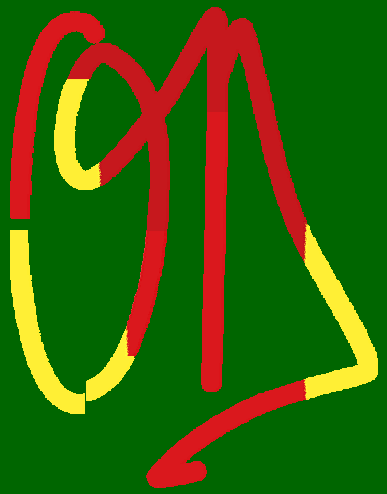


Tendencias, impacto y actitudes entre los investigadores respecto al acceso abierto a las publicaciones científicas (*open access*)

Reme Melero, IATA, CSIC. E-mail: rmelero@iata.csic.es

"Los archivos abiertos y los repositorios institucionales: una opción de futuro para la edición científica y el acceso al conocimiento". Curso de verano UCM, San Lorenzo del Escorial, 3-7 julio 2006

1. Introducción
    - Revistas OA
    - Repositorios OA
2. Políticas OA
3. Copyright vs autores
4. Impacto vs autores
5. Hábitos vs autores
6. Recomendaciones finales

¿*Open Access*?

¿Qué?

Acceso libre sin restricciones a través de internet a la literatura científica.

Budapest Open Acces Initiative (BOAI) de febrero 2002 (http://www.soros.org/openaccess/):

By ‘open access’ to this literature, we mean **its free availability on the public internet**, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, **without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself**.

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, **should be to give authors control over the integrity** of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited”

Declaración de Bethesda

(http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm) Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland, en abril del 2003 :

" **The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to**, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to makea and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution.....on that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving"

Declaración de Berlín, 2003 (*Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities,* http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html):

"Our mission of **disseminating knowledge** is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society. New possibilities of knowledge dissemination not only through the classical form but also and increasingly **through the open access paradigm via the Internet** have to be supported. We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.

In order to realize the vision of a global and accessible representation of knowledge, the future Web has to be sustainable, interactive, and transparent. **Content and software tools must be openly accessible and compatible**"

Budapest Open Acces Initiative

Declaración de Bethesda

Declaración de Berlín

Definición BBB

El poseedor del copyright sobre un trabajo debe consentir en " la reproducción, uso, distribución y acceso a través de internet con una finalidad responsable, siempre con el reconocimiento y agradecimiento de la autoría del mismo"

Los pilares del OA:

Revistas que cumplen las condiciones de OA (ruta dorada)

Repositorios temáticos o institucionales (ruta verde)

Revistas que responden parcial o total al concepto *open access*

1. Las revistas existentes después de un **embargo de 6 ó 12 meses** facilitan el acceso a sus ficheros o los depositan en bases de datos como Pubmedcentral.

2. Revistas Open Access, en las que los derechos de **copyright los retiene el autor y paga** por la publicación de su artículos (Ej. revistas Biomed Central y *Plos (Plos Biology and Plos Medicine).*

3. Publicaciones Open Acces en las que **el autor no paga por la publicación de sus trabajos y son gratuitas**. Ejemplos en *Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)*

4. **Modelo híbrido** entre el clásico de pago por suscripción y pago por publicación, es decir la editorial da a elegir al autor la posibilidad de publicar su trabajo y pagar por ello para que sea de libre acceso a través de internet (ejemplos Oxford University Press, *The Company of Biologists, Springer, Blackwell, entre otras)*

Software libre para el desarrollo recursos open access

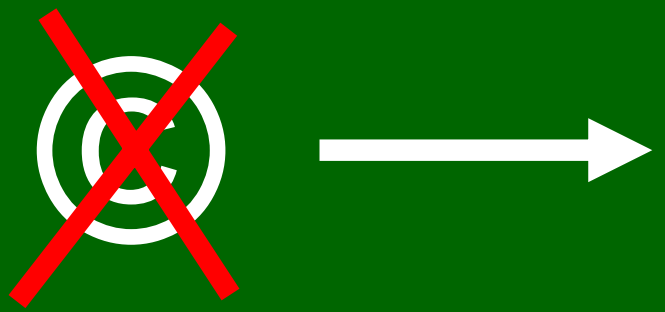
Revistas OA

Sistema OJS (Open Jornal System) diseñado por el grupo *Public Knowledge Project* (http://www.pkp.ubc.ca/) de la British Columbia University de Canadá

Hyperjournal desarrollado por un grupo de trabajo de la Universidad de Pisa (http://www.hjournal.org/).

Repositorios: eprints, Dspace, Fedora, Arno,…

$ + © =restricción



Open access

El autor retiene derechos sobre el Copyright.....permite el autoarchivo

Open access - Repositorios (+ Arquitectura OAI, Open Archive Initiative)

Objetivos:

- ✓ **Aumentar el impacto de la producción científica**
- ✓ **Favorecer la difusión y preservación de la misma**

Repositorios OAI, Open Archives Initiative

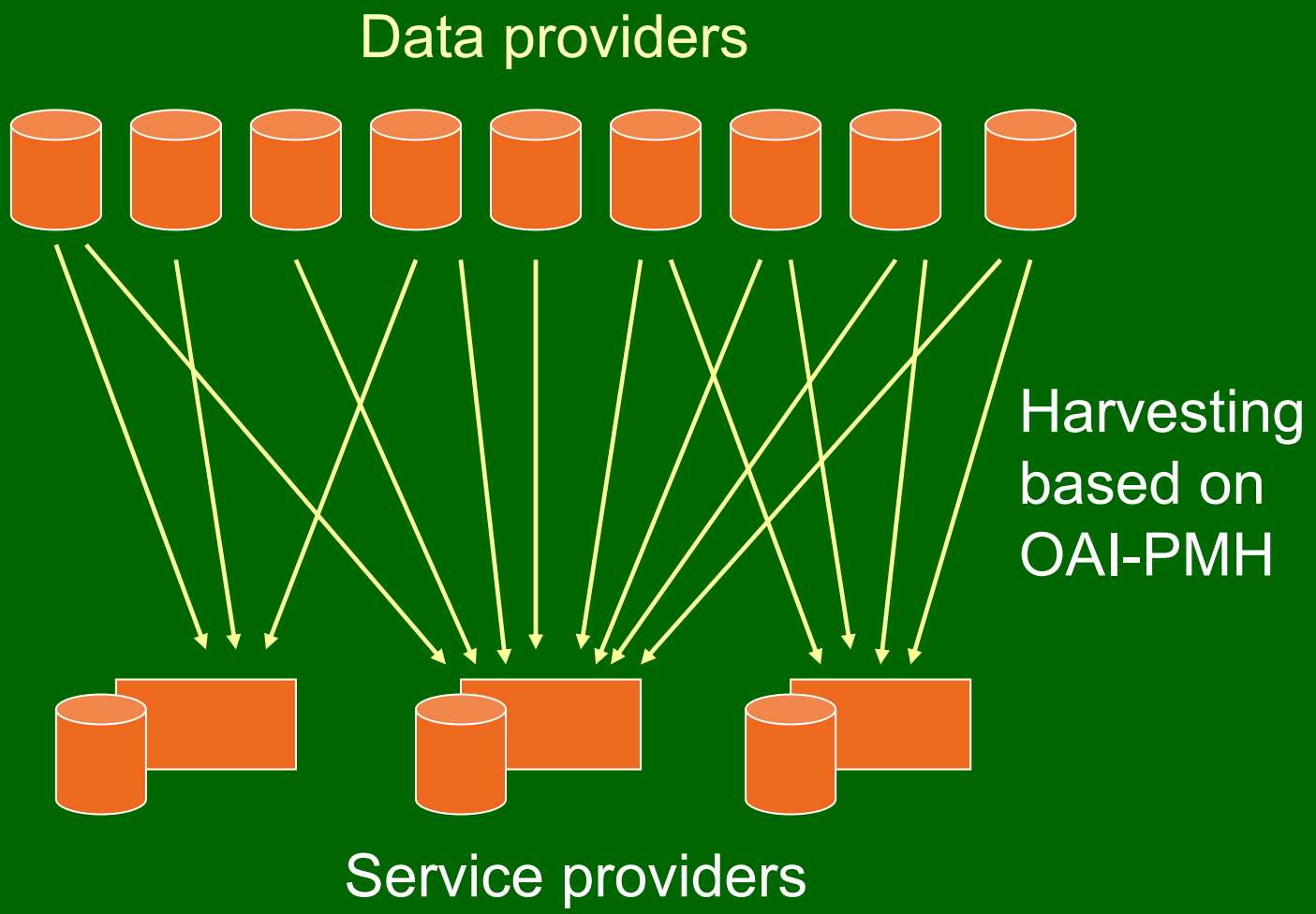
(http://www.openarchives.org)

Repositorios: Metadatos + Archivos donde se almacenan recursos digitales (textuales, de imagen o sonido)

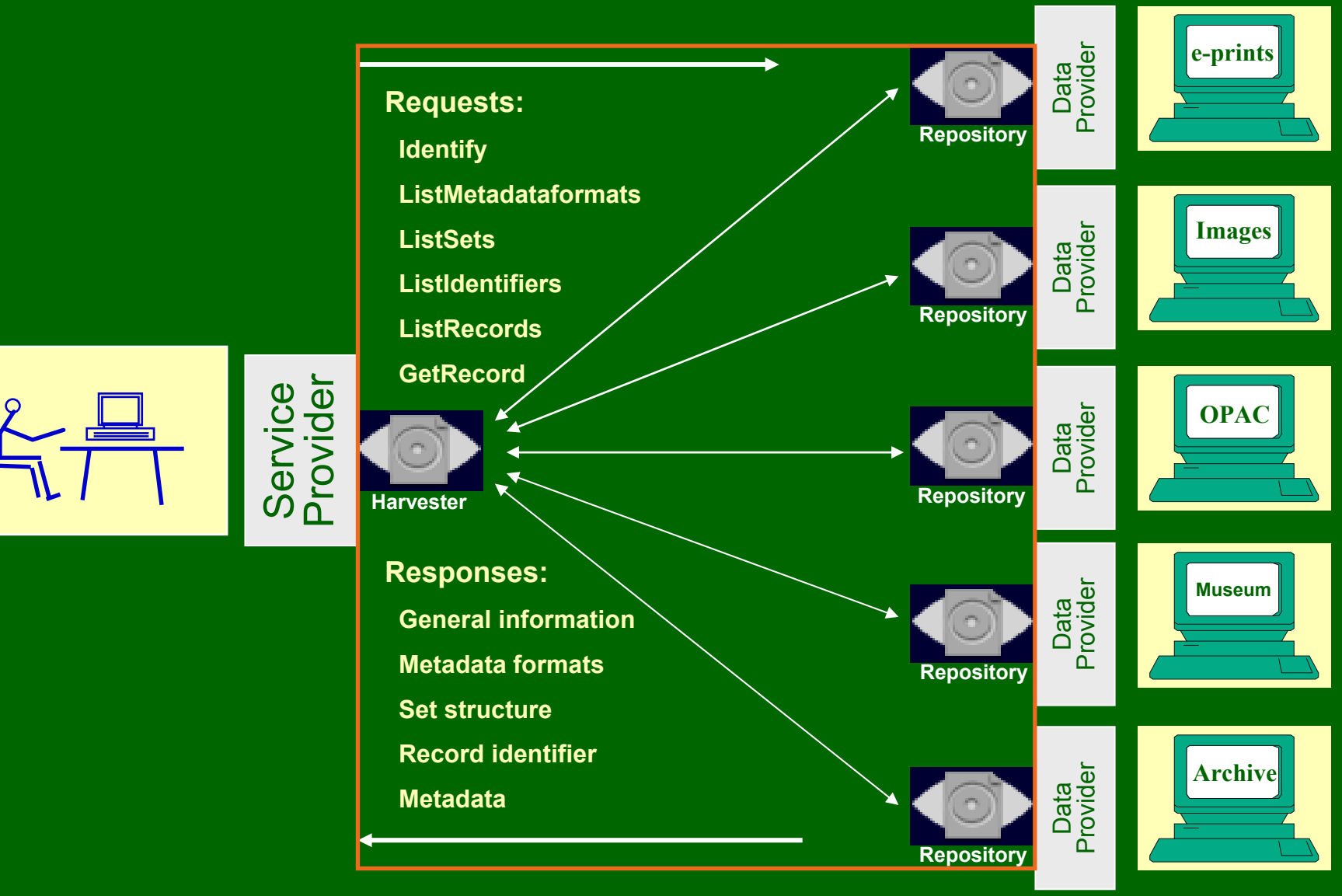
La arquitectura sobre la que trabaja está basada en la existencia de dos elementos, los proveedores de datos (*data providers*) y de los proveedores de servicios (*service providers*).

Repositorios (archives) caracterizados por su interoperatividad a través de un protocolo propio de comunicación que permite "recolectar" los metadatos de sus documentos (OAI-PMH Protocol Metadata Harvesting)

Múltiples proveedores de datos y de servicios



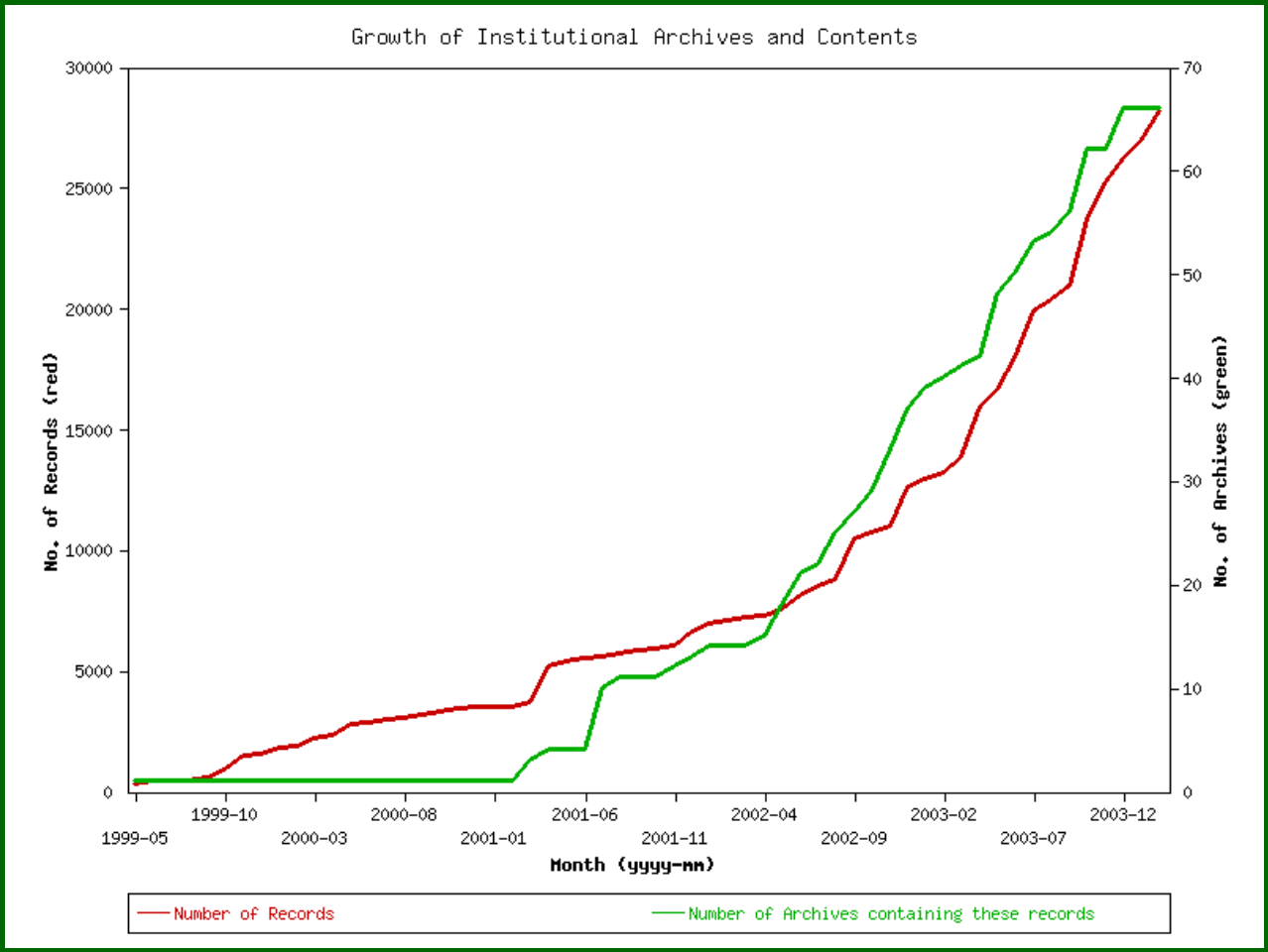
OAI-PMH: Modelo de estructura



Directorios de repositorios OA

1. ROAR: Registry of open access repositories. Univ Southampton (http://archives.eprints.org).
2. Open Archives Initiative list (http://www.openarchives.org).
3. DOAR: Directory of open access repositories. Univ Lund + Univ. Nottingham (http://www.opendoar.org).

Datos acumulativos con el tiempo de repositorios abiertos
http://archives.eprints.org/eprints.php



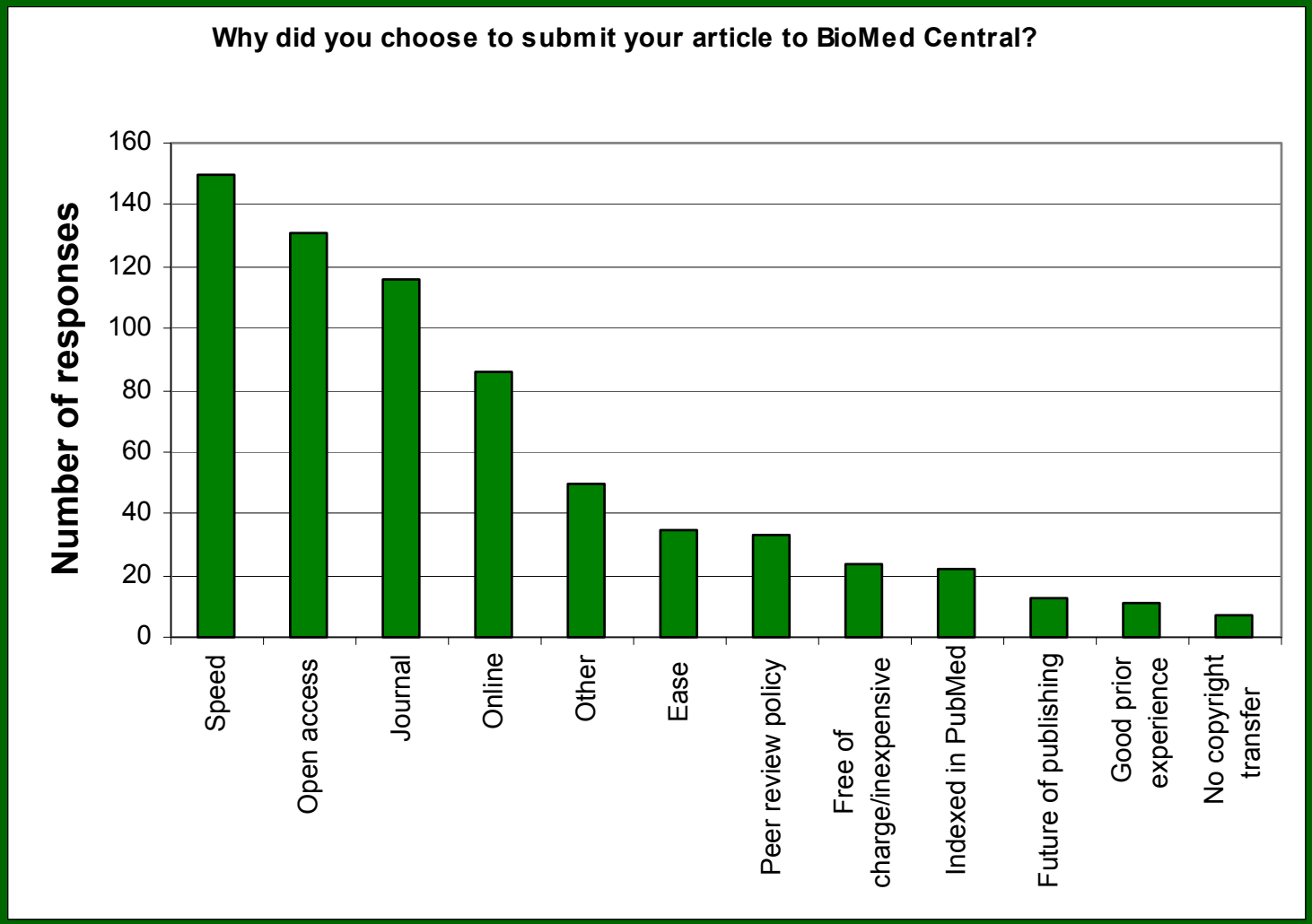
Motor de búsqueda recursos OA, literatura gris….

OAIster http://www.oaister.org

¿Por qué *open access*?

Libre acceso.....mayor impacto

Encuesta de BioMed Central a sus autores



Repositorios institucionales…….

- Perfil de la Institución
- Constituir un “sello” de calidad
- “Marca” de identidad de la misma
- Trascendencia tanto de ámbito nacional como internacional
- Permite la comparación de índices clásicos de evaluación con nuevos derivados del libre acceso y de su visibilidad en otros entornos

Políticas……

Mandatos y recomendaciones open access

Wellcome Trust (1 octubre 2005)

NIH (2005)

OCDE (2005)

UNESCO (2005)

RCUK (2005, en estudio 2006, junio 2006 informe final)

Comunidad Europea (informe de expertos mandato OA, marzo 2006, en fase de opinión pública-junio 2006)

Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006 (FRPAA). Senado US. Mandato OA para las publicaciones derivadas de proyectos financiados por agencias federales (en debate).

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→ Our organisation
→ Jobs at Wellcome
→ Governance
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↓ **Media office**
Press releases
Fact file
Press packs
→ Corporate publications
→ Public access

OPEN ACCESS A MUST FOR WELLCOME TRUST RESEARCHERS

Next week (October) the Wellcome Trust becomes the first scientific research funder to insist that papers emanating from its grant awards are placed in an open access repository.

From the 1st October it will become a condition of funding, that papers will have to be posted on PubMed Central (PMC)– the free-to access, life sciences archive developed by the National Institutes of Health – and made accessible within 6 months of publication. To facilitate this, the Wellcome Trust has – with the help of NIH – established a manuscript submission system, through which papers accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal can be deposited in PMC.

From the 1st October next year all existing Trust grant holders will have to deposit future papers into PubMed Central. This delay will allow existing grant holders time to adjust to the new policy and let us know what problems – if any – they may experience, affording us time to overcome them. During this time the Trust, working in partnership with other UK life sciences funders, plans to establish a UK version of PubMed Central – UKPMC.

This latest move comes as part of a drive from the UK's biggest medical research charity to push forward open access publication of scientific literature, making findings freely available to those who want to see them.

The Wellcome Trust is the UK's biggest non-governmental funder of biomedical research, spending £400 million a year. The work it funds results in around 3,500 papers being published annually.

Dr Mark Walport, Director of the Wellcome Trust, said:

"Digital archives such as PubMed Central add enormous value to research. Everyone, everywhere will be able to read the results of the research that we fund. PubMed Central provides a link from research to other papers and sources of data, and greatly improves the power and efficiency of research.

"Digital archives are only as good as the information stored in them. That's why we feel it's important to encourage our researchers along this path – one I hope others will follow."

ENDS

Media contact:

Media Office : - 0210 7611 8612

Media.office@wellcome.ac.uk

Notes to editor:

1. The Wellcome Trust is an independent research funding charity established in 1936 under the will of the tropical medicine pioneer Sir Henry Wellcome. The Trust's mission is to foster and promote research with the aim of improving human and animal health and it currently spends over £400 million per annum.

2. PubMed Central can be accessed at: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov

3. The NIH Manuscript Submission sytem can be accessed at: http://www.nihms.nih.gov/db/sub.cgi

RESEARCH COUNCILS UK

Council homepage:

AHRC
Arts & Humanities Research Council

BBSRC
Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council

CCLRC
Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils

EPSRC
Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council

ESRC
Economic & Social Research Council

MRC
Medical Research Council

NERC
Natural Environment Research Council

PPARC
Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council

Press releases:

10 October 2005
Launch of the Research Councils Business Plan Competition (2005/06)

21 September 2005

News release

21 September 2005

Research Councils UK moves forward with position on access to research outputs

Following the end of a period of consultation over the summer, Research Councils UK (RCUK) is maintaining momentum on its proposed position on access to research outputs. A final announcement is expected in November.

The eight UK Research Councils, under their joint working umbrella of RCUK, published their emerging views on access to research outputs in June 2005 and ran a consultation for stakeholders until August 31. The Research Councils are considering the inputs to the consultation through a cross-council working group and are expected to make a decision in late October.

Drs. Astrid Wissenburg, who co-ordinated the consultation for RCUK, said, "The priority for the Research Councils is to ensure the availability and accessibility of the outputs of research funded by the taxpayer. This broad principle, together with concern for value for money, long-term preservation of research and maintaining quality assurance through peer-review, has been supported by nearly all of the submissions to the consultation."

She added, "The Research Councils are committed to an ongoing process of consultation and dialogue with publishers, learned societies and other stakeholders who will be affected by the proposed position. The position that we outlined in June includes a commitment to a review in 2008. This will be informed by a study conducted in consultation with key stakeholders. The schedule we are working to allows time for interactions to continue and for us to see what the effects of a change to the publishing model may be,"

As a final announcement is not expected until November there will be no implications for Research Council grants in October as originally proposed. It is more likely that any changes in grant conditions for Research Council funded researchers will only come into effect for grants awarded after early 2006.

