ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

By
Helena Asamoah-Hassan
University Librarian, KNUST, Kumasi
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Scientific Literature

- Come in various modes
  - Books
  - Conference papers
  - Project reports
  - Technical reports
  - Scholarly journals
WHAT IS A SCHOLARY JOURNAL

- A presentation of peer reviewed articles of scholarship in a specific or several subject areas.

- A medium where results of new research is shared – enabling other research to be built upon it.

- A forum where articles stating on going research are featured serially as the research progresses.

- A medium where a critique of existing research result is presented.
WHAT IS A SCHOLARY JOURNAL

- A medium for sharing created or improved knowledge.
- A method of keeping a record of scholarly activity.
- A means of enriching one’s own research area.
- A medium where the scholarly output of an institution is portrayed.
WHAT IS A SCHOLARY JOURNAL

- A means for making local research available, and making local researchers visible globally.

- It may feature research output, review articles, book reviews and related advertisements.
SCHOLARLY JOURNAL FORMAT

● Print
  - Very popular and age-old.
  - Many respected journals are also in this format.

  - Some journals have both print and electronic versions, others have discontinued print and now only electronic.

  - Very popular and age-old.
1. Print Publishing

Benefits

- Seasoned, potential editors have more experience working with this format.
- Long existence has made them to be well established in the minds of their users.
- Can be held physically.
- Can be accessed even where there is no electricity supply.
- One can claim ownership of the copy perpetually.
METHODS FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION ...

Challenges

- High cost of production and distribution & not all may be sold/distributed.

- Time between submission of article and publication makes it dated.

- Accessible to only a limited number of users – high cost of subscription of existing ones, so a new one has a little chance for subscription.
METHODS FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION...

- Can be damaged or stolen & will need replacement which is expensive.

- Takes a lot of space for storage.

- Paper can deteriorate in poor storage condition.
SCHOLARLY JOURNAL FORMAT

- Electronic
  - Online Databases
    - Aggregators – Ebsco
    - Commercial – Emerald, OUP
    - Free - Hinari, Agora,
    - Open Access - DOAJ
  - Online Journal
    - Commercial – Institute of Physics
    - Free - Cochrane
    - Open Access - First Monday
METHODS FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION…

● 2. Electronic Publishing

   Same as online publishing, e-publishing

What is it?

Placing information about your journal on the internet like

- Description of the journal on your website of your institution
- Abstracts of the published articles
- Full texts of the journal articles
- Access to articles may be “open” or “limited”.
METHODS FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION

Benefits..

- Low production and distribution costs.
- Limited time lag between submission of article and publication.
  - Makes journal accessible globally because of the internet.
- Global access increases amount of readership.
- Additional functions to the journal (Audio files of article and blogs).
Benefits:

- Allows a greater level of searching for specific words or keywords.

- Allows automatic indexing by popular internet search engines (Google, Yahoo.)

- Can be featured in DOAJ & Google Scholar [http://scholar.google.com](http://scholar.google.com).

- Can be featured in Open Archive Metadata Harvesting (puts together citation information from many journals into a searchable online database)
Challenges

- A new method that many people are not comfortable with – resistance to change.

- Need for hardware, software, internet connectivity & technical expertise.

- Access to reliable internet by readers and potential readers
3. Print and electronic

- Possible to do both.

- Mostly as a transitional period.

- If one can, publishing in print & electronic is very good since one will capture the 2 types of audience. Cost will however be very high.
METHODS FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION

- Print and electronic…

- Need to examine the plus and minuses of both and decide based on your specific needs, resources and situation.

- If however the catch is limited funds then obviously electronic publishing wins the day.
SCHOLARLY JOURNAL TYPES

1. General
   - Accepts articles in several subject areas

   Positives
   - Easier to get articles especially if just beginning.
   - Has a wide range of editors and auditors.

