An Introduction to Open Access and Open Access Publishing
Faculty Funding Fridays
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Objectives

- Introduction to open access, its history and purposes
- Locating open access research
- Publishing open access research (at no cost)
It Matters How We Open Knowledge: Building Structural Equity

OCTOBER 25-31
Scholarly Publishing (then)
Scholarly Publishing (now)
Scholarly Publishing (now)
Scholarly Publishing (now)
Profit Margins: Journal Publishers v. Other Companies

- Book Pub. Industry (avg): 5.5%
- Wal-Mart: 5.8%
- eBay: 7.2%
- Starbucks: 13.1%
- McDonald's: 16.5%
- AT&T: 22.1%
- ExxonMobil: 26.4%
- Apple: 30.6%
- Disney: 31.7%
- Google (STM only): 36.7%
- Elsevier (STM only): 37.0%
- Springer (STM only): 37.0%

Data from 2007 or 2008.
Adjusted Operating Margin

Data Source: MIT Libraries **RMA Annual Statement Studies, 2007
open access means access to information without financial, legal, or technical barriers
open access is a pragmatic solution to a real problem in scholarly communication
Open Access defined at meetings in Budapest, Bethesda and Berlin

- 1991: WWW
- 1994: SSRN
- 1996: PubMED
- 1997: arXiv
- 1998: SPARC
- 2001: DSpace
- 2002: Open CourseWare
- 2005: NIH Open Access Policy
- 2008: NIH mandates OA

Select Timeline of Open Access
Open Access Journals
Publishers automatically and immediately make the work available and allow anyone with an Internet connection to read it for free.

Open Access Repositories
Author(s) of a work self-archive the work in an open access repository. Repositories are often specific to an institution, a discipline, or a funder.
What about copyright?
Scholars can publish and keep their rights.
Many journals permit authors to retain rights.
Who benefits from Open Access?

**Students** have access to the works they need to conduct research and write works of their own.

**Researchers and other readers** have access to works regardless of their institutional affiliation or ability to pay.
Who benefits from Open Access?

Authors that make their work available open access:

● Share research with those who can’t access it
● Promote collaboration with colleagues
● Increased visibility via search engines
● Increase citation rates
Citation Advantage

Citation Advantage

From “Point of view: How open science helps researchers succeed” by Erin C. McKiernan et al. http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.16800. Made available under a Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0.
How Marginalized Families Are Pushed Out of PTAs

Parents with socioeconomic resources are more likely to exert influence at their child’s school.

By Rachel L. Carpenter

When Rolling Terrace Elementary School in Takoma Park, Maryland, told parents in the fall of 2014 that it would allow students to use Chromebooks as a way to bridge the digital divide between low-income families and affluent families, there were mixed reactions. The plan was aimed at helping students become more adept at using technology, but the affluent parents, most of whom were white, were apprehensive about their children getting more screen time.
open access is a movement
a movement with momentum
a movement led by scholars
Myths about Open Access

- open access = low quality
- authors must pay for open access
**Myths about Open Access**

- **open access = low quality**
  There is low quality OA and paywalled content. Some OA journals are amongst the most prestigious in their disciplines.

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Myths about Open Access

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- **authors must pay for open access**
  70% of OA journals do not charge a fee
Open Publishing:
Journals
Open Publishing: Books
Disciplinary Repositories

- arXiv
- bioRxiv
- SOCARXIV
- e-LiS
- philpapers
- RePEc
On Feb. 29, Carol Greider of Johns Hopkins University became the third Nobel Prize laureate biologist in a month to do something long considered taboo among biomedical researchers: She posted a report of her recent discoveries to a publicly accessible website, bioRxiv, before submitting it to a scholarly journal to review for “official” publication.
Coronavirus Tests Science’s Need for Speed Limits

Preprint servers and peer-reviewed journals are seeing surging audiences, with many new readers not well versed in the limitations of the latest research findings.

VTHKNNKSWESS...
what can you do?
read open access research
Disciplinary Repositories

- arXiv
- bioRxiv
- SOCARXIV
- e-LiS
- philpapers
- RePEc
Female Iconography in Invisible Man

Shelly J. Eversley
CUNY Bernard M Baruch College
Research Article

Burnout and Depression: Two Entities or One?

Irvin Sam Schonfeld and Renzo Bianchi

First published: 09 October 2015 | https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.22229 | Citations: 75

Abstract

Objectives
The purpose of this study was to examine the overlap in burnout and depression.

Method
The sample comprised 1,386 schoolteachers (mean $M_{age} = 43; M_{years taught} = 15; 77\%$ women) from 18 different U.S. states. We assessed burnout, using the Shirom-Melamed Burnout Measure, and depression, using the depression module of the Patient Health Questionnaire.

Results
Treated dimensionally, burnout and depressive symptoms were strongly correlated (.77; disattenuated correlation, .84). Burn symptoms were similarly correlated with each of 3 stressful life events, job adversity, and workplace su

Download at unpaywall.org
Burnout and Depression: Two Entities or One

Irvin Sam Schonfeld
CUNY Graduate Center

Renzo Bianchi
University of Neuchatel
publish in open access journals
share your research in open access repositories
Step 1: Create an account and login
Step 2: Navigate to the appropriate series
Step 3: Sign the submission agreement
(a quick note about copyright)

- Read the contract
- Check publishers’ default sharing policies
  - Sherpa Romeo (https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/)
  - Share Your Paper (shareyourpaper.org)
  - Publisher’s website
- Ask the publisher for permission
- Ask a librarian
Step 3: Sign the submission agreement
Step 4: Add some basic metadata
Step 5: Upload file

Upload the file from your computer or provide a link to the file and Academic Works will import it.

- [ ] Upload file from your computer
- [ ] Import file from remote site

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Efficacy of glutathione therapy in relieving dyspnea associated with COVID-19 pneumonia: A report of 2 cases

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