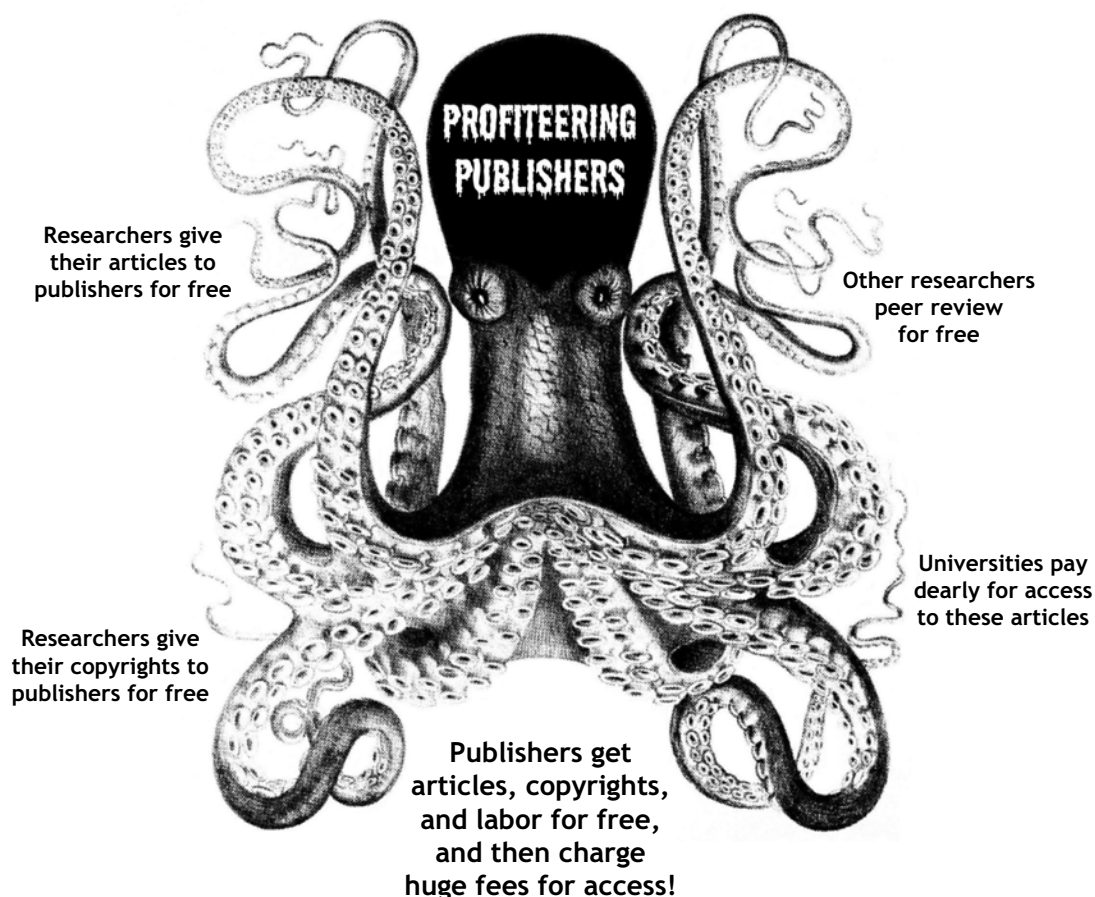


Do You Know Your Rights About What You Write? Understanding Authors' Rights and Open Access

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What Is the Problem?



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What Is the Solution?

Open access to scholarly journal articles! Open access (OA) articles are:

1. Accessible at no cost on a journal website or in a repository committed to long-term archiving
2. Available for all to read, download, print, copy, share, etc. (attribution always required, of course)

How to Achieve Open Access?

There are two paths to open access:

1. "Gold" OA: Publish in open access journals
2. "Green" OA: Publish in subscription-based journals that allow authors to archive their articles in subject repositories (PubMed Central, arXiv, SSRN, etc.) or institutional repositories (CUNY repository coming soon!)

You may have more rights than you realize! Did you know...

- 87% of scholarly journal publishers allow authors to immediately self-archive some version of their articles.
- 67% of publishers allow immediate self-archiving of the post-refereed version.
- After the expiration of embargo periods (usually 6 to 24 months), 94% of publishers allow self-archiving of the post-refereed version!

Who and What Benefits from Open Access?

Readers benefit! Writers benefit! Evidence-based everything benefits!

Beneficiaries include: students, teachers, professors, researchers, libraries, universities, developing countries, healthcare providers, patients, journalists, policymakers, voters, the environment, consumer organizations, small businesses, Wikipedia — everyone, everywhere, everything!

"Closed access means people die."
— Peter Murray-Rust, University of Cambridge

