

# An Introduction to Open Access Publishing

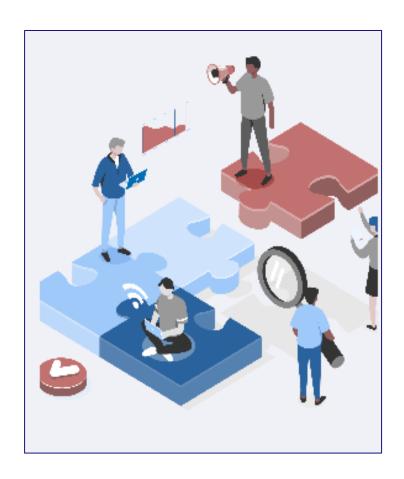
December 5, 2023

Seth Russell Open Research Business Development Manager

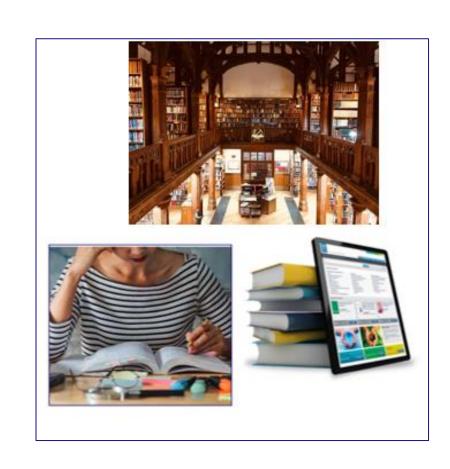




#### The Research Economy



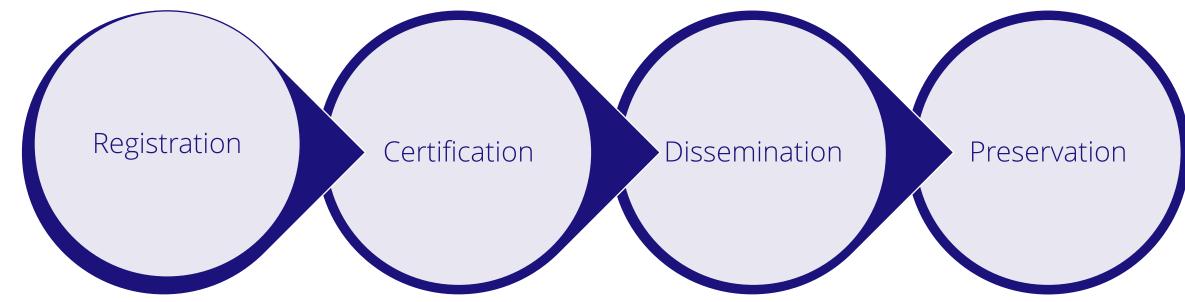
Research & Discovery



Consumption



#### **Enter Publishers**



Entering an article into the scientific record establishing its precedence

Assuring the article meets quality standards through peer review

Bringing the article to the relevant audience and enabling its future discoverability

Maintaining the version of record as a permanently accessible digital object



#### Traditional Subscription Model

No Cost to Publish



Research & Discovery



#### Consumers







Consumers fund publishing cycle – Barrier to Access , Barrier to Use



#### What is Open Access?

"Barrier-free access to online works and other resources. OA literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of needless copyright and licensing restrictions."

-Peter Suber, Open Access. MIT Press. 2012





#### Open Access Model

Publishing charges Funded by different sources













Research & Discovery
Pay to Publish – APC, BPC, etc.
(authors, grants, libraries, etc.)



#### Consumers



Free to Access





## Types of Open Access



#### The open access color spectrum

- Green: Also known as self-archiving, is when you post an earlier version of your manuscript in <u>repositories</u> and online. This enables you to share your article without having to pay an APC
- Gold: The final published version of your article (or <u>Version of Record</u>) is permanently and freely available online for anyone, anywhere to read.
   An <u>article publishing charge (APC</u>) is usually applicable if you publish gold OA.
- Bronze: a freely available journal article that has no open license (and hence cannot be considered fully open access.



