



# How To Make Your Work Open Access Without Breaking the Bank

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# Conflicts of interest

- I do not have any conflicts of interest to declare

# How To Make Your Work Open Access Without Breaking the Bank

The goals of today's session are to become familiar with:

- A brief history of scholarly publishing and the Open Access movement
- Ways of making your research Open Access, with a focus on no-fee options
- The on campus supports to assist researchers with this endeavour

# About me



How I came to this work

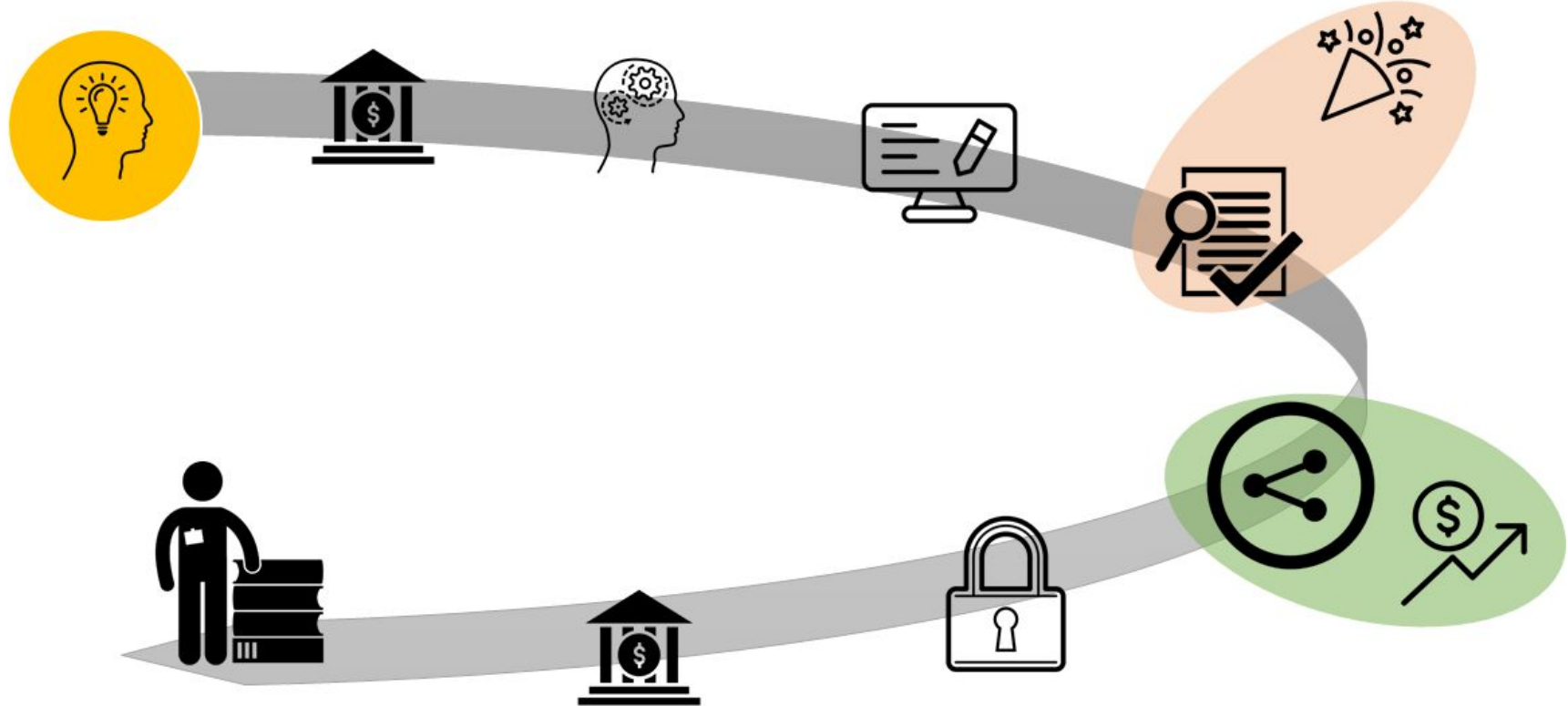
how it started



how it's going



# (Simplified) life cycle of scholarly publishing




# The impetus for change...

With the advent of the Internet, why are we still using a centuries-old model?

- Tradition vs. innovation
  - Lots to like in current model
  - Resistance to change
- “Market” model driving research/scholarship
  - Biggest five publishers account for >50% of all papers published in 2013 (Larivière, 2015)
  - Large commercial publishers have profit margins between 30-40% (Buranyi, 2017)
- “Prestige economy” still dominant (Fyfe et al, 2017)

# What was the dream?

- **Open Access (OA):** “the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds” ([Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2001](#)).



