Open Access and Institutional Repositories

Simon Mahony

From an original document by Claire Warwick and Isabel Galina

This document is part of a collection of presentations with a focus on Electronic Publishing. For full details of this and the rest of the collection see the cover sheet at: http://humbox.ac.uk/3078/

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE DIGITAL HUMANITIES

CC BY NC SA

Be clear!

- Open access publishing
  - FOS ('free online scholarship')

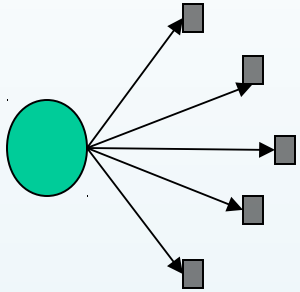
- Institutional repository
  - collect, preserve and disseminate research output
  - self-archiving
  - UCL Discovery (Unlocking UCL research)

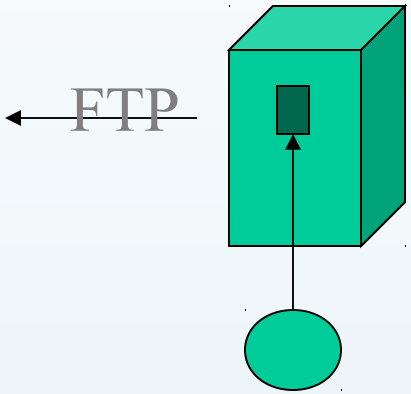
"UCL Discovery showcases UCL's research publications, giving access to journal articles, book chapters, conference proceedings, digital web resources, theses and much more, from all UCL disciplines. **Where copyright permissions allow**, a full copy of each research publication is directly available from UCL Discovery."

A very brief overview…

- History of institutional repositories
  - Preprint servers
  - Open Archives Initiative
  - OAI-PMH
    - Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting
  - Software creation
  - Open Access
    - Self-archiving
  - Defining institutional repositories
    - Content and Objectives
  - Finding repositories
    - ROAR, OpenDOAR, OAIster

Pre-print servers





- 1990's
- E-mail alerts and FTP servers
- 1990 Bryn Mawr Classical Review
  - Subscribe to list server and send you email (now RSS)
- 1991 arXiv Cornell University Library
  - Now a searchable repository

Bryn Mawr Classical Review

Editors: Richard Hamilton (Bryn Mawr College)
James J. O'Donnell (Georgetown University)
Camilla MacKay (Bryn Mawr College)
Rolando Ferri (Università di Pisa)
Assistant Editor: Jessica Sisk
Senior Advisor: Anne Mahoney (Tufts University)

Bryn Mawr Classical Review publishes timely reviews of current scholarly work in the field of classical studies (including archaeology). This site is the authoritative archive of *BMCR*'s publication, from 1990 to the present. Reviews from August 2008 on are also posted on our blog.

Subscription to *BMCR* is free and may be obtained by filling in this form (where you can also choose to receive *TMR* reviews along with *BMCR* reviews).

You can also subscribe to an email from the BMCR blog (which will be a daily digest) or subscribe to RSS feeds from either site:
http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/recent.xml
http://www.bmcreview.org/feeds/posts/default

From June 2002, this site also preserves the reviews of *Bryn Mawr Electronic Resources Review*, which published reviews of non-print classical scholarship. They are not at present included in our indexing.

BMCR is entirely funded by sales of Bryn Mawr Commentaries.

Books for review may be sent to

BMCR
Department of Greek
Bryn Mawr College
101 N. Merion Ave
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

BMCR welcomes volunteers to review books. Once a month a list of books received is published on this website and by e-mail:
Books Available for Review.

Qualified scholars interested in reviewing for the journal may signal their interest in books on the list by e-mail. We are unable to reserve books.

BMCR welcomes responses to reviews that have been published. Responses can be posted immediately on our blog.

Read Latest | Archives | About BMCR | Editorial Board | Reviewers' Guidelines | Books Available for Review | Bryn Mawr Commentaries

Done
zotero

Open access to 645,199 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics

Subject search and browse: Physics Search Form Interface Catchup

12 Nov 2010: 2010 holiday schedule announced
21 Jan 2010: Collaborative support plan announced
8 Apr 2009: Added public author identifiers, Facebook interaction, `myarticles` widget, and personal Atom feeds
See cumulative "What's New" pages
Robots Beware: indiscriminate automated downloads from this site are *not* permitted

Physics

- Astrophysics (**astro-ph** new, recent, find)
  includes: Cosmology and Extragalactic Astrophysics; Earth and Planetary Astrophysics; Galaxy Astrophysics; High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena; Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics; Solar and Stellar Astrophysics
- Condensed Matter (**cond-mat** new, recent, find)
  includes: Disordered Systems and Neural Networks; Materials Science; Mesoscale and Nanoscale Physics; Other Condensed Matter; Quantum Gases; Soft Condensed Matter; Statistical Mechanics; Strongly Correlated Electrons; Superconductivity
- General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology (**gr-qc** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Experiment (**hep-ex** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Lattice (**hep-lat** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Phenomenology (**hep-ph** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Theory (**hep-th** new, recent, find)
- Mathematical Physics (**math-ph** new, recent, find)
- Nuclear Experiment (**nucl-ex** new, recent, find)
- Nuclear Theory (**nucl-th** new, recent, find)
- Physics (**physics** new, recent, find)
  includes: Accelerator Physics; Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics; Atomic Physics; Atomic and Molecular Clusters; Biological Physics; Chemical Physics; Classical Physics; Computational Physics; Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability; Fluid Dynamics; General Physics; Geophysics; History of Physics; Instrumentation and Detectors; Medical Physics; Optics; Physics Education; Physics and Society; Plasma Physics; Popular Physics; Space Physics
- Quantum Physics (**quant-ph** new, recent, find)

