



**From the SelectedWorks of Amy York**

---

April 2013

## Open Access, Creative Commons, and Author Rights: an Overview for Librarians

Contact  
Author

Start Your Own  
SelectedWorks

Notify Me  
of New Work

---

Available at: [http://works.bepress.com/amy\\_york/13](http://works.bepress.com/amy_york/13)

# Open Access, Creative Commons, and Author Rights

an overview for librarians



Amy York

Middle Tennessee State University



# What is Open Access?

## Journal articles

- Unrestricted ACCESS
  - Free on the Web
- Unrestricted USE\*
  - Creative Commons Licensing
    - Mainly, CC-BY

\*[Budapest](#), [Bethesda](#), and [Berlin](#) statements (BBB definition)



# Unrestricted ACCESS

**Gold**

vs.

**Green**



# Gold Open Access

Entire journal is open access from publication;

- 5% of journals <sup>1</sup>
- Author fees -- \$20-\$5000 for Cell Reports <sup>2</sup>
- No fee: Institution/Association supported – Tennessee Libraries
- Predatory OA – blacklist <sup>3</sup>
  - “are those that unprofessionally exploit the author-pays model of open-access publishing (Gold OA) for their own profit. Typically, these publishers spam professional email lists, broadly soliciting article submissions for the clear purpose of gaining additional income. Operating essentially as vanity presses, these publishers typically have a low article acceptance threshold, with a false-front or non-existent peer review process.” -- Jeffrey Beall, <http://scholarlyoa.com/>



# Green Open Access

- Publication allows self-archiving of draft copy
  - 80% of journals<sup>1</sup> – Even [Elsevier](#)<sup>4</sup>
  - may be before peer-review, but mostly after, just no formatting
  - Institutional repositories
  - Available through web search but not always through database searches
  - Driven by university demand, notably MIT and Harvard



# Green OA discoverability

- No institutional repository?
  - Selected Works – Bepress
    - [http://works.bepress.com/amy\\_york/](http://works.bepress.com/amy_york/)
  - ArXiv: physics, math, cs, stats, &more
  - Pubmed
- Repositories get preprints and more into Google Scholar



# Unrestricted USE

## Creative Commons



### Attribution

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work if they credit your name as requested by you



### No Derivative Works

Others can only copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work



### Share Alike

Others can distribute your work only under a license identical to the one you have chosen for your work



### Non-Commercial

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform or remix your work but for non-commercial purposes only.



No rights reserved





# Creative Commons

## CC – BY

- This license is used by leading open-access publishers such as PLOS and BioMed Central; only one endorsed by major OA groups

## CC choice

- “Commercial science publishers that have launched publications funded by article-processing charges also use Creative Commons licenses, but they either use a more restrictive license or offer authors choices.”<sup>5</sup>



# Author Addendum

- SPARC and Science Commons
- Attach to publication agreement for traditional journals
- <http://www.sparc.arl.org/author/addendum.shtml>



# Librarians' roles

- Publish in OA journals or self-archive when possible
- Help faculty find OA opportunities
  - Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#))
- Help patrons find self-archived copies in Google Scholar



# Librarians' roles, cont'd

- Citation analysis: Google Scholar vs. ISI Citation index
  - Several studies find higher or equal impact factors for OA journals <sup>6, 7, 8</sup>
- Support IR or advocate for one
  - Recommend alternatives: [Selected Works](#)
- Collection development/budget issues



# References

1. Harnad, S., Brody, T., Vallieres, F., Carr, L., Hitchcock, S., Gingras, Y., Oppenheim, C., Stamerjohanns, H., & Hilf, E. (2004) The Access/Impact Problem and the Green and Gold Roads to Open Access. *Serials Review* 30 (4) 2004.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2004.09.013>
2. UC Berkley Library. Selective List of Open Access Fees. (n.d.). *Scholarly Communications, UC Berkley Library*. Retrieved April 19, 2013, from [http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/scholarlycommunication/oa\\_fees.html](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/scholarlycommunication/oa_fees.html)
3. Predatory OA definition: <http://metadata.posterous.com/83235355>
4. Elsevier article posting policy. <http://www.elsevier.com/about/open-access/open-access-policies/article-posting-policy>
5. Carroll, M. W. (2013). Creative Commons and the Openness of Open Access. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 368(9), 789-791. <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1300040>
6. Antelman, K. (2004). Do open-access articles have a greater research impact? *College & Research Libraries*, 65(5), 372-382.  
<http://crl.acrl.org/content/65/5/372.short>
7. Eysenbach, G. (2006). Citation advantage of open access articles. *PLoS Biology*, 4(5), e157.  
<http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.0040157>
8. Björk, Bo-Christer, and David Solomon. "Open access versus subscription journals: a comparison of scientific impact." *BMC Medicine* 10.1 (2012): 73. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1741-7015/10/73>

