

OPEN ACCESS

**INCREASE THE VISIBILITY OF
YOUR SCHOLARSHIP**

Clarke Iakovakis, Scholarly Services Librarian,
Edmon Low Library
Oklahoma State University



Unless otherwise indicated, this work is
licensed under a [Creative Commons
Attribution 4.0 International License](#).



Library

SHARING KNOWLEDGE IS NOT NEW



Portrait of a Scholar – Rembrandt
Public Domain Image courtesy [Wikimedia](#)

scientia donum dei est, unde vendi non potest

“Knowledge is the gift of god, and hence cannot be sold”
- medieval European proverb

He who receives an idea from me, receives instruction himself without lessening mine; as he who lights his taper at mine, receives light without darkening me. That ideas should freely spread from one to another over the globe...seems to have been peculiarly and benevolently designed by nature

- Thomas Jefferson, [Letter to Isaac McPherson](#)



Library

OUTLINE FOR TODAY

- **Context:** Intrinsic & Extrinsic Pressures
- **Open Access:** what, how, and when?
- **Who benefits** from open access



Library

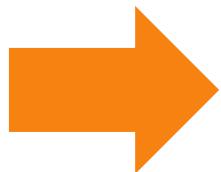
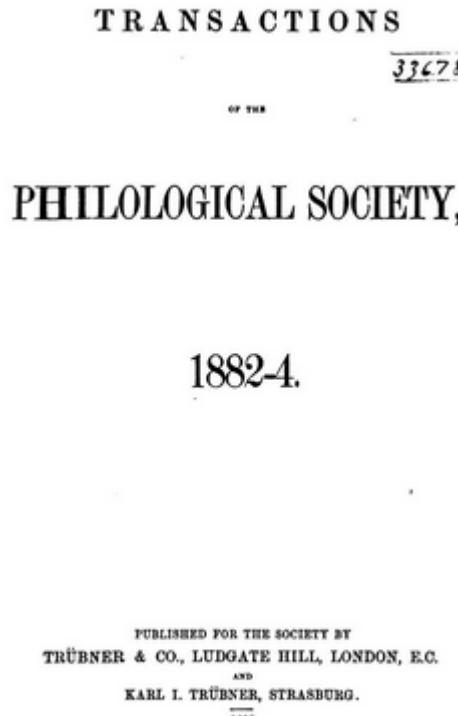
SECTION 1

SETTING THE CONTEXT: INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC PRESSURES



Library

TECHNOLOGICAL PRESSURES



JOURNAL TOOLS

- Get New Content Alerts
- Get RSS feed
- Save to My Profile
- Get Sample Copy
- Recommend to Your Librarian

JOURNAL MENU

- Journal Home

FIND ISSUES

- Current Issue
- All Issues
- Virtual Issues

FIND ARTICLES

- Early View
- Most Accessed
- Most Cited

GET ACCESS

- Subscribe / Renew

FOR CONTRIBUTORS

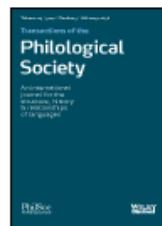
- For Referees
- Open Access
- Author Guidelines
- Submit an Article

ABOUT THIS JOURNAL

Transactions of the Philological Society

Transactions of the Philological Society

© The Philological Society



Edited By: James Clackson

Online ISSN: 1467-968X

Recently Published Issues | See all

Current Issue: July 2017

Volume 115, Issue 2

March 2017

Volume 115, Issue 1

December 2016

Volume 114, Issue Supplement S1

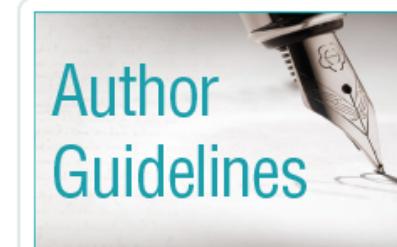
November 2016

Volume 114, Issue 3

July 2016

Volume 114, Issue 2

Author Guidelines



Journal Aims

PhilSoc
The Philological Society

SEARCH

In this journal

[Advanced >](#) [Saved Searches >](#)

Published on behalf of the Philological Society

PhilSoc
The Philological Society

Distinguish
yourself



Library

TECHNOLOGICAL PRESSURES

“Open Access is not an end in itself; it is merely a symptom of deeper processes linked to the growing role of digitization in our civilization. It is **digitization that brings about opportunities for profound shifts in power.**”

- Jean Claude Guedon

- Capacity to store/move/process data
- Lower costs to archive and distribute information
- Networks facilitating collaboration and sharing
- Software for creating and transforming work
- Mobile technologies

Adapted from Association of College & Research Libraries. [ACRL Scholarly Communications Roadshow, Baylor University](#). Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA.
Frosio, Giancarlo. "Open access publishing: A literature review." (2014). Available at <https://www.create.ac.uk/publications/open-access-publishing-a-literature-review/>.



SOCIAL PRESSURES

The “networked environment makes possible **a new modality of organizing production: radically decentralized, collaborative, and nonproprietary;**”

- Yochai Benkler, *The Wealth of Networks*, p. 60

- Public Domain, Fair Use, Creative Commons
- Free/Libre and Open Source Software, Git Hub
- Wikipedia, crowdsourcing
- Open Science & Open Data
- Open University Courses, MOOCs
- Open Educational Resources (OER)
- Open Peer Review

POLITICAL PRESSURES

To the greatest extent and with the fewest constraints possible...the **direct results of federally funded scientific research are made available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community.**

Such results include peer-reviewed publications and digital data.

- [White House Office of Science & Technology Policy Memorandum](#), 2013

- NIH, NSF Open Access policies
- California: all research funded by the state made open within 1 year
 - European Union: Plan S
 - University open access policies

ECONOMIC PRESSURES

"the cost of scholarly journals has increased at 10 percent per year for the last three decades. This is over six times the rate of general inflation and over two-and-a-half times the rate of increase of the cost of health care."

- Daniel Lewis

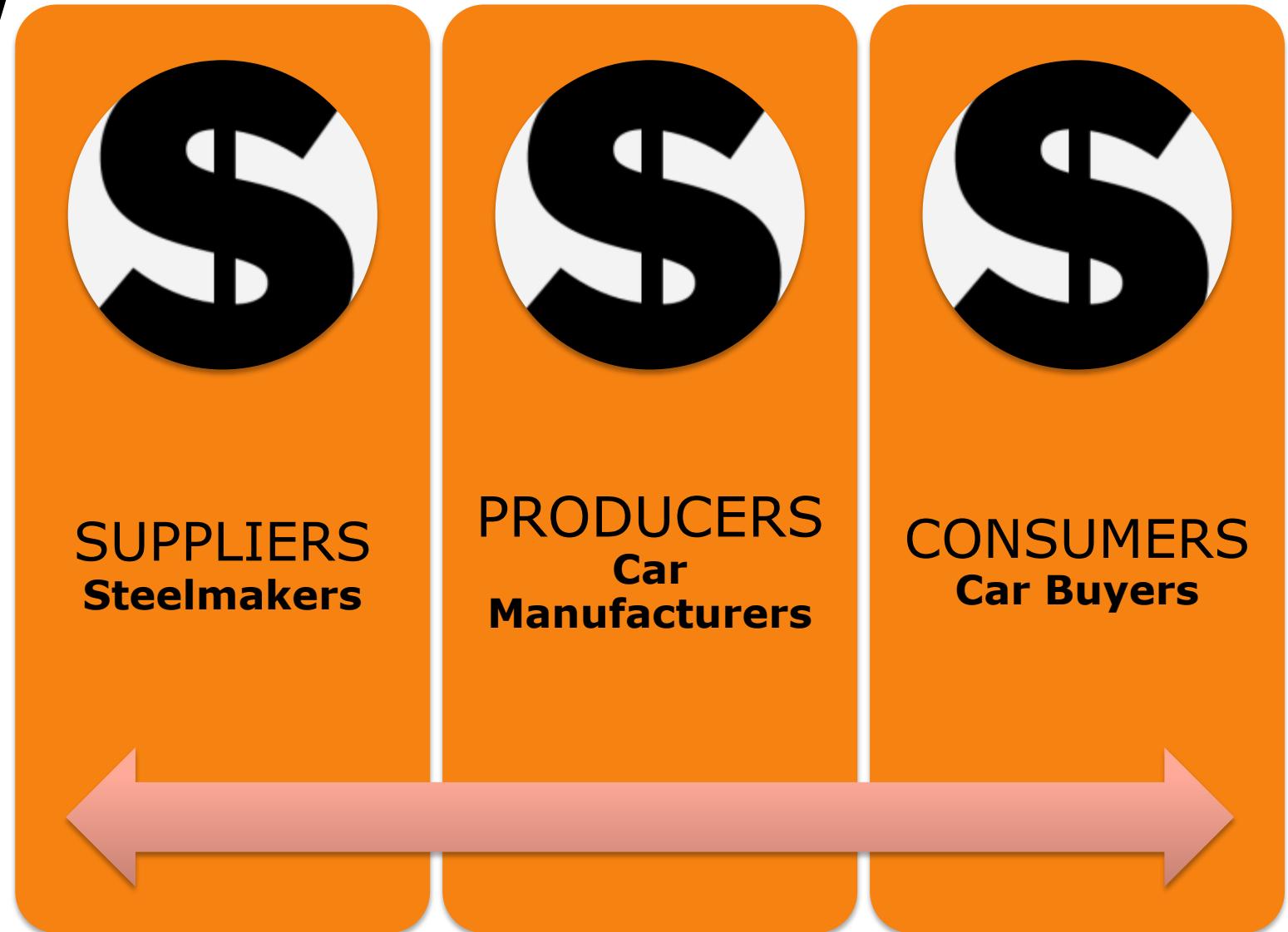
- Rising serials costs
- Bundling (the "Big Deal")
- Publisher mergers & acquisitions
- Flat or decreasing budgets: universities, governments, funding agencies, and students
- **The unusual economics of scholarly publishing**

