Take control of your PhD journey
Open access to publications

The hows and whys of open access

Per Pippin Aspaas and Aysa Ekanger

University Library
Course objectives

• Explain the purpose and advantages of open access, for research and society in general

• Evaluate and select suitable publication channels for own research

• Disseminate academic work in line with current publication trends and requirements
Contents

• What is OA? How can you make your research OA?
• Prestige in scholarly publishing
• OA: advantages and disadvantages
• OA: policies and requirements
• How to find the right publisher
• The UiT Publication Fund
Discussion

Discuss with your neighbour(s):

- What do your colleagues, other research team members, supervisors think about publishing open access?
What is Open Access?
How can you make your research OA?
Open Access content

- digital,
- online,
- free of charge,
- and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

AUTHORS have the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.
Re-use

Users can:
- read,
- copy,
- use,
- distribute,
- transmit and display the work publicly,
- make and distribute derivative works

in any digital medium for any responsible purpose.

AUTHORS have the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.
How to go open

- Publish OA
  - In an OA journal
  - As (a chapter in) an OA monograph

- Make your work available in an open repository (self-archive)

GOLD OA

GREEN OA
### What is an «Open Access journal»?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>an OA journal:</th>
<th>a subscription/toll access journal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Reader has free access.</td>
<td>❖ Reader must pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Author retains copyright.</td>
<td>❖ Publisher seizes copyright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Reader may have reuse rights.</td>
<td>❖ Reader has no reuse rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Maximum distribution.</td>
<td>❖ Limited distribution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Became possible with the internet**

**The only model before 1990s**

**May vary: quality, prestige, editorial processes**
OA journal

Home  About  Author Guidelines  Articles  Research Integrity

Glossa
a journal of general linguistics
Hybrid OA: subscription journals that offer OA to individual articles against a fee.

Not recommended:
- Double-dipping
- Content often not easy to find
Article Processing Charges

- Author-side charges that cover publishing costs
- Have existed long before OA & internet
  - Some subscription journals charge for graphs, images, additional pages…

- Some OA journals have APCs
  - When readers don’t pay for access, financing has to come from somewhere
- Vary greatly in size: legacy publishers tend to have higher APCs.

- About UiT Publication Fund later
Other business models, free for authors

- Institutional support: Septentrio Academic Publishing at UiT
- Consortial funding: Open Library of Humanities
- Individual membership: PeerJ (membership for life, UiT pays for you)
Green OA
aka *self-archiving*

**Subject repositories**,  
e.g. arXiv

Funders’ repositories,  
e.g. Zenodo

Institutional repositories,  
e.g. Munin
The Role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792) in the History of Auroral Research

Permanent link
http://hdl.handle.net/10037/5584

View/Open
article.pdf (1.003Mb)
This is the accepted manuscript version. Published version available at http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08003831.2012.732283

Author
Aspaas, Per Pippin; Hansen, Truls Lynne

Abstract
The Societas Meteorologica Palatina, or Meteorological Society of Mannheim, was set up in 1781 to coordinate observations of the weather on an international scale. In addition to temperature, pressure and humidity, observers connected to the network were instructed to record various atmospheric phenomena, among these the aurora borealis. The 39 stations of the network reported about 1400 individual sightings of auroras during the Society's dozen years of existence. The reported sightings are subjected to a statistical analysis that brings out striking discrepancies between the number of auroras that one would expect and the number that was reported. The statistical analysis is supplemented by an analysis of the theoretical and phenomenological comments in the Society's annual reports. The study suggests that observers on the Continent considered themselves just as advantageously situated as observers further north when trying to solve the riddle of the northern lights. It also illustrates the variety of conflicting ideas about the aurora borealis that existed during the late Enlightenment, and how these might have influenced the number of reported auroras. This lack of consensus contributed to many anomalies in the data presented in the Society's reports. By combining linguistic and scientific competence it is possible to shed light on these anomalies and on the historical context that shaped them.

Publisher
Routledge

Citation
Acta Borealia 29(2012) nr. 2 s. 157-176
Why self-archive?

• More visibility for the author
• The general public can access research
• Back-up
• Required by various organizations, incl. funders
Publishers’ exceptions for PhD dissertations

Some publishers (e.g. Elsevier, Wiley) allow to self-archive - as part of PhD dissertations - published versions of articles published in their journals.
Choose Deliver full-text document at the bottom, and upload your file.
Keep track of the last version of your manuscript!

*Last version,*
aka accepted manuscript, aka post-print:
- after peer review
- publisher’s formatting & logo

The University Library checks what the publisher allows you to archive, and will contact you if there are any issues!

"Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham
www.phdcomics.com
Publish in the prestigious subscription journal of your choice

+ Make the content of your publication available to a bigger readership by self-archiving
Prestige in scholarly publishing
A super-short history of scholarly publishing

- **1665**
  Learned society journals
  (Peer review from 1831)

- **1860s**
  Independent journals
  (Peer review from 1970s)

- **1940s**
  BIGGER volume of scientific publications
  Commercial publishers start buying up society journals

- **Nowadays**
  OA is gaining momentum

- **Around 1990**
  1st OA journals
  1st subject repository (arXiv)
  Subscription journals go online

- **1970s**
  Journal prices outstrip inflation.
  And they are still rising ...
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

- **400 years ago**: 1 manuscript > printer/publisher > distribution > readers

- **50 years ago**: 1 typewritten manuscript > publisher > distribution > readers

- **25 years ago**:
  - *EITHER* 1 typewritten manuscript > xerox copies > self-distribution > limited number of readers
  - *OR* 1 typewritten manuscript > printer/publisher > professional distribution > larger number of readers

- **Today**:
  - *EITHER* digital manuscript > publisher > toll based distribution through print or internet > limited number of readers
  - *OR* digital manuscript > publisher > open access based distribution through internet > maximum number of readers
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  *OR* printer/publisher > professional distribution
  
  = **BEST POSSIBLE DISTRIBUTION, ALONG WITH PRESTIGE**

• **Today:**

  *EITHER* toll based distribution = **SUFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION(?)**
  
  AND **HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRESTIGE(?)**

  *OR* open access based distribution = **MAXIMUM DISTRIBUTION(?), BUT NOT MUCH PRESTIGE(?)**
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- **Today**: 
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  BUT NOT MUCH PRESTIGE(?)


The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance
ABOUT TO BE BROKEN?

- 2009, Darwinius massilae
- «IDA», «The Missing Link»

*Nature (top ranked journal) wished to publish the article; the leader of the research group declined(!)*

*Instead, it was published OA in the less prestigious journal *PloS ONE*

...why?...
Entire editorial staff of Elsevier journal *Lingua* resigns over high price, lack of open access

Editors planning to launch their own open access rival early next year.

by Glyn Moody - Nov 3, 2015 11:06am CET

The entire editorial staff of the prestigious academic title *Lingua* have resigned in protest over the high cost of subscribing to the journal, and the refusal of the journal's publisher, Elsevier, to convert the title completely to open access. The open access model allows anyone, whether an academic or not, to read a journal online for free. Currently, most academic journals are funded by subscriber payments; with open access journals, the model is flipped around, with institutions paying to publish their papers.

As Inside Higher Ed reports, the academics who have made *Lingua* into one of the top journals in its field through their editorial work all gave up their roles after telling Elsevier of the "frustrations of libraries reporting that they could not afford to subscribe to the journal and in some cases couldn't even figure out what it would cost to subscribe."
Johan Rooryck, editor-in-chief of *Glossa*, former editor-in-chief of *Lingua*, Prof. of French Linguistics at Leiden University

(photo: Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences)
High rank and reliability, Brembs 2018

«...the reliability of scientific results does not depend on the venue where the results [were] published.»
(Brembs 2018, 6)
Impact Factor

- IF is a *flawed metric* (see e.g. Curry (2012), “Sick of Impact Factors”)
  - It cannot be used as an indicator of journal quality
  - It certainly cannot be used to evaluate articles and researchers
Level 2, Level 1, Level O, … and quality?

- Cristin exists since 2004

- Various discipline-specific National Academic Councils (nasjonale fagråd) decide whether something is one the highest level or not
The scientific level indicates the number of publication points that one publication receives.

All publications must be registered in CRIStin, and their publication points are used to decide how research funding is distributed between institutions in Norway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal articles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book article or chapter</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monograph</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Recommendation

1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist’s contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

UiT has signed DORA
The Role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792) in the History of Auroral Research

PER PIPPIN ASPAAS* & TRULS LYNNE HANSEN†
*University Library of Tromsø, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway & †Tromsø Geophysical Observatory, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway

ABSTRACT The Societas Meteorologica Palatina, or Meteorological Society of Mannheim, was set up in 1781 to coordinate observations of the weather on an international scale. In addition to temperature, pressure and humidity, observers connected to the network were instructed to record various atmospheric phenomena, among these the aurora borealis. The 39 stations of the network reported about 1400 individual sightings of auroras during the Society’s dozen years of existence. The reported sightings are subjected to a statistical analysis that brings out striking discrepancies between the number of auroras that one would expect and the number that was reported. The statistical analysis is supplemented by an analysis of the theoretical and phenomenological comments in the Society’s annual reports. The study suggests that observers on the Continent considered themselves just as advantageously situated as observers further north when trying to solve the riddle of the northern lights. It also illustrates the variety of conflicting ideas about the aurora borealis that existed during the late Enlightenment, and how these might have influenced the number of reported auroras. This lack of consensus contributed to many anomalies in the data presented in the Society’s reports. By combining linguistic and scientific competence it is possible to shed light on these anomalies and on the historical context that shaped them.

