

BY THE NUMBERS: SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

The top ten STM publishers bring in almost 43 percent of the revenue in a publishing market that totals just over \$19 billion.

According to the *Library Journal* Periodical Price Survey, the percentage increase in the average subscription cost of journals from 2003-2007 is 36.8%. The inflation rate for all disciplines (2003-2007) is:

Subject	% of Price Increase '03-'07
Agriculture	39
Anthropology	29
Art & Architecture	37
Astronomy	27
Biology	39
Botany	42
Business & Economics	33
Chemistry	30
Education	46
Engineering	33
Food Science	38
General Science	32
General Works	28
Geography	30
Geology	32
Health Sciences	42
History	42
Language & Literature	39
Law	40
Library & Information Science	57
Math & Computer Science	26
Military & Navel Science	40
Music	39
Philosophy & Religion	38
Physics	27
Political Science	53
Psychology	40
Recreation	42
Sociology	46
Technology	22
Zoology	34



Cartoon by Pete Jeffs, Public Library of Science (www.plos.org)
Illustration by Lincoln Cushing, University of California, Berkeley 2004

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

SPARC (SCHOLARLY PUBLICATION AND ACADEMIC RESOURCES COALITION) <http://www.arl.org/sparc>

- CREATE CHANGE <http://www.createchange.org>
- SPARC OPEN ACCESS NEWSLETTER <http://www.earlham.edu/~Epeters/fos/index.htm>
- DECLARING INDEPENDENCE: A GUIDE TO CREATING COMMUNITY CONTROLLED SCIENCE JOURNALS <http://www.arl.org/sparc/di/>
From SPARC and the Triangle Research Libraries Network

RESHAPING SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

<http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu>
From the University of California Office of Scholarly Communication

UC BERKELEY LIBRARIES – COLLECTION MANAGEMENT
<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/Collections>

TED BERGSTROM'S JOURNAL PRICING PAGE
<http://www.econ.ucsb.edu/~tedb/Journals/jpricing.html>

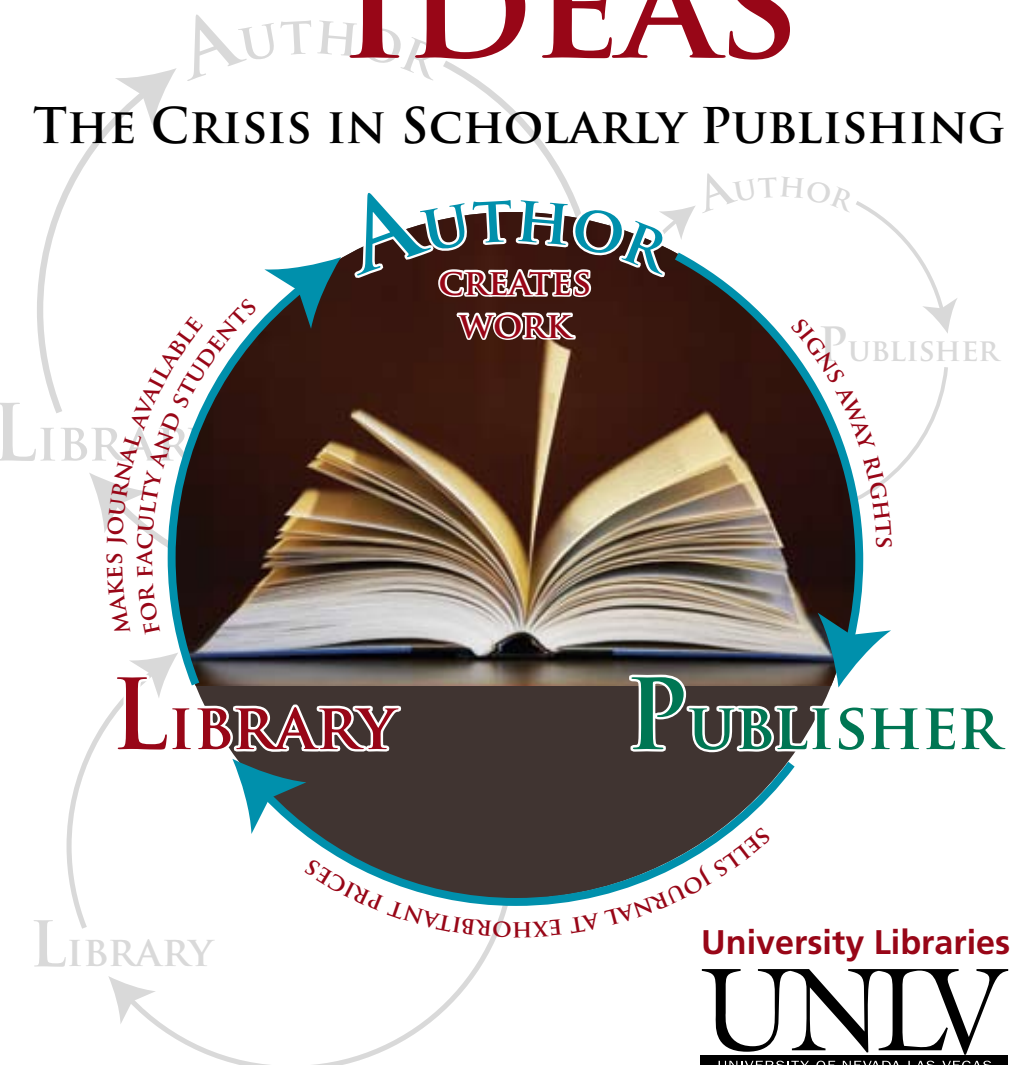
RESOURCES FOR AUTHORS <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/>

