Assessing the effect of article processing charges on the geographic diversity of authors using Elsevier's 'Mirror Journal' system

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Abstract

Journals publishing open access (OA) articles often require that authors pay article processing charges (APC). Researchers in the Global South often cite APCs as a major financial obstacle to OA publishing, especially in widely-recognized or prestigious outlets. Consequently, it has been hypothesized that authors from the Global South will be underrepresented in journals charging APCs. We tested this hypothesis using >37,000 articles from Elsevier's 'Mirror journal' system, in which a hybrid 'Parent' journal and its Gold-OA 'Mirror' share editorial boards and standards for acceptance. Most articles were non-OA; 45% of articles had lead authors based in either the United States of America (USA) or China. After correcting for the effect of this dominance and differences in sample size, we found that OA articles published in Parent and Mirror journals had lead authors with similar Geographic Diversity. However, Author Geographic Diversity of OA articles was significantly lower than that of non-OA articles. Most OA articles were written by authors in high-income countries, and there were no articles in Mirror journals by authors in low-income countries. Our results for Elsevier's Mirror-Parent system are consistent with the hypothesis that APCs are a barrier to OA publication for scientists from the Global South.

Keywords: Open access, Global North, Global South, Gold OA, hybrid journals, Parent journals, Simpson's Index, waivers

Word count: 4718

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1 Introduction

Open Access articles can be read without payment or subscription to the journal in which they were published, and the number of OA articles published annually continues to grow dramatically (Piwowar et al., 2018). In addition to benefiting readers without access to traditional subscription-based journals, open access (i.e., OA) publishing can also benefit an article's authors (reviewed in McKiernan et al., 2016; Tennant et al., 2016). For instance, OA articles can garner more online views, have higher download rates, and accrue more citations over time than articles in subscription outlets (Davis, 2011; Eysenbach, 2006; Wang, Liu, Mao, & Fang, 2015). Metrics such as these are increasingly taken into consideration when conducting performance evaluations of scientists, including the tenure and promotion process in academic institutions (Schimanski & Alperin, 2018). Publishing OA articles can therefore play an important role in a scientist's professional advancement and status (MacLeavy, Harris, & Johnston, 2020; McKiernan et al., 2016). The benefits may accrue regardless of whether publishing in 'Gold OA' journals, where all articles are immediately available, or in 'hybrid' journals that publish both OA and subscription-only content (*sensu* Piwowar et al., 2018). However, the professional value of OA is likely to be especially high when publishing in Gold OA journals, especially if they have other characteristics valued by evaluators: name recognition, high impact factor, perceived prestige, or association with certain academic societies (Gray, 2020; Schimanski & Alperin, 2018).

Publication in Gold OA journals is also increasingly required by government agencies and private foundations that fund research (Björk & Solomon, 2014; Pinfield, 2013). Most Gold OA journals allow authors to publish at no expense (Crow, 2009). The vast majority of OA articles, however, are published in journals that require authors pay an 'article processing charge' (APC) to help defray the cost of journal operations or lost subscription revenue (Crow, 2009; Kozak & Hartley, 2013; OpenAPC, 2020; Pavan & Barbosa, 2018; Piwowar et

al., 2018). A recent survey found that OA journals charging APCs - a list that includes the most prestigious and widely recognized Gold OA outlets - the average APC was $908 (± $608 SD, N = 4418 journals), with 500 journals charging at least $2000 and 12 journals charging APCs over $4000 (Morrison, 2019; Singh & Morrison, 2019). For many researchers, especially those working in the Global South[1], these APCs are an insurmountable financial obstacle that prevents them from publishing in the most desirable OA journals (Bahlai et al., 2019; Matheka et al., 2014; Peterson, Emmett, & Greenberg, 2013). This is true even for researchers with access to funding, as even modest APCs can consume a large fraction of their research budget (Pavan & Barbosa, 2018). Although publishers have attempted to address this with policies aimed at reducing or even waiving APCs for authors in some countries, many researchers in the Global South are ineligible for even partial waivers (Ellers, Crowther, & Harvey, 2017; Lawson, 2015, Table A1). This has led many to argue that the APCs allowing authors in low-income countries to read previously inaccessible journals simultaneously prevent them from publishing in the same journals (Ellers, Crowther, & Harvey, 2017; Fontúrbel & Vizentin-Bugoni, 2021; Matheka et al., 2014; Poynder, 2019).