   Negative
   - Does not have a specific focus, it is a sort of a pot-pourri, so may not appeal to some scholars.
2. Specialised

Accepts articles from a specific subject area

**Positives**
- Very good when there is a bank of authors and reviewers.
- Subject specific content appeals more to scholars in that subject area.

**Negative**
- May be unappealing to readers who want several subjects in one journal.
3. Regional

Accepts articles on all subject areas from only a particular geographical area – national / international.

Positive

- Can easily attract funding since it portrays activities in that region.

4. Institutional

Accepts only articles focusing on the parent institution.

Positive

- The journal has regular financial support.
5. Annual Reviews

-Publishes once a year and can be General, Specialized, Regional or Institutional.

Positives
- Less costly to publish.
- An alternative for a beginning journal to gain its feet.
AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

- A scholarly journal whose contents is made available through the use of computers and internet connectivity.
- Access to it may be at a price or for free.
- Gaining ground in the past 2 years especially for scientific journals.
- Some print journals publish e-versions too.
Some scholarly journals are published only in electronic formats.

enable research output from the south to be made available globally.

enhances collaboration of researchers from the north and south.
ISSUES ABOUT ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNALS...

- Easy for an article to be linked with references of related articles in the electronic arena.
- Not yet been fully accepted by some academics as a scholarly enough mode of publication especially those on Open Access.
- Long term archiving is still a problem.
- The journal is available for use earlier than its printed version.
ISSUES ABOUT ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNALS…

- Adds value to the article as graphs, graphics and 3-D drawings appear better and more read than in print.

- Cheap to produce but maintaining it comes with a cost.

- Young scholars see it as strong means for the exposure of scholarly results.
ISSUES ABOUT ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

- Users without hardware and internet connectivity cannot access it.

- Editor and reviewers need to have knowledge of computing.

- If there is not enough sponsorship it cannot survive, especially those on Open Access.
# TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS

## 1. Access by Subscription

Access to journal is by payment of money.

### Benefits
- To gain income to sustain the journal.
- Traditional method for journal access.
- A large and growing subscription shows the usefulness of the journal income to sustain the journal.

### Challenges
- Limits number of readers.
- Cost of managing the subscriptions (tracking payments and contacts, renewal notices, etc.).
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

2. **Free Access to an Institution**

- journals received under projects like eIFL.net, INASP or other linkages
- being paid for by funding from agencies other than one’s own institution
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

3. Open Access Journals

WHY OPEN ACCESS
Result of dissatisfaction by:

- **Academics/Authors**: their work is not seen by all their peers – do not receive the recognition they deserve.

- **Readers**: cannot view all research literature they need – less effective.

- **Libraries**: cannot satisfy information needs of their users as cost of acquiring these journals are going beyond their budget.
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS..

Open Access Journals

- Some online journals are on Open Access and are increasing by the day.

- Online journals are peer reviewed and access is free.

- Enable developing countries to have access to research output from the north.
Definition of Open Access

- This is composed of free, online-copies of peer-reviewed journal articles and conference papers as well as technical reports, theses and working papers.

- In most cases, any user is free to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles.

- In essence, these articles can be used freely for research, teaching and other purposes as may be determined by the user.
Open Access Journals

- Publication of the full text of articles online at no cost to all readers globally.

- Authors may pay for putting their articles on Open Access.

- Great use to scholars in developing world.

- Subsides (government, institution, agencies) used to run it because it enables free exchange of scholarly information world wide.
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

_Open Access Journals_

- Peer-reviewed journals which can be accessed by anyone via the internet without paying a cent.

- Many of these publications are published in print with either the department or author or research grants picking the page charges.

- This is against the traditional model where a library pays for access to the contents of a journal through a subscription.
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS

Benefits

- Authors will have global recognition since their articles will be seen by readers worldwide.

- Authors will be more cited in other articles.

- No need for subscription management activities.

- Funding is received by the journal from advertisers on their website.
Challenges

- Finding means to exist since there are no subscriptions.

- Resistance from supporting institutions.

- Restrictions may discourage potential readers so they will not go back to it.

