



Introduction

- Open Access engagement
- Generate evidence-based knowledge about UGA's engagement with OA publishing
- Establish a fully replicable workflow for data collection and analysis to monitor OA efforts
- Transformative Agreements (TAs): Wiley and Cambridge Read & Publish

Variables

1. Number of OA publications per calendar year
2. Top 10 journals
3. Top 10 UGA authors
4. Trends in the publishing cycle
5. Percentage of growth in OA publishing from 2022 to 2023
6. Distribution of OA status (Gold OA vs. Green OA)
7. Statistical relationship between publishing OA and number of received citations
8. A brief comparison between UGA OA efforts and that of seven AAU institutions

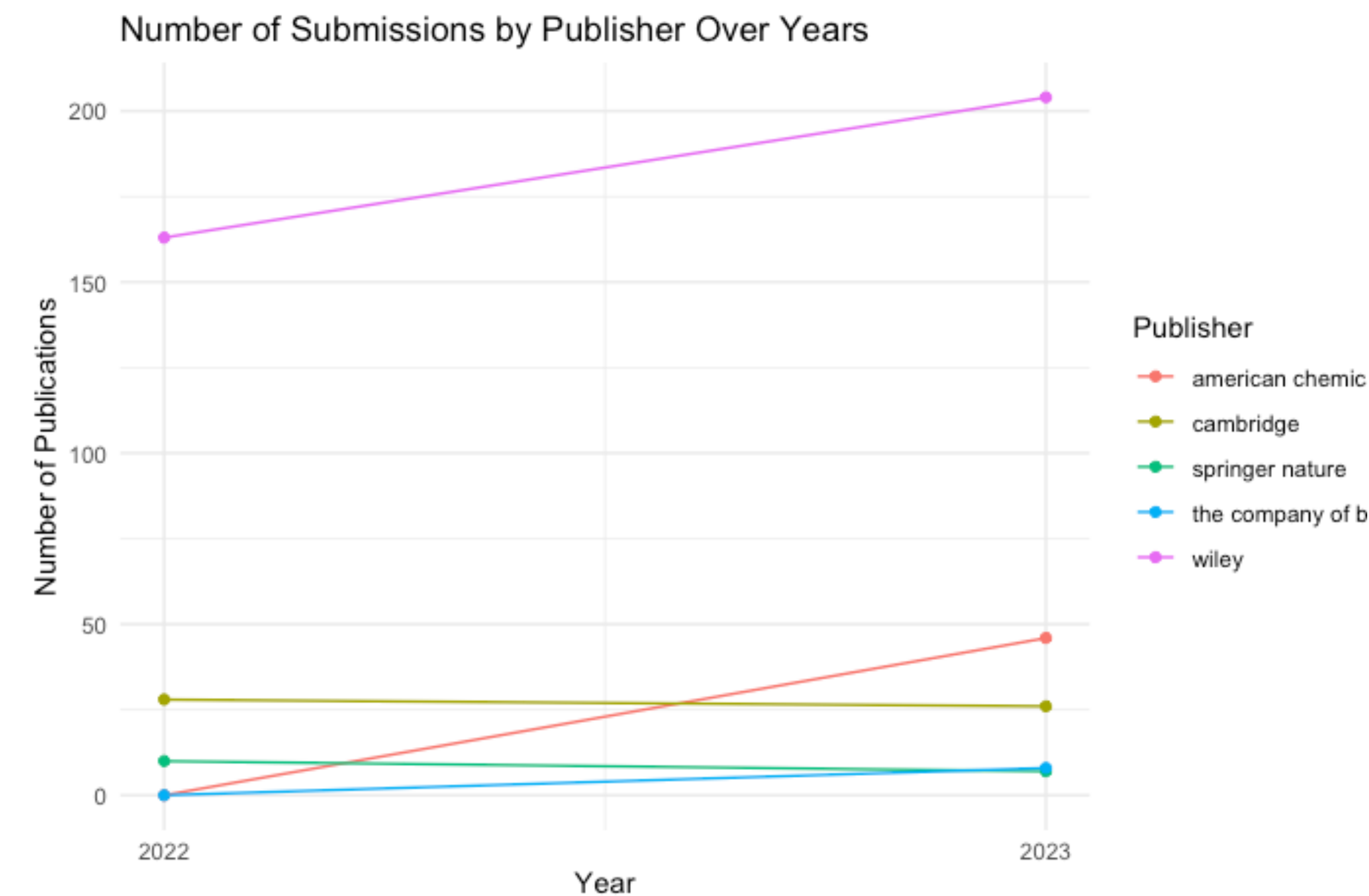
Data & Analysis

- Publisher's dashboard / self-service reports
- OpenAlex.org
- R CoreTeam (2023)

