

Open Access at the University of Calgary: Access and Initiatives

Faculty Technology Days

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(<http://journal.lib.uoguelph.ca/index.php/perj/>)
- Frequently speaks and writes on OA

What We're Going To Cover

- Open Access basics
 - Definitions
 - The main reasons for OA
 - The two “arms” of OA
 - Benefits of OA
- Open Access resources and services
 - Where to find OA content – repositories, journals
 - Our institutional repository
 - University of Calgary Open Access Authors Fund

Open Access: Definition from the Budapest Open Access Initiative

- OA is “free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of... 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.”

Open Access: Definition from the Bethesda Meeting on Open Access

- An Open Access Publication is one that meets the following two conditions:
 - 1) The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
 - 2) A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository).

So, Basically, Open Access Is...

- Free access over the Web for users to scholarly material, chiefly peer-reviewed journal content (at present)
- Usually accompanied by greater rights for the authors of that content

Main Reasons for Open Access

- Greater access to scholarship
- Greater access to taxpayer funded research
- Greater impact
- Increased author control
- Journal subscription costs

The Two Arms Of Open Access

- Author self-archiving (“green” OA)
- Open Access publishing (“gold” OA)

Author Self-Archiving: Green OA

- Involves the author (or their representative) depositing a pre-print and/or post-print in an institutional and/or subject repository
- Works alongside traditional publishing
- Many funding agencies now mandate that the published results of research have to be deposited in an open access repository
- Some universities/faculties/departments are now mandating deposition
- Most publishers are OK with putting articles in repositories
- Repositories also add an element of curation and preservation for the content

Author Self-Archiving: Green OA

- Lists of Open Access repositories:
 - Directory of Open Access Repositories:
www.opendoar.org
 - Registry of Open Access Repositories:
archives.eprints.org
- Some subject repositories:
 - arXiv (<http://arxiv.org/>) – for physics – over 500,000 articles
 - RePec (<http://repec.org/>) – for economics
 - PubMed Central (www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov) – for health sciences – well-known and extremely popular
 - E-LIS (<http://eprints.rclis.org/>) - for library and information science

Open Access Publishing: Gold OA

- Mostly deals with journals but other OA formats are emerging
- Can be newly-created OA journals or “toll access” journals that are converted to OA
- Some publishers offer “hybrid” OA journals; individual articles in an issue are made openly accessible

Open Access Publishing: Gold OA

- BioMed Central: www.biomedcentral.com
- Public Library of Science:
<http://www.plos.org/journals/pubfees.html>
- Hindawi Publishing:
<http://www.hindawi.com/oa.html>
- Paying for Open Access publishing - many options: grants; sponsorship; memberships; advertising; using print subscriptions to pay for the OA version; submission fees, etc.

Some Benefits of Open Access

- Increased access
 - for everyone; faculty, students, general public
 - if you can get to the Web, you can get into OA content
 - studies so far show that being openly accessible results in increased readership

Some Benefits of Open Access

- Increased citations
 - there is evidence to suggest that OA content is cited more (the OA “citation advantage”) e.g. <http://biology.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.0040157>
 - this is still being studied and there is debate: <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>

Some Benefits of Open Access

- More author control
 - traditionally, in most disciplines and with most publishers, authors surrender many/most of their rights to the publisher
 - in OA publishing, most rights are retained by authors
 - authors can negotiate with publishers to retain rights; there are tools to help with this

Where To Find OA Content

- OA content is easily searchable; it can be found via Google, Google Scholar, Scopus, OAlster (<http://www.oaister.org/> - repository search engine), many abstracting and indexing tools, etc.
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): www.doaj.org

University of Calgary Institutional Repository

- Designed to collect the digital scholarly output of the U of C
- One of the largest institutional repositories in Canada (second largest?)
- <http://dspace.ucalgary.ca/>

Open Access Authors Fund

- Pays submission fees for U of C authors who have articles accepted for publication in OA journals that charge such fees
- Must meet criteria, for authors and for journals/publishers
- <http://library.ucalgary.ca/services/for-faculty/open-access-authors-fund-0>

Conclusion

- Still in “early days” but OA has interest and traction
- OA is a growing thing - it’s getting hard to keep track of developments

Further Resources

- Peter Suber's Open Access pages:
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/>
- Budapest Open Access Initiative:
<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/>
- Bethesda Statement on Open Access:
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>
- List of funder and institutional mandates:
<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/>
- Publisher copyright & self-archiving policies:
www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php
- Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) Institutional Repositories Project: http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/institutional_repositories/canadian_projects-e.html – 30+ repositories, >80% of CARL libraries

Further Resources pt. 2

- Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences mandate:
http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/2008/02/t_ext-of-harvard-policy.html
- Harvard Law School mandate:
<http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/node/4273>
- Harvard's Kennedy School of Government mandate: <https://mx2.arl.org/Lists/SPARC-OAForum/Message/4855.html>

Further Resources pt. 3

- MIT mandate:
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/2009/03/mit-adopts-university-wide-oa-mandate.html>
- Oregon State University library faculty mandate:
<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/dspace/handle/1957/10850>

Further Resources pt. 4

- Author rights resources:
<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/index.shtml>

Questions? Discussion?



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