

# ***MEDIUM AND LONG TERM IMPLICATIONS OF OPEN ACCESS***

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**(formerly: Princeton University Library)**

**American Chemical Society, August 23, 2004**

# The alternative proposals:

**Conventional Journals**

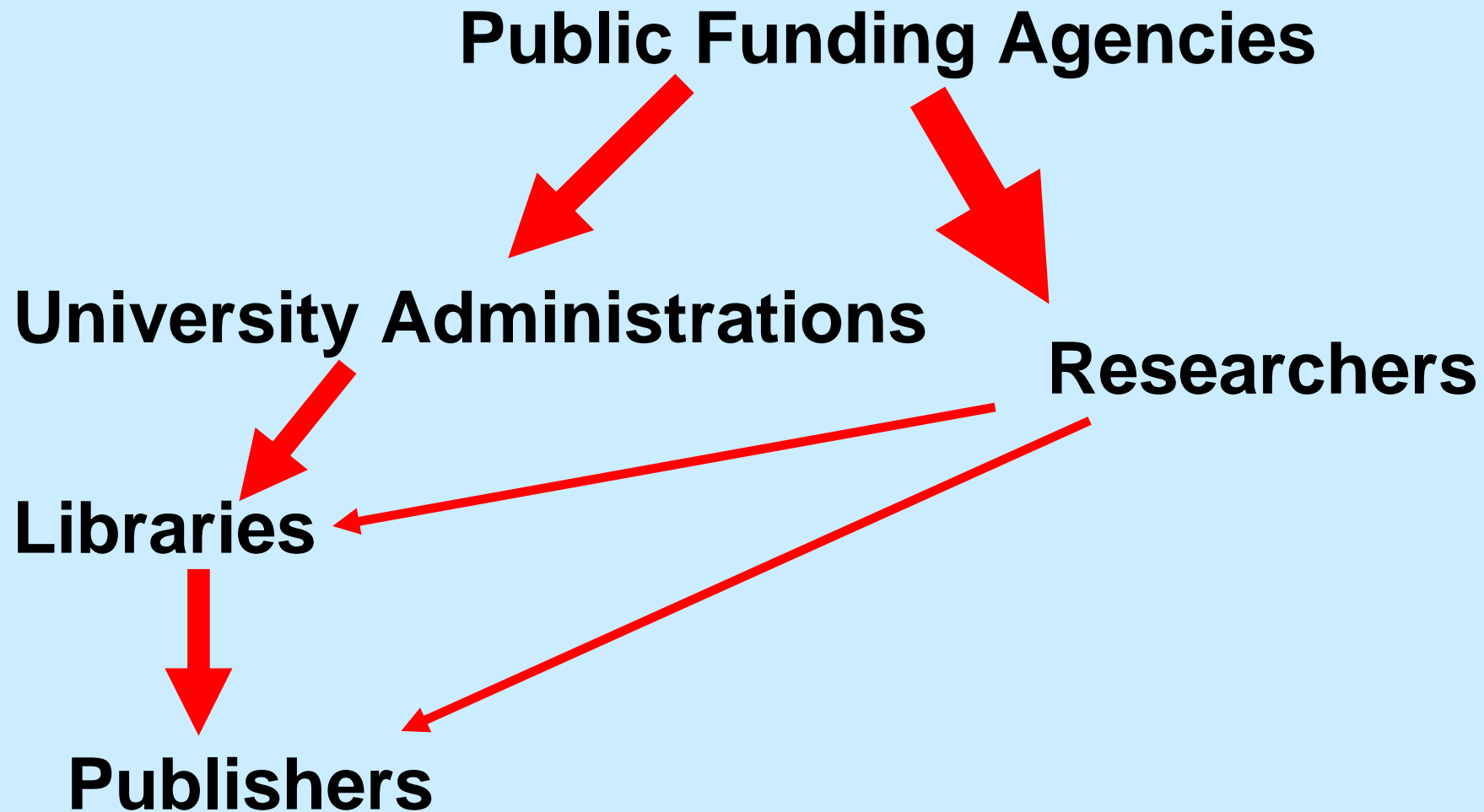
**Open Access Journals**

**"Self-archiving"**

**Article Databases**

***and all feasible stable combinations***

# Conventional Journals: Flow of Money



# Conventional Journals

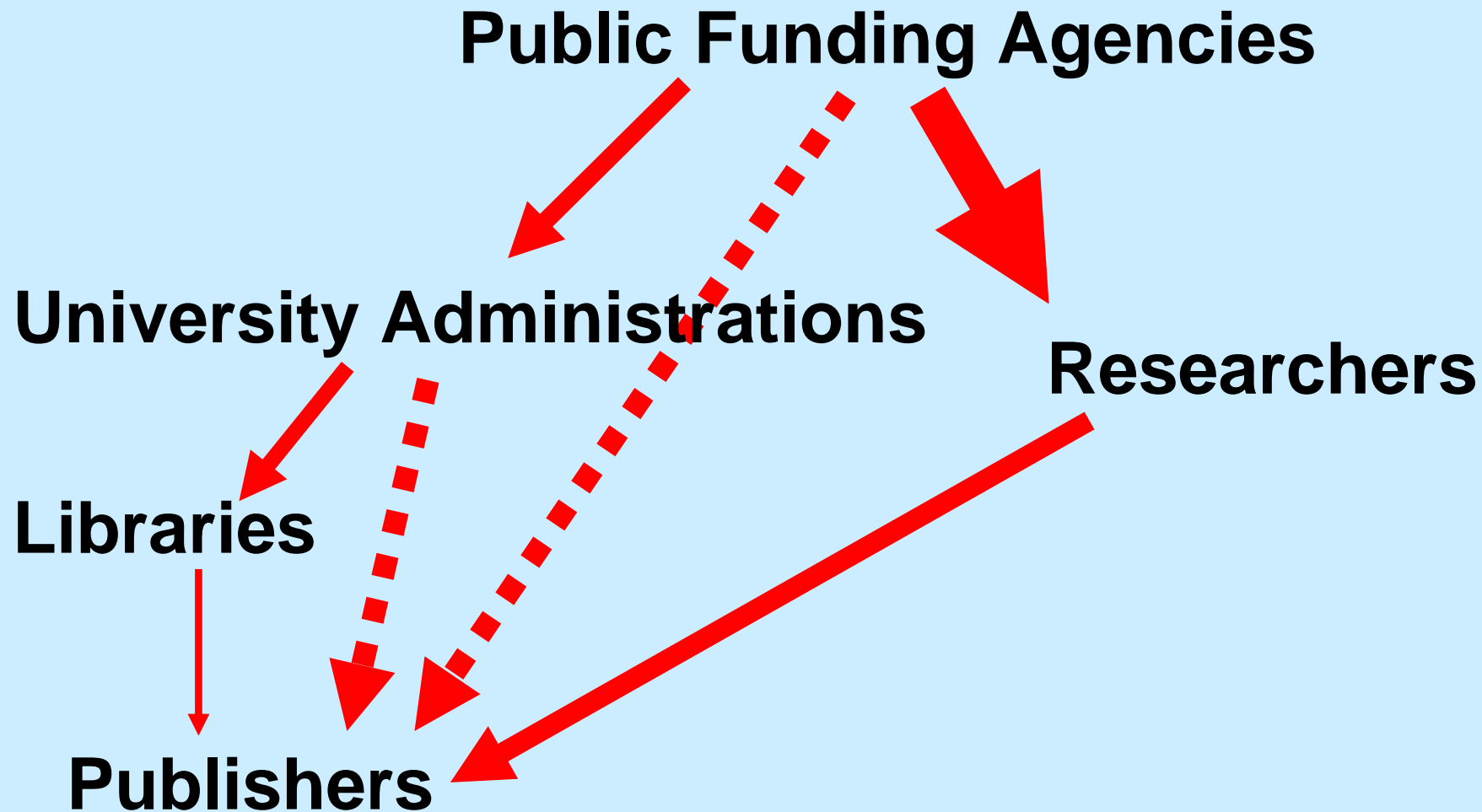
## *advantages:*

1. Equitable access for authors
