INTERVIEW

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Interview between Mark Turin, Lucy Barnes, Rupert Gatti and Alessandra Tosi

ABSTRACT

This interview between the directors of Open Book Publishers (OBP), Alessandra Tosi and Rupert Gatti, editor and outreach coordinator, Lucy Barnes and board member, Mark Turin, explores the founding and development of OBP, a scholar-led, non-profit open access book publisher, and the obstacles it has overcome in its growth from a shared idea to a thriving, innovative press – as well as what the future holds for open access.

Mark Turin (MT): *Open Book Publishers (OBP) was founded in 2008 and celebrates fifteen years of operations this year. What was the initial impetus for establishing OBP?*

The initial spark came from a deep sense of frustration with our own experiences as authors, particularly Alessandra's experience of publishing her own book. Although it required minimal input from the publisher, it was exorbitantly priced. As a consequence, readers (particularly readers and colleagues in Russia, for whom the work was most directly relevant) could not access it. This model is clearly unfair to authors and readers, and does not serve the scholarly community well. We did not see why such a model should be the default. Open access (OA) seemed to us to be a natural solution. However, in 2008, the OA landscape was quite bare: only one OA press existed in the UK, Open Humanities Press, which was a great inspiration to us. There was lots happening in the sciences, in journal publishing in particular and we thought this model could be adapted to serve a new model for book publishing in the humanities also.

And so we started: while Rupert worked on a business plan, Alessandra resigned from her academic post and took a short course in publishing at the end of the academic year – just to learn the basics and to get a feel for what was involved. But as academic authors we already know quite a bit and indeed it was our experience as authors that had initially inspired the whole venture.

Rather than take another academic job, Alessandra decided to devote all her energies to the newly named OBP (2023). Our approach was very much: 'we'll try it, and we'll see if it works'. After struggling to drum up interest for OBP from learned societies, we spoke to William St Clair, a research fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Rupert was also a fellow. William agreed to republish his book *That Greece Might Still Be Free* (St Clair 2008) with OBP as a pilot project. Our vision for OBP very much chimed with William's own outlook on scholarly publishing and how research should be shared – so much so that he agreed to join the press as a co-director. And so, we were in business!

MT: *What obstacles and challenges did you face in the early years, and how did you overcome them?*

The main obstacles revolved around dismissive attitudes from established publishers and scholarly societies alike: initially people thought that we were too ambitious. We met with one of the major university presses and they were, at best, sceptical that a scholar-led newcomer could succeed without the brand recognition and traditional publishing infrastructure. It was a very closed industry and there was definitely a belief that you couldn't possibly get into publishing unless you'd done your time, on account of the complexities involved.

We also needed to build authors' confidence and attract readers' attention, which is never easy for newcomers, even more so in academic publishing where 'brand awareness' is an important factor and prestige can be a powerful influence. Our strategy was to approach well-known authors; for example, Lionel Gossman, Robert Kolker, Roger Paulin and of course William St Clair. These authors were well established and we believed (or at least we hoped) that they might be attracted by the prospect of making their work available to a larger audience beyond the usual confines of academia, which was one of our central aims. Some, like St Clair, were approached through making use of our networks as members of the university, but the majority were selected by

triangulating a possible interest in 'openness' and by the high regard in which they were held by fellow academics.

In terms of governance, we established ourselves as a social enterprise, a not-for-profit model which we felt well reflected our ethos and provided a guarantee and reassurance to authors, funders and readers. We have been very lucky to have had a very supportive and knowledgeable advisory board from the beginning. We meet at regular intervals and their feedback and suggestions help us see the wider picture, and sharpen our overall strategy at key junctions. For example, we asked their opinion on our intention to branch out to create publishing infrastructures, alongside our publishing activities; on strategies to attract funding for key projects; on ways to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic, just to name a few.