Mathematics

- Mathematics (**math** new, recent, find)
  includes (see detailed description): Algebraic Geometry; Algebraic Topology; Analysis of PDEs; Category Theory; Classical Analysis and ODEs; Combinatorics; Commutative Algebra; Complex Variables; Differential Geometry; Dynamical Systems; Functional Analysis; General Mathematics; General Topology; Geometric Topology; Group Theory; History and Overview; Information Theory; K-Theory and Homology; Logic; Mathematical Physics; Metric Geometry; Number Theory; Numerical Analysis; Operator Algebras; Optimization and Control; Probability; Quantum Algebra; Representation Theory; Rings and Algebras; Spectral Theory; Statistics Theory; Symplectic Geometry

Nonlinear Sciences

Cogprints

Home | About | Browse by Year | Browse by Subject

Login | Create Account

Search

Welcome to Cogprints

Welcome to **CogPrints**, an electronic archive for self-archive papers in any area of **Psychology**, **Neuroscience**, and **Linguistics**, and many areas of **Computer Science** (e.g., **artificial intelligence**, **robotics**, **vison**, **learning**, **speech**, **neural networks**), **Philosophy** (e.g., **mind**, **language**, **knowledge**, **science**, **logic**), **Biology** (e.g., **ethology**, **behavioral ecology**, **sociobiology**, **behaviour genetics**, **evolutionary theory**), **Medicine** (e.g., **Psychiatry**, **Neurology**, **human genetics**, **Imaging**), **Anthropology** (e.g., **primatology**, **cognitive ethnology**, **archeology**, **paleontology**), as well as any other portions of the **physical**, **social** and **mathematical** sciences that are pertinent to the study of cognition.

[feed] Atom [feed] RSS 1.0 [feed] RSS 2.0

Latest Additions

View items added to the repository in the past week.

Search Repository

Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

Browse Repository

Browse the items in the repository by subject.

About this Repository

More information about this site.

Cogprints supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of `http://cogprints.org/cgi/oai2`

Cogprints is powered by *EPrints 3* which is developed by the School of Electronics and Computer Science at the University of Southampton. More information and software credits.

Done

zotero

RePEc

How you can use RePEc | RePEc information for participants | Major participants and activity

---

RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) is a collaborative effort of hundreds of volunteers in 73 countries to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. The heart of the project is a decentralized database of working papers, journal articles and software components. All RePEc material is freely available. Participation in RePEc as a provider only involves the cost of your time in preparing and maintaining metadata describing your publications.

You may add your own materials to RePEc through a department or institutional archive. All institutions, nonprofit and commercial, are welcome to join and contribute their materials by establishing and maintaining their own RePEc archive. If your institution does not yet participate in RePEc, you may submit your own papers to MPRA (the Munich Personal RePEc Archive), and they will automatically be included in RePEc. RePEc does not support personal archives: only institutional archives.

RePEc collaborates with the American Economic Association's EconLit database to provide content from leading universities' working paper series to EconLit. If your university does not contribute its working paper series to RePEc, please contact us for assistance, or view the "step by step" instructions at IDEAS.

Please note that RePEc does **not** contain full-text journal articles. RePEc services provide links to many full-text articles, but you may need a personal or institutional subscription to follow those links. **If a working paper or journal article is not indicated as "downloadable", please contact the author, publisher or your local library for assistance.** We cannot provide full texts on request.

The RePEc database holds over 985,000 items of interest, over 860,000 of which are available online:

380,000	working papers
585,000	journal articles
2,000	software components
21,000	book and chapter listings
26,000	author contact and publication listings
11,900	institutional contact listings

Bookmark this page to easily locate our services to the economics profession.

How you can use RePEc:

The following web sites offer all or part of the RePEc database for you to browse or search:

RePEc Author Service: Author registration

Munich Personal RePEc Archive: Authors in institutions lacking a RePEc archive can submit their papers to have them included in the RePEc database.

Done zotero

OAI Open Archives Initiative

- OAI: "develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content."
- First meeting in1999
- Santa Fe convention of OAI presents:

  "a technical and organizational framework designed to facilitate the discovery of content stored in distributed e-print archives. It makes easy-to-implement technical recommendations for archives that – when implemented – will allow data from e-print archives to become widely available via its inclusion in a variety of end-user services such as search engines, recommendation services and systems for interlinking documents. In addition, the convention introduces an organizational framework for making information available about archives that adhere to the technical recommendations of this convention and about trusted parties that build end-user services for data originating from such archives."
- Santa Fe protocol is discontinued on favour of :
  Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting

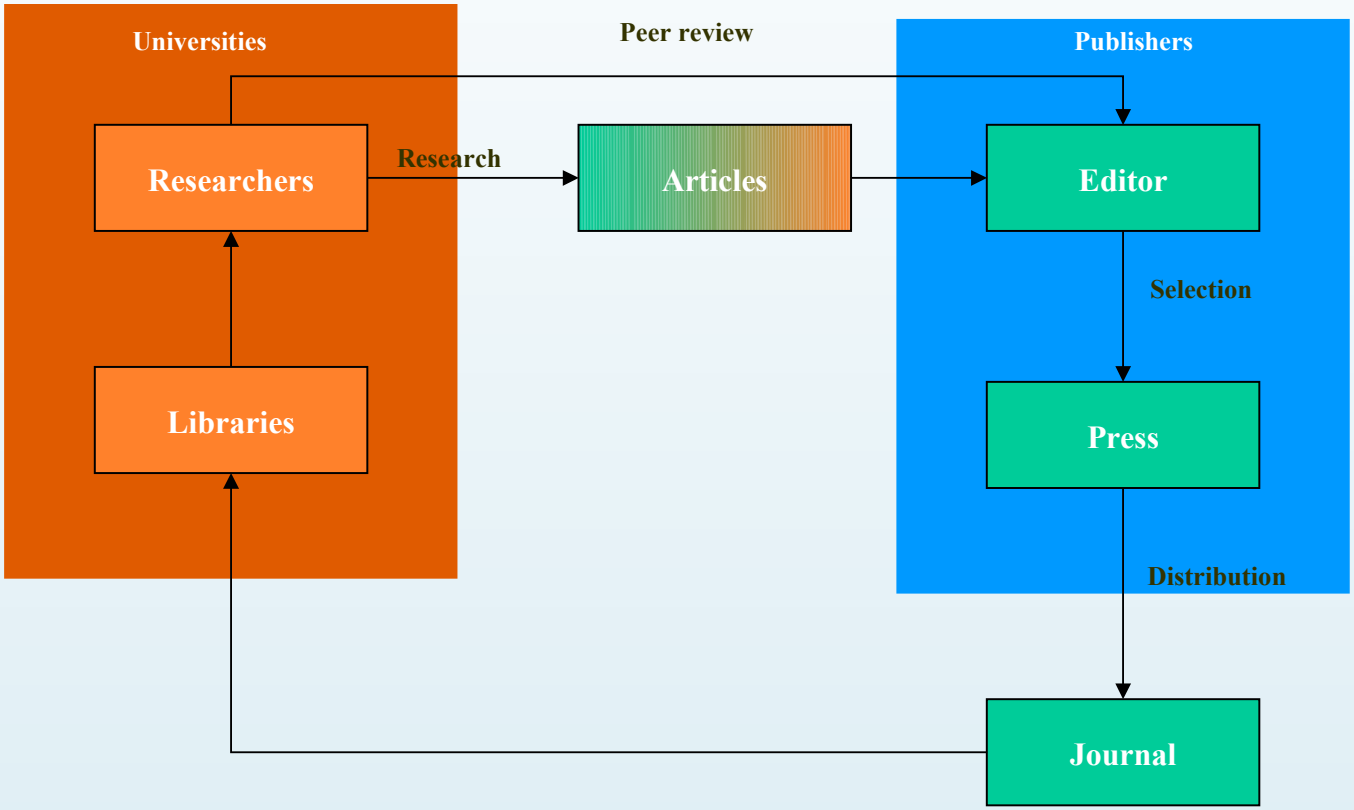
Development of software

- 1999: BePress The Berkeley Electronic Press
- 2000: ePrints developed from Cogprints – University of Southampton
- 2002: Dspace MIT
- 2003: build your own with Fedora Open Source repository software (architecture not management system)

