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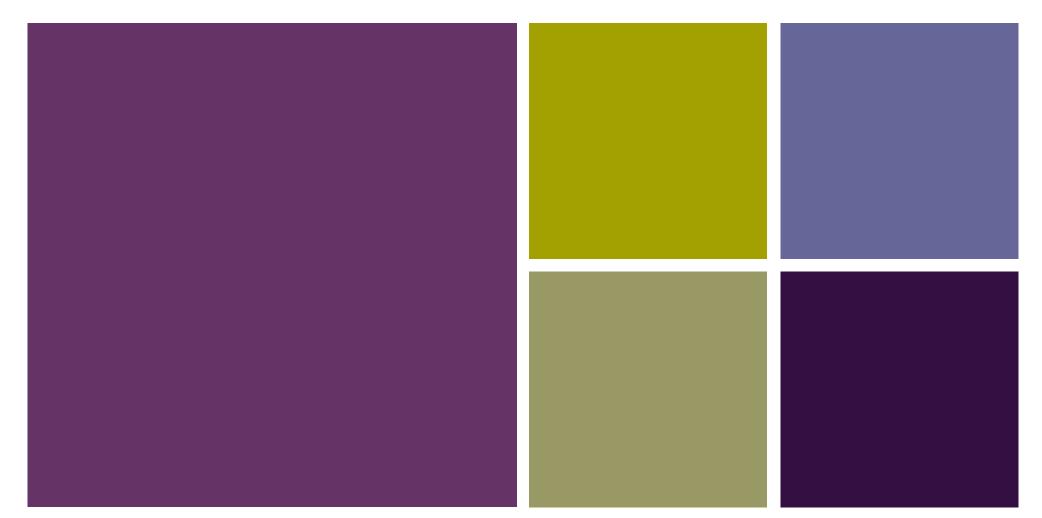
From the SelectedWorks of Lee C. Van Orsdel

2012

Increasing our Impact: The Case for Open Access

Lee C. Van Orsdel, *Grand Valley State University* Julie Garrison, *Grand Valley State University*





Increasing our impact: the case for open access

Lee Van Orsdel Julie Garrison Grand Valley State University

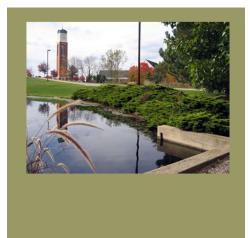


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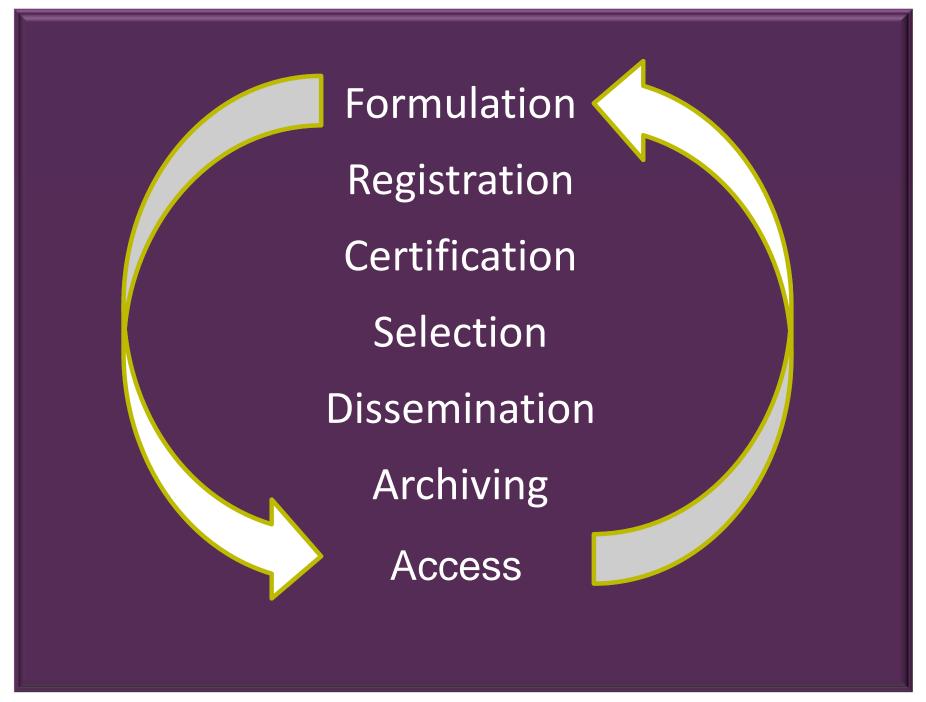




