

Open access and beyond : means, opportunities and challenges

ED481 - École doctorale des Sciences Sociales et Humanités de l'université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour

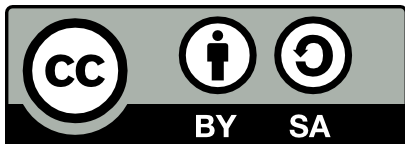
30th January 2019

Training material available [here](#)

Frédérique Flamerie

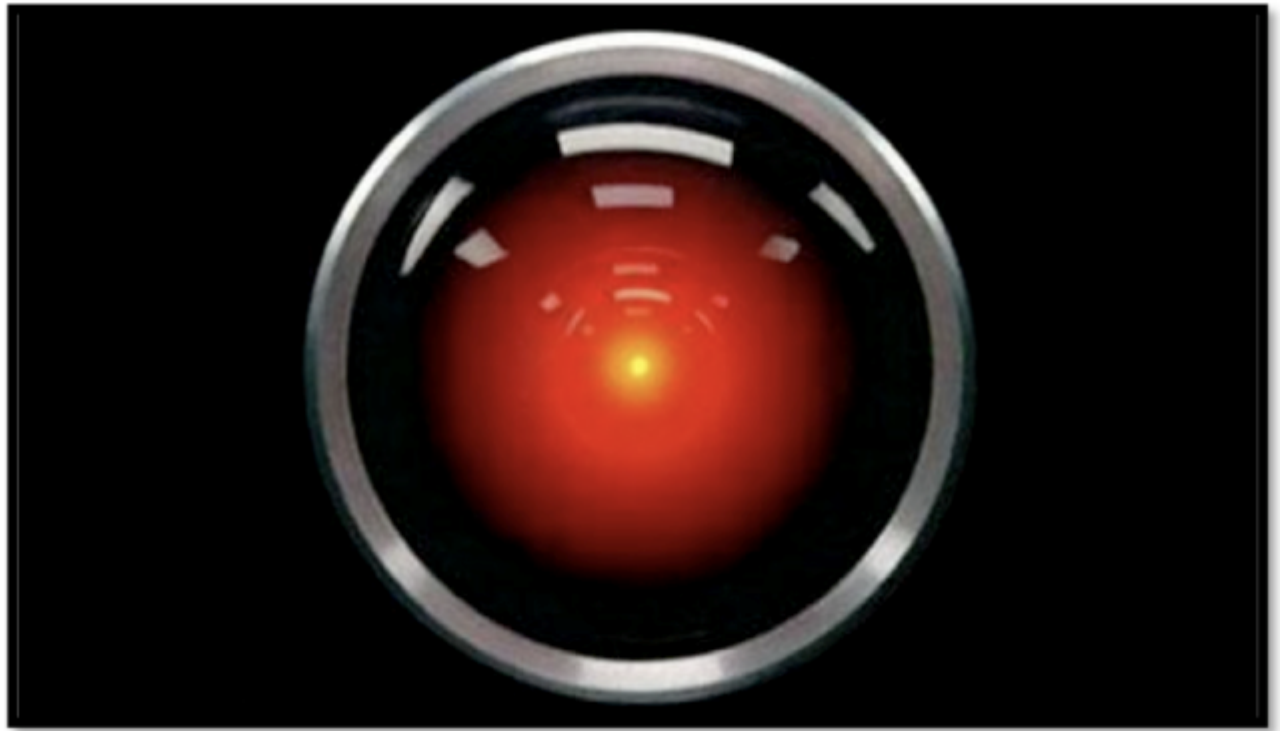
open access and data librarian

University of Bordeaux - Documentation department



Agenda

Movies and TV Game



Discussions : ? Q01 ? Q02

Agenda

DataGueule « Privés de savoir? » and addenda

Open access avatars

Specificities for humanities and social sciences

What opportunities for you ?

The big picture

DataGueule « Privés de savoir? »



Available at : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnxqoP-c0ZE>

"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 1* : French Law

The Law for a Digital Republic promulgated on 8 October 2016 includes an article dedicated to open access to scientific articles, article 30.



Image from : Magron, A. (2016). 'Vos dépôts dans HAL: ce qui change avec la loi pour une République Numérique'. CCSD. Retrieved from <https://www.ccsd.cnrs.fr/2016/10/vos-depots-dans-hal-ce-qui-change-avec-la-loi-pour-une-republique-numerique/>

"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 1* : French Law

In short, all scientific **articles** resulting from public research can now be deposited into an open access repository :

- in a manuscript format : **author accepted manuscript** (AAM),
- with a maximum **embargo** of 6 months (science and medicine)/12 months (humanities and social sciences),

regardless of the publisher's open access policy.

Do you want to know more?

- [Read article 30 of the law on Legifrance](#)
- Questions? See the [detailed FAQ in French](#) provided by Couperin

"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 2* : versions of an article

Version of Record (VoR) : <https://doi.org/10.25428/1824-2979/201802-231-2482> / AAM : <http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01736525> ⚠ same journal but different articles

Brexit and CDS spillovers across UK and Europe



The European Journal of Comparative Economics
Vol. 15, n. 2, pp. 231-248
ISSN 1824-2979



The Determinants of Youth Unemployment: A Panel Data Analysis of OECD Countries

Riza Bayrak*, Halim Tatli**

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine some of the key factors affecting youth employment from 2000-2015. Youth unemployment rate (YU) was the dependent variable while consumer price index (INF), domestic gross savings (GS), labor productivity (LP) and economic growth rate (GR) were the independent variables. Data from 31 OECD countries were obtained from World Bank (WB) and OECD databases. Panel Data Analysis was used to analyze the data. The results show that growth, inflation, and savings affect youth unemployment negatively while labor productivity affects youth employment positively. It is therefore concluded that growth, inflation, savings and labor productivity are among the key determinants of youth unemployment.

