Open Access, Open Science, Open Education Resources, Institutional Repositories

Background Reading and Resources

I. Open Access (Open Scholarship)
   a. SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition), a leading international, USA-based organization that promotes scholarly research, publishing and collaboration, provides a short but excellent overview of Open Access. (UW is a member of this organization)

   See: https://sparcopen.org/open-access/


      Accepted widely by major universities of the world, the “preamble” of this initiative provides a helpful context for the OA movement.

      See: http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read

II. Open Science
   a. UNESCO and Open Science (2021)

      A statement has been approved and adopted by UNESCO in its annual meeting in November, 2021. For a thorough multimedia presentation of this UNESCO initiative for the “global good,” see: https://www.unesco.org/en/natural-sciences/open-science

   b. SPARC CEO, Heather Joseph, provides a brief overview of the UNESCO Open Science statement:

      With the UNESCO Statement,

      i. The definition of “Open Science” was strengthened to include Open Educational Resources (OER), research methodologies and evaluation processes.

      ii. The role of repositories was significantly elevated, with the new draft highlighting their critical role in disseminating articles, books, conference papers, research data, software, source code, source materials, workflows and protocols, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.
To achieve its aim, the key objectives and areas of action of this Recommendation are as follows:

(i) promoting a common understanding of Open Science, associated benefits and challenges, as well as diverse paths to Open Science;
(ii) developing an enabling policy environment for Open Science;
(iii) investing in Open Science infrastructures and services;
(iv) investing in human resources, education, digital literacy and capacity building for Open Science;
(v) fostering a culture of Open Science and aligning incentives for Open Science;
(vi) promoting innovative approaches for Open Science at different stages of the scientific process.

III. Open Education (Open Education Resources)

a. Open Education – definitions. This web resource provides several definitions of “open education” covering a variety of locations and organization. It also provide access to resources that foster and promote Open Education.

See: https://www.yearofopen.org/open-education-definitions/

b. Open Education Resources (OER) continues to expand and develop rapidly across higher education. OER provides free, or very low cost, textbooks to students, and some institutions like the University of Wyoming offer grants to faculty and educators to create free, online textbooks to students. Universities and libraries typically offer open access to these materials.


ii. See: UC Davis Library guide to Open Education Resources: https://www.library.ucdavis.edu/guide/oer/

IV. Institutional Repositories

a. This excellent blog article, updated February 2022, covers many aspects of IR’s but at 26 pages may be too long to cover fully. However, the initial section of two pages gives a very good synopsis of what IRs are about. See: https://www.lisedunetwork.com/brief-information-institutional-repository/

b. UW Libraries houses and/or manages a number of IR’s and has done so for several years now. To see what these focus on, visit: https://www.uwyo.edu/libraries/about/spaces-collections/digital-initiatives/digital-collections/index.html

The University of Wyoming has other IRs, as well. We are in the process of creating an inventory of these terrific resources.