon, 2015)

# Open Infrastructure in the Making

Building trust:

- Representative governance that prevents the open infrastructure from being controlled by commercial enterprises.
- Data sharing oriented communication and engagement strategy for maximum transparency with users and stakeholders.

# COALITION PUBLICA



Governance

International  
Committee

Advisory  
Committee

Consultation &  
Recommendations

Operations Team

Operations

Technical  
Team

Metadata  
Working Group

## Stakeholder Advisory Committee

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Representatives from:

3 scholarly journals &



Canadian Research  
Knowledge Network

Réseau canadien  
de documentation  
pour la recherche



FEDERATION FOR THE  
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SOCIAL SCIENCES

FÉDÉRATION  
DES SCIENCES  
HUMAINES

**RDC**  **DRC**

Research Data Canada – Données de Recherche Canada



**CARL  
ABRC**



compute.canada

## International Advisory Committee

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Representatives from:



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Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales  
Conselho Latino-americano de Ciências Sociais

**EDU** **COPIA**  
INSTITUTE

**DOAJ** DIRECTORY OF  
OPEN ACCESS  
JOURNALS

**OPERAS**

open scholarly communication in the european  
research area for social sciences and humanities



**Crossref**



**University  
of Victoria**

**eifl**

KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT BOUNDARIES

## Citation data vs usage data

Citations data : “concern primarily journal articles and their authors [...] offer one particular perspective on scholarly activity that overlooks the activities of those not associated with the present publishing (and citation) system.” (Henneken, Kurtz, 2019)

Usage data : “overview of activities within all phases and social layers of the scientific process.” (Henneken, Kurtz, 2019)



## Citation data vs usage data

“We could have built or taken on the infrastructure to collect bibliographic data and citations but that task was left to private enterprise.” (Henneken, Kurtz, 2019)

“[W]e risk repeating the mistakes of the past, **where a lack of community engagement lead to a lack of community control, and the locking up of community resources.** In particular our view is that the underlying data that is generated by the actions of the research community should be a community resource – supporting informed decision making for the community” (Henneken, Kurtz, 2019)

# Citation data vs usage data

What influences a journal's usage data?

- new issue
- digitization of back issues
- “star articles”
- news
- search engines
- usage statistics tools

# Citation data vs usage data

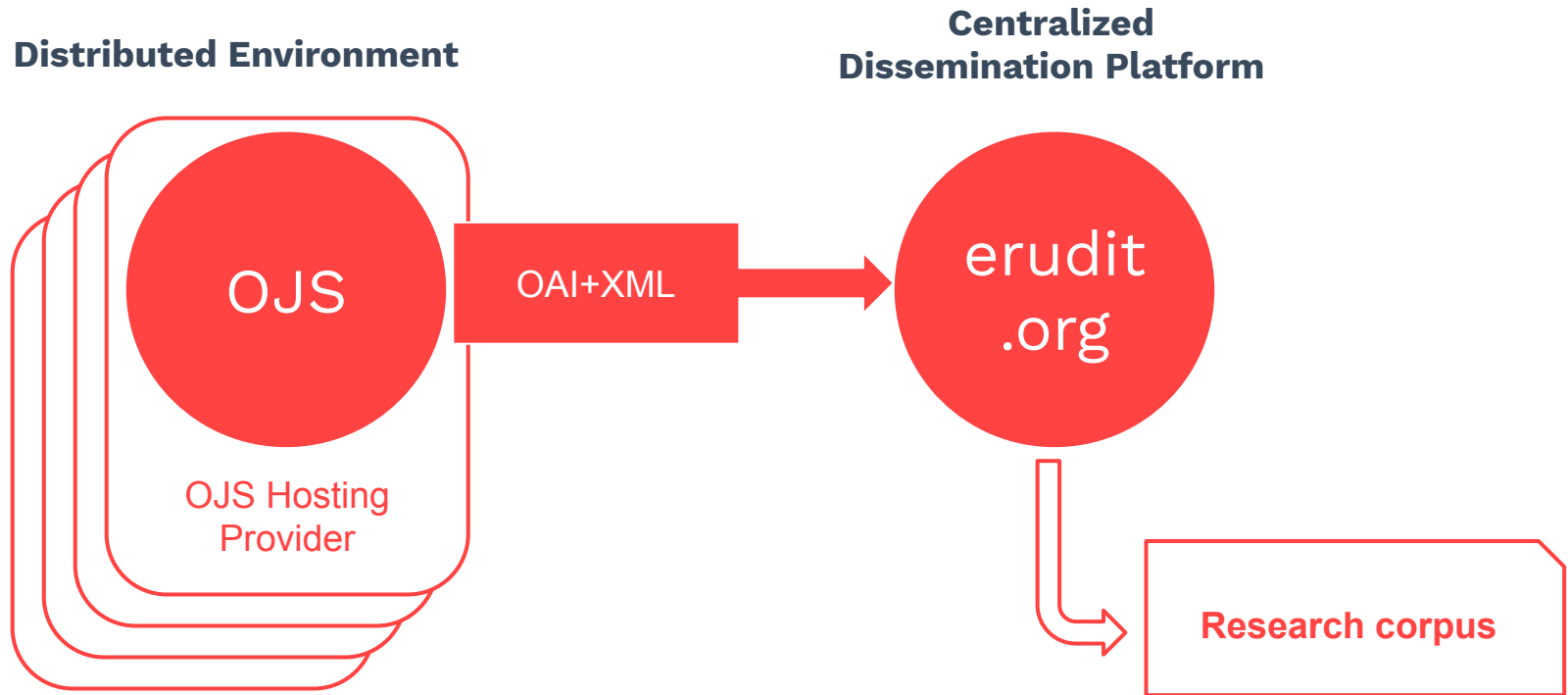
Usage data is particularly interesting in HSS:

- Citation rate in HSS is lower and slower than in STM.
- Existing citation indexes over-represent STM articles written in English (Mongeon, Paul-Hus, 2016).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502>

Broader  
environment

# Coalition Publica Distributed Environment



# Distributed Infrastructure

- Content is distributed - but so is usage
- Readership can no longer be tied to one location
- Metrics are tracked in multiple platforms:
  - OJS
  - erudit.org
  - Other indexing services, citation trackers, etc.
- Each platform may track things differently
- Different stakeholders and different requirements:
  - Journals
  - Authors
  - Libraries (including the Partnership for Open Access)
  - Funding institutions
  - The platform providers themselves

# Distributed Infrastructure

Solutions to distribution issues:

- COUNTER/SUSHI
- Aggregation and normalization
- Transparency and access

## Broader environment

- Other projects:
  - CALJ Readership Analytics Project
  - Knowledge Unlatched Open Analytics platform  
(<https://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/ku-open-analytics/>)
  - OPERAS Common Standards Working Group
- Standards and processes:
  - COUNTER, SUSHI
- Result: usage data is now part of the record, similar to metadata
  - usage data = research data



Case study:

CJHE

# Canadian Journal of Higher Education on OJS



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## Vol 49, No 3 (2019): 49(3)

Published December 12, 2019

### Articles

The Role of University Crown Foundations in Higher Education Policy: A Cross-Canada Study (1984–1998)

Jacqueline Thamarat  
1-12

PDF

Responsibility Center Budgeting as a Mechanism to Deal with Academic Moral Hazard

Gordon M. Myers  
13-23

PDF

Earnings Differences among Senior University Administrators: Evidence by Gender and Academic Field

Colin F. Mang  
24-40

PDF

# Canadian Journal of Higher Education on erudit.org

érudit

Publication types ▾ Log In About ▾ Advanced Search EN ▾  

Érudit / Journals / Canadian Journal of Higher Education / Volume 49, Number 3, 2019, pp. 1-133

Canadian Journal of Higher Education ●

Volume 49, Number 3, 2019

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## Articles

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## Canadian Journal of Higher Education

Volume 49, Number 3, 2019, pp. 1-133

Digital Publication : Jan. 9, 2020

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Yes ● (Double blind)

COALITION  
PUBLICA

## Methodology: OJS dataset

- Metrics tracked from HTTP requests and stored in OJS database
- Metrics going back to OJS 2.3.6 / 2011-02
- Raw OJS usage logs from 2014-11-07 reprocessed according to OJS 3.2 COUNTER bots exclusion list and processing rules

