

Openness & equity in academic research: the changing ecosystem

Presentation for ALLA.
October 10, 2019

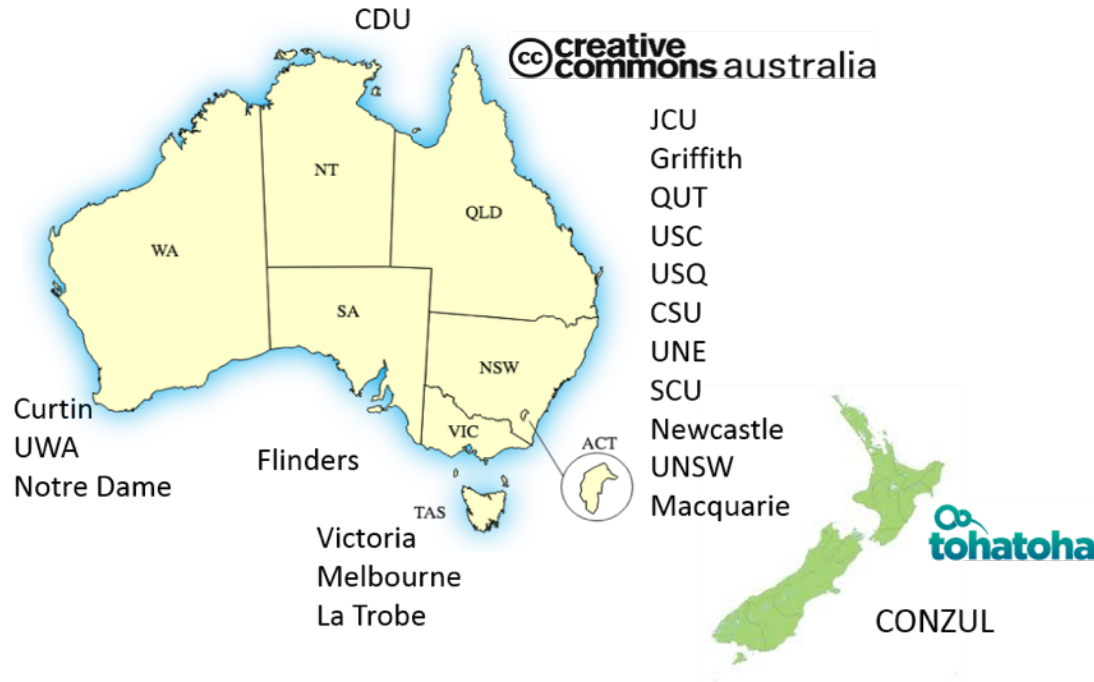
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AOASG: who we are

Our members



AOASG Executive Committee (elected 2018)

Martin Borchert, UNSW (Chair)

Donna McRostie, University of Melbourne

Scott Nicholls, UWA

Maureen Sullivan, Griffith University

Staff – based at QUT

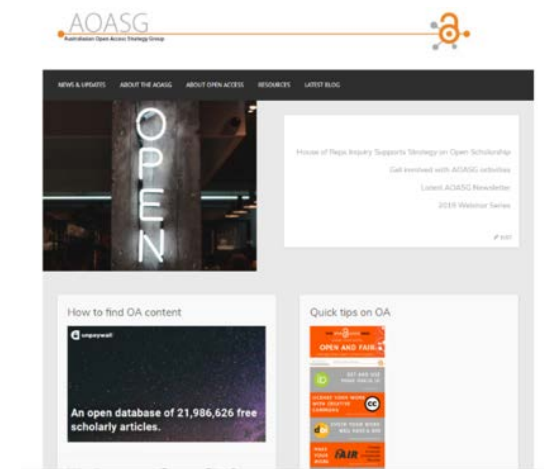
AOASG Director

Ginny Barbour

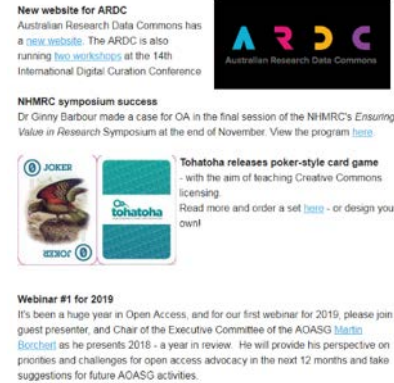
Project Officer

Sandra Fry

What we do:
advocacy – funders, government
collaboration – regionally, globally
raising awareness – general, specific
capacity building – members, others



What's new in OA & scholarly publishing in AU & NZ



@openaccess_anz
www.aoasg.org.au

What I'll cover

- ❖ Core concepts
 - ❖ Key emerging developments globally
 - ❖ What's going on in Australasia
 - ❖ Strategic publishing choices
 - ❖ The advantages of open scholarship
 - ❖ Specific challenges in legal publishing
 - ❖ Open scholarship and equity
 - ❖ A framework for moving to more open scholarship
-
- ❖ Your questions!

Open access is more than free access

Open Access

=

free access

+

reuse rights

+

author attribution rights

+

permanent archiving



Creative Commons licences: key enablers of OA

Three “Layers” Of Licences



Choosing a Licence

Know Your Rights: Understanding CC Licences

Licence	Licence conditions	Author can:	User can:	User can:	User can:	User can:	User can:	HowOpenIsIt?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">generally retain copyrightgrant a non-exclusive licenceenter into other publishing agreementsarchive in an institutional repository, subject archive or personal website	quote and cite in research	Share copies of articles with attribution	User can: create modified versions including abridgments, annotated versions, excerpts and figures	Redistribute commercially	Release modified versions under terms of their choosing including CC licence	
Attribution (CC BY)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open
Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	Spectrum
Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	
Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	
Attribution-NoDerivatives (CC BY-ND)		✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	
Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives (CC BY-NC-ND)		✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	
All Rights Reserved (CC BY-NC-ND)		✗	✓*	✗	✗	✗	✗	Closed

*HowOpenIsIt® is a trademark and has been used with permission. The spectrum is used in this context to illustrate how open-ness is enabled by CC licences. "HowOpenIsIt? Open Access Spectrum" (c) 2014 SPARC and PLOS, licensed CC BY

✓* limited by scope of available copyright exceptions

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Key emerging developments globally in open scholarship

1. Serious moves by funders – Plan S implementation by 2021
2. Continued expansion of new models – especially preprints
3. The publishing economy is changing – from subscribing to closed to subscribing to open
4. Increasing focus on open scholarship – FAIR and related initiatives
5. Need for an open ecosystem – initiatives for open infrastructure
6. Quality and integrity of academic research outputs – better reporting, data availability
7. Changing incentives - moving away from just journal based metrics

