Open Access: Whose value, what value?

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SPARC Europe

Key Perspectives Ltd

Enabling Open Scholarship

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Open Access: Who benefits?

- Researchers
- Institutions
- National economies
- Science and society

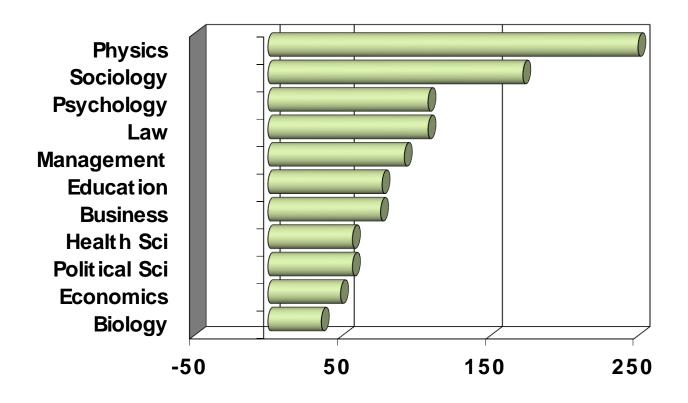


Researcher value from Open Access

- Visibility
- Usage
- Impact



Impact



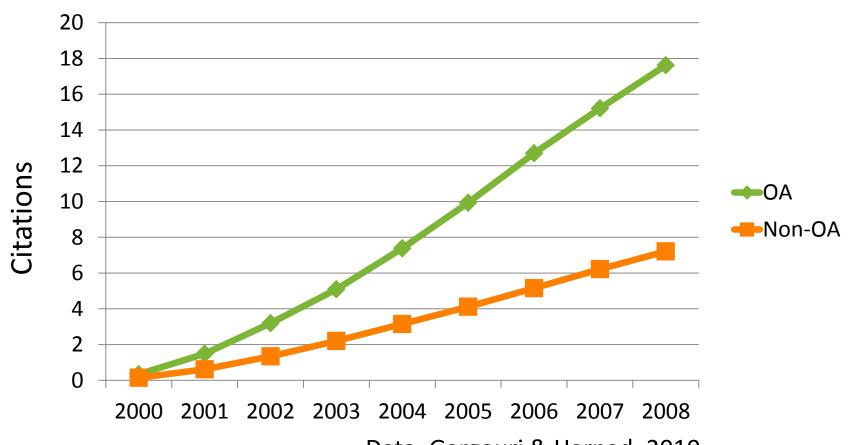
% increase in citations with Open Access

Range = 36%-200%

(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)



