Introduction to Open Access Publishing

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GSRI 2024
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Today's agenda
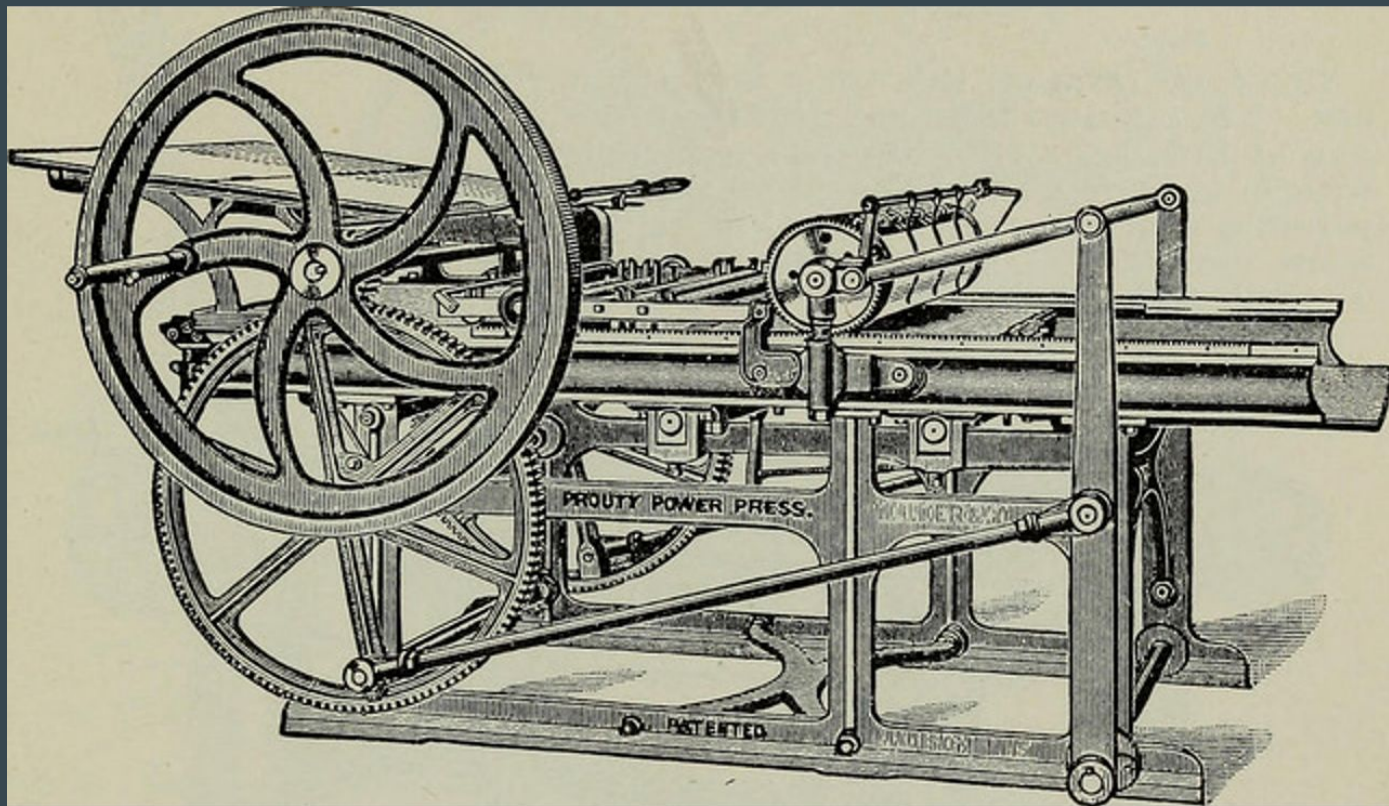
Publishing workflows and the peer review process

Publishing economics and the problems with the current journal landscape

Open access strategies

Putting it together: your publishing journey

Why do publishers exist?

In the beginning…

What does it take to create a publication?

Soliciting and screening manuscripts

Coordinating peer review

Formatting the manuscript

Distributing the journal/monograph

Preserving the content

Looking closer: what is peer review?