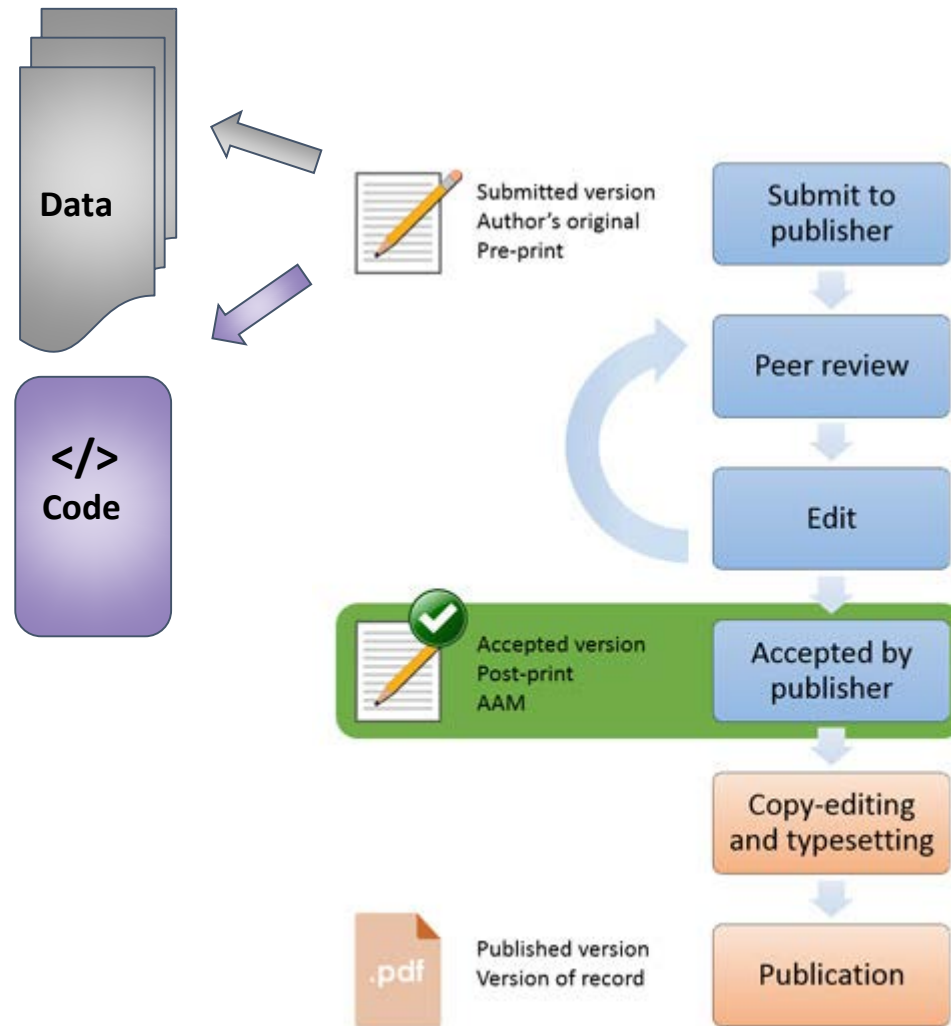
Academic publishing is evolving from static to living

- Protocol registration
- Registered reports
- Preprints
- Revisions -pre and post publication
- Post prints
- Post publication review



Open scholarship across the publishing lifecycle

Open access at university or specialist *repositories* e.g. Github, Figshare



Open access at *preprint servers* eg LawArX, SSRN

Open access at *university repositories*

Open access at *journals* or *books*

Types of open access articles

Repository-based Open Access

- Author publishes article in a subscription journal and shares a manuscript version via a repository.
- QUT ePrints.
- NHMRC & ARC preferred option.
- FREE

Journal-based Open Access

- Author publishes article in open access journal.
- Author *may* have to pay article processing charge.
- Wellcome Trust and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation preferred option.
- Free or \$

"Hybrid" Open Access

- Author publishes individual article open access in subscription journal.
- No funder's preferred option.
- Author always has to pay article processing charge.
- \$\$\$\$\$

1. Plan S – moves by funders



Plan S

Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

Principles and Implementation

Part I: The Plan S Principles

"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo."



#1. Authors use CC license and retain copyright	#6. Strategies and Policies should be aligned to ensure transparency
#2. Robust criteria for services from OA journals, platforms and repositories	#7. These principles apply to all research formats and outputs but timelines for books and monographs may be longer
#3. Funder financial support for new OA journals and platforms and infrastructure	#8. Hybrid OA publishing is non-compliant unless as part of transitional arrangements
#4. APCs are paid by funders and universities	#9. Funders will monitor compliance and place sanctions
#5. Funders support a diversity of models but APCs should be transparent and commensurate with services	#10. Assessment will be on intrinsic merit, not publication venue

Plan S: routes to compliance

	Open Access publishing venues (journals or platforms)	Subscription venues (repository route)	Transition of subscription venues (transformative arrangements)
Route	Authors publish in an Open Access journal or on an Open Access platform.	Authors publish in a subscription journal and make either the final published version (Version of Record (VoR)) or the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) openly available in a repository.	Authors publish Open Access in a subscription journal under a transformative arrangement.
Funding	cOAlition S funders will financially support publication fees.	cOAlition S funders will not financially support 'hybrid' Open Access publication fees in subscription venues.	cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements.

Why is Plan S approach gaining momentum?

Funders are growing increasingly impatient with publishers

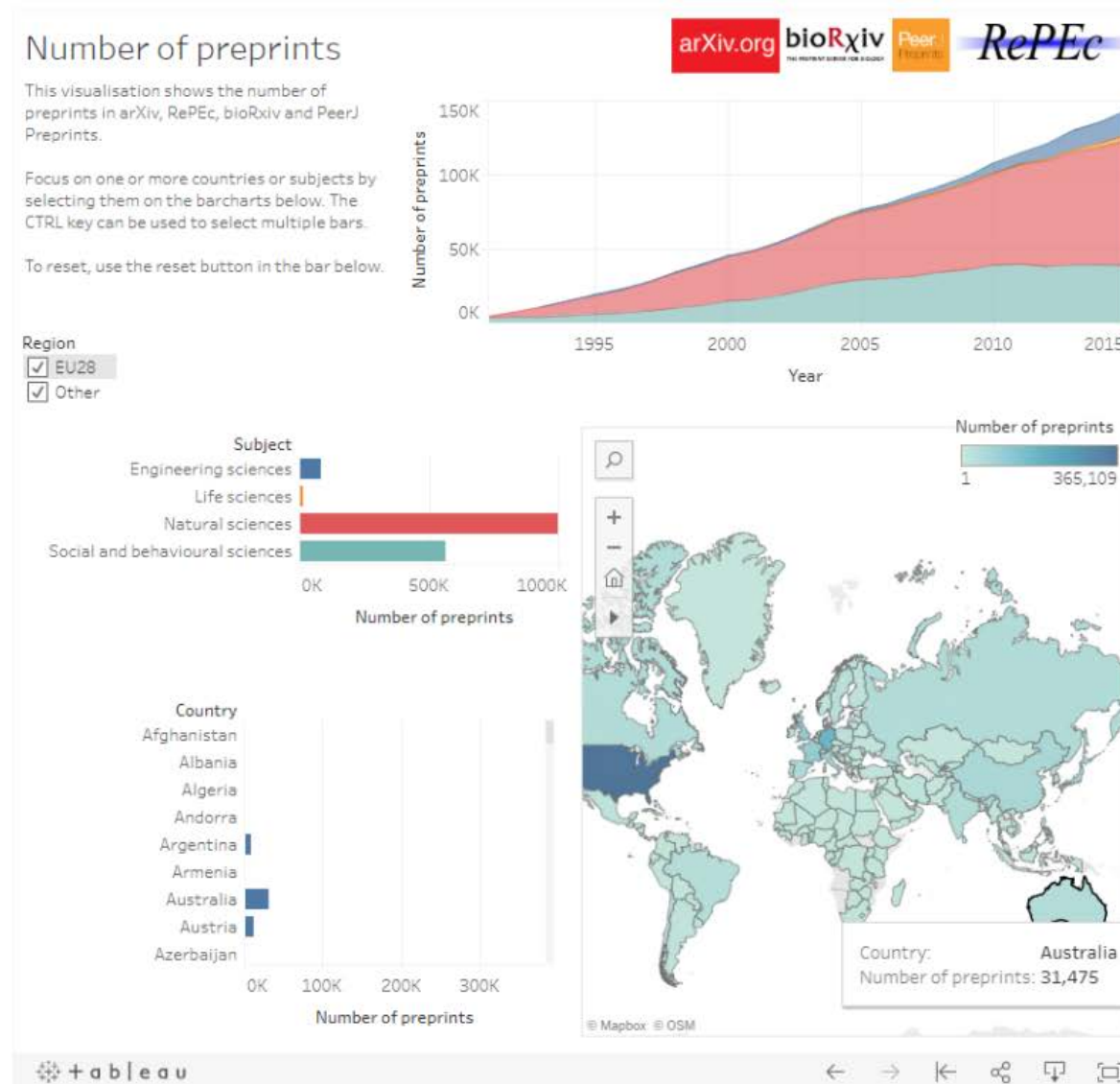
Library consortia are cancelling or failing to reach agreement on renewing subscriptions

