

**Stevan Harnad, Les Carr, Alma Swan,
Arthur Sale and Hélène Bosc**

Open Access Repositories

Maximizing and Measuring Research Impact through University and Research-Funder Open-Access Self-Archiving Mandates



When Harold Varmus's very timely and influential 1999 Ebiomed Proposal (a pot pourri of ideas about publishing, journals, archiving, peer-review, and what would eventually come to be called "Open Access" or "OA") (Bailey 2006) managed to elicit staunch opposition from its foes and constructive criticism from its friends – but very little in the way of actual OA – it led to the creation of the Public Library of Science (PLoS), whose first action was to launch an Open Letter, signed by 34,000 biologists worldwide, threatening to boycott their journals – i.e., to cease publishing in or refereeing for them – unless by September 2001 they began to make their contents OA (within 6 months of publication).

Now suppose that – in addition to performing the keystrokes required to sign the 2001 PLoS Open Letter (pledging to boycott journals unless they become OA journals), each of the 34,000 PLoS signatories had also performed (or delegated a librarian, secretary or student to perform for them) the few further keystrokes it would have taken to make just one of their own year-2001 articles OA by self-archiving it, free for all, on the web. The number of OA articles (34,000) resulting from just that minimal act would already represent 60 percent of the approximately 55,000 Biology articles indexed by ISI in 2001; it would also have exceeded twice the total number of articles published by both BioMed Central and PLoS journals from 2001 to 2006 (c. 16,000). And all at the cost of only a few keystrokes more per article than what it cost to sign the PLoS petition.

Yet the only thing researchers did in 2001 was to sign the PLoS Open Letter demanding that their journals should give them OA. They then waited, passively, for the journals to comply with their demand for OA. Most journals did not comply; of the 25,000 peer-reviewed journals that existed in 2006, only about 2000 of them (less than 10%) had converted to (or already were) OA („gold“) journal (Harnad et al. 2004); in 2009, this is still only 4000, or 20 percent, and not the top 20% of journals. However, since 2001, in response to researchers' expressed wish for OA, over 90 percent of journals have given their authors their „green light“ to self-archive their own articles online to make them OA if they wish (62% for the refereed final draft [postprint], 29% for the pre-refereeing preprint). Yet today most researchers still seem ready to keep on waiting, passively, for more Gold OA journals to be created or converted, one by one. Meanwhile, spontaneous Green OA self-archiving continues to hover at about 5 to 25 percent, depending on the field and year (Harnad 2006a, 2007b).

There seems to be an ironic note of inconsistency in this. Researchers feel they need and want OA badly enough to demand it from their journals, even threatening (rather idly, as it turns out to have been a bluff) to stop submitting to and peer-reviewing for the journals that decline to give them the OA they need and want so much. This needing and wanting have an unassailable

objective basis because the benefits of OA are clearly demonstrated by the objective evidence of the dramatic citation impact advantage provided by OA (Hajjem et al. 2005): But is there an equally unassailable subjective basis, if the needing and wanting are not sufficient to induce researchers to do (or delegate) for themselves the few keystrokes that are the only thing standing between them and 100 percent OA?

Researchers themselves have hinted at the answer: Yes, they need and want OA. But there are many other demands on their time too, and they will only perform the requisite keystrokes if their employers and/or funders require it, just as it is already their employers and funders who require them to do the keystrokes to publish (or perish) in the first place. It is employers and funders who set researchers' priorities, because it is employers and funders who reward researchers' performance (Diamond 1986; Garfield 1988). Today, although only about 15 percent of research is being self-archived spontaneously, 95 percent of researchers sampled report that they would self-archive if required to do so by their employers and/or funders: 81 percent of them willingly, 14 percent reluctantly; only 5 percent would not comply with the requirement (Swan & Brown 2005). And in the four earliest objective tests of this self-reported prediction, all four institutions that have mandated self-archiving (in 2002-2004) have amply confirmed the predicted outcome, with their self-archiving rates well above the spontaneous 15 percent baseline rate and firmly on the road toward 100 percent (Southampton-ECS, Queensland University of Technology, U. Minho and CERN) by 2006.

