

Source Guide: Open Access



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Introduction

Open Access (OA) is the latest trend in Scholarly Communication. It allows the peer reviewed literature to be available free on internet for public to use and reuse without cost and legal restrictions. The concept was first coined in 2002 in a conference held in Budapest by Open Society Institutes known as "The Budapest Open Access Initiative"- (BOAI).

The Budapest Open Access Initiative states: "There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By 'open access' to this literature, we mean its 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."

This source guide is prepared to provide the audience with comprehensive information on the concept of Open Access (OA). It includes the following: 1- Featured Article, 2- Bibliography on the last articles published on Open Access subject, 3- Frequently Asked Questions, 4- Selected Sites, 5- Glossary of common terms used in Open Access.

Featured Article

BOAI15



“An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good.”

The Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002

Fifteen years ago, the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) brought together a diverse group of stakeholders and launched a worldwide campaign for open access (OA) to all new peer-reviewed research. The BOAI deliberately drew together existing projects to explore how they might “work together to achieve broader, deeper, and faster success.”

By "open access" to this [research] literature, we mean its 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.

The BOAI is a groundbreaking initiative that has been widely embraced by stakeholders, and that has stimulated significant progress toward the global understanding and adoption of open access. The BOAI was the first to define the term “open access,” and its definition has since become canonical, frequently cited in the context of open access policies, practices, and laws around the world. The BOAI’s recognition of complementary strategies for implementing OA has been adopted extensively across disciplines and in numerous countries.

As part of the recognition of the 15th anniversary of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, [a global community survey](#) was conducted to take stock of progress toward Open Access and to gauge the main obstacles to the widespread adoption of Open Access. The survey was disseminated online through networks of those working to advance Open Access and received 300 responses from a wide range of countries and contexts. Two key focal areas stood out among the responses: the need to align incentives for scholars to share their work openly and the need to lower costs related to Open Access publishing. The results of the survey are indicative of the transition from establishing Open Access as a concept—which the BOAI did for the first time in 2002—to making open the default for research and scholarship.

We released a [comprehensive reflection](#) written by Jean-Claude Guéron, one of the original drafters of the BOAI and noted thought leader in the open access community, providing his perspective on where the open access movement has been and where it may be headed.

We encourage you to watch the BOAI 15 twitter feed ([@TheBOAI](#)) and #TheBOAI for a series of tweets showcasing some of the reactions collected from the wider Open community on the impact of the BOAI and on open access in general.

A small working group was convened to synthesize the community feedback and reflect on the values, impact, and continued relevance of the BOAI. Members of the BOAI 15 Working Group are listed below:

- Juan Pablo Alperin, Assistant Professor and an Associate Director of the Public Knowledge Project, Simon Fraser University
- Virginia Barbour, Executive Director, Australasian Open Access Strategy Group
- Leslie Chan, University of Toronto, Scarborough & Founder, Bioline International
- Martin Eve, Professor of Literature, Technology and Publishing at Birkbeck, University of London
- Eve Gray, Research Consultant in the IP Law Unit, University of Cape Town
- Melissa Hagemann, Senior Program Officer, Open Society Foundations

- Heather Joseph, Executive Director, SPARC
- Iryna Kuchma, Open Access Program Director, EIFL
- Erin McKiernan, Assistant Professor, National Autonomous University of Mexico
- David Prosser, Executive Director, Research Libraries UK
- Kathleen Shearer, Executive Director, Confederation of Open Access Repositories
- Nick Shockey, Director, Right to Research Coalition
- Peter Suber, Director, Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication
- Jan Velterop, Senior Consultant, Open Access/Scholarly Publishing
- Iara Vidal, PhD in Information Science, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- Xiaolin Zhang, Director, National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences

February 14, 2017

Bibliography

Following are the latest articles published on Open Access including the experience of the countries who applied the OA initiative.

Li, H., Liu, L., Wang, X.

The open access effect in social media exposure of scholarly articles: A matched-pair analysis (2021) *Journal of Informetrics*, 15 (3), art. no. 101154.

Abstract

Scholarly journals are increasingly using social media to share their latest research publications and communicate with their readers. Having a presence on social media gives journals a platform to raise their profile and promote their content. This study compares the number of clicks received when journals provide two types of links to subscription articles: open access (OA) and paid content links. We examine the OA effect using unique matched-pair data for the journal Nature Materials. Our study finds that OA links perform better than paid content links. In particular, when the journal does not indicate that a link to an article is an OA link, there is an obvious drop in performance against clicks on links indicating OA status. OA has a positive effect on the number of clicks in all countries, but its positive impact is slightly greater in developed countries. The results suggest that free content is more attractive to users than paid content. Social media exposure of scholarly articles promotes the use of research outputs. Combining social media dissemination with OA appears to enhance the reach of scientific information. However, extensive further efforts are needed to remove barriers to OA. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd.

Miller, G.W., Stoner, R., Boissaud-Cooke, M.A., Lim, J., Furness, H., Putt, O., Lewis, T.L.

Open access availability of anatomy papers presented at meetings of the American and British Associations of Clinical Anatomists (2021) *Clinical Anatomy*, 34 (5), pp. 660-667.

Abstract

Introduction: Dissemination of research depends on published work being accessible. In many disciplines open access (OA) research is more frequently cited, although this has never before been demonstrated amongst anatomy publications. **The objective of this study was to assess a selection of published anatomy papers to determine the effect of gold and bronze OA availability on citation rates.** **Materials and Methods:** Taken together, 625 peer-reviewed publications were identified from 2927 abstracts presented at meetings of AACA (2003–2010) and BACA (2000–2015). **Results:** In total 18.75% (69 of 368) of papers presented at BACA and 21.79% (56 of 257) of those presented at AACA reached OA publication. Citation rates are significantly higher amongst OA papers as compared to non-OA papers presented at these two anatomy conferences (OA 18.95, Non-OA 15.14 p = 0.047). OA papers were most commonly themed around education and pure anatomy. **Conclusions:** The average OA publication rate of 20.0% in anatomical research arising from these conferences is significantly lower than the average rate for scientific research. Citation rates are significantly higher amongst OA anatomy papers presented at these two conferences. © 2020 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Lin, W.-Y.C.

Effects of open access and articles-in-press mechanisms on publishing lag and first-citation speed: a case on energy and fuels journals

(2021) *Scientometrics*, 126 (6), pp. 4841-4869.

Abstract

Since the birth of first ever one in 1665, academic journals have long been recognized as one of the important formal channels for scholarly communication. Followed by the introduction of electronic journal, scholarly communication with significant reformation steps into a brand new era after singing the same old tune for hundreds years. It is therefore interesting to see how the electronic format affects time efficiency of communication via academic journals. In this study, differences on the time of communication between articles published under the open access (OA) model and in the article in press (AIP) format will be analyzed based on the characteristics of publication lag and first-citation speed. The correlation of publication lag and first-citation lag to the journal evaluation indicators will also be explored. A total of 24,176 journal articles collected from 64 journals indexed in the JCR Energy and Fuel field, one of the hot research topics recently, are selected as research objects. Publication and first-citation lags of these articles are calculated separately based on the submission date, revised date, accepted date, publication date, and month of the first-citation occur. Results demonstrate that the OA mechanism can influence the lag of publication, but it does not form a citation advantage. The AIP mechanism affects citation speed but is not significantly related to publication lag. It can be seen that OA and AIP mechanisms contribute to the efficiency of scholarly communication at different stages. © 2021, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Asai, S.

Collaboration between research institutes and large and small publishers for publishing open access journals

(2021) *Scientometrics*, 126 (6), pp. 5245-5262.

Abstract

Research institutes frequently collaborate with for-profit publishers for the publication of open access journals. This study uses a structural break test to examine the effects of the collaboration between research institutes and large and small for-profit publishers for the publication of 15 gold open access journals on the journals' internationality and academic influence. The results reveal an improvement in the internationality and academic influence for most of the journals following the collaboration. Additionally, the scale and persistence of the effects are not dependent on the size of the publisher. The findings indicate that large publishers do not have any advantage over small publishers in publishing journals for research institutes. This implies that small publishers can compete with large ones in publishing official journals on behalf of research institutes. However, as collaboration with research institutes strengthens the large publishers' presence in the open access journal market, it is necessary to monitor their activities, including large publishers' acquisitions of small ones. © 2021, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Clayson, P.E., Baldwin, S.A., Larson, M.J.

The open access advantage for studies of human electrophysiology: Impact on citations and Altmetrics

(2021) *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 164, pp. 103-111. Cited 1 time.

Abstract

Barriers to accessing scientific findings contribute to knowledge inequalities based on financial

resources and decrease the transparency and rigor of scientific research. Recent initiatives aim to improve access to research as well as methodological rigor via transparency and openness. We sought to determine the impact of such initiatives on open access publishing in the sub-area of human electrophysiology and the impact of open access on the attention articles received in the scholarly literature and other outlets. Data for 35,144 articles across 967 journals from the last 20 years were examined. Approximately 35% of articles were open access, and the rate of publication of open-access articles increased over time. Open access articles showed 9 to 21% more PubMed and CrossRef citations and 39% more Altmetric mentions than closed access articles. Green open access articles (i.e., author archived) did not differ from non-green open access articles (i.e., publisher archived) with respect to citations and were related to higher Altmetric mentions. These findings demonstrate that open-access publishing is increasing in popularity in the sub-area of human electrophysiology and that open-access articles enjoy the “open access advantage” in citations similar to the larger scientific literature. The benefit of the open access advantage may motivate researchers to make their publications open access and pursue publication outlets that support it. In consideration of the direct connection between citations and journal impact factor, journal editors may improve the accessibility and impact of published articles by encouraging authors to self-archive manuscripts on preprint servers. © 2021 The Authors

Waithaka, M.W., Onyancha, O.B.

Use of Open Access Channels for Scholarly Publishing in Kenyan Universities

(2021) *Publishing Research Quarterly*, 37 (2), pp. 293-306. Cited 1 time.

Abstract

The study investigated the awareness and use of open access (OA) channels for scholarly publishing by researchers at selected universities in Kenya. A sample of 341 faculty members, from three public universities, was selected for the study. A questionnaire was used as the main data collection instrument. The findings revealed that there is a considerably high level of awareness among the researchers; librarians were the main channel with regard to creating awareness; the OA channels that are more frequently used by researchers are OA journals, OA institutional repositories and OA e-books; the researchers mostly published/disseminated theses and dissertations, conference proceedings and workshop/seminar presentations through OA channels; and searching and accessing research articles, developing research proposals and formulating research problems were among the main reasons why researchers used open access channels. There are several reasons why researchers sometimes do not use OA channels for research. The study makes several recommendations for the adoption and effective use of OA channels in the selected universities and beyond. © 2021, Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature.

Taubert, N.

Green Open Access in Astronomy and Mathematics: The Complementarity of Routines Among Authors and Readers

(2021) *Minerva*, 59 (2), pp. 173-194.

