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Acesso Aberto ao Conhecimento

Colabora2013

fórum de práticas e-learning na UM

12 de junho, anfiteatro B1 – CPII, Campus de Gualtar

Eloy Rodrigues
eloy@sdum.uminho.pt

Antevisão da apresentação...

- Open Access /Acesso Aberto
    - O que é?
    - Porquê?
    - Como?
- A evolução recente do Open Access no mundo
- O Acesso Aberto na Universidade do Minho
- Notas finais

O que é o Open Access?

OPEN SESAME
JAMES WEISMAN · ARCHITECT · 1975

Acesso Aberto, a quê?

Essencial:

Aos cerca de 2.5 milhões de artigos publicados por ano, a nível mundial, em cerca de 28,000 revistas com peer-review em todas as disciplinas académicas e cientificas.

Recomendável/Opcional:

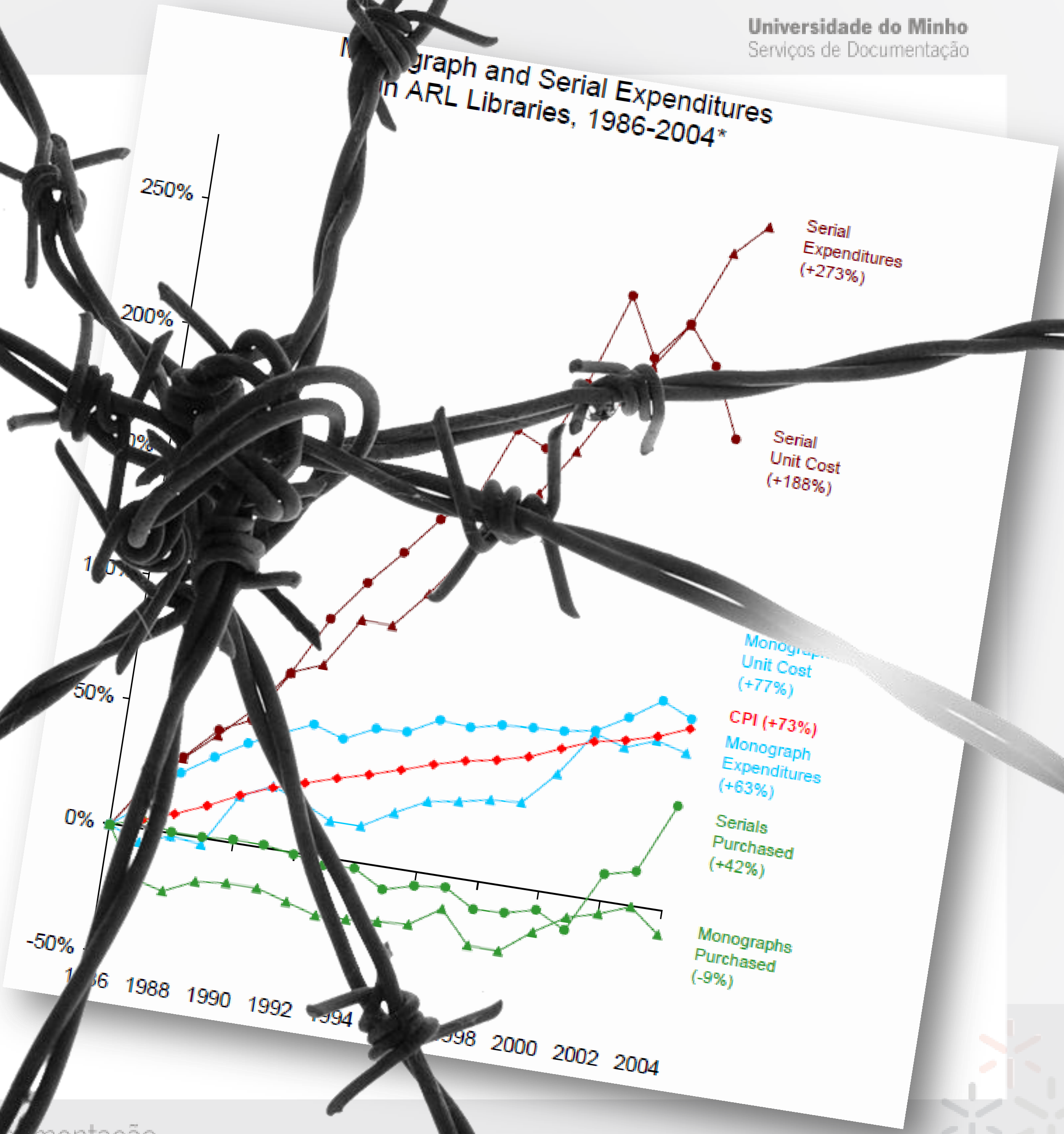
A comunicações, teses e dissertações, relatórios, working papers, artigos não revistos (preprints); monografias; etc.

Não Aplicável:

O Acesso Aberto não se aplica a livros sobre os quais os autores pretendam obter receitas ou textos não académicos, como notícias ou ficção.

AS ORIGENS

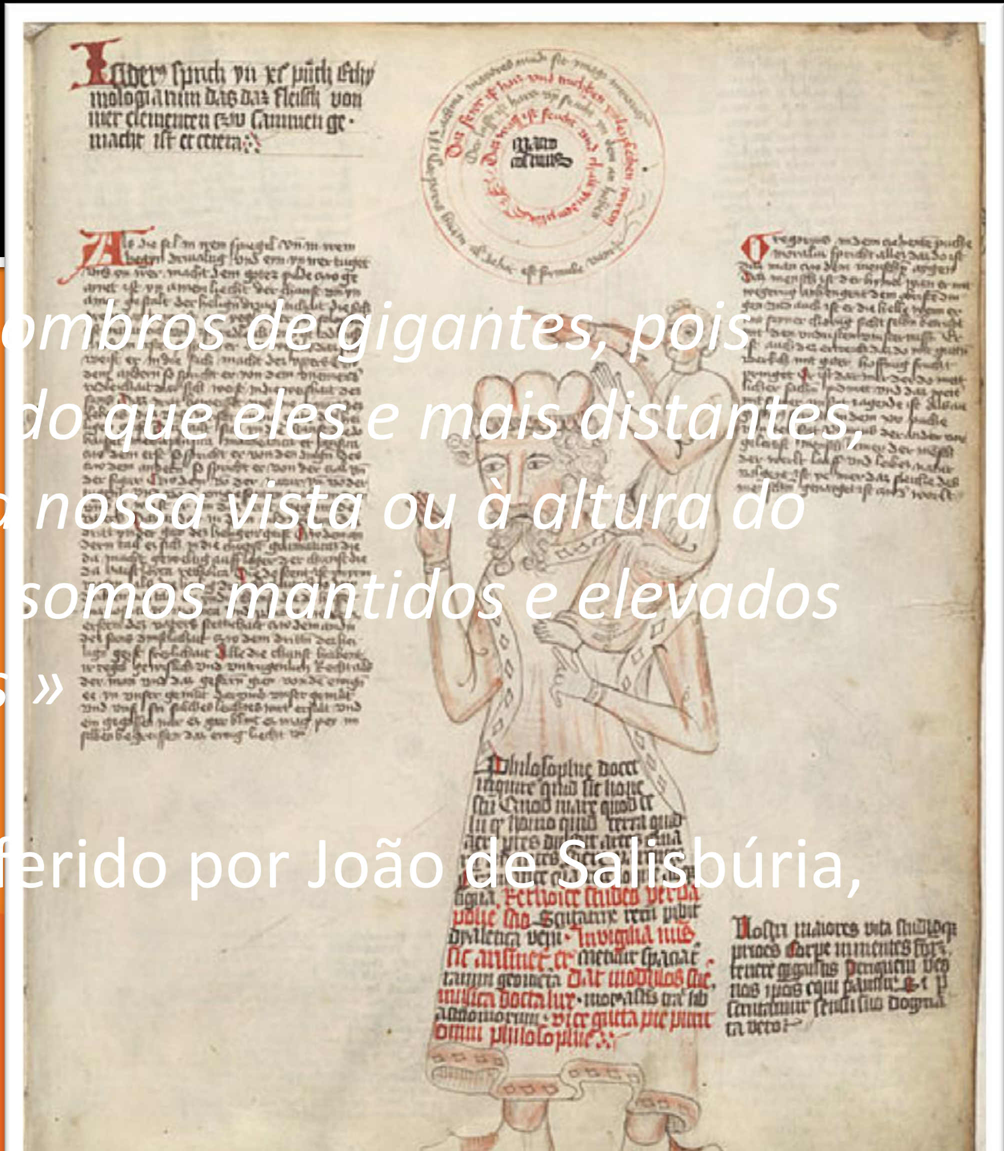
Insatisfação



Acesso Aberto porquê?

- Promover a eficiência e o progresso da investigação e da ciência.
- Aumentar a visibilidade, o acesso, a utilização e o impacto dos resultados de investigação.
- Melhorar a monitorização, avaliação e gestão da actividade científica.

A ciência "normal" é cumulativa



«Somos como anões aos ombros de gigantes, pois podemos ver mais coisas do que eles e mais distantes, não devido à acuidade da nossa vista ou à altura do nosso corpo, mas porque somos mantidos e elevados pela estatura de gigantes.»

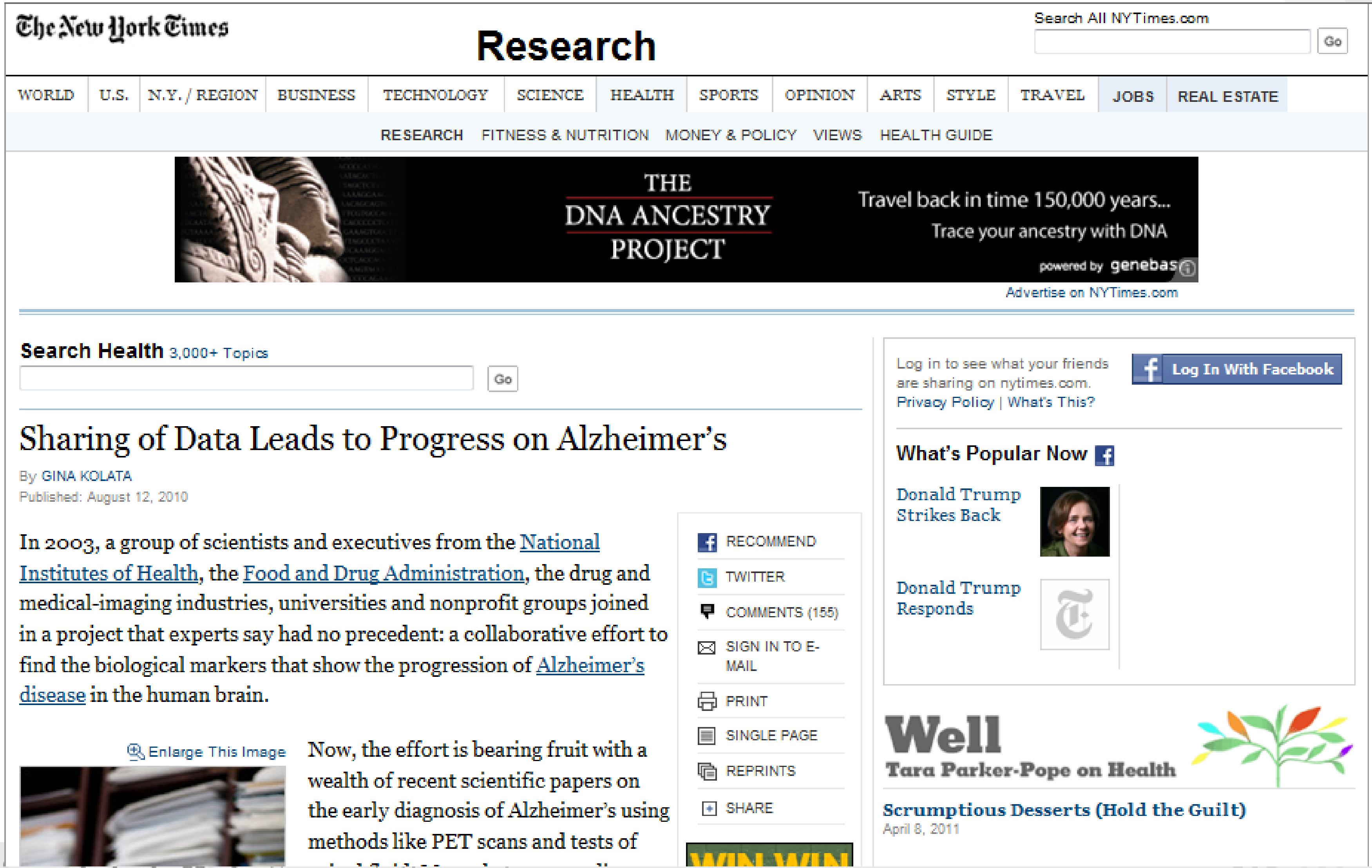
Bernardo de Chartres, referido por João de Salisbúria, *Metalogicon*, III, 4.

