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## DSpace, Institutional Repositories and the Open Access Movement: Why Should you Care?

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SMALL SCHOOL.  
BIG VALUE.



DSpace, Institutional Repositories,  
and the Open Access Movement

Why Should You Care?

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- Luther, Judy. *Tectonic Shifts in Scholarly Publishing*. The Charleston Advisor, April 2005.

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- Dotlinga, Randy. *Open-Access Journals Flourish*. Wired News, April 11, 2005.

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- Steinbrook, Robert. *Public Access to NIH-Funded Research*. *New England Journal of Medicine*, April 28, 2005.

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- *Oxford Journals Launches Oxford Open - A New Open Access Initiative.* Medical News Today, 05 May 2005.

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- Vogel, Gretchen and Martin Enserink.  
*Europe Steps Into the Open With Plans for Electronic Archives.* Science Magazine, 29 April 2005.

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- Wray, Richard. *Britain a leader in making research available on web.* The Guardian, May 17, 2005.



# A Scholarly Revolution?

- Cockerill, Matthew. *Access all articles: The momentum towards free online publication of scientific research is becoming unstoppable.* Guardian Unlimited, June 2, 2005

# A Scholarly Revolution?

- *Creative Commons and Science Commons Announce Open Access Law Program.*  
Creative Commons, June 6, 2005

# Road Map for the Next Half Hour

- A tour of UNMSOL's DSpace
  - An open access institutional repository
- Overview of the IR/Open Access movement
  - The story behind the headlines
- Overview of IR options for law schools
  - Open source license (DSpace, Eprints, etc.)
  - Proprietary products (LSN, BePress)
- Implications of IR/Open Access for legal scholarship

# About DSpace

- Short for Digital Space
- Institutional Repository
  - Collecting
  - Archiving & Preserving
  - Indexing
  - Distributing
- Contents accessible to all
  - No royalties, no subscription fee

# About DSpace

- All digital formats can be loaded
- Loading creates a permanent URL
- Decentralized submission process
  - Creators load their own files and add indexing terms
- Email alerts of new submissions possible

# About DSpace

- Jointly developed by MIT & HP Labs
  - MIT determined that it was in the best interest for the advancement of knowledge to give away course materials
- Vision was for scalable archive that would lead to a federated repository
- Release first occurred in 2002
  - Open source licensing

# DSpace

- DSpace Federation emerged
  - <http://www.dspace.org>
- 2004 [Google Scholar](#) began indexing
- Today at least 75 institutions are using
  - <http://wiki.dspace.org/DspaceInstances>

# DSpace

- Creative uses of DSpace
  - Hong Kong
    - <http://repository.ust.hk/dspace/>
  - Toronto
    - <https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/>



# UNM & DSpace

- DSpace UNM became available to UNM colleges and departments on March 3, 2005
- Developed by UNM ECE
- Turned over to UNM University Libraries for policy development
- Server currently housed at UNM CIRT

# UNM School of Law & DSpace

- UNMSOL DSpace established quickly
- Use to date:
  - Primarily as an archive
  - Public domain only so far
  - Repository of faculty scholarship encouraged
  - Administration support
- Access DSpace from [Law Library Web page](#)
  - Browse casually
  - Create login to submit files

# Open Access Movement

- Open Access
  - Free access to scholarly communications
    - no royalties or subscription fees
  - Vocabulary in flux
    - Open access publishing
      - Articles published only in open access online journals
    - Open access archiving
      - pre- and post-print archiving of articles that are published in traditional manner (if license permits)

# Open Access Movement

- Traditional commercial publishing model (both print and online)
  - Author relinquishes some control over content in exchange for convenience & services
    - Dissemination
    - Journals as repositories
      - Registering intellectual property & preservation for future
    - Certification (peer review)

# The Story Behind the Headlines

- Dissatisfaction with traditional publishing model grows
  - Library subscription costs increasing faster than inflation
  - Commercial interests profit from free labor of scholars and their institutions
  - Did university tenure requirements create commercial publishing monster ?

