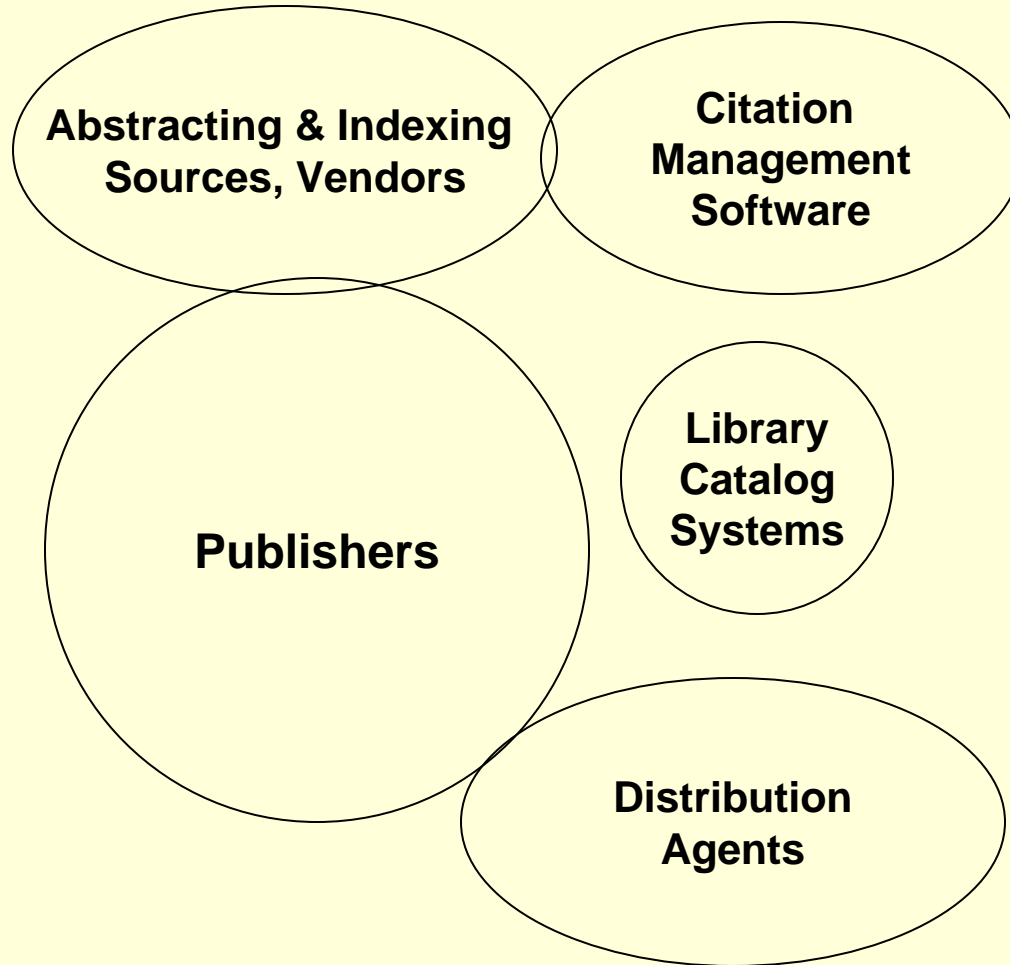


# Trends in Scholarly Publishing and Access

Susan Braxton  
Illinois Natural History Survey Library  
November 6, 2007

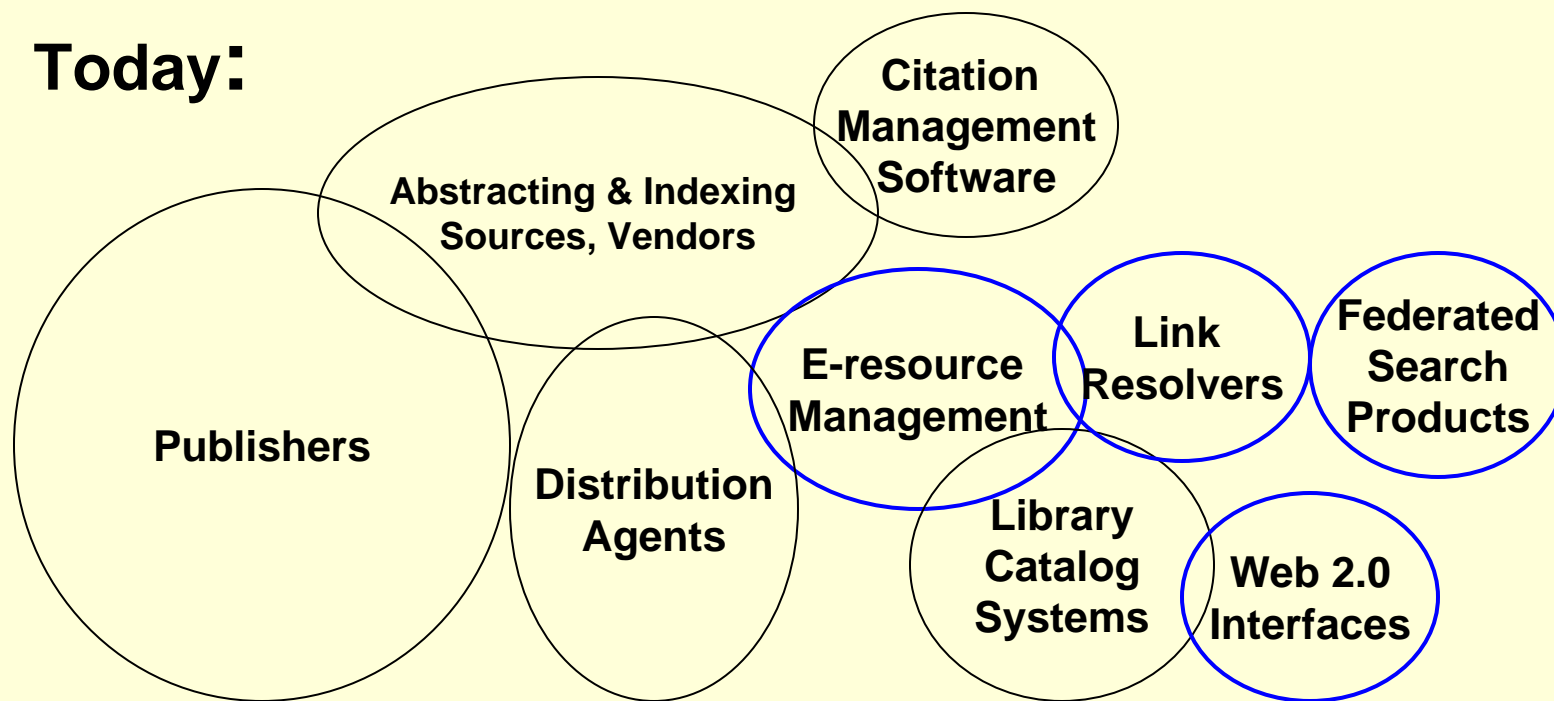
# Library products & services landscape

10 years ago:



# Library products & services landscape

**Today:**



**↑ products and services *plus* ↓ independence among them.**

RefWorks owned by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts owned by ProQuest

Thomson owns ProCite, EndNote and WoK databases

Elsevier owns Scopus

Ex Libris owns SFX (Discover button) and recently acquired Voyager (our catalog)

**Implications:**

**Functionality/Interoperability**

**Price/Bundling**

**Re-allocation of library budgets to purchase stuff that didn't exist 10 years ago**

# Commercial journal publishing landscape

Academic Press  
Blackwell  
Chapman & Hall  
Elsevier  
Haworth  
Kluwer  
Lawrence Erlbaum  
Plenum  
Routledge  
Springer  
Taylor & Francis  
Wiley

## Elsevier

- Academic Press 2001

## Springer

- Kluwer 2003
  - Chapman & Hall 1998
  - Plenum 1998

## Taylor & Francis

- Routledge ~1998
- Lawrence Erlbaum 2006
- Haworth Press 2007

## Wiley

- Blackwell 2006

(NOTE: these are just the major acquisitions)

# Typical news brief...

“In November 2006, John Wiley and Sons announced plans to acquire Blackwell Publishing. The two companies are among a group of *five, large, commercial publishers* that are estimated to *collectively control more than half of the market* for journals in science, technology, and medicine (STM). The merged companies publish roughly 1,200 titles, including hundreds of scholarly society journals.”