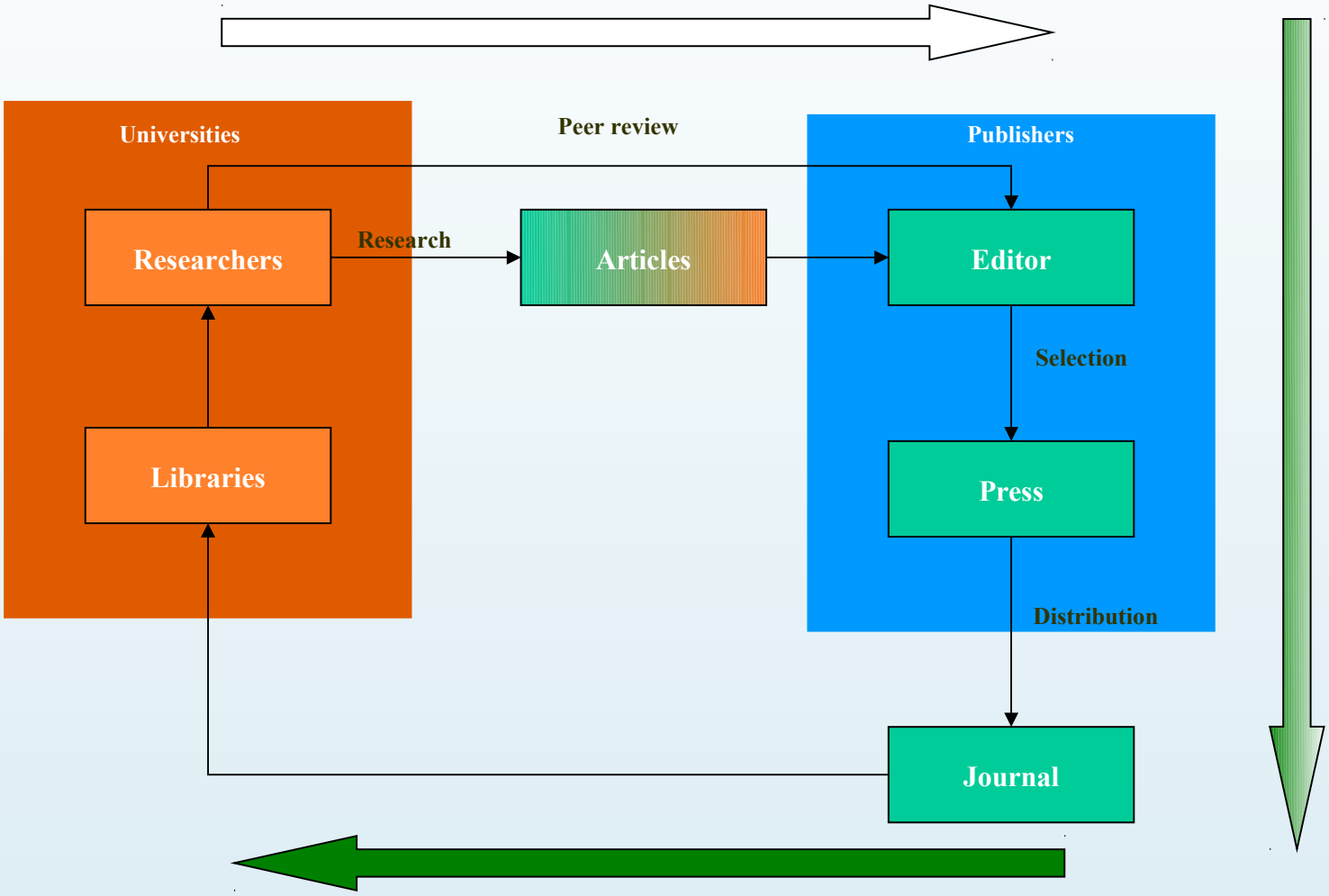
Background to Open Access

- Serial pricing crisis
  - Increase in amount of research
  - Increase in specialization of research (#'s)
  - ISI Impact factor - Core journals
    - Institute for Scientific Information: number of citations
    - ISI Web of Knowledge (now Thomson Reuters)
  - Monopoly of market and lack of flexibility
- Consequences
  - Visibility - Science is built on science
    - Publish to be read
    - Small, specialized readership
    - Publish not for profit
  - Access
    - Library budgets

