

Open Access to Scientific Research Results

Winter School 2008
"e-Learning in the Environmental and Geosciences"

January 24, 2008

Overview

- Open access: Starting points, current impact, pros and cons
- Using the Internet for scientific publishing: *FQS* as an example

Importance of Open Access for Young Researchers



- You need to become familiar with the state of the art of teaching and research in your disciplines
- Disciplinary knowledge is most times documented in scientific journals
- A survey conducted by the German Research Association (2005) has shown that journal articles are the most prominent resource for researchers from sciences and humanities



What is Open Access?



- Free access to scientific information
 - via the Internet
 - to be used by anybody interested to use

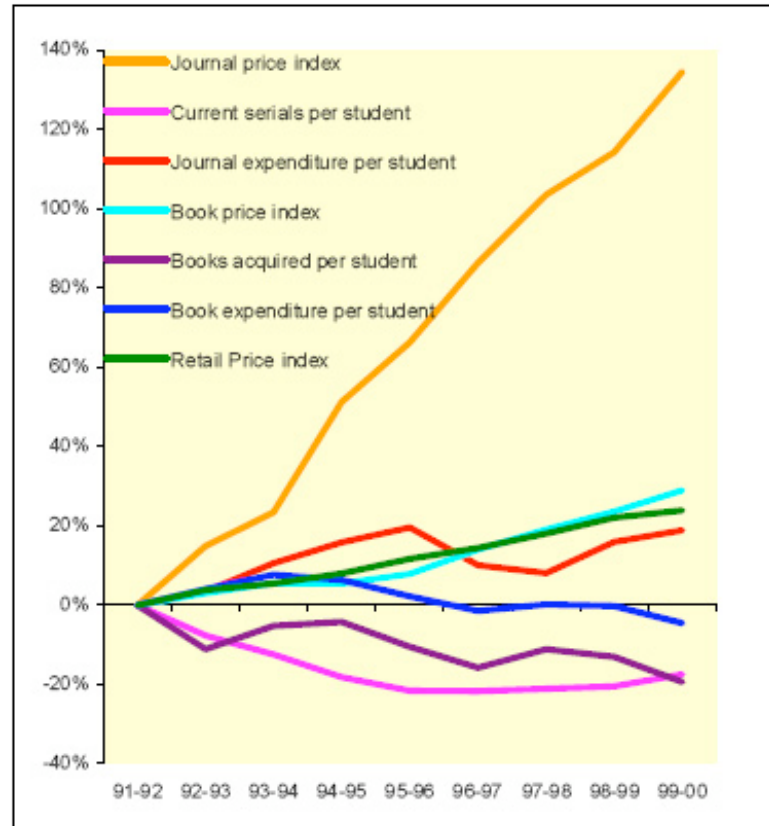
 - The starting points of open access
 - in the beginning of 1990 in physics: <http://xxx.lanl.gov/> (see <http://people.ccmr.cornell.edu/~ginsparg/blurb/> for some historical notes)
-

Impact of Open Access



"Serials crisis"

([Cornell University Library](#))



Graph and statistical information compiled from the SCONUL Statistics by LISU, the Library and Information Statistics Unit, based at Loughborough University.

Impact of Open Access



- New ways to publish by the way of the Internet: using hyperlinks, providing photos, videos and primary data apart from the pure text, etc.
- Various initiatives, supporting open access

Budapest Open Access Initiative (2001)



- First definition of open access, globally shared by scientists and researchers from the humanities and social sciences:

By open access to scientific journal 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 ... without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution ... should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited."

- Focus: journal articles
- Main aims: remove access barriers, improve research, enrich education, "share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich"

<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003)



- Open access as a main source of human knowledge *and* cultural heritage
- Focus on results from scientific research, but also stressing the need for open access to data and other non-textual material
- Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:
 - The authors grant "to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship"
 - "A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials ... in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited ... in at least one online repository ... that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving."

<http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

European Union Petition for Guaranteed Public Access to Publicly-funded Research Results (2006)



- Main aims in accordance with the starting statement of the Berlin Declaration: "Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society."
- Supported by different funding organizations and important research institutions
- Signed by about 27,000 individuals and organizations (January 2008)

<http://www.ec-petition.eu/>

Consequences



Many funding agencies and universities want to ensure that the research they fund and support has the greatest possible research impact, and are beginning to expect open access to the research they support:

- Most UK Research Councils have adopted OA mandates:
<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/research/outputs/access/default.htm>
 - Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) and North American National Institutes of Health adopted an open access mandate:
<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/fullinfo.php?inst=Canadian%20Institutes%20of%20Health%20Research%20%28CIHR%29>, <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/>
(signed by President Bush in Dec. 2007)
 - 16 major Dutch universities cooperatively launched DAREnet, the Digital Academic Repositories, making about 150,000 scientific publications available to anyone with Internet access: <http://www.darenet.nl/en/page/language.view/search.page>
-

Two Main "Roads" to Open Access



- "Golden road to open access": Open-access publishing
 - Authors publish in open-access journals that make their articles freely accessible online immediately upon publication.
 - Securing quality by peer review