JEL classification: C33, E21, E23, E31, F43, O40.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Growth Rate, Inflation, Total Domestic Savings, Labor Productivity, Panel Data Analysis.

1. Introduction

As the boundaries of globalization have become uncertain, the international movement of labor and (un)employment have emerged as key global issues. Kokocak (2015) argues that globalization and information-based structural changes in the

Jamal Bouoiyour^a and Refk Selmi^{a, b, 1}

^a CATT, University of Pau, France

^b ERNA, University of Tunis El Manar, Tunisia

Abstract: Understanding the transmission process between markets is critical for risk management and economic policy. The objective of this paper is twofold. First, it identifies when UK and European (France, Germany, Italy and Spain) Credit Default Swaps (CDSs) exhibit explosivity with respect to their past behaviors. Second, it quantifies the dynamics of CDS volatility spillover effects surrounding the UK's EU membership referendum commonly known as "Brexit". Using a recursive identification algorithm and new spillover measures suggested by Diebold and Yilmaz (2012), quite interesting results were drawn. We detect significant build-ups in CDS prices for all countries under study soon after the day relative to the announcement of Brexit. Besides, we show that the great uncertainty over Brexit generates significant volatility spillovers across the underlined CDS. In particular, we find that UK, Italy and Spain are the "net volatility transmitters", while France and Germany seem the "net volatility receivers". Such information can help policy makers in undertaking decoupling policies to (1) insulate the economy from risk spillovers effects, (2) lighten the spread of the damage done by Brexit and (3) preserve the stability of financial system. To attenuate the risk transmission across CDS markets over Brexit, regulators can, for example, put forth preventive strategies by foregrounding the most influential volatility senders (UK, Italy and Spain).

Keywords: Brexit; Credit Default Swaps; Explosivity; Volatility spillover effects; UK; Europe.

JEL Classification: G12; G13; C13; C22.

"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 2* : versions of an article

Definition of AAM :

Paper as accepted for publication, including all changes resulting from peer review, but not necessarily incorporating the publisher's formatting or layout.

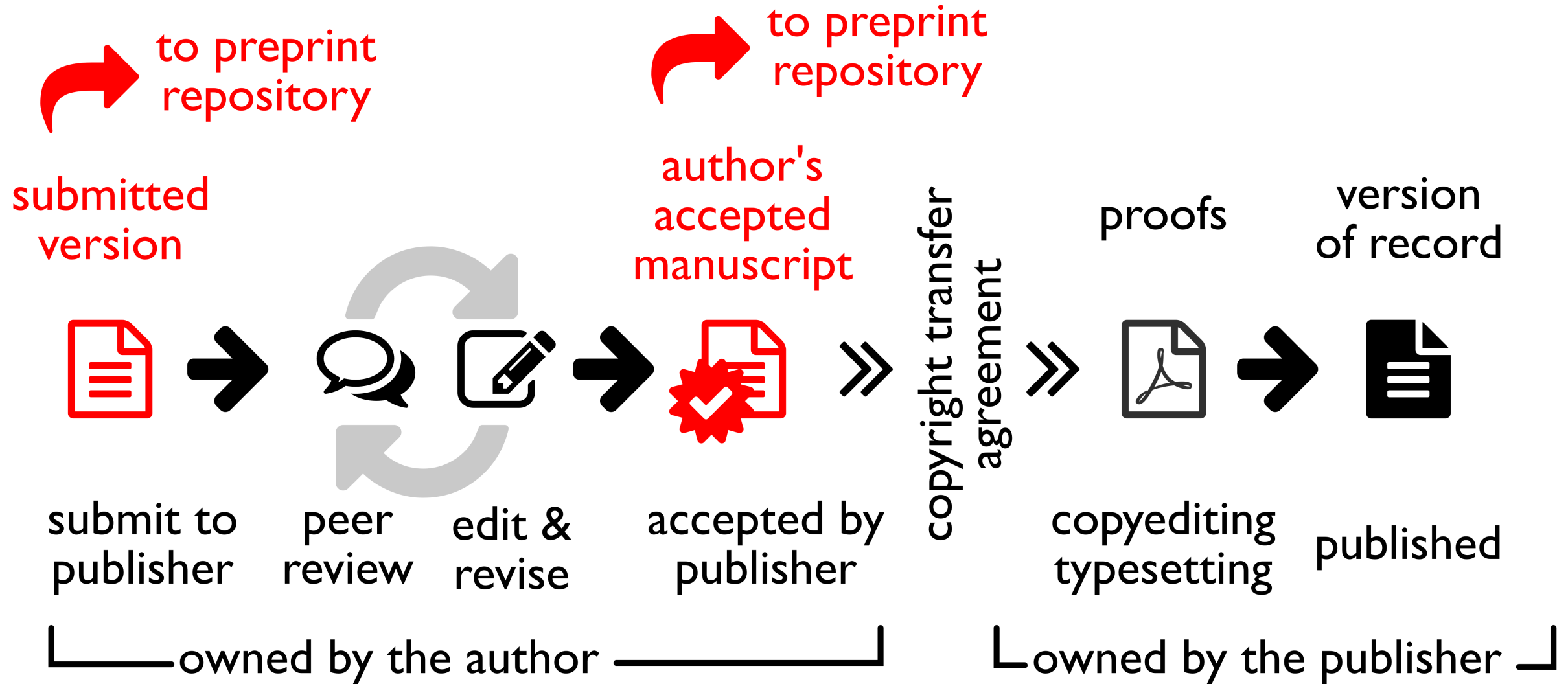
From : Oxford University. 'Glossary'. open access oxford. Retrieved from <http://openaccess.ox.ac.uk/glossary/>

It is different from the proofs.

➡ How to get this version of your article from publishers' submission systems?

Open Access Button. (2018). 'Direct2AAM: Helping Authors Find Author Accepted Manuscripts'. Open Access Button. Retrieved from <https://openaccessbutton.org/direct2aam>

"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 2* : versions of an article



"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 3* : who needs access to scientific publications?