In terms of finances, at first OBP was financed primarily by grants, and also a zero-interest development loan from the Progress Foundation which gave us the ability to bring in staff to enable expansion prior to revenue being generated. Our initial business model relied on sales of printed editions to libraries, as well as grants, but both these sources of income proved insufficient. Fortunately, our outlay was minimal as both Alessandra and Rupert worked for free, but as soon as we started hiring staff, such as Lucy and others, the issue became urgent. As OBP expanded and took on permanent staff, we realized that sales of physical copies and grant income weren't enough and we had to revise our business model. Unlike the majority of OA science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) journals for whom the Article Processing Charge (APC) model was key, we were committed to never charging authors of monographs as we knew that humanities scholars could rarely count on publication grants to fund the publication of books, and we were unwilling to turn authors away on the basis of whether or not they could pay. The money had to be found elsewhere.

At this point, we had an idea: what if libraries joined a membership programme rather than buying individual copies of our books? Perhaps membership could be paired with sales of hard copies and some grants which together could provide the necessary income (see Appendix 1). We launched a Library Membership Program, which enabled the press to grow, while also building up a strong network of institutional library supporters. We launched this programme in 2014; and in the years since, a growing number of publishers have adopted the idea of collective library funding for OA book publishing programmes. We think we can claim that we were the first to do so for a whole press.

MT: *OBP committed to OA when many more established and traditional academic publishers were either resistant or even downright hostile to the idea. Why is OA so important and how has the landscape changed since 2008?*

Access is increasingly considered to be an essential aspect of research dissemination – and scholarly publishing has had to adapt fast. A number of national and international mandates have accelerated this phenomenon and propelled OA publishing forward in a way we didn't imagine back in 2008. The notion that the function of scholarly publishing is to share knowledge and disseminate research as widely as possible, beyond privileged groups of people who are members of wealthy institutions or who can afford to pay individually for journal subscriptions and expensive books, is now on the research agenda of funders, universities, scholarly societies – and increasingly an expectation of society at large (Turin 2021). The

COVID-19 pandemic has further accelerated this process. Initially, journals were the focus, but more and more, books are beginning to be included in this unlocking of research.

Once the book is published in OA, the question becomes: who reads it and where are they from? It can be difficult to predict the impact of a piece of research and it's impossible to know the stories behind the download figures of the books we publish at OBP. In 2010, we inserted a questionnaire in all our free PDFs and, although the responses represented only a sub-section of readers, the data revealed that many of those who accessed our works were not employed in academia and wouldn't have been able to purchase a hard copy priced at £120. Teaching, policy-making, to inform artistic practice, to build something new or just for personal knowledge were some of the main responses we received then. What is important to us is that scholarly research is open to all and that readers are able to access peer-reviewed material in a world where, increasingly, only information which is immediately and openly available is actually relevant.

In this context we think it is crucial that *books* should be OA, not just journal articles in STEM subjects. Since some governments (such as in the UK) talk up STEM at the expense of the humanities and social sciences and fund it much more heavily, it's really important for those subjects in which the book is the primary method of research dissemination to be able to demonstrate the relevance of their fields – not just within academia, but in the world at large. (For a pithy summary of the current situation in the UK see Daley and Smith 2022.) Our books are read worldwide by over 80,000 readers each month, a figure which speaks to the widespread interest in – and demand for – research in the arts, humanities and social sciences (HSS).