#### Highlighting the difference between green and gold

Differences	Gold open access	Green open access
What is the access?	The final published version of your article (or Version of Record) is permanently and freely available online for anyone, anywhere to read.	Also known as self-archiving, when you post an earlier version of your manuscript in repositories and online.
What are the embargo periods?	Not usually required.	Usually required, unless publishing through an LIS journal.
What are the fees?	An article publishing charge (APC) is usually applicable if you publish gold OA.	You can share your article without having to pay an APC.
Who retains copyright?	You, the author, retain copyright. The agreement includes the Creative Commons license of your choice. This dictates what others can do with your article once it's published	The copyright will usually sit with the publisher or affiliated society. Restrictions will apply to reuse.
What licensing should be used?	Publish under a license with few or no restrictions on how people can reuse your work. Of course, they must still credit you if they do so.	You will need to check with the publisher. For Taylor & Francis journals please see our recommendation for the <u>license to use when sharing</u> your Accepted Manuscript.



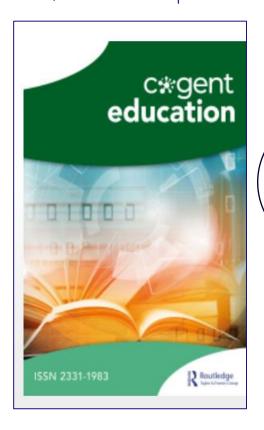
#### Journals also follow different OA models