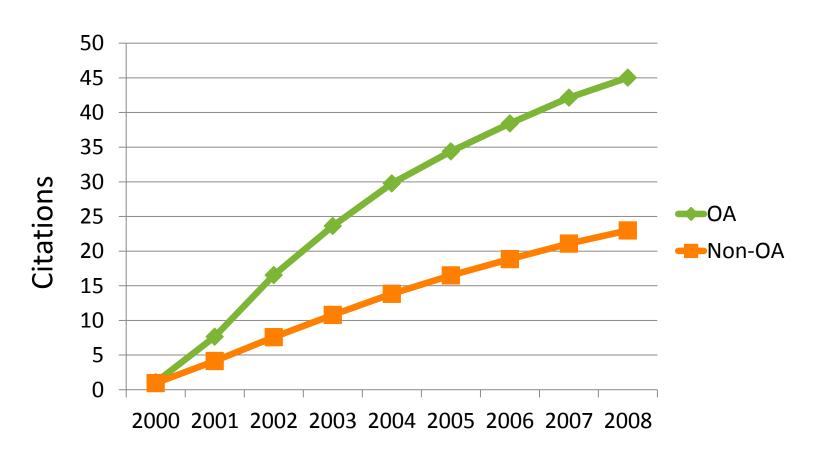
Engineering



Data: Gargouri & Harnad, 2010



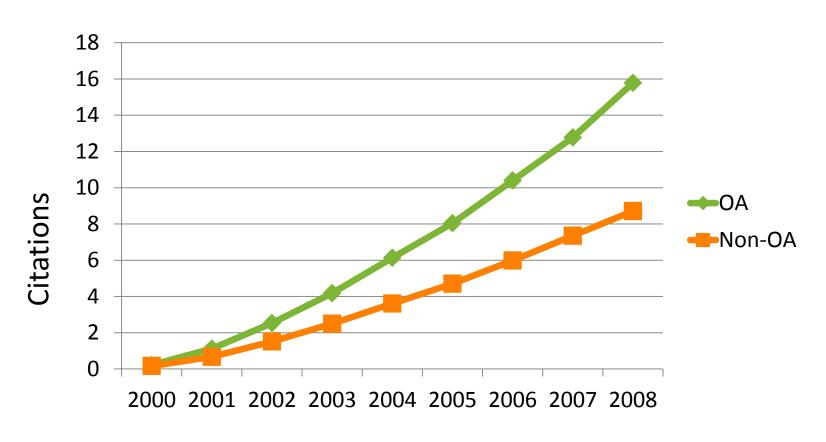
Clinical medicine



Data: Gargouri & Harnad, 2010



Social science



Data: Gargouri & Harnad, 2010



Institutional value from Open Access

- Visibility
- Usage
- Impact
- Institutional profiling and marketing

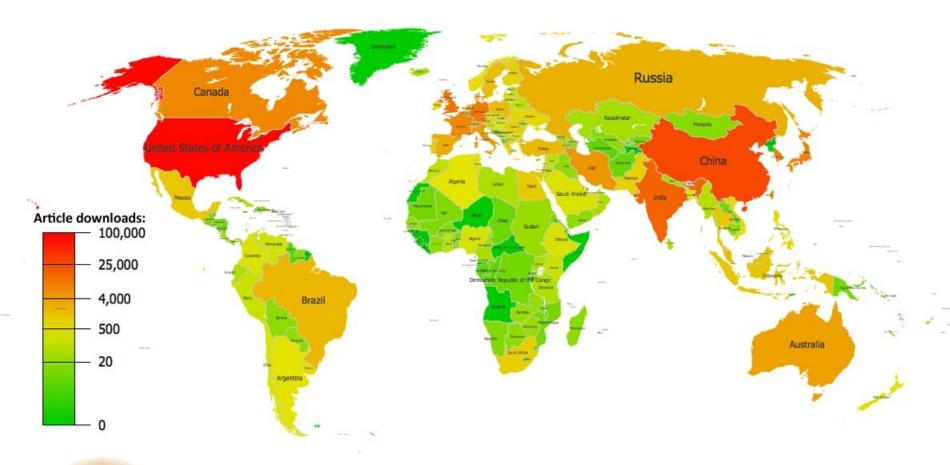


A School-level repository's usage





And MIT's repository usage





Webometrics

home world countries home > top Europe	world ra	nk rank by country	europea	n rank		atin americ	an rank	<u>.</u>
Rank Data		1	op Europe	е				
About Us						Universi	ties 1 to	100 of 100
About the Ranking	CONTINENT			WORLD	POSITION SIZE VISIBILITY RICH SCHOLAR			
Top 12000 Universities	RANK	UNIVERSITY	COUNTRY	WORLD RANK	SIZE \	/ISIBILITY	FILES	SCHOLAR
Premier League (Excel Files)	1	University of Cambridge	**	22	15	18	54	97
Top USA & Canada				40	38	57	73	15
Top Latin America	2	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology ETH Zürich						
Top Europe	3	University of Oxford	*	41	55	30	68	115
Top Cent. & East. Europe								
Top Asia	4	University of Edinburgh	35	52	96	50	63	86
Top South East Asia	5	University of Oslo	-	53	58	98	35	46
Top South Asia	6	University of Helsinki **	+	59	73	87	48	55
Top Arab World		Offiversity of Heisliki	-	39	/3		40	
Top Oceania	7	Norwegian University of Science & Technology	-	61	40	117	71	26
Top Africa								
Top Sub-Saharan Africa	8	University College London	*	63	107	69	70	72
Country Scoreboard	9	Universität Wien		69	82	118	92	18
Best Practices Notes (*/**)	10	École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne		72	30	128	83	64
Catalogue	11	Université de Geneve	-	75	79	67	84	292
	12	University of Southampton	-	85	167	91	150	21
Information	13	Università di Bologna	11	86	121	104	94	71
Methodology	14	Université Paris 6 Pierre and Marie Curie **		90	94	84	74	254