### OJS data issues:

- Old proxy server configuration limits country information pre-2018
- Metrics without logs (ie. pre-2014) can't be reprocessed
- Concerns about reprocessing logs with new rules

## Methodology: OJS dataset

OJS dataset includes:

- month, day, year
- city, region (province/state), country (note proxy issue for some data)
- type of object viewed (journal index page, issue TOC, article abstract, galley files, supplementary files)
- # of views for that object for that particular day

Does *not* include:

- IP address (though that is stored in the logs)
- institution/user info

## Methodology: erudit.org dataset

Érudit has two datasets: COUNTER R4 and COUNTER R5

- COUNTER R4
  - No views from unsubscribed users
  - Country of origin and subscribed institution
- COUNTER R5
  - Includes views from unsubscribed users (Érudit specific)
  - Country of origin and subscribed institution
  - No data prior to February 2019; 2020 data not yet available

## Methodology - Common Issues

General issues in processing and comparing datasets:

- Change in version OJS 2 to OJS 3
- OJS metrics database is *obtuse*
- COUNTER R4 and R5 data not directly comparable
- Occasional gaps in records
- Counting HTML, PDF, and/or abstract views?
- Typical delay between publication on OJS and publication on Érudit for the same issue

# Preliminary findings

March 11, 2016

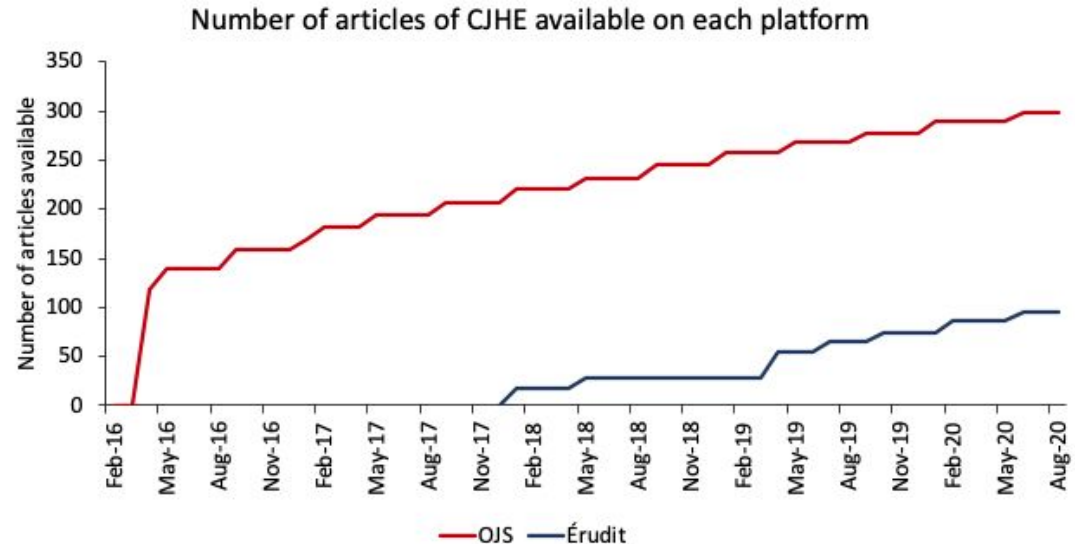
CJHE migrated from UBC to SFU / upgraded / stats fixed

December 20, 2017

Dissemination begins on erudit.org (Vol. 47, No. 3)

