<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Open Access Publishing - Your Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Palmer, DT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Graduate School Seminar, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 8 May 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issued Date</strong></td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/198432">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/198432</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rights</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Open Access Publishing
- Your Choice

David T Palmer
The University of Hong Kong (HKU)
HKU Graduate School
8 May 2014
OA – What it is not

- “Traditionally” published research output
- Researcher transfer rights of research to the publisher
  - Publisher holds rights of redistribution, access, etc.
- Publishers sell subscriptions
  - No subscription ➔ No Access
  - Usual per article price is US$25.00
OA – What is it?

- Research Output
  - Journal articles, books, book chapters, etc.
  - Data sets
  - Lab books, etc.
- Universally available via the internet, no barriers to access
- Licensed for redistribution, as long as attribution given
- Permanently archives in open access repository
OA – Why?

- University library budgets shrinking
- More and more journals published each year
  - Massive increase in research output
- Tax payers want access to research results
  - Universities supported by public taxes
- Traditional scholarly publishing model is broken
1. University loses access to most research output
2. Researcher loses rights
3. University pays twice for same research output
OA - Benefits

- University & researcher retains access & distribution rights
- Research cycle is faster
  - Faster publication
  - More people find it, faster
- Increased Impact
  - More downloads
  - More readers
  - More citations
- Accessible in 3rd world countries
- Accessible by everyone, incl. tax payers
An example: Jack Andraka
OA – Green & Gold

- **Green**
  - Publish in any journal, then...
  - Deposit a version in an OA repository
    - PubMed Central, ArXiV, SSRN, RePEc, etc
    - HKU: The HKU Scholars Hub
  - Deposit is sometimes after an embargo, 6 to 24 months after publication

- **Gold**
  - OA Journals
    - Some free
    - Others, the author, university or funder must pay an APC
      - Article Processing Charge
The HKU Scholars Hub is the institutional repository of The University of Hong Kong. As a key vehicle of HKU’s Knowledge Exchange Initiative, the Hub strives to make HKU authors and their research very visible, with the goal of increasing all forms of collaboration.

Search the author, title, abstract and series fields.

Quick Search of the Hub

Featured Scholar

Dr Zhang, Z

- Research Assistant Professor
- Research Interests:
  - Medical image analysis
  - Biomedical signal processing
  - Computational neuroscience
  - Statistical signal processing
  - Neural engineering

Hub News

Mar 2014: Added "Invited Lectures & Keynote Speeches" to HKU ResearcherPages.

Feb 2014: Added teaching course lists to HKU ResearcherPages.

Feb 2014: The Hub is No. 1 in Asia, according to Webometrics.

Jan 2014: Upgraded to DSpace 3.2 with DSpace-CRIS.

More

Relevant Links

- HKU's Top 1%
- HKU Authors: Open Access Publishing
- Usage Stats & Downloads
- HKU most cited articles in Scopus
- HKU research on Web of Science
- HKU Research & Scholarship
- HKU Libraries OA Policy
- HK Open Access Committee
Postgraduate Thesis: Effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine in primary care in Hong Kong

Title: Effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine in primary care in Hong Kong

Authors: Wong, Wendy

Issue Date: 2009

Publisher: The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong)

Advisors: Lam, CLK

Fong, DYT

Degree: Doctor of Philosophy

Subject: Chinese medicine - China - Hong Kong.
Primary health care - China - Hong Kong.
Quality of life - China - Hong Kong.
Respiratory organs - Diseases - Treatment.

Dept/Program: Medicine

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5353/th_b4284158
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

MPhil AND PHD THESIS SUBMISSION FORM FOR LIBRARIES

To fulfil the mission of the University in disseminating knowledge; to promote its academic standing and contribute to the international community of scholars as a whole; and to provide exposure and recognition to the theses of HKU students, the University's existing policy is one of granting open access to theses, unless there are acceptable grounds for restricting access.

Author's Surname  
Author's Given Names  
Chinese Name  

HKU No.  
Department  
Program (if any)  

Full Name of Degree  
Year of Congregation  

Thesis Title  

(A) Author's Access Declaration
To: The Librarian

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Postgraduate Thesis: Effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine in primary care in Hong Kong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic View</th>
<th>Metadata View</th>
<th>XML View</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine in primary care in Hong Kong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Wong, Wendy 廖韻婷</td>
<td>Lam, CLK 廖家輝 Fong, DYT 方耀廷</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>
Professor Lam, Cindy Lo Kuen 林露娟

Title:
Chief of Research
Clinical Professor
Professor and Head
Head, Department of Family Medicine and Primary Care
Danny D B Ho Professorship in Family Medicine