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

<http://www.doaj.org/>

covers more than 3,000 journals free, full text, quality controlled scientific journals (January 2008)

Two Main "Roads to Open Access"

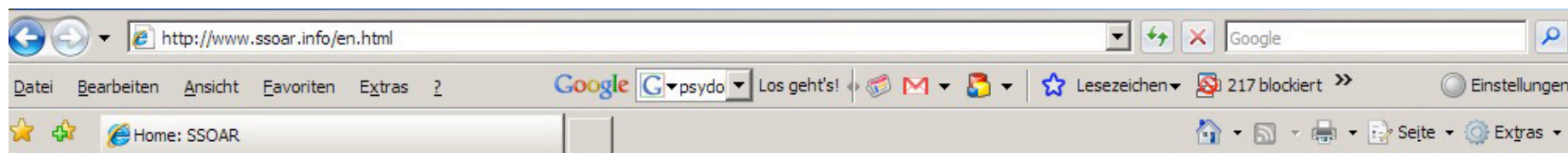


- "Green road to open access": Open-access self-archiving
 - Authors publish in a subscription journal, and in addition make their articles freely accessible online
 - Non-peer-reviewed preprints and peer-reviewed postprints
 - Institutional and central/disciplinary repositories

Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR)

<http://www.opendoar.org/>

- PubMed Central, the U.S. National Institutes of Health free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature, <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>
 - PsyDok: open access repository for psychology, <http://psydok.sulb.uni-saarland.de/>
-



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SSOAR



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- [About Open Access](#)
- [About Qualitative Research](#)
- [Advisory Board](#)
- [Cooperation](#)



Social Science Open Access Repository

We are currently in the process of setting up the "Social Science Open Access Repository" (SSOAR). SSOAR is being built within the framework of a project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and will make full texts freely available for all to access online. During the term of the project we will be implementing the thematic focus [qualitative research](#) as a prototype. Building on the lessons learned from this, SSOAR's scope will then be extended to include the social sciences as a whole as well as related fields of study. SSOAR is operated jointly by the Freie Universität Berlin's [Center for Digital Systems](#), by the [Institute of Qualitative Research](#), which is part of the University's International Academy, and by [GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften](#), the Social Science Information Center in Bonn (collectively referred to here as the "project partners").

[Deutsch](#) ▶ [English](#) [Español](#)