Até os génios...

"What Des-Cartes did was a good step. You have added much several ways, & especially in taking ye colours of thin plates into philosophical consideration. If I have seen further it is by standing on ye sholders of Giants [sic]."

Isaac Newton - Carta para Robert Hooke
(15 de Fevereiro de 1676)

Acelerar e tornar mais eficiente o progresso da ciência



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Trace your ancestry with DNA
powered by genebase
Advertise on NYTimes.com

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Sharing of Data Leads to Progress on Alzheimer's

By GINA KOLATA
Published: August 12, 2010

In 2003, a group of scientists and executives from the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the drug and medical-imaging industries, universities and nonprofit groups joined in a project that experts say had no precedent: a collaborative effort to find the biological markers that show the progression of Alzheimer's disease in the human brain.

Enlarge This Image

Now, the effort is bearing fruit with a wealth of recent scientific papers on the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's using methods like PET scans and tests of

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What's Popular Now

Donald Trump Strikes Back

Donald Trump Responds

Well
Tara Parker-Pope on Health

Scrumptious Desserts (Hold the Guilt)
April 8, 2011

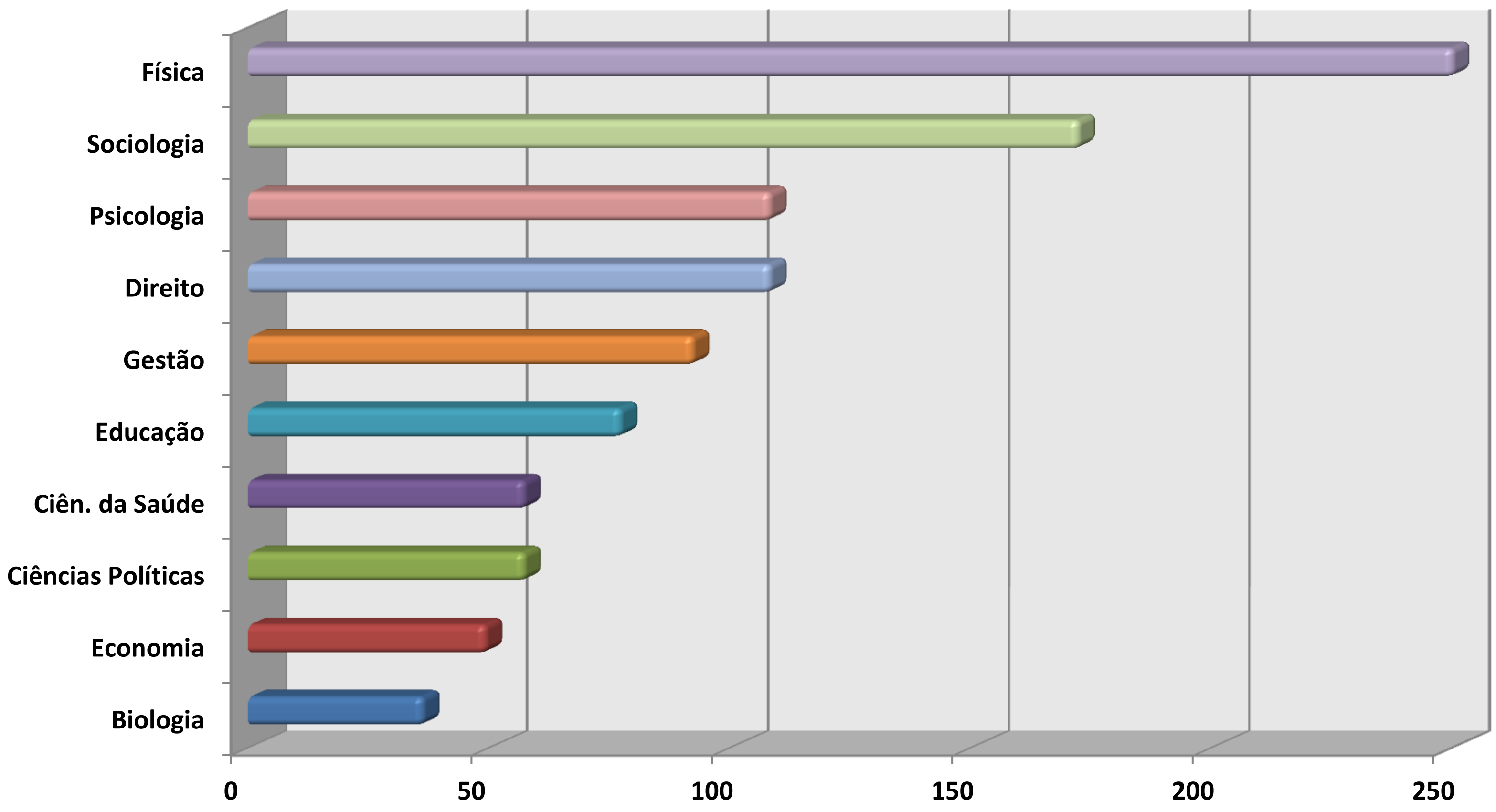
Acesso Aberto porquê?

- Ao contrário de outros autores, **os investigadores e académicos publicam** os resultados do seu trabalho não para obterem rendimentos (direitos de autor, royalties, etc.), mas **para obterem** outro tipo de recompensa: **impacto** da publicação.

- Os investigadores são recompensados (progressão na carreira, financiamento dos seus projectos, prémios científicos, etc.), pela sua produtividade científica, que é avaliada não apenas pela sua dimensão (quantidade), mas sobretudo pelo seu impacto (qualidade).

Impacto dos resultados de investigação...

% aumento citações com Acesso Aberto



Amplitude = 36%-250%
(Dados: Brody&Harnad 2004; Hajjem et al. 2005)

Adaptação de gráfico cedido por:
Alma Swan – Key Perspectives Ltd

Aumentar a visibilidade e o impacto dos resultados de investigação

- Já existe uma bibliografia sobre este assunto:

  The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies

  http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html

Duas vias para o Acesso Aberto

Evolução recente do Acesso Aberto

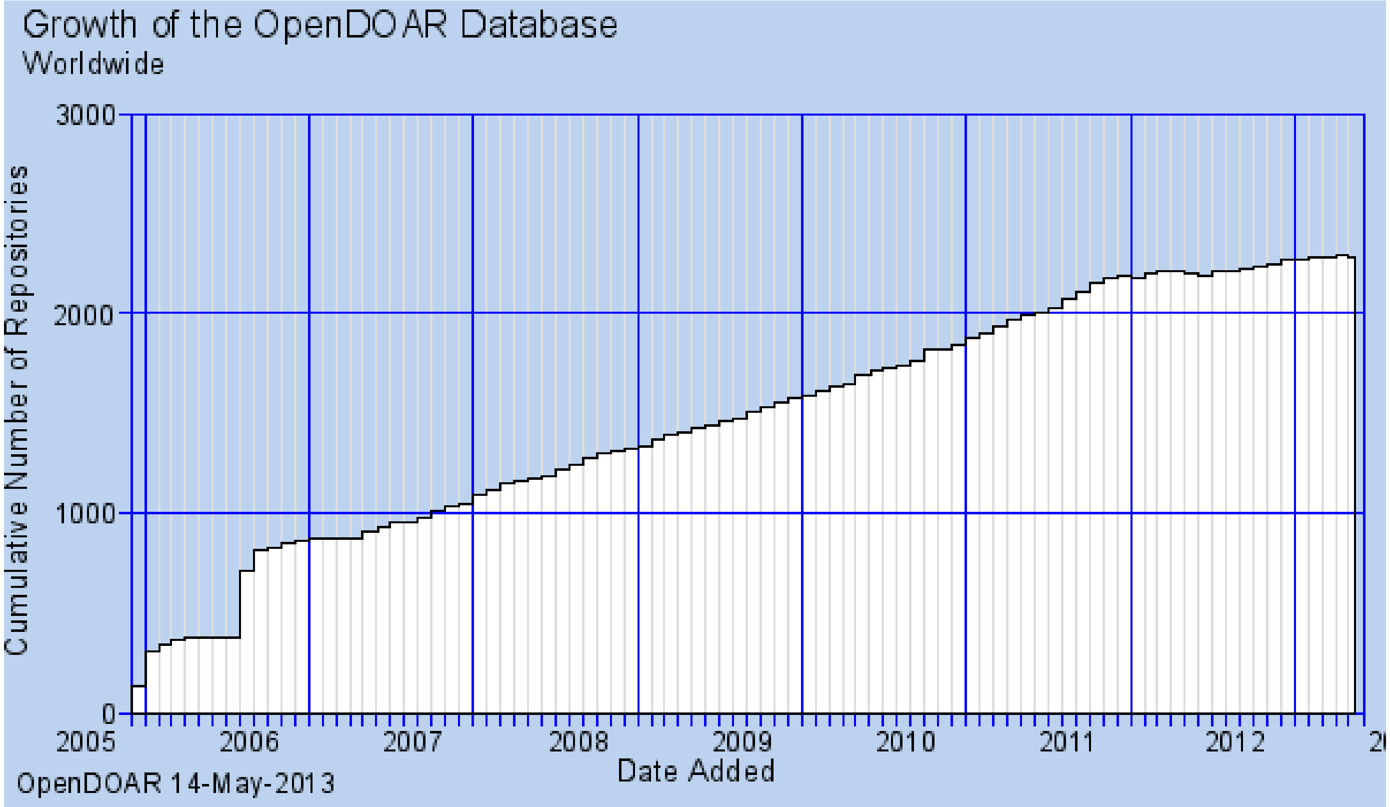
- Crescimento do número de repositórios, e do número de documentos neles depositados