- ends -

Contacts

Matt Goode
RCUK Media Officer. Tel: 01793 413299

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Governments should improve access to publicly funded research, finds OECD report

Send Print

22/09/2005 - Governments would boost innovation and get a better return on their investment in publicly funded research if they made research findings more widely available, according to a new OECD report on the scientific publishing industry.

The increasing online availability of research data is changing research practices and the growing trend of making primary data sources directly accessible is changing the business models of the scientific publishing industry, the report finds.

Findings of the report include:

- Scientific publishing embraced on-line distribution early with an estimated 75% of published scholarly journals already available online, and three major business models depending on digital delivery are emerging:

  -The so-called "Big Deal", where institutional and other subscribers pay for access to an online digital content aggregation of journal titles through licensing arrangements.
  -Open access publishing, where authors and/or their employing or funding organisations pay some or all of the costs of publication.
  -Open access archives and repositories, where organisations support institutional repositories and/or subjects.

- Change is being driven by: users needing to access increasing volumes of research data and information, new ICT applications and development of digital content and digital access technologies, and greater cost transparency and competition in publishing and distribution of information.
- In the immediate future there is likely to be a period of experimentation around various versions of open access publishing, including "author pays" and the emergence of a range of hybrids.

Among its recommendations are that:

- Governments should increase access to findings from publicly funded research to maximise social returns on public investments.
- This principle was underlined in the 2004 OECD Science Ministerial's Declaration on Access to Research Data from Public Funding which recognised that open access to, and unrestricted use of, data promotes scientific progress and facilitates the training of researchers.
- Coordinated efforts at national and international levels are needed to broaden access to data from publicly funded research and contribute to the advancement of scientific research and innovation.

For further information, please contact Graham Vickery / Sacha Wunsch-Vincent on +33 1 45 24 86 11. The study is part of a broader project on digital content.

- About the Conference
- Organizing committee
- Program committee
- Agenda
- Final Document
- Photo Album
- Visa Information and Contacts
- Practical Information
- UNESCO Thematic Meetings
- Information for Mass Media
- The World Summit on the Information Society
- List of Participants

International Conference "UNESCO between two Phases of the World Summit on the Information Society"

Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 17-19 May 2005

FINAL DOCUMENT

General Framework

The Council for Culture and Arts under the President of the Russian Federation held a session in Moscow on November 25, 2003, to discuss Russia-UNESCO cooperation. A proposal was made to the gathering on behalf of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Russian Committee of the UNESCO Information for All Programme to convene an international conference in Russia entitled *UNESCO between Two Phases of the World Summit on the Information Society*. This proposal was endorsed by Messrs. Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation, and Koichiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO, the latter attending the session.

The conference was attended by 482 representatives from 50 countries that represented all the continents and interested parties – the state and private sector, civil society, international organisations, research and education community, cultural institutions, and mass communication media. The conference events took place in the Konstantinovsky Palace, the sea-side residence of the President of the Russian Federation, and in the A.S. Popov Central Museum of Communications.

The Conference was organised to determine the next steps and key decisions of UNESCO to build the global Information Society. It was one of the major events in UNESCO's preparation for the Second Phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, November 16-18, 2005). The conference in St. Petersburg covered all the dimensions of UNESCO's activities: culture, science, education, communications and information, with "cultural diversity in knowledge societies" in the foreground. In addition, the Conference discussed a number of key issues related to the Information Society development. A special section or a roundtable meeting were devoted to each of these issues.

The conference participants were welcomed by Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation; Alexander Sokolov, Minister of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation; Leonid Reiman, Minister of Information Technologies and Communications of the Russian Federation; Françoise Rivière, ADG/ODG, UNESCO; Yoshio Utsumi, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union; Valentina Matvienko, Governor of Saint Petersburg; Grigori Ordzhonikidze, Executive Secretary of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO; and Mohamed Bellagi, Ambassador of Tunisia in the Russian Federation.

The Conference comprised a total of 117 presentations by the leading representatives of intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organisations, governmental authorities and business, civil society, research and education community, pubic activists, leading experts, and journalists. The Conference became a timely and productive dialogue and a kind of a brainstorming session directed at the multifaceted discussion of the whole range of Information Society development problems.

The main organisers of the conference were Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography, UNESCO, Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, Russian Committee of the UNESCO "Information for All" Programme, Institute of the Information Society, and Centre of Informatisation in the Sphere of Culture.

This conference was enabled thanks to the financial support of the Government of the Russian Federation, who allocated special funds from the Government of the Russian Federation Reserve Fund, the support of the Federal Agency on Culture and Cinematography and UNESCO, and the sponsors – Global Knowledge Partnership, CROC company, and legal information consortium KODEKS. The conference information support was provided by RBC, Boss journal, RIA-News, as well as television-center Ostankino and Information Society journal.

Drafting Committee

Commission study addresses Europe's scientific publication system

Reference: IP/06/414 Date: 31/03/2006

HTML: EN FR DE
PDF: EN FR DE
DOC: EN FR DE

IP/06/414

Brussels, 31 March 2006

Commission study addresses Europe's scientific publication system

The European Commission is today publishing a study which examines the scientific publication system in Euro Scientific publication ensures that research results are made known, which is a pre-condition for further research and turning this knowledge into innovative products and services. Scientific publication is also an important part of certify the quality of the work done. Given the scarcity of public money to provide access to scientific publications, there i strong interest in seeing that Europe has an effective and functioning system for scientific publication that speed delivers results to a wide audience. Today's report, drawn up for the Commission by a panel of experts, makes a num of recommendations for future action, including improving access to publicly-funded research. All interested parties invited to send feedback on the report's findings to the Commission, to provide input for a conference on scient publication to be held in autumn 2006.

European Science and Research Commissioner, Janez Potočnik said *"It is in all our interests to find a model for scientific publication serves research excellence. We are ready to work with readers, authors, publisher and funding bodies to develop such a model."*

The study looked at the economic and technical evolution of scientific publication markets in Europe. It was commissioned a contribution to on-going public debate on the conditions of access to and dissemination of scientific publications. There have b significant changes in the landscape over the last 30 years, in particular the rise of internet use. The study confirms scientific journals

Mandatos para el autoarchivo por Instituciones académicas o de investigación:

Universidad de Southampton

Universidad de Tecnología de Sydney

Universidad de Minho de Portugal

Centro internacional de investigación nuclear CERN

Recomendaciones salidas del seminario sobre la implementación de la Declaración de Berlin (Harnad, 2005) resumidas en:

(1) Que se pida a los investigadores que archiven sus trabajos.

(2) Si existe la revista y pueden, que publiquen en una revista OA.

Recomendaciones con respecto al autoarchivo y publicaciones open access

SPARC (http://www.arl.org/sparc)

JISC (http://www.jisc.ac.uk)

SURF(http://www.surf.nl/copyright/)

Grupo de eprints de la Universidad de Southamptom

(http://www.eprints.org/)

BOAI (Budapest Open Access Initiative http://www.soros.org/openaccess/).

Copyright…….

Taxonomía SHERPA/ROMEO

SHERPA ...opening access to research

Home | Guidance | Repositories | Projects | Links | About | Contacts

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving: the SHERPA/ROMEO list

Statistics for the 147 publishers on this list

ROMEO colour	Archiving policy	Publishers	%
green	can archive pre-print and post-print	66	45
blue	can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)	33	22
yellow	can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)	15	10
white	archiving not formally supported	33	22

Summary: **78%** of publishers on this list formally **allow** some form of self-archiving.

Contact us

SHERPA: Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access

Taxonomía eprints

Journal Policies - Summary Statistics So Far

HOME | OPEN ACCESS | SOFTWARE | COMMUNITY | SERVICES

Search List | List of publishers | More information | Summary Statistics | Corrections

Journal Policies - Summary Statistics So Far

Click here for more detailed statistics

Current Journal Tally:Â Â 93% Green!

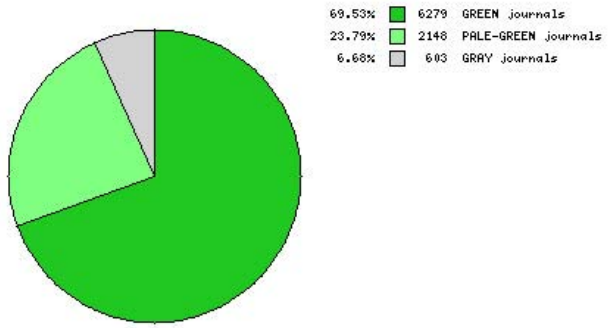
FULL-GREEN = Postprint, PALE-GREEN = Preprint, GRAY = neither yet

Total number of publishers registered at ROMEO to date:Â Â 147

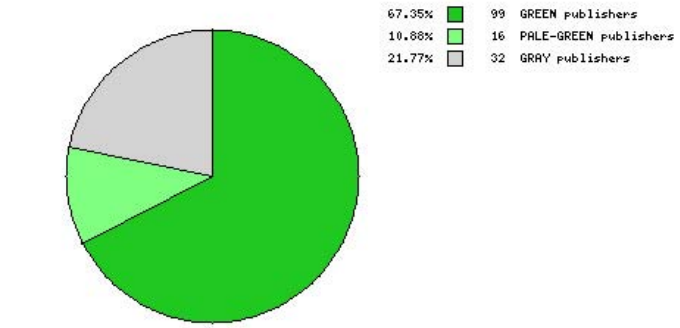
Number of publishers processed so far:Â Â 144

Number of journals processed so far: Â Â 9034

Journal Policy Chart



Publisher Policy Chart



Scholar's Copyright Project

Providing standard, responsible copyright agreements ensuring the right of scholars to archive their work on the public Internet.

Please read the Scholar's Copyright Project - Background Briefing for the issues driving Science Commons' work in this area.

AVAILABLE NOW:

"Author Addenda" - a suite of short amendments that authors attach to the copyright transfer form agreements from publishing companies. The Addenda ensure, at a minimum, that scholarly authors retain enough rights to archive their work on the public Internet.

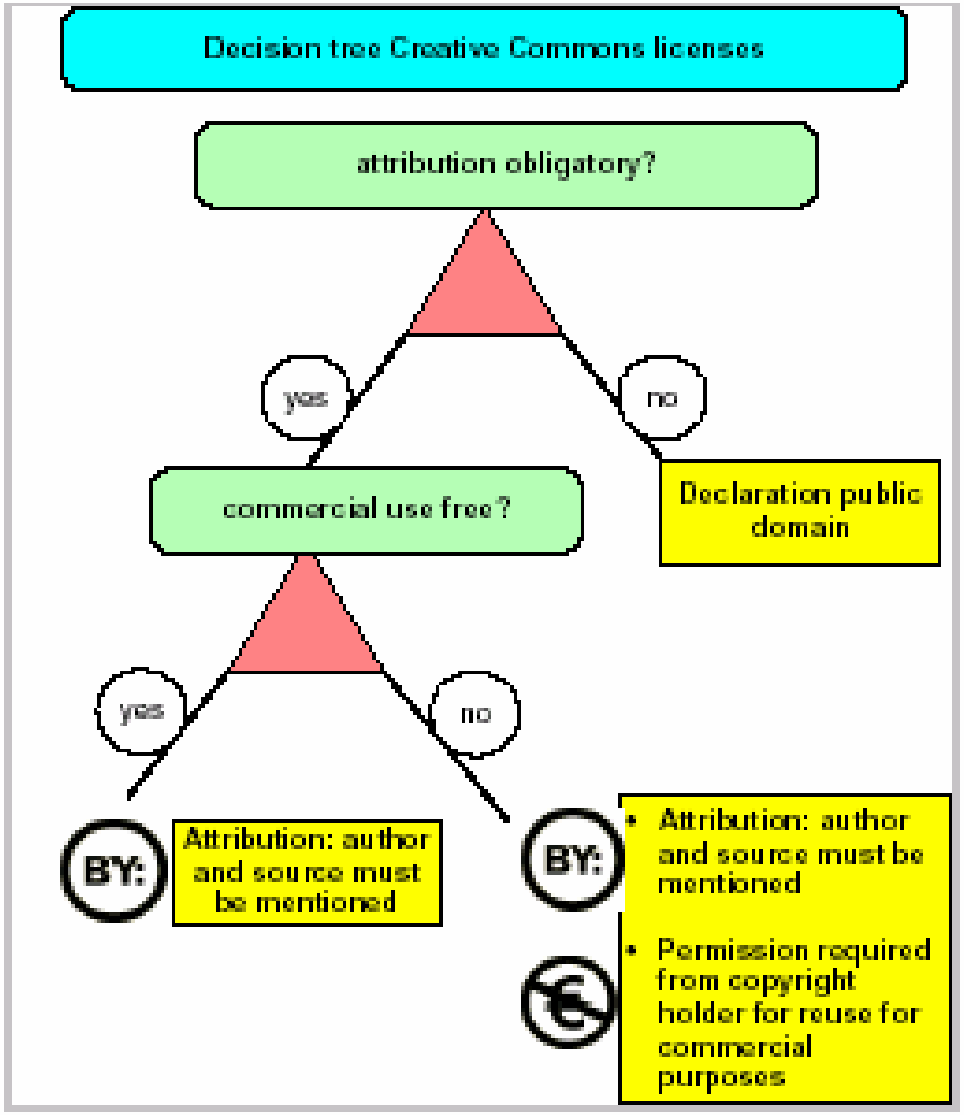
Every Science Commons Addendum ensures the freedom to use scholarly articles in teaching, conference presentations, lectures, other scholarly works, and professional activities. They differ in the following ways:

- The OpenAccess-CreativeCommons 1.0 Addendum reserves the right for the author to post the published version (for example, as a .pdf file) immediately and to grant others a Creative Commons "Attribution NonCommercial" license to use the article.
- The OpenAccess-Publish 1.0 Addendum reserves the right for the author to post the published version immediately upon publication.
- The OpenAccess-Delay 1.0 Addendum reserves the right for the author to post the author's final manuscript version immediately and the published version six months after publication.

We have prepared a Scholar's Copyright Project - Frequently Asked Questions document that explains how to use the Addenda.

COMING IN FALL 2006:

- A Web-based tool that will enable faculty authors to generate the Addendum of their choice with all form fields automatically filled


Decision tree Creative Commons licenses
attribution obligatory?
yes
no
commercial use free?
Declaration public domain
yes
no
BY:
Attribution: author and source must be mentioned
BY:
Attribution: author and source must be mentioned
Permission required from copyright holder for reuse for commercial purposes

Towards good practices of copyright in Open Access Journals
A study among authors of articles in Open Access journals

Esther Hoorn, University of Groningen, Faculty of Law Maurits van der Graaf, Pleiade Management & Consultancy. 2005-08-05

Análisis de buenas prácticas con respecto a los derechos implícitos en el copyright para el caso de revistas open access y actitudes y opiniones de los autores con respecto a los derechos que se ceden o retienen en los acuerdos de copyright con las editoriales

•Entrevistas con expertos de UK y Holanda (6), editoriales OA (5) y autores OA (12)

• Encuesta +1200 autores en revistas OA (355, 29%)

Tres aspectos esenciales que van determinar los términos del copyright con respecto a los artículos de investigación:

1. **Derechos a reutilizar los artículos con fines no lucrativos para uso académico**

2. **Derechos a reutilizar los artículos con fines comerciales**

3. **La demarcación entre fines educativos y uso comercial**

***Se identificaron cuatro modelos de buenas prácticas con respecto al copyright en revistas* Open Access**

•La licencia “reconocimiento” (*attribution*) en la que el autor retiene los derechos de copyright pero autoriza al uso y reutilización de su artículo. Ejemplos: Revistas de PLoS, Biomed Central.

• Los derechos de explotación comercial se transfieren a la editorial mediante una licencia que establece los límites del uso de los artículos con fines académicos. Ejemplos: British Medical Journal y Nucleic Acid Review.

•Los derechos a re-publicar o transformar parte o todo el artículo sólo si los trabajos resultantes se distribuyen también con licencia open access. Ejemplos: EGU journals (Copernicus).

•La mayoría o todos los derechos los retiene el autor. Ejemplos: Electronic Journal of Comparative Law; SCRIPT-ed

Cuatro modelos de “buenas prácticas” conr especto al copyright

Model	The author has following rights:	The publisher has following rights:	Others have the following rights:
A	all usage allowed including reuse for commercial purposes	not applicable	all usage allowed including reuse for commercial purposes
B	all usage allowed except for commercial purposes	OA publisher receives commercial exploitation rights	all usage allowed except for commercial purposes
C	all usage allowed	not applicable	all usage allowed if republishing then also Open Access
D	author keeps commercial exploitation rights	not applicable	all usage allowed except for commercial purposes

Resultados de la encuesta entre autores

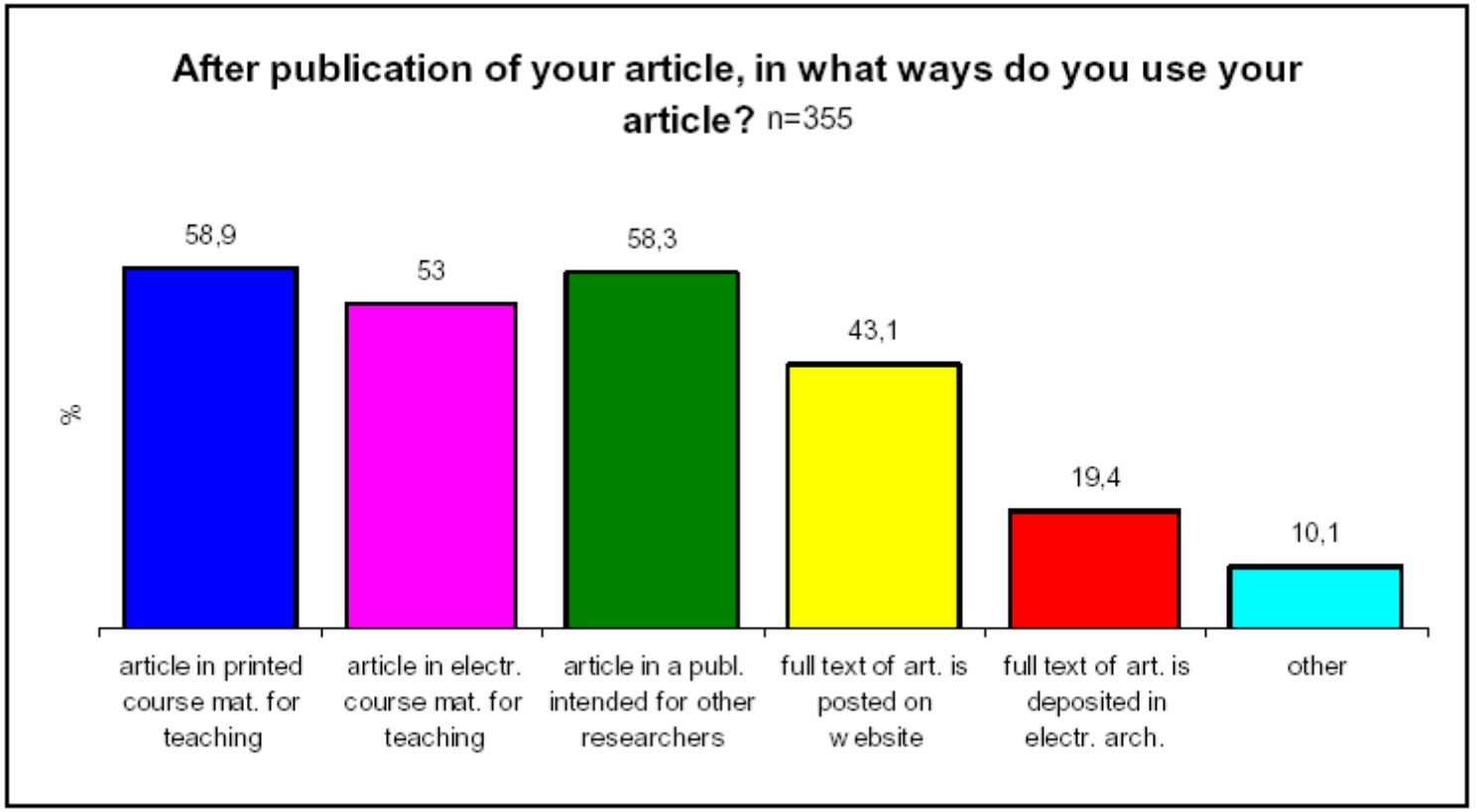
- Muchos de los autores OA están relacionados las publicaciones tradicionales: Evaluadores (*referees*) (86%) y pertenecen a consejos editoriales (26%).

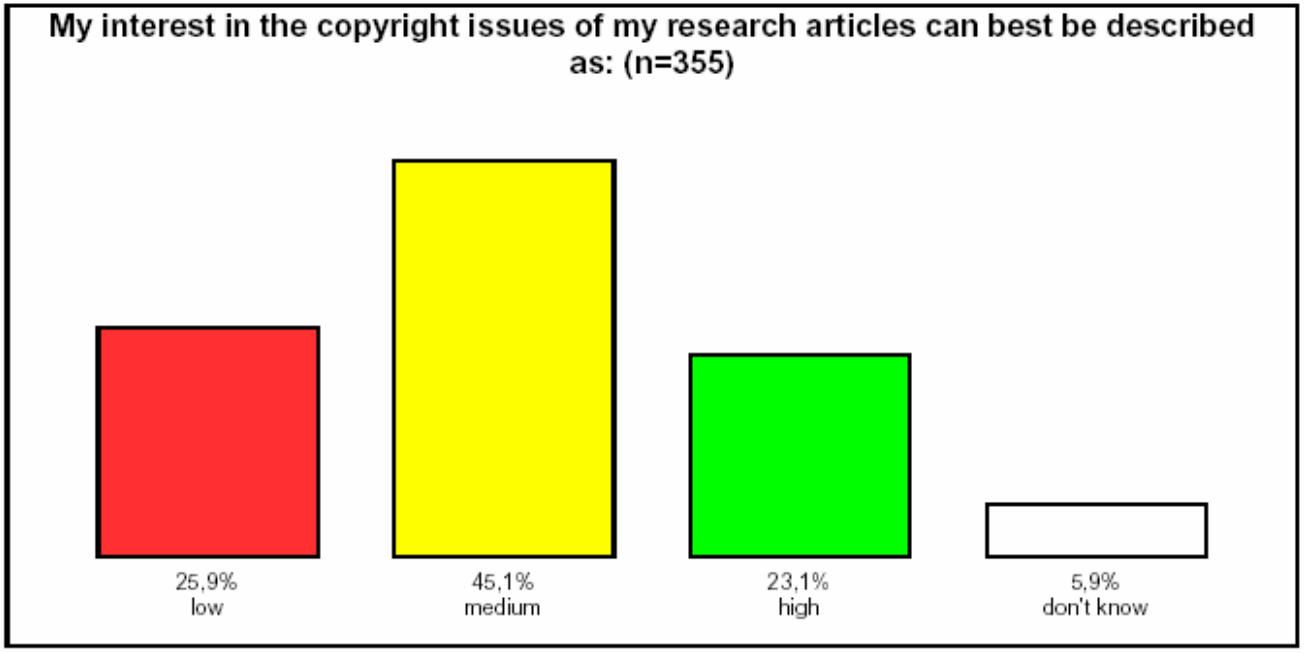
- Insatisfacción con respecto a la reutilización de sus artículos en revistas tradicionales. 29% lo hacen sin permiso. 19% se ven limitados con respecto al uso que les gustaría hacer, un 4% piden permiso pero no siempre lo consiguen y además es un gasto de tiempo.

