



Examining Epistemological Disparities in Non-English Speaking Countries: An Analysis of OA Diamond Journals Based on GDP Level



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Purpose of Study

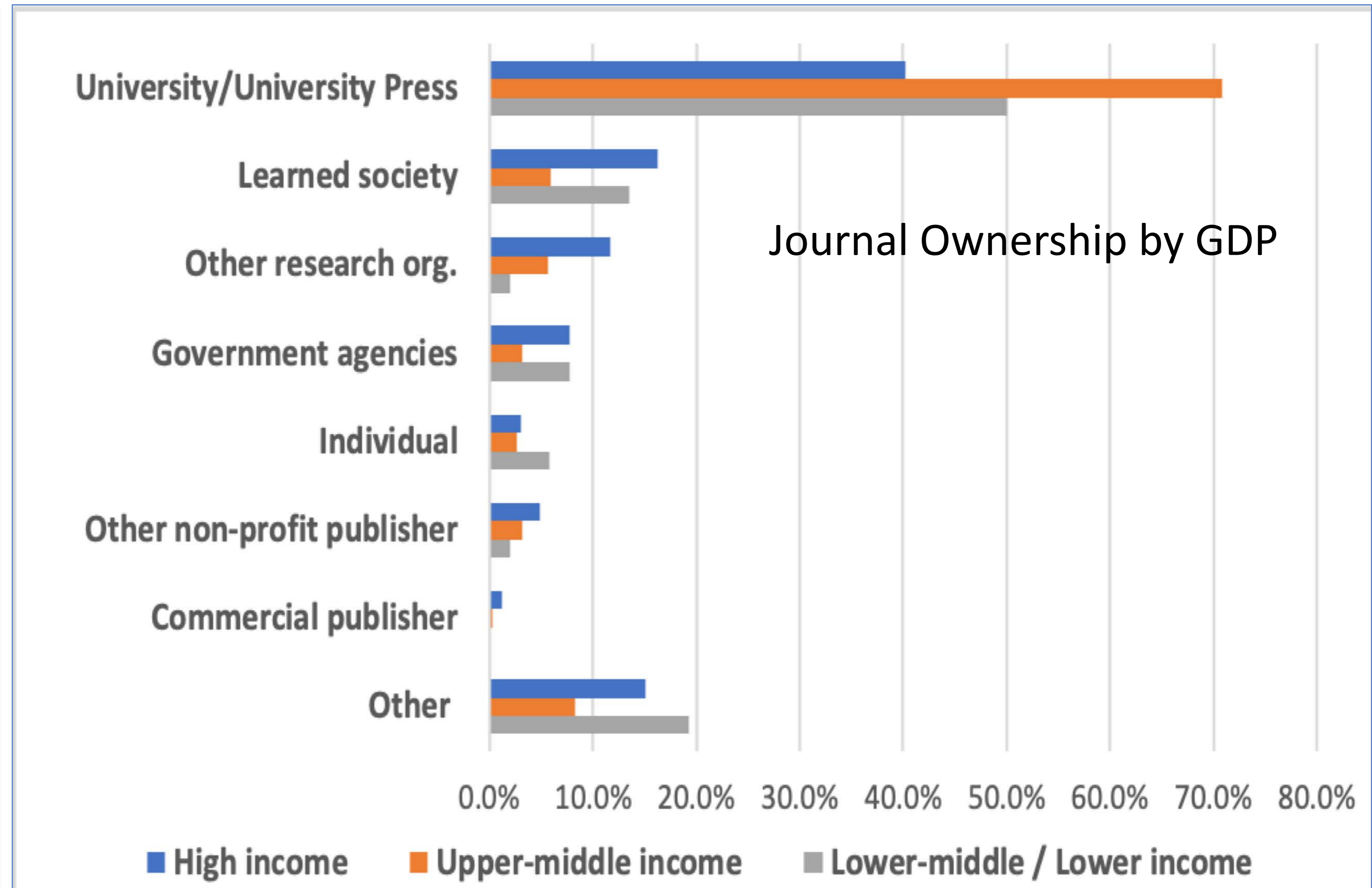
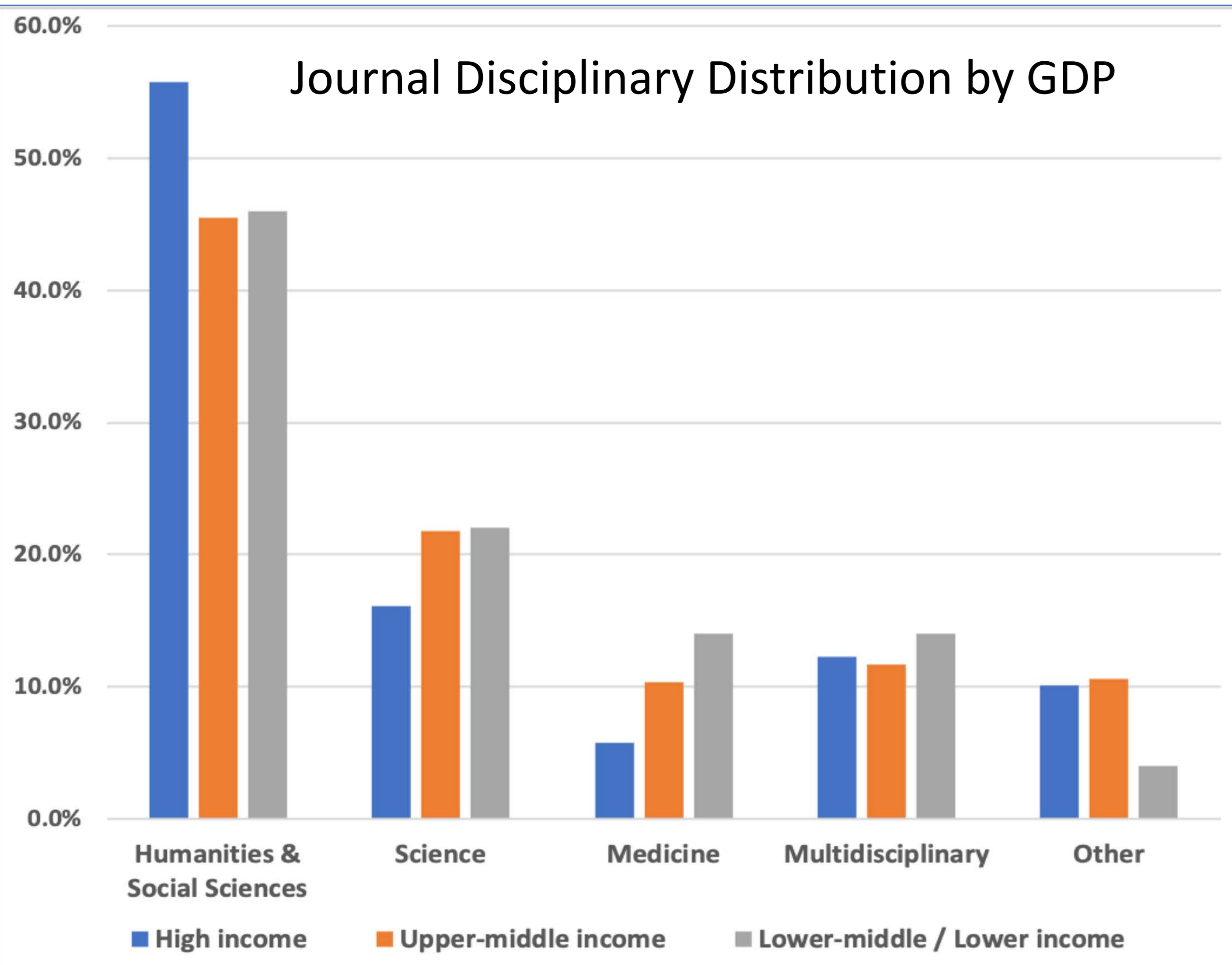
The OA diamond journals(OADJ) can be seen as a channel that can provide diversity in global scholarly communication. Despite the expectations of OA diamond journals, in reality, we face a situation where the economic power of a country affects the global communication of journals.

