

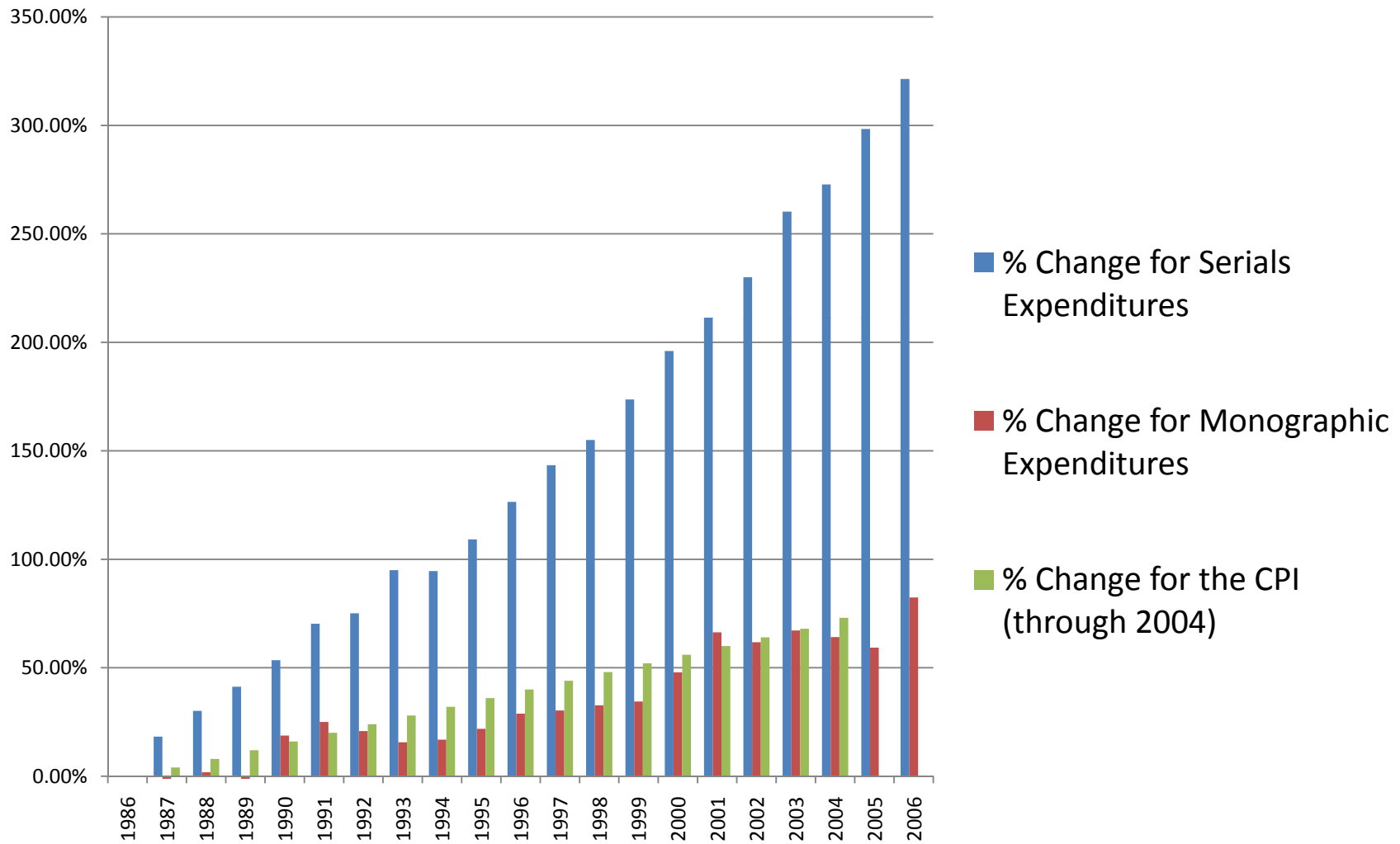
# The Basics of Open Access and Scholarly Communication Issues

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# Percent change for ARL library expenditures



Derived from <http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/monser06.pdf> and <http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/monser04.pdf>

# An Unsustainable Model?

- Skyrocketing journal costs
  - Decreased buying power for libraries
    - Fewer subscriptions
    - Fewer monographs
- University pays twice in time and money
  - To create scholarship
    - Authors
    - Editors
    - Peer reviewers
  - To purchase content

# The Economy of Scholarship

- Fewer journals in future
  - Harder to publish articles
  - Fewer readers
  - Fewer citations
  - Fewer resources for students
- Loss of revenue for societies
- Harder to publish monographs

