



Open Access: A Discussion

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Outline

- Open Access in brief
- Digital Commons @ McMaster
- Publicly-funded research
 - Draft Tri-Agency Open Access Policy
- Open Access Journals
- Discussion questions



Open Access: A Definition

“Open Access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder.”

- Peter Suber (2013)



Two vehicles for delivering OA to research articles

- OA Repositories = do not conduct peer-review themselves, however, they generally host articles peer-reviewed elsewhere
- OA Journals = conduct peer-review and make contents freely available



Open Access Repositories

- Organized by discipline/subject e.g. arXiv for physics
<http://arxiv.org/>
- Organized by institution aka Institutional Repository
e.g. Digital Commons @ McMaster
- OA Repositories may contain preprints or postprints of journal articles
 - Preprints = version of an article before peer-review
 - Postprints = version of an article after the peer-review process but before copy-editing/final layout (publisher's PDF)



Benefits to depositing in an IR

- Materials take minutes to deposit and can be done by the researcher
- Standards used for digital content in the IR enhance searchability and visibility of materials i.e. Open Archives Initiative (OAI) standards
- Exposes literature to a worldwide audience which may transfer to higher impact or citation rates for authors
- Helps the university raise its research profile
- Provides long-term preservation of materials
- Allows scholars to retain ownership of their works
 - Graduate students are the copyright holders of their theses



Digital Commons @ McMaster

- Objective: Improve the discovery of and access to the research and scholarship of the university
- Launched October 4, 2006
- Over 17,000 works, mainly text
- Theses (8,000+) – Masters and PhD
- Journals (15) – some peer-reviewed; some hybrid
- Capstones and Major Research Papers (MRPs)
- Small collection of articles, books, conference presentations, newsletters, calendars and task force reports
- Content produced by Research Centres e.g. McMaster Health Forum





More About Theses

- Theses records are added to WorldCat, a database of books and other materials, worldwide, and to the Catalogue
- Theses may be “delayed” or embargoed for up to one year
- Two Series:
 1. Open Access Dissertations and Theses
 - Full-text available to all McMaster and non-McMaster users
 - Includes Masters and PhD theses mandated for submission by the School of Graduate Studies (SGS), beginning May 2011
 - Includes print theses in Mills and Thode Libraries that are currently being digitized and added to the Digital Commons
 2. Dissertations and Theses
 - McMaster PhD theses sent to ProQuest, up to May 2011
 - Full-text restricted to McMaster users only
 - Access varies for other institutions, based on their subscription with ProQuest





General Statistics

- As of Thurs. Nov. 28, 2013, 6:13 pm
 - 17,485 papers to date
 - 2,685,258 full-text downloads to date
 - 1,232,335 downloads in the past year



Top 10 Downloads

- As of Thurs. Nov. 28, 2013, 6:13 pm



School of Graduate Studies Calendar 2012-2013 (Revised as of August 31, 2012)