Dept:
Department of Family Medicine and Primary Care

Faculty:
Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine

Supervision of Research Postgraduate Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Thesis Title</th>
<th>Field of Study</th>
<th>Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health and health services</td>
<td>2012 Phd Jiao Fangfang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health-related Quality of Life and Primary Care</td>
<td>2012 MPhil Choi Pui Hang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Health-related Quality of Life of Chinese Patients with Colorectal Neoplasms</td>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>2008 Phd Wong King Ho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Health-related Quality of Life of Chinese Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B Infection</td>
<td>Hepatitis and Quality of Life</td>
<td>2007 Phd Lam Ting Pui</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Sub-health and Health-related Quality of Life</td>
<td>Health-related Quality of Life</td>
<td>2007 Phd Huang Wenwei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OA Journals (Gold OA)

- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- Hybrid Journals
  - Optional OA, upon payment of Article Processing Charge (APC)
- Completely OA with no APC
- Completely OA, with an APC
- Mega-Journals
OA Mega-Journals

- Public Library of Science (PLoS)
  - US$1,350~2,900/article
- PeerJ
  - US$299/lifetime APC
- Sage One
  - US$99/article

- Rapid peer review & publishing
- Is the science valid?
Many journals transferring to OA

- Funder & university mandates requiring OA publication
- Wider dissemination / web integration / more international reach
- Increase in bibliometric performance / impact factor
Increasing Visibility and Impact for a Society Journal

Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica
(year of transfer: 2006)

Moved to BioMed Central and became Open Access
Why are publishers necessary?

- Marketing?
  - If there is no subscription?
- Editing, DOI, ISBN processing, web pages
- Peer Review
  - Easy to “game”.
- Post peer review?
Traditional Journals – the dark side

- “Thousands of Scientists Vow to Boycott Elsevier to Protest Journal Prices” – Feb 2012
  - One journal can cost up to US$20k/yr
  - 2010 profit margin was 36%
  - Sold as bundles. Library must buy all or none.

- “Nobel winner declares boycott of top science journals” – Dec 2013
  - Pressure to publish in “luxury journals” (sic, Nature, Cell & Science)
  - Encourages researchers to cut corners and pursue trendy fields
  - CAS pays US$30k if researcher can publish in top tier journals ➔ bribe?
OA Journals – the dark side

- Beall’s List of Predatory Publishers 2013
  - http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/12/06/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers-2013/

- Fake conferences
- Fake editorial boards
New Publishing Models

- Sponsoring Consortium for OA Publishing in Particle Physics (SCOAP³)
- High-Energy Physics
- Now, 10 journals
- Stop subscriptions, move to country based payments
  - Funded by library consortia, research funders, etc.
- All articles OA
- Copyright / Licensing: Creative Commons, CC-BY
OA - Mandates

- University Mandates
  - Students and/or staff are required to...

- Funder Mandates
  - Recipients of grants are required to do green or gold, or both types of OA
HKU Mandates

- Electronic theses & dissertations (ETDs). Jan 2001 ~
- HKU Libraries. Feb 2010 ~

  - 5.1.1a Staff grant the University a royalty free, perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide licence to use the work for non-commercial purposes. The licence granted under this clause shall continue after the Staff is no longer employed by the University.
  - 5.1.1d. Where publishers' agreements permit, once a work is published, the University encourages Staff to submit their prior version of the published work ("Author's Manuscript") to the Hub to facilitate knowledge sharing. Administrators of the Hub will be responsible for confirming that the relevant publisher's agreement permits the posting of the Author's Manuscript, prior to posting any manuscripts on the Hub.
Overview

The NIH Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. Authors are required to allow NIH-funded scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central immediately upon acceptance for publication. To help advance science and improve human health, the Policy requires that papers are accessible to the public on PubMed Central no later than 12 months after publication.

Preparation is Key to Avoiding Delays in Funding. Some suggestions:

- Use My NCBI’s My Bibliography feature to monitor Public Access compliance for all the applicable papers that arise from your NIH award. Be sure to create an account using your eRA Commons ID, or link your current account to your eRA Commons account.
- As you plan a paper or support one with your NIH award, discuss with the authors how the paper and the NIH support it will comply with the Public Access Policy.

How to Comply

All of your papers that fall under the NIH Public Access Policy, whether in press or in print, must include evidence of your NIH applications and reports.

1. **Determine Applicability**
   Does the NIH Public Access Policy apply to your paper?

2. **Address Copyright**
   Ensure your publishing agreement allows the paper to be posted to PubMed Central in accordance with the Public Access Policy.

3. **Submit paper to PMC**
   Submit papers to PubMed Central (PMC) and approve public release. Enter your journal name into the box on the screen to determine how you paper will be posted to PMC.

4. **Include PMCID in Citations**
   Include the PMCID at the end of the full citation in your application or report.