Source: ARL 2006, [http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/issue\\_brief\\_wiley\\_blackwell.pdf](http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/issue_brief_wiley_blackwell.pdf)

# Rough characterization of some of “our” content...

**ecolog\* fish\* entomol\* botan\* or wildlife** in title or subject:

**695** currently active, indexed, refereed titles

**69** began publication 1997 or later (11% over 10 years)

**32** of 69 new titles from commercial publishers

**20** (29%) from “big” commercial publishers

**24** of 69 new titles from non-profit organizations without  
commercial involvement

**18** of 69 new titles are open access

# Fighting back with competition

1987 *Evolutionary Ecology* v. 1 (Chapman & Hall)  
Library subscription \$100/year  
C&H → International Thomson Corp.

1998 C&H → Wolters/Kluwer  
Library subscription \$800 print + electronic

1999 *EE* editors walk and found competitor journal  
*Evolutionary Ecology Research* with SPARC's help

2003 Kluwer → Springer

Current Comparison

***EE*** Impact Factor 1.667 (dropping); 39 articles/yr  
2008 price \$735 print + electronic

***EER*** IF=1.785 (rising); 103 articles published/yr  
2008 price \$474 print + electronic

# Fighting back with Open Access: a few milestones

## **xxx (1991) → arXiv.org**

Began as a physics e-print repository

Now includes math, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics

## **SPARC (1998) <http://www.arl.org/sparc/>**

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

Mission : introduce competition to scholarly publishing

## **BioMed Central (1998) <http://www.biomedcentral.com/>**

A for-profit OA venture in the U.K.

## **Sante Fe Convention (1999) → OAI-PMH**

Open Archives Initiative-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting

Exposes repository metadata to aggregators

Makes documents “findable”

## **PubMed Central (2000) <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>**

NIH initiative to archive publicly funded research in an OA repository

## **Public Library of Science (2000) <http://www.plos.org/>**

*PLoS Biology* launched in 2003

# Fighting back with Open Access: a few milestones

## **Budapest Open Access Initiative (2001)**

Backed by George Soros and the Open Society Institute

## ***Journal of Insect Science* v. 1 (2001)** <http://www.insectscience.org/>

OA journal, SPARC Leading Edge Partner, Published by the Library!

Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License, Open Journals System freeware

## **DSpace Open Source Repository System (2002)**

UIUC's IDEALS Institutional Repository (2004) <http://www.ideals.uiuc.edu>

## **OAlster (2002)** <http://www.oaister.org/>

Union catalog of digital resources

University of Michigan - UIUC collaboration

## **SHERPA (2002)** <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/index.html>

Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access

currently 26 member institutions

RoMEO: directory of publisher policies on self archiving

JULIET: directory of funder policies on open access

## **DOAJ (2003)** <http://www.doaj.org>

Directory of Open Access Journals

# Open Access Definitions

## Association of Research Libraries

“... free for readers, not free for producers...”

## Directory of Open Access Journals

“...use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access.”

## Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (2003)

Two conditions of Open Access:

The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving.

# How Can OA Benefit YOU?

- Increase the influence of your work.  
Citation analysis of *PNAS* articles showed OA 2-3X more likely to be cited than non-OA.  
Those published as OA in the journal cited more than those self-archived in repositories (Eysenbach 2006).
- Funders may require OA.  
U.S. lags behind some other countries (currently only 1 federal funding agency mandates it).  
Recently passed policy to strengthen NIH OA requirements may be vetoed.
- Discipline advances best when everyone can access the research?
- Beneficial impact on institutional budgets?