Medy Espiritu



School of Graduate Studies Calendar, 2013-2014

Christina Bryce

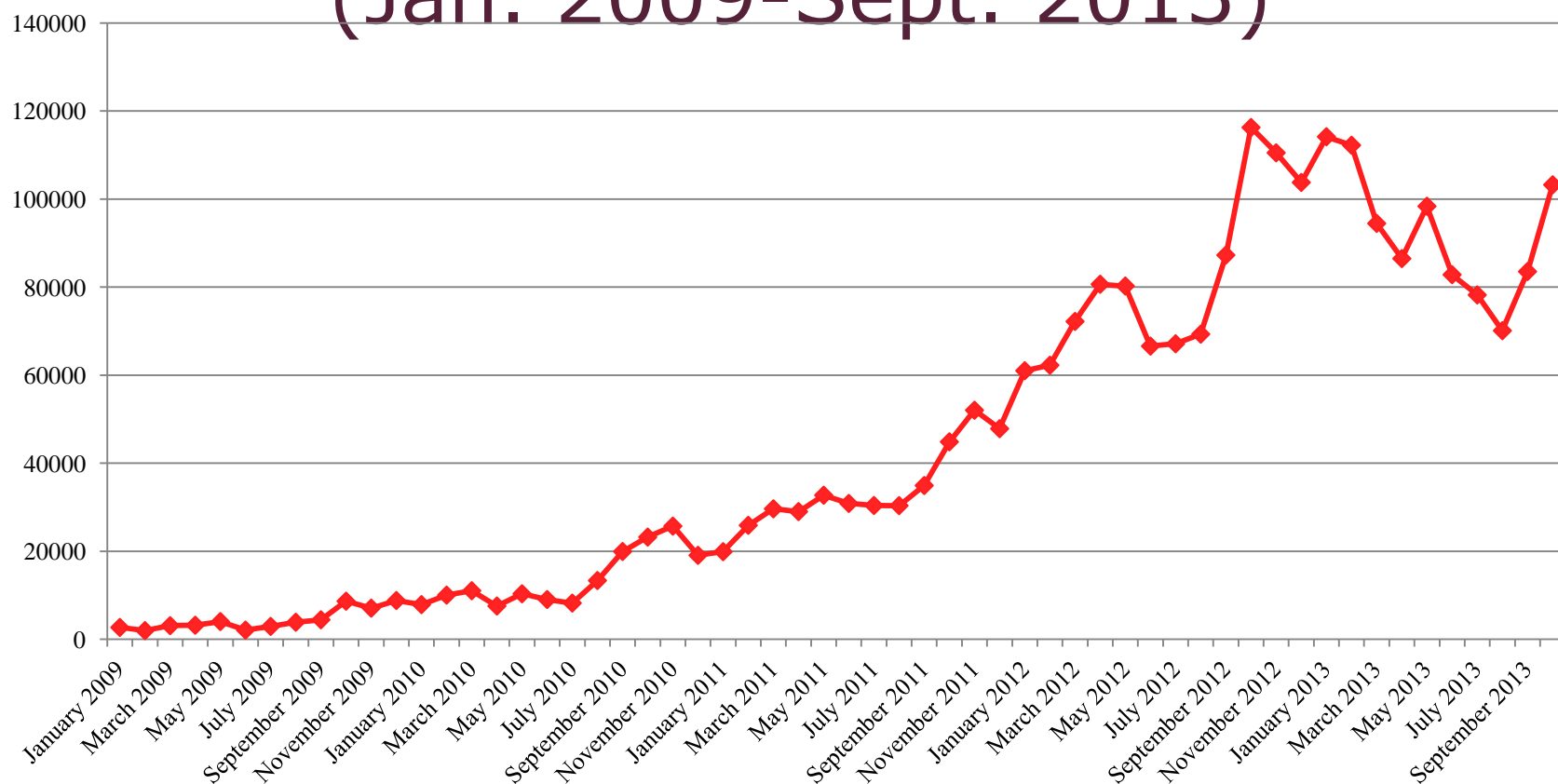


TALE AS OLD AS TIME: A Textual Analysis of Race and Gender in Disney Princess Films

Vanessa Matyas



No. of Downloads (Jan. 2009-Sept. 2013)





Adding Content to the IR

- Create an account or login
- Click on "Home" and select the location in the IR where you would like to make your submission
- For theses, graduate students select "Open Access Dissertations and Theses"
- Select "Submit Research"
- Complete the form provided (5-10 min.); select "Submit"
- Your submission may need to be approved before going "live"; you will receive a confirmation email