Despite the prevalence of this assertion, tests of whether APCs shape author representation in the OA literature remain rare (Ellers, Crowther, & Harvey, 2017). This is largely because it has been challenging, if not impossible, to identify journals for comparison whose primary difference is whether or not they charge APCs. In 2018, however, the publishing company Elsevier introduced the concept of 'Mirror" journals' – Gold OA versions of established Hybrid titles with identical editorial boards, peer review procedures, and standards for acceptance (Cochrane, 2018; Harrison, 2019). The goal was for this identical editorial structure, coupled with a nearly identical name (e.g., *Journal of Dentistry / Journal of Dentistry: X*, *Ecological Engineering / Ecological Engineering: X*), to elevate the visibility and status of the OA Mirrors to a level comparable to their Hybrid "Parent"

[1] The world's 'developing' or 'emerging' economies primarily located in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East (Brandt, 1980).

journal (Harrison, 2019), thereby attracting authors preferring to publish in a Gold OA journal or required to do so by the organization funding their research. All Mirror journals charge an APC (median = $2600, range = $1318–$3750, Table 1); as with most Hybrid journals there is no cost to authors publishing in Parent journals unless they wish their article to be open access. For many of the Parent-Mirror pairs the APC was identical, but in cases where it was not the APCs of Parent journals were on average $630.70 (± 506.82) higher. Mirror and Parent journals are cross-promoted on each others' websites, as are the publisher's APC waiver policies.

The Parent-Mirror system is an ideal 'natural experiment' with which to test for associations between APCs and author diversity. First, it eliminates three of the major factors that have hampered prior comparisons of OA and subscription journals: between-journal differences in aims and scope, potential author base, and the editorial process and criteria with which manuscripts are evaluated. In addition, several of the journal websites emphasize that articles are processed with neither editors nor referees aware of whether an article was submitted to the Parent or Mirror journal, which helps ameliorate any potential effects of any editor or referee biases. Third, the 38 journal pairs span a breadth of disciplines ranging from environmental policy to particle physics to veterinary medicine. This, coupled with our sampling design, allows us to draw broader generalizations than if we had limited our analyses to journals from a single field. Finally, one can compare the authors of articles in the Mirror with those of OA articles in the Parent journal. This comparison can be used to infer whether any Parent-Mirror differences could in fact be due to factors other than APCs that also shape author submission decisions, such as journal impact factor, national incentives, funder mandates, prior experience with the Parent journal, or limited familiarity with Mirror journals.

We used data from over 37,000 articles published in 38 Parent journals and their respective Mirrors to investigate the relationship between APCs and the geographic structure of author communities. We test three predictions: First, that the geographic

diversity of authors publishing in Mirror journals would be similar to that of authors publishing OA articles in Parent journals. Second, that the geographic diversity of authors publishing OA articles - whether in Mirror journals or Parent journals – would be lower than that of non-OA articles in Parent journals. Third, that any such reductions would be due to OA articles having fewer lead authors from the low-income countries predominantly located in the Global South. We tested these hypotheses using diversity indices derived from information theory that are commonly used across disciplines for quantifying and comparing the structure of groups (Calver, Bryant, & Wardell-Johnson, 2018; Espin et al., 2017; Magurran, 2004). In doing so we not only provide a robust analysis of the association between APCs and author representation, but also the first comparison of author communities in the Mirror-Parent publishing framework.

2 Methods

In July 2020, we downloaded the complete reference records for all "Articles" and "Reviews" published in 38 Mirror journals (Table 1) from the Web of Science Core Collection and SCOPUS databases. We then identified the date of the first publication in each Mirror journal and downloaded the records of all articles published in the corresponding Parent journal from that date through July 2020 (Table 1). Each article from the Parent journals was identified as being either OA or "non-OA," i.e., requiring a subscription or payment to read. Finally, for all papers we identified the country in which the first author's primary institution of affiliation was located and assigned that country to its respective World Bank Region[2], World Bank Lending Group[3] (World Bank, 2020), and Elsevier "Research4Life" APC Waiver Group (100% Waiver, 50% Waiver, No Waiver; Table A1).