Free to  
access

Free to  
use and  
re-use



# Why would you want to?

- Because you have to!
  - CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC all require that peer-reviewed journal publications arising from Agency-supported research are freely accessible within 12 months of publication.
- Knowledge exchange/equity
  - Many government, community, and global research partners may not have access to paywalled scholarship.
- Increased citations
  - A large scale study across all disciplines found an 18% citation advantage for OA articles ([Piwowar et. al, 2018](#)).

# Why would you NOT want to?

- It can be expensive
  - One study found that medical researchers paid between US\$0 and US\$34676 in total APCs in the year 2019 (Ellingson et al, 2021)
  - You can expect to pay between \$2000-3000 USD per article
- You may not want to enrich for-profit publishers
  - Most big publishers have ~ 30% profit margin! (Elsevier, Taylor and Francis, etc)
  - Elsevier boycotts
  - Considering equity with less well-funded colleagues
- It's extra labour

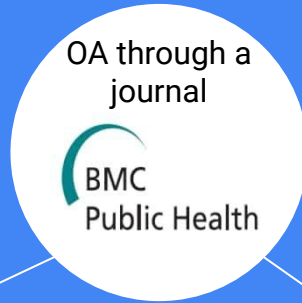
# How can you? “Paths” to Open Access



OA through a journal

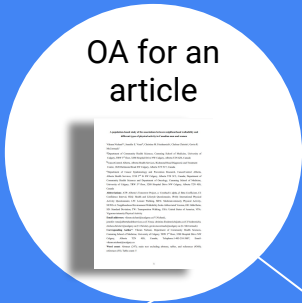


OA for an article



Fully open access

Subscription access



"Hybrid" model

Open Access repository

No APCs

APCs (article processing charges)

	<b>Open Access Journal</b>	<b>Subscription Access Journal</b>
Access	Anyone can read	Must have a subscription to read
Copyright and licensing	Allows author(s) to keep copyright	Asks author(s) to transfer copyright to journal/publisher
Cost to publish	May charge a fee (article processing charge)	None, unless author wants to pay to make their article open
	<i>Some discounts and waivers available for UCalgary authors.</i>	

# So, about those “no cost” options...

1. Publish in a fully OA journal that does not charge APCs
2. Publish in a journal where UCalgary has a waiver (SAGE, Cambridge UP)
3. **Publish in a subscription/hybrid journal and self-archive a version of your paper**

# Self archiving: how to

What *version*  
can I  
archive?

(Image via Open Access  
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**PRE-PRINT**



**POST-PRINT**



**PUBLISHED PDF**

# How do I figure out which version I can archive?

1. Check the journal website - look for a page called “Author Rights” or “Open Access”
2. Use the Sherpa Romeo website: <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>
3. Just ask us! (We are happy to help you figure this out):  
[digitize@ucalgary.ca](mailto:digitize@ucalgary.ca)