TYPICAL ECONOMY

Reciprocity

between
suppliers,
producers, and
consumers

Price according to
demand;
balance
between price
and desire for
profits



Adapted from Association of College & Research Libraries. [ACRL Scholarly Communications Roadshow, Baylor University](#). Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA.

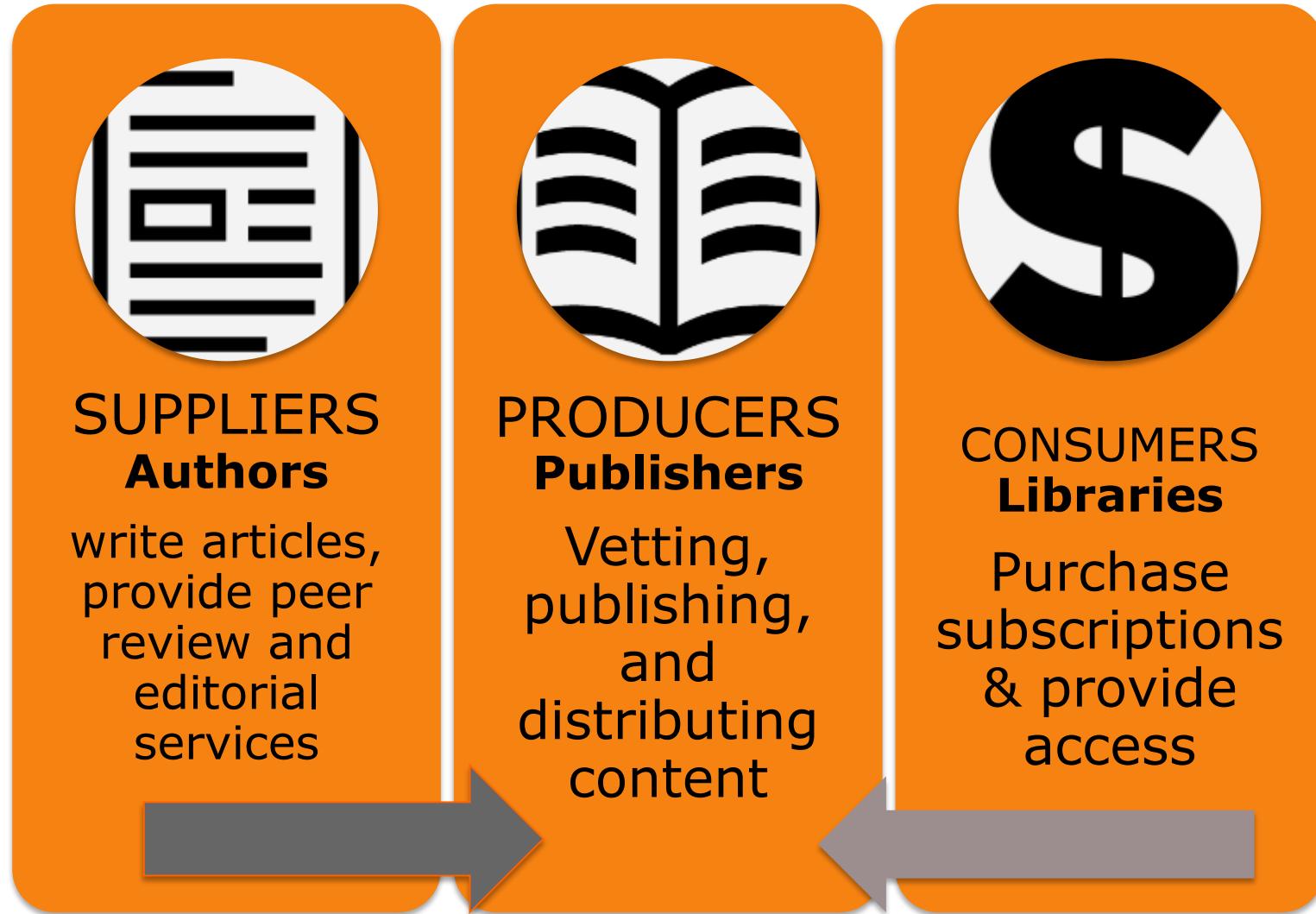


Library

ECONOMICS OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

Authors supply work to publishers for free, rewarded by a separate system. The producers are therefore **under no pressure from the suppliers** to control costs.

Because of the copyright monopoly, publishers can charge libraries **artificial high prices** due to lack of competition.



Adapted from Association of College & Research Libraries. [ACRL Scholarly Communications Roadshow, Baylor University](#). Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA.



Library

REPUTATION ECONOMY

Authors (suppliers) are rewarded through a separate system altogether.

Authors surrender their copyright for free to prestigious publishers to **maximise the reputational value** that can be extracted from their works of scholarship

Publishers maintain **absolute control** over conditions of access to, and reuse of research literature

Suber, Peter. 2012. [Open Access](#). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Tennant JP, Waldner F, Jacques DC et al. ["The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review."](#) *F1000Research* 5, no. 632 (2016).