# A Solution

## Open Access Publishing



# Reasons to think about Open Access

- Open access journals have the potential to shift scholarly communication toward a more sustainable economic model
- Open access strategies for publishing remove the barrier of library subscriptions/licenses
  - Global access to scholarly publications
  - Public access to scholarship

# OA: Implications for Scholarship

- Supports tenure and promotion
- Enhances the reputations of authors, journals, and publishers
- Over 4,300 OA journals provide peer review
- Supported by many business models
- Increases visibility and discoverability of scholarly work
- Impact factors are strong\*

Open Access Impact Bibliography: <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>

# Models of Publishing

- Traditional
  - Peer review
  - Impact factors
  - Indexed
  - University pays for research
  - University library pays for subscription
- With OA
  - Peer review
  - Impact factors
  - Indexed
  - Varied cost recovery models
    - Many non-profit cost models
    - Free access by readers



# OA Models

“OA is a kind of access, not a kind of business model, license, or content.”\* All are freely available to the reader.

## 1. Provided by the publisher of the journal.

- Freely available (Services/server space is donated) or
- Author/university/grant pays a fee or
- Institutional contribution model or
- Partial OA (Some articles freely available)

\* Peter Suber, <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

# OA Models

## 2. Self-Archive model

- Depends upon the rights given to the author from the publisher of the article
- Institutional Repository (Digital Library @ PEAK)
- Departmental website
- Subject repository (PubMed Central)

# Commitment to Peer Review

“The goal [of Open Access] is to remove access barriers, not quality filters.”\*

- Over 4,300 OA journals are peer reviewed.
- Peer review is not connected to the method of publication.
- OA is not vanity publishing
  - 67% of OA journals charge no fees.
  - 83% of society OA journals charge no fees.

\* Peter Suber, [http://www.arl.org/sparc/publications/articles/openaccess\\_fieldguide.shtml](http://www.arl.org/sparc/publications/articles/openaccess_fieldguide.shtml)

# Scholarly and Citation Impact

“There appears to be a clear citation advantage for those articles that are OA as opposed to those that are not openly accessible.\*

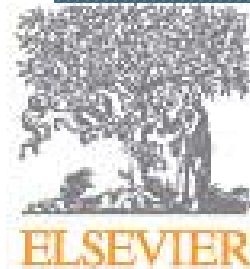
- OA journals often have high impact factors.\*\*

\* Michael Norris, et al., 2008, The Citation Advantage of Open-Access Articles, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 59(12):1963-1972

\*\* <http://science.thomsonreuters.com/m/pdfs/openaccesscitations2.pdf> (2004)

# Who allows for reuse of articles?

- Over 60% of publishers allow for some form of preprint or postprint deposit into an open access repository for open searching.\*
- Over 90% of journals allow this.



\* <http://romeo.eprints.org/stats.php>

# Post Publishing Options for OA

- Addenda for articles
  - Author Rights: Using the SPARC Author Addendum to secure your rights as the author of a journal article
    - <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.shtml>
  - Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine
    - <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>

# Post Publishing Options for OA

- For licensing non-article work, such as presentations, poster papers, etc.
  - Creative Commons | Share, Remix, Reuse — Legally
  - <http://creativecommons.org/>
  - This is a commonly used CC license
  - Attribution required, non-commercial, share-alike license



# Funder Mandates

- NIH Public Access Policy
  - <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/FAQ.htm>
- Open Government Initiative
  - <http://www.whitehouse.gov/open>



# Indexing and Findability

- Most OA articles can be found through Google Scholar or Google.
- Many OA journals are indexed in databases such as the Web of Science and Academic Search Complete.

# Archiving in Peak Digital is Easy

- Self-archiving takes about 10 minutes per paper.\*
- Penrose Library provides storage, services, and training
- Contact the library for more information on Peak Digital.
- We can help you.

\* Harned, <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10688/>

# Acting on policy

- More scholars are advocating for open access to scholarly literature through policies encouraging open access publishing
- Harvard Law, Arts & Sciences, Kennedy School, Education
- Stanford
- MIT
- Oberlin
- Boston University
- University of Kansas

# List of Resources

- Directory of Open Access Journals
  - <http://www.doaj.org/>
- OA by the numbers
  - [http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/OA\\_by\\_the\\_numbers](http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/OA_by_the_numbers)
- Sherpa Romeo (Publisher Self-Archive Policies)
  - <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>
- Open Access Impact Bibliography
  - <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>
- “Assessing the Future Landscape of Scholarly Communication”
  - <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/15x7385g>
  - January 2010, Center for Studies in Higher Education.