In addition to the increase in funding mandates that require OA books (such as UK Research and Innovation [UKRI] in the UK, the Dutch Research Council, Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek [NWO] in the Netherlands, and the cOAlition S [2021] statement and 'Policy Alignment of Open Access Monographs in the European Research Area' ['PALOMERA'] project [OPERAS 2023] in Europe), there are also many more presses publishing OA books. In the UK alone, we have seen a large number of new publishers starting and adopting OA (both new university presses and scholar-led presses), as well as more traditional, legacy presses beginning to focus on how they might begin to transition their output to OA. A Jisc report from 2017 (Adema and Stone 2017) revealed that in the UK there were eighteen New University Presses that had been created in the last ten years, with eight considering launching in the next five years. This potential activity appears to be in the process of being realized – in 2022 alone, the Scottish Universities Press and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Press both launched with the intention to publish OA books, while Aberdeen University Press relaunched itself as a fully OA press, and the Open Institutional Publishing Association is a new association to support university-based OA publishing, with nine member presses and actively seeking new recruits (Walker and Petherbridge 2023). Meanwhile, funding models like the 'COPIM' Project's 'Opening the Future', currently in operation with Liverpool University Press and Central European University Press, is enabling closed-access publishers to transition to OA publishing, with thirteen books already made OA thanks to 'Opening the Future'. There is also support for OA infrastructure, as seen in the funding given to the 'COPIM' Project (2023) and OPERAS Metrics Service (OPERAS 2022)

(both of which we are involved in) but also initiatives such as the 'DIAMAS Project', the Book Analytics Dashboard and many more. We are certainly seeing much greater support for OA books than we did in 2008 – but there is still a long way to go.

MT: *As you work to reshape the very idea of the academic book, how do you gauge success? Is it in the number of books you've published, the number of downloads or other measures?*

Although metrics are important (see Appendix 2), access and download figures alone are not a measure of success (apart from anything else, just because a piece of research fits into a smaller niche that does not make it less significant). We care deeply about publishing innovative books – what can a book look like when it is published digitally as well as in a physical format? How can the research be better presented and communicated? We have created books stemming from digital platforms and databases, with embedded multimedia material, and with commentary and text analysis: some of our more innovative projects can be found at https://www.openbookpublishers.com/publish-with-us/innovative-books (accessed 18 July 2023). These sorts of projects are more time-intensive and costly, but we care about them and view them as a measure of our success.

We often receive warm and generous feedback from our authors, and this is also very important for us. As we've said, the initial impetus for founding the press was our own frustration as authors, and as a small, scholar-led press it really matters to us that our authors have an excellent experience with us throughout – from peer review until the book is finally available for everybody to read. Having a small and dedicated team able to establish good communication with authors is key to producing scholarly works that are tailor-made and well-crafted. It's always very special when authors let us know that we've succeeded. Similarly, the Library Membership model has really grown from strength to strength – we now have over 250 members – and we also see this as a measure of success. Nobody has to pay to read our books, as they are all openly available, so the fact that libraries choose to participate in the programme because they believe in the quality and reach of our work, and that they continue to support us year in and year out, is a huge vote of confidence in what we're doing and an indication that we're on the right track.

Finally, our work beyond our own publishing output is critically important to us. For example, we work closely with the 'COPIM' Open Book Futures Project, which is a multi-year international partnership that has received funding from Arcadia and the Research England Development Fund to build and develop non-profit, community-led OA book infrastructure and community-governed infrastructure to support medium to smaller presses to publish OA books in an equitable way. We have been deeply involved in building the Thoth metadata management and dissemination platform (2023) to make it easier for presses to create high-quality metadata to share their OA books. We have also created our own publishing tools, such as an XML conversion tool that makes it easier to convert an EPUB file (a common e-book format) into an XML file (a less common but more easily reusable format), and a 'white label' website (so called because it is a 'blank' framework of a website that another initiative can take, adapt and fill with their own content), releasing these openly for others to use. Other such projects include our work on the OPERAS Metrics Service, developing tools

for presses to more easily measure the usage of their OA books; and we are also involved in advocacy and community-building work with initiatives such as the Open Access Books Network (OABN). In helping to build and support networks of people who also believe in small-scale, scholar-led OA book publishing as a powerful tool to share long-form research, we believe we are contributing to a change in academic publishing that is much bigger than ourselves.

Ultimately, it comes down to what you think the business of publishing is. Is it simply to manage the editorial side – to solicit manuscripts, arrange peer review and the like – and to market the finished products, while outsourcing processes like copy-editing, typesetting, distribution? Or should a publisher be engaged in all these things? We take the view that being closely involved with all aspects of the making of books is essential. And in a digital world, expertise in and control over distribution is critical, particularly for OA books. It's no good having an OA book if nobody can find it!

