







# Open-Access Journals: Global Trend in Opening Access to Research Data, Mandatory Open Access, Models of Open Access, and Indexing Journals

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# History of open access

 Budapest Open Access Initiative suggested to provide open access covering free reading option, reuse for writing and lecturing, copyright issues, depositing and machine readability - publishing convertable files - PDFs (2002)

# Definition of open access

OA is an unrestricted online access to scholarly articles, journals, e-books, e-theses, PPT presentations, and video films (eg through YouTube)

#### Closed and semi-closed access

- ✓ Non-OA journals provide access at a subscription or pay-per-view costs
- ✓ Delayed open access is when journals provide full access after a 6-12 month embargo period of 6–12 months

# Who pays for OA

- √ The author's employer or research funding agency
- ✓ Journals waiving fees for the authors from developing countries, those with financial hardships
- ✓ Individual author

# **OA** options

Green OA - authors publish in an article and selfarchive in a repository the peer-reviewed postprint (revised final or the publisher's version of the article).

"Green" light is dependent on the Publisher Copyright Policies and Self-Archiving

Gold OA authors publish in an open-access journal with immediate OA to all of its contents on the publisher's website

**Hybrid OA** – access is open only for journal articles for which their authors/funders pay a fee

# Adoption of open access policies

- Registry of Open Access Institutions and Funding agencies
- 161 institutions and 53 funding agencies have adopted OA policies so far

http://roarmap.eprints.org/

# World OA policies

#### Total Mandates to Date (by type)

Institutional Mandates

(161)

Sub-Institutional

Mandates (35)

Multi-Institutional

Mandates (4)

Funder Mandates (53)

Thesis Mandates (97)

Proposed Institutional Mandates

(4)

Proposed Sub-Institutional

Mandates (3)

Proposed Multi-Institutional

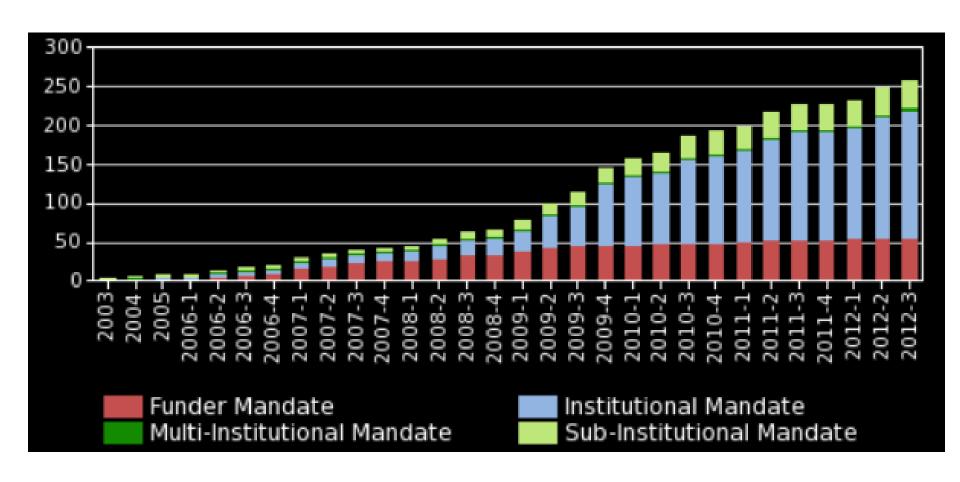
Mandates (6)

Proposed Funder Mandates

(10)

http://roarmap.eprints.org/

# Open access trend



# OA repositories of dissertations



#### Browse by Year

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

2012 (405)
2011 (712)
2010 (667)
2009 (238)
2008 (81)
2007 (52)
2006 (26)
2005 (27)
2004 (28)
2002 (26)
2001 (13)
2000 (16)
1999 (18)

1998 (16)