Three types of process

Process of making sure research is high quality by engaging with other experts to check an author's claims and methodology

Three possibilities:

- Blind - the authors do not know who the reviewers are
- Double blind - neither the authors nor the reviewers know who each other are
- Open - identities are known to everyone; sometimes comments are published with the paper
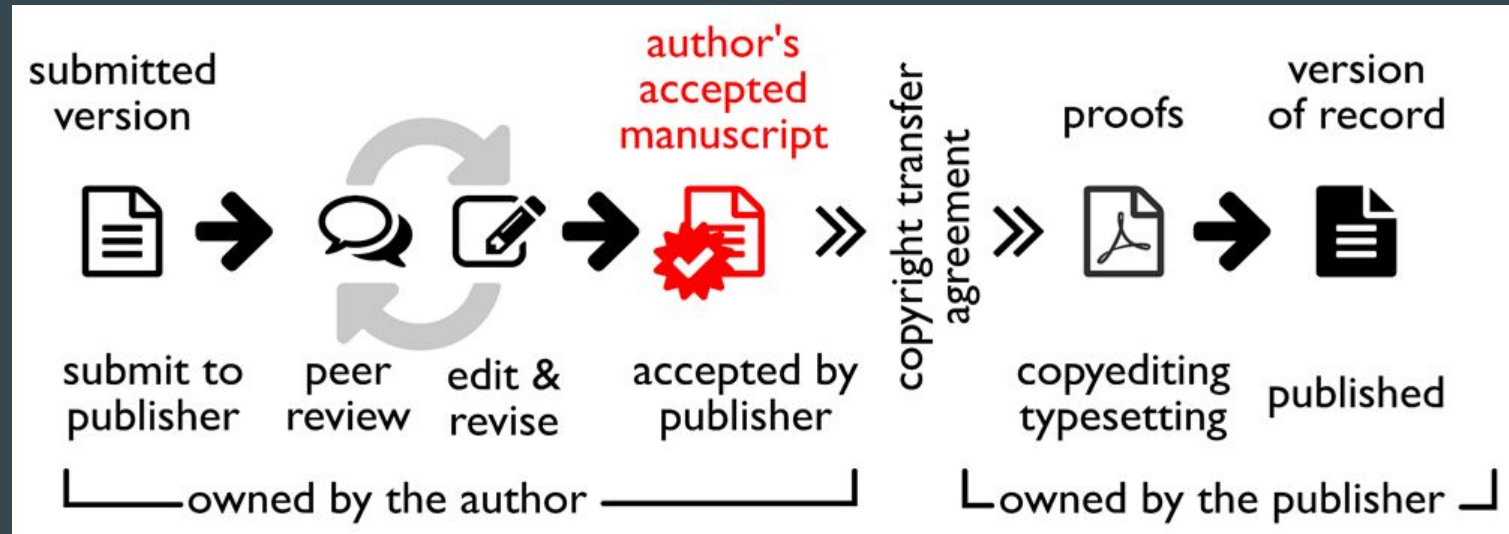
Double-blind peer review

Authors and Reviewers never communicate directly – only through the Editor

Authors and Reviewers should not know who each other are, to prevent personal bias

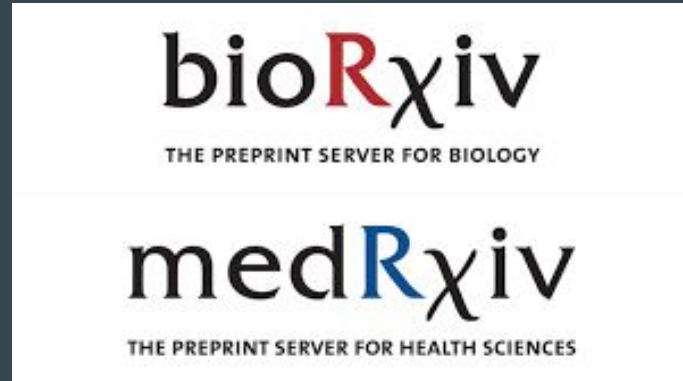   Difficult in practice, since fields are often small!

