

Designing the Optimal Open Access Mandate

Stevan Harnad

Open Access @  UNT

18 May 2010

How the Optimal Open Access Mandate Can Help UNT Reach TIER I

Stevan Harnad

Open Access @ 

18 May 2010



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Wilkins, W. & Wakefield, J. (1995) Brain evolution and neurolinguistic preconditions. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 18: 161-182



Wilkins, W. & Wakefield, J. (1995) Brain evolution and neurolinguistic preconditions. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 18: 161-182



[HTML] [Brain evolution and neurolinguistic preconditions](#) [bbsonline.org](#) [HTML]
WK Wilkins, J Wakefield - [Behavioral and Brain Sciences](#), 2010 - [bbsonline.org](#)
This target article presents a plausible evolutionary scenario for the emergence of the neural preconditions for language in the hominid lineage. In pleistocene primate lineages there was a paired evolutionary expansion of frontal and parietal neocortex (through certain well- ...
[Cited by 143](#) - [Related articles](#) - [Cached](#) - [All 3 versions](#) - [Import into BibTeX](#)

UQAM Montreal 21-30 june

<http://www.summer10.isc.uqam.ca>

UQAM

Faculté des sciences humaines

ENGLISH  CHERCHER

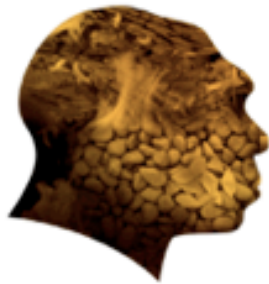


Institut des sciences cognitives

UQAM › Institut des sciences cognitives › Institut d'été en sciences cognitives 2010 › Introduction

Institut d'été en sciences cognitives **2010**
Summer Institute in Cognitive Sciences

L'origine du langage
The origins of language



Montréal, 21 au 30 juin 2010



Montreal, June 21st - 30th 2010

Français

English

ACFAS/Sudbury 1 avril

Harnad, S. (1991) **Post-Gutenberg Galaxy: The Fourth Revolution in the Means of Production of Knowledge.** *Public-Access Computer Systems Review* 2 (1): 39 - 53 <http://cogprints.org/1580/>

Poynder, R. & Harnad S. (2007) **From Glottogenesis to the Category Commons.** *The Basement Interviews.*

http://ia361300.us.archive.org/13/items/The_Basement_Interviews/Stevan_Harnad_Interview.pdf

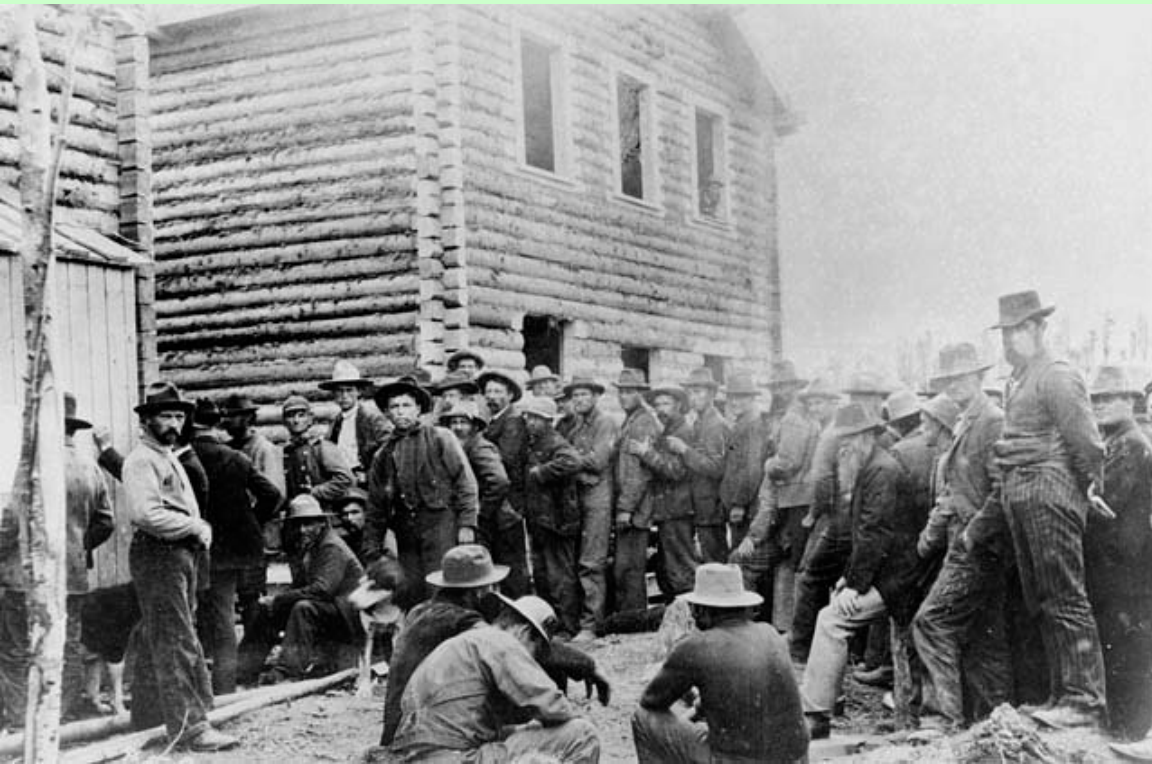
Collaborators:

- **Brody**, Tim (U. Southampton, Eprints)
- **Carr**, Les (U. Southampton, EPrints)
- **Gargouri**, Yassine (U. Québec à Montréal)
- **Gingras**, Yves (U. Québec à Montréal)
- **Gutteridge**, Chris (U. Southampton, Eprints)
- **Hajjem**, Chawki (U. Québec à Montréal)
- **Harnad**, Stevan (U. Québec à Montréal, U. Southampton, EPrints)
- **Hitchcock**, Steve (U. Southampton, EPrints)
- **Jeffery**, Keith (STFC, EuroCris, Cerif)
- **Larivière**, Vincent (U. Québec à Montréal)
- **Oppenheim**, Charles (U. Loughborough)
- **Sale**, Arthur (U. Tasmania)
- **Swan**, Alma (U. Southampton, EPrints, Key Perspectives)

Seemingly tiny but crucial details

- request vs. require
- deposit mandates vs. permission mandates
- university mandates vs. funder mandates
- university deposit vs. central deposit

Gold Rush



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- **COPE**
- **SCOAP3**



QUESTION 1:

What is open access in a university setting and what is meant by the open access movement?

QUESTION 2:

Why are universities thinking that developing an open access policy is important at this time?

QUESTION 3:

What are the benefits to faculty; to the university; to the world?

QUESTION 4:

What are hot-button issues or issues that faculty should consider in thinking about open access?

QUESTION 5:

What are the anticipated costs to the University and individual faculty members?

QUESTION 6:

After open access, what's next on the horizon in terms of academic information sharing on the internet?

QUESTION 7:

Provide an overview of similar academic (peer) institutions who have adopted open access...

QUESTION 8:

Are there legal issues dealing with international and/or collaborative scholarship and publications?

QUESTION 9:

How might open access play into UNT's push to gain Tier 1 status?

What Is Open Access:?

Open Access is NOT:

- Copyright Reform
- Publishing Reform
- Peer Review Reform
- Digital Preservation
- “Freeing Knowledge”

Open Access is:

- Free,
- Immediate
- Permanent
- Full-Text
- On-Line
- Access

Open Access to What?

~2.5 million articles yearly

~25,000 peer-reviewed journals

1. *Books*
2. *Textbooks*
3. *Magazine articles*
4. *Newspaper articles*
5. *Music*
6. *Video*
7. *Software*
8. *“Knowledge”*

9. *Data*
10. *Unrefereed Preprints*

Open Access: Why?

Open Access: Why?

1. To **maximise** the uptake, usage, applications and impact of the research output of your university

Open Access: Why?

1. To **maximise** the uptake, usage, applications and impact of the research output of your university
1. To **measure and reward** the uptake, usage, applications and impact of the research output of your university (research metrics)

Open Access: Why?

1. To **maximise** the uptake, usage, applications and impact of the research output of your university
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1. To **collect, manage and showcase** a permanent record of the research output and impact of your university

OA maximises research

OA maximises research

visibility

usage

uptake

applications

impact

productivity

progress

funding

manageability

assessability

OA maximises research

visibility

usage

uptake

applications

impact

productivity

progress

funding

manageability

assessability

by maximising research:

OA maximises research

visibility

usage

uptake

applications

impact

productivity

progress

funding

manageability

assessability

by maximising research:

accessibility

Open Access: How?

Open Access: How?

By mandating Green OA Self-Archiving

Open Access: How?

By mandating Green OA Self-Archiving



OA Metrics motivate OA Mandates

And OA Mandates maximize OA Metrics



Open Access: How?

By mandating Green OA Self-Archiving



OA Metrics motivate OA Mandates

And OA Mandates maximize OA Metrics



- Metrics of research usage and impact quantify, evaluate, navigate, propagate and reward the fruits of OA self-archiving, motivating **Green** OA Mandates.

Open Access: How?

By mandating Green OA Self-Archiving



OA Metrics motivate OA Mandates

And OA Mandates maximize OA Metrics



- Metrics of research usage and impact quantify, evaluate, navigate, propagate and reward the fruits of OA self-archiving, motivating **Green** OA Mandates.
- Mandates for **Green** OA self-archiving, incentivized by the Metrics, once adopted by most or all universities and research funding agencies, will provide OA to 100% of research output, maximizing research usage and impact, productivity and progress.