KEY WORDS: Aurora Borealis, Meteorology, History of Science, Eighteenth Century, Scientific Societies, Mannheim

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Permanent link
http://hdl.handle.net/10037/5594

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Open access: advantages and disadvantages
Discussion:
What are the advantages of open access?

To society?

To you as a researcher?
What are the advantages of open access?

To society?

- NOK 46 500 000,-
- NOK 3 000 000,-

*What are these numbers?*
What are the advantages of open access?

To society?

- NOK 46 500 000,-
- NOK 3 000 000,-

What are these numbers?

The amount spent by UiT University Library on subscriptions for TA journals (access) and OA journals (publish) (2018 / 2017)
More exposure for your work

Researchers in developing countries can see your work

Practitioners can apply your findings

Higher citation rates

Taxpayers get value for money

Compliant with grant rules

The public can access your findings

Your research can influence policy
Open Access publications are cited more

- 70 studies on citation of OA vs non-OA articles (taken from McKiernan et al. 2016)
  - 46: there is an OA citation advantage
  - 17: there is no OA citation advantage
  - 7: inconclusive findings
Open publications get more media coverage»
McKiernan et al. 2016

Adie 2014, study of 2,012 articles in Nature Communications:

OA articles get almost twice as many of unique tweeters and Mendeley-readers as closed access articles
So why not OA? Are there downsides?
Watch out for predatory publishers!

Get me off Your Fucking Mailing List

David Mazieres and Eddie Kohler
New York University
University of California, Los Angeles
http://www.mailavenger.org/

Abstract

Get me off your fucking mailing list. Get me off your fucking mailing list. Get me off your fucking mailing list.
Myth: OA publishers lack peer review and have lower quality

Fact: OA scholarly publications have peer review. The quality of peer review varies across publications, independent of whether they are OA or TA.

Fact: Quality may be hard to measure, and high impact factor does not always imply high quality.

(see further McKiernan et al., pp. 3–4)
Myth: It is more expensive to publish

Fact: Both TA and OA publishers sometimes require publishing fees of varying size. There are OA publishers that demand lower fees than a number of TA journals, and there are OA publishers that demand no fees.

Fact: The UiT publication fund covers fees for publishing in OA journals.
Myth: You have less rights (CC-BY etc.)

Fact: When publishing TA, you typically transfer all rights to your work to the publisher. OA lets you retain some rights, like making copies of your own work and distribute them through any channel of your choosing.

Fact: We distinguish between *gratis* OA – no price barriers (free to read) and *libre* OA – fewer permission barriers (free to reuse)

Fact: Authors *always* have the right to be properly acknowledged and cited

Fact: OA makes it easier to detect plagiarism
Open access: policies and requirements
OA requirements for PhD students at UiT

- National OA policy
- UiT’s OA policy
- UiT’s PhD Regulations, §21(5)
- Possible external funders for your project, e.g. Research Council of Norway, European Commission
National policy, 2017

- Deposit
  - Obligatory, no exceptions
- Self-archive
  - Obligatory
  - You can choose a journal that does not permit self-archiving only in exceptional cases
    - E.g. there are no other recognized journals in your field
- Publish OA
  - Recommended
- National goals and guidelines for open access to research articles
UiT’s OA policy

A soft policy:
• Self-archiving and publishing in OA journals as a «general rule»
• Policy currently under revision
• “UiT will be in the national forefront in Open Science and our research data and publications will be openly available when possible.”
  (UiT’s strategy 2014-2022)
OA requirement in UiT’s PhD regulations

“Published parts of the thesis shall, as a main rule, be openly available either in open access journals or in UiT's access archive. Unpublished parts of the thesis shall be openly available no later than two years after the defence and unpublished monographs no later than four years after the defence. All parts of a thesis must be openly available no later than five years after the defence.”

