Open Access Publishing

Mikael Laakso, D.Sc. (Econ.)

Associate Professor

Hanken School of Economics, Helsinki, Finland

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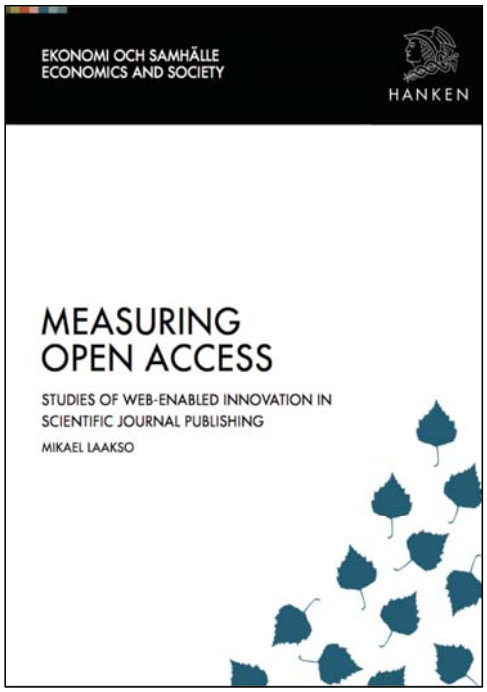
@mikaellaakso

My background and perspective

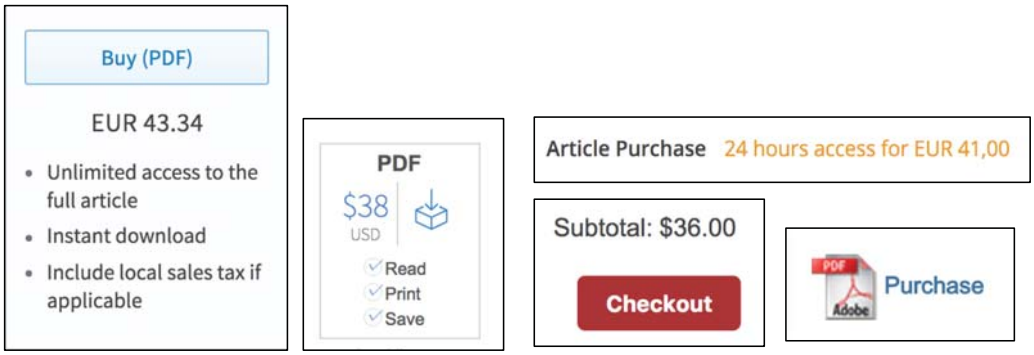
- Research has been focusing on how open access has been introduced and changed scholarly journal publishing.
- Member of the H2020 Commission Expert Group "Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication (FSP)"
- Member of the strategy group for journal publisher negotiations on behalf of the Finnish university library consortium (FinElib).