? Q03

Tennant, J. P. et al. (2016). 'The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review'. F1000Research, 5, 632. <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.8460.3>

A dedicated website : <http://whoneedsaccess.org>

This site is run collaboratively by the [@access working group](#) — a loose coalition of academics in various fields — plus you. We want to know your stories about how access to scientific literature has enabled you to do more, create more, and give more back to the world. If that's you, please see the [Contribute](#) page.

"Privés de savoir? " - *addendum 3* : what does access means?

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

Chan, L. et al. (2002). 'Read the Budapest Open Access Initiative'. Budapest Open Access Initiative. Retrieved from <https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>



Open access avatars




Open access avatars : is this open access 1/3? ? Q04

Uneven Patterns of Inequality: An Audit Analysis of Hiring-Related Practices by Gendered and Classed Contexts FREE

Jill E Yavorsky ✉

Social Forces, soy123, <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soy123>

Published: 18 January 2019 **Article history** ▼

■ Split View  PDF  Cite  Permissions  Share ▼

Abstract

Despite women's uneven entrances into male-dominated occupations, limited scholarship has examined whether and how employers in different occupational classes unevenly discriminate against women during early hiring practices. This article argues that intersecting gendered *and* classed features of

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Open access avatars : is this open access 2/3? ? Q05

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Research Article

How subscription-based scholarly journals can convert to open access: A review of approaches

[Mikael Laakso](#) , [David Solomon](#), [Bo-Christer Björk](#)

First published: 19 September 2016 [Full publication history](#)

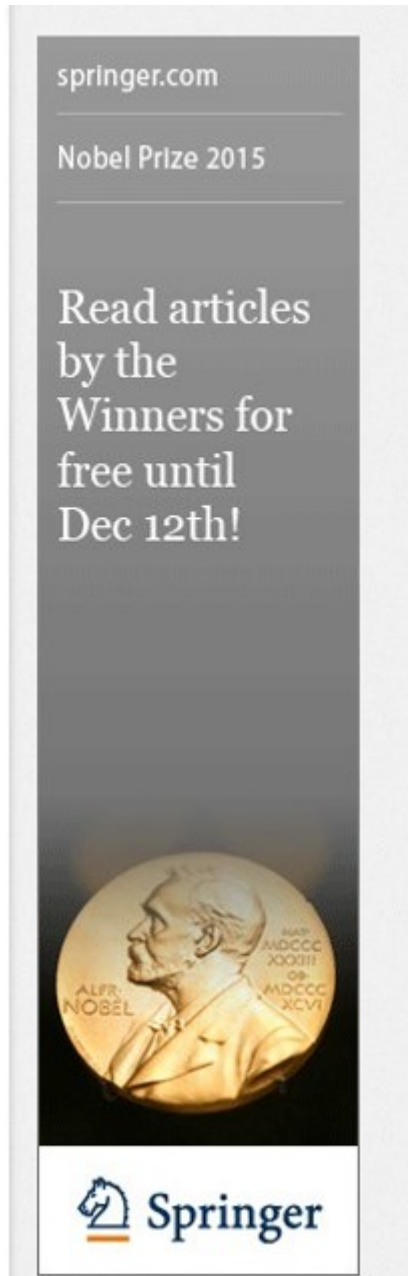
DOI: [10.1002/leap.1056](#) [View/save citation](#)

Cited by: 0 articles  [Citation tools](#)

 [score](#) 32

[View issue TOC](#)
Volume 29, Issue 4
October 2016
Pages 259–269

Open access avatars : is this open access 3/3?