Publishing process creates three different versions of an article:

submitted version — submit to publisher

peer review

edit & revise

author's accepted manuscript — accepted by publisher

copyright transfer agreement

proofs — copyediting typesetting

version of record — published

owned by the author

owned by the publisher

All of this can take a LONG time

The rise of preprint servers

Speed vs. scrutiny

Advantages of preprints:

- In public health emergencies, researchers can make progress faster
- Public health officials can adapt guidance based on real-time knowledge

Disadvantages of preprints:

- Public often doesn't distinguish between peer reviewed and un-peer-reviewed
- Can promote junk science and medicine

Ongoing experimentation

eLife

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Inside eLife

eLife's New Model: Changing the way you share your research

From next year, eLife is eliminating accept/reject decisions after peer review, instead focusing on public reviews and assessments of preprints.

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Questions?

How is the work of publishing paid for?

Different publisher models, different goals

For-profit publishers

Elsevier, Wiley, Hindawi

Not-for-profit publishers

Cambridge University Press, Public Library of Science (PLoS)

Community supported models

Libraries, university departments sponsored journals

Different funding models

Subscriptions - the traditional model

Individuals or institutions pay for access - those who do not pay do not get access

Author pays

Journal asks the author to pay a fee (APC) - the resulting article is made open to everyone

Sponsor pays

An organization (library, university, funding organization, etc.) who wants the material made available to everyone funds all of the operating expenses of the publisher

What models work best?

Traditional scholarly publishing ecosystem

Government RFPs announced, research grants awarded

Scientific research conducted and papers written

Articles submitted to journals and peer review occurs

Acceptance in journals; authors transfer copyright to publishers

Slow scientific progress, poor return on public investment

Public granted little or no reuse rights beyond access to read articles

Libraries subscribe or public pays per article fee to view on publisher's website

Articles published in mainly closed access journals

Publishing industry vs. authors - power imbalance

Contracts require authors to transfer their copyright to the publisher

No posting to website, no emailing to friends

Publishing industry vs. community engagement - paywalls block access

Paywalls prevent the vast majority of the planet from seeing and benefiting from the knowledge that researchers produce

What is the Open Access movement?

Where is the open copy hosted?

Disciplinary or
Institutional Repository

Publisher's website

How is it paid for?

Subscriptions

Author/ APCs

Institution

OA ≠ Exorbitant Fees

Green open access: access via repository

Author publishes in a traditional, peer-reviewed closed-access journal

Author retains rights to deposit a copy into a repository

    "Self-archiving", "Self-deposit"

Running Head: ASSESSING AN ADAPTED APPROACH TO CTC

Assessing an Adapted Approach to Communities That

Care for Child Maltreatment Prevention

Submission date: June 5, 2018

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Assessing an Adapted Approach to Communities That Care for Child Maltreatment Prevention

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ABSTRACT *Objective:* Communities That Care (CTC) is an evidence-based community mobilization model designed to prevent problematic adolescent behaviors such as delinquency and substance use by organizing community coalitions that choose and implement evidence-based practices to address community-specific risk and protective factors. This paper presents findings from the evaluation of Keeping Families Together (KFT)—an adapted CTC approach that targets community-wide prevention of child maltreatment in families with children ages 0–10. *Method:* We compared findings from 2 Oregon communities that implemented KFT with those from 12 communities that implemented traditional CTC as part of a site-randomized controlled trial. We analyzed data collected approximately 3.5 years into implementation to determine whether this adapted approach resulted in similar implementation quality, board functioning, community transformation, and perceived program sustainability as original CTC. *Results:* Board functioning, communities' adoption of a science-based approach to prevention, and sustainability in the adapted KFT approach were equal or superior to traditional CTC sites 3.5 years into implementation. *Conclusions:* As an adaptation of the evidence-based CTC community mobilization approach, KFT offers the potential of a promising extension of CTC for prevention of child maltreatment.

KEYWORDS: child maltreatment, intervention adaptation, prevention, community mobilization, child welfare

Communities across the United States struggle to address child maltreatment. Nationwide, approximately 4 million referrals alleging child maltreatment were made to child protection services in 2015; of these, 683,000 children

Green OA issues

Versioning

> How to communicate if an article is the final draft?

Confusion about rights

> What version does the author have the right to deposit?

Gold open access: access via publisher

Author publishes in an Open Access, peer-reviewed journal

Who pays?