Publishers are seeing need for compromise and are offering solutions

Open access is no longer seen as just the responsibility of libraries

2. Preprints – expansion of new models

☆ Favorite





Why LawArXiv?

LawArXiv is an open access repository for legal scholarship.

So what does that mean?

It means your work is not on a for-profit site that can be controlled by external forces. It means that it is free to post your papers, free to read others' papers, & freely available online for other scholars & researchers to find.



www.lawarxiv.info

3. Publishing economy is changing

Cancellations

Hungary – Elsevier

Sweden – Elsevier

Germany – Elsevier

Uni California – Elsevier

Finland – Taylor & Francis

New Agreements

Norway – Elsevier

Finland – Elsevier

Germany – Wiley

Germany – Springer Nature

UK – Springer Nature

Netherland – Oxford Uni Press

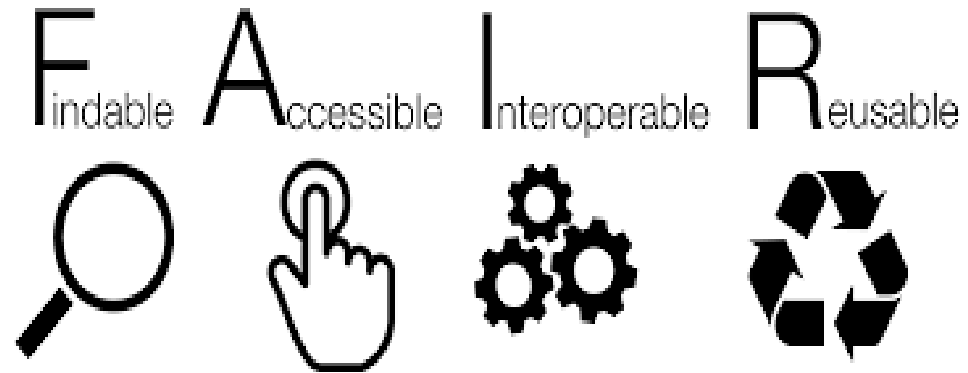
Moving subscriptions from Read only -> Transformative Publish & Read -> Publish only

New models should *only* be “subscribing to open”

4. Open Access is now part of a bigger vision of open scholarship

An **interconnected, equitable**, global scholarly ecosystem of **well-curated, interoperable, trusted** research articles, data and software supported by a **diversity** of open publishing models.

A pragmatic framework



F
indable



A
ccessible



Repositories,
journals & books

I
nteroperable



R
eusable



Rich metadata,
infrastructure
and good
linkages are key
parts of open
scholarship

5. Developing open Infrastructure

“the needs of today’s diverse scholarly communities are not being met by the existing largely uncoordinated scholarly infrastructure, which is dominated by vendor products that take ownership of the scholarly process and data...”

“...We also need to reduce or even eliminate the unhealthy dependency on proprietary systems.”

COAR – we need “Next Generation Repositories”



**Invest in Open
Infrastructure**



<http://scoss.org/>

<https://investinopen.org>

<https://www.coar-repositories.org/>



6. Integrity – open scholarship at its core

“Transparent, truthful, open science, including open access publications, following recommendations such as the FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship and public communication are ways to optimize value to society and enhance research integrity.”

Also work on quality and integrity by Australian funders and Chief Scientist



**AUSTRALIA'S
CHIEF SCIENTIST**

7. Changing incentives



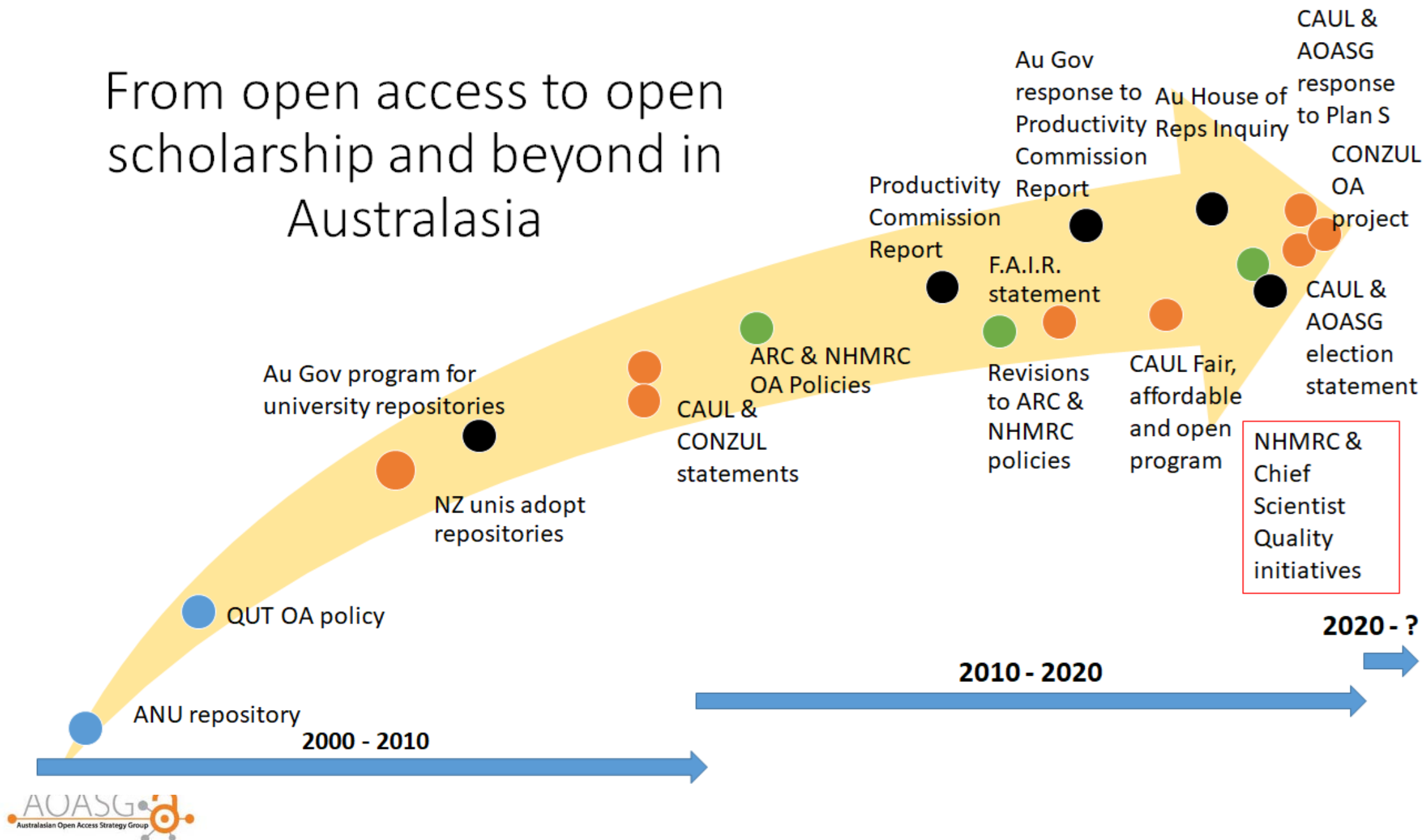
Key principles:

