

#### **INFORUM 2010**



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University of Economics (Vysoká škola ekonomická) New Building





# 10 Hypotheses about the Current State and the Future of Scientific Publishing

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Introduction
Hypothesis 1 - 10
Summary





2 10 HYPOTHESES

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SUMMARY

#### Aspects of Scientific Publishing

- Quality/Peer Review
- Certification
- Publication
- Impact Factor
- Selection
- Accessibility: Print/Electronic
- Linking
- Full text retrieval
- Browsing vs. Information retrieval
- Carreer Advancement/Funding for Universities
- Patents
- Open Access







Hypothesis 1

### Clear Objectives





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**SUMMARY** 

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Objectives of Scientific Publishing:

Quality of the academic education Quality of the scientific research







Hypothesis 2

# The BIG Questions stay the same



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Platon (\* 428 B.C.)

#### Platon's Academy





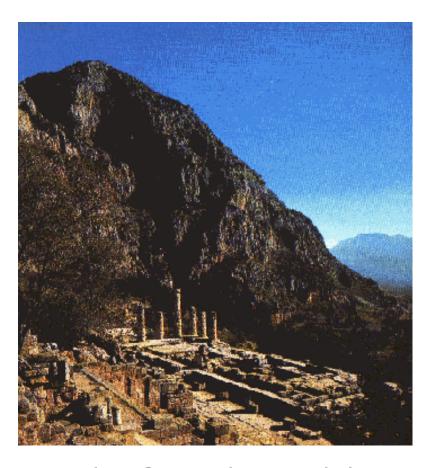
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#### **Know Yourself!**



Temple of Appolon, Delphi



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#### Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626):

...nam et ipsa scientia potestas est.





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Facts/Data

Was kann ich wissen?

Information

Was darf ich hoffen?

Knowledge

Was soll ich tuen?



Immanuel Kant





Hypothesis 3

#### The Future started in 1936





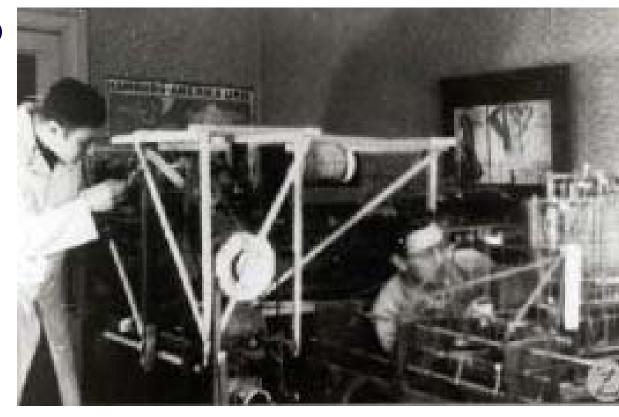
2 10 HYPOTHESES

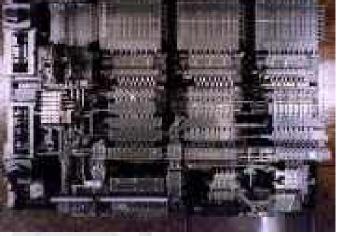
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1936





Konrad Zuse develops the first computer



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# 1986 Tim Berners-Lee invents the internet

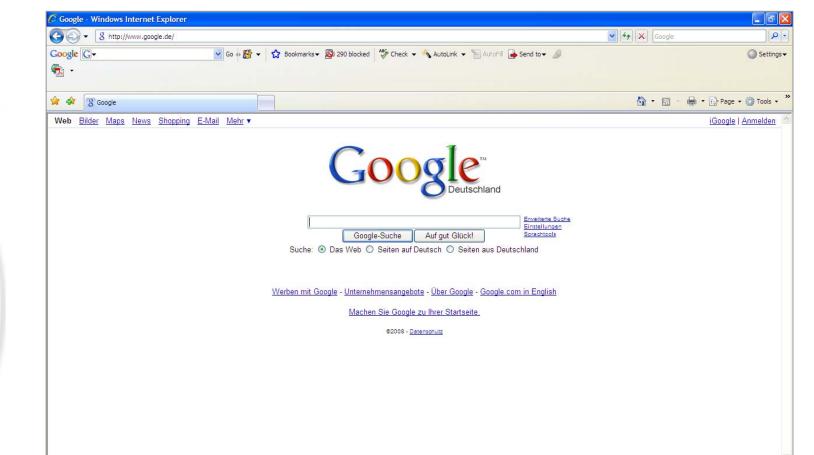


http://www....