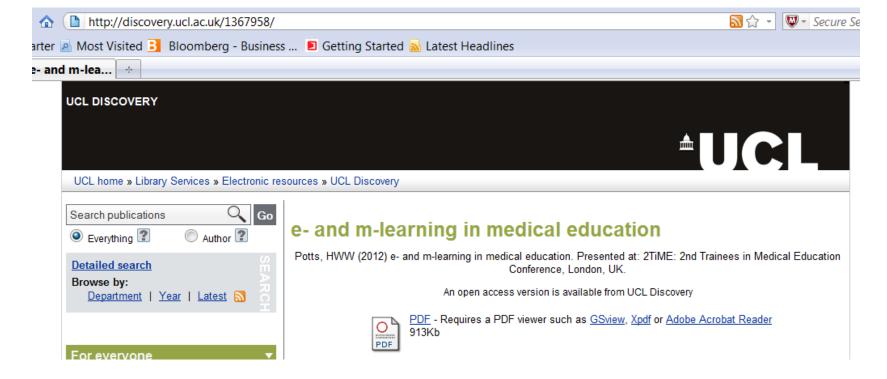
1997 (7)

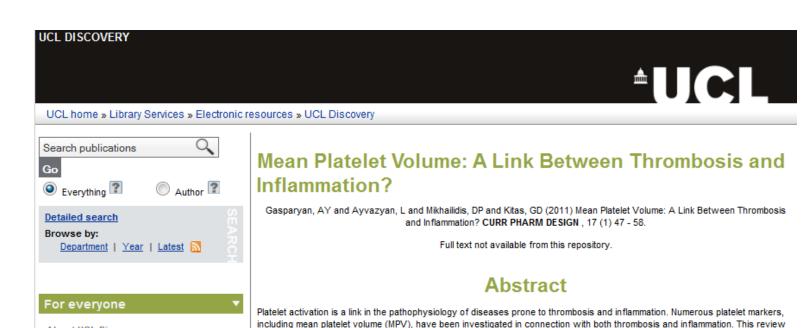
1996 (4)

 1995 (5) 1994 (7) 1993 (3) 1992 (5) 1991 (4) 1990 (6) 1989 (1) 1988 (3) 1987 (6) 1986 (4) 1985 (4) 1984 (2) 1983 (2) 1982 (2) 1981 (3) 1980 (4)

1979 (1)

• 1978 (1) • 1977 (1) • 1976 (3) • 1975 (5) • 1972 (3) • 1967 (2) • 1966 (2) • 1961 (1) • 1958 (1) • 1952 (2) • 1949 (1) • 1931 (1) • 1918 (1) • 1916 (1) • 1914 (2)





# Country-based OA policies

- No any registered data for Iran
- 1 institutional mandate from Turkey
- 26 entries from Italy (mostly thesis mandates)
- 53 entries from UK

http://roarmap.eprints.org/

#### Learned definition of OA

- **✓ PLOS (Public Library of Science)**
- ✓ SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition)



✓ OASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association)



 On free availability + rights of reuse



# **Definition of Open Access**

- OA is a means of disseminating scholarly information not based on the traditional subscription model. It is aimed at accelerating the pace of discovery, innovations, and enrich education.
- PLOS www.plos.org

• Open Access - readers, practitioners, and researchers are able to obtain content at no cost.



 Open Access components - readership, reuse, copyright, posting and machine readability.



• Immediate availability and reuse are ideal for open access model

# Implications of Open Access

- Article Quality
- Research impact
- Quality of Peer Review
- Academic Promotion







### Components of OA: reader rights



Free readership rights immediately upon publication

Free readership rights after 6 month embargo



Free readership rights after 12 month embargo



Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles ("hybrid" model)





Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read

### Components of OA: reuse rights



Generous reuse & remixing rights (CC-BY license)



Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (CC BY-NC & other Creative Commons licenses)



Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions





No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright)

# Components of OA: copyrights



Author holds copyright with no restrictions



Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on reuse of published version



Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version





Publisher holds copyright

### Components of OA: posting rights



Author may post any version to any third-party repository or website

Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any third-party repository or website



Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain third-party repositories or websites



Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain third-party repositories or websites





Author may not deposit any versions to third-party repositories or websites

### Components of OA: automatic posting



Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately



Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months



Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months





No automatic posting in third-party repositories

# Components of OA: readability



Article full text, metadata, citations & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machinereadable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol

PLOS www.plos.org

Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol



Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled without special permission or registration



Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled with permission



Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format

### Advantages of OA: citations

- Analysis of OA vs. non-OA articles published in June-Dec 2004 the *Proceedings of the NAS* (PNAS)
- 212 (14.2%) OA
- 1,280 (85.8%) non-OA
- After 10-16 months post-publication
- average citations of OA articles were  $\uparrow$  6.4 vs. 4.5; P<0.001, and
- after correction for confounders OA articles were 3 times more likely to be cited

Eysenbach G. Citation advantage of open access articles. PLoS Biol 2006;4(5):e157.

#### Advantages of OA: downloads

• OA articles are downloaded more (3 times more within a year), but not obligatory cited

Davis PM. Open access, readership, citations: a randomized controlled trial of scientific journal publishing. FASEB J 2011;25(7):2129-34

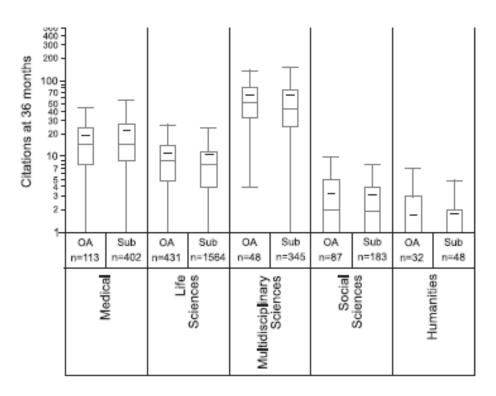


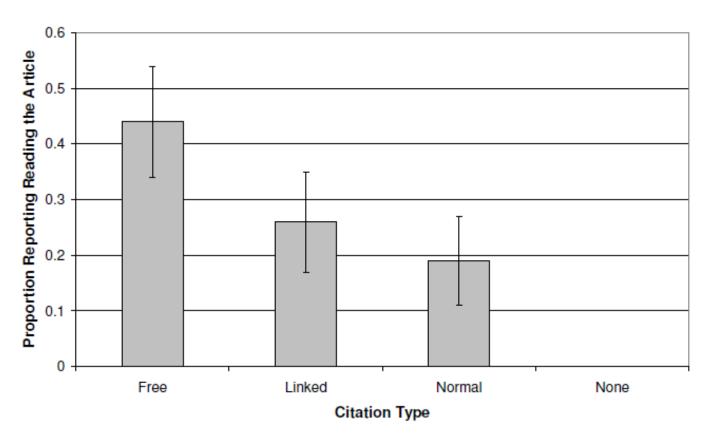
Figure 1. Citation frequency of open access (OA) and

### Advantages of OA: academic

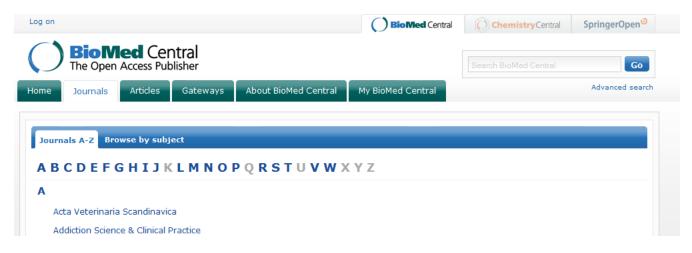
 OA articles are read more and used for academic and medical purposes

Hardisty DJ, Haaga DA. Diffusion of treatment research: does Open Access matter? J Clin Psychol 2008;64(7):821-39.

Study 1: Effect of Citiation Type on Reported Reading Rates



#### Advantages of OA: financial



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open access to scientific and medical research