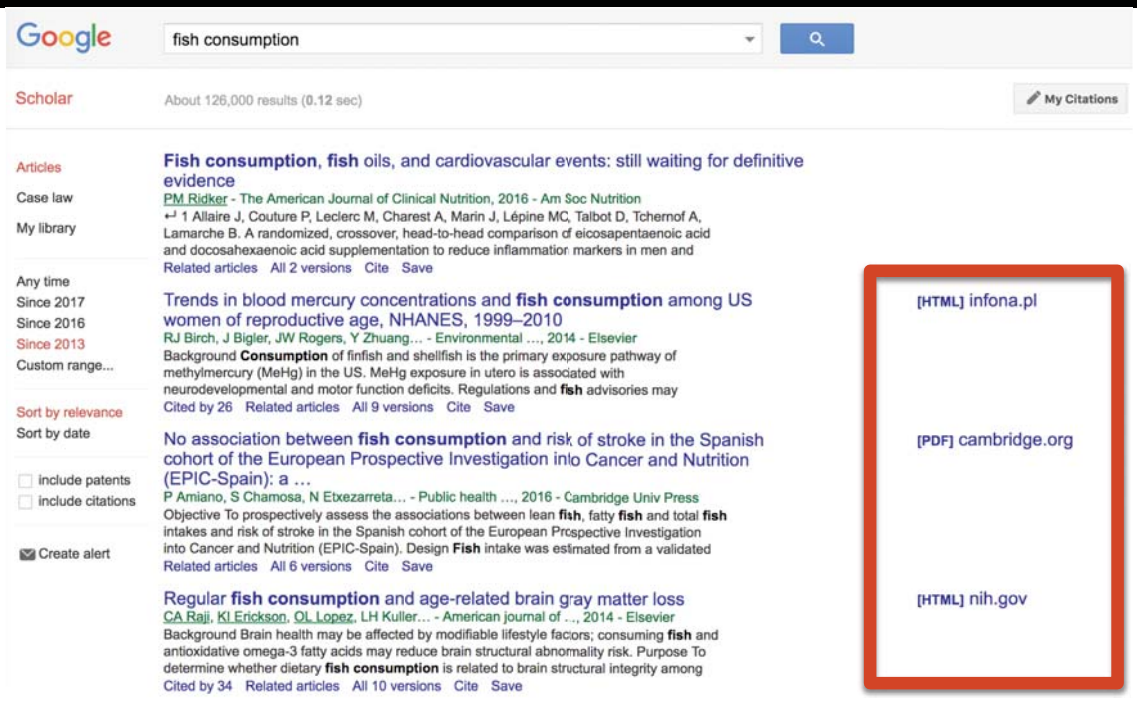
Why publish openly?

- You want to unlock the full potential of your research?
- Your research funder/university requires it?

But the better question is perhaps, who whould not want unrestricted visibility, more downloads, more reads, and more citations for their research?



What OA looks like on Google Scholar



Open Access

"Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions."

(Peter Suber, 2012:4)