Abstract

Open access (OA) to publications has become a major topic in science policy. However, electronic publication providing free access to research via the internet is more than a decade older, was invented in the 1990s and driven by parts of the scientific community. This paper focuses on two disciplines (astronomy and mathematics) in which green OA is well established. It asks how authors and readers use the central disciplinary repository and how they are thereby included in the communication system of their disciplines. Drawing on an interview study with 20 scientists from both disciplines, we analyze the main characteristics of an inclusion, possible problems that result from it and how they are being

solved. The empirical results show that there is a complementarity between the routines of authors and readers that co-stabilize each other. This finding suggests that the emergence of complementary routines could be a necessary condition for the green OA model to succeed. © 2020, The Author(s).

Vílchez-Román, C., Huamán-Delgado, F., Alhuay-Quispe, J.

Social dimension activates the usage and academic impact of Open Access publications in Andean countries: a structural modeling-based approach

(2021) *Information Development*, 37 (2), pp. 209-220.

Abstract

Most of the altmetric research in developing countries is descriptive and has not tested models exploring relationships among article-level factors. Therefore, there is a knowledge gap on this issue. The research question for this study was the following: Social dimension is the factor that activates the usage and citation of Open Access publications in Andean countries. DOIs of Andean countries publications in PLoS journals were downloaded using (n = 3,186) using rplos, an Application Programming Interface (API) developed for R: Bolivia (n = 121), Chile (n = 1,180), Colombia (n = 826), Ecuador (n = 266), Peru (n = 622), and Venezuela (n = 171). Data modeling was carried out with Partial Least Squares – Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The hypothesized structural model accounted for at least 41% of the explained variance of citations (R² = 0.406). Among the two associated factors, the usage made the highest contribution (at least 0.639), while the social media showed a negative contribution. The application of PLS-SEM for modeling the information-seeking behavior, at the document level, highlights the positive evidence for the path social → usage → citation, but a negative and nonsignificant association between the social dimension and citation. © The Author(s) 2020.

White, R.K.A., Angelo, A., Fitchett, D., Fraser, M., Hayes, L., Howie, J., Richardson, E., White, B.

Only two out of five articles by New Zealand researchers are free-to-access: a multiple API study of access, citations, cost of Article Processing Charges (APC), and the potential to increase the proportion of open access

(2021) *PeerJ*, 9, art. no. e11417.

Abstract

We studied journal articles published by researchers at all eight New Zealand universities in 2017 to determine how many were freely accessible on the web. We wrote software code to harvest data from multiple sources, code that we now share to enable others to reproduce our work on their own sample set. In May 2019, we ran our code to determine which of the 2017 articles were open at that time and by what method; where those articles would have incurred an Article Processing Charge (APC) we calculated the cost if those charges had been paid. Where articles were not freely available we determined whether the policies of publishers in each case would have allowed deposit in a non-commercial repository (Green open access). We also examined citation rates for different types of access. We found that, of our 2017 sample set, about two out of every five articles were freely accessible without payment or subscription (41%). Where research was explicitly said to be funded by New Zealand's major research funding agencies, the proportion was slightly higher at 45%. Where open articles would have incurred an APC we estimated an average cost per article of USD1,682 (for publications where all articles require an APC, that is, Gold open access) and USD2,558 (where APC payment is optional, Hybrid open access) at a total estimated cost of USD1.45m. Of the paid options, Gold is by far more common for New Zealand researchers (82% Gold, 18% Hybrid). In terms of citations, our analysis aligned with previous studies that suggest a correlation between publications being freely accessible and, on balance, slightly higher rates of citation. This is not seen across all types of open access, however, with Diamond OA achieving the lowest rates. Where articles were not freely accessible we found that a very large majority

of them (88% or 3089 publications) could have been legally deposited in an institutional repository. Similarly, only in a very small number of cases had a version deposited in the repository of a New Zealand university made the difference between the publication being freely accessible or not (125 publications). Given that most New Zealand researchers support research being open, there is clearly a large gap between belief and practice in New Zealand's research ecosystem. Copyright 2021 White et al.

Kamerlin, S.C.L., Allen, D.J., de Bruin, B., Derat, E., Urdal, H.

Journal Open Access and Plan S: Solving Problems or Shifting Burdens?

(2021) *Development and Change*, 52 (3), pp. 627-650.

Abstract

This academic thought piece provides an overview of the history of, and current trends in, publishing practices in the scientific fields known to the authors (chemical sciences, social sciences and humanities), as well as a discussion of how open access mandates such as Plan S from cOAlition S will affect these practices. It begins by summarizing the evolution of scientific publishing, in particular how it was shaped by the learned societies, and highlights how important quality assurance and scientific management mechanisms are being challenged by the recent introduction of ever more stringent open access mandates. The authors then discuss the various reactions of the researcher community to the introduction of Plan S, and elucidate a number of concerns: that it will push researchers towards a pay-to-publish system which will inevitably create new divisions between those who can afford to get their research published and those who cannot; that it will disrupt collaboration between researchers on the different sides of cOAlition S funding; and that it will have an impact on academic freedom of research and publishing. The authors analyse the dissemination of, and responses to, an open letter distributed and signed in reaction to the introduction of Plan S, before concluding with some thoughts on the potential for evolution of open access in scientific publishing. © 2021 The Authors. *Development and Change* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of International Institute of Social Studies

Irawan, D.E., Abraham, J., Zein, R.A., Ridlo, I.A., Aribowo, E.K.

Open Access in Indonesia

(2021) *Development and Change*, 52 (3), pp. 651-660.

Abstract

Despite the absence of funding pressures that explicitly mandate a shift to open access (OA), Indonesia is a leader in OA publishing. Indonesia subscribes to a non-profit model of OA, which differs from that promoted by Plan S. The penetration of bibliometric systems of academic performance assessment is pushing Indonesian scholars away from a local non-profit model of OA to a model based on high publication charges. This article considers whether Plan S promotes or undermines the ability of Indonesian scholars to develop systems of OA adapted to local resource constraints and research needs. © 2021 International Institute of Social Studies

Lee, J.J., Haupt, J.P.

Scientific globalism during a global crisis: research collaboration and open access publications on COVID-19

(2021) *Higher Education*, 81 (5), pp. 949-966. Cited 9 times.

Abstract

This study sought to understand the nature of scientific globalism during a global crisis, particularly COVID-19. Findings show that scientific globalism occurs differently when comparing COVID-19 publications with non-COVID-19 publications during as well as before the pandemic. Despite the tense

geopolitical climate, countries increased their proportion of international collaboration and open-access publications during the pandemic. However, not all countries engaged more globally. Countries that have been more impacted by the crisis and those with relatively lower GDPs tended to participate more in scientific globalism than their counterparts. © 2020, Springer Nature B.V.

Snijder, R.

Open access book usage data how close is COUNTER to the other kind?

(2021) *Insights: the UKSG Journal*, 34.

Abstract

In April 2020, the OAPEN Library moved to a new platform, based on DSpace 6. During the same period, IRUS-UK started working on the deployment of Release 5 of the COUNTER Code of Practice (R5). This is, therefore, a good moment to compare two widely used usage metrics R5 and Google Analytics (GA). This article discusses the download data of close to 11,000 books and chapters from the OAPEN Library, from the period 15 April 2020 to 31 July 2020. When a book or chapter is downloaded, it is logged by GA and at the same time a signal is sent to IRUS-UK. This results in two datasets: The monthly downloads measured in GA and the usage reported by R5, also clustered by month. The number of downloads reported by GA is considerably larger than R5. The total number of downloads in GA for the period is over 3.6 million. In contrast, the amount reported by R5 is 1.5 million, around 400,000 downloads per month. Contrasting R5 and GA data on a country-by-country basis shows significant differences. GA lists more than five times the number of downloads for several countries, although the totals for other countries are about the same. When looking at individual titles, of the 500 highest ranked titles in GA that are also part of the 1,000 highest ranked titles in R5, only 6% of the titles are relatively close together. The choice of metric service has considerable consequences on what is reported. Thus, drawing conclusions about the results should be done with care. One metric is not better than the other, but we should be open about the choices made. After all, open access book metrics are complicated, and we can only benefit from clarity. © 2021 Ubiquity Press. All rights reserved.

Köster, M., Moors, A., De Houwer, J., Ross-Hellauer, T., Van Nieuwerburgh, I., Verbruggen, F.

Behavioral Reluctance in Adopting Open Access Publishing: Insights From a Goal-Directed Perspective

(2021) *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, art. no. 649915, . Cited 1 time.

Abstract

Despite growing awareness of the benefits of large-scale open access publishing, individual researchers seem reluctant to adopt this behavior, thereby slowing down the evolution toward a new scientific culture. We outline and apply a goal-directed framework of behavior causation to shed light on this type of behavioral reluctance and to organize and suggest possible intervention strategies. The framework explains behavior as the result of a cycle of events starting with the detection of a discrepancy between a goal and a status quo and the selection of behavior to reduce this discrepancy. We list various factors that may hinder this cycle and thus contribute to behavioral reluctance. After that, we highlight potential remedies to address each of the identified barriers. We thereby hope to point out new ways to think about behavioral reluctances in general, and in relation to open access publishing in particular. © Copyright © 2021 Köster, Moors, De Houwer, Ross-Hellauer, Van Nieuwerburgh and Verbruggen.

Anyaoku, E.N., Anike, A.N.

The use of open access by medical librarians in nigeria: A survey of knowledge and practices (2021) *African Journal of Library Archives and Information Science*, 31 (1), pp. 75-86.

Abstract

Open access (OA) publications on the Internet are increasing and assuming important routes for disseminating scholarly information. Consequently, Open access management has become an inescapable feature of modern library services. The study examined knowledge of open access models, licensing types, resources, and practices in medical libraries in Nigeria. Questionnaire was the instrument for data collection. Participants were Fifty-one librarians from thirty-six medical libraries. Result shows high (e"72.5 percentage) awareness of open access green, gold, hybrid models, creative commons and public domain licensing types. However, less than half understand the full meaning and implementations of the models. Understanding was higher for OA licensing types. There was also high awareness of OA databases and resources but low use of the resources for information services. Open access services offered by the respondents are creating links to open access databases on library websites and directing patrons to OA publications. The study concludes that medical librarians need to improve their knowledge and skills of open access management to enable them build diverse collections that are relevant to Medical library patrons in the digital age. © 2021, Archlib and Information Services Ltd. All rights reserved.

Maddi, A., Lardreau, E., Sapinho, D.

Open access in Europe: a national and regional comparison (2021) *Scientometrics*, 126 (4), pp. 3131-3152.

Abstract

Open access to scientific publications has progressively become a key issue for European policy makers, resulting in concrete measures by the different country members to promote its development. The aim of paper is, after providing a quick overview of OA policies in Europe, to carry out a comparative study of OA practices within European countries, using data from the Web of Science (WoS) database. This analysis is based on two indicators: the OA share that illustrates the evolution over time, and the normalized OA indicator (NOAI) that allows spatial comparisons, taking into account disciplinary structures of countries. Results show a general trend towards the development of OA over time as expected, but with large disparities between countries, depending on how early they begin taking measures in favor of OA. While it is possible to stress the importance of policy and its influence on open access at country level, this does not appear to be the case at the regional level. There is not much variability between regions, within the same country, in terms of open access indicators. © 2021, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Borrego, Á., Anglada, L., Abadal, E.