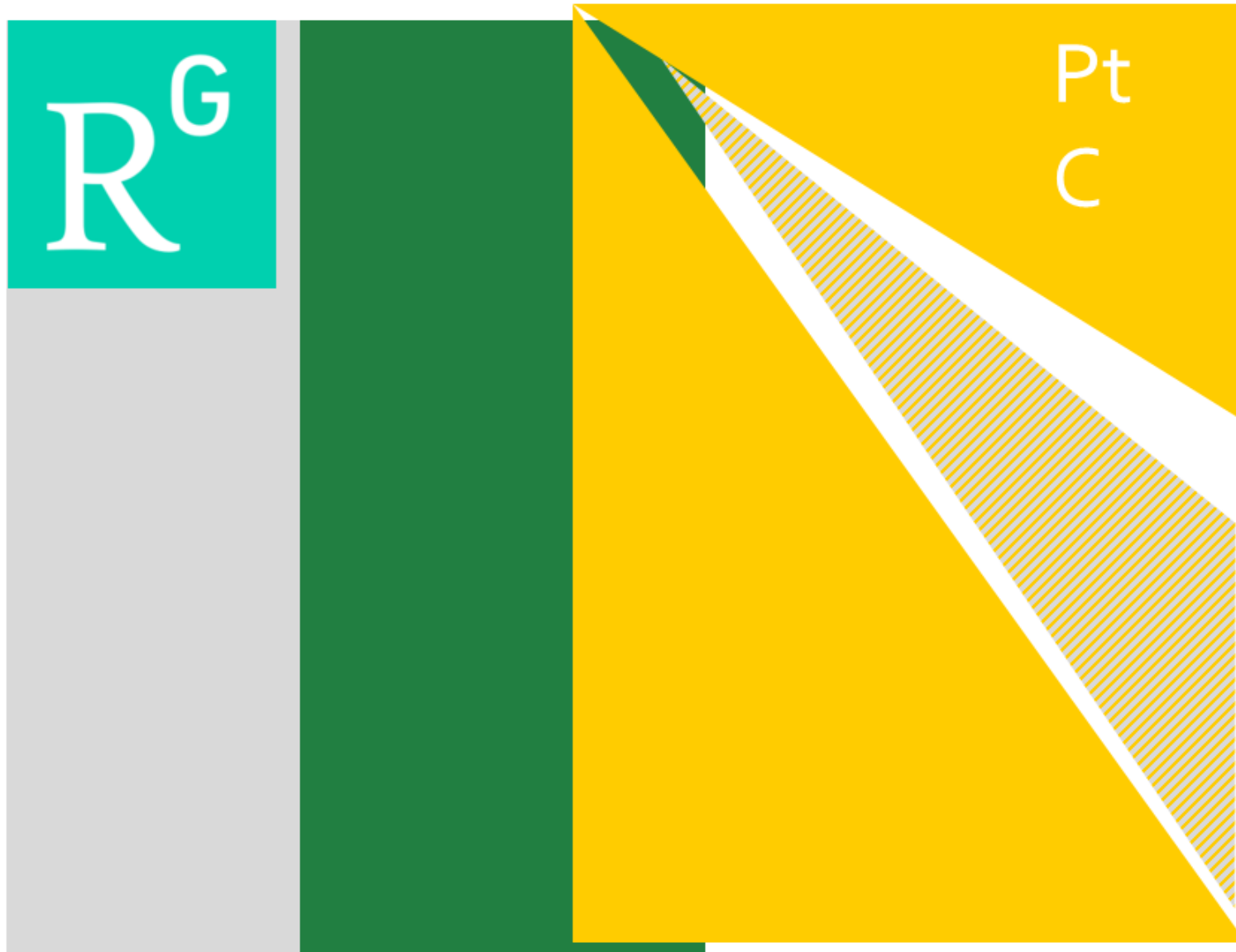


Open access avatars

arXiv.org



Open access avatars



The green and the grey

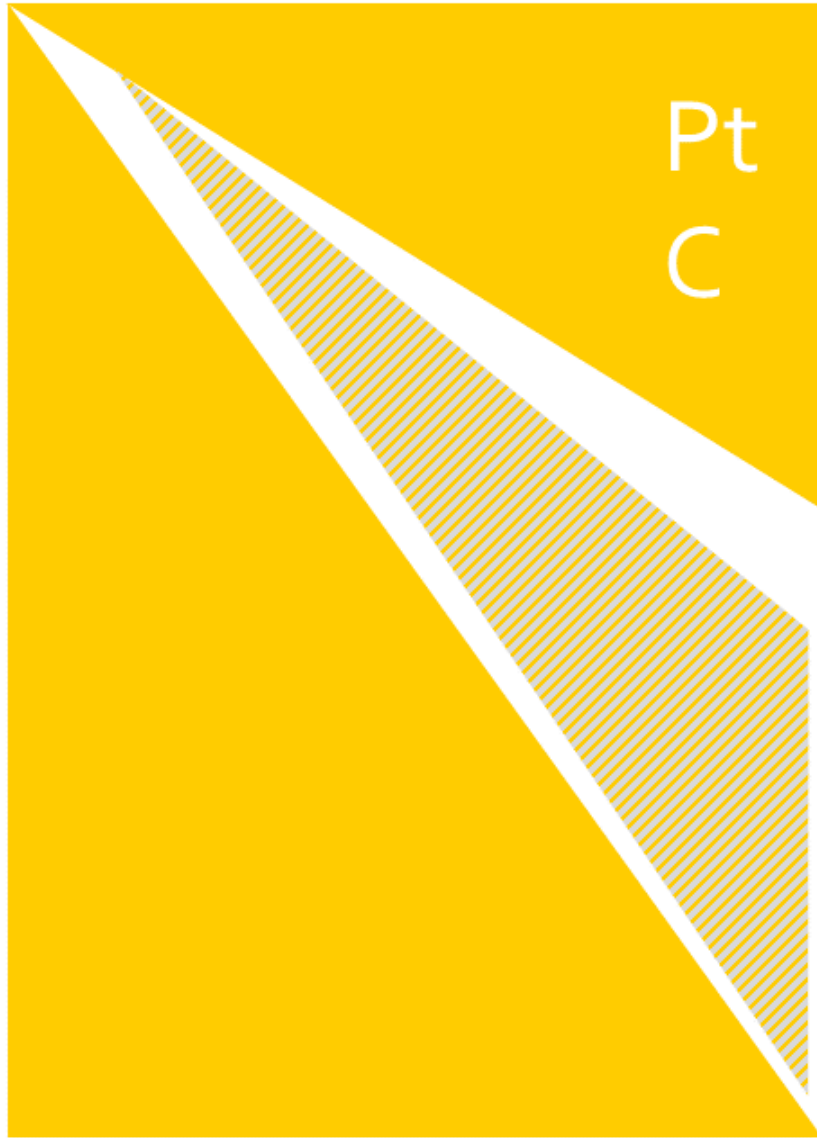
We will go into more details regarding these services later on, for the moment let's just check the following chart.

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC's OA policies	Yes	No	No

 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> University of California OSC

From : Fortney, K. & Gonder, J. (2015). 'A social networking site is not an open access repository'. Office of Scholarly Communication - University of California. Retrieved from <http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/>

