

# Publishers responses to Open Access

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Some of the flavours of Open Access (**after Willinsky Oct 2003**)

<b><u>Type</u></b>	<b><u>What is it?</u></b>
<b>Eprint archive</b>	Pre-prints archived by author(s)
<b>Unqualified</b>	Full OA publication of journal
<b>Dual Mode</b>	Print – subscription; online - OA
<b>Delayed OA</b>	OA some months after first publication
<b>“Author pays”</b>	Author pays fee to support OA publication
<b>Partial OA</b>	Some articles published are OA
<b>Per capita</b>	Journals made OA based on income per capita
<b>Abstract</b>	OA to journal table of contents and abstracts
<b>“Membership”</b>	Institution pays fee which entitles their authors to discounts on “Author pays”

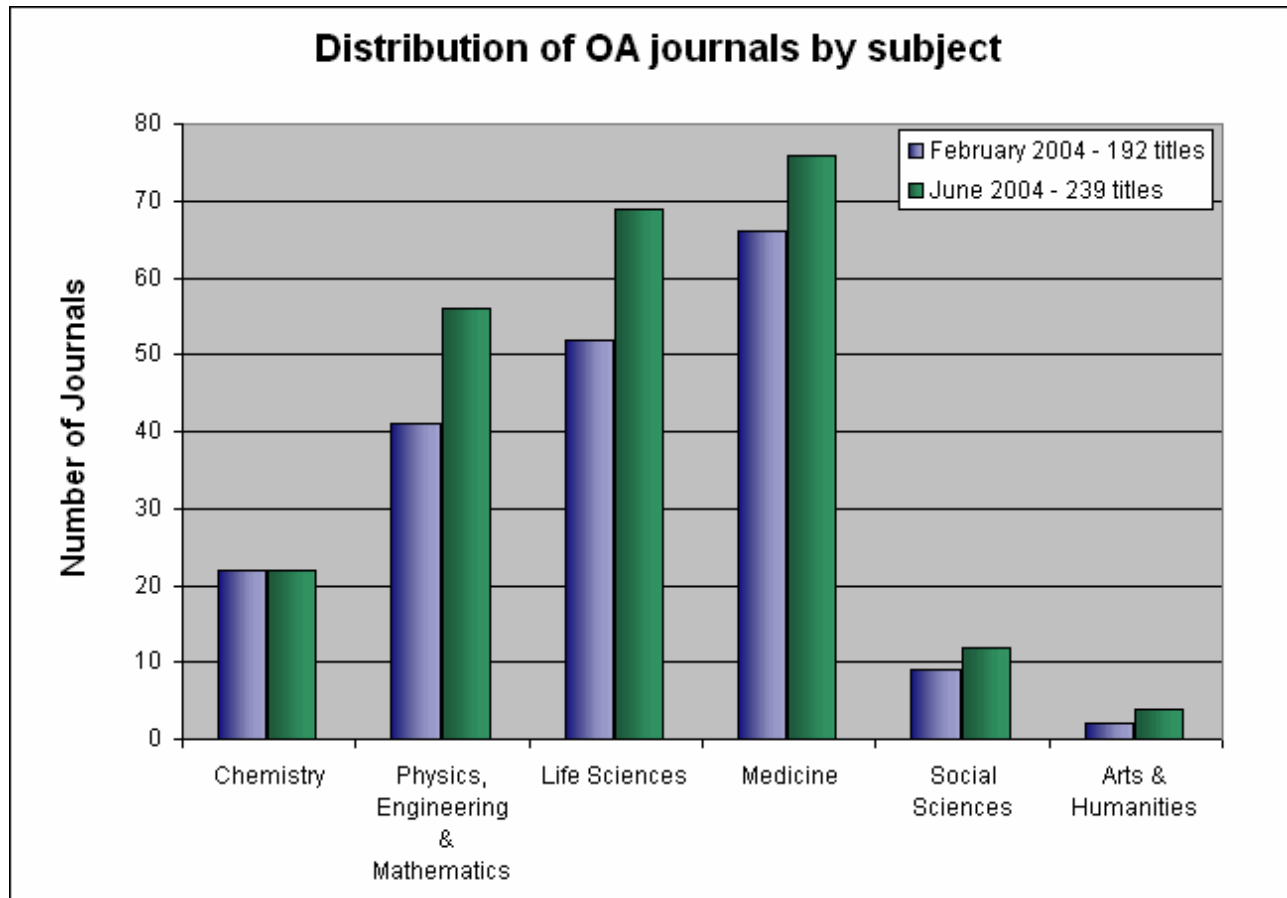
