

# Open Access and The Library

*ALPSP Seminar - The Publisher's and Librarian's Challenge: Models, Practices, and Products to Sustain OA Publishing*

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The Association of  
Learned & Professional  
Society Publishers



UNIVERSITY *of*  
DENVER

# Open Access Goals for Libraries

- Promote OA as a public good
- Decrease (or eliminate) subscription costs
- Enable compliance with funder mandates
- Help increase visibility
  - Of the researcher
  - Of the institution

# Three Challenges

- Faculty/researcher confusion
- Funding for APCs (responding to Gold OA)
- Populating the Institutional Repository (responding to Green OA)

# Faculty/Researcher Confusion

- Perception that open access = poor quality
- Multiple mandates
  - Multiple funders
  - Funder and institution
  - Funder and institution and government
  - Multiple institutions
- Identifying acceptable version for deposit

*“As much as I like the idea of open-access journals, there is no way I would ever publish and probably ever read an open-access journal. This is not where our field publishes good work.”*

-Email from University of Denver psychology professor

# Author Preferences

*Publishing in the right journal (usually) trumps an interest in open access*

1. Reputation and Quality
2. Scope
3. Audience
4. Impact Factor
5. Likelihood of acceptance
6. Time from submission to publication
7. Editor/editorial board
8. Open Access



INNOVATING  
COMMUNICATION  
IN SCHOLARSHIP

A UC Davis IFHA project

# APC Funding: A Complete Transition? (OA 2020)

- All scholarly articles free to the world
- University expenditures tied to output
  - No need to worry about usage data
  - No need to worry about inflation
  - Clear ROI
- Maintains existing structure for peer review, editing, credentialing
- My library would likely save lots of money

Disrupting the subscription journals' business model for the necessary large-scale transformation to open access

A Max Planck Digital Library Open Access Policy White Paper

Published: 28 April 2015  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17617/1.3>  
License: CC-BY 4.0, <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>  
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# APC Funding – Winners and Losers (2013 Data)

## California Institute of Technology

- 3,600 articles\* (plus 25% more not indexed in WoS) = 4500
- Assume 60% corresponding authorship = 2,700
- \$3,436,740 spent on ongoing resources\*\*
  - Assume that 60% of that was spent on journal subscriptions = \$2,062,044
- At \$2,500 per APC, Cal Tech would need \$6,750,000 (some of which would come from grants)

## University of Denver

- 460 articles\* (plus 25% more not indexed in WoS) = 575
- Assume 60% corresponding authorship = 345
- \$3,879,434 spent on ongoing resources\*\*
  - Assume that 60% of that was spent on journal subscriptions = \$2,327,660
- At \$2,500 per APC, DU would need \$862,500 (some of which would come from grants)

# APC Funding

- Need to support APCs while still funding subscriptions
- Can't rely on grants
  - Not all research is grant-funded
  - Investigators don't know how many papers will come out of a grant or where they will publish (so they don't know how much to ask for)
- Where does the money come from?
  - Library?
  - Provost?
  - Elsewhere?



# Populating the Institutional Repository

- A high-touch process
  - One-on-one with faculty
  - Faculty confusion about rights
    - Article
    - Version
- Possible solutions
  - 1Science
    - Large database, updated regularly, but includes questionable material (such as ResearchGate)
  - Scopus, Web of Science
    - Metadata only
  - Publisher metadata
    - Could include correct version of full text, but limited to that publisher's content
  - CHORUS
    - Could be the solution

# Journals: A Slow and Messy Transition

- Many libraries
  - Representing many authors
- Many publishers
- Many disciplines
- Higher costs in the short term?



