SPARC®

Open Access: Delivering on the Promise

Heather Joseph
Executive Director, SPARC North America

1st SPARC Japan Seminar

Tokyo, Japan

June 7, 2013

SPARC®

Our Mission:

Expand the distribution of the results of research and scholarship in a way that leverages digital networked technology, reduces financial pressures on libraries, and creates a more open system of scholarly communication.

What's Happening In Scientific Communication and What Does it Mean for You?

1. New technology.

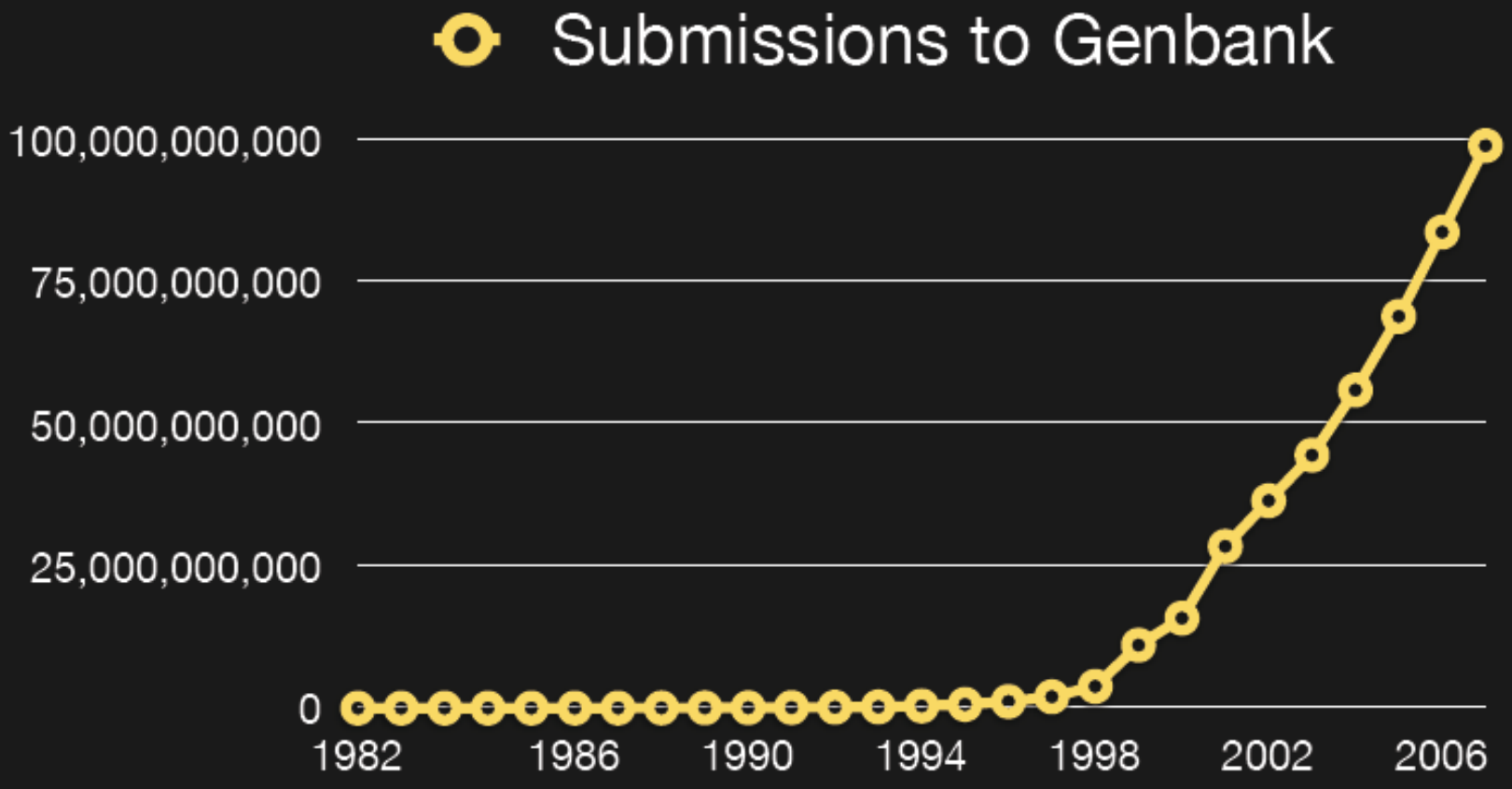
The Internet.

New Venues to Share Work.

