

Connecting the Opens

Open Access
Open Education
Open Data

19 March 2018

Comments by:

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Panelists

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Open Access

Open Access Open Education

Open Access
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Open Data

Open Access
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Open Data
Open Source

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Open Pedagogy

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Open Pedagogy
Open Research

Open Access
Open Education
Open Data
Open Source
Open Pedagogy
Open Research
Open Infrastructure

...

Foundations of Open

The Open movement in scholarly communication & publishing began in the late 20th century

Not surprisingly, it paralleled the evolution and maturing of internet & digital technologies

Foundations of Open

Several early statements & declarations of principles established a foundation for planning, action, and changing behavior across the Academy

Much of the focus was on the perceived crisis of *losing access* to sustainable and affordable scholarship

Foundations of Open

Tempe Principles

(Principles for Emerging Systems of Scholarly Publishing), 2000

Nine principles designed to build consensus on an approach to transforming the scholarly publishing system—including cost, quality control, permanence, exploiting digital capabilities, equity of rights, etc.

Foundations of Open

Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)

Budapest, 2002

“An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented **public good**.”

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Foundations of Open

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“An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented **public good**. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The **public good** they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds.”

Foundations of Open

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing

Bethesda, 2002

“We encourage our faculty/grant recipients to publish their work according to the principles of the open access model, to maximize the access and benefit to scientists, scholars and the public throughout the world.”

Foundations of Open

Open Access Policies for Academic Institutions

Writing in 2008, Peter Suber proposed this vision:

1. Universities should provide open access to their research output
2. Universities should not limit the freedom of faculty to submit their work to the journals of their choice
3. Universities now pay most of the costs of peer review, through subscription fees and faculty salaries. They should continue to bear the costs of peer review, in order to assure its survival, while recognizing that the forms and venues of peer review are changing

What is Open Access?

The Budapest Open Access Initiative

“By ‘open access’ to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.”

What is Open Access?

Open Access by Peter Suber (MIT Press, 2012)

“Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.”

Expanding Visions of Open

A decade later...

Revised thinking on what constitutes **a unit of communication** in a future scholarly communication system

- Datasets
- Simulations
- Software
- Dynamic knowledge representations regardless of format or location

A Push from the Federal Government

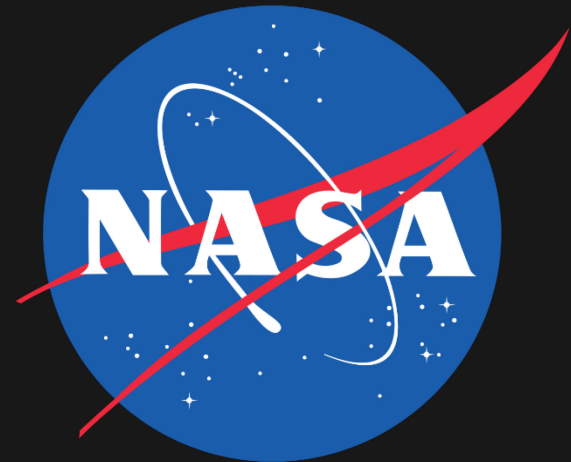
In 2013 the White House Office of Science & Technology Policy (OSTP) directed federal agencies with more than \$100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication.



A Growing Infrastructure



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*



A Growing Infrastructure



PubMed Central is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)

A Growing Infrastructure

PubMed Central

4.7 MILLION Articles

are archived in PMC.

Content provided in part by:

2100

Full Participation

Journals

330

NIH Portfolio

Journals

4570

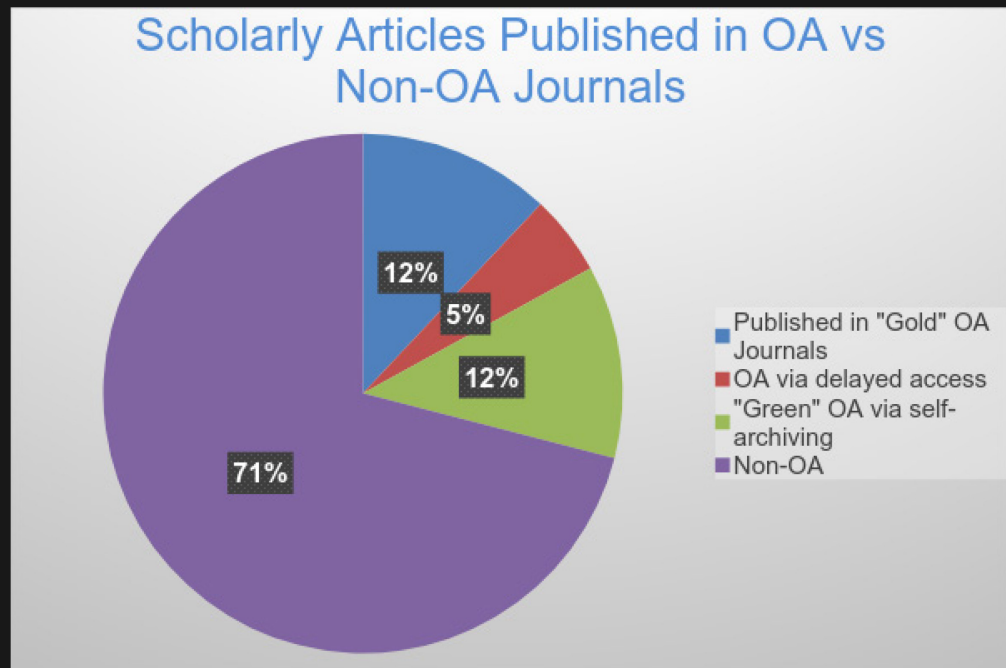
Selective Deposit

Journals

Still a Long Way to Go

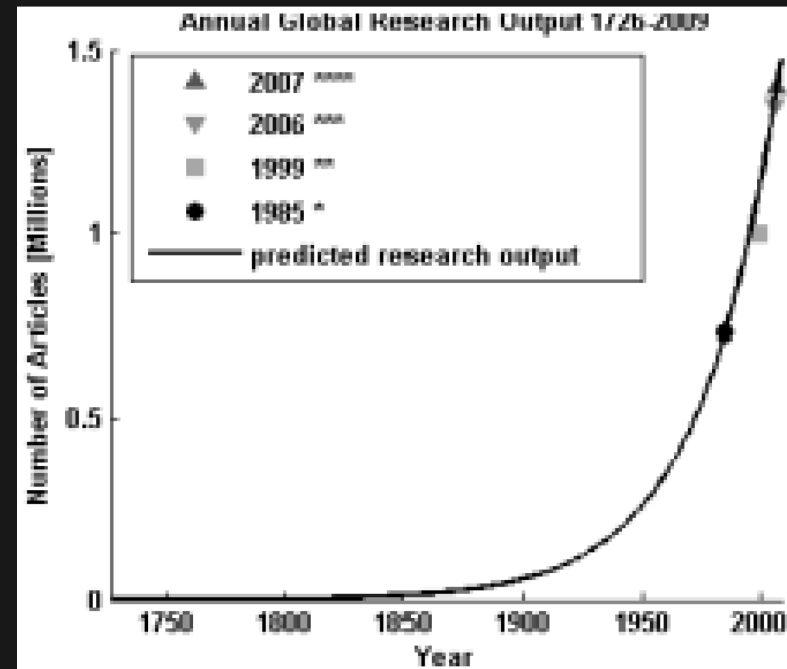
Total OA market = \$470M in 2016

- 4-9% of total market revenue
- 20-29% as percentage of total market volume



Still a Long Way to Go

- 7-9 million active researchers worldwide
 - Global spending on R&D more than doubled from 1996 to 2012 (NSF, 2012)
- 2.5 million articles published per yr
- 30,000+ journals
- 5,000+ publishers
- \$28 billion annual revenue (\$11 billion of it journals)
- 80% of market controlled by 10 publishers



Estimated annual global research article output at 3% annual growth

What Lies Ahead



The Competitiveness Council meeting in Brussels this week. EU COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL

In dramatic statement, European leaders call for 'immediate' open access to all scientific papers by 2020

By [Martin Enserink](#) | May. 27, 2016 , 2:30 PM

Science

What Lies Ahead



The library at Berlin's Humboldt University is one of many that won't renew its Elsevier subscriptions.

HUUBOA/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

A bold open-access push in Germany could change the future of academic publishing

By [Gretchen Vogel](#), [Kai Kupferschmidt](#) | Aug. 23, 2017, 12:15 PM

Over the past 2 years, more than 150 German libraries, universities, and research institutes have formed a united front trying to force academic publishers into a new way of doing business. Instead of buying subscriptions to specific journals, consortium members want to pay publishers an annual lump sum that covers publication costs of all papers whose first authors are at German institutions. Those papers would be freely available around the world; meanwhile, German institutions would receive access to all the publishers' online content.

Science

What Lies Ahead

- Open infrastructure
- Open Science/Open Scholarship
- Commercial/Non-commercial showdown
- Beyond the journal article & book?
- New forms of peer review
- Open Education

What Lies Ahead

Pearson returns to profit in 2017; cuts dividend

By **Adria Calatayud**

Published: Feb 23, 2018 3:24 a.m. ET



MarketWatch

Pearson PLC (PSON.LN) said Friday that it swung to a pretax profit in 2017 after booking a large impairment charge in 2016, but cut its dividend for the year.

The London-based publishing and education company also said that it is in discussions with potential buyers for its U.S. K12 courseware segment, which Pearson said in May 2017 it was considering disposing.

The company made a profit of 421 million pounds (\$586.1 million), compared with a pretax loss of GBP2.56 billion in 2016. Analysts expected a pretax profit of GBP246.9 million, according to a consensus based on seven estimates provided by FactSet.

Pearson's 2017 net profit was GBP406 million, compared with a net loss of GBP2.34 billion a year earlier, the company said.