So an employer/funder self-archiving mandate is obviously what is missing. But what exactly needs to be mandated? Only the keystrokes for depositing the final draft of the article (plus its bibliographic OAI metadata) in the author's Institutional Repository (IR) (Swan et al. 2005) immediately upon acceptance for publication are required. Going on to set access-privileges to the article as „OA“ (full-text access open web wide) need merely be recommended, not required. Access to over 90 percent of these articles can already be set to OA with the blessing of their publishers (62% for the postprint, 29% for the preprint). The rest can be restricted to IR-internal access (for institutional employees, employers and funders) for the time being, but their bibliographic metadata (author, title, journal, date, abstract, keywords) will still be just as visible to all searchers and surfers web wide as those of the 90 percent that are already OA, allowing would-be users to email the author to request an e-print semi-automatically, with the help of the IR software. E-mailing e-prints can bridge the gap until either the remaining non-green journals give self-archiving their blessing or the author tires of doing the superfluous keystrokes to e-mail the e-prints and simply does the last keystroke to set access at OA. Either way, mediated OA will already be providing effective 100 percent OA as of the implementation of the keystroke-policy.

Such an immediate-deposit mandate – leaving no loopholes for any exceptions or delays – is what the UK Selective Committee on Science and Technology recommended that the Research Councils UK (RCUK) adopt, and the rest of the planet is now beginning to follow suit (Though institutions do not always adopt the optimal mandate, nature will take care of the rest.).

Research Access and Impact

The approximately 25,000 peer-reviewed journals (and conference proceedings) that exist worldwide today publish about 2.5 million articles per year, across all disciplines, languages and nations. No university or research institution anywhere, not even the richest, can afford to subscribe to all or most of the journals that its researchers may need to use (Odlyzko 2006). Hence no article is accessible online to all of its potential users web wide; and hence all articles are currently losing some of their potential research impact (usage and citations). This means that in the online era both the rate and the scale of research progress are less than what they could

summary

No research institution can afford all the journals its researchers may need, so all articles are losing research impact (usage and citations) from would-be users whose institutions cannot afford paid access. Articles that are made "Open Access," by self-archiving them on the web are cited twice as much, but only about 15 percent of articles are being spontaneously self-archived. The only institutions approaching 100 percent self-archiving are those that mandate it. Surveys show that majority of authors (95%) will comply with a self-archiving mandate.

Literature:

Bailey, C.W., What is Open Access? In: Jacobs/Neil (Eds.), *Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects*. Chandos Publishing, Oxford 2006 Limited.

Brody, T./Carr, L./Harnad, S./Swan, A., Time to Convert to Metrics. Research Fortnight 2007a, pp. 17-18. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/14329/>

Brody, T./Carr, L./Gingras, Y./Hajjem, C./Harnad, S./Swan, A., Incentivizing the Open Access Research Web: Publication-Archiving, Data-Archiving and Scientometrics. CTWatch Quarterly 3(3), 2007b, <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/14418/>

Brody, T./Harnad, S., Comparing the Impact of Open Access (OA) vs. Non-OA Articles in the Same Journals. D-Lib Magazine 10(6), 2004, <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10207/>

Brody, T./Harnad, S./Carr, L., Earlier Web Usage Statistics as Predictors of Later Citation Impact. Journal of the American Association for Information Science and Technology (JASIST) 57(8) 2006, pp. 1060-1072. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10713/>

Carr, L./Harnad, S., Keystroke Economy: A Study of the Time and Effort Involved in Self-Archiving, 2005, <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10688/>

Diamond, Jr., A. M., What is a Citation Worth? Journal of Human Resources 21:200-15, 1986, <http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/essays/v11p354y1988.pdf>

Garfield, E., Citation Frequency as a Measure of Research Activity and Performance, in *Essays of an Information Scientist*, 1: 406-408, 1962-73, Current Contents, 5, 1973, <http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/essays/V1p406y1962-73.pdf>

Garfield, E., Can Researchers Bank on Citation Analysis? Current Comments 44. October 31, 1988 <http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/essays/v11p354y1988.pdf>