Takeaways

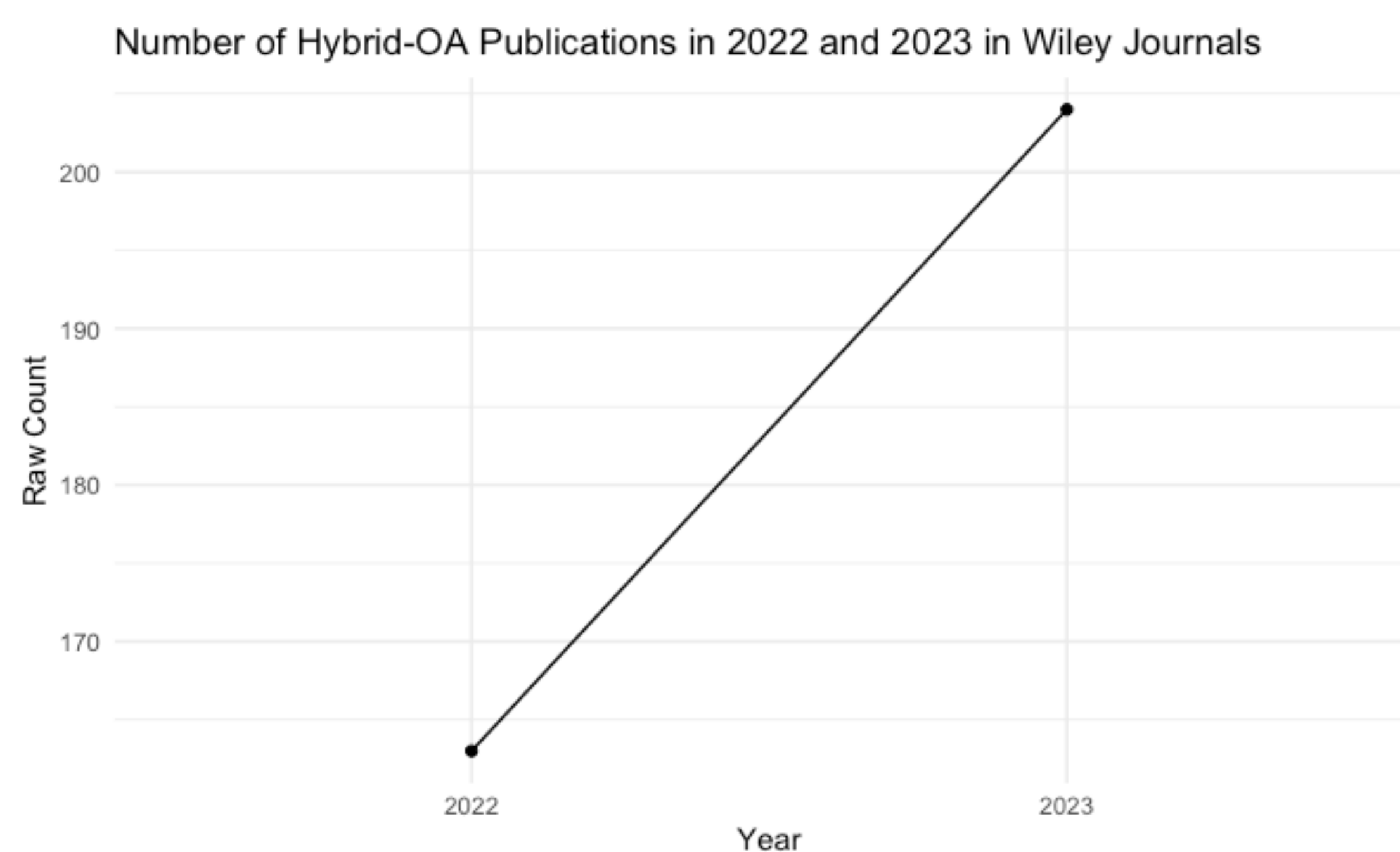
- Monitor OA trends
- Strategic planning (cost-effectiveness)
- Be in the know about scholarly publishing trends
- Continuity and sustainability

