

Getting to grips with Open Access Publishing Notes

1. Title slide: Getting to Grips with Open Access Publishing
2. 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.
3. Why Publish OA?
4. Angel: 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.
5. Princess Celestia - 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/openaccesspublishing/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 an Open Access policy here: <http://intranet6.open.ac.uk/library/main/sites/intranet6.open.ac.uk.library.main/files/ecms/web-content/OA-policy-without-cover-page-updated-15.06.15.pdf>
6. It's in your own interest...
 - Institutional Repositories like ORO provide a dissemination platform beyond what accrued from publisher platforms. Top items downloaded 1,000 times a month. (ORO <http://oro.open.ac.uk>) .
 - 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>.
 - Open Access articles get greater citations and greater downloads.
 - Research Information Network study in 2014 on articles published in Nature Communications 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
7. How do I publish OA
8. **Pain Point 1: Depends on your method of scholarly communication. STEM bias towards Gold Open Access and APCs – where the external funding is.**
9. Gold
10. Gold open access - Freely available at point of publication.
11. Hybrid - 2 types of open access journals; hybrid and pure.
 - a. **Hybrid Journals:** Legacy journals have an Open Access option as publishers seek to monetise Open Access publishing. Hybrid journals charge APCs.
 - b. **Pure 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/>.

12. Money - Average APC is £1,811 according to RCUK report on APCs paid from the RCUK block grant 2015-16. (<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/documents/oadoocs/rcukapcreturnsanalysis2014-16-pdf/>).

13. Paint Point 2: Open Access is not free it has shifted the money from the reader (in the form of subscriptions) to the author in the form of Open Access charges/APCs. Where does this money come from?

14. The Cost of publishing - Richard Van Noorden 2013 <http://www.nature.com/news/open-access-the-true-cost-ofsciencepublishing-1.12676> .

- a. Hybrid journals are more expensive than pure gold journals.
- b. There is a weak correlation between prestigious journals and the cost of the APC
- c. Look at all the dots at the bottom

15. Eigenfactor – just Gold Open Access

- a. No correlation between prestigious journals and cost?
- b. Author tool – filter by discipline, identify potential title, see which other titles may be cheaper and have higher Article Influence Scores
- c. Look at all the dots at the bottom

16. In May 2009, Stuart Shieber found that 70.3% of all full-OA journals in the DOAJ charged no publication fees. (Peter Suber <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/11-02-06.htm#nofee>). (Eigenfactor reckon 71%)

17. Pain Point 3: Predatory Open Access Publishers

18. Pain Point 4: Books

19. Books - Not so much progress has been made making books Open Access. The Crossick Report found that “It is very clear that extending open access to books is not easy. From licensing and copyright to business models and quality, the issues that must be tackled are thorny and numerous”. Crossick Report:
http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/rereports/Year/2015/monographs/Title_101531_en.html.

Nevertheless traditional publishers and new Open Access publishers like Ubiquity and OpenBook are publishing monographs for between £4 and £12,000.

20. Green
21. Green open access – a version of the paper is deposited in a repository
22. Where?
23. What isn't listed? - RG and academia.edu
24. What?
25. Versions of a journal article <http://www.niso.org/publications/rp/RP-8-2008.pdf>. 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>).

26. **Pain Point 5: In Green Open Access the Open Access version is not the same as the final published version. "It's all a bit amateurish isn't it?"**
27. When?
28. HEFCE – date of acceptance <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/rsrch/oa/FAQ/#deposit3>. 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/publication. (How will this happen?)
29. **Pain point 6: Embargo - Full text of self archived items are often subject to an embargo prescribed by the publisher (See Sherpa Romeo).**
30. Open Access Mandates
31. HEFCE
32. HEFCE
33. RCUK
34. RCUK - Library Services holds RCUK block grant (Libray-research-support@open.ac.uk)
 - a. SHERPA FACT – tool to check if a particular journal complies with your funders open access policy <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/fact/>
35. EU
36. FP7
37. Horizon 2020
38. How Open is Open Access?
39. Libre / Gratis: Gratis – free online access to read; Libre – free online access and ability to re-use.
40. CC BY License - 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.
41. Content sharing and Open Access
42. Email – request an offprint
43. Academic Social Networking Sites
44. Twitter #canihazPDF
45. Scihub
46. Credits
47. End

Further Reading

Library Services Research Support site <http://www.open.ac.uk/library-research-support/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