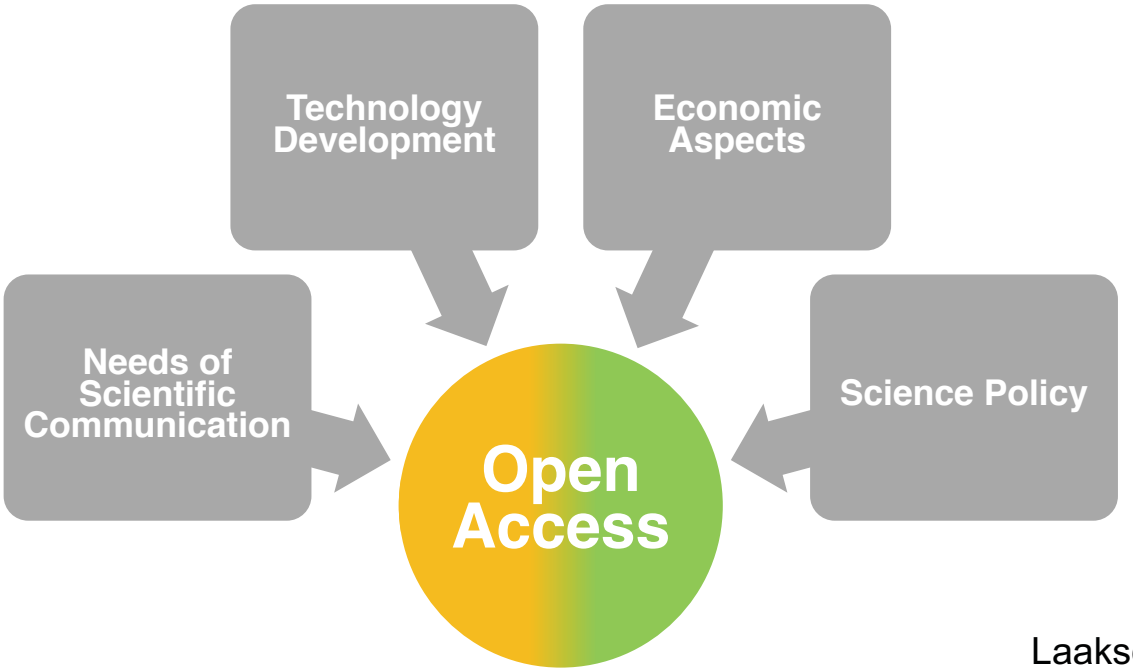
Gold OA

Open Access made available by journals themselves (either in full or part). Free for everyone or enabled by author-side payment.

Green OA

Open Access elsewhere on the web. Often manuscript-versions of published journal articles. Free to authors.

Open Access has been evolving since the early days of the internet



Laakso (2014)

Ilegal access is not the solution

- Provides access to more than **58,000,000** articles and growing.
- The cat-and-mouse game can only last so long.

"Over the 6 months leading up to March, Sci-Hub served up 28 million documents, with Iran, China, India, Russia, and the United States the leading requestors."

Bohannon (2016)

OA benefits are colorblind

- What matters is that the research publication is discoverable and retrievable without reader-side payment.
- The mechanism through which this happens is not a main concern for gaining benefits.
- However, the earlier OA is provided the better.

Visibility and impact increase

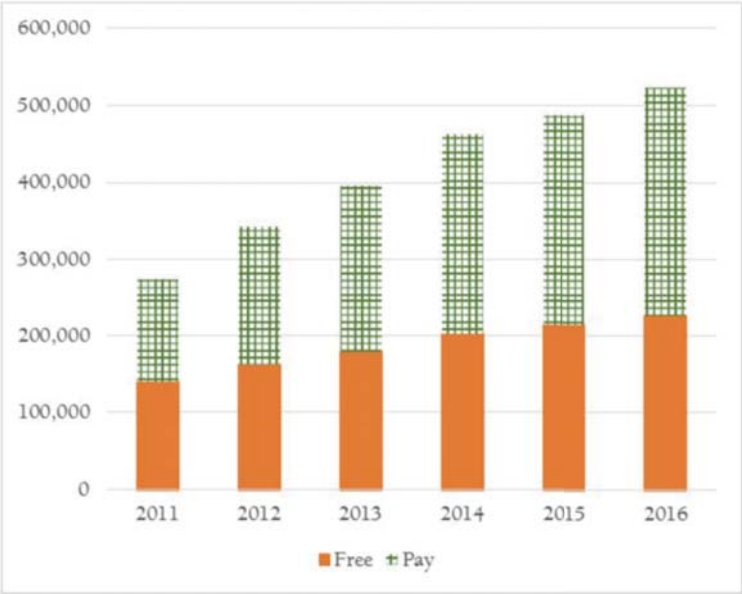
- **Citation advantage** compared to articles only available through subscription-access. (McKiernan et al (2016)
- "[...] the odds that an open access journal is referenced on the English **Wikipedia** are 47% higher compared to paywall journals." (Teplitskiy, Lu & Duede 2016)
- In a study covering over 1700 articles published in Nature Communications**, OA articles received 2.5-4.4 times the interactions on Twitter and Facebook** compared to closed-access articles. (Wang, Liu, Mao & Fang 2015).

Before submitting your article manuscript to a journal...

» **Is there a suitable OA journal available?** If so, great! Is there an article processing charge that needs to be paid upon acceptance, and do you have funds available for covering the charge?

» **If you submit to a traditional subscription-access journal**, is there a delay with which you can make your manuscript OA through a repository?

Articles published in Open Access journals 2011-2016



» During 2016 0.5 million articles were published in 8992 DOAJ-indexed journals.

» Majority of articles were published in journals requiring payment of an aricle processing charge (APC).