Connecting with other “opens”



OPEN  ACCESS
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

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Berlin Declaration

Signatories

Mission Statement

Expression of Interest

Berlin Conferences

Positions

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BERLIN DECLARATION

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access. We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities of 22 October 2003 was written in English. This one of the

SIGNING INSTRUCTIONS

Governments, universities, research institutions, funding agencies, foundations, libraries, museums, archives, learned societies and professional associations who share the vision expressed in the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities are therefore invited to join the signatories that have already signed the Declaration.

Contact

Prof. Dr. Martin Stratmann
Präsident der Max Planck Gesellschaft
Hofgartenstraße 8
D-80539 München
Deutschland

Email: [President or Open Access Contact](#)

PDF VERSIONS BERLIN DECLARATION

• Arabic

Are OA and OER the same?

Are Open Access and OER (open educational resources) different names for roughly the same set of permissions?

Are OA and OER the same?

YES, if Open Access = CC BY



NO, if Open Access = free online & nothing more



PUBLIC DOMAIN

PD (no known copyright)

Allows adaptation

Yes

Allows redistribution

Yes

Requires attribution

No

Eliminates fair use

No



PUBLIC DOMAIN

PD0 / CC0 (donated to public domain)

Yes

Yes

No

No



CC BY

Yes

Yes

Yes

No



CC BY SA

Yes-under same license terms

Yes

Yes

No



CC BY NC

Yes

Yes

Yes

No



CC BY NC SA

Yes-under same license terms

Yes

Yes

No



CC BY ND

No

Yes

Yes

No



CC BY NC ND

No

Yes

Yes

No



In-Copyright with no additional license or permission

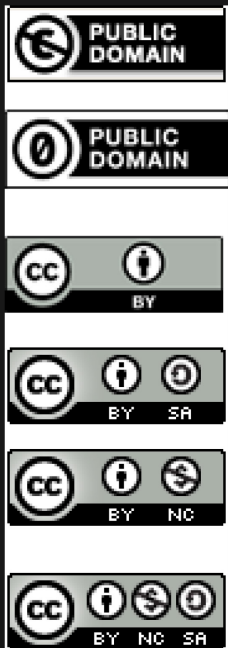
No

No

—

No

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Can anyone . . .

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Reuse it?

Revise it?

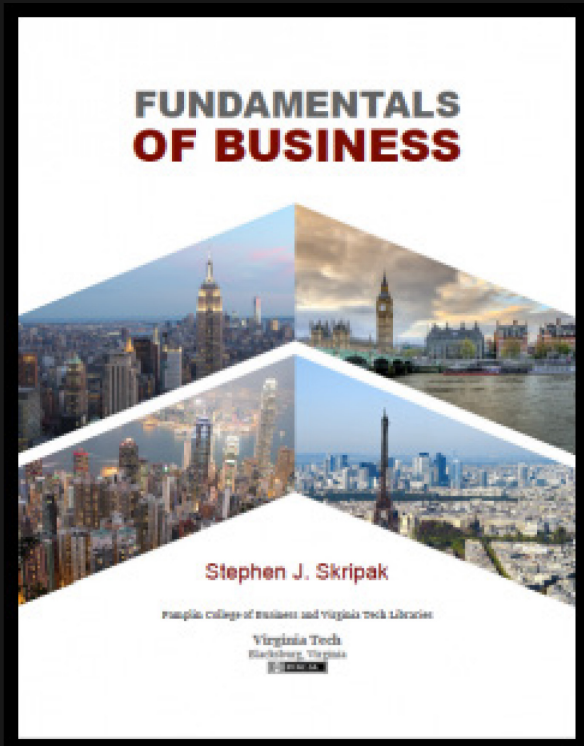
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Redistribute it?

<http://opencontent.org/definition>

Published: August 2016

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Multiple Authors, Brigham Young University

Pub Date: 2012

ISBN 13:

Publisher: [Independent](#)

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Robin DeRosa

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<https://openamlit.pressbooks.com>

<http://robinderosa.net/uncategorized/my-open-textbook-pedagogy-and-practice>

Going beyond OER

•

Non-disposable assignment



Open Pedagogy

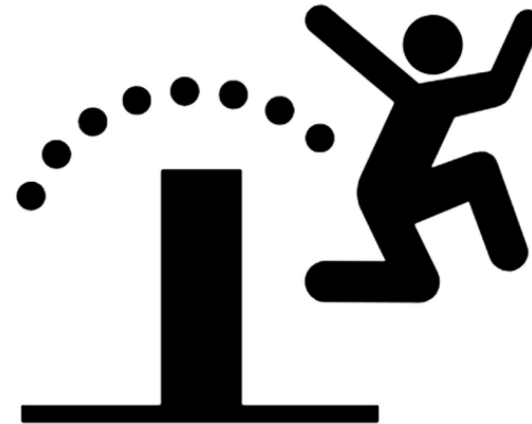


**Leverages student agency
&
the real world**

to produce:

- Deeper learning approaches
- More student engagement
- Equity among students
- Value for the real world

Open Education Is:



a movement

© "[Jumping Hurdle](#)" Luis Prado [CC BY 3.0](#)

a philosophy

a broad, expanding set of value-driven practices.

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