

Recent Developments in Open Access

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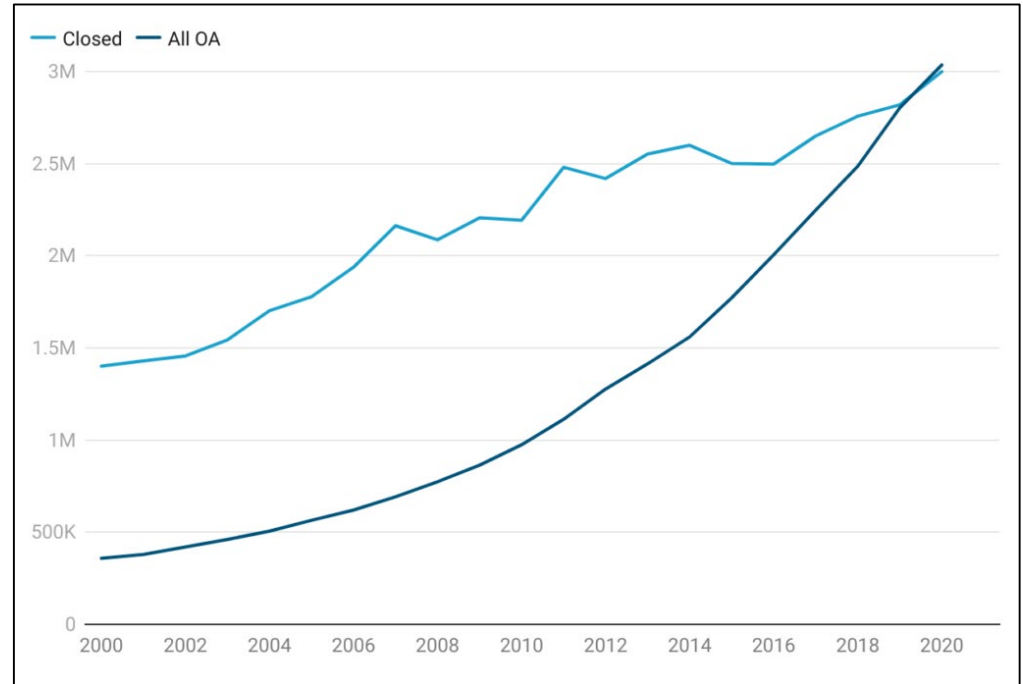
Overview

1. Growth of open access
2. Implementation of Plan S
3. Rise of preprints
4. Development of open research approaches



Growth of Open Access

- OA is now mainstream
- Data from the Dimensions database indicates that in 2020 “more outputs were published through Open Access channels than traditional subscription channels globally”
- Of the 6.1m items published in 2020, 3.1m OA

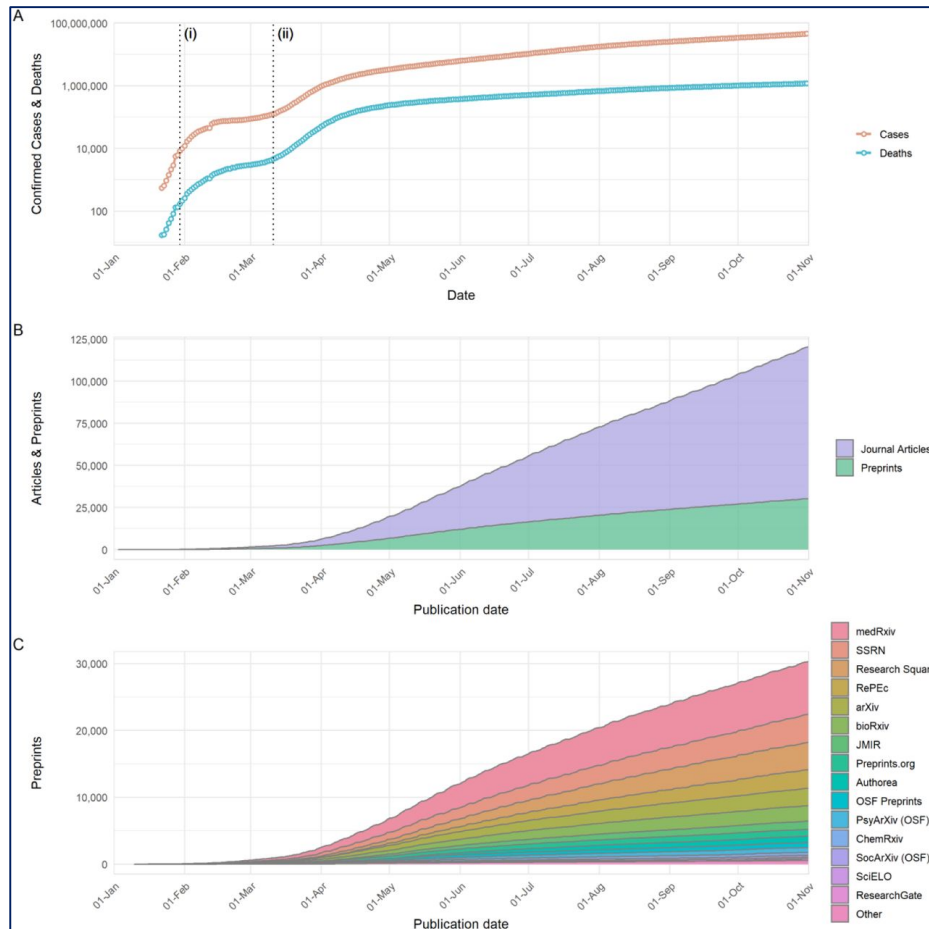


Outputs in the Dimensions database, 2000-2020, including all forms of open access, reported Feb 2021, <https://www.dimensions.ai/blog/open-access-surpasses-subscription-publication-globally-for-the-first-time/>

Implementation of Plan S



The Rise of Preprints



2020 by month

- Preprints already well-established in certain disciplines e.g. physics
- Now being adopted by a range of other disciplines including biomedicine
- Second wave of preprint servers set up 2016 onwards
- Rapid rise in preprinting in the context of the coronavirus pandemic

Source: Fraser, N., et al. (2021). Preprinting the COVID-19 pandemic. *BioRxiv*, 2020.05.22.111294.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.22.111294>

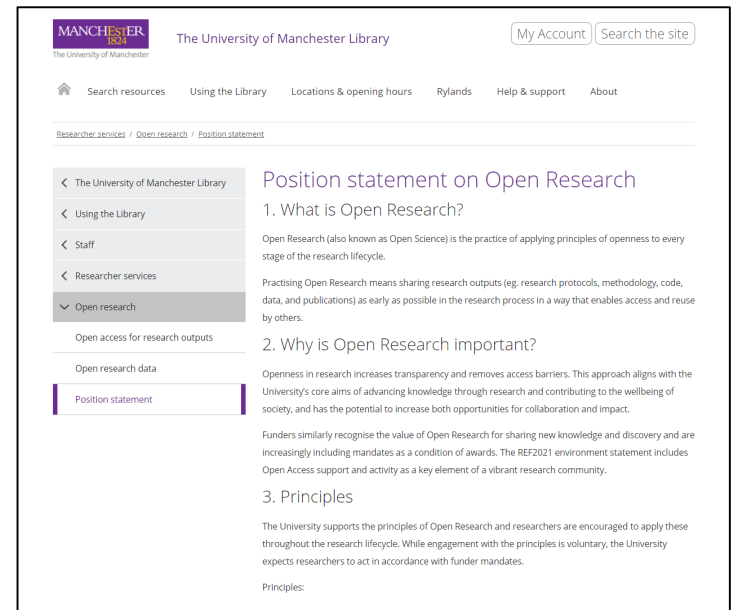
(A) Number of COVID-19 confirmed cases and reported deaths. Data is sourced from <https://github.com/datasets/covid-19/>, based on case and death data aggregated by the Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (<https://systems.jhu.edu/>). Vertical lines labelled (i) and (ii) refer to the date on which the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID-19 outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, and the date on which the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic, respectively. (B) Cumulative growth of journal articles and preprints containing COVID-19 related search terms. (C) Cumulative growth of preprints containing COVID-19 related search terms, categorised by individual preprint servers. Journal article data in (B) is based upon data extracted from Dimensions (<https://www.dimensions.ai>; see methods section for further details), preprint data in (B) and (C) is based upon data gathered by Fraser and Kramer (2020).

From Open Access to Open Research

- Open access policies well established
- Trend in institutional open research position statements
- Widening of openness – outputs, data, code, (and educational resources?) etc
- Often based on the principle, “as open as possible, as closed as necessary”

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| Maximizing Accessibility | Community Building |
| Maximizing Usability | Promoting High-Quality Research & Its Integrity |
| Supporting an Expanding Range of Contributions | Facilitating the Evaluation |
| A Distributed, Open Infrastructure | Promoting Flexibility & Innovation |
| Equity, Diversity & Inclusivity | Cost-Effectiveness |

(European Commission, 2019)



The screenshot shows the 'Position statement on Open Research' page on The University of Manchester Library website. The page includes a navigation menu with links to 'Search resources', 'Using the Library', 'Locations & opening hours', 'Rylands', 'Help & support', and 'About'. The main content area is titled 'Position statement on Open Research' and contains three sections: '1. What is Open Research?', '2. Why is Open Research important?', and '3. Principles'. The '1. What is Open Research?' section defines Open Research (also known as Open Science) as the practice of applying principles of openness to every stage of the research lifecycle. The '2. Why is Open Research important?' section explains that openness in research increases transparency and removes access barriers, aligning with the University's core aims. The '3. Principles' section states that the University supports the principles of Open Research and encourages researchers to apply these throughout the research lifecycle.