Brody et al (2007) Incentivizing the Open Access Research Web: Publication-, Data-Archiving and Scientometrics. *CTWatch Quarterly* 3(3). <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/14418/>

PREVIEW of following slides:

OA: How? Universities and funders mandate Green OA self-archiving

Deposit Where? In universities' own Institutional Repositories (IRs)

Deposit How? A few minutes of keystrokes per paper is all that stands between the world research community and 100% OA

Deposit What? Author's final, revised, peer-reviewed draft ("postprint")

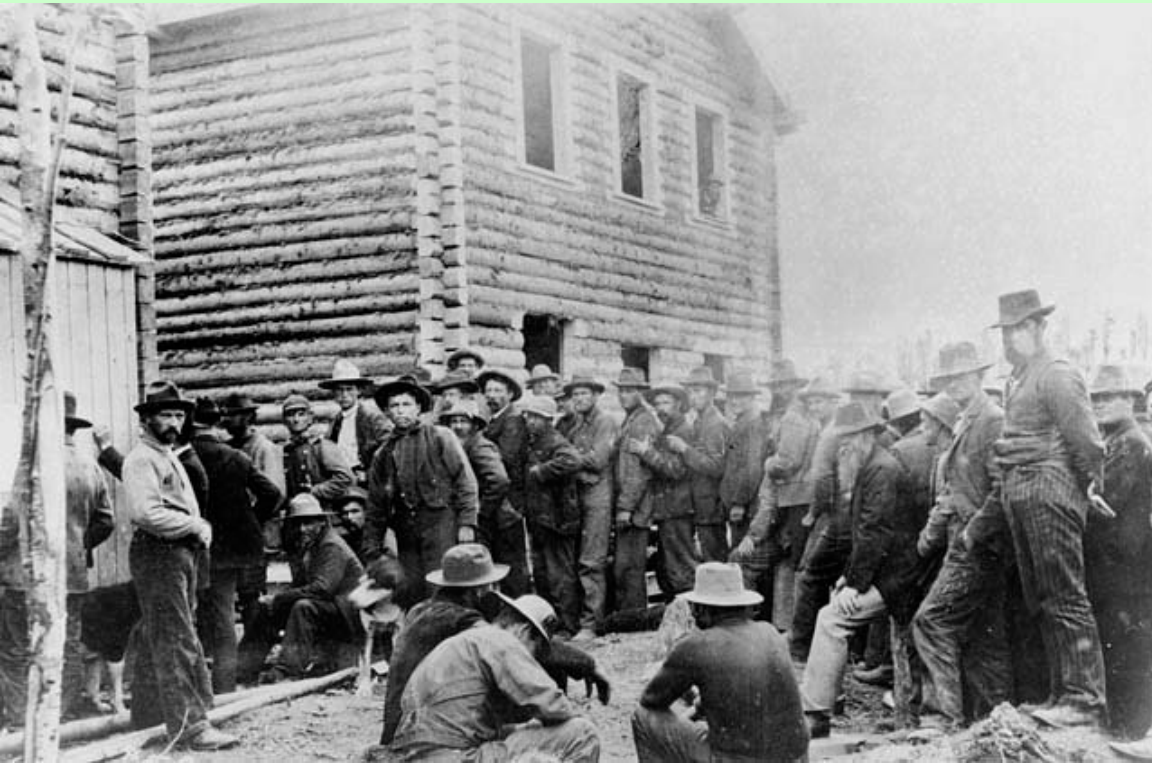
Deposit When? Immediately upon acceptance for publication

[Optimizing OA Self-Archiving Mandates: What? Where? When? Why? How?](http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/136-guid.html)

<http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/136-guid.html>

There are 2 ways to make research OA

1. Gold OA: publishers convert



VIA
CALIFORNIA!
BY DIRECT

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!
THIRTY-FIVE DAYS TO GOLD REGIONS!

The "California Steam Navigation Co."
The Quickest, Safest and Cheapest!!

STEAM SHIP!
NIAGARA

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 23d, 1849,

200 JACK ANNET!

The Quickest, Safest and Cheapest!!
Price of Passage Through Ninety Dollars!

2. Green OA: researchers self-archive



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	Gratis OA (no price barriers)	Libre OA (no price barriers + no permission barriers)
Green OA (published in journal + deposited in OA Repository)		
Gold OA (published May 18 2010 OA@UNTd in OA journal)		

The Immediate Practical Implication of the Houghton Report: **Provide Green Open Access Now**

Houghton, J.W., Rasmussen, B., Sheehan, P.J., Oppenheim, C., Morris, A., Creaser, C., Greenwood, H., Summers, M. and Gourlay, A. (2009). Economic Implications of Alternative Scholarly Publishing Models: Exploring the Costs and Benefits, London and Bristol: The Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC).

Harnad, S. (2010) The Immediate Practical Implication of the Houghton Report: Provide Green Open Access Now. Prometheus, 28 (1). pp. 55-59.

It would yield a forty-fold benefit/cost ratio if the world's peer-reviewed research were all self-archived by its authors so as to make it OA.

	Gratis OA (no price barriers) Deposit Mandates	Libre OA (no price barriers + no permission barriers) Deposit + Permission Mandates
Green OA (published in journal + deposited in OA Repository)		

Open Access: How?

Limited Access: Limited Research Impact

12-18 Months

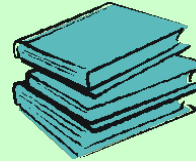
Impact cycle begins:
Research is done



Researchers write pre-refereeing "Pre-Print"



Submitted to Journal



Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts - "Peer-Review"



Pre-Print revised by article's Authors

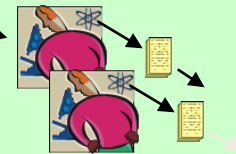
Refereed "Post-Print"
Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal



Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal



New impact cycles:
New research builds on existing research



What Is Green OA?



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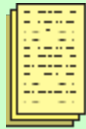
Maximized Research Access and Impact Through Self-Archiving

12-18 Months

Impact cycle begins:
Research is done



Researchers write pre-refereeing "Pre-Print"



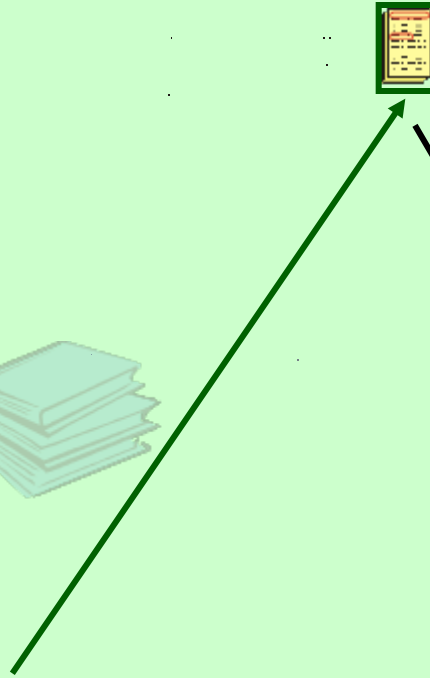
Submitted to Journal



Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts – "Peer-Review"



Pre-Print revised by article's Authors



Refereed "Post-Print" Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal



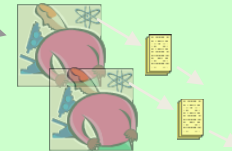
Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal



More impact cycles:



New impact cycles:
New research builds on



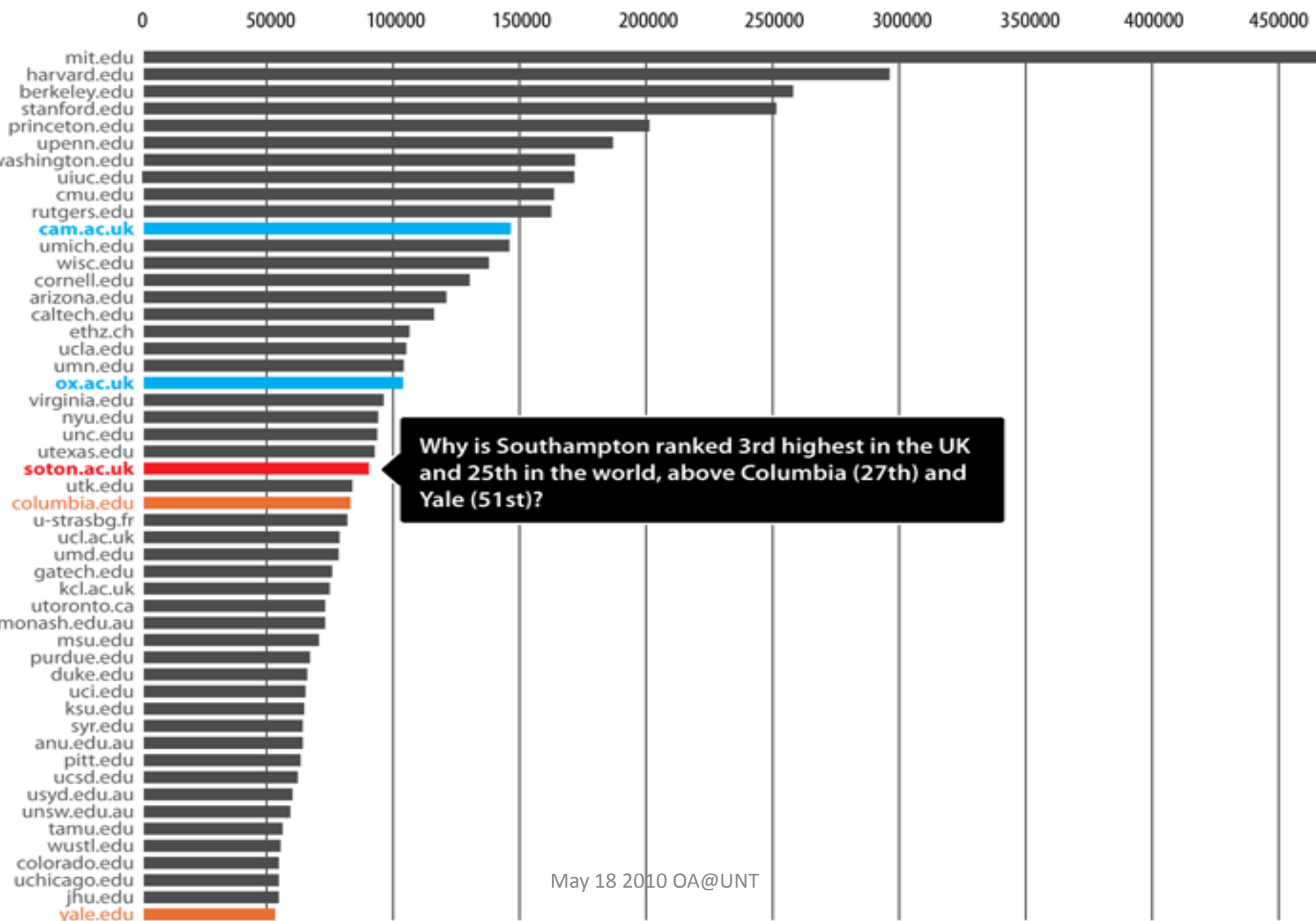
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How the Optimal Open Access Mandate
Can Help UNT
Reach TIER I

The G-factor International University Ranking measures the importance of universities as a function of the number of links to their websites from the websites of other leading international universities. Copyright Peter Hirst, 2006.