# Challenges to publishers in 2004

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- ❑ Open access aka 'Author pays' as the publishing model
  - ❑ Repositories (institutional, subject, personal) and their impact on information flow
  - ❑ How have publishers responded?
  - ❑ Are there differences by geography and by publisher type and by discipline?
  - ❑ Are there significant trends and patterns?
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# Change in coverage of OA journals within ISI JCR from February 2004 to June 2004.

(source: McVeigh: OA journals in the ISI database: Analysis of Impact Factors & citations patterns: Oct 2004 )



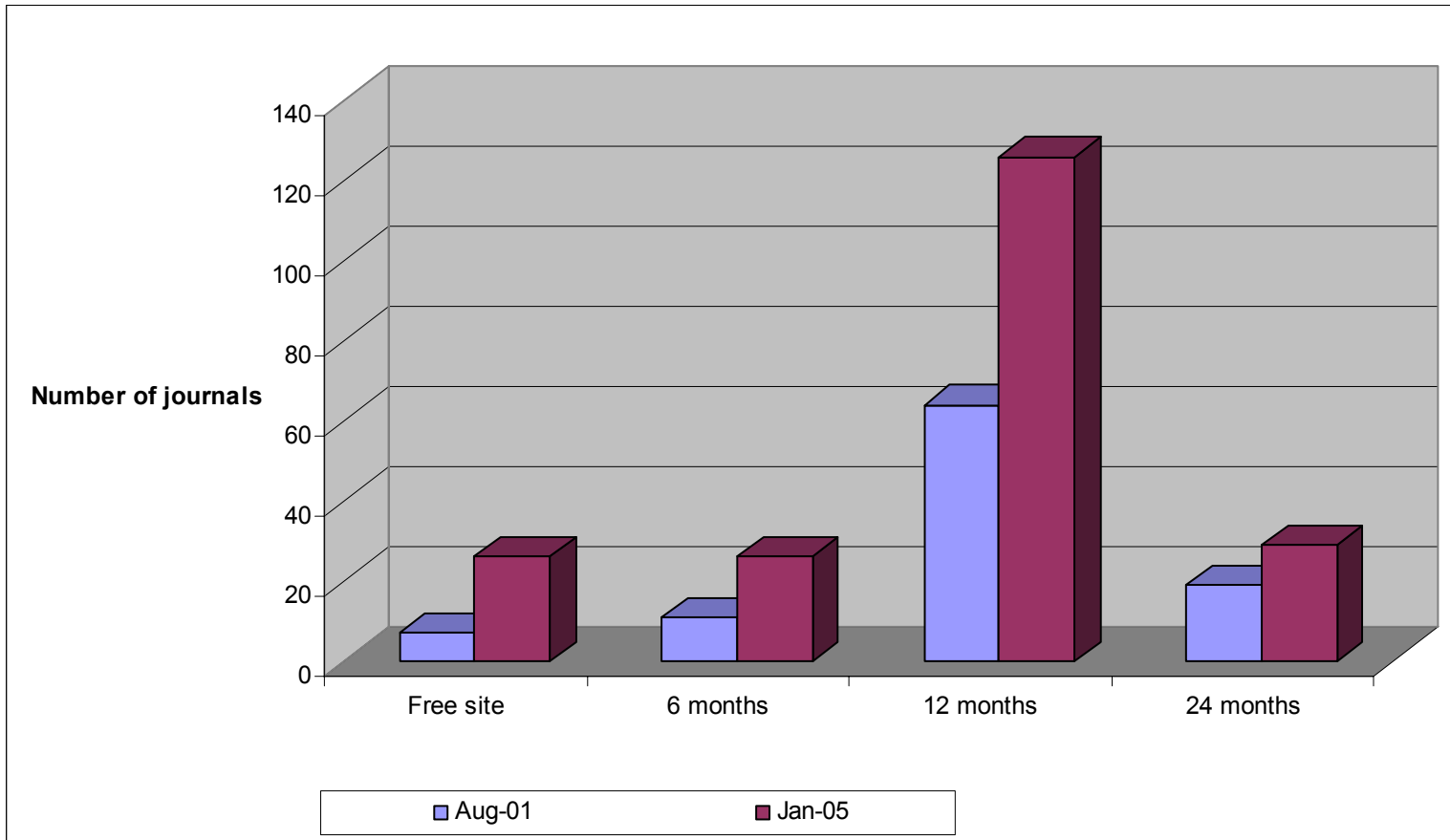
# Proportion of OA journals from each region compared to all journals covered in the ISI citation databases

