Open Access Perspectives in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

A collection compiled and edited by the LSE Impact of Social Sciences blog.

#HSSOA

FOREWORD

Unless the industry rethinks open access prices, universities could soon be publishing peer reviewed work for themselves

Patrick Dunleavy, *Chair, LSE Public Policy Group* and *London School of Economics and Political Science*

The leitmotif of the digital age is 'disintermediation', an ugly name for the process of 'cutting out the middle person' – in other words, making transactions simpler and more direct. It's often better for customers to do this – to go direct to the source of a product and buy what they need, without having to pay a fee to other people involved in an intermediate delivery chain. Yet in goods markets this is often not feasible because of the information, bargaining and transportation costs involved.

So long as books and journals lived in the world of physical products – and incredibly enough all too many academic books still languish on in this status alone – the roles of publishers and book retailers and book sellers all made sense. And modern publishing has generally developed in ways that in many countries (like the USA) and in some markets (like popular fiction) deliver remarkable value for money. But academic publishing has been a great exception to the rule, especially in high cost countries like the UK and (even more so) Australia. Paper books have for years competed unavailingly against journals, as academics and universities move towards setting (and to a large extent only discussing in classes) items that can be accessed directly and simultaneously by whole class groups from learning management systems like Moodle and Blackboard (Dunleavy, 2012a and 2012b). Journals secured a key advantage by going digital first, radically improving their accessibility versus books, for a time and at a huge price.

Yet now journal articles are all online, most serious or major books will move into electronic format, and scholarly work will become a fully digital product (Weller, 2011). Add in open access and the possible scope for disintermediation widens dramatically. Many large publishers are still charging around $2700 for an open access paper in a good journal, while the sustainable future rate will probably be around $600. This is a huge premium, and it is not going to do academic publishers' already battered reputations any good at all to try to defend it. Serious, big universities will be thinking, are already thinking – why don't we publish digitally and open access ourselves? All that academics at (for instance) Stanford, Harvard, Imperial or LSE get from being published in prestigious journals is the certification of peer review, itself an increasingly battered and replaceable currency.

Yet top universities could organize their own conventional peer review processes economically and effectively, much as they do for PhD examining in the UK, using a system of mutual service and support. All the rest of the piece – getting articles publicized by twitter and blogs, providing a well-edited product, delivering the article to any PC, tablet or colour printer in the world – can be done easily and cheaply by universities themselves. Online communities are already doing the work of developing more and more research, so for universities to directly organize and publish their own peer reviewed journals, monographs and books is a natural next step. In my view only a dramatic fall in journal OA prices can prevent this transition in the next ten years.

And it's not just in publishing. With the rise of podcasting, universities are already substantial broadcasters – for instance, LSE podcasts have been downloaded many millions of times in 2012-13. Whatever eventually transpires around MOOCs, TV and videocast outputs from universities are already mushrooming. So universities increasingly broadcast their own work across the whole field of the cultural outputs, and they will do so far more in the next decade – partly responding to the also substantial impacts agenda (Bastow et al, 2014).

Disintermediation battles have happened before and always the incumbent industry segment (that is most at risk from being cut out) has battled to protect its established methods of working and associated profit levels for far too long, fighting on into the last ditch for the last penny of margins from obsolescent products, inhibiting innovation and erecting pay walls that systematically suppress consumption. Both publishers and academia face enormous pain in moving to a new model with open access at its heart. But if the academic publishing industry does not quickly change its current stance, universities will get their own. In the immortal words of the disco hit, academics will be 'doing it for themselves, dancing on their own two feet and ringing on their own bells'.

CONTENTS

UK OPEN ACCESS POLICY, DELIVERY AND COMMERCIALISATION

How did the UK government manage to spoil something as good as open access?

Frederick Friend

Open access to publicly-funded research journal articles has been growing steadily across the world over the past ten years, and the value of unrestricted use and re-use of research results to current and future researchers is widely acknowledged. Independent journalist Richard Poynder has charted both the progress in adopting open access and "what more needs to be done" in a series of interviews available at his website. Surely the steady progress towards full open access would continue, with increasing awareness of the value of open access and an increasing number of university and funder policies requiring researchers to make their publications available on open access? We had not reckoned with the support for a particular route to open access from the UK Minister for Universities and Science, support which threatens to undermine the good progress to date.

Good intentions; poor judgement.

The problem for open access developments in the UK is that Rt Hon David Willetts MP stepped into the steady progress that was being made with ready-made views of his own about how open access should develop, outlining those views to the Publishers Association on 2 May 2012. A few months earlier he had set up a group to consider the way in which open access should be implemented, the membership of the group chosen carefully to reflect the Minister's priorities of protecting the UK publishing industry and the large learned societies with publishing interests. Surprise, surprise: the report of the Finch Group followed the Minister's own stated views very closely. No doubt the Minister expected nothing but praise for the Finch recommendations and less than one month after the publication of the Finch Report announced the Government's acceptance of the main recommendations. A wise Minister would perhaps have waited to see if some differing views might be expressed, for as soon as the new policy was announced, the e-mail lists and blogs were full of critical comments.

Perverse effects

The UK academic community is now living with the perverse effects of the Finch Report, the Ministerial statement accepting the Finch recommendations and their subsequent application in the Research Councils' policy on open access. The key policy change recommended by Finch and accepted by the Minister was that "a clear policy direction should be set towards support for publication in open access or hybrid journals, funded by APCs, as the main vehicle for the publication of research". The effect of this hasty decision has been to

- divert more taxpayer funds into the publishing industry, reinforcing the already considerable profits made from the sale to libraries of journal subscriptions;

- fail to develop the valuable service being offered by university repositories for access to the work of a university's own researchers;

- leave the UK out-of step with open access policies in every other country in the world, where even-handed policies between journal access and repository access to research reports are commonplace;

- oblige universities to find additional funds for payments to publishers to meet the shortfall in the extra taxpayer funding provided by the Government for this policy;

- oblige RCUK to change its previous even-handed open access policy in favour of publication in open access journals;

- distort the UK publishing market in favour of APC-funded open access journals at the expense of subscription journals or open access journals not requiring the payment of an APC by only funding open access journals;

- fail to help those small societies struggling to maintain their own journals in a market dominated by multinational commercial publishers;

- encourage publishers to introduce longer embargoes before researchers can see repository versions of journal articles; and

- force upon researchers in all disciplines a policy which had been developed within the biomedical community.

Is there any hope of a change in Government policy?

Many of the flaws in the UK Government's open access policy have been recognised by the Parliamentary BIS Committee, which in a report dated 10 September 2013 described the Government as "mistaken" in focusing on publication in APC-paid open access journals as the route to full open access. Despite this clear message to the Government, UK governments are not known for their willingness to change policies in response to a parliamentary committee. There is a long history of publisher lobbying of BIS, and the lobbying machine will already be in overdrive to persuade David Willetts to keep to his policy. The big learned societies with publishing houses making substantial profits have also been active in supporting the Government's policy. No evidence has emerged that those societies would be at risk if the Government did change its policy towards a more balanced repository/journal publication policy. Even before the Finch Report the evidence was there that a balanced policy of support for university repositories as well as for open access journals is the most cost-effective policy for universities, for researchers and for the taxpayer.   Will the Government be strong enough to resist the pressure from vested interests and follow the evidence? We shall know the answer to that question within a few weeks.

