**High Impact and Open Access**

Speaking Notes

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**Why we’re here:**

**QUESTION THE AUDIENCE –**

**Liaison Librarians? ScholCom or other librarians?**

Theoretical Foundation for OA:

Here I’m largely quoting from Suber’s book:

OA is made possible by the internet and copyright-holder consent.

1. Authors are the copyright holders of their works until and unless they transfer rights to another party, say, a publisher.

2. Scholars aren’t generally paid by publishers for their research articles, or at least not monetarily. Scholars’ research is subsidized by other parties – the university, grant-making bodies, etc. So scholars are free to consent to OA without losing revenue.

3. Scholars write for reasons other than direct monetary remuneration: for impact, to advance knowledge, at the most self-interested end of the scale to secure tenure or funding for future research. But both altruism and self-interest argue positively in favor of OA. In the case of the former, impact and reach are served better by OA in priniciple and in fact. In the case of the latter, OA distribution models aren’t fundamentally in conflict with the prestige system already in place in scholarly publishing (more on this later)

**Faculty may be unclear on the concept:**

Now, we expect you to understand this, but…

Many Faculty are still unclear on the process, benefits and implications of making their scholarship open access.

Charbonneau & McGlone, 2013. Faculty experiences with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) public access policy, compliance issues, and copyright practices. J Med Libr Assoc. 101.1

1/3rd of survey respondants – NIH Grant recipients – were unaware of or not familiar with the NIH policy

98% signed copyright agreements ‘as is’

QUESTION THE AUDIENCE: What kinds of questions do you get from faculty regarding OA?

**Question 1:** **Are OA journals reputable**

Specific context of the College of Nursing

“Should I publish in an OA Journal?”

“Reputability of (Gold) OA Journals”

Explanation of the collaboration, liaison and scholcomm

Extensibility – our strategy is successfully replicated in other departments

**Question 2: Do I need to pay high OA fees to make my work Open Access?**

**Question 3: Why should I publish my work in less prestigious journals and risk my career?**

**We call this question “OA or Impact Factor”**

**Communication:**

Faculty hear open access and think Gold

Libraries with institutional repositories are implementing Green

**Communication: color-shift**

To overcome the misunderstanding, show that Green Open Access (the model of the institutional repository) is:

Already allowed by an overwhelming majority of publishers, including high-impact journals.

Already available at your library

Doesn’t require you to do anything but provide post-prints to your librarian.

This model also exploits the expertise of the liaison librarian and the scholarly communications librarian in concert with each other

**Define terms**

**How: 1. Explain the OA Citation advantage**

4 Steps.

I usually use a couple of slides citing specific studies over the past ten years. For each discipline, I’ll search the literature for discipline-specific studies that indicate the trend and include one.

I’ve been using Brody and Harnad’s chart from D-Lib 2004 to illustrate visually.

I explain the ‘common-sense’ argument: larger pool of readers, larger potential pool of cite-ers.

**How: 2. Get a list of journals. Start w/ CV and/or JCR/Eigenfactor**

Start w/ a CV. Either obtain a review CV or scrape publications from a departmental or faculty member’s website or from a database or databases.

Start w/ ISI Web of Knowledge’s Journal Citation Reports to identify top high impact factor journals

Consider <http://www.eigenfactor.org/> as an analog/alternative metric to impact factor. Journals that rank tend to be the same in both lists, and eigenfactor will run the same discipline sets as JCR so the selection is comparable.

The end result, after SHERPA/RoMEO, is the same: a set of highly regarded journals that mostly allow post-print or publisher pdf deposit.

**How: 3. Run list against SHERPA/Romeo (numbers will be high)**

Run those lists against SHERPA/RoMEO to determine how many publishers are friendly to green deposit. Those numbers will be high.

For the presentations we did,

Nursing: Top 25 Journals in JCR, 92%

Mathematics: Top 20 Journals in JCR, 95%

Communication: Top 50 Journals in JCR, 96%

Education: Top 104 Journals in JCR, 96%

Education: for any individual faculty CV over the last five years, 86% avg citations depositable

**How: 4. Present those numbers to faculty**

Present those findings to faculty to demonstrate that post-publication open access is available to them- the best of both worlds.

**The goal is that the answer to question 3 (OA or Impact Factor) becomes…**

**OA and Impact Factor**

**Demonstration:**

Run MATHEMATICS through JCR

Then SHERPA/RoMEO

**Case Studies**

**Outcomes**

200 faculty deposits, 112 attributable to this strategy (56%)

**Outcomes: Google**

International review of social sciences and humanities, 3(1) 2012

First hit is now DigitalCommons@WayneState.

Second hit is PDF in DigitalCommons@WayneState

Deposited 6/3

**Outcomes: First In-House Journal**

**The benefits of** a strong IR outreach program of this type are significant.

1. Stronger partnerships between Scholarly Communications/Digital Publishing, and Liaison Librarians

2. Higher article impact for publishing faculty. Stronger publishing literacy for faculty.

3. New roles/service opportunities for liaison librarians

**Do It For Me**

**Green OA in the publishing workflow**

Green OA Workflow: “Whenever you publish, send your post-print to the library. 95% of the time, it can be deposited.”

Further Resources, Questions