

An Overview of Academic Publishing Today

Graduate Division

Academic Publishing Workshop

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Overview

- Scholarly communication
- Traditional academic publishing
- Types of publishers
- Open Access (OA) as a new norm
- Why the change?
- Selecting a publisher
- Author rights
- Best practices

Scholarly Communication

The system where scholarly writings are produced, evaluated for quality, disseminated and preserved for future use.

Traditional Academic Publishing

- How it Works
- Unsustainable
- One business model

Types of Academic Publishers

- Society
- University press
- Commercial, for profit
- Independent
- Combinations of the above; each category has many journals, varied practices, and business models

Open Access (OA) is a New Norm

- Scholarly, peer reviewed literature, available free, online, with limited or no copyright restrictions
 1. Journals (Gold)
 2. Repositories (Green)
- Many business models

OA Business models

How are OA publications paid for?

- Authors (APCs & BPCs)
- Funding agencies
- Collectives
- Memberships
- Subscriptions
- Sweat equity
- Some combination of the above

Open Access Policies

Of Funders (81)*

- NIH, NSF, OSTP, etc.

Of Institutions (574)*

- UC Senate and Presidential policies
- Harvard, Kansas, MIT, Duke RCUK, etc.

* ROARMAP (Repository of Open Access Repositories Mandates and Policies, <http://roarmap.eprints.org/>)

Why the change?

- Easy production and dissemination with networked technologies, Web, and social media
- Dominance of commercial publishers
 - Unsustainable
- Academic values vs. corporate/shareholder values
- Many scholars are demanding it

Selecting a Publisher

Traditional criteria:

- Prestige
- Audience
- Acceptance to publication turnaround time
- Scope and coverage goes without saying

Selecting a Publisher

Newer criteria:

- Pricing
- How open is it?
- Author rights policies

Author Rights / Copyrights

Author rights relate to the retention of your rights as the copyright owner, which (unless you sign them away) are:

- Exclusive copyright holder to what you produce
- Reproduce your work
- Prepare translations and derivatives
- Perform or display the work publicly
- Authorize others to exercise any of these

Best Practices

- Read and keep publication agreements
- Retain your rights, even when you authorize others to publish your work
- Self-archive your work
- Obtain a researcher ID (e.g., ORCID) as early as possible
- Use your influence
- Find a way to keep up with changes

Take Aways

- Multiple models, not just one
- OA is a new norm
- Authors have influence, use it
- When publishing, decide what is best for you and your situation
- What do you want from a scholarly publishing system of the future?

Resources

UC Office of Scholarly Communication

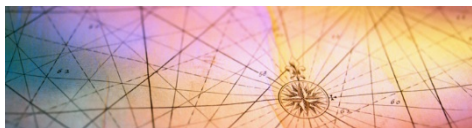




Illustration by David Foster

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