What can universities do?

Publishers are not the only organisations able to lobby Government! Universities can tell David Willetts that they want their researchers' publications to be available through an open access repository without unnecessary delay. They can point to the fairness of a policy which would require deposit of a journal article in a university repository on the date of publication with release on open access after six or twelve months, dependent upon the subject of the publication. Universities can also ensure that their own open access policies are in good order, so that no government is able to use a lack of commitment within a university as a reason to adopt a policy bad for universities. In negotiating with publishers individual researchers should be encouraged to retain the rights researchers need to use and re-use research publications. Open access is about publicly-funded research being made accessible by researchers, their institutions and their funders, without artificial restrictions imposed by publishers. Open access is worth fighting for!

Open Access: Towards Fairer Access to Research
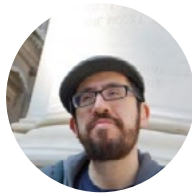
Ernesto Priego

Open Access (OA) refers to the free access to and reuse of scholarly works. It represents a mechanism to increase the availability of scholarly outputs by eliminating the cost of access to the reader. There are currently two main forms of delivering OA: the 'Gold' model, in which the peer-reviewed, professionally copyedited 'version of record' is published on a journal or platform and is openly accessible (this means no paywall, but also an open license for re-use and re-distribution) and the 'Green' one, in which academic content is made available via institutional OA repositories or archives.

Most institutional repositories are not peer-reviewed, but authors are advised to use them to deposit versions of their published articles under the conditions allowed by their publishing agreements. Most of the times publishing agreements will only allow authors to deposit their published research (also called 'self-archiving') after a period of embargo, which can be lengthy, especially for a digital age. (You can find out your publisher's copyright and self-archiving policies through SHERPA/RoMEO).

Since the financial sustainability of Gold OA publications does not depend on subscriptions paid by university libraries, many publishers have opted for Article Processing Charges (APCs) which are meant to be covered by the author, or, ideally, the author's research funder. Not all Gold OA publications rely on APCs, and not all APCs are the same. Some Gold OA journals, for example, offer fee waivers to students or those not able to cover them for any reason, or offer memberships encouraging universities to cover their research staff's APCs. Any discussion on APC pricing should take into account that not all publishers are alike, and that independent, researcher-led publishers that are not legacy publishers are also part of the OA publishing sphere. There is also the need to keep clarifying that Gold OA does not always mean expensive/unreasonable APCs.

These two models, Gold and Green, offer two different ways to open access to research outputs that would otherwise only be available to those who are members of paying institutions. These models are not mutually exclusive as they offer slightly different content under different circumstances. Both, however, have in common the definite intention to enable access without cost to readers.

I wish it were not perceived as a radical notion, but a transition towards fairer access to research for those both 'inside' and 'outside' academia. There is a need to seek practical ways in which publishing can be financially sustainable without it meaning simply inverting the current business model, in which publishers charge institutional libraries very dear subscription fees for bundles of journals.

Seeking practical and sustainable ways of increasing access requires a more thorough transformation of the academic publishing landscape, and this includes researchers and not only publishers. Awareness and clarity about the real costs of academic publishing would be a good start. This could be followed by the recognition that the research many researchers wish to cite is the peer-reviewed, professionally copyedited versions of record, and that access to this research needs to be timely and not after embargo periods during which other colleagues from wealthier institutions have already accessed it months ago.

We need to emphasise that Gold OA is completely compatible with institutional repositories. In my opinion a Green-only option that leaves the paywalled business model uninterrogated fails to tackle what I perceive as the biggest obstacle to fairer (legal) access to knowledge.

Mandating Green OA is a positive step in the right direction, but it might merely provide a temporary palliative to what still keeps most (version of record) research inaccessible by many on a timely and sustainable fashion.

There are still many questions, fears and interests of all sorts defining the current debate around open access outside STEM fields. Funding allocation works differently across fields, and in spite of recent policies for many scholars funding to publish in 'Gold' Open Access journals published by for-profit entities that rely on hefty Article Processing Charges remains a distant dream.

Not all scholars are equally invested in the mechanics, politics and economics of academic publishing. In my experience as both an attendant and presenter at lectures, conferences and workshops there are still varying degrees of confusion about copyright and the perceived dangers of openness, creating legitimate concerns that need to be dealt with relevant evidence. The general feeling I get is that we are far from seeing a general consensus on how academics should embrace the values of Open Access. Maybe aiming at such consensus is not realistic as no size might really fit all, particularly when fields in the humanities and social sciences are often very different from each other, presenting different scholarly cultures.

A glance at the scholarly blogosphere provides evidence that some academics feel they are being bullied into Open Access, forced to share outputs through methods they feel might jeopardise their career prospects. Perhaps this is the most important case that Open Access advocates need to make: there is a need for an urgent transformation of the traditional systems of publication, assessment and promotion that still privilege (at least in the humanities) printed matter and subscription-only journals. These systems were once defined in times when transparency, openness, wider access and nearly-instant dissemination channels did not exist or were significantly different.

Open Access advocates are fighting for the right of others to access research that had traditionally been paywalled from the general public, and for the right of scholars at all career stages to ensure their work has more prospects of getting disseminated and eventually, luckily, more widely read, cited and 'reused'.

Those of us advocating for wider adoption of OA models need also to work harder at empowering graduate students and Early Career Researchers (ECRs) to opt for Open Access publication platforms by collectively working towards a positive transformation in academic culture, one where open availability of online scholarship is not considered a liability but a desirable asset.

The future of scholarship cannot only be led by senior academics that built their careers following traditional paths. We cannot expect academic publishing to take a turn towards wider openness if ECRs are expected to develop their careers in the same way than their pre-digital peers. Open Access cannot remain the privilege of those who no longer have to worry about finding an academic job. It is up to the academics of today that will be the authorities of tomorrow to work towards new sets of rules. It is up to their elders to encourage and empower them.

Open access and ⓒ licensing: copyrights, moral rights and moral panics

Anne Barron

On September 10, the House of Commons Business, Innovation and Skills Select Committee released its eagerly-awaited Report on the inquiry it launched in January into the Government's acceptance of the conclusions and recommendations of the Finch Group report and RCUK's implementation of it. The Committee's Report is remarkable for its frank criticism of the Government's too-rapid acceptance of Finch's privileging of APC-funded gold OA in the transition to a fully open access future for academic publishing in the UK. It calls on the Government to reconsider its preference for immediate Gold and to do more to encourage Green OA – in particular by promoting the development of subject and institutional repositories.

The questions covered by the inquiry reflect the breadth of the debates that have raged around OA since Finch: whether the Government was right to accept the Group's recommendations without further investigation of the academic publishing ecosystem (the Report's answer is 'no'), whether the costs associated with APCs will impact negatively on research activity as well as on research funding ('probably, but empirical evidence is needed'), the likely repercussions for UK HE of heading for Gold without parallel moves by HEI's elsewhere in the world ('negative'), and the authorial rights and permissions that should govern the release of academic research outputs to the public (again, 'more investigation is needed'). It is the latter issue that I focus on here, because although views on the other questions are clear (if polarised), this one, as the Committee reported, has generated 'widespread concern, uncertainty and confusion'.