Transformative agreements: Do they pave the way to open access? (2021) *Learned Publishing*, 34 (2), pp. 216-232. Cited 2 times.

Abstract

Transformative agreements, also known as 'offsetting', 'read and publish', or 'publish and read' agreements, have shifted the focus of scholarly journal licensing from cost containment towards open access publication. An analysis of 36 full-text transformative agreements recorded in the ESAC registry shows that 'transformative agreement' is an umbrella term that encompasses different kinds of contracts. We differentiate between pre-transformative, partially transformative, and fully transformative

agreements. Pre-transformative agreements are traditional subscription licences that grant article processing charge (APC) discounts or vouchers for open access publication of a limited number of articles. Partially transformative agreements differentiate between a read fee and a publish fee to cover the processing charges of a certain number of articles. Fully transformative agreements allow unlimited open access publication of the scholarly output of the subscribing institution. In all three categories, some agreements restrict open access publication to hybrid journals, whereas others allow publication in both hybrid and gold journals. Transformative agreements are more transparent than traditional journal licences, allow authors to retain copyright, and make provisions to facilitate the management of open access workflows. It is hard to assess whether these agreements are just a temporary phase in the transition towards open access or will perpetuate the current structure of the scholarly communication system and its associated high costs. © 2020 The Authors. Learned Publishing published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of ALPSP.

Zanini, G.A.V., Miranda, M.C., Cogo-Moreira, H., Nouri, A., Fernández, A.L., Pompéia, S.

An Adaptable, Open-Access Test Battery to Study the Fractionation of Executive-Functions in Diverse Populations

(2021) *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, art. no. 627219, .

Abstract

The umbrella-term ‘executive functions’ (EF) includes various domain-general, goal-directed cognitive abilities responsible for behavioral self-regulation. The influential unity and diversity model of EF posits the existence of three correlated yet separable executive domains: inhibition, shifting and updating. These domains may be influenced by factors such as socioeconomic status (SES) and culture, possibly due to the way EF tasks are devised and to biased choice of stimuli, focusing on first-world testees. Here, we propose a FREE (Free Research Executive Function Evaluation) test battery that includes two open-access tasks for each of the three abovementioned executive domains to allow latent variables to be obtained. The tasks were selected from those that have been shown to be representative of each domain, that are not copyrighted and do not require special hardware/software to be administered. These tasks were adapted for use in populations with varying SES/schooling levels by simplifying tasks/instructions and using easily recognized stimuli such as pictures. Items are answered verbally and tasks are self-paced to minimize interference from individual differences in psychomotor and perceptual speed, to better isolate executive from other cognitive abilities. We tested these tasks on 146 early adolescents (aged 9–15 years) of both sexes and varying SES, because this is the age group in which the executive domains of interest become distinguishable and in order to confirm that SES effects were minimized. Performance was determined by Rate Correct Scores (correct answers divided by total time taken to complete blocks/trial), which consider speed-accuracy trade-offs. Scores were sensitive to the expected improvement in performance with age and rarely/inconsistently affected by sex and SES, as expected, with no floor or ceiling effects, or skewed distribution, thus suggesting their adequacy for diverse populations in these respects. Using structural equation modeling, evidence based on internal structure was obtained by replicating the three correlated-factor solution proposed by the authors of the model. We conclude that the FREE test battery, which is open access and described in detail, holds promise as a tool for research that can be adapted for a wide range of populations, as well as altered and/or complemented in coming studies. © Copyright © 2021 Zanini, Miranda, Cogo-Moreira, Nouri, Fernández and Pompéia.

Nazim, M.

Analysing open access uptake by academic and research institutions in India
(2021) *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, 41 (2), pp. 108-115.

Abstract

The commitment to Open Access (OA) movement has started revolutionising the outline of conventional scholarly publishing practices and welcoming the new wind to scientific research across the world. Motivated by the changing scenario, the study strives to analyse OA uptake by the Indian academic and research institutions concerning their research productivity. Publication data of 36 universities have been retrieved from the 2020 record of CWTS Leiden Ranking database. Findings of the study show that around 23 per cent of all publications of these universities are openly accessible, and their median OA publications proportion is much lower (around half) than the median measure of universities worldwide (43 %). 'Green OA' reserved the first place with 17 per cent of occurrence, and Biomedical and Health Sciences have achieved the highest median (34.37 %). The study concludes with a vision towards increasing the global collaboration of the academic institutions regarding OA following the account of the Indian achievements. © 2021, DESIDOC.

Björk, B.-C.

Publishing speed and acceptance rates of open access mega journals
(2021) *Online Information Review*, 45 (2), pp. 270-277. Cited 8 times.

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to look at two particular aspects of open access megajournals, a new type of scholarly journals. Such journals only review for scientific soundness and leave the judgment of scientific impact to the readers. The two leading journals currently each publish more than 20,000 articles per year. The publishing speed of such journals and acceptance rates of such journals are the topics of the study. **Design/methodology/approach:** Submission, acceptance and publication dates for a sample of articles in 12 megajournals were manually extracted from the articles. Information about acceptance rates was obtained using web searches of journal home pages, editorials, blogs, etc. **Findings:** The time from submission to publication varies a lot, with engineering megajournals publishing much more rapidly. But on average it takes almost half a year to get published, particularly in the high-volume biomedical journals. As some of the journals have grown in publication volume, the average review time has increased by almost two months. Acceptance rates have slightly decreased over the past five years, and are now in the range of 50–55 percent. **Originality/value:** This is the first empirical study of how long it takes to get published in megajournals and it highlights a clear increase of around two months in publishing. Currently, the review process in the biomedical megajournals takes as long as in regular more selective journals in the same fields. Possible explanations could be increasing difficulties in finding willing and motivated reviewers and in a higher share of submissions from developing countries. © 2018, Emerald Publishing Limited.

Ryalat, S.A.A., Alessa, Z., Mansour, M., Hamidi, M., Obeidat, M., Odtallah, O.

Assessing number and quality of urology open access journals: 2011 to 2018
(2021) *Current Urology*, 15 (1), pp. 59-62.

Abstract

Background/Aims: There is clear evidence that publishing research in an open access (OA) journal or as an OA model is associated with higher impact, in terms of number of reads and citation rates. The development of OA journals and their quality are poorly studied in the field of urology. In this study, we aim to assess the number of OA journals, their quality in terms of CiteScore, percent cited and quartiles,

and their scholarly production during the period from 2011 to 2018. Methods: We obtained data about journals from www.scopus.com, and we filtered the list for urology journals. We obtained data for all Scopus indexed journals during the period from 2011 to 2018. For each journal, we extracted the following indices: CiteScore, Citations, scholarly output, and SCImago quartiles. We analyzed the difference in quality indices between OA and non-OA urology journals. Results: Urology journals have increased from 66 journals in 2011 to 99 journals in 2018. The number of OA urology journals has increased from only 10 (15.2%) journals in 2011 to 33 (33.3%) journals in 2018. The number of quartile 1 (the top 25%) journals has increased from only 1 journal in 2011 to 5 journals in 2018. Non-OA urology journals had significantly higher CiteScore compared with OA journals till the year 2015, after which the mean difference in CiteScore became smaller with insignificant p-value. Conclusion: Number and quality of OA journals in the field of urology have increased throughout the last few years. Despite this increase, non-OA urology journals still have higher quality and output. © 2021 S. Karger AG. All rights reserved.

Berger, M.

Bibliodiversity at the Centre: Decolonizing Open Access

(2021) *Development and Change*, 52 (2), pp. 383-404.

Abstract

The promise of open access for the global South has not been fully met. Publishing is dominated by Northern publishers, which disadvantages Southern authors through platform capitalism and open access models requiring article processing charges to publish. This article argues that through the employment of bibliodiversity — a sustainable, anticolonial ethos and practice developed in Latin America — the South can reclaim and decolonize open access and nurture scholarly communities. Self-determination and locality are at the core of bibliodiversity which rejects the domination of international, English-language journal publishing. As articulated by the Jussieu Call, wide-ranging, scholarly-community-based, non-profit and sustainable models for open access are integral to bibliodiversity, as is reform of research evaluation systems. Predatory publishing exploits open access and perpetuates the marginalization of Southern scholars. Predatory journals are often also conflated with legitimate Southern journals. The article concludes with a discussion of Southern open access initiatives, highlighting large-scale infrastructure in Latin America and library-based publishing in Africa, which express the true spirit of open access as a commons for knowledge as a public good. © 2021 International Institute of Social Studies

Meagher, K.

Introduction: The Politics of Open Access - Decolonizing Research or Corporate Capture?

(2021) *Development and Change*, 52 (2), pp. 340-358.

Abstract

This introductory article looks beyond the conventional framing of open access (OA) debates in terms of paywalls and copyrights, to examine the historical processes, institutional and digital infrastructures, and political dynamics shaping the effects of OA in development research. From a historical perspective, it focuses on tensions and crises in the relationship between scholarly and corporate publishing ecosystems. The spectrum of open access models is also examined, with a focus on green, gold, diamond and black, which tend to obscure the underlying scholarly publishing infrastructures that shape the parameters of openness and access. A closer look at distinctive for-profit and non-profit OA infrastructures reveals the inequitable and often neo-colonial effects of for-profit models on Southern researchers and the social sciences. Accounts of the politics of OA highlight processes of political capture of the OA agenda by Northern corporate and state interests and draw attention to alternative interest coalitions which are more suited to prioritizing the global public good over private profit. Reflecting on

the requirements of OA in low-resource environments, this article echoes calls for more equitable forms of openness and access in development research ecosystems, with a view to decolonizing as well as advancing OA. © 2021 International Institute of Social Studies

Krawczyk, F., Kulczycki, E.

How is open access accused of being predatory? The impact of Beall's lists of predatory journals on academic publishing

(2021) *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 47 (2), art. no. 102271, . Cited 2 times.

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to investigate how predatory journals are characterized by authors who write about such journals. We emphasize the ways in which predatory journals have been conflated with—or distinguished from—open access journals. We created a list of relevant publications on predatory publishing using four databases: Web of Science, Scopus, Dimensions, and Microsoft Academic. We included 280 English-language publications in the review according to their contributions to the discussions on predatory publishing. Then, we coded and qualitatively analyzed these publications. The findings show the profound influence of Jeffrey Beall, who composed and maintained himself lists of predatory publishers and journals, on the whole discussion on predatory publishing. The major themes by which Beall has characterized predatory journals are widely present in non-Beall publications. Moreover, 122 papers we reviewed combined predatory publishing with open access using similar strategies as Beall. The overgeneralization of the flaws of some open access journals to the entire open access movement has led to unjustified prejudices among the academic community toward open access. This is the first large-scale study that systematically examines how predatory publishing is defined in the literature. © 2020 The Author(s)

Knöchelmann, M.

