

More Impact for your Research Paper with Open Access Publishing

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What's the difference between rock songs and scholarly research articles?

Based on a presentation by:
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Scholars are not paid for their journal articles

- And never have been
 - *Journal des Savants*, founded in 1665 by Denys de Sallo
 - *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, founded in 1665 by Henry Oldenburg
- Scholars write for impact, not for money
 - journal articles are nearly unique among intellectual property
- Scholars are paid by their employers, not by the market
 - critical for both open access and academic freedom

Many Editors work for free

Readers Pay for Articles

- Usually through subscriptions by their libraries
- The difference between a good research library and a poor one is the extent of their journal holdings
 - today, mostly electronic

Reviewers do not get paid

Why Publish?

- For people to know about your work
- For promotion, etc.

What do we want from our publication?

- High Readership
- High Citation
- High Prestige

Where do we want to publish?

- Somewhere which will accept our publication
- Somewhere which will be published soon
- Somewhere which will be read (and cited)
- Somewhere which will bring us prestige and promotion

Types of Publications

Conference

Local

International

Technical Report

Internal / Local journal

International journal

Paid access

Open access

How do we Avoid people having to pay for content created for free by Authors?

Open Access

What is Open Access?

"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"

(Budapest Open Access Initiative: <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read>)

Open-access literature:

1. Digital
2. Online
3. Free of charge for everyone with an internet connection
4. Free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

Refining the definition

- Online...but compatible with print editions
- Free of charge...but compatible with priced enhancements
- Free of most permission barriers...but flexible about which to remove
 - Allow commercial re-use? Derivative works?
- A kind of access, not a kind of business model
 - Compatible with many business models, not "one size fits all"

Legal basis of open access

- Public domain
 - copyright waived or expired
- Copyright-holder consent
 - The typical case
 - Consent to unrestricted reading, downloading, copying, sharing, storing, printing, searching, linking, crawling
 - Consent with Creative Commons or similar license
 - No need to abolish, reform, or violate copyright law

Delivering OA

- **Repositories or archives ("green" OA)**
 - No peer review
 - Institutional or disciplinary
 - Preprints and postprints
- **Journals ("gold" OA)**
 - Peer review
 - OA from birth or OA by conversion

Delivering OA

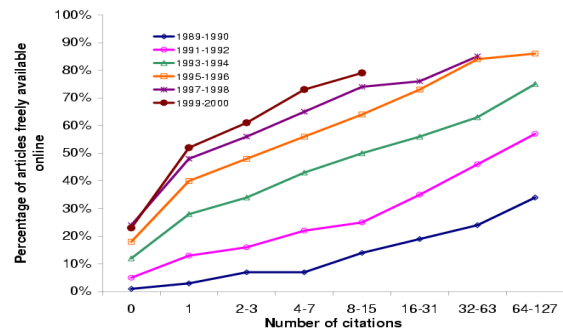
- **None of the above**
 - personal web sites
 - blogs
 - wikis
 - ebooks
 - email lists
 - audio, podcasts
 - video, webcasts
 - RSS feeds
 - P2P networks ...

Why?

- Increase your impact
 - Enlarge your audience, increase your visibility and impact
- Help your readers
 - Increase their convenience and retrieval power
- Help the software that helps your readers
 - Free online content is free online data for full-text searching, indexing, mining, summarizing, querying, linking, alerting
- No need to choose between generosity and career-building
 - When it's your own work, helping others find it helps you

Demo

Open access increases impact



OA increases impact (2)

- Background on previous graphic
 - Source: Steve Lawrence, "Online or Invisible?" *Nature*, vol. 411, No. 6837 (2001) p. 521
 - <http://www.neci.nec.com/~lawrence/papers/online-nature01/>
 - based on 119,924 conference articles in computer science from a standard online bibliography (<http://dblp.uni-trier.de/>)
 - citation counts and online availability were estimated using ResearchIndex
 - self-citing articles excluded
- Further studies (Steve Hitchcock bibliography)
 - <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>

What about prestige?

- OA journals can have equal/greater prestige
 - Problem is newness, not OA
 - Prestige-quality gap
 - Can have same standards, editors, referees, authors
- Help make OA journals prestigious
 - Submit your best work to them
 - Accept invitations to edit, referee
- Enlighten your hiring, tenure, promotion committee
 - Recognize all excellent work

Six Myths about Open Access

1) The only way to provide open access to peer-reviewed journal articles is to publish in open access journals

- Open access delivered by journals is called "gold" open access and open access delivered by repositories is called "green" open access.

2) All or most open access journals charge publication fees

- Charging publication fees (sometimes called author fees or article processing charges) is the best-known business model for open access journals, but it's far from the most common.

3) Most author-side fees are paid by the authors themselves

- paid by funders - 59%
- by universities - 24%
- by authors - 12%

4) Publishing in a conventional journal closes the door on making the same work open access

- Most conventional publishers give standing permission for author-initiated green open access.
- Many of the others will give permission on request

5) Open access journals are intrinsically low in quality

- Thomson Scientific found that in every field of the sciences "there was at least one open access title that ranked at or near the top of its field" in citation impact
- However, there are many "peer reviewed" open access journals which publish anything if the fee is paid

6) Open access mandates infringe academic freedom

- Because only about one-third of peer-reviewed journals are open access, requiring researchers to submit new work to open access journals would severely limit their freedom to submit work to the journals of their choice.
- Green open access is compatible with publishing in non-open access journals, which means that green open access mandates can respect author freedom to publish where they please.

Provide OA to your own work

1. Submit to OA journals.
2. Deposit in OA archives.
3. Retain copyright when you can.

OA journals

- Submit your work to OA journals in your field, if any
- Find OA journals through the Directory of Open Access Journals
 - <http://www.doaj.org/>
- Processing fee?

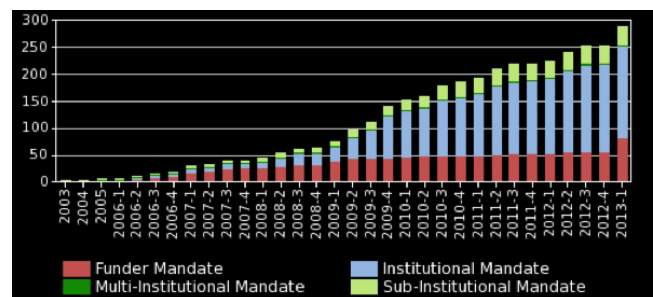
OA archives or repositories (1)

- Preprints
 - Deposit your preprint
 - No permission needed
 - But some journals still use Ingelfinger rule
- Postprints
 - Deposit your postprint
 - Need permission from rights-holder
 - Most already give permission in advance

OA archives or repositories (2)

- Institutional repositories
 - Not yet at UMaine but coming
- Disciplinary repositories
 - Like arXiv, CogPrints...
- Should be OAI-compliant
 - Open Archives Initiative
- Finding archives
 - <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/lists.htm#archives>

Open Access Mandates



Retain key rights

- Grant the right of first print and electronic publication, and retain the rest
- Or, retain the right of postprint archiving and grant everything else
- Important to ask
 - Many journals will negotiate if asked
 - They need to know what authors want

Other

- Launch new OA journals
- Launch new OA archives
- Ask your professional associations to support OA
- Educate other scholars about OA