



An Overview of Open Access Movement

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Elsevier claims...

"For more than 130 years we have shared their commitment to transforming and advancing science, health and technology. We understand the worlds in which clinicians, educators, and academic and corporate researchers work, the outcomes they want to achieve and the challenges they face in achieving them."

from Elsevier's Mission Statement http://www.elsevier.com/about/mission

Journal Publishing is BIG Business

	AVEDACE DDICE		AVERAGE PRICE
DISCIPLINE	AVERAGE PRICE PER TITLE	DISCIPLINE	PER TITLE
Chemistry	\$4,450	Zoology	1,852
Physics	3,893	Technology	1,830
Biology	2,653	Math & Computer Science	1,700
Engineering	2,652	Health Sciences	1,482
Astronomy	2,322	Agriculture	1,441
Food Science	1,975	General Science	1,416
Botany	1,970	Geography	1,401
Geology	1,965	SOURCE: LJ PERIODICALS PRICE SURVEY 2013	

Source: Bosch, Stephen, and Kittie Henderson. "The Winds Of Change: Periodicals Price Survey 2013." *Library Journal* 21 July 2013. http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2013/04/publishing/the-winds-of-change-periodicals-price-survey-2013

What Is the Solution?

Open access to scholarly journal articles and other scholarly materials!

What Is Open Access?

Open access (OA) materials are:

By Open Access, we mean the free, immediate, availability on the public Internet of those works which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment – permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software or use them for any other lawful purpose

(SPARC - http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/open-access/why-oa)

Why Open Access?

- The growth of the open access movement is partially in response to the enormous costs of many scholarly journals
- With traditional journal publication methods it is not uncommon for an institution to have to pay for an article twice.
 - First they pay scholars to produce the work and then
 - The institution's library pays to purchase the work back from the journal publisher

Open Access: Green vs. Gold

Open Access Archiving = the "GREEN" road

- Researchers (sometimes publishers on behalf of researchers) deposit a copy of their work in an institutional or other archive
- •Policies among subscriptions publishers vary with regard to what version of a manuscript can be posted and at what point after publication a copy can be posted.

Open Access Publishing = the "GOLD" road

- Researchers publish their work OPEN ACCESS in a journal
- Under a Creative Commons License (or similar), final version can also be posted in an institutional repository
- Open Access journals and subscription journals that offer an OA Option

Sherpa/Romeo lists publisher policies http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

How to Achieve OA: Go Gold

Gold Open Access

"Gold OA" means publishing with publishers that automatically and immediately make the work available online to all at no cost.

Most gold OA publishers are journal publishers, but a few book publishers make their books OA.

More about gold OA later...

How to Achieve OA: Go Green

Green Open Access

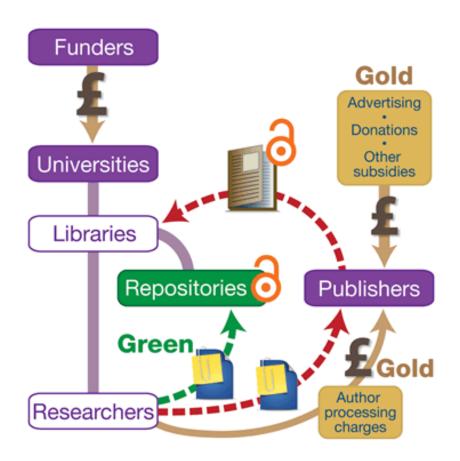
"Green OA" refers to works that, regardless of where else they appear, are made available online in an OA repository committed to long-term preservation.

Journals are called "green" if they permit authors to self-archive their articles in OA repositories.

Most journals do allow self-archiving, but most authors don't know that!

More about green OA later...

Green and gold routes to open access



http://www.hefce.ac.uk/whatwedo/rsrch/rinfrastruct/oa/oa/

Finding OA Materials

- OA materials are available at no cost online, either on an OA journal site or in some kind of OA repository.
- Therefore, OA materials are easily findable via Google, Google Scholar, and other web search tools.
- In addition, library databases index many OA journals.
 (Of course they do!)
- Upshot: You will find OA materials naturally when you do research.

Benefits of Open Access

Readers:

More content is available to everyone, regardless of institutional affiliation or ability to pay

Students:

Students have access to the literature they need to master their fields, no matter what college/university they attend

Authors:

Increased availability

- → More readers
 - → More scholarly citations, impact in the field

Easy to link to

- → More mentions/links in news, blogs, etc.
 - → Broader awareness in the world

Greater control over own work

- → No need to relinquish copyright to publishers
 - → Publishers don't dictate copying, sharing, etc.

Libraries/Institutions

Institutions no longer pay twice for research through the libraries:

Fields of Study:

Greater access to information

- → More informed research
 - → Better research

Articles made OA before they appear in journal

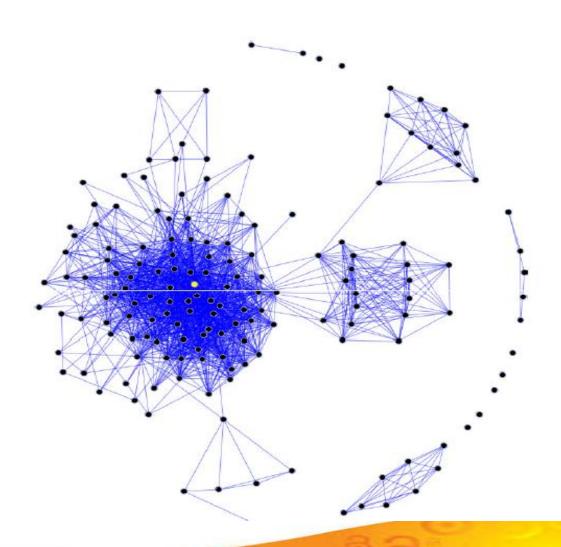
- → Ends reliance on journal publication cycles
 - → Allows others to respond more quickly
 - → Speeds innovation

The Public:

Greater access to information

- → Better informed doctors, teachers, journalists, etc.
 - → Better informed individuals, voters, etc.
 - → Healthier, better educated people living in a cleaner, safer, more evidence-based world

Knowledge as a NETWORK in Open Access mode



"A social network diagram", Screenshot taken by Darwin Peacock, accessed through Wikimedia; distributed under a CCL 3.0.

What can be made open?

- Open Journal <u>doaj.org</u>
- Open Textbooks <u>www.collegeopentextbooks.org</u>
- Open Access Repositories- <u>www.opendoar.org</u>
- Open theses and Dissertations <u>oatd.org</u>
- Open conference https://pkp.sfu.ca/ocs
- Open presentations and lots more!



References

Jill Cirasella, Open Access Crash Course: What OA Is, Why You Should Care, and How You Can Go OA. http://tinyurl.com/OAcrashcourse

Open Access, Open Research, Open Data, Open Science, Open what?

Marcus Burkhardt (@bumatic), Christian Heise (@christianheise) | GFM 2013

SPARC - http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/open-access/why-oa

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