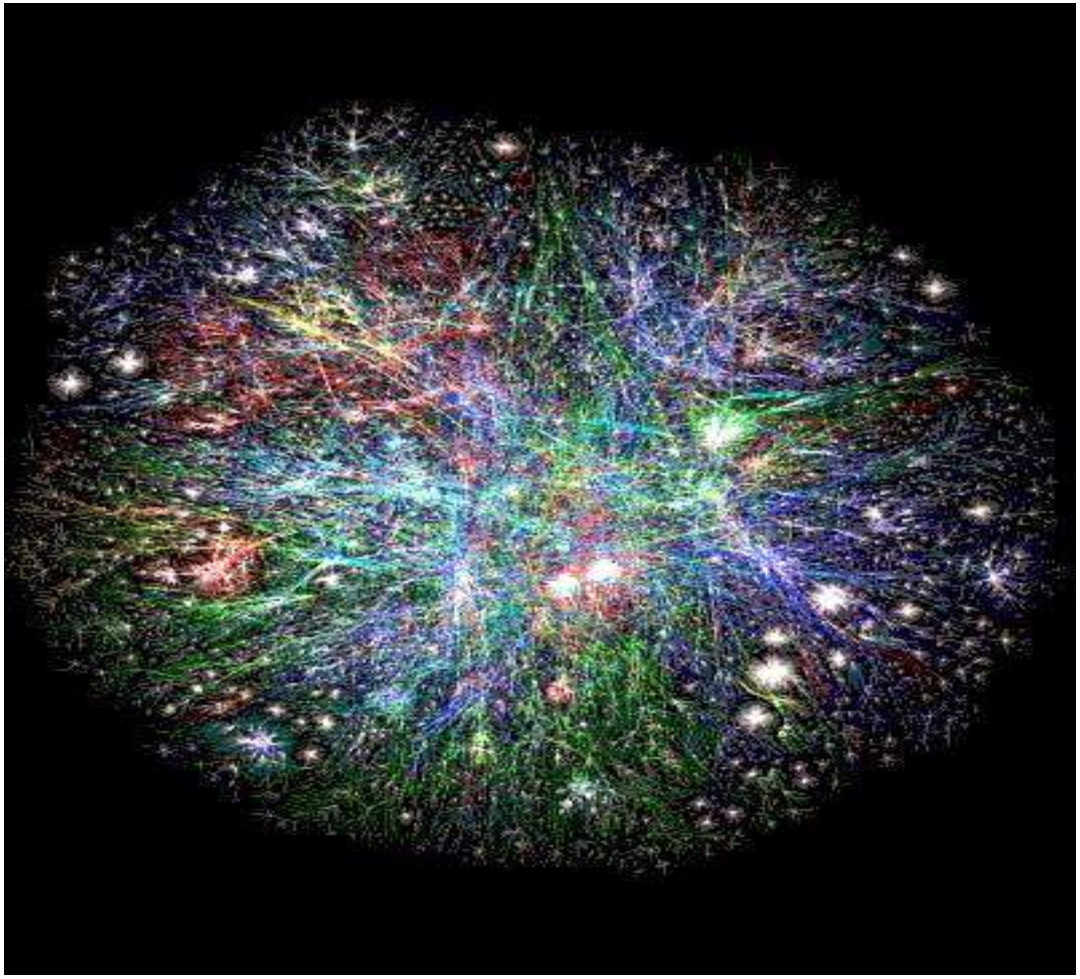
2. Digital Deluge.

Explosion in Scientific Discovery

Manolio, Brooks, Collins, *J Clin Invest* 2008; 118:1590-625.


Submissions to Genbank
100,000,000,000
75,000,000,000
50,000,000,000
25,000,000,000
0
1982
1986
1990
1994
1998
2002
2006

We need to enable the power of networks.



3. Rising Costs, Shrinking Budgets

Price Barriers

=

$2,155

=

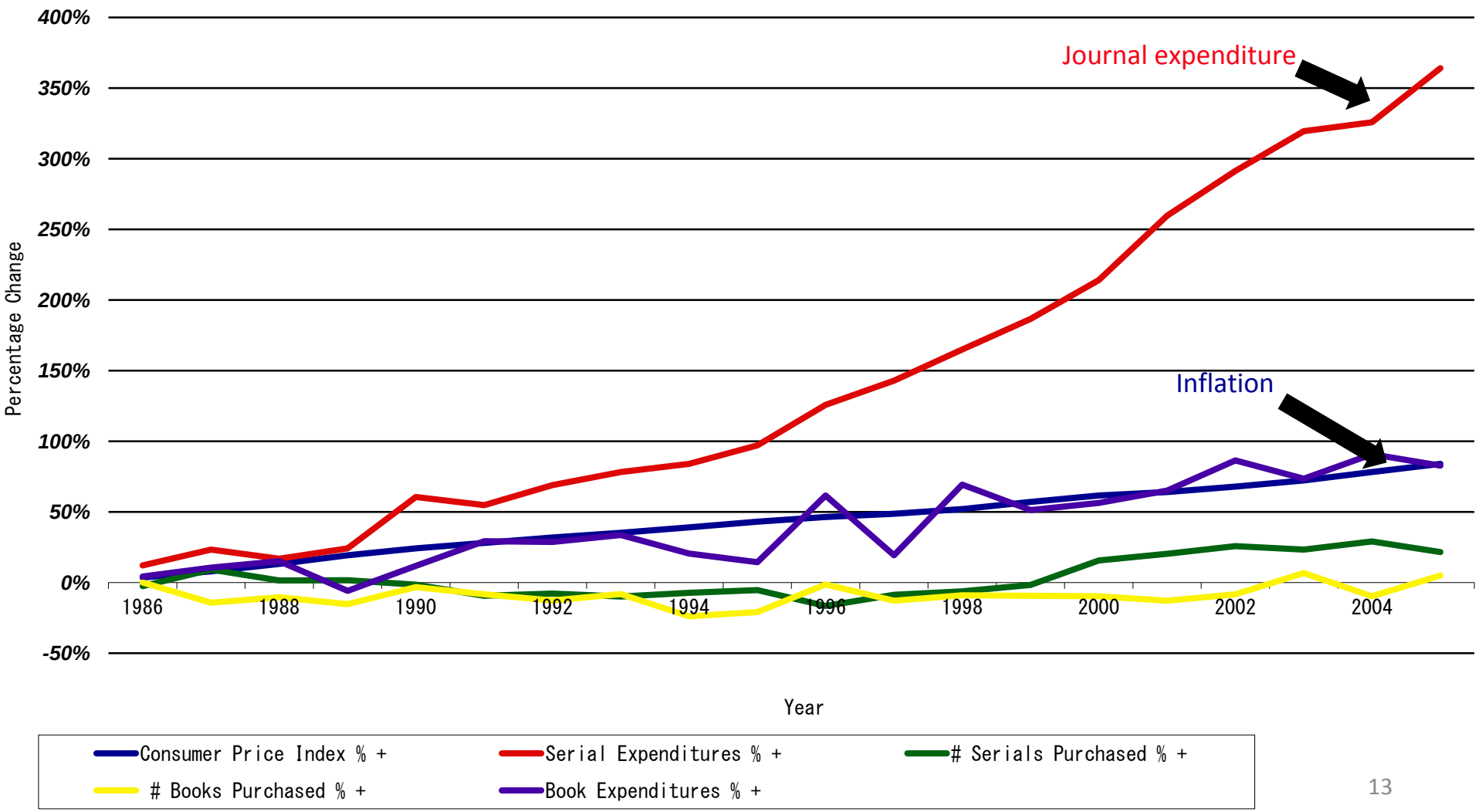
$5,760

=

$21,744

Source: http://web.archive.org/web/20050828210650/libraries.mit.edu/about/scholarly/expensive-titles.html

Library budgets journal prices



“The annual revenues generated by STM journal publishing are estimated at $9.4 billion U.S. in 2011…”

The STM Report,
http://www.stm-assoc.org/2012_12_11_STM_Report_2012.pdf

What Does this Mean for You?