But these elements of publishing can be expensive and time-consuming, and distribution is a particularly specialized aspect of *OA* publishing because the dissemination channels are very different for OA works than the sales channels that are used for closed-access books (although of course, since we sell hard copies and some digital editions, our books are also available via these sales routes). Smaller presses in particular, with fewer resources, can struggle to employ enough skilled staff to execute all of these parts of the job to a high standard, and this can be a huge barrier to individuals and groups who might otherwise want to launch a new OA press.

We therefore began exploring the possibilities of working with like-minded presses to tackle some of these problems collaboratively. We knew that we could do more together than we could do by working separately. The ScholarLed (2023) group of non-profit, academic-led presses was born from meeting other presses who also believed in this approach, and the 'COPIM' Project grew from that group. Within the 'COPIM' Project, we have been particularly involved in the development of Thoth (an open metadata management and dissemination service, allowing smaller publishers to effectively disseminate their OA publications) and the Open Book Collective, which is designed to facilitate broader uptake by other presses of Library Membership Programs such as ours. Likewise, the OABN – an increasingly active network of people interested in OA books, which we coordinate along with SPARC Europe and OAPEN/DOAB – is a forum for knowledge-sharing and community support, which shares news, resources and developments in OA book publishing via events, discussions, a message board, a blog, a mailing list and a number of social media channels, and it has begun working with projects such as the EU-funded 'PALOMERA' project to build broader support and funding for OA books.

Similarly, we have increasingly found ourselves providing software hosting services for a number of small publishers lacking the technical resources to do this themselves. We will soon be formalizing this into a dedicated service with the forthcoming launch of OBPCloud, allowing us to share the costs of software hosting and development across a number of small publishers rather than expecting each to do it themselves. We hope that this will enable small publishers to engage more flexibly and innovatively with the array of alternative open source solutions available to them, rather than having to rely on the technologies of a single provider.

All of these projects involve OBP working with other organizations, being active within different communities and harnessing collaboration rather than anticipating or imagining competition. Instead of focusing all our energies on OBP getting bigger, we think it's much more exciting – and that there is much more potential for developing OA book publishing – if we nurture collaborative relationships like these.

MT: *Can you briefly explain your business model? In other words, how is open book publishing sustainable?*

Firstly, we're a non-profit press, so our incomings and outgoings have to balance: we don't need income beyond that. In recent years, as we have stepped up our software development work, we have split our activities into two branches. Our software development is grant-funded through projects and partnerships like 'COPIM'. Our publishing arm is funded in three main ways: through sales of paperback, hardback and some e-book formats (this has consistently been our largest income stream, despite all the books being OA); through our Library Membership Program, and through grants. We ask authors, if they can, to apply for grants to defray the costs of publishing their book, but we will always publish a book if it passes peer review – regardless of whether or not there is funding attached – and we publish many books without any funding at all. Over time, we have grown the income from our Library Membership Program as we have attracted more members and introduced a tiered pricing system, and we would like to get to a point where grants are not needed to balance the books (see Appendix 1).

Just as important as revenue is managing costs, not at the expense of quality, but exploring where waste can be avoided. This can involve some trade-offs – for example, you are unlikely to see us at high-profile academic conferences, because having a presence at these events costs thousands of pounds. We focus our expenditure on those elements that most directly impact the quality of the books, chiefly editorial and production time. We also focus on efficient dissemination and marketing of the books, as it's no good if a book is OA if nobody knows it's available! Our work with 'COPIM', building infrastructure such as Thoth helps us to improve this aspect of our work and also means that other presses can benefit from what we are doing.

MT: *Where do you see open book publishing and OA heading in the next five or ten years?*

As we've already mentioned, OA book publishing is slowly becoming mainstream, primarily due to funder mandates. We have seen the difficulties and publishing inequalities that have been generated by the dominant APC funding model for OA articles, and it is vital we avoid these problems for book publishing. This is why it is so important that alternative models are not only widely adopted but also recognized and resourced via the funding bodies.