(source: McVeigh: OA journals in the ISI database: Analysis of Impact Factors & citations patterns: Oct 2004 )

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of OA Journals</u>	<u>Number of Journals</u>	<u>% OA</u>
Asia-Pacific	79	530	14.9%
Eastern Europe	19	282	6.7%
Middle East/Africa	5	57	8.8%
North America	58	3910	1.5%
South/Central America	33	78	42.3%
Western Europe	45	3961	1.1%
Whole database	239	8818	2.7%

# How soon are publishers permitting free access anyway?

Change among all the HighWire publishers '01-05



# Two of the key issues for scholarly publishers

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- ❑ Are articles in Open Access journals and/or Open Archive repositories, cited, read and integrated into research more, and more rapidly, than subscription- only access articles?
  - ❑ Does an Open Access journal receive more (high quality) submissions than a subscription based journal?
  - ❑ What impact do these two have on long-term strategy?
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## Do open access articles have a greater research impact?

Note: OA here means freely available online anywhere

(source: Antelmann.K: *College and Research Libraries*: Sept 2004

<b><u>Discipline</u></b>	<b><u>Sample size</u></b>	<b><u>Open access</u></b>	<b><u>Not OA</u></b>	<b><u>% of total OA</u></b>
<b>Philosophy</b>	602	101	501	17
<b>Political Science</b>	299	87	212	29
<b>E&amp;E Engineering</b>	506	188	318	37
<b>Mathematics</b>	610	426	184	69