Hajjem, C., Harnad, S. and Gingras, Y. (2005) Ten-Year Cross-Disciplinary Comparison of the Growth of Open Access and How it Increases Research Citation Impact. IEEE Data Engineering Bulletin 28(4) pp. 39-47. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/11688/>

Harnad, S. (1978) Editorial (on "Open Peer Commentary"). Behavioral and Brain Sciences 1(1) 1978. <http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Temp/Kata/bbs.editorial.html>

Harnad, Stevan (1990) Scholarly Skywriting and the Prepublication Continuum of Scientific Inquiry. Psychological Science 1: 342-343. [reprinted in Current Contents 45: 9-13, November 11 1991]. <http://cogprints.org/1581/>

Harnad, Stevan (1991) Post-Gutenberg Galaxy: The Fourth Revolution in the Means of Production of Knowledge. Public-Access Computer Systems Review 2(1):pp. 39-53. <http://cogprints.org/1580/>

Harnad, S. (1995) Universal FTP Archives for Esoteric Science and Scholarship: A Subversive Proposal. In: Ann Okerson & James O'Donnell (Eds.) *Scholarly Journals at the Crossroads: A Subversive Proposal for Electronic Publishing*. Washington, DC., Association of Research Libraries, June 1995. <http://www.arl.org/scomm/subversive/toc.html>

Harnad, S. (2003) For Whom the Gate Tolls?, in Law, D. and Andrews, J., Eds. *Digital Libraries: Policy Planning and Practice*. Ashgate <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/8705/>

Harnad, S. (2005) Maximising the Return on the UK's Investment in Research. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/11220/>

Harnad, S. (2006a) Publish or Perish ? Self-Archive to Flourish: The Green Route to Open Access. ERCIM News 64. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/11715/>

Harnad, S. (2006b) Opening Access by Overcoming Zen's Paralysis, in Jacobs, N., Eds. *Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects*,

and should be. This is confirmed by recent findings, independently replicated by many investigators, showing that articles for which their authors have supplemented subscription-based access to the publisher's version by self-archiving their own final drafts free for all on the web are downloaded and cited twice as much across all twelve scientific, biological, social science and humanities disciplines analysed so far (Lawrence 2001; Brody/Harnad 2004; Hajjem et al. 2005; Moed 2005b; Kurtz/Brody 2006). Note: no discipline fails to benefit from self-archiving (Figure 4), they differ only in their awareness of OA and its possibilities.

The total citation counts for articles submitted to the UK Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) – which ranks all UK universities every four years according to their research performance, and funds them proportionately – are also very closely correlated with the RAE ranking outcomes despite the fact that citations are not directly counted by the RAE. A higher number of citations are correlated with a higher RAE ranking (Smith/Eysenck 2002; Harnad et al. 2003). Hence citation counts are (i) robust indicators of research performance (Garfield 1973, Moed 2005a), (ii) they are not currently being maximised for those articles that are not self-archived and (iii) those articles that are being self-archived have a substantial competitive advantage over those that are not. As of 2008, the RAE will greatly increase its reliance on metrics (Brody et al. 2007b; Harnad 2007a).

Institutional Self-Archiving Mandates maximise Research Impact

Only 15 percent of the 2.5 million articles published annually are being spontaneously self-archived worldwide today. Creating an Institutional Repository (IR) and encouraging staff to self-archive their articles therein is a good first step, but it is not sufficient to raise the self-archiving rate appreciably above the 15 percent baseline for spontaneous self-archiving. Providing library help to encourage and assist staff to self-archive raises the self-archiving rate somewhat, but it is still insufficient (Sale 2005).

The correct measure of institutional success in self-archiving is the ratio of annual self-archived articles in an institution's IR relative to that institution's total annual article output. The only institutions that are reliably approaching a 100 percent annual self-archiving rate today are those that not only create an IR and provide library help for depositing, but also adopt a self-archiving policy requirement or mandate (Sale 2006a-c).

A self-archiving mandate is a simple and natural extension of institutions' already existing mandate to publish research findings ("publish or perish"); it is already linked to incentives (Waaijers 2006) by the fact that staff are promoted and funded on the basis of research performance indicators, of which citation impact is a prominent correlate, as in the RAE.