We’ve all run into this:

Google NIghttime hypoglycemia Continuous Glucose Monitoring System in pedia

Search About 4,880 results (0.30 seconds)

Everything
Images
Maps
Videos
News
Shopping
More

San Francisco, CA
Change location

Show search tools

Nocturnal hypoglycemia detected with the Continuous Glucose ...
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12410189
by FR Kaufman - 2002 - Cited by 80 - Related articles
Nocturnal hypoglycemia detected with the Continuous Glucose Monitoring System in pediatric patients with type 1 diabetes. Kaufman FR, Austin J, Neinstein A, ...
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Nocturnal hypoglycemia detected with the Continuous Glucose Mo...
www.mendeley.com/.../**nocturnal-hypoglycemia-detected-continuous**...
(2002) Kaufman et al. The Journal of **pediatrics**. Read by researchers in: 100% Medicine. OBJECTIVE: To use the **Continuous Glucose Monitoring System** (CGMS, ...

Continuous glucose monitoring reveals delayed **nocturnal hypogly**...
www.mendeley.com/.../**continuous-glucose-monitoring**-reveals-delay...
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Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice
Volume 65, Supplement, September 2004, Pages S41-S46
Dietary management of diabetes and the challenges of intensive blood glucose control

doi:10.1016/j.diabres.2004.07.007 | How to Cite or Link Using DOI

Cited By in Scopus (13)

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Nocturnal hypoglycemia in patients with insulin-treated diabetes

Jean-François Yale

McGill Nutrition Centre, Royal Victoria Hospital, McGill University, 687 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Que., Canada H3A 1A1

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Jean-François Yale

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Common Problem – So What Do You Do?

Sometimes Inter-Library Loan…

But more commonly:
I ask the author for a copy….

I get it from a colleague at an institution with a subscription.

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Eva Rose
@thankascientist

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http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8479754

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We’re Used to *Workarounds...*

Need to Optimize the System for Scholars and the Academy.

OPEN
ACCESS

"By open access, we mean the **free availability** of articles on the public internet, permitting any users to **read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software** or use them for any other lawful purpose…"

- The Budapest Open Access Initiative – February 14, 2002

Open Access = Access + Reuse

So How Are We Doing?

1. Infrastructure: Open Access Journals

More than 8,900 OA Journals

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

SPARC EUROPE AWARD 2009 — For Outstanding Achievements in Scholarly Communication — SPARC EUROPE

Free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals, covering all subjects and many languages

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Journals added last 7 days

Journals added last 30 days

- Open Access info
- For publishers

DOAJ statistics

DOAJ by country

To see a table with the current spread of journals by country please visit the link below.
The table allows you to see the number of countries currently listed in DOAJ as well as the number of added titles/total number of titles per year and country.
DOAJ by Country

