Open Access for researchers

Open Access Week @ Rhodes University
24 October 2013
Elsabé Olivier
Contents

- International research
- What is Open access?
- The two routes
  - Green route
  - Gold route
- Open Access @ UP
- Benefits for researchers
- What can you do?
- Researcher concerns
- Conclusion
Worldmap according to poverty

http://www.worldmapper.org/
Worldmap according to science research

http://www.worldmapper.org/
Science research in Africa

South Africa is responsible for
- 79% of the publications
- 0.55% of the world’s literature
- India produces 2.94% of the world’s literature (Pouris 2010)

Africa
- Least able to pay for access to information
- Will benefit from Open Access
The Internet has changed our lives...
But we do always have access?
Who pays for the access?
Closed/Toll access

- Journals are sold on subscription to libraries
- Some journals are bundled in packages
- Why is this a problem?
  - It consumes almost the total serials budget
  - Library budgets can’t keep track with rising costs
  - We pay different prices for the same journals
  - Libraries cannot subscribe to the world’s research literature
- Some libraries are considering cancelling their contracts
Researchers are also taking a stand

The Cost of Knowledge

13883 Researchers Taking a Stand. See the site

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.

2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large “bundles”, which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.

3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the Research Works Act, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:
- Statement of Purpose
- FoM/Math Journal publishing reform page
- Read our blog, and follow the boycott on Twitter here.

Add your name to the list.

First and Last Name
Affiliation
Email
Subject
Comments (optional)
Link (optional)

I plan to refrain from:
- publishing
- refereeing
- editorial work

Add My Name

Please email me if you have any questions about this page.
www.aboutus

http://thecostofknowledge.com/
Journal publishers’ high profit margins

The obscene profits of commercial scholarly publishers

January 13, 2012

In an article that many of you will now have seen, Heather Morrison demonstrated the enormous profits of STM (Scientific, Technical and Medical) scholarly publishers. The figures are taken from her in-progress dissertation which in turn cites an article in *The Economist*. It all checks out. I emphasise this because I found the figures so hard to believe. Here they are again: profits as a percentage of revenue for commercial STM publishers in 2010 or early 2011:

- **Elsevier**: £724m on revenue of £2b—36%
- **Springer’s Science+Business Media**: £294m on revenue of £866m—33.9%
- **John Wiley & Sons**: $106m on revenue of $253m—42%
- Academic division of **Informa** plc: £47m on revenue of £145m—32.4%

So, what is Open access?

- Digital, online & unrestricted access
- Free of most copyright & licensing restrictions
- What makes it possible is:
  - Internet
  - Consent of author/copyright holder
- It is compatible with peer-review
- Open Access movement:
  - A global movement in academia
  - Dedicated to sharing information for the common good
  - Of importance to researchers, academics, librarians, funding agencies, government officials, publishers
Happy 20th birthday WWW!

Happy 20th Birthday open World Wide Web! You made open access possible

http://oaopenaccess.wordpress.com/2013/04/30/happy-20th-birthday-world-wide-web-you-made-open-access-possible/

My concept of the world changed on a cold November evening in Brandon, Manitoba, 1994. I attended a public information meeting put on by a new company (I forget the name) that called itself an “Internet Service Provider” (ISP, for short). The company was offering access to the Internet, a global system of interconnected computer networks, upon which I would be able to send and receive electronic mail, and most intriguing, browse across and between pages of text and image documents (hyper)linked together into a “world wide web” of freely and readily accessible information. The sell was accomplished simply by providing a live demonstration. I was totally captivated.

The next day, I drove down to the local computer store and bought a SupraFaxModel 14-00 to connect my Apple Macintosh Classic computer via the telephone line to the Internet. I got a 15-year-old kid in town to supply me with a 3.5” floppy disk loaded with the necessary TCP/IP and PPP software, an email client, and a copy of the NCSA Mosaic web browser. After just a couple phone calls to that same 15-year-old kid to help me troubleshoot some initial configuration problems, I was on! (Incidentally, that kid went to work for Apple Computer at the age of 17.)