- **Do not use journal-based metrics**, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles
- **the scientific content of a paper is much more important** than publication metrics or the identity of the journal in which it was published
- Consider the **value and impact of all research outputs** (including datasets and software)

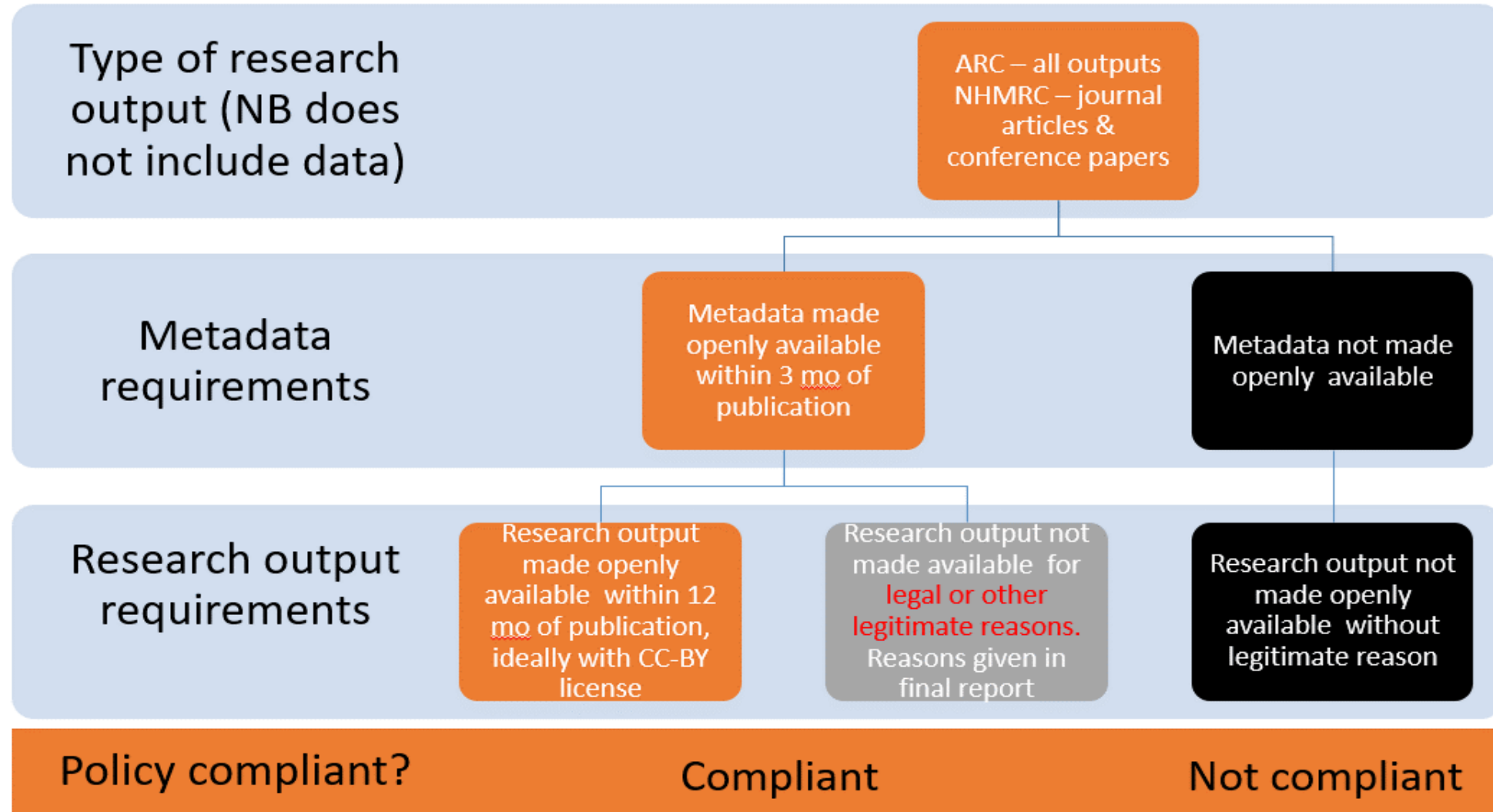
Many actors in
open scholarship
regionally



From open access to open scholarship and beyond in Australasia



Funder OA policies are in place...



...but OA still not in the majority in 2019 in Australasia

Australia

- ARC 2018 ERA – 32% average
- Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative – 36%

New Zealand

- Unpaywall analysis – 42%
- Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative – 34%

The foundations of a national approach

ARC and NHMRC (2012/3 and 2016/7): Any Research Output arising from Funded Research must be made Openly Accessible within a twelve month period from the Publication Date.

F.A.I.R. Statement (2016): "By 2020, Australian publicly funded researchers and research organisations will have in place policies, standards and practices to: Make publicly funded research outputs findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable."

Productivity Commission (2016) "The Australian, and State and Territory governments should implement an open access policy for publicly-funded research. The policy should provide free and open access arrangements for all publications funded by governments, directly or through university funding, within 12 months of publication.

2017 – the Government accepted this recommendation (but no action thus far...)

House of Reps Standing Committee on Employment, Education & Training (2018): "The Committee recommends that the Australian Government develop a more strategic approach to Australia's open scholarship environment."

Guiding strategic publishing choices

- Scimago

The screenshot displays the Scimago Journal & Country Rank interface. The header includes the 'SJR' logo and navigation links: Home, Journal Rankings, Country Rankings, Viz Tools, Help, and About Us. Below the header, filters are set for 'Social Sciences' (dropdown), 'Law' (dropdown), 'All regions / countries' (dropdown), 'All types' (dropdown), and '2018' (dropdown). Filter checkboxes for 'Only Open Access Journals', 'Only SciELO Journals', and 'Only WoS Journals' are present, along with a 'Display journals with at least 0' input field. A 'Download data' button and a pagination indicator '1 - 50 of 653' are also visible. The main table lists journals with columns for Title, Type, SJR index, H index, Total Docs. (2018), Total Docs. (3years), Total Refs. (2018), Total Cites (3years), Citable Docs. (3years), Cites / Doc. (2years), and Ref. / Doc. (2018). The top six journals are listed, each with a green 'Q1' label and a flag icon.

SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank											
Enter Journal Title											
Home Journal Rankings Country Rankings Viz Tools Help About Us											
Social Sciences Law All regions / countries All types 2018											
<input type="checkbox"/> Only Open Access Journals <input type="checkbox"/> Only SciELO Journals <input type="checkbox"/> Only WoS Journals ? Display journals with at least 0 Citable Docs. (3years) Apply											
Download data											
1 - 50 of 653											
Title	Type	SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2018)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2018)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2018)	
1 International Organization	journal	7.363 Q1	133	39	92	2723	546	89	5.31	69.82	
2 International Security	journal	5.167 Q1	97	26	95	1413	341	59	5.64	54.35	
3 Criminology	journal	3.968 Q1	122	26	89	2596	499	86	4.56	99.85	
4 Stanford Law Review	journal	3.675 Q1	62	38	98	4256	166	70	2.13	112.00	
5 Journal of Quantitative Criminology	journal	3.619 Q1	72	62	107	3750	546	99	4.56	60.48	
6 Yale Law Journal	journal	3.574 Q1	70	50	135	2892	264	88	2.45	57.84	

Guiding strategic publishing choices

- Scimago
- DOAJ

The screenshot displays the DOAJ website interface. The top navigation bar includes links for DOAJ, Search, Browse Subjects, Apply, News, About, For Publishers, API, and Login. The left sidebar contains filters for Journals vs. Articles, Subject (Law in general, Comparative and uniform law, Jurisprudence (4), Law (2), General Works (1)), Article processing charges (APCs), Journal has DOAJ Seal, Journal License, Publisher, Country of Publisher (Australia), Fulltext Language (English (6)), Peer review, and Date added to DOAJ. The main content area shows search results for 'Law' in Australia, displaying 6 results found. The first three results are listed below:

Journal Title	ISSN	Year Added to DOAJ	Last Updated	License
Legal Education Review (LER)	1033-2839 (Print); 1839-3713 (Online)	3 Oct 2019	3 Oct 2019	CC BY-NC-ND
QUT Law Review (QUTLR)	2201-7275 (Online)	21 Jun 2017	15 Jan 2018	CC BY
International Journal of Rural Law and Policy (IJRLP)	1839-745X (Online)	13 Oct 2014	8 Dec 2015	CC BY

<https://www.scimagojr.com>
<https://thinkchecksubmit.org>
<https://doaj.org>

Guiding strategic publishing choices

- Scimago
- DOAJ
- Think, Check, Submit



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?

Publishing your research results is key to **advancing your discipline** – and your **career** – but with so many journals in your field, how can you be sure that you're choosing a **reputable, trustworthy** journal?



Tips to **confirm** a journal's credentials and decide if it will help you **reach** the right audience with your research, and make an **impact** on your career.

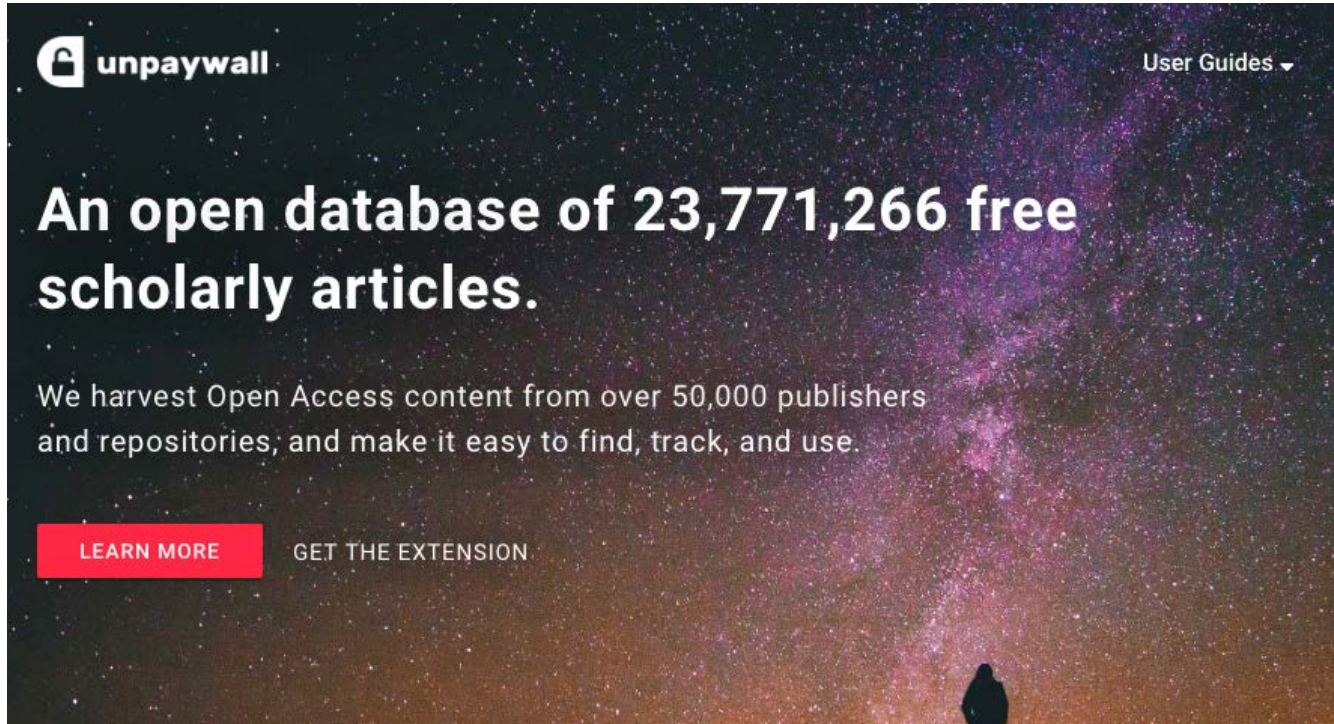
Take control of your career at
thinkchecksubmit.org

<https://www.scimagojr.com>
<https://thinkchecksubmit.org>
<https://doaj.org>


The good news:
openness increases
the visibility, impact
and reach of research



OA content is highly visible



The banner features a dark, starry background with a vibrant purple and pink nebula. In the bottom right corner, a small silhouette of a person is visible, looking up at the stars.

 **unpaywall** User Guides ▾

An open database of 23,771,266 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

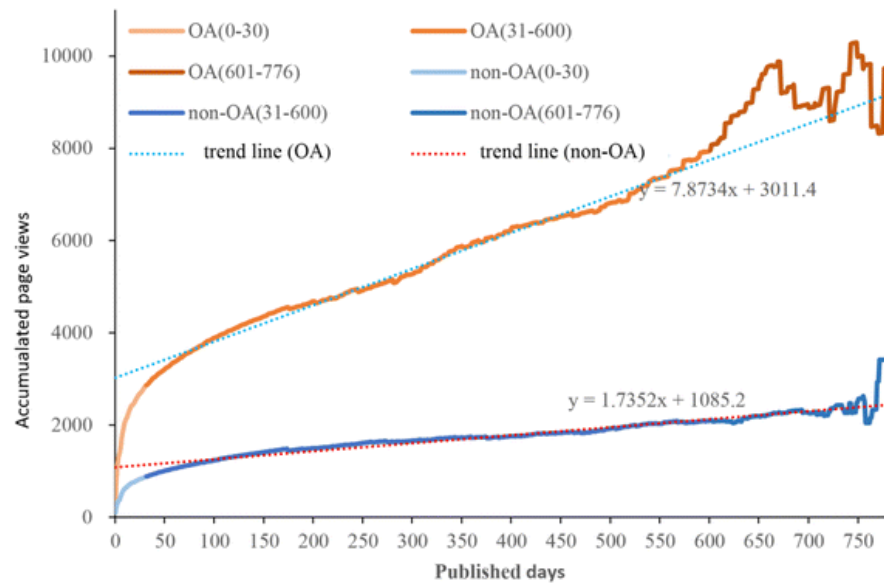
[LEARN MORE](#) [GET THE EXTENSION](#)