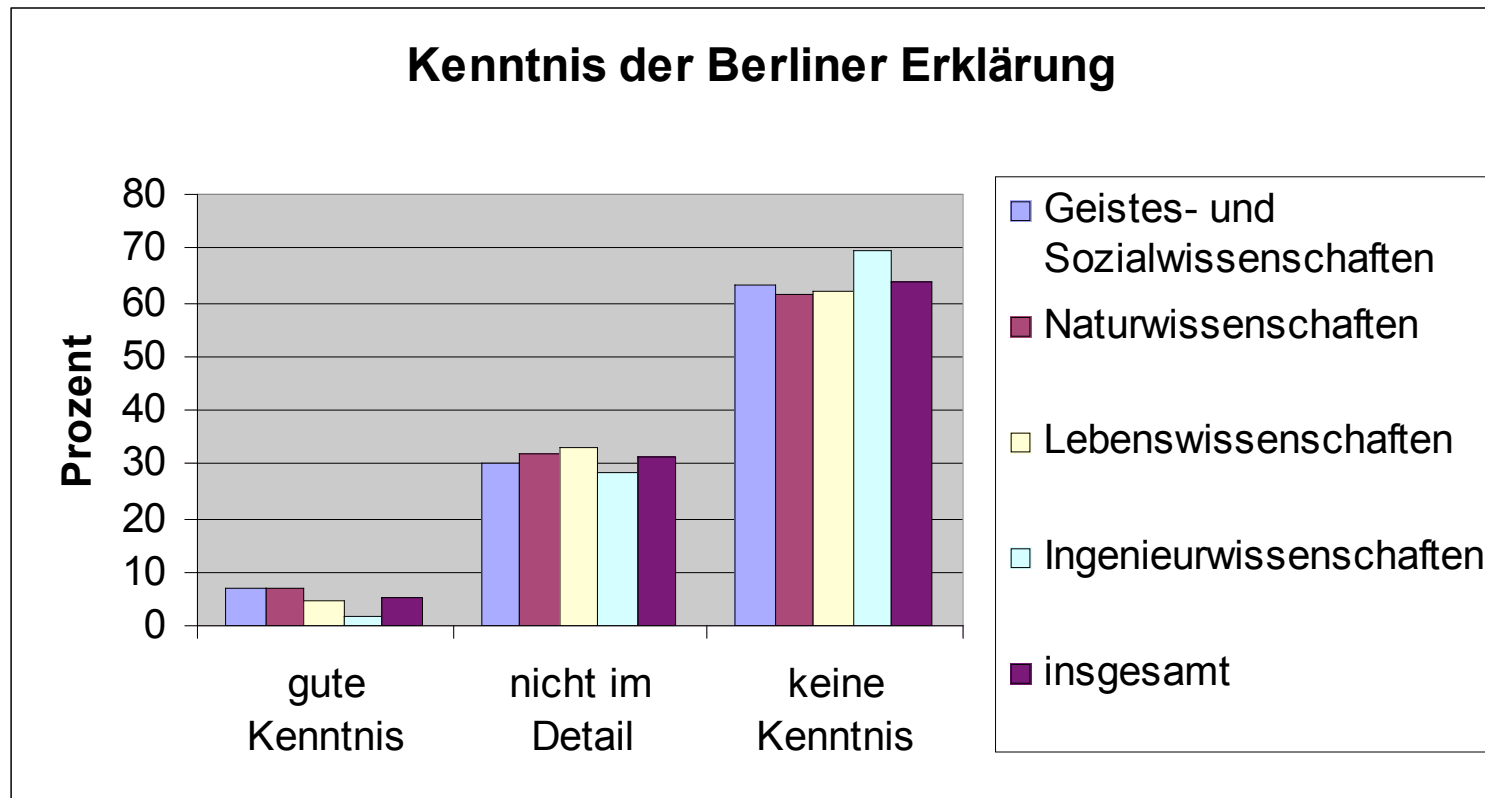
News

SSOAR website online: Do you have questions or recommendations, or do you need further information? Please do not hesitate to [contact us](#)!

Social Science Open Access Repository (SSOAR)

- Funded by the German Research Foundation
 - Project partners: FU Berlin (Center für Digitale Systeme and Institut für Qualitative Forschung) together with gesis-Social Science Information Centre, Bonn
 - "Green road to open access", disciplinary repository, started January 2007
 - Main aims: make scientific publications in the social sciences available worldwide, and connect open access publications with traditional information systems
 - Started with qualitative research until end of December 2008, afterwards successively to be opened for other social sciences
-

Knowing about Open Access?

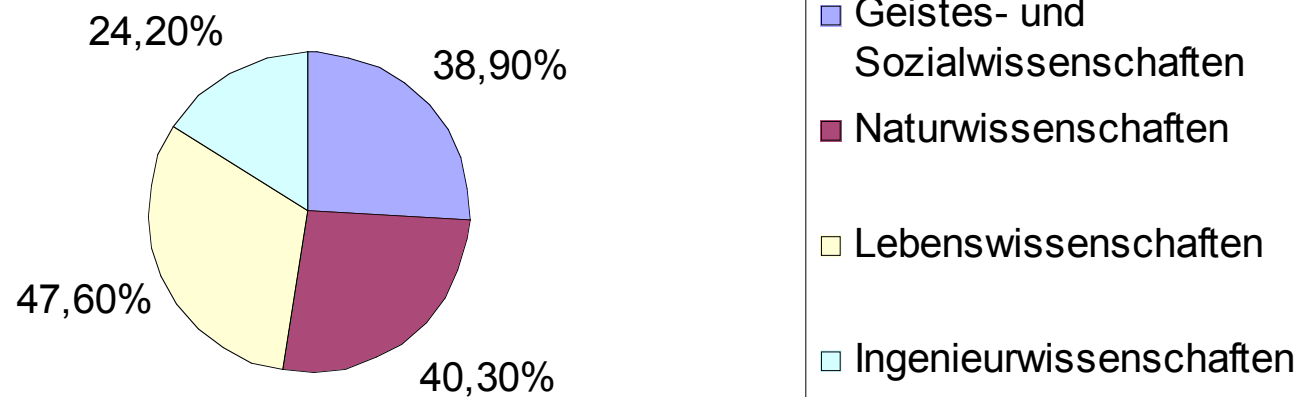


DFG survey 2005

Knowing about Open-Access Journals?




Kenntnis von OA-Zeitschriften im eigenen Fachbereich



DFG survey 2005

Information Platform open-access.net





Über uns | Beirat | Kontakt | Sitemap | Impressum | English

Der freie Zugang zu wissenschaftlicher Information

informationsplattform

Suche

ALLGEMEINES

Was bedeutet Open Access?
Gründe und Vorbehalte
Geschäftsmodelle
Rechtsfragen
Praktische Umsetzung (FAQ)

OA IN VERSCHIEDENEN FÄCHERN (IM AUFBAU)

Bitte auswählen

WISSENSWERTES FÜR

Autoren
Herausgeber von Zeitschriften
Betreiber von Repositorien
Hochschuleleitungen
Bibliotheken
Förderorganisationen
Verlage

OA INFORMATIONEN DER

Helmholtz Gemeinschaft
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

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Willkommen auf der Open Access Informationsplattform

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

Open Access bedeutet, dass wissenschaftliche Arbeiten und Materialien für jeden Nutzer kostenfrei im Internet zugänglich sind. Open Access ist ein sehr aktuelles und zukunftsweisendes Thema das weltweit viele Unterstützer findet.

In der Programmatik und Praxis von Open Access werden vor allem der goldene und der grüne Weg unterschieden. Seltener wird der graue Weg als eine weitere, eigene Strategie erwähnt.