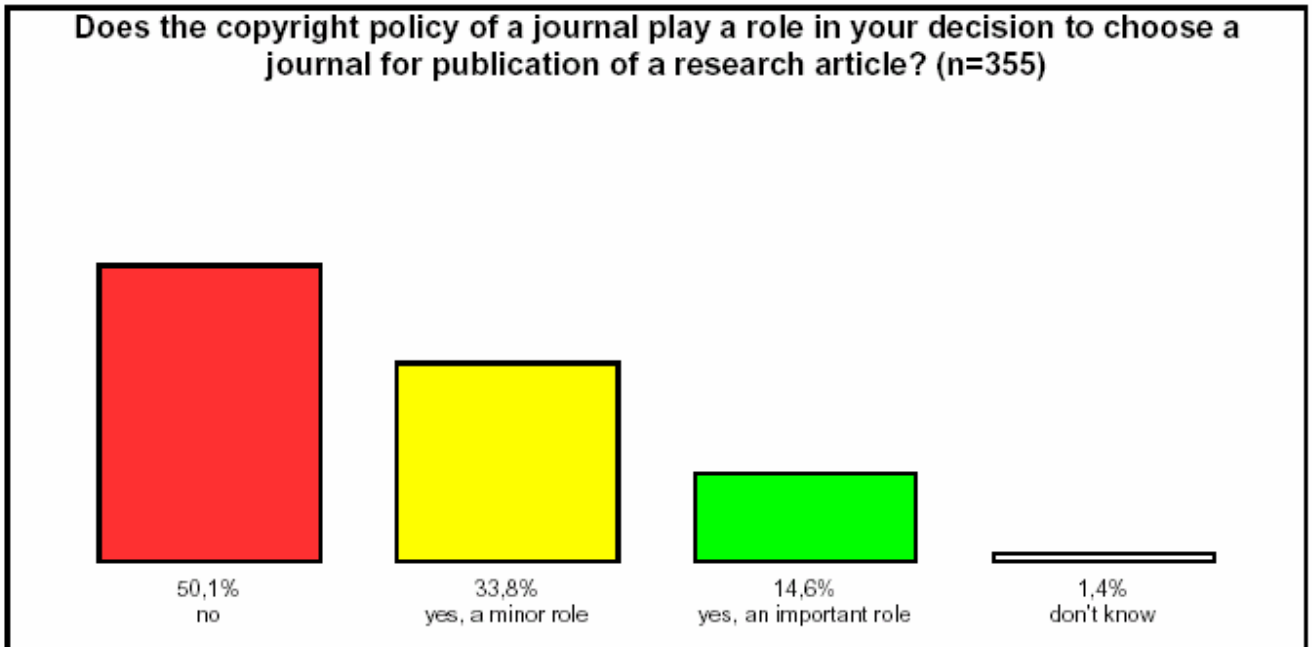
- A los autores les gustaría que los derechos sobre el copyright fueran limitados para las editoriales (10%) o fueran los autores quienes retuvieran esos derechos (71%) y solo un 2% manifestó su preferencia porque fuera la editorial quien retuviera y manejara esos derechos

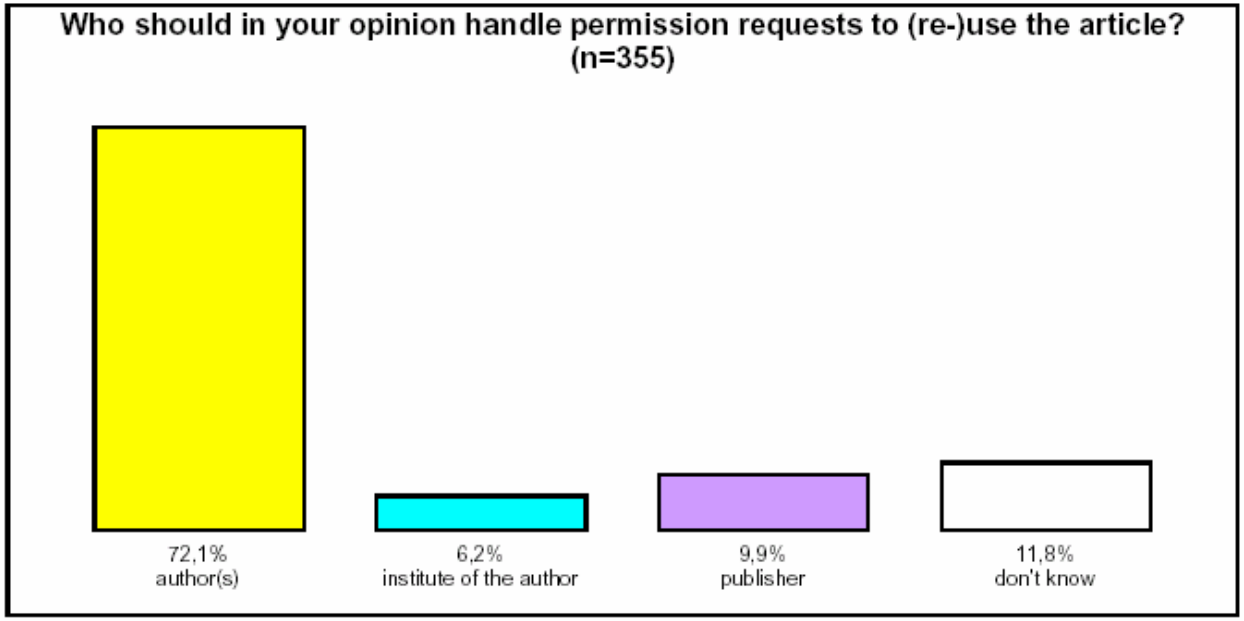
- Los autores quieren que no haya restricciones para el uso de sus artículos con fines educativos y de investigación tanto para autores como lectores o usuarios, siempre que no se utilicen con fines comerciales (situación ideal para la mayoría de encuestados).

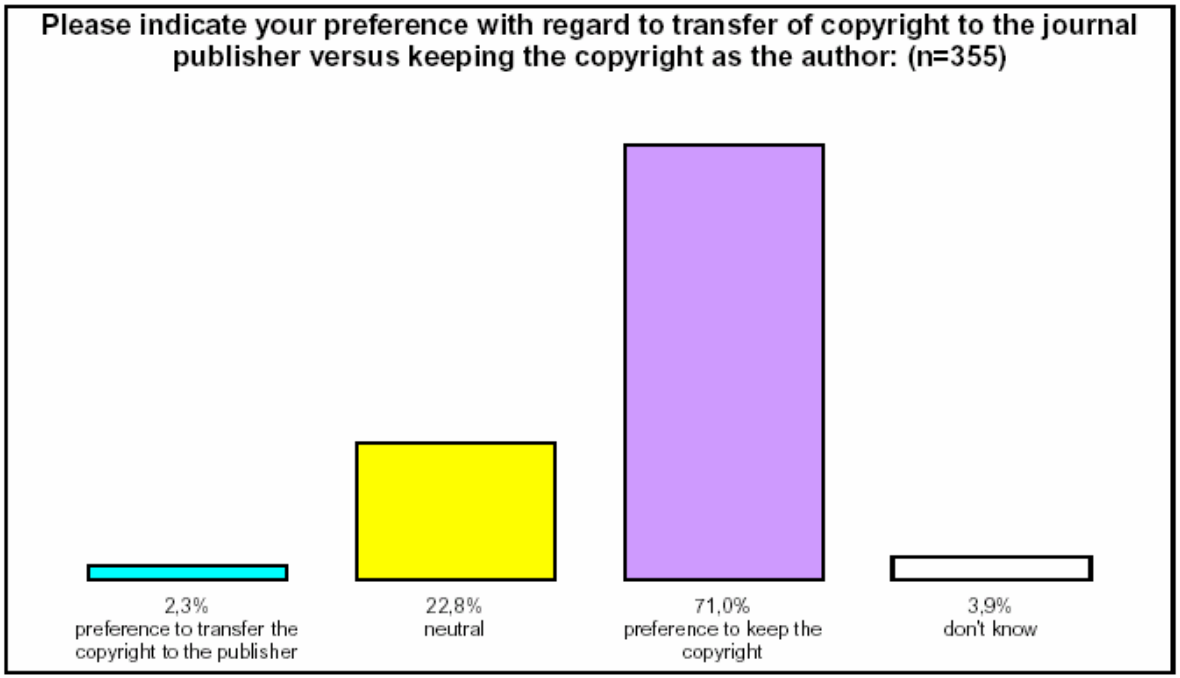
- Todos los derechos sobre el copyright los retiene el autor y controla los permisos sobre sus artículos. Todos los derechos (47%), 30% licencia Creative Commons, se transfiere la explotación comercial a la editorial (13%).

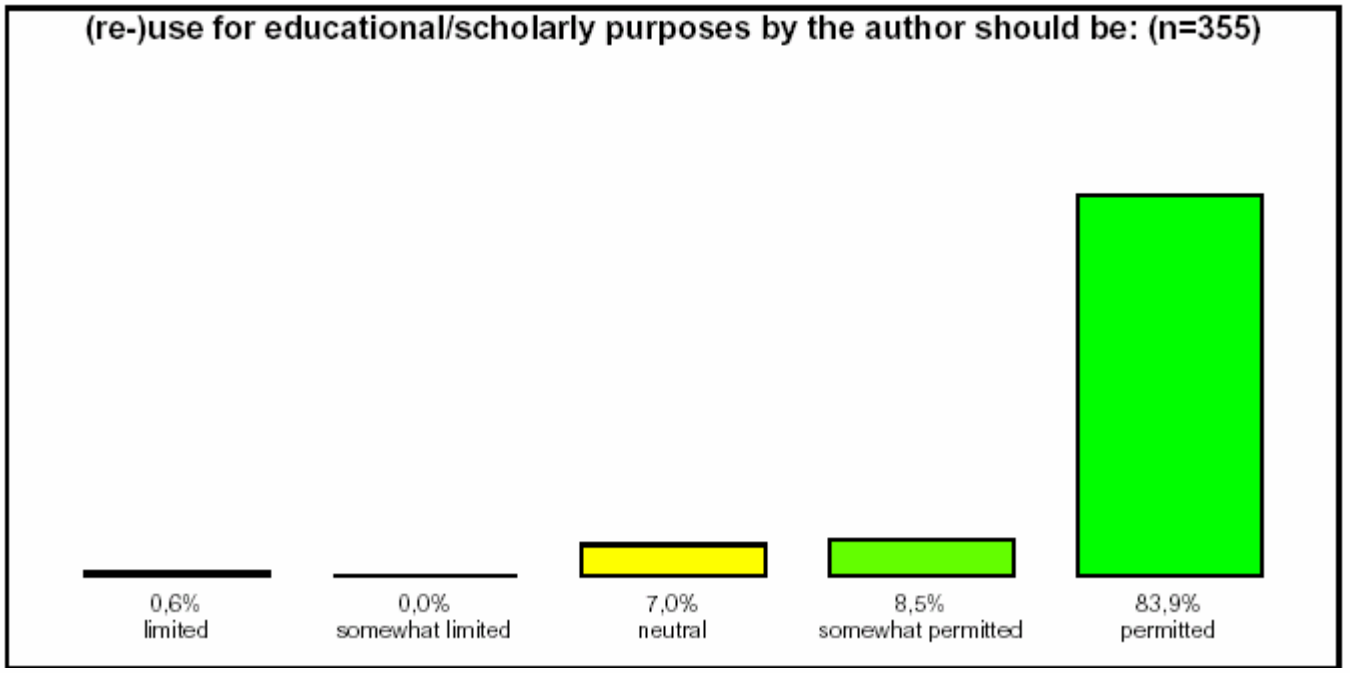

After publication of your article, in what ways do you use your article? n=355
%
58,9
53
58,3
43,1
19,4
10,1
article in printed course mat. for teaching
article in electr. course mat. for teaching
article in a publ. intended for other researchers
full text of art. is posted on w ebsite
full text of art. is deposited in electr. arch.
other

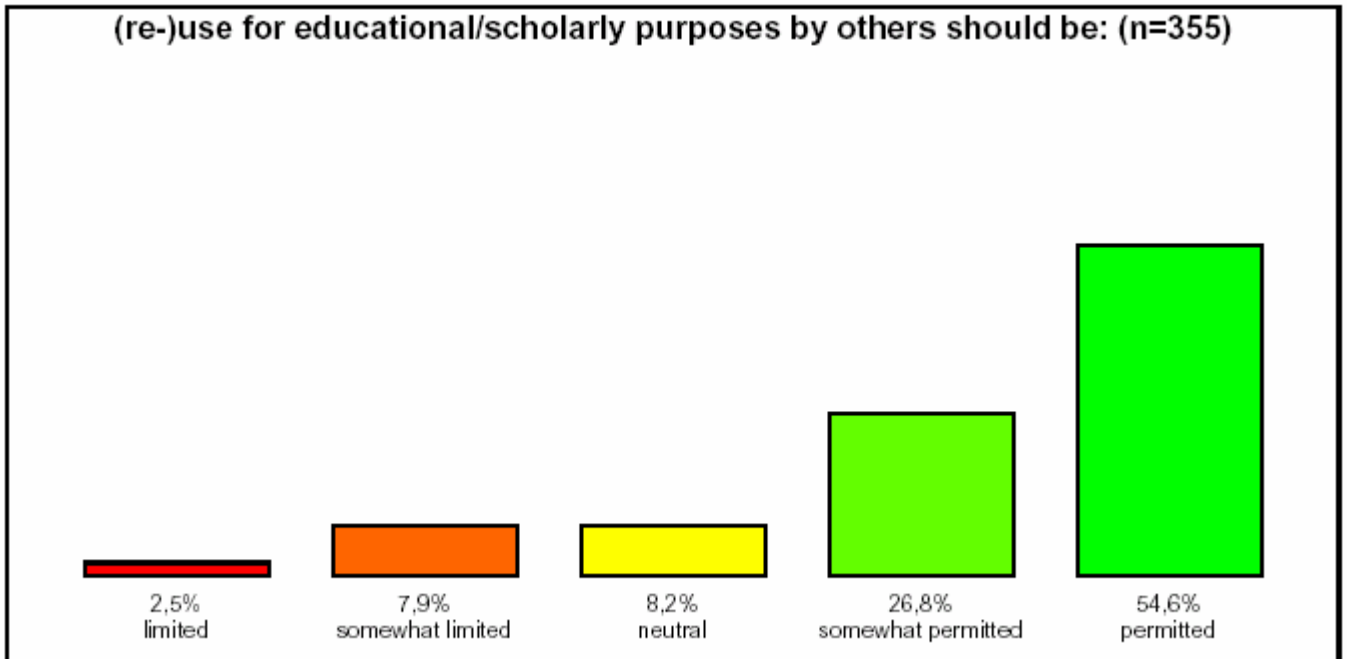

My interest in the copyright issues of my research articles can best be described as: (n=355)
25,9%
low
45,1%
medium
23,1%
high
5,9%
don't know

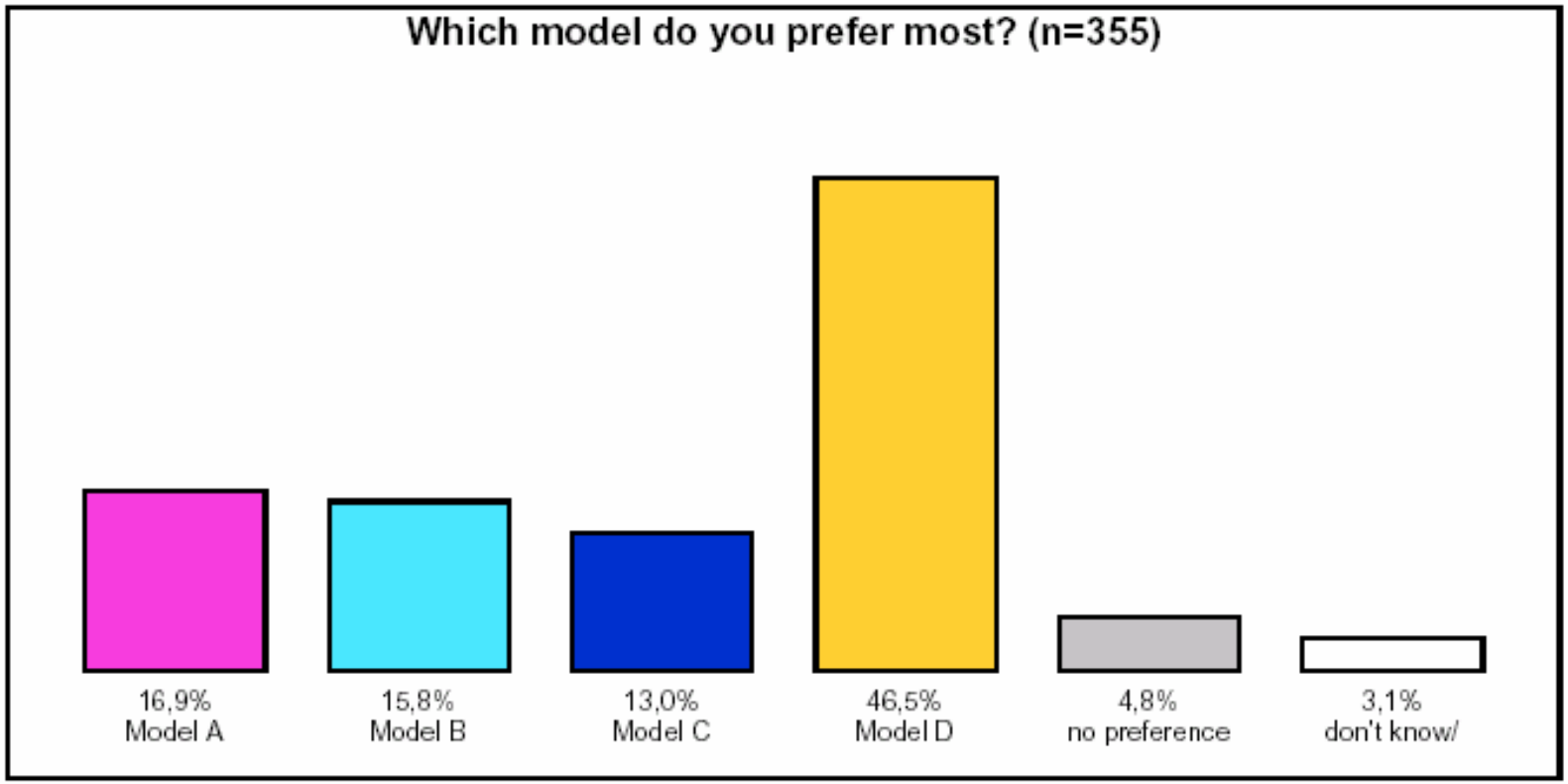

Does the copyright policy of a journal play a role in your decision to choose a journal for publication of a research article? (n=355)
50,1%
no
33,8%
yes, a minor role
14,6%
yes, an important role
1,4%
don't know


Who should in your opinion handle permission requests to (re-)use the article? (n=355)
72,1%
author(s)
6,2%
institute of the author
9,9%
publisher
11,8%
don't know

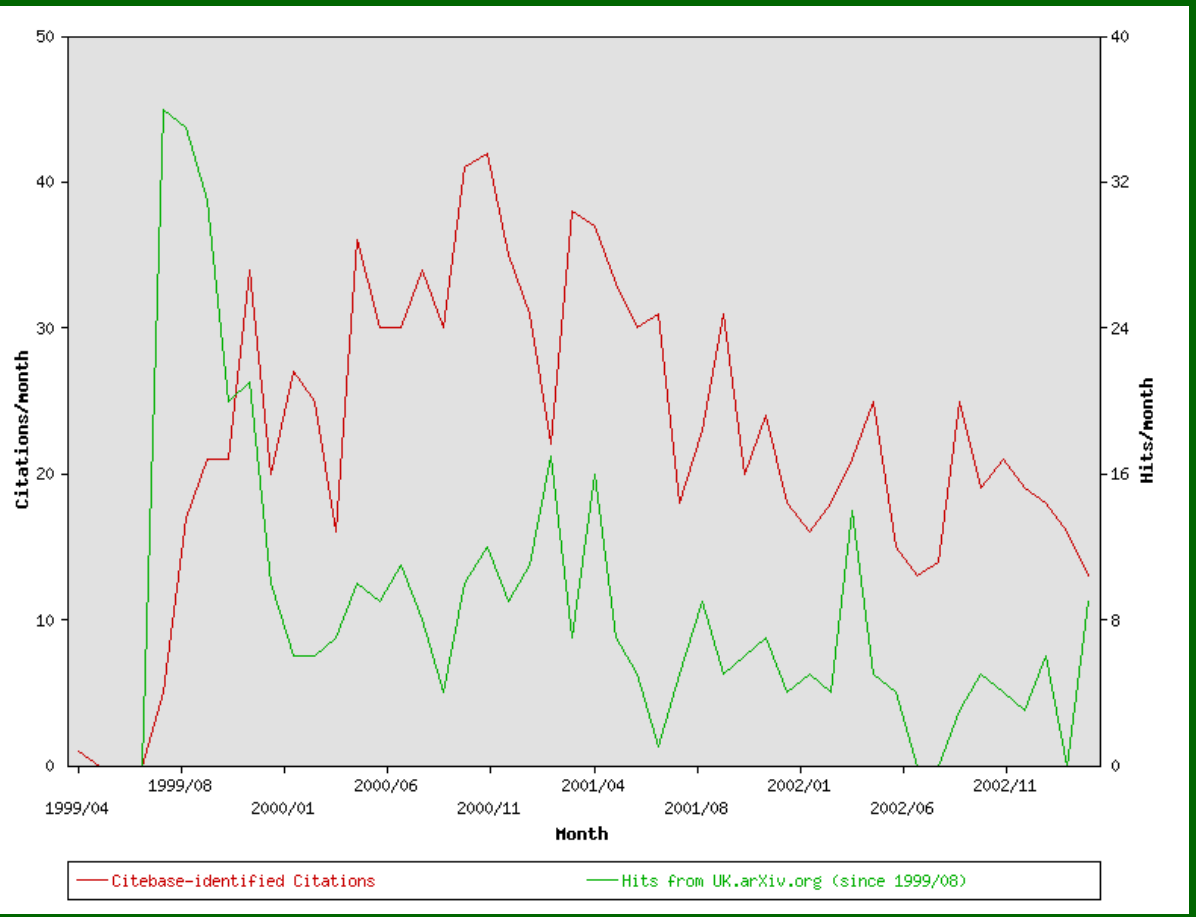

Please indicate your preference with regard to transfer of copyright to the journal publisher versus keeping the copyright as the author: (n=355)
2,3%
preference to transfer the copyright to the publisher
22,8%
neutral
71,0%
preference to keep the copyright
3,9%
don't know


(re-)use for educational/scholarly purposes by the author should be: (n=355)
0,6%
limited
0,0%
somewhat limited
7,0%
neutral
8,5%
somewhat permitted
83,9%
permitted


(re-)use for educational/scholarly purposes by others should be: (n=355)
2,5%
limited
7,9%
somewhat limited
8,2%
neutral
26,8%
somewhat permitted
54,6%
permitted


Which model do you prefer most? (n=355)
16,9%
Model A
15,8%
Model B
13,0%
Model C
46,5%
Model D
4,8%
no preference
3,1%
don't know/

Impacto OA…….

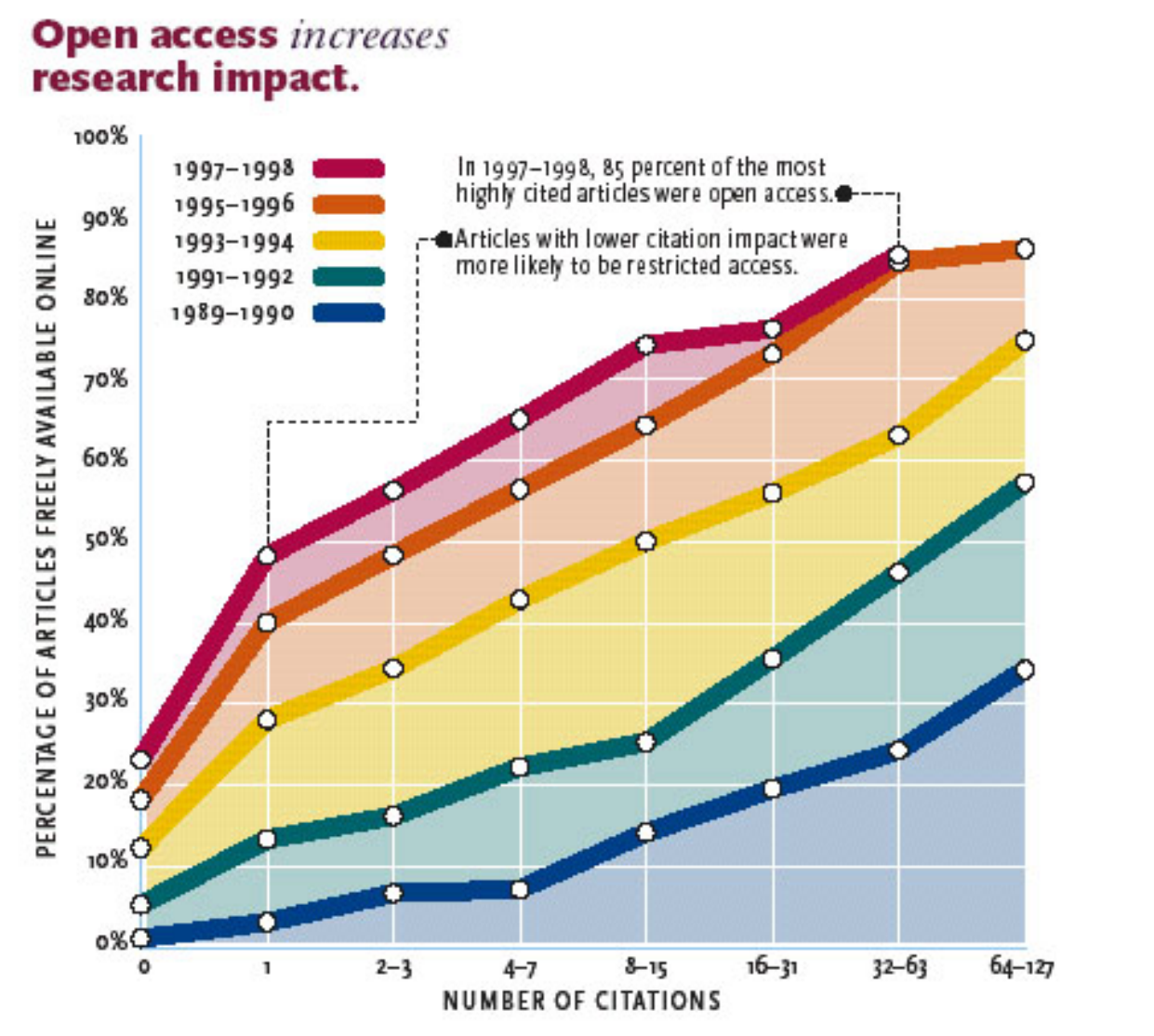


1. Se depositan los Preprint or Postprint
2. Se descargan (se leen).
3. A continuación pueden surgir las citas a los trabajos más relevantes.
4. Esto genera más descargas…

Citas a lo largo del tiempo (rojo) y uso (descargas, verde). Datos desde abril 1999 a noviembre 2002 procedentes de UK.arxiv.org

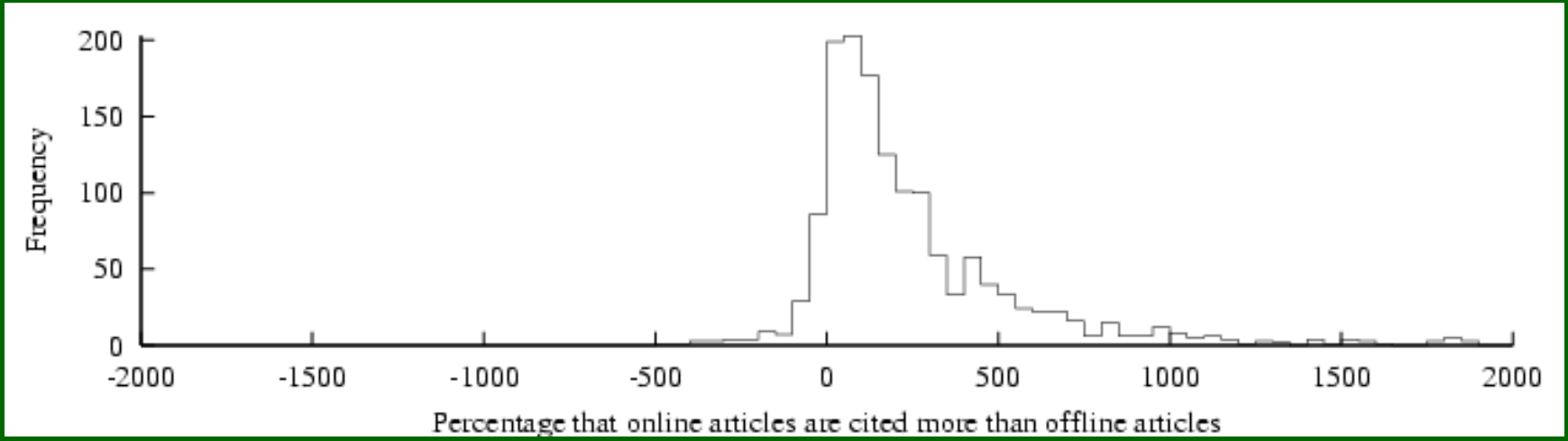
Lawrence S. (2001). Online or invisible? *Nature* 411(6837): 521

Análisis de 119924 artículos sobre computación....