# Hybrid Journals Subscription Access with option to publish OA

# Assessment in Education: Principles Policy &

Practice

# Full OA Journals All articles published Open Access; no subscriptions



# Diamond Journals All articles published Open Access; no subscriptions or APCs

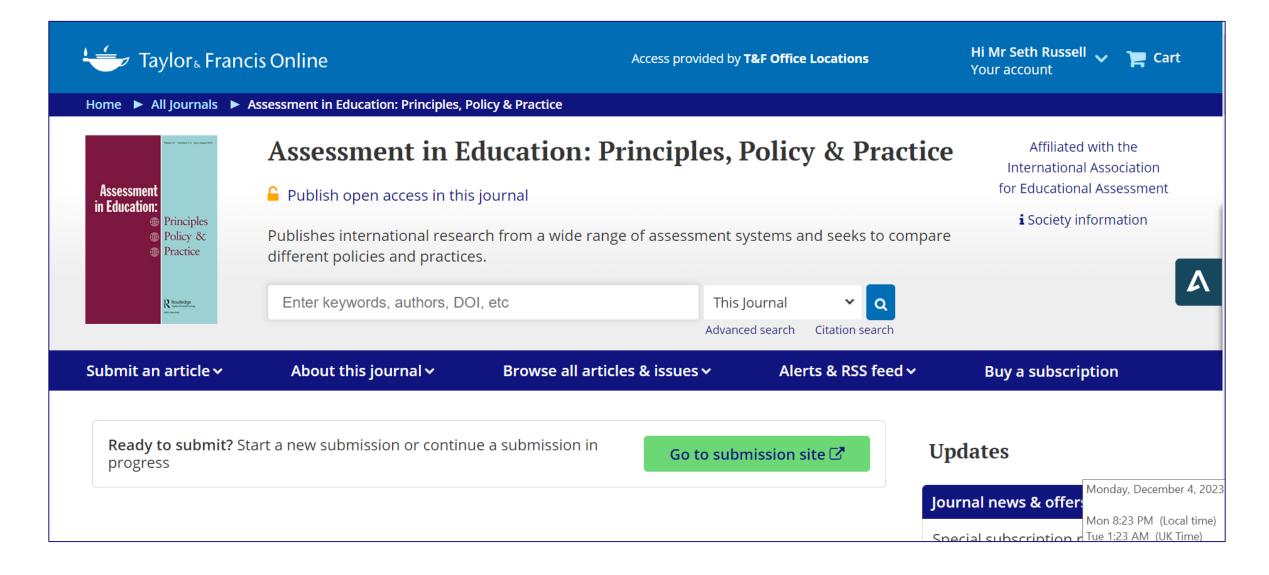




# How does all this look for an author's perspective?

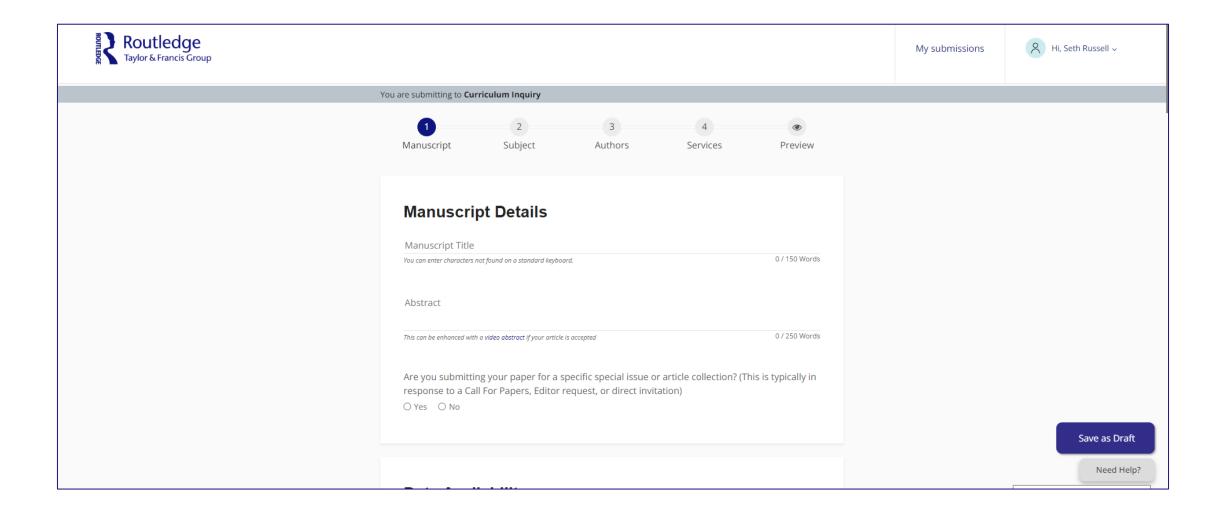


#### OA journey begins at on journal's page...



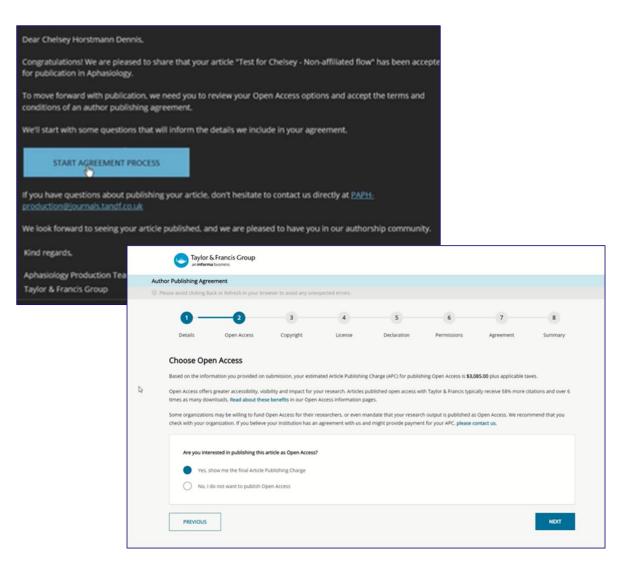


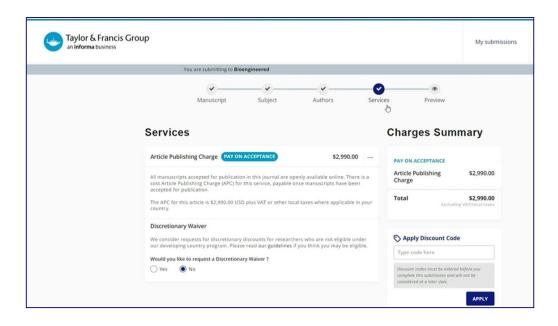
#### Which directs authors to our submission portal...





## Hybrid journals don't mention OA until articles acceptance, while full OA journals begin the workflow at the point of submission







#### Sharing your articles

#### Author's Original Manuscript (AOM)

Sometimes called a "preprint", is your paper before you submitted it to a journal for peer review.

You can share your AOM as much as you like:

- social media
- scholarly collaboration network
- personal website
- preprint server intended for noncommercial use (for example arXiv, bioRxiv, SocArXiv, etc.).





#### Accepted Manuscript (AM)

This is the version of your manuscript after it's been through peer review, including any improvements resulting from that process, and has been accepted by the journal's editor.

You can post your Accepted Manuscript (AM) on:

- personal website
- Facebook, Google groups, LinkedIn, plus linking from Twitter)
- Embargoes usually apply if you are posting the AM to an institutional or subject repository, or to a scholarly collaboration network such as ResearchGate.

#### Version of Record (VOR)

This is the final, definitive, citable version of your paper, which has been copyedited, typeset, had metadata applied, and has been allocated a DOI (Digital Object Identifier).

If you've chosen to <u>publish your article</u> open access there are no restrictions on how or where you share your article's VOR. For example, you can deposit the VOR or the Accepted Manuscript in a repository as soon as your work is published.