Vorteile des Open Access sind unter anderem die erhöhte Sichtbarkeit und damit die erhöhte Wirksamkeit der wissenschaftlichen Texte. Dagegen stehen die häufig geäußerten Einwände bzw. Ängste bezüglich der Flüchtigkeit und mangelnden Auffindbarkeit digitaler Daten.

Diese Informationsplattform soll helfen, den steigenden Informationsbedarf zum Thema Open Access zu decken. Neben grundlegenden Informationen werden vor allem auch Hilfestellungen im Bereich der praktischen Umsetzung sowie im Bereich der rechtlichen Rahmenbedingungen angeboten. Die Bereitstellung verschiedener Zugangsoptionen (über unterschiedliche Fächer oder Szenarien) ermöglicht eine zielgruppenspezifische Informationssuche.

[Zum Seitenanfang](#)


NEWS

Die open-access.net Informationsplattform geht am 2. Mai 2007 an den Start
19.04.2007

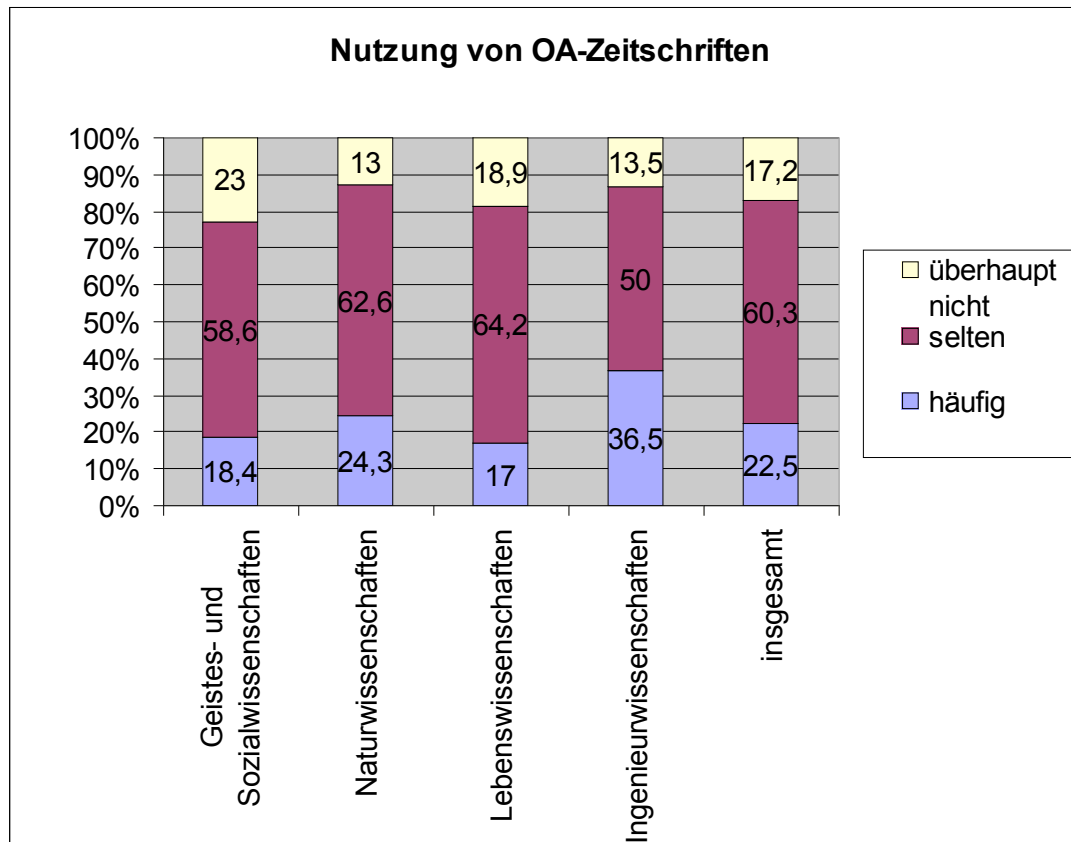
Berlin 5 Open Access Konferenz am 19.-21.9.07 in Padua
18.04.2007

Open Access and the Progress of Science
06.04.2007

Positive Einstellung von Wissenschaftlern zu Open Access
04.04.2007

 [RSS Feed](#)

Use of Open-Access Journals



DFG survey 2005

FQS Survey (2007)



- Knowing about open access: 94%
 - Using open-access journals beside *FQS*:
yes=52%, no=32%, do not know=16%
 - Last publishing place:
51% subscription journal (print)
7% subscription journal (online)
15% open-access journal, 27% other
 - Own homepage: 28%
 - Open-access repository: 7%
-

Arguments against Open Access



- Minor quality ("junk science")
 - Authenticity of documents ("plagiarism")
 - No decision about target groups possible
 - Long-term archiving of documents
 - Legal problems (postprints)
 - Time consuming (postprints)
 - Who pays for open access (author-pays-model)
-

