Introduction to Open Access

in Educational Science

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Agenda

Open Access - Definition and Overview

Open Access - Gold road

Open Access - Green road

Open Access – **Books**

Open Access – Information



What means Open Access?

Budapest Declaration (March 2002)

http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read

By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.



What means Open Access?

Berliner Declaration (October 2003)

http://oa.mpg.de/files/2010/04/berlin_declaration.pdf

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A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials ... is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository



European Union (FP7)



Publication costs (including author pays / gold open access fees) are eligible for 100% reimbursement (Limited to duration of project)

Special Clause 39: grant recipients expected to

- 1. deposit peer-reviewed research articles or final manuscripts resulting from their FP7 projects into an online repository;
- make their best effort to ensure open access to these articles within 6 months after publication (12 months for Science in Society and for Socioeconomic Sciences & Humanities)

Infrastructure:

OpenAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe)

http://www.openaire.eu





Advantages of OA

Authors: worldwide audience increases visibility and

impact

Readers: barrier-free access to the literature, increases retrieval power

Teachers and students: eliminates the need for payments or permissions to reproduce and distribute content

Libraries: solves pricing and permission crisis, supply more information

Universities: increases visibility of their research, advances mission to share knowledge

Source: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm



Advantages of OA

Journals and publishers: articles more visible, discoverable, retrievable, and useful

Funding agencies and Goverments: increases the return on their investment in research, providing fundamental fairness to taxpayers or public access to the results of publicly-funded research

Citizens: access to peer-reviewed research, access to the research for which they have already paid through their taxes.

OA accelerates not only research but the translation of research into new medicines, useful technologies, solved problems, and informed decisions that benefit everyone.

Source: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm



Gold Road to Open Access

Open-Access Journals:

- Every article Open Access
- Immediately Open Access
- On publisher Website
- Peer Review
- Author retains copyright (often Creative Commons License)



OA Journals

Article Processing Charges:

- Author pays
 - Funding agency, employee

No Article processing charges:

- Institutional subsidies
- Membership dues (learned societies)
- Advertising
- Fund-raising

Approx. 70 % of the OA-Journals without APC (Source: Stuart Shieber: What percentage of open-access journals charge publication fees?, http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/pamphlet/2009/05/29/what-percentage-of-open-access-journals-charge-publication-fees/)



Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Contents



- Overview: OA-Journals with Peer Review
- Classification after subjects
 - 539 in Education
- Licence of Journal (if Creative Commons)
- Article Processing Charges
- Now: also Articles of Journals

Not necessarily all OA-Journals are listed



Hybrid OA journals

OA articles and non OA articles in one journal

- Author's choice
- Also referred as Gold Open Access (article level)
- Publication fee for immediately OA

Problem: Double Dipping

i.e. Paying subscription prices and OA fees

=> No business model exists up to now to compensate OA articles



Article Processing Charges

Open Access Journals:

- Funding agency (grants)
- Universities: Central Fund
 - University of Helsinki
 - University of Nottingham
 - University of Tromsø
 - University of Regensburg

Limits:

- Price per Article (approx. 2000,- €)
- Peer review
- Normally no hybrid publications



Green Road to Open Access

Open-Access Repositories

- Displinary or institutional
 - Nearly at all institutions exist OA repositories
- Preprints and Postprints
- Parallel publication
- requires the publisher's permission
- burden is on author
- Open Archives Initiative (OAI) protocol for interoperability
- Includes grey literature (e.g. workshops) and research data
- A preprint is any version prior to peer review and publication, usually the version submitted to a journal.
- A postprint is any version approved by peer review.