Library

MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS

**society
journals**

**university press-owned
journals**

**commercial
publisher-owned
journals**

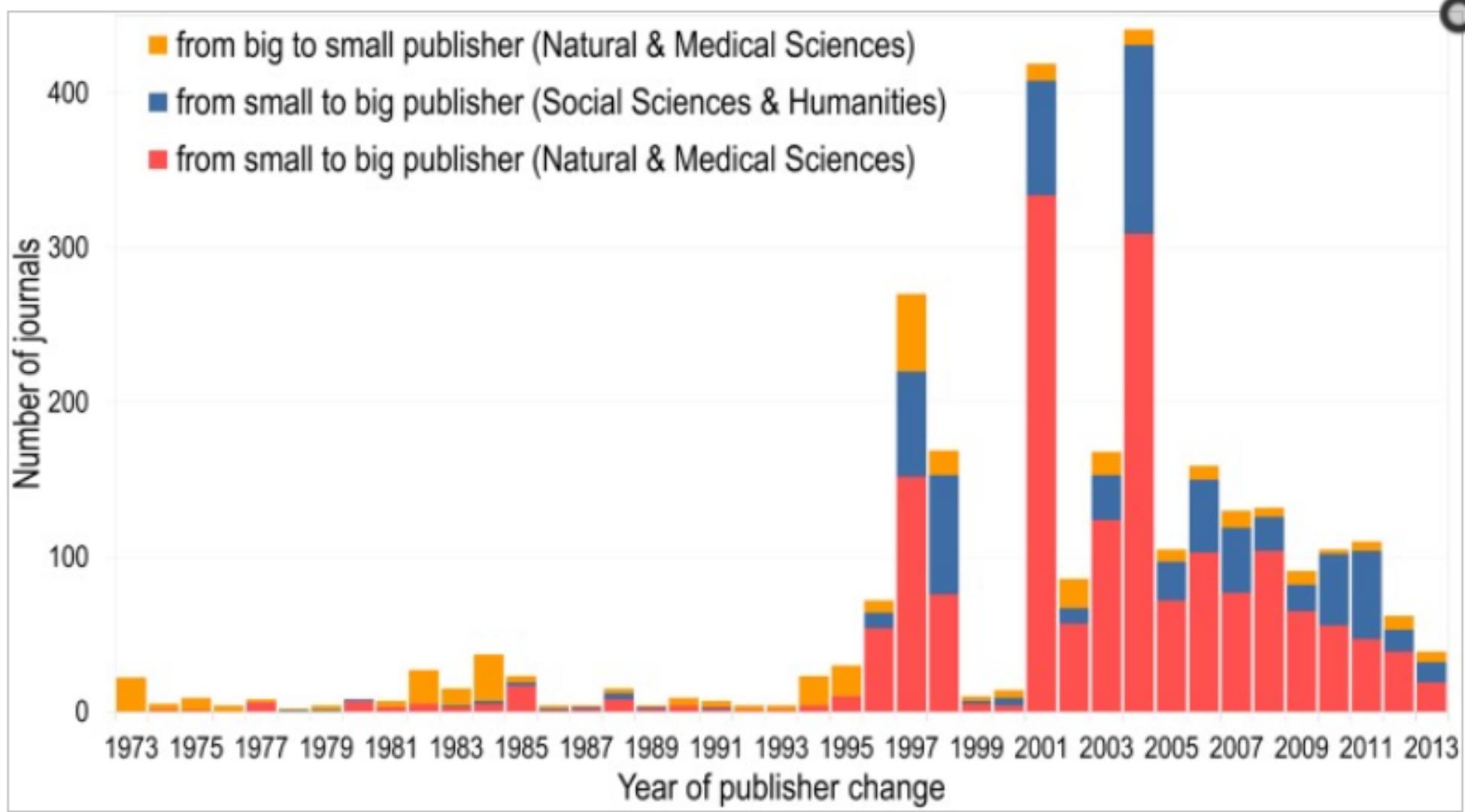
Adapted from Association of College & Research Libraries. [ACRL Scholarly Communications Roadshow, Baylor University](#).
Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA.

Buranyi, Stephen. [Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?](#) The Guardian (London),
June 27, 2017.

Larivière V, Haustein S, Mongeon P (2015) [The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era](#). PLOS ONE 10(6):
e0127502.



Library



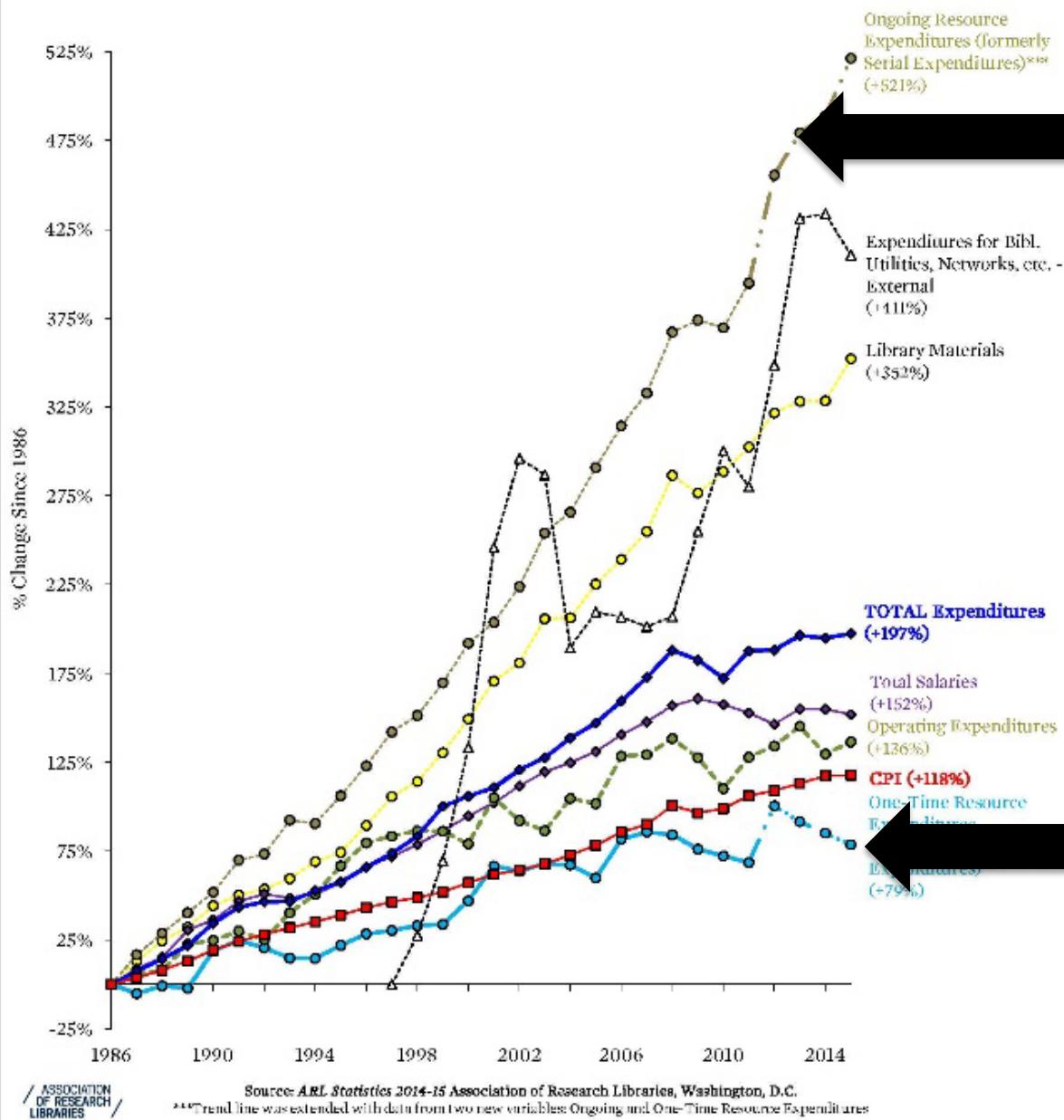
Number of journals changing from small to big publishers, and big to small publishers per year of change in the Natural and Medical Sciences and Social Sciences & Humanities.

Buranyi, Stephen. [Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?](#) The Guardian (London) Larivière V, Haustein S, Mongeon P (2015) [The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era](#). PLOS ONE 10(6): e0129003



Library

Graph 4
Expenditure Trends
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2015



Median library expenditure
on serials has risen **521%**
in the last 30 years

In comparison, median
library expenditure on
monographs has risen 79%



Library

SERIALS CRISIS

Table 3. Aggregate per-citation costs, 2009

Collection of journals	Type of institution		
	Research 1, \$	Research 2, \$	Master's, \$
All tiered nonprofits	0.66	0.52	0.44
All nonprofits in sample	1.02	0.83	0.71
Cost-efficient 95% of cites	0.80	0.63	0.50
Cost-efficient 80% of cites	0.61	0.45	0.34
Cost-efficient 50% of cites	0.38	0.29	0.15

Table 4. Bundle cost per citation: For-profits, 2009

Publisher	Type of institution		
	Research 1, \$	Research 2, \$	Master's, \$
Elsevier	2.24	0.71	0.17
Springer	3.08	1.48	0.45
Wiley	5.19	1.48	0.48
Emerald	6.94	2.05	1.89
Sage	7.24	3.90	1.69
Taylor & Francis	10.94	2.65	n.a.

n.a, not available.

