Open Access 101

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https://tandfonline.com/
What is open access?

1. Making content openly available online to read meaning your article can be read by anyone, anywhere (so long as they have an internet connection)

2. Making content reusable by third parties with little or no restrictions
Why OA – by numbers

15%
• Growth in OA revenues 2014-2015

$335 million
• Global OA revenue in 2015

4%
• OA revenue as percentage of the journals market

794
• Number of global OA Policies (according to ROARMAP)

12%
• Percentage of university spend on journals spent on APCs in the UK in 2016
Global context

% of research published OA by Country - 2017

Data source: Clarivate Analytics Web of Science (2018)
## Pros and cons

### Positives
- Potential for greater reach and impact of published research
- Greater discoverability
- Higher usage and citations
- Retain copyright
- Post Version of Record anywhere
- Fewer economic restrictions on volume of published research

### Negatives
- More admin
- Cost
- Compliance with funder requirements
- Licensing
- Lack of funding
- Subject differences
- Geographical differences
Journal publishing models

Gold Open Access
- Full OA
- Hybrid OA

Green Open Access
- Subscription-based journal

https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-open-access-with-taylor-francis/
Gold vs Green
Gold open access

- Publication of the final article (Version of Record)
- Article is made freely available online, often after payment of an article publishing charge (APC)
OA and reuse

Open access is distinguished by the ability to reuse content

Subscription Publishing

- Authors transfer copyright to publisher
- Publisher licence (and charge) third parties to reuse

Open Access Publishing

- Authors retain copyright
- Authors grant non-exclusive licence to publish
- Authors choose Creative Commons reuse licence to define how third parties may reuse their work
How to read a licence

**CC**
Creative Commons licence

**BY**
Others must acknowledge you when they re-use your work

**NC**
Others can only re-use your work non-commercially

**ND**
Others cannot amend your work

**SA**
The work must be shared under the same licence as the original
Green open access

- Deposit of an (earlier version of an) article in a repository, usually after an embargo period.
- Supported by Version of Record published in a subscription journal.

Peer review, revision, etc.

Submission - AOM
Acceptance - AM
Publication - VoR

Posting of AMO, copyediting, typesetting, tagging etc.
Approach to the transition: piloting the models

- Transformational Agreements
- Regional Offsets
- Institutional Memberships
- Research Dashboard Service
There are publishers and journals who exploit authors. They have been referred to as ‘predatory publishers’ although this is a rather debated term.

All our Open Access journals are peer reviewed. Even ‘mega-journals’ still require a soundness of methodology.
Publishing ethics cont.

- DOAJ is increasingly positioning itself as an OA journal ‘whitelist’.
- Many funders now mandate that a journal must be indexed in DOAJ in order for researchers to receive funding for APCs.
- Most of T&F open access journals (including Dove Medical Press and Cogent journals) are indexed in DOAJ, and we are applying for the rest of our portfolio.
- T&F is a member of OASPA.
Open data

• Funders, and some publishers, are increasingly mandating open data where practical and ethical.

• Aids reproducibility and discoverability, and allows others to build upon your research.
Thank you

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Feel free to contact me with any queries.