Arguments pro Open Access



- Many funding agencies expect that researchers self-archive their scientific output in repositories or use open-access journals
 - Quick and cost-free access to publicly funded research results (helps worldwide information and works against the serial crisis)
 - Visibility and impact of open-access publications (citations)
 - Supports (inter-) national and (trans-) disciplinary communication and collaboration
 - Improves research efficiency as research results could be retrieved and discussed without unnecessary delays
 - Uses the benefits of electronic publishing
 - Secures priority (preprints)
 - Long-term availability (f.e. German National Library)
-

**"If you have an apple and I have an apple,
and we exchange these apples
then you and I will still each have one apple.
But if you have an idea and I have an idea,
and we exchange these ideas,
then each of us will have two ideas."**

George Bernard Shaw

http://www.qualitative-research.net/fqs/fqs-eng.htm

Deutsch
Español

Forum: Qualitative Social Research Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung

FQS

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FQS 8(3) online

FQS is a peer-reviewed multilingual online journal for qualitative research, established in 1999. [FQS Issues](#) are published tri-annually. Additionally, selected single contributions and contributions belonging to the rubrics [FQS Reviews](#), [FQS Debates](#), [FQS Conferences](#) and [FQS Interviews](#) are published immediately after they go through the peer review process.

FQS is an [open-access](#) journal, so all articles are available for free. Our [Newsletter](#) informs you of new publications as soon as they are posted online (December 31, 2007: 8,144 subscribers).

FQS is covered by various indexing/abstracting services: f.e. titles in [Google Page Ranking](#), [Science](#), [Social Sciences](#), [Sociology Journals](#), [Directory of Open Access Journals](#), [Intute: Social Sciences](#), and [SocioSite](#); abstracts in [CSA Sociological Abstracts](#), [CSA Worldwide Political Science Abstracts](#), [IBSS: International Bibliography of the Social Sciences](#), [Hinari](#), [Open J-Gate](#), [Psyndex](#), and [Solis](#), full texts in [SocINDEX](#).

The main aim of FQS is to promote discussion and cooperation among qualitative researchers from different countries and social science disciplines. The unique attributes of the Internet—speed, flexibility, interactivity—are employed to develop, in comparison to traditional print media, new discourse forms and standards for quality. It is an explorative project which means having an open forum where the content and the formal design of FQS are developed in cooperation with all of its

Qualitative Research



- Qualitative methods are used to investigate individual, social or cultural meaning, if research questions require a "soft" approach by using for example interviews, field research, observation or group discussions, or more generally: if no theories are accessible to be tested by statistical procedures, but if such theories must be generated from empirical data
- Qualitative methods are used in many different disciplines
- Most discussions take place within a (sub-) disciplinary scope
- As language is important for qualitative research, discussions often stay within national and language borders

Discovering the Internet 1999



German qualitative research(ers) more or less invisible

Interesting North American examples and lessons learned:

- Mailing list [QUALRS-L](#) (since 1991) => Communication must not necessarily be limited to conferences or the own institute, but there are colleagues all over the world, interested in similar topics and to be addressed immediately
- Open-access journal [Qualitative Report](#) (since 1990) => Scientific journals not necessarily need a paper (print) format

