Open Access

These slides offer an outline and language to engage a faculty or graduate student audience in a discussion about open access and to acquaint them with OA resources available through the university library. Please feel free to use these slides for your own teaching or to develop presentations tailored to your own community

What's the goal of this workshop?

- Provide clear information about different OA publishing models
- Answer questions or concerns you may have about open access and how it may impact your work as researchers and authors
- Equip you to make informed decisions about how to publish openly in the way that best aligns with your goals for your research

What is Open Access?

Open Access refers to the open availability of information online, free of any fees or other access barriers

By “open access” to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts…

Budapest Open Access Initiative Declaration
February 14, 2002

https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read/

What “Open Access” *doesn’t* mean

Open Access does not apply only to journals or journal articles, but can refer to monographs, textbooks, digital scholarship projects, datasets, code and virtually any other kind of digital publication

Open Access journals are not necessarily predatory or of poor quality

Not all open access models are fee-based

Open Access does not = a loss of copyright

Why do we keep pushing Open Access?

Knowledge Equity

- Open Access benefits the global research ecosystem and all of its participants.
- We need to consider the potential impact and utility of our research to people all over the world, regardless of whether they have the means to pay for access to commercial publications, and databases.
- This is a moral imperative that has tangible benefits in the advancement of human knowledge

Why do we keep pushing Open Access?

Benefits to researchers

- Open Access provides a theoretically unlimited audience for your work.
- OA provides access to your research to professionals working outside of academic systems
- OA has been shown to increase citation rates and raise the impact of your work (Piwowar et al., 2018)

What are the key concerns?

Open Access models and movements are not immune to inequality

- OA models that rely on authors paying for publication costs push out less well-funded researchers. This often reinforces barriers to advancement that already exist for minority and non-western authors who are more vulnerable to economic disadvantage through the existence of systematic inequalities.

What are the key concerns?

Changes to scholarly communication landscape and ecosystem (change is always hard!)

- Shifting OA models can be confusing to researchers.
- There are valid concerns about the continuation of current publishing systems, such as society journals and other publications with subscriptions that financially support scholarly organizations

Common Types of Open Access

GREEN

GOLD

DIAMOND

Green Open Access

Your research is published in a paywalled publication, but you are allowed to make a version of the content available somewhere else online.

Paywall

A paywall is how we refer to restricting access to content by requiring a purchase or a paid subscription

Green Open Access

- Green OA may be achieved by submitting a version of the article to a repository like arXiv, DRUM, or SSRN
- The final, typeset version of the article does not need to be openly available. A preprint or Author Approved Manuscript (AAM) may be considered appropriate Green OA alternatives
- Allows you to choose your publication venue without restriction as well as the mechanism for making your content open, considering audience, costs, etc.
    - Some negotiation and/or amendment to you agreement with the publisher may be necessary

Toward sustainable travel: An analysis of campus bikeshare use

External Link(s)
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2020.100162

Date
2020-07

Author
Aliari, Sanaz
Nasri, Arefeh

In this study, we use University of Maryland's (UMD) bikeshare ridership data along with historical weather data, elevation, and transit service location data to analyze bikeshare trip patterns and explore the various factors influencing demand for the system across the UMD campus. We analyzed the spatial, temporal, and environmental factors influencing trips within a 19-month period to shed some light on how the bikeshare system is being used across campus and in its surroundings and to determine the most important factors shaping the demand. Results show that, similar to the city-wide bikeshare systems, demand for campus bikeshare is mostly influenced by weather, time of day, day of the week, month of the year, and accessibility to transit and various other destinations. However, unlike the city-wide bikeshare systems, there is not a concentration of trips within peak hours, as trips are scattered throughout the day. This is probably due to the flexible working schedules of bikeshare users on-campus (i.e., students and faculty), as opposed to the users of city-wide systems. Additionally, results indicate a higher on-campus usage of the system within the proximity of the transit hubs with a median trip duration of 6.8 min which supports the complementary relationship between bikeshare system and conventional transit systems.