"I am asked how many articles my researchers publish each year, and I have to say 'I have no idea!"

Professor Bernard Rentier, Rector, University of Liege, Belgium, explaining one of the reasons why he has built an institutional Open Access repository and introduced a mandatory policy on Open Access



"The case for Open Access within a university is not simply political or economic or professional. It needs to rest in the notion of what a university is and what it should be It is central to the university's position in the public space"

Professor Martin Hall, Vice Chancellor of the University of Salford



Value to science and society

- Knowledge becomes more valuable through greater usage
- Open Access would be a cheaper system
- Science moves faster and more efficiently
- The economic returns are only just about imaginable



PubMed Central

- 2 million full-text articles
- 420,000 unique users per day:
 - 25% universities
 - 17% companies
 - 18% government and others
 - 40% citizens
- N.B. Thousands of journals voluntarily submit author manuscripts and hundreds of publishers voluntarily submit published PDFs



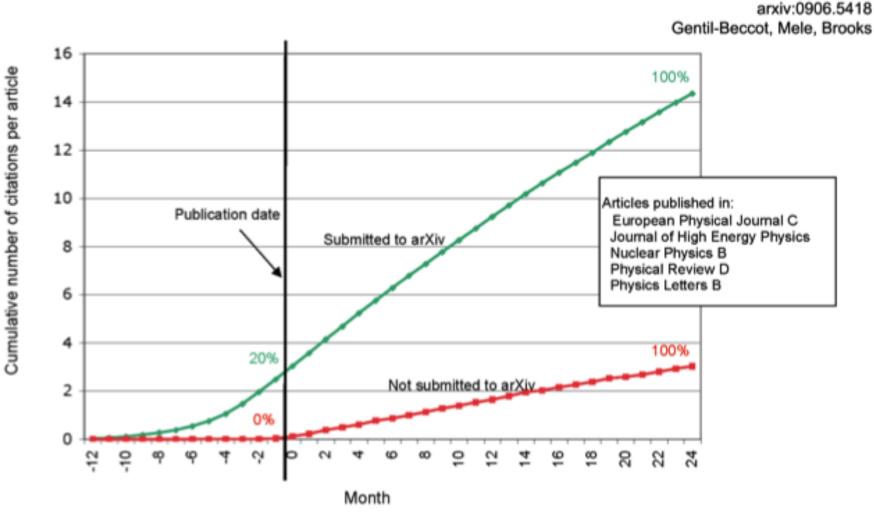
National pictures

(Houghton et al, 2009, 2010)

Annual € savings from moving to:	UK	Netherlands	Denmark	US federal agencies
OA journals ('Gold' OA)	480 million	133 million	70 million	Value of benefit
OA repositories with subscriptions ('Green' OA)	125 million	50 million	30 million	over 30 years amounts to some \$1 billion, 6 times the cost of archiving the
OA repositories with overlay services	Circa 480 million	Circa 133 million	Circa 70 million	material



The early bird ...





- Hanille Ohell Jakes der speakes Ha

HUGO

\$3.8 BILLION INVESTMENT IN HUMAN GENOME PROJECT DROVE \$796 BILLION IN ECONOMIC IMPACT CREATING 310,000 JOBS AND LAUNCHING THE GENOMIC REVOLUTION

"Genomic Revolution" Forging Major Breakthroughs in Medicine, Agriculture, Security & Justice, and Energy and Promises to Create Significantly More Jobs in the Future

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The \$3.8 billion the U.S. government invested in the Human Genome Project (HGP) from 1988 to 2003 helped drive \$796 billion in economic impact and the generation of \$244 billion in total personal income, according to a study released today by Battelle. In 2010 alone, the human genome sequencing projects and associated genomics research and industry activity directly and indirectly generated \$67 billion in U.S. economic output and supported 310,000 jobs that produced \$20 billion in personal income. The genomics-enabled industry also provided \$3.7 billion in federal taxes during 2010.