September 2020

- 298 articles on OJS
- 95 articles on erudit.org





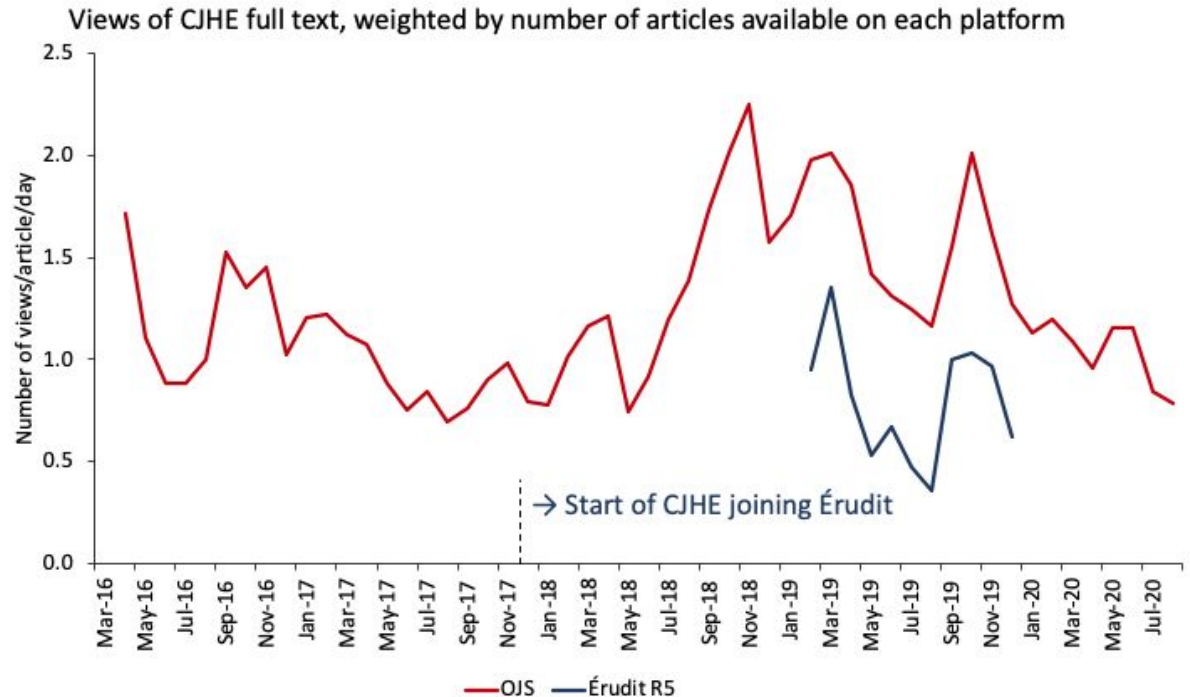
# Preliminary findings

Two phenomenon observed:

- Cumulative effect - more readers
- Complementarity - new readers

# Preliminary findings

Likely increase in  
total number of  
views after joining  
erudit.org



# Preliminary findings

CJHE on OJS: more international

CJHE on OJS &  
CJHE on erudit.org: not the same countries

## OJS

Country	Views (%)		
	Sep 2018 - Jan 2019	Feb 2019 - Dec 2019	Jan 2020 - Aug 2020
Canada	29.7	32.8	40.9
United States	15.9	15.4	11.4
Philippines	5.9	8.1	5.4
India	5.7	3.5	5.4
United Kingdom	6.6	4.3	2.3
Germany	2.3	3.5	4.2
South Africa	1.4	2.8	2.6
Malaysia	1.6	2.6	1.7
France	3.2	1.7	1.8
Australia	1.2	2.1	1.9
Nigeria	1.2	2.5	1.0
China	2.6	1.5	1.3
Indonesia	1.5	1.0	1.3
Singapore	0.4	1.5	0.9
Kenya	0.8	1.1	0.7
Pakistan	1.1	0.8	1.0
Russia	0.9	0.8	0.9
Vietnam	0.3	1.3	0.3
Ethiopia	1.2	0.6	0.6
Netherlands	0.3	0.5	0.8