# The Story Behind the Headlines

- Growing belief that scholarship, especially publicly funded scholarship, should not be locked up in expensive or inaccessible journals
- Realization that Internet makes it affordable to self publish

# Scholarly Communication as Profit Center

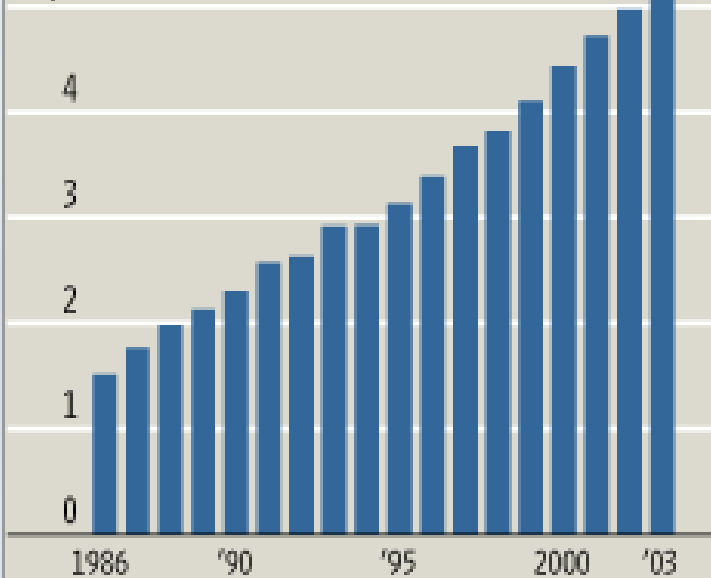
- Educational institutions pay steep subscription prices to access research published in commercial journals
- Research largely supported by taxpayers becomes source of commercial profit
  - Elsevier's annual profit margin—30%
  - Elsevier's annual revenue--\$1.6 billion

# Median Library Journal Expenditures

## Price of Knowledge

The cost of scholarly publications to research libraries is rising. Median expenditure on periodicals per library:

\$5 million



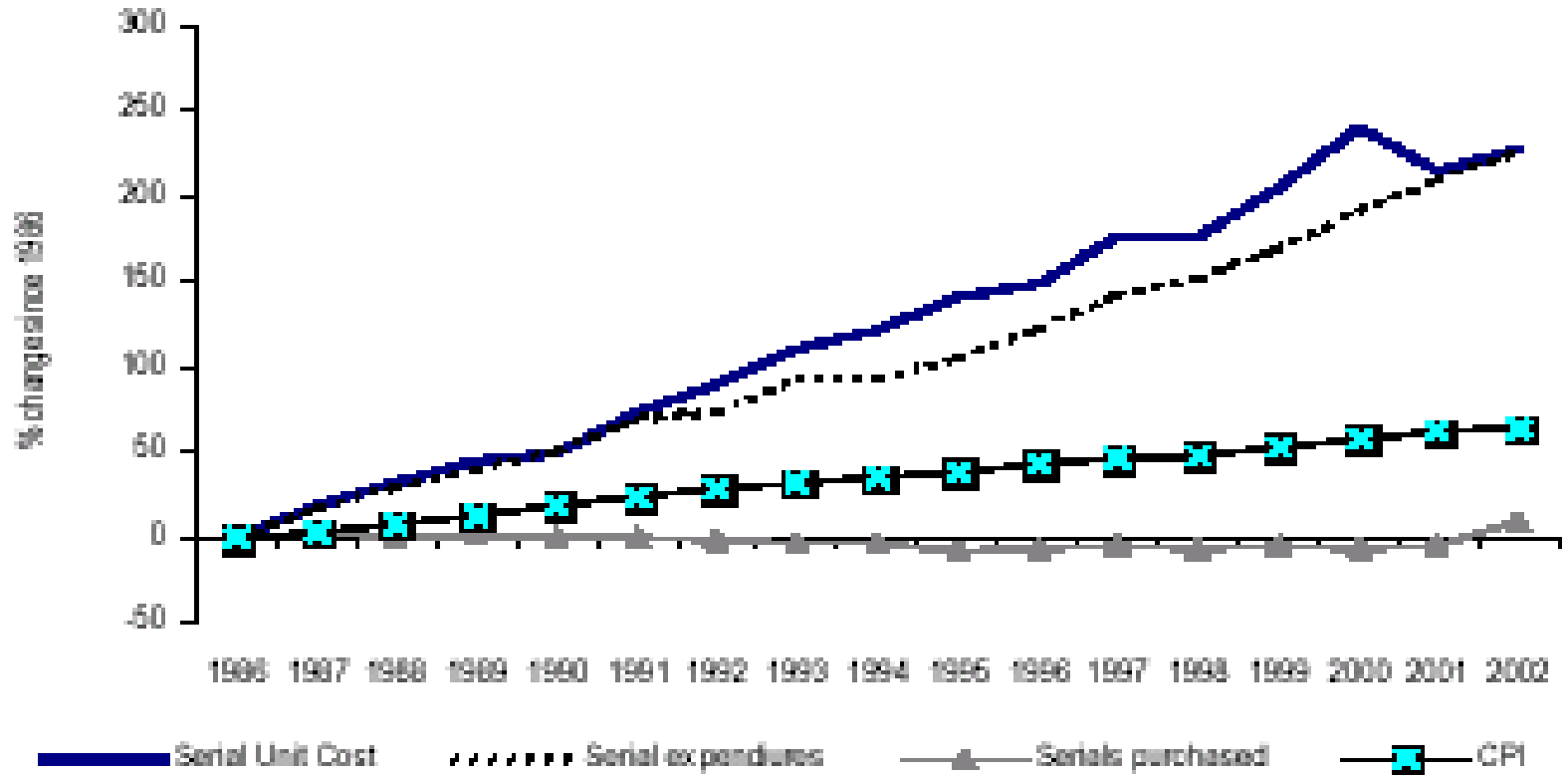
Source: Association of Research Libraries survey

- Slide courtesy of Dr. Daniel Greenstein, Associate Vice Provost, Scholarly Information and University Librarian, California Digital Library, University of California



# Subscription Costs Outpace CPI

Figure 10. Demand for Journals is Inelastic



Source: Bear Stearns European Equity Research report on Reed Elsevier. September 29, 2003; slide courtesy of Dr. Daniel Greenstein

Source: Bear Stearns European Equity Research report on Reed Elsevier. September 29, 2003; slide courtesy of Dr. Daniel Greenstein