“the prices per citation charged to large PhD-granting universities by major commercial publishers are much higher than those charged by major nonprofit publishers”

“Emerald, Sage, and Taylor & Francis have prices per citation that are roughly 10 times those of the nonprofits”

AVERAGE PRICE OF JOURNALS FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES

DISCIPLINE	AVERAGE PRICE PER TITLE (\$)
Chemistry	5,508
Physics	4,792
Engineering	3,685
Biology	3,523
Food Science	3,021
Geology	2,676
Astronomy	2,653
Botany	2,626

SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING PROFIT MARGINS

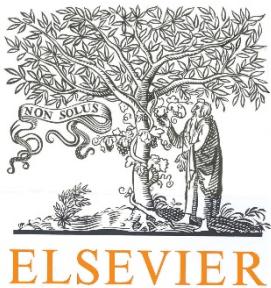
Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

<http://wp.me/ph4jF-1km> CC-BY Alex Holcombe

JOURNAL PUBLISHING IS HIGHLY LUCRATIVE

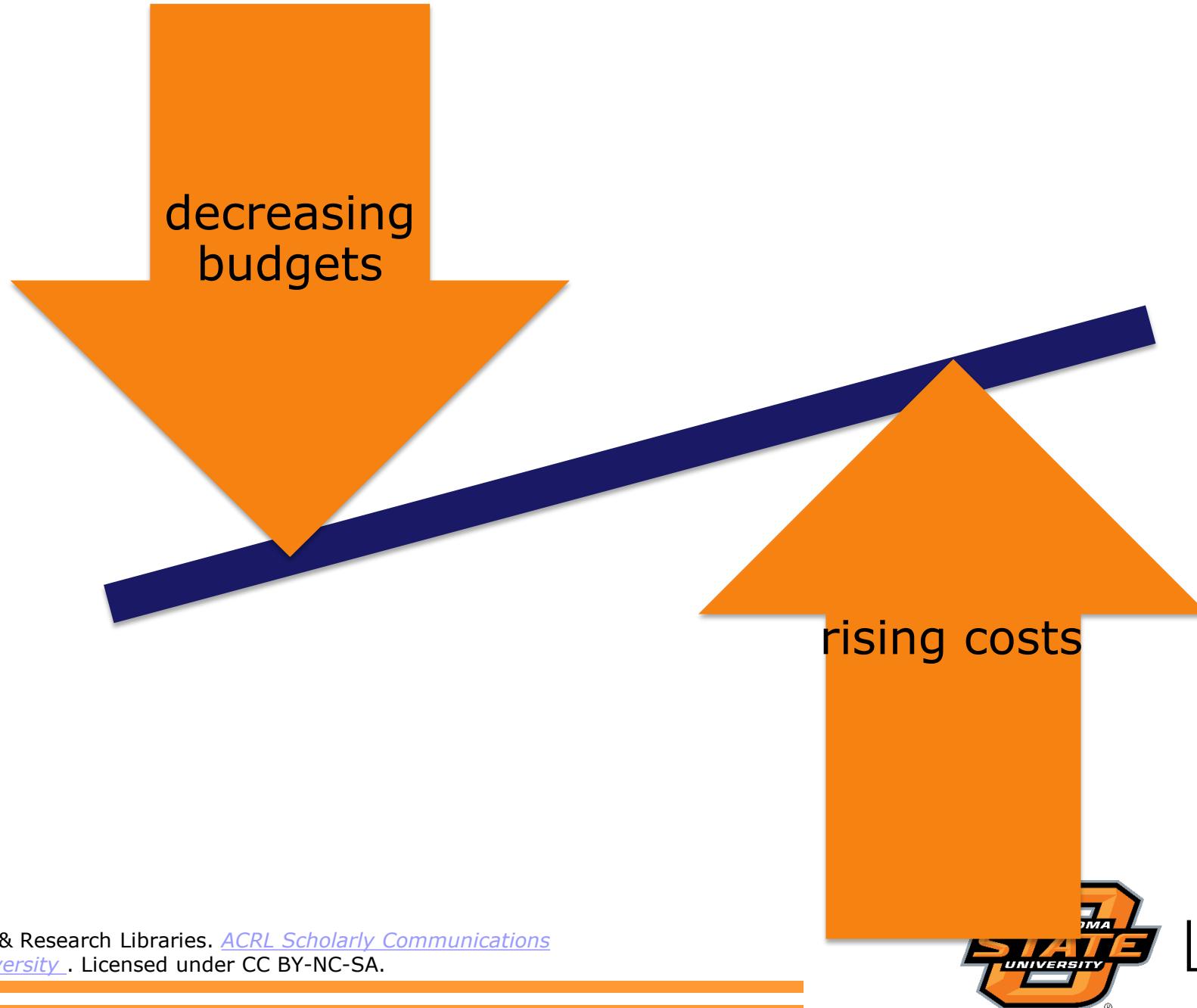
Total revenue of 9.4 billion US dollars,
the majority generated by a few publishing houses

Elsevier, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Wiley-Blackwell and Wolters Kluwer



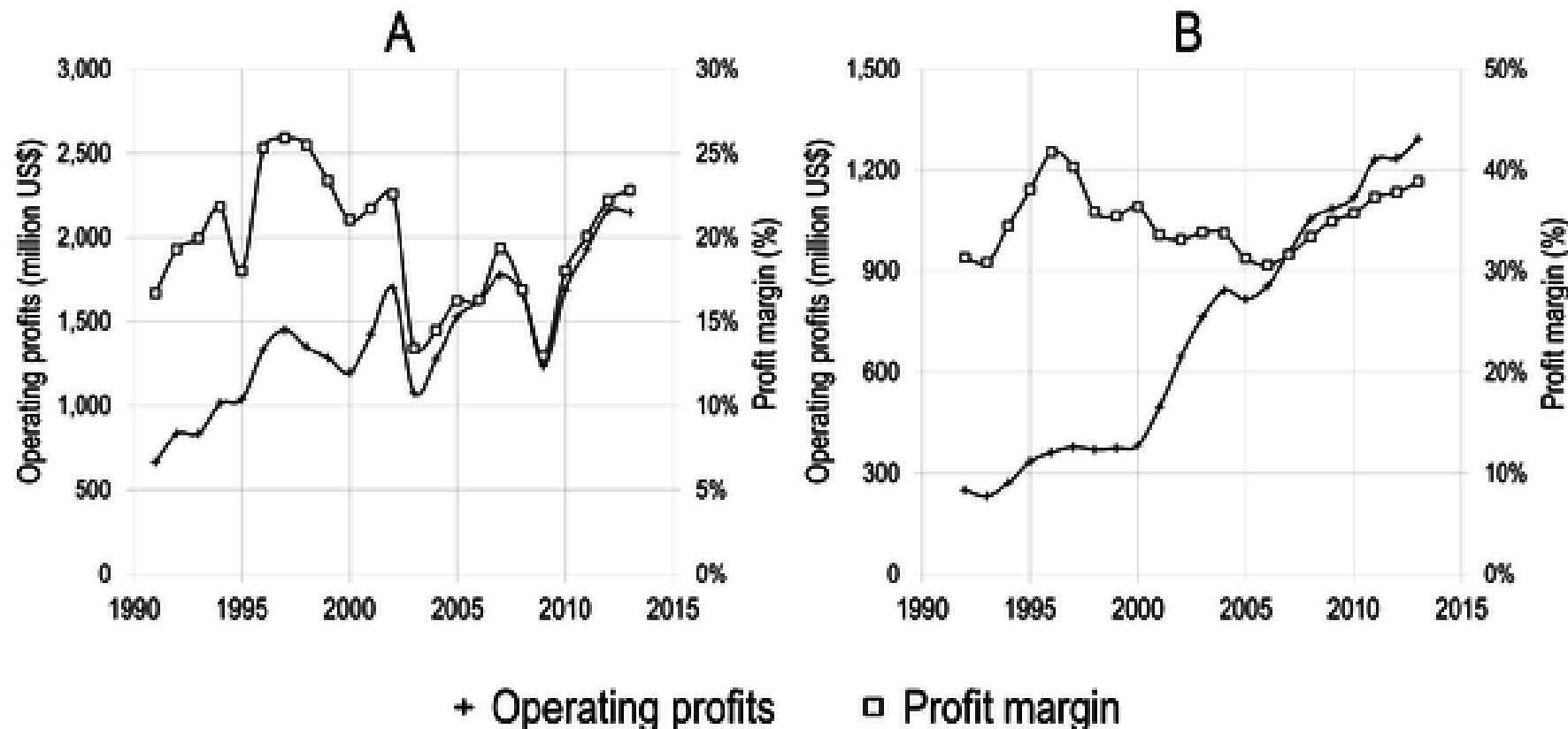
Oligopolistic conditions: big players determine annually increasing subscription rates

Leaving academic libraries with no other choice but to cancel subscriptions



SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING IS HIGHLY LUCRATIVE

Operating profits (million USD) and profit margin of Reed-Elsevier as a whole (A) and of its Scientific, Technical & Medical division (B), 1991–2013.