2. Supports academic tenure & promotion practices
3. Supports scholarly publishing industry
4. Supports scholarly societies

## *disadvantages:*

1. Not financially sustainable
2. Inequitable access for readers

# Open Access Journals: Flow of Money



# Open Access Journals (**GOLD OA**)

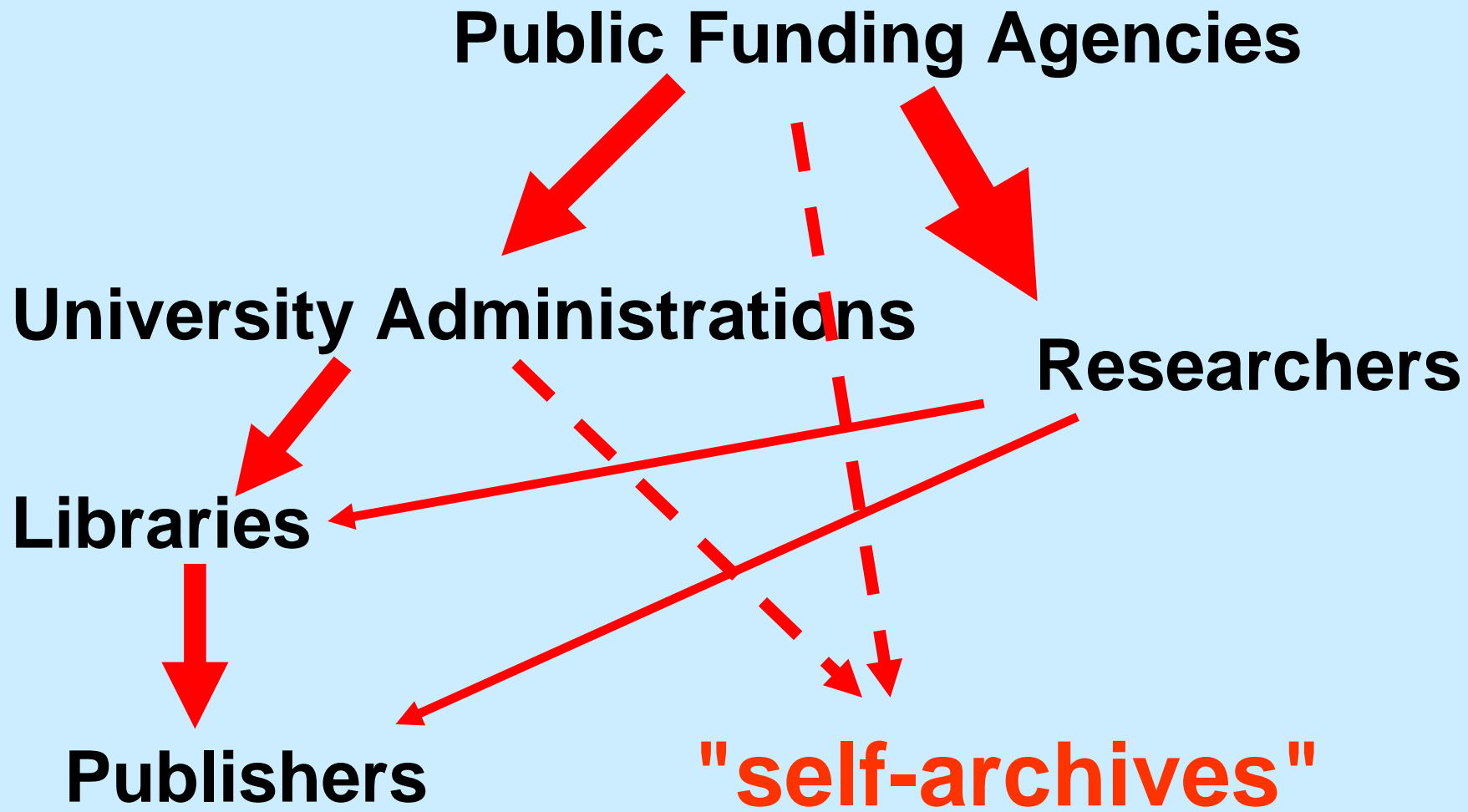
## *advantages:*

1. A little less expensive (70%-90% of present cost)
2. Does not require major change in criteria for tenure & promotion
3. Preserve existing mechanisms for peer review / quality control / preservation