The democratisation myth: Open access and the solidification of epistemic injustices

Abstract

Open access (OA) in the Global North is considered to solve an accessibility problem in scholarly communication. But this accessibility is restricted to the consumption of knowledge. Epistemic injustices inhering in the scholarly communication of a global production of knowledge remain unchanged. This underscores that the commercial or big deal OA dominating Europe and North America have little revolutionary potential to democratise knowledge. Academia in the Global North, driven by politics of progressive neoliberalism, can even reinforce its hegemonic power by solidifying and legitimating contemporary hierarchies of scholarly communication through OA. In a critique of the notion of a democratisation of knowledge, I showcase manifestations of OA as either allowing consumption of existing discourse or as active participation of discourse in the making. The latter comes closer to being the basis for a democratisation of knowledge. I discuss this as I issue a threefold conceptualisation of epistemic injustices comprising of testimonial injustice, hermeneutical injustice, and epistemic objectification. As these injustices prevail, the notion of a democratisation of knowledge through OA is but another form of technological determinism that neglects the intricacies of culture and hegemony. © 2021 Finnish Society for Science and Technology Studies. All rights reserved.

Ellingson, M.K., Shi, X., Skydel, J.J., Nyhan, K., Lehman, R., Ross, J.S., Wallach, J.D.

Publishing at any cost: A cross-sectional study of the amount that medical researchers spend on open access publishing each year

(2021) *BMJ Open*, 11 (2), art. no. e047107.

Abstract

Objective To estimate the financial costs paid by individual medical researchers from meeting the article processing charges (APCs) levied by open access journals in 2019. **Design** Cross-sectional analysis. **Data sources** Scopus was used to generate two random samples of researchers, the first with a senior author article indexed in the 'Medicine' subject area (general researchers) and the second with an article published in the ten highest-impact factor general clinical medicine journals (high-impact researchers) in 2019. For each researcher, Scopus was used to identify all first and senior author original research or review articles published in 2019. Data were obtained from Scopus, institutional profiles, Journal Citation Reports, publisher databases, the Directory of Open Access Journals, and individual journal websites. **Main outcome measures** Median APCs paid by general and high-impact researchers for all first and senior author research and review articles published in 2019. **Results** There were 241 general and 246 high-impact researchers identified as eligible for our study. In 2019, the general and high-impact researchers published a total of 914 (median 2, IQR 1-5) and 1471 (4, 2-8) first or senior author research or review articles, respectively. 42% (384/914) of the articles from the general researchers and 29% (428/1471) of the articles from the high-impact medical researchers were published in fully open access journals. The median total APCs paid by general researchers in 2019 was US\$191 (US\$0-US\$2500) and the median total paid by high-impact researchers was US\$2900 (US\$0-US\$5465); the maximum paid by a single researcher in total APCs was US\$30115 and US\$34676, respectively. **Conclusions** Medical researchers in 2019 were found to have paid between US\$0 and US\$34676 in total APCs. As journals with APCs become more common, it is important to continue to evaluate the potential cost to researchers, especially on individuals who may not have the funding or institutional resources to cover these costs. © 2021 BioMed Central Ltd.. All rights reserved.

Ruggieri, R., Pecoraro, F., Luzi, D.

An intersectional approach to analyse gender productivity and open access: a bibliometric analysis of the Italian National Research Council

(2021) *Scientometrics*, 126 (2), pp. 1647-1673. Cited 1 time.

Abstract

Gender equality and Open Access (OA) are priorities within the European Research Area and cross-cutting issues in European research program H2020. Gender and openness are also key elements of responsible research and innovation. However, despite the common underlying targets of fostering an inclusive, transparent and sustainable research environment, both issues are analysed as independent topics. This paper represents a first exploration of the inter-linkages between gender and OA analysing the scientific production of researchers of the Italian National Research Council under a gender perspective integrated with the different OA publications modes. A bibliometric analysis was carried out for articles published in the period 2016–2018 and retrieved from the Web of Science. Results are presented constantly analysing CNR scientific production in relation to gender, disciplinary fields and OA publication modes. These variables are also used when analysing articles that receive financial support. Our results indicate that gender disparities in scientific production still persist particularly in STEM disciplines, while the gender gap is the closest to parity in medical and agricultural sciences. A positive dynamic toward OA publishing and women's scientific production is shown when disciplines with well-established open practices are related to articles supported by funds. A slightly higher women's propensity toward OA is shown when considering Gold OA, or authorships with women in the first and

last article by-line position. The prevalence of Italian funded articles with women's contributions published in Gold OA journals seems to confirm this tendency, especially if considering the weak enforcement of the Italian OA policies. © 2021, The Author(s).

Peekhaus, W.

A cohort study of how faculty in LIS schools perceive and engage with open-access publishing

(2021) *Journal of Information Science*, 47 (1), pp. 16-28.

Abstract

This article presents results from a survey of faculty in North American Library and Information Studies (LIS) schools about their attitudes towards and experience with open-access publishing. As a follow-up to a similar survey conducted in 2013, the article also outlines the differences in beliefs about and engagement with open access that have occurred between 2013 and 2018. Although faculty in LIS schools are proponents of free access to research, journal publication choices remain informed by traditional considerations such as prestige and impact factor. Engagement with open access has increased significantly, while perceptions of open access have remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2018. Nonetheless, those faculty who have published in an open-access journal or are more knowledgeable about open access tend to be more convinced about the quality of open-access publications and less apprehensive about open-access publishing than those who have no publishing experience with open-access journals or who are less knowledgeable about various open-access modalities. Willingness to comply with gold open-access mandates has increased significantly since 2013. © The Author(s) 2019.

Pourret, O., Hedding, D.W., Ibarra, D.E., Irawan, D.E., Liu, H., Tennant, J.P.

International disparities in open access practices in the earth sciences

(2021) *European Science Editing*, 47, art. no. e63663.

Abstract

Background: Open access (OA) implies free and unrestricted access to and re-use of research articles. Recently, OA publishing has seen a new wave of interest, debate, and practices surrounding that mode of publishing. Objectives: To provide an overview of publication practices and to compare them among six countries across the world to stimulate further debate and to raise awareness about OA to facilitate decision-making on further development of OA practices in earth sciences. Methods: The number of OA articles, their distribution among the six countries, and top ten journals publishing OA articles were identified using two databases, namely Scopus and the Web of Science, based mainly on the data for 2018. Results: In 2018, only 24%–31% of the total number of articles indexed by either of the databases were OA articles. Six of the top ten earth sciences journals that publish OA articles were fully OA journals and four were hybrid journals. Fully OA journals were mostly published by emerging publishers and their article processing charges ranged from \$1000 to \$2200. Conclusions: The rise in OA publishing has potential implications for researchers and tends to shift article-processing charges from organizations to individuals. Until the earth sciences community decides to move away from journal-based criteria to evaluate researchers, it is likely that such high costs will continue to maintain financial inequities within this research community, especially to the disadvantage of researchers from the least developed countries. However, earth scientists, by opting for legal self-archiving of their publications, could help to promote equitable and sustainable access to, and wider dissemination of, their work. © 2021, Pensoft Publishers. All rights reserved.

McCabe, M.J., Snyder, C.M.

Cite unseen: Theory and evidence on the effect of open access on cites to academic articles across the quality spectrum

(2021) *Managerial and Decision Economics*, .

Abstract

We model open access as facilitating full-text acquisition, which, while often increasing cites, can reduce cites from readers who refrain from citing superficially after realizing the article is not worth citing. We test the theory with data on over 200,000 science articles binned by cites in the pre-study period. Consistent with theory, we find that opening access to an article on the journal's website has a “Matthew effect” on citations: negative for the least-cited articles, positive for the most cited, and monotonic for quality levels in between. Estimates for broader open-access platforms and for cites coming from insiders versus outsiders also follow patterns consistent with theory. © 2021 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Perianes-Rodríguez, A., Olmeda-Gómez, C.

Effect of policies promoting open access in the scientific ecosystem: case study of ERC grantee publication practice

(2021) *Scientometrics*, .

Abstract

The European Research Council (ERC) is one of the leading sources of research funding worldwide. This article analyses the papers published by its grantees. The primary aim was to determine the access policies of the journals chosen by researchers benefiting from public funding to disseminate their findings, based on an analysis of 44,481 papers published from 2007 to 2015. The study showed that 85% were published in hybrid or non-OA journals, with 50% to 60% of citations referring to the articles carried by such blue journals. The mean excellence rate was 6.4%, with > 11% for blue journal, nearly 8% for green journal and 6.5% for gold OA journal papers. Two lessons have been learnt from the ERC's endeavour and experience in the international scientific ecosystem in the first decade since its institution. The first is that research proposed, reviewed and funded by scientists delivers highly influential and visible results. The second is that, while complying with OA publication recommendations and mandates, grantees prefer to publish their papers in non-gold OA journals. © 2021, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Torres, J.M., Manjarrez-Dominguez, A.

Toward an understanding of open access trends in business schools: A bibliometric analysis of the open access faculty publications of accounting departments at three universities

(2021) *Journal of Business and Finance Librarianship*, .

Abstract

This paper examines the outcomes of a bibliometric analysis of open access (OA) and non-open access (non-OA) publications from the accounting departments of the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville, the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, and Auburn University. The research illustrates the extent of the faculties' OA and non-OA publications and their relative scholarly impact and metrics from 2013 to 2018. OA articles have continued to increase in volume gradually in all three academic institutions. The findings suggest that professors of accounting are slowly embracing OA articles, and bibliometric data may strengthen strategic initiatives for librarians to assist faculties and university libraries with collective decision-making processes. © 2021 Jonathan Torres, Aaron Manjarrez-Dominguez.

Shirts, P.

An open access scholarly encyclopedia for music: A call to action

(2021) *Notes*, 77 (4), pp. 509-518.

Abstract

While the idea of reference sources has become synonymous with the internet, online scholarly encyclopedias in music are currently only accessible to those affiliated with institutions that can afford expensive annual subscriptions and to those individuals who purchase costly personal subscriptions. Meanwhile, backup print copies have been inaccessible in libraries closed for the COVID-19 pandemic or closed to unaffiliated visitors. An open access scholarly music encyclopedia could solve these access problems while increasing the visibility and relevance of music scholarship and expanding the possible modes of digital analysis. This paper considers existing models of open access and identifies some potential paths forward for an open access scholarly subject encyclopedia, including leveraging Wikipedia, creating a new encyclopedia, or lobbying publishers to convert existing music encyclopedias to open access using a "subscribe to open" funding model. © 2021 Music Library Association. All rights reserved.

Demeter, M., Jele, A., Major, Z.B.

The International Development of Open Access Publishing: A Comparative Empirical Analysis Over Seven World Regions and Nine Academic Disciplines

(2021) *Publishing Research Quarterly*, .