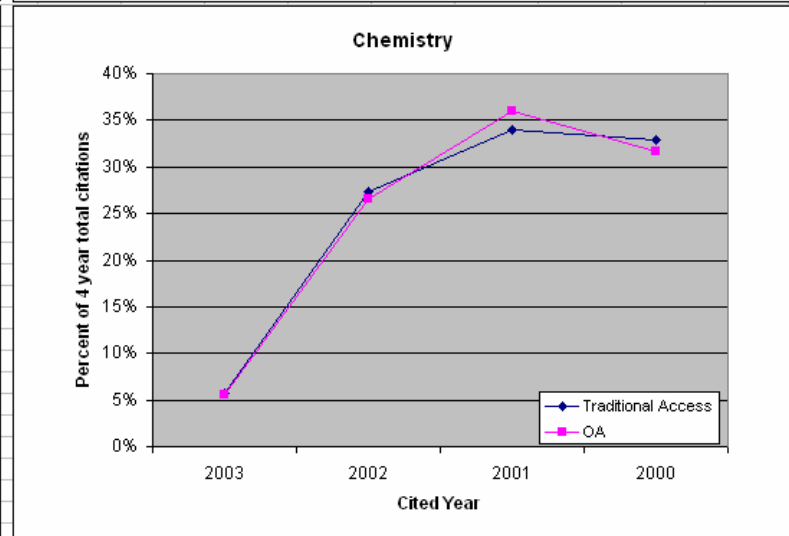
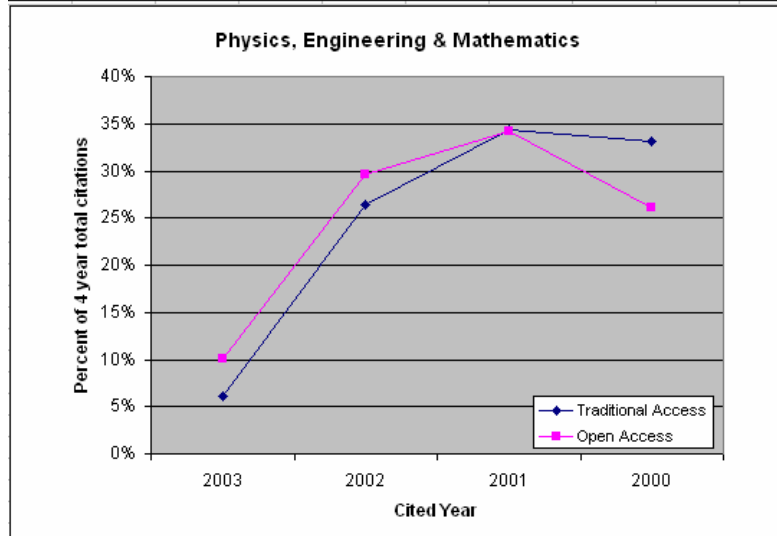
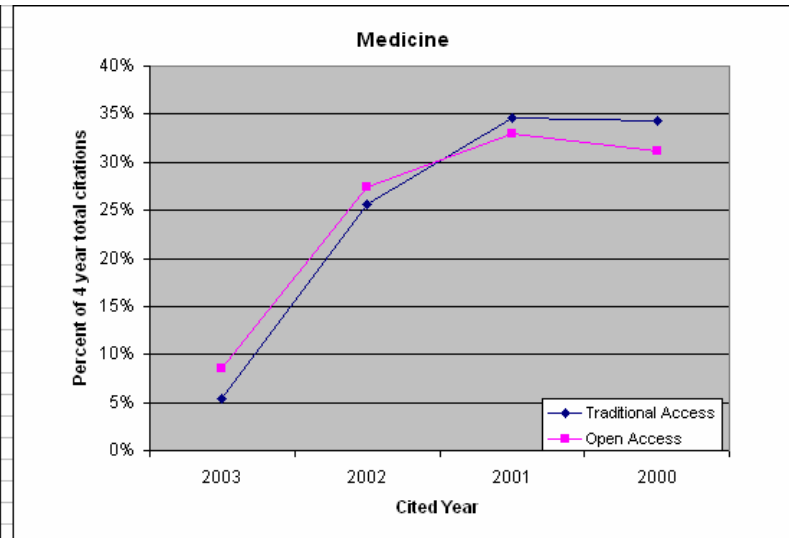
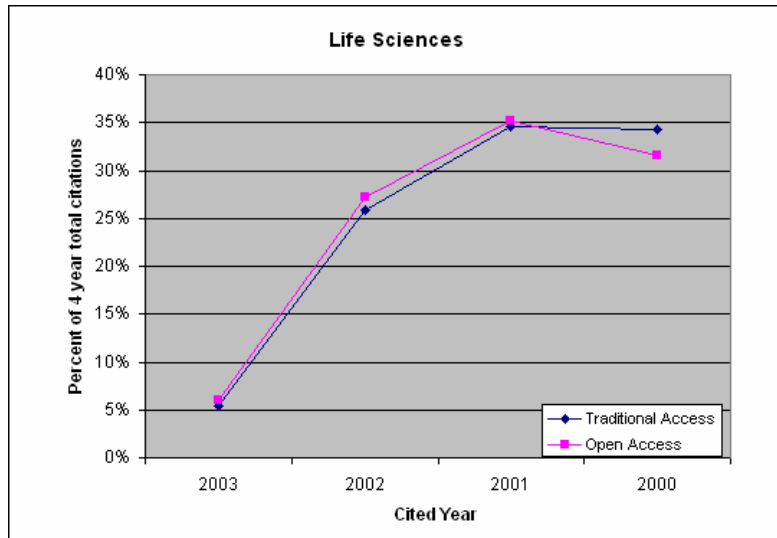
# Results: Increase in citations for OA articles

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- Philosophy + 45%
  - E & E Engineering + 51%
  - Political Science + 86%
  - Mathematics + 91%
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- Increase also related to whether preprint made available by author ~ pre-print as “near substitute” for the published article
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# Time characteristics of citations in 2003 to prior years' content

(source: McVeigh: OA journals in the ISI database: Analysis of Impact Factors & citations patterns: Oct 2004 )