To quantify the geographic structure of our focal author communities we used a

[2] Europe/Central Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Latin America/Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Middle East/North Africa, North America (i.e., Canada, United States).

[3] High Income (per capita GNI > $12476, including both Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member and non-OECD member, Upper-middle income (per capita GNI $4036–$12475), Lower-middle income (per capita GNI $1026–$4035), Low-income (per capita GNI < $1025)

diversity index derived from information theory. The most commonly used diversity metrics are calculated using two pieces of information. The first is Richness (R), which is the number of distinct categories contained in a sample (e.g., the number of countries in which authors from a group of journals are based). The second is Evenness, which is the relative frequency of each category in the sample (i.e., the relative proportion of authors based in each country). A robust and widely used diversity index is the reciprocal transformation of Simpson's Index:

$$D_2 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i-1}^{R} p_i^2}$$

where R is the maximum value of Richness, and p_i is the proportional abundance of type i during time interval t. Values of D_2 calculated for different groups are directly comparable; larger values of D_2 indicate greater diversity, with the maximum potential diversity equal to the highest value of Richness in the group (Magurran, 2004).

We began by comparing the geographic diversity of authors publishing in OA Mirror journals with that of authors publishing OA articles in Parent journals (Prediction 1) using permutations tests . We found no difference in the Geographic Diversity of authors of these two groups of OA articles (Table A2, Figure A3).

Correcting for differences in sample size: The number of OA articles in both Parent and Mirror journals precluded robust comparisons of Geographic Diversity for journal pairs. We therefore calculated and compared the Geographic Diversity (D_2) of lead authors at the level of 'article type': OA articles in Mirror journals (i.e., 'MOA'), OA articles in Parent journals (i.e., 'POA'), and subscription-only (i.e., 'non-OA') articles in Parent journals (Psub)). It is important to note, however, that we cannot simply pool the OA and non-OA articles from the different journals and compare the resulting Diversity scores of the three groups. This is because there were 12-fold more subscription-only articles than OA articles, and Richness – which is used to calculate (D_2) – increases with sample size. Furthermore, any analyses conducted on a collection of articles drawn from multiple journals would be skewed by patterns in the journals with the most articles. We therefore used

abundance-matched bootstrapping (Efron & Tibshirani, 1994) to compare the geographic diversity of the pooled OA articles with that of 1000 different collections of non-OA articles. These collections were generated by counting the number of articles published in each Mirror, then randomly sampling with replacement an identical number of subscription-only articles from the respective Parent journal (Fox, 2015). To determine if the Geographic Diversity of authors for MOA and POA articles were significantly different from that of PSub articles we calculated $\hat{P}$ – the proportion of Psub collections whose value of D_2 was below that of each OA collection. A $\hat{P} > 0.975$ indicates the Diversity of an OA collection is significantly greater than that of the Psub samples; OA Diversity is significantly lower than that of Psub samples when $\hat{P} < 0.025$. The same procedure was used to compare the proportion of Psub and OA articles written by authors based in different global regions, national income categories, and APC waiver categories. Results for the MOA vs. Psub and POA vs. Psub comparisons were qualitatively similar, so we report only the results for of the MOA vs. Psub comparison.

The analyses above were conducted for two types of lead authors: (1) the authors of single-authored papers, and (2) the first authors of co-authored papers. We analyzed single- and co-authored papers separately because of the potential insights into financial constraints that could emerge from divergent results for these author types: while the APC for a single-authored paper is the responsibility of one person, the APC of a co-authored paper can potentially be divided among – or even paid entirely by – co-authors with access to funding.

Assessing and Correcting for Categorical Dominance: Simpson's Index is robust to moderate differences in sampling effort. However, it is sensitive to how equitably samples are distributed between categories (i.e., it is a 'dominance' or 'evenness' index, Magurran, 2004), meaning more dominant categories will have disproportionately greater effects on D_2. Failure to consider this effect can lead to incorrect inference regarding differences in diversity, especially in cases where dominance is most pronounced. This is because a small number of dominant categories can dramatically lower D_2 even if the number of remaining categories and their proportional representation are identical. Put another way, dominant categories

"suppress" the contributions to diversity of the other categories in a group.