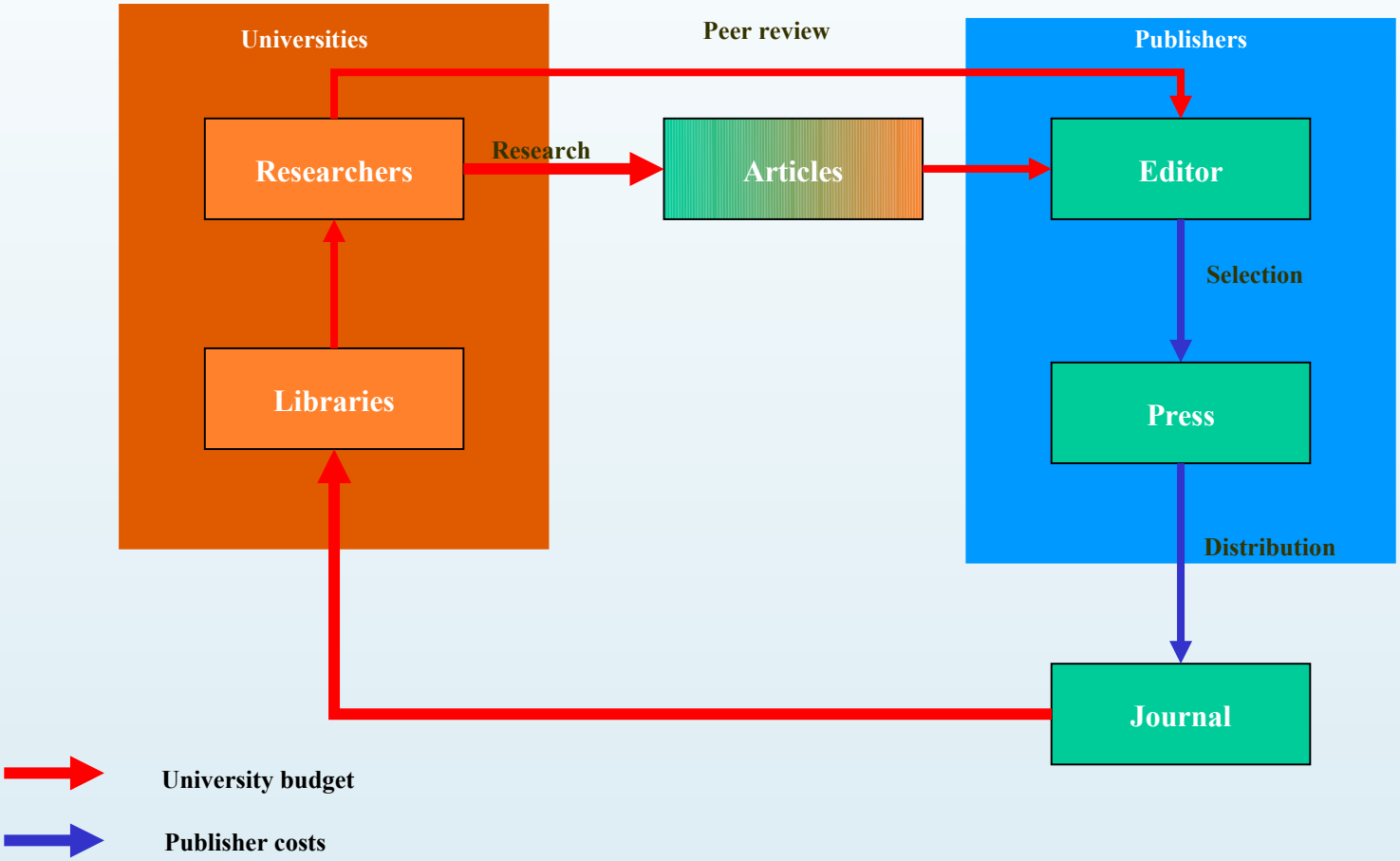
Journal publishing process



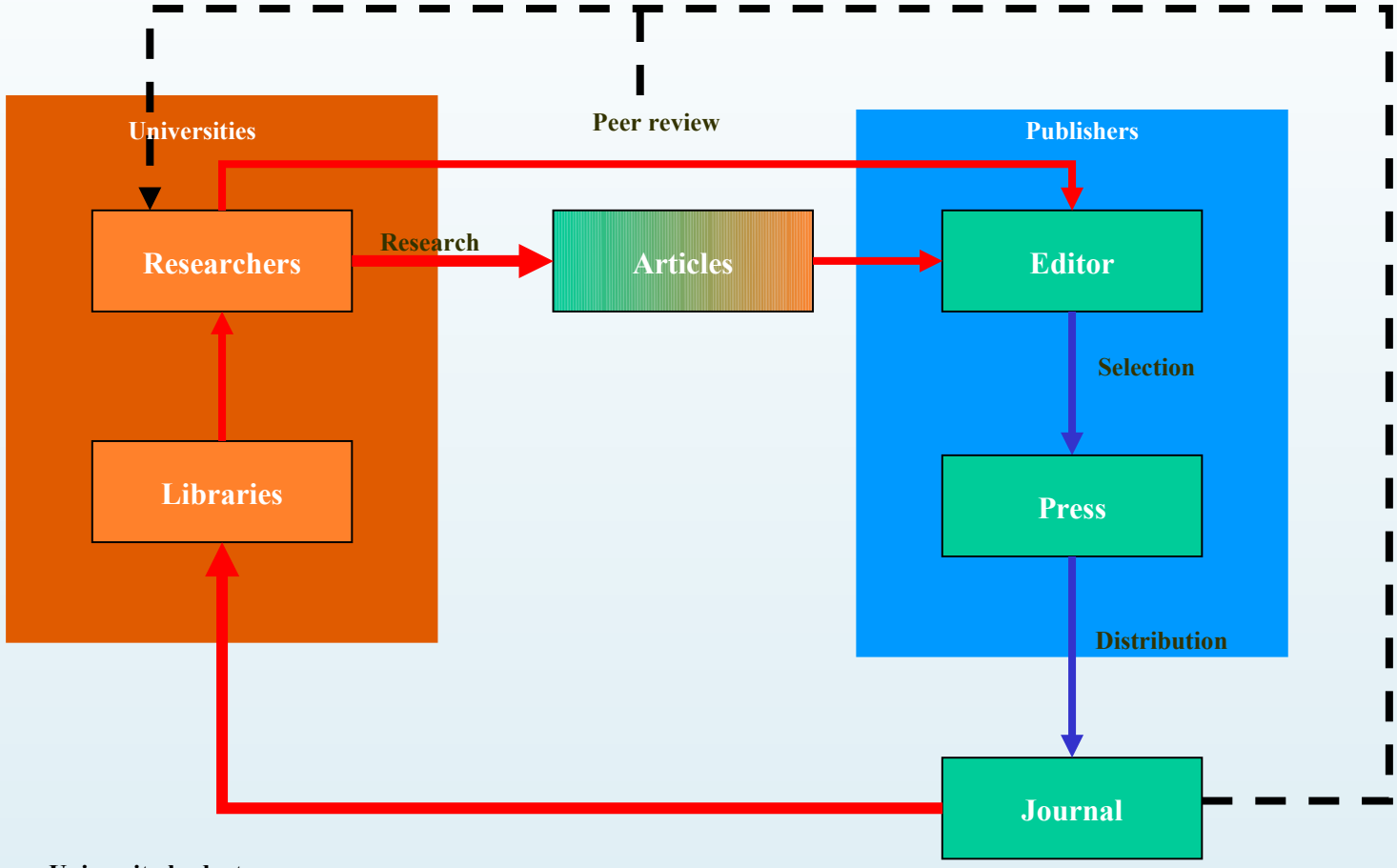
Aggregated value



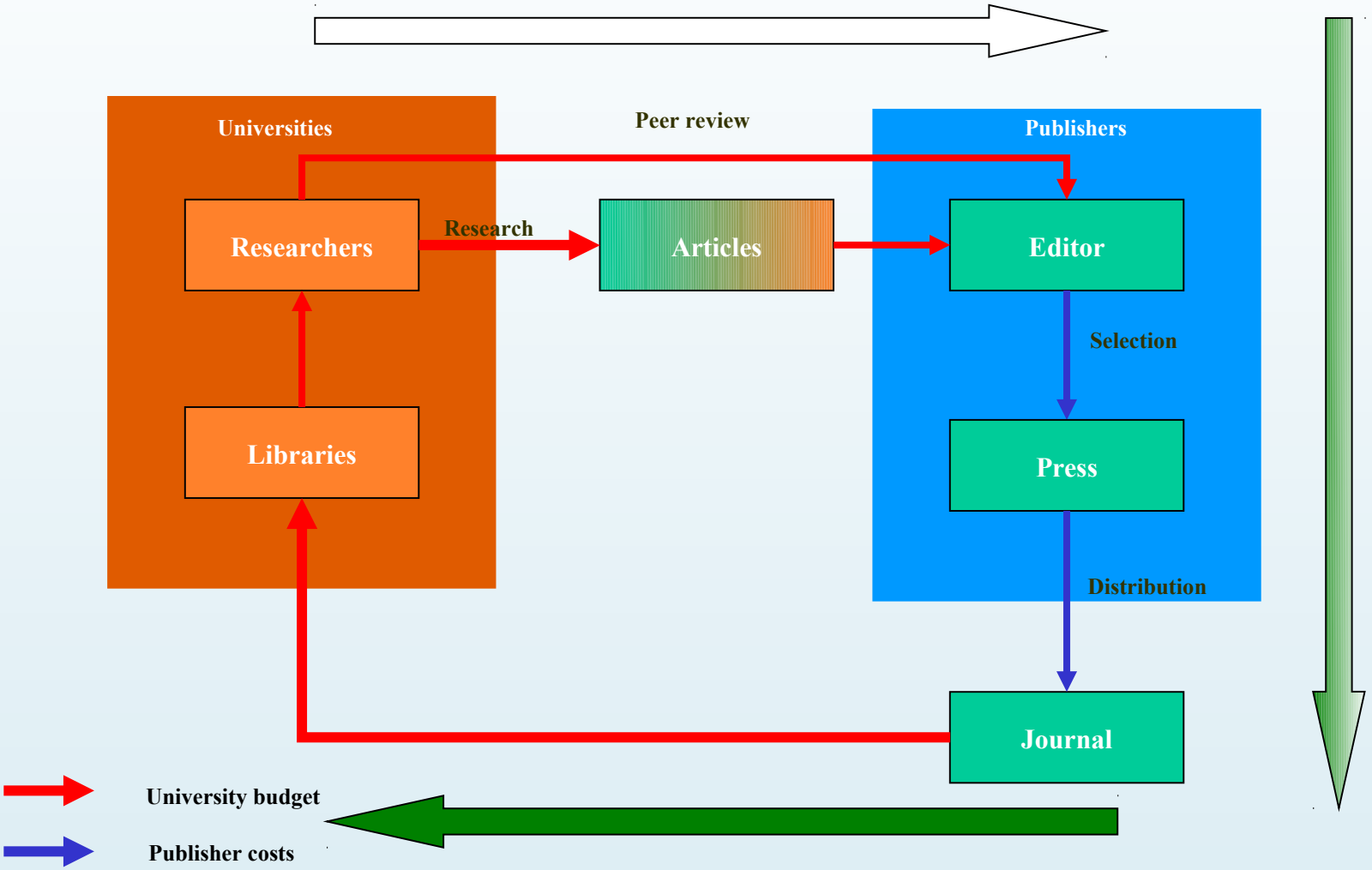
Distribution of costs



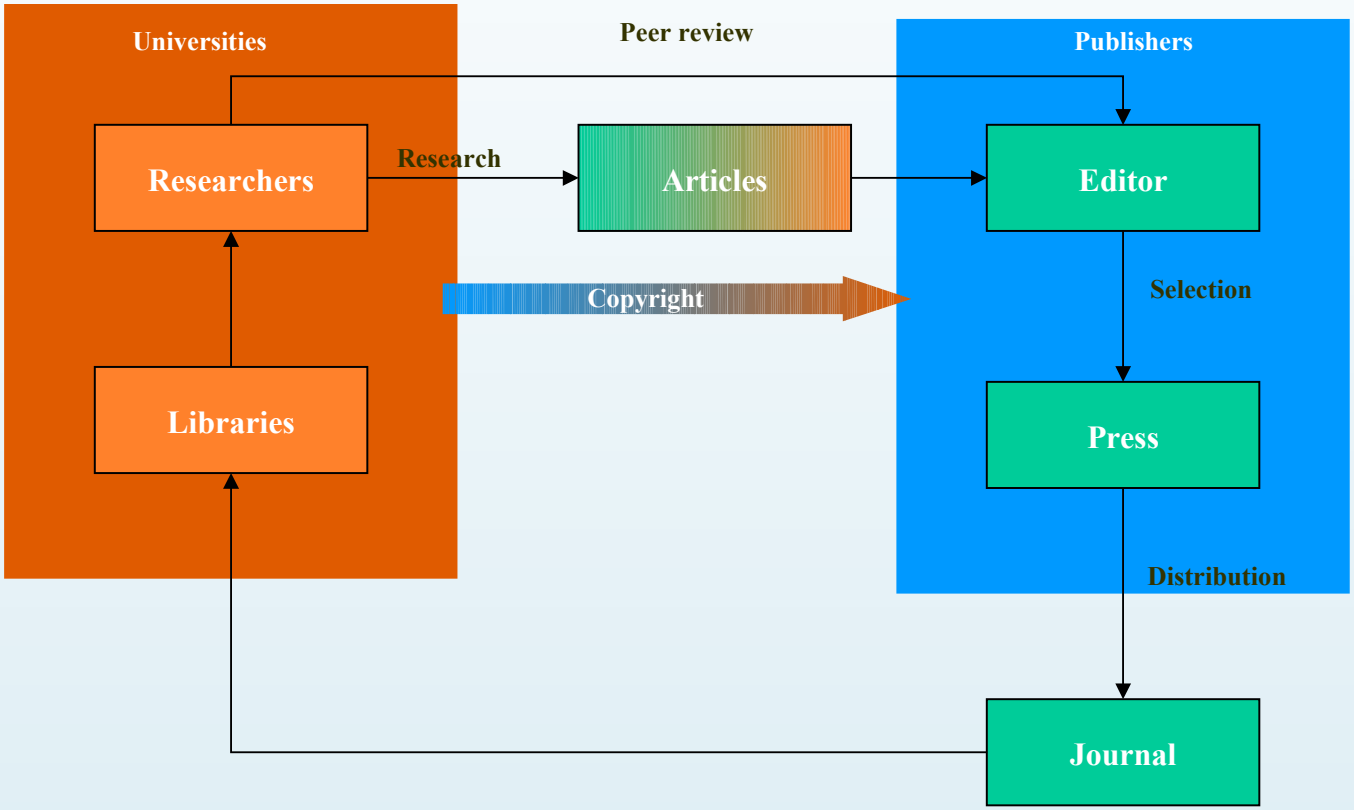
Academic evaluation process



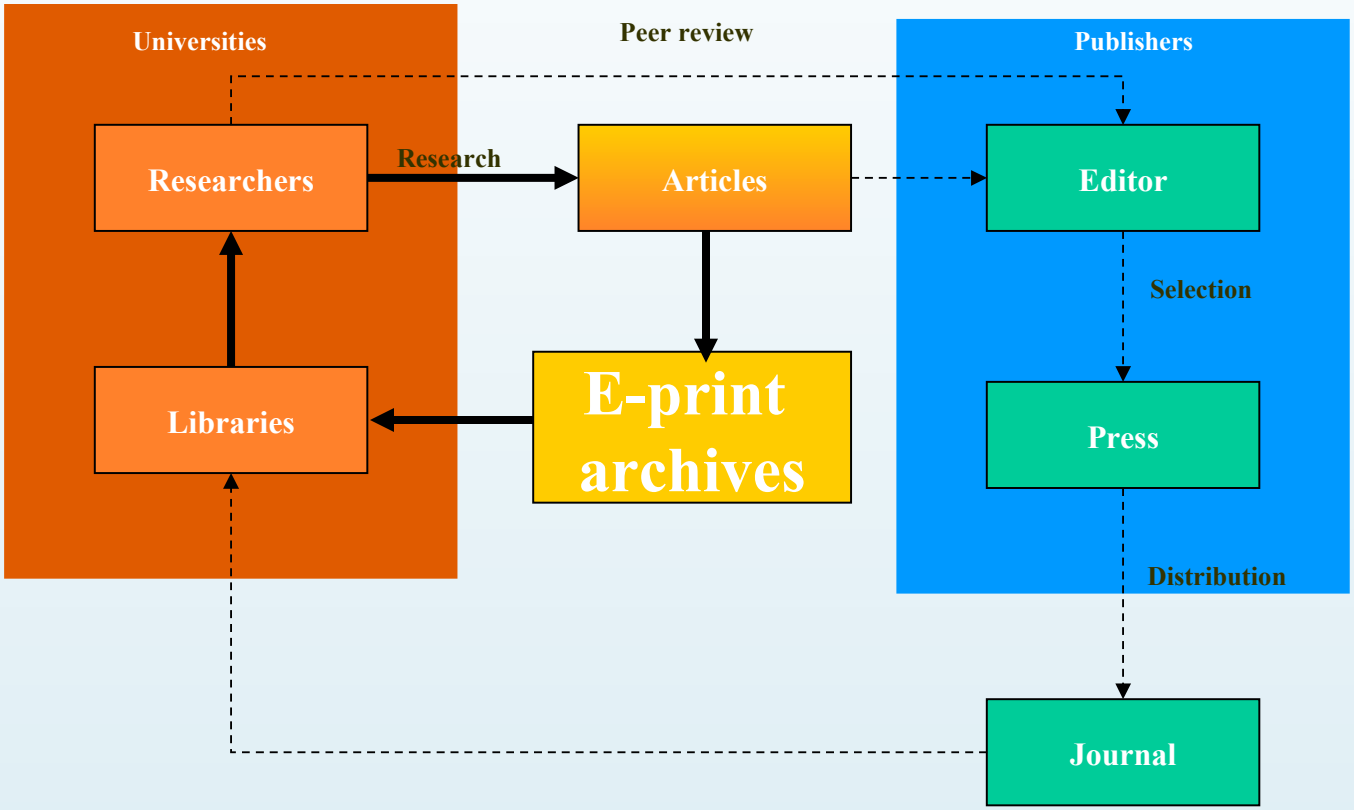
Aggregated value



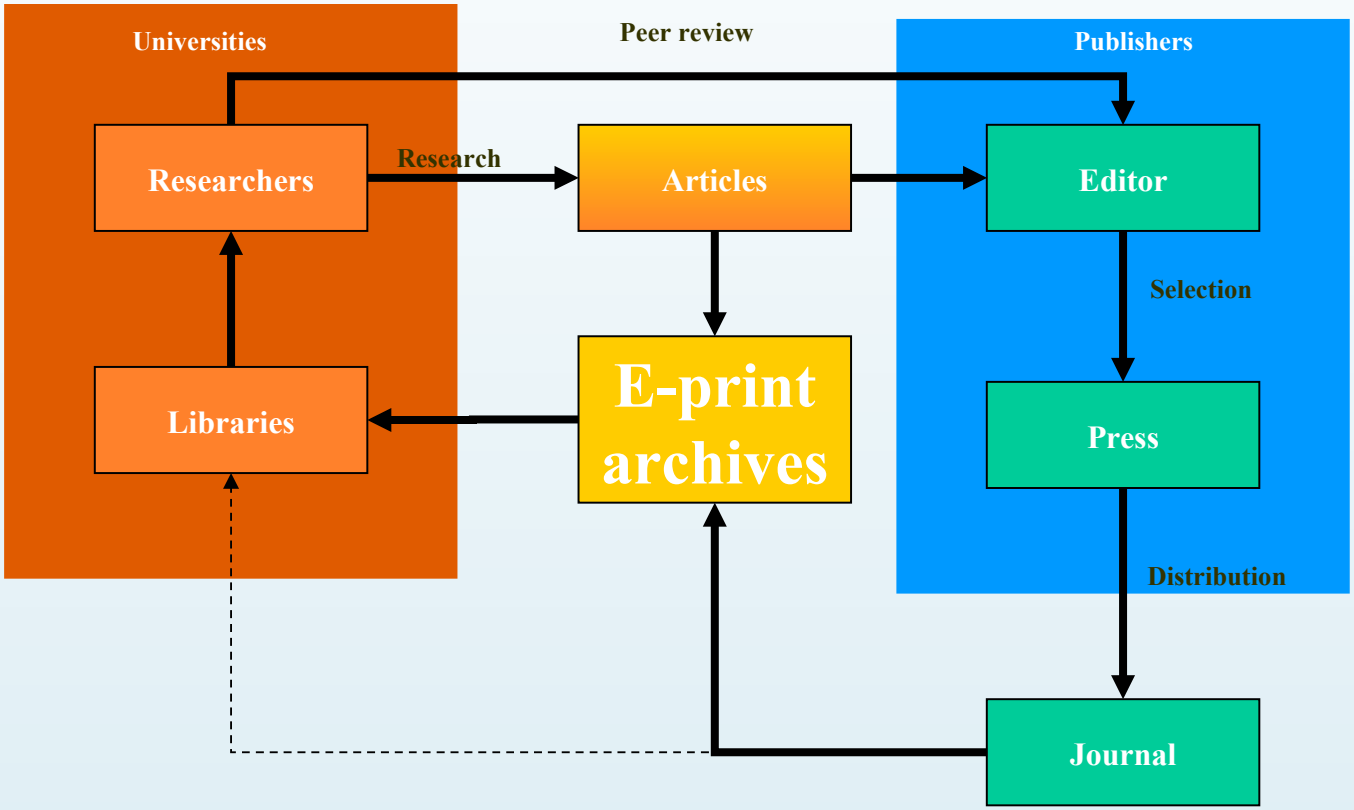
Copyright


Universities
Peer review
Publishers
Researchers
Research
Articles
Editor
Copyright
Selection
Libraries
Press
Distribution
Journal

E-print archives



Role of publishers



Open Access

- Budapest Open Access Initiative BOAI (2001)
  - possibly defining event of OA movement
  - linked with the growth of the internet
  - academics 'giving away' results of research

- "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."

Proliferation of OA

Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (NYU)

- One Thousand Open Access Journals
- “AWOL's List of Open Access Journals in Ancient Studies now lists one thousand titles.”