## *disadvantages:*

1. Requires major change in research financing
2. Requires publisher co-participation
3. Susceptible to possible inequities in funding
4. Probably slow to develop

# Self-Archiving: Flow of Money



# "Self-Archiving" (GREEN OA)

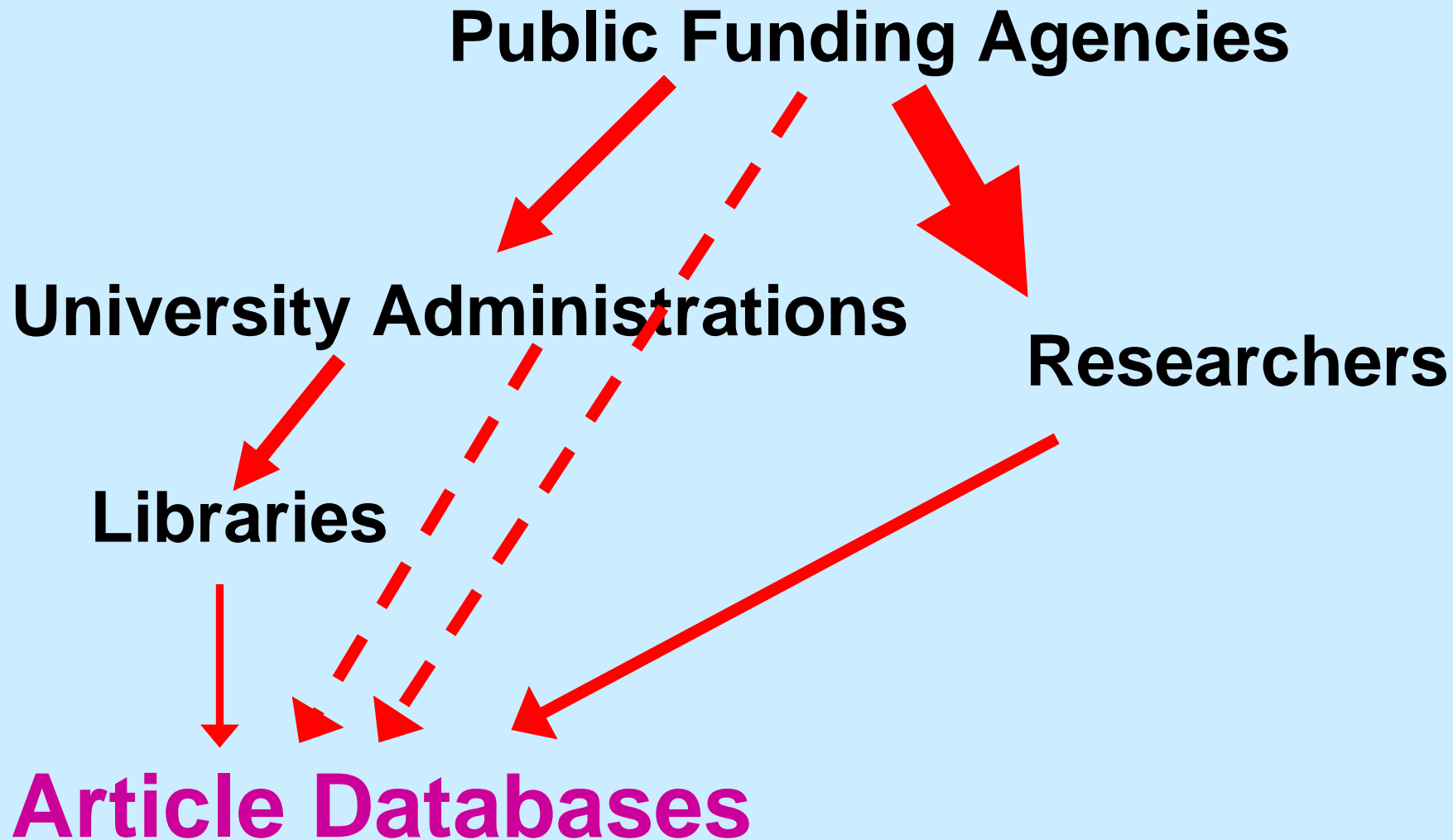
## *advantages:*

1. Can be done by academic authors acting alone
2. Will have intrinsically equitable funding
3. Does not require change in institutional finances
4. Does not require changing existing journal system

## *disadvantages:*

1. Slightly more expensive (journals + archives )
2. Some proposals archive potentially unrevised texts
3. Some proposals incorporate time delay (embargo)
4. Requires existing journal system for peer review /  
quality control / preservation
5. If widespread, may hurt the journals it depends on.

# Article Databases: Flow of Money



# Article Databases

## *advantages:*

1. Much less expensive (1%-10% of present cost)
2. Can be produced by academic world acting alone
3. Do not require major change in research financing
4. Will have intrinsically equitable funding

## *disadvantages:*

1. Require re-evaluation of criteria for tenure & promotion
2. Require additional built-in mechanism for peer review / quality control / preservation
3. Probably will destroy existing publishing system