As noted above, two international, cross-disciplinary JISC surveys have found that 95 percent of authors will comply with a self-archiving mandate (81% willingly, 14% reluctantly). The four institutions worldwide that have adopted a self-archiving mandate to date (CERN in Switzerland, Queensland University of Technology in Australia, Minho University in Portugal, and the ECS Department at University of Southampton) have each confirmed the outcome of the JISC author surveys, with their institutional self-archiving rates reliably climbing toward 100 percent, whereas institutions without mandates remain at the 15 percent spontaneous self-archiving baseline rate.

Action: All research-active institutions and research funders should now mandate self-archiving

All research institutions should now maximise their own research impact and set an example for the rest of the world by adopting a self-archiving mandate (Sale 2006c). Research funders

– both governmental (Suber 2006) and private (Terry & Kiley 2006) – should reinforce this by mandating that the research they fund must be self-archived in the fundee's IR as a condition of the grant.

As indicated by the JISC survey and the empirical experience of the other 3 mandating institutions: there is no need for any penalties for non-compliance with the mandate; the mandate (and its own rewards: enhanced research access and impact) will take care of itself. It is a good idea, however, to make repository deposit the official means of submitting publications for performance review, as recommended by the Rector of the University of Liège, Professor Bernard Rentier).

What needs to be mandated: The author/fundee,

- (1) immediately upon acceptance for publication,
- (2) must deposit into the university's Institutional Repository
- (3) both the full-text and the bibliographic metadata (author, date, title, journal, etc.)
- (4) of the final accepted draft (not the publisher's proprietary PDF)

(Note that only the depositing itself needs to be mandated. Setting the access privileges to the full-text can be left up to the author, with Open Access strongly encouraged, but not mandated. This makes the university's self-archiving mandate completely independent of publishers' self-archiving policies.)

The IR software then allows authors to choose to set access as Open Access (OA) or Closed Access (CA):

- ◆ OA: both metadata and full-text are made visible and accessible to all would-be users web-wide
- ◆ CA: metadata are visible and accessible web-wide but the full-text is not
- ◆ The decision as to whether to set full-text access as OA or CA can be left up to the author; 62 percent of authors will immediately set full-text access to their postprint as OA; for the remaining 38 percent, the EPrints and DSpace software make it possible for any would-be user web wide to request an e-print of the full-text automatically by email -- by just cut-pasting their own e-mail address into a box and clicking; the author immediately receives the request and can instantly email the e-print with one click. The result will be 100 percent access to all university research output, 62 percent immediately and directly, with one keystroke, 38 percent indirectly after a short delay, with a few extra keystrokes by user and author.

The Importance of Prompt Action

Research institutions and funders should not delay in adopting self-archiving mandates: Self-archiving is effortless, taking only a few minutes and a few keystrokes (Carr/Harnad 2005); library help is available too (but hardly necessary). 100 percent OA is both optimal and inevitable – for research, researchers, their universities, their funders, and the tax-paying public that supports both the research and the universities. It will also give early adopters a strong competitive impact-advantage over later adopters

With their self-archiving policy, early adopters are not only providing a model for emulation by the rest of the research world but at the same stroke they are maximizing their own research impact and research impact ranking. Institutional mandates need have no penalties or sanctions

chapter 8. Chandos. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/12094/>

Harnad, S. (2007a) Open Access Scientometrics and the UK Research Assessment Exercise. In Proceedings of 11th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics 11(1), pp. 27-33, Madrid, Spain. Torres-Salinas, D. and Moed, H. F., Eds. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/13804/>

Harnad, S. (2007b) The Green Road to Open Access: A Leveraged Transition. Technical Report, ECS, University of Southampton. In: Anna Gacs. The Culture of Periodicals from the Perspective of the Electronic Age. L'Harmattan. 99-106. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/13309/>

Harnad, S., Brody, T., Vallieres, F., Carr, L., Hitchcock, S., Yves, G., Charles, O., Stamerjohanns, H. and Hilf, E. (2004) The Access/Impact Problem and the Green and Gold Roads to Open Access. Serials Review 30(4): 310-314. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2004.09.013>

Harnad, S., Carr, L., Brody, T. and Oppenheim, C. (2003) Mandated online RAE CVs Linked to University Eprint Archives. Ariadne 35. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/7725/>

Kurtz, M. & Brody, T. (2006) The impact loss to authors and research, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited.

