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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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

CDL and UC Davis, Pay it Forward Project.
http://icis.ucdavis.edu/?page_id=286 (with thanks to Ivy Anderson)
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)

*Web of Science  **ACRL Academic Library Statistics
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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Group Average</th>
<th>Group Median</th>
<th>95th Percentile</th>
<th>5th Percentile</th>
<th>Highest Cost Title</th>
<th>Lowest Cost Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$30,091</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$53,084</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$49,155</td>
<td>$48,547</td>
<td>$73,885</td>
<td>$31,760</td>
<td>$99,144</td>
<td>$24,234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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