The gold and the grey



The gold and the grey : economic typology



The gold and the grey : economic typology

Data from [Open APC](#) : 2005-2018, 158 research institutions

Value in €	Full OA	Hybrid OA
average	1481	2490
median	1407	2443

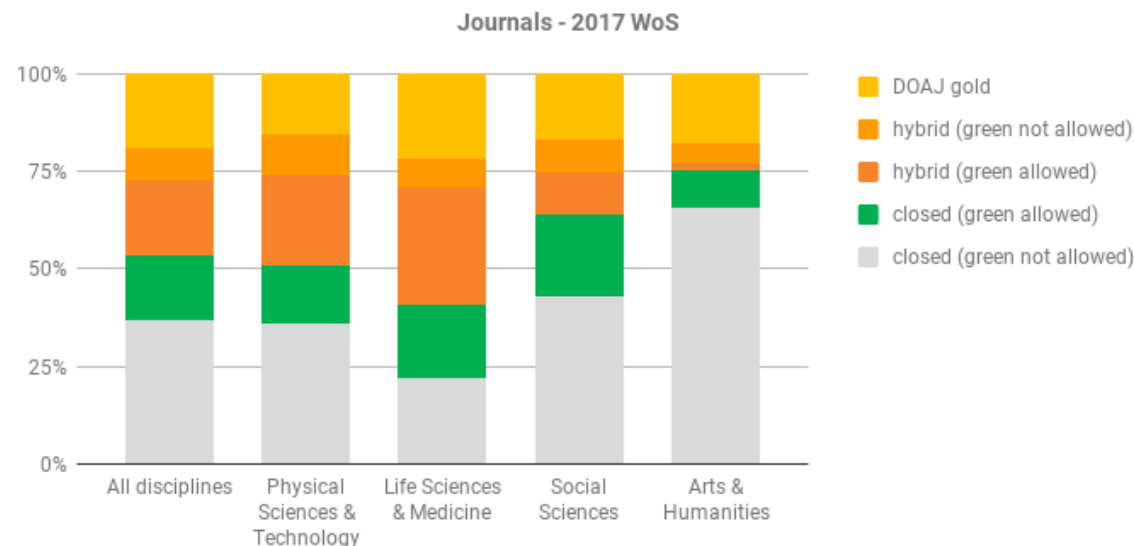
There is hence concern that hybrid APCs often reflect traditional publishers' concern to maintain existing profit margins and market position rather than the true costs of publishing.

Ross-Hellauer, T. et al. (2018). 'Are funder Open Access platforms a good idea?' PeerJ Preprints, 6, e26954v1. <https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.26954v1>

The gold and the grey : specificity for humanities and social sciences

The hybrid model (the grey) is more prominent in exact sciences, technology and medicine ; if you want to know more about this model, please check the ED211 session's slides.

⚠ Data from Web of Science - mind the gap! (see next slide)



Counting open access journals : mind the gap!

Social Sciences : **21,2%** of open access journals indexed in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ, see below) are included in Web of Science

Arts & Humanities : **19,5%**

From : 101 Innovations. (2018). 'Towards a Plan S gap analysis? (2) Gold open access journals in WoS and DOAJ'. Innovations in Scholarly Communication. Retrieved from <https://101innovations.wordpress.com/2018/12/05/gold-oa-journals-in-wos-and-doaj/>

