To Post or Not to Post: Preprints, Open Access, & Disciplinary Norms in Academic Publishing

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Agenda

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- preprints & postprints
- publishing your work while avoiding unsavory characters
- discussion
Why do you publish?
preprint
postprint
publisher’s version
“With the rapid spread of the Zika virus, for instance, several journals signed a statement promising that scientists would not be penalized for immediately releasing their findings, given the potential benefit for public health, in turn prompting some scientists to ask, why draw the line at Zika?”

Preprint: Version of the article prior to peer review and/or acceptance for publication.
Postprint: Version of the article after peer review and/or acceptance for publication.
Factors to consider when choosing to share preprints

- being “first” & speed of publication
- reaching your readers
- disciplinary norms
- intellectual property & monetization
- prestige
- tenure & promotion
Resources for understanding & sharing preprints

- SHERPA/RoMEO
- List of academic journals by preprint policy [Wikipedia]
- Definitions & terminology
  - “Preprint” [Wikipedia]
  - CrossRef Glossary
  - SHERPA glossary
Why aren’t preprints common in your field?
Open Access
“Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.”

“Gold” open access
“Green” open access
Open Access & Predatory Publishing
How might you distinguish between reputable journals and “predatory publishers”?
Be exceedingly wary of unsolicited emails.
Do not submit manuscripts, review submissions, or join the editorial board of a journal without doing your homework first.
Fact check all claims made by the publisher or journal.
Keep your professional presence online accurate and up to date.
Practice herd immunity.
When in doubt, talk to a librarian.
Thanks!

Questions?

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