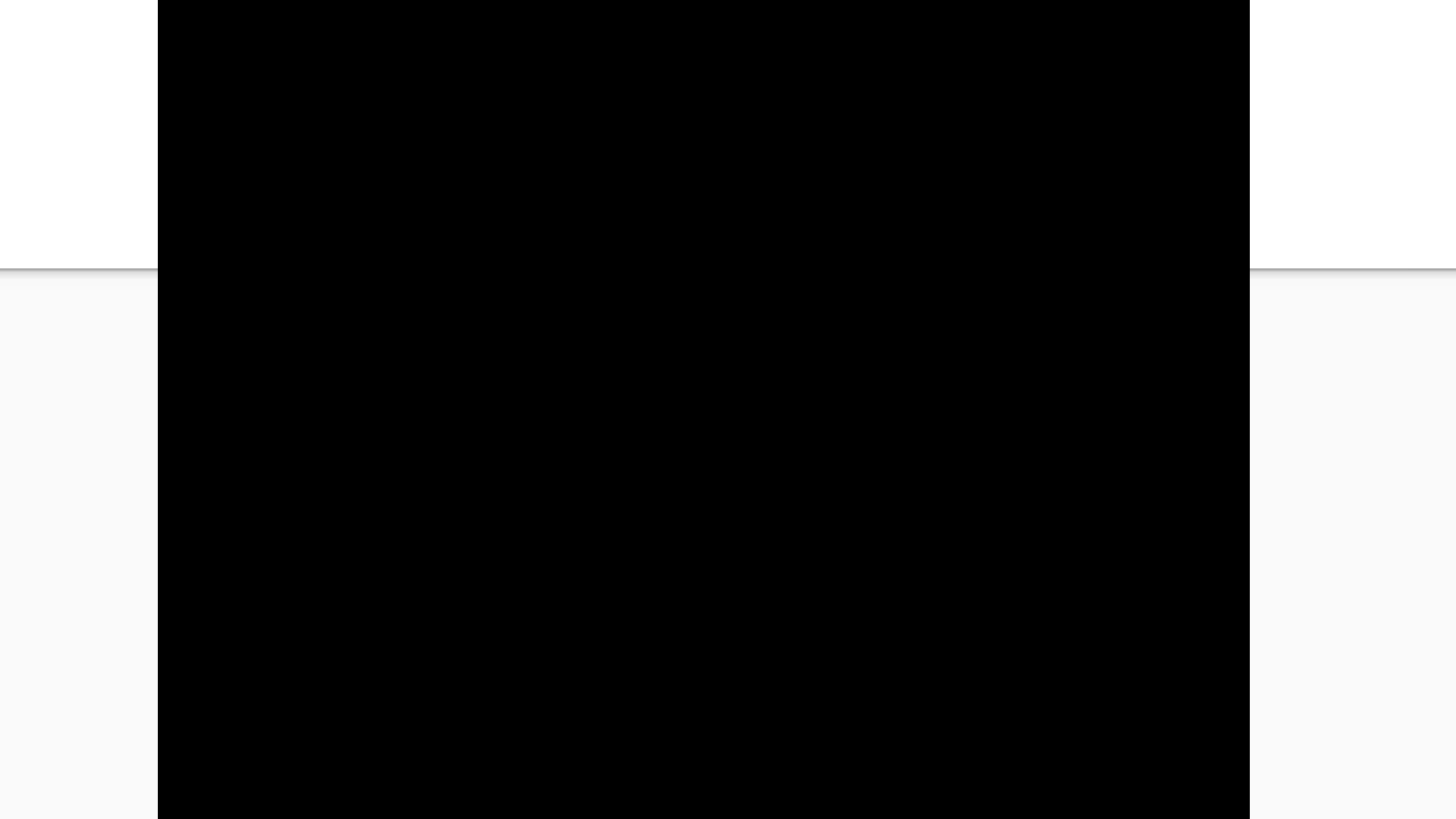


## High impact general med journals - can I comply with CIHR OA policy **without cost**?

<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Lancet</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>British Medical Journal</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	<b>YES</b> (on PubMedCentral only)
<i>PLOS Medicine</i>	<b>NO</b>
<i>BMC Medicine</i>	<b>NO</b>
<i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Canadian Medical Association Journal</i>	<b>YES</b>

# How do I deposit an article to PRISM?

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## A population-based study of the associations between neighbourhood walkability and different types of physical activity in Canadian men and women



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Accessioned

### Abstract

Few Canadian studies have examined whether or not associations between neighbourhood walkability and physical activity differ by sex. We estimated associations between perceived neighbourhood walkability and physical activity among Canadian men and women. This study included cross-sectional survey data from participants in 'Alberta's Tomorrow Project' (Canada; n=14,078), a longitudinal cohort study. The survey included socio-demographic items as well as the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) and the abbreviated Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale (NEWS-A), which captured perceived neighbourhood built characteristics. We computed subscale and overall walkability scores from NEWS-A responses. Covariate-adjusted generalized linear models estimated the associations of participation ( $\geq 10$  minutes/week) and minutes of different types of physical activity, including transportation walking (TW), leisure walking (LW), moderate-intensity physical activity (MPA), and vigorous-intensity physical activity (VPA) with walkability scores. Walkability was positively associated with participation in TW, LW, MPA and VPA and minutes of TW, LW, and VPA. Among men, a negative association was found between street connectivity and VPA participation. Additionally, crime safety was negatively associated with VPA minutes among men. Among women, pedestrian infrastructure was positively associated with LW participation and overall walkability was positively associated with VPA minutes. Notably, overall walkability was positively associated with LW participation among men and women. Different perceived neighbourhood walkability characteristics might be associated with participation and time spent in different types of physical activity among men and women living in Alberta. Interventions designed to modify perceptions of neighbourhood walkability might influence initiation or maintenance of different types of physical activity.

Granting agency

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)

Citation

Nichani, V., Vena, J. E., Friedenreich, C. M., Christie, C., & McCormack, G. R. (2019). A population-based study of the associations between neighbourhood walkability and different types of physical activity in



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# Other things to know about PRISM

- PRISM Dataverse is available for archiving/sharing research data publicly (levels 1 & 2 only)
- Can use repositories to deposit supporting materials for publication (e.g. research instruments, figures, data)

# Thanks for your time! Questions?

For more information:

- <https://library.ucalgary.ca/oa/>

Contact us

- Christie Hurrell, [christie.hurrell@ucalgary.ca](mailto:christie.hurrell@ucalgary.ca)

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