- Some subscribers may wait till after the 6 months in order to have it free, so loss of income.
Open Access Journals

Open access journals employ a combination of new business models, among them:

- Article processing fee
- Hybrid model: these are publications that make articles accessible if the author opts to pay for the publication of the article. They can charge as high as $1000 per article
- Advertising
- Sponsorship from Grants and Institutions
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

Open Access Journals

- Makes research Freely available.
- Makes research Publicly available.
- Makes research Widely circulated.
- Makes research Permanently available.
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

Types OA

- Archival OA - Permit authors to archive pre-/post print institutional repository or own website.

- Delayed OA - Provide free access 6-12 months after subscriber access to print/online edition.

- Online OA - Provide free access to online edition, with subscriptions retained for print edition.
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

Types of OA

Development OA - Provide free access to institutions and individuals in developing nations.

Hybrid OA - Enable authors or institutions to purchase open access for specific articles.

Complete OA - Offer immediate access without restrictions, using article fees and grants.
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

What is not OA

- It is not self-publishing nor a way to by-pass peer-review.
- It is not second-rated in any way.
- It is an approach put together to put research results in the hands of every prospective user.
How is Open Access Provided?

- Researcher can place his article in
  - Open Access Journal
  - Open Access Archive or Repository

- In addition, he can place copies of the article in his Personal/department website
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS..

Some OA Journal Lists

- Directory of Open Access Journals - Browse and Search for Journals and Articles.
- BioMed Central – 150 OA Journals Listed.
- PubMed.
- Scientific Electronic Library Online (sciELO).
- PLoS.
- Eprint.org- General information about OA and List of Archives
TYPES OF ACCESS TO JOURNALS.

4. Limited Open Access

- Restrictions are placed on the contents.
- Only back issues are available free.
- Current issues are not available until after a certain period – popular in 6 months.
What is an Indexing Service

- A database of bibliographic compilation of citations and abstracts from journal articles that can be searched.

- Sometimes may include full text but often is subject specific.

- Now mostly online, submission to it is often free.

- The online indexes include links to the full text on the site of the original publisher of the journal.

- They are often sold to libraries and institutions but not to individuals.

- Allows for comprehensive searching across its contents.
What is an Indexing Service

- A means for researching a particular topic across many journals.
- Used by librarians and researchers to locate publications.
- Enables one to know the quality levels of the various journals included.
- A very useful source of visibility, publicity and credibility for journals at no cost to them.
Some Types of Indexing Services…

1. CAB ABSTRACTS – www.cabi.org
   - encourages the submission of life science journals for evaluation for inclusion. Send 2 current print issues or the url along with the contact details of the Publisher to CAB for evaluation.
2. MEDLINE or INDEX MEDICUS…

- Index Medicus is the print version of Medline.

- A bibliographic database of the National Library of Medicine of USA for Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, Veterinary medicine, Health care system and Pre-clinical sciences

- Features bibliographic citations and author abstracts from 4600 biomedical journals published in the USA and 70 other countries.
Some Types of Indexing Services...

MEDLINE or INDEX MEDICUS

- contains over 11 million citations dating back from the mid-1960s. Pre 1960s are in NLMs OLD MEDLINE database.

- Most entries are in English language. If it is a non-English language article then English language abstract.

- Does not index every article in a featured journal. Selects only articles that meet its editorial criteria for indexing.
Some Types of Indexing Services

   - includes citations of a journal before it was selected for indexing in MEDLINE.
   - Features bibliographic information that includes MEDLINE out-of-scope citations from the accepted MEDLINE primary general Science and Chemistry journals.
   - Includes some life science journals that submit their full text to PUBMED CENTRAL.
Some Types of Indexing Services

- Has links to the full text on the website of the journal’s Publisher.