⇒ Evaluation of (North American) services

⇒ Developing own concepts

Main Aims

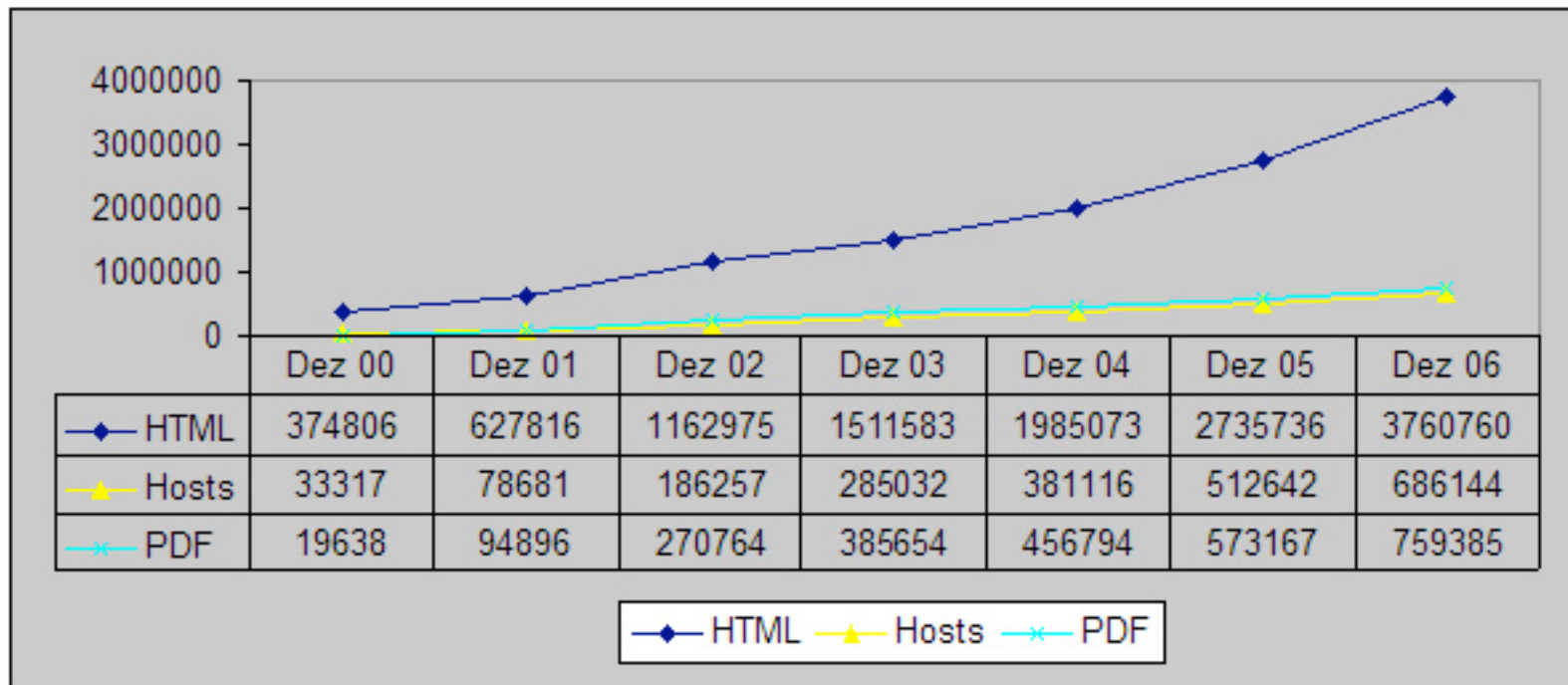


In which way might qualitative research(ers) benefit by using the Internet?

New options for scientific information, collaboration, and publishing by making visible the existing knowledge and networks

- Transdisciplinary visibility
- International visibility of German qualitative research
- Visibility of international qualitative research in Germany

FQS in Numbers I



Total 2000 - 2007

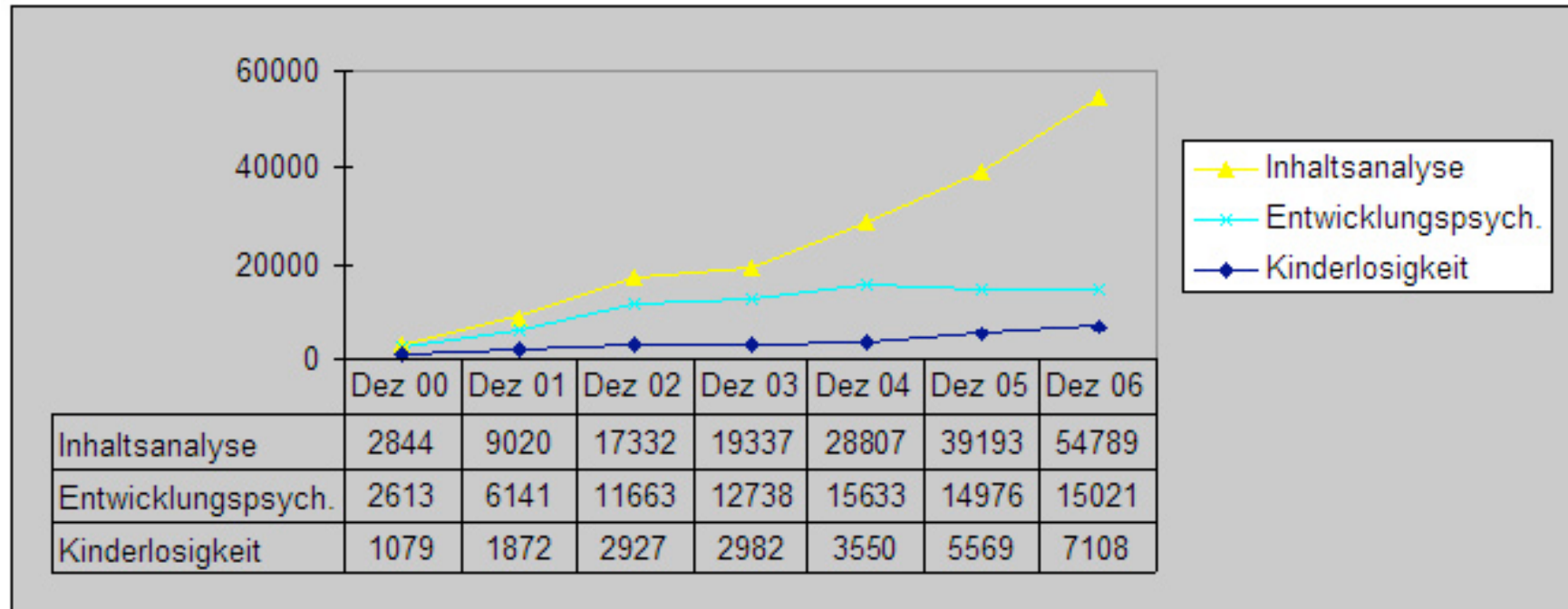
Hosts: more than 2,7 Mill.