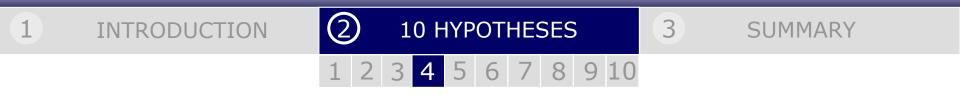


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### 1998 Foundation of Google







Hypothesis 4

# Change has many dimensions

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# Change

Information Avalanche

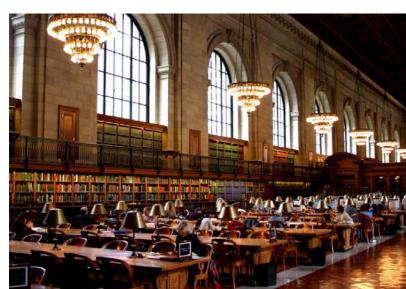
**New Channels** 

Changing Media Usage Patterns

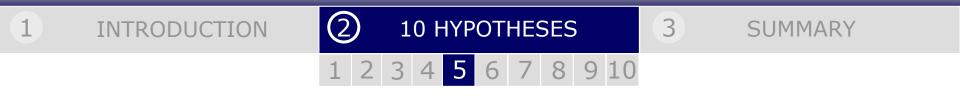
**New Competition** 

**Budgetary Restrictions** 

Role of Libraries







Hypothesis 5

# The underlying economics are quite stable



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#### The STM-Market

2.000 Publishing Houses constitute the STM-Market:

Scientific Societies → ca. 30%
University Presses → ca. 4%
Independent Publishing Houses → ca. 64%



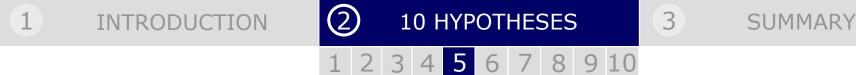
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#### The STM-Market

STM Publishers employ worldwide 110,000 – 120,000 people.





#### The STM-Market

25,400 scientific journals publish annually approx. 1.5 million papers.





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#### The STM-Market

> 90% of scientific journals are available online.

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1.5 billion scientific papers are downloaded each year.





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### The STM-Market

Annual Growth Rate of the Number of

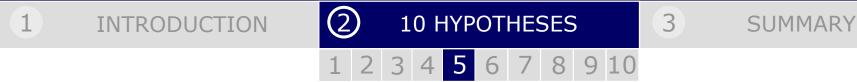
Published articles: 3%

Scientific journals: 3.5%

Researchers: 3%

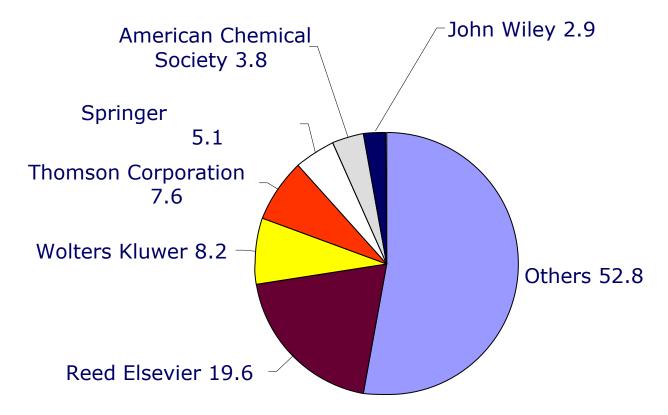
(Currently: 5.5 million researchers worldwide)