The gold and the grey : specificity for arts and humanities

⚠ Data from Web of Science

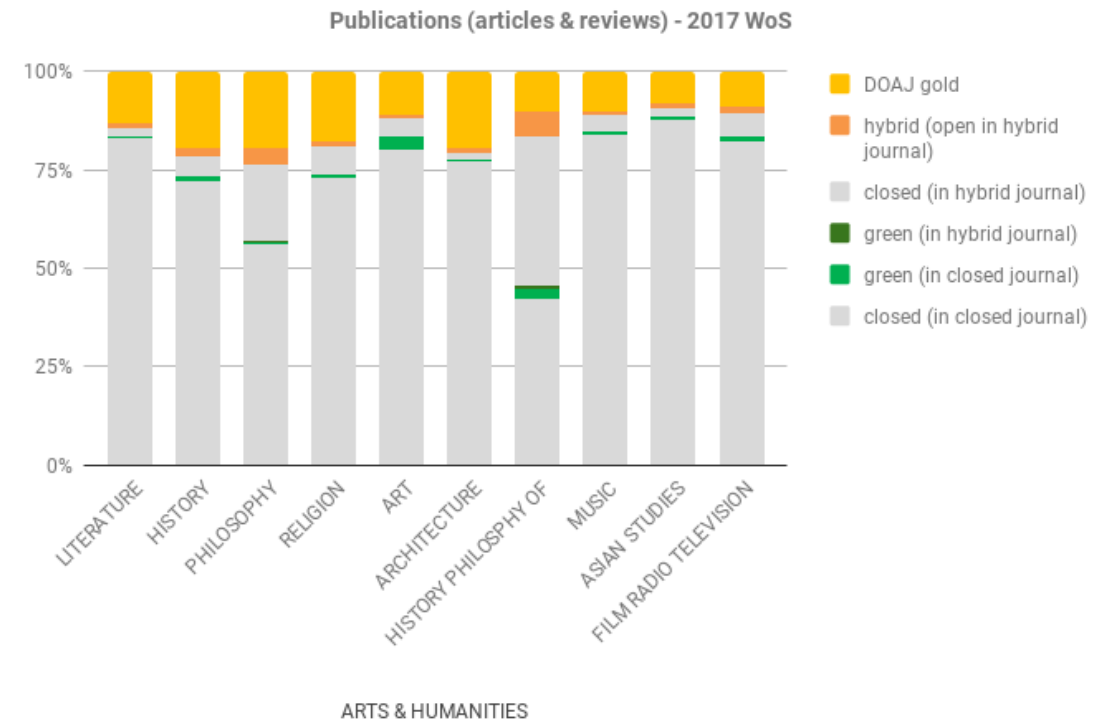
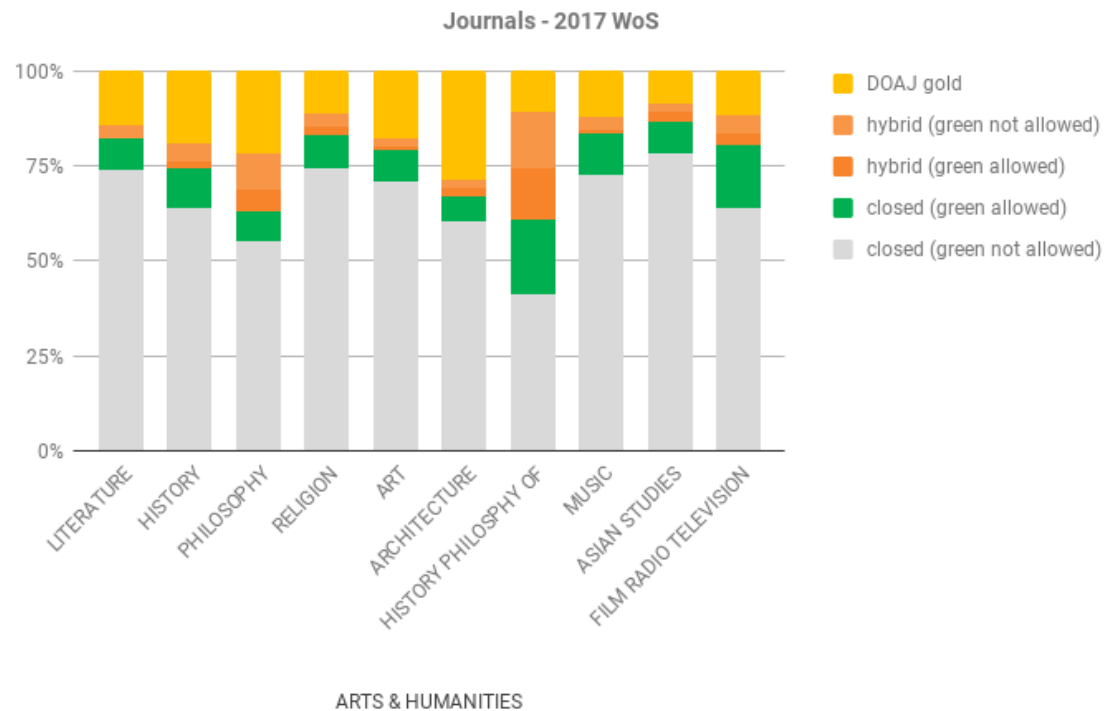
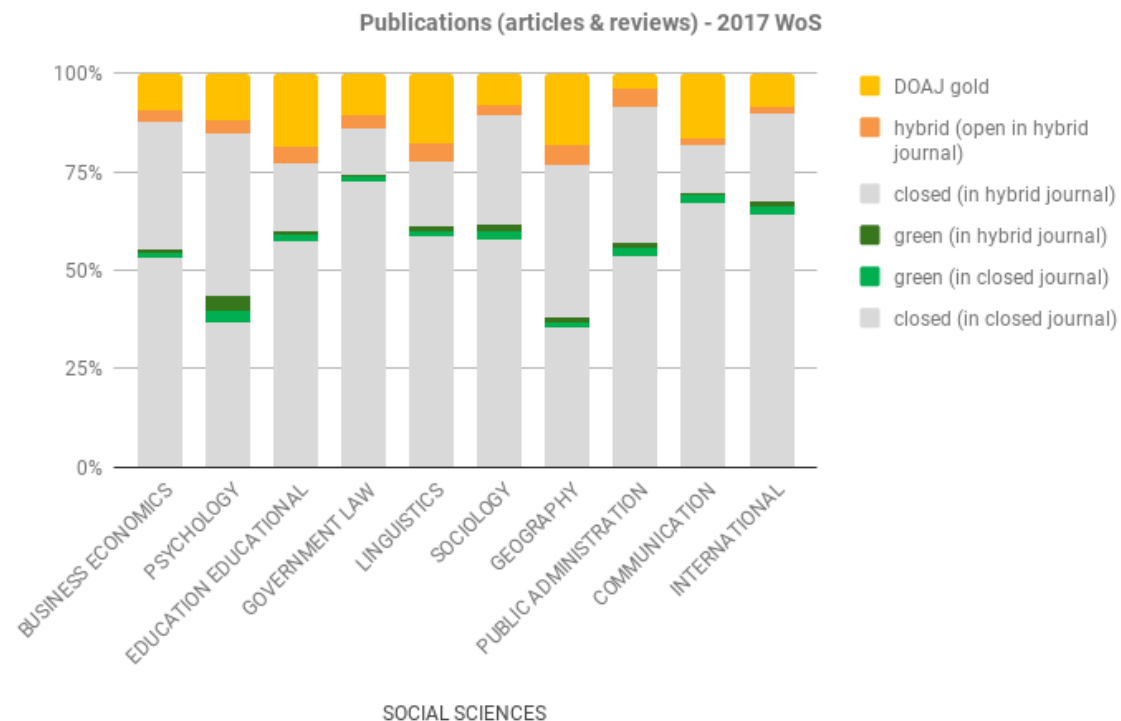
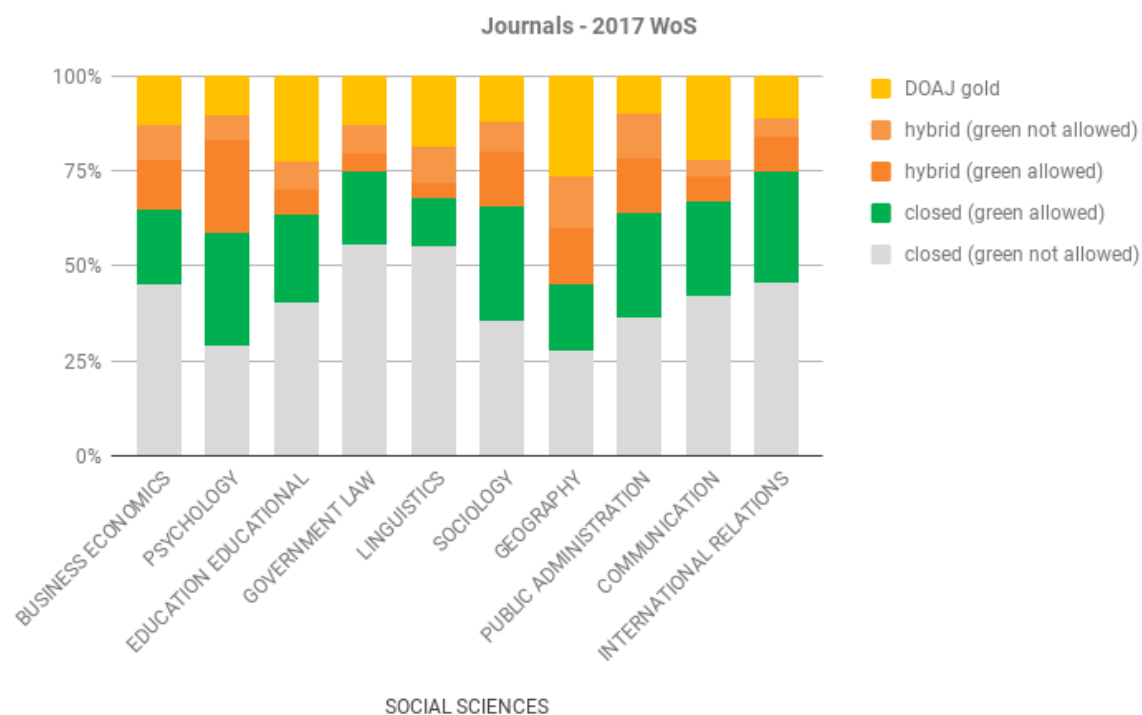