Notes
Partial funding for Open Access provided by the UMD Libraries' Open Access Publishing Fund.

URI

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives

journal homepage: https://www.journals.elsevier.com/transportation-research-interdisciplinary-perspectives

Toward sustainable travel: An analysis of campus bikeshare use

Sanaz Aliari [a,*], Arefeh Nasri [b], Mohammad Motalleb Nejad [a], Ali Haghani [a]

[a] Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America
[b] National Center for Smart Growth, University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 3 December 2019
Received in revised form 20 June 2020
Accepted 28 June 2020
Available online 8 July 2020

Keywords:
Bikeshare
Shared mobility
Campus bikeshare
Travel behavior
Sustainable mobility
Non-motorized travel
Spatial-temporal analysis

ABSTRACT

In this study, we use University of Maryland's (UMD) bikeshare ridership data along with historical weather data, elevation, and transit service location data to analyze bikeshare trip patterns and explore the various factors influencing demand for the system across the UMD campus. We analyzed the spatial, temporal, and environmental factors influencing trips within a 19-month period to shed some light on how the bikeshare system is being used across campus and in its surroundings and to determine the most important factors shaping the demand. Results show that, similar to the city-wide bikeshare systems, demand for campus bikeshare is mostly influenced by weather, time of day, day of the week, month of the year, and accessibility to transit and various other destinations. However, unlike the city-wide bikeshare systems, there is not a concentration of trips within peak hours, as trips are scattered throughout the day. This is probably due to the flexible working schedules of bikeshare users on-campus (i.e., students and faculty), as opposed to the users of city-wide systems. Additionally, results indicate a higher on-campus usage of the system within the proximity of the transit hubs with a median trip duration of 6.8 min which supports the complementary relationship between bikeshare system and conventional transit systems.

1. Introduction

lower-income, and have lower car ownership compared to the general population. Therefore, students tend to be more flexible in their mode choice

Gold Open Access

You pay money to the publisher, usually called an Article Processing Charge (APC), to have your article available open access.

Gold Open Access

- An APC may be designed solely to cover the cost of production and labor associated with the publication of your research or may be assessed to “recoup lost revenue” the publisher might otherwise have received from subscriptions
- APCs may be very expensive, which can preclude some authors from paying them, especially younger scholars and graduate students, individuals at community colleges and other institutions with fewer research funding opportunities, as well as individuals from the global south and less affluent economic regions around the world

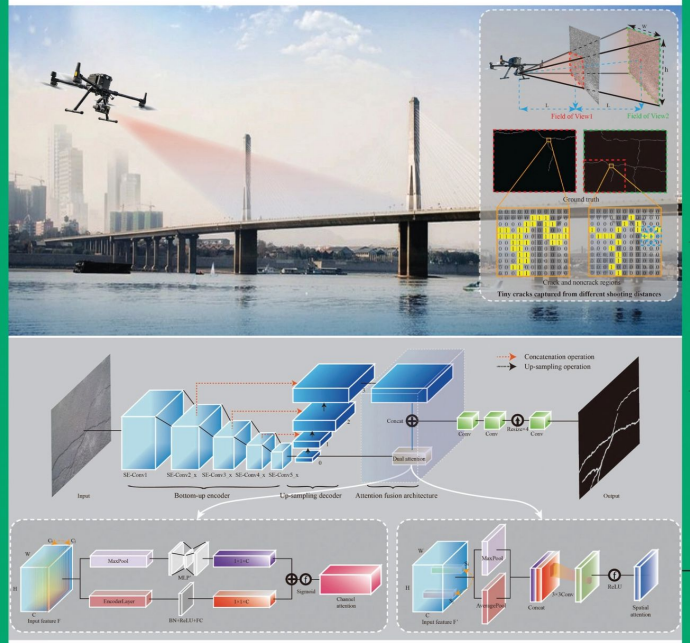
Gold Open Access

- Many Gold OA journals fall into the category of HYBRID journals, where some articles are OA, and others are only available to subscribers, depending on whether the author has chosen to pay the APC
- Gold Open Access is one of the most prevalent journal publishing models, which means that authors have a lot of choice and can publish in many high impact and established titles