What exactly is the source of this confusion? Much of it stems from the fact that four distinct but overlapping regimes of authors' 'rights' are invariably implicated by the act of publishing a scholarly article. One is the general law of copyright, which reserves the right to control e.g. copying, distribution and online transmission to the copyright holder but also exempts from liability certain acts done in relation to a work, including 'fair' uses for the purpose of e.g. private study and non-commercial research (the exceptions are currently being 'modernised', with e.g. a new exception to facilitate data analysis for the purposes of non-commercial research likely to be introduced in the near future). Another is the law (yes, the law) of 'moral' rights, which protects certain non-pecuniary interests authors are deemed to have in relation to their works: interests in being identified as author, and in being able to object to false attribution of a work to oneself and to 'derogatory treatment' of one's work. A third regime is that instituted when a copyright work is licensed: a licence permits use of the work in ways otherwise exclusively reserved to the copyright holder by the general law of copyright, but that law continues to apply to the licensee except insofar as the licence effectively excludes it. There is a fourth regime as well, but unlike the other three it doesn't have the force of law: this is the regime of social norms governing academic authorship which is collectively recognised by the 'community of scholars' – norms against plagiarism, for example. Some activities that these norms would define as unethical don't count as instances of copyright infringement at all, yet they are still sanctioned (extra-legally) by the academic community.

The consternation adverted to above is mainly focused on the licensing regime that RCUK now requires for much RCUK funded research. This regime is framed by the Creative Commons (CC) 'BY' licence, the most permissive of the CC suite of model licences. CC-BY allows anyone to copy and modify (abridge, add to and generally alter) the licensed work and distribute copies and modified versions, for commercial as well as non-commercial purposes, as long as attribution is given to the author(s) of the original work and any copyrights in third-party material included in the original are not themselves infringed. Since April 1, CC-BY has been the copyright licence under which articles resulting from any RCUK-funded research must be published in peer-reviewed journals when RCUK's block grants are used to pay APCs to the publisher.

Many of the concerns about CC-BY are directed at the absence of a 'ND' (no derivatives) clause from this licence. There are worries that CC-BY not only permits acts that would otherwise breach copyright (e.g. translations) but also acts that would in addition breach moral rights (e.g. sloppy abridgements) and acts that wouldn't necessarily be unlawful but would flout the conventions of good academic practice (e.g. embarrassing re-contextualisations not specifically endorsed by the author, plagiarism). But these concerns are misplaced. Just because the concept of open access requires the third of the four regimes to be permissive for users of published research doesn't mean that it requires the other regimes to be permissive too. Unlike copyrights, moral rights cannot be licensed away, and unless expressly or impliedly waived, they persist even after the exchanges entered into by an author in respect of his or her copyright (in my view, CC-BY cannot be read as impliedly waiving these rights). Hence, for example, even when s/he licences derivatives under CC-BY, the moral right to object to derivatives which are derogatory treatments of the scholar's original work remains available. Meanwhile the moral right of attribution is always available in respect of works released under a CC-BY licence, which only reinforces that right by itself requiring attribution. Certainly, CC-BY gives the legal green light to some practices that would otherwise infringe both copyright and academic norms, yet would likely not breach moral rights: for example, it allows an article to be cut down for use in an anthology without the author's specific agreement to the inclusion of the article in the collection and without his or her approval of the edits. (This would only rarely be legally actionable as an infringement of the author's moral rights: in law, a treatment is only derogatory if it affects the reputation of the aggrieved author, and this can be hard to prove.) Yet under their traditional arrangements with journal publishers, academic authors have generally been unable to invoke copyright to prevent these acts anyway, even when – as in the example given – they clearly do implicate copyright law.

Traditionally, authors assign their copyrights to journal publishers (although typically publishers give licences back to e.g. share articles with colleagues). Consequently, authors have generally not been in a position to invoke copyright to control re-uses they don't like; instead, they have appealed to norms of scholarly propriety. Although sometimes ignored, these do constrain behaviour to a considerable extent; hence anthologists rarely proceed as described in the example above even when the publisher who owns the copyright in the article has licensed its re-use. Certainly, the CC-BY licence tells the world that re-uses which flout these norms are legally permitted without the copyright holder's specific consent, and to this extent it facilitates them. But it is questionable whether it legitimates them. To say that it does is to overestimate the ideological power of a copyright system that has long been at odds with scholarly assumptions about both property and propriety: academics are notoriously protective of their outputs and notoriously precious about how these are read and cited, yet for years they have signed away the property rights given to them by law without so much as a whimper. CC-BY is premised on rejecting the convention that an author's work should be under the publisher's exclusive proprietary control. If the widest possible dissemination of academic work is a good thing, so is this interrogation of publisher power – although critics are right to be concerned about the emergence of new forms of constraint on, and commercialisation of, research in the 'open everything' era (see, for example, the BSA's submission to the Select Committee at paras. 19-27 and 37-50).

Sensible suggestions have been advanced for crafting a licence template to meet the specific concerns of HSS scholars, e.g. by including a requirement indicating how a work has been modified (not merely that it has been modified, as the CC-BY licence currently provides), and reserving translation rights. But a wholesale prohibition on derivatives should be avoided: it would negate many of the benefits of OA and would really be an effort to freeze academic conventions around appropriate re-use in legal boilerplate. Since even the ethical credentials of these conventions are not beyond argument, encoding them in law seems particularly ill-advised. Assertions of the 'indignity' of having one's scholarly output re-purposed or re-mixed behind one's back, or of being unable to track every re-use by others, tend to reflect individualistic conceptions of authorship that may in turn do more to advance academic careers than collective public knowledge. Even Immanuel Kant, that champion of human dignity, can be read as arguing that the 'public use of reason' – the kinds of communicative interactions that sustain what Jürgen Habermas calls the public sphere – depends (in part at least) on the institutionalisation of a legal regime that permits the transformative re-use of published works of authorship.

The critics of CC-BY are entirely right, however, to be concerned about the absence of a 'NC' (no commercial re-use) clause from the licence currently mandated by RCUK. Even 'the chap from Rolls Royce' who represented non-publishing business interests in the Finch group 'thought it was absolutely ludicrous that anyone would suggest that his company's access to research literature should be subsidised by the taxpayer' (para. 88).

Markets vs Dialogue: two competing philosophies of openness

John Holmwood

For many commentators, open access to data and academic publications will bring clear public benefits, facilitating better public debate and allowing different kinds of elites to be held to account, whether they be political elites, policy makers or other kinds of experts. The case for open access appears overwhelming where the research is publicly-funded. Why should the public be denied access to that research by the high subscription pay-wall of journals? And, indeed, aren't most academics interested in the widest dissemination of their work?

This argument confronts a paradox. The push to open access occurs in the context of dramatic reforms to universities that stress that higher education should not be seen as a public benefit, but a private investment in human capital for which the beneficiary should pay (and should pay above its costs once fees are allowed to rise above the current fee cap). Indeed, the Minister for Universities and Science seeks a more efficient and diverse system in which for-profit providers will play a larger part, and even envisages a change in the corporate form of the university to facilitate greater engagement with private equity investors. It seems that a paywall is to be removed, at the same time as new paywalls are under construction.

Once the common factor of commercialisation is teased out the paradox disappears. One of the main drivers of open access is to make academic research more easily available for commercial exploitation, especially by small and medium enterprises. In this context, it is significant that the licence under which open access should function is CC BY which enables commercial exploitation and reuse in any form. The consequence, for the natural sciences, or any other research with a directly exploitable commercial idea, is to bring the underlying research under the protection of IPR.