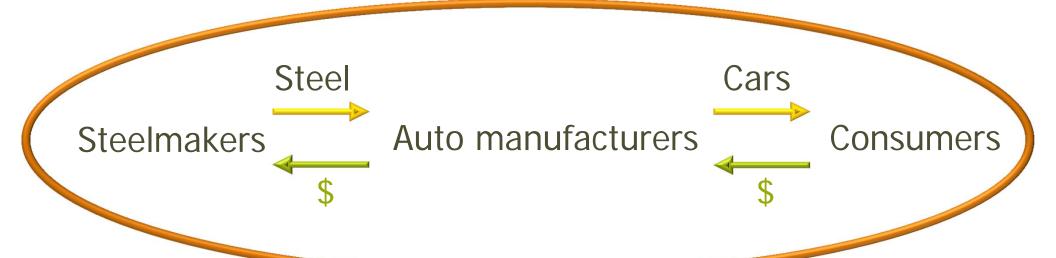




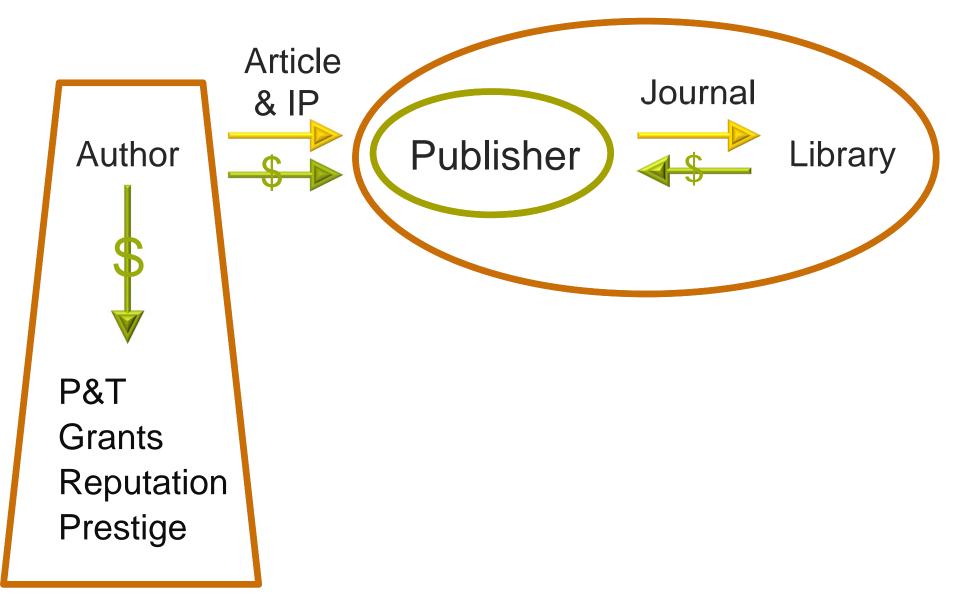
the lifecycle of scholarship



normal economy



prestige economy



wholesale transfer of rights

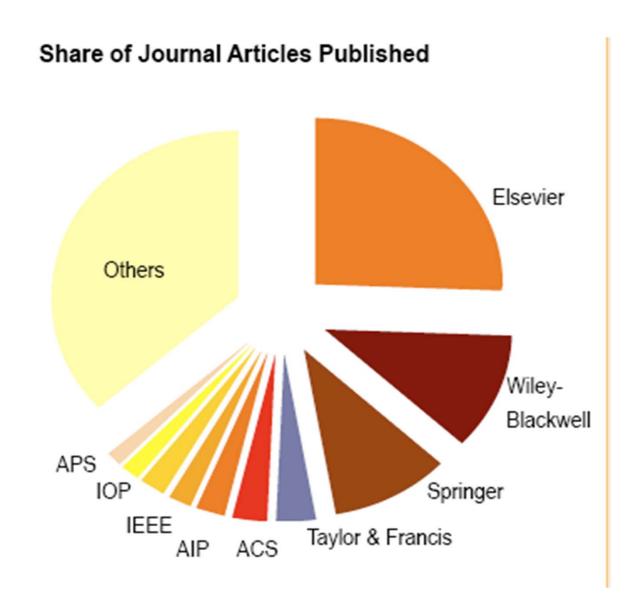


High price limits access

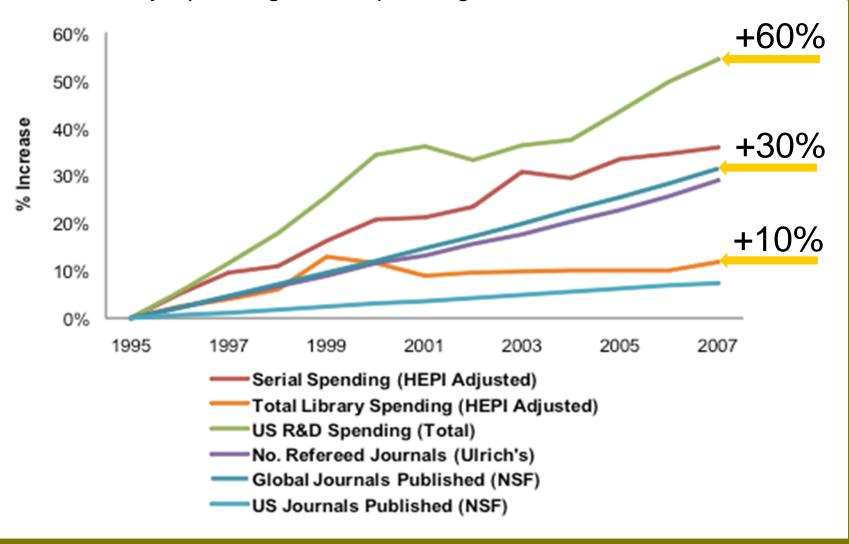
Tight IP control limits reuse, sharing, text and data mining

effect of market consolidation

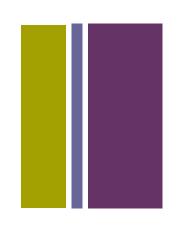