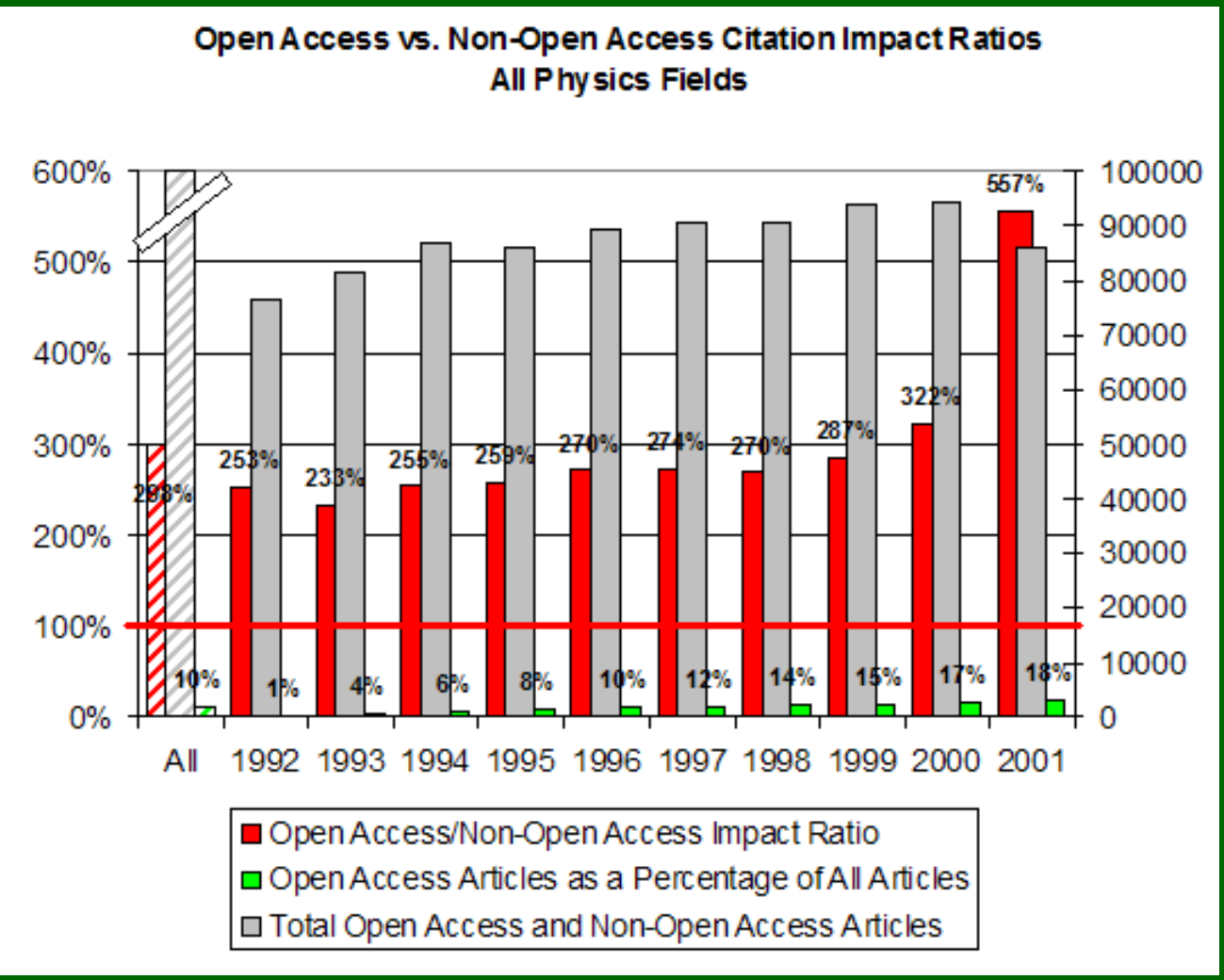


La disponibilidad online aumenta el impacto.

Lawrence S. (2001). Online or invisible? *Nature* 411(6837): 521



Comparación de ratios de citas en función de su disponibilidad online. Media 336% más de citas a los artículos online para artículos publicados en el mismo medio.



Ratio de número de citas de artículos OA respecto a los que no los son

atos obtenidos de ISI 1991-2001(gris, revistas aprox. 7000, artículos= 14.000.000 frente a los trabajos OA (verde, Arxiv, artículos= 260.000)

Brody et al. (2004). The effect of Open Access on Citation Impact. http://opcit.eprints.org/feb19prog.html.

Do open access journals have greater impact than those that do not allow free access to all readers? This question is important at ISI because our mission is to help researchers find the highest quality scholarly literature, regardless of its business model. For more than 40 years ISI has employed a well-documented journal selection process, the aim of which is to provide access to the most important and influential scholarly journals. An essay on this subject is found at http://www.thomsonisi.com/selection/.

The current study is part of an ongoing analysis within ISI of the overall performance of OA journals as they are added to the mix of scholarly publications used in the research community. Using ISI citation metrics, we will try to determine if OA journals perform differently from other journals in their respective fields. We welcome comments on this study and look forward to a continuing dialog on this subject.

ISI currently covers nearly 200 OA journals in its products (See Appendix I for a list of titles).[1] This number, though small in comparison to the total number of journals in ISI's databases, is quite significant in terms of the progress made by the OA movement. These journals span many subject areas in the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts & humanities. For the purposes of this study, we defined "Open Access" simply as not charging readers or their institutions for the right to access, download, copy, print, distribute or search the articles. All of these journals are electronically available, peer-reviewed publications. We have not included journals for which only part of the content is freely available—when the archive is openly accessible but the most recent issues are not, for example.

Thomson Science ISI. The Impact of Open Access Journals, Abril 15. *http://www.isinet.com/media/presentrep/acropdf/impact-oa-journals.pdf.*

Thomson Science ISI. Ope acess journals in the ISI citation databases: Analysis of impact factors and citation pattern. A citation study from Thomson Science. June 2004. *http://www.isinet.com/media/presentrep/essayspdf/openaccesscitations2.pdf*

ISI vs OA Journals

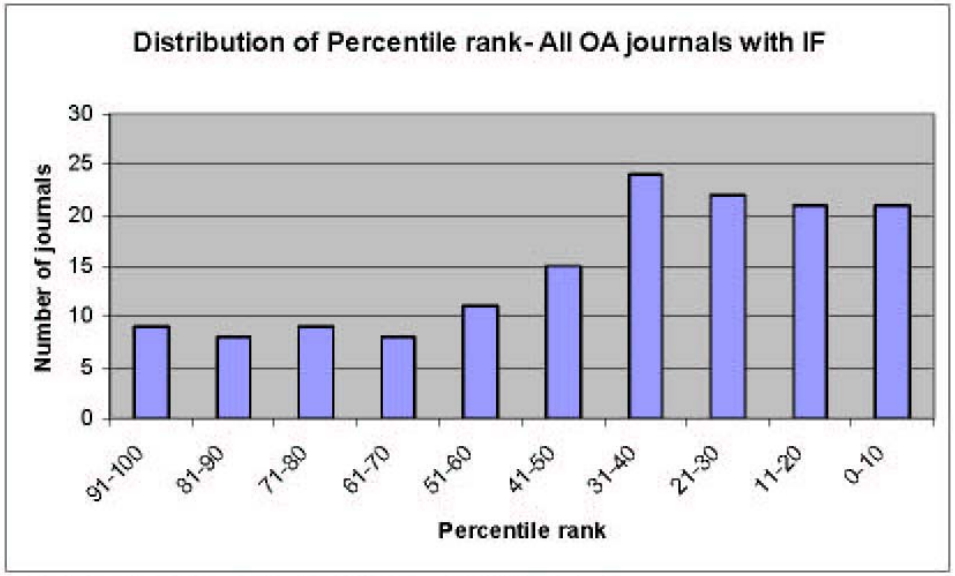


Figure 1: Distribution of percentile rank. 148 Journals.
Mean rank =39.77%ile.

Abril 2004

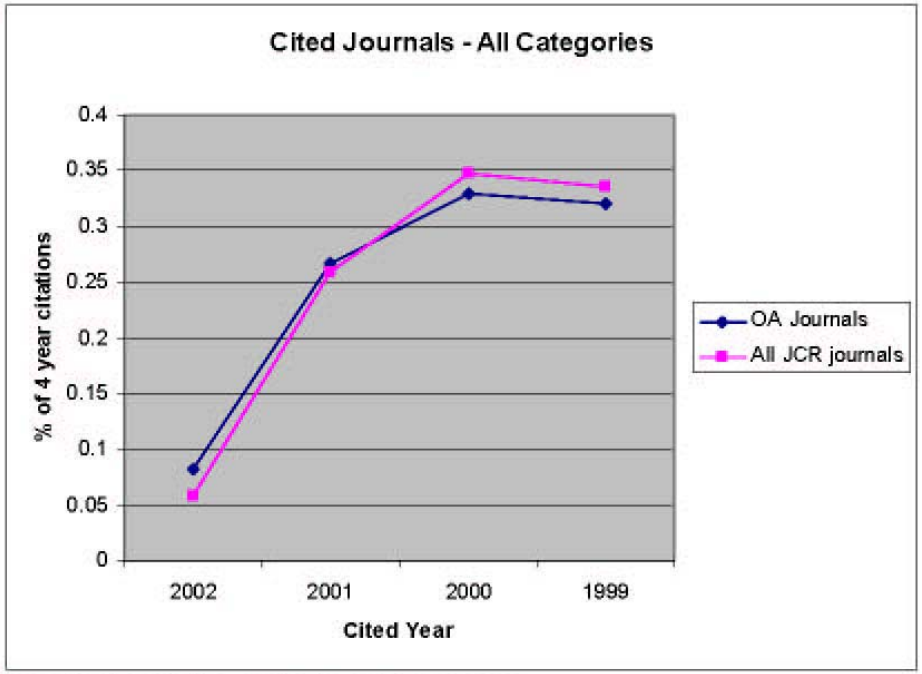


Figure 6. Distribution of Citations, 148 Journals

ISI *vs* OA Journals

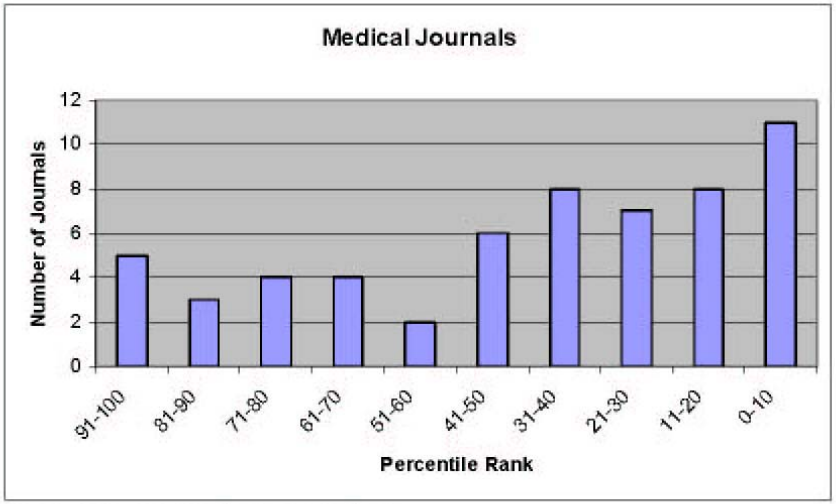


Figure 2. Medical Journals. 58 Journals.
Mean rank= 40.26%ile.

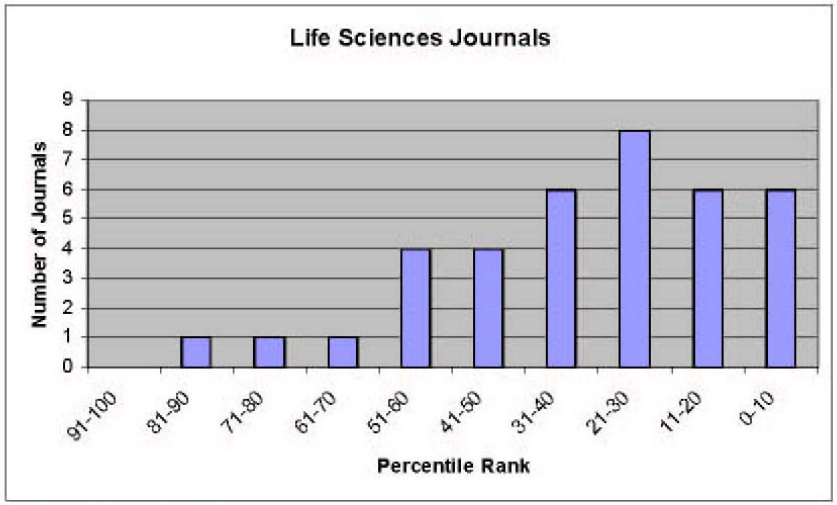


Figure 3. Life Sciences Journals. 37 Journals.
Mean rank = 38.77%ile.

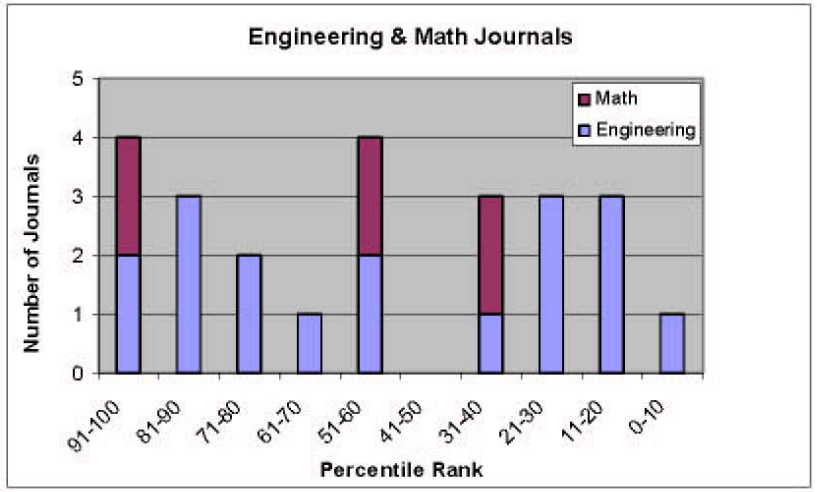


Figure 4. Engineering & Mathematics. 24 Journals 18 Engineering Journals. 6 Math Journals.
Mean rank = 32.89%ile.

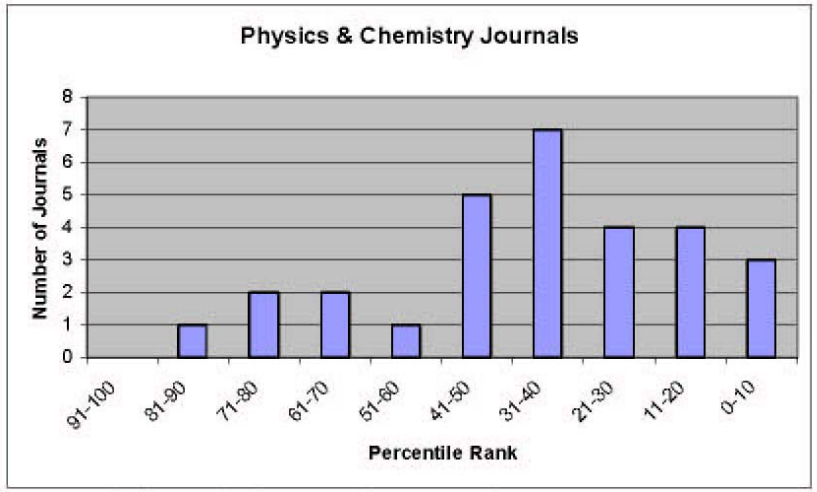


Figure 5. Physics & Chemistry Journals. 29 Journals.
Mean rank= 37.10%ile.

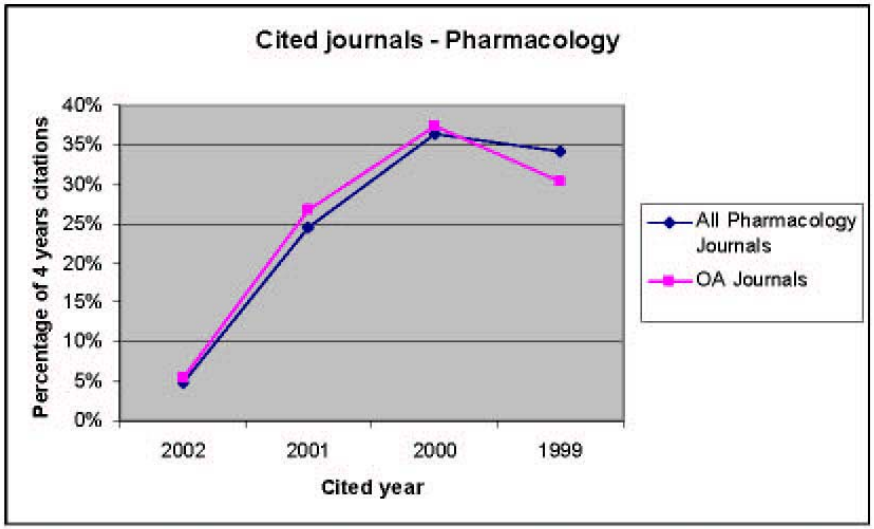


Figure 7. Distribution of Citations, seven Pharmacology and Pharmacy Journals. Citing Year 2002; Cited Years 2002-1999.

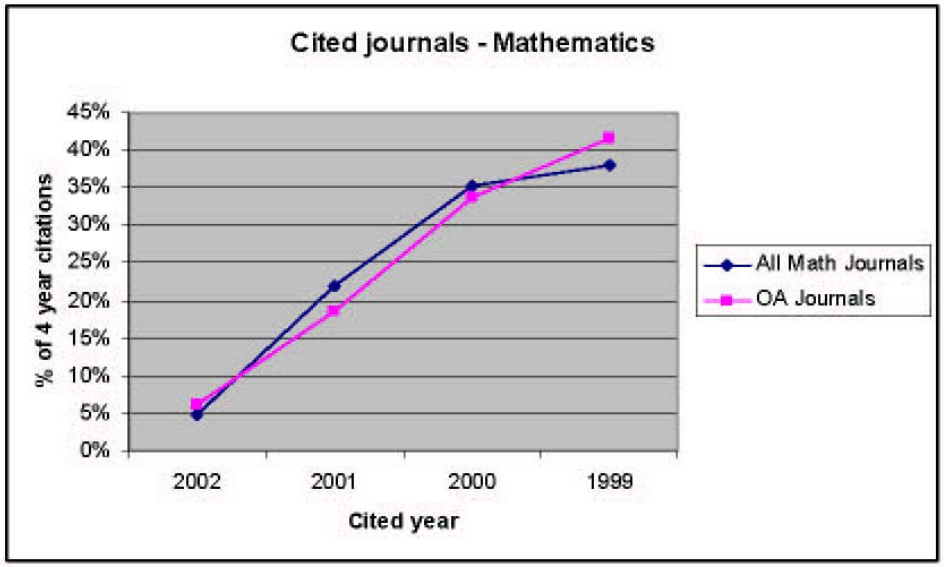


Figure 8. Distribution of Citations, six Mathematics Journals Citing Year 2002; Cited Years 2002-1999.

ISI *vs* OA Journals

"Of the 8,700 selected journals currently covered in Web of Science, 191 are OA journals... [148 Sci journlas] whether OA journals perform differently from other journals in their respective fields no discernible difference in terms of citation impact or frequency with which the journal is cited"

<http://www.isinet.com/oaj>

abril 2004

ISI- OA impact
datos junio 2004

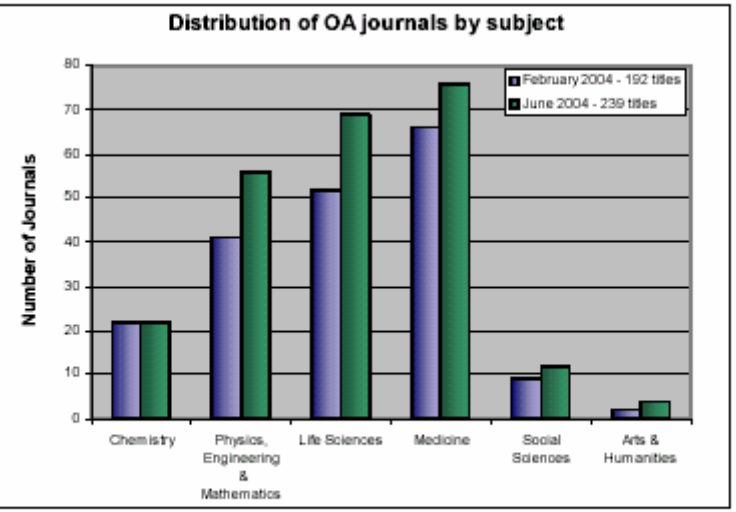


Figure 1: Change in coverage of OA journals from February 2004 to June 2004.