All of this is part and parcel of the impact agenda whose primary economic purpose is to shorten the time from idea to income. Here we are witnesses to an inversion of previous science policy inaugurated by Lord Rothschild in the 1970s that was concerned with publicly funded research and advanced the idea that, where there was a private beneficiary, the beneficiary should pay. Now it seems that there should be no research undertaken without a beneficiary, but that beneficiary does not pay.

Whereas the implication of TRAC, for example, was that it would serve to identify a 'hidden' subsidy to private beneficiaries, these costs are primarily charged to public bodies like the Research Councils (and a block grant paid by the Government on behalf of certain charities for the research they fund). At the same time, RCUK seeks no return on patents derived from the research it funds. These are allowed to accrue income for individual researchers and their 'employers' with no return to the public that funds the research.

Of course, it might be retorted that the commercialisation of research serves a broader public benefit in so far as it allows UK plc to maintain its position in the competitive struggle of globalisation. Yet, this is hardly an inclusive public interest, given the widening inequalities with which it is associated and the increasing polarisation of jobs (including within universities as senior managements pursue 'outsourcing'

to provide students value for money at the same time as leveraging money out of them through higher fees). Moreover, as Mazzucato has argued ikn The Entrepreneurial State; Debunking Public vs Private Sector Myths (Anthem, 2013), the shortening of the cycle from research to product is associated with the undermining of fundamental research and its associated innovations. Venture capital is interested in short-term gains and these displace the long-term research commitments which require public funding.

But what of the humanities and social sciences? Surely, here the situation is different? First, let it be noted that the very commercialisation of the university itself will have the consequence of dividing the higher education system between a small number of elite universities and others subject to the pressures from for-profit providers. This will include the 'unbundling' of their functions (also involving the separation of research from teaching), as described by Sir Michael Barber, Chief Education Advisor of Pearson (and former member of the Browne Review), in a recent publication for IPPR . In this context, open access – especially MOOCS (and the online curriculum of Pearson) - provided by 'elite' universities is the means of undermining the conditions at other institutions and providing a tiered educational system that reinforces social selection to elite positions. This is the context in which Mike Boxall of PA Consulting Group speaks of a sector divided among 'oligarchs, innovators and zombies'.

Equally significant, is that the argument for unbundling (some) universities is the claim that research is increasingly taking place outside universities. In the case of the social sciences, this is research undertaken by 'think tanks' and commercial organisations. It is here that access to 'big data' provides commercial opportunities. Open access is an opportunity to amalgamate data from different sources, develop techniques of analysis under patent, and re-present data, and the means of checking any analysis using it, behind a new paywall. Significantly, the recent ESRC call for a What Works Partnership in Crime Reduction specifies that the products of the research need not be under CC BY, but under IPR arrangements.

This is the context in which it is argued that public data like the census can be given up and replaced by data sourced from administrative functions and commercial data, and that the Cabinet Office Behavioural Change Unit can be 'mutualised' – in truth, become a private company supported by public funds and venture capital with part-ownership by its academic members. In effect, the function of holding government to account is also commercialised, where the role of commercial interests in the realisation of policies should itself be a matter of public concern.

The broader matter at issue here is two competing philosophies of openness. One operates under a neo-liberal theory of knowledge, where the market serves to maximise the production and distribution of knowledge. The other is where the market is part of the problem and public institutions like universities serve democracy by facilitating debate and dialogue. Under the first, the market is the 'automatic' guarantor of the public interest and any negative consequences are simply ascribed to the failure properly to establish effective markets. The lasting paradox is that the debate over open access celebrates its contribution to dialogue while ignoring the underlying processes by which the possibility of genuine dialogue over our future is being undermined.

The role of institutional repositories: present and future

Neil Stewart

Introduction: Institutional Repositories and the scholarly communications ecosystem

Institutional repositories (IRs) have been a vital part of the scholarly communications ecosystem for the last decade, by providing open access to research papers. They do this (by and large) by collecting the research of their home institution as provided by academic colleagues, then making it available via the "green route" to open access: self-archived in the IR and freely available to anyone to download, read, cite and otherwise make use of.

IRs have developed at a phenomenal rate over that last decade- there are now 150 institutional or departmental repositories in the UK alone- and globally they make a huge amount of research available, by one estimate 25% of the research literature corpus. Making these papers openly accessible translates to downloads- in the (relatively small) repository I manage, the 1,800 papers regularly see 400 or more downloads a day, whereas a large repository such as LSE Research Online will see 2,500 downloads a day or more. Papers made open access via the green route also receive more citations than those that remain closed, as longitudinal studies have shown.

Green open access also speaks to issues of social justice, by making research that was closed freely available (no charges to publishers!) to those outside wealthy Western universities. Without wishing to play down the effects of the digital divide, all that is required to access green papers is an internet connection, making research far more easily available for those in the so-called Global South.

Green vs. gold open access and IRs

IRs are squarely green open access services, and (without wishing to speak on behalf of fellow professional colleagues) I would characterise repository managers and other librarians as supportive of green open access but sceptical about the gold author-pays model. This is because of academic libraries' long-term support for IRs, but also for ideological reasons. While there are many admirable examples of low- and zero-cost gold open access journals, gold is also perceived to be a Trojan Horse for traditional publishers looking to preserve their revenue streams by charging hefty article processing charges (APCs). By contrast green allows academics to choose to publish where they see fit (thereby retaining their academic freedom) regardless of the cost of any gold APC while still allowing their articles to be made freely and openly available.

This is not to say that repository staff do not support gold, and support for and advice on gold will be an increasing part of repository managers' jobs after the decisions made by the Finch Committee and RCUK to prefer that method of open access. But I would characterise repository managers' attitudes as supporting gold, but advocating for green: reminding academic colleagues that they don't necessarily have to pay large APCs to Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell and the rest when green open access, or for that matter publishing in a cost-free or low-cost open access journals, remain useful options.

Getting more green open access content for IRs

Despite the success of IRs in providing access to research, as outlined above, IRs can sometimes be perceived to be relatively empty of content, in that the ratio of green-archived material in a repository as compared to the total output of scholarly journal articles remains low (spontaneous deposit in IRs has been estimated to hover around the 15% mark).

The solution proposed by green open access advocates is the mandate to deposit. An exemplar of such a mandate is the University of Liège (read an interview with Liège's Rector on open access here), where researchers are expected to deposit their articles as a condition of having that work considered for performance review. This demonstrates the need to implement a mandate in such a way as not just to be another university policy which may or may not be adhered to, but to ensure that the mandate (and the positive reasons underpinning the mandate) are communicated to academic colleagues and that robust reporting mechanisms are put in place to show that deposit is taking place. In this way over time IRs will fill with more openly accessible content.

As well as this top-down approach, I would argue that there is still a vital role for repository managers (as well as librarians, Research Office staff, IT services colleagues etc.) to provide bottom-up advocacy for IRs to academic colleagues, and for academics themselves to champion the IR. There are success stories where such advocacy has produced positive results. Therefore universities should continue to support their IR staff and others, as their advocacy work makes a real difference to IR deposit rates.