Abstract

This paper offers a cross-country and cross-disciplinary analysis of the development of open access publishing from 2000 to 2019. Through an analysis of seven world regions and nine scholarly fields, we found that, while the overall share of open access journals has increased significantly over the last two decades, there are important differences across both the analyzed world regions and disciplines. We also found that, with the exception of neuroscience, the proportion of open access journals is considerably lower among the journals ranked in the Q1 quartile of Scopus than in the general field. We also offer a model that explains the development of open access publishing trends on different disciplinary and geographical levels. © 2021, The Author(s).

Hobert, A., Jahn, N., Mayr, P., Schmidt, B., Taubert, N.

Open access uptake in Germany 2010–2018: adoption in a diverse research landscape

(2021) *Scientometrics*, .

Abstract

This study investigates the development of open access (OA) to journal articles from authors affiliated with German universities and non-university research institutions in the period 2010–2018. Beyond determining the overall share of openly available articles, a systematic classification of distinct categories of OA publishing allowed us to identify different patterns of adoption of OA. Taking into account the particularities of the German research landscape, variations in terms of productivity, OA uptake and approaches to OA are examined at the meso-level and possible explanations are discussed. The development of the OA uptake is analysed for the different research sectors in Germany (universities, non-university research institutes of the Helmholtz Association, Fraunhofer Society, Max Planck Society, Leibniz Association, and government research agencies). Combining several data sources (incl. Web of Science, Unpaywall, an authority file of standardised German affiliation information, the ISSN-Gold-OA 3.0 list, and OpenDOAR), the study confirms the growth of the OA share mirroring the international trend

reported in related studies. We found that 45% of all considered articles during the observed period were openly available at the time of analysis. Our findings show that subject-specific repositories are the most prevalent type of OA. However, the percentages for publication in fully OA journals and OA via institutional repositories show similarly steep increases. Enabling data-driven decision-making regarding the implementation of OA in Germany at the institutional level, the results of this study furthermore can serve as a baseline to assess the impact recent transformative agreements with major publishers will likely have on scholarly communication. © 2021, The Author(s).

Utulu, S.C.A., Ngwenyama, O.

Multilevel analysis of factors affecting open-access institutional repository implementation in Nigerian universities

(2021) *Online Information Review*, .

Abstract

Purpose: The study aims to identify novel open-access institutional repository (OAIR) implementation barriers and explain how they evolve. It also aims to extend theoretical insights into the information technology (IT) implementation literature. **Design/methodology/approach:** The study adopted the interpretive philosophy, the inductive research approach and qualitative case study research method. Three Nigerian universities served as the case research contexts. The unstructured in-depth interview and the participatory observation were adopted as the data collection instruments. The qualitative data collected were analysed using thematic data analysis technique. **Findings:** Findings show that IR implementation barriers evolved from global, organisational and individual implementation levels in the research contexts. Results specifically reveal how easy access to ideas and information and easy movement of people across international boundaries constituted globalisation trend-driven OAIR implementation barriers given their influence on OAIR implementation activities at the organisational and individual implementation levels. The two factors led to overambitious craving for information technology (IT) implementation and inadequate OAIR implementation success factors at the organisational level in the research contexts. They also led to conflicting IR implementation ideas and information at the individual level in the research contexts. **Research limitations/implications:** The primary limitation of the research is the adoption of qualitative case study research method which makes its findings not generalisable. The study comprised only three Nigerian universities. However, the study provides plausible insights that explain how OAIR implementation barriers emanate at the organisational and individual levels due to two globalisation trends: easy access to ideas and information and easy movement of people across international boundaries. **Practical implications:** The study points out the need for OAIR implementers to assess how easy access to information and ideas and easy movement of people across international boundaries influence the evolution of conflicting OAIR implementation ideas and information at the individual level, and overambitious craving for IT implementation and setting inadequate OAIR implementation success factors at the organisational level. The study extends views in past studies that propose that OAIR implementation barriers only emanate at organisational and individual levels, that is, only within universities involved in OAIR implementation and among individuals working in the universities. **Social implications:** The study argues that OAIR implementation consists of three implementation levels: individual, organisational and global. It provides stakeholders with the information that there is a third OAIR implementation level. **Originality/value:** Data validity, sample validity and novel findings are the hallmarks of the study's originality. Study data consist of first-hand experiences and information derived during participatory observation and in-depth interviews with research participants. The participants were purposively selected, given their participation in OAIR implementation in the research contexts. Study findings on the connections among global, organisational and individual OAIR implementation levels and how their relationships lead to OAIR implementation barriers are novel. © 2021, Emerald Publishing Limited.

Turgut, Y.E., Aslan, A., Denizalp, N.V.

Academicians' awareness, attitude, and use of open access during the COVID-19 pandemic
(2021) *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to reveal academics' awareness, attitude, and use of open access. In line with the research purpose, the survey research design is adopted. This research consists 151 academics from 12 basic research areas; eight of them being Professor Dr, 17 being Associate Professor Dr, 49 being Doctor Lecturer, and 77 being Research Assistant or Lecturer. A questionnaire consisting of 19 open access and five demographic information questions was used for the data collection tool. The research results show that 75% of the academics have open access awareness and that their awareness is generally created by information that they obtain through the Internet and their friends. In addition, most of the academics indicate that their awareness of open access has increased during the pandemic period. When considering the level of academics' use of open access, it is found that 75% of the academics use articles in open access journals for their own research and 51% of the academics do not publish any articles in open access journals. © The Author(s) 2021.

Pölönen, J., Syrjämäki, S., Nygård, A.-J., Hammarfelt, B.

Who are the users of national open access journals? The case of the Finnish Journal.fi platform
(2021) *Learned Publishing*, .

Abstract

In this paper we study the diversity of users of open access articles on the Finnish Journal.fi platform. This platform hosts around hundred open access journals from Finland publishing in different fields and mainly Finnish and English languages. The study is based on an online survey, conducted on 48 journals during Spring 2020, in which visitors were asked to indicate their background and allow their location and download behaviour be tracked. Among 668 survey participants, the two largest groups were students (40%) and researchers (36%), followed by private citizens (8%), other experts (7%) and teachers (5%). Other identified user categories include journalists, civil servants, entrepreneurs and politicians. While new publications attract a considerable share of the views, there is still a relatively large interest, especially among students, in older materials. Our findings indicate that Finnish language publications are particularly important for reaching students, citizens, experts and politicians. Thus, open access to publications in national languages is vital for the local relevance and outreach of research. © 2021 The Authors. *Learned Publishing* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of ALPSP.

Barik, N., Jena, P.

Author productivity pattern and applicability of Lotka's inverse square law: a bibliometric appraisal of selected LIS open access journals
(2021) *Digital Library Perspectives*, .

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to know whether the authors' productivity pattern of library and information science (LIS) open access journals adheres to Lotka's inverse square law of scientific productivity. Since the law was introduced, it has been tested in various fields of knowledge, and results have varied. This study has closely followed Lotka's inverse square law in the field of LIS open access journals to find a factual result and set a baseline for future studies on author productivity of LIS open access journals. **Design/methodology/approach:** The publication data of selected ten LIS open access journals pertain to authorship, citations were downloaded from the Scopus database and analysed using

bibliometric indicators like authorship pattern, collaborative index (CI), degree of collaboration (DC), collaborative coefficient (CC) and citation counts. This study has applied Lotka's inverse square law to assess authors' productivity pattern of LIS open access journals and further Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness-of-fit test applied for testing of observed and expected author productivity data. Findings: Inferences were drawn for the set objectives on authorship pattern, collaboration trend and authors' productivity pattern of LIS open access journals covered in this study. The single authorship pattern is dominant in LIS open access journals covered in this study. The CI, DC and CC are found to be 1.95, 0.47 and 0.29, respectively. The expected values as per Lotka's law ($n = -2$) significantly vary from the observed values as per the chi-square test and K-S goodness-of-fit test. Hence, this study does not adhere to Lotka's inverse square law of scientific productivity. Practical implications: Researchers may find an idea about the authors' productivity patterns of LIS open access journals. This study has used the K-S goodness-of-fit test and the chi-square test to validate the authors' productivity data. The inferences found out from this study will be a baseline for future research on author productivity of LIS open access journals. Originality/value: This study is significant from the viewpoint of the growing research on open access journals in the field of LIS and to identify the authorship pattern, collaboration trend and author productivity pattern of such journals. © 2020, Emerald Publishing Limited.

Kumari, P., Gakhar, H., Sinhababu, A., Sharma, J., Chakravarty, R.

Libre Open Access in Science Journals: An Analytical Study of DOAJ

(2021) *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2021, .

Abstract

This study is based on metadata extracted from the well known and authoritative global Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), a database of fully open access peer-reviewed scholarly journals managed by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA), United Kingdom. Disciplines chosen for the quantitative study belong to Science as categorised in DOAJ were analysed using different criteria like language, Creative Commons (CC) licence, publisher country, etc.,. Findings of the study reveal that there are 104 Zoology Journals, 218 Chemistry Journals, 111 Botany Journals, 139 Geology Journals, 242 Physics Journals, 85 Microbiology Journals, 38 Astronomy Journals, 52 Physiology Journals, 11 Anatomy Journals and 544 Mathematics Journals indexed in DOAJ published from 82 countries in 32 languages. English emerged as the dominant language of publication with 1355 Journals publishing primarily in this language. On the basis of the total journals published in DOAJ of select Journals of Science United Kingdom is ranked 1st with 248 Journals followed by Indonesia (164). The study revealed that 21 Indian Science Journals meet the DOAJ inclusion criteria for indexing. Maximum number of Journals used CC-BY licencing i.e., 830. The study has also found that 2020 can be marked as the most significant year as the highest number of (220) Journals have been added in DOAJ. Most of the Journals do not charge Article Processing Charge (APC) and most of the Journals do not fulfil the guidelines for DOAJ Seal. The paper also highlights the peer review process adopted by the DOAJ Science journals. © 2021, Library Philosophy and Practice. All Tights Reserved.

Shafer, A.B.A.

Are we paying-to-play? A quantitative assessment of Canadian open access research in ecology and evolution

(2021) *Facets*, 6 (1), pp. 537-544.

Abstract

Open access (OA) allows for peer-reviewed research to be freely accessed and there has been a collective shift from both researchers and publishers towards more OA publishing. OA typically occurs either through article-processing charges (the gold road) or via self-archiving (the green road); the former can

be expensive, while the latter has seen minimal uptake. The gold road of OA has led to predatory publishers and, to some, questionable publications. Here, I used publicly available grant information in Canada and combined this with individual publishing statistics to test a variety of factors and their influence on OA publishing. I showed that an individual's award amount, H-index, and gender did not influence the proportion of OA articles they published, but an individual's H-index scaled with the number of OA publications. Institute size influenced OA publishing patterns, with researchers at large universities (i.e., >20 000 full-time students) publishing proportionately more OA articles than medium and small institutes. I discuss the potential for this pattern to build on pre-existing systemic biases when it comes to funding and publishing. © 2021 Shafer. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

Scott, R.E., Harrington, C., Dubnjakovic, A.