Because more than 40% of first authors were based in either China or the United States (Fig. A1), we sought to assess if this dominance could be biasing estimates of author diversity. To do so we conducted a series of simulations in which we sequentially removed authors from each country and measured the resulting change in D_2. China was the only country whose exclusion led to increased diversity, with a relative effect on D_2 that was 142 times that of any other country (Fig A2). We then excluded all papers with first authors based in China and repeated our simulations. Diversity only increased (8-fold) when excluding articles with first authors based in the USA, with a relative effect on diversity that was 31 times greater than that of any other country (Fig A2). These results indicate that there is a large and negative bias in D_2 when including authors from the USA and China in analyses. We therefore conducted all analyses both with and without authors from these two countries. We also repeated all analyses with Shannon's Index, which is somewhat less sensitive to extreme differences in relative frequency than Simpson's Index. Results for Simpson's and Shannon's indices were qualitatively similar (Fig. A2), so we present here only the results for Simpson's Index.

All data analyses were carried out with code written in the R statistical programming language (R Core Team, 2020). We used the **`refplitr`** (Fournier, Boone, Stevens, & Bruna, 2020) and **`bibliometrix`** (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017) libraries to process the Web of Science and SCOPUS records (respectively) and georeference lead authors. We used the online **`MapAffil`** tool (Torvik, 2015) to manually georeference the 141 addresses that these packages were unable to georeference automatically. Richness and Diversity were calculated with the **`vegan`** library (Oksanen et al., 2019), while **`ggplot2`** (Wickham et al., 2019) was used for all data visualizations[4].

[4] Available at https://github.com/embruna/APCdiversity for review and improvement; the version used for this manuscript will be permanently archived at Zenodo and included in the References upon acceptance.

3 Results

The 38 Mirror journals published 975 articles from their inception through the date we downloaded the article records. During the same interval, their respective Parent journals published 36112 articles, of which 1819 were open access (Table 1). Lead authors were collectively based in 142 countries (i.e., all journals and article categories pooled). However, the number of countries in which authors were based varied substantially among categories (Table A3), as did the relative frequency of countries in which authors were based (i.e., Evenness, Table A3). For example, authors of single-author publications, which accounted for 21% of the articles in Mirror journals (N = 202) but only 2% of articles in Parent journals (N = 747), were collectively based in N = 75 countries. However, the authors of sole-authored OA articles in Mirror and Parent journals were based in N = 38 and N = 15, respectively (Table 2). While 45% of articles had a lead author whose primary institutional address was in either the United States of America (USA) or China (Fig. A1), there was an important difference among journal types in the representation of authors from these two countries. While USA authors published approximately 2-times more OA articles than authors based in China, authors from China published 3-times more subscription-only articles in Parent journals than authors from the USA (Figs. 1, 2).

3.1 Geographic Diversity

First Authors of co-authored articles: When all countries were included in the analyses, author Geographic Diversity was lower for subscription articles in Parent journals than for both MOA and POA articles. However, after correcting for the dominance of authors based in the USA and China the pattern was reversed – the Geographic Diversity of authors in Mirror journals was significantly lower than that of subscription-only articles in Parent journals ($D_2^{MOA} = 17.7$ vs $\bar{D}_2^{Psub} = 24.52 \pm 1.37$ SD); the same is true of OA articles in Parent journals ($D_2^{POA} = 16.5 \bar{D}_2^{Psub} = 24.33 \pm 0.85$ SD; Fig. 3, Table 2).

Sole-authored articles: The results for sole-authored articles were more complex.

Author diversity was significantly lower for OA articles in Parent journals than for subscription-only articles, regardless of whether China and the USA were included in the analyses (Fig 3). In contrast the values of D_2 for Mirror journals - while lower than for subscription-only articles in Parent journals - were not significantly different in either the "All Countries" or "China and USA Excluded" comparisons (Fig. 3, Table 2).