# Alternative fates:

A. OA journals initiatives not enacted

B. OA initiatives enacted:

'05 for some fields/countries, '06 for all

I. Publishers try to continue as before;  
OA Journals do not develop;  
Article Databases do not develop

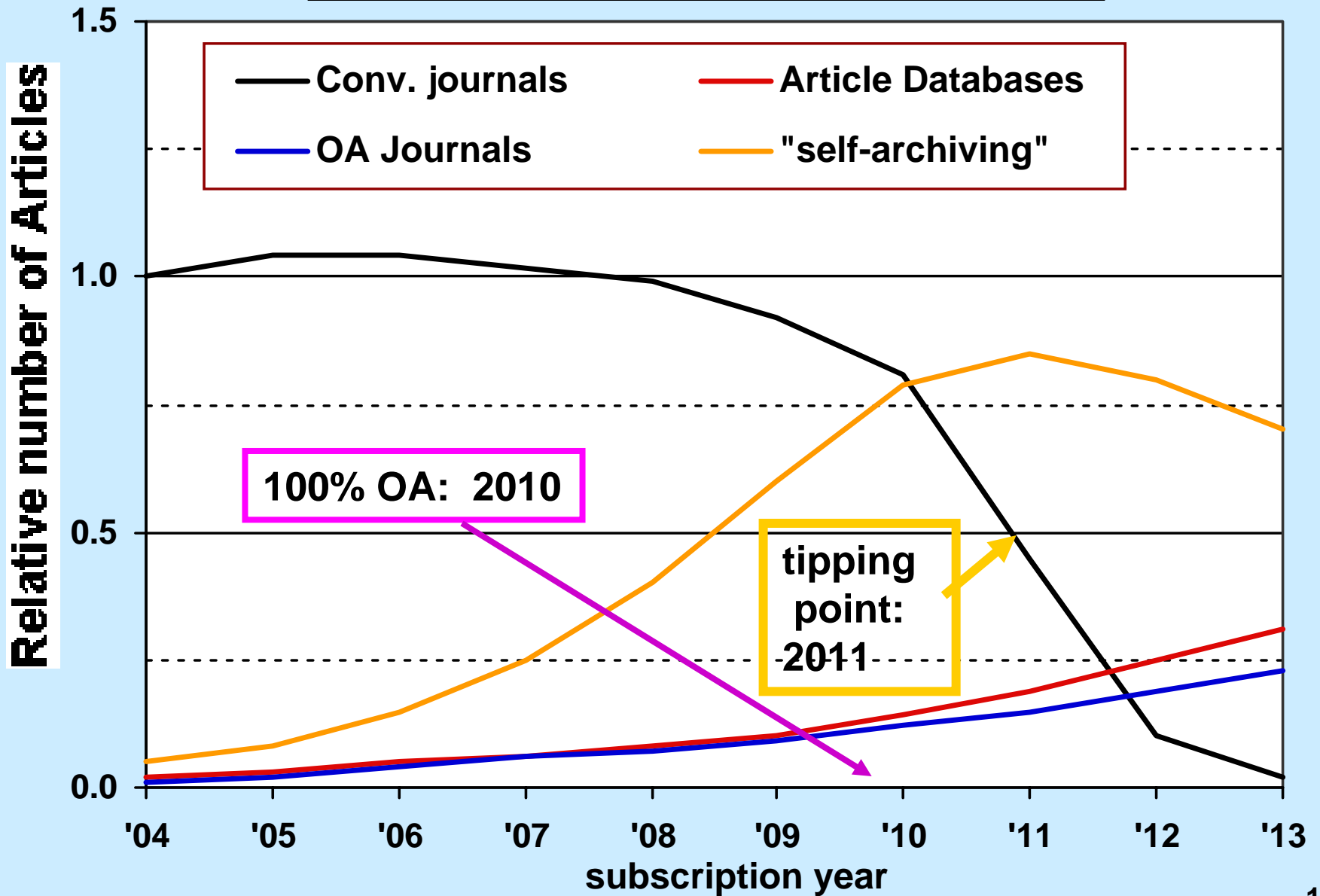
II. Publishers try to continue as before;  
OA Journals do not develop;  
Article Databases develop

III. Publishers develop OA journals

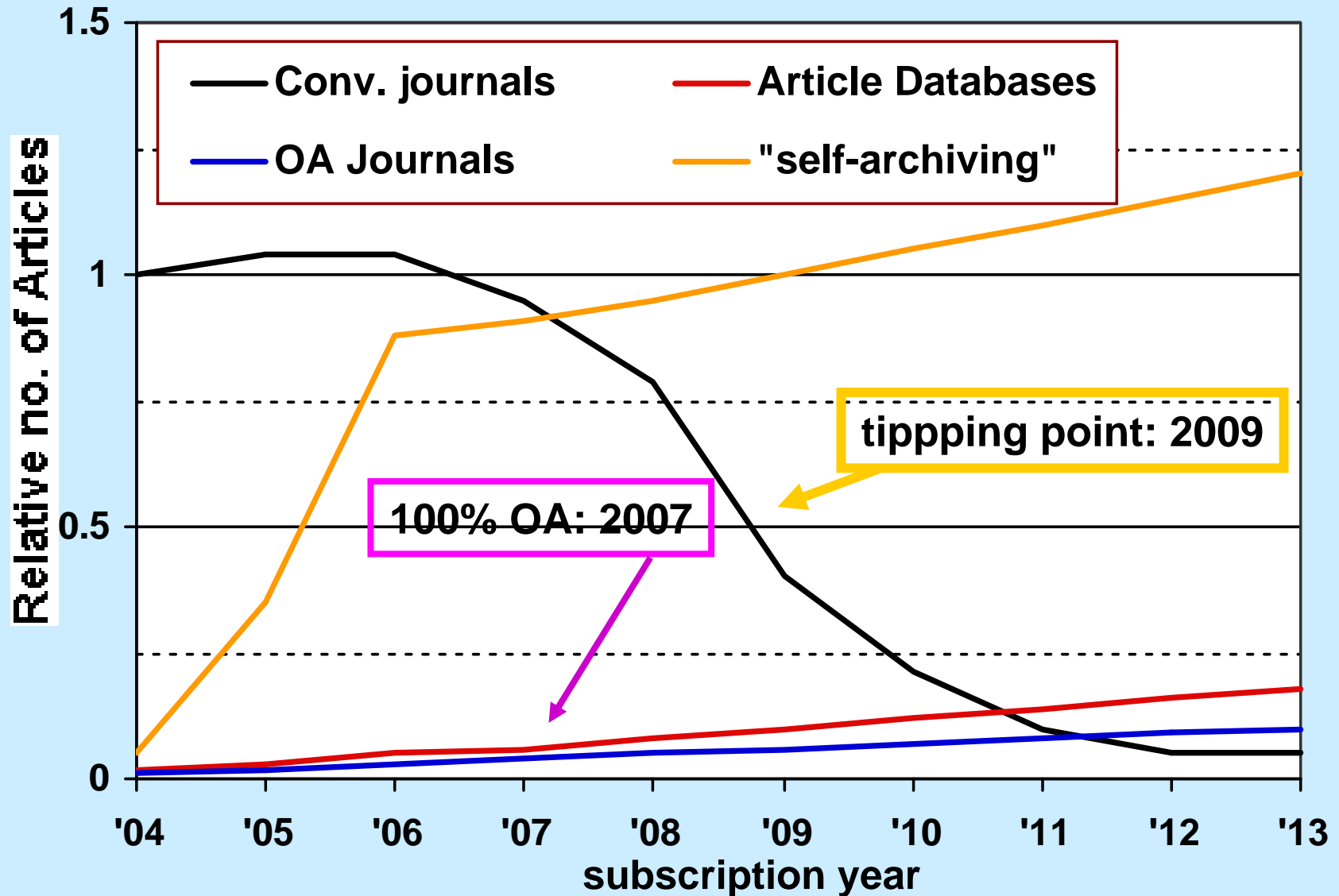
# Note:

All graphs are hypothetical examples only

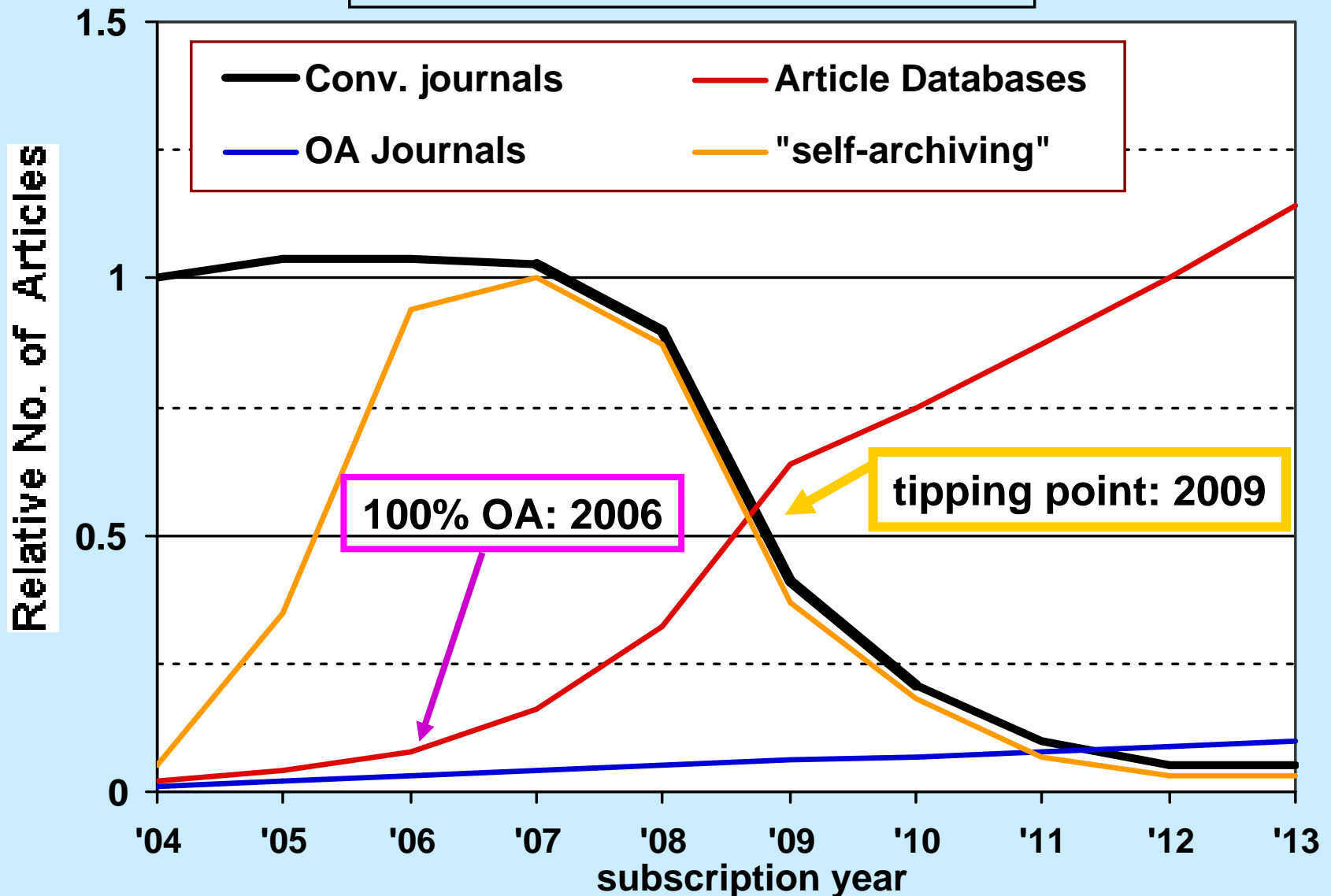
# A: OA MEASURES FAIL



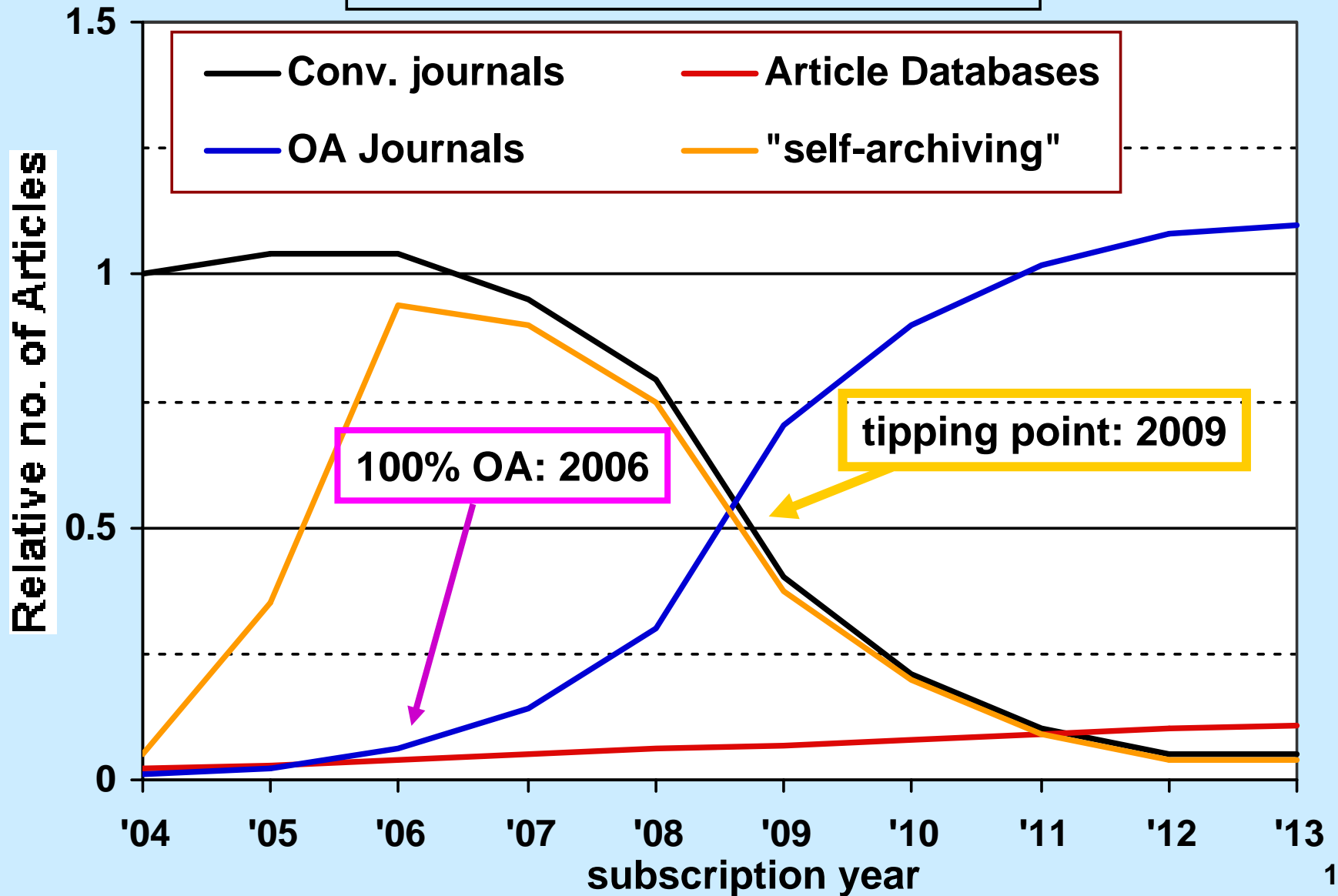
