Open Access policies and benefits

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Enabling Open Scholarship
Where are we?

Percent OA by discipline (Green, Gold & Delayed)

- Mathematics
- Earth & Space
- Biomedical
- Social Sciences
- Psychology
- Professional
- Biology
- Health
- Clinical Medicine
- Physics
- Engineering & Humanities
- Chemistry
- Arts

- % Delayed OA
- % Gold OA
- % Green OA
Policy formulation

- Even mandates can fail to deliver!
- Essential elements:
  - Mandatory
  - Deposit in repository
  - Deposit immediately
  - Connect deposit with research assessment
Obligation

- Voluntary (Request/Encourage)
- Mandatory (Requirement)
- The most effective policy is a mandatory policy for peer-reviewed research
Action

• Require immediate self-archiving (deposit in repository)

• The most effective policy requires researchers to deposit all peer-reviewed research immediately upon acceptance for publication into the institutional repository of the organisation
Deposit

• Deposit must be required, but access may be delayed

• *Publications may be deposited in embargoed or restricted access, if there are publisher restrictions to Open Access.*

  *Metadata must be always immediately accessible and repositories should implement the “Request a copy button”*
Key clause

• Connect repository deposit with research assessment and performance review

• The most effective policy requires that authoritative publication information/lists should be directly drawn from the institutional repository for evaluation and reporting purposes
What’s in it for authors?
Author advantages from Open Access

- Visibility
- Usage
- Impact
Individual article usage
Citation impact

Range = 36%-200%
(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)
For institutions and funders?
Institutional and funder advantages from Open Access

- Visibility, usage
- Impact
- Profiling and marketing
- Institutional management information tool
- Outreach to the public: demonstrating social return
- Economic benefits
Outreach: the public

- Independent researchers
- Education sector
- Professional community
- Practitioner community
- Interested ‘lay’ public
- Business sector, including innovative SMEs
Community Innovation Statistics

Weak link between innovative enterprises and public research institutes/universities

This report puts the spotlight on two different facets of innovation among those screened by the Fourth Community Innovation Survey (CIS 4): the sources of information that are highly important for innovation, and the types of partners with which innovative enterprises cooperate.

The outcome for both aspects is similar: the link between publicly financed science and innovative industry is rather weak. Institutional sources are less frequently consulted than internal or market sources; and innovative enterprises find cooperation partners more easily among suppliers or customers than in universities or public research institutes.
Figure 1: Sources of information identified by enterprises as highly important for the enterprise's innovation activities, as a percentage of innovative enterprises, EU-27 average

- Within the enterprise or enterprise group: 47.4%
- Clients or customers: 27.2%
- Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software: 23.8%
- Competitors or other enterprises of the same sector: 11.6%
- Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions: 11.2%
- Scientific journals and trade/technical publications: 7.6%
- Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes: 5.5%
- Professional and industry associations: 4.9%
- Universities or other higher education institutes: 3.0%
- Government or public research institutes: 2.0%
Total Research Income: QUT and sector

Data: Tom Cochrane, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, QUT
Open Data

• H2020 Open Data pilot

• Areas participating in 2014-15:
  – Future and Emerging Technologies
  – Research infrastructures – part of e-Infrastructures
  – Information & Communication Technologies
  – Societal challenge: Secure, Clean & Efficient Energy
  – Societal Challenge: Climate action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials (except Raw Materials)
  – Societal Challenge: Europe in a Changing World – inclusive, innovative and reflective societies
  – Science with and for Society

• Other areas can participate voluntarily
It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge and to diffuse it, not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures, but far and wide.
Thank you for listening

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