WHY THE HIGH PRICES?

Publishers:

- Necessary for maintaining editorial quality
- Processes reinforcing selectivity are costly
- Metadata authority and discoverability enhancement
- More “added value;” greater investment per article

Skeptics:

- Power relationship between buyer and seller
- Acquisitions of societies and university presses
- Shareholder profits
- Rentier capitalism/economic parasitism

“Publishers deserve to be paid for the value they add.
But it doesn’t follow that they deserve to control
access or that they deserve a package of exclusive
rights that bars author-initiated OA”

- Peter Suber

TOLL ACCESS PUBLISHING

Articles are only accessible to a fraction of potential users.

Research is having only a fraction of its potential use and impact.

Research is achieving only a fraction of its potential productivity and progress

Is there a link between OA and increased impact?

Stay for the next session

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS SO FAR

Any other pressures you would add to this?

What changes have you seen in scholarly publishing?

Do you think the high costs are commensurate with the value added?

Up next:

Section 2: Open Access: what, how, and when?



Library

SECTION 2

OPEN ACCESS: WHAT, HOW, AND WHEN?



Library

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?

- Digital
- Online
- Free of Charge
- Permanent
- Full-Text
- *Immediate*
- *Free of most copyright and licensing restrictions*

This presentation is focused only on open access to peer-reviewed research articles

Author gives these away, does not earn royalties

Editors and reviewers typically are not paid

Articles are written only for usage and impact

WHAT MAKES OPEN ACCESS POSSIBLE?

Significantly reduced front-end
costs to publish

Near zero distribution costs

WHAT MAKES OPEN ACCESS POSSIBLE?

Authors are the copyright holders to their work

Until/unless they transfer rights to someone else, like a publisher

This presentation is not focused on open access to

Books

Textbooks (Wednesday)

Magazine articles

Newspaper articles

Music

Video

Software

“Knowledge”

Data (Thursday)

These are not all author
give-aways, written only for
usage and impact

OPEN ACCESS DELIVERY MECHANISMS

GREEN: articles published in a peer-reviewed subscription journal, and also distributed in an **open access repository**

GOLD: articles published & distributed in an **open access peer-reviewed journal**

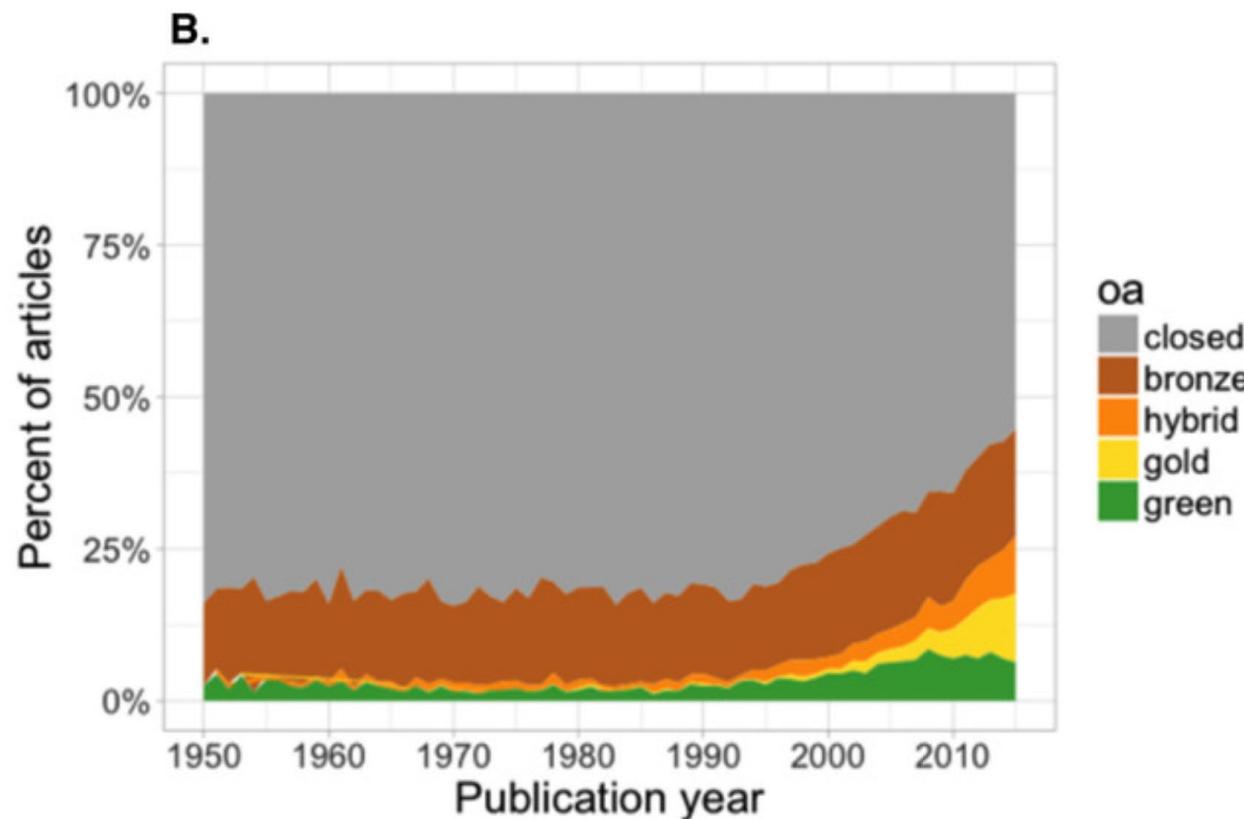


Library

GROWTH OF OA

Articles published in the last 20 years are increasingly OA, and this trend shows no sign of slowing.

More recent articles are more likely to be OA



Heather Piwowar et al., "The state of OA: A large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles," *PeerJ* 6 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375>. Image licensed under CC BY 4.0.



Library

GOLD OPEN ACCESS IS NOT AN ATTEMPT TO

Reduce academic freedom

Bypass/undermine peer review

Deprive authors of income

Punish conventional publishers

Deny the reality of costs

Primarily about bringing access to lay readers



Library

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE TO GREEN VS. GOLD

- Cost
- Prestige
- User rights
- Stability
- Immediacy
- Peer-Review

Martín-Martín, Alberto, Rodrigo Costas, Thed N. van Leeuwen, and Emilio Delgado López-Cózar. "Unbundling Open Access dimensions: a conceptual discussion to reduce terminology inconsistencies." arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.05029 (2018). <https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.05029>. Image licensed under CC BY.

Figure 1. Six dimensions of Open Access



WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?

"By "open access" to [peer-reviewed research 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.**"

[2002 Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)



Library

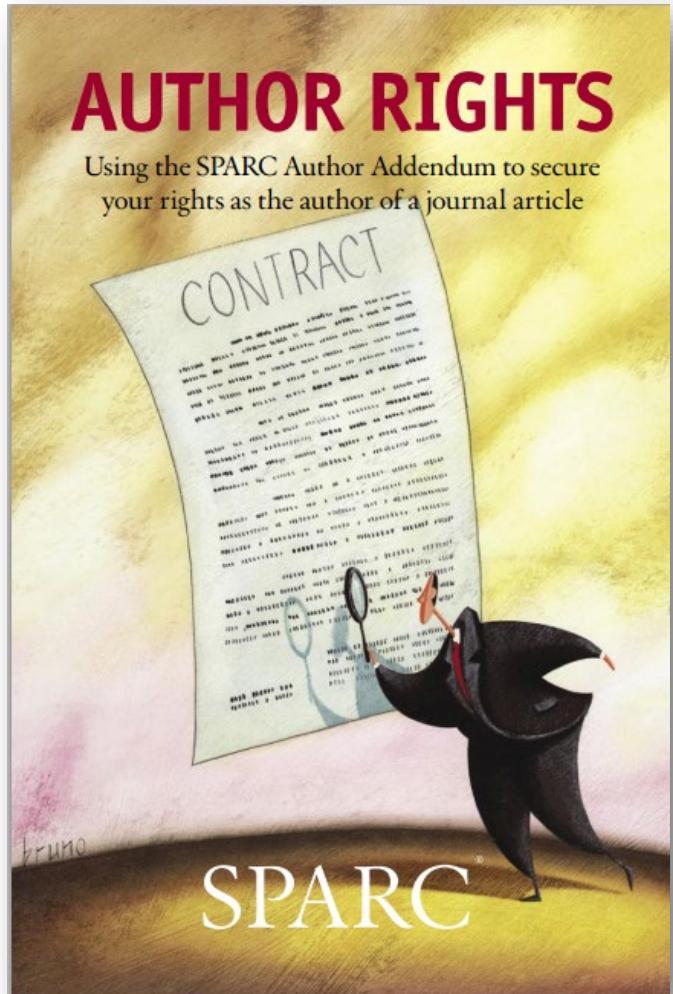
DRIVING FORCES

- Grassroots advocacy initiatives
 - Faculty self-archiving & rights retention
 - Open Access conferences & initiatives
 - Scholarly Publications Access Resource Coalition (SPARC)
 - Open Knowledge Foundation
- Policy reforms from
 - Universities
 - Funders
 - Governments



Library

GREEN OPEN ACCESS



Harnad, S., Brody, T., Vallieres, F., Carr, L., Hitchcock, S., Gingras, Y., Oppenheim, C., et al. "[The access/impact problem and the green and gold roads to open access](#)." *Serials Review* 30, no. 4 (2004): 310–314.