# Humanities versus STM – why/is the response to OA slower?

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- ❑ Journal prices are much higher in STM than in the humanities.
  - ❑ Much more STM research is funded and government funded than humanities research
  - ❑ Urgency of publication to establish priority is greater in the STM fields than in the humanities
  - ❑ Use/demand for journal articles in the humanities drops off more slowly after publication than demand for articles in the STM fields
  - ❑ Journal articles are the primary literature in the STM fields. In the humanities, journal articles tend to report on the history and interpretation of the primary literature, which is in books
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# Some recent case histories

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# Molecular Biology of the Cell

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- ❑ Free access to all content after 2 mo (2001)
  - ❑ Subscriptions increased (+ 20%)
  - ❑ Submissions increased (+ 83%)
  - ❑ Online access increased (+50%)
  - ❑ But...growth attributed by publisher to:-
    - Revamped Ed Board
    - New marketing program
    - Use of technology
    - Higher submission standards
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# Experiments- OA by the article

## Hybrid funding models- some details

- ❑ **Entomological Society of America** – 62% of published articles ~ \$53,000 (2004)

**Note:** fees are low 8pp \$124

- ❑ **American Society of Limnology and Oceanography** - 66% of published articles (2004)

**Note:** fees are low but color fig and page charges also apply

- ❑ **American Physiological Society** (*Physiological Genomics*) - \$1,500/article

{13/101 articles March 2004~ 11% in 2004}.

**Note:** most downloaded article in 2003 and 2004 NOT Open Access

- ❑ **Company of Biologists** (*Development, Journal of Cell Science, Journal of Experimental Biology*) - \$2,160/article {22/123 March 2004}

- ❑ **Hindawi Publishing Corporation** (*EURASIP Journal of Applied Signal Processing*)- \$960/article

**Note:** included in optional page charges

# Experiments – OA by the article

## Hybrid funding models

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- ❑ **PNAS** - \$1,000 (or \$750) + page charges \$70/page
  - ❑ **OUP**- NAR “institutional membership” \$2,459 (same as online sub) + print \$396: Author payment \$1,500 OR \$500 to 9pp - \$50/page thereafter
  - ❑ **AIP**- Author Select -*Journal of Mathematical Physics, Review of Scientific Instruments, and Chaos: An Interdisciplinary*: \$2,000/article
  - ❑ **Springer Choice**- \$3,000/article for online
- Note: “surcharges for color, oversized articles, and other factors (in print) may apply”**
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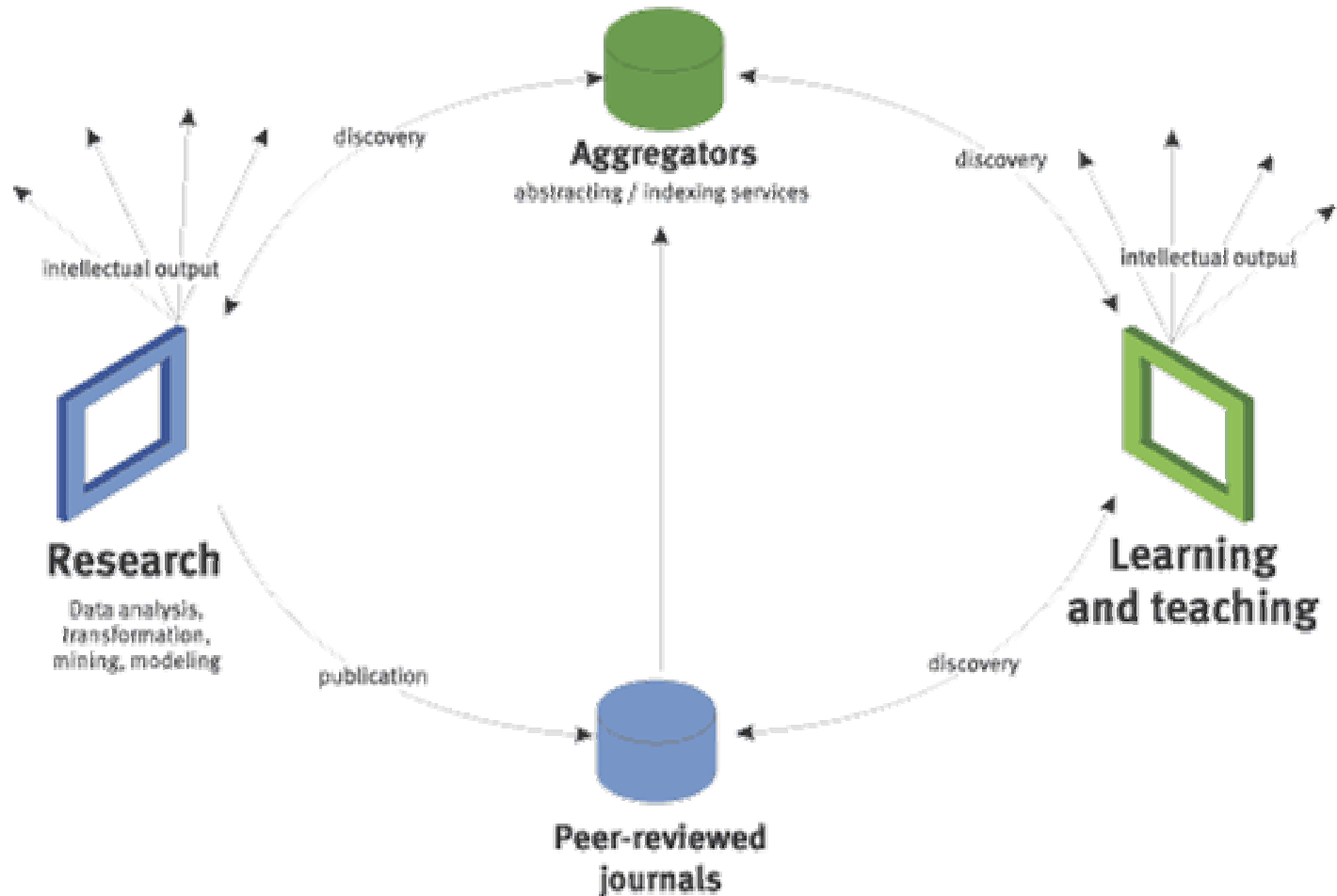
# Author archiving policy