# B I: OA MEASURES PASS; NEITHER OAJ NOR ARTICLE DBs DEVELOP



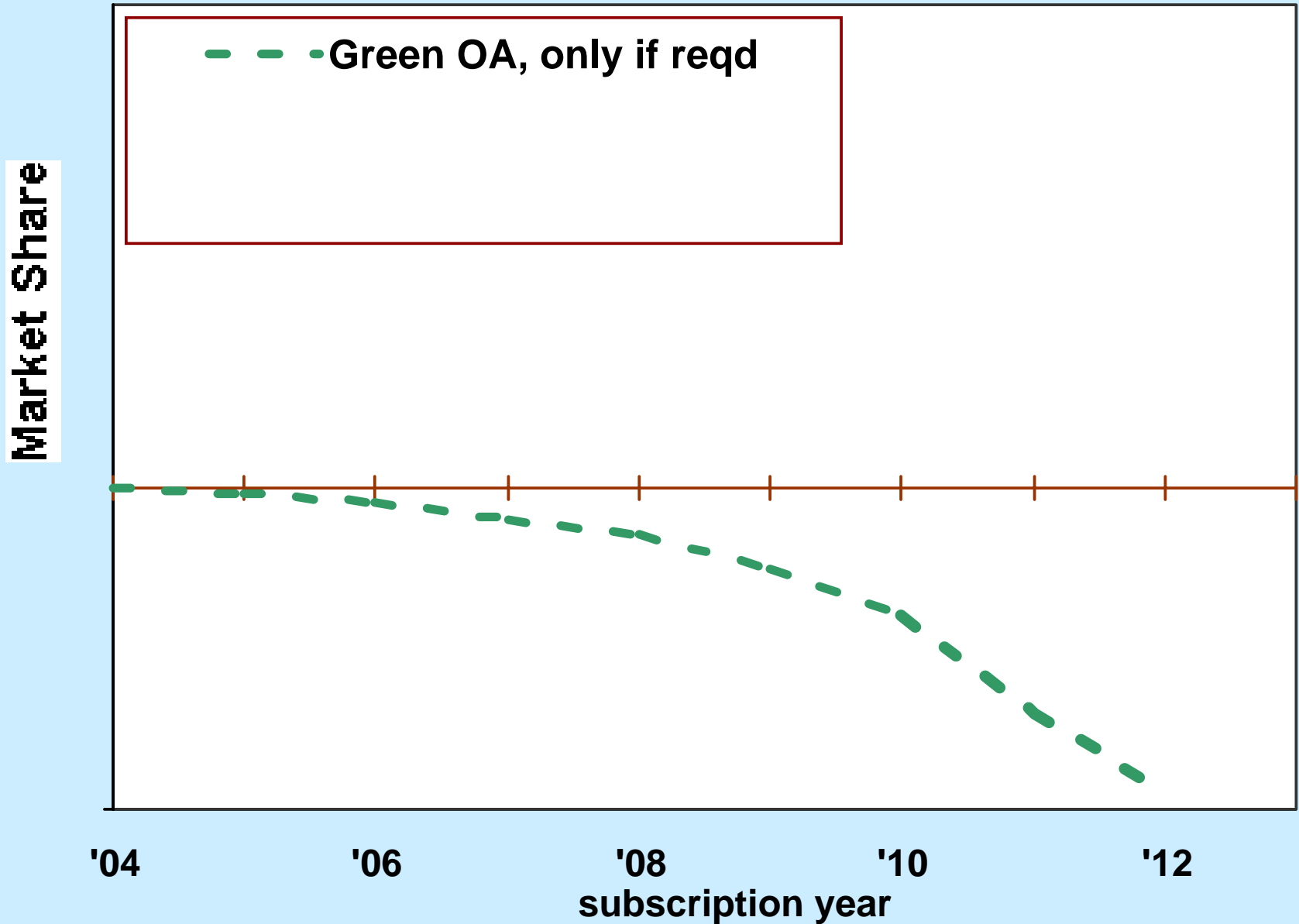
## B II: OA MEASURES PASS; ARTICLE DBs DEVELOP



