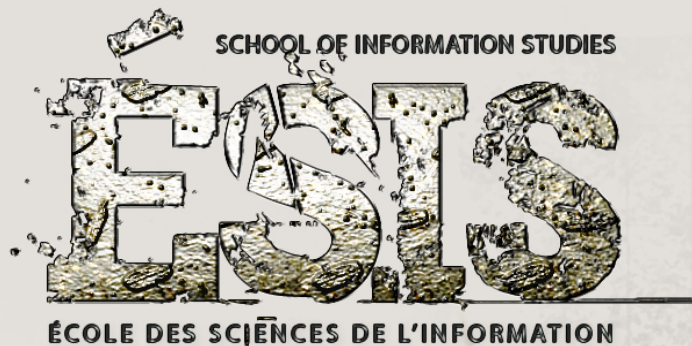




Making the switch to open access: emerging research at uO, and why and how scholars should get involved

Heather Morrison

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Open Access Week 2013, University of Ottawa



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Overview

- Open access & Open research
- Freedom for scholarship in the internet age
- Dramatic growth of OA
- Economics (macro & transitional)
- Mapping OA and Creative Commons
- Draft tri-agency open access policy
- Canadian War on Science – Media Democracy Days

Open access

- Open access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. (Suber, Open Access Overview)
- Knowledge commons (access and participation)
- Two roads: open access publishing (gold) and open access archives (green)



Open access publishing



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Economics of scholarly communication in transition by Heather Morrison

Abstract

Academic library budgets are the primary source of revenue for scholarly journal publishing. There is more than enough money in the budgets of academic libraries to fund a fully open access scholarly journal publishing system. Seeking efficiencies, such as a reasonable average cost per article, will be key to a successful transition. This paper presents macro-level economic data and analysis illustrating the key factors and potential for cost savings.

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Open research

- Collaborate to answers questions that matter
- Get problems solved quickly (human genome project)
- Collaborate to figure out what the questions are
- Don't reinvent the wheel
- Don't waste time
- Find collaborators



Open access directory: research questions

http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Research_questions



open access directory

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Research questions

This list is part of the [Open Access Directory](#).

- This is a list of research questions in need of researchers. It started as an [article](#) in *SOAN* for May 2008.
- Related lists on OAD: (1) [Calls for papers](#), (2) [Research in progress](#), and (3) [Volunteer opportunities](#).

Access

- Publishers often assert that all or most of those who need access to peer-reviewed journal literature already have access. Who doesn't have access? What kinds of people don't have access and how well can we measure their numbers?
 - It's important to separate lay readers

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OAD Research Questions: access gap



come up with any useful generalizations on how widely these two versions differ from one another?

- What is the average number of peer-reviewed scholarly journals to which *public libraries* subscribe? Can we break this down by field of journal and nationality of library?
 - One simple illustration of how this might be approached as a case study is Heather Morrison's [The Access Gap in British Columbia](#). There will be scholarly journals in some of the aggregated journal packages that public libraries subscribe to. It would be worth comparing the number of titles with DOAJ or other OA lists, the number of non-embargoed titles.
 - Historical studies might be interesting, too. Willinsky talks about public libraries providing scholarly journals in *The Access Principle*. Have public libraries gone through periods where they were more likely to collect scholarly materials? Is this collections policy, or due to the cost of the journals?
- Why does the OA impact advantage differ by field? What are the key variables?
 - Is the OA impact advantage correlative (e.g. quality bias - authors and publishers tend to make better papers open access) or causative in nature, or some combination?

Access gap in British Columbia



Happy Open Access Week 2013 from The Imaginary Journal of Poetic Economics!

Saturday, March 01, 2008


The Access Gap in British Columbia

Abstract

This post illustrates the gap in access when we rely on subscriptions, a gap that is huge even in a *have* province like British Columbia, in a wealthy country like Canada. A researcher who does not see the costs of the subscriptions, may never see the gap. A student, while at a research university, has ready access to tens of thousands of scholarly journals, backed up by a document delivery department that can fill any remaining gaps. A student who graduates and moves to a smaller town or rural area will still have better access than many of the people in the world, thanks to BC's excellent public library system; however, this is still less than 5% of what the alumnus had access to as a student. A small public library cannot begin to dream of providing an equivalent service to the university, with much fewer staff and a much greater gap to fill.

Details

Heather Open Access Week 2013

See this post for details of my upcoming Open Access Week talks at the University of Ottawa (emerging research) and University of Regina (Whose scholarship? Our scholarship!) 

Media Democracy Days

Know the media! Change the media! Be the media! Join us for Media Democracy Days 2013 in Ottawa Nov. 8-9, 2013 

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Framework: freedom for scholarship in the internet age



Freedom from...