The future of IRs

Despite the huge gains in research accessibility provided by IRs, there are still a number of ways they could be improved. The fundamental way in which this can occur is by increasing the amount of content they include, something that will occur using the measures mentioned in the previous section. There are also a number of services that IRs are currently developing to both enhance the content they hold and to broaden their scope. These include:

- Providing APC-free open access journal hosting for universities, transforming IRs into university presses; working with extant university presses (and new players in this field) to help reclaim publishing for the academy.

- Providing Research Data Management services, both advising colleagues where to deposit and (where appropriate) hosting open data.

- Allowing for inter-operation of content, for example providing 2-for-1 deposit services allowing for local deposit to be harvested to subject repositories e.g. RePEc, ArXiv etc.

- Providing article-level metrics, for example integrating IRs with Altmetrics, then aggregating these metrics to show the value of IRs to scholars in the UK and worldwide.

- Licensing IR content in such a way to allow machine-facilitated data- and text-mining (something that is in the future but is likely to occur as a result of HEFCE's open access consultation for REF 2020, which will probably recommend green deposit under Creative Commons licences)

- Archiving Gold OA material, allowing for a more comprehensive coverage of institutions' research outputs.

Conclusion

The rapidly changing scholarly communications ecosystem still requires IRs as a crucial (and relatively low-cost) method of providing research dissemination. Despite the problems with the recommendations of the Finch Report (which did in fact recognise a continuing role for IRs), the future for IRs looks bright, and they and the services built upon them will continue to assist academics, both as producers and consumers of academic literature.

Views from Europe: the need for a simple and consistent policy environment

Alma Swan

From the perspective of the UK, it may seem that Open Access policy development is caught in a whirlpool and, indeed, within the UK it is. But elsewhere in Europe the landscape is relatively uncomplicated and the signposts are clear.

In July 2012, the European Commission released two documents. One was an official Communication, an expression of its own policy intent. It stated that there would be a mandatory Open Access policy covering all areas of research funded under the Horizon 2020 programme. Horizon 2020 (H2020) is the next European research funding programme and will run from January 2014 to December 2020.

The announcement represented a significant step forward in Open Access policy in Europe. Though the Commission, through the H2020 programme, will be funding only around 9% of all publicly-funded research carried out in the European Union through those years – the rest being funded at Member State level – EU policy can act as an example to Member States. And to emphasise that, the second document released on that day in July 2012 was the Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information.

A Recommendation from the Commission is a strong indicator: the Commission wishes to see all publicly funded research in the EU made openly available and in this document it is signalling to Member States that it expects them to follow its own example. Only one thing is stronger than a Recommendation, and that is a Directive: the Commission may issue a Directive if it sees insufficient movement at Member State level on Open Access policy, and the next couple of years will show whether this is necessary or not.

What is the Commission's own example, then? At the moment, as we head towards the end of the current framework programme (called, less exotically than the coming one, FP7), there is a mini Open Access policy, which the Commission calls a 'pilot', in place. It covers 20% of the currently funded research (7 particular disciplinary areas) and requires grant-holders to make their 'best efforts' to deposit each article they produce in their local institutional repository. The permissible embargoes are 6 months for STEM disciplines and 12 months for HASS. In addition, grant-holders may use grant funds to pay for Gold Open Access publication charges. This puts the purchase decision where it should be – at author level – and will eventually help improve the current dysfunctional scholarly publishing marketplace.

The new policy for Horizon 2020 will cover 100% of funded research, drops the 'best efforts' language and simply requires authors to make their articles Open Access, keeps the same permitted embargo times and the eligibility of grant funds for the payment of Gold publication costs, and adds – rather daringly – an 'Open Data pilot'.

The Commission has also invested in a mechanism to bring together the outputs from the research it funds and present them in one collection. This piece of infrastructure is OpenAIRE, which harvests Commission-funded articles from the institutional repositories in which they have been deposited and provides a search interface through which they can be accessed. Of course, web search engines will also locate these articles and take potential users directly to them: OpenAIRE is simply providing a European 'shop window' for those who wish to restrict their searches to European research. And we can anticipate that in future, as OpenAIRE fills with documents, it will become a useful analytical tool for all of us, including the Commission. OpenAIRE also accepts direct deposits, catering for those authors whose institutions do not yet have an Open Access repository.

That, then, is the policy situation in Brussels. The policy picture outside, across the Union, is patchy, hence the Commission's Recommendation to Member States. To start at the top, and with the boldest, the European Research Council has an Open Access policy with a 6-month permitted embargo on all disciplinary areas and covering primary data. There are a further 36 research funder policies in place in Europe and murmurings of intent from more. Not all of the 36 policies are from national research councils: most are from charities and other funding bodies, with 12 from national research funders (2 in each of Belgium and Sweden). That still leaves at least 16 national policies to be made and implemented. Science Europe, the umbrella body for national research funders, has issued a position paper emphasising OA policy development as a priority.

The really important thing now is to try to achieve policy alignment. If policies match, researchers whose work is funded by two or more funders, or who work in interdisciplinary teams where funding may come from different sources at different times, will find themselves subject to a simple, consistent set of requirements. This is critical in maximising compliance and is especially significant when one of the thrusts of European public policy is to create a harmonised working environment across the EU and thus encourage mobility of workers, including amongst those in the research community.

Almost all extant European funder OA policies look very similar or are identical to the one for H2020 – a Green OA mandate, and permission to use grant funds to pay for Gold OA. Many people will be working to ensure any new policies follow this pattern. The significant outlier is the UK's current policy, but that may change. Anyway, it is but one of the 28 policies we hope to see across the EU before many more years elapse. There is much work ahead to build a coherent, aligned OA policy environment in Europe, but the signs are good.

Open access policy across the pond: what the UK needs to know

Heather Morrison

Highlights

What do UK academics and policy-makers need to know about open access policy across the pond? This is a call for UK academics to join us in calling for public policies that prioritize the needs of scholars and the public interest, not the profits of a handful of publishers. U.S. leaders have developed approaches to policy that are good models for any country! The U.S. Free Access to Research Act (FASTR), if passed, would require the archiving of peer-reviewed results of research funded by federal agencies for public access with a maximum 6 month embargo. A White House directive in response to a public call for open access is calling for much the same approach, with implementation details anticipated at any moment.

A 6 month embargo is more than generous considering that scholarly publishers have had over a decade to transition to open access. There are more than 10 thousand fully open access peer reviewed journals successfully employing a variety of business models listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals. By insisting on deposit in repositories for public access with long-term preservation addressed, FASTR ensures ongoing access to these works for the U.S. public. FASTR addresses the technical requirements for re-use much more directly than the RCUK's indirect and insufficient preference for a particular license. Research funders in the U.S. and Canada fund research rather than targeting funding to open access article processing fees. The faculty permissions approach, developed by academics for academics, pioneered by Harvard and perfected by MIT is the optimal model for institutional open access policy from the scholar's point of view. Perhaps a topic for another day: throughout the U.S. and Canada, university libraries provide hosting and support services for faculty-led publishing.

Details

The Free Access to Research Act (FASTR) in the U.S., if passed, would require free public access to federally funded research for departments with research budgets of $100 million or more. Unlike the UK, FASTR does not ask authors to publish in open access journals, nor does it provide funding for open access article processing fees. FASTR's call for examination of open licensing is very similar to the recent advice from the UK's Business, Innovation and Skills Committee for further research on this point.