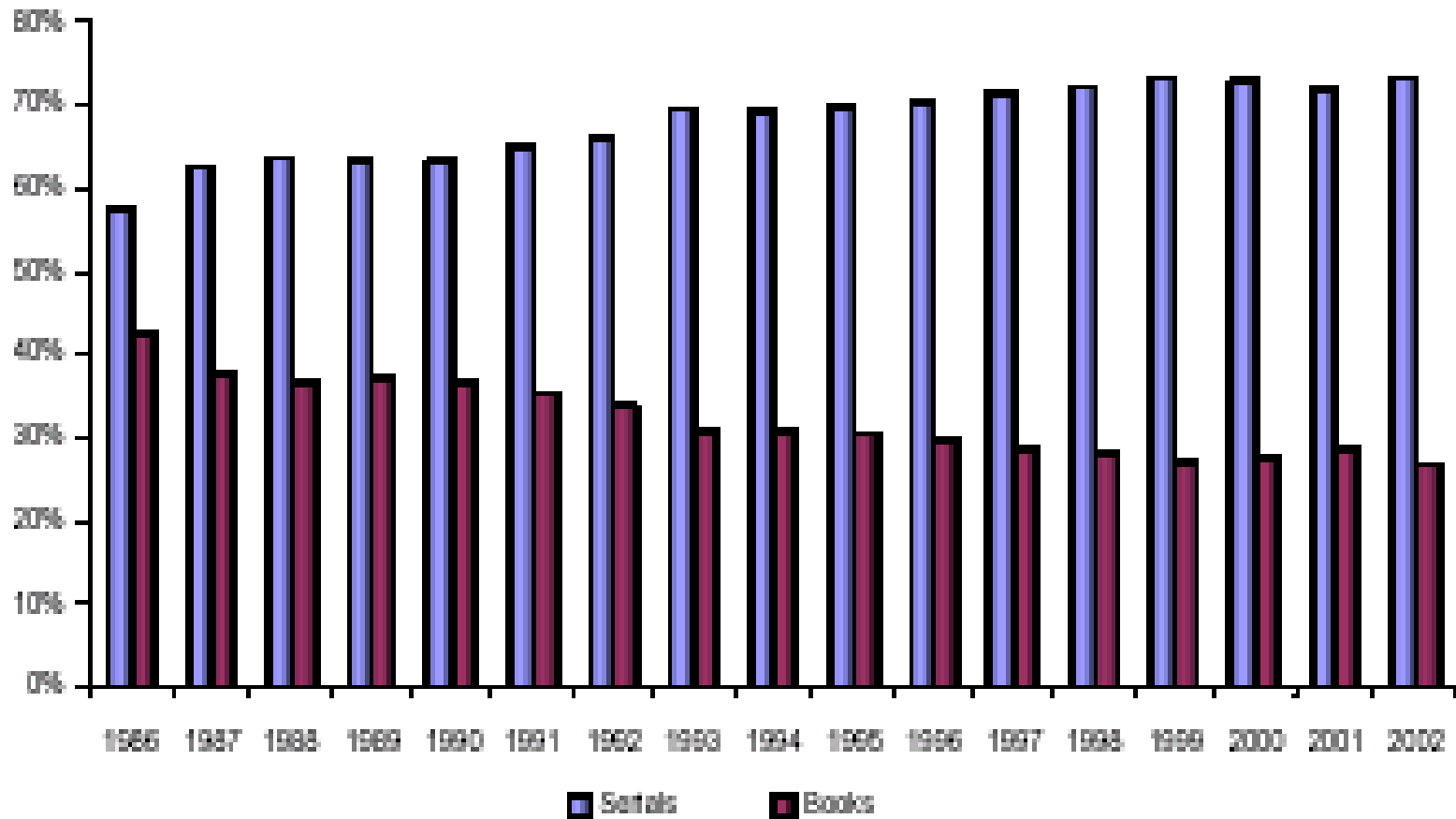
# Few Disciplines Are Unaffected

LC Subject Classification	Average Cost Per Title	Average Cost Per Title	Percentage of Increase 1999-2003
	1999	2003	
Anthropology	259.21	353.44	36.35
Chemistry	1,682.94	2,403.06	42.79
Education	207.79	305.73	47.13
Engineering	981.19	1,359.52	38.56
Philosophy & Religion	123.27	169.89	37.82
Political Science	208.07	315.00	51.39

Source: Van Orsdel & Born, *Library Journal*, April 15, 2003;  
slide courtesy of Dr. Daniel Greenstein

# Monograph-Dependent Disciplines Also Suffer

Figure 20. Books are being cut at the expense of journals



Source: Association of Research Libraries

Source: Bear Stearns European Equity Research report on Reed Elsevier. September 29, 2003; slide courtesy of Dr. Daniel Greenstein

# Open Access Movement

- Libraries & STM\* communities join forces and urge open revolt (2001-date)
  - SPARC--Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition—sponsored by Association of Research Libraries ([www.arl.org/sparc](http://www.arl.org/sparc))
    - Open Access newsletter  
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/index.htm>
    - Open Access Blog  
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/fosblog.html>

\*Commercial publishers occupy 68% of STM journal market (*Industry Trends, Size and Players in the STM Market*. Outsell, Inc., Aug. 2000).