If your article isn't open access, the VOR can be shared using your <u>50 free</u> eprints and you can also <u>use the sharing link function of our eReader</u>.

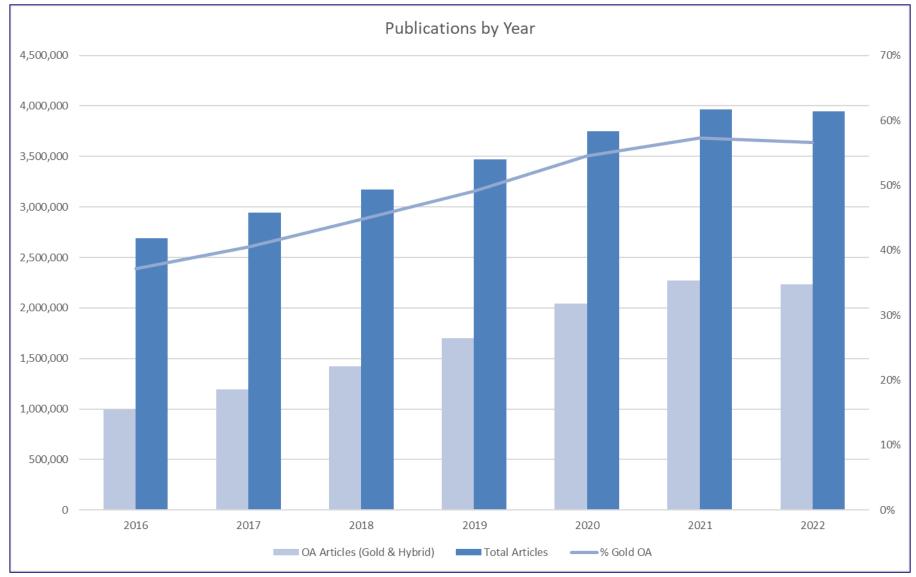




# What data do we have on Open Access Publishing?



#### Publishing Data 2016 - 2022

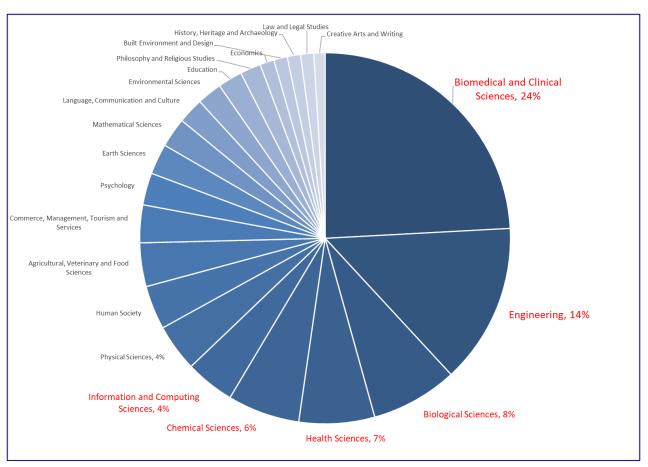


- Total Number of articles increasing
- % of Gold OA increasing

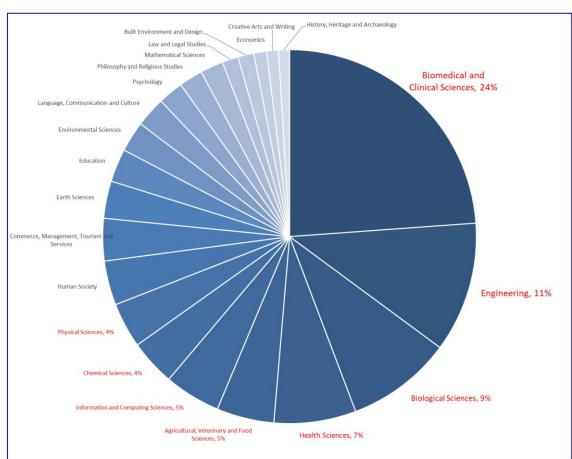


#### Publishing Data 2016 - 2022

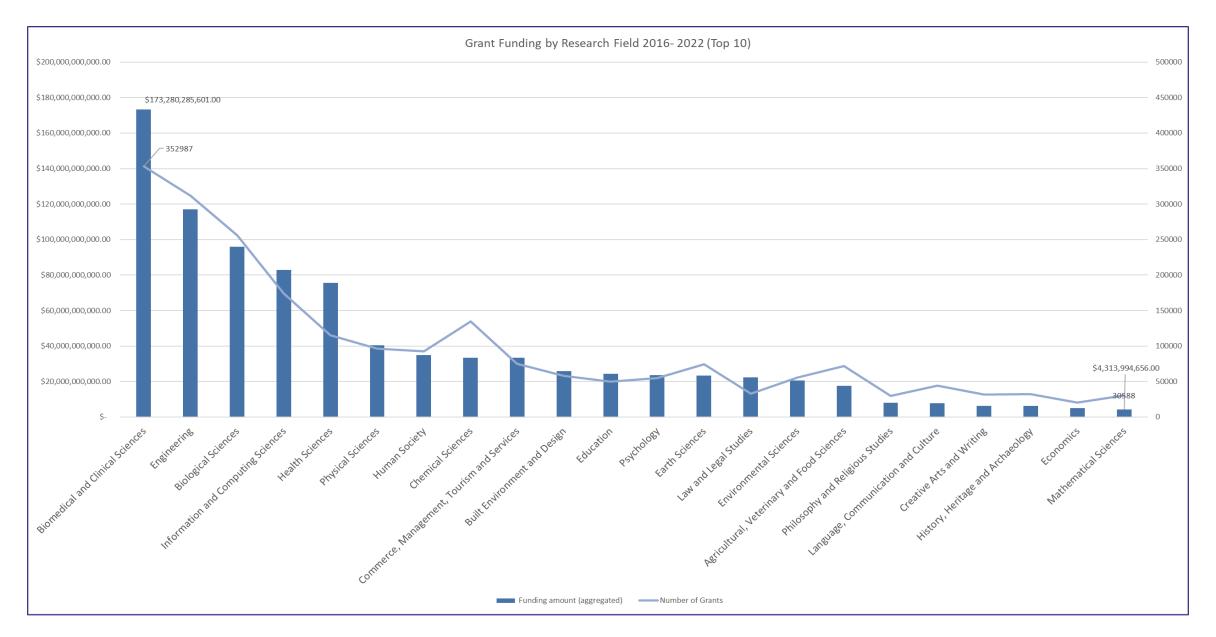
#### Total Publishing by Research Field



#### Total OA Publishing by Research Field









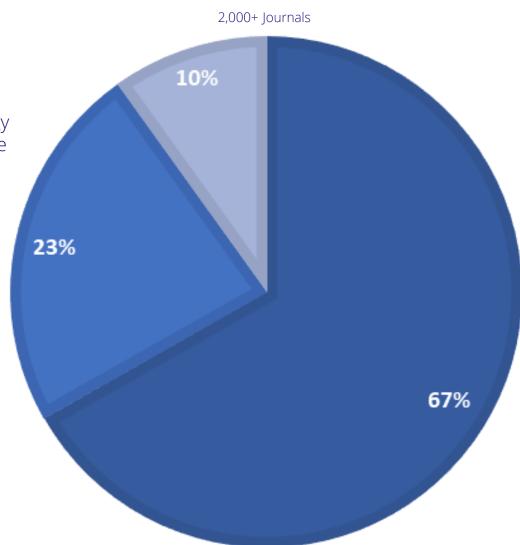
#### HSS journals make up the majority of T&F's portfolio

#### Medical

- General Medicine & Dentistry
- Allied & Public Health