FASTR is a superior policy to the UK's RCUK policy from a number of perspectives. First, demanding deposit in repositories designed for long-term preservation for free public access assures that U.S. citizens will have access to these works in perpetuity. The UK's push for gold open access policy leaves works funded by the UK at the mercy of publishers and journals that could fold, be owned or controlled by organizations outside the political influence of the UK, or that could change their business model in future.

The US focus on interoperability and local repositories meeting technical requirements directly addresses requirements for data and text-mining. This is likely to be far more effective than the UK's attempt to achieve this indirectly through CC-BY (attribution only) licensing. CC-BY is not necessary for data and text mining of freely available works as these are essentially automated forms of reading materials. CC-BY is not sufficient for data and text mining because a CC-BY license can be placed on works that are not technically suited for these tasks, such as a locked-down PDF.

Both the UK and the FASTR approaches are designed to accommodate publishers in the transition process. The FASTR maximum 6-month embargo on green open access archiving is appropriate given that scholarly publishing has now had more than a decade of experience with open access. The Directory of Open Access Journals now lists close to 10 thousand fully open access, peer reviewed scholarly journals which use a variety of business models. This is a strong indicator of the ability of scholarly publishers to transition to open access, given good public policy which prioritizes scholarship and the public interest while giving scholarly publishers a lengthy period of time to adjust. The goal for open access policy should be to gradually decrease embargo periods to zero, reflecting that the public interest is and should be the priority of government, not protecting outmoded business models.

Other North American funding agencies are largely following this U.S. model. For example, Canada's first federal funding agency to adopt an open access policy, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), adopted a policy fairly similar to the public access policy of the U.S. National Institutes of Health. Canada's tricouncil funding agencies are currently undergoing discussions with a view to standardizing open access policies across the agencies, with CIHR's policy most likely to serve as the model. It should be acknowledged that the UK's early lead in green open access policy and repository development was a major influence in the direction of U.S. and Canadian policy.

While U.S. and Canadian research funders allow for researchers to apply for open access article processing fees in research grant applications, it is unlikely that either the U.S. or Canada would follow the lead of providing targeted funding for this purpose, particularly in the current lean economic environment. Even in better economic times, in North America there is far more university autonomy and less central direction than is the case in the UK.

A great model for institutional policy from the scholar's point of view is the faculty-led open access permissions policy pioneered by Harvard and perfected by MIT. Shieber and Suber have developed a webpage dedicated to what they call "good practices" for this kind of policy. The basic idea is that faculty give their university permission to post their peer-reviewed articles for open access in their local repository, with a waiver option available to authors on request. This approach gives a university all the permissions needed to make the work of its faculty open access, while at the same time asserting the rights of faculty to their own work.

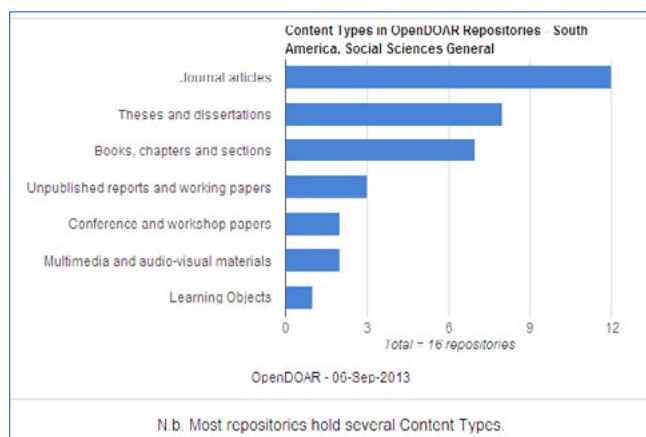# Voices from the Global South on open access in the social sciences

Dominique Babini

Open access and digital social sciences provide unique opportunities but also great challenges for the Global South social sciences to be more active participants in global conversations concerning sustainable development issues. Opportunities have grown because developing regions with growing internet connections can access worldwide research results without the paywalls imposed by commercial publishers, giving visibility and access to its own research output. Great challenges exist because to avoid new enclosures resulting from commercial open access proposals based on article processing charges (APC), the international research and scholarly community needs to address the issue of sharing costs to build a worldwide open access scholarly communications system supported by interoperable institutional, national and international digital repositories as a public good, retrieving the concept of knowledge as a commons.   More of a SHARE approach than a CHORUS approach to the open access future, as I have recently mentioned in Richard Poynder´s interview.

For regions such as Latin America, where research is mainly government-funded (either through local government funds, or through international cooperation funds from foreign tax-payers) and commercial publishers are absent, publishing costs have always been part of the cost of research, and journals and academic books have been published by universities and societies. And more recently, State funds with international cooperation support have been the great enablers of open access, as I have described in the Latin America section of UNESCO´s Global Open Access Portal (GOAP).   Open access national legislation has been approved in Peru, and is being debated in congress in Brazil (since 2007), in Argentina (since 2011, approved by Deputies and in debate in Senate) and in México (since 2013). In all cases, legislation requires that government-funded research results be available in open access digital repositories.

Today, open access in Latin America is the standard. Outstanding initiatives are the regional peer-review journal portals SciELO and Redalyc, which provide visibility, open access and indicators for a growing collection of 822 Iberoamerican social science journals, from a total of 2,874 peer-review social science journals in Latin America as estimated by Latindex. More recently institutional and national digital repositories, as well as Open Journal System-based peer-review journal portals are growing.

This OpenDOAR chart shows usual contents in open access social science digital repositories in South America:

Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories - South America, Social Sciences General

OpenDOAR - 06-Sep-2013

N.b. Most repositories hold several Content Types.

And 9 countries of the region have agreed to build a federation of national systems of digital repositories, called La Referencia, which acts as regional harvester and links worldwide with the Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR).

In another developing region, The Africa Journals Online (AJOL) provides open access to 461 peer-reviewed African-published scholarly journals in all subjects. And SciELO has a digital collection of open access journals from South Africa.

These open access initiatives reflect possible ways of sharing costs for building sustainable open access platforms without the need to build new commercial enclosures to access knowledge with APCs. For this to happen in other contexts, there is a great need to rebuild the peer-review process within the international scholarly community, which in any case today pays the costs of authors' and peer-reviewers' salaries for their contribution to journals behind paywalls. An international peer-review system, independent from commercial journals, would provide means to ensure quality of open access contents within digital repositories, from where journals can select contents and develop value-added services they can charge. Another international challenge is the development of open access indicators from developing regions, and alternative indicators, to complement the international indicators presently used to evaluate researchers worldwide, based on a collection of journals that so poorly reflects research output from developing regions.

For the social sciences, these opportunities and challenges of open access are of utmost importance because of the need to renew, in the open and digital environment, traditional strong links between social sciences and diversity of social actors, requiring communications that often do not follow the traditional peer-review journal format. As is the case of diversity of research output formats from the Latin American Council on Social Sciences (CLACSO) –an academic network which brings together 345 research centers and 649 post-graduate programs in social sciences and the humanities, located in 25 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, United States and Europe. The Council aims at promoting and developing research and training in social sciences, contributing with analytical inputs and prospective views to political and social actors and policies, as well as strengthening social sciences exchange and cooperation among academic institutions and researchers within the region and with other regions. As a way to increase the use of CLACSO´s network research results -among researchers, students, policymaking, civil society organizations and the general public- the Council started in 1998 an open access digital repository that has today 35,000 full-text journal articles, book contributions and diversity of research output formats, a growing collection that receives 850,000 requests each month. Concerning social science books, CLACSO has one of the most important social science catalogs from Latin America with 750 books, all available in open access in the digital repository.