Gold OA

$1700 APC

COMPUTER-AIDED
CIVIL AND INFRASTRUCTURE
ENGINEERING
HOJJAT ADELI EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



VOLUME 37 | ISSUE 14 | NOVEMBER 2022

Full Access

Stochastic lattice discrete particle modeling of fracture in pervious concrete

Alessandro Fascetti, Sonoko Ichimaru, John E. Bolander

Pages: 1788-1808 | First Published: 13 January 2022

Abstract | Full text | PDF | References | Request permissions

Open Access

Predicting early-age stress evolution in restrained concrete by thermo-chemo-mechanical model and active ensemble learning

Minfei Liang, Ze Chang, Shan He, Yu Chen, Yidong Gan, Erik Schlangen, Branko Šavija

Pages: 1809-1833 | First Published: 04 September 2022

Abstract | Full text | PDF | References | Request permissions

Full Access

Deep learning–based nondestructive evaluation of reinforcement bars using ground-penetrating radar and electromagnetic induction data

Xiaofeng Li, Hai Liu, Feng Zhou, Zhongchang Chen, Iraklis Giannakis, Evert Slob

Pages: 1834-1853 | First Published: 26 November 2021

Abstract | Full text | PDF | References | Request permissions

Full Access

Mechanical–transport–chemical modeling of electrochemical repair methods for corrosion-induced cracking in marine concrete

Zhaozheng Meng, Qing-feng Liu, Jin Xia, Yuxin Cai, Xingji Zhu, Yu Zhou, Leo Pel

Pages: 1854-1874 | First Published: 22 February 2022

Abstract | Full text | PDF | References | Request permissions

Open Access

A sigmoid-optimized encoder–decoder network for crack segmentation with copy-edit-paste transfer learning

Firdes Çelik, Markus König

Pages: 1875-1890 | First Published: 12 April 2022

Gold Open Access

- A recent shift to “Read and Publish Agreements” has shifted the burden of APC payments to institutional libraries as subscribers. The Library pays a higher subscription rate and the authors affiliated with that institution get discounts or waivers on open access fees

Read and Publish Agreements @UMD

Wiley Agreement

Under the Big Ten Academic Alliance agreement with Wiley, UMD corresponding authors may publish articles in Wiley hybrid journals (except for Gold OA titles) at no additional cost.

Cambridge University Press Agreement

Under a Read and Publish agreement with Cambridge University Press, UMD authors may publish articles as gold Open Access without paying an Article Processing Charge (APC).

Public Library of Science (PLOS)

Article processing fees for *PLOS Biology* and *PLOS Medicine* are waived for corresponding authors from BTAA institutions. 25% discount is applied to publication fees where one or more of the contributing authors are affiliated with a BTAA institutions, but the corresponding author is not.

Journal Discounts @UMD

Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)

Authors will receive a **10% discount** on the article processing charges for accepted articles in MDPI journals.

Read More

BioMed Central (BMC)

Authors will receive a **15% discount** on the article processing charges of all articles accepted for publication in journals published by BioMed Central (BMC).

Read More

Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development (JAFSCD)

Authors who have a paper accepted in the Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development (JAFSCD) will receive a **waiver of the $500** article processing charge.

Read More

UMD Libraries Open Access Publishing Fund

- Open to UMD faculty members, post-doctoral researchers, or currently enrolled graduate or undergraduate students whose article has been accepted for publication in an open access journal
- 50% of article APC funded up to $3000
- One funded article per fiscal year

Diamond Open Access

Your article is free to read and free for the author to publish.

Diamond Open Access

- Diamond Open Access is considered to be one of the most ethical forms of open access
- Often these are some of the newest journals, may be published by independent organizations or by libraries? Are they good journals?

The European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research (EJTIR)

"The European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research (EJTIR) is a peer-reviewed open access journal with no article processing charges and no publishing fees. All papers are double blind peer-reviewed. EJTIR aims to publish high-quality papers on the behavioral, organizational, economic, and/or public policy dimensions of the planning and operations of transport systems."

https://journals.open.tudelft.nl/ejtir

Common Open Access Concerns

“Predatory” Journals

A publication that charges an author to publish an article in an open access venue without offering quality peer review or editing services.

