Is publishing in high impact OA journals in Translation Studies a chimera?

Sara Rovira-Esteva, Raúl Coré, Anna Lopo & Montserrat Varona
Motivation → Objectives

- Scholars: Publish or Perish
  - Top-tier journals
  - OA journals
- Prestigious bibliometric databases
  - RETI: a TS-specific database
  - Overview of the current situation
  - Assess feasibility of what is being demanded
RETI as database

- joint project (2013): library & academic staff
- includes information about 360 journals (2/3 TS)
- trilingual, open access
- scope, languages of publication, author guideless and publishing model …
- indexing, copyright licenses and self-archiving policies, access to full text …
- continuously updated
This website provides Teaching and Research Staff (PDI) with a useful tool for objective data on the quality and impact of the academic journals in which we publish. This information is often scattered and not always easy to collect. That is why we believe that this resource is the answer to a growing need for bibliometric information on scientific production and we hope it will become a useful tool for PDI staff needing to accredit their academic trajectory or scientific production in the field of Translation and Interpreting Studies.

http://www.uab.cat/libraries/reti
TS journals (225)

- 65% CURRENT
- 35% EXTINCT
Current TS journals (146)
OA TS journals in DOAJ

OA TS journals in DOAJ

Included 19%

Not included 81%
Evolution of TS OA journals

- Extinct: 26 titles
- Mean: 7.92 years
- Median: 7 years
- Mode: 3 years
TS journal distribution by country
Language of publication TS journals

**All (146)**
- English: 34%
- Other languages / English + other languages: 66%

**OA (96)**
- English: 76%
- Other languages / English + other languages: 24%
Publisher type

- NPP-University: 54%
- Commercial Publisher: 23%
- NPP-Association: 21%
- NPP-Governamental: 2%
Self-archiving policies & CC licenses

Self-archiving model

- No self-archiving policies: 44%
- Yes self-archiving policies: 56%

Creative Commons licenses

- No CC: 44%
- CC BY: 20%
- CC BY-NC: 6%
- CC BY-NC-ND: 26%
- CC BY-ND: 2%
- CC BY-NC-SA: 2%
Publishing models

APCs: 1,700-2,200 €
## Top-tier indexed TS journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JCR</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OA</th>
<th>Publisher type</th>
<th>Publishing model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 Commercial</td>
<td>4 Hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 Commercial / 1 University (OA)</td>
<td>5 Hybrid / 1 Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Commercial / 1 University (OA)</td>
<td>2 Hybrid / 1 Gold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SJR</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>OA</th>
<th>Publisher type</th>
<th>Publishing model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Q1  | 12  | 2  | 9 Commercial  
1 non-profit (association) (OA)  
2 non-profit (university) (OA / Delayed) | 9 Hybrid / 2 Gold / 1 Delayed |
| Q2  | 13  | 7  | 5 Commercial  
2 non-profit (association) (OA)  
6 non-profit (university) (5 OA) | 6 Hybrid / 7 Gold |
| Q3  | 4   | 4  | 2 Commercial (1 OA)  
1 non-profit (association) (OA) | 1 Hybrid / 11 Gold |
| Q4  | 7   | 6  | 9 non-profit (university) (OA) | 1 Hybrid / 11 Gold |
| N/A | 1   | 1  |                 |                  |
## Top-tier indexed Gold OA TS journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>JCR</th>
<th>SJR</th>
<th>Publisher type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SKASE journal of translation and interpretation</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (Association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation &amp; interpreting</td>
<td>2/year</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íkala: revista de lengua y cultura</td>
<td>3/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreters' newsletter</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MonTI: monografías de traducción e interpretación</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutatis mutandis: revista latinoamericana de traducción</td>
<td>2/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New voices in translation studies</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (Association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panace@: boletín de medicina y traducción</td>
<td>2/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (Association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendebar</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermeneus: revista de traducción e interpretación</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (Association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikma: estudios de traducción = translation studies</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palimpsestes</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jostrans: journal of specialised translation</td>
<td>2/year</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistica Antverpiensia</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermes</td>
<td>2/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InTRAlinea</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicultural Shakespeare</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Przekladaniec</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaderns: revista de traducció</td>
<td>2/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans: revista de traductología</td>
<td>1/year</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-profit (University)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions I

- Difficult for scholars to take well-informed decisions (scattered and incomplete data)
- Great amount of current TS journals (146)
- After a period of exponential growth the number of titles has stabilised (21% OA journals have a short lifetime)
- 2/3 OA (<20% in DOAJ)
  - Spain & Brazil leading countries in OA journals vs. UK (1) & The Netherlands with none (big commercial publishers)
  - 3/4 non-profit publishers (54% universities/ 21% associations)
  - 1/4 commercial publishers concentrate the best indexed journals
- < 1/2 OA journals informs about self-archiving policies
Conclusions II

- Most journals do not charge APCs, but APCs are concentrated in most prestigious titles.
- 3/4 have only 1-2 issues / year (commercial ones tend to have more)
- 8.9% TS titles are indexed in JCR:
  - Q1 (0%), Q2 (2.7%), Q3 (4.1%) and Q4 (2%).
  - 1.3% are OA (Q3 & Q4) (2 titles, 1 with 1 issue/year under specific calls)
  - All titles correspond to commercial publishers with a hybrid publishing model (except for 2 cases)
- 17.1% titles indexed in SJR (Q1 & Q2):
  - 6.1% OA (9 gold, 15 hybrid & 1 delayed)
  - Q3 & Q4 are mostly gold and university-based journals
- The current offer cannot satisfy the demand in terms of impact and universal access simultaneously.
Is publishing in high impact OA journals in Translation Studies a chimera?
Thank you for your attention!

You can contact us at:
Sara.Rovira@uab.cat
Raul.Coré@uab.cat
Anna.Lopo@uab.cat
Montserrat.Varona@uab.cat

This presentation can be downloaded from: https://ddd.uab.cat/record/214985