Crawford (2017)

https://waltcrawford.name/goaj2.pdf

Open access has enabled new types of journals to exist

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SAGE open

PeerJ

PLOS ONE
A peer-reviewed, open access journal

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

F1000Research
Open for Science

RIO

Open access journal articles as % of all articles in Scopus

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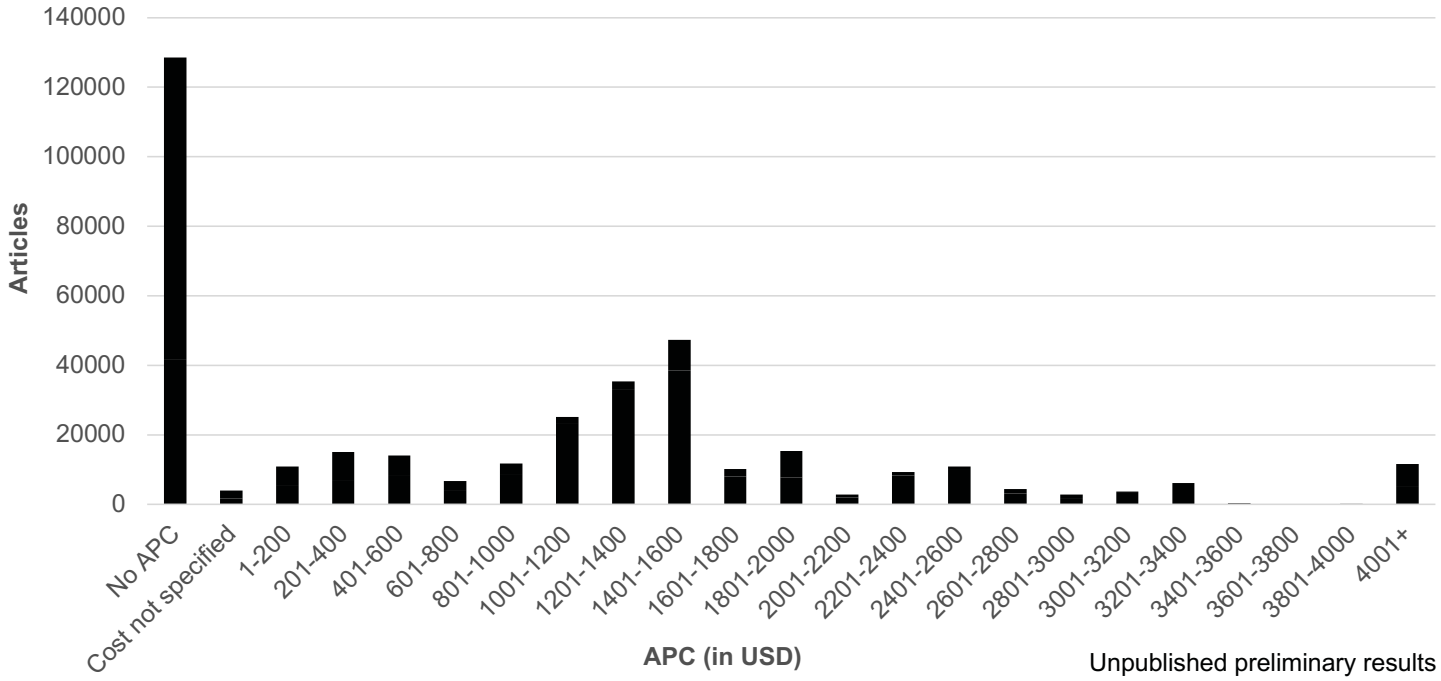
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Life Sciences		**14**	**14**	**16**	**19**	**20**	**23**	**21**
	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	19	21	23	25	25	27	25
	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	13	13	15	19	21	24	22
	Immunology and Microbiology	14	14	15	18	20	24	22
	Neuroscience	8	9	12	14	16	18	17
	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	12	12	13	15	16	19	18
Social Sciences		**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
	Arts and Humanities	5	6	7	9	10	12	12
	Business, Management and Accounting	3	3	4	4	4	5	7
	Decision Sciences	4	5	6	6	6	7	7
	Economics, Econometrics and Finance	5	6	7	7	7	8	10
	Psychology	6	7	9	11	12	11	12
	Social Sciences	8	8	10	11	11	13	13
Physical Sciences		**7**	**7**	**9**	**9**	**10**	**10**	**11**
	Chemical Engineering	4	4	5	5	5	6	6
	Chemistry	8	9	9	9	8	9	10
	Computer Science	8	8	10	13	11	13	13
	Earth and Planetary Sciences	8	9	10	10	11	12	12
	Energy	2	3	5	5	5	7	7
	Engineering	3	4	7	7	8	9	10
	Environmental Science	7	8	9	10	11	10	11
	Materials Science	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
	Mathematics	8	9	13	15	16	14	12
	Physics and Astronomy	10	10	11	10	14	16	17
Health Sciences		**13**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**19**	**21**	**21**
	Medicine	13	13	15	17	18	21	21
	Nursing	6	8	8	9	8	9	8
	Veterinary	21	22	24	27	28	27	27
	Dentistry	17	18	21	20	20	23	21
	Health Professions	7	8	10	11	14	16	16
General		**23**	**14**	**16**	**28**	**34**	**49**	**62**