- Predatory journals mimic the Gold OA model
- Open Access journals should not automatically be considered predatory unless they demonstrate other concerning signs

Signs of a Predatory Journal

- Aggressive solicitation
- You've never heard of it before. It isn't listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), or as a member of OA or publishing ethics organizations
- You can't find information about the editorial board, or they don't seem qualified
- The journal touts bogus impact factors, such as the GIF (Global Impact Factor), Index Copernicus Value, Citefactor, or the UIF (Universal Impact Factor). Impact Factors can be verified via Web of Science, Dimensions or Google. [A librarian can help!]
- The peer review period is very short or non-existent
- You are asked to pay before your article is peer reviewed and/or revised

Reputation and quality

Is this journal any good?

- There are many high impact journals that are published Open Access
- There are also many reputable, ethically run journals that have not yet established impact factors but are well indexed and gaining in respect and reputation
- The DOAJ stringently reviews publications for quality, although just because a journal is not in the DOAJ does not mean it is either predatory or poor quality
- Assess the community around the journal

Assess an Open Access Journal

- ❑ Check to see if the journal is listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- ❑ Check to see if the journal or its publisher is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), Open Access Scholarly Publishing Association (OASPA), or
- ❑ Find the masthead of the journal and look up the members of the editorial board. If you are suspicious look up the editors faculty or researcher profiles on their home institution's website.
- ❑ Check where/whether the journal is indexed (Google Scholar, SCOPUS, Thomson Reuters, and disciplinary indexes). A librarian can help you to do this!
- ❑ If applicable, check the journal's impact factor. (A librarian can help you do this too!)
- ❑ Read through past issues of the journal

OA Mandates

UMD Equitable Access Policy

- Ratified by the University Senate in April 2022, the UMD Equitable Access Policy requires all faculty members to grant a nonexclusive license to all research articles they publish while they are employed by the University
- This means that we are enforcing a Green OA model - you will need to deposit either the Author Approved Manuscript or final version of your article to the university repository
- This means that having greater literacy around open access options and how to converse with publishers about them will be important

Funder Requirements

- It is increasingly common for research funders to require public or open access to research outputs
- It is your responsibility as the researcher to meet funder requirements, which means that you need to select a publishing option that complies with the terms under which you accepted the grant
- The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

August 25, 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Dr. Alondra Nelson
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Science and Society
Performing the Duties of Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

SUBJECT: Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research

This memorandum provides policy guidance to federal agencies with research and development expenditures on updating their public access policies. In accordance with this memorandum, OSTP recommends that federal agencies, to the extent consistent with applicable law:

1. Update their public access policies as soon as possible, and no later than December 31st, 2025, to make publications and their supporting data resulting from federally funded research publicly accessible without an embargo on their free and public release;
2. Establish transparent procedures that ensure scientific and research integrity is maintained in public access policies; and,
3. Coordinate with OSTP to ensure equitable delivery of federally funded research results and data.

Support from the Libraries

- Help to evaluate or select a journal
- Discuss funder requirements, publisher agreements, and open publishing options beyond journals, such as repositories
- Instruction and consultations for classes and teams

Contact Us

Liaison Librarians

Open Scholarship Services: lib-open-scholarship@umd.edu

Further Resources

Academic Journals - Evaluation, Selection, and Author Rights
https://doi.org/10.7916/d8-rn52-xe88

Considerations - Selecting and Evaluating Academic Journals
https://doi.org/10.7916/d8-gy2n-zv93

References

Piwowar, H., Priem, J., Larivière, V., Alperin, J. P., Matthias, L., Norlander, B., Farley, A., West, J., & Haustein, S. (2018). The state of OA: A large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles. *PeerJ*, *6*, e4375. https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375 "OA articles receive 18% more citations than average, an effect driven primarily by Green and Hybrid OA"