This poster will characterize the epistemological disparity by examining the OA diamond journals published in non-English-speaking countries (NESC) in terms of the level of GDP(high income, middle income, and lower income).

Methodology

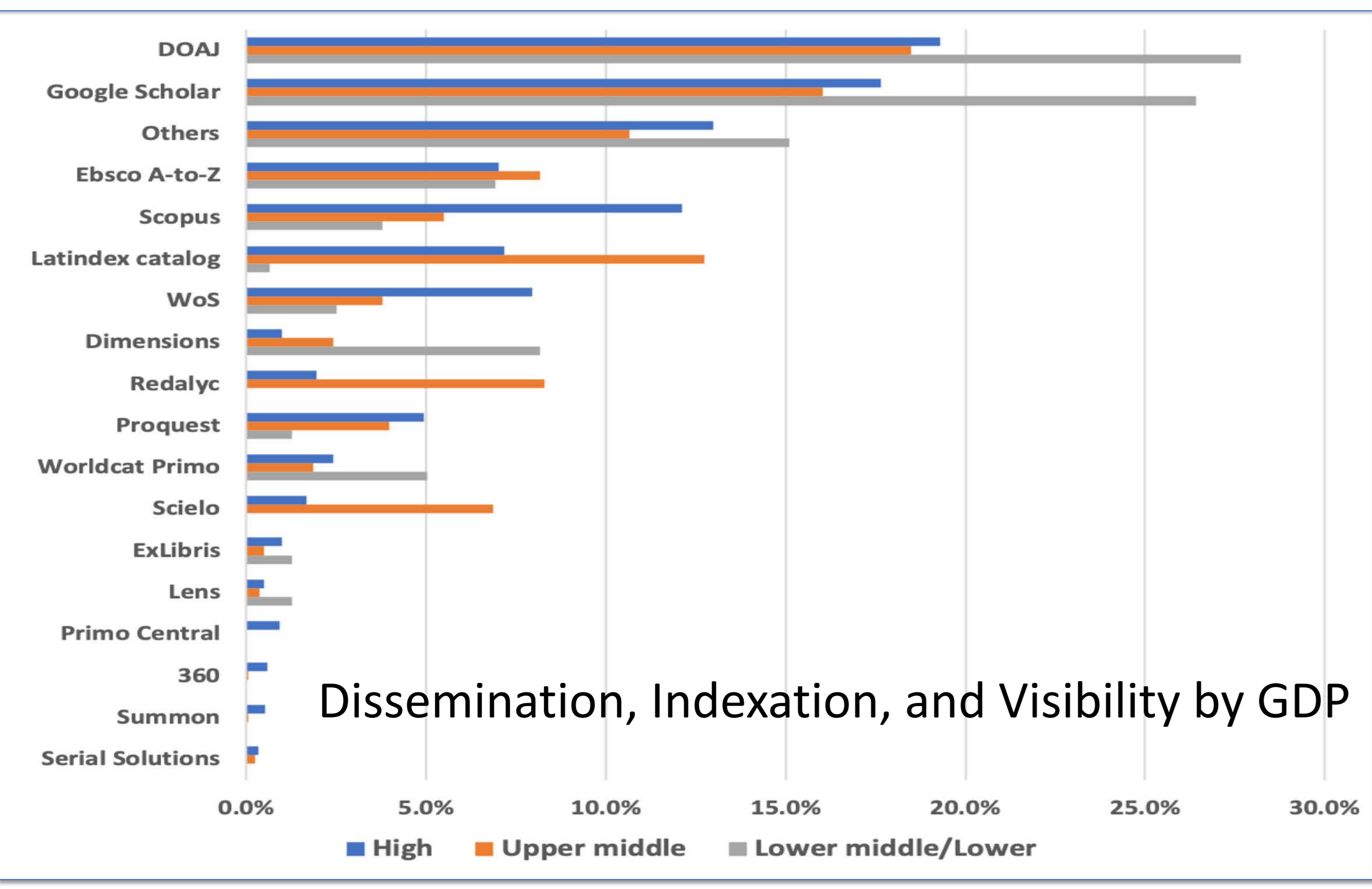
This study analyzed the OA Diamond Journals Study Dataset, which was commissioned by cOAlition S. From the dataset of 1,496 journals, 84 countries were categorized in terms of GDP levels, High, Upper/middle, and Lower-middle/Lower. The OADJ publishing characteristics from three different GDP levels were analyzed according to the journal disciplinary distribution, journal ownership, impact & visibility, funding source, and sustainability.