Unpublished preliminary results

Pricing levels of OA journal articles published 2016



Unpublished preliminary results

Author and reader beware: Predatory journals

» The adoption of the author-payment model has attracted questionable entrepreneurs to the field of scientific journal publishing space.

Mechanisms for quality control of journals are improving

- The flooded market can make it hard for legitimate journals to attract quality submissions.
- Initiatives have been started in order to create some form of transparent quality standard.
- With age journals build up credibility and a transparent track record.

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

OASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

THINK CHECK SUBMIT

Choose the right journal for your research

http://thinkchecksubmit

https://doaj.org/

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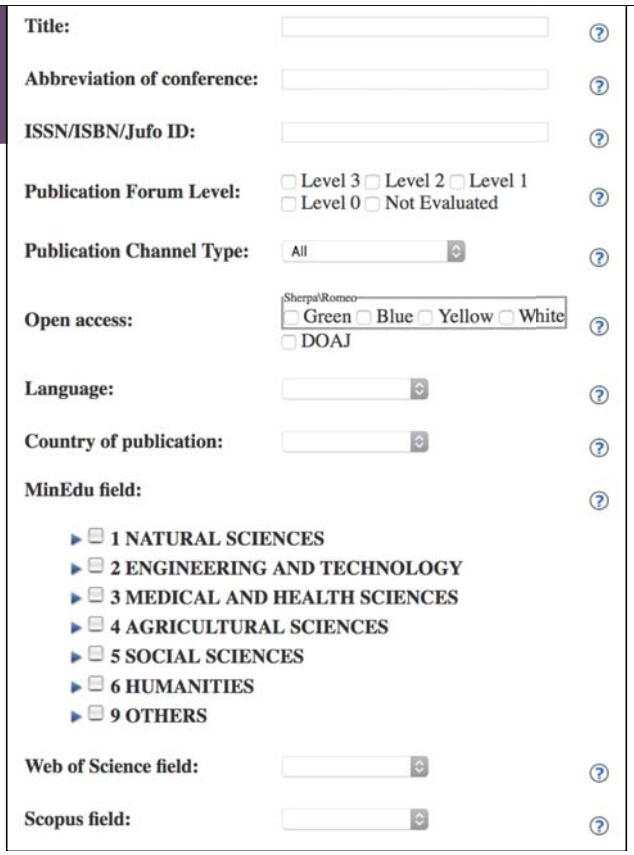

What can usually be made available as green OA?