#### The STM-Market

Market Share 2001 (%)





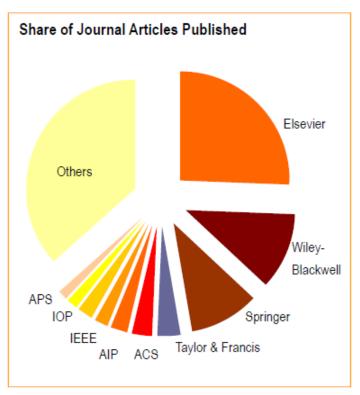
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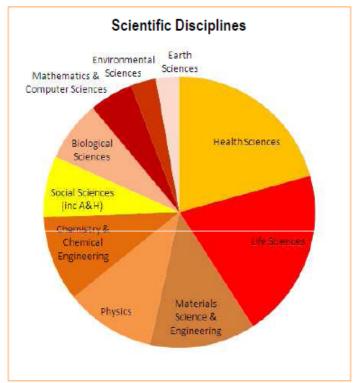
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#### The STM-Market

Market Share 2010





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Source: STM publishing in 2010; PA, stm, ALPSP



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Hypothesis 6

The competitive arena will become more demanding



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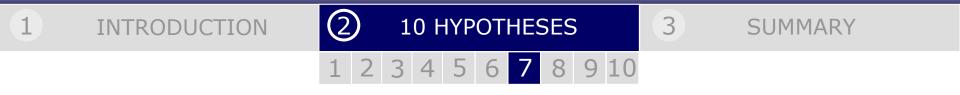




amazon.com







Hypothesis 7

We have not looked at the important cost factors



SUMMARY

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#### Global Costs of Undertaking and Communicating the Results of Research Reported in Journal Articles

|                              | £bn   |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Costs of Research Itself:    | 116.0 |
| Publishing and Distribution: | 6.4   |
| Access:                      | 18.6  |
| Reading:                     | 34.0  |
|                              |       |
| Total Costs:                 | 175.0 |



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Hypothesis 8

# Coverage and Selection becomes more critical





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#### **Grey Literature**

British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC):

1992: 3 million documents

2002: 17 million documents

http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/atyourdesk/doc supply/collection/index.html

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### STN

- More than 200 international databases in science, technology and patent information, incl. more than 700 million entries
- Online Information service with common user interface to provide global access to all databases:
  - Chemistry, Toxicology
  - Pharmaceuticals, Medicine, Bioscience and Biotechnology
  - Engineering, Materials
  - Energy and Environment
  - Physics, Computer Science
  - Patents





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#### Deep Web

 The vast majority of science information is in databases within the deep Web

 or the non-Googleable Web where popular search engines cannot go



WorldWideScience.org
 was launched in June 2007
 and now searches 32 portals
 from 44 countries

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### Bibliographic Databases

| Coverage              |
|-----------------------|
| >17 million articles  |
| > 15 million articles |
| > 33 million articles |
| no information        |
|                       |



2) 10 HYPOTHESES

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# Value = Benefit / Price

Benefit = 
$$[(x\Sigma_i \mathbf{F}_i \mathbf{w}_i + y\Sigma_i \mathbf{E}_i \mathbf{w}_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \mathbf{C}_i \mathbf{w}_i]/(x + y)$$

With:

**F** = Functionality,

 $\mathbf{E}$  = Ease of Use,

**C** = Coverage,

i = individual subelement,

x, y = the weightings for functionality and ease of use, respectively,

W = weighting of individual subelement.

A Framework for the Evaluation of Chemical Structure Database J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci. **2001**, 41, 1131-1140





Hypothesis 9

# Certification and Publication are different things



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# Certification





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Roosendaal and Geurts 1997

SUMMARY

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#### Registration

which allows claims of precedence for a scholarly finding.

#### Certification

which establishes the validity of a registered scholarly claim.

#### **Awareness**

which allows actors in the scholarly system to remain aware of new claims and findings.