Kurtz, M. J., Eichhorn, G., Accomazzi, A., Grant, C. S., Demleitner, M. and Murray, S. S. (2004a) Worldwide Use and Impact of the Nasa Astrophysics Data System Digital Library Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 56(1) 36-45. <http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/~kurtz/jasist1-abstract.html>

Kurtz, M. J., Eichhorn, G., Accomazzi, A., Grant, C. S., Demleitner, M., Murray, S. S. (2004b) The Effect of Use and Access on Citations. Information Processing and Management 41(6): 1395-1402. <http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/~kurtz/IPM-abstract.html>

Lawrence, S. (2001) Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact Nature, 31 May 2001 <http://www.nature.com/nature/debates/e-access/Articles/lawrence.html>

Moed, H. F. (2005a) Citation Analysis in Research Evaluation. NY Springer.

Moed, H. F. (2005b) Statistical Relationships Between Downloads and Citations at the Level of Individual Documents Within a Single Journal, Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 56(10): 1088-1097

Odlyzko, A. (2006) The economic costs of toll access, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited.

Sale, A. (2005) The Key Things to Know. <http://eprints.comp.utas.edu.au:81/archive/00000223/>

Sale, A. (2006a) A researcher's viewpoint, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited. <http://eprints.comp.utas.edu.au:81/archive/00000257/>

Sale, A. (2006b) The impact of mandatory policies on ETD acquisition. D-Lib Magazine 12(4). <http://eprints.comp.utas.edu.au:81/archive/00000267/>

Sale, A. (2006c) Generic Risk Analysis - Open Access for your institution. Technical Report, School of Computing, University of Tasmania. <http://eprints.comp.utas.edu.au:81/archive/00000266/>

Seglen, P.O. (1992) The skewness of science. The American Society for Information Science 43: 628-638

Shadbolt, N., Brody, T., Carr, L. and Harnad, S. (2006) The Open Research Web: A Preview of the Optimal and the Inevitable, in Jacobs, N., Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects, chapter 21. Chandos. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/12453/>

Smith, A. and Eysenck, M. (2002) The correlation between RAE ratings and citation counts in psychology. Technical Report, Psychology, Royal Holloway College, University of London, June 2002 <http://psyserver.pc.rhbcn.ac.uk/citations.pdf>

Suber, P. (2006) Open access in the United States, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited.

Swan, A. (2006) The culture of Open Access: researchers' views and responses, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited.

Swan, A. and Brown, S. (2005) Open access self-archiving: An author study. JISC Technical Report, Key Perspectives, Inc. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10999/>

Swan, A., Needham, P., Proberts, S., Muir, A., Oppenheim, C., O'Brien, A., Hardy, R., Rowland, F. and Brown, S. (2005) Developing a model for e-prints and open access journal content in UK further and higher education. Learned Publishing 18(1) pp. 25-40. <http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/11000/>

Terry, R. & Kiley, R. (2006) Open access to the research literature: a funders perspective, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited.

Waaijers, L. (2006) DARE also means dare: institutional repository status as of early 2006, in Jacobs, Neil, Eds. Open Access: Key Strategic, Technical and Economic Aspects. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited

in order to be successful; they need only be formally adopted, with the support of departments, the library, and computing services. The rest will take care of itself naturally of its own accord, as the experience of Southampton ECS, Minho, QUT and CERN has already demonstrated.

The OA Impact Advantage (currently 50-250%) will of course shrink as OA approaches 100 percent. Right now we are at about 15 percent OA self-archiving and the advantage is in part (no one can say how large a part) a competitive advantage of the minority 15 percent OA self-archivers (the early-adopter vanguard) over the laggard 85 percent non-OA majority. Actually, about 10 percent more is OA too, via OA journals, but as the impact advantage is harder to calculate for OA journals – because we are not comparing within the same journal and year – we leave it out of these calculations. The same reasoning applies, however. That makes it partly a race; and clearly, the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong. The competitive advantage is more reason for an individual, institution or nation to self-archive right now (as 95 universities and funders have already done, and many more proposed to do).