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- Is this a way around the OA publishing issue?
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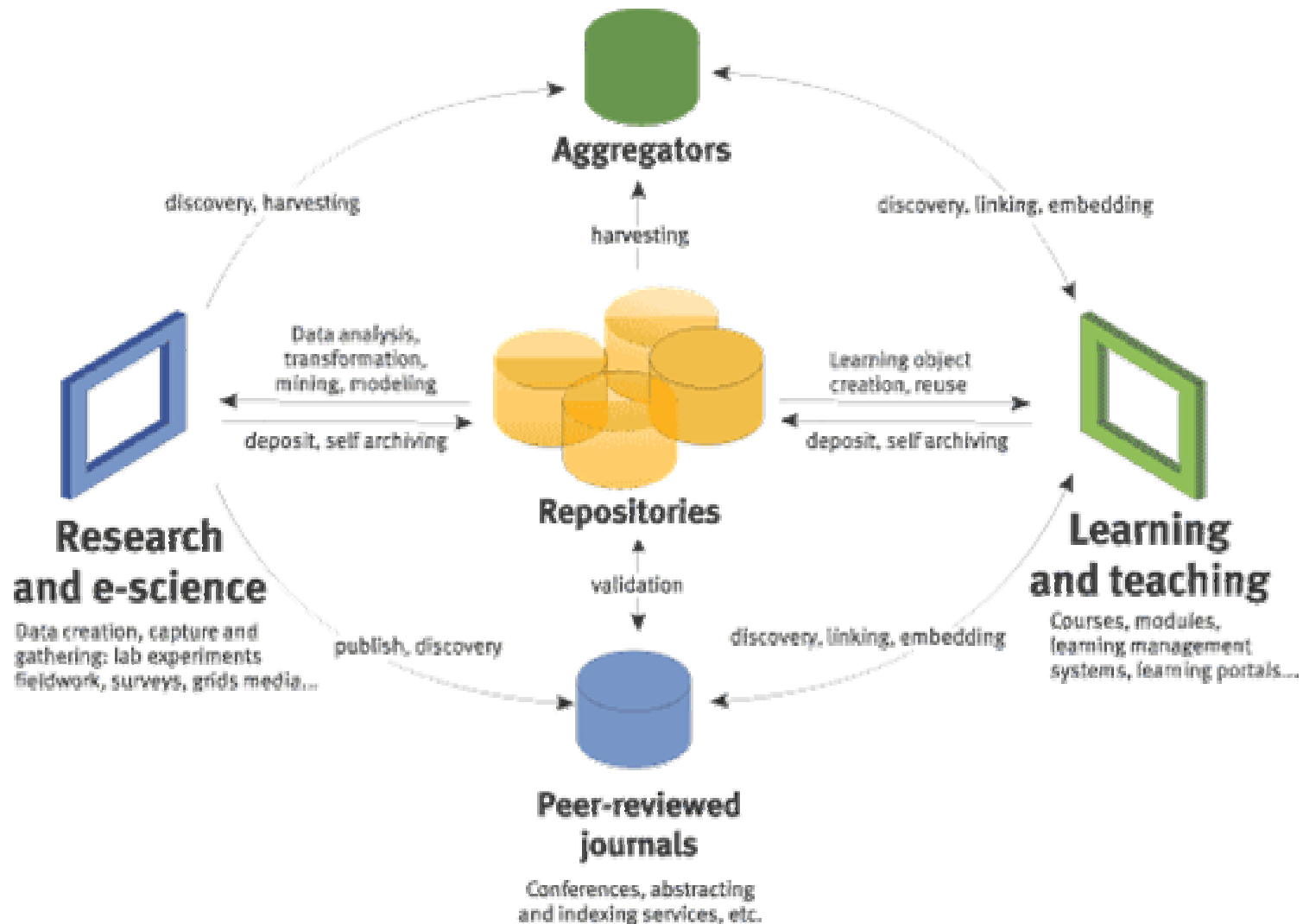
# Changes in the flow of information- then