Overview



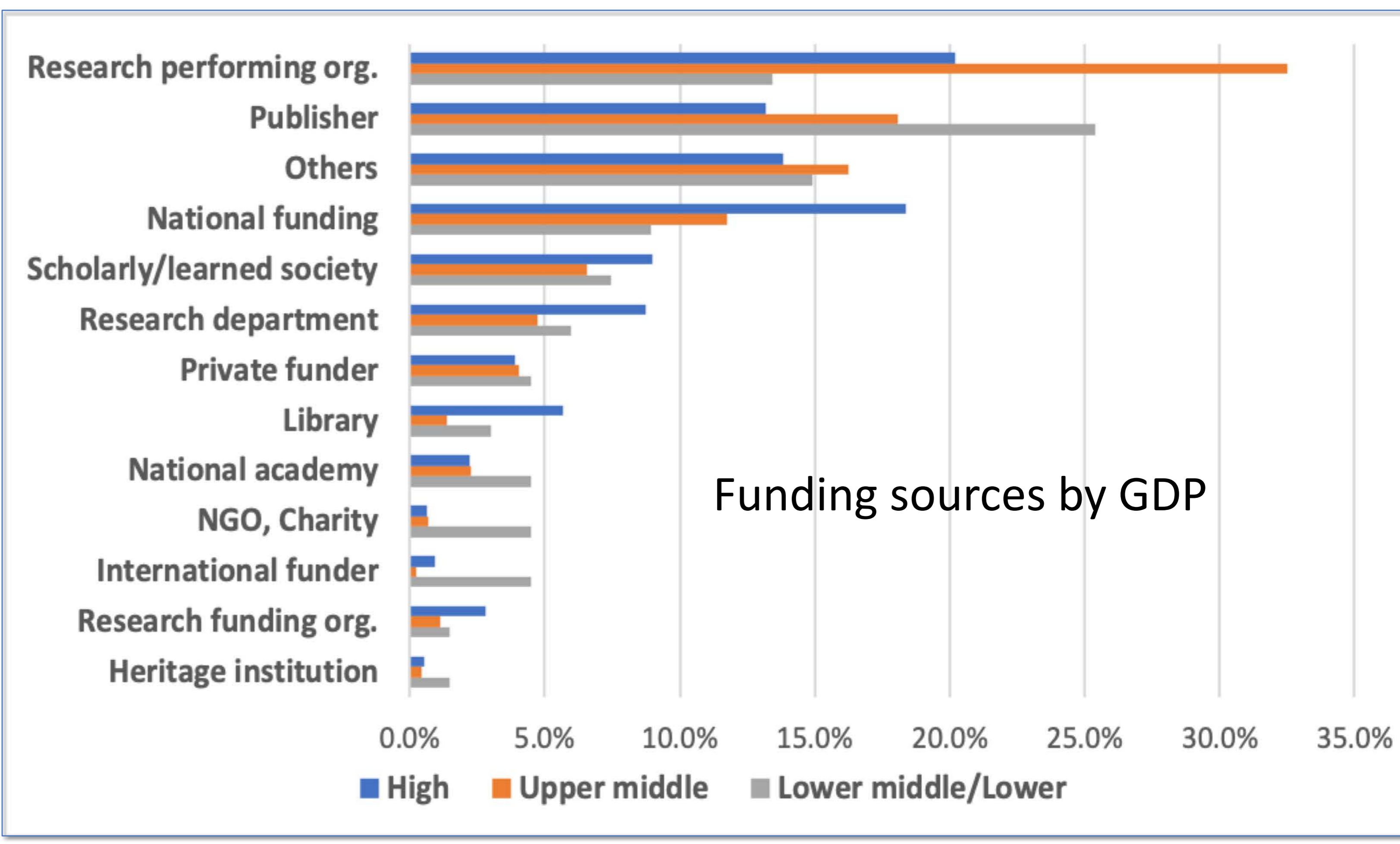
- High GDP countries tend to publish more OADJ in the disciplines of Humanities and Social Sciences
- Lower/Middle GDP countries tend to publish more OADJ in the disciplines of Science and Medicine
- High GDP countries show that relative diverse distribution of journal ownership, while Upper/Middle, Lower-Middle, and Lower/middle GDP countries tend to be more on university/university press ownership