#### **Archiving**

which preserves the scholarly record over time.

#### Rewarding

which rewards actors for their performance in the communication system based on metrics derived from that system.

# Author's Benefit





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2 10 HYPOTHESES

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# Publication







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Hypothesis 10

### We need new yardsticks

Usage Statistics



Impact Factors, h-Index etc.

Productivity of subscribing institutions

and researchers







2 10 HYPOTHESES



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Louis XVI:

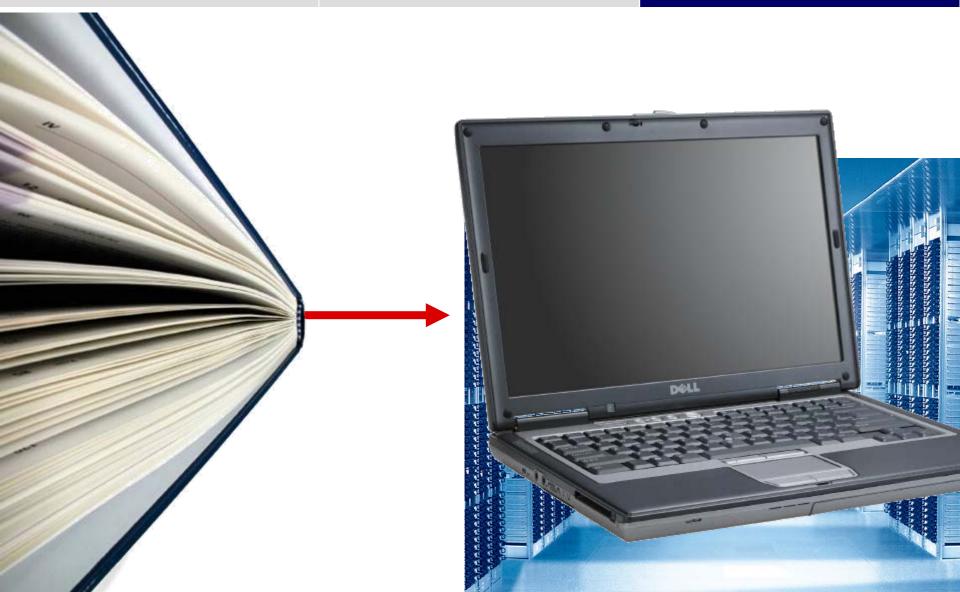
"Is this a revolt?"



Duc de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt: "No, Sire, this is a revolution."



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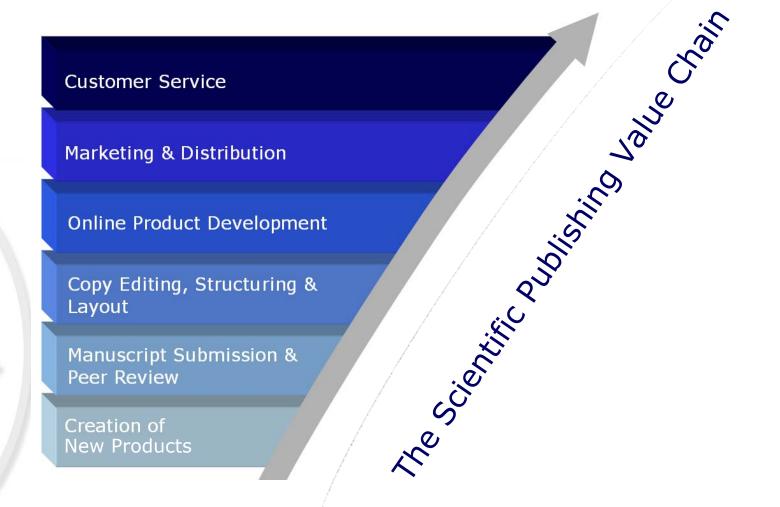




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**SUMMARY** 





3 **SUMMARY** 2 10 HYPOTHESES INTRODUCTION Rights Management Skills/ Value People Technology Cost Time

The Current State and the Future of Scientific Publishing