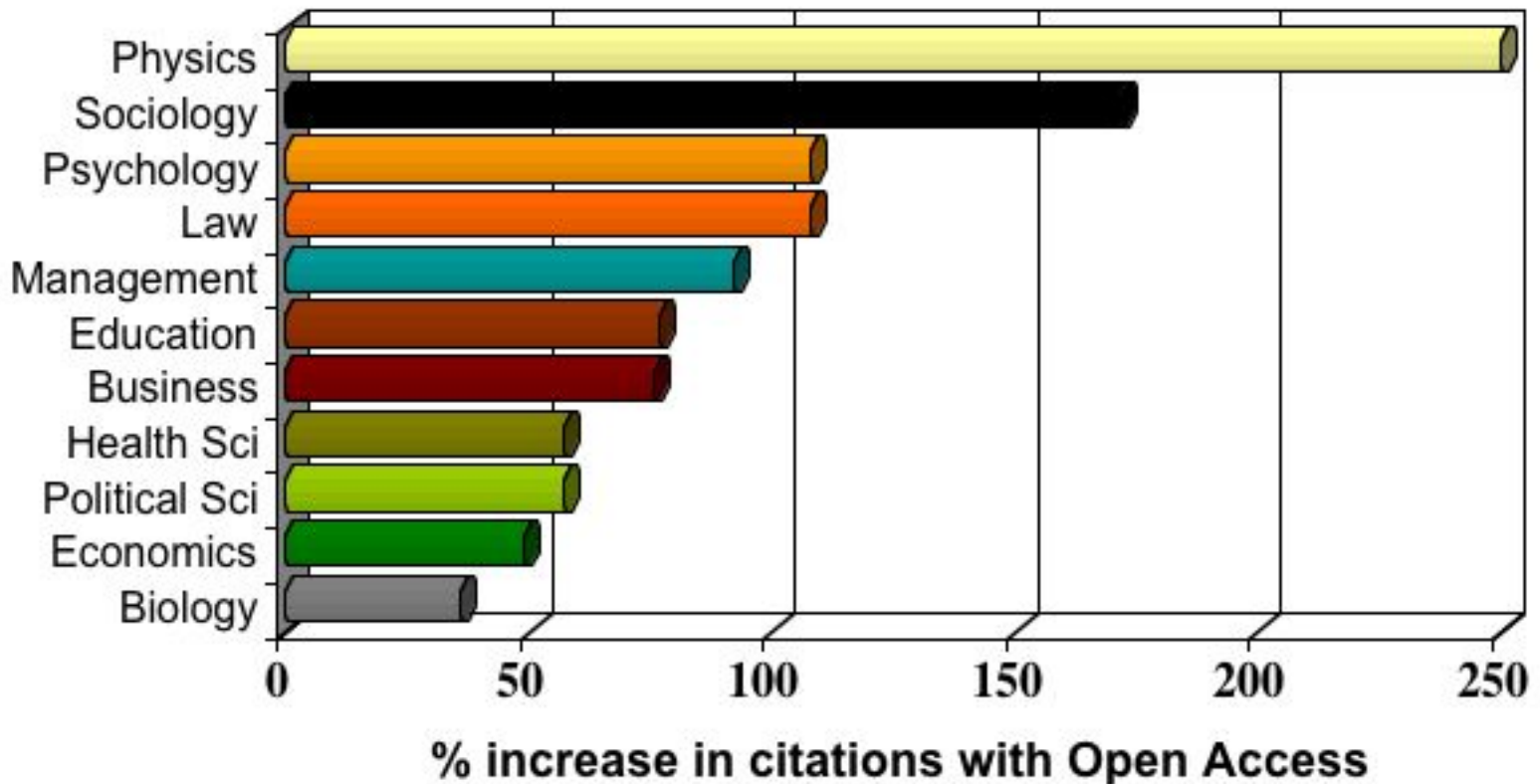
Why is Southampton ranked 3rd highest in the UK and 25th in the world, above Columbia (27th) and Yale (51st)?

Contributors to the OA Advantage

$$EA + QA + UA + (CA) + (QB)$$

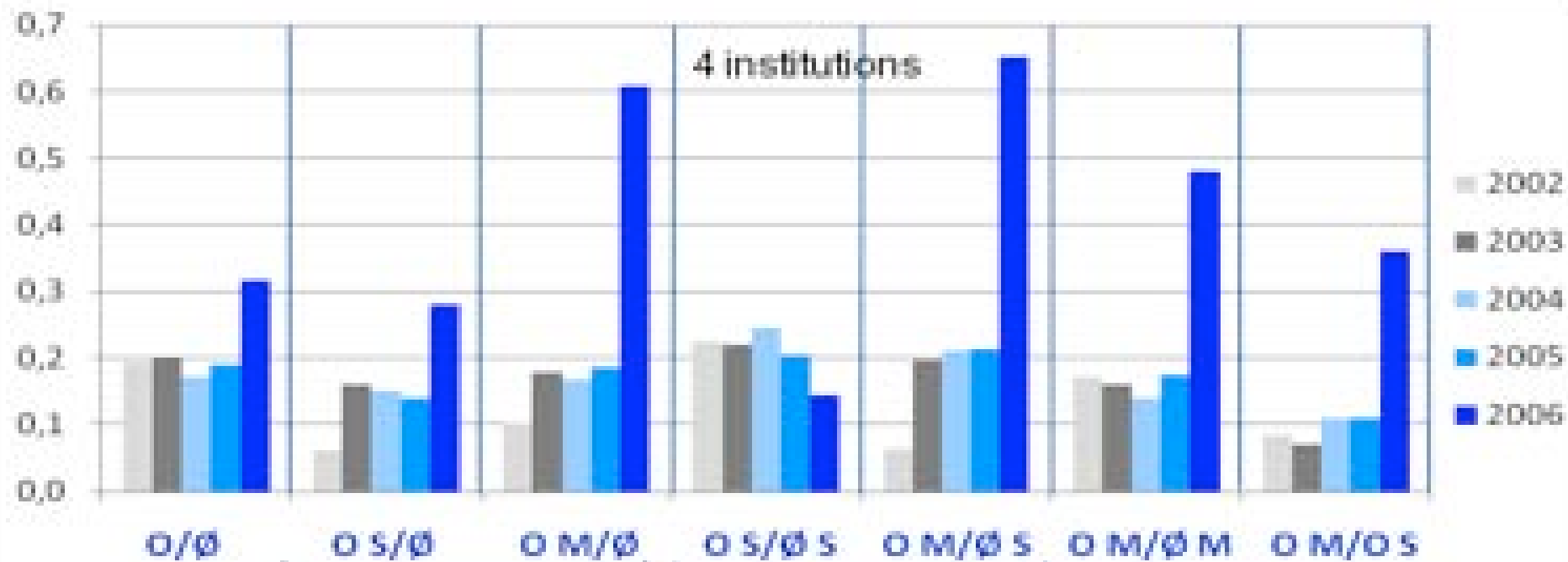
- **EA: Early Advantage:** Self-archiving preprints before publication hastens and increases citations (higher-quality articles benefit more: top 20% of articles receive 80% of citations)
- **QA: Quality Advantage:** Self-archiving postprints immediately upon publication hastens and increases citations (higher-quality articles benefit more)
- **UA: Usage Advantage:** Self-archiving increases downloads (higher-quality articles benefit more)
- **(CA: Competitive Advantage):** OA/non-OA advantage (CA disappears at 100%OA, *but very important today!*)
- **(QB: Quality Bias):** Higher-quality articles are self-selectively self-archived more (QB disappears at 100%OA)

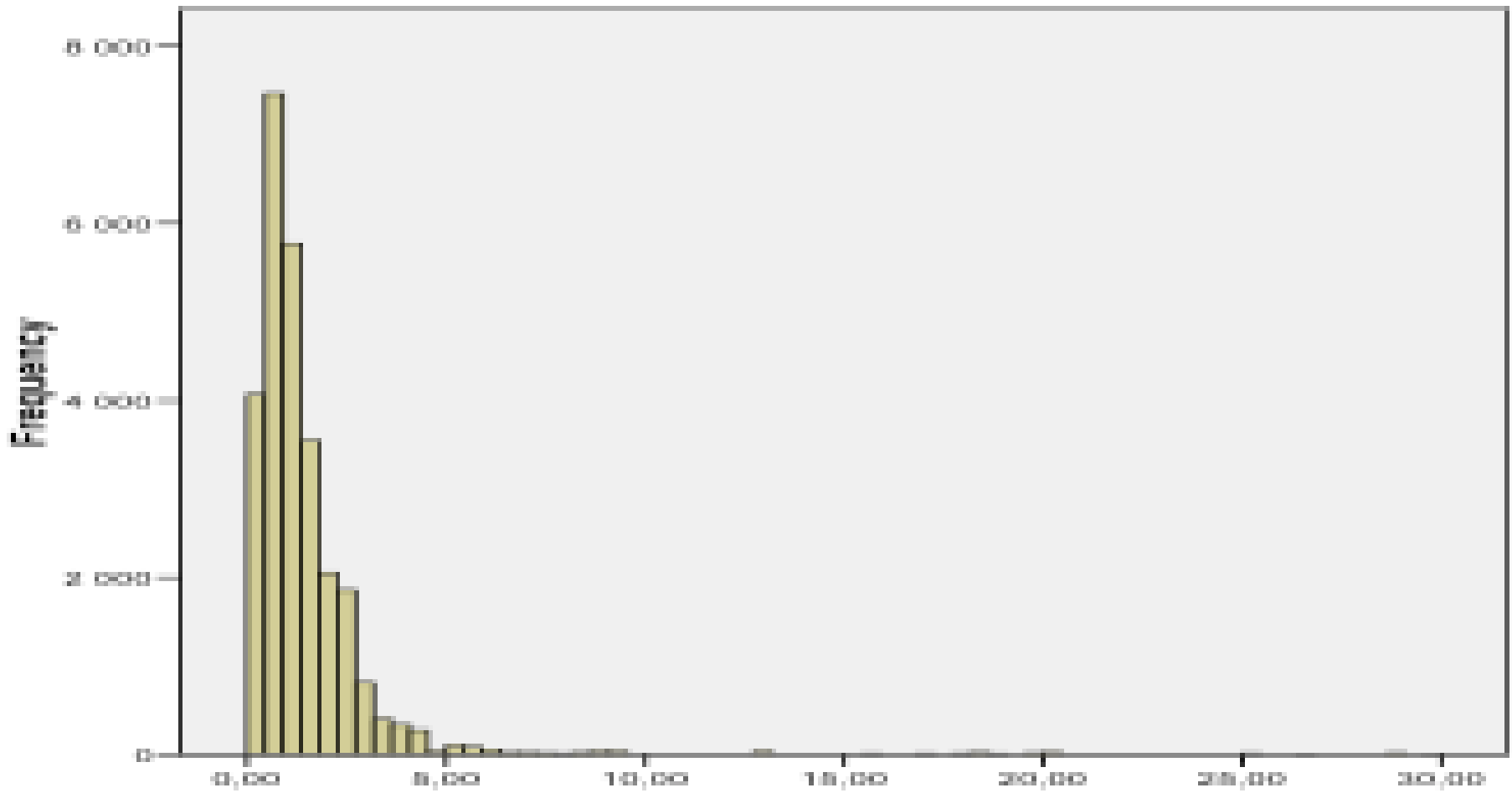
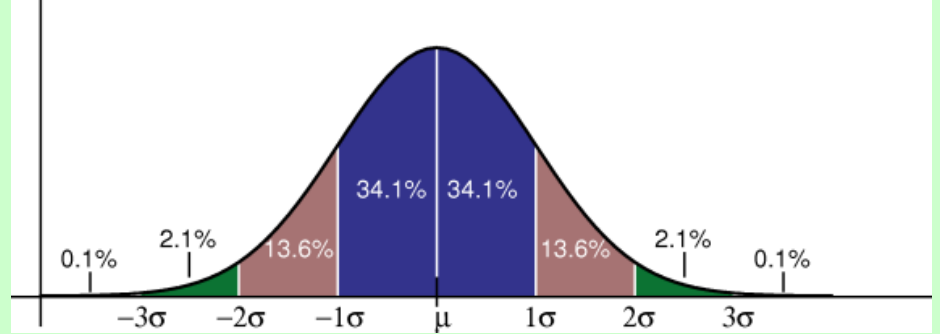
Open Access increases citations



Range = 36%-200%

(Data: Brody & Harnad 2004; Hajjem et al. 2005)





This page allows you to generate graphs and tables of data summarising the usage data for eprints in the repository. Select the data you want to graph in 'Set of Eprints', choose the date range to process in 'Date Range', select the type of analysis to make in 'Choice of View' and then click 'Generate'.