3.2 Global Regions, National Income, and Waiver Categories

After correcting for differences in sample size by bootstrapping, we found that articles in Mirror journals had significantly more authors from North America and the East Asia / Pacific region than subscription-only articles in Parent journals. They also had significantly fewer authors from Latin American and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa (Fig. 4, Table 4). Consequently, the authors of articles in Mirror journals were significantly more likely to be based in high-income countries (Fig. 5, Table 5), with authors from middle-income countries significantly underrepresented. Overall, a nearly identical proportion of subscription-only articles in Parent journals had first authors based in upper-middle and high-income countries (47.3% and 47.5%, respectively). In contrast, an overwhelming majority of articles in Mirror journals were written by first-authors based in the high-income countries of the Global North (81%; Fig. A3).

The lack of lead authors from low-income countries was especially notable. None of the 975 articles in Mirror journals, and only 0.15% of the articles in Parent journals, were written by lead authors based in low-income countries. Of these, the overwhelming majority were non-OA articles in Parent journals (N = 41 of 54; Fig. 1B). When pooling across all journal and article types, there were authors from N = 19 low-income countries (vs. N = 52 high- income countries, Fig. 2B). Ethiopia was the most productive low-income country (N=9 articles), followed by the People's Republic of Korea (N = 8). Finally, authors in countries eligible for APC waivers published almost no open access articles in either Mirror or Parent journals – they published almost entirely subscrption-only articles in Parent

journals (Fig. 6).

4 Discussion

One of the central tenets of open access publishing is that it helps make the scientific community more globally inclusive. This is considered particularly beneficial to scientific communities with limited financial resources, such as those in many countries of the Global South (Iyandemye & Thomas, 2019; Matheka et al., 2014; Ncayiyana, 2005). While this benefit is undisputed, it has been suggested that OA publishing also has unintended negative consequences for the same author communities. Chief among these is that the open access funding model used by the most widely recognized and prestigious journals – a reliance on article processing charges – allows for readers with limited financial resources to access this scientific literature while preventing them from contributing to it. We found that the Geographic Diversity of authors publishing Open Access articles, for which APCs are required, was significantly lower than that of authors publishing subscription-only articles. This was true regardless of whether the OA articles were published in the established Parent journals or the Gold OA Mirrors. The overwhelming majority of these OA articles had lead authors based in high-income countries. Despite being based in countries nominally eligible for APC waivers, authors from middle-income countries published proportionally few open access articles, while authors in low-income countries published almost entirely subscription-only articles in Parent journals. Taken together, these results strongly suggest that APCs are a barrier to Open Access publication by scientists from the low-income countries of the Global South.

Although authors of articles in Mirror and Parent journals were based in similar numbers of countries, the specific countries in which they were based were markedly different. Articles in Mirror journals had a far higher proportion of authors from North America, Europe/Central Asia, and the East Asia/Pacific region than similarly sized collections of non-OA articles (Fig. 4). This is in sharp contrast to the non-OA articles in Parent journals,

where proportionately more authors were based in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, the Middle East/North Africa, and Latin America/The Caribbean. This geographic distribution means that the the authorship of OA articles is overwhelmingly concentrated in high-income countries (Fig. 5). Middle-income countries are also proportionately underrepresented in the open access literature. Five of the 15 countries publishing the most OA articles were in that category (i.e., China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Egypt; Fig. 2A), vs. seven for subscription-only articles (China, India, Brazil, Iran, Turkey, Russia, Mexico; Fig. 2B).

Of the more than 37,000 we reviewed, only 0.15% had lead authors based in low-income countries. Almost 55% of these were by authors in only 4 countries – Ethiopia, North Korea, Nepal, and Syria, with the remainder by authors in 15 others. While this is consistent with the results of prior studies (e.g., Nuñez et al., 2019; Stocks, Seales, Paniagua, Maehr, & Bruna, 2008), we were nevertheless surprised to see that only (0.24%) of these were OA - the journals we reviewed all publish research relevant to researchers based in low-income countries (Table 1), and many of these countries have previously been shown to have high rates of OA publication (Iyandemye & Thomas, 2019). Prior studies of regional variation in OA uptake, however, have all included OA journals in which authors could publish at no cost. When surveyed, authors – especially independent researchers, students, and those at institutions focusing on undergraduate education – have identified APCs as a barrier to publication (Coonin & Younce, 2009; Dallmeier-Tiessen et al., 2011; Warlick & Vaughan, 2007). We provide some of the strongest evidence to date supporting the assertion that is also the case for researchers in the Global South (Appel, Albagli, Appel, & Albagli, 2019; Ezema & Onyancha, 2017; Ncayiyana, 2005) - at least for those submitting to the 76 journals included in our review.