     Author pays - Article Processing Charges (APCs)

     Funder or library pays

Gold OA issues

Excluding researchers who can't pay

If for-profit, scholarly infrastructure still owned and controlled by those who simply want to make money

Enormous APCs

Limited re-use (in some cases)

Diamond open access: access via publisher

Author publishes in an Open Access, peer-reviewed journal

Who pays?

    Community subsidizes the work of the journal as a whole

Questions?

What does this mean for me?

1. Your thesis or dissertation WILL be open!

ETD Deposit
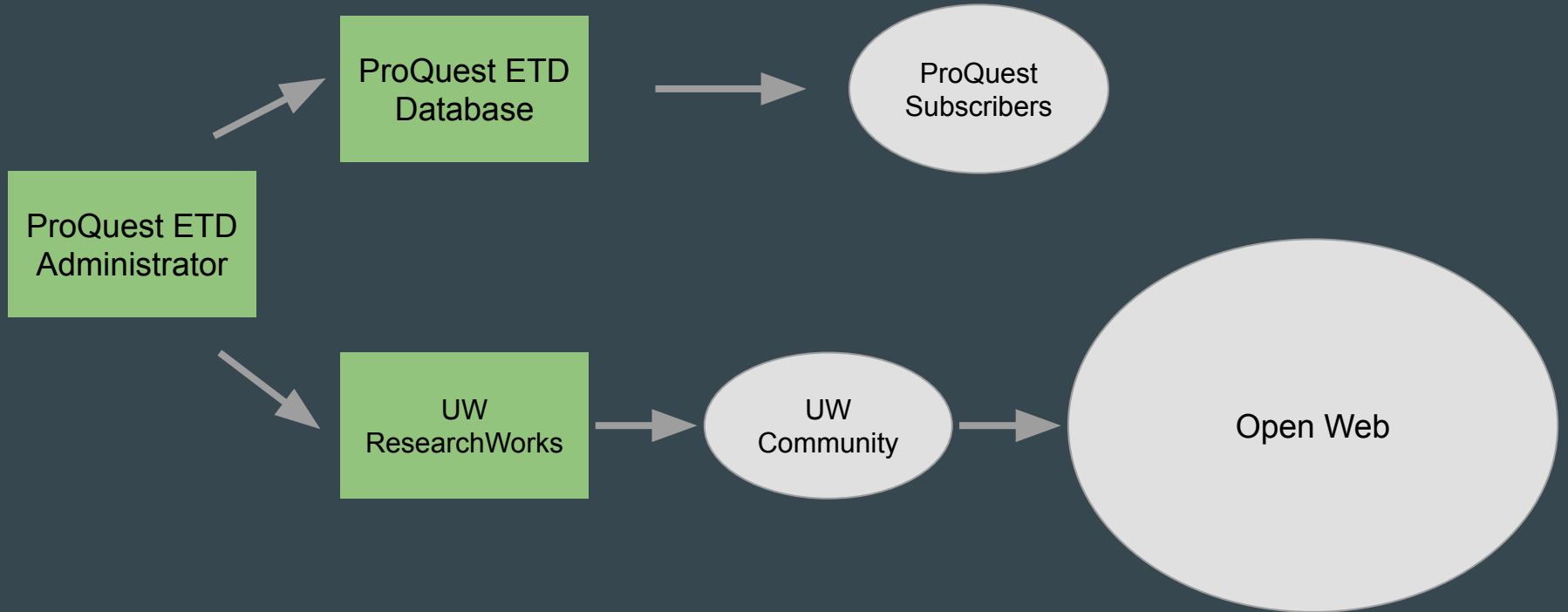
Access Levels

- Two choices: ProQuest PLUS UW
- Functionally:
  - Complete embargo (1 year)
  - UW-only (up to 5 years)
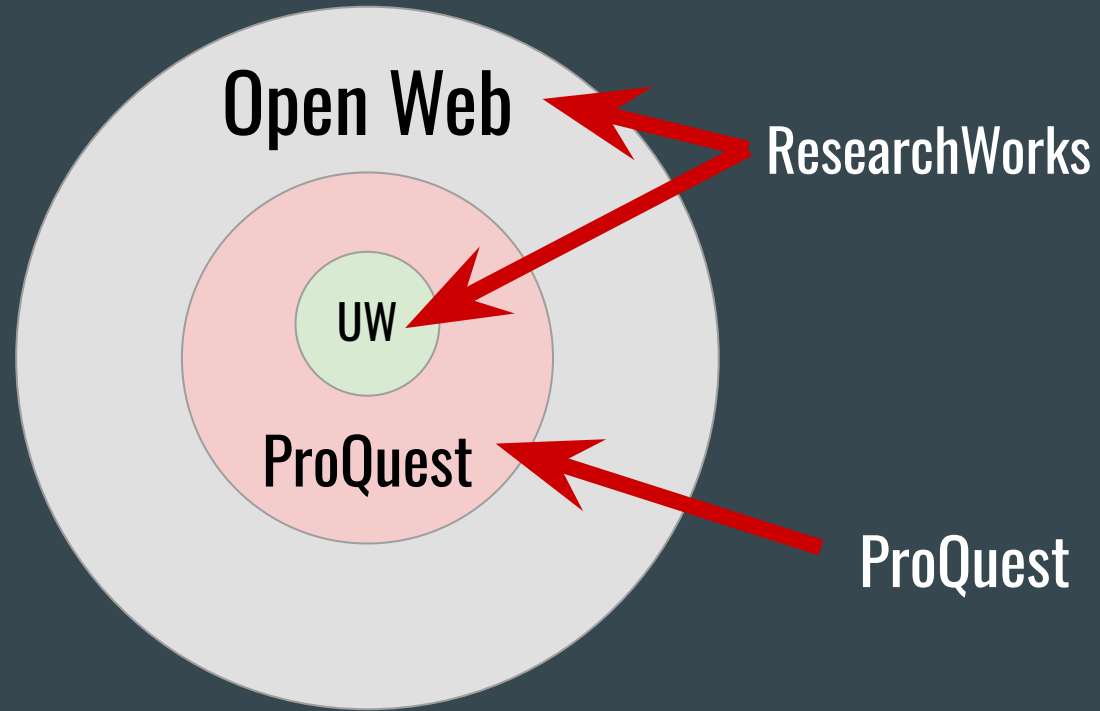
Program Partnership - Sources for Help

Libraries:

- Publishing
- Copyright
- Open Access
- ResearchWorks access level changes

uwlib-etd@uw.edu

GEMS:

- Graduation requirements
- Upload process
- Requirements for the first three pages
- Content change requests

uwgrad@uw.edu

2. You should think about publishing!

Deciding where to publish

Ask your advisor/ professors / colleagues

Look at prominent practitioners

    CVs - where have they published? Are they on any editorial boards?

From your literature review

    Are there patterns in your citations?

Journal matching tools

Does the journal's mission, aim and scope match my research and my values?

1) Subject area

2) Audience

3) Methodology

4) Turnaround time

5) Profit Status

Look for "Aims and Scope," "Authors," "Submissions," etc.