The links between social science research and policies in Latin America are strong. Among former presidents that have been previously very active members of CLACSO´s research network, are Fernando Henrique Cardoso (Brazil), Ricardo Lagos (Chile), and actual president and vice-presidents of Bolivia (Evo Morales and Álvaro García-Linera) and vice-president of Uruguay (Danilo Astori), as well as an extensive list of Executive Officers, Ministers and Parliamentarians from Latin America and Caribbean countries.

These links between research and policy, and research and society, require rethinking open access and digital social sciences so they can better serve building bridges and conversations among them.

'The academic output of our universities cannot be subordinated to the interests or fluctuations of the publishing market. Society pays for the work done by the academics in Latin America, not companies or the private sector. All (within or outside the university) should be entitled to free access universities and research centers outputs. This is not generosity. It is an obligation of a minimum commitment to the defense of public space. Simply because knowledge, in a democratic society, should be a common good.'

Pablo Gentili, CLACSO Executive Secretary

Open Data in Economics: The Basis of Reproducible Research

Velichka Dimitrova

Closely related to the open access of academic publications is open access to research data. Similar to the way researchers sign off their copyright to journal publishers, authors often sign non-disclosure agreements with firms about the use of their data even where no privacy concerns exist. The process of having to secure the privilege to work with original datasets often means the material underpinning research remains invisible and unverifiable.

Earlier this year, Harvard economists Kenneth Rogoff and Carmen Reinhart came under fire, when students tried to replicate Growth in the Time of Depth. To the embarrassment of the authors, Herndon et al. (2013) found Excel coding errors and methodological flaws calling into question some of the key conclusions of the paper that drove austerity measures around the world in the aftermath of the worst financial and economic crisis since the Great Depression.

"In this age of information math errors can lead to disaster", pointed out Paul Krugman as it finally became clear why fellow economists had not been able to replicate the results of Reinhart and Rogoff. In a rather controversial research field with an absence of causality identification - whether high debt causes low growth or the other way around - making the underlying data and code available has a crucial importance.

Encouraging better reproducibility of economics research is one of the reasons for the recent release of a Statement on the Openness of Data and Code - the Open Economics Principles, brought out by the Open Economics Working Group of the Open Knowledge Foundation. The purpose of the Principles is to provide some basic guidelines on why, how and when data in economic research should be open.

> For economic research to be reliable and trusted, it should be possible to scrutinise and reproduce research findings. This is difficult, or impossible, if data and analysis is not made available. Making material openly available reduces to a minimum the barriers for doing reproducible research.

The Open Economics project began last year with the support of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, aiming to establish what open data means for economics: to show examples of projects and map the still existing barriers to opening up data and regression code. With the input of an Advisory Panel of twenty senior economists, the project convened different stakeholders - researchers, funders, journal editors, data professionals and students in two international workshops, building an understanding around the value of open data for economics and quantitative social science.

Whilst many initiatives exist in the field of the natural sciences, social scientists and economists have been more reluctant to open up data and code. The data economists work with is often very diverse. More recent empirical work depends on having unique datasets with individuals, households or firms as observation units, as the cross-country regressions using widely available data are now a thing of the past. Access to quality and high-frequency data is often not free and requires significant investment on the researchers' side. Such data may contain sensitive information or may be subject to confidentiality agreements.

Yet, for a lot of the data underlying empirical research, no issues exist and data should be open by default and licensed with an open license. Recognising that data and code should be made available upon publication, some economics journals have put in place data availability policies. In fact, the availability of raw data related to a paper is not a new issue. In what became to be regarded as the first referee report of an article submitted to Econometrica, Ragner Frisch commented on the work of Henry Schulz in October 1932:

> I would also suggest that you include a table giving the raw data you have used. ... I think the publishing of the raw data is very important in order to stimulate criticism and control."

Today, some economics journals have put in place a data availability policy. The American Economic Review, which sets the tone for the policy of other journals, requires the authors of accepted empirical papers to provide prior to publication all necessary data and computation necessary for replication and promises to make it available on the AER website. In fact, the majority of the more recent AER articles have their datasets available online.

The role of funders should be also given some attention. Many funders have also established data management and sharing plans where researchers are required to outline their approach to gathering, storing and disseminating their research data. However, many funders have to face the trade-off between giving more research funding and setting aside a pot for supporting the documentation of research. In line with these developments the U.S. government released a policy memorandum, promising specific funding for making federally-funded research freely available to the public, giving specific attention to digital data.

Various tools and platforms exist for economic researchers to share their research data, e.g. projects like DataVerse at Harvard offer online repositories for research data and services like DataCite allow for tracking the use of datasets and giving credit to data producers. There are many potential benefits for sharing data: it enhances the visibility and the impact of one's research, allows for the scrutiny of research findings, promotes new uses of the data and avoids unnecessary costs for duplicate research.

Endorse the Open Economics Principles, keep in touch through the mailing list or email us at economics@okfn.org.

Sharing data with the Journal of Open Psychology Data

Jelte Wicherts

Data sharing in scientific psychology has not been particularly successful and it is high time we change that situation. Before I explain how we hope to get rid of the secrecy surrounding research data in my field of psychology, let me explain how I got here.

Ten years ago, I was working on a PhD thesis for which I wanted to submit old and new IQ data from different cohorts to novel psychometric techniques. These techniques would enable us to better understand the remarkable gain in average IQ that has been documented in most western countries over the course of the 20th century. These new analyses had the potential to shed light on why it is that more recent cohorts of test-takers (say, folks born between 1975-1985) scored so much higher on IQ tests than older cohorts (say, baby boomers). In search of useful data from the millions of yearly IQ test administrations, I started emailing psychologists in academia and the test-publishing world. Although my colleagues acknowledged that indeed there must be a lot of data around, most of their data were not in any useful format or could no longer be found.

After a persistent search I ended up getting five useful data sets that had been lying in a nearly-destroyed file-cabinet at some library in Belgium, were saved on old floppy disks, were reported as a data table in published articles, or were in a data repository (because data collection had been financed by the Dutch Ministry of Education under the assumption that these data would perhaps be valuable for future use). Our analyses of the available data showed that the gain in average IQ was in part an artefact of testing. So a handful of psychologists back in the 1960s kept their data, which decades later helped show that their rebellious generation was not simply less intelligent than generations X (born 1960-1980) or Y (born 1980-2000). The moral of the story is that often we do not know about all potential uses of the data that we as researchers collect. Keeping the data and sharing them can be scientifically valuable.

Psychologists used to be quite bad at storing and sharing their research data. In 2005, we contacted 141 corresponding authors of papers that had been published in top-ranked psychology journals. In our study, we found that 73% of corresponding authors of papers published 18 months earlier were unable or unwilling to share data upon request. They did so despite the fact that they had signed a form stipulating that they would share data for verification purposes. In a follow-up study, we found that researchers who failed to share data upon request reported more statistical errors and report less convincing results than researchers who did share data. In other words, sharing data is a reflection of rigor. We in psychology have learned a hard lesson when it comes to researchers being secretive about their data. Secrecy enables up all sorts of problems including biases in reporting of results, honest errors, and even fraud.