(source: OCLC Environmental scan 2003)



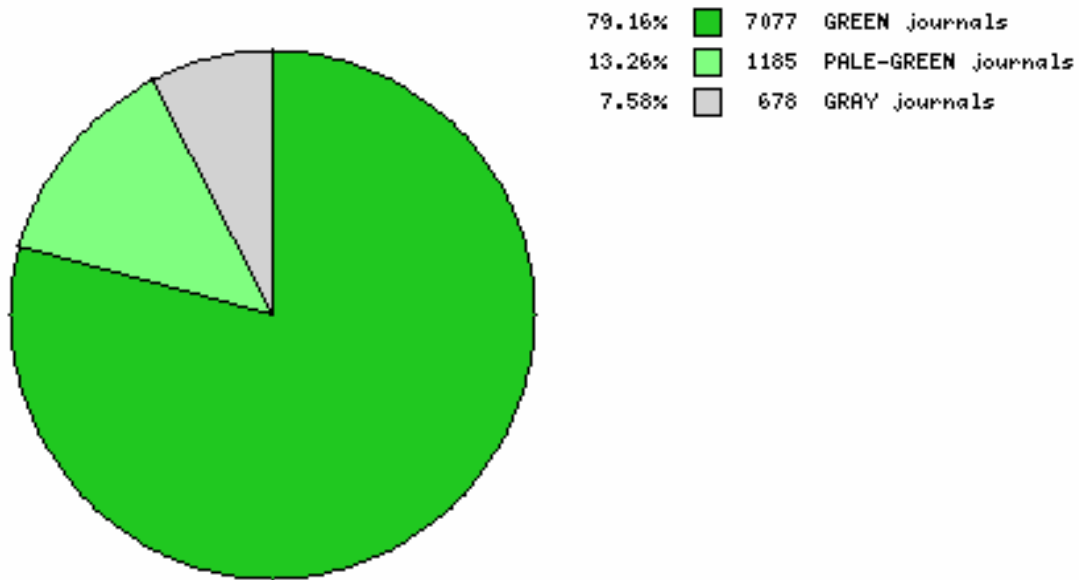
# Changes in the flow of information- now

(source: OCLC Environmental scan 2003)