U.S. Library Spending, R&D Spending, and Journals 1995-2007



Open source education textbooks science data access







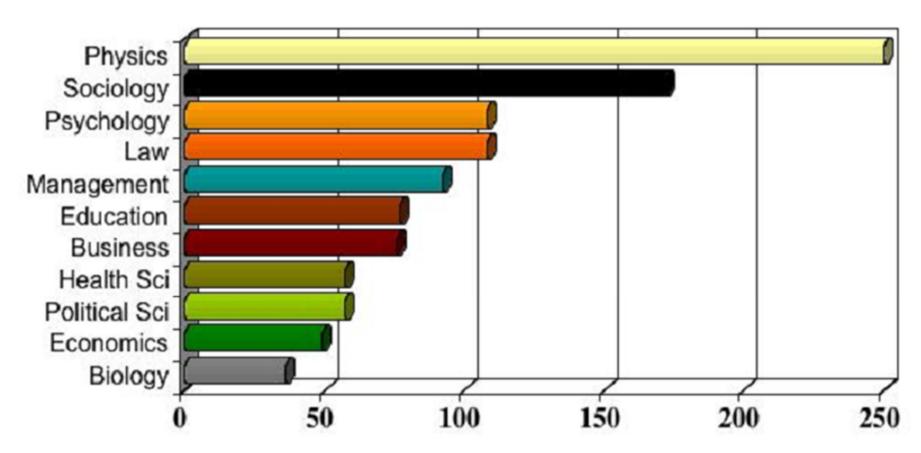






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Open Access increases citations



% increase in citations with Open Access





Who else is it for?

interdisciplinary readers underfunded readers international readers digital readers serendipitous readers

approaching a tipping point?

