Copyright Reform Should Not Be Made A Precondition For Mandating Open Access

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What is Open Access (OA)?

Free online access to refereed research articles

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Open Access to What?

ESSENTIAL:

to all 2.5 million annual research articles

published in all 25,000 peer-reviewed journals (and peer-reviewed conferences)
in all scholarly and scientific disciplines, worldwide

OPTIONAL:

(because these are not all author give-aways, written only for usage and impact):

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

(or because author’s choice to self-archive can only be encouraged, not required in all cases):

9. Data
10. Unrefereed Preprints
There are two ways to provide OA:

Green OA Self-Archiving: Authors self-archive the articles they publish in the 25,000 peer-reviewed journals

Gold OA Publishing: authors publish in one of the c. 3500 OA [http://www.doaj.org/](http://www.doaj.org/)

NB: This presentation is exclusively about providing Green OA, through university policy reform (by mandating Green OA Self-Archiving).

It is not about Gold OA Publishing, which is in the hands of the publishing community, not the university community.

(Green OA may or may not eventually lead to Gold OA, but it will lead with certainty to OA.)
Why OA?

• OA maximizes research progress: uptake, usage, applications and impact

• **Direct benefit of OA**: research progress

• **Side-Benefits of OA**: developing world access, student access, public access

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How to provide (Green) OA?

• Self-archive in Institutional Repository

• Universities and Funders Mandate Self-Archiving
Limited Access: Limited Research Impact

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

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Limited Access: Limited Research Impact

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This limited subscription-based access can be supplemented by self-archiving the Postprint in the author’s own institutional repository as follows:

New impact cycles:
New research builds on existing research

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Maximized Research Access and Impact Through Self-Archiving

Impact cycle begins:

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Refereed “Post-Print” Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal

More impact cycles:

Post-Print is self-archived in University’s Eprint Archive

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

New impact cycles:

New research builds on existing research

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Open Access increases citations

Range = 36%-200%
(Data: Brody & Harnad 2004; Hajjem et al. 2005)
Usage Advantage + Early Advantage: OA Articles are Downloaded more and early downloads lead to later citations

Data from arXiv

Downloads ("hits") in the first 6 months correlate with citations 2 years later

Most articles are not cited at all

(Competitive Advantage): The earlier you mandate Green OA, the sooner (and bigger) your university's competitive advantage: U. Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science was the first in the world to adopt an OA self-archiving mandate. (Competitive Advantage vanishes at 100% OA.)
OA Mandates: Across all countries and disciplines, 95% of researchers report that they would comply with a self-archiving mandate from their funders and/or employers, and over 80% report that they would do so willingly. -- But only 15% self-archive spontaneously, if it not mandated.

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University of Tasmania

**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

Documents

Data courtesy of Arthur Sale
Many Repositories but few deposits because deposit mandates are still few:

15% of annual 2.5 million articles
What About Copyright?

Mandate **ID/OA: Immediate Deposit, Optional Access:**

All articles must be deposited immediately upon acceptance for publication. Publishers have no say over institution-internal record-keeping.

Embargoed articles can be made *Closed Access* instead of *Open Access*.

63% of journals are Green (already endorse immediate OA)

**ROMEON/EPRINTS** (Directory of Journal Policies on author OA Self-Archiving):

[http://romeo.eprints.org/](http://romeo.eprints.org/)
For the articles in the 37% of journals that have an embargo policy, the free EPrints institutional Repository-creating software has an "Email Eprint Request" Button:

The user who reaches the metadata for a Closed Access article puts his email in a box and clicks.

This sends an automatic email to the author, with a URL on which the author clicks to automatically email the eprint to the requester.

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Harvard’s Copyright Reservation Mandate Model (with opt-out) vs ID/OA (Immediate Deposit/Optional Access) Mandate Model (no opt-out)
Stronger vs Weaker OA Mandates

- IDOA is Default Compromise Mandate for Fast, Sure Consensus
- IDOA Moots All Copyright Issues
- IDOA is a Keystroke Mandate
- Only Keystrokes Stand Between Us and 100% OA

- IDOA provides immediate 63% OA + 37% Almost OA
- No Constraint on Author Choice of Journals
- No Deposit Embargoes: Immediate Deposit
- No Author Opt-Out

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Open Access: How?

Universities adopt the ID/OA mandate:

Immediate Deposit

+  

Optional Access

+  

Request a copy
Copyright Reform (and Gold OA) will follow Universal Green OA

Universal Green OA needs to be mandated

Mandates need to be successfully adopted globally

ID/OA is the weakest OA mandate, hence the easiest to reach consensus on adopting

ID/OA moots all copyright concerns

Copyright Reform should not be made a precondition for mandating OA

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Author’s URLs (UQAM & Southampton):
http://www.crsc.uqam.ca/
http://users.ecs.soton.ac.uk/harnad/

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON OA IMPACT 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/policiesignup/

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

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