Publisher's Permission

What is allowed:

> 60% of publishers give permission for postprint archiving



SHERPA/RoMEO Project

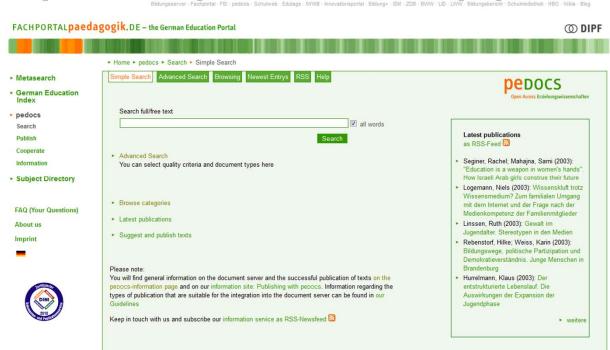
searchable database of publisher policies about copyright and archiving



Subject repository

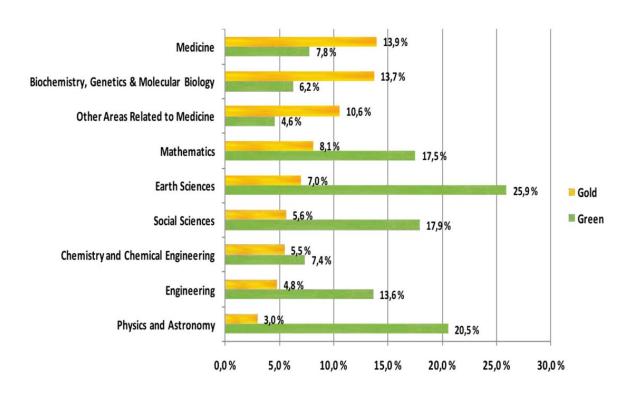
Pedagogical Documents (pedocs):

http://www.pedocs.de/index.php?la=en





Distribution between Green and Gold



Source: Björk, Bo-Christer, et al. (2010) Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature: Situation 2009. http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0011273



Open Access and universities

Open Access Policies

Recommendation to publish OA e.g. University of Regensburg

Open Access Mandates

Requirement to make publications freely available through open access

e.g. Ghent University

Overview: Registry of Open Access Repositories

Mandatory Archiving Policies (ROARMAP)

http://roarmap.eprints.org/



Open Access

Status

- "Ca. 8-10% of the articles of a year are published in genuine or hybride Open-Access Journals."
 - Source: Erheben und befragen: Ergebnisse aus dem EU-Projekt SOAP.
 - http://www.dini.de/fileadmin/ag/e-pub/Bibliothekartag_2011_-_Folien/Bibtag-100-DINI-Session-SOAP.pdf
- Abourt 15% of the scholarly publications within one year are freely available.

Source: Harnad, Stevan (2010) Open Access – den grønne vej til maksimering af forskningseffekten (INTERVIEW). Bibliotek og Medier 4 December 2010 http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/21817/4/Interview_harnad_Denmark.pdf



Open Access and Books

Book publisher – Open Access: a contradiction?

Hybrid model

• Electronic: Open Access

• Print: with costs

Important:

Choice of combination

Print distribution on conventional ways

Advantage: Advertising (Look Inside)



Example: de Gruyter

Possibility to publish books Open Access

Example: (see Open Access Success Stories)

TOPOI: research network: study of the ancient world Series: Topoi Berlin Studies of the Ancient World

Estimation of costs:

- Less sales volume (80%)
- Risk and gain equally distributed
- Support of DFG

Ergebnis: successful business model





Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB)



Listing of Open Access Books

- Operation: Open Access Publishing in European Networks (OAPEN)
- Cooperation with Publishers
 - Open Access Licence
 - Peer Review
- Supply for Library catalogues



Information

- Information platform Open Access (http://open-access.net/de_en/homepage/)
- Success stories (http://www.oastories.org/)
- Handbook Open Access
 (http://www.unesco.de/fileadmin/medien/Dokument e/Kommunikation/Handbook_Open_Access_English.p df)
- Open Access Directory (http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Main_Page)
- FAQ on the European Commission's Open Access Pilot for Research Articles (http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/548&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en



Thank you very much

Questions?



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