- Crescimento do número de revistas em acesso aberto

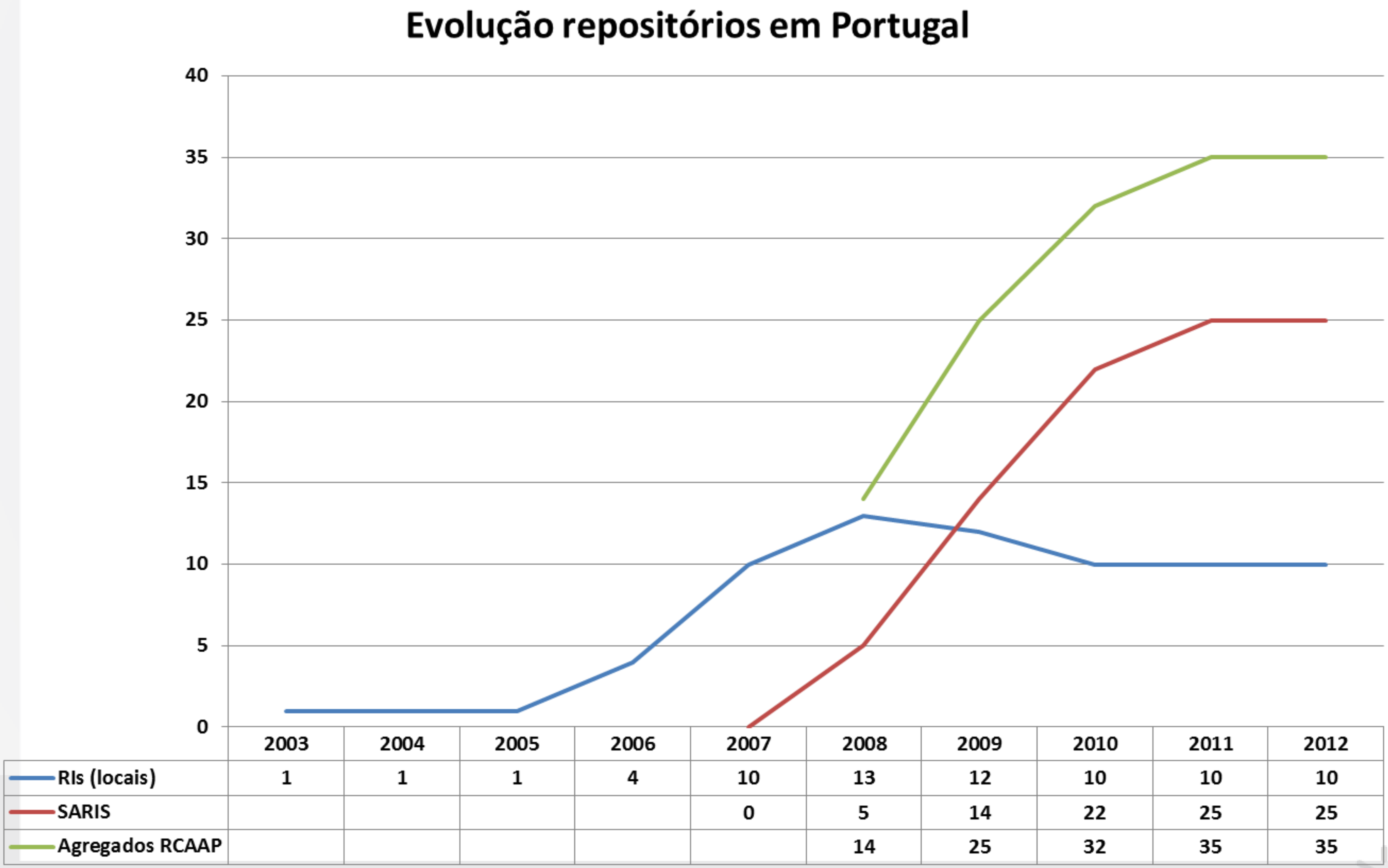
- Políticas e mandatos de Open Access de universidades e organismos financiadores

Evolução dos repositórios

- 2003 – Cerca de 200 repositórios
- 2013 – 2212 repositórios



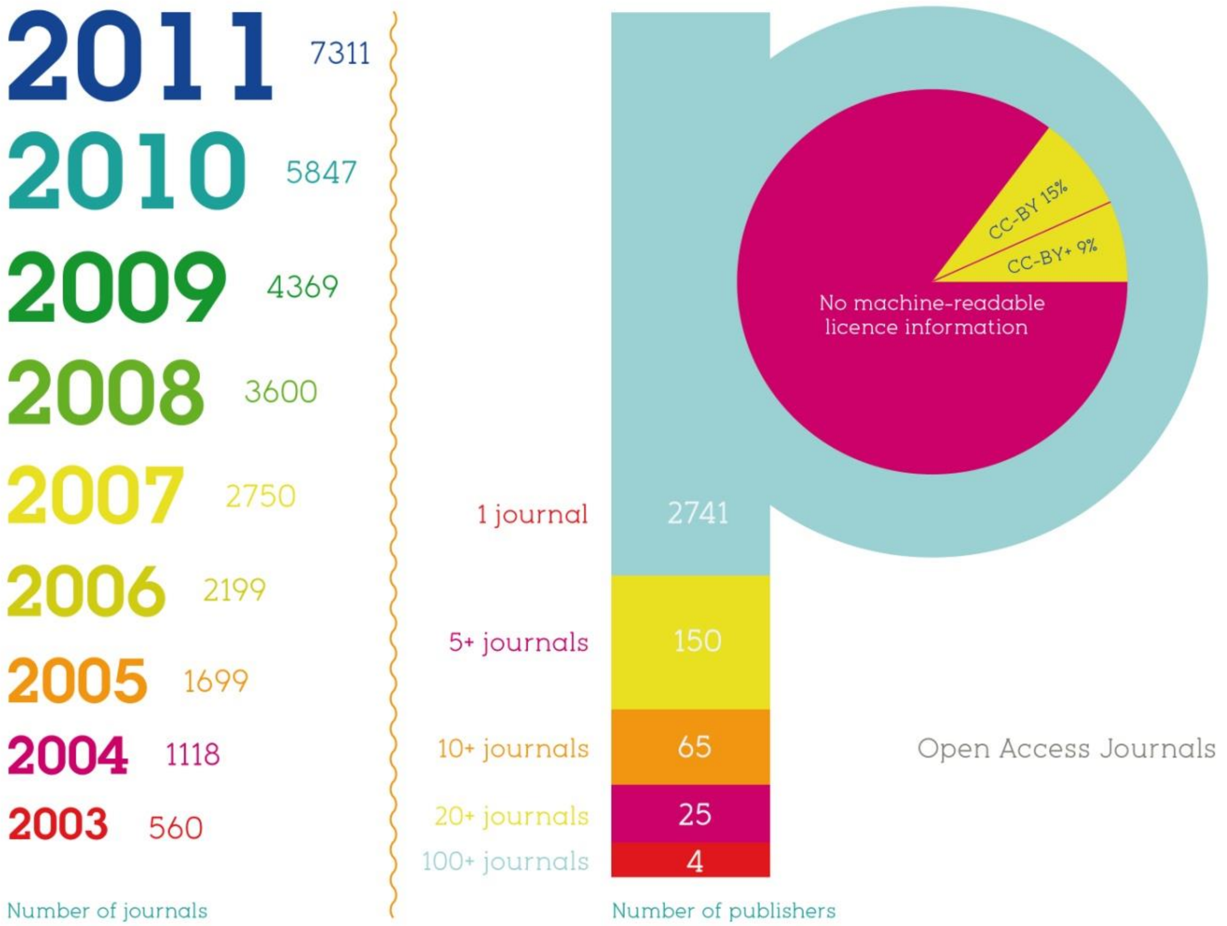
Evolução repositórios em Portugal



Evolução repositórios em Portugal

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
RIs (locais)	1	1	1	4	10	13	12	10	10	10
SARIS					0	5	14	22	25	25
Agregados RCAAP						14	25	32	35	35

Evolução das revistas OA



Darren Healey - Alma Swan
Darrenhealeydesign@gmail.com

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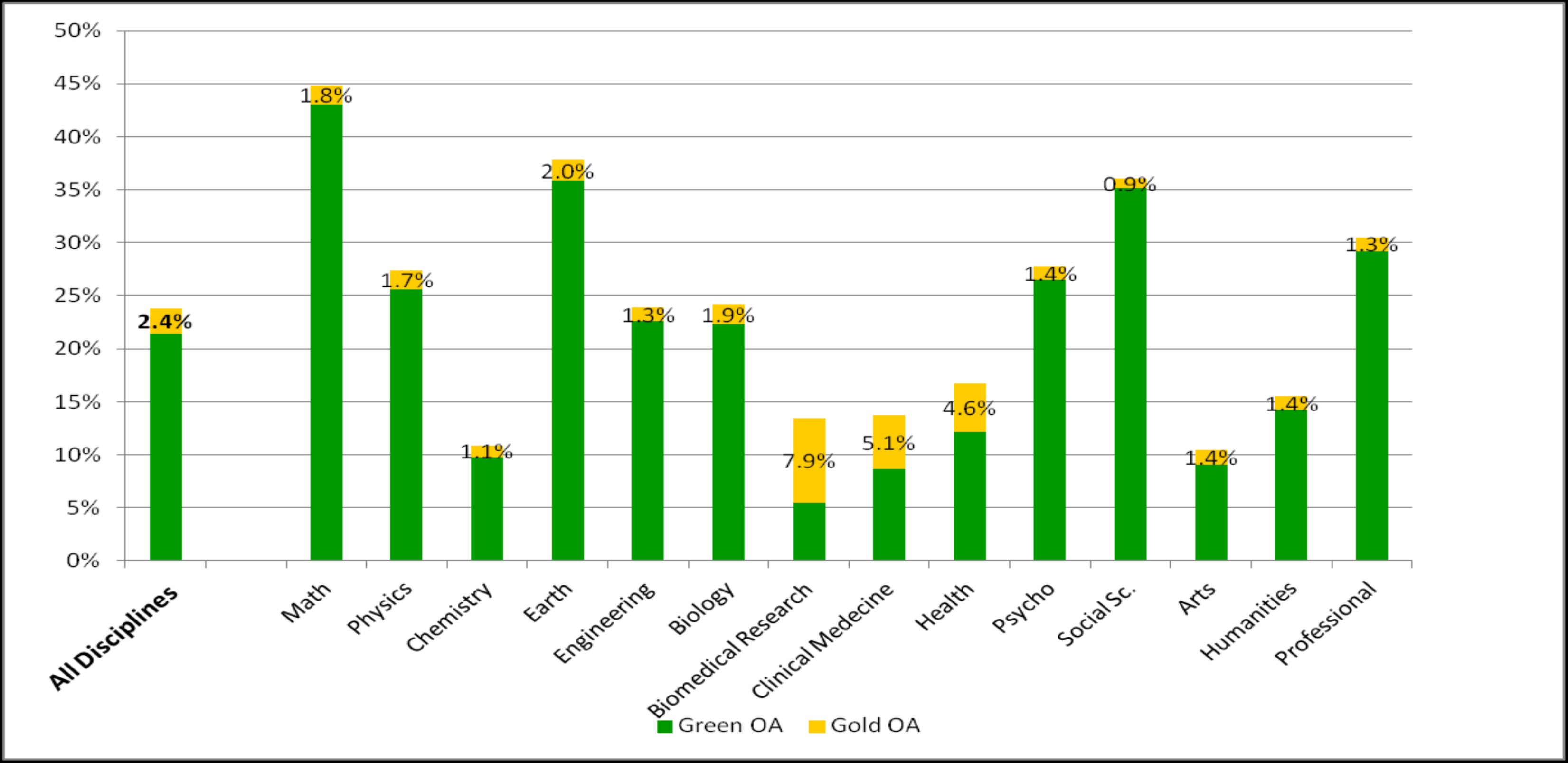
Mas ainda falta muito...