- Expanding commercialization of scholarly communication
- Irrational rationality

Framework: freedom for scholarship in the internet age



Freedom to...

- Prioritize advancing scholarly knowledge to work towards overarching societal goals such as:
 - Long term environmental sustainability
 - Quality of life
 - Inclusion & democracy

Dramatic growth of open access

- Quarterly macro-level statistics for open access since 2005
- ~ 10,000 journals listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals
- > 1,500 scholarly books in Directory of Open Access Books (> 50 publishers)
- > 2,200 open access archives listed in OpenDOAR
- > 50 million documents accessible via Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE)

Economics of scholarly publishing / macro level

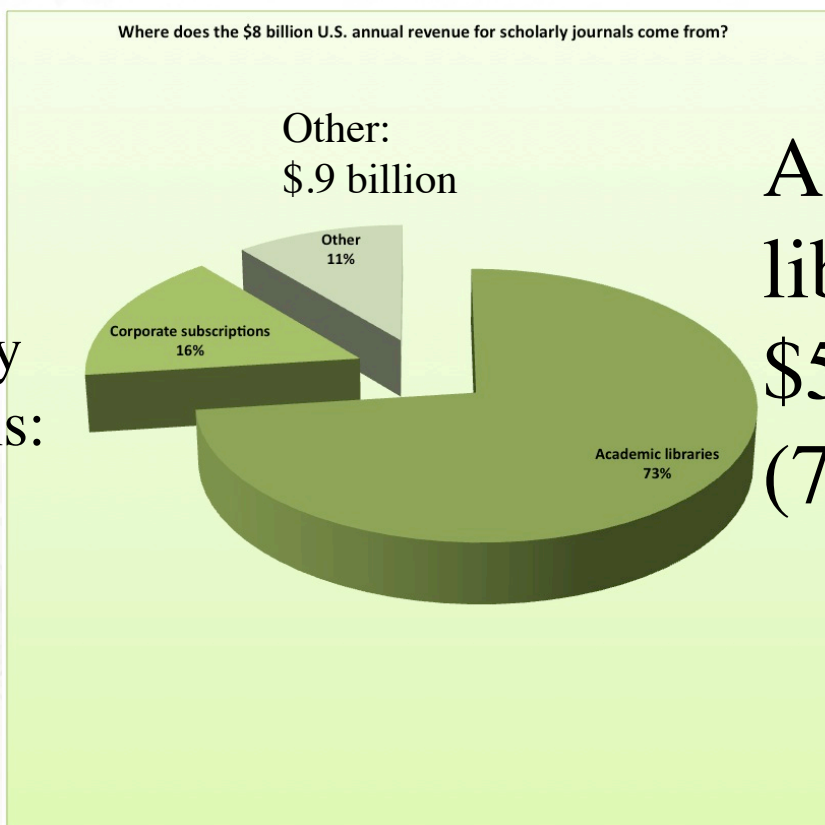


- Gift economy
- ~ \$16 billion + / year business (2008)
 - \$8 billion journals
 - \$8 billion monographs
- 30-40% profits for large commercial scholarly publishers
- Break-even / subsidy for many society and university presses

(Morrison, 2012)

Where does the \$8 billion annual revenue for scholarly journals come from?