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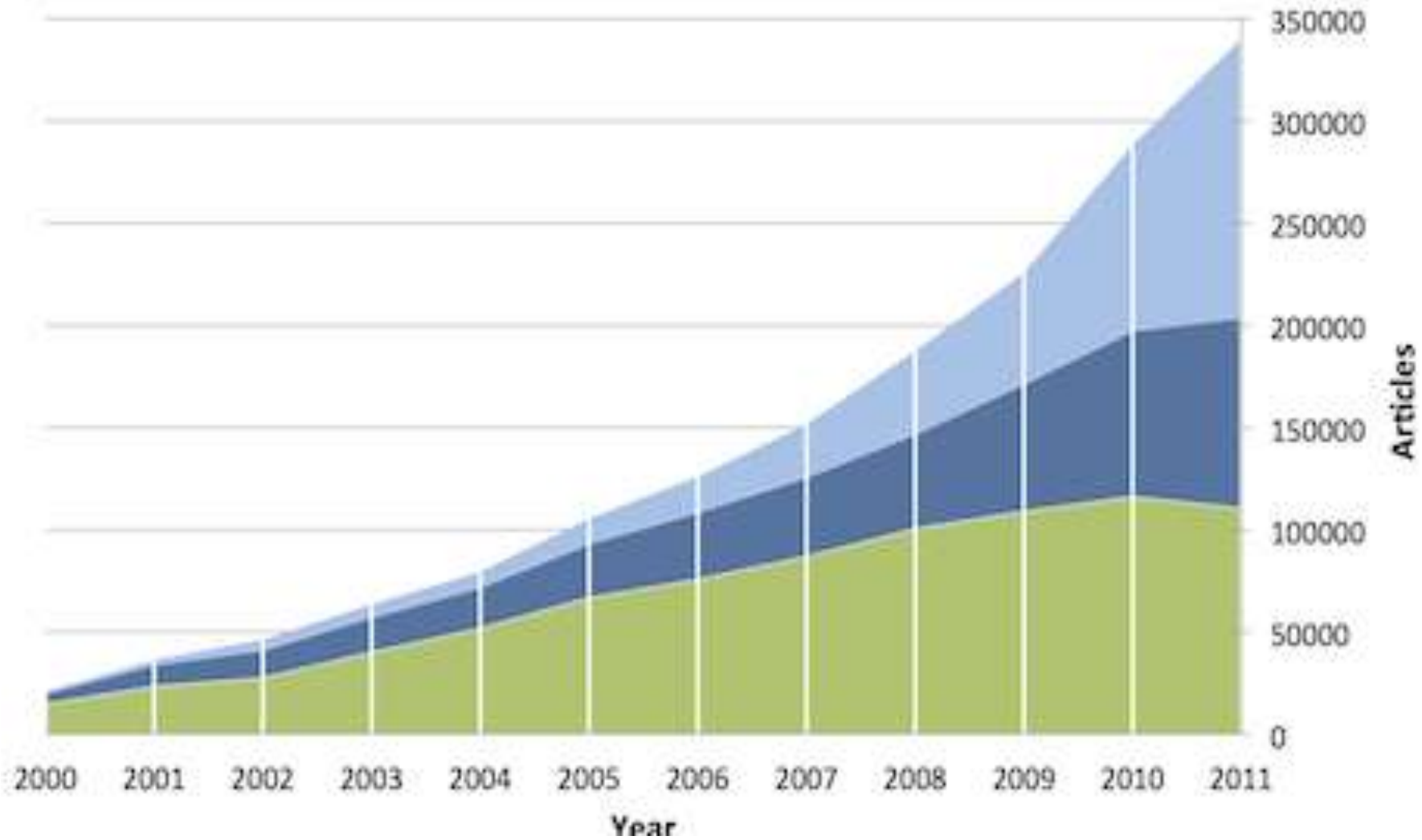
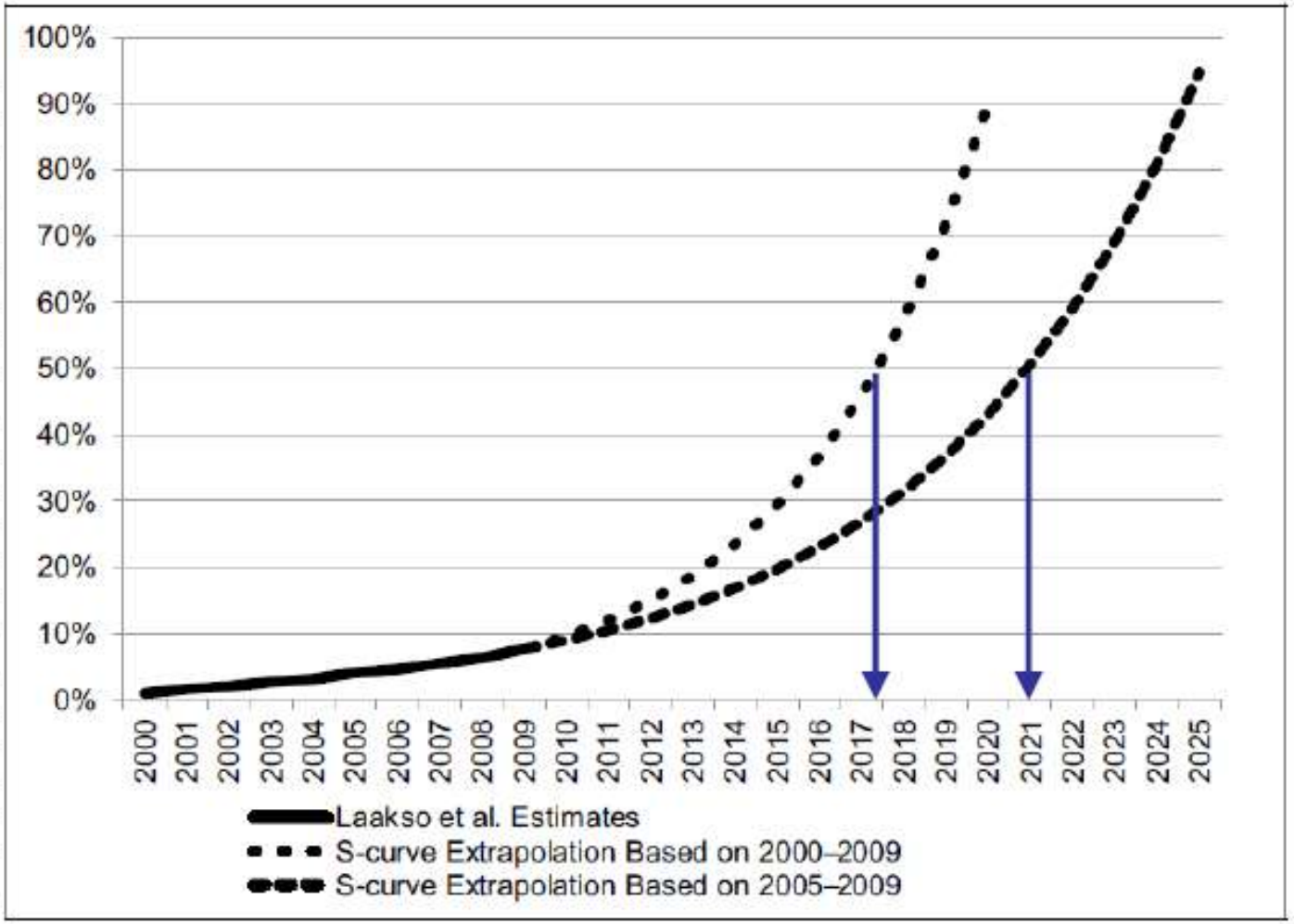


The rapid rise in open access. The graph (from Laasko and Bjork's paper – BMC Medicine 2012, 10:124) shows the numbers of papers published in three different types of online open access journals from 2000 to 2011. Courtesy The Guardian

Predicted 'Disruption Timeframe' of OA vs Subscription model

TABLE 1
Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals

	Laakso et al. Estimate	Extrapolation Based of 2000–2009	Extrapolation Based of 2005–2009
2000	1.0%		
2001	1.7%		
2002	2.0%		
2003	2.7%		
2004	3.1%		
2005	4.1%		
2006	4.7%		
2007	5.5%		
2008	6.4%		
2009	7.7%		
2010		9.6%	9.0%
2011		12.1%	10.5%
2012		15.1%	12.3%
2013		18.8%	14.4%
2014		23.6%	16.9%
2015		29.4%	19.7%
2016		36.8%	23.1%
2017		46.0%	27.0%
2018		57.5%	31.6%
2019		72.0%	36.9%
2020		89.9%	43.2%
2021			50.7%
2022			59.2%
2023			69.2%



Source: "The Inevitability of Open Access", David Lewis
http://crl.acrl.org/content/73/5/493.full.pdf+html (College and Research Libraries, Sep 2012

Open Access Publishing has proven *profitability* – not just sustainability.