# Your Routes to Open Access

## OA publishing

Free for readers, but the author pays.

- *BMC Ecology* \$1740/article, discount for member institutions
- *PLoS* titles \$1200-\$2750/article, discount for member institutions
- INHS authors published 134 articles in 2006 (*Web of Science*).  
Could we afford it?

## Self Archiving

Free for readers and authors, but...

- Archiving rights vary with publisher.
- Archiving rights often limited to post-review manuscripts.
- Findability of content an issue if not in an OAI-compliant repository.
- Extra work for you? Unless...
- Perhaps less effective than OA via the journal website (see Eysenbach, 2006).

# Your Archiving Rights: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>



...opening access to research

[Home](#) | [Guidance](#) | [Repositories](#) | [Projects](#) | [Links](#) | [About](#) | [Contacts](#)

## Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

### Search

Search  **Journal titles**  **Publisher names**

for

find  **contains** or  **starts with** or  **Exact phrase only**  **ISSN**

### Browse

- [All publishers](#)
- [Green publishers](#)
- [Blue publishers](#)
- [Yellow publishers](#)
- [White publishers](#)

[What the colours mean.](#)

## RoMEO colours

We have used different colours to help highlight publisher's archiving policies. These colours are a development from the original RoMEO project list, and differentiate between four categories of archiving rights:

ROMEIO colour	Archiving policy
<a href="#">green</a>	can archive pre-print and post-print
<a href="#">blue</a>	can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
<a href="#">yellow</a>	can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
<a href="#">white</a>	archiving not formally supported

Each publisher's entry is coded according to one of these colour categories.

# Your Archiving Rights: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>



*...opening access to research*

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## Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Found 1 publishers when searched for **Ecological and Society and of and America**:

These summaries are for the publishers *default* policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.  
*All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.*

<b>Publisher:</b>	<a href="#">Ecological Society of America</a>
<b>Pre-print:</b>	✓ author <b>can</b> archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
<b>Post-print:</b>	✓ author <b>can</b> archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
<b>Conditions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged (first page must state "Copyright by the Ecological Society of America," along with the full citation)</li><li>• On author or institutional server</li></ul>
<b>Mandated OA:</b>	<i>(Awaiting information)</i>
<b>Copyright:</b>	<a href="#">view policy</a>
<b>RoMEO:</b>	This is a <u>RoMEO green</u> publisher
<b>Update:</b>	<a href="#">suggest update for this record</a>

# Self-Archiving Options

## Your Institutional Repository

<http://www.ideals.uiuc.edu/>

(currently appears to hold 14 items by INHS authors... )



## Disciplinary Repositories of Interest

**Aquatic Commons** <http://aquacomm.fcla.edu/>

Accepts research on aquatic systems from IAMS LIC (International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers) members or affiliates.

**PubMed Central** <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>

Accepts author manuscripts of NIH funded research.

# Recommended Reading

- Eysenbach, G. 2006. Citation advantage of open access articles. *PLoS Biology*. 4(5):e157 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0040157>
- Grady, M., W. Mischo, & B. Sandore. 2004. *Illinois Digital Scholarship: Preserving and Accessing the Digital Past, Present and Future*. A White Paper prepared jointly by The University of Illinois Library and CITES University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. <http://hdl.handle.net/2142/3>
- Hagedorn, H. [n.d.] Open Access – The Revolution. <http://www.insectscience.org/about/change/OpenAccess-TheRevolution.ppt>
- Rosensweig, M. L. Reclaiming what we own: expanding competition in scholarly publishing. Plenary address to the Ninth Conference of the Association of College & Libraries, April 11, 1999. <http://www.evolutionary-ecology.com/citizen/reclaiming.html>
- Ware, M. 2006. Scientific publishing in transition: an overview of current developments. [https://www.publishers.asn.au/emlibrary/Response to Productivity Commission Scientific Publishing Final.pdf](https://www.publishers.asn.au/emlibrary/Response%20to%20Productivity%20Commission%20Scientific%20Publishing%20Final.pdf)