Other library
subscriptions:
\$1.3 billion

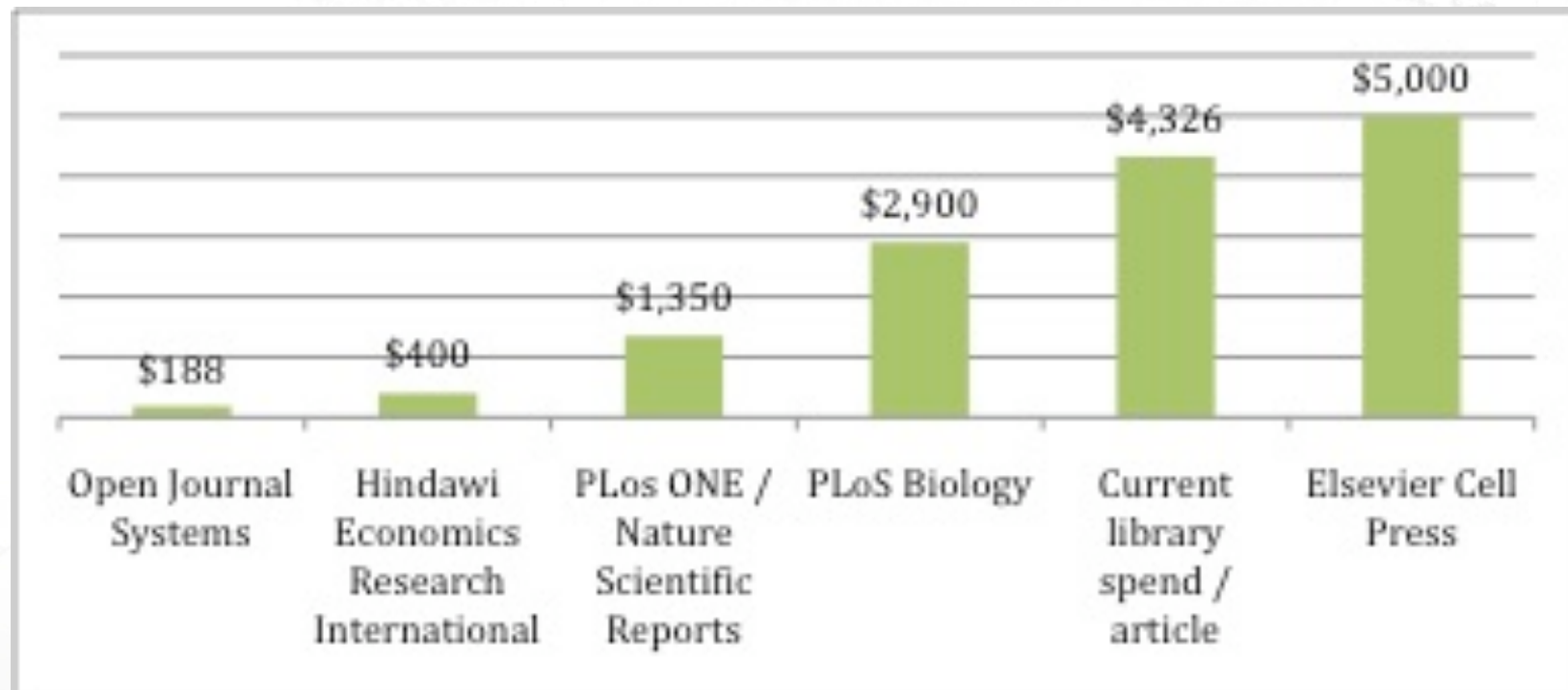


Other:
\$.9 billion

Academic
libraries:
\$5.8 billion
(73%)



Per-article costs



Why do we need savings?

Academic jobs!

- 2/3 of \$5.8 billion current academic library expenditures = \$3.9 billion.
- At average annual salary of \$100,000, that 39,000 jobs!
- If average RA = \$6,000, that's 650,000 RAs!

New needs!

- Research data management & preservation
- Archiving scholarly blogs and websites



What's next? Sustaining scholar-led open-access publishing



- Sustaining Edgar & Willinsky's renaissance of scholar-led publishing (\$188 / article)
 - Editors: interviews: resource needs
 - Library publishing services: cost analysis & projections (scenario modeling)



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In progress...APCs



The Imaginary Journal of Poetic Economics

Wednesday, October 02, 2013

Forthcoming research: tracking open access article processing fees


In the interests of open research, here is a project that I'm considering for the near future. To avoid any confusion, please remember that the vast majority of open access journals do not charge article processing fees. The purpose of this research is to track the fees themselves for those journals that do, to note evidence of competition (e.g. new low-cost approaches), reactions of publishers to substantive surpluses (such as PLoS' *apparent comfort with retaining current prices in spite of a 23% surplus*, and to establish a benchmark for existing article processing fees and to track these over time, similar to the Library Journals Serials Price Survey, to keep an eye out for unwarranted price increases.

At this point in this process, it would be most helpful to know:

- is anyone else already doing this?
- is anyone considering doing this (if so, are they interested in collaborating?)
- tips to make this work of obtaining lists of article processing fees easier
- links to information about article processing fee levels

Comments welcome. Please note the IJPE commenting policy: this is a scholarly blog. Comments must be

Heather Open Access Week 2013

See this post for details of my upcoming Open Access Week talks at the University of Ottawa (emerging research) and University of Regina (Whose scholarship? Our scholarship!) 

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About Me



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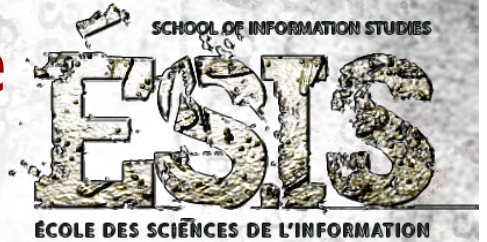
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Mapping open access and creative commons: sample questions & methods



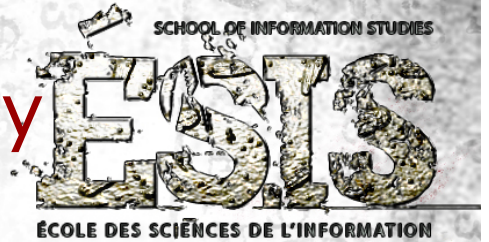
- Budapest Open Access Initiative \neq Creative Commons – Attribution only license (superficial resemblance)
- CC licenses \neq free of charge
- What is attribution?
- Types of derivatives & desirability
 - Translation
 - Co-authored article
- Methods
 - Analysis
 - Asking people (interviews, surveys)