Exploring open access practices, attitudes, and policies in academic libraries

(2021) *Portal*, 21 (2), pp. 365-388.

Abstract

This article reports the results of a 2019 survey of academic librarians that investigated their attitudes, practices, and policies regarding open access (OA). This study asks if academic librarians write policies to ensure that they approach OA intentionally and systematically across all library services. The results indicate that, though librarians report favorable beliefs about OA and integrating OA into technical and public services, they seldom create OA policies. © 2021 by Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Momeni, F., Mayr, P., Fraser, N., Peters, I.

What happens when a journal converts to open access? A bibliometric analysis

(2021) *Scientometrics*.

Abstract

In recent years, increased stakeholder pressure to transition research to Open Access has led to many journals converting, or 'flipping', from a closed access (CA) to an open access (OA) publishing model. Changing the publishing model can influence the decision of authors to submit their papers to a journal, and increased article accessibility may influence citation behaviour. In this paper we aimed to understand how flipping a journal to an OA model influences the journal's future publication volumes and citation impact. We analysed two independent sets of journals that had flipped to an OA model, one from the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and one from the Open Access Directory (OAD), and compared their development with two respective control groups of similar journals. For bibliometric analyses, journals were matched to the Scopus database. We assessed changes in the number of articles published over time, as well as two citation metrics at the journal and article level: the normalised impact factor (IF) and the average relative citations (ARC), respectively. Our results show that overall, journals that flipped to an OA model increased their publication output compared to journals that remained closed. Mean normalised IF and ARC also generally increased following the flip to an OA model, at a greater rate than was observed in the control groups. However, the changes appear to vary largely by scientific discipline. Overall, these results indicate that flipping to an OA publishing model can bring positive changes to a journal. © 2021, The Author(s).

Matonkar, P.V., Dhuri, K.R.

Open Access And Free Resources On The Internet: Awareness And Use During Covid-19 Pandemic
(2021) *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2021, pp. 1-15.

Abstract

The Internet is a huge source of free and openly available information. However, the awareness about open source information amongst faculty and students is not known. The objective of this study is to explore the awareness and use of open access resources (OARs) by Faculty and students of Ponda Education Society's (PES's) colleges. A questionnaire-based survey method has been used in this research. A questionnaire was designed in Google Forms and was sent to 400 library users. A total of 278 (69.5%) library users filled in the form. The findings shows that 110 (39.6%) of respondents are not aware of the OARs and 132 (48.5%) of respondents were not aware of the COVID 19 open access resources provided by publishers and vendors during the COVID-19 crisis. Study recommends training on OARs to overcome the problems faced by library users in using OARs. The study also suggests librarians to increase awareness of OARs through information literacy sessions through orientation sessions. © 2021. All Rights Reserved.

De Rosnay, M.D.

Open access models, pirate libraries and advocacy repertoires: Policy options to construct and govern academic knowledge commons

(2021) *Westminster Papers in Communication and Culture*, 16 (1), pp. 46-64.

Abstract

In this article, I propose exploring open access academic publishing through the lenses of Knowledge Commons. Instead of focusing on users' rights to access and reuse the output under open copyright licensing conditions, I study the governance of the academic publishing ecosystem, and its political economy, technical and labour infrastructure. Based on selected examples, I discuss how they comply with the concept of the commons. I use analytical frameworks from the Ostromian literature of the governance of Knowledge Commons to provide insights on the various steps of academic publishing work as a process. I then analyse a range of open access publishing projects, including gold, green, diamond, platinum and pirate libraries. Finally, I draw from practices a repertoire of advocacy actions and I make recommendations for academics to develop policies supporting Academic Commons. © 2021 Facets. All rights reserved.

Vuong, Q.-H., Nguyen, H.T.T., Ho, M.-T., Nguyen, M.-H.

Adopting open access in an emerging country: Is gender inequality a barrier in humanities and social sciences?

(2021) *Learned Publishing*.

Abstract

The participation of women in Vietnam's social sciences and humanities research has increased during the last several decades. However, they still face various challenges, such as the 'glass ceiling', social stereotypes, low recognition, and underrepresentation. The open-access (OA) movement, being advocated for connecting science and community and improving scientists' visibility, offers a viable platform to increase participation of female researchers. This research investigated participation of Vietnamese women in 3,122 Social Sciences & Humanities publications during 2008–2019. Results show a rapid increase in female authors during the period, rising from 47.27% to 71.43% of articles having one or more Vietnamese female author. However, the number of women as first authors remained lower than men, with only 397 publications having a female first author. Bayesian analysis showed that

although the number of coauthors was positively associated with the likelihood to publish in an OA journal, there was a negative association between Vietnamese female author participation and the likelihood to publish OA, a finding that matched the effect of female contribution from other countries. These findings hint at the gender inequality induced by cultural and socio-economic factors, and we postulate that the influence of financial and other inequalities may limit the ability of women to take full advantage of OA publication to further their careers. © 2021 The Authors. Learned Publishing © 2021 ALPSP

Laakso, M., Björk, B.-C.

Open access journal publishing in the business disciplines: A closer look at the low uptake and discipline-specific considerations

(2021) *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, .

Abstract

The Internet has enabled efficient electronic publishing of scholarly journals and Open Access business models. Recent studies have shown that adoption of Open Access journals has been uneven across scholarly disciplines, where the business and economics disciplines in particular seem to lag behind all other fields of research. Through bibliometric analysis of journals indexed in Scopus, we find the share of articles in Open Access journals in business, management, and accounting to be only 6%. We further studied the Open Access availability of articles published during 2014–2019 in journals included in the Financial Times 50 journal list (19,969 articles in total). None of the journals are full Open Access, but 8% of the articles are individually open and for a further 35% earlier manuscript versions are available openly on the web. The results suggest that the low adoption rate of Open Access journals in the business fields is a side-effect of evaluation practices emphasizing publishing in journals included, in particular, ranking lists, creating disincentives for business model innovation, and barriers for new entrants among journals. Currently, most business school research has to be made Open Access through other ways than through full Open Access journals, and libraries play an important role in facilitating this in a sustainable way. © The Author(s) 2021.

Sundramoorthy, A.K.

Open access journals: A boon or bane for early career researchers in india

(2021) *Current Analytical Chemistry*, 17 (4), pp. 564-567.

Abstract

Background: It is demonstrated that for a junior research faculty in India, proper guidelines and funding resources are required to publish research articles in the Open Access (OA) journals. Recently, many of the important scientific journals are turned out to be OA journals. When we need to publish in an OA journal, the funding support for article processing charge (APC) is uncertain due to the limited funds or absence of institutional level support. Objective: To find out the total number of open access and subscription based articles published from the top ten countries in the scientific journals up to July 2020. Materials and Methods: For the data collection, a keyword of “Chemistry” was used in all fields in the “Scopus database” on 07 July 2020. Results: From the articles published by top ten countries, it was found that USA has published more number of publications (open access plus subscription based) followed by China, Japan, Germany, UK, India, France, Canada, Italy, and the Russian Federation. However, if we carefully look at the total numbers of OA publications up to July 2020, Japan (33.47%) has published more percentage of OA documents compared to UK (26.92%), Germany (24.63%) and the USA (24.53%). In this list, India (13.02%) and the Russian Federation (10.14%) have published the lowest numbers of OA publications compared to other countries. Conclusion: It was found that about ~50% of OA publications resulted from India might come from collaborative research. The APC may be supported by

other countries along with India. In addition, it was obvious that the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) had published the highest OA papers, followed by CSIR India and the University of Delhi. From the past ten years, OA publications from India were doubled in number from 2011 to July 2020. However, it requires further efforts to increase our scientific progress and research accomplishments by the number of publications, patents, and commercial products to support the Make in India. © 2021 Bentham Science Publishers.

Ali, A., Ahmed, A.

Open Access E-books in Islam: A Case Study of Directory of Open Access Books

(2021) *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2021, pp. 1-11.

Abstract

The present study aims to explore the current trends of open access e-books available through the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) in the subject field of Islam. The DOAB was selected as a source for data collection during July 2020. The findings reveal that 263 e-books are available on Islam, which contributes only (0.94 percent) of the total share of e-books (27,697) available in DOAB. The results reveal that the maximum number of e-books is available on Religion (111), History (42), Sociology (34), and Political Science (27). The publishing trends show that majority of these e-books were published by Transcript Verlag (28), followed by Presses de la Sorbonne (23) and Brill (18), respectively. The licensing authority reveals that the highest number of e-books (105) on Islam is available through Open Education License for Books. The linguistic assessment shows that (44.86 percent) of e-books have been published in the English language followed by French (38.78 percent) and German (12.92 percent), respectively. The majority of these books (28.51 percent) are published before 2000. In contrast, authorship trends reveal that majority of the e-books are by a single author (68.87 percent) followed by two authors (20.53 percent) and three authors (9.50 percent). The maximum number of e-books (24.71 percent) has 201-400 pages while as, (51.33 percent) of e-books do not have page numbering. © 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Ghosh, S., Roy, B.K.

Webometric Analysis of Open Access Digital Repositories of Agricultural Sciences in Continents of Oceania

(2021) *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2021, pp. 1-15.

Abstract

The paper focuses on the Webometric analysis and visibility of websites of digital repositories of Agricultural sciences in Oceania and also discusses several link structures and therefore the presence of the web through different indicators like Internet access, WebPages, and link count. Throughout this study, a popular search engine like Google has been used to analyze and measure the presence on the web of those agricultural repositories. The result shows that DAFWA Research Library, Australia occupies the first place with 0.2719 % Self-Link WIF presence amongst 04 digital agricultural repositories in Oceania continents. aQUIRE: CQUniversity's institutional repository ranks first position with 954 sites and 171 in-link sites and 0.1792% Revised or In-link WIF. DAFWA Research Library occupied the first position with 408088.45% index value followed by Queensland University of Technology ePrints Archive and Queensland Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries e-Research Archive, Australia regarding the Wiser index value of IDR websites. So from this study information professional, researchers, students can get a clear idea about the qualitative websites of open access digital repositories of agricultural sciences in Oceania which help to fulfill their information needs. © 2021. All Rights Reserved.

Anjaneya Reddy, N.M., Dr., Pujar, S.M., Dr.

Scholarly open access journals in Economics: A study of DOAJ

(2021) *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2021, pp. 1-12.

Abstract

The objective of this study is to report the quantitative analysis of open access (OA) journals in economics discipline covered in DOAJ. This article reports 287 economic journals indexed in DOAJ, which reveals the growth rate of journals in economics subject plunged to 87.11% since 2013, and 78.75% journals do not levy any APCs. Further, the results indicated cent percent peer-review process followed by all journals to ensure the quality and validity of its publications. About 97.96% journals publish their content under creative commons (CC) licensing models to enable access to scholarly content for educational use. Further, the study affirms quantitative analysis of various factors such as archiving policy, platforms, indexing in citation databases, SCImago journal rankings, country and language wise trends etc. © 2021

Nayak, S., Patel, A.K., Patel, A.K., Pradhan, B.