***Outsell* estimates that Open Access journals generated $172 million in revenue in 2012 – up 34% from 2011.**

- *The Economist, 2/28/2013*

2. Infrastructure:
Open Access Repositories

Repository66.org Repository Maps

Hide information ba

Platform: All (1422) Country: All (1422) Registered between January 1990 and February 2010 filter results show all

Information bar

- DSpace (480)
- EPrints (283)
- BEPress (91)
- ETD-db (36)
- OPUS (28
- Fedora (23)
- OpenRepository (15)
- Other repository (466)

(Show all)

Normal icons | Repository size icons

There are **21,500,046** items held in the 1422 repositories on this map.

Download a map for Google Earth:
>> Google Earth map <<

Data provided by: ROAR & OpenDOAR

Copyright 2010 Stuart Lewis.

SOME RIGHTS RESERVED

- About the maps -
- Read the Repository map mashup blog -

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

PMC
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PMC Search

Journal List Limits Advanced Help

PMC

PMC is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).

Get Started

PMC Overview

Users' Guide

Journal List

PMC FAQs

PMC Copyright Notice

Participate

Add a Journal to PMC

Participation Agreements

File Submission Specifications

File Validation Tools

Keep Up to Date

New in PMC

PMC News Mail List

PMC News RSS

Other Resources

PMC International

Open Access Subset

E-utilities

NLM LitArch

PMC Citation Search

2.6 MILLION Articles

are archived in PMC.

Content provided in part by:

1218	247	1989
Full Participation Journals	*NIH Portfolio* Journals	*Selective Deposit* Journals

NIH Public Access

NIH Public Access and PMC

NIH Manuscript Submission System

My Bibliography

PMCID/PMID/NIHMSID Converter

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  - Objectives
  - Fact sheet
- OpenAIREplus project
  - Fact sheet
  - FAQ
- Resources
  - Publications
  - Presentations

Objectives

07 JANUARY 2010

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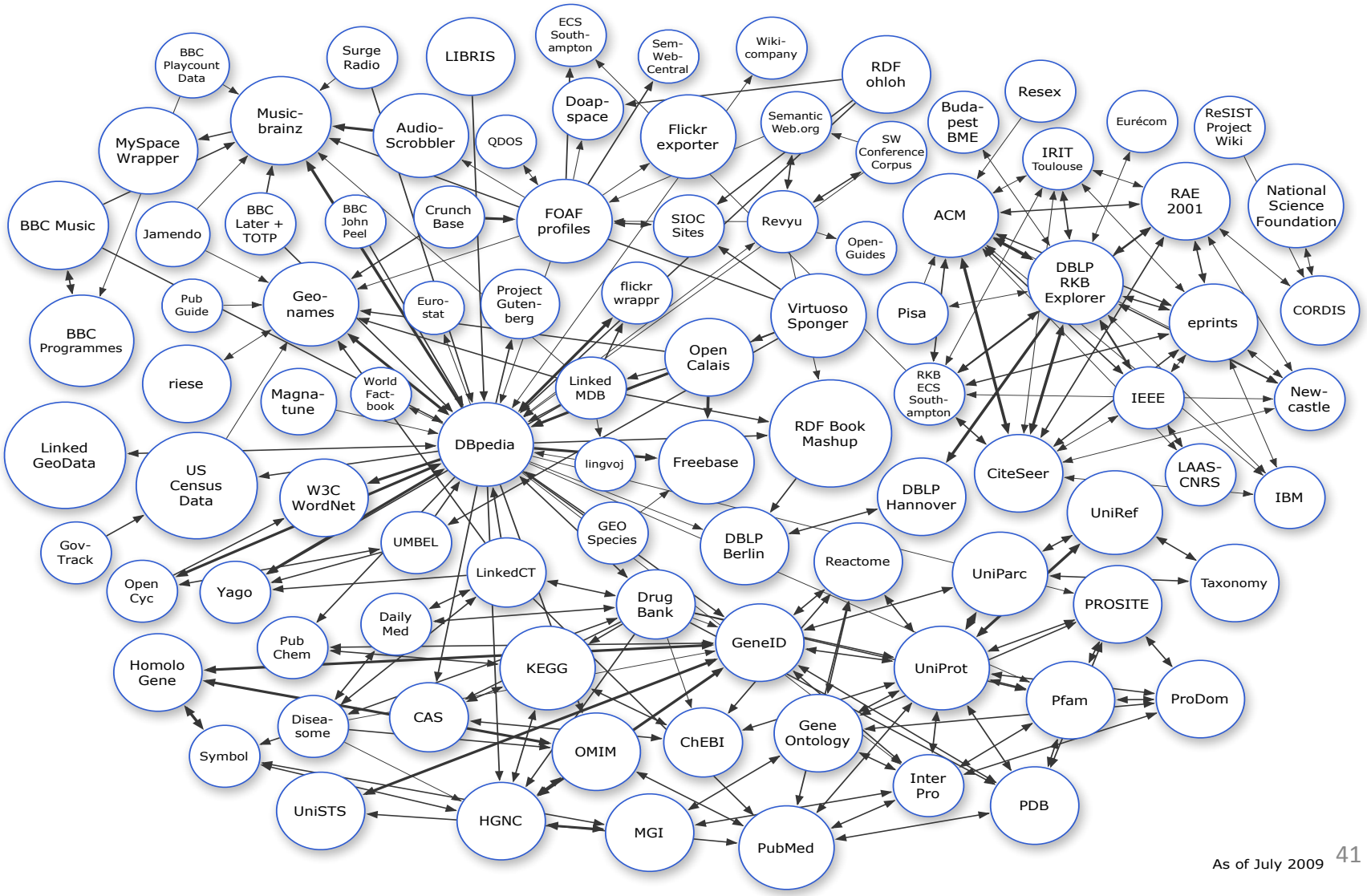
OpenAIRE's three main objectives are to

i. ***build support structures*** for researchers in depositing FP7 research publications through the establishment of the European Helpdesk and the outreach to all European member states through the operation and collaboration of **27 National Open Access Liaison Offices**;

ii. ***establish and operate an electronic infrastructure*** for handling peer-reviewed articles as well as other important forms of publications (pre-prints or conference publications). This is achieved through a portal that is the **gateway** to all user-level services offered by the e-Infrastructure established, including access (search and browse) to scientific publications and other value-added functionality (post authoring tools, monitoring tools through analysis of document and usage statistics);

iii. work with several subject communities to *explore* the requirements, practices, incentives, workflows, data models, and technologies to deposit, access, and otherwise ***manipulate research datasets*** of various forms in combination with research publications.