- One discipline, a few publishers
- Complex, time consuming

# OA Monographs

- High cost per unit
  - Funding models that fall to the author/author's institution are very expensive
- What is the incentive to pay into a community-funded model?  
*The "free-rider" problem*
  - Hard to convince the institution to join in



## The Costs of Publishing Monographs Toward a Transparent Methodology

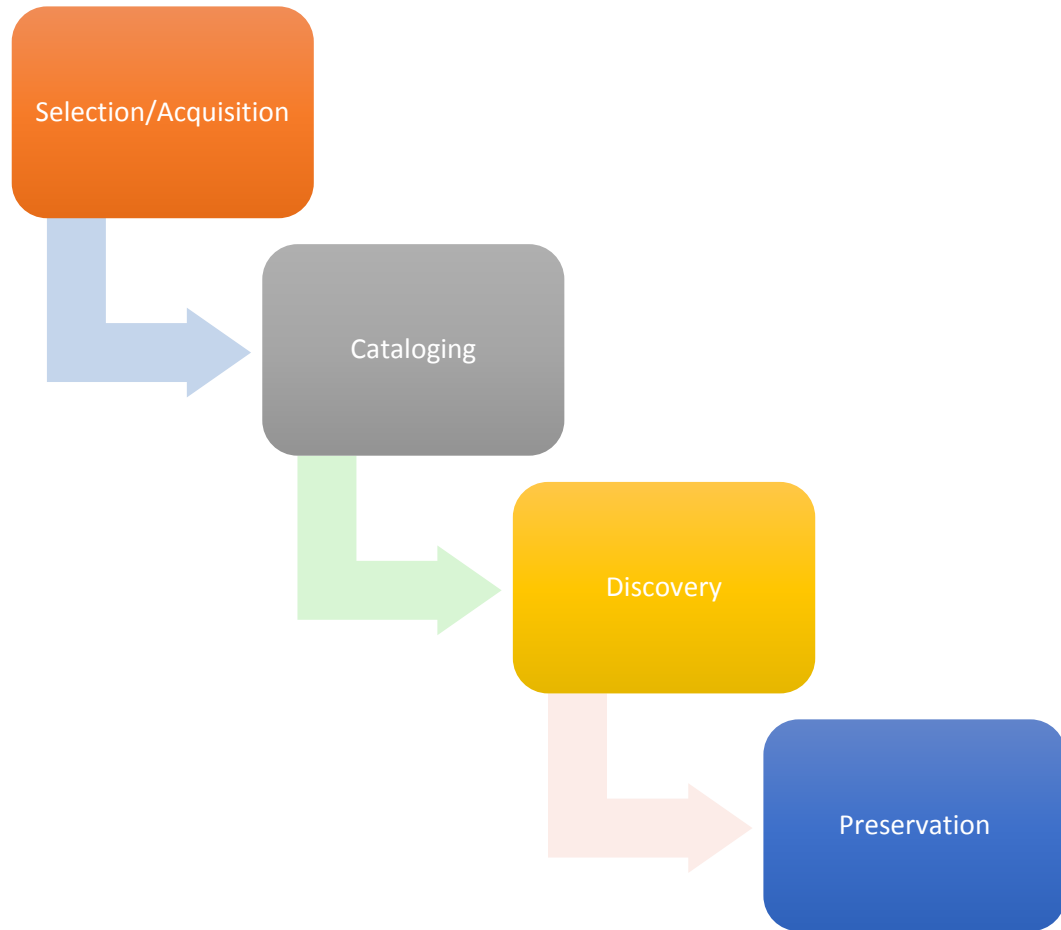
Table 1. Full cost of a High-Quality Digital Monograph (Excluding In-Kind Cost)

Group	Group Average	Group Median	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Highest Cost Title	Lowest Cost Title
1	\$30,091	\$27,955	\$57,991	\$18,678	\$65,921	\$16,401
2	\$44,906	\$42,851	\$69,417	\$26,292	\$129,909	\$19,516
3	\$34,098	\$33,199	\$53,084	\$18,149	\$76,537	\$15,140
4	\$49,155	\$48,547	\$73,885	\$31,760	\$99,144	\$24,234

# Do Monographs Get Lost?

- If we move to an APC model, do universities continue to fund a library collections budget?
- Unintentional consequence: no money to purchase monographs?

# Workflow Challenges – What are the costs?



- Identifying quality resources
- Metadata creation/dissemination
- Integration into library discovery
- Preservation

*Are we willing to pay for services around OA?*

# The Lessons of Sci-Hub (and ResearchGate)

- Users want easy access
  - Toll access is a barrier (even to those at institutions with licensed access)
- We must fix the system from within (or it will be “fixed” for us).



# Thank You

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