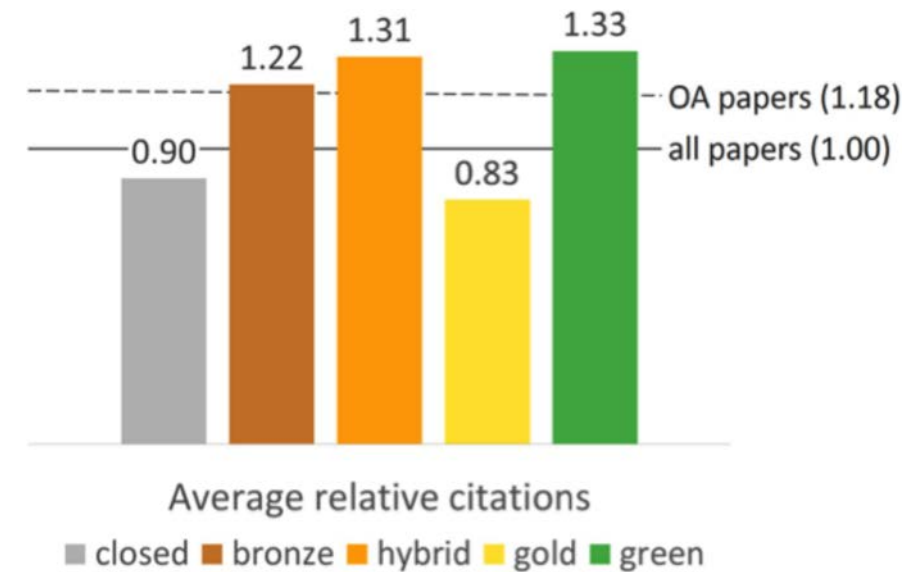
Avoid
Paywalls,
Request
Research.

Free, legal research articles delivered instantly or automatically requested from authors.

Open Access papers: increased downloads & citations

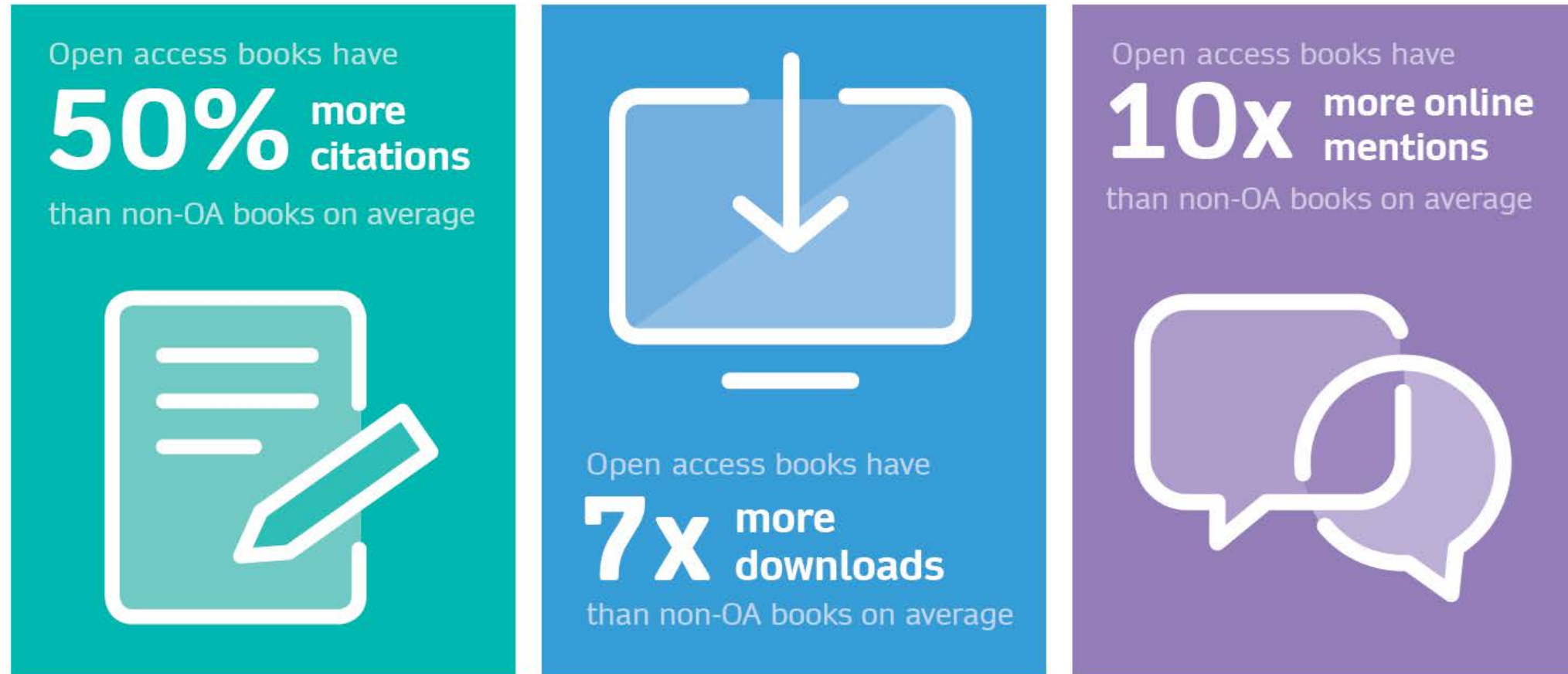


Comparison of accumulation page view between OA and non-OA articles
Wang, X., Liu, C., Mao, W. et al. *Scientometrics* (2015) 103: 555.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1547-0>



Piwowar H, Priem J, Larivière V, Alperin JP, Matthias L, Norlander B, Farley A, West J, Haustein S. 2018. The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles. *PeerJ* 6:e4375 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375>

Open Access books: increased downloads, citations and mentions



Springer Nature white paper *The OA effect: How does open access affect the usage of scholarly books?* November 2017.

<https://www.springernature.com/gp/open-research/journals-books/books/the-oa-effect>

Open access papers: increased media coverage

THE AUSTRALIAN 🇦🇺



There may be reasons to take vitamin D supplements, but knee osteoarthritis is not one of them.