- Pharmaceutical Science & Toxicology
- Clinical Psychiatry and Neuroscience

#### Science & Technology

- Engineering, Computing & Technology
- Biological, Earth, Environmental & Food Science
- Chemistry
- Mathematics & Statistics
- Physics
- Sport, Science & Medicine



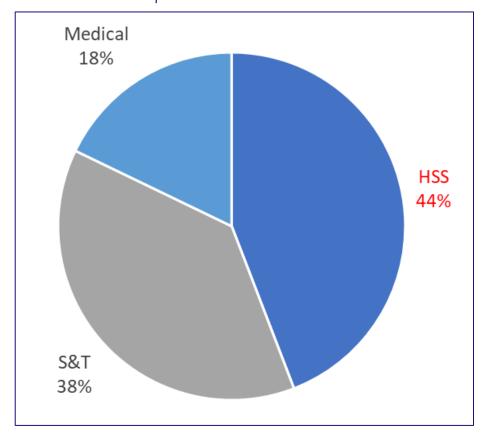
#### Humanities & Social Sciences

- Arts & Humanities
- Education
- Politics, International Relations & Area Studies
- Business Management & Economics
- Mental Health & Social Care
- Psychology
- Media, Cultural & Communication Studies
- Geography, Planning, Urban & Environment
- Sport, Leisure & Tourism
- Criminology & Law
- Anthropology & Archaeology
- Sociology & Related Disciplines
- Strategic, Defense & Security Studies
- Library & Information Science