HTML: more than 16 Mill.

PDF: about 3.3 Mill.

Newsletter: 8.144

FQS in Numbers II



Total: 2000-2007

Qualitative content analysis (Mayring 2000): 171,322

Qualitative developmental psychology (Mey 2000): 78,785

Involuntary childless marriages and the effects of reproductive technology: the case of Germany (Onnen-Iseman 2000): 25,087

Feedback: Examples



- ... We believe that it is important to make this paper available to a wider audience and we know that we can achieve this goal through your journal because of its readership and reach. This is why publication in *FQS* is so important. ... Just to illustrate the power of your journal's reach, (...) **I continue to receive many emails from novice (...) researchers from literally every continent** who have read the (...) paper that you published last May ...
- ... 2 days after my article was published I received a mail from the **Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, India**. Someone read my article in *FQS* and obviously was interested in my work ...

Feedback: Examples



- ... I am writing on behalf of a media policy research program at the **Social Science Research Council in New York**. We are interested in sending out an announcement of our **new collaborative grants** initiative via your journal. This grant will ... I think this would be of interest to your peers. Please let me know how we can go about this ...
- ... The following article ... has been selected for **reprint in a Sage Benchmarks in Social Research Methods publication** by Sotirios Sarantakos (Charkles Sturt University, Australia). I would be grateful; if you would provide me with the contact of the person in charge of Permissions ...

Historische Sozialforschung

► HSR-Retrospective

Center for Historical Social Research



Why is *FQS* Successful?



- Journal development close to the needs and feedback of our international audience

Multilinguality => website, peer review and copy-editing in English, German, and Spanish

Traditional structuring of the journal => 26 issues published between January 2000 and January 2007 (all in all, more than 1,000 articles had been published)

- "Matthew effect": "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." (Mt 25,29) = Famous reseachers will often get more credit than a comparatively unknown researcher, even if their work is similar

Editorial board => from 9 disciplines and 11 countries, integration in disciplinary (sub-) communities, peer review ...

Why is *FQS* Successful?



- People, working on (the development of) *FQS*

Editorial staff => from 3 disciplines and 8 countries, native speakers, copy-editing, networking, securing quality etc.

- Open access

Authors => from more than 50 countries, readers => from more than 100 countries and many disciplines and research fields, but also from outside the universities

Why is *FQS* Successful?



- Funding by the German Research Association "qualitative-research.net" 2001-2003, "Integration FQS in ViBSoz" 2004-2006 as a pilot project for journal management and technological development of open-access journals
 - ⇒ Editing tools
 - ⇒ Submission and review workflow
 - ⇒ Presenting and commenting articles



- *FQS* is and should be work in progress:

"The main aim of *FQS* is to promote discussion and cooperation among qualitative researchers from different countries and social science disciplines. The unique attributes of the Internet—speed, flexibility, interactivity—are employed to develop, in comparison to traditional print media, new discourse forms and standards for quality. It is an explorative project which means having an open forum where the content and the formal design of *FQS* are developed in cooperation with all of its participants—readers, authors, editorial board members and editors alike."

- The concept of prosuming
- *FQS* works as a forum

Qualitative Forschung: Qualitative Forschung - Arcor AG & Co. KG

http://www.qualitative-forschung.de/

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QUALITATIVE FORSCHUNG

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NetzWerkstatt
Zeitschrift FQS
Dokumentenserver
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Qualitative Forschung

Berliner Methodentreffen Qualitative Forschung

Jährliche Großveranstaltung, die mittels einer breiten Palette aufeinander abgestimmter Events und Angebote eine praxisnahe Auseinandersetzung mit qualitativer Forschung bietet.

[mehr ...](#)

- [Programm](#)
- [Dokumentation](#)
- [Anmeldung](#)

NetzWerkstatt

Internetbasierte und standortunabhängige Begleitung von Qualifikationsarbeiten über den gesamten Forschungsprozess.

[mehr ...](#)

- [Konzept](#)
- [Gruppen](#)

FQS - Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research

Internationale Fachzeitschrift, die dreimal jährlich erscheint mit Beiträgen zum jeweiligen Themenschwerpunkt, ausgewählt

- [Konzept](#)
- [Themenbände](#)

News

- ▶ **Dokumentation Berliner Methodentreffen verfügbar**
03.12.2007
- ▶ **Workshopprogramm 2008 (1.Halbjahr) vorgestellt**
02.12.2007
- ▶ **Dokumentenserver SSOAR im Testbetrieb**
01.12.2007

[weitere News »](#)

Termine

- ▶ **Workshop Grounded Theory Methodologie**
19.02.2008 - 20.02.2008
- ▶ **Workshop Qualitative Interviews**
22.02.2008 - 23.02.2008
- ▶ **Workshop Systematische Metaphernanalyse**
29.02.2008 - 01.03.2008

[weitere Termine »](#)

Internet 100%

Netzwerkstatt

Integrierte Methodenbegleitung
für qualitative Qualifizierungsarbeiten

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Netzwerkstatt

Die *Netzwerkstatt* bietet eine standortunabhängige Begleitung von Qualifikationsarbeiten über den gesamten Forschungsprozess. Das Angebot richtet sich fächerübergreifend an Promovend(inn)en und Diplomand(inn)en, die im Bereich der qualitativen Sozialforschung arbeiten. Die Zusammenarbeit findet online in festen [Arbeitsgruppen](#) und im [Plenum](#) statt – mittels Mailinglisten, Chats und Diskussionsforen und unter Nutzung der Lernplattform "Blackboard", über die auch eine interne [Online-Bibliothek](#), bestückt mit grundlegender Literatur zur qualitativen Sozialforschung, zugänglich ist.