Although it is conceivable that the differences we observed are due to many of our focal journals having above average APCs (Solomon & Björk, 2012b), we believe this is unlikely to be the cause. Authors in low-income countries are far more likely to use personal funds to pay APCs (Solomon & Björk, 2012a), and for many, even APCs well below the

average of $904 would consume a large fraction of their research budget (Ciocca & Delgado, 2017; Matheka et al., 2014; Wingfield & Millar, 2019), salary (Peterson, Emmett, & Greenberg, 2013), or student stipend (Table 3). Funds to defray publication costs are clearly available to some scientists in some of these countries (Pavan & Barbosa, 2018, Figs. 1 & 2); therefore, the most likely explanation for the observed results is that authors are actively choosing to publish at no cost in the Parent journal instead of paying to publish in the OA Mirror (Ciocca & Delgado, 2017).

The lack of OA articles by authors based in low-income countries is particularly surprising given that most of these countries are eligible for APC waivers via the Elsevier's "Research4Life" program (Table A1). We suggest there are at least three potential explanations for this. The first is that publisher policies for waiving APCs can be quite restrictive. For instance, the publisher of the journals included in our review will only waive APCs in cases where every co-author of an article is based in a country that is waiver-eligible (Elsevier, 2020). Many of the articles in our dataset with first authors based in low-income countries had international collaborators in locations that rendered the articles ineligible for discounted or free publication (see also Gray, 2020). Second, it may be that authors were unaware waivers existed (Powell, Johnson, & Herbert, 2020) or that journal or publisher's staff failed to recognize their eligibility and offer to transfer their submission to the OA Mirror (Lawson, 2015). Finally, even large discounts on APCs are unlikely to be sufficient for many authors (Iyandemye & Thomas, 2019). This is almost certainly true for authors in countries that are bizarrely offered only partial discounts (e.g., Honduras, Guatemala) despite socioeconomic conditions that are similar to those in nearby countries where authors can publish OA at no expense (e.g., Nicaragua, Table A1). In absolute terms, however, the minimal benefit of partial waivers may be most pronounced for authors in middle income countries such as Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, and Malaysia – especially when they engage in productive collaborations with scientists based in other middle-income countries (Smith, Weinberger, Bruna, & Allesina, 2014) that are ineligible for waivers despite challenging

economic conditions (Ciocca & Delgado, 2017). Regardless of the mechanism, our results suggest that waiver programs designed to increase the representation of scientists from the Global South in the OA literature by reducing APCs have at best failed to do so, and at worst had the opposite effect. Finally, our results also suggest there are some important differences in the way authors perceive Parent and Mirror journals. That there are some OA articles by authors from low-income countries in Parent journals but none in Mirror journals suggests a preference for more established titles. The same appears to be true for authors in the high- and middle-income countries where OA publishing is well-established - authors in these countries publish more OA papers in Parent journals than their respective Mirrors (Fig 7). This skew is also notable given that publication in Gold-OA journals is increasingly required by funders in some of these countries (though note whether Mirror journals are acceptable Gold OA outlets is situation-specific;‘ cOAlitionS, 2021). Finally, the results suggest authors in two of the world's leading producers of scientific publications - China and the USA (Zhou & Leydesdorff, 2006)- either remain wary of OA publication or do not find the incentives for publishing OA particularly compelling (Jamali et al., 2020; Xu et al., 2020). When these authors have opted for OA, the clearly prefer established Parent journals over the recently established Mirrors.