Open Data



As of July 2009

3. Infrastructure: Copyright and Licensing

Despite transition to Internet, still largely using print based copyright constructs.

Need the flexibility to operate within the current copyright environment to allow digital articles to be fully used and reused.

Text Mining
Downloading
Bulk Downloading
Data Mining
Semantic Searching
Computational Analysis
Machine Reading

Growing Use of Open Licenses

creative commons

Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0)

This is a human-readable summary of the **Legal Code (the full license)**.

Disclaimer

You are free:

to Share — to copy, distribute and transmit the work

to Remix — to adapt the work

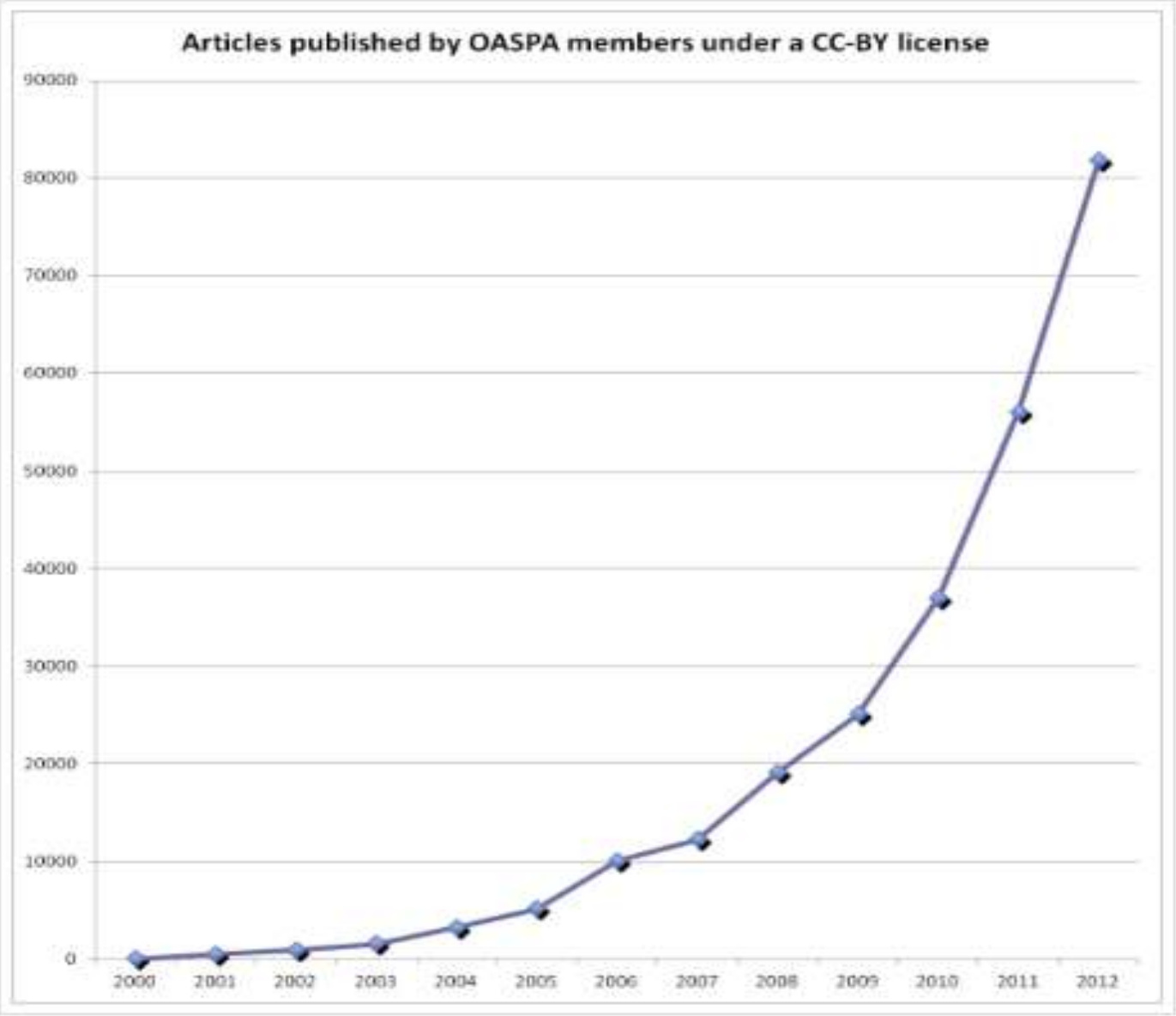
to make commercial use of the work

Under the following conditions:

Attribution — You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).

The Creative Commons Attribution license (CCBY) allows full re-distribution and re-use of a licensed work *PROVIDED* the creator is appropriately credited.

Growth in use of the CC-BY license



Data for the above chart can be downloaded here: OASPA Members CC-BY Growth

A total of 252,418 articles were published with the CC-BY license during the period shown above.

4. Infrastructure: Open Access Policies

From University/Campus Based Open Access Policies…

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Office for Scholarly Communication

SEARCH

Programs

- Programs Overview
- Open Access Policies
- DASH Repository
- Library Lab
- Compact for OA Publishing Equity
- HOPE Fund

Policy Texts

- Harvard Business School
- Harvard Faculty of Arts & Sciences
- Harvard Graduate School of Education
- Harvard Kennedy School of Government

Open Access Policies

> "The goal of university research is the creation, dissemination, and preservation of knowledge. At Harvard, where so much of our research is of global significance, we have an essential responsibility to distribute the fruits of our scholarship as widely as possible."

Steven E. Hyman
Provost of Harvard University

By means of Harvard's Open Access Policy, faculty authors in participating schools grant the university a nonexclusive, irrevocable right to distribute their scholarly articles for any non-commercial purpose.