Set of Eprints

You can choose to only include data for particular sets (e.g. eprints deposited by a named author) or show data for only a single eprint.

- All
- Research Group
- Creators Name

Berners-Lee, T. (7113)

- Eprint ID

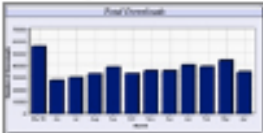
Date Range

Change the period of access log data included based on when the request was made. Warning! The more data you include the longer it will take to generate the results.

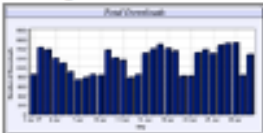
- Period:
- From date:
- Until date:

The view determines how data is rendered and may provide additional data refinements (for example showing a summary for authors).

Summary Data



MonthlyDownloadsGraph



DailyDownloadsGraph



MonthlyUniqueVisitorsGraph



AllMonthlyDownloadsGraph

29327

DownloadCountHTML

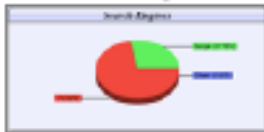
Simple Analyses

Author	Download Count
Hamad, Stevan	1210
Hall, Wendy	1097
Shadbolt, Nigel	987
Hanzo, Lajos	904
Bemen-Lee, Tim	766
Jennings, Nick	578

TopTenTable



ReferrerGraph



SearchEngineGraph

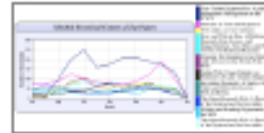
Country	Downloads
US	34
GB	9
FR	9
NL	7
TV	7
ID	4
GR	3

TopCountriesTable

Domain	Tail	Downloads
soton.ac.uk		14489
cmu.edu		1473
tsinghua.edu.cn		402
ic.ac.uk		360
cam.ac.uk		336
nctu.edu.tw		307
aquinas.ac.uk		300
shef.ac.uk		292
nus.edu.sg		266
mit.edu		266
ox.ac.uk		258

TopTenAcademies

Complex Analyses



TopTenMonthlyDownloadsGraph

Author	Download Count
Hamad, Stevan	1210
Hall, Wendy	1097
Shadbolt, Nigel	987
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TopTenAuthorsTable

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Hamad, Stevan	1210
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TopTenTableDashLinked

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Hamad, Stevan	1210
Hall, Wendy	1097
Shadbolt, Nigel	987
Hanzo, Lajos	904
Bemen-Lee, Tim	766
Jennings, Nick	578

HighestClimbersTable



MonthlyDownloadsByGroupGraph

Referrer	Downloads
http://www.soton.ac.uk/	14489
http://www.cmu.edu/	1473
http://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/	402
http://www.ic.ac.uk/	360
http://www.cam.ac.uk/	336
http://www.nctu.edu.tw/	307
http://www.aquinas.ac.uk/	300
http://www.shef.ac.uk/	292
http://www.nus.edu.sg/	266
http://www.mit.edu/	266
http://www.ox.ac.uk/	258

TopTenNonSearchReferrers

Referrer	Downloads
http://www.soton.ac.uk/	14489
http://www.cmu.edu/	1473
http://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/	402
http://www.ic.ac.uk/	360
http://www.cam.ac.uk/	336
http://www.nctu.edu.tw/	307
http://www.aquinas.ac.uk/	300
http://www.shef.ac.uk/	292
http://www.nus.edu.sg/	266
http://www.mit.edu/	266
http://www.ox.ac.uk/	258

RandomFromTopTenHTML

Shadbolt, N., Berners-Lee, T. and Hall, W. (2006) [The Semantic Web Revisited](#). IEEE Intelligent Systems, 21 (3). pp. 96-101. ISSN 1541-1672

8194

Berners-Lee, T., Hall, W., Hendler, J., Shadbolt, N. and Weitzner, D. (2006) [Creating a Science of the Web](#). Science, 313 (5788). pp. 769-771. ISSN 0036-8075

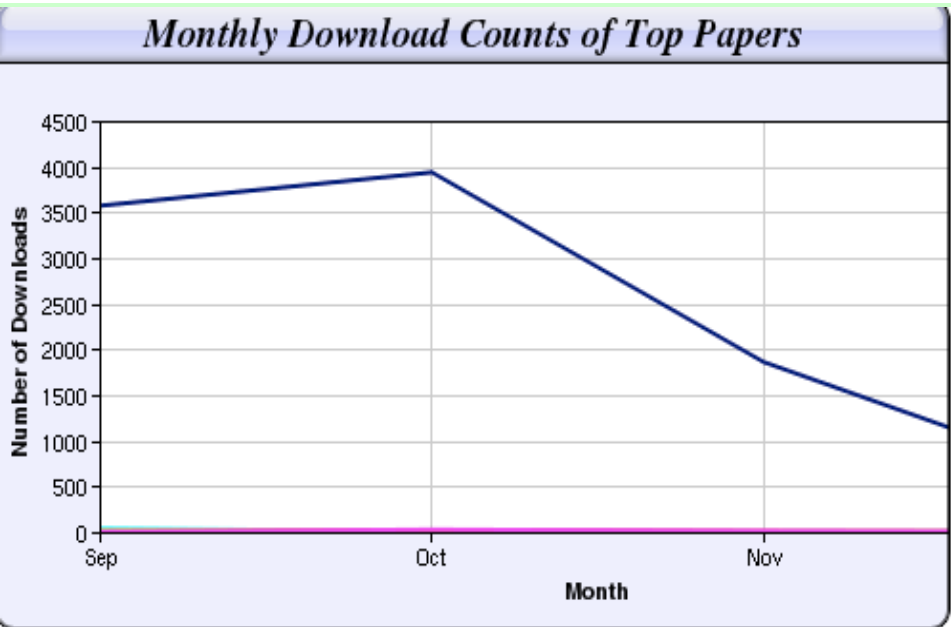
52

Berners-Lee, T., De Roure, D., Harnad, S. and Shadbolt, N. (2005) [Journal publishing and author self-archiving: Peaceful Co-Existence and Fruitful Collaboration](#). (Unpublished)

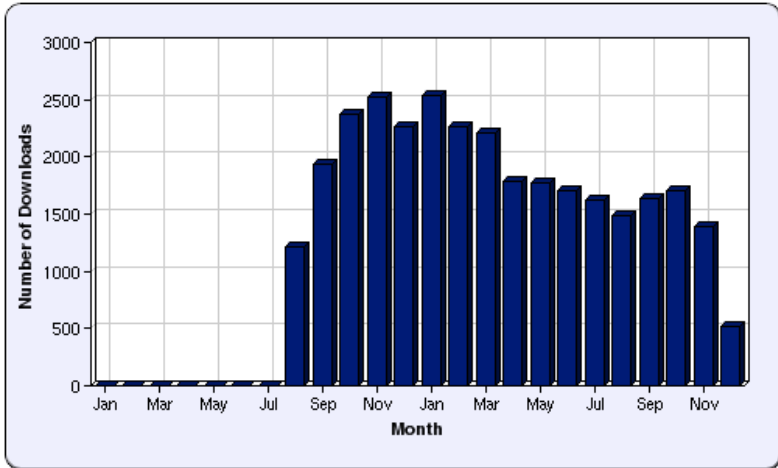
41

Berners-Lee, T., De Roure, D., Harnad, S. and Shadbolt, N. (2005) [Open Letter to Research Councils UK: Rebuttal of ALPSP Critique](#). (Unpublished)

15



- The Semantic Web Revisited
- Creating a Science of the Web
- Journal publishing and author self-archiving: Peaceful Co-Existence and Fruitful Collaboration
- Open Letter to Research Councils UK: Rebuttal of ALPSP Critique



Some EPrints download metrics for top deposits by Southampton author Tim Berners-Lee.

citebase Search

Citebase is currently only an experimental demonstration. Users are cautioned not to use it for academic evaluation yet. Citation coverage and analysis is [incomplete](#) and hit coverage and analysis is both [incomplete](#) and [noisy](#).

Metadata	Citation	Identifier
Authors' name(s)	<input type="text"/>	
Title or Abstract Keywords	<input type="text"/>	
Publication Title	<input type="text"/>	
Record Year	between <input type="text"/>	and <input type="text"/>
Rank matches by	<input type="text" value="Descending"/>	<input type="text" value="Citations (Paper)"/>
	<input type="button" value="Search"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Citebase Search is Copyright 2005-2007 Tim Brody <tdb01r@ecs.soton.ac.uk>, University of Southampton. Got a comment/question a

Search Result Rank-Ordering

The ranking controls the order in which results are shown.

Search Score

For author and keyword queries this is the relevance score returned by Xapian (the text-search tool).

Creation Date

The date the record first appeared. Based on the source archive's policy (archive dependent, can be a date given by the author or the date the record was added to the archive).

Last Update

The last time a change was made to the record (not necessarily the actual paper). Based on the source archive's policy.

Paper Citations - [Caution](#)

The total number of citations identified by **Citebase** to a paper.

Author Citations - [Caution](#)

The author impact of a paper is the mean author impact of that paper's named authors.

Author impact is the total number of citations identified by Citebase to papers that the author is named on, divided by the number of papers that same author is named on.