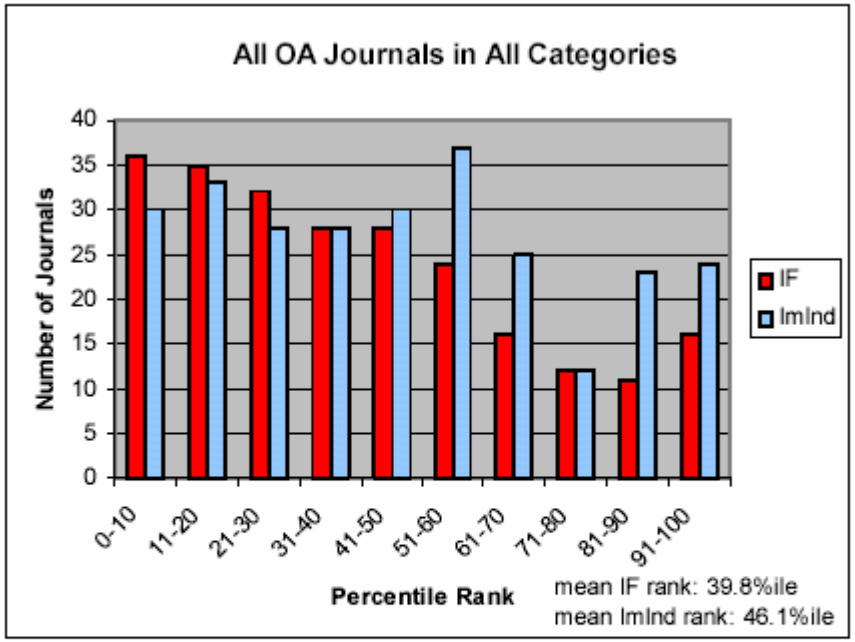


Figure 3: Rank of OA journals according to Immediacy Index and Journal Impact Factor. To allow comparison of rank among categories of different sizes, all ranks were converted to percentile rank as follows:

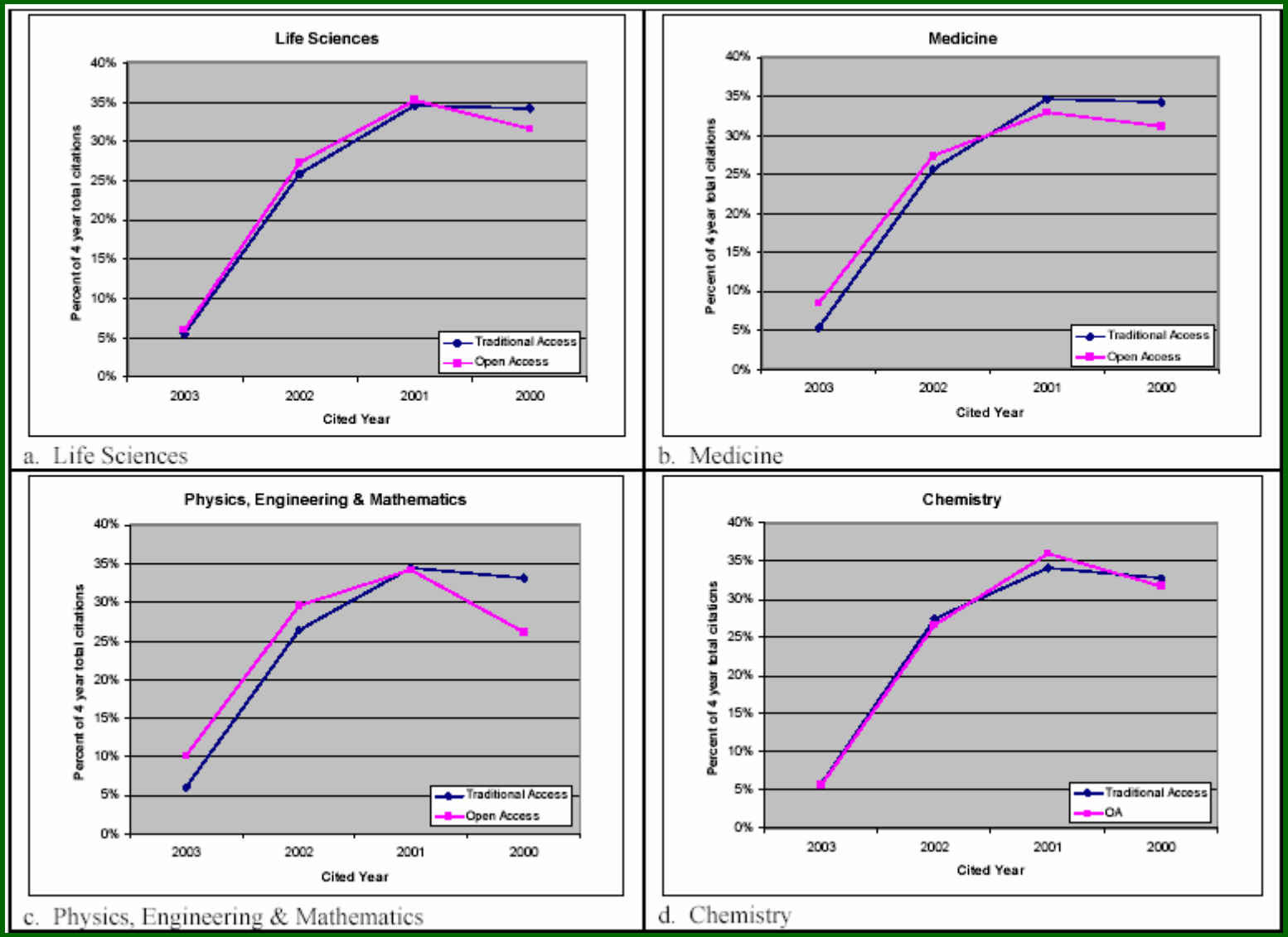
Percentile rank = [1 – (rank in category/number of journals in category)]*100

The 99th percentile is the highest-ranking journal in the category.

ebrero 2004: 192 OA-revistas

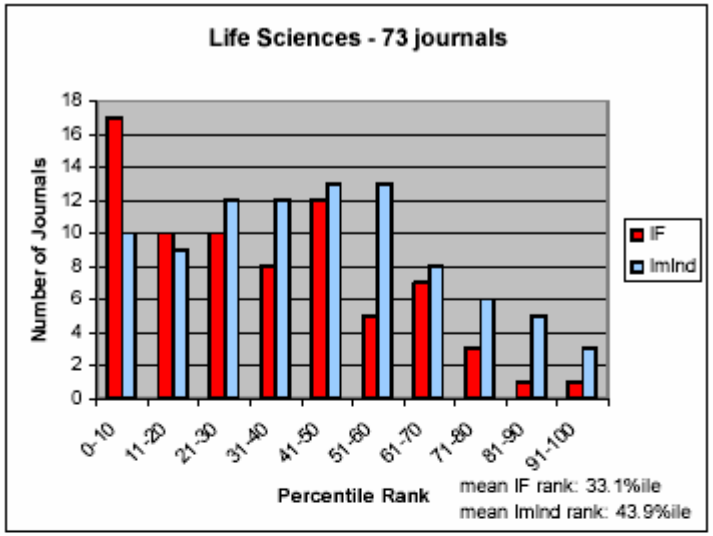
unio 2004: 239 OA-revistas

ISI vs OA Journals

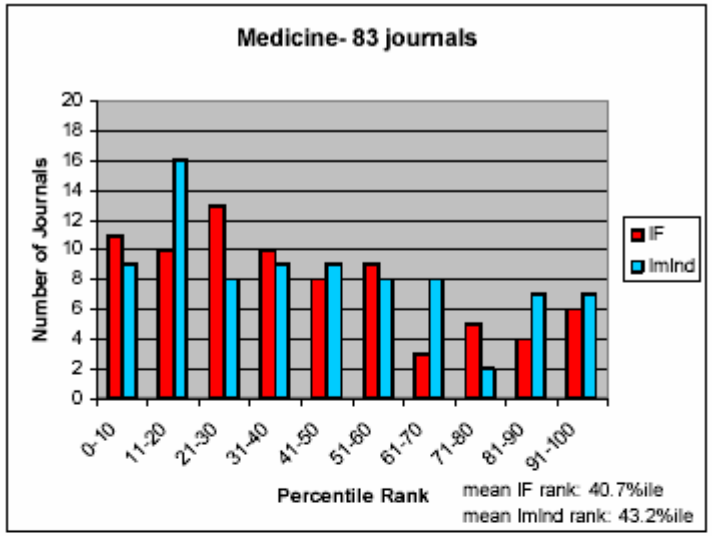


junio 2004

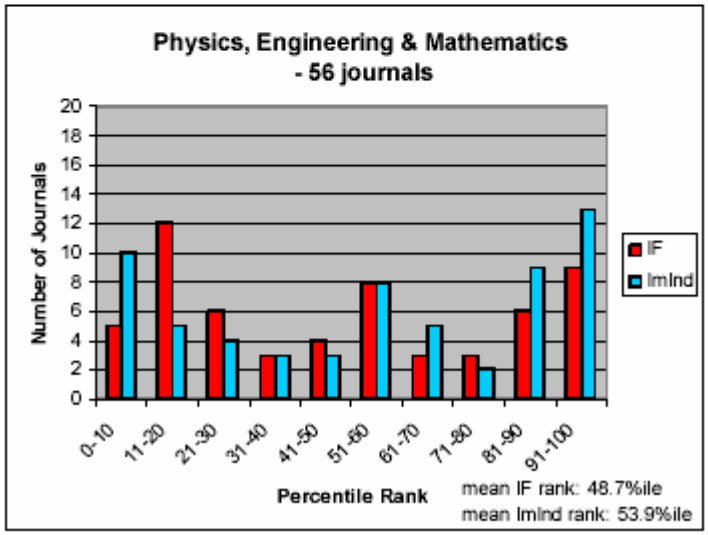
ISI vs OA Journals



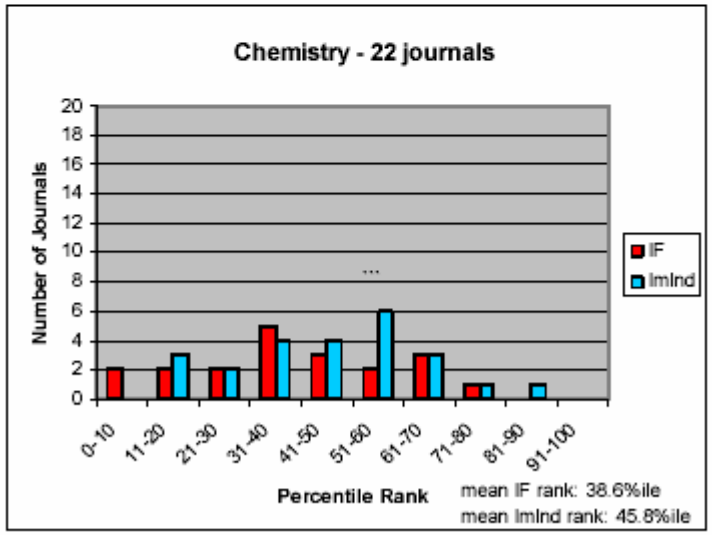
a. Life Sciences: total coverage = 73 journals; 74 ranked in category by Journal Impact Factor; 91 ranked in category by Immediacy Index



b. Medicine: total coverage = 83 journals; 79 ranked in category by Journal Impact Factor; 83 ranked in category by Immediacy Index



c. Physics, Engineering & Mathematics: total coverage = 56 journals; 59 ranked in category by Journal Impact



d. Chemistry: total coverage = 22 journals; 20 ranked in category by Journal Impact Factor; 24 ranked in category

Gunther Eysenbach (2006). Citation advantage of open access articles. *PLOS Biology* 4(5): 692-698.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences(PNAS). Revista OA híbrida (artículos OA mediante pago).

Artículos publicados de junio-diciembre 2004.

Análisis de citas en diciembre 2004 (0-6 meses de su publicación), abril 2005 (después de 4-10 meses) y octubre 2005. vs.Total= 1492 artículos, No OA= 1280 (85,8%) OA = 212 (14.2 %).

Análisis de citas de trabajos autoarchivados (paginas web, repositorios u otro sitio) del grupo de octubre de 2005. Total No OA= 1280. No auto-archivo= 1159, Auto-archivo= 121. Total OA=212, Auto-archivados= 36.

Gunther Eysenbach (2006).

Table 2. Crude (Unadjusted) Analysis

Characteristic	Variable	Non-OA (n = 1,280)	OA (n = 212)	RR[a] (95% CI)	p
Uncited articles	December 2004 (%)	1,056 (82.5)	170 (80.2)	1.0 (1.0–1.1)	0.44[b]
	April 2005 (%)	627 (49.0)	78 (36.8)	1.3 (1.1–1.6)	0.001[b]
	October 2005 (%)	172 (13.6)	11 (5.2)	2.6 (1.4–4.7)	< 0.001[b]
Number of citations, mean [median] (SD)	December 2004	0.7 [0] (2.0)	0.9 [0] (2.8)	29% difference	0.35[c] (Z = 0.929)
	April 2005	1.2 [1] (2.0)	1.5 [1] (2.5)	25% difference	0.002[c] (Z = 3.126)
	October 2005	4.5 [3] (4.9)	6.4 [4] (10.4)	42% difference	< 0.001[c] (Z = 4.058

[a]RR = relative risk for non-OA articles of not being cited by the time of analysis.
[b]Comparing the proportion of uncited articles in the OA group with the proportion of uncited articles in the non-OA group (Fisher exact test).
[c]Comparing the (ranked) number of citations between the groups (Wilcoxon rank test).

Gunther Eysenbach (2006).

Table 4. Secondary Analysis with "Self-Archived" (Openly Accessible Articles Found on the Authors' Homepages, in Institutional Repositories, or Elsewhere on the Internet) as Separate Subgroup (October 2005 Analysis, 10–16 mo after Publication)

Characteristic	Variable	Not Self-Archived	"Self-Archived" OA	Total (row)
Non-OA on journal site	*n*	1,159	121	1,280
	Mean (SD)	4.41 (4.83)	5.16 (5.22)	4.48 (4.87)
	Median	3.0	4.0	3.0
	Uncited	13.8%	9.9%	13.4%
OA on journal site	*n*	176	36	212
	Mean (SD)	6.34 (11.20)	6.47 (5.32)	6.36 (10.42)
	Median	4.0	5.5	4.0
	Uncited	5.7%	2.8%	5.2%
Total (column)	*n*	1,335	157	1,492
	Mean (SD)	4.66 (6.09)	5.46 (5.25)	4.75 (6.01)
	Median	3.0	4.0	3.0
	Uncited	12.7%	8.3%	12.3%

Conclusiones (Eysenbach, 2006)

Los trabajos OA a través de la propia editorial se durante el periodo de 4-16 meses se citan antes y la media de número de citas es mayor (0,9-6,4 vs. 0,7-4,9).

El porcentaje de autoarchivo es mayor para aquellos artículos que Incluso ya eran OA en la web de la editorial (17 vs 10,6%).

PNAS es una revista bastante conocida en su ámbito y de prestigio y figura habitualmente en las bibliotecas universitarias, por lo tanto el efecto OA todavía sorprende más.

Chawki Hajjem, Stevan Harnad *and* Yves Gingras (2005).Ten-Year Cross-Disciplinary Comparison of the Growth of Open Access and How it Increases Research Citation Impact. *Bulletin of the IEEE Computer Society Technical Committee on Data Engineering. http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/11688/*

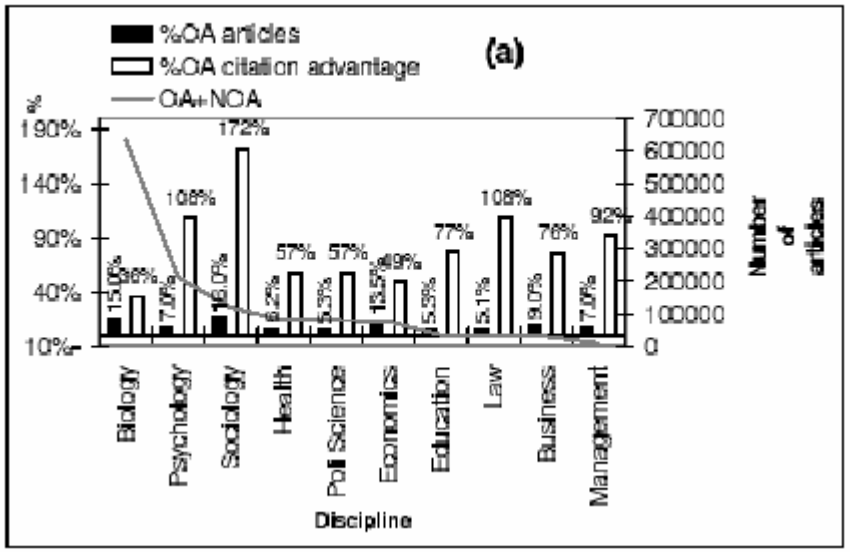
Análisis de 1.307.038 artículos publicados entre 1992-2003 sacados de las bases de datos de ISI en CD-ROm (Sciences and Social Science) de Biologia, Psicología, Sociología, C. de la Salud, C. Políticas, Economía, Educación, Derecho y Empresariales.

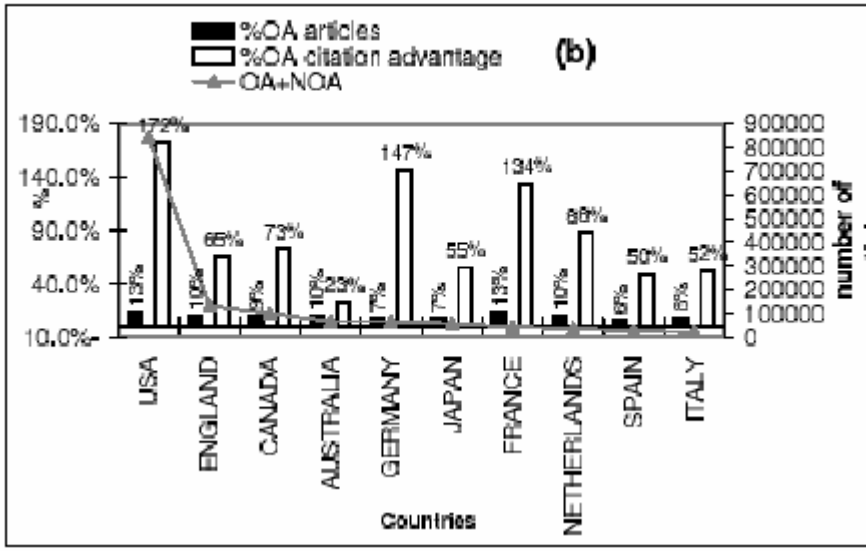
Mediante un robot se localizan aquellos artículos en la web a texto completo y de libre acceso (OA).

Se analiza el número de citas recibidas en ese periodo de tiempo de los artículos OA frente a los que no lo son (NOA) y el ratio entre ambos grupos, por disciplina, países y años.

El porcentaje de citas a articulos OA frente a los NOA es mayor 36-172%, según la disciplina.

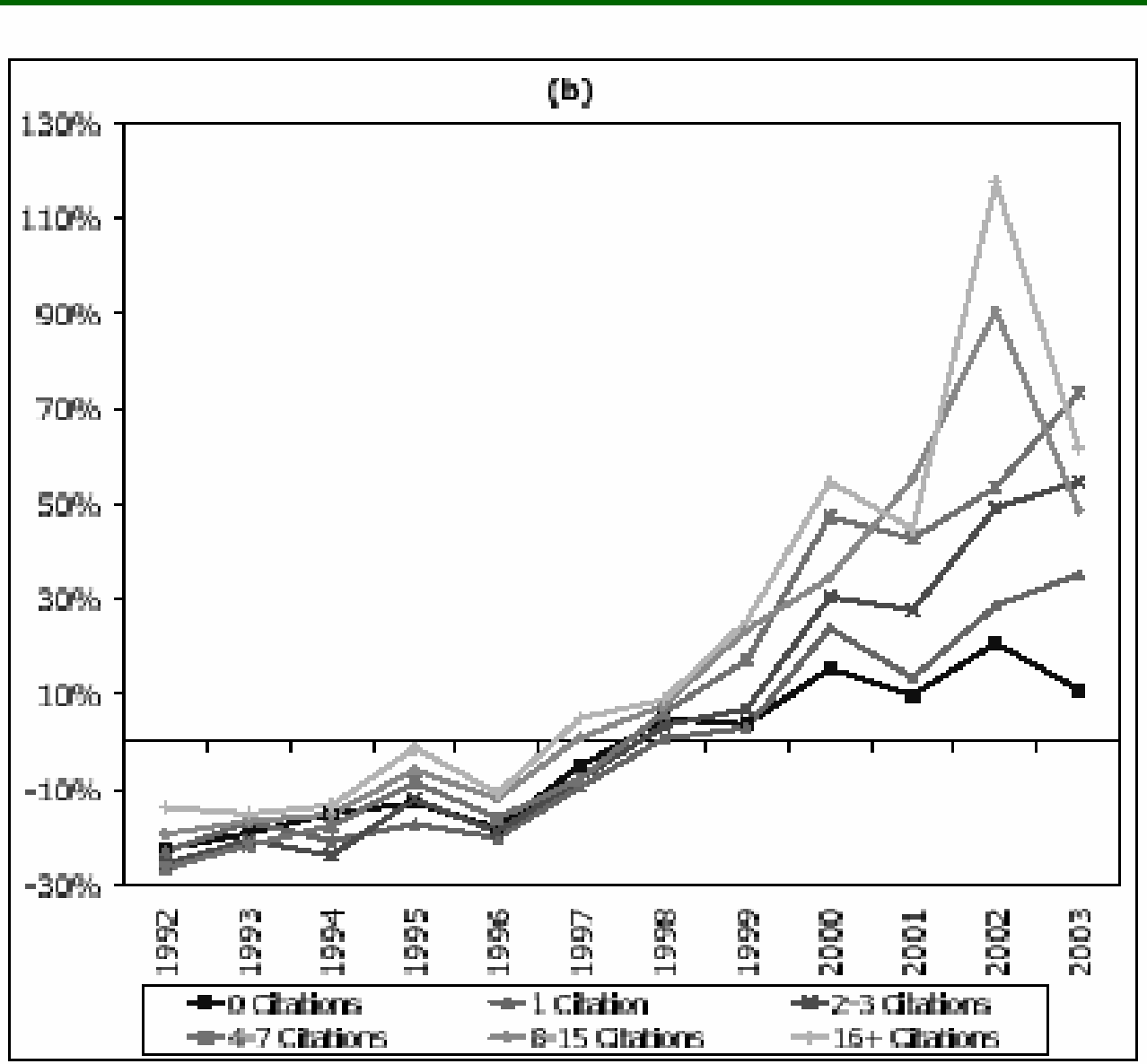
Linea gris artículos (OA+NOA). Barra negra % artículos OA respecto al total (OA/(OA+NOA).Barra blanca % citas (OA-NOA)/NOA



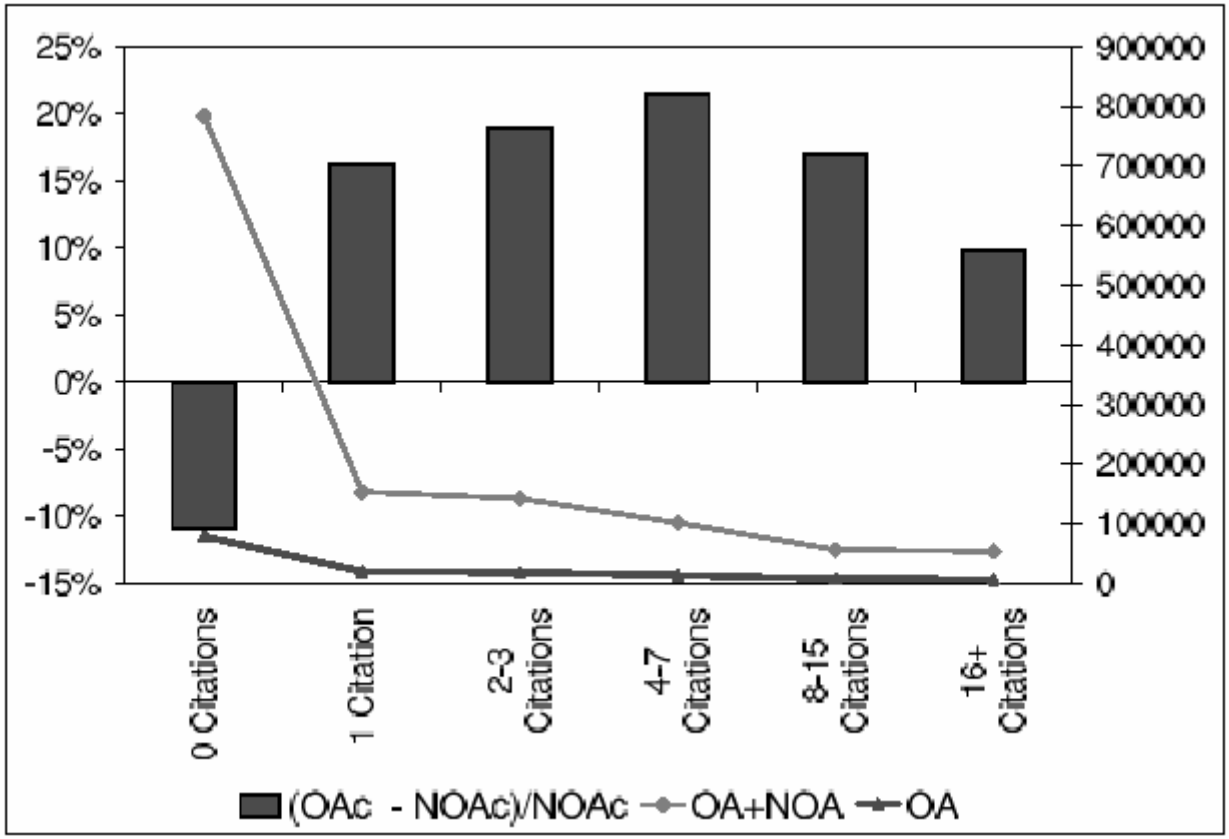


Hajjem et al (2005)

Ratio OA_c/NOA_c vs tiempo según distintos intervalos de citas. La relación aumenta con el tiempo e intervalo de citas. (Hajjem et al., 2005)



Cuanto mas citado es un artículo más probable es que sea OA



Hábitos y actitudes de los autores de publicaciones cientificas respecto a open access

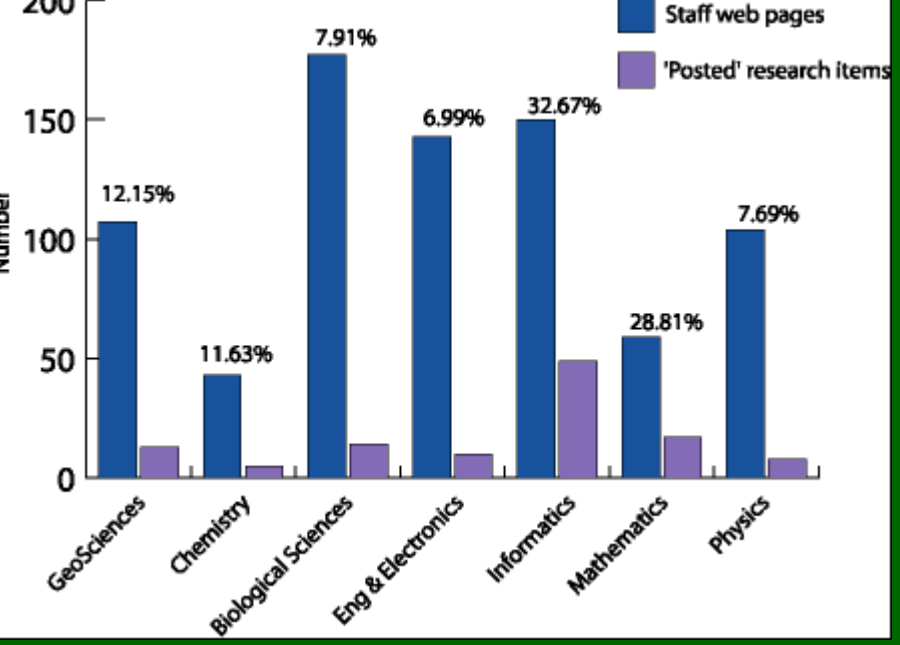
Trends in Self-Posting of Research Material Online by Academic Staff". Theo Andrew
30-October-2003. Ariadne Issue 37.
http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue37/andrew/intro.html

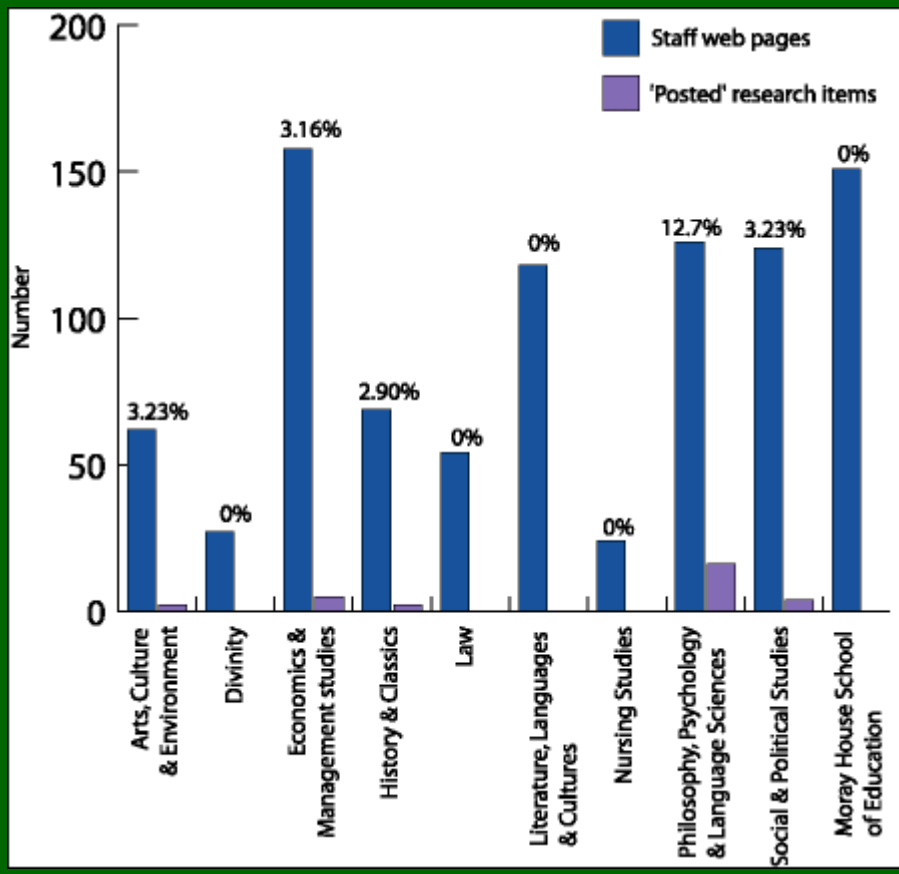
Análisis páginas web de investigadores y docentes Universidad de Edimburgo (n=2500): 3 *Colleges* (*life, social and medical sciences*= 21 *Schools*)

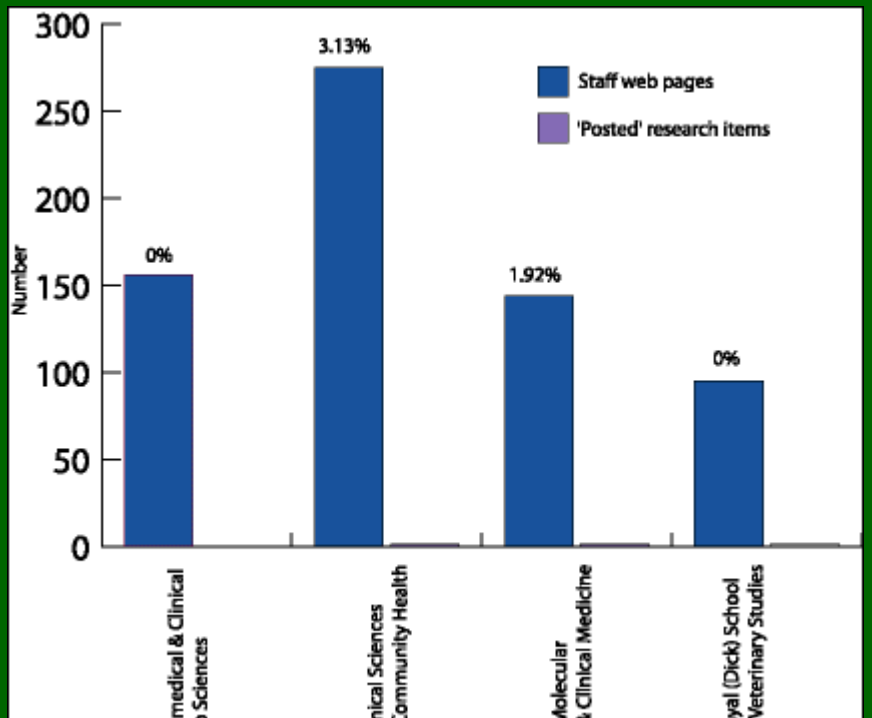
- El comportamiento respecto al archivo online de sus publicaciones varía en función del área de trabajo: *Life* (14%)> *Social sciences* (3,18%)> *Medical sciences* (0,32%).

- Los tipos de documentos varía también en función del área de trabajo.

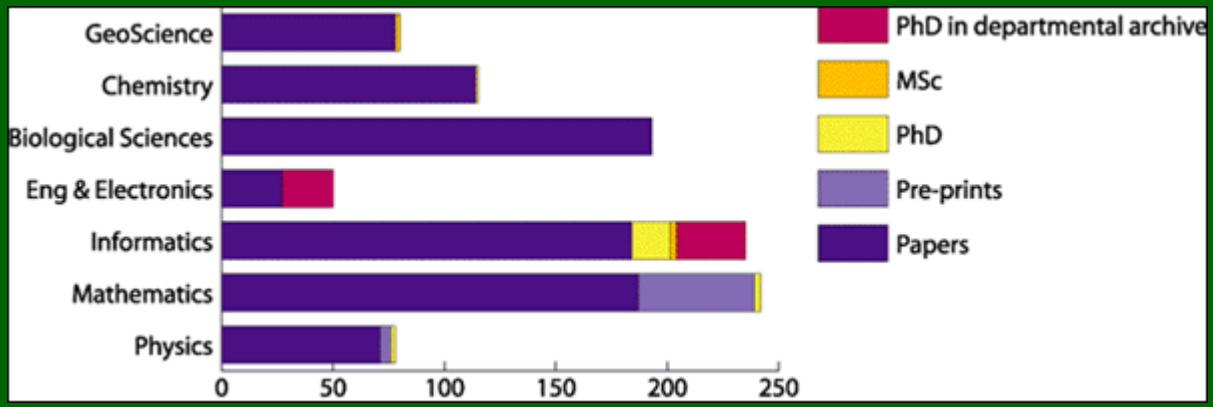
- Existe una correlación entre aquellos autores con "más presencia en la web" o con mayor "convencimiento" respecto al autoarchivo de sus trabjos con el hecho de que existan repositorios por materias relacionados con su campo de trabajo.

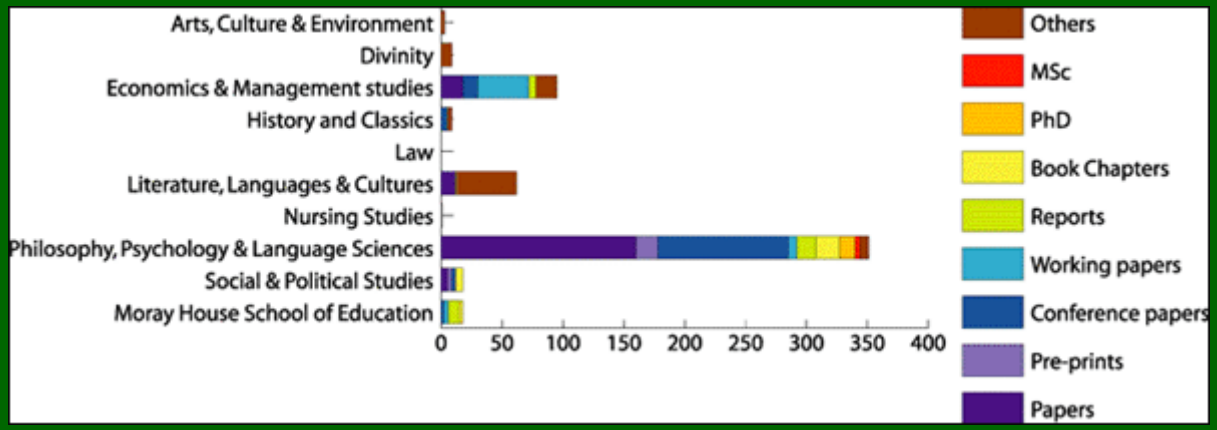

Staff web pages
'Posted' research items
Number
200
150
100
50
0
12.15%
11.63%
7.91%
6.99%
32.67%
28.81%
7.69%
GeoSciences
Chemistry
Biological Sciences
Eng & Electronics
Informatics
Mathematics
Physics

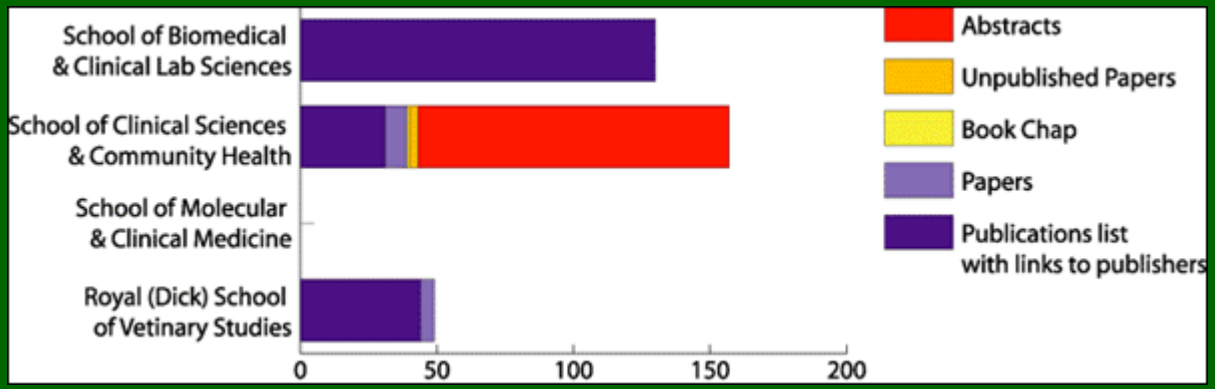

Staff web pages
'Posted' research items
Number
200
150
100
50
0
3.23%
0%
3.16%
2.90%
0%
0%
0%
12.7%
3.23%
0%
Arts, Culture & Environment
Divinity
Economics & Management studies
History & Classics
Law
Literature, Languages & Cultures
Nursing Studies
Philosophy, Psychology & Language Sciences
Social & Political Studies
Moray House School of Education


Staff web pages
'Posted' research items
Number
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0%
3.13%
1.92%
0%

Andrew, 2003


GeoScience
Chemistry
Biological Sciences
Eng & Electronics
Informatics
Mathematics
Physics
0
50
100
150
200
250
PhD in departmental archive
MSc
PhD
Pre-prints
Papers


Arts, Culture & Environment
Divinity
Economics & Management studies
History and Classics
Law
Literature, Languages & Cultures
Nursing Studies
Philosophy, Psychology & Language Sciences
Social & Political Studies
Moray House School of Education
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
Others
MSc
PhD
Book Chapters
Reports
Working papers
Conference papers
Pre-prints
Papers


School of Biomedical & Clinical Lab Sciences
School of Clinical Sciences & Community Health
School of Molecular & Clinical Medicine
Royal (Dick) School of Vetinary Studies
0
50
100
150
200
Abstracts
Unpublished Papers
Book Chap
Papers
Publications list with links to publishers

Andrew, 2003

Key Perspectives studies:

JISC/OSI Journal Authors Survey Report. Truro, UK : Key Perspectives, 2004. <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded_documents/JISCOAreport1.pdf>

Swan, Alma; Brown, Sheridan (2005). *Open access self archiving: an author study*. Truro, UK: Key Perspectives. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10999/>.

CIBER studies:

Rowlands, Ian; Nicholas, Dave; Huntingdon, Paul. (2004) *Scholarly Communication in the Digital Environment: What Do Authors Want?* London : CIBER. <http://ciber.soi.city.ac.uk/ciber-pa-report.pdf>

Rowlands, Ian; Nicholas, Dave. (2005) *New journal publishing models: an international survey of senior researchers.* London : CIBER. <http://www.slais.ucl.ac.uk/papers/dni-20050925.pdf>

Conclusiones comunes en ambos estudios

- *El proceso de evaluación peer review* es muy importante.
- Las descargas de archivos puede ser un buen indicador del impacto de un trabajo.
- Ignorancia de cuestiones relacionadas con el *copyright*: derechos propios del autor, política editorial sobre auto-archivo, etc.
- 49% de los encuestados al menos han depositado un artículo durante los últimos 3 years, y la mayoria tienen página web personal

Otras .....

- Ignorancia sobre el movimiento access en general.
- Miedo a la falta de control sobre artículos depositados en repositorios (plagio, conflictos de interés, dudas sobre la calidad del medio).
- Falta de motivación
- “No encuentro el momento...” ¿cómo?
- Resistencia al cambio en el sistema “inercia”
- Simple objeción a la compartición

Autores cuando son lectores: ¿Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

Autores:

- desconocen, objetan, se resisten.....

Lectores:

- Aceptan la idea de OA, del auto-archivo de las publicaciones y aprobarían el mandato para el mismo (81% Key Perspectives study)

DATOS….

Key Perspective report: 1296 respuestas, mensajes a través de listas, direcciones e-mail, dirs ISI, School of Electronics & Computer Sciences at Southampton University (> 25000 envíos)

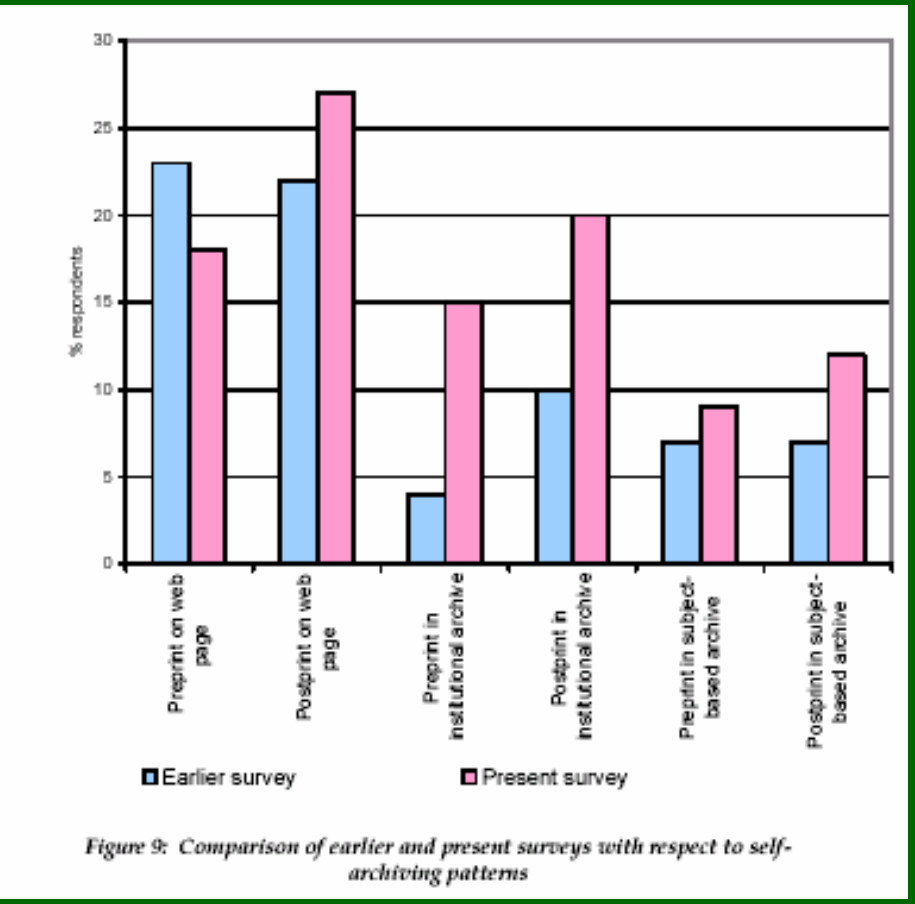


Figure 9: Comparison of earlier and present surveys with respect to self-archiving patterns

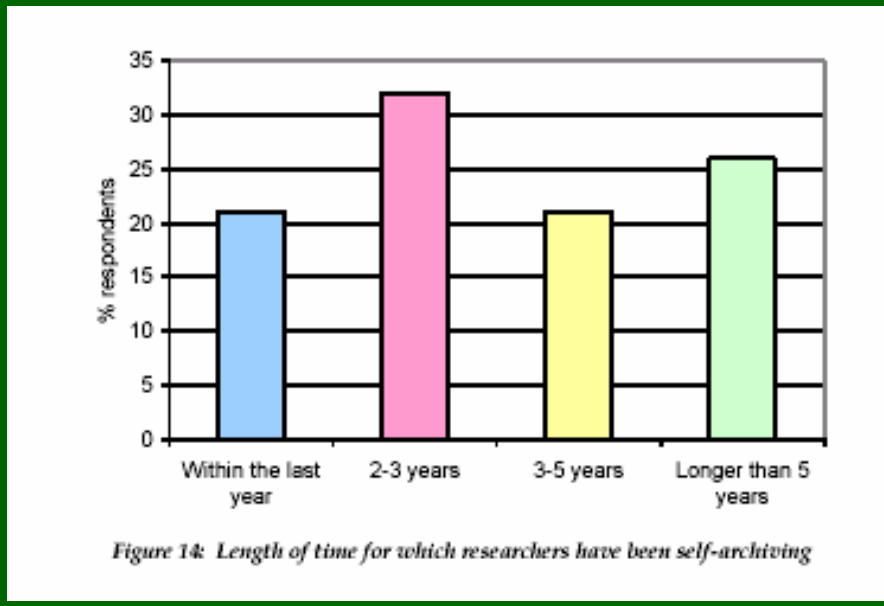


Figure 14: Length of time for which researchers have been self-archiving

Key Perspectives report 2005

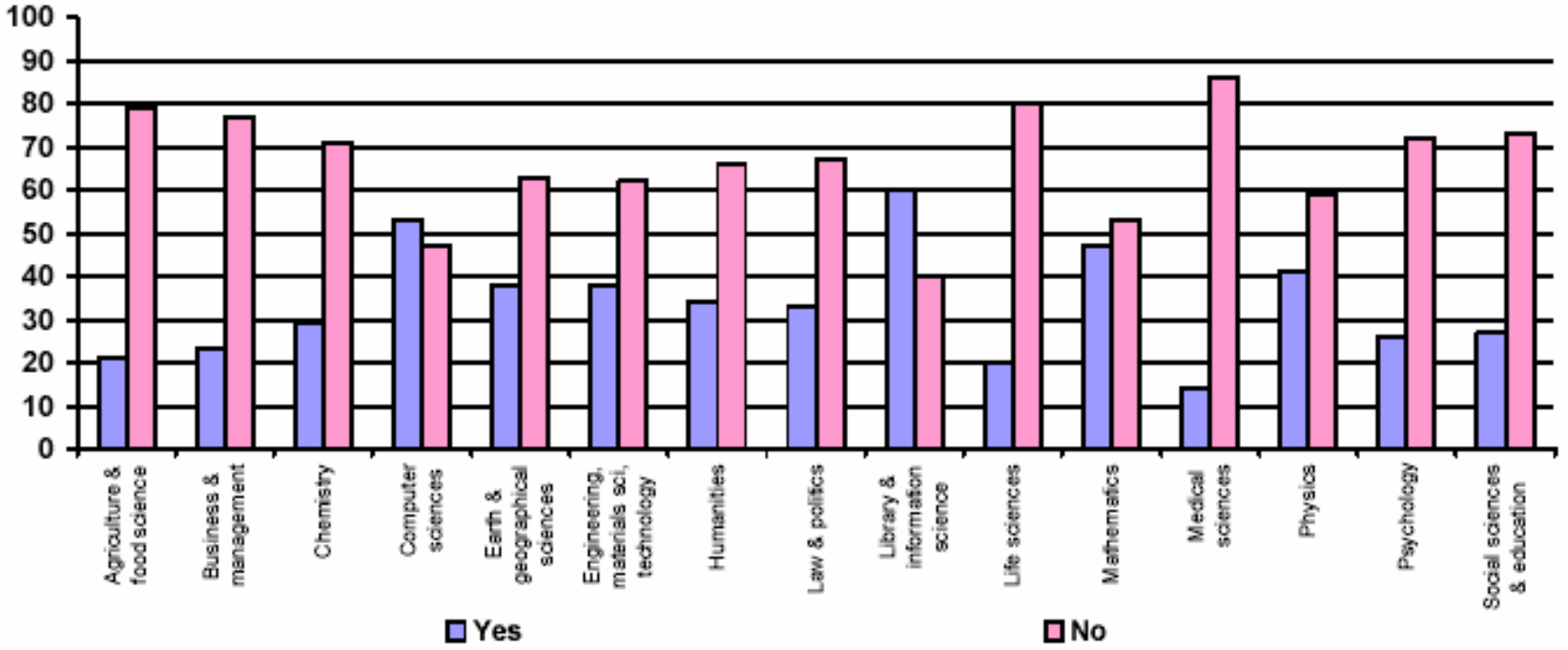


Figure 17: Awareness of self-archiving as a means to providing open access: results by subject area (clustered column chart)

Key Perspectives report 2005

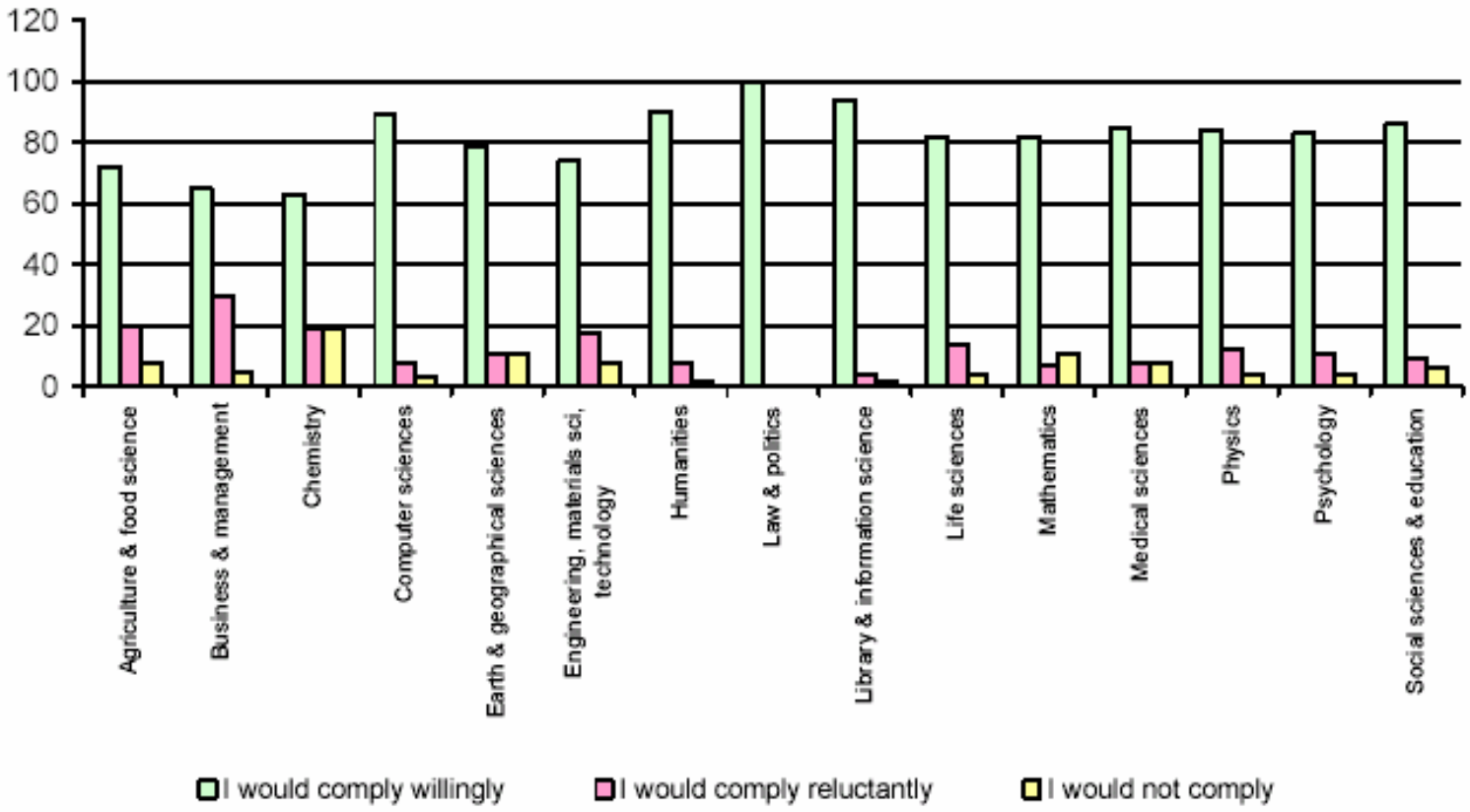


Figure 31: Compliance with an employer or funder mandate to self-archive by subject area