# Open Access Movement

## ■ Europe in the vanguard

### ■ Budapest Open Access Initiative Dec. '01

- Convened by Open Society Institute (OSI)
- [www.soros.org/openaccess/](http://www.soros.org/openaccess/)
- 30,000 signatories, but no enabling mechanisms

### ■ Berlin Declaration Oct. '03

- [www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html](http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html)
- Combined science & humanities; signatories agreed on open archive principles and committed to enabling them at home
- Started Registry of Institutional OA Self-Archiving Policies

# Open Access Movement

- Creative Commons provides copyright guidance for open access
  - <http://creativecommons.org>
- Public interest groups get involved
  - Alliance for Taxpayer Access
  - <http://www.taxpayeraccess.org/>

# Open Access Movement

- Other disciplines become interested
- Universities take action in support
  - <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/lists.htm#actions>
  - University of Kansas & Case Western
    - Kansas was first US university to adopt university-wide open access, self-archiving policy
    - [www.eprints.org/signup/fulllist.php](http://www.eprints.org/signup/fulllist.php)

# But What About Peer Review?

- Role of academic societies
  - Vetting & publishing costs money
  - Science Magazine editors spend \$10 million a year selecting 800 articles from 12,000 submissions (WSJ)
- Alternative Models Emerging
  - PLoS charges authors \$1500 to submit to peer reviewed open access journals
  - [www.plos.org](http://www.plos.org)



# Open Access Movement

- SPARC's Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (1,400 are peer reviewed)
  - <http://www.doaj.org>
- Approximately 10% of journals world-wide are now some form of open access

# Open Access Movement

- Various permutations of open access publications exist
  - E-print archives (authors submit pre- & post-prints)
  - Unqualified (immediate and full open access)
  - Dual mode (print together with online open access)
  - Delayed open access (following embargo period)
  - Partial open access
  - Abstract open access
  - Co-op model (institutional support for authors)

# Impact of Open Access on Research

- One study showed that 85% of the most highly cited computer science articles in 1997-98 were open access; articles with lower citations were more likely to be restricted access. Lawrence, Steve. *Online or Invisible?* Nature 411:6837, 521, 2001  
<<http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/online-nature01/>>

# Impact of Open Access on Research

- Open access has greater impact on research than traditional scholarship as demonstrated by four-discipline citation analysis using ISI Web of Science database. Antelman, Kristin. *Do Open-Access Articles Have a Greater Research Impact?* E-LIS, 372-382, Sept. 2004  
<<http://eprints.rclis.org/archive/00002309/>>

# Open Access & Legal Scholarship

- Legal community somewhat late to the table (with notable exceptions—Harvard, Cornell, Duke)
- Decentralized, law school-subsidized publishing model not subject to same inflationary pressures
  - 2003 average price for non-commercial law journal \$34.04\*
  - 2003 average price for commercial law journal \$215\*

\* AALL Price Index for Legal Publications

# Open Access & Legal Scholarship

- Growing awareness of issues
  - Creative Commons' Open Access Law Project, June '05
    - <http://science.creativecommons.org/literature/oalaw>
  - Dan Hunter blog on open access & law reviews, Apr. '05
    - <http://www.openaccesslaw.org/>
  - AALL Task Force report on Open Access, Apr. '05
    - [http://www.aallnet.org/products/pub\\_sp0504/pub\\_sp0504\\_MB.pdf](http://www.aallnet.org/products/pub_sp0504/pub_sp0504_MB.pdf)
  - AALS meeting discussion, Jan. '05
  - Hunter, Dan publishes *Walled Gardens*, SSRN, Dec. '04
    - [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=635141](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=635141)

# Open Access & Legal Scholarship

- Growing awareness that journal publication agreements might erode author rights, especially pre- and post-print rights, or grant publishers rights that were never intended?
- [Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com), in agreement with Thomson Gale Publishing, now selling full text law review articles for \$5.95
  - Probably under Gale's LegalTrac license