Paper Hits - [Caution](#)

The total number of web requests made for this paper. Web log usage data ("hits") (1) currently cover **only from August 1999 to the present** and (2) are based **only on the UK arXiv.org mirror-site usage** (the other 17 international mirror-sites, including the main one in the US are not currently covered).

Author Hits - [Caution](#)

The author hits of a paper is the mean author hits of that paper's named authors.

Author hits is calculated as the total number of hits to papers that the author is named on, divided by the number of papers that same author is named on.

Hub/Authority Scores

These are experimental metrics.

Co-citedness

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The degree to which two articles are related according to the co-occurrence of citations.

Search Results

Metadata	Citation	Identifier
Authors' name(s)	<input type="text" value="harnad, s"/>	
Title or Abstract Keywords	<input type="text"/>	
Publication Title	<input type="text"/>	
Record Year	between <input type="text"/>	and <input type="text"/>
Rank matches by	<input type="text" value="Descending"/>	<input type="text" value="Citations (Paper)"/>
		<input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Showing 1 - 10 of 232 found [1-10 in [BibTeX](#), [RSS](#), [Atom](#) | 25, 100 results per page] Query took 0.664 seconds

[The Symbol Grounding Problem](#) [[Abstract](#), [69 Cites](#),]

69 [Harnad, Stevan](#) (1999-06-01) In *PHYSICA D* 42 335 (1999)

How can the semantic interpretation of a formal symbol system be made intrinsic to the system, rather than just parasitic on the meanings in our heads? How can the meanings of the meaningless symbol tokens, manipulated solely on the basis of their (arbitrary) shapes, be grounded in anything but other ...

[Minds, Machines and Searle](#) [[Abstract](#), [28 Cites](#),]

28 [Harnad, Stevan](#) (1989-01-01) In *SEARLE.JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ARTIFICIAL INTELL* 1 5 (1989)

Searle's celebrated Chinese Room Argument has shaken the foundations of Artificial Intelligence. Many refutations have been attempted, but none seem convincing. This paper is an attempt to sort out explicitly the assumptions and the logical, methodological and empirical points of disagreement. Searle is ...

[Other bodies, Other minds: A machine incarnation of an old philosophical problem](#) [[Abstract](#), [27 Cites](#),]

27 [Harnad, Stevan](#) (1991-01-01) In *Minds and Machines* 1 43 (1991)

Explaining the mind by building machines with minds runs into the other-minds problem: How can we tell whether any body other than our own has a mind when the only way to know is by being the other body? In practice we all use some form of Turing Test: If it can do everything a body with a mind can do ...

[Consciousness: An afterthought](#) [[Abstract](#), [26 Cites](#),]

26 [Harnad, Stevan](#) (1982-01-01) In *AN AFTERTHOUGHT. COGNITION AND BRAIN THEORY* 5 29 (1982)

Our sense that we do something deliberately may be an afterthought that arises after our brains have already triggered our action unconsciously. Consciousness itself may be a similar illusory afterthought, with ...

Search Results

Metadata	Citation	Identifier
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Publication Title	<input type="text"/>	
Record Year	between <input type="text"/>	and <input type="text"/>
Rank matches by	<input type="text" value="Descending"/>	<input type="text" value="Hits (Paper)"/>
		<input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Showing 1 - 10 of 232 found [1-10 in [BibTeX](#), [RSS](#), [Atom](#) | [25](#), [100](#) results per page] Query took 0.248 seconds

Free at Last: The Future of Peer-Reviewed Journals [[Abstract](#), [14 Cites](#), ]

3966 **Harnad, Stevan** (1999-01-01) In *JOURNALS.D-LIB MAGAZINE 5 12 (1999)*

I don't think there is any doubt in anyone's mind as to what the optimal and inevitable outcome of all this will be: The Give-Away literature will be free at last online, in one global, interlinked virtual library (see <http://www.cogsci.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/citation.html>), and its QC/C ...

Behavioral and Brain Sciences [[Abstract](#)]

3319 **Harnad, Stevan** oai:eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk:2625

Implementing Peer Review on the Net: Scientific Quality Control in Scholarly Electronic Journals. [[Abstract](#)]

2685 **Harnad, Stevan** (1996-01-01) oai:cogprints.soton.ac.uk:1692

Electronic networks have made it possible for scholarly periodical publishing to shift from a trade model, in which the author sells his words through the mediation of the expensive and inefficient technology of paper, to a collaborative model, in which the much lower real costs and much broader reach of ...

Artificial Life: Synthetic Versus Virtual [[Abstract](#)]

2419 **Harnad, Stevan** (1993-01-01) In *SYNTHETIC VERSUS VIRTUAL.SANTA FE INSTITUTE STUDIES IN THE SCIEN 16 593 (1993)*

Artificial life can take two forms: synthetic and virtual. In principle, the materials and properties of synthetic living systems could differ radically from those of natural living systems yet still resemble them enough to be really alive if they are grounded in the relevant causal interactions with the ...

Searle's Chinese Room Argument [[Abstract](#)]

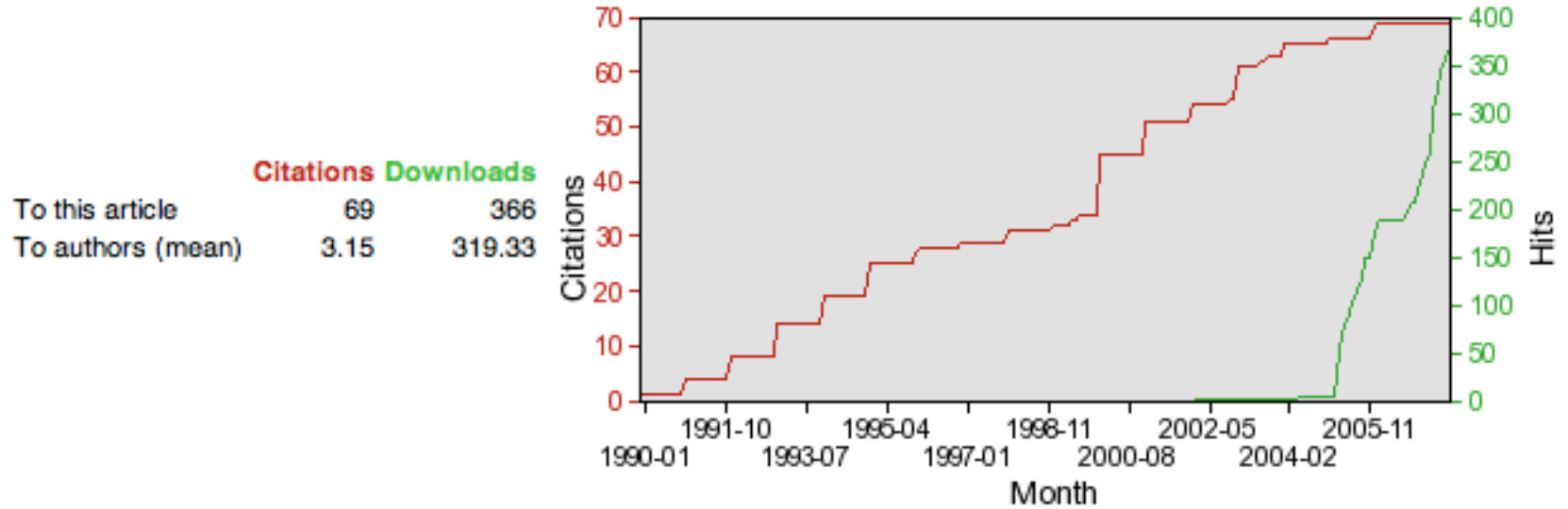
1988 **Harnad, Stevan** (2003-01-01) oai:cogprints.soton.ac.uk:4075

Summary of Searle's "Chinese Room Argument" showing that cognition cannot be just computation. Searle implements a computer programme that can pass the Turing Test in Chinese. Searle does not understand Chinese in doing so, hence neither does the computer.

The Symbol Grounding Problem

Authors: [Harnad, Stevan](#)

See also ([explain?](#)): [oai:arXiv.org:cs/9906002](#), [oai:eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk:382](#), [oai:eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk:8175](#), [oai:cogprints.soton.ac.uk:3106](#), [oai:cogprints.soton.ac.uk:615](#)



Citations Downloads Authors

Cited by References Co-cited with Cites similar articles to

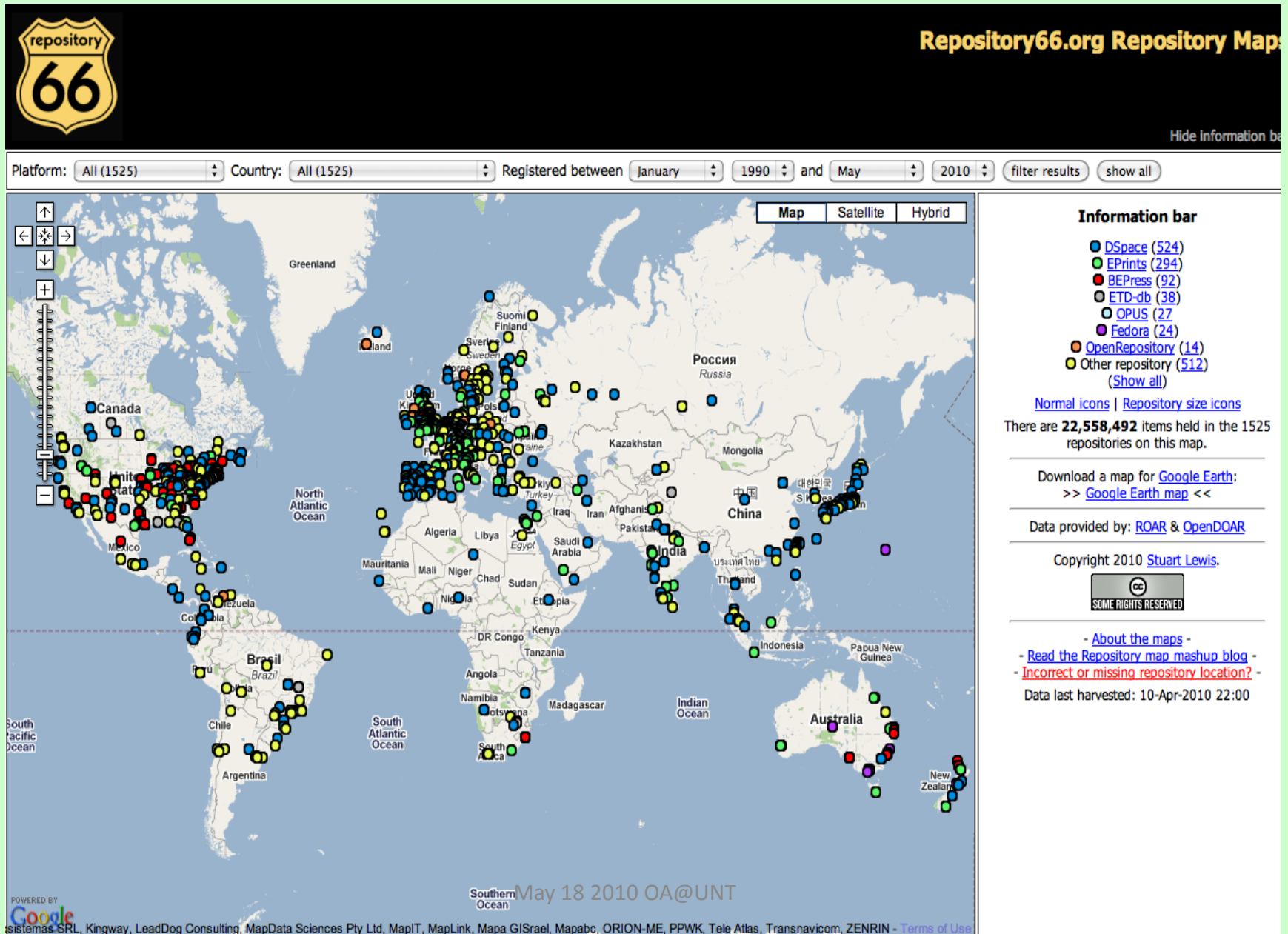
Show the top 5 most cited articles that have been identified by Citebase as citing this article (to see all citing articles identified by Citebase follow the bottom link)

Sample citation and download growth with time. (*Downloads only start in 2005 because that is when this paper was deposited.*) Early growth rate and late decay metrics for downloads and citations can also be derived.

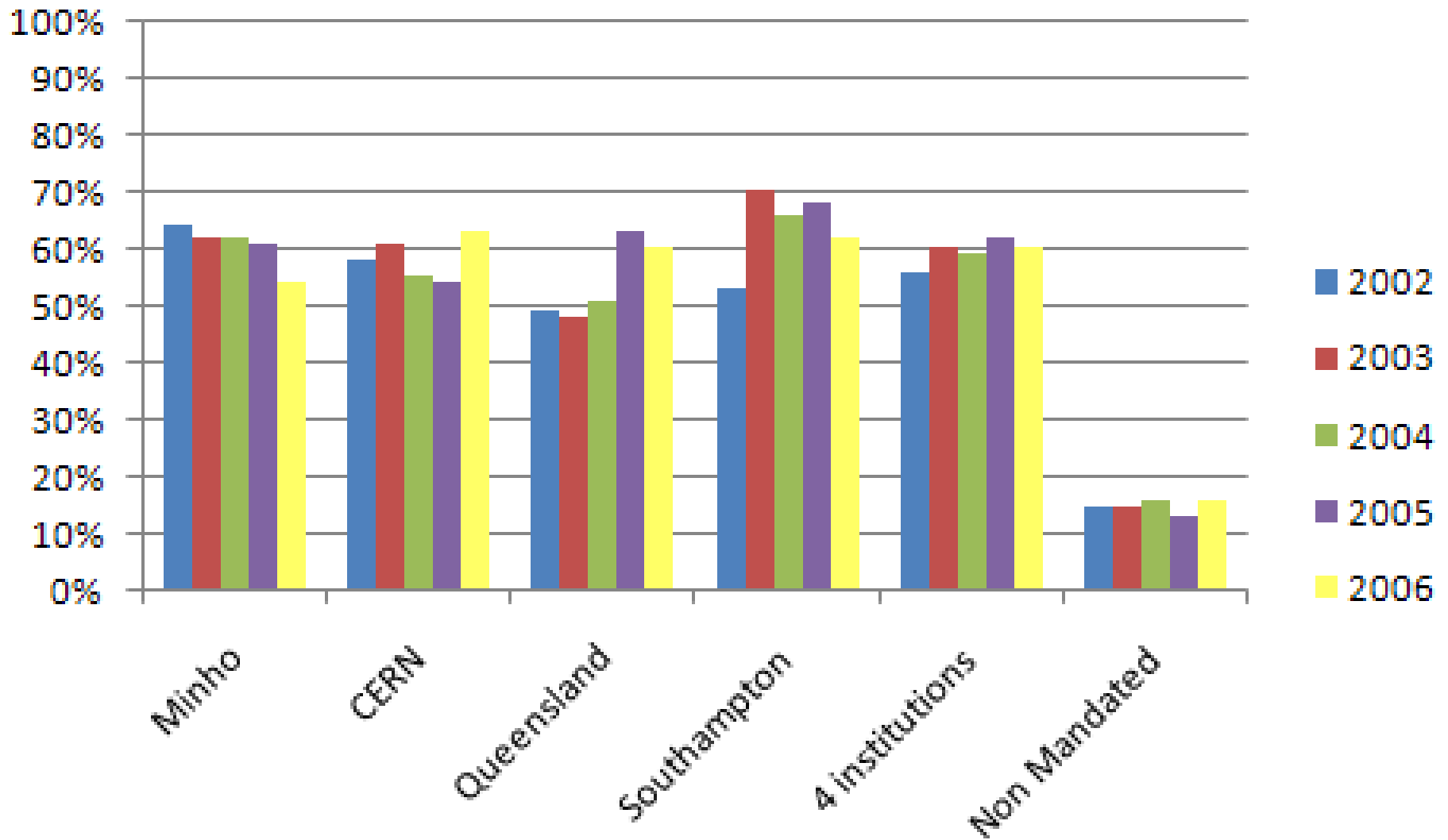
Sample of candidate OA-era metrics:

- Citations (C)
- CiteRank (like Google)
- Co-citations
- Downloads (D)
- C/D Correlations
- Hub/Authority index
- Chronometrics:
 - Latency/Longevity
- Endogamy/Exogamy
- Book citation index
- Links
- Tags
- Commentaries
- Journal Impact Factor
- h-index (and variants)
- Co-authorships
- Publication counts
- Number of publishing years
- Semiometrics (latent semantic indexing, text overlap, etc.)
- Research funding
- Students
- Prizes

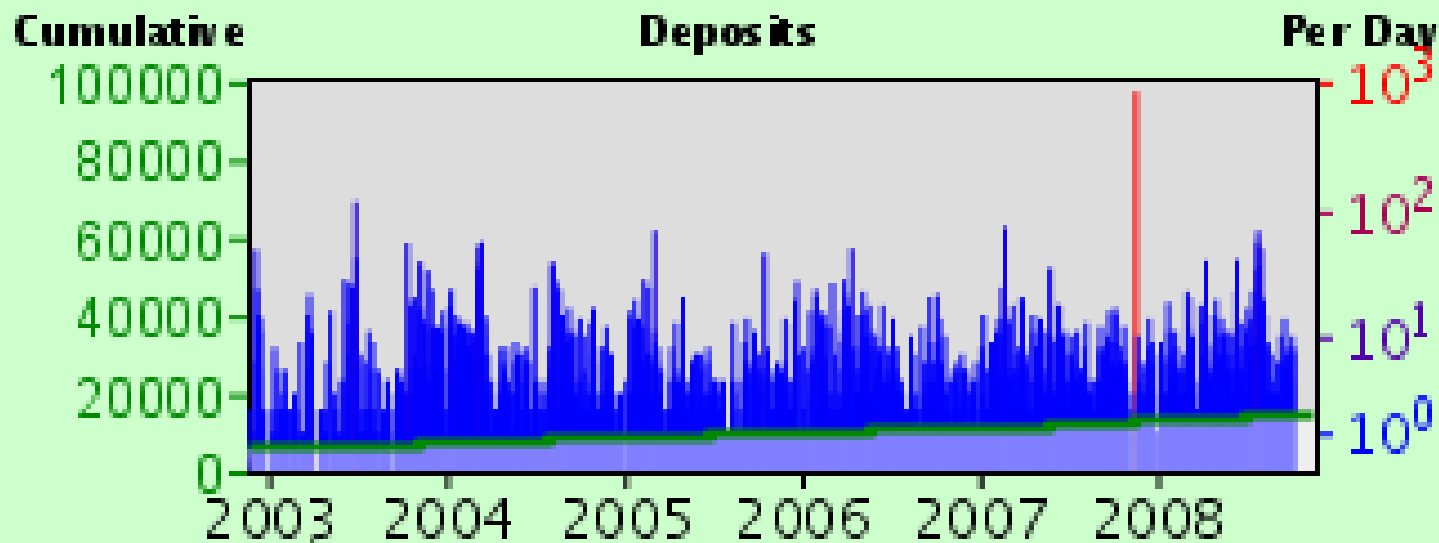
There are plenty of repositories



But almost all of them are almost-empty of OA's target content (5-25%)



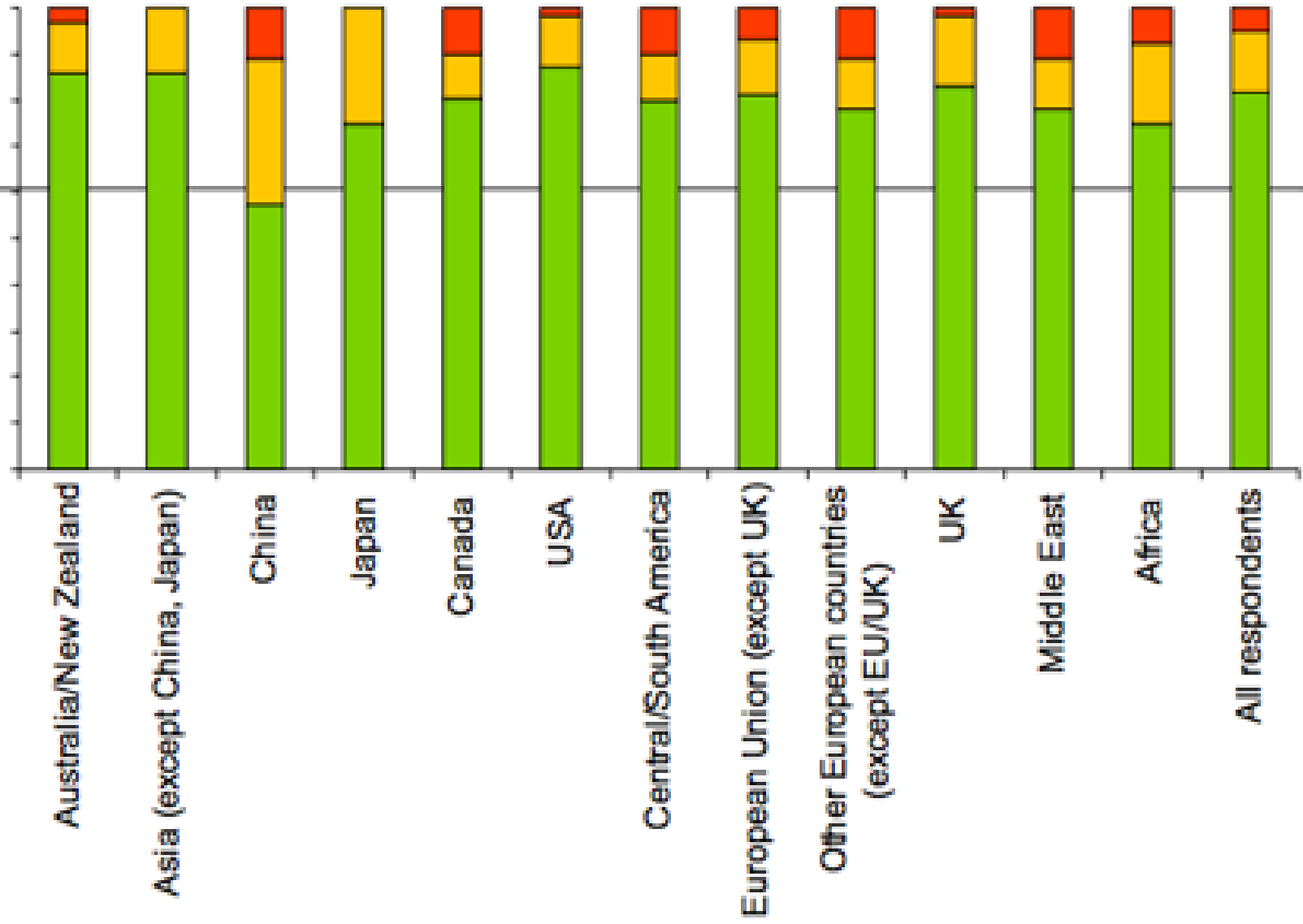
One of the few exceptions – and the first: Why?



The world's c. 15,000 research universities and institutions produce all research output, in all disciplines, funded and unfunded

- **World's first Green OA Mandate:** University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science (UK 2003)
- **World's first University-Wide Green OA Mandate:** Queensland University of Technology (Australia Feb 2004)
- **Europe's First Green OA Mandate:** University of Minho (Portugal Dec 2004)

% respondents



■ Comply willingly

■ Comply reluctantly

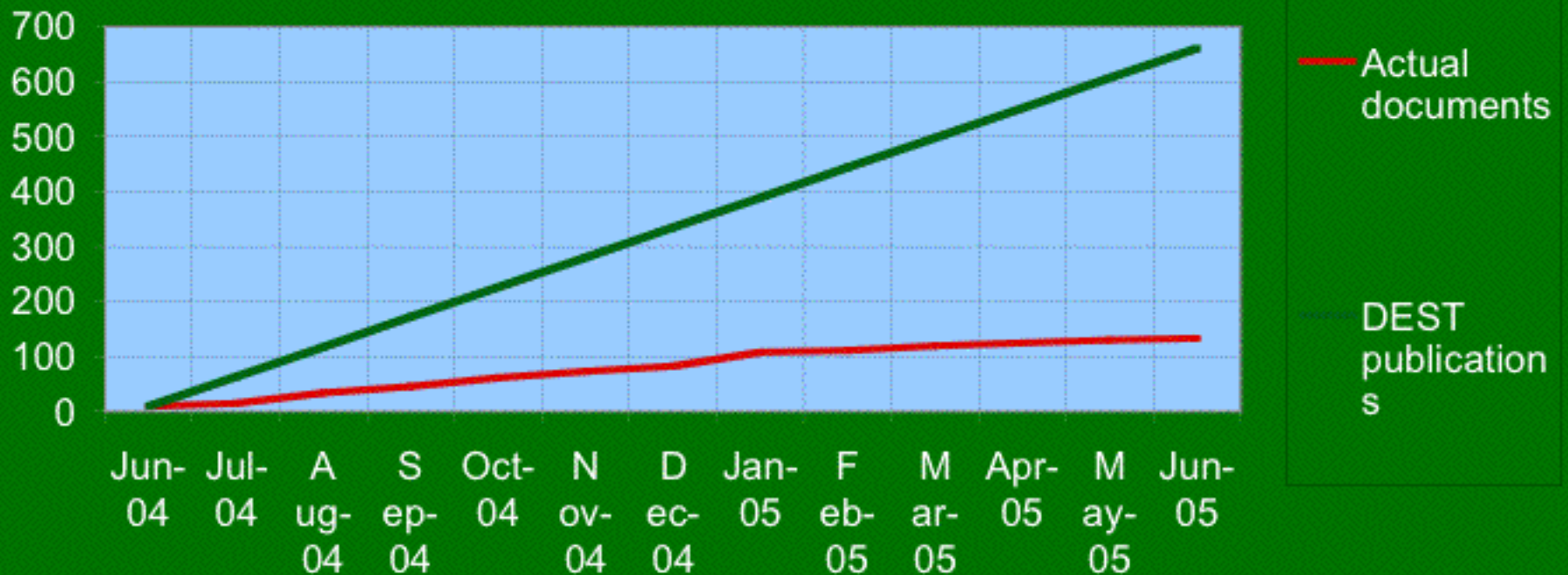
■ Would not comply

University of Tasmania

+Repository -Incentive -Mandate

Green line: total annual output

Red line: proportion self-archived



Data courtesy of Arthur Sale

University of Queensland +Repository +Incentive -Mandate

Green line: total annual output

Red line: proportion self-archived



Data courtesy of Arthur Sale

Queensland University of Technology

+Repository +Incentive +Mandate

Green line: total annual output

Red line: proportion self-archived



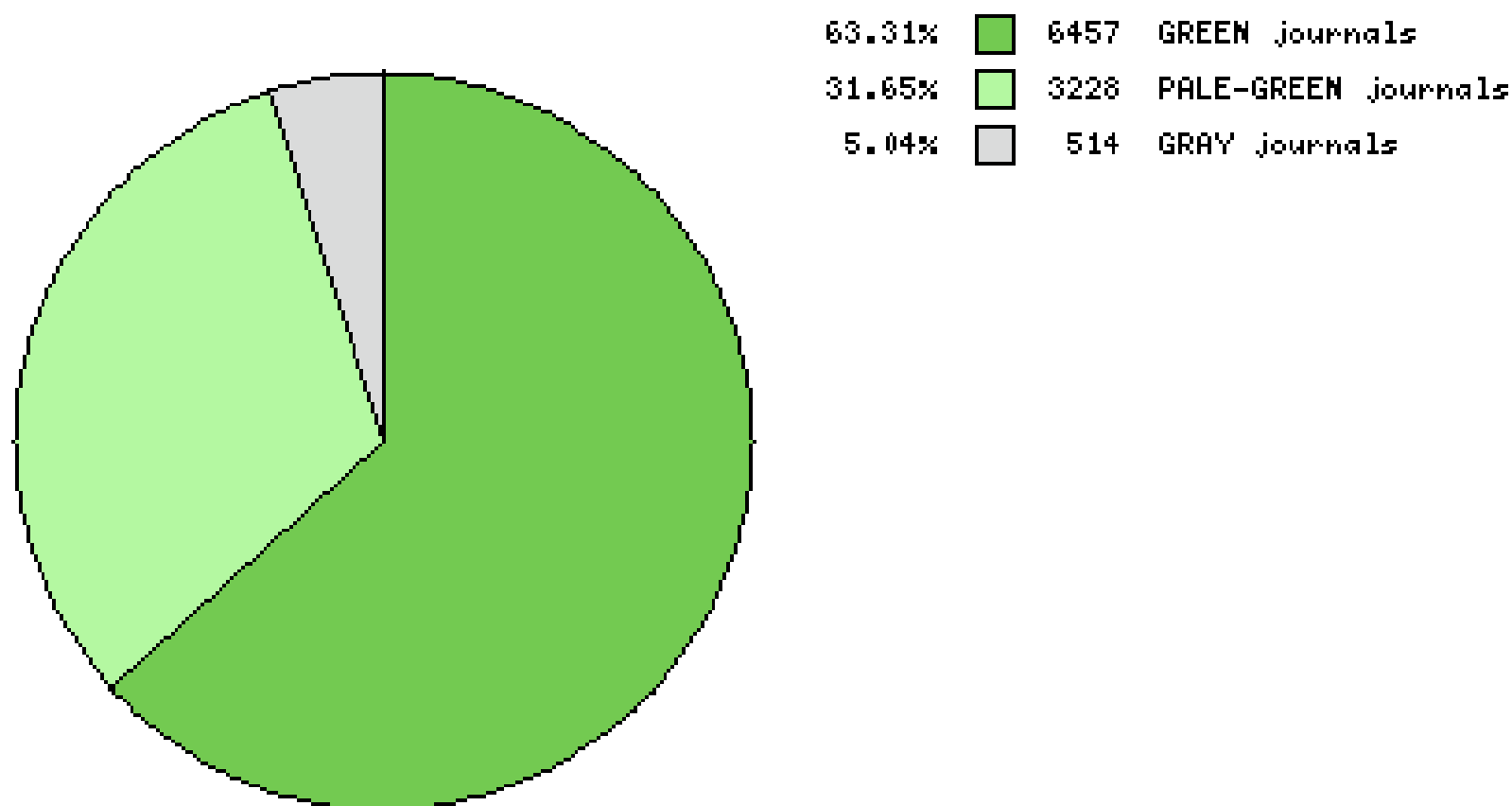
Data courtesy of Arthur Sale

Journal Policies - Summary Statistics So Far

Current Journal Tally: 95% Green!

FULL-GREEN = Postprint, PALE-GREEN = Preprint, GRAY = neither yet

Total number of publishers registered at ROMEIO to date: 414

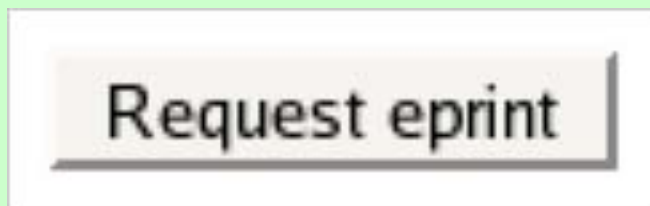


The ID/OA mandate applies (with no exceptions or delays) to the deposit of the author's final, peer-reviewed draft ("postprint").

This must be deposited *immediately upon acceptance for publication*, but the deposit need not be made Open Access.

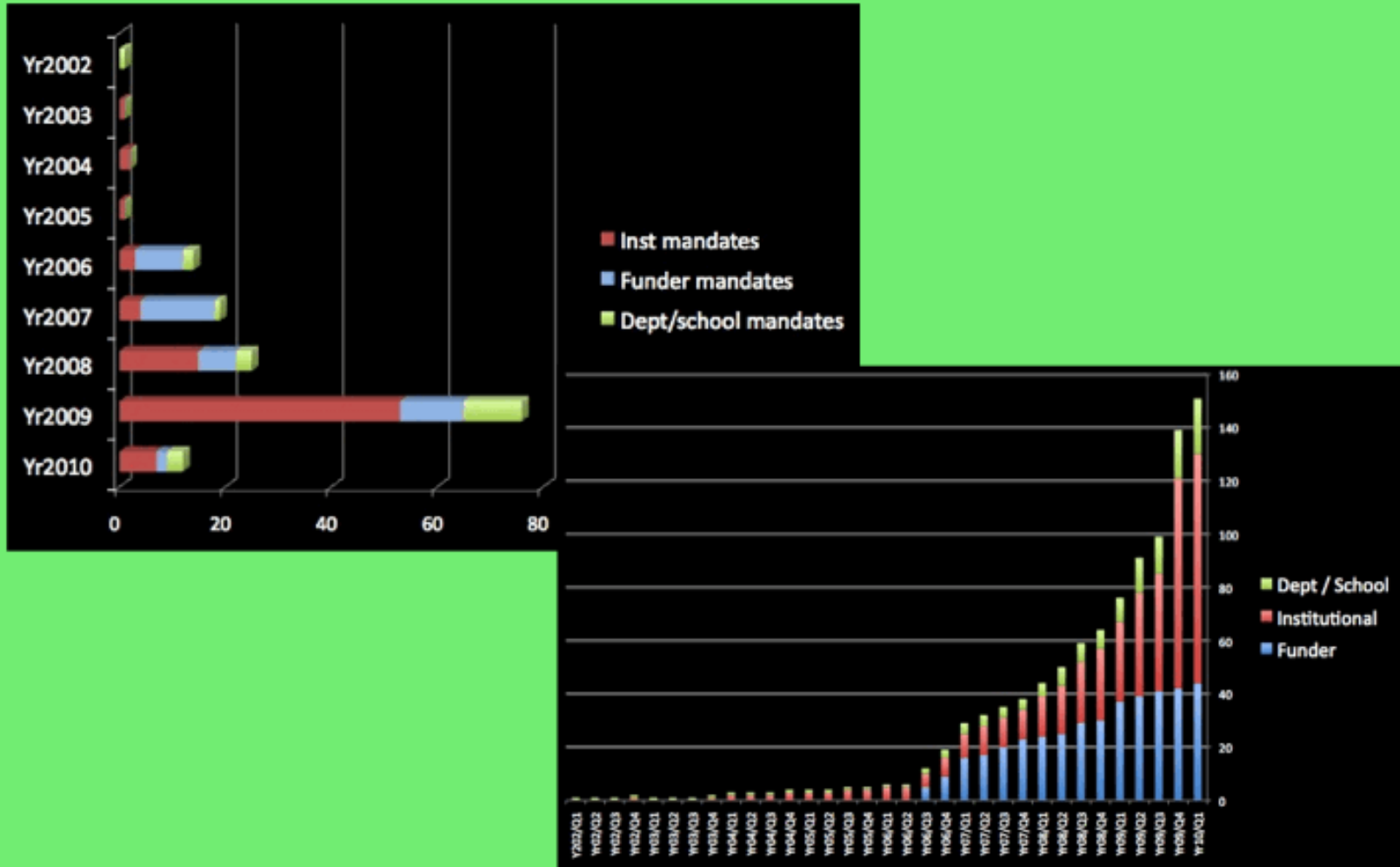
Where access is embargoed (37%), the deposit can be made Closed Access.

During the embargo period, the Institutional Repository's



Button provides **Almost-Instant, Almost-OA**, for just a few extra keystrokes, as follows:

El crecimiento mundial de los requisitos de depósito



Tell Congress
you support the
Federal Research
Public Access Act

FRPAA

Act Now!

[www.taxpayer
access.org/frpaa](http://www.taxpayer
access.org/frpaa)

**White House
Policy Forum**

on Public Access
to Federally
Funded Research

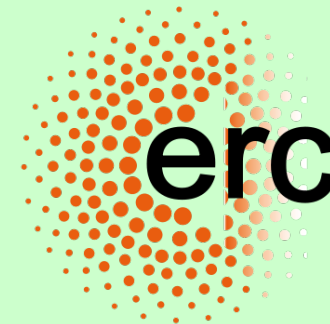
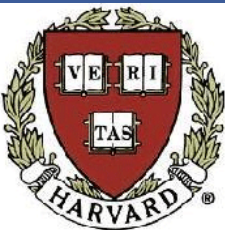
*Add your
comments
by Jan. 7,
2010*





National Institutes of Health Public Access

The Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research to help advance science and improve human health.



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[Home](#) > [Access to Research Outputs](#)



Access to Research Outputs

ROARMAP (Registry of Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies)

as recommended by the [Berlin Declaration](#)

- [Register your Institutional Policy](#) in ROARMAP
- also [register your Institutional Repository](#) in ROAR



Universidade do Minho

Summary By Type

90	INSTITUTIONAL	5	PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL
24	DEPARTMENTAL	2	PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL
44	FUNDER	7	PROPOSED FUNDER
60	THESIS	0	PROPOSED THESIS
0	MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL	5	PROPOSED MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL
218	TOTAL MANDATES	19	TOTAL PROPOSED MANDATES

1 May 18 2010 OA@UNI



So don't pay for **Gold OA** today
*without first mandating **Green OA***

- **COPE**
- **SCOAP3**



Post-Gutenberg **Post-Green-OA:** Then What?

1. **Green OA** version enough?
2. Institutions cancel journal subscription
3. Journals downsize to peer-review
4. Journals convert to **Gold OA**
5. Institutions pay costs out of windfall cancellation savings
6. (“no-fault” peer review)



SUMMARY:

OA: How? Universities and funders mandate Green OA self-archiving

Deposit Where? In universities' own Institutional Repositories (IRs)

Deposit How? A few minutes of keystrokes per paper is all that stands between the world research community and 100% OA

Deposit What? Author's final, revised, peer-reviewed draft ("postprint")

Deposit When? Immediately upon acceptance for publication

[Optimizing OA Self-Archiving Mandates: What? Where? When? Why? How?](http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/136-guid.html)

<http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/136-guid.html>

Open Access: How?

Universities adopt the ID/OA mandate:

Immediate Deposit

+

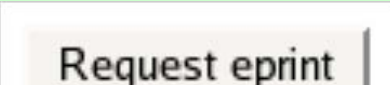
Optional Access

+

Request eprint

The Optimal Open Access Mandate

The Optimal Open Access Mandate

- Immediate Deposit (required)
 - Immediate Open Access (recommended)
 - Permission Clause (optional)
-
- Make deposit the official means of submitting publications for annual performance review
 - Implement usage and impact metrics
 - Implement  Button

Open Access: Why?

- 1.** To maximise the uptake, usage, applications and impact of the research output of your university
- 2.** To measure and reward the uptake, usage, applications and impact of the research output of your university (research metrics)
- 3.** To collect (and showcase and manage) a permanent record of the research output and impact of your university

Three sources of policy-making and strategic guidance

- EOS
- OASIS
- SPARC



Open Access policies for universities and research institutions

There are two basic types of policy – voluntary and mandatory. The former *requests or encourages* researchers to make their work Open Access by self-archiving it in the institutional repository: the latter *requires* this action. Whilst research managers, in the spirit of the academy and out of a reluctance to add more to the administrative burden of researchers, may shy away from requiring certain behaviours from their staff, in the case of Open Access it has been shown that voluntary policies have little effect.

The spontaneous rate of self-archiving by researchers to make their work Open Access is around 15-20% and this is not increased in institutions with voluntary policies on Open Access. Only mandatory policies bring the high level of self-archiving



Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook

Practical steps for implementing Open Access

- About
- Contact
- Sitemap
- Search

[Home](#) > [Administrators](#) > [Institutional Policies](#) > The Optimal Open Access Policy for Institutions

Users

- ◆ Researchers
- ◆ Librarians
- ◆ Publishers
- ◆ Administrators
- ◆ Public
- ◆ Students
- ◆ Sign In

Administrators



The Optimal Open Access Policy for Institutions [Institutional Managers & Policy Makers](#)



The following optimal wording for an Institutional Policy on Open Access for [institution] is recommended to accommodate publisher embargoes:

Topics

- ◆ Institutional Advantages for Open Access
- ◆ Open Access Repositories
 - Business Aspects of Institutional Repositories
 - Institutional Repositories for

Campus Open Access Policies

If you're considering a campus open-access policy, or already have one in development, SPARC is here to help. SPARC has coordinated with open-access policy leaders and experts to develop this new set of resources to support data-driven, community-engaging, and successful open-access policy development at institutions everywhere. Please explore and let us know how we can support you.

- [If you've initiated a campus open-access policy:](#)

Some faculty members or administrators are unfamiliar with Open Access. If an open-access policy is under discussion on your campus, or you are involved in beginning such a discussion, it is essential that you provide such individuals with timely, accurate information about the reasons for adopting an open-access policy, and the mechanics for how such a policy would operate in connection with faculty publishing practices. [\[Read more\]](#)

- [If you're considering a campus open-access policy:](#)

The Internet has brought unparalleled opportunities for expanding the availability of research by bringing down economic and physical barriers to sharing. To take advantage of these opportunities and to further their mission of creating, preserving, and disseminating knowledge, many academic institutions are taking steps to capture the benefits of Open Access by building digital repositories to distribute faculty scholarly articles and other research outputs. [\[Read more\]](#)

How we can help

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[2. REQUEST DOCUMENTS](#)

[3. REQUEST SUPPORT](#)

Author's URLs (UQAM & Southampton):

<http://www.crsc.uqam.ca/>

<http://users.ecs.soton.ac.uk/harnad/>

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON OA IMACT ADVANTAGE:

<http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>

BOAI Self-Archiving FAQ: <http://www.eprints.org/self-faq/>

CITEBASE (scientometric engine): <http://citebase.eprints.org/>

EPRINTS: <http://www.eprints.org/>

OA ARCHIVANGELISM: <http://openaccess.eprints.org/>

ROAR (Registry of OA Repositories): <http://roar.eprints.org/>

ROARMAP (Registry of OA Repository Mandates):

<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/>

ROMEIO/EPRINTS (Directory of Journal Policies on author OA Self-Archiving): <http://romeo.eprints.org/>

OA maximises research

visibility

usage

uptake

applications

impact

productivity

progress

funding

manageability

assessability

by maximising research:

accessibility