Key Perspectives report 2005

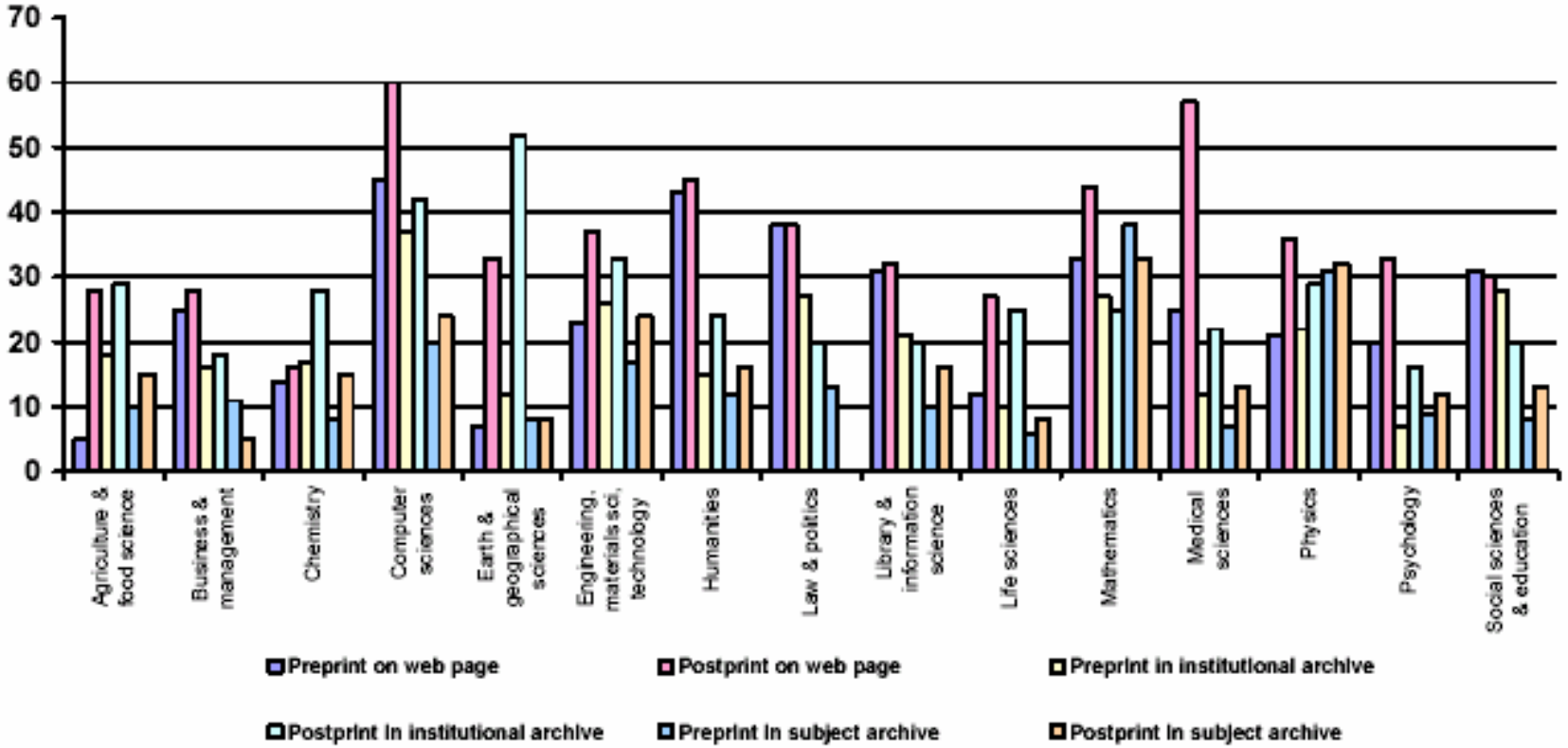


Figure 7: Self-archiving activity level by subject area. Bars show percentages of respondents in each subject area who have self-archived by each method (clustered column chart)

Key Perspectives report 2005

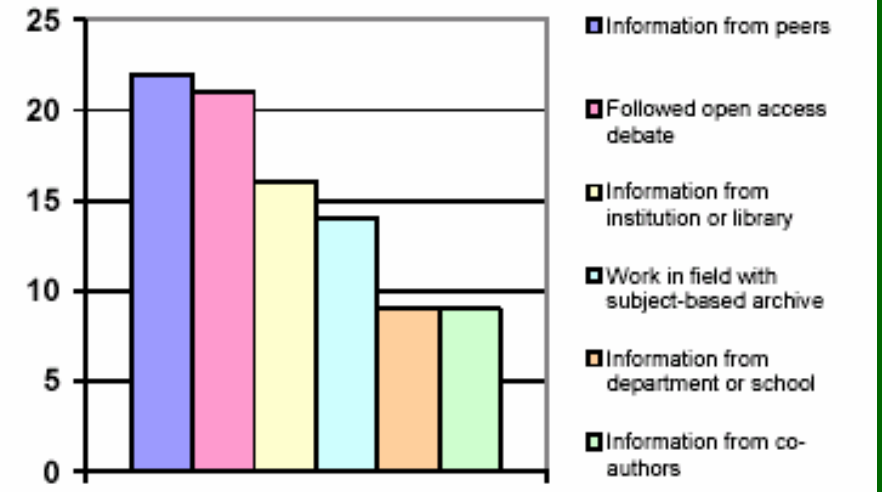


Figure 20: Original source of information on self-archiving

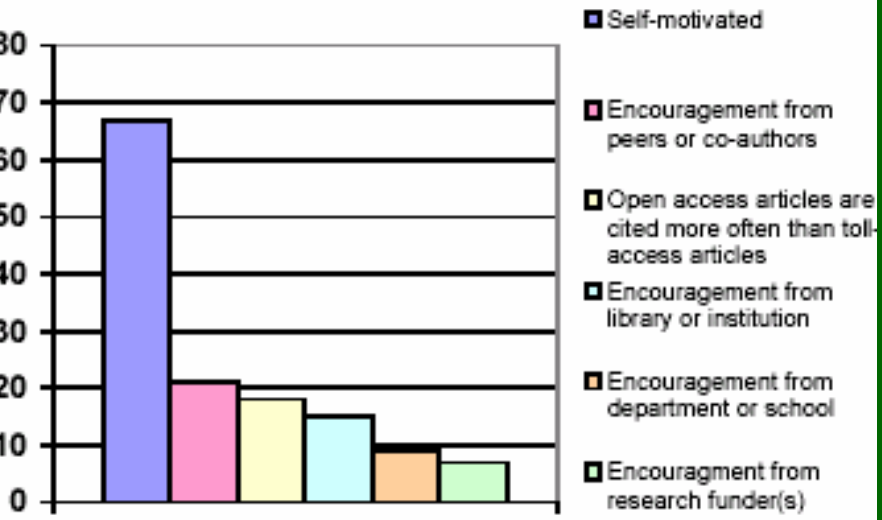


Figure 21: Original source of motivation for self-archiving

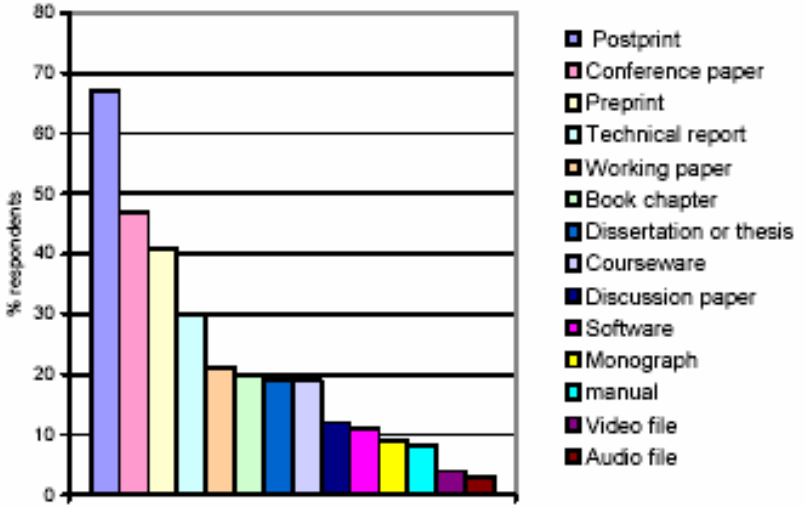


Figure 29: Digital objects deposited by self-archivers

Key Perspectives report 2005

CIBER… *New journal publishing models: an international survey of senior researchers.* Septiembre *2005.*

Encuesta internacional. Envio de e-mails 76790, respuestas 5513 (7,2%)

Figure 1: Regional distribution of respondents (n=5,513)

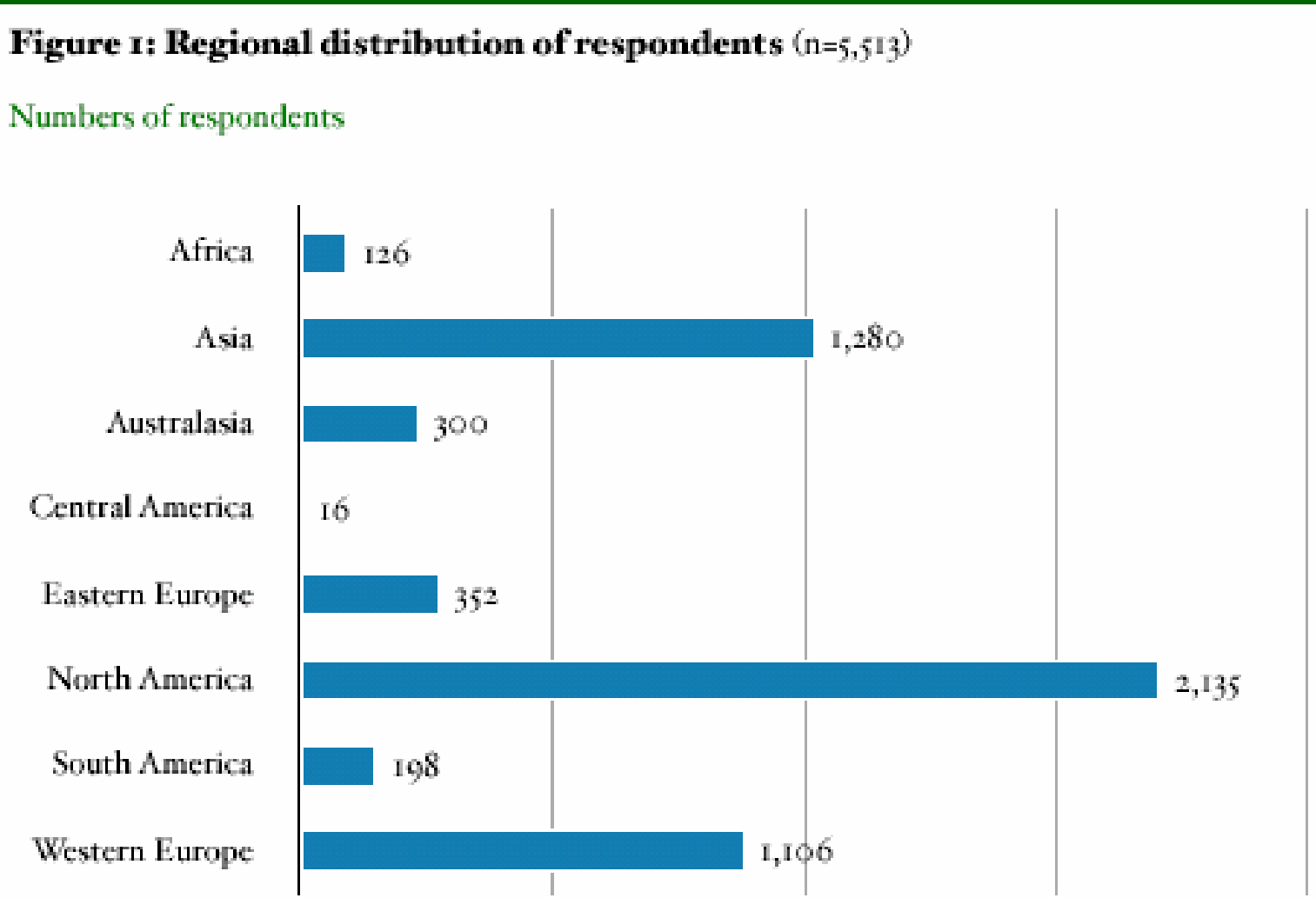
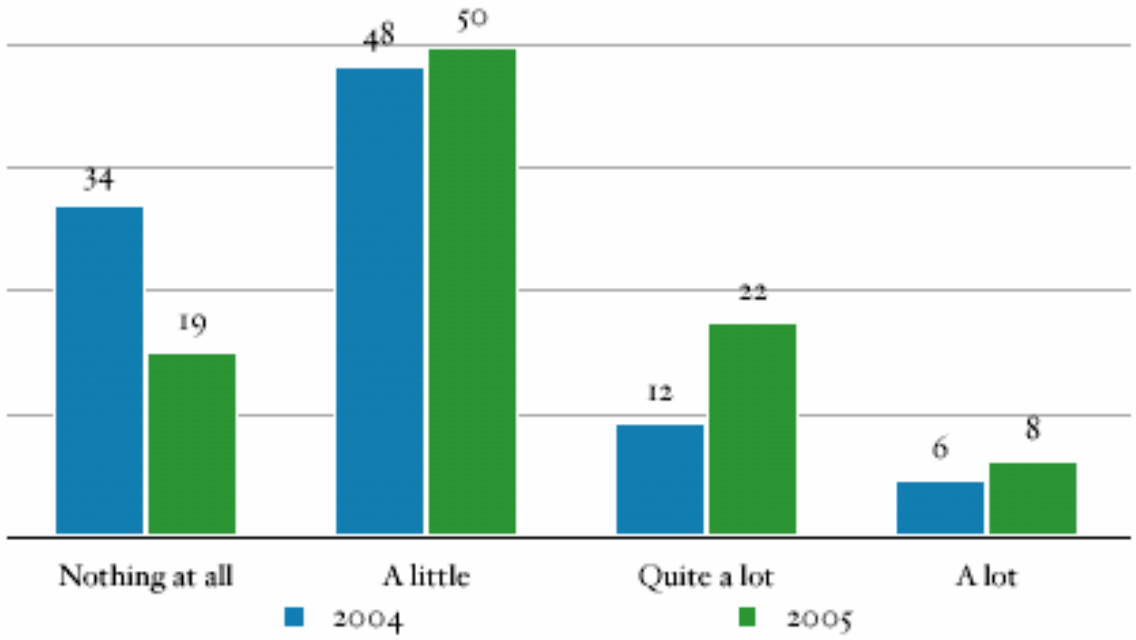


Figure 16: Knowledge of open access publishing (2004 n=3,787, 2005 n=5,513)

Percentages



At the same time, around a fifth of the author population still claims to `know nothing'.

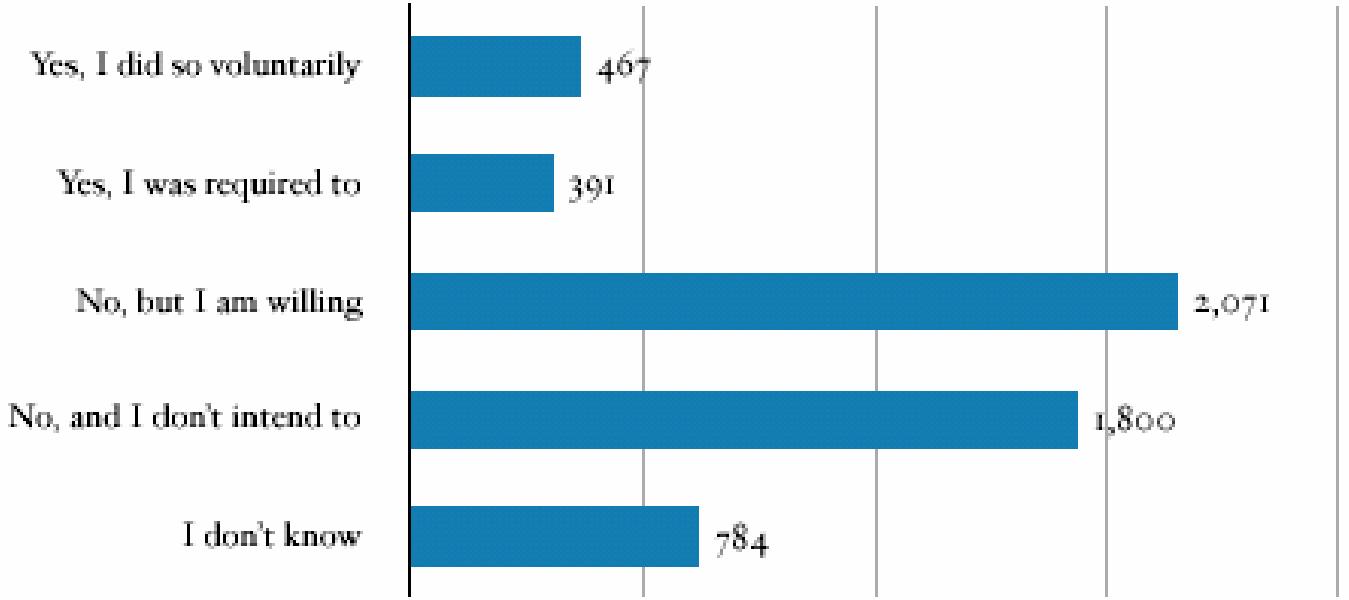
"This survey implies that there is a large and important debate going on about open access publication. I hear little about this and wonder where this debate is occurring and how widely known it is."

CIBER report 2005

ATTITUDES TO REPOSITORIES (Q14)

Figure 28: Author attitudes to populating institutional repositories (n=5,513)

Numbers of respondents

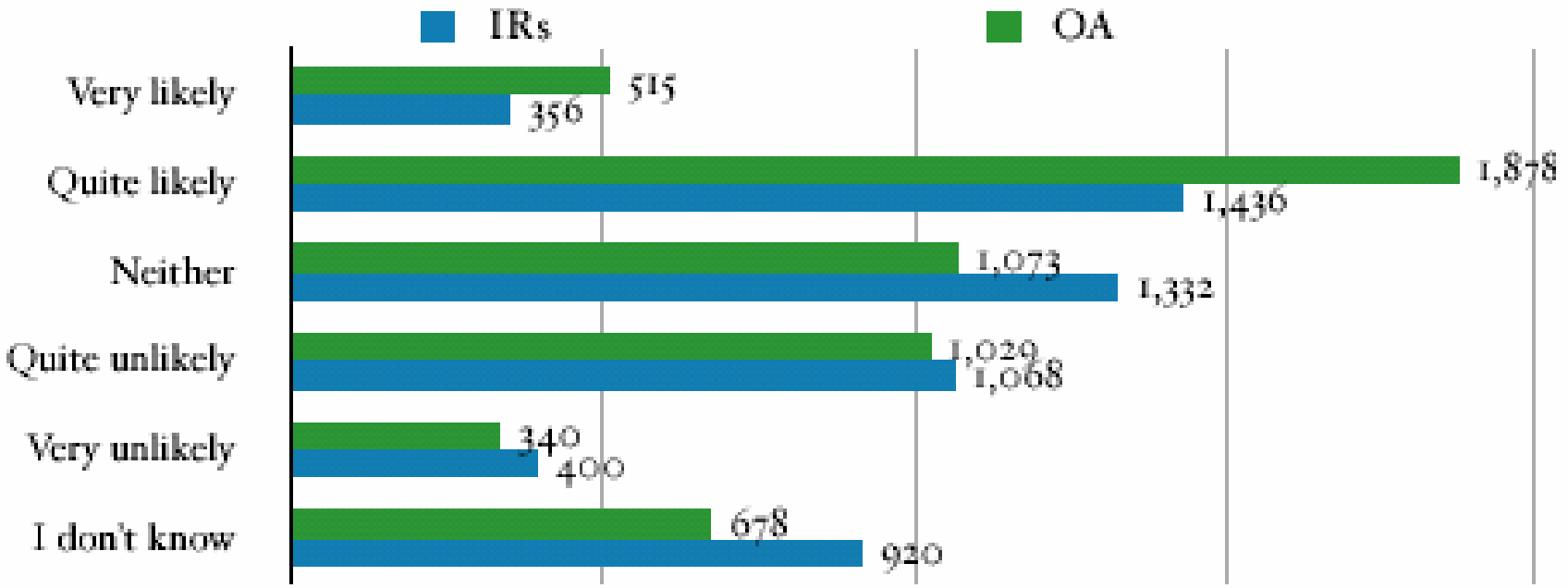


A substantial minority (38.1%) of authors who expressed an opinion, declared an unwillingness to deposit their articles in an institutional repository. Few (15.6%) had actually had experience of placing articles in a repository.

CIBER report 2005

Figure 30: How likely is it that institutional repositories will undermine the current system? (n=5,513)

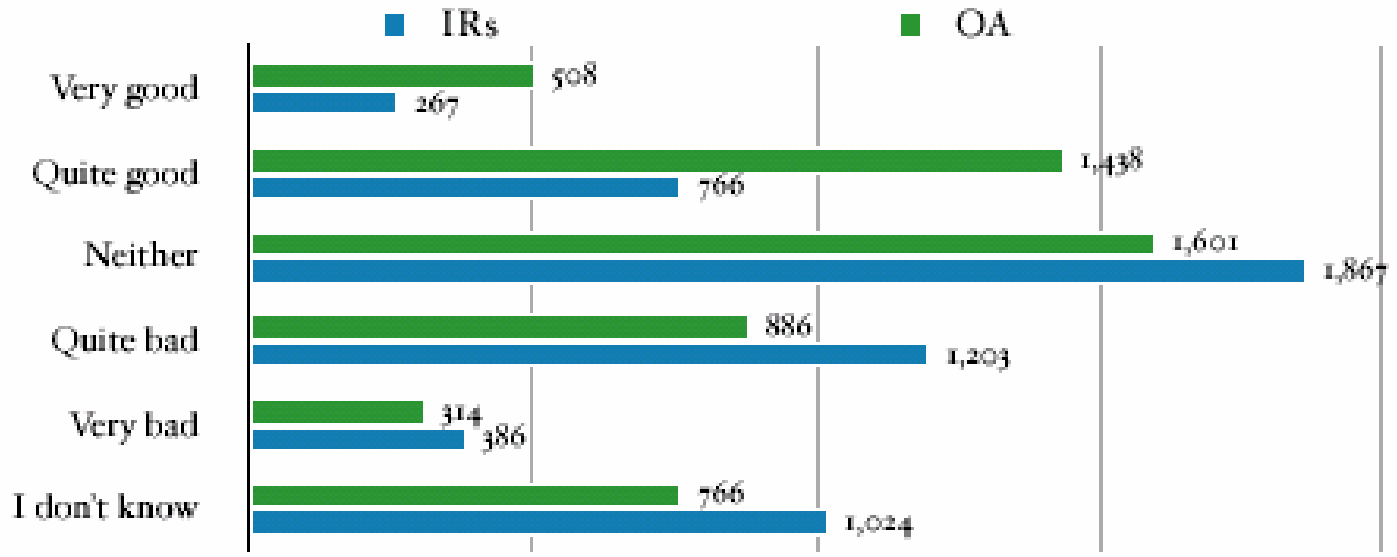
Numbers of respondents



Authors appear to be less positive about institutional repositories than they are about open access journals and see them as less of a 'good thing'.

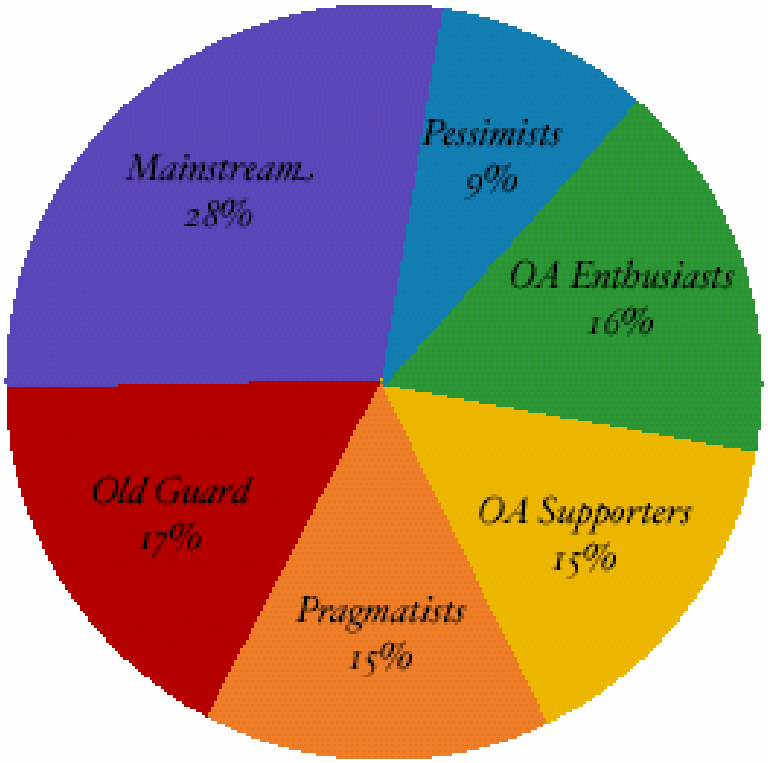
Figure 31: To what extent would that be a good thing or a bad thing? (n=5,513)

Numbers of respondents



CIBER report 2005

Figure 34: Survey sub-populations (n=5,512)



CIBER report 2005

Un proyecto en curso….

