

# OPEN ACCESS

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Open Access publications get a 22% higher citation rate <sup>1</sup>

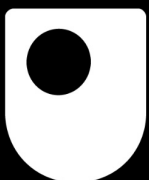
Open Access publications are three times more likely to be viewed and downloaded than publications behind a paywall <sup>2</sup>

From April 1st 2016 articles and conference items need to be deposited in an Open Access repository to be eligible for the next REF

1.8 million professional knowledge workers in the UK may not have access to subscribed research publications <sup>3</sup>

ORO gets over 50,000 downloads of Open Access publications every month

In 2004 over half of all research institutions in developing countries did not have access to subscribed research publications <sup>4</sup>



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1. Lars Kullman, (2014) The Effect of Open Access on Citation Rates of Self-archived Articles at Chalmers, <http://publications.lib.chalmers.se/publication/198512-the-effect-of-open-access-on-citation-rates-of-self-archived-articles-at-chalmers>.

2. Nature Communications data shows open access articles have more views and downloads [http://www.nature.com/press\\_releases/ncomms-report.html](http://www.nature.com/press_releases/ncomms-report.html)

3. Research Information Network (2011) Access to scholarly content: gaps and barriers, [http://www.rin.ac.uk/system/files/attachments/gaps\\_final\\_report\\_low\\_res.pdf](http://www.rin.ac.uk/system/files/attachments/gaps_final_report_low_res.pdf).

4. Barbara Aronson, (2004) Improving Online Access to Medical Information for Low-Income Countries, <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp048009>