Hyaluronic acid

Worth a try? No

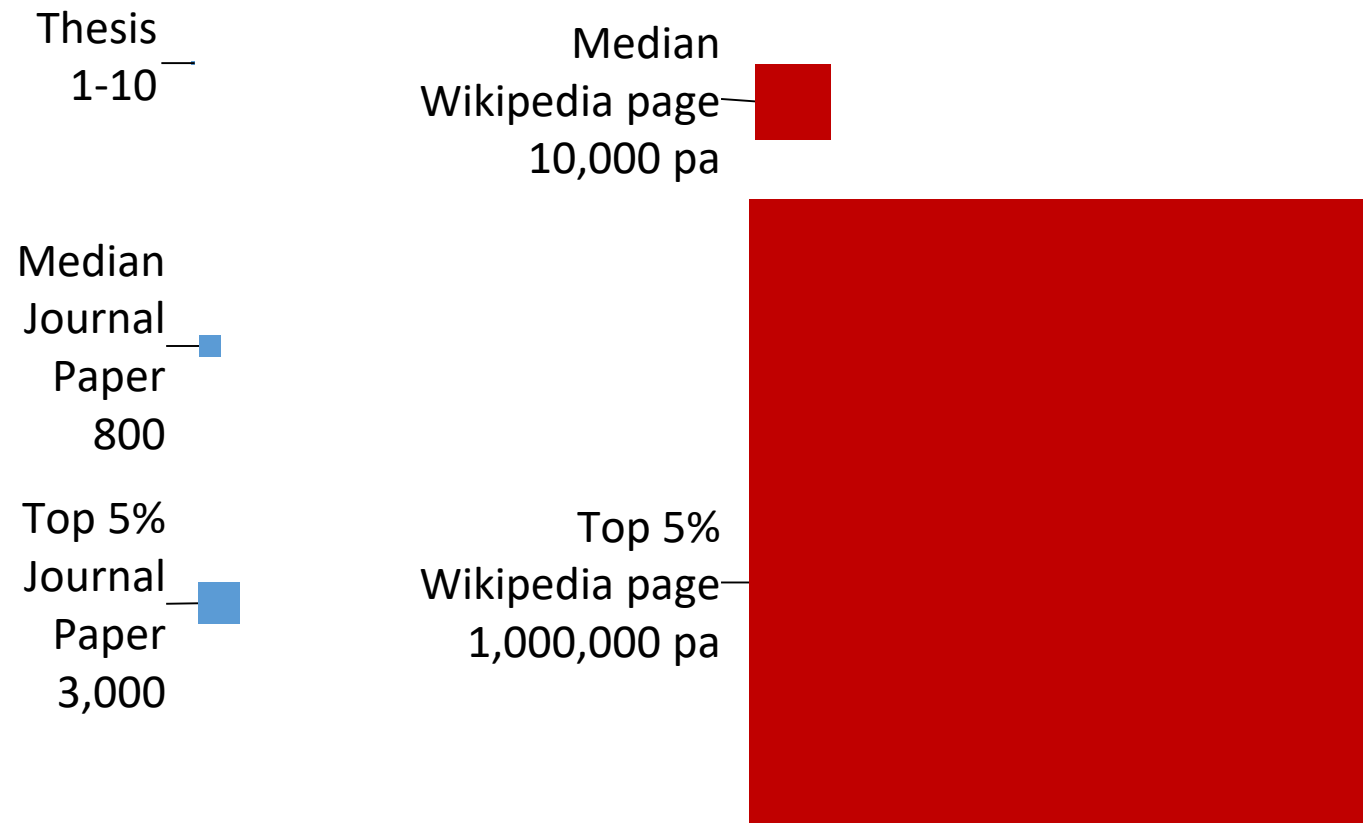
This gel-like substance is injected into the knee to lubricate the joint and act as a sort of shock absorber. One study of more than 50,000 patients published in 2015 in the journal [PLOS One](#) looked at patients with knee pain who were treated with one or more courses of these injections and compared them with more than 131,000 patients who had not had the treatment. People with five or more courses

.”.....evidence implies that there is a **general media advantage** with OA which can be used as a proxy or pathway to indicate greater societal impact.”

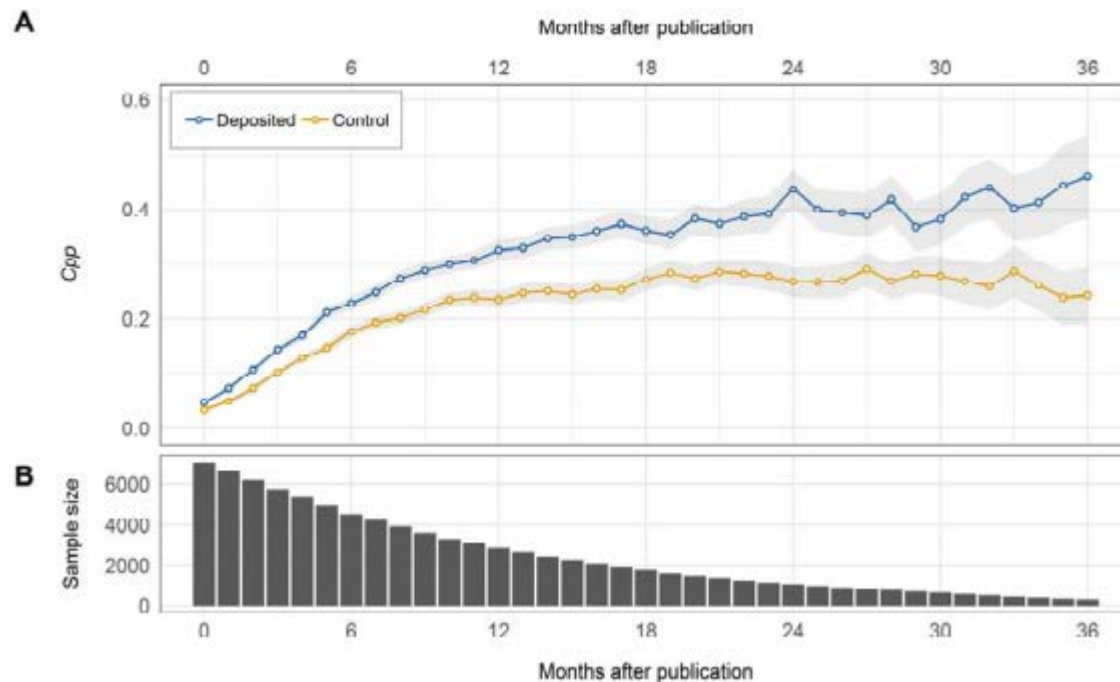
The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review. Tennant, J. P., Waldner, F., Jacques, D. C., Masuzzo, P., Collister, L. B., & Hartgerink, C. H. (2016). *F1000Research*, 5, 632. doi:10.12688/f1000research.8460.3

Open access: increased inclusion in secondary sources

Open Access papers are **47%** more likely to be cited on Wikipedia and Wikipedia is the most read source of academic content.



Preprints: increased citations of peer reviewed papers



“releasing a preprint was associated with a 1.53 times higher Attention Score + 1 (95% CI 1.42 to 1.65) and 1.31 times more citations + 1 (95% CI 1.24 to 1.38) of the peer-reviewed article”

Releasing a preprint is associated with more attention and citations

Darwin Y. Fu, Jacob J. Hughey bioRxiv 699652

<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/699652v1>

Data sharing: increased citations for associated papers

Linking papers to their supporting data in a repository is associated with on average a **25% increase in citations for those papers.**

The citation advantage of linking publications to research data

Giovanni Colavizza, Iain Hrynaszkiewicz, Isla Staden, Kirstie Whitaker, Barbara McGillivray
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02565>

Specific challenges in legal publishing

- Content is jurisdiction based
- Different emphasis on importance of books & book chapters compared with journal articles
- Attitude of legal publishers to sharing and indexing of work
- Market dominance of two big global publishers - Lexis Nexis & Westlaw – compared with role of smaller specialist publishers

Open initiatives for legal information



- “AustLII is Australia's most popular online free-access resource for Australian legal information...”
- AustLII's broad public policy agenda is to **improve access to justice** through better access to information...
- AustLII is a joint facility of the UTS and UNSW Faculties of Law. **AustLII relies on the generosity of its contributors to operate.”**