# Journals' author archiving policies January 2005 (source: Romeo project)

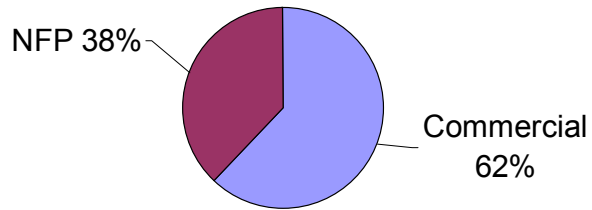
Journal Policy Chart



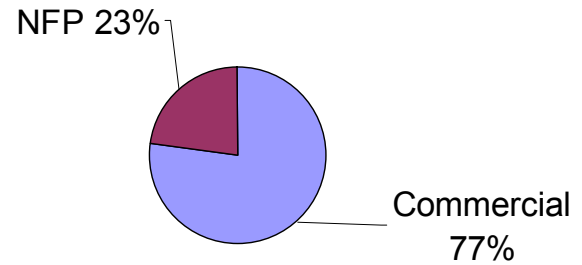
# Journal author archiving policies- January 2005

(Source: Romeo project)

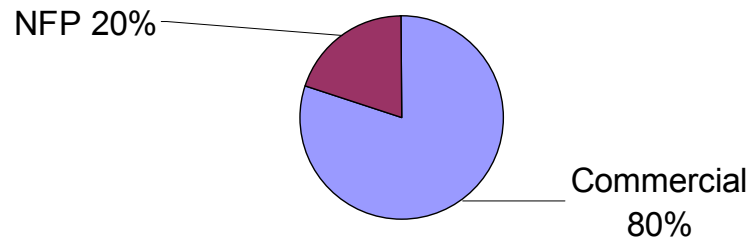
## Grey



## Pale Green



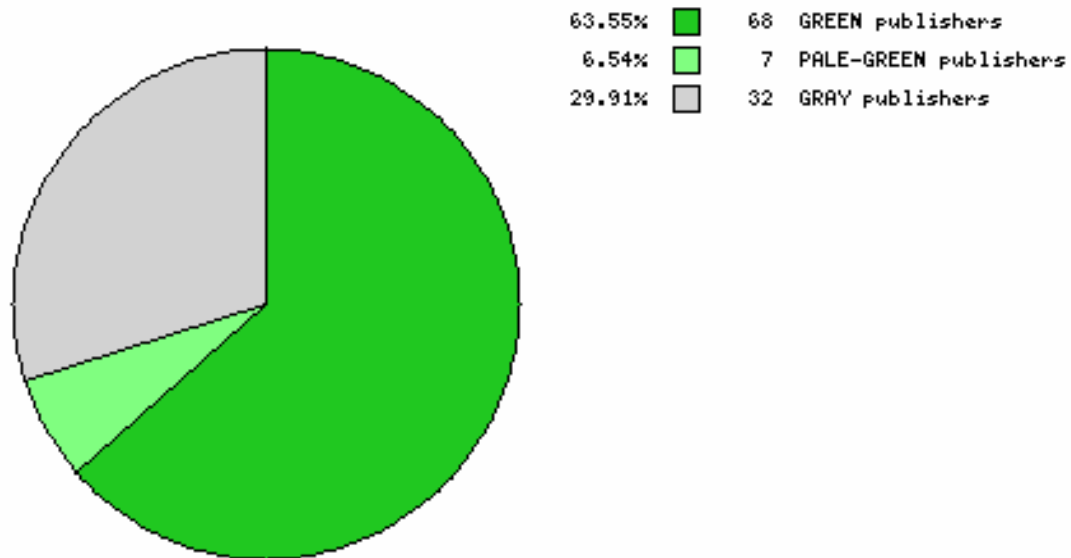
## Green



# Romeo – publisher policies January 2005

(source: Romeo project)

**Publisher Policy Chart**



# What do the events of the past 12 months or so show?

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- Commercial versus not-for-profit?
  - US versus UK/Europe?
  - STM versus Social Sciences versus Humanities?
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# Trends

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- ❑ New ways to search for metadata and better search tools are emerging - even if not (yet) for full text
  - ❑ Competition for submissions increases – a market emerges within the “Author pays” journals for author fees – quality, impact and “value”
  - ❑ Hybrid business models: Small publishers -> visibility; Large publishers -> hedging and community support.
  - ❑ Pressure grows for open archiving where funding is short
  - ❑ Handful of publishers who withdrew from debate and inquiry in order to fulminate, re-engage
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