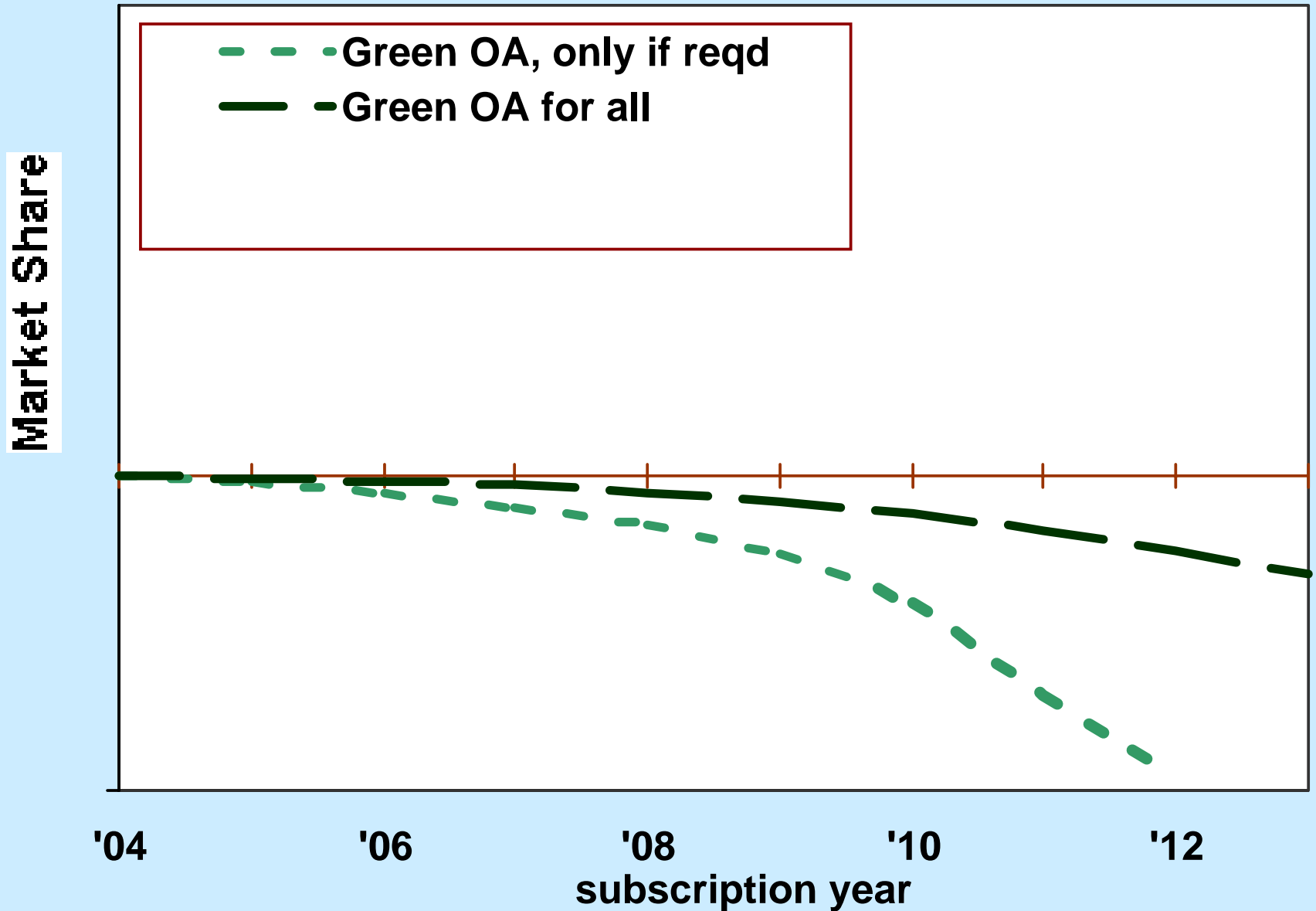
# B III: OA MEASURES PASS OA JOURNALS DEVELOP



