

# Freeing Scholarly Communication

Open Access and Institutional  
Repositories

# Traditional Research/Publication

- Universities pay faculty to produce research
- Faculty sign away their rights and give their research away for free
- The same universities that paid for the research buy it back from publishers in the form of journal subscriptions

# What's right with that model?

- Familiarity

# What's wrong with that model?

- Loss of author rights
- Exorbitant price increases - Between 1986 and 2004, journal expenditures of North American research libraries increased by a staggering 273%, with the average journal unit cost increasing by 188%. During this same period, the U.S. Consumer Price Index rose by 73%, meaning that journal costs have outstripped inflation by a factor of almost 4.
- Barriers to access

# New Models

Can we envision systems that keep the best of the old model, and mitigate its disadvantages?

## Open Access and Institutional Repositories

- keep peer review

- help retain author rights

- help keep costs down

- improve access to scholarly literature

# Open Access

- Freely available via the web
- Author allows others to make use of the material
- Archived at a responsible institution

# Public Library of Science (PLOS)

- <http://www.plos.org/>
- **PLOS** is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a freely available public resource.
- “I thoroughly support universal free access to research. The wonderful thing about ideas is more people being exposed to more ideas leads to still more ideas.” — Dr. Richard Smith, former Editor of the *British Medical Journal*, member of the PLOS Board of Directors

# Is it free?

- Author pays (Springer, BioMedCentral)
- Grant, society, or institution funded
- Advertising or other 3<sup>rd</sup> party revenue

# Do people read OA journals?

- Journal Finder data
- Citation rates
  - Increases in philosophy (+45%), political science (+86%), electrical and computational engineering(+51%), and math (+91%)  
[Antelman, “Do Open Access Articles Have a Greater Research Impact?”  
[http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/staff/kaantelm/do\\_open\\_access\\_CRL.pdf](http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/staff/kaantelm/do_open_access_CRL.pdf)

# Coming Soon?

- Faculty resolutions – Indiana, Cornell, MIT, U of Wisconsin, UNC-CH, U Kansas, Oregon State, U Iowa, etc
- European are showing leadership in requiring public access to government sponsored research
- U.S. Senate approved mandate for public access to NIH-funded research

# Getting involved in OA publishing

- DOAJ – <http://www.doaj.org>
- Hosting – BioMedCentral

Stephen Dew ([shdew@uncg.edu](mailto:shdew@uncg.edu))

# Institutional Repositories

- Contain the scholarly output of an institution and provides open access to it
- Can contain articles published in non-OA journals, plus other types of scholarship

# Pilot UNC System IR

- Group – UNCW, ECU, UNCP, App State, UNCG
- Policies
  - No student work unless ETD
  - Freely available
  - Copyright OK
  - Completed scholarly work
- Timeline

# Advantages of an IR

- Google
- Higher citation rate
- Better institutional identity for UNCG research
- Perpetual
- System wide cooperative project

# How to contribute to the IR

- Sherpa/Romeo -  
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>
- Library Liasion or Stephen Dew  
([shdew@uncg.edu](mailto:shdew@uncg.edu))

# OA and IR's...

- Help keep prices down
- Increase access to your work
- Help faculty retain control of their own scholarship

# Questions?

Tim Bucknall

[bucknall@uncg.edu](mailto:bucknall@uncg.edu)

Stephen Dew

[shdew@uncg.edu](mailto:shdew@uncg.edu)