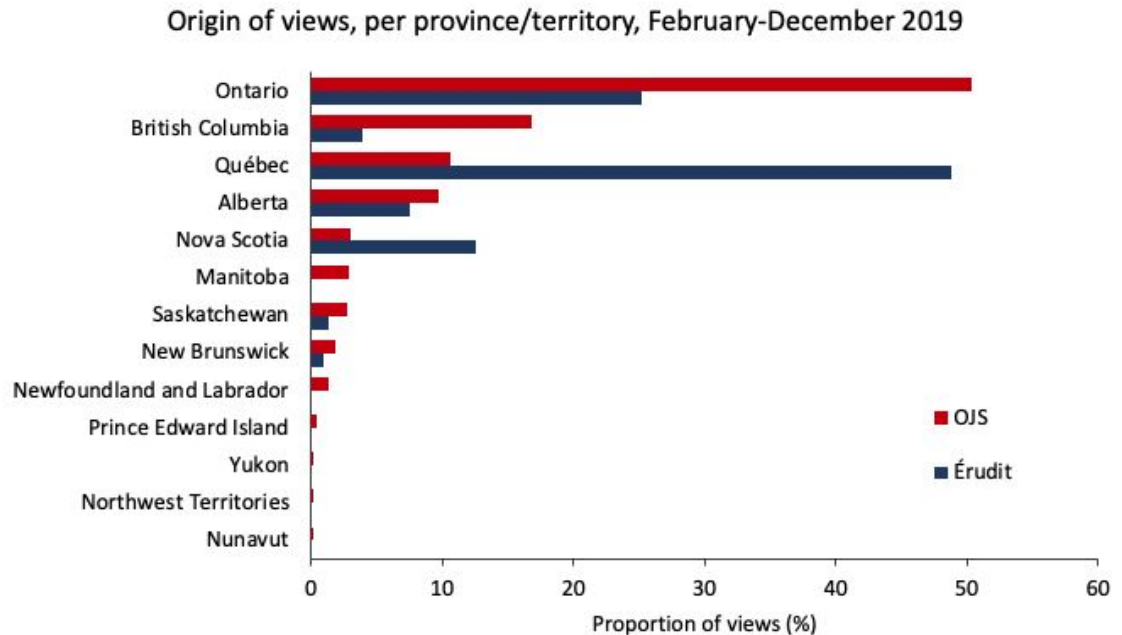
## Érudit

Country	Views (%) Feb 2019 - Dec 2019
Canada	65.0
United States	14.9
Germany	2.9
Hong Kong	2.5
Australia	1.6
United Kingdom	1.6
France	1.4
China	1.3
Netherlands	0.6
Switzerland	0.6
India	0.5
Malaysia	0.5
Kenya	0.4
Ireland	0.4
Philippines	0.3
Oman	0.3
Algeria	0.2
Japan	0.2
South Africa	0.2
United Arab Emirates	0.2

# Preliminary findings

CJHE on OJS:  
consultations from British  
Columbia and Ontario

CJHE on OJS &  
CJHE on erudit.org:  
consultations from  
Québec and Nova Scotia



Views from unknown origins excluded

## Preliminary findings: CJHE on Érudit

7% of CJHE articles on erudit.org are in French; these account for 20% of the total views of CJHE articles

77% of the views of the articles written in French are on the French version of the platform (and 23% on the English version)

63% of the views of the articles written in English are on the English version of the platform (and 37% on the French version)

# Preliminary findings: CJHE on Érudit

- 20% of most viewed articles represent ~66% of views, suggesting a limited effect of “star articles”
- Unsurprisingly, most viewed article was published in the first issue appearing on Érudit (December 2017)

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**Canadian Journal of Higher Education**  
**Revue canadienne d'enseignement supérieur**



## **Understanding Campus Culture and Student Coping Strategies for Mental Health Issues in Five Canadian Colleges and Universities**

Dimitris Giamos, Alex Young Soo Lee, Amanda Suleiman, Heather Stuart et Shu-Ping Chen

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Volume 47, numéro 3, 2017

URI : <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1043242ar>  
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.7202/1043242ar>

### Résumé de l'article

Cette étude vise à mieux comprendre la culture de la santé mentale au sein de différents campus ainsi que les stratégies d'adaptation adoptées par les étudiants, puis à relever les besoins des étudiants et les lacunes quant à l'offre

Google Analytics data

discussion

## Study Team

- Jessica Clark, Coalition Publica Project Coordinator, Consortium Érudit
- James MacGregor, Interim Managing Director, Public Knowledge Project
- Jason Nugent, System Administrator, Public Knowledge Project
- Émilie Paquin, Director of Research and Strategic Development, Consortium Érudit
- Simon van Bellen, Consultant, Consortium Érudit

With thanks to Summer Cowley and the CJHE Editorial Team



# Thank you!



**James MacGregor**

Interim Managing Director  
Public Knowledge Project  
[james\\_macgregor@sfu.ca](mailto:james_macgregor@sfu.ca)

**Émilie Paquin**

Director of Research Strategic Development  
Consortium Érudit  
[emilie.paquin@erudit.org](mailto:emilie.paquin@erudit.org)