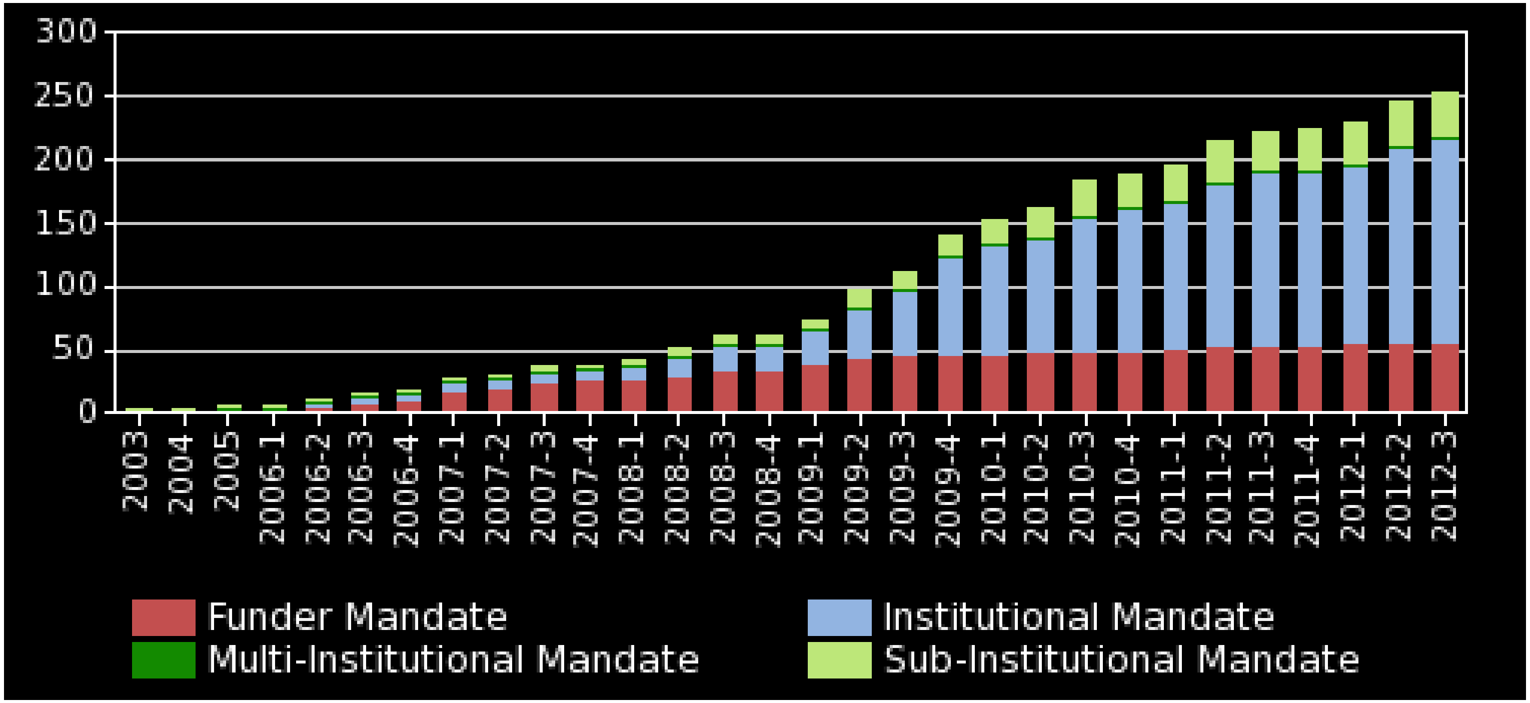
% Gold and % Green
for 2005-2010
(tested 2011)

- Gold OA journals: 4%
- Gold OA articles: 2%



Fonte: Harnad, Stevan (2012) How and Why RCUK Open Access Policy Needs Revision

Evolução recente do Acesso Aberto



ROARMAP (Registry of OA Repository Mandates):
http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/

Políticas e mandatos OA em Portugal

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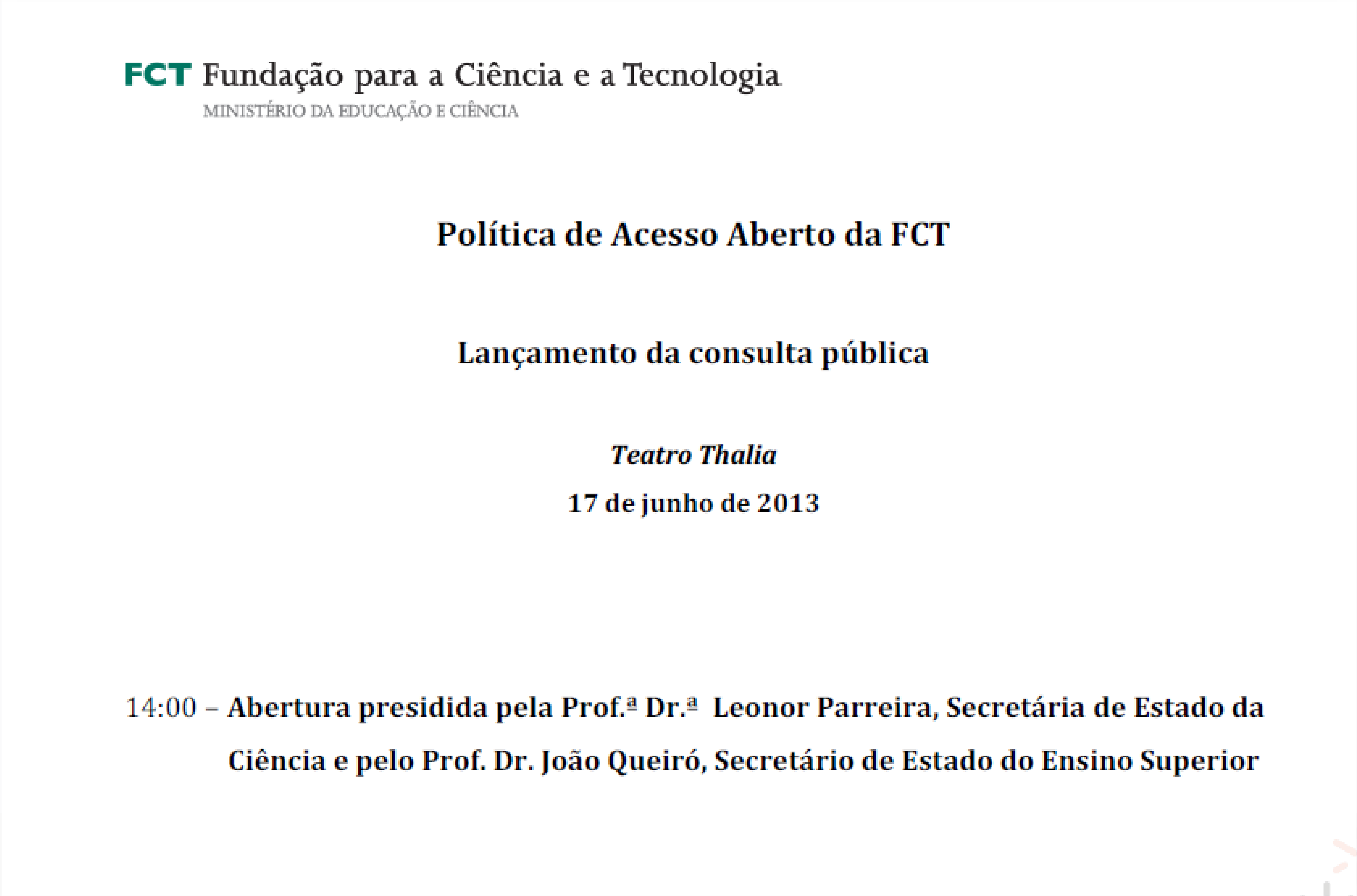
Instituição	Tipo	Ano
Universidade do Minho	Institucional	2005
ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa	Institucional	2007
Universidade do Porto	Institucional	2008
Universidade Aberta	Institucional	2010
Instituto Politécnico de Bragança	Institucional	2010
Universidade de Coimbra	Institucional	2010
Universidade de Lisboa	Institucional	2010
Hospitais Universitários de Coimbra	Institucional	2011
Instituto Politécnico de Leiria	Institucional	2011
Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	Institucional	2011
Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco	Institucional	2012
Universidade do Algarve	Institucional	2012
Instituto Politécnico de Viseu	Institucional	2012
Instituto Universitário de Ciências Psicológicas, Sociais e da Vida (ISPA)	Institucional	2012
Universidade Fernando Pessoa	Institucional	2012

Open Access @PT



FCT Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia
MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CIÊNCIA

Política de Acesso Aberto da FCT

Lançamento da consulta pública

Teatro Thalia

17 de junho de 2013

14:00 – **Abertura presidida pela Prof.ª Dr.ª Leonor Parreira, Secretária de Estado da Ciência e pelo Prof. Dr. João Queiró, Secretário de Estado do Ensino Superior**

Inquérito por questionário sobre a **perceção**, **opinião** e **prática** dos **investigadores em Portugal** relativamente ao acesso aberto (**Open Access**)

1249 respostas completas

63% (CONCORDO PLENAMENTE)

29% (CONCORDO)

92%

2% (DISCORDO E DISCORDO PLENAMENTE)

6% (SEM OPINIÃO)

PRINCÍPIO DA DISPONIBILIZAÇÃO EM ACESSO ABERTO DAS PUBLICAÇÕES CIENTÍFICAS RESULTANTES DE PROJETOS COM FINANCIAMENTOS PÚBLICOS?

POLÍTICA FCT

83% (CONCORDO E CONCORDO PLENAMENTE)

8% (DISCORDO E DISCORDO PLENAMENTE)

9% (SEM OPINIÃO)

OPINIÃO SOBRE UMA POLÍTICA/MANDATO DE ACESSO ABERTO DA FCT, REQUERENDO O AA ÀS PUBLICAÇÕES PRODUZIDAS PELOS PROJETOS E BOLSAS QUE FINANCIA?

POLÍTICA FCT

COMO REAGIRIA PERANTE UM MANDATO DE ACESSO ABERTO À PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA IMPLEMENTADO PELA FCT?