In terms of the systems and infrastructures that support OA book publishing, it will be crucial to avoid platform capture by commercial entities. There are a lot of emerging open source and community-led solutions – but they need to be able to effectively interoperate with each other to present viable alternatives to proprietary platforms. More work is needed on that front.

OA necessarily has a digital component, and as authors and publishers become more used to publishing OA, we must continue to extend

the nature of the digital book to include interactive and computational books, and improve the integration of the published work with underlying data, additional resources or third-party content that are integral to the scholarship.

We also need to recognize that OA publishing is only one component in the open research framework, and we have to continue to scrutinize and reassess the interrelationships between published formats, scholarly appraisal and recognition, and assessment for open research outputs. More institutions are signing up to the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) but is that commitment actually realized in their hiring, promotion and other practices?

OA textbooks and Open Educational Resources (OERs) is another area that is ripe for development. At OBP, we publish a number of OA textbooks and of course we aren't the only ones. Can open textbooks be harnessed alongside the OERs that are being created at so many universities – can this material be put to broader, as well as more local use?

One other element to keep an eye on is the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI)-generated content in knowledge production processes. ChatGPT seems to have caught everyone's attention recently, but is likely only the first step in what promises to be a far-reaching transformation of how computers and humans interact.

We're conscious that at OBP, we operate primarily within a Western European scholarly publishing environment. As OA book publishing develops, it's important not to assume that western scholarly practices will be appropriate in all contexts. Academic publishing is firmly based around the concept of authorial ownership of knowledge, and the copyright laws and cultural norms that enforce this. These concepts are particularly problematic for many non-western societies and communities. This friction is becoming more apparent as OA publishing disrupts conventions and ways of working that might have seemed settled for a long time, and as more diverse publishing solutions begin to emerge. Working with communities where western publishing practices are not appropriate and being careful not to impose these in our enthusiasm to see OA book publishing develop more globally, is going to be increasingly important.

APPENDIX 1: OUR BUSINESS MODEL

OBP is a fully OA press that does not charge its authors a fee to publish OA (also known as a Book Processing Charge [BPC]). We believe that charging authors is an unsustainable and inequitable way to fund OA, so we have developed a mixed business model that does not require such fees.

We are a not-for-profit publisher, so our incomings only need to match our outgoings for us to be sustainable; any surplus goes back into the business and enables us to publish more books.

Finally, OBP has a publishing arm and a research and development (R&D) arm. All our R&D work is grant-funded and therefore financially separate from our publishing arm. We focus our R&D efforts on open source projects that contribute to the wider OA book ecosystem, developing tools and infrastructures that other presses can freely use to publish OA books. Our intention is to help lower the barriers so that more presses can publish OA without charging author fees. This is part of the 'scaling small' approach we have adopted.

Publishing costs

We publish between 40 and 50 books per year. Our average costs per title (updated in 2022) are as follows:

Table 1: Publishing costs.

Final proofreading and indexing	£2100
Typesetting	£1000
Cover design	£150
Generating digital editions and website maintenance	£350
Distribution and retailing	£300
Marketing	£500
Overheads	£1100
Total	£5500