HUGO

- 1998-2003, US Government invested 3.8 billion USD (5.6 billion USD in 2010 terms) in HUGO
- Generated economic output (impact) of 796 billion USD
- Every \$1 of federal investment generated \$141 in the economy
- Created 3.8 million job-years of work
- 310,000 jobs in 2010
- Average personal income \$63,7000 per job-year

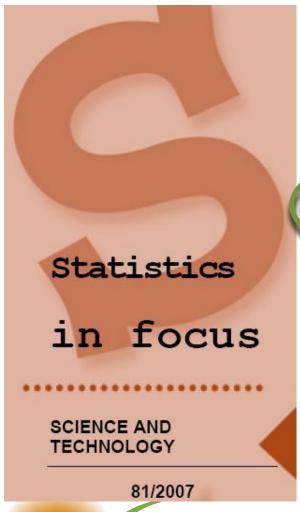


HUGO had an older sister, Celera

- Celera Genomics
- Licensed access to sequences as available (i.e. preempted HUGO)
- Subsequent research articles and diagnostic tests tracked:
 - 30% fewer articles
 - Similar reduced level of innovation (tests taken to market)
- IP theory would predict the opposite



EU CIS studies



Community Innovation Statistics

Weak link between innovative enterprises and gublic research institutes/universities

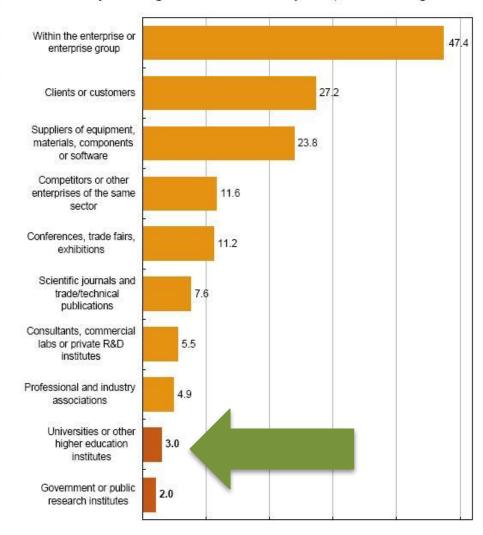
This report puts the spotlight on two different racets of innovation among those screened by the Fourth Community Innovation Survey (CIS 4): the sources of information that are highly important for innovation, and the types of partners with which innovative enterprises cooperate.

The outcome for both aspects is similar: the link between publicly financed science and innovative industry is rather weak. Institutional sources are less frequently consulted than internal or market sources; and innovative enterprises find cooperation partners more easily among suppliers or customers than in universities or public research institutes.



Author Sergiu-Valentin PARVAN Contents Highly important sources of information for innovation during 2002-2004.....2 Link between science and industry......4

Figure 1: Sources of information identified by enterprises as highly important for the enterprise's innovation activities, as a percentage of innovative enterprises, EU-27 average





Economic implications in Denmark

- Access to research articles is very/extremely important (48%)
 - 79% have access difficulties
- Difficulties in searching/accessing articles cost €73m per year to researchers in Danish firms
- Average delay to product or process development without access to academic research: 2.2 years
- For new PRODUCTS, this would amount to around €4.8 million per company per year

Houghton, Swan & Brown, 2011



Whose value? Ours, all of us

- New arguments:
- If we pay for OA, others will benefit
- The STM industry employs people and should be looked after by governments
- SMEs should go to public libraries



Daniel Coit Gilman

First President, Johns Hopkins University

It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge and to diffuse it, not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures, but far and wide.



Thank you for listening

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