Findings – (1) impact & visibility



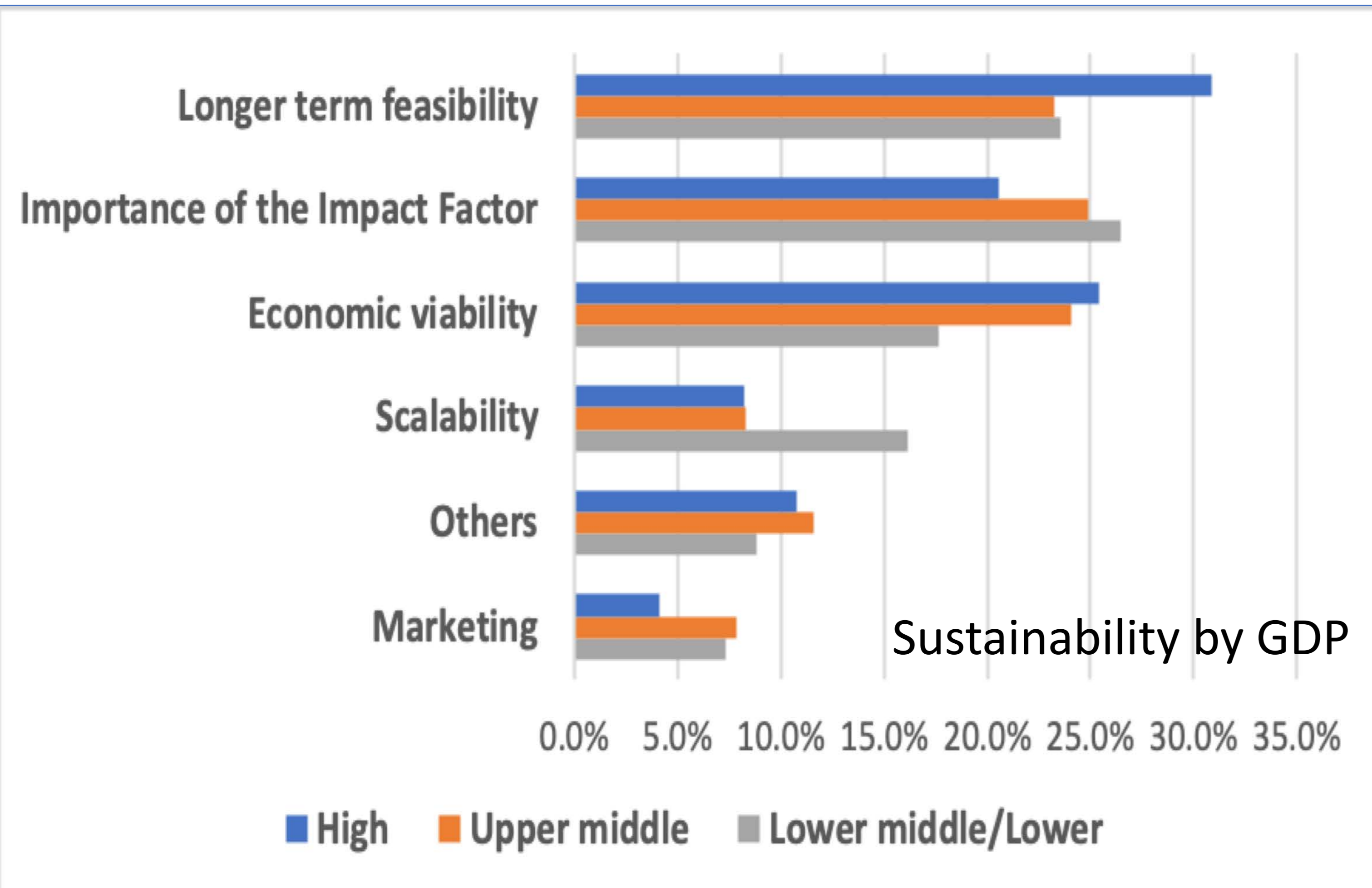
- DOAJ and Google Scholar are preferred by Lower middle/Lower GDP countries
- Local index systems such as Scielo, Latindex catalog, and Redalyc are more preferred by Upper middle GDP countries

Findings – (2) funding



- While High GDP countries tend to be funded by research performing organization and national funding, Upper/middle and Lower middle/Lower GDP countries are likely to be funded by Publisher and Others

Findings – (3) sustainability



- Three groups of countries tend to be relatively similar to each other in terms of their concerns on sustainability
- Longer term feasibility is more addressed as concerns in the High GDP countries

Conclusion & Implications

- This poster examined characteristics of open access diamond journals (OADJ) by GDP and their potential to enhance global scholarly communication and reduce disparities
- Lower middle/lower GDP countries show a greater inclination towards utilizing DOAJ and Google Scholar for OADJ distribution and visibility, whereas upper middle GDP countries exhibit a stronger preference for local indexation systems.
- Funding sources differ between countries, high-income countries, and low-income countries, with less support from libraries and foundations in journals and more prevalence of national/government funding in higher-income countries
- Barriers to OADJ sustainability differ among countries with different GDP levels, with High GDP countries citing longer-term feasibility, Upper middle and Lower middle/Lower GDP countries mentioning journal impact factor (JIF), and High and Upper middle GDP countries focusing on economic viability