Publishing revenue

A number of revenue streams cover our costs. The figures below are from our most recent complete financial year (2021–22):
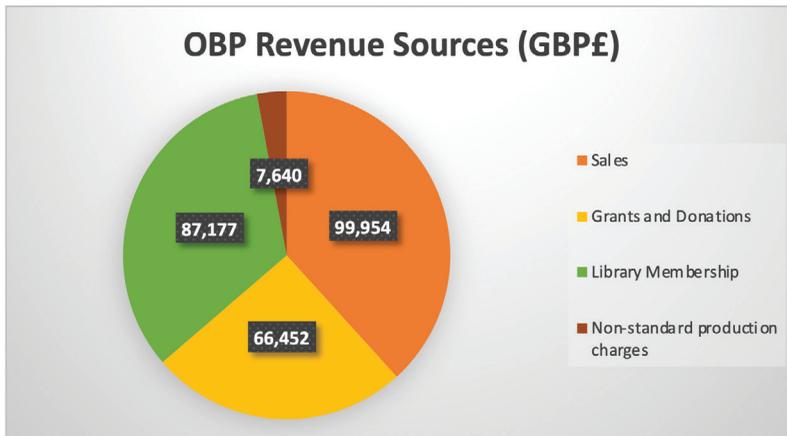

Figure 1: OBP Revenue Sources (GBP£) (2021–22).

Sales: All our books are available to buy in paperback, hardback and EPUB at modest prices, as well as being freely available in HTML, PDF and XML formats from the date of publication.

Grants and donations: We ask authors, if they are able, to apply for grant-funding to defray the costs of publishing their book. This helps us to publish more books by authors who have no funding. Publishing decisions are made on the basis of peer review only: funding does not guarantee publication and we publish many books without any funding attached. We also receive grants and donations as a press, unattached to a particular book. Many individuals donate to us to support our work: please join them if you wish!

Library Membership: our Library Membership Programme has grown from strength to strength since its beginnings in 2015 and we now have over 250

library members from all over the world. Member libraries pay an annual contribution to the press in exchange for various benefits and to support our work. Find out more and become a library member.

Non-standard production charges: we charge a small fee for non-standard tasks. Find out more information about our non-standard production charges.

Research and development

In 2020–21, we received £182,967 in grant funding for our R&D work. Our outputs include developing the metadata management system Thoth as part of the 'COPIM' Project, which now handles all our metadata and underlies our book catalogue. We have also developed this website, which is an open source white label site that other publishers can adopt for their own operations.

Our financial figures

You can view our company accounts at Companies House.

For a more in-depth discussion of our business model based on our figures from the 2019–20 financial year, read this case study: https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/06707027 (accessed 18 July 2023). It is part of a compendium of business model case studies from a range of OA book publishers that is available to view. You can also read this blog post that examines our model using figures from 2018 to 2019: https://blogs.openbookpublishers.com/the-cost-of-open-access-books-a-publisher-writes/ (accessed 18 July 2023).

APPENDIX 2: HOW WE COLLECT OUR READERSHIP STATISTICS

You might have noticed that we provide readership data for each of our books online, including the number of times each book has been viewed and the location of the readers. If you would like to know more about how this data is collected and where it comes from, read on!

Our readership data is composed of different measures obtained from different platforms:

A Book Session is a group of visits made by the same user within a continuous time frame. To record these sessions we use Google Analytics, and a session lasts until there are 30 minutes of inactivity; if a single user keeps interacting with the website within this time frame, multiple visits to the same book will be counted as one session. For more information on Google Analytics' definition of a session read: how a web session is defined in Analytics: https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/2731565 (accessed 18 July 2023).

It is important to note that we use Google Analytics' measure for a Book Session rather than an alternative such as COUNTER, because Google Analytics has a stricter measure for the length of a Book Session. COUNTER has a much shorter time frame for a single Session, and therefore records more Sessions than Google Analytics. We do collect data for our books that would meet COUNTER's measures, but we don't record it publicly. For more information about COUNTER, see: https://www.projectcounter.org/ (accessed 23 May 2023).

Find more information on how Google Books records traffic: https://support.google.com/books/partner/answer/3323499?hl=en-GB&ref_topic=3324029 (accessed 18 July 2023).

Book Visits represents the total number of times a book has been accessed. This can include multiple visits by the same IP address, which are counted as separate visits.

Table 2: Readership data.