Publish your article in a non-OA journal but also **retain your right** to “self-archive” it in an OA archive



Library

PUBLICATION STAGES

Publication Stage	Definition	Terms used
Pre-Print	The version of the manuscript submitted to the journal, <u>before</u> undergoing peer review	Submitted manuscript, Author's original draft, Pre-refereed print
Post-Print	The accepted version, <u>after</u> peer review but <u>prior</u> the final copy-editing and layout	Accepted manuscript, accepted author manuscript, Post-refereed print
Published article	An exact digital replicate of the published article	Version of record, Publisher's version, Published journal article

Adapted from Björk, B.-C., Laakso, M., Welling, P. and Paetav, P. "Anatomy of green open access." *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 65 (2014): 237-250.



Library

GREEN OPEN ACCESS HINGES ON RIGHTS RETENTION

Most publishers now give authors the right to make
the **accepted version available open access**

Sometimes it is written into the contract, sometimes
you must ask



Library

GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Bundled vs. Unbundled Copyright

RIGHTS PUBLISHERS WANT

- Reproduction
- Distribution
- Derivatives
- Pretty much all of them

RIGHTS PUBLISHERS NEED

- Right of First Publication . . . that's really all
- Other issues can be managed with licenses

RIGHTS RETENTION

The top 100 journal publishers (by output volume)...

...would in **62% of cases** allow immediate upload of **accepted version** manuscripts in institutional/subject repositories...

...and a whole **79% within a year** of publication!

GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Why the lack of uptake? Researchers...

- are unaware of their right to self-archive
- are unsure whether they have a legal right to self-archive
- fear it might put the acceptance for publication at risk
- believe that it might be a lot of work

Tennant JP, Waldner F, Jacques DC et al. ["The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review."](#) *F1000Research* 5, no. 632 (2016).



Library

Does a journal permit self-archiving?

Three ways to check:

1. Review your contract.

Rights retention varies:

- a) Publisher takes all rights and licenses none back

Copyright Transfer/Publishing Agreement. In consideration of the action of the American Medical Association (AMA) in reviewing and editing this submission (manuscript, tables, figures, video, audio, and other supplemental files for publication), I hereby transfer, assign, or otherwise convey all copyright ownership, including any and all rights incidental thereto, exclusively to the AMA, in the event that such work is published by the AMA.

Does a journal permit self-archiving?

Three ways to check:

1. Review your contract.

Rights retention varies:

- b) Publisher takes some rights and licenses some back

C. PERMITTED USES BY CONTRIBUTOR

1. Submitted Version. Wiley-Blackwell licenses back the following rights to the Contributor in the version of the Contribution as originally submitted for publication:

- a. After publication of the final article, the right to self-archive on the Contributor's personal website or in the Contributor's institution's/employer's institutional repository or archive. This right extends to both intranets and the Internet. The Contributor may not update the submission version or replace it with the published Contribution. The version posted must contain a legend as follows: This is the pre-peer reviewed version of the following article: FULL CITE, which has been published in final form at [Link to final article].
- b. The right to transmit, print and share copies with colleagues.

Does a journal permit self-archiving?

Three ways to check:

1. Review your contract.

Rights retention varies:

Author retains rights and licenses some to the publisher (e.g. first publication)

First publication rights to original work accepted for publication is granted to *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* but **copyright for all work published in the journal is retained by the author(s).**

Authors are permitted to post their work online in institutional/disciplinary repositories or on their own websites. Pre-print versions posted online should include a citation and link to the final published version in *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* as soon as the issue is available; post-print versions (including the final publisher's PDF) should include a citation and link to the journal's website.

Does a journal permit self-archiving?

Three ways to check:

2. Check SHERPA-RoMEO

www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/



Journal:	Journal of Librarianship and Information Science [1] (ISSN: 0961-0006, ESSN: 1741-6477)
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO green journal
Paid 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Authors retain copyrightPre-print on any websiteAuthor's post-print on author's personal website, departmental website, institutional website or institutional repositoryOn other repositories including PubMed Central after 12 months embargoPublisher copyright and source must be acknowledgedPublisher's version/PDF cannot be usedPost-print version with changes from referees comments can be used"as published" final version with layout and copy-editing changes cannot be archived but can be used on secure websitesMust link to publisher version with DOI

Does a journal permit self-archiving?

Three ways to check:

3. Consult with a librarian

<https://info.library.okstate.edu/clarke-iakovakis>

Menu

Profile

Clarke's Guides

Librarian



Clarke Iakovakis

Library / Guides / Librarians / Clarke Iakovakis / Profile

Clarke Iakovakis: Profile

Professional Service & Memberships

- TxETDA Board Member (2018-)
- Texas Conference on Digital Libraries planning committee (2017-)
- American Library Association
- Texas Library Association
- Association of College & Research Libraries

Selected Publications & Presentations

Selected Presentations

Centralizing ETD Processing in the Library: Owning the Roles of ETD Administration, Research Librarianship, and Scholarly Communications." US Electronic Theses & Dissertation Association Annual Conference. October 2018. [Session Description](#). [Session Materials](#).

Introduction to R for Libraries." Three-part webinar. Sponsored by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS). May 2018. [Session Description](#).

Database Usage in Context: Wrangling Vendor, Library, and Institutional Data." Webinar at the Amigos Library Services Online Conference Wrangling Library Data: Analytics, Dashboards, and Spreadsheets. February 2018. [Session Description](#). [Session Materials](#).

Personalizing Assessment: Making Collections Data Work for You." Panel presentation at the American Library Association Annual Conference. Chicago, IL. June 2017. [Session Description](#). [Session Materials](#).

Revitalizing the Curriculum Library: Analyzing the Collection, Surveying Faculty, and Forming a College of Education Advisory Group." Lightning talk co-presented at the Education and Behavioral Sciences Section (EBSS) Research Forum at the ALA

GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Takeaways

It's negotiable: before publishing, consider what rights you want to keep [*Copyright session is tomorrow*]

If you have the right to self-archive, **exercise that right**

How???

DEPOSIT YOUR SCHOLARSHIP IN SHAREOK

- SHAREOK is the institutional repository of Oklahoma State University
- Maintained by the Edmon Low Library
- Library
 - checks for copyright compliance
 - archives the item & attaches permanent URL
 - adds metadata
 - ensures it is crawled by Google Scholar and library catalogs around the world



Library

SHAREOK

advancing Oklahoma scholarship, research and institutional memory

[SHAREOK Home](#) / [Oklahoma State University](#) / [OSU - Faculty Papers](#)

Search



- This Community
- Search SHAREOK

BROWSE

This Community

By Issue Date

Authors

Titles

Subjects

By Series

All of SHAREOK

Communities & Collections

By Issue Date

OSU - Faculty Papers



Faculty Papers

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS @ OSU LIBRARY

Sub-communities within this community

OSU - Regents Professors [0]

Collections in this community

OSU - Faculty and Staff Publications [378]

OSU - Research Data [2]

Recent Submissions

WHY POST PREPRINTS?