Does the journal's access policies match my funders' requirements and UW's requirements?

1) Open Access journals - immediate access

2) Subscription journals - do they allow access to any of the article versions in open access repositories? Does my contract force me to sign away rights?

Look for "Archiving Policy" "Sharing Policy" "Author's Rights" etc.

Avoiding deceptive or low-quality journals

Some 'open access' journals charge fees but have no intention of providing the expected publishing services

     Sometimes called the 'pay to publish' model

Some traditional journals use editors and reviewers who are unqualified to thoroughly review the submitted work

Overall: looking for transparency, expertise, professionalism

Directory of Open Access Journals - https://doaj.org

A list of journals that fit a certain criteria for quality and openness

Very rigorous qualifying process

Even if following all of it is too hard for a new journal, their guidelines are very useful to think about when establishing a new journal

Think. Check. Submit. www.thinkchecksubmit.org

Resources

Open Scholarship Commons: https://lib.uw.edu/openscholarship/

Open Access: https://guides.lib.uw.edu/research/open

Nuts and Bolts of Scholarly Publishing
http://guides.lib.uw.edu/c.php?g=835119&p=5963197

Copyright and Fair Use http://guides.lib.uw.edu/research/copyright

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Self-Guided ETDs Course: https://canvas.uw.edu/courses/1574172

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