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Draft tri-agency open access policy (comments due Dec. 13)



Preamble:

- As publicly funded organizations, the Agencies have a fundamental interest in promoting the availability of findings that result from the research they fund, including research publications, to the widest possible audience, and at the earliest possible opportunity. Societal advancement is made possible through widespread and barrier-free access to cutting-edge research and knowledge, enabling researchers, scholars, clinicians, policy-makers, private sector and not-for-profit organizations and the public to use and build on this knowledge.
- CIHR already in effect – NSERC and SSHRC proposed Sept. 1, 2014



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Draft tri-agency open access policy: principles

- Committing to academic freedom, and the right to publish;
- Maintaining the high standards and quality of research by committing to academic openness, integrity and ethics;
- Promoting recognized research best practices and standards across disciplines, and embracing and sharing emerging practices and standards;
- Advancing academic research, science and innovation;
- Effective diffusion of research results; and
- Aligning activities, programs and policies between Canadian and international research funding agencies.



Draft tri-agency open access policy: policy statement



- Grant recipients are required to ensure that any peer-reviewed journal publications arising from Agency-supported research are freely accessible within 12 months of publication, either through the publisher's website (Option #1) or an online repository (Option #2).



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Draft tri-agency open access policy: option 1



- **Option #1:** Grant recipients submit their manuscript to a journal that offers immediate open access to published articles, or offers open access to published articles within 12 months.
- The Agencies consider the cost of publishing in open access journals to be an eligible expense under the [Use of Grant Funds](#).



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Draft tri-agency open access policy: option 2



- **Option #2:** Grant recipients archive the final peer-reviewed full-text manuscript in a digital archive where it will be freely accessible within 12 months (e.g., institutional repository or discipline-based repository). It is the responsibility of the grant recipient to determine which publishers allow authors to retain copyright and/or allow authors to archive journal publications in accordance with funding agency policies.
- Grant recipients must acknowledge Agency contributions in all peer-reviewed publications, quoting the funding reference number.



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Draft tri-agency open access policy: publication-related research data (CIHR only)



- Recipients of CIHR funding are required to adhere with the following responsibilities: deposit bioinformatics, atomic, and molecular coordinate data into the appropriate public database (e.g. gene sequences deposited in GenBank) immediately upon publication of research results;
- retain original data sets for a minimum of five years (or longer if other policies apply).

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Draft tri-agency open access policy: additional information

- Information on publicly available archives or repositories in which researchers can deposit journal publications is available on the following Web sites:

[Canadian Institutional Repositories](#)

[PubMed Central Canada](#) (repository for health sciences)

[Directory of Open Access Repositories](#) (international)

- A list of funds available from Canadian universities that assist authors in making their publications open access, can be found at the [Canadian Association of Research Libraries](#) Web site.



Draft tri-agency open access policy: public submissions (to date)



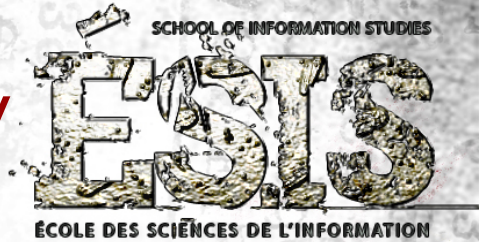
- Stevan Harnad (UQAM)
<http://mailman.ecs.soton.ac.uk/pipermail/goal/2013-October/002235.html>
- Heather Morrison
<http://poeticeconomics.blogspot.ca/2013/10/canadas-tricouncil-draft-open-access.html>
- In progress: Advocates for Canadian Open Access (ACOA)



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ACOA draft response to tri-agency open access policy: key points



- Overall: model policy
- Supports transition to open access publishing
- Because OA publishing is an *option*, not a *requirement*, allows market forces to operate
- Supports academic freedom by not forcing authors to choose OA journals
- Open access archiving in a Canadian-based repository should be required, even when authors publish open access
- Embargoes overly generous, should be shortened to 6 months with view to eventual elimination



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Canadian war on science & growing counter-activism



- Union for Democratic Communication / Project Censored Conference, Nov. 2-3, San Francisco
- Dupuis, John. The Canadian war on science: a long, unexaggerated, devastating chronological incident. Confessions of a science librarian
<http://scienceblogs.com/confessions/2013/05/20/the-canadian-war-on-science-a-long-unexaggerated-devastating-chronological-indictment/>



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<http://mddottawa.ca/>
Nov. 8-9, University of Ottawa
Information control & aboriginal
voices. Keynote: Kevin Page



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