To National/Funder Based Open Access Policies…

Governments would ***boost innovation and get a better return on their investment*** in publicly funded research by making research findings more widely available…. And by doing so, they would ***maximize social returns on public investments***.”

-- ***International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Report on scientific publishing, 2005***

News Alert

Commissioner Geoghegan-Quinn discusses Open Access with key stakeholders

Brussels, 25 September 2012

European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science Máire Geoghegan-Quinn yesterday met with a number of key stakeholder groups in the drive to improve access to scientific information produced in Europe. The Commissioner met separately with traditional scientific publishers, open access publishers, the open access community, and research funders and international organisations (see full list below).

Following the meetings, Commissioner Geoghegan-Quinn said:

"Open access is about giving European taxpayers a better return on their €87 billion annual public investment in research and development. Broader and more rapid access to scientific papers and data will make it easier for researchers and businesses to build on the findings of public-funded research. This will boost Europe's innovation capacity and give citizens quicker access to the benefits of scientific discoveries.

I appreciate the fact that various groups who have a stake in this have met with me today. We had a very positive exchange and I had a chance to hear from all these groups first hand, following the publication of our Commission strategy on open access in July. I explained that the European Commission is absolutely committed to this policy and that we need to work together in order to implement open access in Horizon 2020. A close partnership is indispensable for the long-term success of this idea."

The meetings come following the publication of a Commission communication on access to scientific information in July. The Commission has

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

for a world without hunger

AIMS Agricultural Information Management Standards

Username: * Password: *

LOG IN › request new password

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- Metadata
- Tools
- Linked Data
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- Questions and Answers
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Home » Groups » Open Access

Australian Research Council implements a new Open Access Policy

Wed, 09/01/2013 – thembani.malapela

The Australian Research Council (ARC) has introduced, with effect from the 1st of January 2013, a new open access policy for all ARC funded research. This policy mandates that all funded research must be deposited into an open access institutional repository within the 12 months period from the date of publication.

Australian Government
Australian Research Council

The Australian Research Council policy joins similar funder mandates such as Welcome Trust, Department of International Development-UK (DFID), and National Health Institutes; however, the ARC policy has been found weak in (i) enforcing compliancy and (ii) that it does not require grantees to retain the rights needed to authorise open access. Peter Suber, phrased this latter loophole with this cliché, "Make your work OA unless your publisher won't allow it."

Visit AIMS Open Access pages for a collection of different types OA mandates.

Australia Open Access Open Access mandates

thembani.malapela's blog Login or register to post comments

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NEWS

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Argentina takes steps towards open access law

Cecilia Rosen

7 June 2012 | EN | ES

[BUENOS AIRES] Argentina is a step closer to becoming the first country to pass legislation to make all publicly funded research available in open access repositories.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a new bill last month (23 May) stating that all national scientific institutions must provide open access (OA) archives of their research, allowing the public full access to journal articles, dissertation theses and technical reports, as well as data obtained by publicly funded projects, but excluding confidential data.

Argentina's law may mandate all of its research to be open access

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Office of Science and Technology Policy Blog

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Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research

Posted by Michael Stebbins on February 22, 2013 at 12:04 PM EST

The Obama Administration is committed to the proposition that citizens deserve easy access to the results of scientific research their tax dollars have paid for. That's why, in a policy memorandum released today, OSTP Director John Holdren has directed Federal agencies with more than $100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication and requiring researchers to better account for and manage the digital data resulting from federally funded scientific research. OSTP has been looking into this issue for some time, soliciting broad public input on multiple occasions and convening an interagency working group to develop a policy. The final policy reflects substantial inputs from scientists and scientific organizations, publishers, members of Congress, and other members of the public—over 65 thousand of whom recently signed a *We the People* petition asking for expanded public access to the results of taxpayer-funded research.

To see the new policy memorandum, please visit: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf

To see Dr. Holdren's response to the *We the People* petition, please visit: https://petitions.whitehouse.gov/response/increasing-public-access-results-scientific-research

Michael Stebbins is Assistant Director for Biotechnology at OSTP

WE the PEOPLE YOUR VOICE IN OUR GOVERNMENT

Create and Sign Petitions on WhiteHouse.gov

GET STARTED NOW ›

WHITE HOUSE BLOGS

The White House Blog
Middle Class Task Force
Council of Economic Advisers

Open Access Policies

What Does all this Mean for Researchers and Scholars?

Broader reach and wider audience for their work;

Access *to* more, license *to do* more with work of others.

Much Progress.
But Challenges Remain.

Ensuring Full Reuse Rights is Biggest Challenge.

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

PMC
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PMC Search

Journal List Limits Advanced Help

PMC

PMC is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).

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File Validation Tools

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PMC News Mail List
PMC News RSS

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NIH Public Access

NIH Public Access and PMC
NIH Manuscript Submission System
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PMCID/PMID/NIHMSID Converter

2.5 million articles...
But only 500,000 carry CC-BY licenses.

For Open Access to Succeed, We *Must* get the Rights Right.

HowOpenIsIt?

Open Access Spectrum (OAS)

In 2002, the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) articulated the basic tenets of Open Access (OA) for the first time. Since then, thousands of journals have adopted policies that embrace some or all of the OA core components related to: readership; reuse; copyright; posting; and machine readability. It's time to move the conversation beyond the deceptively simple question of, "Is It Open Access?" toward a more productive evaluation of "HowOpenIsIt?".

PLOS, SPARC and OASPA have collaborated to create a guide that identifies the core components of OA and how they are implemented across the spectrum between "Open Access" and "Closed Access". The guide provides an easily understandable, comprehensive, and quantifiable resource to help authors make informed decisions on where to publish based on publisher policies. In addition, funders and other organizations will have a resource that indicates criteria for what level of OA is required for their policies and mandates.

This OA guide is aimed toward a wide audience of researchers, authors, and policy-makers. The goals of the guide are to:

- Move the conversation from *"Is It Open Access?"* to *"HowOpenIsIt?"*
- Clarify the definition of OA
- Standardize terminology
- Illustrate a continuum of "*more* open" versus "*less* open"
- Enable people to compare and contrast publications and policies
- Broaden the understanding of OA to a wider audience
- Determine how open a publisher and/or publication is by using the grid

Second Major Challenge: Culture Change.

