

PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - Authors get paid to publish in scholarly journals

A: False. Authors who publish in scholarly journals almost never are paid for their work. They submit it to the journal in exchange for the exposure and prestige that comes from publishing with that particular journal.

PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - Peer reviewers volunteer their time to review colleagues' articles

A: True. Peer reviewers are not usually paid for their efforts. Reviewing a single article can take several hours.

PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - Authors publishing in traditional journals own the copyright to their articles

A: False. Most traditional publishers require authors to sign over at least some of their copyright to the publisher, meaning the author no longer controls their own work.



PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - Libraries have to pay to get access to the articles written by faculty at their institution

A: Mostly true. While there are exceptions (like OA!), most faculty journal articles are publishing in subscription-based journals. Access requires a sometimes pricey subscription.

PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - Journals that are considered “high impact” publish the highest quality research

A: False. High impact journals are those with articles that are frequently cited - this could be because they publish a lot of review articles, they publish high visibility or highly novel research, or they already have a well established reputation and are therefore very visible. The scientific worth of an individual article has nothing to do with the impact of the journal.

PUBLISHING 101

Q: Faculty are typically paid in exchange for writing:

Answer:

- a. Journal articles
- b. Book chapters
- c. Conference papers
- d. Technical reports
- e. All of the above
- f. None of the above



PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - In order to be copyrighted, a work has to have the copyright symbol ©

A: False. As soon as a work is created in a tangible medium of expression (e.g. saved to your computer, printed on paper, painted on canvas) it is copyrighted. No registration or symbol is required.

PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False - If something has a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license, you can make edits and republish it without asking for permission

A: True. A CC-BY license allows you copy, adapt, and distribute as long as you give credit to the original author.

PUBLISHING 101

Q: True or False – A single journal can have both open access and subscription only content

A: True. These are usually called hybrid journals. Authors can choose to pay an article processing charge to have their individual article made openly available. Other content in the journal would require a subscription to access.



OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Readers have free access to an article if it's published open access

A: True. OA provides free, unlimited access to academic articles for everyone.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Open access journals have peer review just like traditional journals

A: True. OA is an economic model of publishing. Peer review is an essential part of all scholarly publishing.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False – There is no way to check ethical standards for open access journals

A: False. A good indicator to determine quality and ethical publishing standards is to see if the journal is a member of OASPA or COPE. Those organizations require their members to adhere to industry standards.



OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Open access publishers will accept any manuscript they receive to make a profit

A: False. There are some unethical journals, but any work submitted to a reputable publisher must be sound and valid to be published.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - All open access journals charge article processing charges (APCs) that authors have to pay

A: False. Not all journals charge APCs and those that do often offer fee waivers and discounts. Also, universities, libraries, and funding agencies may pay the APC rather than the author.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Funding is available to offset open access publishing charges

A: True. Many universities and research institutes provide OA funding. So do societies and funding bodies such as the Wellcome Trust and NIH. Also, not all open access publishing involves author side charges.



OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Open access publishing is considered vanity publishing

A: False. Peer review and all its associated quality checks still apply.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Open access only benefits the publisher

A: False. Many people benefit from OA. OA journals are free to read, download and cite for all readers and researchers. As an author, OA publishing provides global exposure to your work.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - When you publish in an OA journal you get to retain your copyright

A: True. Most reputable open access journals do not require authors to sign copyright transfer agreements. Many OA articles are published under Creative Commons Licenses.



OPEN ACCESS

Q: Can you download an OA article and make copies to distribute to your colleagues and friends?

A: Yes. OA articles can be printed, downloaded, and distributed.

OPEN ACCESS

Q: True or False - Publishing open access makes it easier to distribute your work on social media

A: True. Anyone can easily read and download your full-text article and they can share it via their networks to increase exposure to your work.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: What percentage of students have skipped buying or renting a textbook because they were worried about costs?

Answer:

- a. 30%
- b. 55%
- c. 65%**
- d. 80%

<http://www.studentpirgs.org/reports/sp/open-textbooks-billion-dollar-solution>



OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: According to the College Board, what should undergraduate students budget for textbooks each year?

Answer:

- a. \$700
- b. \$800
- c. \$1000
- d. \$1200

<https://trends.collegeboard.org/college-pricing/figures-tables/average-estimated-undergraduate-budgets-2016-17>

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: True or False - High quality open textbooks (meaning free to the student) exist for many college level courses

A: True. The Open Textbook Library and OpenStax are two examples of places students and faculty can go to find quality, openly licensed textbooks.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: True or False - Open textbooks are only available online

A: False. While almost all open textbooks are available online, many have an affordable (\$10-\$40) print option available for purchase.



OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: True or False - Open textbooks are easily updated with new information

A: True. The open format means that anyone can make revisions. Many open textbook publishers encourage feedback from users and are quick to integrate changes into the official online version.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: True or False - Open textbooks are free, but they can't be customized for individual classes.

A: False. Most open textbooks are published with a license that allows the user to revise and remix the book to fit their needs.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Q: True or False - Faculty in your classes are probably familiar with open educational resources.

A: False. According to a 2016 survey, only 6.6% of faculty said they were very aware of OER. 18.9% said they were aware. 58.1% said they were not aware.

<https://www.onlinelearningsurvey.com/reports/openingthetextbook2016.pdf>



OA at UT AUSTIN

Q: True or False - UT Austin supports open access through memberships in OA publishing initiatives

A: True. The UT Libraries support several open access memberships and open access publishing initiatives.

OA at UT AUSTIN

Q: True or False - UT Austin authors can get discounts on article and book processing charges

A: True. UT Austin participates in discount/payment programs with BioMed Central, MDPI, Luminos, PeerJ, and Portland Press

OA at UT AUSTIN

Q: True or False - UT Austin alumni still have access to most databases and journals after they graduate

A: False. Membership in Texas Exes, in library Courtesy Borrower programs, and local public libraries can provide alumni with some access to content, but it's only a fraction of what current students and faculty have access to.



OA at UT AUSTIN

Q: UT Libraries spend approximately how much on journal subscriptions each year?

Answer:

- a. 3 million
- b. 7 million
- c. 10 million
- d. 15 million

OA at UT AUSTIN

Q: True or False - UT Libraries staff have committed to making their work openly available

A: True. UTL passed an open access policy in fall 2016 that applies to journal articles and conference papers.

OA at UT AUSTIN

Q: True or False - If UT doesn't have a subscription to a specific journal, the only way to access it is by paying a one-time fee.

A: False. UT Libraries offer interlibrary loan services to any students and faculty. We'll work with partner libraries to get you a copy of that article or book chapter and deliver it to you (usually electronically and sometimes within 24 hours). A version of that article could also be posted freely online in a repository like PubMed Central, Texas ScholarWorks, or the author's home page or public profile.



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