	N	*%*
Cumpriria integralmente com facilidade	962	77%
Cumpriria integralmente com desagrado	95	8%
Cumpriria parcialmente	174	14%
Não cumpriria de todo	18	1%
Total	1249	

POLÍTICA INSTITUCIONAL

	N	%
Sim	168	13%
Não	683	55%
Não sei	398	32%
Total	**1249**	

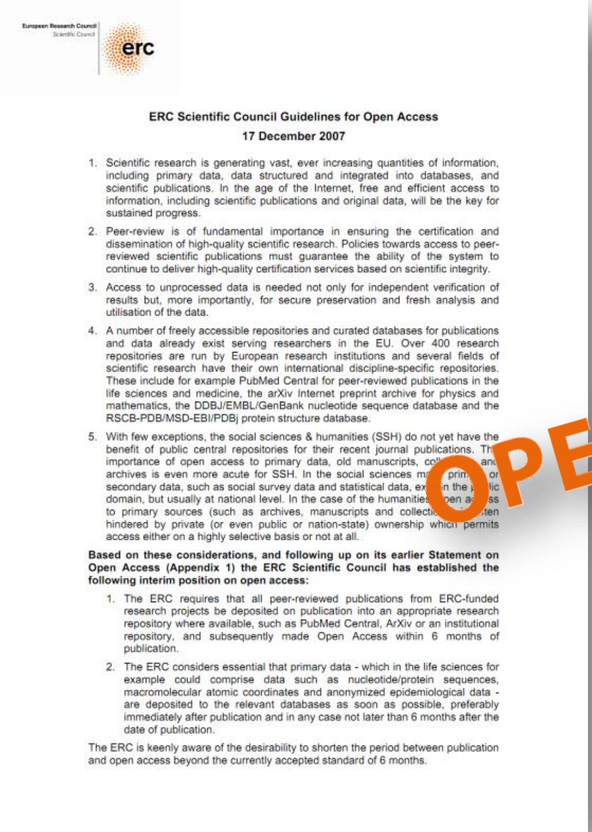
Na sua instituição **existe uma política obrigatória** de acesso aberto à produção científica?

Qual o nível de **cumprimento** que faz do mandato de acesso aberto da sua instituição?

	N
Cumpro integralmente com facilidade	130
Cumpro integralmente com desagrado	10
Cumpro parcialmente	27
Não cumpro de todo	1
Total	168

POLÍTICAS OPEN ACCESS NA UE

Orientações do Conselho Europeu de Investigação (2007)



European Research Council
Scientific Council
erc

ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access

17 December 2007

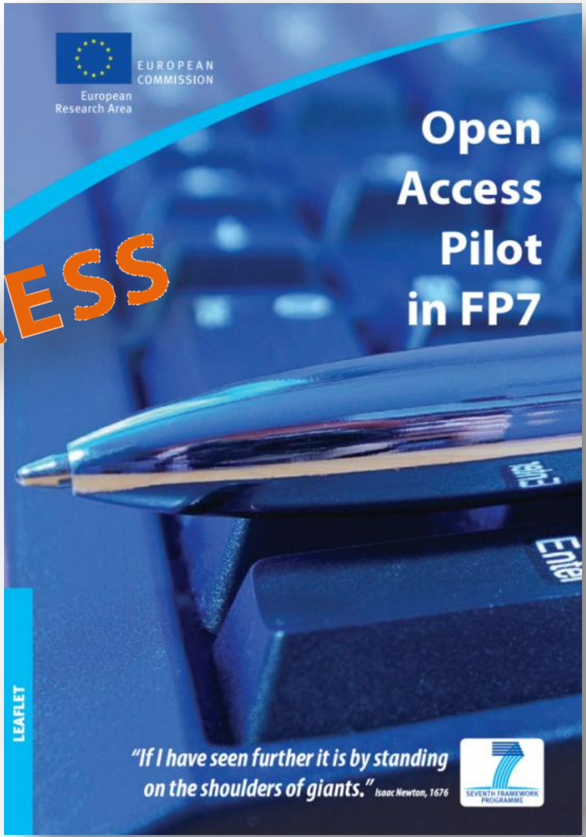
1. Scientific research is generating vast, ever increasing quantities of information, including primary data, data structured and integrated into databases, and scientific publications. In the age of the Internet, free and efficient access to information, including scientific publications and original data, will be the key for sustained progress.
2. Peer-review is of fundamental importance in ensuring the certification and dissemination of high-quality scientific research. Policies towards access to peer-reviewed scientific publications must guarantee the ability of the system to continue to deliver high-quality certification services based on scientific integrity.
3. Access to unprocessed data is needed not only for independent verification of results but, more importantly, for secure preservation and fresh analysis and utilisation of the data.
4. A number of freely accessible repositories and curated databases for publications and data already exist serving researchers in the EU. Over 400 research repositories are run by European research institutions and several fields of scientific research have their own international discipline-specific repositories. These include for example PubMed Central for peer-reviewed publications in the life sciences and medicine, the arXiv Internet preprint archive for physics and mathematics, the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank nucleotide sequence database and the RSCB-PDB/MSD-EBI/PDBj protein structure database.
5. With few exceptions, the social sciences & humanities (SSH) do not yet have the benefit of public central repositories for their recent journal publications. Th[illegible] importance of open access to primary data, old manuscripts, co[illegible] an[illegible] archives is even more acute for SSH. In the social sciences ma[illegible] prim[illegible] or secondary data, such as social survey data and statistical data, ex[illegible] in the [illegible]lic domain, but usually at national level. In the case of the humanities [illegible]pen a[illegible]ss to primary sources (such as archives, manuscripts and collectio[illegible]ten hindered by private (or even public or nation-state) ownership which permits access either on a highly selective basis or not at all.

Based on these considerations, and following up on its earlier Statement on Open Access (Appendix 1) the ERC Scientific Council has established the following interim position on open access:

1. The ERC requires that all peer-reviewed publications from ERC-funded research projects be deposited on publication into an appropriate research repository where available, such as PubMed Central, ArXiv or an institutional repository, and subsequently made Open Access within 6 months of publication.
2. The ERC considers essential that primary data - which in the life sciences for example could comprise data such as nucleotide/protein sequences, macromolecular atomic coordinates and anonymized epidemiological data - are deposited to the relevant databases as soon as possible, preferably immediately after publication and in any case not later than 6 months after the date of publication.

The ERC is keenly aware of the desirability to shorten the period between publication and open access beyond the currently accepted standard of 6 months.

Projeto piloto Open Access do 7º PQ (2008)



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
European Research Area

Open Access Pilot in FP7

LEAFLET

"If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants." Isaac Newton, 1676

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

A visão da Comissão Europeia

"The question is no longer „if" we should have open access. The question is about „how" we should develop it further and promote it."

Neelie Kroes
Comissária Europeia para a Agenda Digital, 2011

Política Open Access da CE

- Julho 2012:
  - Communication on a reinforced European Research Area partnership for excellence and growth
  - Communication Towards better access to scientific information
  - Recomendação sobre o acesso à informação científica e a sua preservação

> “[…] Open Access to publications the general principle for projects funded by the EU research Framework Programmes”.

Open Access @US

- 13 February 2013 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research (**FASTR**) Act was introduced in the US Senate and in the House
- FASTR requires open access to peer-reviewed research papers arising from federally-funded research by the major research funding agencies (including DOE, NIH and NSF) through a digital archive

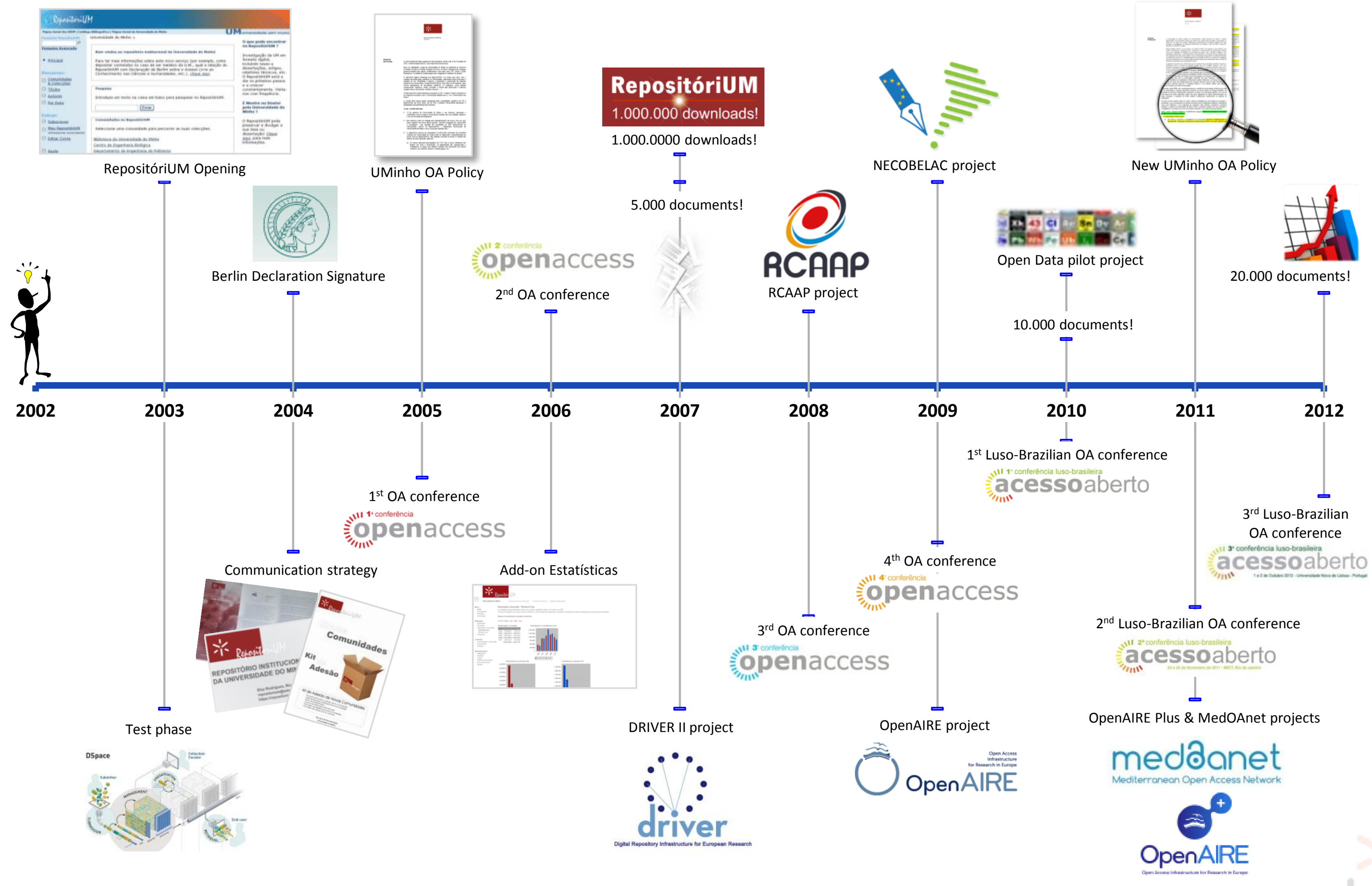
Open Access @US

Office of Science and Technology Policy

- 22 February 2013 - White House Memorandum on “Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research”

- Requires major Federal Funding agencies *“to develop a plan to support increased public access to the results of research funded by the Federal Government.”* These results include not only publications, but also “digital data sets”

Open Access @UMinho timeline



RepositóriUM
1.000.000 downloads!
2ª conferência openaccess
RCAAP
1ª conferência openaccess
4ª conferência openaccess
3ª conferência openaccess
1ª conferência luso-brasileira acessoaberto
2ª conferência luso-brasileira acessoaberto
3ª conferência luso-brasileira acessoaberto
DSpace
driver
Digital Repository Infrastructure for European Research
OpenAIRE
Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
medOAnet
Mediterranean Open Access Network
Comunidades
Kit Adesão

RepositóriUM Opening

UMinho OA Policy

1.000.0000 downloads!

