

## Open Access Publishing Useful Websites

### Slide 1 What is Open Access Publishing

Open access publishing aims to make peer-reviewed literature available to anyone, free of charge at the point of access.

### Slide 2 Why Publish OA?

### Slide 3 Saint

- Publicly funded research outputs should be made freely available to the public.
- Research should be made available to researchers from all over the world who may not be able to access it because it's behind a paywall.

### Slide 4 Obedient

#### Funder Mandates

- RCUK mandate all research outputs from RCUK funded projects are made Open Access and bulk grants have been provided to make them available. (RCUK Block Grant <http://intranet6.open.ac.uk/library/main/supporting-ou-research/open-access-publishing/rcuk-open-access-fund>)
- HEFCE mandate all research in journals and conference items to be eligible for the post 2014 REF made Open Access (HEFCE policy <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/whatwedo/rsrch/rinfrastruct/oa/policy/>)

Institutional mandates. The OU has a draft Open Access policy

### Slide 5 Adam Smith – Enlightened Self interest - Increased dissemination, citation & impact (?)

- Institutional Repositories like ORO provide a dissemination platform beyond what accrued from publisher platforms. Top items downloaded 1000 times a month. (ORO <http://oro.open.ac.uk>)
- Open Access articles get greater citations and greater downloads.
  - Research Information Network study in 2014 on articles published in Nature Communications journal found that after 180 days OA articles have been viewed more than twice than those published in the traditional way. Citation median was 11 times for OA, compared with 7 times for articles published the traditional way. Nature Communications: Citation Analysis [http://www.nature.com/press\\_releases/ncomms-report2014.pdf](http://www.nature.com/press_releases/ncomms-report2014.pdf)
  - A study of Open Access papers at Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden found that self archived articles had a 22% higher citation rate - Kullman "The Effect of Open Access on Citation Rates of Self-archived Articles at Chalmers" <https://publications.lib.chalmers.se/publication/198512>

### Slide 6 How do I publish OA

Slide 7 Gold open access - freely available at point of publication. Publish in journals that are entirely Open Access or hybrid journals where articles can be made OA on payment of an APC.

Full OA journals. Open Access Journals like Journal of Interactive Media in Education <http://jime.ubiquitypress.com/>, International Journal of Gender, Science and Technology <http://genderandset.open.ac.uk/index.php/genderandset/index> & Open Arts Journal <http://openartsjournal.org/>. All have some affiliation with the OU.

Hybrid Journals – increasingly all journals have an Open Access option as publishers seek to monetise Open Access publishing.

Slide 8 Gold – APCs APCs. Average APC is £1,600 but this ranges by type of OA journal.

- Full OA journal – published by “non-subscription” publishers 1,418 USD
- Full OA journal – published by “subscription” publishers 2,097 USD
- Hybrid journal – published by “subscription” publishers 2,727 USD

(Developing an Effective Market for Open Access Article Processing Charges by Bo-Christer Björk and David Solomon

2014 [http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/stellent/groups/corporatesite/@policy\\_communications/documents/web\\_document/wtp055910.pdf](http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/stellent/groups/corporatesite/@policy_communications/documents/web_document/wtp055910.pdf))

70% of OA journals do not charge an APC (Peter Suber <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/11-02-06.htm#nofee>)

OU Library holds RCUK block grant ([Libray-open-access@open.ac.uk](mailto:Libray-open-access@open.ac.uk))

SHERPA FACT – tool to check if a particular journal complies with your funders open access policy <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/fact/>

Slide 9 Open access: The true cost of science publishing by Richard Van Noorden 2013 <http://www.nature.com/news/open-access-the-true-cost-of-science-publishing-1.12676>

Slide 10 Green open access – where a version of the article is self archived in an institutional or subject repository.

Slide 11 Green – where exactly?

- Institutional repository like ORO (<http://oro.open.ac.uk>)
- Subject repository like arXiv (<http://arxiv.org/>) or philpapers (<http://philpapers.org/>)
- Personal website
- Social networking site (researchgate <http://www.researchgate.net/> & academia.edu (<http://www.academia.edu/>))

Slide 12 Green –What exactly?

- What version can be archived, e.g. the preprint (before peer review), accepted manuscript (post peer review) or even the final version of record.
- Publishers will allow different versions to be archived and where they can be archived. (SHERPA Romeo – publisher copyright policies and self-archiving <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>)

**Slide 13      Green – When exactly?**

- When can it be archived? Up to now repositories try to get items archived at point of publication. The new HEFCE mandate for the future REF requires AAM to be archived at point of acceptance. (*How will this happen?*)
- Embargo - Full text of self archived items are often subject to an embargo prescribed by the publisher (See Sherpa Romeo <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>). Embargo periods can be automatically set in repositories like ORO.

**Slide 14      Gratis / Free – Licenses**

- Gratis – free online access to read
- Libre – free online access and ability to re-use.

**Slide 15      CC**

- Making OA papers libre will often require using a CC type license and may well be mandated by a funder for making items Gold OA or an institution for Green OA.

**Further Reading**

**OU Open Access Intranet site**

<http://intranet6.open.ac.uk/library/main/supporting-ou-research/open-access-publishing>

**Peter Suber Open Access \***

(<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org.libezproxy.open.ac.uk/xpl/bkabstractplus.jsp?reload=true&bkn=6267549>)

**Walt Crawford Open Access: what you need to know**

\* <http://site.ebrary.com.libezproxy.open.ac.uk/lib/openuniversity/detail.action?docID=10469301>)

\* Both via OU Library