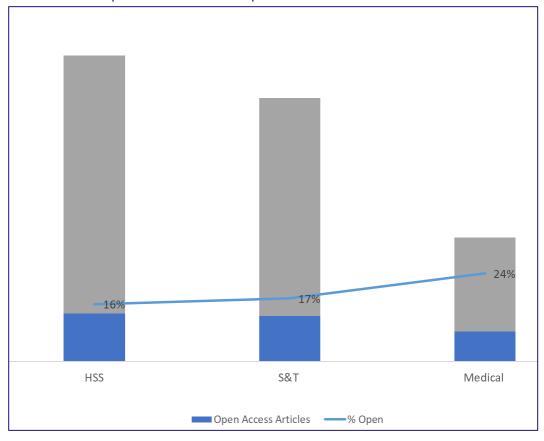
#### But open access publishing activity appears more significant in S&T and Medical journals

Total Accepted Articles: 2018 - 2022



44% of total accepted articles fell in HSS journals

Open Access Split: 2018 - 2022



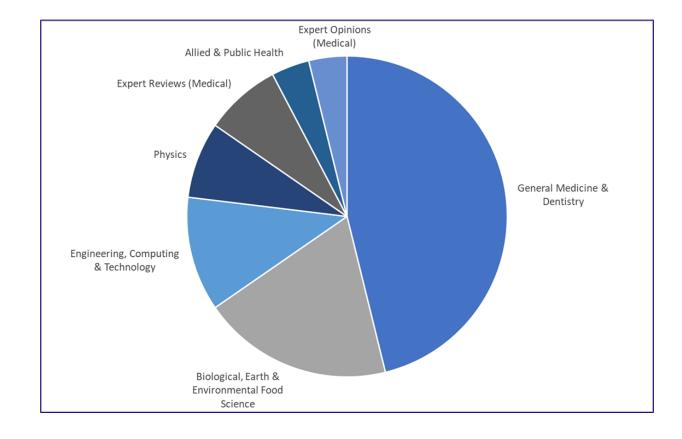
Only 16% of HSS articles were published OA



## Factors driving open access publishing



26 journal titles flipped to Open Access in 2023, about 1% of T&F's total portfolio





## Impact of Open Access



#### Why Open Access?

Open access (OA) and the broad sharing of research outputs has been empirically shown to accelerate scientific progress and benefit society and individuals at scale through improved health outcomes, socioeconomic mobility, and environmental well-being, to name a few.

-From ARL's Investments in Open November Report

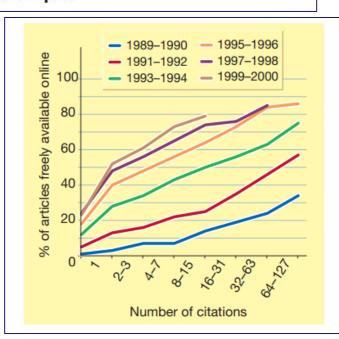
https://www.arl.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Investments-in-Open.pdf

#### nature

Published: 31 May 2001

Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact

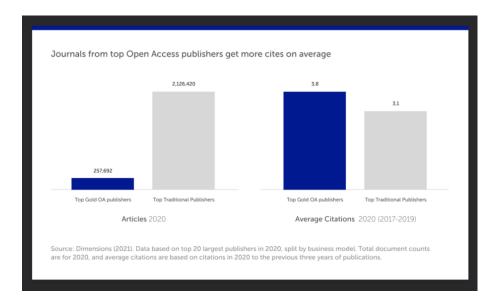
Steve
Lawrence's
2001 study
suggests that
online, freely
available
articles are
more highly
cited



Frontiers Policy
Labs team
conducted a
similar study
using Google
Scholar queries
and Dimensions.
Data confirmed a
Citation
Advantage for
OA content.