- Puts full text of journals it accepts on Open Access.
Some Types of Indexing Services …

4. PUBMED CENTRAL
http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/
- It is a digital archive of Life Sciences journal literature.
- Gives free access to the full text of journal articles.
- Journals accepted for this index are automatically included in PUBMED.
Some Types of Indexing Services

5. HW WILSON  http://www.hwwilson.com/default.cfm
   - indexes journals from several subject areas.

   - If interested in having journal included, then send a letter of request with the name of the journal and sample issues to the Editor.
6. **WEB of SCIENCE (ISI)**


- a comprehensive list of the most important research of the world from over 16,000 international journals, books and proceedings in the Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities.

- features a cited reference searching in various disciplines.
Some Types of Indexing Services

WEB of SCIENCE (ISI)…

- Includes about 8700 high impact journals in
- **Science Citation Index Expanded** – over 5900 leading Science and Technical journals from 1900 to date.

- **Social Science Citation Index** – over 1700 leading Social Sciences journals and some 3300 individually selected relevant items from Science and Technical journals.

- **Arts and Humanities Citation Index** – over 1130 leading journals in the field and some individually selected relevant items from Science and Social Sciences journals.
Some Types of Indexing Services

WEB of SCIENCE (ISI)

- **ISI Proceedings** – lists published literature from important Conferences, Symposia, Seminars, Workshops, Colloquia and Conventions held in the world.

- **Derwent Innovations Index** - a Patent resource with over 13 million listings of basic inventions and over 22 million patents from 40 patent issuing bodies.
Some Types of Indexing Services

7. **DOAJ** - [www.doaj.org](http://www.doaj.org)

- An indexing service for OA journals.
- This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals.
- Lists **3622** journals Currently 1251 journals can be searched at article level
- As at today **20,8831** articles are included in the DOAJ service.
What Indexes do

- They take metadata (name of author, title of article, subject abstract, no of pages etc) from several journals and provide finding aids to get to the information

- Some indexes are single discipline (AGRIS for agriculture, African Index Medicus for African health information) interdisciplinary (DOAJ)
Indexing Service (cont’d)

**Why should a Journal be Indexed?**

- Need for the new journal to be part of an indexing service in order to be seen/used by scholars.

- Journal will be reckoned with as scholarly since it will be part of a competitive source of global information.

- Indexes like DOAJ (free online directory of 2300+ open access journals from all disciplines & languages (http://doaj.org) AGRIS, Pubmed are highly respected.)
Criteria for a Journal to be indexed in an Indexing service

- Relevance to subject area of index.
- High quality content of journal.
- Regular schedule for publication.
- Peer-review method.
- A respected Editorial Board.

*Possible to have journal indexed in several indexes.*
Another Indexing service

- Participation in Open Archives Initiative harvesting systems like OAIster (http://oaister.umdl.umich.edu/o/oaister).

They also take metadata from journals and digital repositories, combine them with metadata from other sources & provide readers with a searchable interface for the journal’s articles.
Institutional repositories

Publicly accessible repository (archive) where all the work published by researchers/authors affiliated with the university/academy can be posted online. Contributes to the status of the institution by displaying the intellectual output of the institution.

- OpenDoar.org- a directory of open access repositories
- OAIster: University of Michigan
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

- Made available through
  - Subscription
  - Free Access through projects
  - Free from the Internet
Some organisations involved but 2 are key in access to e-journals for developing and transitional countries including Ghana.

- eIFL.net – Electronic Information for Libraries Network
- INASP – International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

**eIFL: Electronic Information for Libraries**

- An independent foundation that strives to lead, negotiate, support and advocate for the wide availability of electronic resources by library users in transition and developing countries.

- eIFL started in October 1999, as an initiative of the Open Society Institute (OSI), a private grant-making and operating foundation, part of the Soros Foundation network.