NECOBELAC project

New UMinho OA Policy

5.000 documents!

Berlin Declaration Signature

2nd OA conference

RCAAP project

Open Data pilot project

20.000 documents!

10.000 documents!

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

1st Luso-Brazilian OA conference

1st OA conference

3rd Luso-Brazilian OA conference

Communication strategy

Add-on Estatísticas

4th OA conference

3rd OA conference

2nd Luso-Brazilian OA conference

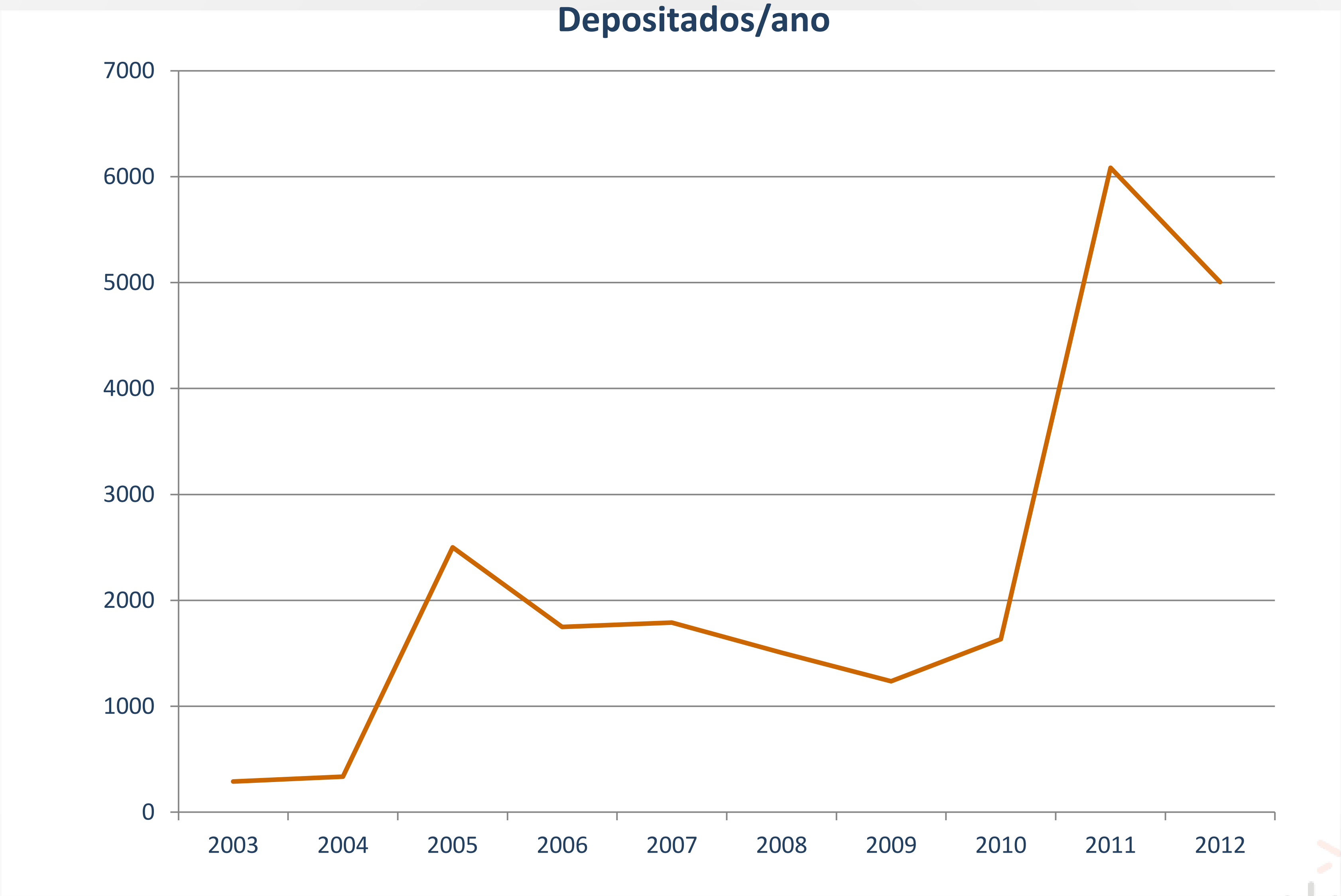
OpenAIRE Plus & MedOAnet projects

Test phase