Live demo



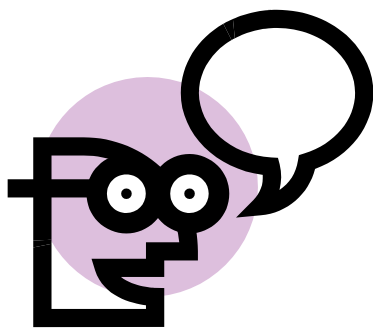


Tri-Agency Open Access Policy

- In Canada, NSERC and SSHRC released a draft Open Access Policy on October 15, 2013

http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/NSERC-CRSNG/policies-politiques/Tri-OA-Policy-Politique-LA-Trois_eng.asp

- Soliciting feedback by Friday, December 13, 2013



- Canada. Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (2013)



Tri-Agency Open Access Policy

- NSERC and SSHRC modeled the policy after the OA policy at the CIHR (in effect since 2008), which states the following:

“NSERC and SSHRC ... would require federally funded peer-reviewed journal publications to be made freely available within one year of publication. The draft Tri-Agency Open Access Policy (the “draft policy”) is modeled after the [Canadian Institutes of Health Research’s \(CIHR\) Open Access Policy](#), which remains unchanged and continues to be mandatory.”

- Canada. Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (2013)



Open Access journals





Publish in OA journals

- Peer-review
- DOAJ
 - 273 journals from Canada
 - 9991 OA journals
 - “cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system” <http://www.doaj.org>





OA journals

● Impact

- PLoS Medicine
- PLoS Biology
- Citation rates

High-Ranking Open Access Journals Based on Citation Data JQ Johnson (University of Oregon), 3 March 2012¹

Table I – Top 50 OA journals by SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)²

Title	Subjects	ISSN in SJR data	SJR rank	SJR	Country
Cancer Journal for Clinicians	Oncology	15424863	4	9.895	United States
Molecular Systems Biology	Biology	17444292	70	2.349	United Kingdom
MMWR Recommendations and Reports	Public Health	15458601	80	2.031	United States
Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience	Neurology	16625102	84	1.974	Switzerland
Optics Express	Optics and Lights	10944087	86	1.956	United States
PLoS Genetics	Genetics	15537404	93	1.813	United States
PLoS Biology	Biology	15457885	105	1.659	United States
Nucleic Acids Research	Biochemistry; Chemistry (General); Biology	13624962	119	1.542	United Kingdom
Nuclear Receptor Signaling	Biochemistry	15507629	120	1.535	United States
MMWR CDC Surveillance Summaries	Medicine (General)	15460738	129	1.478	United States
Epigenetics & Chromatin	Genetics	17568935	145	1.366	United Kingdom
PLoS Pathogens	Microbiology; Internal medicine	15537374	160	1.269	United States
Progress In Electromagnetics Research	Electricity	10704698	170	1.213	United States
Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience	Neurology	16625099	187	1.117	Switzerland

<http://openaccess.uoregon.edu/files/2012/03/top-oa-journals-3-Mar-2012-20hqvxw.pdf>





Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals

scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/

Scholarly Open Access

Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing

Home About the Author Appeals Disclaimer Research LIST OF PUBLISHERS

LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS

LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals

This is a list of questionable, scholarly open-access journals. We recommend that scholars read the available reviews, assessments and descriptions provided here, and then decide for themselves whether they want to submit articles, serve as editors or on editorial boards. The criteria for determining predatory journals are [here](#).

We hope that tenure and promotion committees can also decide for themselves how importantly or not to rate articles published in these journals in the context of their own institutional standards and/or geo-cultural locus. We emphasize that journals change in their business and editorial practices over time. This list is kept up-to-date to the best extent possible but may not reflect sudden, unreported, or unknown enhancements

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OA journals @ McMaster

- Live demo

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	What to Archive: * Research data
	When to Archive: * Immediately after publication of results
	Where to Archive: * In any appropriate repository
	General Conditions: * [No information]
	Policy Links: * Publication-related Research Data Policy





Discussion Questions

1. What are your opinions about OA?
2. What can the library do to support OA?
3. What can ULAC do?

Thank you!





References

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<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/brief.htm>