# Open Access & Legal Scholarship

- Resources to help with author agreements and law review policy formulation
  - SPARC
    - <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html>
  - AALS
    - <http://www.aals.org/98-24.html>
  - Creative Commons' Open Access Law Project
    - <http://science.creativecommons.org/literature/oalaw>



# Institutional Repositories

- Part of the infrastructure of the Open Access movement
- Repository of an institution's scholarship
  - Archive, preserve, index & distribute
  - Not merely faculty eprints, but student work, course materials, data collected by faculty during the course of their work, other "gray literature"
- Facilitate use and reuse of materials

# IR Options for Law Schools

- Open Source IR Options
  - DSpace
  - Eprints
- Proprietary IR Options
  - SSRN's Legal Scholarship Network
  - Berkeley Press' [bepress.com](http://bepress.com)

# EPrints

- Eprints is another common open source option
  - <http://www.eprints.org/>
- Registry of IRs (both Eprints & DSpace)
  - <http://archives.eprints.org/>
- Duke Law Faculty Repository
  - <http://eprints.law.duke.edu/>

# Proprietary IRs for Law Schools

- Proprietary Options
  - SSRN's Legal Scholarship Network (LSN)
  - Berkeley Press (BePress)
- Value added by publishers make loading simple for novice
  - Automatically converts word processed files to secured PDFs
- Format limitations exist
  - Basically archives only word processed files

# LSN

- <http://www.ssrn.com/lisn/>
- Open access archive of subject-based journals
  - Faculty at institutions with site licenses are free to submit pre- and post-prints as publication agreements permit (UNMSOL has site license)
- Fee-based institutional sponsorship
  - Means to create an open access archive for subscribing institutions
- Indexed by Google

# BePress

- [law.bepress.com/repository/](http://law.bepress.com/repository/)
- Open access archive of subject-based and peer-reviewed journals
  - Indexed by CILP subject headings
- Fee-based institutional sponsorship
  - Means to create an open access archive for subscribing institutions
- Indexed by Google

# BePress IR Software

- BePress also licenses its IR and peer-review journal software
- Repositories using BePress software
  - University of California
    - <http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/>
  - NELLCO repositories
    - <http://lsr.nellco.org>
  - Digital Commons repositories
    - <http://www.umi.com/proquest/digitalcommons/>

# Current Landscape

- Many versions of IRs now in play
- Various surveys indicate small but growing awareness about open access options
- Growing awareness that open access results in greater readership and impact for work deposited in open access archives



# Implications for Legal Scholarship

- IRs make it feasible for true open access to legal scholarly communication
- Open Access to scholarship is consistent with legal community culture and tradition
- Peer review of works in progress may be more feasible online than with print
- What will be impact on print law reviews as we know them today?

# Implications for UNMSOL

- Open Access Law Program (Hunter, Lessig, et al.) wrote to all law reviews this summer to encourage them to adopt an open access archiving policy
  - Open access archiving permits post-print archiving of articles traditionally published
  - Least restrictive licensing possible, e.g., Creative Commons's Model Agreement
- Should UNM's law journals go on record as supporting adopting such a policy
- Should UNMSOL recommend a specific model license for faculty to use in publishing negotiations

# Implications for Legal Scholarship

- Could use of proprietary IRs lead to legal scholarship becoming concentrated in a small number of commercial publishers (LSN, BePress and their online journal partners) at a time when other disciplines are moving toward decentralization?

# 4<sup>th</sup> Annual UNM Scholarly Communications Symposium

- “The Digital Academy: Innovations in Scholarly Publishing”
- Keynote Speaker Ann Wolpert, MIT, will discuss innovative ways in which scholars are using technology to disseminate their work
- November 1, 2005 from 1-4 pm
- SUB Ballroom C
- Program found at:  
<http://hsc.unm.edu/library/sc/symposium.shtml>