- Allow your research to be read more quickly
 - Many citation aggregators will identify it later on
 - You can add a disclaimer, e.g.
 - “first draft: contact me for permission to cite”
- Growing body of research indicating correlation between citation count and open access
- Most publishers do not classify preprints as “prior publication” (but check policies)
 - Some publishers *encourage* posting preprints
- Pre-registration (<https://osf.io/prereg/>)
 - writing out specific details such as data collection methods, analysis plans, and rules for data exclusion
 - make important decisions early on and have a clear record of these choices



Library

RESEARCHGATE & ACADEMIA.EDU

Commercial online social networks

While these can be great ways of connecting people to your work, they are generally not considered open access

- They don't check for copyright compliance
 - As much as 50% of content is illegally posted
 - Publishers send authors takedown notices
 - Elsevier & American Chemical Society sued ResearchGate for infringement
- Their sustainability is questionable

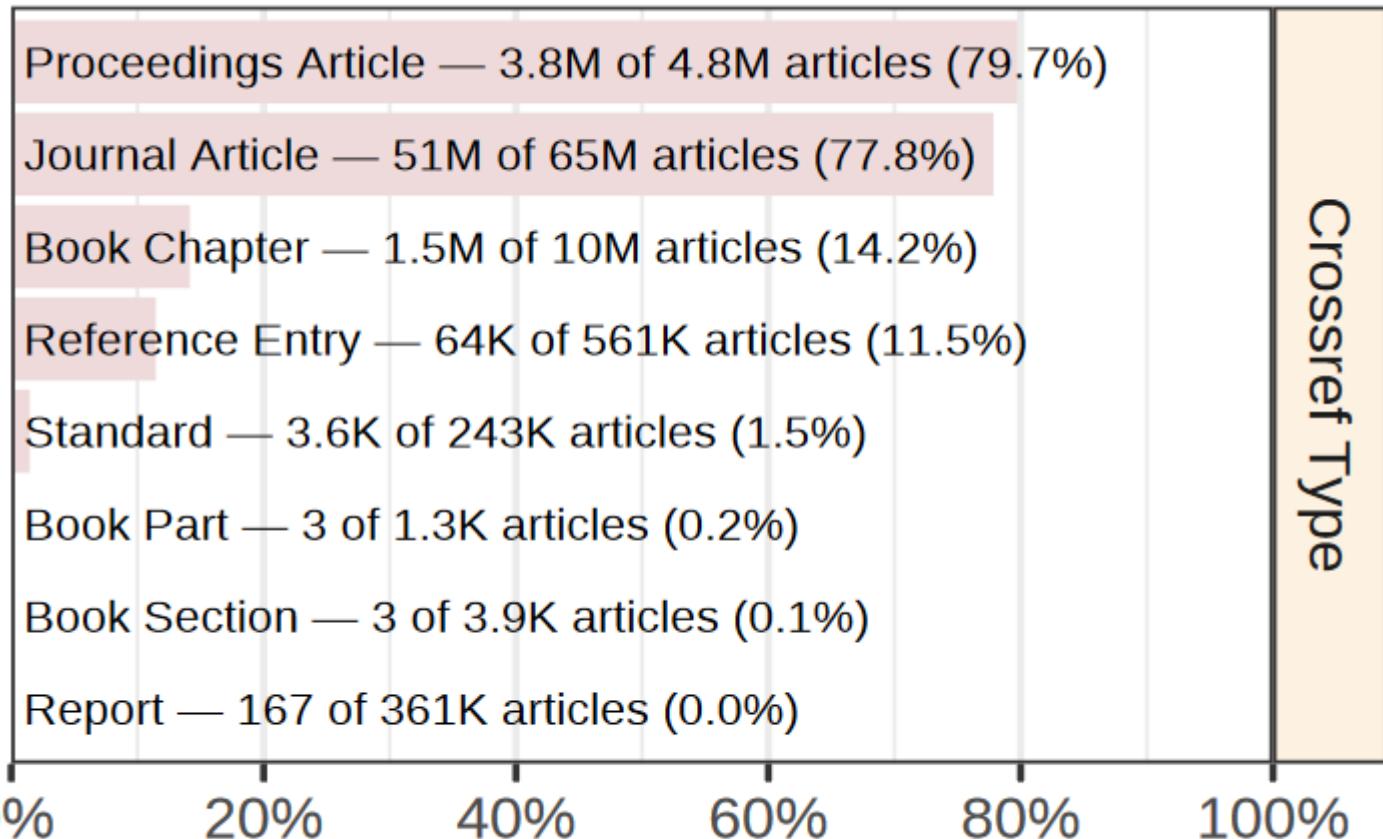
Jamali HR. 2017. Copyright compliance and infringement in ResearchGate full-text journal articles. *Scientometrics* 112(1):241–254 DOI 10.1007/s11192-017-2291-4.

Fortney K, Gonder J. 2015. A social networking site is not an open access repository. Office of Scholarly Communication. University of California. Available at <http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-openaccess-repository/index.html>.



Library

SCI-HUB



"For the first time, nearly all scholarly literature is available gratis to anyone with an Internet connection."

Himmelstein, Daniel S., Ariel Rodriguez Romero, Jacob G. Levernier, Thomas Anthony Munro, Stephen Reid McLaughlin, Bastian Greshake Tzovaras, and Casey S. Greene. "Sci-Hub provides access to nearly all scholarly literature." *eLife* 7 (2018): e32822.



Library

"Sci-Hub is not the answer, but it *is* a wake-up call..."

There is one clear avenue available for those publishers, librarians and researchers who wish to make the results of scholarship as widely available as possible but without resorting to breaking copyright law, **and that is open access.** "

Lawson, Steve. (2017). Access, ethics and piracy. *Insights*, 30(1), 25–30.
DOI:<http://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.333>



Library

The research community cannot require the publishing community to convert to **gold** open access.

But the research community can itself convert to **green** open access.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS SO FAR

Have you worked with publishers who permit you to retain your rights?

Up next:

Section 3: Open Access: who benefits?



Library

SECTION 3

WHO BENEFITS FROM OPEN ACCESS



Library

WHO BENEFITS?

Students & Faculty

Students have access to the literature they need to master their fields, no matter what college/university they attend

More content is available to everyone, regardless of institutional affiliation or ability to pay

WHO BENEFITS?

**Libraries
(and therefore universities and students)**

Journal prices will better reflect the true market value

University expenditures on journal subscriptions can be reallocated

Or student fees can be reduced

WHO BENEFITS?

Authors: OA Citation Advantage

Magnitude varies based on discipline, but general tendency indicates some association between OA publishing & increased citation counts

Papers hidden behind a paywall were cited 10% below world average, while those that are freely available obtain, on average, 18% more citations than what is expected.

McKiernan E, Bourne PE, Brown CT, et al.: [The open research value proposition: How sharing can help researchers succeed](#). Figshare. 2016; **1**.

Tennant JP, Waldner F, Jacques DC et al. ["The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review."](#) *F1000Research* 5, no. 632 (2016).

Piwowar, Heather, Jason Priem, Vincent Larivière, Juan Pablo Alperin, Lisa Matthias, Bree Norlander, Ashley Farley, Jevin West, and Stefanie Haustein. 2018. "The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles." *PeerJ* 6:e4375. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375>.



Library

WHO BENEFITS?

Authors: Retain your rights and control reuse

- Distribution to colleagues
- Distribution to students for use in classrooms
- Translation into other languages
- Open access archiving (**green**)
- Conference presentations
- Republication

WHO BENEFITS?

Researchers: Downstream use and reuse

Greater access to information →

More informed research →

Better research

WHO BENEFITS?