The Anatomy of the OA Impact Advantage

The OA impact advantage arises from at least the following five component factors, some of them temporary (4, 5), some of them permanent (1, 2, 3):

1. EA: EARLY ADVANTAGE. Self-archiving preprints before refereeing and publication increases research impact. Research that is reported earlier can begin being used and built upon earlier. The result turns out to be not just that it gets its quota of citations sooner, but that that quota actually goes up, permanently. This is probably because earlier uptake has a greater cumulative effect on the research cycle. Higher-quality articles benefit more. A permanent effect.
2. QA: QUALITY ADVANTAGE. Self-archiving postprints upon acceptance for publication increases research impact. It allows the high-quality articles to compete on a level playing field (90% of citations go to the top 10% of articles; Seglen 1992), freed of current handicaps and biases arising from access/affordability differences. Higher-quality articles benefit more. A permanent effect.
3. UA: USAGE ADVANTAGE: OA papers are downloaded and read at least twice as much. This too is a permanent effect. (There is also a sizeable correlation between early download counts and later citation counts; Brody, Harnad/Carr 2005).
4. CA: COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE. OA papers have a competitive advantage over non-OA papers, in early (15% OA) days; this will of course disappear once OA self-archiving nears 100 percent, but at this moment it is in fact a powerful extra incentive, for the low percentage self-archiving fields, institutions and individuals. CA disappears at 100 percent OA.
5. QB: QUALITY BIAS. A quality bias arises from authors self-selecting to self-archive their higher quality papers; this component of the OA impact advantage is not causal. QB disappears at 100 percent OA.

Of these five component factors contributing to the OA impact advantage, only EA, QA, and UA remain operative in the few fields that are already close to 100 percent OA, such as Astrophysics and High Energy Physics. Everywhere else, however, the current 15 percent self-archiving rates still need to do a lot of climbing to reach 100 percent; so for those individuals, institutions, fields and nations the CA still matters a great deal today.

The UK, being country currently closest to having a nation-wide Green self-archiving mandate for funded research thereby stands to gain the biggest competitive advantage by being the first

to do so. I have estimated that the UK's gain in research impact would be the equivalent of having invested £1.5 billion more into funding research (Harnad 2005). Have I overestimated this advantage in the longer-term, given the likelihood that other countries will follow suit, thereby cutting down on the CA component? It was partly to minimise this that I based my estimate on the lower end of the 50 to 250 percent OA impact advantage, underestimating it by using 50 percent (it could also be 5 times as great).

And whereas the Competitive Advantage will indeed shrink and disappear, the Early Advantage, Quality Advantage and Usage Advantage will be going strong. Kurtz et al. (2004a, b; Kurtz/Brody 2006) have shown that although articles in a 100 percent OA field (Astrophysics) do not have longer reference lists, hence do not cite more articles overall, they do have three times higher usage rates (UA). So authors can at last find, access, and decide which articles to cite purely on the basis of their relative merit and quality (QA), no longer biased by the affordability (hence the accessibility) of the journal in which they happen to be published. And whereas the competitive horse-race (for who self-archives to gain the CA first) will be over at 100 percent OA, the cognitive horse-race (for which researcher finds what earlier: EA) will continue to favour the swift and the strong.

It is hence fair to say that although the annual 1.5 billion pounds-worth of potential impact that the UK is currently losing because it self-archives only about 15 percent of its research output will shrink (as other nations' self-archiving policies catch up). Each nation's research will then depend only on the true merit of its research output, rather than the current differential affordability/accessibility of journals – or any nation's head-start in Green OA self-archiving.

Contact:

Stevan Harnad
School of Electronics and Computer Science
University of Southampton
Southampton
SO17 1BJ
United Kingdom
E-mail: harnad@ecs.soton.ac.uk