Rajiv Jhangiani, Ph.D.

University Teaching Fellow, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Open Education Advisor, BCcampus
Ambassador, Center for Open Science

@thatpsychprof
The opposite of open isn’t **closed**.
The opposite of open is **broken**.

--John Wilbanks
OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

OPEN ACCESS

open science
Fig 3. Percentage of papers published by the five major publishers, by discipline in the Natural and Medical Sciences, 1973–2013.

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127502
Harvard University says it can't afford journal publishers' prices

University wants scientists to make their research open access and resign from publications that keep articles behind paywalls.

A memo from Harvard’s faculty advisory council said major scientific publishers had made scholarly communication 'fiscally unsustainable'. Photograph: Corbis
Researchers in developing countries can see your work

More exposure for your work

Practitioners can apply your findings

Higher citation rates

Compliant with grant rules

Your research can influence policy

The public can access your findings

Taxpayers get value for money

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Information is power. But like all power, there are those who want to keep it for themselves. The world’s entire scientific and cultural heritage, published over centuries in books and journals, is increasingly being digitized and locked up by a handful of private companies.

Those with access to these resources — students, librarians, scientists — you have been given a privilege. You get to feed at this banquet of knowledge while the rest of the world is locked out. But you need not — indeed, morally, you cannot — keep this privilege for yourselves. You have a duty to share it with the world.

Aaron Swartz, 2008, Guerilla Open Access Manifesto
Stigma by Prejudice Transfer: R Threatens White Women and Se Threatens Men of Color

Diana T. Sanchez¹, Kimberly E. Chaney¹, Sara F Leigh S. Wilton², and Jessica D. Remedios³
¹Department of Psychology, Rutgers University; ²Department of Psychology, Silk; ³Department of Psychology, Texas University

Abstract
In the current research, we posited the stigma-prejudice-transfer hypothesis (e.g., White women are threatened by prejudice the African Americans) because they believe that prejudice has more that there is a direct correspondence between the attitude affects women, racism affects racial minorities, the five studies be threatened by racism (Study 1, 3, 4, and 5) and men of color and the order in which measures were administered, results sexism were driven by the presumed social dominance orientat downstream consequences, such as the increased likelihood of and the attribution of negative feedback to sexism, appeared f

EMPIRICAL STUDY
The Influence of Standard and Substandard Dutch on Gender Assignment in Second Language German

Jan Vanhove

First published: 16 February 2017  View/save citation
DOI: 10.1111/lang.12230  View/save citation
Cited by: 0 articles  last updated 21 February 2017

I thank Raphael Berthele, Gunther Da Vogelaer, Scott Jarvis, and three anonymous Language Learning revi

This article has been awarded Open Data, Open Materials, and Prer registration. Open Data, R code, materials, and appendices, along with preregistration for research design and analyses, are p
THE GUIDELINES

Transparency, open sharing, and reproducibility are core values of science, but not always part of daily practice. Journals, funders, and societies can increase reproducibility of research by adopting the TOP Guidelines and helping them evolve to meet the needs of researchers and publishers while pursuing the most transparent practices.

8 MODULAR STANDARDS

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ACROSS 3 TIERS

1 **DISCLOSURE:** the final research output must disclose if the work satisfies the standard

2 **REQUIREMENT:** the final research output must satisfy the standard

3 **VERIFICATION:** third party must verify that the standard is being met

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