Economic Interest

“publicly funded research and data are public goods and because they have been produced in the public interest they should be considered and maintained as such”

- John Tennant

- R&D departments
- Commercialization
- Entrepreneurial innovation
- Increasing economic return

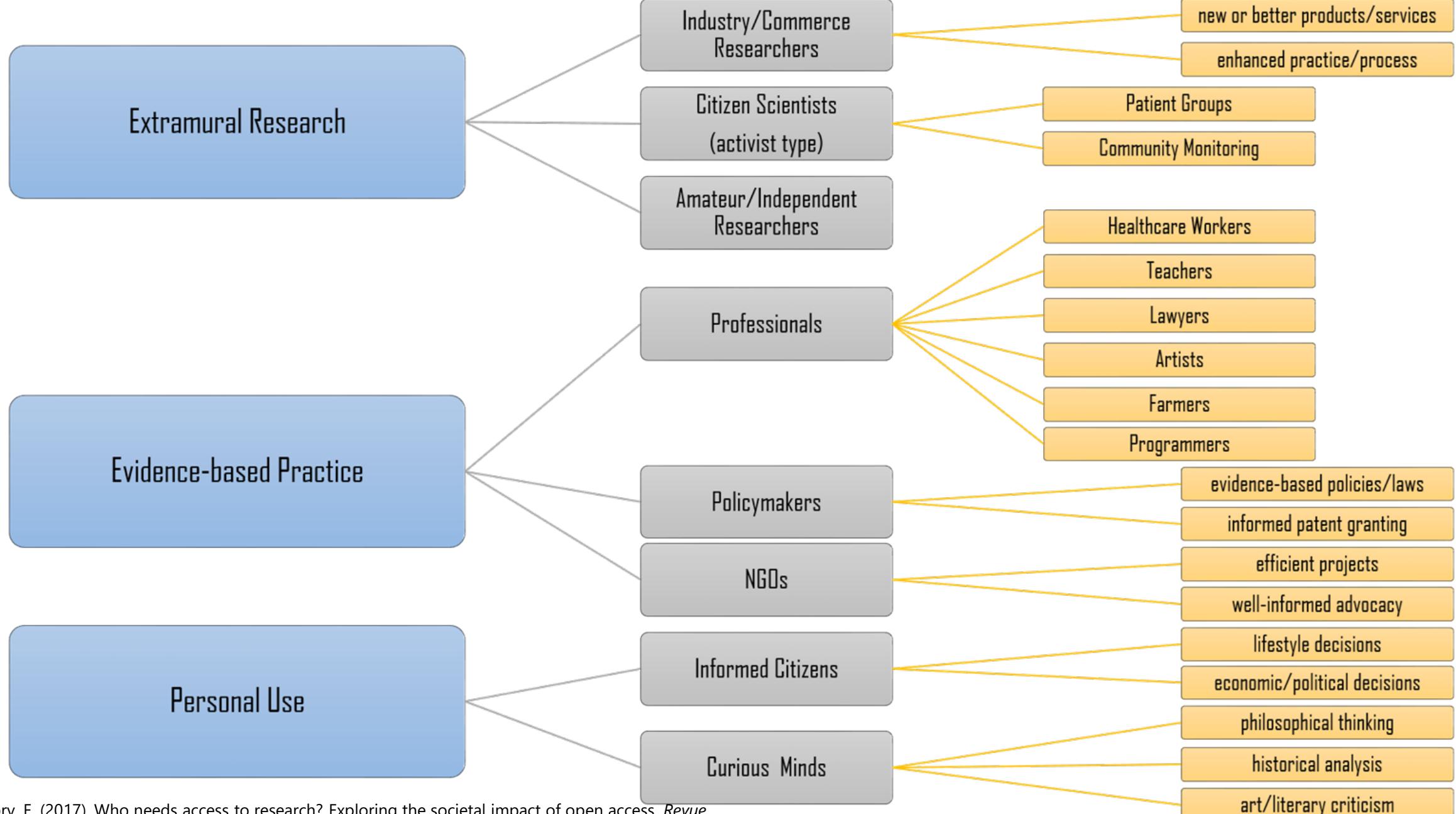
WHO BENEFITS?

Public Interest

Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

United Nations. [Article 27, The Universal Declaration on Human Rights.](#)

- Citizen scientists
- Citizen journalists
- Medical professionals
- Medical patients & supporting networks
- Social Workers & Psychologists
- NGOs
- Independent scholars
- Artists
- Translators & people who do not speak the language of the publication
- Sight/hearing impaired people (transformation from text to audio or vice versa)
- Politicians & voters
- Consumer organizations
- Wikipedia contributors
- Teachers & Schoolchildren



BENEFITS OF OPEN ACCESS:

The idea of OA is to stop thinking of knowledge as a commodity to meter out to deserving customers, and to start thinking of it as a public good, especially when it is given away by its authors, funded with public money, or both

- Peter Suber



Library

REFERENCES

Association of College & Research Libraries. [ACRL Scholarly Communications Roadshow, Baylor University](#). Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA. Portions of this work created by Molly Keener for the 14th ACRL National Conference, Scholarly Communication 101 workshop, and last updated by Will Cross, in February 2014. Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA.

Bergstrom, T. C., Courant, P. N., McAfee, R. P., & Williams, M. A. ["Evaluating big deal journal bundles."](#) *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 111, no. 26 (2014): 9425–9430.

Björk, B.-C., Laakso, M., Welling, P. and Paetav, P. ["Anatomy of green open access."](#) *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 65 (2014): 237–250.

Bosch, S., Albee, B., & Henderson, K. (2018). Death By 1,000 Cuts. *Library Journal*, 143(7), 28.

Buranyi, Stephen. [Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?](#) The Guardian (London), June 27, 2017.

Cirasella, Jill. Open Access: [Which Side Are You On?](#) Licensed under CC BY.

ElSabry, E. (2017). Who needs access to research? Exploring the societal impact of open access. *Revue française des sciences de l'information et de la communication*(11). doi:<https://doi.org/10.4000/rfsc.3271>

Fortney K, Gonder J. 2015. A social networking site is not an open access repository. Office of Scholarly Communication. University of California. Available at <http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-openaccess-repository/index.html>.

Frosio, Giancarlo. "Open access publishing: A literature review." (2014). Available at <https://www.create.ac.uk/publications/open-access-publishing-a-literature-review/>.

Guedon, Jean-Claude. "A Take on Peter Suber's "The Opening of Science and Scholarship." http://publius.cc/take_peter_suber%20%99s_%20%9C_opening_science_and_scholarship%20%9D.

Harnad, S., Brody, T., Vallieres, F., Carr, L., Hitchcock, S., Gingras, Y., Oppenheim, C., et al. ["The access/impact problem and the green and gold roads to open access."](#) *Serials Review* 30, no. 4 (2004): 310–314.

Harnad, S., Brody, T., Vallieres, F., Carr, L., Hitchcock, S., Gingras, Y., Oppenheim, C., et al. ["The access/impact problem and the green and gold roads to open access."](#) *Serials Review* 30, no. 4 (2004): 310–314.

Harnad, Stevan. ["Mandates and Metrics."](#)

Himmelstein, Daniel S., Ariel Rodriguez Romero, Jacob G. Levernier, Thomas Anthony Munro, Stephen Reid McLaughlin, Bastian Greshake Tzovaras, and Casey S. Greene. "Sci-Hub provides access to nearly all scholarly literature." *eLife* 7 (2018): e32822.

Holcombe, Alex. ["Scholarly Publisher Profit Update."](#)

Jamali HR. 2017. Copyright compliance and infringement in ResearchGate full-text journal articles. *Scientometrics* 112(1):241–254 DOI 10.1007/s11192-017-2291-4.

Larivière V, Haustein S, Mongeon P (2015) [The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era](#). PLOS ONE 10(6): e0127502.

Lawson, Steve. (2017). Access, ethics and piracy. *Insights*, 30(1), 25–30. DOI:<http://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.333>

Lewis, David W. "Library budgets, open access, and the future scholarly communication: Transformations in academic publishing." *College & Research Libraries News* 69, no. 5 (2008): 271-273. <https://crln.acrl.org/index.php/crlnews/article/viewFile/7989/7989>

Martín-Martín, Alberto, Rodrigo Costas, Thed N. van Leeuwen, and Emilio Delgado López-Cózar. "Unbundling Open Access dimensions: a conceptual discussion to reduce terminology inconsistencies." arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.05029 (2018). <https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.05029>.

McKiernan E, Bourne PE, Brown CT, et al.: [The open research value proposition: How sharing can help researchers succeed](#). Figshare. 2016; **1**.

Piwowar, Heather, Jason Priem, Vincent Larivière, Juan Pablo Alperin, Lisa Matthias, Bree Norlander, Ashley Farley, Jevin West, and Stefanie Haustein. 2018. "The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles." *PeerJ* 6:e4375. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375>

Suber, Peter. 'Balancing Author and Publisher Rights' (2007) 110 SPARC Open Access Newsletter

Suber, Peter. 2012. [Open Access](#). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Tennant JP, Waldner F, Jacques DC et al. "The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review." *F1000Research* 5, no. 632 (2016).

Van Noorden Richard. "Open access: The true cost of science publishing." *Nature* 495, no. 7442 (2013): 426-429