CAMPUS & REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR AUTHOR RIGHTS
<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/initiatives.html>

OPEN LETTER TO ALL UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS AND PROVOSTS CONCERNING INCREASINGLY EXPENSIVE JOURNALS
<http://www.hss.caltech.edu/~7Emcafee/Journal/OpenLetter.pdf>

JOURNAL PRICING <http://www.arl.org/sparc/pricing/>

PUTTING PROFIT ABOVE IDEAS



University Libraries
UNLV
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS

THE CRISIS IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

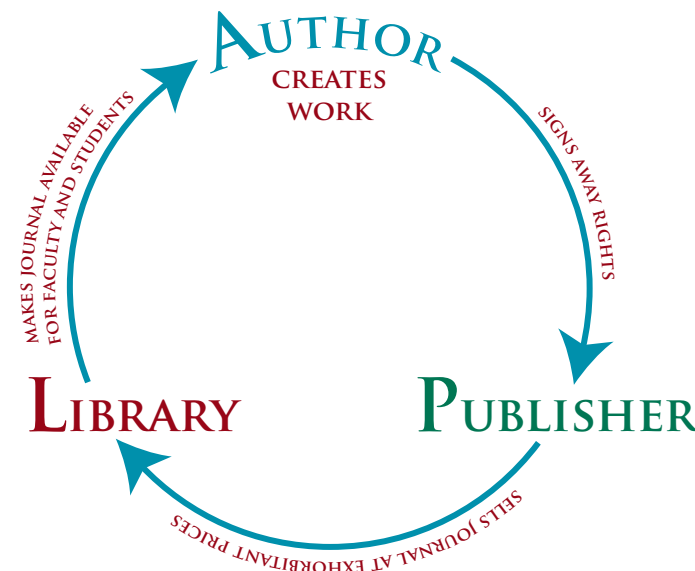
THE COST OF SCHOLARLY JOURNALS AND OTHER MATERIALS IS RISING EXPONENTIALLY

while library budgets – at best – remain flat. Scholars create the intellectual content and often give it to publishers for free. Publishers use the content for journals and other materials which are then sold to academic Libraries. Flat budgets and rising costs of content equal journal subscription cancellations and reduced access to content

– THIS IS A CRISIS.

POTENTIAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THE CRISIS:

- Libraries cancel journals to pay for the huge increases in cost, thus severely restricting access to the output of scholars.
- Electronic formats, lacking dependable preservation methods, threaten the archival permanence of scholarly work.
- Ownership of copyright by publishers prevents academia the right to preserve future access through storage.



WHAT YOU CAN DO . . . AS AN AUTHOR

MANAGE YOUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

ISSUE: Publishers may require you to transfer your copyrights as a condition of publication, potentially denying you the right to post your article on your website or legally make copies of your work for students or colleagues.

Response 1. Modify the language of the publishing contract so you retain copyright and can post your work on your website or deposit your article in a repository – a public digital archive organized by discipline or institution such as: MIT's **DSpace**.
Posting creative work in a barrier-free venue enhances the visibility of the work and maximized its impact.

Response 2. Publish in open-access journals – a peer-reviewed journal that provides free, online access to scholarship. Currently more than 2,600 open-access scholarly journals exist. The Directory of Open Access Journals <http://www.doaj.org/> lists free, full text, quality controlled scholarly journals.
Evidence suggests publishing in an open access journal increases the reach and impact of your work. Also, open-access journals shorten delays between acceptance and publication and make your articles more effective by making them easier to find and use.

AS A TEACHER

- Educate the next generation of scientists and scholars about the benefits of sharing their research. Explain how open access is compatible with peer review, copyright, and career advancement.
- Reserve the right for your articles to be used in the classroom without fee – use the SPARC Author Addendum.
http://www.arl.org/sparclauthor/AuthorsAddendum2_1_HTML.html

AS A MEMBER OF A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

SUPPORT THE LIBRARY

Support the Library if they take a hard stance when negotiating contracts with publishers and societies that put profit above the free flow of ideas, even if it means losing access to some titles.

CHANGE ACADEMIC CULTURE

- Raise scholarly communication issues at department and college meetings; educate your peers on the crisis of scholarly publishing.
- In advancement and promotion decisions, recognize alternative avenues for scholarly communication. Build cases based on the importance and impact of scholarship regardless of the publishing venue.
- Work with university faculty governance and campus administration to provide tools and incentives for faculty to establish alternative scholarly outlets.

Examples of campus initiatives are at <http://www.arl.org/sparclauthor/initiatives.html>

AS AN EDITOR OR MEMBER OF AN EDITORIAL BOARD

- Work with your societies and with your peers at other institutions.
- Talk about publishing issues with your society encouraging them to maintain reasonable prices for their journals.
- Discuss creative ways to support society activities rather than using their often unreasonably priced journals to subsidize other society activities.
- Resign, if you sit on an editorial board of an unreasonably priced journal. Refuse an offer to sit on the editorial board of one of these journals. In both cases, write to the publisher