Promoting the Educational Research through an Open Access Institutional Repository of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Countries: An Analytical Study

(2021) *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2021, pp. 1-13.

Abstract

The present study proposed to focus on the current status of SCO countries Open Access Institutional Repositories. Nowadays, institutional repositories play a vital role in promoting higher education systems and research and development. Data were obtained from the Directory of Open Access Institutional Repositories (DOAR) website. Then collected data have been analysed and represented in graphical formats to clearly understand the study results. The researchers also assessed the SCO countries' contribution to various parameters such as type of repository, disciplines, languages interface, and software used to build institutional repository. The study's findings revealed that out of 214 repositories, the highest number of registration of repositories was took place in the year 2011 and 2019, i.e., 36 (16.82%) 34 (15.89%), respectively. It shows that majority used Dspace software 131(61.21%), followed by EPrints 35 (16.36%). Most of the repository preferred the English language 158 (52.15%) interface to develop institutional repositories, followed by Russian languages 56(18.48%). The country-wise distribution shows that India has the highest number of institutional repositories, 94(43.93%) registered under open access. The majority of 108(23.08%) intuitional repositories are multidisciplinary, followed by Science General 69(14.74%). © 2021

Mingkun, W., Wei, Q., Misra, S., Savage, R.

Research on differential and interactive impact of China-led and US-led open-access articles

(2021) *Journal of Information Science*, .

Abstract

With the development of Web 2.0, social media dialogue has been increasingly important within the world of open access (OA), striving for more user-generated content and ease of use. In this article, we analysed the impact of OA articles published by both Chinese and the American researchers using PLOS ONE. Papers published in the same year, using citation and social media metrics, were all used to analyse the correlation between the level of social media metrics and citation. Overall, the impact of OA articles published within the United States is higher than OA articles published in China. The results showed that citations and number of Mendeley readers have a significant correlation, which reflect the similar impact in evaluation of OA articles. However, most social media metrics did not have an obvious correlation with

impact evaluation, which indicates the social media metrics are useful when paired with citations, but not irreplaceable to citations. Social media metrics appear to be a useful alternative metrics to accurately reflecting the impact of OA articles within the scientific community. © The Author(s) 2021.

Fleming, J.I., Cook, B.G.

Open Access in Special Education: A Review of Journal and Publisher Policies

(2021) *Remedial and Special Education*, . Cited 3 times.

Abstract

Open-access (OA) options, including preprints and postprints, provide free access to research, accelerate the dissemination of academic work, are associated with increased impact of scholarly work, and may aid in dissemination of null results. However, OA publishing is not an established practice for many special education researchers, and journal and publishers' policies regarding OA are not always clear. In this article, we systematically reviewed OA policies (i.e., regarding preprints, postprints, OA publishing, article processing charges [APCs], and embargo periods) for 51 special education journals and five publishers of special education journals. Most journals provided few policies, only three journals provided information for each OA feature examined, and many journals and publishers reported substantial APCs and embargo periods over 18 months. We recommend journals and publishers clearly post OA policies and reduce APCs to foster broad and open dissemination of special education research. © Hammill Institute on Disabilities 2021.

Zia, S.

An analysis of research output in open access journals in BRICS countries: a bibliometric study

(2021) *Global Knowledge, Memory and Communication*, .

Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to investigate the current status of research output published in open access (OA) journals from Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) countries from 2010 to 2019 and compare their performances in terms of OA research output. **Design/methodology/approach:** Papers contributed by the researchers of BRICS countries were searched using an advanced search option in the Web of Science core collection database. The retrieved results were restricted to the "journal articles" published in the "English language" during the time period of 2010 to 2019. After that, the selected papers were again refined by using the "open access" section to identify the research output of BRICS countries published in OA journals. **Findings:** Total 2,219,943 papers were published from BRICS countries, out of which 402,199 articles were published in OA journals and South Africa has published the highest number of research output in OA journals (31%). Although, there has been a constant increasing growth of research output published in OA journals in BRICS countries from 13,300 papers in 2010 to 82,310 articles in 2019. Engineering and Technology have published the maximum number of papers in OA journals. Researchers of BRICS countries mostly contributed their OA research output in journals published from the USA and Scientific Reports (UK) is identified as one of the leading OA journals. Additionally, among all the BRICS countries, China is found as the promising leader in terms of OA journals publications, the maximum share i.e. 71.25 per cent of total 402,199 OA journal publications have been produced by the highest number 137 (23.41%) of institutions of China and Chinese Academy of Sciences (China) is leading institution with 39,036 papers published in OA journals. **Research limitations/implications:** This study is limited to BRICS countries, but it offers theoretical implications for extending its scope to different countries. This study may be used for raising awareness of OA among researchers of BRICS countries and encouraging them to contribute their research work in OA journals. The findings of this study are useful and meaningful in understanding the comparative status of research

across countries, disciplines, journals and institutions. Originality/value: This is the first study in BRICS countries focusing on the research output published in OA journals. © 2020, Emerald Publishing Limited.

Laakso, M., Matthias, L., Jahn, N.

Open is not forever: A study of vanished open access journals

(2021) *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, . Cited 1 time.

Abstract

The preservation of the scholarly record has been a point of concern since the beginning of knowledge production. With print publications, the responsibility rested primarily with librarians, but the shift toward digital publishing and, in particular, the introduction of open access (OA) have caused ambiguity and complexity. Consequently, the long-term accessibility of journals is not always guaranteed, and they can even disappear from the web completely. The focus of this exploratory study is on the phenomenon of vanished journals, something that has not been carried out before. For the analysis, we consulted several major bibliographic indexes, such as Scopus, Ulrichsweb, and the Directory of Open Access Journals, and traced the journals through the Internet Archive's Wayback Machine. We found 174 OA journals that, through lack of comprehensive and open archives, vanished from the web between 2000 and 2019, spanning all major research disciplines and geographic regions of the world. Our results raise vital concern for the integrity of the scholarly record and highlight the urgency to take collaborative action to ensure continued access and prevent the loss of more scholarly knowledge. We encourage those interested in the phenomenon of vanished journals to use the public dataset for their own research. © 2021 The Authors. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of Association for Information Science and Technology.

Zhang, G., Wang, Y., Xie, W., Du, H., Jiang, C., Wang, X.

The open access usage advantage: a temporal and spatial analysis

(2021) *Scientometrics*, .

Abstract

In this study, we compare the article impact in terms of article usage between open access (OA) and non-open access (Non-OA) articles from both the temporal and spatial perspectives. Articles published in *The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)* were selected as our research objects. Daily article metric data have been tracked and collected from *nejm.org* and updated every day for over a year. The results of the study confirm the OA usage advantage to a certain extent. OA increases the article views, expands the geographical scope of article readers, and promotes knowledge diffusion. However, the delayed OA policy has no obvious improvement on the OA effects. © 2021, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Rim, C.H.

Practical advice for south Korean medical researchers regarding open-access and predatory journals

(2021) *Cancer Research and Treatment*, 53 (1), pp. 1-8.

Abstract

In recent decades, the volume of scholarly literature worldwide has increased significantly, and open-access publishing has become commonplace. These changes are even more dominant in South Korea. Comparing the periods of 1981-2000 and 2001-2020, the number of medical articles produced in Korea increased by 16.8 times on the Web of Science platform (13,223 to 222,771 papers). Before 1990, almost no open-access articles were produced in South Korea, but in the last 10 years open-access publications came to account for almost 40% of all South Korean publications on Web of Science. Along with the

expansion of literature and the development of open-access publishing, predatory journals that seek profit without conducting quality assurance have appeared and undermined the academic corpus. In this rapidly changing environment, medical researchers have begun contemplating publication standards. In this article, recent trends in academic publishing are examined from international and South Korean perspectives, and the significance of open-access publishing and recent changes are discussed. Practical methods that can be used to select legitimate publishers, including open-access journals, and identify predatory journals are also discussed. © 2021 by the Korean Cancer Association

Moore, S.A.

Open Access, Plan S and ‘Radically Liberatory’ Forms of Academic Freedom

(2021) *Development and Change*, . Cited 1 time.

Abstract

This opinion piece interrogates the position that open access policies infringe academic freedom. Through an analysis of the objections to open access policies (specifically Plan S) that draw on academic freedom as their primary concern, the article illustrates the shortcomings of foregrounding a negative conception of academic freedom that primarily seeks to protect the fortunate few in stable academic employment within wealthy countries. Although Plan S contains many regressive and undesirable elements, the article makes a case for supporting its proposal for zero-embargo repository-based open access as the basis for a more positive form of academic freedom for scholars around the globe. Ultimately, open access publishing only makes sense within a project that seeks to nurture this positive conception of academic freedom by transforming higher education towards something more socially just and inclusive of knowledge producers and consumers worldwide. © 2021 The Authors. *Development and Change* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of International Institute of Social Studies

Aixelá, J.F., Olalla-Soler, C., Rovira-Esteva, S.

Open access in translation studies: A bibliometric overview of its distribution and development

(2021) *Translation and Interpreting*, 13 (1), pp. 1-23. Cited 1 time.

Abstract

This article provides an analysis of open access (OA) publishing in translation studies for the 1961-2015 period. To this end, we have taken advantage of the translation-studies (TS) bibliographical database BITRA, which comprised over 75,000 entries as of December 2018, over 21,000 of which had been labelled as OA. The main bibliometric factors we examined from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives were the global status of OA, publication format, language, topic, kind of publisher and types of websites hosting OA publications, while also providing an estimation of how these factors predict OA. The results indicate that we are increasingly witnessing a balance between open and toll access due to the dramatic growth of OA in TS. We have also found that OA is still on the increase in TS, although with some notable variations within each of the categories under analysis. © 2021 University of Western Sydneys. All rights reserved.

Hollister, C., Bjork, K., Brower, S.

A Multi-institutional Model for Advancing Open Access Journals and Reclaiming Control of the Scholarly Record

(2021) *Serials Librarian*, .

Abstract

The open access journal *Communications in Information Literacy (CIL)* began publication in 2007. After ten years of continuous growth, CIL migrated from Online Journals Systems (OJS) and a commercial web

host to Portland State's Digital Commons (bepress) publishing platform, PDXScholar. The presenters provide brief overviews of CIL and PDXScholar, and they detail the challenges and ultimate successes of this multi-institutional model for advancing open access journals and reclaiming control of the scholarly record. They highlight the content migration process from OJS to PDXScholar, post-migration actions to correct metadata, the introduction of functioning DOIs, and coordinating with both free web and commercial indexers to ensure proper access to the newly moved journal. The presenters also discuss the practicalities and the policy implications of this move, particularly in light of Elsevier's acquisition of bepress. Finally, the presenters advance their partnership as an exemplar of transformational publishing and as a viable, sustainable model for scholars in other fields to emulate. © 2021, Published with license by Taylor & Francis. Group, LLC. © 2021 Christopher Hollister, Karen Bjork and Stewart Brower. © 2020 Christopher Hollister, Karen Bjork and Stewart Brower.