Image from : 101 Innovations. (2018). 'Towards a Plan S gap analysis? (1) Open access potential across disciplines'. Innovations in Scholarly Communication. Retrieved from <https://101innovations.wordpress.com/2018/12/05/oa-potential-journals-and-publications-across-disciplines/>

The gold and the grey : specificity for social sciences

⚠ Data from Web of Science



The gold : specificity for humanities and social sciences

In contrast with journals in exact sciences, technology and medicine, most open access journals in social sciences and humanities do not charge fees (*article processing charges*).

The economic model of those journals may be based on one or more of the following elements.

- **Sponsor** funding : publications costs are covered through donations, grants, institutional subsidies, etc.
- **Embargo** period : articles are automatically made open access after a defined period of time - see [journals with Embargo period policy published by OpenEdition](#)
- **Freemium** : extra services are charged to (partially) cover publication costs - see [journals with Open access Freemium published by OpenEdition](#)

The gold : how to find your way around?

Think, check, submit

Helps you identify trusted journals, using among others DOAJ

DOAJ

The Directory of Open Access Journals is an independant, community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

QUOAM

Quality Open Access Market is developed ad maintained by researchers from Radboud University Nijmegen, QUOAM is a market place, including **quality scoring** based on academic crowd sourcing and **price information** with institutional licensed pricing.

Towards non-profit scholarly communication ?

Adema, J. & Stone, G. (2017). 'Taking back control: the new university and academic presses that are re-envisioning scholarly publishing'. LSE Impact Blog. Retrieved from <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2017/09/20/taking-back-control-the-new-university-and-academic-presses-that-are-re-envisioning-scholarly-publishing/>

Pooley, J. (2017). 'Scholarly communications shouldn't just be open, but non-profit too'. LSE Impact Blog. Retrieved from <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2017/08/15/scholarly-communications-shouldnt-just-be-open-but-non-profit-too/>



Specificity for humanities and social sciences : what about books? economics

OpenEdition Books

OpenEdition publishes not only journals but also books.

Open Edition Freemium programme includes books - univ. Pau is one of the subscribing institutions.

Knowledge Unlatched

Crowdfunding programme to "unlatch", make open access, journals and monographs.

Specificity for humanities and social sciences : what about books? editorial concerns



DOAB indexes academic books provided they are :

- available under an **Open Access license** (such as a Creative Commons license),
- subjected to independent and external **peer review** prior to publication.

More about books : Mounier, P. (2019). 'Open Scholarly monographs, from technology to usage'. Presented at the FOSTER - DARIAH workshop Open Access in the Humanities, Berlin. Retrieved from <https://fr.slideshare.net/piotrr/open-scholarly-monographs-from-technology-to-usage>

What opportunities for you?



You are using publications : broaden your scope

In terms of disciplinary coverage

In terms of types of document retrievable

? Q07

? Q08

You are using publications : tools to find journal articles : Google Scholar

Search interface

+ Browser extension

+ Source for the browser extension [Lazy Scholar](#)

More about Google Scholar invention here : Levy, S. (2014). 'The Gentleman Who Made Scholar'. Backchannel. Retrieved from <https://medium.com/backchannel/the-gentleman-who-made-scholar-d71289d9a82d> -

You are using publications : tools to find journal articles : other tools

Unpaywall 

Browser extension

+ integrated into Zotero, Scopus, Web of Science, etc.

Open Access Button 

Browser extension : search and request, articles

+ might be integrated into library services

More about Unpaywall and Open Access Button

See the page https://openaccessbutton.org/skip_the_paywall

You are using publications : tools to find other open access materials 1/2



BASE - Bielefeld Academic Search Engine

- Non commercial
- Defined sources
- Advanced search : including/excluding document types
- Sorting and filtering results

You are using publications : tools to find other open access materials 2/2



Isidore - "Votre assistant de recherche en Sciences Humaines et Sociales"

- Non commercial : part of Huma-Num
- Disciplinary specialization
- Defined sources
- Metadata enhancements
- Advanced search, etc.
 - + integrated into Zotero

You are producing publications : publishing preprints?

A definition :

In short, a preprint is a research output that has not completed a typical publication pipeline but is of value to the community and deserving of being easily discovered and accessed.

and a how-to :

Bourne, P. E. et al. (2017). 'Ten simple rules to consider regarding preprint submission'. PLOS Computational Biology, 13(5), e1005473. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005473>

You are producing publications : publishing preprints?