Open access articles attract more citations

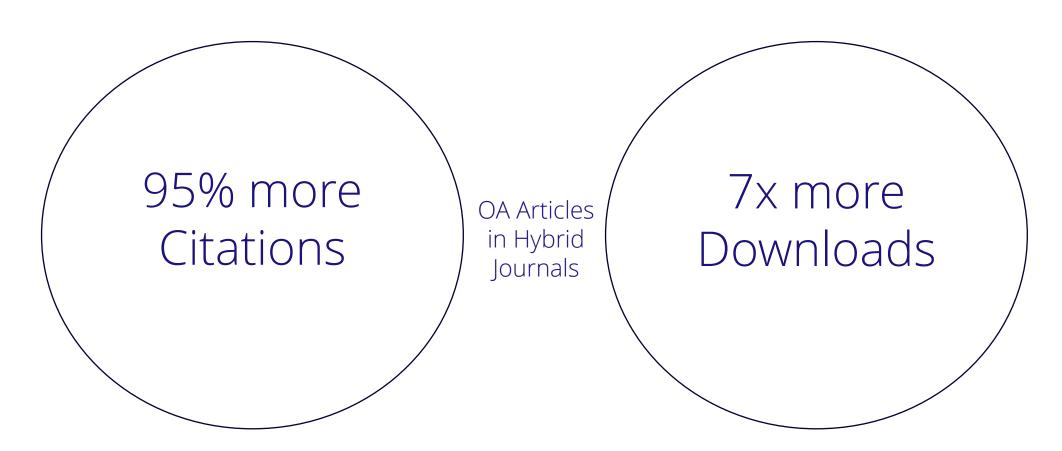


Lawrence, S. Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact. Nature 411, 521 (2001). https://doi.org/10.1038/35079151

Frontiers Policy Labs, https://policylabs.frontiersin.org/content/evidence-snapshots-citation-advantage



## What do we see at Taylor & Francis?



<sup>\*</sup>Total number of article downloads, from online publication to December 31 2020.

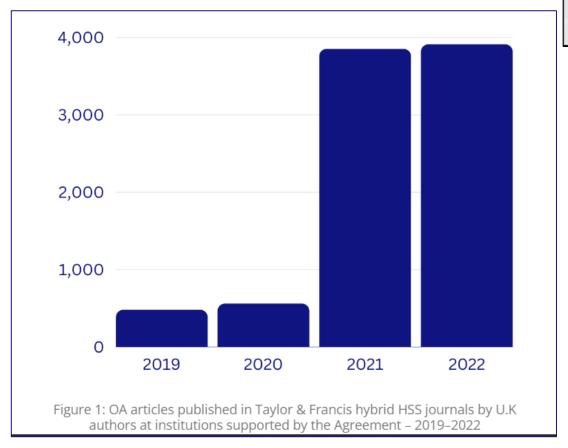
<sup>\*\*</sup>Citations received up to 9th June 2021 for articles published in 2016-2020 in journals listed in Web of Science®. Data obtained on 9th June 2021, from **Digital Science's Dimensions platform**.

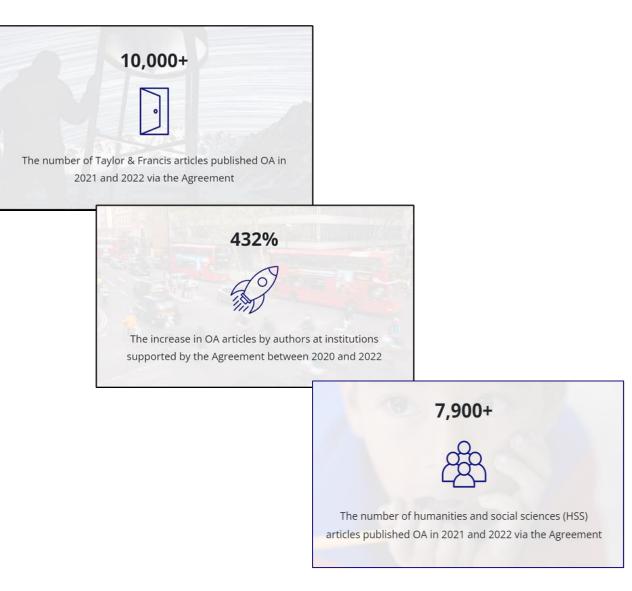
<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Usage in 2018-2020 for articles published in 2016-2020