DRIVER II project

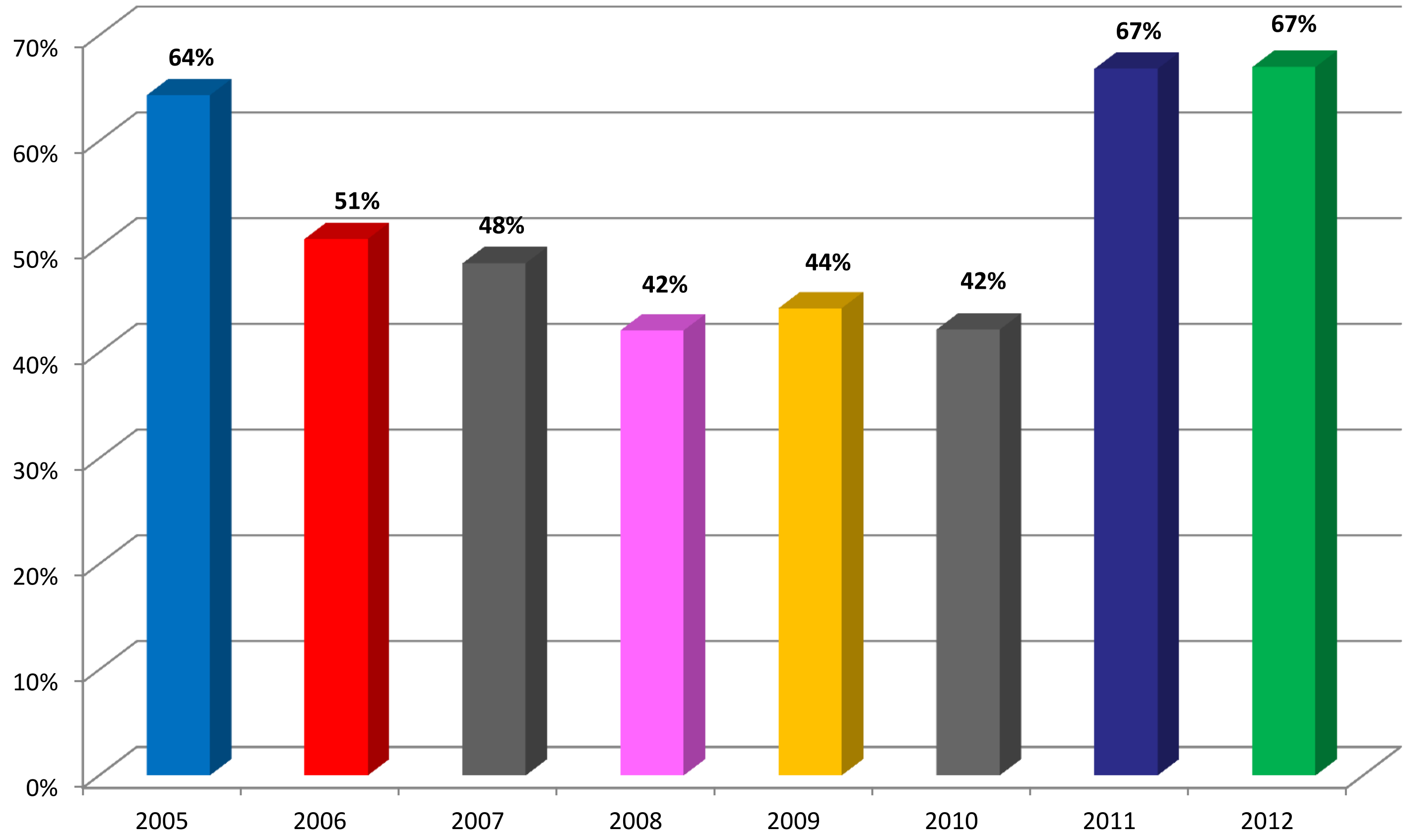
OpenAIRE project

Resultados


Depositados/ano
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012

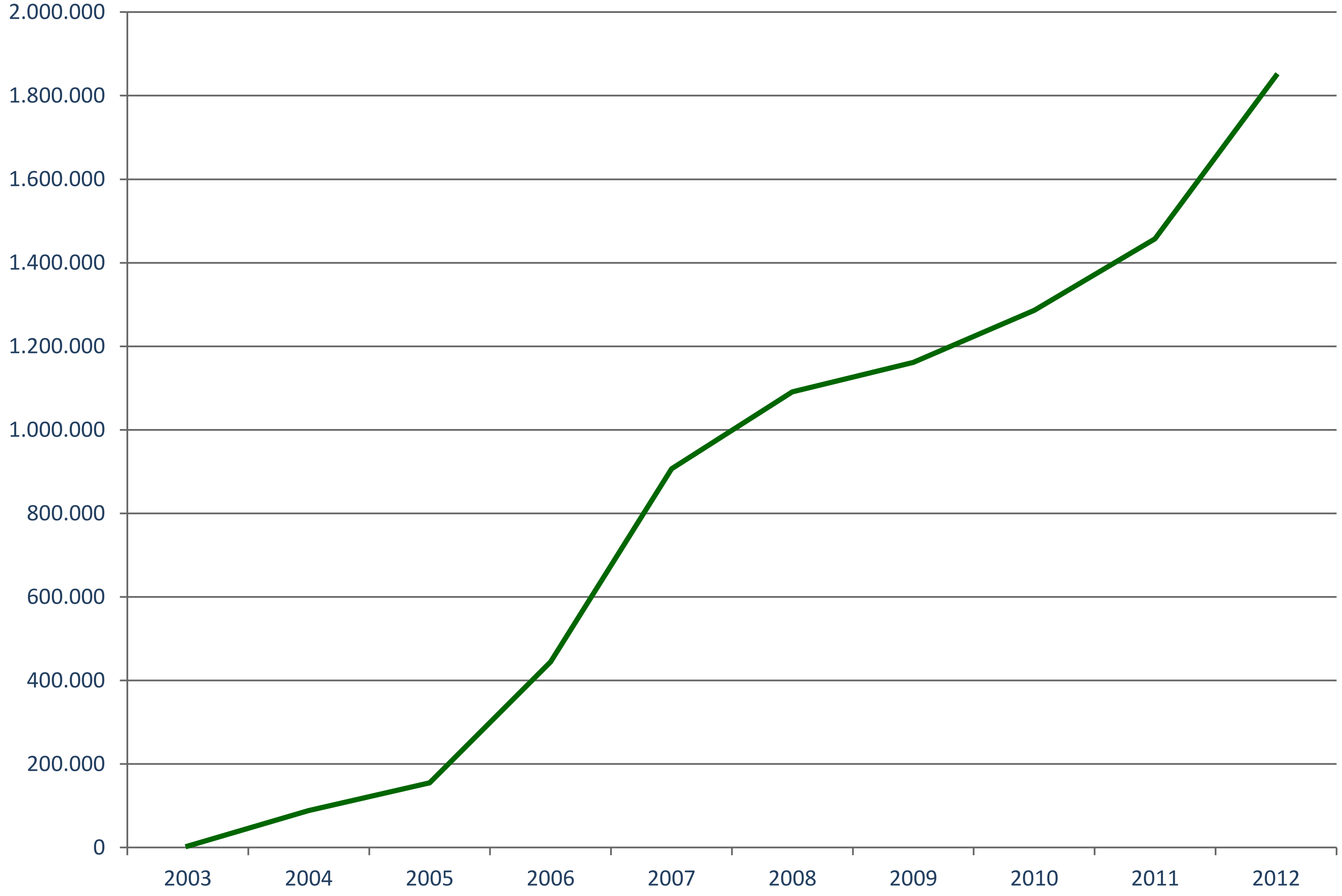
Resultados

Percentagem das publicações ISI/Scopus da Uminho no RepositóriUM

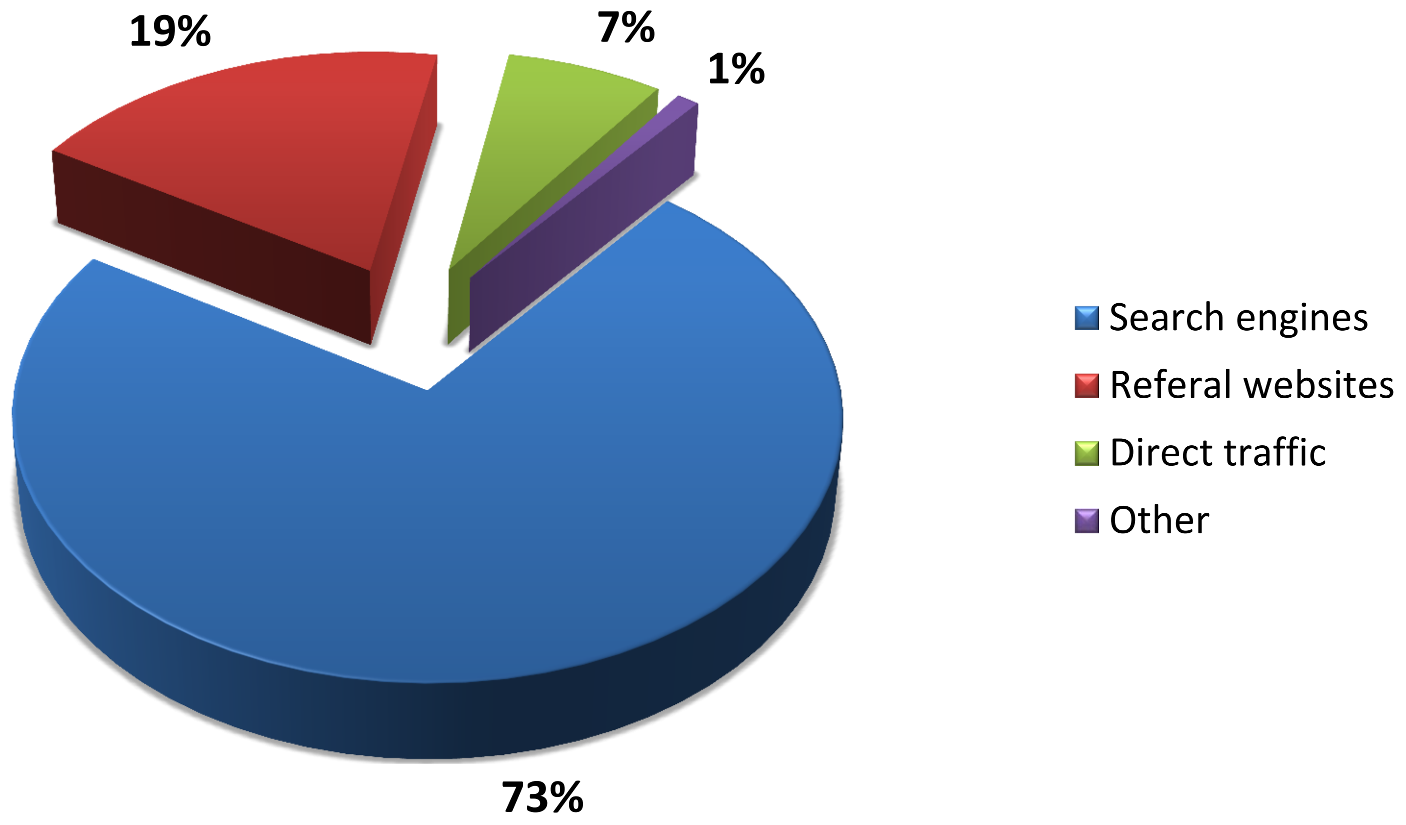


Resultados

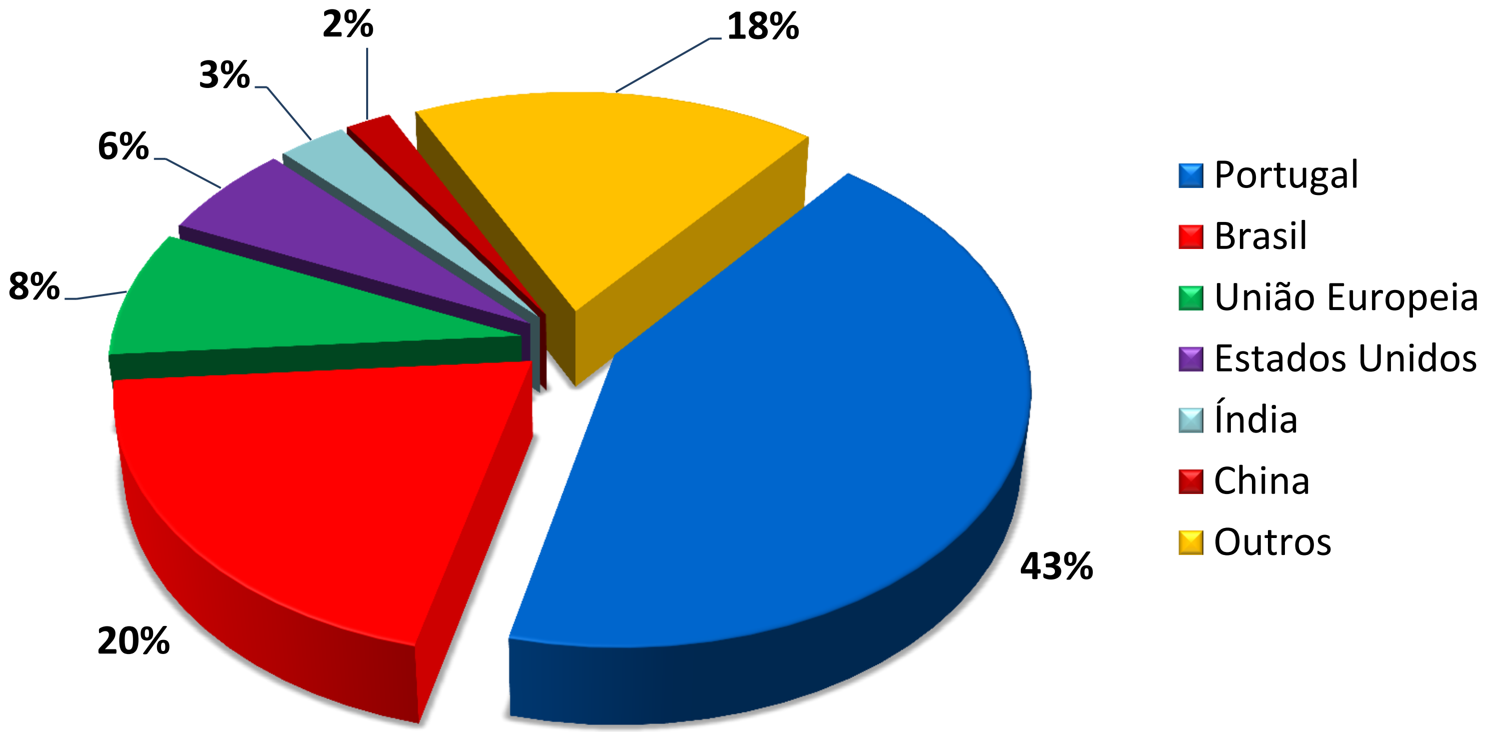
Downloads / ano



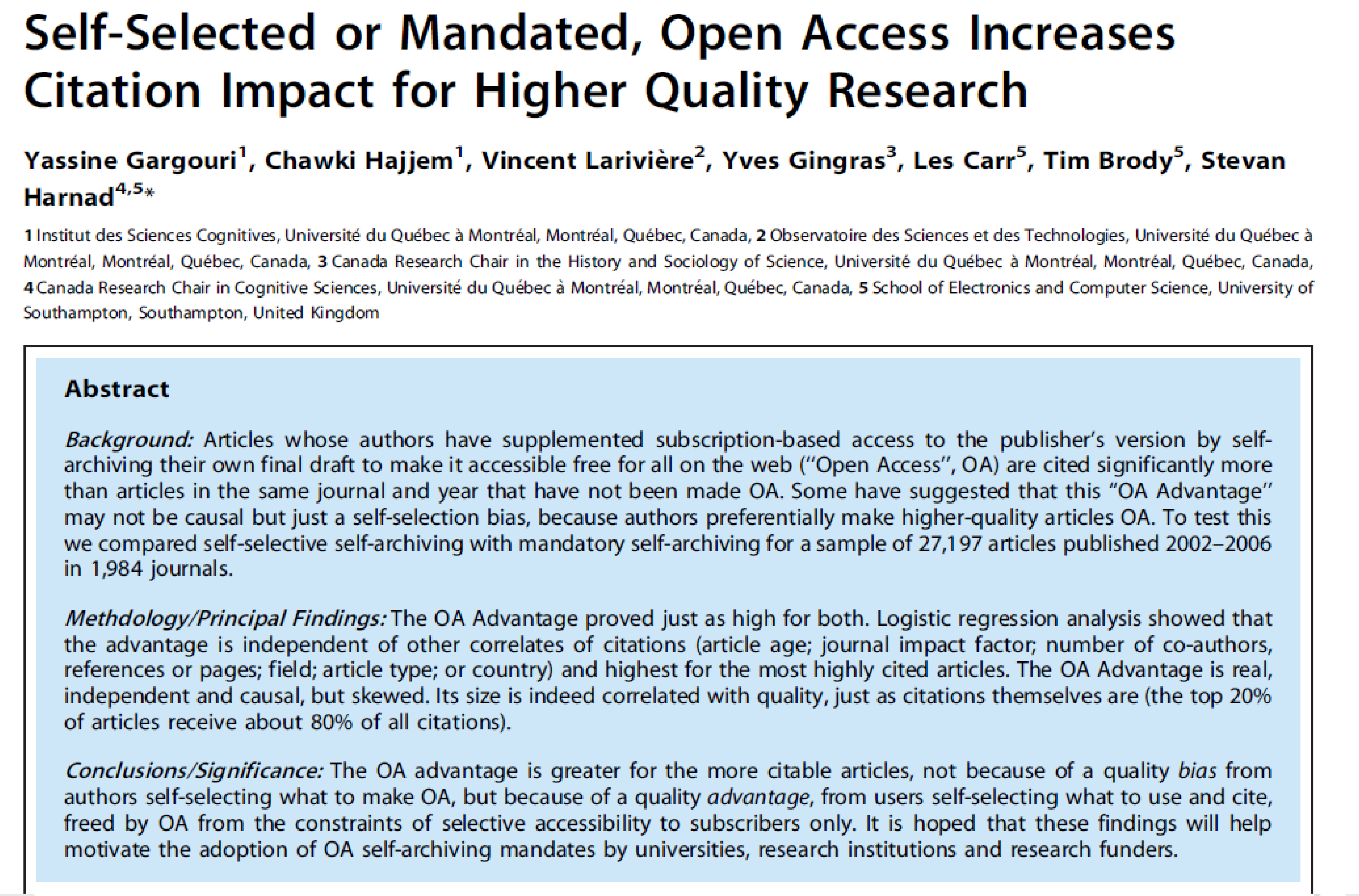
Origem do tráfego no último ano



Origem dos downloads desde 2006 (≃ 9.000.000)



Um exemplo ...



