An introduction to open access

Stephen Carlton
20.1.17
The library has put together a programme of training events for researchers running throughout the academic year. These events cover a range of topics and would be useful for PhD students as well as more established researchers.

Researcher KnowHow 2016/2017 programme

Booking is now open for this year's Researcher KnowHow programme. Click on the links below to reserve your place.

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Upcoming Events:

- Researcher KnowHow: Open Access and the Publishing Process
  Fri, Jan 20, 2017 2:30pm
- Researcher KnowHow: Critical Reading
  Wed, Feb 1, 2017 2:00pm
- Researcher KnowHow: Getting Published
  Thu, Feb 2, 2017 10:00am
- Researcher KnowHow: Tools to Combat Information Overload
  Fri, Feb 10, 2017 11:00am
- Researcher KnowHow: Advanced Endnote
  Mon, Feb 13, 2017 2:00pm
- Researcher KnowHow: Copyright for Researchers
  Fri, Mar 3, 2017 2:00pm

Show All
An introduction to open access
What is open access literature?

Open access literature refers to academic outputs that are available online without cost to anybody with access to the internet. Though primarily associated with journal articles, open access outputs can include conference proceedings, monographs, data and teaching materials (Open Educational Resources).

Additionally, much (though not all) open access literature has looser copyright restrictions than the rigid "all rights reserved" copyright restrictions often imposed by traditional publishers.

Open access, in one way or another, is now mandated by many research funders. Making your work openly available also has the potential to benefit society, academia and your research career.

From the repository: Blowing off steam: tuffsite formation as a regulator for lava dome eruptions

Much more available in our full text repository.

HEFCE policy on open access and the REF

At the end of March 2014 HEFCE announced their policy on Open Access and the REF.

In summary, the policy states that the author accepted manuscript* for all journal articles and conference proceedings in publications with an ISSN must be deposited in a repository within three months of acceptance. These articles will then be made available on an open access basis through the repository after the publisher's embargo period has expired.
Traditional scholarly publishing

- Researchers write papers
- Submit them to journals
- Papers undergo peer review
- They’re then accepted for publication
- Some time after the paper is published in the journal (print and online)
- It then usually costs money to access the article
- Universities subscribe but pay-per-article access usually available also
Problems with this model

- Unsustainable for universities to provide access to all the research that staff and students need
- It’s unequal – staff and students at smaller universities, independent researchers or other interested people are priced out of access to the latest research
- If the whole point of research is to disseminate knowledge to as many people as possible, closing off access to large swathes of the population seems counter-intuitive
What is open access?

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“Open access means peer-reviewed academic research work that is free to read online and that anybody may redistribute and reuse, with some restrictions”

Open access and the humanities by Martin Eve
What are the benefits?

**For researchers:**

- Increases impact – studies have found that OA research has higher citation rates
- Increases the amount of accessible research – no more being locked out by paywalls
- Stimulates collaboration
What are the benefits?

For students and teachers:

- Unrestricted access to research, regardless of economic status or institutional affiliation
- Freedom to use and re-purpose research materials in new and interesting ways
What are the benefits?

For the general public:

• Enables access to the research that their taxes fund and encourages lifelong learning
• Allows independent researchers to access research
• Gives businesses and other organisations access to research and encourages innovation
How do you make your work openly accessible?

There are two routes to open access:

- GOLD
- GREEN
Gold open access

• Available immediately upon publication
• Available at the source of publication (usually the journal website)
• No charge at point of access for users
• Typically paid for with APCs (article processing charges) though there are other business models
• Typically made available under a Creative Commons licence
Article processing charges

• Fees charged to authors by journals to recover the costs of publication
• Average price around £1800 but can vary between £200 and £4000+
• Fees charged by hybrid journals tend to cost more than those charged by pure open access journals
• You can see a spreadsheet with all of our APC payments on it [here](#)
Encouraging children to eat more fruit and vegetables: Health vs. descriptive social norm-based messages

Maxine Sharps, Eric Robinson

doi: 10.1016/j.appet.2016.01.031

Open Access funded by Wellcome Trust

Under a Creative Commons license

Highlights

- Descriptive social norm-based and health messages were examined.
- Health messages increased fruit and vegetable intake.
- Descriptive social norm-based messages increased fruit and vegetable intake.
Pure or hybrid?

• Pure open access journals contain only work made openly accessible
• Hybrid journals contain a mix of both open access and subscription based content
  – Some of these journals have been accused of “double dipping” as they are receiving income from both APCs and journal subscriptions
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Gold OA publishing

- Researchers write papers
- Submit them to journals
- Papers undergo peer review
- They’re then accepted for publication
- **An APC is paid**
- Some time after the paper is published in the journal (print and online)
- **The paper is then openly available via the publisher’s website**
Green open access (or self-archiving)

- Subject to journal enforced embargo periods
- Available from a secondary source, such as a subject or institutional repository
- Author accepted manuscript rather than formatted publisher version deposited by authors themselves
- Check rchive.it for your journal’s Green OA policy
Poverty and child health in the UK: using evidence for action.

Wickham, Sophie, Anwar, Elspeth, Barr, Benjamin, Law, Catherine and Taylor-Robinson, David. *Poverty and child health in the UK: using evidence for action.* (2016) Archives of disease in childhood. ISSN 1468-2044

Abstract

There are currently high levels of child poverty in the UK, and for the first time in almost two decades child poverty has started to rise in absolute terms. Child poverty is associated with a wide range of health-damaging impacts, negative educational outcomes and adverse long-term social and psychological outcomes. The poor health associated with child poverty limits children’s potential and development, leading to poor health and life chances in adulthood. This article outlines some key definitions with regard to child poverty, reviews the links between child poverty and a range of health, developmental, behavioural and social outcomes for children, describes gaps in the evidence base and provides an overview of current policies relevant to child poverty in the UK. Finally, the article outlines how child health professionals can take action by (1) supporting policies to reduce child poverty, (2) providing services that reduce the health consequences of child poverty and (3) measuring and understanding the problem and assessing the impact of action.

Item Type: Article
Depositing User: David Taylor-Robinson
Date Deposited: 12 Feb 2016 09:09
Last Modified: 12 Feb 2016 09:09
URL: http://repository.liv.ac.uk/id/eprint/2050859
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- They’re then accepted for publication
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- Some time after the paper is published in the journal (print and online)
- Universities continue to pay for subscriptions but after the embargo period the paper becomes openly available from the repository
Pros and cons?
University support for open access

Gold OA
The university administers funds to pay for gold open access fees with very minimal criteria. These funds are open to PGR students – see the open access LibGuide or contact me

Green OA
Use Liverpool Elements to upload your author accepted manuscripts – after the embargo they’ll be available via the university repository
Open Scholarship Society

- A PGR society that will provide a forum for discussions around developments in scholarly communications, including:
  - open access
  - open data
  - open science
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Further reading/watching

**Open Access** by Peter Suber (free)

**Open Access and the Humanities** by Martin Eve (free)

**OpenCon** – conference for PGR and ECRs interested in open access