This was long before search engines like Google. And Yahoo! was nothing more than a list of website links. I recall going down to Wesselbooks (remember them?) to buy a copy of The Internet Yellow Pages so I’d have a bunch of interesting websites to visit. I gather that for me and many others in that first wave or two of adopters “surfing the web” was primarily an intriguing though mind-expanding hobby, but before too long, it would become a critical and transformative tool. I can certainly remember, but I am finding it increasingly difficult to imagine attempting to perform my job today as a librarian, information professional, and scholar before there was a World Wide Web.
Two routes to Open Access

- **Green route**: Authors publish in any journal & self-archive/submit article to institutional or subject repository

- **Gold route**: Authors publish in an Open Access journal which provides immediate Open Access to research
Green route: archives/repositories

- Belong to an institution (universities, disciplines such as Physics, Economics)
- Supplement publishing, it is not a substitution
- Do not perform peer review
- Internet users can easily find content, if repositories comply with the metadata harvesting protocol of the Open Archives Initiative
- A repository is a “critically important tool for managing a university’s image and impact on a global scale” (Alma Swan 2011)
OpenDOAR: 2200 repositories worldwide, 26 South Africa!

OpenDOAR is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. Each OpenDOAR repository has been visited by project staff to check the information that is recorded here. This in-depth approach does not rely on automated analysis and gives a quality-controlled list of repositories.

As well as providing a simple repository list, OpenDOAR lets you search for repositories or search repository contents. Additionally, we provide tools and support to both repository administrators and service providers in sharing best practice and improving the quality of the repository infrastructure. Further explanation of these features is given in a project document Beyond the list.

The current directory lists repositories and allows breakdown and selection by a variety of criteria - see the Find page - which can also be viewed as statistical charts. The underlying database has been designed from the ground up to include in-depth information on each repository that can be used for search, analysis, or underpinning services like text-mining. The OpenDOAR service is being developed incrementally, developing the current service as new features are introduced. A list of Upgrades and Additions is available.

Developments will be of use to both users wishing to find original research papers and for service providers like search engines or alert services which need easy-to-use tools for developing tailored search services to suit specific user communities.

http://www.opendoar.org
**Gold route**: Open access journals

- Research articles are peer reviewed and contents are made freely available
- Business model
  - Some journals receive subsidy from hosting university or professional society
  - Some require processing fees from authors
  - Creative Commons licenses
- Major Open Access publishers
  - BioMed Central [http://www.biomedcentral.com/](http://www.biomedcentral.com/)
  - AOSIS [http://www.openjournals.net/](http://www.openjournals.net/)
DOAJ: 9957 journals worldwide, 67 from South Africa!

http://www.doaj.org/
Open Access @ UP: UPSpace

Welcome to the institutional Repository of the University of Pretoria, an open access electronic archive collecting, preserving and distributing digital materials created by members of the University of Pretoria.

Communities in UPSpace

Select a community to browse its collections.
- Centre for the Study of AIDS (CSA) [3]
- Economic & Management Sciences [1425]
- Education [172]
- Education Innovation [65]
- Engineering, Built Environment & Information Technology [1734]
- Entrepreneurship in Information [1]
- Health Sciences [1548]
- Humanities [1114]
- Law [739]
- Library Services [287]
- Measuring Collection Repository [53]
- Natural & Agricultural Sciences [2594]
- Pretoria Community [0]
- Research and Innovation [1]
- South African National Veterinary Repository [876]
- Special Collections [1880]
- Support Services & Inter-Disciplinary Departments [1]
- Theology [2401]
- University of Pretoria Archives [411]
- University of Pretoria: Research Output [1664]
- UP E-Press [5]
- UP Executive Office [15]
- UPSpace [226]
- Veterinary Science [1200]

Collections in this community

- Articles (Publishers) [0]
- ETD-Available-Restricted [901]
- ETD-Available-Unrestricted [7881]
- ETD-Submitted [88]
- ETD-Withheld [1]
- Research Articles (University of Pretoria) [9679]
- Theses and Dissertations (University of Pretoria) [36]

http://repository.up.ac.za/
Content of UPSpace

Research articles

Media Columns

Photographs

Radio & TV interviews

Presentations

Speeches

http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/108
The impact of leadership on psychological contracts: an exploratory study of the National Treasury

Nama: Njabulo Mzangoi
Student number: 11205522

A research project submitted to the Gordon Institute of Business Science, University of Pretoria. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Business Administration.