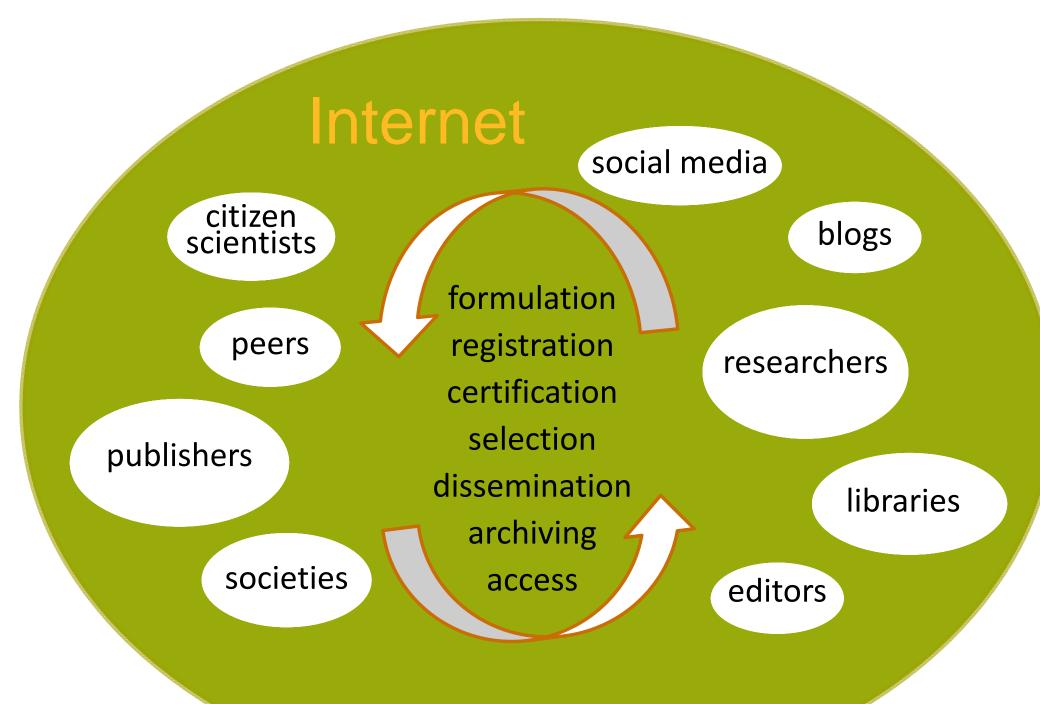
disaggregation of traditional publishing

momentum from researchers & funders

rise of mega-journals

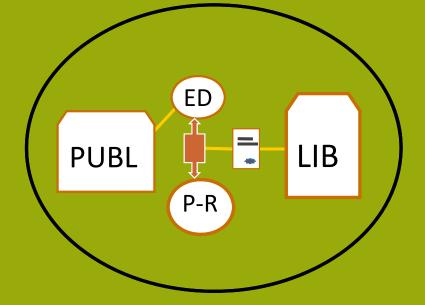
push for access to publicly funded research

Disaggregation of traditional publishing system



internet

formulation registration certification selection dissemination archiving access



What role, then, for publishers and libraries?

How can we/they add value in a new system?

Disaffection fueling disaggregation?

The Cost of Knowledge

11205 Researchers Taking a Stand. See the list

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

- 1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
- 2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
- 3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the Research Works Act, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easilyaccessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:

- Statement of Purpose
- PolyMath journal publishing reform page

Read our blog, and follow the boycott on Twitter here.



11205 people from All Subjects



rise of the mega-journal



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2011: <14,000 articles

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Ecology

Evidence-Based Healthcare

Evolutionary Biology

Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Genetics and Genomics

Geriatrics

Plant Biology

Microbiology

Neuroscience Non-Clinical Medicine

Obstetrics

Oncology

Pathology

Physics Physiology

Ophthalmology

Otolaryngology

Pharmacology

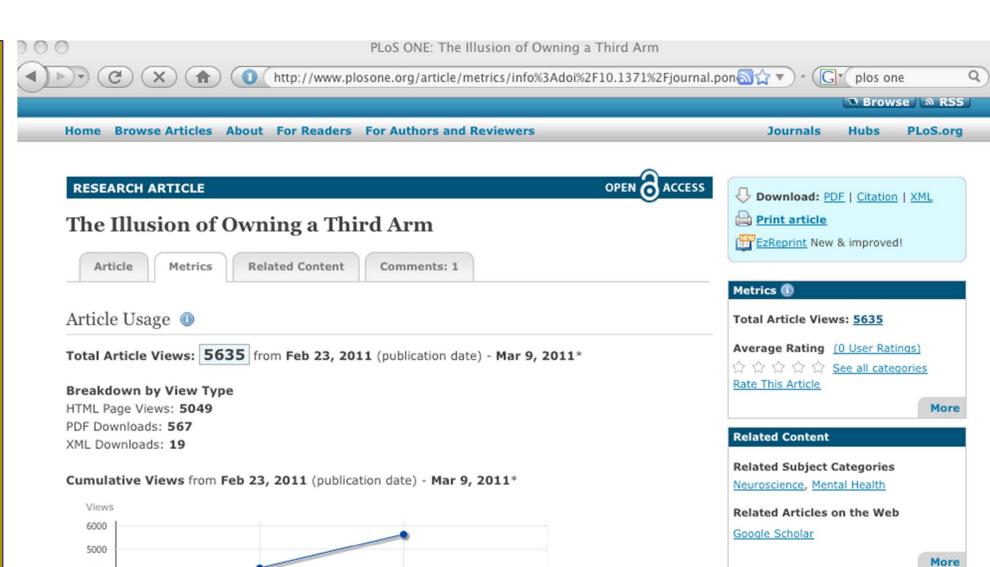
Molecular Biology Neurological Disorders

