Open Access – a movement in progress

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Presented at the Interactive Facilitation Meeting on Open Access, WSIS 2011, May 19th, Geneva
Open Access Repositories

- Two main types of repositories:
  - Institutional repositories
  - Disciplinary (or subject) repositories

- Often labeled as the GREEN ROAD towards open access
Institutional Repositories

- **An Institutional Repository** is:
  - an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating - in digital form - the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a university or research institution –
  - including materials such as research journal articles (preprints) or (postprints), theses and dissertations, but it might also include other digital objects such as course notes or learning materials.

- The main objectives for having an institutional repository are:
  - to provide open access to institutional research output by self-archiving it;
  - to create global visibility for an institution's scholarly research;
  - (source: Wikipedia)
Disciplinary repositories

• A Disciplinary repository is a collection containing works or data associated with these works of scholars in a particular subject area. The repository can be online and accept work from scholars across institutions in contrast to institutional repositories. The collections can include academic and research papers.

• A disciplinary repository generally covers one broad based discipline, with contributors from many different institutions supported by a variety of funders.

• Disciplinary repositories can also act as stores of data related to a particular subject, allowing documents along with data associated with that work to be stored in the repository.

– (source: Wikipedia)
Current numbers – May 2011

• Institutional repositories: 1605

• Disciplinary repositories: 221

• Growth: 20% year on year since 2007
  – (source: www.opendoar.org)

• The majority of repositories are run by librarians and libraries
This graph shows the growth of the OpenDOAR Database up to its present size. In reality, a few repositories have been removed from the database, often because they have been replaced with something new. The deletions are not reflected in this graph, but we believe that their effect would be insignificant.

The shape of the chart in 2006 reflects the work of OpenDOAR rather than the growth of the number of actual repositories. A backlog of new records built up while the database was being redeveloped during mid-2006, and clearing this backlog created the step in the graph. The chart better represents the true growth in the number of repositories from 2007 onwards.

Show embedding code
Show legacy chart and embedding code

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Open Access Repository Types - Worldwide

Total = 1992 repositories
OpenDOAR - 16 May 2011

Further Explanation of Repository Types

- Undetermined: A repository whose type has not yet been assessed
- Institutional: An institutional or departmental repository
- Disciplinary: A cross-institutional subject repository
- Aggregating: An archive aggregating data from several subsidiary repositories
- Governmental: A repository for governmental data

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OpenDOAR

Proportion of Repositories by Continent - Worldwide

This chart is based on the number of repositories in each continent. However, some organisations have two or more repositories - over 20 in some cases - and this arguably skews the results. For a different viewpoint, please see the equivalent chart for Repository Organisations, in which each organisation only counts once, regardless of how many repositories it hosts.

For further data, please see the corresponding table of repositories sorted by country.

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Open Access policies (mandates)

- Institutional Mandates: 120
- Sub-Institutional Mandates: 32
- Funder Mandates: 48

(source: roarmap.eprints.org)
Register your Institutional Open Access Mandate HERE

(If you are an institutional repository manager and not yet registered, please register your repository on ROAR.)

Total Mandates to Date (by type):

- Institutional Mandates (120)
- Proposed Institutional Mandates (15)
- Sub-Institutional Mandates (32)
- Proposed Sub-Institutional Mandates (3)
- Multi-Institutional Mandates (48)
- Proposed Multi-Institutional Mandates (6)
- Funder Mandates (56)
- Proposed Funder Mandates (9)
- Thesis Mandates (26)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Institution(s) as FUNDER(s)</th>
<th>Repository URL(s)</th>
<th>Policy details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Institutional Mandate</td>
<td>Queensland University of Technology</td>
<td><a href="http://eprints.gq.edu.au/">http://eprints.gq.edu.au/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Sub-Institutional Mandate</td>
<td>University of Tasmania, School of Computing</td>
<td><a href="http://eprints.utas.edu.au/">http://eprints.utas.edu.au/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Institutional Mandate</td>
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<td>Macquarie University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.researchgateway.mas.edu.au">http://www.researchgateway.mas.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rapid increase in mandates
Open Access Journals

- **Open access journals** are scholarly journals that are available online to the reader without financial, legal or technical.
- Some are subsidized, and some require payment on behalf of the author.
- Open access journals (and monographs) is often labeled as the GOLD ROAD towards open access
Open Access Journals

- Peer-reviewed scholarly journals
- As of today:
  - 6514 journals listed
  - 2873 journals searchable at article level
  - 569503 articles
- Growth during 2010: 1488 journals
Open Access Journals

- The diversity of open access journals is similar to the diversity of traditional subscription based journals
- High impact/low impact
Open Access Monographs

• Experiments and projects aiming at developing sustainable models for publishing of scholarly peer reviewed monographs are emerging
Summarizing

- The open access concept and the open access movement has gained momentum.
- The number of open access mandates, repositories and open access journals are increasing very quickly.
There is a massive dissemination of open access scholarly content taking place via harvesting protocols, robots and search engines providing visibility, readership and impact. But there is still lots of work to do!
Part two
IFLAs approach to open access

• The mission of libraries is to enable individuals, groups and communities to create knowledge (in the widest sense of the concept) and thus improve society.

• Free unlimited access to information is a prerequisite for libraries to fullfil this mission
Universal and equitable access to information is vital for the social, educational, cultural, democratic, and economic well-being of people, communities, and organizations.
IFLAs approach to open access

- The predominant model of scholarly publishing (the subscription or reader pay model) is unfair, inefficient and unsustainable.
- Open access constitutes promising developments that can improve societies.
The role of libraries in open access

- Libraries have from the outset been the driving force in the open access movement and have:
  - educated faculty and administrators about scholarly communication
  - partnered with faculty to set up OA repositories
  - helped faculty and students to deposit their research outputs
  - provided support in research data curation and sharing
  - helped scholarly publishers to publish OA journals and books
  - worked with educators to produce open educational resources
Partnering

• In order to avoid duplication of efforts IFLA will establish partnerships with and provide support to organizations and initiatives that are promoting open access, such as (incomplete list):
  – SPARC (US, Europé, Japan), OASPA, DOAJ, COAR, EiFL, EOS, UNESCO
Working with the IFLA members

- IFLA will work with its membership in:
  - Promoting open access in national policies
  - Stimulating to promote OA in their communities
  - Enriching local and national information infrastructure in order to stimulate OA
  - Providing assistance in the work for national policies regarding OA
  - Providing advocacy material and practical guidelines
Finale

• IFLA call on all organizations working for the promotion of open access to knowledge to come together and join forces in order to overcome the still existing problems and challenges.