Research Output Availability on Academic Social Networks: Implications for Stakeholders in Academic Publishing

Mikael Laakso, Juho Lindman, Conyu Shen, Linus Nyman, Bo-Christer Björk

Abstract

Introduction

Accepted manuscript

(i.e. final draft)


RESEARCH PAPER

Research output availability on academic social networks: implications for stakeholders in academic publishing

Mikael Laakso · Juho Lindman · Conyu Shen · Linus Nyman · Bo-Christer Björk

Abstract

Introduction

Publisher version

(i.e. copyedited file)

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http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/

Repositories are the best web locations to self-archive manuscripts

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HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

bioRxiv beta
THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

arXiv.org

SOCARXIV
open archive of the social sciences

Academic social networks are not platforms for providing sustainable open access

HANKEN

Hybrid OA

- If the imposed embargo/delay to provide a green OA copy of your article is longer than your research funder accepts you need to see if the journal has an optional OA fee that can be paid to make your article OA on the journal website.

- Most research funders do not preference this option since green OA can usually be provided for free and the fee for publishing in full OA journals is lower than hybrid OA fees.

Kay takeaways

- **Open access is increasingly required** by different stakeholders and can be perceived as an additional burden, however, it is for the good of everyone.
- **The share of open access content has been growing all the time**, currently around half of all recently published research can be found on the web (Piwowar et al 2018).
- In a subscription-based world, **OA carries benefits to researchers and their institutions**.
- **Not using research to its full potential is a waste** – why spend 2 years on work for an article and then not use 20 more minutes to ensure that it is read as widely as possible and permanently open?

Three recommended reads


The impact of free access to the scientific literature: a review of recent research

Philip M. Davis, PhD; William H. Walters, PhD, FCLIP

Davis & Walters (2011)


eLIFE

POINT OF VIEW

How open science helps researchers succeed

McKiernan et al (2016)

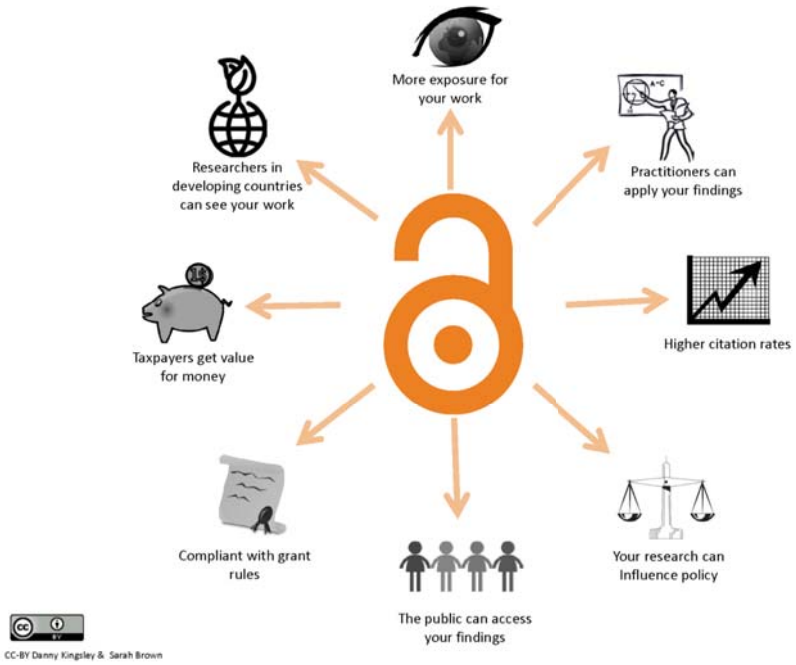

F1000Research

The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review [version 3; referees: 3 approved, 2 approved with reservations]

Jonathan P. Tennant[1], François Waldner[2], Damien C. Jacques[2], Paola Masuzzo[3,4], Lauren B. Collister[5], Chris. H. J. Hartgerink[6]

Tennant et al (2016)

Q & A



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