

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS: A LOOK AT IMPACT AND INCREASED VISIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is an open-source publishing software for the management of open access, peer-reviewed academic journals, created and developed by the Public Knowledge Project. There are over 34,000 journals hosted in OJS around the world, including 75 journals hosted through the Texas Digital Library (TDL) OJS hosting service at member institutions.

Our aim:

- Show the relationship between TDL hosted OJS journals and their visibility to users
- Establish a baseline of data for TDL hosted journals for future studies
- Uncover important information on user interaction
- Better understand how to increase journal visibility and use in the future
- Identify action items for 2024

The persistent identifiers:

- Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs)
- International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs)
- Open Researcher and Contributor IDs (ORCID)

METHOD

Data collected:

- Subject matter
- Publishing Frequency
- Article downloads
- Abstract views
- Use of PIDs
- Indexing locations
- Use of keywords

All data was collected manually by visiting the public-facing journal sites, except for number of article downloads and abstract views, which had to be collected internally by generating custom reports.

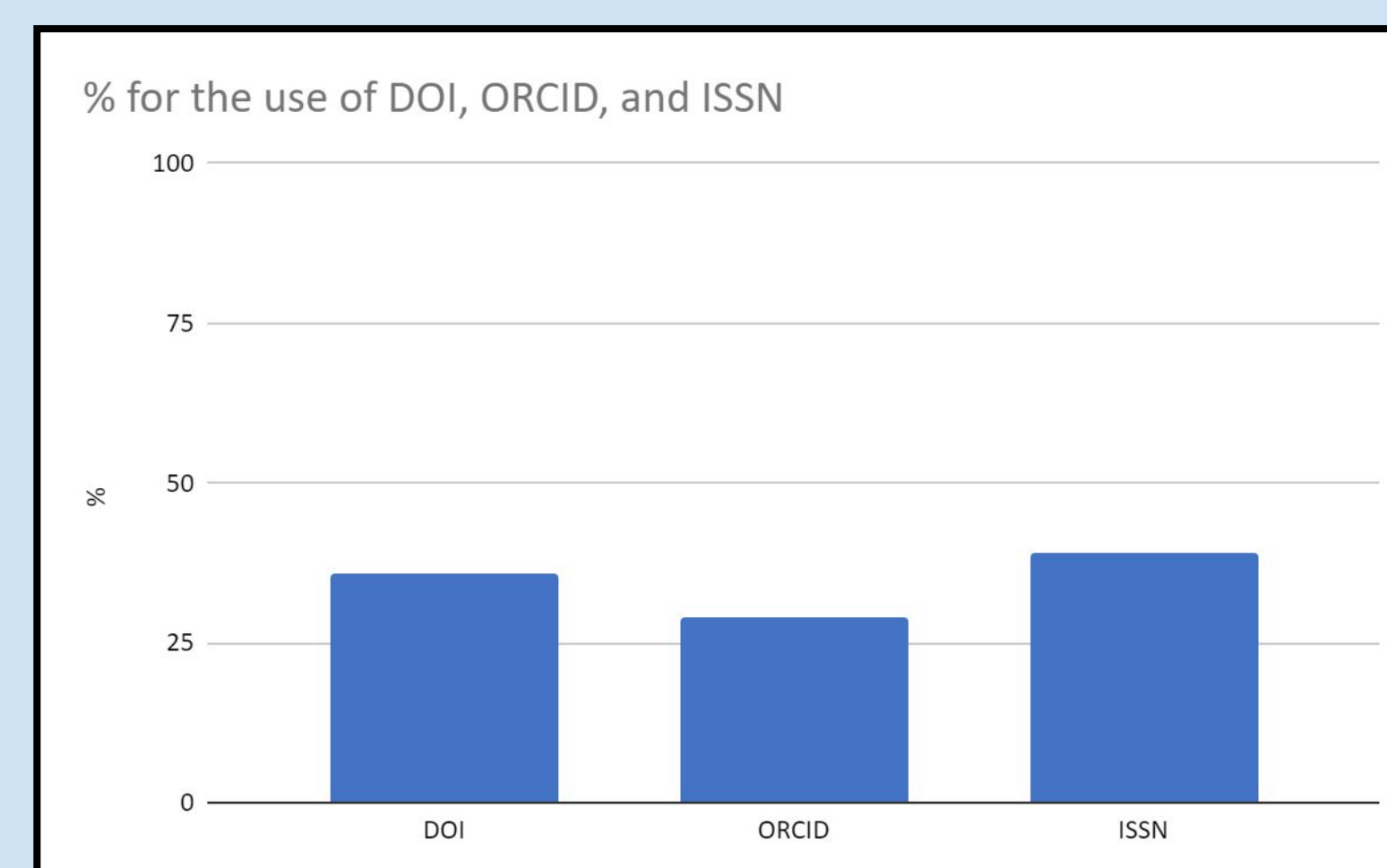
Upon collection of these custom reports, we found that we did not have enough data to run a correlation analysis. We will continue to collect data to understand:

- relationship between article views and use of PIDs
- relationship between article downloads and use of PIDs
- relationship between indexed-in location and abstract views
- relationship between indexed-in location and article views

*Focus on
journals
published in
2022*

FINDINGS

28 journals published in 2022, by 10 organizations

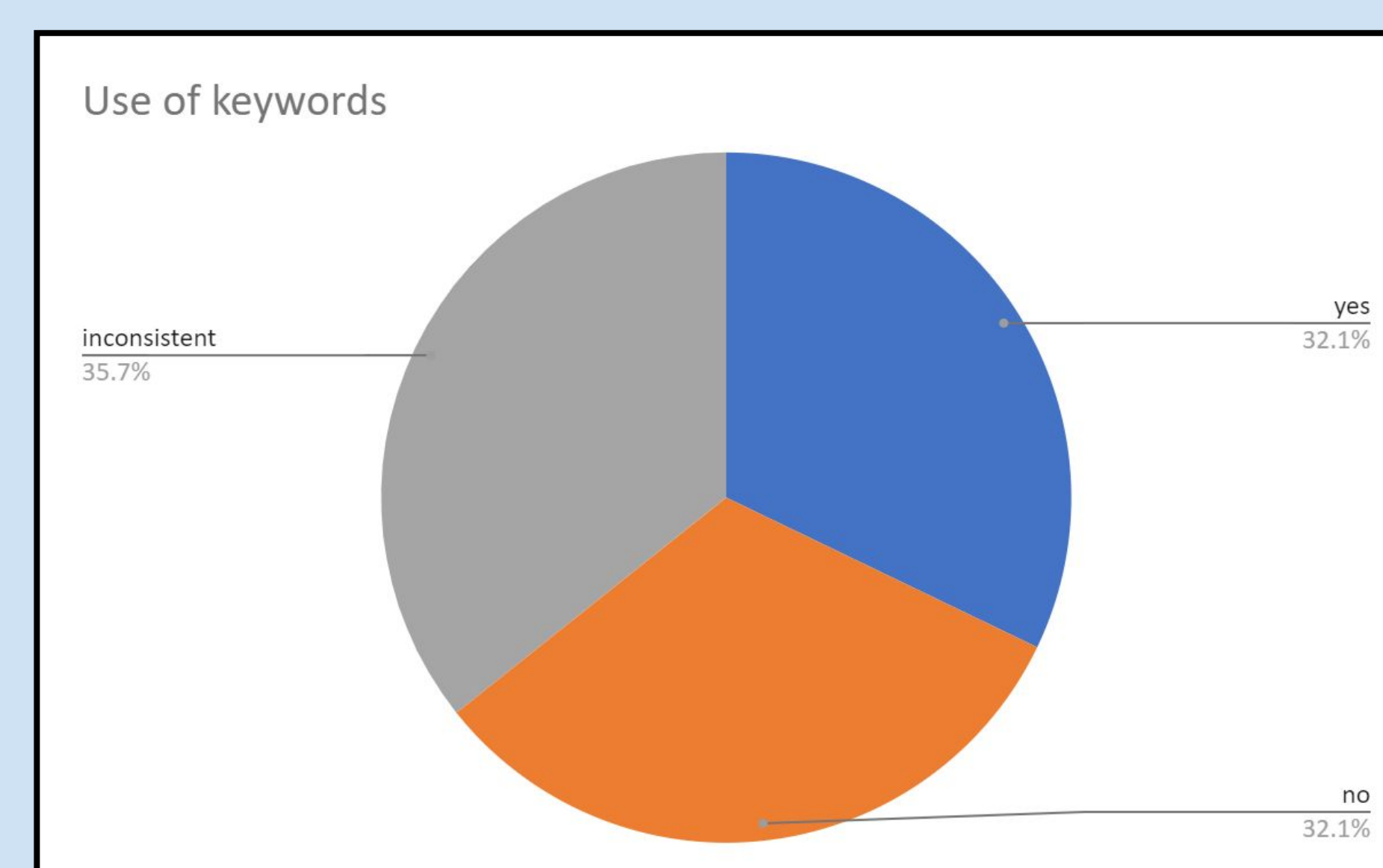
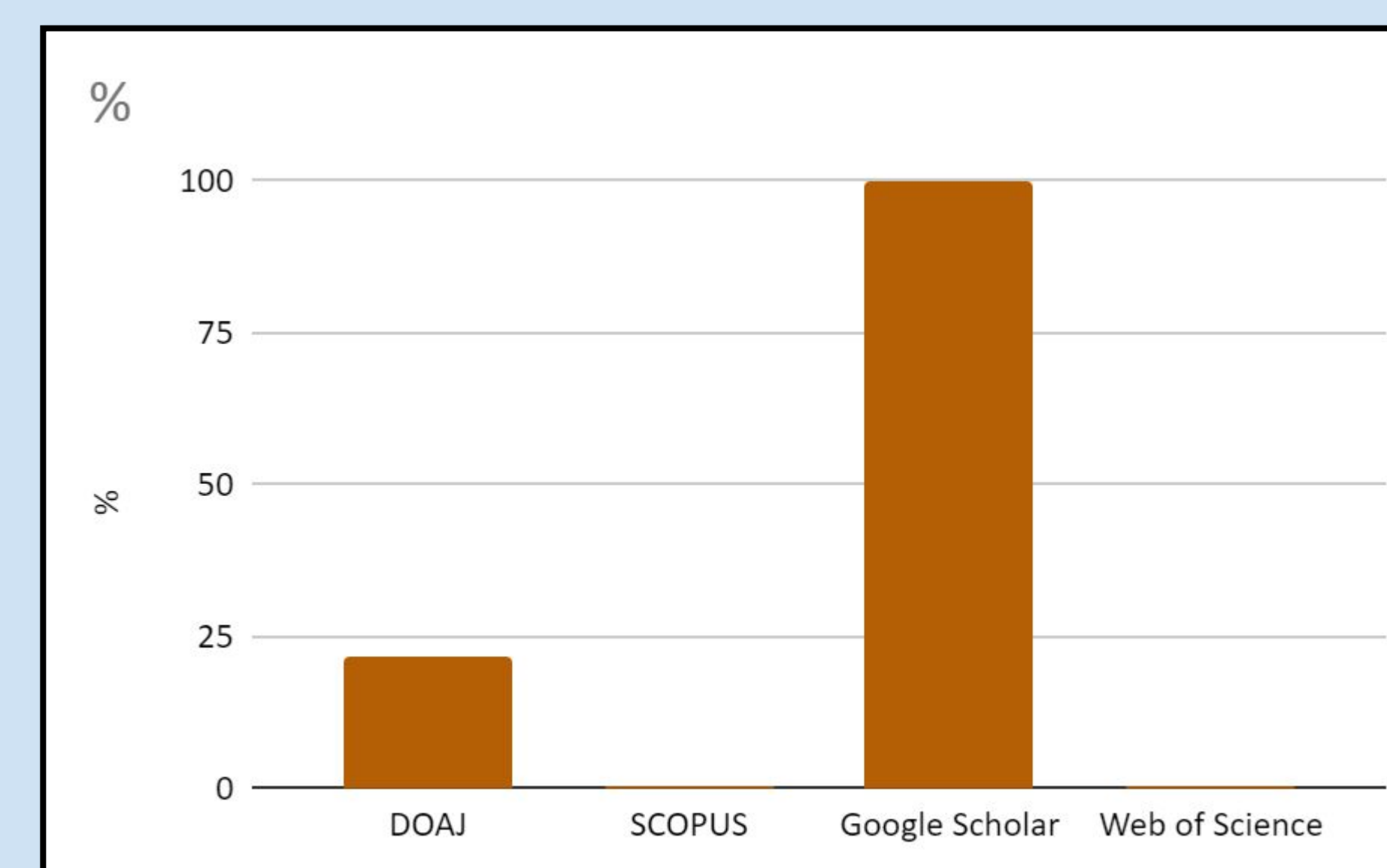