Self-Selected or Mandated, Open Access Increases Citation Impact for Higher Quality Research

Yassine Gargouri[1], Chawki Hajjem[1], Vincent Larivière[2], Yves Gingras[3], Les Carr[5], Tim Brody[5], Stevan Harnad[4,5]*

1 Institut des Sciences Cognitives, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, **2** Observatoire des Sciences et des Technologies, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, **3** Canada Research Chair in the History and Sociology of Science, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, **4** Canada Research Chair in Cognitive Sciences, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, **5** School of Electronics and Computer Science, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

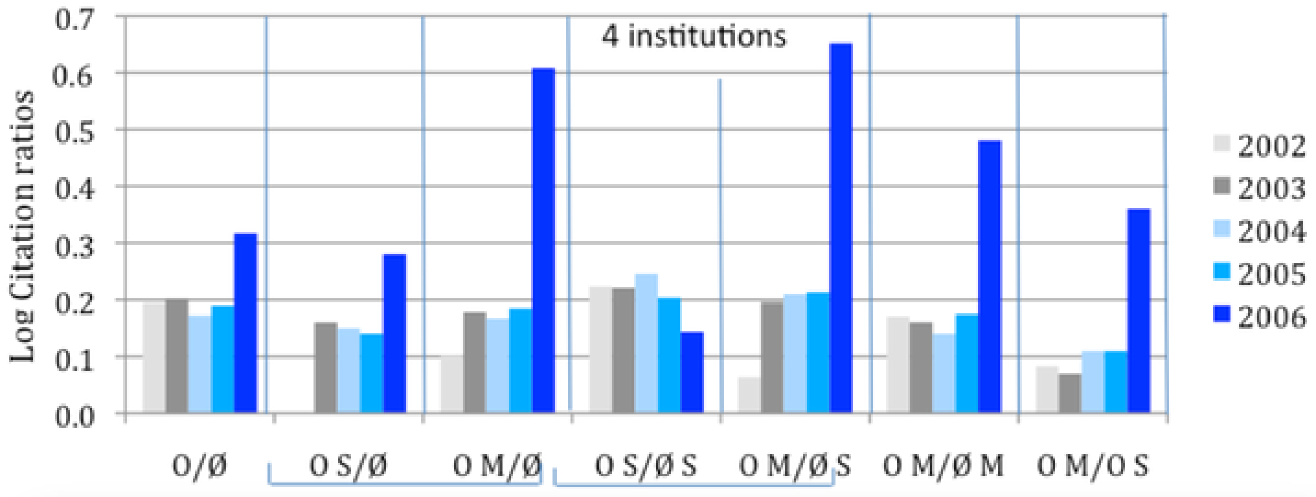
Abstract

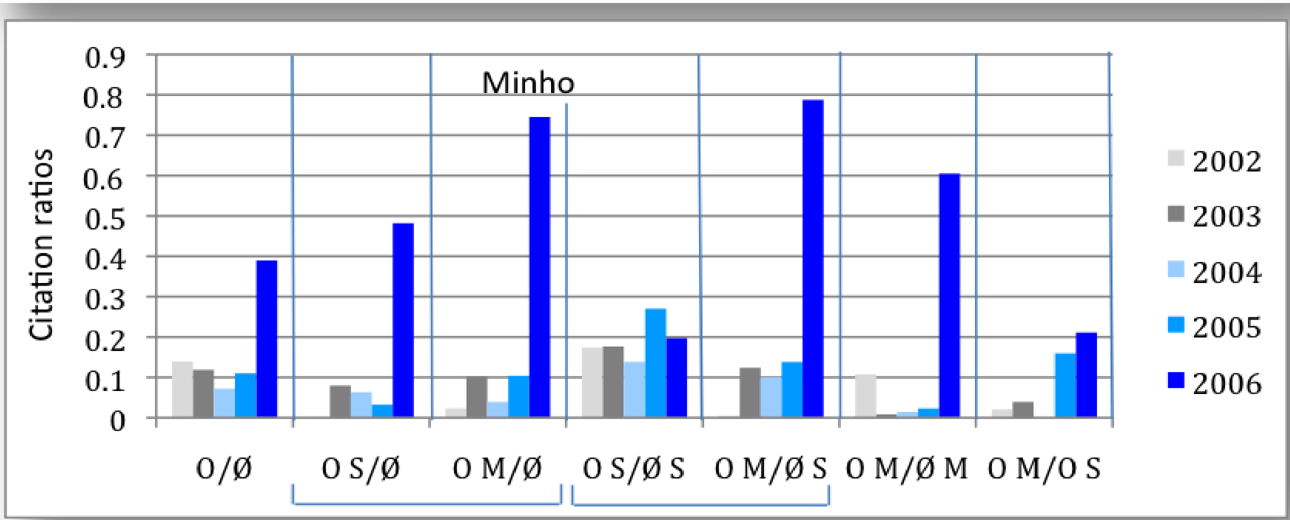
Background: Articles whose authors have supplemented subscription-based access to the publisher's version by self-archiving their own final draft to make it accessible free for all on the web (''Open Access'', OA) are cited significantly more than articles in the same journal and year that have not been made OA. Some have suggested that this "OA Advantage" may not be causal but just a self-selection bias, because authors preferentially make higher-quality articles OA. To test this we compared self-selective self-archiving with mandatory self-archiving for a sample of 27,197 articles published 2002–2006 in 1,984 journals.

Meththology/Principal Findings: The OA Advantage proved just as high for both. Logistic regression analysis showed that the advantage is independent of other correlates of citations (article age; journal impact factor; number of co-authors, references or pages; field; article type; or country) and highest for the most highly cited articles. The OA Advantage is real, independent and causal, but skewed. Its size is indeed correlated with quality, just as citations themselves are (the top 20% of articles receive about 80% of all citations).

Conclusions/Significance: The OA advantage is greater for the more citable articles, not because of a quality *bias* from authors self-selecting what to make OA, but because of a quality *advantage*, from users self-selecting what to use and cite, freed by OA from the constraints of selective accessibility to subscribers only. It is hoped that these findings will help motivate the adoption of OA self-archiving mandates by universities, research institutions and research funders.

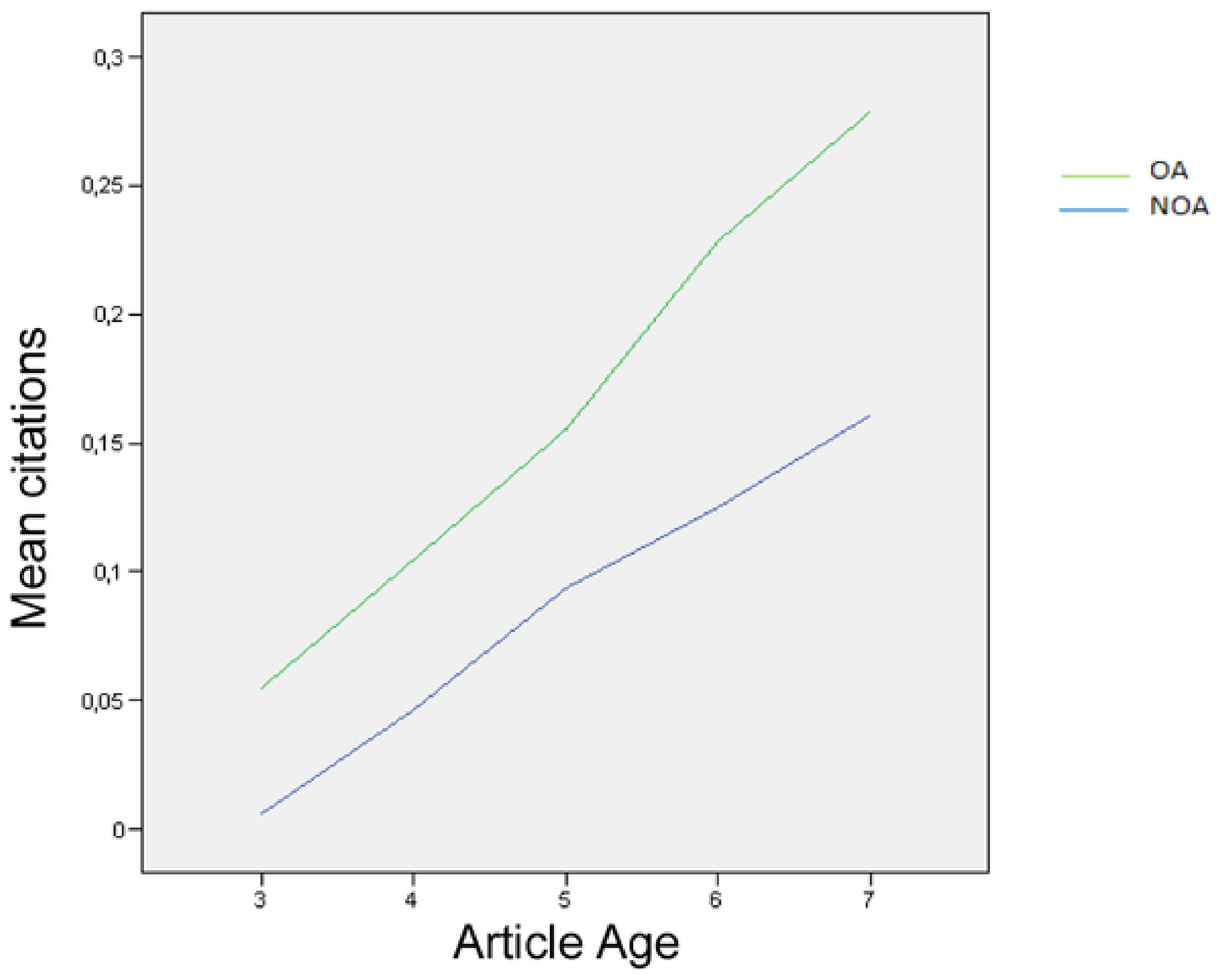
Um exemplo…





Gargouri Y, Hajjem C, Larivière V, Gingras Y, Carr L, et al. 2010 Self-Selected or Mandated, Open Access Increases Citation Impact for Higher Quality Research. PLoS ONE 5(10): e13636. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0013636

Um exemplo…



Gargouri Y, Hajjem C, Larivière V, Gingras Y, Carr L, et al. 2010 Self-Selected or Mandated, Open Access Increases Citation Impact for Higher Quality Research. PLoS ONE 5(10): e13636. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0013636

Muito obrigado!

Eloy Rodrigues
eloy@sdum.uminho.pt

Para se manter informado sobre o Acesso Aberto consulte ou subscreva a Newsletter

openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt