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Plugged in: Identifying Open (& Subscribed) Access

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computers in libraries 2018

Plugged In: Identifying Open (& Subscribed) Access

Aaron Tay

Library Analytics Manager,

Singapore Management University

50%

OPEN*

2014

"As of April 2014, more than 50% of the scientific papers published in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 can be downloaded for free on the Internet."

Archambault, É., Amyot, D., Deschamps, P., Nicol, A., Provencher, F., Rebout, L., & Roberge, G. (2014). Proportion of open access papers published in peer-reviewed journals at the European and world levels—1996–2013.

2017

"In other words, Lazy Scholar finds a free full text somewhere between **36-41%** of the time.. If I restrict the analysis to only papers where a DOI is available, Lazy Scholar finds a free full text **49-54%** of the time"

http://www.lazyscholar.org/2017/10/06/new-statistics-on-full-text-availability-using-lazy-scholar/

2018

“… we find that Unpaywall users encounter OA quite frequently: **47%** of articles they view are OA. ."

Piwowar, H., Priem, J., Larivière, V., Alperin, J. P., Matthias, L., Norlander, B., ... & Haustein, S. (2018). The State of OA: A large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles. PeerJ, 6, e4375.

2018

"The data shows an overall free availability of **54.6%**, ... The data extracted from GS yielded very similar results to those found by other studies that analysed similar samples of documents, but employed different methods to find evidence of OA, thus **suggesting a relative consistency among methods**"

Martín-Martín, A., Costas, R., van Leeuwen, T., & López-Cózar, E. D. (2018). Evidence of Open Access of scientific publications in Google Scholar: a large-scale analysis. arXiv preprint arXiv:1803.06161.

Rise of preprint

Rise of Open* Access has implications for libraries

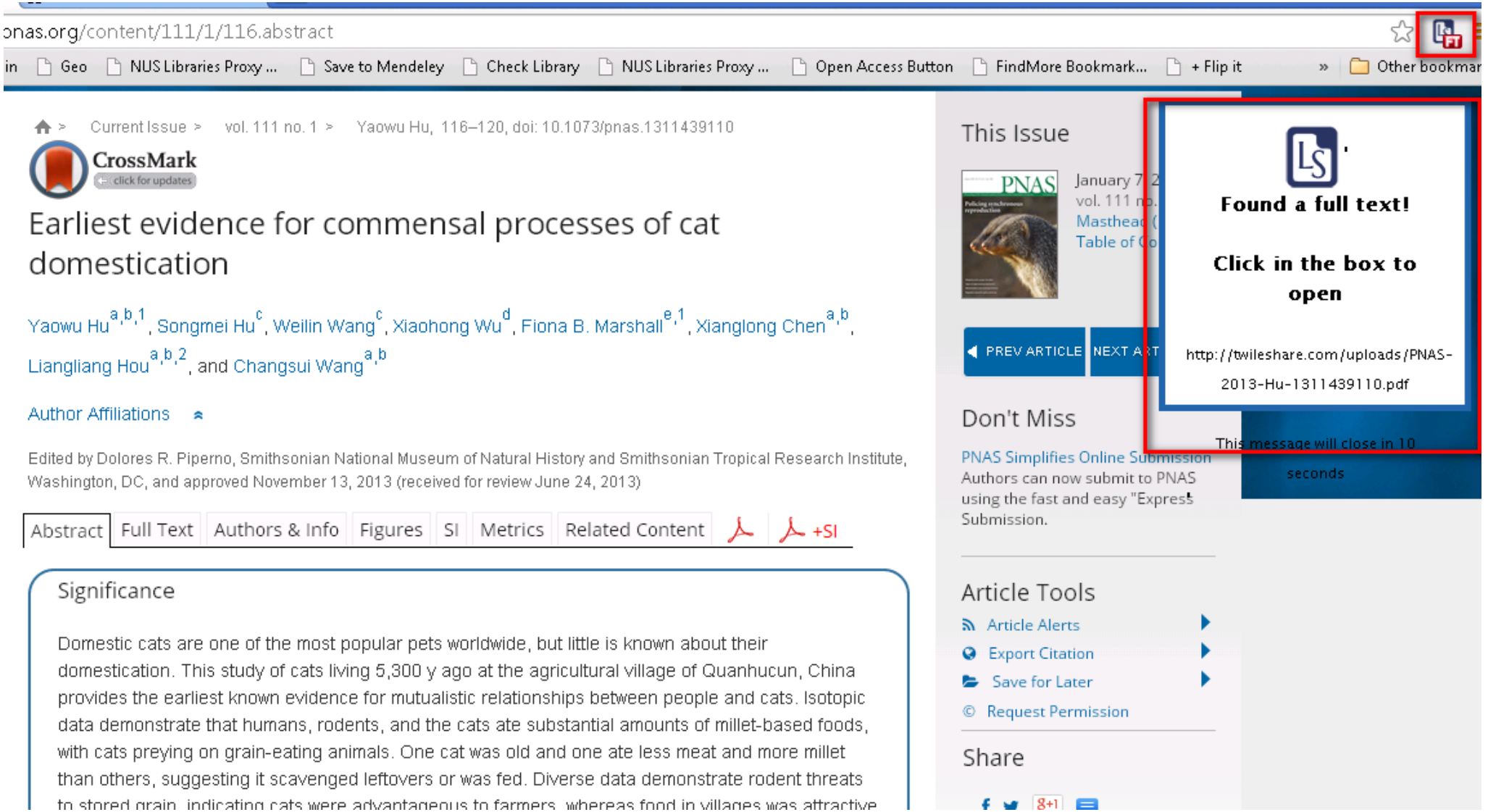
Rise of open access findi

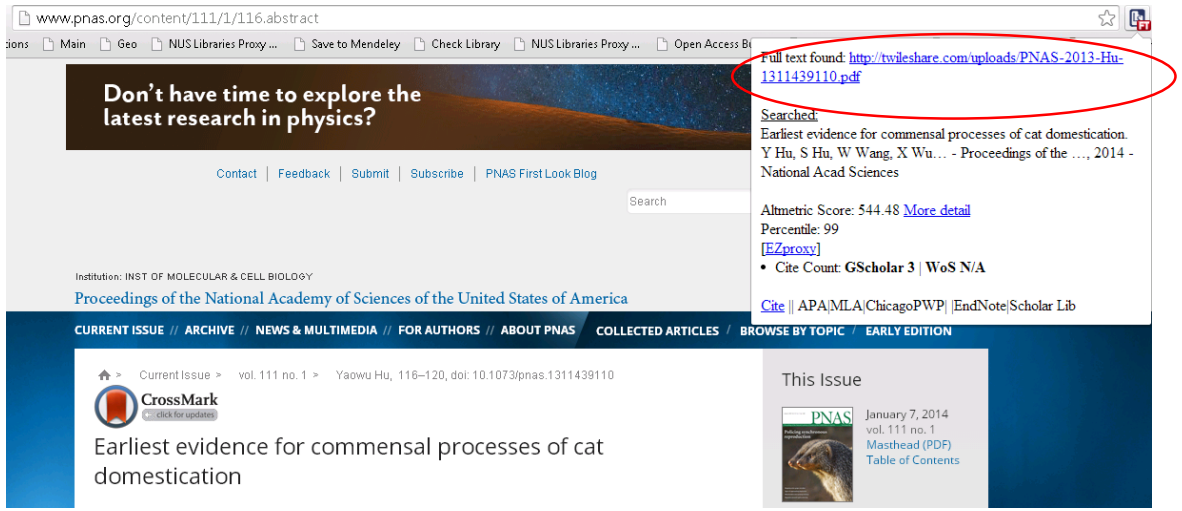
Integrat vices

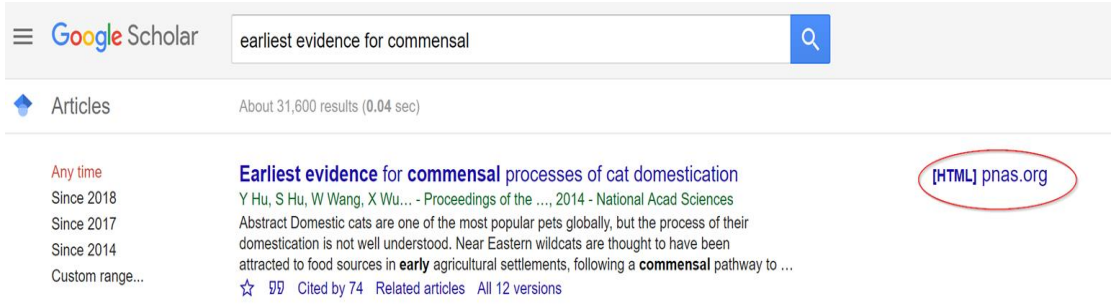
ty to consider subscription and wal decisions using availability of Open Access as a consideration

Reliable detection of OA/Free to read is critical!

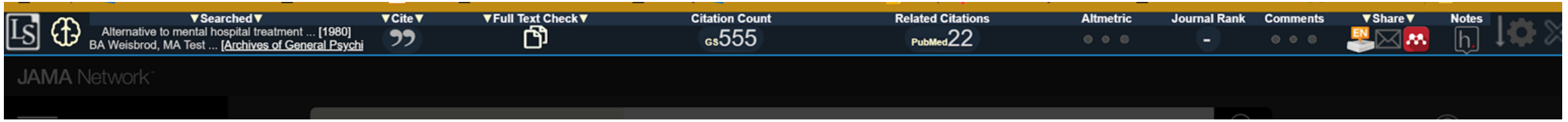
In 2014 – Lazy Scholar ext by Colby Vorland







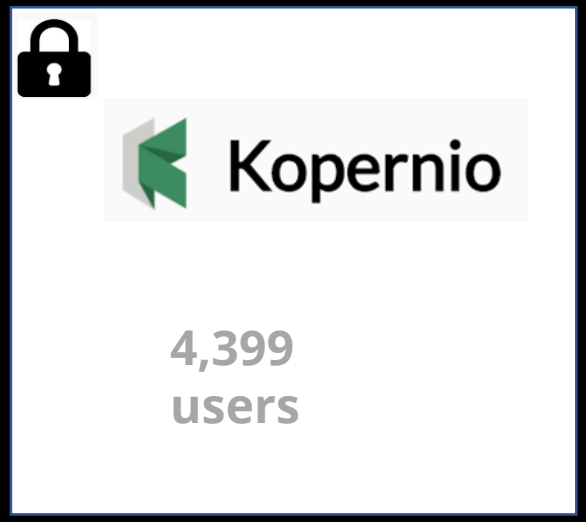
Lazy Scholar scrapes GS links

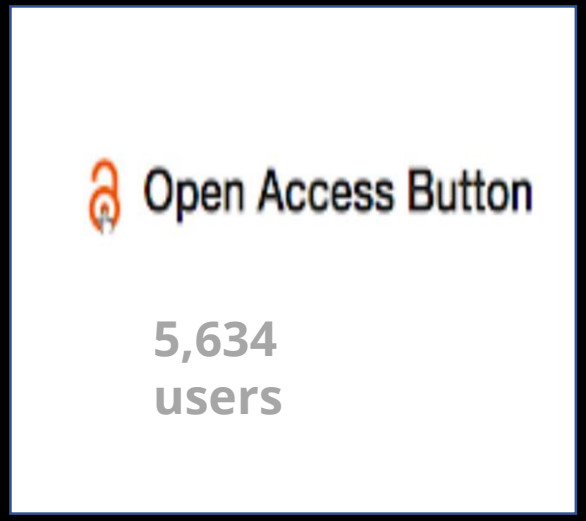


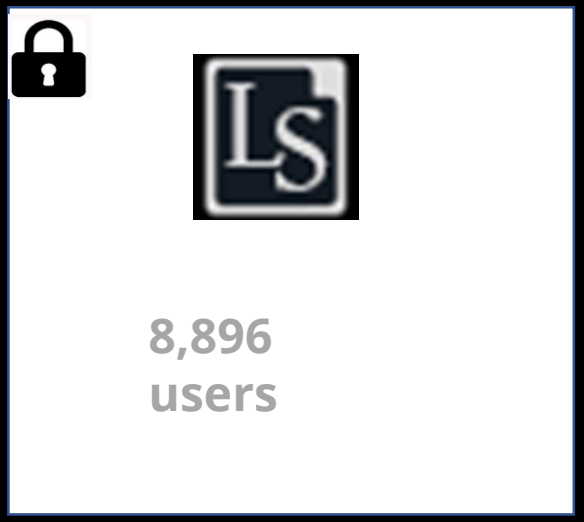
Sources : Google Scholar, PubMed/PubMed Central, EuropePMC, DOAI.io, and Dissem.in.

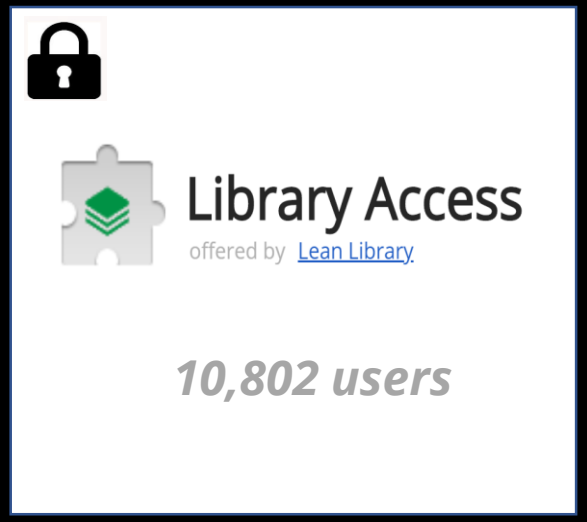
SMU Classification: Restricted

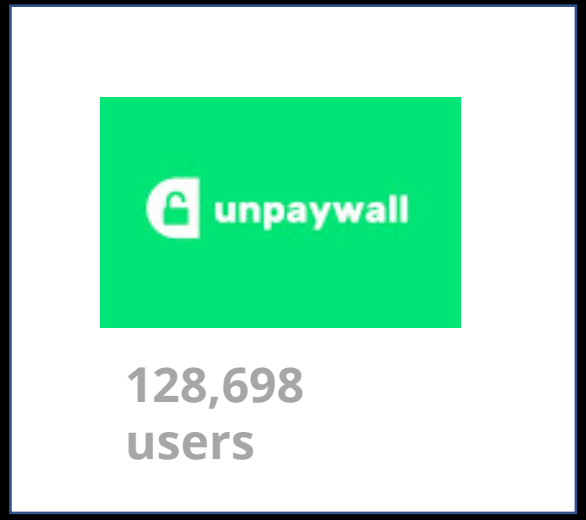
Chrome extensions & userbase @ 1 April

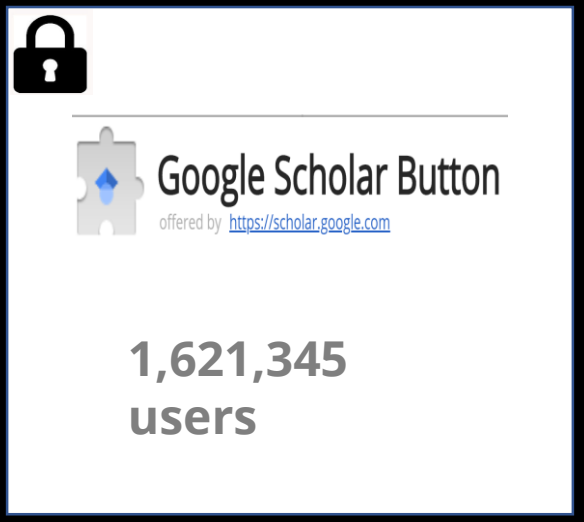












The potential of open APIs

Jason Priem
@jasonpriem

Wow, it looks like the @unpaywall database has overtaken Sci-Hub in popularity! We had nearly half a billion calls to our API in 2017, vs ~150M downloads from Sci-Hub. #oa #openaccess twitter.com/isidroaguillo/…

8:09 PM - Feb 1, 2018

117 74 people are talking about this

Highest profile integration – In Web of Science (Clarivate)

Clarivate Analytics
WEB OF SCIENCE™

SMU Classification: Restricted

Other integrations

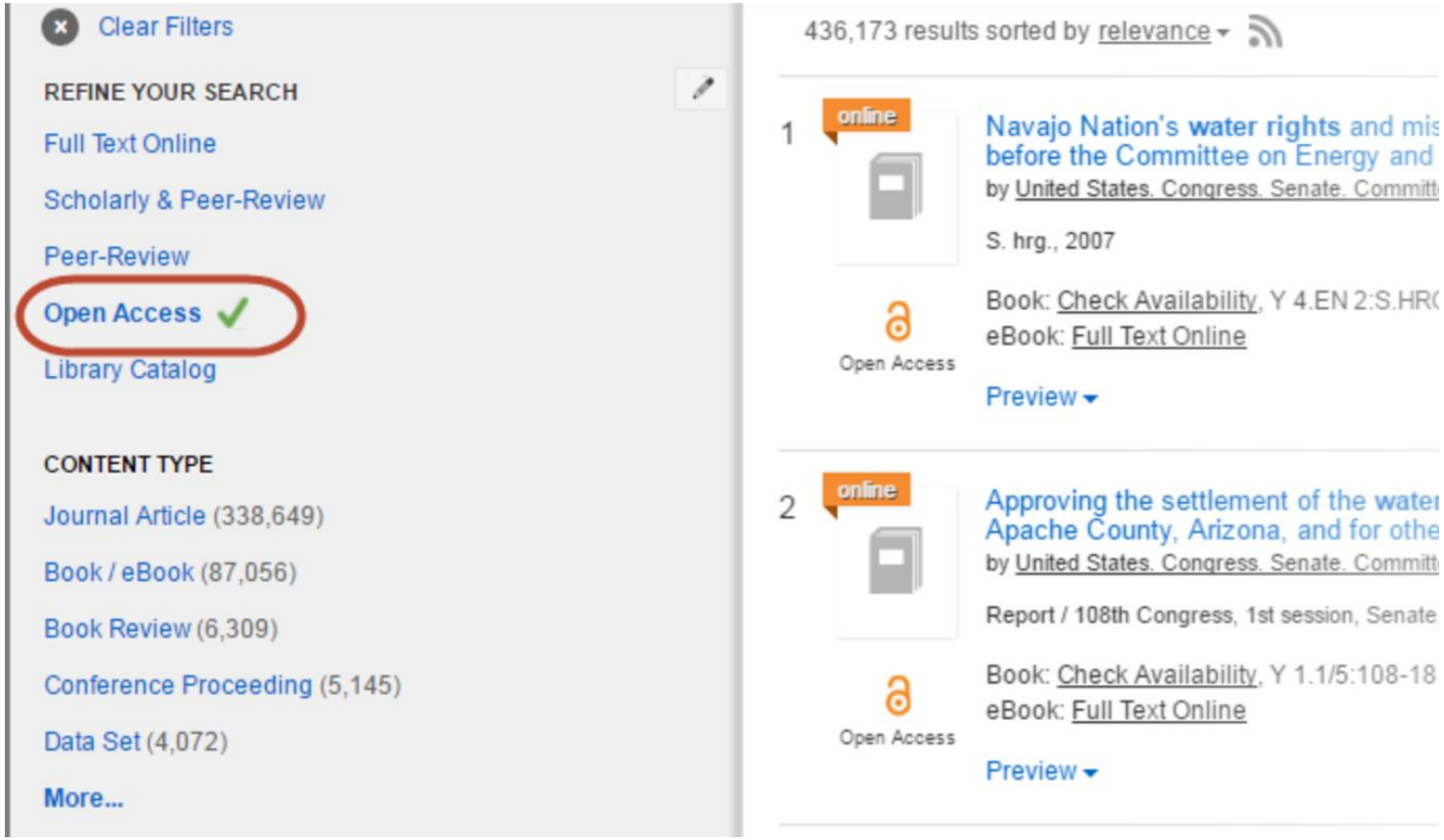
ExLibris SFX

360 LINK

Dimensions

Europe PMC

scienceOPEN.com
research+publishing network



Better support for OA* coming in Summon & Primo

- OA indicator in Summon, coming for Primo
- Integration of more OA sources – e.g. CORE (planned) ,
- Better identification of free full text in journals (hybrids) & repositories (metadata only records vs full text)

Substitution of paywall articles?

https://www.jisc.ac.uk/rd/projects/supporting-inter-library-loans-with-the-open-access-button

Cancellation based on OA level?

Antelman, K. (2017). Leveraging the growth of open access in library collection decision making. *Proceeding from ACRL 2017: At the Helm: Leading Transformation*.

"For a period of time Green OA advocates were asserting, almost as if it were a natural law, that Green OA does not lead to cancellations … Now there is the recognition that cancellations are likely to result once a critical mass of articles across a range of journals becomes OA"

Substituting versions in link resolvers?

“When there is an option between an open access version and subscribed publisher version, our search tools usually default to the publisher version. Those 3000 downloads of a journal that justified you re-subscribing to it? Likely a large chunk of those downloads came from accessing articles that have green open access versions online. You’re paying for something that is already online for free.” — Ryan Regier

Antelman, K. (2017). Leveraging the growth of open access in library collection decision making. *Proceeding from ACRL 2017: At the Helm: Leading Transformation*.

"The Open Access-adjusted Cost Per Download (OA-adj CPD) is a proposed metric that subtracts the downloads that could be met by OA copies of articles within subscription journals. In this simple model it discounts it entirely, but that could easily be adjusted for the degree to which each institution felt OA copies could substitute for subscription copies. "

With being the prior three years, the current year, the next three subscription years

The simple OA-adjusted CPD is

Adjusting cost per use

Antelman, K. (2017).

$$\frac{y4}{OA_{y-2})}\Big] \times \frac{1}{3}$$

Ways to determine OA levels of journals

1

1Science – Oafigr service

2

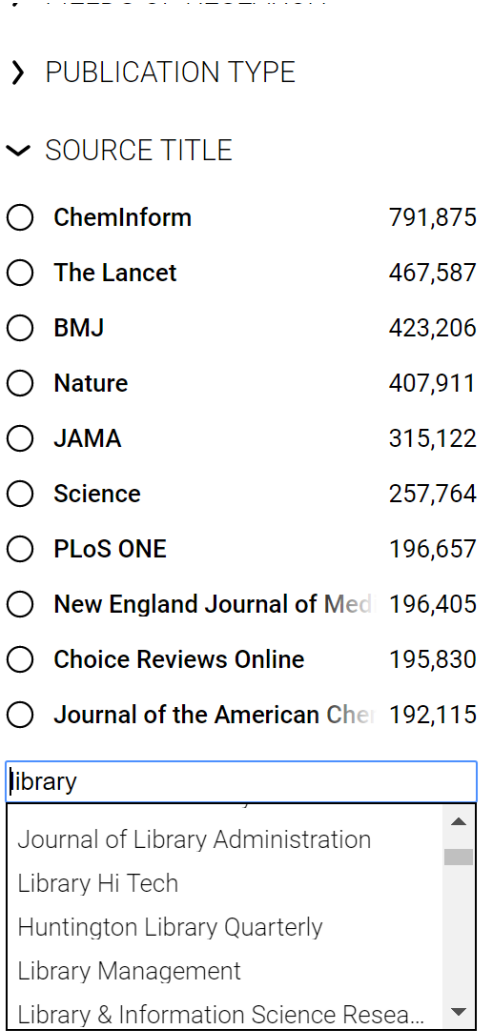
Use Unpaywall API

- Ryan Regier's Oacounts python program - https://github.com/ryregier

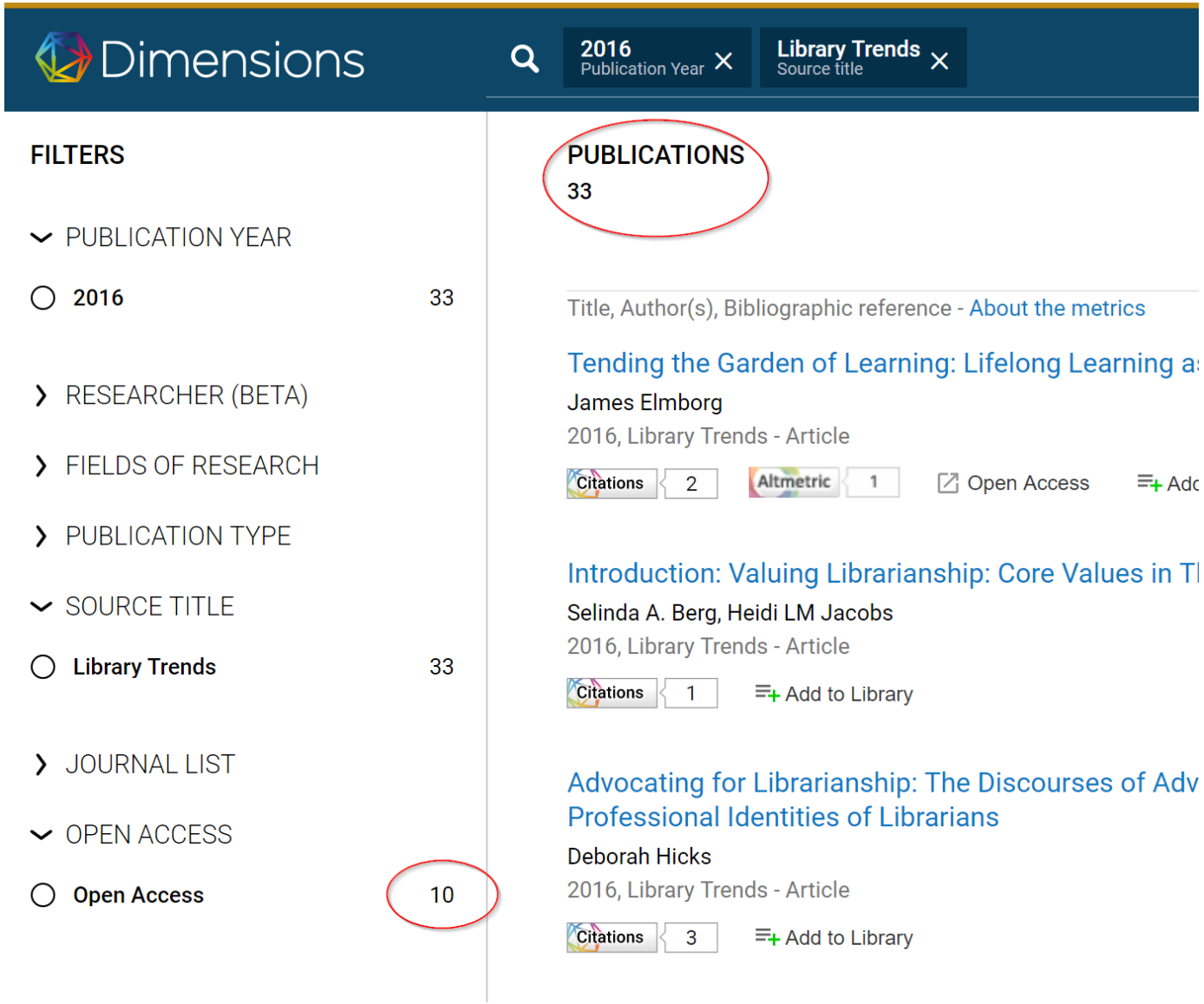
3

Use Dimensions to filter by publication title and status

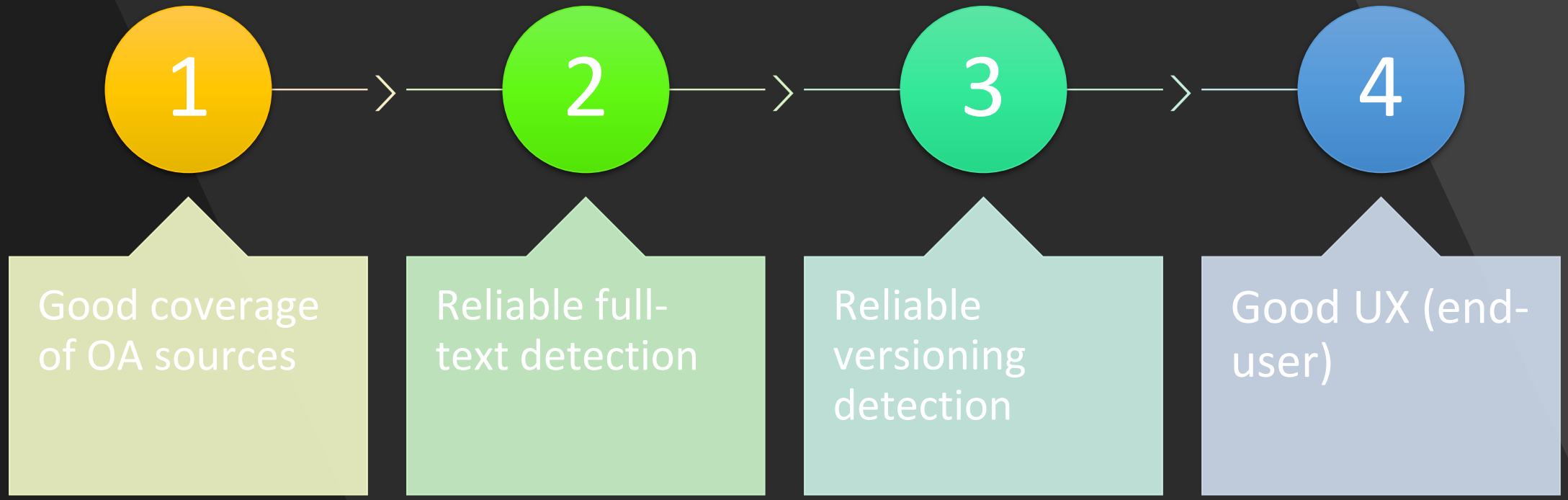
Easily determine – level of OA using Dimensions



Finding OA level of journal via Dimensions



My wishlist for good OA finding/detection tool



SMU Classification: Restricted

Thank you

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https://musingsaboutlibrarianship.blogspot.sg