Repcsic, un proyecto para la creación de repositorios institucionales
emáticos. Resultados preliminares del análisis sobre el conocimiento y
ctitudes respecto del acceso abierto a las publicaciones científicas”

Remedios Melero y Salvador Ballester

0es Jornades Catalanes d'Informació i Documentació Barcelona 25-26
nayo 2006

The questionaire (sample= 294, responses= 111, 38%)

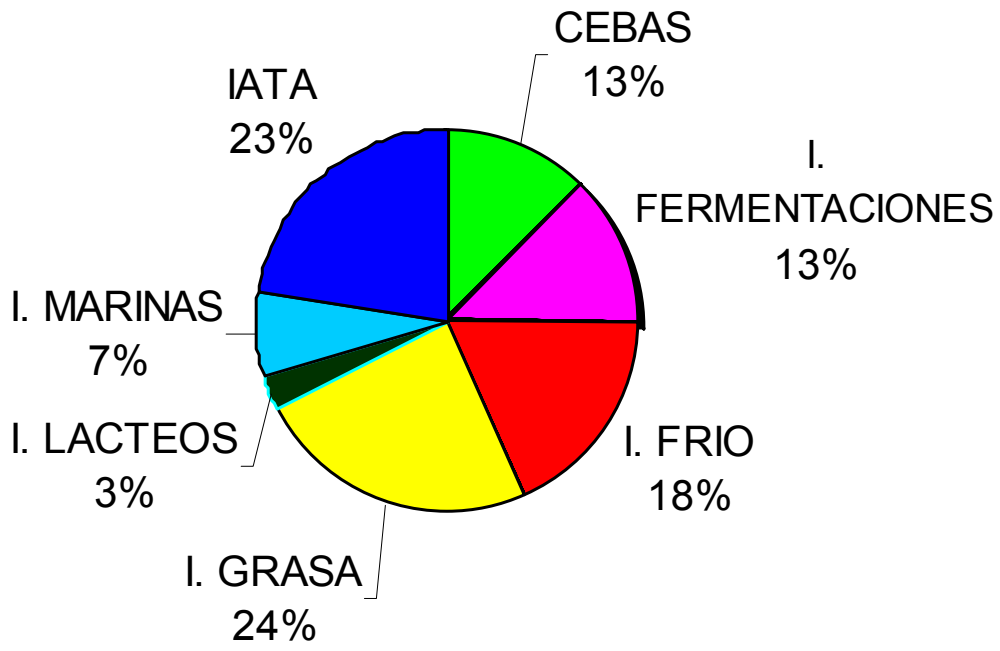
1st. Personal data, place of work, e-mail, working area, sub-areas, keywords

2nd. Publishing habits (journals in which they published during last 5 years)

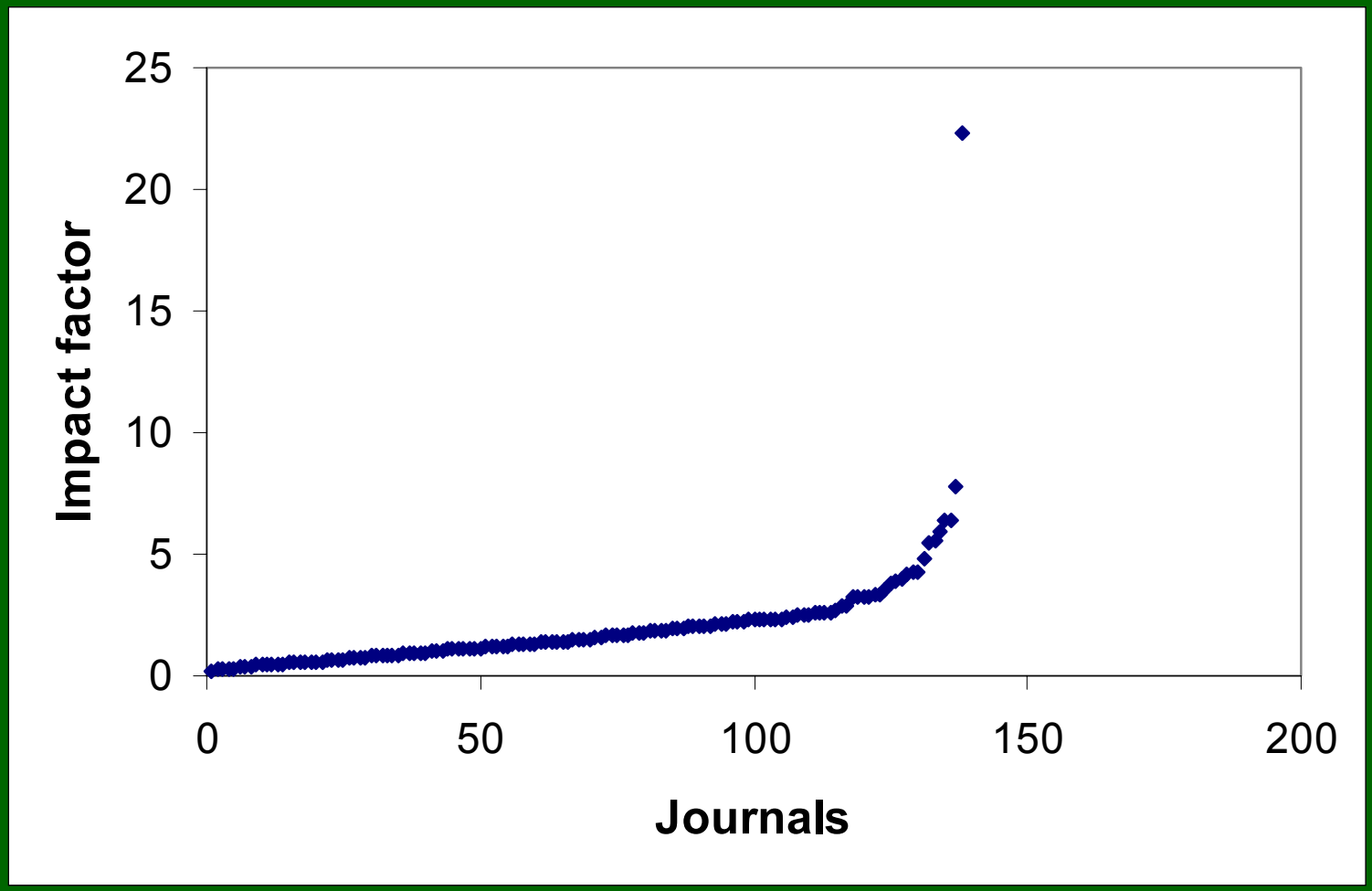
3rd. OA questions:

- Have you ever heard about open access to scholarly publications?
- Have you ever published in an OA journal?
- Have you ever self-archive in an IR?
- Do you have personal web page with links to your articles?
- Do tou read carefully the copyright terms in copyright agreements?
- Will you self-archive your works in an IR like the one describd above?
- Are you aware of the restrictions of copyright cesion? (comments)

Food Research CSIC Institutes. Response distribution



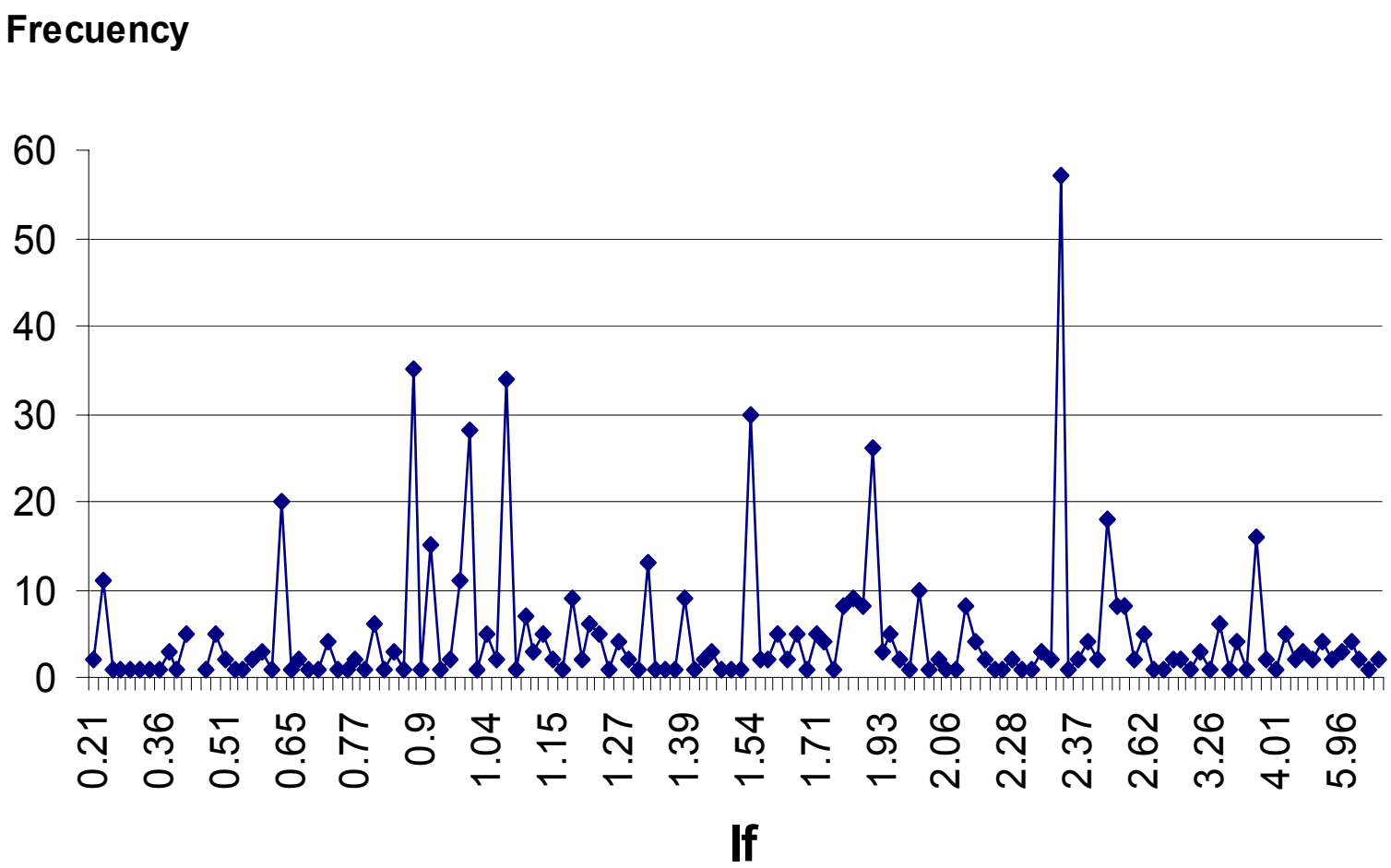
IF distribution of journals selected by authors



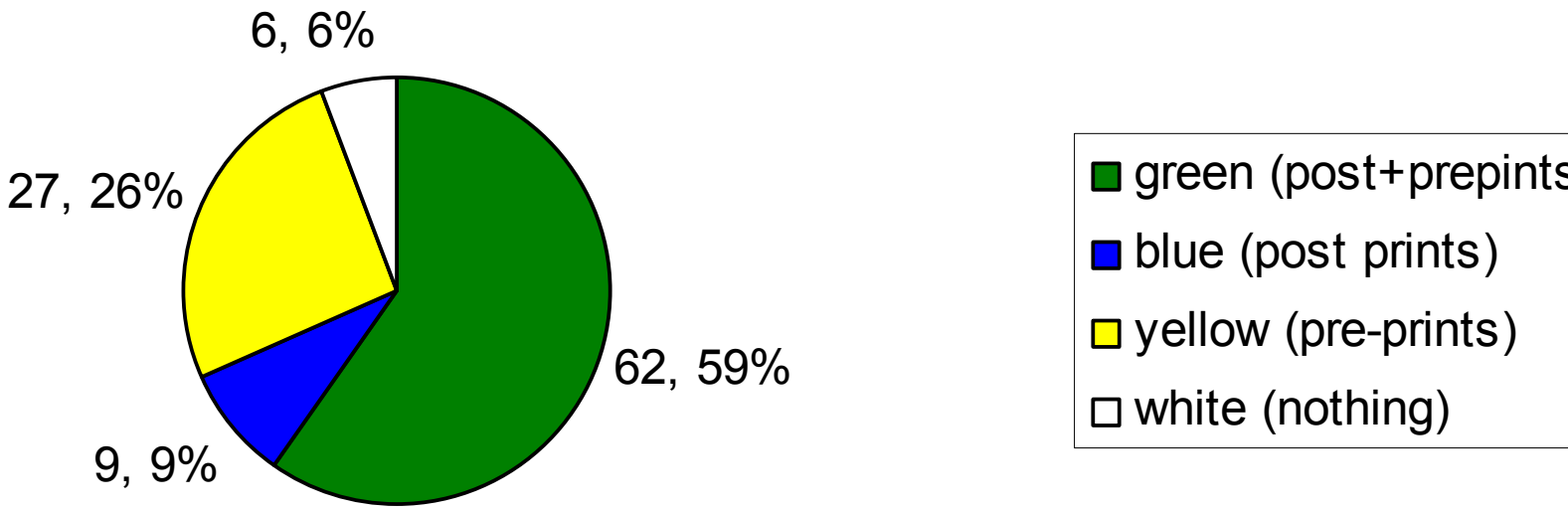
No Journals= 144

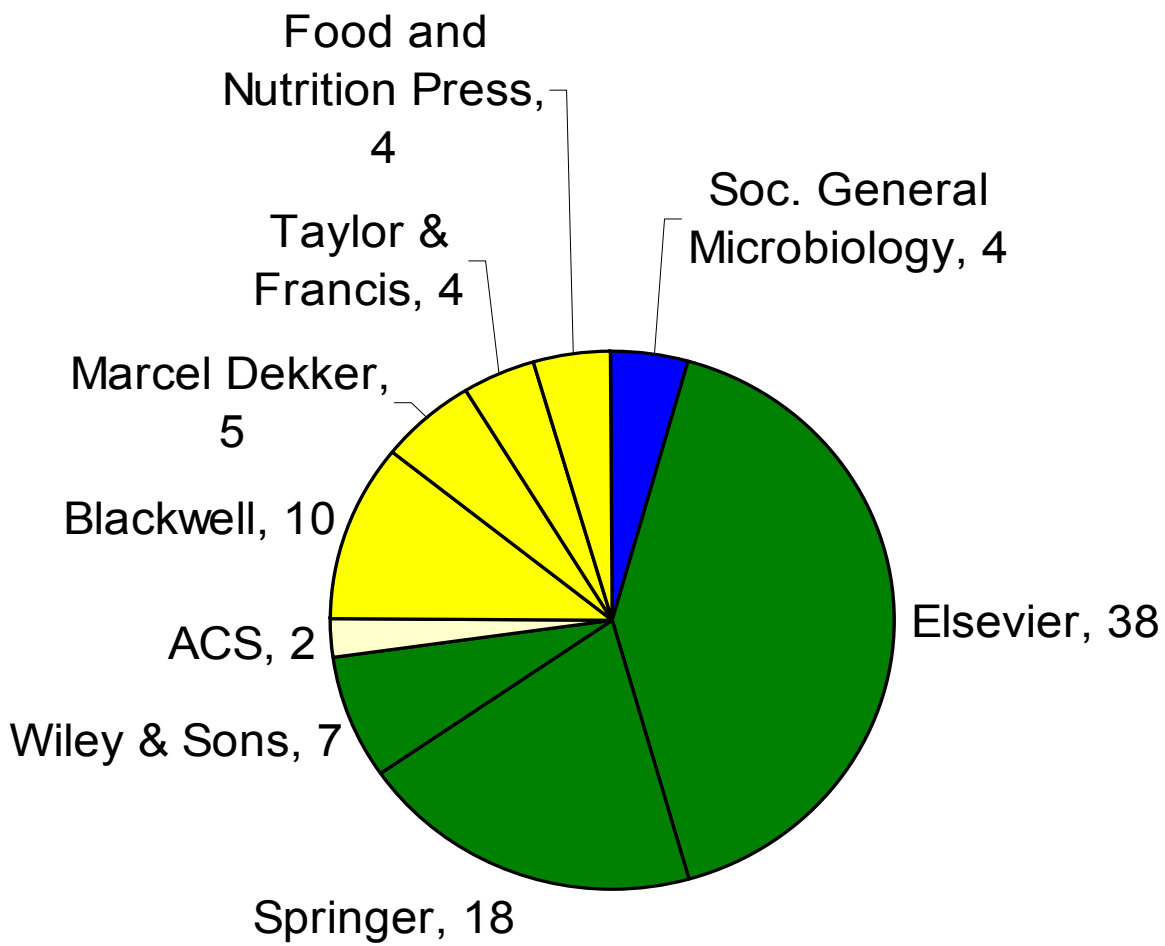
Publishers= 57

Journals frequency vs. Impact factor



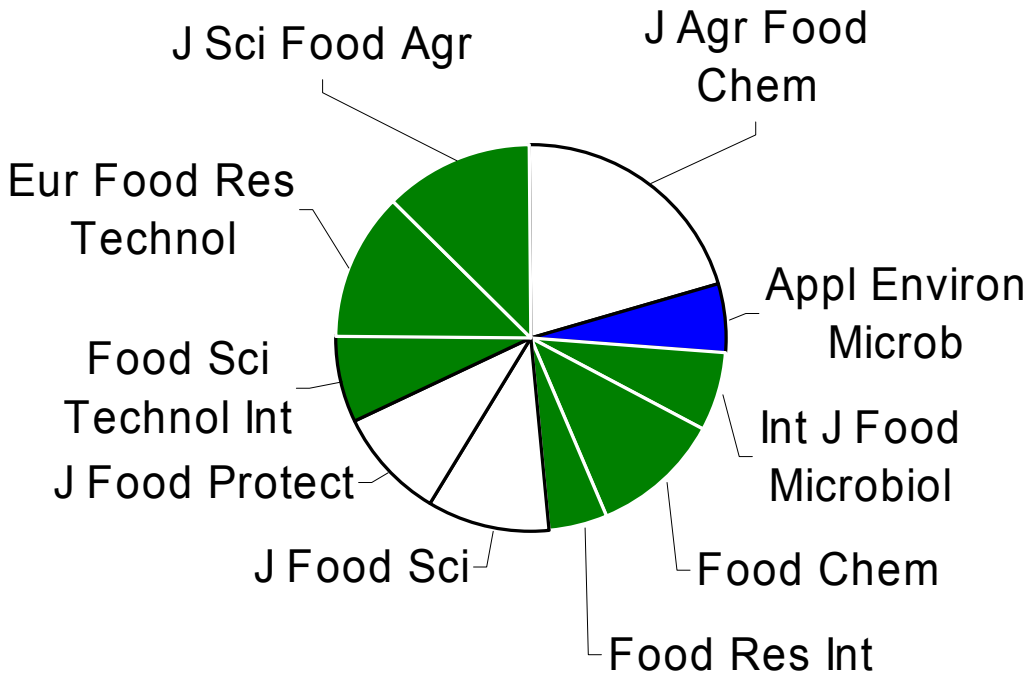
Journals by archive policy. Data from ROMEO (classified 104 among 144)





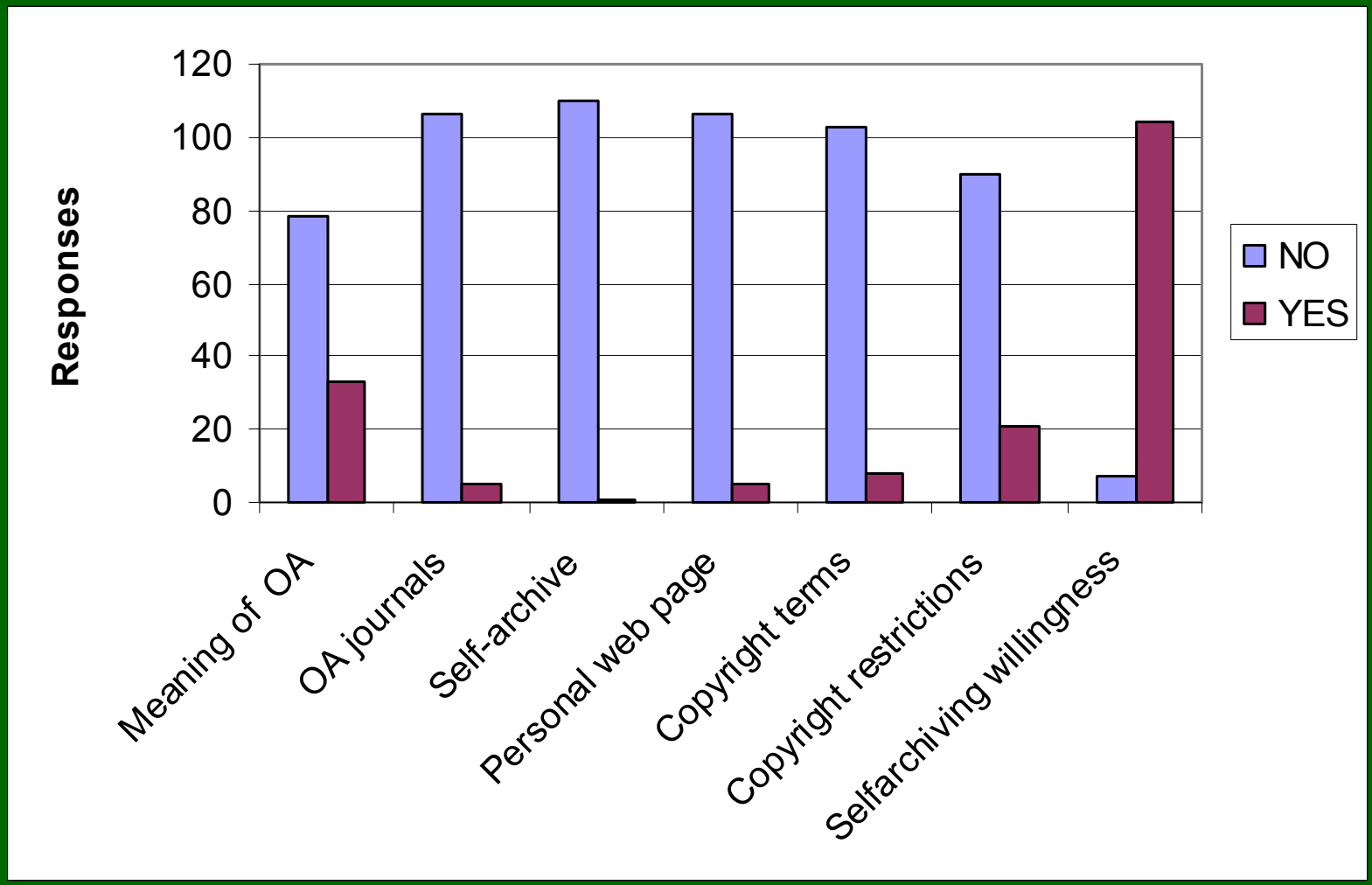
Top publishers (among 57) by No. Journals (92 from 144, 66%)

Ten most popular journals among 144



REPCSIC

Authors answers related to OA questions [n= 294, response= 118 (rate= 38%)]



Recomendaciones finales……

AUTORES (Peter Suber, 2006):

1. ¿Que revistas OA existen en tu área de trabajo? (Ver DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals, wwww.doaj.org). Si no publicas en una revista OA al menos publica en una que permita el autoarchivo del trabajo.

2. Consulta repositorios OA pre o postprints. (ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories, http://archives.eprints.org) y el DOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories, http://www.opendoar.org).

3. El archivo en repositorios tan sólo dura unos minutos, una vez hecho el primero después, los siguientes cuestan menos.

4. La mayoría de revistas no OA permiten el autoarchivo en repositorios (Ver http://romeo.eprints.org/stats.php).
5. Las revistas que siguen la norma Ingelfinger son una minoría (No aceptan archivo de pre-prints antes de su publicación).

6. El acceso abierto aumenta la audiencia y el índice de impacto.

Partes implicadas: Un compromiso por consenso

- **Políticos (directrices)**
- **Las instituciones gubernamentales o de otra índole (adaptación)**
- **Directores, gestores, asesores…. (ejecución)**
- **Servicios de apoyo (ayuda)**
- **Autores (colaboración)**

Acciones

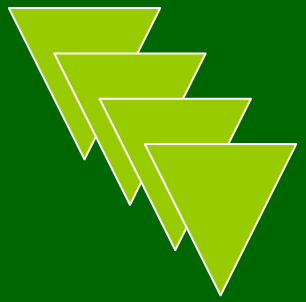
- Cambio cultural
- Información y difusión
- Explicación y orientación directa a los autores
- Seguimiento
- Innovación de nuevos formas y modelos

El acceso en abierto a las publicaciones favorece la visibilidad y la difusión de la investigación

Favorece la educación y el desarrollo

Rompe las barreras entre países pobres y ricos

Se recupere parte de la inversión dedicada a la investigación científica.



Investigadores, instituciones, gestores de la información y políticos deberían ser conscientes de estas implicaciones y avalar y poner en marcha proyectos que conduzcan a ello.

¡Gracias!

Reme Melero, IATA, CSIC
rmelero@iata.csic.es