Video Training, Excerpted from our January 2013 Webinar
The Obama Administration is committed to the proposition that citizens deserve easy access to the results of scientific research their tax dollars have paid for. That’s why, in a policy memorandum released today, OSTP Director John Holdren has directed Federal agencies with more than $100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication and requiring researchers to better account for and manage the digital data resulting from federally funded scientific research. OSTP has been looking into this issue for some time, soliciting broad public input on multiple occasions and convening an interagency working group to develop a policy. The final policy reflects substantial inputs from scientists and scientific organizations, publishers, members of Congress, and other members of the public—over 65 thousand of whom recently signed a We the People petition asking for expanded public access to the results of taxpayer-funded research.

To see the new policy memorandum, please visit: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf
RCUK announces new Open Access policy

Research Councils UK (RCUK) has today, 16th July 2012, unveiled its new Open Access policy. Informed by the work of the National Working Group on Expanding Access to Published Research Findings, chaired by Professor Dame Janet Finch, the policy at once harmonises and makes significant changes to existing Research Councils’ Open Access policies.

Professor Douglas Kell, RCUK Champion for Research and Information Management commented: "Widening access to the outputs of research currently published in journals has the potential to contribute substantially to furthering the progress of scientific and other research, ensuring that the UK continues to be a world leader in these fields. I am delighted that, together, the Research Councils have been able both to harmonise and to make significant changes to their policies, ensuring that more people have access to cutting edge research that can contribute to both economic growth in our knowledge economy and the wider wellbeing of the UK."

Dr. Astrid Wissenburg, Chair of RCUK Impact Group and RCUK representative on the National Working Group on Open Access commented: "As the bodies charged with investing public money in research, the Research Councils take very seriously their responsibilities in making the outputs from this research publicly available – not just to other researchers, but also to potential users in business; charitable and public sectors; and to the general public. Working with other funders such as HEFCE, DFID and the Wellcome Trust, this new policy signifies a move to a sustainable, affordable and transparent model of making outputs from the research that they fund more openly accessible."

The new policy, which will apply to all qualifying publications being submitted for publication from 1 April 2013, states that peer reviewed research papers which result from research that is wholly or partially funded by the Research Councils:

- must be published in journals which are compliant with Research Council policy on Open Access, and;
- must include details of the funding that supported the research, and a statement on how the underlying research materials such as data, samples or models can be accessed.

Criteria which journals must fulfill to be compliant with the Research Councils’ Open Access policy are detailed within the policy, but include offering a “pay to publish” option or allowing deposit in a subject or institutional repository after a mandated maximum embargo period. In addition, the policy mandates use of the Creative Commons ‘Attribution’ license (CC-BY), when an Article Processing Charge (APC) is levied. The CC-BY license allows others to modify, build upon and/or distribute the licensed work (including for commercial purposes) as long as the author is credited and the license is noted. The doi (digital object identifier) will also be made available for all published research outputs.
OA policies – of note

- European Commission
- World Bank
- Wellcome Trust
- UNESCO
- Max Planck
- Global Research Council
- World Health Organization
- Etc.
Open Data

- Data mining
  - “My data is mine, and your data is mine”
- Re-use, re-purpose data for, as-yet, unknown purposes
- Funders give grants, researcher makes data set, which eventually disappears. Wasted grant money.
- Non-reproducible: “At Amgen, scientists were able to confirm only 11 percent of results from seminal papers in hematology and oncology that the company had deemed promising.” – Unverified Science, The Boston Globle, July 8, 2013.

- Figshare
- GigaScience
- Open Data Hong Kong
OA Growth

Source: http://figshare.com/articles/Articles_in_OA_jnls_in_Web_of_Science_/918607
OA Today (Feb 2014)

- Total 450 mandates worldwide and 27 proposed mandates
  - 202 institutional mandates + 6 proposed institutional mandates
  - 87 funder mandates + 12 proposed funder mandates
- 3,585 repositories worldwide (Green Open Access)
  - 12 repositories in Hong Kong
- 9,804 Open Access journals (Gold Open Access) in 124 countries
  - 5,673 journals searchable at article level
  - 3,687 journals have Creative Commons License
  - 1,099 out of 10,936 JCR journals with 2012 Impact Factor, 456 of them with article processing charge (APC)
  - Not all Open Access journals are peer-reviewed
  - Include non-English journals
- 1,573,847 Open Access articles
- 1,662 peer-reviewed Open Access books from 55 publishers

Sources: ROARMAP, ROAR, DOAB & DOAJ, Feb 12, 2014
What can you do for OA?

- Promote and explain Open Access to your students /colleagues

- Submit your next manuscript to an peer-reviewed Open Access journal *(Gold Open Access)*

- Deposit your papers to your Institutional Repository *(Green Open Access)*

- Add “article processing charge” or “publication charge” into your grant application

- Publish your conference proceeding in Open Access journal
- Transfer your journal to Open Access

- Setup an Open Access Fund to support article processing charge for Open Access publishing
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• http://hub.hku.hk/handle/

David T Palmer
• http://hub.hku.hk/cris/rp/rp00001
• http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5616-4635