ABOUT CASELAW GALLERY LOG IN

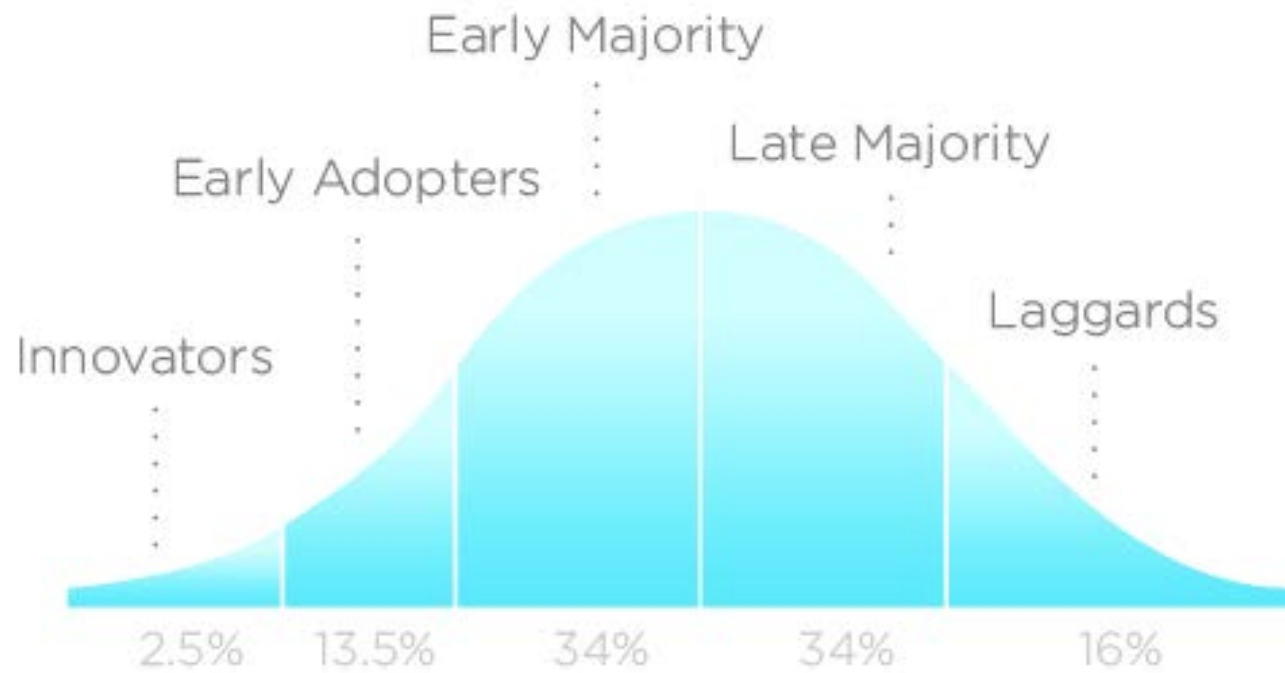
❖ Three hundred and sixty ❖
years of United States
caselaw

- “Our goal is to make all published U.S. court decisions freely available to the public online...”
- **Access limitations on full text and bulk data are a component of Harvard’s collaboration agreement with Ravel Law, Inc.**

Why are concepts of equity complicated in OA?



- Currently have inequity in access to knowledge and resources
- As we move to more “open”, whose interests are being prioritized in the actions we take and in the platforms that we support?
- How do we ensure equitable participation in scholarly communication?



INNOVATION ADOPTION LIFECYCLE

A framework for
moving to more
open scholarship

Diverse approaches

Make it required: Policies



Make it rewarding: Incentives



DORA

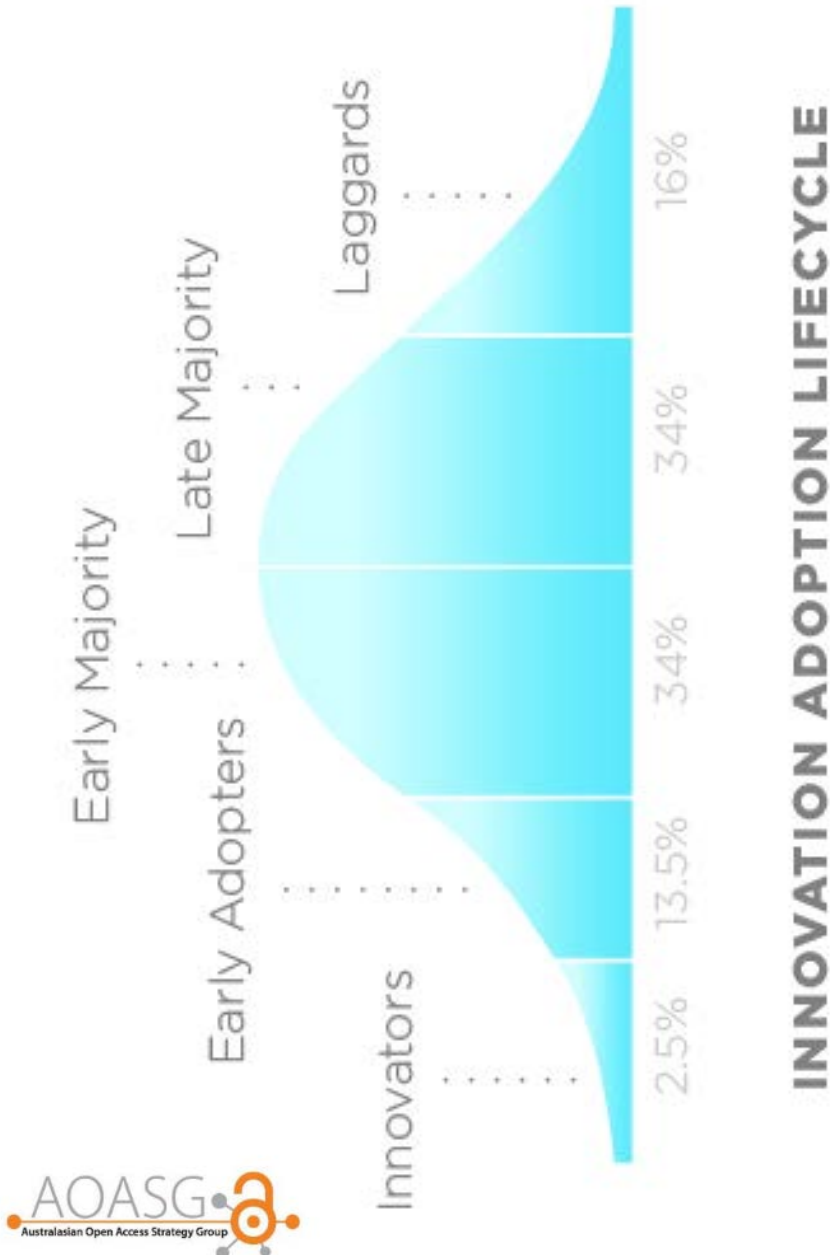
Make it normative: Hiring criteria



Make it easy: Build communities



Make it possible: Provide tools



Keeping up to date with open scholarship

Newsletters

- AOASG <https://aoasg.org.au/newsletter-archive/>

Researcher network

- ANZORN <https://www.anzopenresearch.org/about/>

Twitter

- @openaccess_anz
- @SPARC_NA
- @ccAustralia

OATP

- <http://tagteam.harvard.edu/hubs/oatp/items>

Specific discussion lists

- SCHOLCOMM - scholcomm@lists.ala.org



Thanks for
listening!

Follow up
welcome

eo@aoasg.org.au

@ginnybarbour

@openaccess_anz

