

# 5

# Facts about Open Access Publishing

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## 31% of journal articles are OA

A 2019 study finds that 31% of journal articles are available Open Access (OA) and that those articles attract more than half of article viewership. The researchers estimate that by 2025, 44% of journal articles will be OA and will account for 70% of article viewership. (Piwowar, Priem, & Orr, 2019)

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## OA authors keep their copyrights

Authors publishing through traditional subscription journals typically are required to transfer their copyrights to the publisher, and in the process give up their right to reuse the content. Those publishing in OA journals keep their copyrights and only license the content to the publisher for distribution.

3

## The average APC is about \$900

As of 2019, 37% of OA journals listed in the DOAJ require an article processing charge (APC). Recent research finds that APCs range from \$8 to \$3900, with OA journals published through universities on the low end and commercially published journals with a mix of open and subscription content on the high end. (Björk & Solomon, 2014)

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## OA journals are peer-reviewed

Of the more than 16,000 scholarly and academic journals listed in Ulrichsweb, 54% of all journals and 86% of Open Access journals are peer-reviewed. Of the 13,829 journals listed in the DOAJ, 98% are peer-reviewed. (October 2019)

5

## Repositories provide OA options

Of publishers found on the SHERPA-RoMEO website, 80% allow authors to "self-archive" a version of their article in an institutional or disciplinary repository, providing Open Access to the content. UNH authors can self-archive in the Scholars' Repository at <https://scholars.unh.edu/>

### References

Björk, B. & Solomon, D. (2014). Developing an Effective Market for Open Access Article Processing Charges. Wellcome Trust.

Piwowar, H., Priem, J., & Orr, R. (2019). The Future of OA: A large-scale analysis projecting Open Access publication and readership. BioRxiv. <https://doi.org/10.1101/795310>