- A global coalition of 50 national library consortia in transition and developing countries.
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

1. eIFL: Electronic Information for Libraries…

- eIFL.net is a not-for-profit organisation legally registered in the Netherlands, its office in Italy.
- Membership driven programmes and services.
- Negotiations and advocacy for access to affordable e-resources in member countries.
- Supports the creation of sustainable library consortia.
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

eIFL.net programmes

- Licensing electronic commercial content.
- Building sustainable Library Consortia.
- Supporting Institutional Repositories’ and Open Access activities.
- Lobbying and awareness raising in Intellectual Property issues.
- Giving Information Technology support.
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA
eIFL.net programmes

Licensing electronic commercial content - eIFL

- Regular assessment of the electronic resource needs of country consortia.
- Negotiations with providers of electronic information in all subjects TO ARRIVE AT A PRICE AFFORDABLE TO THE MEMBERS.
- Talking with aggregators, big and small publishers, organisations, projects, about terms and conditions.
- Russian content for CIS countries.
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

eIFL.net programmes

Licensing electronic commercial content - eIFL

- eIFL.net does NOT pay for the content, or only in very special cases for a short time, to ensure sustainability.
- Central negotiations on behalf of all or a group of member countries.
- Model license available for members to use.
- Access to legal advice.
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

E-resources available to Ghana through eIFL (free) but one must Register for it

- BioOne  http://www.bioone.org
- Cambridge University Press  http://www.journals.cambridge.org
- Oxford Reference Online  http://www.oxfordreference.com
- Institute of Physics Publishing  http://journals.iop.org
- Britannica Online  www.britannica.com  (on subscription)

Get in touch with your Country Coordinator or eIFL at  www.eifl.net
2. International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

- INASP is a not-for-profit organisation legally registered in the U.K, its office in Oxford.
- Membership driven programmes and services.
- Negotiations and advocacy for access to affordable e-resources in member countries.
- Under the PERi reduced cost of e-resources
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

- **INASP programmes**
  - Cooperate with Publishers for Sustainable Access to Research Materials
  - Strengthen national research publications
  - Enhance ICT skills
  - Support country collaboration and networking (consortia)
  - Research and development (case studies)
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

E-resources available to Ghana through INASP’s PERI (on subscription)

- EBSCOHost Complete, www.ebscohost.com
- Emerald, http://info.emerald.com
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

E-resources available to Ghana through INASP’s PERI (free)

- Oxford University Press, www.oup.co.uk,
- Mary Ann Liebert www.liebertonline.com,
- American Physical Society http://publish.aps.org,
- Annual Reviews http://arjournals.annualreviews.org,
- Beech Tree Publishing https://www.ingentaconnect.com,
- Cochrane Library http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/mrwhome/106568753/HOME,
- Geological Society http://www.lyellcollection.org,
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

E-resources available to Ghana through INASP’s PERI (free)

- Mineralogy Society of Great Britain & Ireland [www.minabs.com](http://www.minabs.com),
- Nature Publishing Group [www.nature.com](http://www.nature.com),
- Royal Society for Chemistry [http://www.rsc.org](http://www.rsc.org),
- Symposium Journals [www.symposium-journals.co.uk](http://www.symposium-journals.co.uk),
- University of Chicago Press [www.journals.uchicago.edu](http://www.journals.uchicago.edu)

Get in touch with your Country Coordinator or INASP at [www.inasp.info](http://www.inasp.info).
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

Other Free e-resources

- **AGORA** – Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture.

- **HINARI** – Health Inter Network Access to Research Initiative.
  [http://www.who.int/hinari/en](http://www.who.int/hinari/en)

- **OARE** – Online Access to Research in the Environment.

- **TEEAL** – The Essential Electronic Agricultural Library.
  [http://teeal.cornell.edu](http://teeal.cornell.edu)
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

Other Free e-resources

- **JSTOR** [http://www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org)
- **SIST** - Science and Technology Information System [www.sist-sciencesghana.org.gh](http://www.sist-sciencesghana.org.gh)
- **WORLD BANK PUBLICATIONS** [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)
- **GDNET** - Global Development Network
- British Library for Development Studies [www.blds.ids.ac.uk/blds](http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/blds)
ACCESS TO E-JOURNALS IN GHANA

- Other Free e-resources
  - Google Scholar
Thank you!