Methodische Beratung und Unterstützung finden die Nutzer(innen) einerseits innerhalb ihrer eigenen Arbeitsgruppe nach dem Peer-to-peer-Prinzip, sie können andererseits über die *Netzwerkstatt*-Moderation zusätzliche Beratungsleistungen in Anspruch nehmen. Flankierend und bei Bedarf bieten auch Offline-Treffen die Gelegenheit zu Beratung, Zusammenarbeit, Austausch und Diskussion.

Als Pilotprojekt, gestartet im Januar 2003, wurde die *Netzwerkstatt* von der [Freien Universität Berlin](#) und der [Hans Böckler Stiftung](#) mit einer Anschubfinanzierung unterstützt und richtete sich in dieser Phase vornehmlich, aber nicht ausschließlich, an Stipendiatinnen und Stipendiaten der Hans Böckler Stiftung. Mittlerweile steht das *Netzwerkstatt*-Angebot allen qualitativ Forschenden für die Begleitung von Qualifikationsarbeiten offen. Eine Finanzierung durch Eigenbeteiligung, Stiftungen und Universitäten wird angestrebt.

Die *Netzwerkstatt* ist an das [Institut für Qualitative Forschung](#) angebunden, das weitere Ressourcen bereitstellt, so z.B. die Online-Zeitschrift [Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research \(FQS\)](#) und die [Mailingliste Qualitative Sozialforschung \(QSF-](#)

BERLINER METHODENTREFFEN

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Berliner Methodentreffen

Das Berliner Methodentreffen Qualitative Forschung ist eine einmal jährlich ausgerichtete Veranstaltung, die sich an alle wendet, die in ihren Qualifikationsarbeiten (Diplom, Dissertation, Habilitation) oder in ihren Forschungsarbeiten mit qualitativen Methoden arbeiten und an alle, die generell an qualitativer Forschung interessiert sind.

Ziel des Berliner Methodentreffens ist es, mit einer möglichst breiten Palette von aufeinander abgestimmten Events und Angeboten (Vorträgen, Forschungswerkstätten, Postersessions, Workshops und informellen Meetings) eine Form von Beratung, Diskussion und Information zu bieten, mit der möglichst schnell, effizient, qualitativ hochwertig und nahe am Bedarf der jeweiligen Gruppen/Personen die Arbeit mit qualitativen Methoden unterstützt wird, insbesondere auch durch den Einbezug der von den Teilnehmenden eingebrachten Forschungsdaten/Materialien.



News

► Dokumentation Berliner Methodentreffen verfügbar

03.12.2007

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Termine

► Berliner Methodentreffen

04.07.2008 - 05.07.2008

[weitere Termine »](#)

PORTAL

NETZWERKSTATT

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Conclusions

- New media – search engines, mails, LMS, multimedia, publishing software, social software – already deeply influenced and changed scientific work
- The future of publishing is already (especially under an international perspective) its digital presence
- The future of digital publishing is not linear: hypertexts, multimedia, combining publishing and communicating, applying different kinds of review procedures, using primary data, etc. (latest news: [European Commission's Directorate General for Translation publicly accessible; Google hosting research data](#))

Conclusions

- Funding often needs time, compared to the speed of Internet development. One consequence is a kind of divide between (at least) two cultures – one traditional and formal, one partly informal and curious about new media and its opportunities: f.e while some just start to learn what a LMS might be, others already left into in the (no longer too) new world of social software.
- If you are interested to share your ideas and knowledge with others, you need to publish your research results. If you are interested that others really have access to your published work, you should think about open access ...

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/>

<http://amsci-forum.amsci.org/archives/American-Scientist-Open-Access-Forum.html>

<http://www.dgroups.org/groups/openaccess/index.cfm>

http://de.scientificcommons.org/subbiah_arunachalam

http://open-access.net/de/oa_in_verschiedenen_faechern/geowissenschaften/

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katja.mruck@fu-berlin.de	mey@qualitative-forschung.de
www.qualitative-research.net/	www.institut.qualitative-forschung.de

FQS – Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung – www.qualitative-research.net/fqs/
SSOAR – Social Science Open Access Repository – www.ssoar.info/
Berliner Methodentreffen Qualitative Forschung – www.berliner-methodentreffen.de
Netzwerkstatt – Internetbasierte Methodenberatung – www.methodenbegleitung.de