Need Better Answer to Scholars who ask: *"Why Should I Care About Open Access?"*

Biggest Barrier to Open Access: Fear of Not Being Adequately Rewarded.

The *Open* Digital Environment Lets Us Collect Information on More than Just Citations.

Article Level Metrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

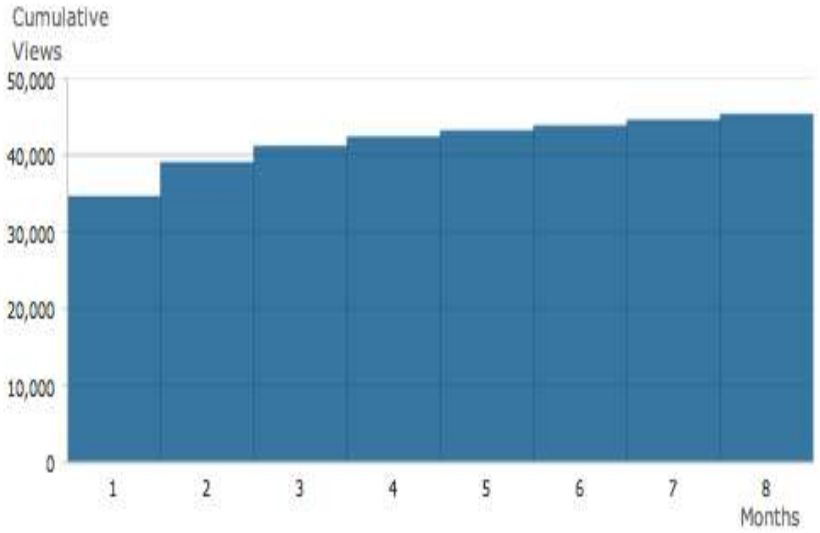
Rivaling the World's Smallest Reptiles: Discovery of Miniaturized and Microendemic New Species of Leaf Chameleons (*Brookesia*) from Northern Madagascar

Article | Metrics | Related Content | Comments: 2

Article Usage

Total Article Views
45,362
Feb 14, 2012 (publication date) through Sep 24, 2012*

	HTML Page Views	PDF Downloads	XML Downloads	Totals
PLoS	42,181	2,923	79	45,183
PMC	133	46	n.a.	179
Totals	42,314	2,969	79	45,362



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EzReprint New & improved!

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Total Article Views: 45,362
Published on February 14, 2012

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PubMed Central (0)
Scopus (2)
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2	2	2	Search

Social Networks

facebook	MENDELEY	twitter
341	53	1

Blogs and Media Coverage

ALMs let you Dig into the *Aspect* of Impact you Want to Explore…

As a Researcher…

(I wonder *who* is reading my work..)

Malaria NetWorks
@malarianetworks

The Lancet: In resource-limited settings, malaria control programmes should consider use of text messaging to... http://fb.me/Eakerale

5 Aug 11

PAHO/WHO Equity
@eqpaho

The effect of mobile phone text-message reminders on Kenyan health workers' adherence to malaria treatment guidelines http://t.co/BhbGRad

16 Aug 11

DFID_HDRC
@dfid_hdrc

RT @mngreenall: The effect of mobile phone text-message reminders on Kenyan health workers' adherence to malaria treatment guidelines: http://t.co/z3m7uEn

26 Aug 11

StompOutMalariaKenya
@stompm_kenya

Texting health care workers in #Kenya improve treatment of #malaria: http://t.co/L5FGpZE7

4 Oct 11

wellcome trust

..Or As a Funder….

(Is this Research Having an Effect On….)

Outcomes	Key indicators of progress
Discoveries	1. significant advances in the generation of new knowledge 2. contribute to discoveries with tangible impacts on health
Applications	3. contribute to the development of enabling technologies, products and devices 4. uptake of research into policy and practice
Engagement	5. enhanced level of informed debate in biomedicine 6. significant engagement of key audiences & increased reach
Research leaders	7. develop a cadre of research leaders 8. evidence of significant career progression among those we support
Research environment	9. key contributions to the creation, development and maintenance of major research resources 10. contributions to the growth of centres of excellence
Influence	11. significant impact on science funding & policy developments 12. significant impact on global research priorities and processes

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Adoption of Rapid Diagnostic Tests for the Diagnosis of Malaria, a Preliminary Analysis of the Global Fund Program Data, 2005 to 2010

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Abstract

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Introduction

The World Health Organization Guidelines for the Treatment of Malaria, in 2006 and 2010, recommend parasitological confirmation of malaria before commencing treatment. Although microscopy has been the mainstay of malaria diagnostics, the magnitude of diagnostic scale up required to follow the Guidelines suggests that rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) will be a large component. This study analyzes the adoption of rapid diagnostic testing in malaria programs supported by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the leading international funder of malaria control globally.

Methods and Findings

We analyzed, for the period 2005 to 2010, Global Fund programmatic data for 81 countries on the quantity of RDTs planned; actual quantities of RDTs and artemisinin-based combination treatments (ACTs) procured in 2009 and 2010; RDT-related activities including RDTs distributed, RDTs used, total diagnostic tests including RDTs and microscopy performed, health facilities equipped with RDTs; personnel trained to perform rapid diagnostic malaria test; and grant budgets allocated to malaria diagnosis. In 2010, diagnosis accounted for 5.2% of malaria grant budget. From 2005 to 2010, the procurement plans include148 million RDTs through 96

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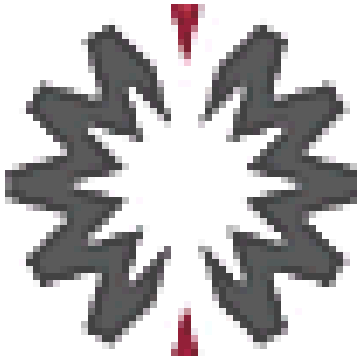

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