So it is high time that we as psychologists become more open with our research data. For this reason, an international group of researchers from different subfields in psychology and I have established an open access journal, published by Ubiquity Press, that rewards the sharing of psychological research data. The journal is called Journal of Open Psychology Data and in it we publish so-called data papers. Data papers are relatively short, peer-reviewed papers that describe an interesting and potentially useful data set that has been shared with the scientific community in an established data repository. We aim to publish three types of data papers. First, a data paper in the Journal of Open Psychology Data may describe the data

from research that has been published in traditional journals. For instance, our first data paper reports raw data from a study of cohort differences in personality factors over the period 1982-2007, which was previously published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. Second, we seek data papers from unpublished work that may of interest for future work because they can be submitted to alternative analyses or can be enriched later. Third, we publish papers that report data from replications of earlier findings in the psychological literature. Such replication efforts are often hard to publish in traditional journals, but we consider them to be important for progress. So the Journal of Open Psychology Data helps psychologists to find interesting data sets that can be used for educational purposes (learning of statistical analyses), data sets that can be included in meta-analyses, or data sets that can be submitted to secondary analyses. More information can be found in the editorial I wrote for the first issue.

Being open access, the Journal of Open Psychology Data charges authors a publication fee. But our article processing charge is currently only 25 pounds or 30 euros. So if you are a psychologist and have data lying around that will probably vanish as soon as your new computer arrives, don't hesitate. Put your data in a safe place in a data repository, download the paper template, describe how the data were collected (and/or where they were previously reported), explain why they are interesting, and submit your data paper to the Journal of Open Psychology Data. We will quickly review your data paper, determine whether the data are interesting and useful, and check the documentation and accessibility of the data. If all is well, you can add a data paper to your resume and let the scientific community know that you have shared your interesting data. Who knows how your data may be used in the future.

PhilPapers: From categorisation to archive to engagement

Justin Bzovy

Emma Ryman

PhilPapers is a comprehensive index of the literature in philosophy. It uses both large-scale crow-sourcing and advanced trawling techniques to monitor all sources of research content in philosophy. This includes journals, books, reviews, personal pages, and open access archives. The PhilPapers index currently includes 582,500 entries.

One of the most important aspects of PhilPapers is its categorization system, overseen by David Chalmers, Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Centre for Consciousness at the Australian National University. There are currently 4,758 topics at different levels of generality into which a given entry can fall. For example, works in the history of philosophy may belong both to a category pertaining to a specific author and to a particular field, like philosophy of mind. As more specialists join the PhilPapers categorization project, each category becomes further developed. The categorization scheme is of great value for instructors designing philosophy courses, or for students and researchers selecting material for a reading group or research project. Along with the categorization project and integrated with the citation index, PhilPapers includes an open access archive, currently including over 75,000 entries.

PhilPapers now has 54,852 registered users, which include the majority of professional philosophers and graduate students. Approximately 400 of these users are themselves category editors. Registration on PhilPapers is free and provides its registered members with valuable services. For example, using the registry, one may create reading lists or exportable bibliographies for research projects. One may also set email alerts for new material on most pages on PhilPapers. Should users find citations missing from the site, or want to make their own work accessible to the philosophical community, PhilPapers has several different tools for uploading individual works, or entire bibliographies in a variety of different formats.

The forums on PhilPapers are also a place to engage with professional philosophers in active discussions on recent publications, and on current issues in all areas of philosophy. The forums provide an important place to get preliminary public feedback on current research. Areas of interest in the forums can be monitored from one's profile. Forums are also a place to note problems with the site, and suggest improvements. Other discussion topics on the forums include issues in the philosophic profession and graduate philosophy programs.

PhilPapers was initially developed (2006-2009) by David Bourget and David Chalmers at the Centre for Consciousness at the Australian National University. The project initially started off as MindPapers (2006-2007), which focused on philosophy of mind. Following this Bourget and Chalmers developed PhilPapers (2009), which covers all areas of philosophy. The original software architecture and programming are mainly Bourget's work. The categorization structure is mainly the work of Chalmers.

As of mid-2013, PhilPapers has moved to the new Centre for Digital Philosophy at Western University in London, Ontario. The Centre for Digital Philosophy is directed by David Bourget, assistant professor of philosophy at Western. David Chalmers is associate director. The Centre's staff includes Western graduate students, postdocs, and professional programmers.

Since March 2013, PhilPapers has been accepting submissions in any language. This significantly increases the breadth of philosophical traditions that can be encompassed on the site, and provides individuals doing philosophical research in other languages the tools to make their work accessible to a much wider audience. PhilPapers is always looking for more members of the philosophical community to help with its database and other projects. Since the site is driven by user input, the more philosophers that get involved with PhilPapers, the better it becomes.

Although PhilPapers focuses mainly on philosophy, it is also valuable for related disciplines. Apart from indexing literature that pertains both to philosophy and other disciplines, PhilPapers itself is an example of how one may conduct online research in general.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHIES

Dominique Babini is Open Access Program coordinator at CLACSO-Latin American Council on Social Sciences, scholarly communications researcher at the University of Buenos Aires, Experts Committee of the Argentine National System of Digital Repositories, consultant for UNESCO-Global Open Access Portal. She has a doctorate in political science and postgraduate degree in library science

Anne Barron is Reader in Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science

Justin Bzovy is a PhD student in the Philosophy Department at Western University. He works in ancient philosophy, philosophy of biology, Ukrainian philosophy, and philosophy of music

Velichka Dimitrova is project coordinator of Open Economics at the Open Knowledge Foundation. She is based in London, a graduate of economics (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin) and environmental policy (University of Cambridge) and a fellow of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. She can be found on Twitter at@vdimitrova

Fredrick Friend was appointed as UCL Director Scholarly Communication (now Honorary) after a long career in university libraries, including library director posts in two UK university libraries and undertakes consultancy work for the European Commission and other organisations. He is one of the founders of the Budapest Open Access Initiative.

John Holmwood is Professor of Sociology at the University of Nottingham. He is President of the British Sociological Association and co-founder of the Campaign for the Public University. He is the author of a number of related blogs on neo-liberalism, the commercialisation of the commons , open access and MOOCS , and the unbundled university.

Heather Morrison is Assistant Professor in the École des sciences de l'information / School of Information Studies at the University of Ottawa.

Ernesto Priego is Lecturer in Library Science at City University London.

Emma Ryman is a PhD student in philosophy at Western University, where she is a member of the Rotman Institute of Philosophy. She holds a B.A. in Philosophy from McGill University and an M.A. in Philosophy from Western. She is primarily interested in ethics and political philosophy, and she is the assistant editor for those PhilPapers categories in addition to her administrative duties at PhilPapers.

Neil Stewart is Digital Repository Manager at City University London, where he manages City Research Online. Prior to that he was an Assistant Librarian at LSE Library, where he managed LSE Research Online. He is interested in open access, scholarly communication via the web, and electronic resources for research. He blogs at City Open Access, and is also on Twitter.

Alma Swan is a consultant working in the field of scholarly communication and is Director of European Advocacy for the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC).

Jelte Wicherts is an associate professor at the Department of Methodology and Statistics of Tilburg University. He authored over 50 peer-reviewed publications on a wide range of topics including IQ, psychometrics, fraud, publication bias, errors with statistics, and data sharing. He is the editor of the Journal of Open Psychology Data.