7 November 2012

Theses and dissertations

Unique material: Pretoriana community
http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/21226
Content of UPSpace continued

Academic books
http://hdl.handle.net/2263/7730

Academic journals
http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/11004
http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/6281
What was the next step at UP?

2000 UPeTD

2003 Mandatory policy

2006 UPSpace

2009 Mandatory policy

2011 BMC membership
**UP’s mandatory policy**

- University of Pretoria:
  - supports free access to research
  - takes responsibility for research dissemination

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3. **Policy statement**

1. To assist the University of Pretoria in providing open access to scholarly articles and conference papers resulting from research done at the University, and which are wholly or in part supported by public funding, staff and students are **required** to
   - submit peer-reviewed postprints* of their articles and published conference papers to UPSpace, the University’s institutional repository ([https://www.up.ac.za/dspace/](https://www.up.ac.za/dspace/)), AND
   - give the University permission to a) make the content freely available and b) to take necessary steps to preserve files in perpetuity.
BioMed Central membership

Member - University of Pretoria

The University of Pretoria (UP) is one of the leading research universities in South Africa offering more than 1800 academic programmes in two of the official languages, namely Afrikaans and English.

http://web.up.ac.za/

Research staff and students at the University of Pretoria:

Do you realize your organization has set up a Prepay Membership with BioMed Central, which allows you to publish in BioMed Central, Chemistry Central and SpringerOpen journals published on the ISI Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index) or the IBSS (International Bibliography of the Social Sciences) list without any charge. Payment of your article-processing charges is covered by the University of Pretoria’s Prepay Membership. Read more information about publishing your articles with us. Please note that should you be submitting to a journal not on either of the ISI or IBSS lists you will not be supported by the University of Pretoria’s Prepay Membership arrangement and will have to cover the article processing charges independently.
"Of all SA universities, Pretoria delivers the highest number of research articles, over 1600 2011 publications, of which 130, not entered by departments, were traced by the Open Scholarship Office in 2012. Without their invaluable assistance in locating these, our task would be measurably more difficult."

UP Research Office

http://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryId=21097&sub=1&parentid=20896&subid=20942&ipklookid=76
Benefits for researchers

- Increased:
  - Visibility
  - Retrievability
  - Greater audience
  - Greater usage
  - Possibility of citations

- Repositories provide persistent storage of and access to digital copy
- Tool for internal audits & annual reviews
- Possibilities for international collaboration
Benefits for an institution

- Alma Swan (Swan 2011) identified the following benefits:
  - It opens up the institution’s output for the whole world
  - Maximizes the visibility and impact of these outputs
  - Showcases the output to prospective staff, students, funders and other stakeholders
  - Collects, curates and preserves intellectual output
  - Manages and measures research & teaching activities
  - Supports students endeavors (etds)
  - Benefits researchers, institutions, nations & society
“When you **enlarge the audience** for an article, you also enlarge the **subset of the audience** that will later cite it, including professionals in the same field at institutions **unable to afford** subscription access. **OA** enlarges the potential audience, including the potential professional audience, far beyond that for even the most prestigious and popular subscription journals.”

(Suber 2012)
UPSPace statistics

4 511 global views!
UPSpace statistics continued

2,073 global views!
BioMed Central statistics

Published articles

Citations in each year

Average citations per item : 7.71
Acknowledgement: M. Theron
Goodwill from researchers

“In addition to the R15 000 savings in paper cost per article, we received 15% discount on congress registration fees. I would very much like to request the library to seriously consider future membership to BMC, as we are experiencing true benefits.”

“Open access costs are very high, but the impact and distribution of the work more than makes up for it. Since publication of the BMC Genetics paper I have been invited to collaborate on projects & to peer-review papers for a wider range of journals. I am very pleased to hear that possible funding opportunities are being investigated to assist with publishing in Open Access journals”
International rankings

http://repositories.webometrics.info/en/Africa

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<th>World Rank</th>
<th>Institution Name</th>
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<th>Size</th>
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What can you do?