Section 21, p. 10 in Regulations concerning the degree of Philosophiae Doctor (PhD) at the University of Tromsø - The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

For the Norwegian version see §21 (5) in Forskrift om graden philosophiae doctor (ph.d.) ved Universitetet i Tromsø – Noregs arktiske universitet (UiT)
Funders’ policies

- European Research Council and Norwegian Research Council
- Applies to journal articles
- Encouragement to publish OA
- Obligatory archiving in an open repository
- Published version or accepted manuscript
  - Maximum allowed embargo: sciences – 6 months, humanities – 12 months
  - Funding can be held back until the self-archiving requirement is satisfied.
OA requirements? Important to plan!

- Save the accepted manuscript version
- Co-authors?
  - They need to agree to your self-archiving.
  - At the start of the process, send all authors an e-mail stating that you will only participate if you can self-archive the accepted manuscript.
- The author with the strongest OA “needs” dictates to what degree the article must be OA: published OA or self-archived, maximum embargo.
- Make sure the corresponding author does not send the manuscript to a journal that prohibits self-archiving.
  - Otherwise it can be impossible – or costly – for you to fulfil your obligations.
How do you find the right publisher?
How do you find the right publisher?

Ask your supervisor.
How do you find the right publisher?

Check out the publishers used for work similar to yours.
Read aims and scope carefully to decide if your work fits in.

Other publications in the journal/book series may give an idea of what approach to use, e.g., focus on methods vs results.

Check out the writing style, e.g., amount of detail, page number, use of figures and tables, etc.
How do you find the right publisher?

Explore other possibilities!

The number of open access publishing channels is growing, along with the number of level 2 channels in the Norwegian system.
Start out with searching for publication channels at NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data

NSD is responsible for the Norwegian Register for Scientific Journals, Series and Publishers.

Go to advanced search to choose subject area, open access possibilities and scientific level.

Cross-check with DOAJ and SHERPA/RoMEO to be sure that the OA information is up to date.
Sherpa/Romeo database: Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal:</th>
<th>Linguistic Inquiry (ISSN: 0024-3892, ESSN: 1530-9150)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paid OA:</td>
<td>A paid open access option is available for this journal.</td>
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<th>author can archive pre-print (i.e., pre-refereeing)</th>
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<td>General Conditions:</td>
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<td>- Author's Post-print must be accompanied by acknowledgement of acceptance for publication in Journal</td>
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<td>- On author's personal website, institutional repository, non-commercial subject repository and governmental website</td>
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<td>- Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged with citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>- If funding agency rules apply, authors may post articles in PubMed Central immediately after publication, but may be</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Deposit in ResearchGate or Academia is not permitted</td>
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</table>

Search - Publisher copyright policies

Search

- Journal titles or ISSNs
- Publisher names

- Exact title
- starts with
- contains
- ISSN

Advanced Search Search Reset

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php
If you can’t find a suitable OA journal at NSD, try the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ indexes high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

DOAJ may be easier to search than NSD, as it contains more metadata like keywords, and a more refined subject category. It also supplies information on, e.g., APC and journal license.

Journal in DOAJ, but not accredited? Suggest it as a new channel to the Norwegian Registry.
Apply to the UiT publication fund if the journal requires an APC.
UiT Publication fund

OA article or chapter

- Max APC NOK 25 000 incl. VAT
- Journal must be listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals

OA monograph

- No max BPC – case-by-case judgment

- Only corresponding author (must be UiT-affiliated) can apply.
- Only publishing in accredited publication channels (journal, publisher, series) - level 1, 2
- Apply to the fund before you submit the manuscript.
To sum up

- Open Access (OA) benefits society, science and the individual researcher
- **DORA DECLARATION!**

- To find a publication channel, use
  - the [Norwegian Register](#) for Scientific Journals, Series and Publishers
  - [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) database of publisher copyright policies
  - Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#))
To sum up

• According to an increasing number of scientific policy makers and stakeholders, Open Access (OA) benefits society, science and the individual researcher

• The quality of what you have written should count on your CV, not which publication outlet you have chosen (DORA DECLARATION).

• You can make your publications openly accessible by publishing in OA channels (journals, monographs) and/or archiving in open repositories (such as Munin).

• Making your work OA through open repositories increases its visibility and provides back-up; publishers' policies must however be respected
  – As a UiT researcher, you upload full-text in CRISTIN; the library will check the publisher's policy

• To find an appropriate publication channel, use
  – the Norwegian Register for Scientific Journals, Series and Publishers
  – SHERPA/RoMEO database of publisher copyright policies
  – Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
Need help?

Many people at the University Library work with open access.

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References


Regulations concerning the degree of Philosophiae Doctor (PhD) at the University of Tromsø - The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

Authoritative OA definitions:

All images from colourbox.com unless otherwise stated