Does this way of publishing apply to humanities and social sciences (beyond economy that has long adopted it)?

In the short run, SocArXiv will be a convenient, fast, free, open paper server. In the longer run, we hope it will be a building block for the future system of scholarly communication. In sociology, the discipline with which I (and our steering committee) are most familiar, we do not have a strong cultural norm of pre-print paper sharing, or data sharing. But sociologists – like most social scientists – do want our research to have an impact in the wider world, to reach a broader audience, and to engage with the public for the benefit of all parties. Our challenge is to persuade these academic communities that open scholarship is necessary for achieving that larger ambition.

Cohen, P. (2016). 'Developing SocArXiv — a new open archive of the social sciences to challenge the outdated journal system.' LSE Impact Blog. Retrieved from <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2016/07/11/developing-socarxiv-an-open-archive-of-the-social-sciences/>

You are producing publications : publishing preprints?

A story

Marwick, B. (2019). 'We put a pre-print on @socarxiv 10 days ago. Yesterday I got a request from a journal to peer review a paper. Our pre-print is cited in the paper I'm reviewing. Pre-prints are a truly impressive accelerator of research communication. cf.

<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1511912112> ... #academictwitterpic.twitter.com/NvPYvSHrXN'

[Tweet]. @benmarwick. Retrieved from

<https://twitter.com/benmarwick/status/1085226457217982465>

Do you know other preprint platforms than SocArXiv?

[PhilArchive?](#)

[PsyArXiv?](#)

You are producing research : "open access made concrete"

- You can show how your research **evolves over time** (with everything being online, you are held accountable if you change your mind, say things differently, etc.)
- You can **address different communities** depending on what part of your research you decide to make available
- You have tools to speak about your data/corpora in further publications

First level items, see slides 8 and 9 for details

Naomi, T. (2019). 'How to make the most of your publications in the humanities?' Presented at the FOSTER - DARIAH workshop Open Access in the Humanities, Berlin. Retrieved from <https://f.hypotheses.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/3903/files/2019/01/Open-Access-Berlin-Naomi-Truan-21.01.2019.pdf>

You are producing publications : enhancing your visibility as a researcher

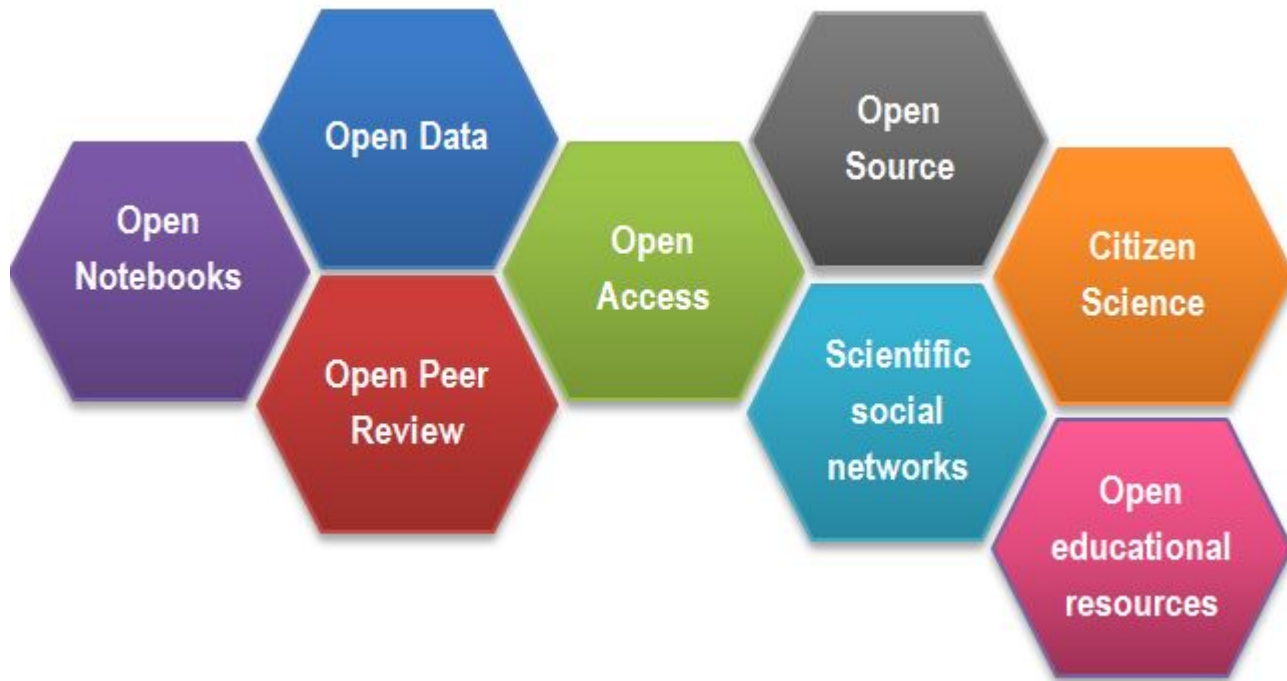
ORCID + other tools (after the break)

- Building your reputation
 - be visible as a **researcher**
 - be identified in a unique and unambiguous way
- Giving full text access to **ALL** your productions and outputs (articles, data, thesis, etc.)



The big picture

Open access is one facet of open science



Stakeholders' policies

Are you aware of funders' expectations and requirements ?

- European Commission

Dechamp, J.-F. (2018). 'Research and Innovation in transformation: the transition to Open Science'. Presented at the NARMA2018, Lillestrom. Retrieved from <https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAccessEC/research-and-innovation-in-transformation-the-transition-to-open-science>

- cOAlition S - including ANR

Science Europe. (2018). 'Plan S: Making full and immediate Open Access a reality'. Retrieved from <https://www.scienceeurope.org/coalition-s/>

Thank you for your attention!

Des **!?**

Des 

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 orcid.org/0000-0001-6014-0134