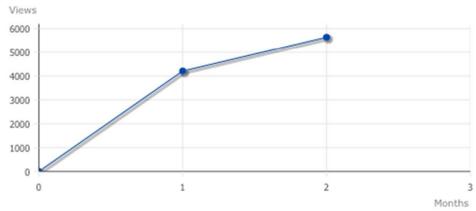
Public Health and Epidemiology Radiology and Medical Imaging

Pediatrics and Child Health

Respiratory Medicine

Rheumatology Science Policy







peer review

certification selection

sound methodology

interest/importance



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Genes | Genetics

momentum from researchers and funders



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RECENT NEWS

Open sesame (The Economist) April 17, 2012

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momentum from researchers and funders



Quoting World Bank president:

"Knowledge is power....Making our knowledge widely and readily available will empower others to come up with solutions to the world's toughest problems. Our new Open Access policy is the natural evolution for a World Bank that is opening up more and more."



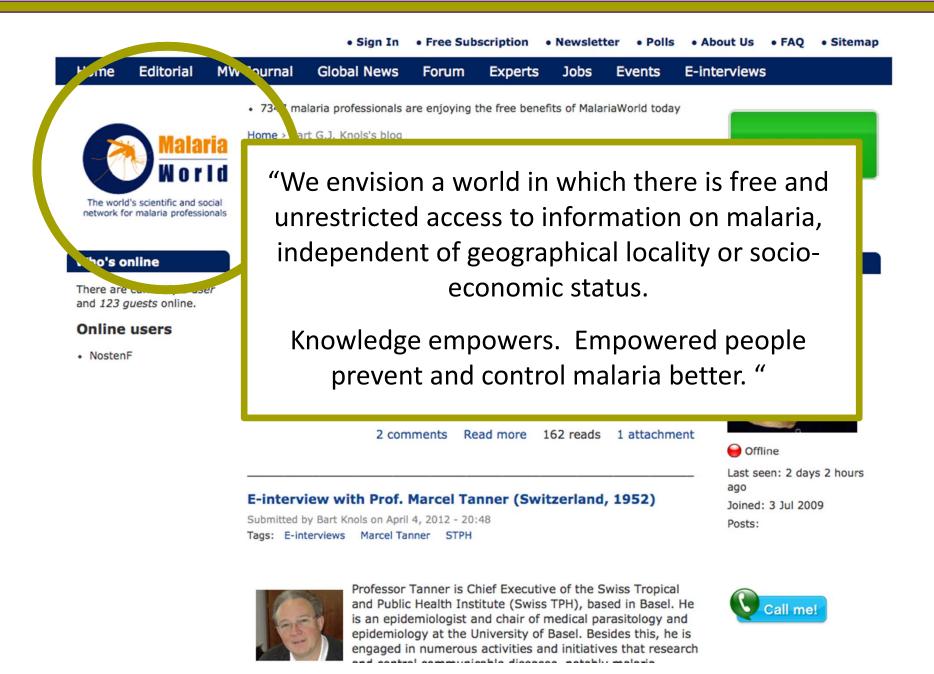
world's toughest problems. Our new Open Access policy is the natural evolution for a world Bank that is opening up more and more."

The policy will also apply to Bank research published with third party publishers including the institution's two journals—World Bank Research Observer (WBRO) and World Bank Economic Review (WBER)—which are published by Oxford University Press, but in accordance with the terms of third party publisher agreements. The Bank will respect publishing embargoes, but expects the amount of time it takes for externally published Bank content to be included in its institutional repository to diminish over time.

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momentum from researchers and funders



Push for access to publicly funded research



NIH Mandate

\$ 32 Billion biomedical research grants each year

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DubMad

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