- This is only one (although broad) discipline

Why does this matter?

- Fundamentally different model for journal publishing
- Hard to imagine without electronic delivery
- Starts with free e-journals, publishing on websites
- E-print archives depend on electronic delivery and deposit
- Culminates in challenge to financial models of commercial publishers

Financial models

- Someone still has to pay
- Authors, funding councils (in effect the tax payer)
  - So does it work outside STEM publishing?
  - Is it good use of tax revenue?
- Question of balance between economic value of publishing industry and that of academia
- Recent report suggests both sectors of about equal value to the UK economy

IRs for Open Access

- E-print archives
  - Visibility and impact of UK research
- Self-archiving
  - Increase visibility of research
  - Authors need only deposit their refereed articles in 'e-print archives' at their own institutions
    - interoperable archives
    - harvested into global virtual archive
    - contents freely searchable and accessible online by everyone

Registers (check them out)

- ROAR: Registry of OA Repositories
  - http://roar.eprints.org/
- OpenDOAR: Directory of OA Repositories
  - academic and open access repositories (quality controlled)
- OAIster (largest harvester of open access collections)
  - now OCLC (Online Computer Library Centre) WorldCat
- DOAJ: Directory of OA Journals
  - 'quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals'

IRs for reforming scholarly publishing

- Institutional repositories
  - access
  - can archive data and grey literature as well as published content- changes publishing models
- SPARC: Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition
  - *The Case for IRs* (2002)
  - critical component in reforming the system of scholarly communication
  - IRs as a strategic response to systematic problems in the existing scholarly journal system
  - indicator of university's quality- increase visibility, status and public value

IRs as a service

Lynch:
Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age
(2003)

- A set of services offered to members of university for the management and dissemination of digital materials
  - Broader spectrum of materials
  - Stewardship, long term preservation
  - New forms of scholarly communication
  - Agenda (see earlier slide)?
- Complement and supplement current publishing
  - Advocates see it as a challenge to this

Current problems

- Self-archiving
  - What to do about non-compliance?
  - Mandates from research councils
  - Mandates from universities
- Usage and impact
    - Measurements
      - Citation of articles
      - Growth in number of repositories, number of items
- Metadata records only
    - What about OA?

Critical stance is vital

- There's a lot of hype and advocacy on all sides
  - Reforming anti-capitalist zeal vs protection of jobs and revenue
- Significant resistance to evaluation of usage, uptake, contents numbers and type
- Do they really change publishing models?
  - Or just create another job for libraries?