Overall # of submissions – All agreements



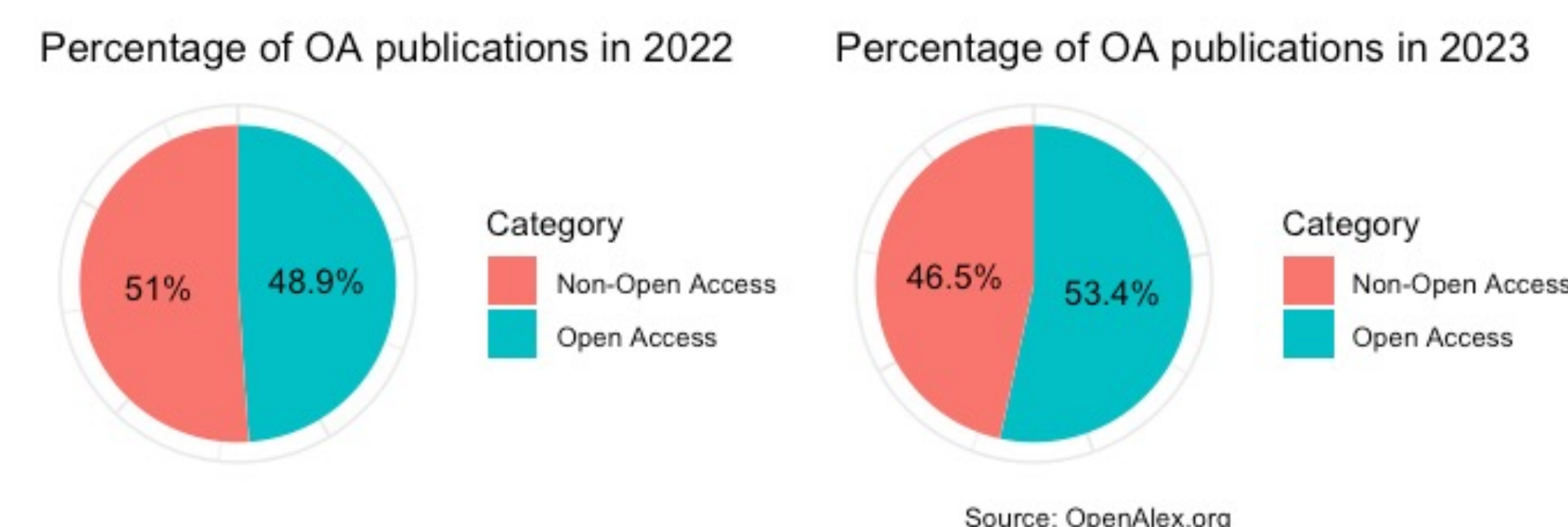
Overall increase of 19.5%

Wiley Read & Publish

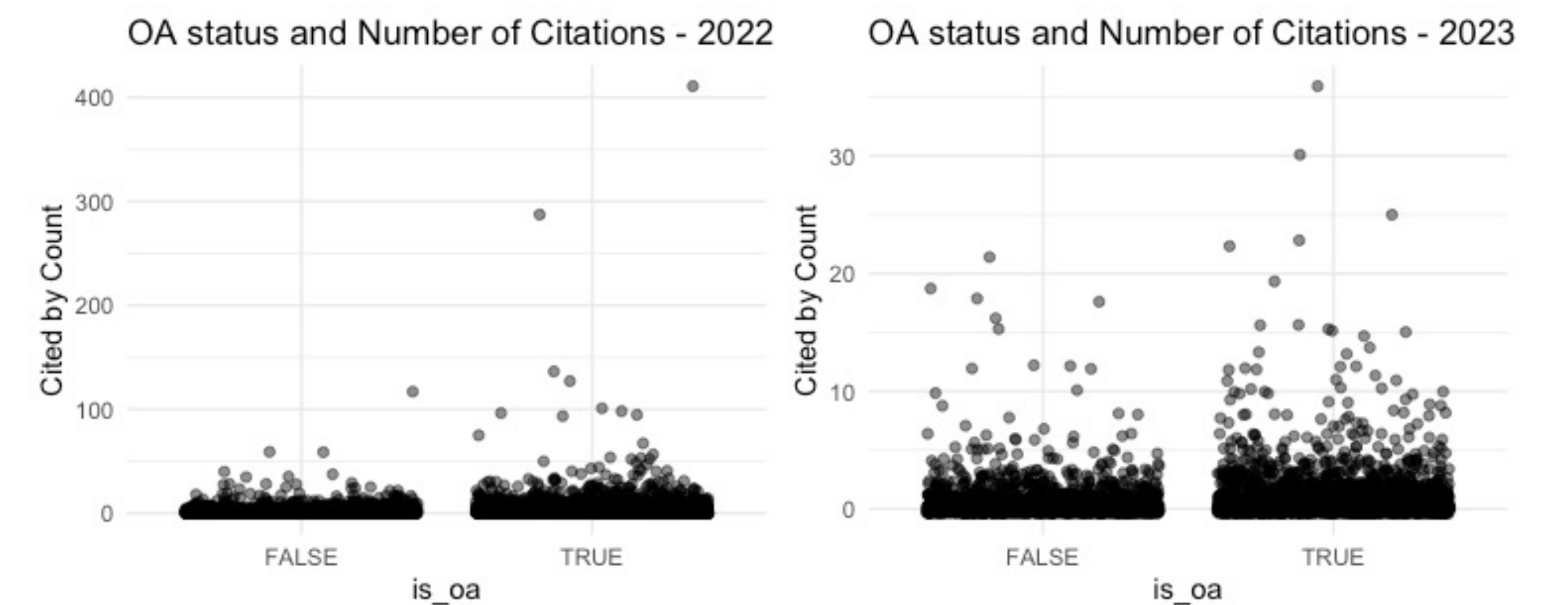


Increase of approximately 25.15% in 2023 (n=204), compared to 2022 (n=163)

Overall OA Trends at UGA



OA at UGA and Citation Number



A statistical test (Welch Two Sample t-test) yielded a significant result ($t = -9.5841$, $df = 3949.9$, $p\text{-value} < 2.2e-16$), indicating a significant relationship between publishing open access and the number of citations received.

Comparison with AAU Institutions Overlapping OA agreements:

- Cambridge Read and Publish
- American Chemical Society
- Association for Computing Machinery
- BioMed Central
- Company of Biologists
- Institute of Physics
- MDPI
- Wiley Read and Publish