Moskovkin, V.M., Saprykina, T.V., Sadovski, M.V., Serkina, O.V.

International movement of open access to scientific knowledge: A quantitative analysis of country involvement

(2021) *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 47 (1), art. no. 102296, . Cited 2 times.

Abstract

The study aims are to conduct a systematic quantitative analysis of Open Access (OA) Instruments and Initiatives, justify and develop the methodology for calculating the index of countries' involvement in the Open Access movement. The authors identified all the significant OA-Instruments and OA-Initiatives, which were counted on the basis of the records in their OA-registers. Consolidation of records in these registers, according to literature data from the moment of their launch, made it possible to identify important patterns and features of the evolution of the OA-movement. The proposed methodology when applied to all countries of the world as of 2017 and 2019 allowed the authors to rank and classify them according to a degree of their involvement in the OA-movement. The article affirms that the proposed methodology in the context of regular comparative analysis of the benchmarking tables with setting the target integral indicators for the lagging countries is very convenient for the development of Global or Regional OA-Strategies. So the authors define the concept of the International or Regional OA-movement Scoreboard, underlying the development of these strategies. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

Basson, I., Blanckenberg, J.P., Prozesky, H.

Do open access journal articles experience a citation advantage? Results and methodological reflections of an application of multiple measures to an analysis by WoS subject areas

(2021) *Scientometrics*, 126 (1), pp. 459-484. Cited 1 time.

Abstract

This study is one of the first that uses the recently introduced open access (OA) labels in the Web of Science (WoS) metadata to investigate whether OA articles published in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) listed journals experience a citation advantage in comparison to subscription journal articles, specifically those of which no self-archived versions are available. Bibliometric data on all articles and reviews indexed in WoS, and published from 2013 to 2015, were analysed. In addition to normalised citation score (NCS), we used two additional measures of citation advantage: whether an article was cited at all; and whether an article is among the most frequently cited percentile of articles within its respective subject area (pptopX %). For each WoS subject area, the strength of the relationship between access status (whether an article was published in an OA journal) and each of these three measures was calculated. We found that OA journal articles experience a citation advantage in very few subject areas and, in most of these subject areas, the citation advantage was found on only a single

measure of citation advantage, namely whether the article was cited at all. Our results lead us to conclude that access status accounts for little of the variability in the number of citations an article accumulates. The methodology and the calculations that were used in this study are described in detail and we believe that the lessons we learnt, and the recommendations we make, will be of much use to future researchers interested in using the WoS OA labels, and to the field of citation advantage in general. © 2020, The Author(s).

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Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Following are the most common questions and answers on the Open Access literature.

What is the difference between open access literature and digital, online and free of charge literature?

- Digital, online and free for users literature does not have the price barriers for the users, but still has permission barriers (e.g. registration, copyright and licensing restrictions, no reuse rights). E.g., you might have free access to research literature via HINARI, AGORA, OARE and other international initiatives because somebody paid on your behalf, or the publisher was generous to provide free access to you, or this was a result of negotiations. If you are asked to register, provide IP address, or sign a license, this is not open access.
- By 'open access' to literature, we mean its permanent 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 (open access definition from the *Budapest Open Access Initiative*).

What is the difference between Open Access and Open Source?

- Open source software, like free software, is a kind of software whose source code is available for inspection or modification. Some open source software is available for a fee, but much of it is available at no cost. To read more about free and open source software.
- Open access is a kind of access or availability. This kind of access could apply to any digital content, such as software, music, movies, or news. But we only call for open access to a certain kind of scientific and scholarly literature.

Is open access compatible with copyright?

- Completely. The short answer is that copyright law gives the copyright holder the right to make access open or restricted, and we seek to put copyright in the hands of authors or institutions that will consent to make access open. The long answer depends on whether we are talking about open access journals or open access repositories.

Open access journals will either let authors retain copyright or ask authors to transfer copyright to the publisher. In either case, the copyright holder will consent to open access for the published work. When the publisher holds the copyright, it will consent to open access directly. When authors hold the copyright, they will insure open access by signing a license to the publisher authorizing open access. Publishers of open access journals will have such licenses already prepared for authors.

Is open access compatible with high standards and high quality?

- Completely. The short answer is that the same factors that create high standards and high quality in traditional scholarly publications can be brought to bear, with the same effects, on open access literature. The long answer depends on whether we are talking about open access journals or open access repositories.
- Open access journals. The quality of scholarly journals is a function of the quality of their editors, editorial boards, and referees, which in turn affect the quality of the authors who submit articles to them. Open access journals can have exactly the same quality controls working for them that traditional journals have. The main reason is that the people involved in the editorial process, and the standards they use, do not depend on the medium (print or electronic) or the cost (priced or free) of the publication. This is clearest in the case when the very same people who edit print or limited access journals also edit open access journals, either because their journal appears in two versions or because they resigned from a journal that didn't support open access and created a new open access journal to serve the same scholarly community. Open access journals do not differ from toll access journals in their commitment to peer review or their way of conducting it, but only in their cost-recovery model, which has no bearing on the quality of the articles they publish.
- Open access repositories. Scholars self-archive either unrefereed preprints or refereed postprints. Let's take these in order.

(A) By calling preprints "unrefereed" we mean, of course, that they are not yet peer-reviewed. Their quality has not been tested or endorsed by others in the field. But this is because they are unrefereed preprints, not because an open access repository gives open access to them. As long as they are labelled as preprints, there is no misleading of readers and no dilution of the body of refereed or peer-reviewed literature.

- (B) Refereed postprints have been peer-reviewed by journals. The standards by which they have been judged and recommended are those of journals in the field, and these standards do not depend on a journal's medium (print or electronic) or cost (priced or

free). The quality of the articles endorsed by these standards depends entirely on these standards, not on the fact that an open access repository provides open access to them.

- If the real question here is whether those who call for open access are really calling for the abandonment of peer review, or for a kind of self-publication to the internet that bypasses peer review, the answer is no.

I want to publish my paper in the open access journal, how can I find the relevant journal?

- The [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) provides the author service: go and search or browse by journal title or by subject open access & hybrid journals to find where to publish your research as open access. You can search and browse all the journals, or only the journals that don't charge publication fee.

If my institution does not have an institutional repository, where can I deposit my research papers?

- You can deposit your research papers in the open access subject (disciplinary) repositories. Browse the list of open access disciplinary repositories in the [Open Access Directory \(OAD\)](#). Unless otherwise noted, they accept relevant deposits regardless of the author's institutional affiliation. Or search and browse the [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#) to find the disciplinary repositories (in the Any Repository Type box choose Disciplinary).

How does open access benefits the researchers?

- For researchers, open access brings increased visibility, usage and impact for their work. A number of studies have now been carried out on the effect of open access on citations to articles, showing the increased citation impact that open access can bring. Open access repositories also provide an excellent means for researchers to boost their online presence and raise their profile.

Source: <https://www.eifl.net/faq-page#t1043n1510>

Selected Sites

Following are selected websites on Open Access that help you to develop knowledge on Open Access publishing.

Budapest Open Access Initiative

The Budapest Open Access Initiative was issued in 2002 and represents a milestone in the history of the Open Access movement, since it gives the first definition of what OA is.

<https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/>

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing

The Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing is a 2003 statement, which defines the concept of open access and then supports that concept. It was drafted at a meeting held at the headquarters of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The principles are designed to “stimulate discussion within the biomedical research community on how to proceed, as rapidly as possible, to the widely held goal of providing open access to the primary scientific literature.”

[Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing](#)

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities” (Berlin Declaration)

A foundational document of the Open Access (OA) movement.

<https://wou.edu/wp/bakersc/2016/01/22/foundational-text-berlin-declaration-on-open-access-to-knowledge-in-the-sciences-and-humanities/>

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<https://creativecommons.org/>

Directory of Open Access Journals- DOAJ

An independent database contains over 16,500 peer-reviewed open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities.

<https://doaj.org/>

Registry of Open Access Repositories- ROAR

An *open-access repository* or open archive is a digital platform that holds research output and provides free, immediate and permanent access to research. ROAR is hosted at the [University of Southampton, UK](#) and is made possible by funding from the [JISC](#). ROAR is part of the [EPrints.org](#) network.

SHERPA/RoMEO

An online resource that aggregates and presents publisher and journal open access policies from around the world. The service run by SHERPA to show the copyright and open access self-archiving policies of academic journals. The database used a colour-coding scheme to classify publishers according to their self-archiving policy.

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/about.html>

SHERPA/Juliet

An online database of open access mandates adopted by academic funding bodies. It is part of the SHERPA suite of services around open access and is run by JISC. The database contains information about more than 100 funders, mostly from the United Kingdom.

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/>

OpenDOAR

The quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held.

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar/>

Potential Predatory Scholarly Open-Access Publishers

A list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian [Jeffrey Beall](#). Jeffrey Beall took down his list of predatory journals in January 2017 in order to avoid continued harassment and threats, a small group of scholars and information professionals decided to anonymously rebuild and resurrect that list.

<https://predatoryjournals.com/about/>

<https://beallslist.net/>

Glossary of Open Access Terms

Following are some of the important OA terms need to know when publishing in OA journals.

Article Processing Charge (APC): the publisher charges this fee to make the article openly available

Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM): The final peer reviewed version of a manuscript, which has been accepted for publication but not yet formatted to look like the finished output. This is often the latest version, which an author owns the copyright to.

Embargo Period: The length of time authors must wait before they can make their work openly available. This is commonly imposed by publishers when authors are looking to make work available via **Green Open Access**.

Green Open Access: probably the most common type of open access. This is where an author publishes their research paper and also deposits the paper for free in an open access repository such as Stirling's own repository - **STORRE**. Often the journal will stipulate restrictions on the use of the open access version, such as an **embargo period** or the format of the article. All papers deposited in **STORRE** take account of publisher embargo periods.

Gold Open Access: (also known as author-pays-publishing or born-open content) is where the researcher (or more commonly their institution) pays an **Article Processing Charge (APC)** to the publisher for their paper to be made immediately publicly accessible by the publisher on the journal's website.

Hybrid journal: journals which use the subscription model (articles are only available following payment or subscription by the reader) but also offer authors the option of paying an APC so that their publication is made available immediate and without a fee to readers via the publisher. These journals continue to charge subscription costs to universities. These journals allow publication via the green and gold routes.

Paywall: The mechanism which keeps those who have not paid either a one-off fee or a subscription from reading research outputs. Costs can range from hundreds of pounds for a subscription to £30 for single article access.

Pure open access journals: Some journals such as BioMed Central and PLoS ONE are purely open access journals and never charge the reader to access an article. Instead, charge the author an **article processing charge (APC)** to publish in the article.

Repository: An online database of research outputs, repositories may be subject or format specific, accept all types of content or be for a specific institutions, e.g., **STORRE** and **DATASTORRE**

Version of Record (VOR): Also referred to as the final published version, this is the version of an output which had been edited and typeset by the publisher. Publishers often exercise copyright over this version as they have put work into it making it suitable for publication.

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