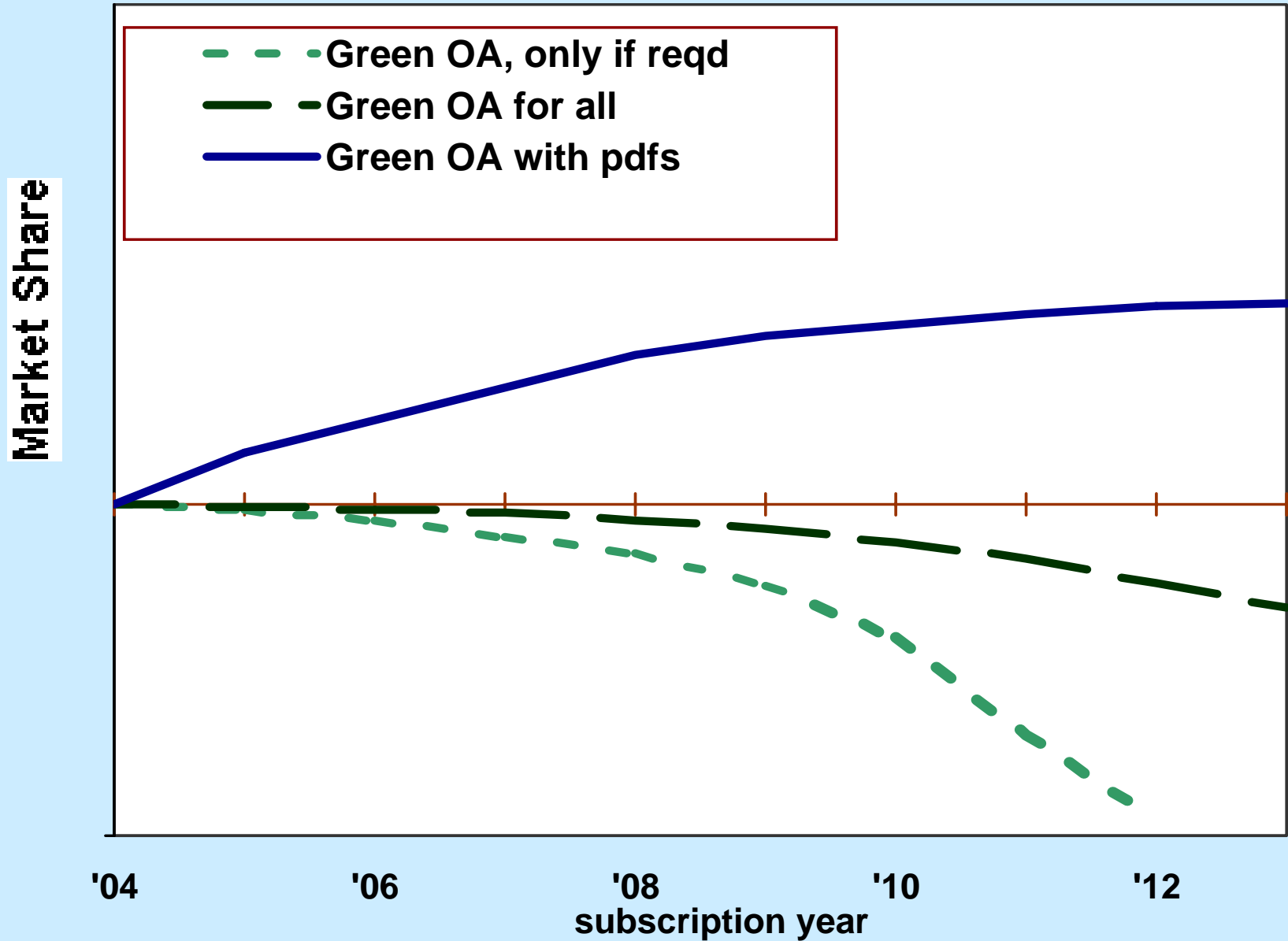
# Publisher choice



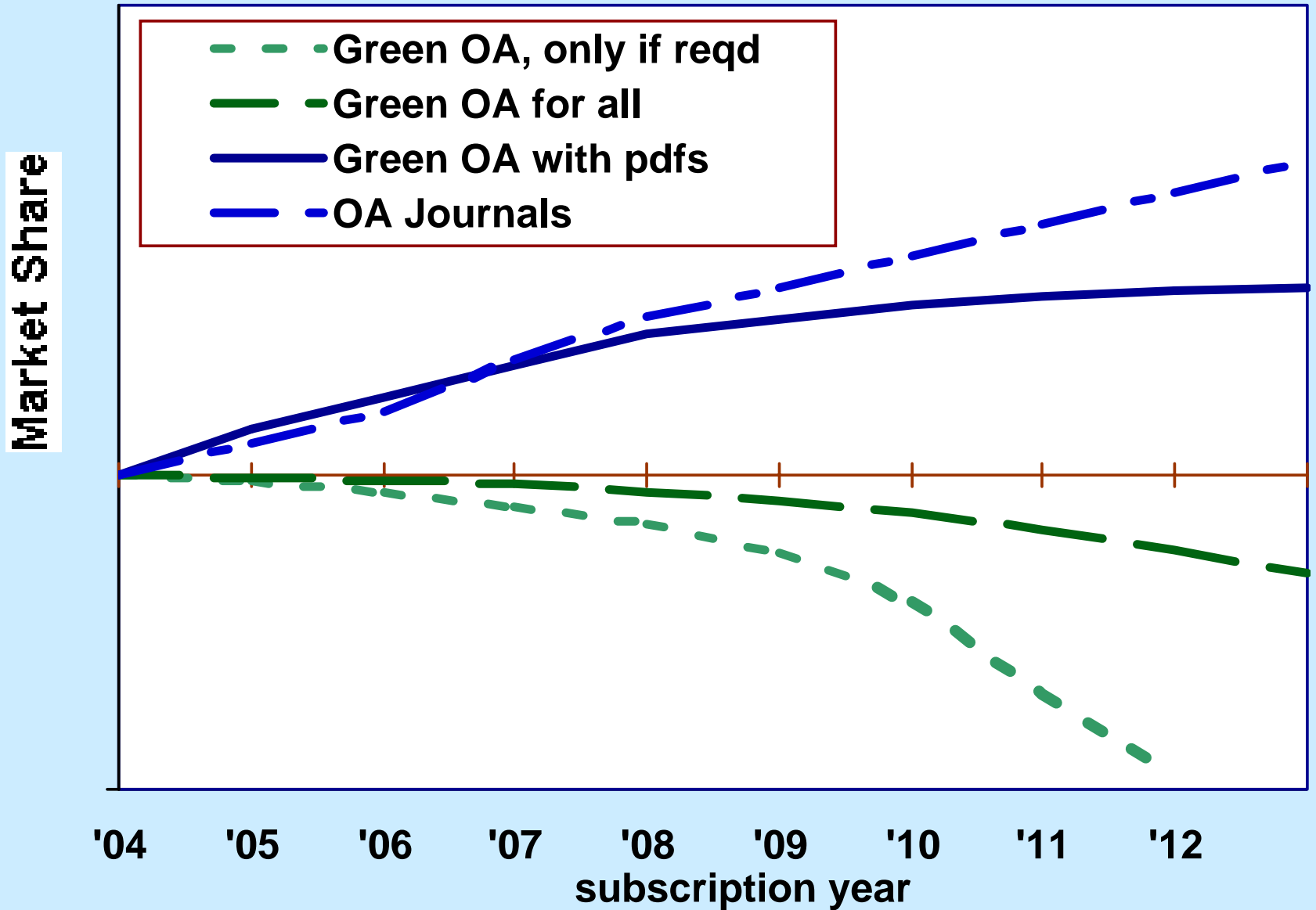
# Publisher choice



# Publisher choice



# Publisher choice



# The Future

		<b>Publishers</b>	<b>Libraries</b>
<b>Short Term</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>planning</b>	<b>tentative planning</b>
<b>Medium Term</b>	<b>2005-2009</b>	<b>OA Journals</b>	<b>development of new systems</b>
<b>Long Term</b>	<b>2010 +</b>	<b>growth</b>	<b>stability</b>

# or, The Future

		<b>Publishers</b>	<b>Libraries</b>
<b>Short Term</b>	<b>2004</b>	planning <b>or</b> <b>denial</b>	tentative planning
<b>Medium Term</b>	<b>2005- 2009</b>	OA Journals <b>or</b> <b>decline</b>	development of new systems
<b>Long Term</b>	<b>2010 +</b>	growth <b>or</b> <b>extinction</b>	stability



**b. 1665**

**d. 2009**