Use of PIDs:

- 10/28 DOI = **36%**
- 8/28 ORCID = **29%**
- 11/28 ISSN = **39%**
- 1 journal has DOI, ORCID, ISSN

Indexed in:

- **100%** Google Scholar
- **21.43%** DOAJ



Use of Keywords:

- **35.7%** Inconsistent*
- **32.1%** Consistent
- **32.1%** None

*Inconsistent use was determined to mean a number ranging greater than +/- 1

*“Getting your
journal
recognized and
read is critical
for its success”²*

RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS

Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO)¹:

wording of title and abstract, choice of keywords and the provision of rich metadata

Marketing & Promotion²:

- Utilize professional networks
- Broader link distribution
- Assurance of quality
- Submission to major search engines for indexing
- Cataloging in consortium member library
- Appropriate backlinking

Enabling OJS Features:

- DataCite Export/Registration Plugin
- or-
- CrossRef XML Export Plugin
- CrossRef Reference Linking
- ORCID Profile Plugin
- Enable: Keywords, References
- Distribution: Search Indexing: Description, Custom Tags

REFERENCES

- ¹Schilhan, L., Kaier, C., & Lackner, K. (2021). Increasing visibility and discoverability of scholarly publications with academic search engine optimization. *Insights: The UKSG Journal*, 34(1), 6. <https://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.534>
- ²Texas Digital Library. (2022, February 21) *Setting Up an Open Access Journal*. <https://texasdigitallibrary.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/OAJ/pages/2986541106/Setting+Up+an+Open+Access+Journal>

CONTACT Us

Please send inquiries to Kristin Van Diest at kvandiest@txstate.edu

This poster was created with the support of the Texas Digital Library Open Journal Systems User Group

In particular: Kristin Van Diest, Texas State University; Kristi Park, Texas Digital Library; Susan Elkins, Sam Houston State University; Susan Hoover, University of Houston

Data collected from: Sam Houston State University, Texas A&M University, Texas State University, Baylor University, University of Houston, Texas Digital Library, Texas A&M University Corpus Christi, Texas Tech University, Texas Woman's University, and University of Texas Rio Grande Valley