Researcher:
- Manage your own research profile – submit your research articles in your institution’s repository
- Add links to your CV, departmental web page, e-mail signature
- Publish in accredited Open Access journals
- Negotiate copyright with your publishers

Editor:
- Consider converting your journal to Open Access
- Accept invitations to referee/serve on the editorial board of an Open Access journal
- Formulate an archiving policy for your journal - SHERPA/RoMEO
- Spread the word and make sure your professional societies understand Open Access
Researcher concerns: 1. Copyright

“Some are supportive, some undecided, some opposed.” (Suber 2012)
SHERPA/RoMEO

Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Search again?

- Journal titles or ISSNs
- Publisher names
- Computers and Education
- Exact title
- starts with
- contains
- ISSN

Advanced Search  Search  Reset

RoMEO Colour

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<td>Blue</td>
<td>Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
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<td>White</td>
<td>Archiving not formally supported</td>
</tr>
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</table>

More on colours and restrictions

or  View all publishers

Journal: Computers and Education (ISSN: 0360-1315)
RoMEO: This is a RoMEO green journal
OA: A paid open access option is available for this journal.

Author's Pre-print: ✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print: ✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF: ✗ author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF

General Conditions:
- Pre-print allowed on any website or open access repository
- Voluntary deposit by author or authors post-print allowed on institutions open scholarly website including institutional Repository, without embargo, where there is not a policy or mandate
- Deposit due to Funding Body, institutional and Governmental policy or mandate, only allowed where separate agreement between repository and the publisher exists
- Permitted deposit due to Funding Body, institutional and Governmental policy or mandate, may be required to comply with embargo periods of 12 months to 66 months
- Sat statement to accompany deposit
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to journal home page or article's DOI
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Articles in some journals can be made Open Access on payment of additional charge
- AH Author articles will be submitted to PubMed Central after 12 months
- Authors who are required to deposit in subject-based repositories may also use Sponsorship Option

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
Researcher concerns: 2 Time
Researcher concerns: 3. Money
"I'm sorry I can't find the version you want."

"The disk where this last review manuscript was saved crashed."

"I do not think that it is appropriate practice to make such "postprint" versions available for free access as the journal version is the only accepted one. In any case I do not have such a version of the paper."

"I am afraid I simply do not keep anything once the paper is accepted - with some 200 papers I have neither the space nor the will."
“What is striking about Open Access is that it so obviously the right and rational way for the research community to respond to the networked world. What is odd about Open Access is that so few in the research community yet appear to have understood (or at least accepted) its inevitability.”


“This project has transformed my life as a Dean in three ways. First, it made me aware of the power of technology in managing the multiplicity of written tasks—media articles, media interviews, newspaper columns, intellectual pieces—that simply drift into spaces where I can never find these original writings. Second, it made me aware of the efficiency of dissemination of ideas in this information age if one simply took the time to create such a web space. Third, it made me aware of the power of collaboration between academic authors and the academic information services (library)—something that I had not explored until now. I am deeply grateful to the persistence of my academic library colleagues in opening up this new world in the life of a busy Dean.”
Feedback from researchers: Prof Brenda Wingfield

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtOEdQaaKRQ
National & international initiatives

Open Access to Scientific Information

Scientific information is both a researcher’s greatest output and technological innovation’s most important resource. UNESCO promotes and supports Open Access—the online availability of scholarly information to everyone, free of most licensing and copyright barriers—for the benefit of global knowledge flow, innovation and socio-economic development.

UNESCO promotes Open Access (OA)

UNESCO promotes Open Access (OA), with particular emphasis on scientific information (journal articles, conference papers and datasets of various kinds) emanating from publicly funded research. Working with partners, UNESCO works to improve awareness about the benefits of OA among policy makers, researchers and knowledge managers. Through its global network of Field Offices, Institutes and Centers, UNESCO facilitates the development and adoption of OA-enabling policies. In addition, UNESCO engages in global OA debates and cooperates with local, regional and global initiatives in support of OA.

UNESCO’s OA programme pays particular attention
In conclusion

- “Widespread access to publicly funded research results is an essential, inseparable component of our nation's investment in science” – (SPARC 2007-2013)
- “...for scientists in developing countries, the open access movement could mean the world.” (Sutherland 2012)
- It’s the right thing to do!
References


Sutherland, T 2012, ‘Open access will change the world, if scientists want it to’, *The Conversation*, 4 October, viewed 4 October 2013 from http://theconversation.edu.au/open-access-will-change-the-world-if-scientists-want-it-to-8280.
