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Inroads to Open Access Publishing

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Spring

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Inroads to Open Access Publishing

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Spring 2019

What is Open Access Publishing?

Removing the **price** and **permission** barriers of proprietary publishing.

subscriptions, digital rights management,
licensing fees, publishing contracts,
pay-per-view, overly restrictive use of
Copyright and Fair Use



Why does it Matter?

With an average of a 32-35% profit margin, and near monopoly of the industry, proprietary journal publishers limit access, which:

- Contributes to a lack of replication,
- Privileges wealthier institutions and researchers in publication:
 - 40% of authors submitting to the NEJM are based within 200 miles of Boston,
 - Libraries [cancel big subscriptions](#),
- Bars authors, who are unpaid for creating main product of the journals, from using their own content.



Open Access Myths and Facts

Free to use means low quality, not peer-reviewed.

Quality OA journals are peer reviewed.

[Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

[Society Publishers](#)

[Check](#) before you publish.

Open Access Myths and Facts

OA journals are more likely to be predatory.

While the ease of *digital publishing* has increased predatory publishing, *open journals* are not necessarily more predatory.

DOAJ is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics.

Open Access Myths and Facts

Authors always have to pay the publication fees themselves.

Authors may request support for open publishing through grants* or [funds](#).

*more on this later

Open Access Myths and Facts

Open publishing requires publishing in a fully open access journal.

Authors can negotiate to retain copyright and make articles freely available when publishing in a traditional journal. This is called Green/Passive Open Access publishing.

Green/Passive Open Access Publishing

publishing in a proprietary journal
negotiating your publisher agreement
self-archiving

Most Passive

Use [SHERPA/Romeo](#) to check publisher policies for self-archiving.

—————→ Archive + index + share
[DigitalCommons@RIC](#)

More Active

Use the [SPARC Author Addendum](#) to your publisher contract to retain copyright and use.

Gold Open Access Publishing

publishing in an open access journal
immediate open access

Departments should determine which open journals or repositories are appropriate for *your* field of study.

Start with

[Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

For more

[Open Access & Scholarly Communication LibGuide](#)

OA publishing fees may be covered through grant requests. Grants that require open publishing or data will provide guidance.

Try

[GrantForward](#), made available to all RIC faculty through the [Office of Sponsored Programs](#)

More

[Open Research Funders Group](#)

Creative Commons

Gold OA is often enabled by using a [Creative Commons](#) license.



Authors have four rights, which when used in combination create 6 main licenses, allowing authors to retain copyright and permit use of their works.

Pros and Cons of Green and Gold

Green OA Publishing

Pro:

- Publish in any journal

Con:

- Potentially “double-dipping” payment. Publishing fees and subscription fees. This is the “hybrid model” - you may want to avoid it.

Gold OA Publishing

Pro:

- Immediately available to readers.

Con:

- Impact and recognition of OA is more complicated than traditional publications.
-

OA in Tenure & Promotion

Model evaluation language from UBC

Evidence of educational leadership is required for tenure/promotion in the Educational Leadership stream... It can include, but is not limited to...Contributions to the practice and theory of teaching and learning literature, including publications in peer-reviewed and professional journals, conference publications, book chapters, textbooks and open education repositories / resources.

Evaluating the impact factor of open access publication

The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies

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Learn more at: <http://library.ric.edu/oa>

and <http://library.ric.edu/open>