Platform	Measure	Geographic information	Update frequency
OBP Downloads	Book downloads	Yes *	Daily
OBP HTML Reader	Book sessions	Yes	Daily
Google Books	Book visits	No	Daily
OBP PDF Reader	Book sessions	Yes	Daily **
Classics Library	Book sessions	Yes	Daily
OAPEN	Book downloads	Yes	Monthly
Open Edition	Book visits	No	Monthly
Open Edition	Book downloads	No	Monthly
World Reader	Book users	Yes	Monthly ***
Unglue.it	Book downloads	No	Quarterly
Internet Archive	Book visits	No	Quarterly
Kindle	Book downloads	No	Quarterly

Note: * *OBP Downloads include geographic information from November 2021 onwards.*
** *OBP PDF reader was not implemented for books published from July 2021 onward and was finally deprecated for all books in September 2021.*
*** *World Reader has not provided us with usage stats since early 2020. Since March 2023, World Reader is no longer hosting academic books.*

Book Downloads represents the total number of times a book has been downloaded. In addition to the download data we receive from Unglue.it, we collect free e-book download data from other platforms including our own website, Kindle, Google Play, etc and we add these into the statistics we report. However, these download figures are calculated slightly differently on each platform, depending on whether repeat downloads to the same IP address in quick succession are counted as two downloads or one. As with Book Sessions, we err on the side of the lower figure wherever possible.

Geographic information: most platforms do not provide geographic information about the users accessing their content and some people configure their browsers to block any third-party tracking scripts attempting to collect such information (e.g. Google Analytics). For these reasons we are only able to provide readership data by country for a small percentage of our total figures – about 40 per cent.

We try to provide as complete a picture as possible about the number of times our books have been freely accessed, as well as the location of the readers, because this information helps to demonstrate the value of OA publishing.

Further reading

- More about what we can learn from our readership data – and what we can't: https://blogs.openbookpublishers.com/what-we-talk-about-when-we-talk-about-book-usage-data/ (accessed 18 July 2023).
- How we display this data on our website: https://blogs.openbookpublishers.com/open-access-around-the-world-tracking-our-books-using-online-statistics/ (accessed 18 July 2023).

- For details of the open source software we have developed to obtain accurate readership metrics, see OA Book Usage Data: https://www.openbookpublishers.com/section/92/1 (accessed 18 July 2023).

Metrics API

You may query all our usage stats via our REST API: https://metrics.api.openbookpublishers.com/. Accessed 23 May 2023.

The open source software that powers the API was developed by OBP for the 'HIRMEOS' project. The OPERAS consortium runs its own metrics API, to which we also contribute all our stats, at https://metrics-api.operas-eu.org. Accessed 23 May 2023.

API routes

We allow the following methods on the API:

Table 3: API routes.

Method	Route	Description
GET	/measures	List the descriptions of the measures available in the API.
GET	/events	Retrieves the measures from the API with various parameters, see below.

GET/events parameters

When retrieving measures, you can (and should) provide some parameters to the request, they can be seen below:

Table 4: GET/events parameters.

Parameter	Description
Aggregation	The results can be aggregated on certain values, i.e. aggregation on measure_uri. Aggregation must be one of the following: empty, measure_uri,country_uri, year,measure_uri, measure_uri,month, month,measure_uri, measure_uri,year, country_uri,measure_uri, measure_uri.
Filter	Many different options can be used in the filter, i.e. filtering on measure_uri or on work_uri. Those can be together or even used multiple times by separating them with a comma ','.

Examples

- Example of simple query on a DOI and results aggregated by the measure_uri: https://metrics.api.openbookpublishers.com/events?aggregation=measure_uri&filter=work_uri:info:doi:10.11647/obp.0020. Accessed 23 May 2023.
- Example of the same query but selecting only a couple of measures: https://metrics.api.openbookpublishers.com/events?aggregation=measure_uri&filter=work_uri:info:doi:10.11647/obp.0020,measure_uri:https://metrics.operas-eu.org/oapen/downloads/v1,measure_uri:https://metrics.operas-eu.org/obp/downloads/v1. Accessed 23 May 2023.

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