#### Highlighting the JISC Read & Publish: 2021 - 2022

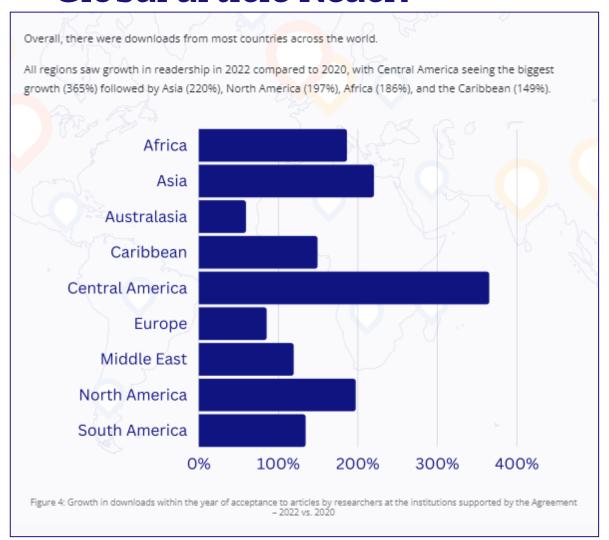
Through the Agreement, researchers published more than **7,900** HSS articles in 2021 and 2022. This was 80% of all articles published via the Agreement, and more than six times the number published by researchers at institutions supported by the Agreement in 2019 and 2020.







#### Global article Reach







#### Citation Advantage

By the end of 2022, 9,423 articles published OA via the Agreement had been indexed by Web of Science and had received **11,827** citations – an average of **1.26** per article.

This rises to **2.18** citations for articles published in 2021, demonstrating how citations tend to grow over an article's lifetime.

By comparison, non-OA articles published in Taylor & Francis journals in 2021 by researchers at the institutions supported by the Agreement had been cited just **1.33** times on average.

#### Average Citations







Non-OA articles published in Taylor & Francis journals by researchers at institutions supported by the agreement



#### Citation Advantage

#### Policy citations

Research published OA via the Agreement is already influencing policy and discourse in many areas, according to the <u>Overton</u> database.

By May 2023, **499 articles** published OA via the Agreement in 2021 and 2022 had been cited in policy documents in publications by:

- Governments (e.g. the U.K. Government, Deutscher Bundestag, New Zealand Ministry of Health, U.S. House of Representatives Committees)
- Intergovernmental organizations (e.g. the U.N., WHO, World Bank, OECD)
- Think tanks and repositories (e.g. the Institute of Development Studies in the U.K., the Walter Eucken Institut in Germany, the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, the Analysis & Policy Observatory in Australia)

Subject area	Citations by end of 2022
Sociology and political science	90
International relations	67
Geography, planning, and development	57
Educational research	55
Environmental sciences	36
Development	35
Law	32
Economics	30
Cultural studies	28
Strategy and management	12
Anthropology	11





#### Highlighting Open Access Research



JOURNAL OF IMMIGRANT & REFUGEE STUDIES 2021, VOL. 19, NO. 4, 472-487 https://doi.org/10.1080/15562948.2020.1839619 Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Child marriage; gender; displacement; immigration;

Lebanon; refugee; Syria



Child Marriage among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: At the Gendered Intersection of Poverty, Immigration, and Safety

Susan A. Bartels<sup>a</sup> (D), Saja Michael<sup>b</sup> and Annie Bunting<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Departments of Emergency Medicine and Public Health Sciences, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; <sup>b</sup>ABAAD Resource Center for Gender Equality, Beirut, Lebanon; <sup>c</sup>Department of Social Science, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Conflict has displaced 1.5 million Syrians to Lebanon and within this context, child marriage has reportedly increased. We present a thematic intersectionality analysis of focus group discussions examining specific intersections and how they influence marriage practices: (1) immigration

ing theme. We aim other, more widely he aim of informing

instability; as well and gender, thus

ntimate-partner vioted Nations High



Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

## Cited by Policy Documents



World Health Organization

#### **Article Metrics** Views Citations Altmetric Crossref 5826 Blogs (1) Policy documents (3) Web of Scienc 10 Mendeley (58) Scopus

https://www.gueensu.ca/arch/about-us https://www.fao.org/3/cc3347en/cc3347 en.pdf



## Questions/Comments/Critcisms



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   <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/35079151">https://doi.org/10.1038/35079151</a>
- Frontiers Policy Labs, <a href="https://policylabs.frontiersin.org/content/evidence-snapshots-citation-advantage">https://policylabs.frontiersin.org/content/evidence-snapshots-citation-advantage</a>
- https://arxiv.org/
- https://www.biorxiv.org/
- https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/research-impact/sharing-versions-of-journal-articles/#repositories
- Please contact Seth Russell <u>seth.Russell@taylorandfrancis.com</u> for any additional information on this presenation