4.1 Caveats and Future Directions

Inference in bibliometric studies must be drawn with care, as patterns such as those we documented are the result of a complex combination of pre-submission decisions by authors and post-submission decisions by editors. However, the ability to compare OA articles published in Mirror and Parent journals means we can control for many of the factors influencing these decisions. Most notably, the journals in a Mirror-Parent pair have identical editorial boards, editorial philosophy, and publication priorities. While any implicit biases held by editors against authors from particular countries would undoubtedly reduce the overall representation of these countries in the literature, the reduction would be

independent of which publication type was chosen by authors. As such, we believe our results are consistent with APCs being a key mechanism underlying pre-submission decisions by authors (Ciocca & Delgado, 2017; Solomon & Björk, 2012a).

Our results also suggest several promising directions for future research. The first is to investigate why scientists in many countries (e.g., China, USA, United Kingdom) apparently prefer publishing OA articles in Parent journals. These academic communities might consider open access Mirrors to be of lower quality (Ellers, Crowther, & Harvey, 2017) or be unsure of their status with respect to funder mandates, regardless of the journal's affiliation with an academic society, publisher, or connection with an established subscription journal (Editage, 2018). Alternatively, authors may be hesitant to consider them as outlets for their work because they do not yet have impact factors or other metrics used by their institutions in program evaluation (Appel, Albagli, Appel, & Albagli, 2019; Pavan & Barbosa, 2018; Xu et al., 2020). Second, our results suggest there is a need for research on how to make waiver programs a more effective means of reducing financial barriers to OA publication. In addition to the impact of rules that limit waivers for authors from low-income based on where their coauthors are based, we suggest that authors in middle-income countries merit particular attention: many are ineligible for even partial APC waivers, and even partial waivers are often insufficient. Insights into these topics will help editors, publishers, and the broader scientific community develop strategies to ensure prestigious open access journals are truly accessible to scientists from the Global South (Rodriguez, 2014).

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Table 1

Parent journals published by Elsevier included in this study, the number of open access (OA) and non-OA articles they published during our focal time-frame, the number of articles published in each Mirror journal during the same time period, and the article processing charge (APC) charged by each journal for OA publication. With two exceptions the titles of Parent and Mirror journals are identical except for the 'X' at the end of Mirror versions (e.g., Research Policy X, Optical Materials X).

	Parent Journal		Mirror Journal	APC (US$)	
Title	Subscription	Open Access	Open Access	Mirror	Parent
Analytica Chimica Acta	1288	8	19	1850	3500
Atherosclerosis	263	127	5	2308	3200
Atmospheric Environment	1013	41	67	1400	1400
Biochimie[1]	833	71	49	1318	2880
Biosensors & Bioelectronics	1170	0	9	3500	4080
Chaos, Solitons & Fractals	673	0	15	2200	2200
Chemical Engineering Science	1021	22	45	3500	3500
Chemical Physics Letters	1136	15	23	3050	3050
Contraception	182	16	21	3200	3200
Cytokine	424	46	7	3400	3400
Ecological Engineering	437	18	13	2600	3400
Energy Conversion & Management	1713	29	17	3100	3100
European J of Obstetrics, Gyn, & Repro Bio	527	36	84	2500	2500
Expert Systems With Applications	1061	22	10	2200	2640
Food Chemistry	2992	49	44	2800	2800
Gene	1079	14	21	3400	3400
International J of Pharmaceutics	1291	36	38	3700	3700
J of Asian Earth Sciences	595	6	10	2600	2600
J of Biomedical Informatics	108	132	15	2350	2800
J of Biotechnology	301	16	10	2820	3200
J of Computational Physics	960	25	35	2800	2800
J of Dentistry	207	16	5	3000	3000
J of Hydrology	1412	42	37	3200	3200
J of Non-Crystalline Solids	750	11	33	2200	2200
J of Structural Biology	152	37	17	2750	3310
Materials Letters	2493	12	30	2000	3100
Microelectronic Engineering[2]	547	26	39	2020	2200
Nutrition	415	25	2	2050	2850
Optical Materials	1019	32	34	1500	2200
Research Policy	194	50	2	2400	2760
Respiratory Medicine	267	31	14	3500	3500
Sleep Medicine	401	20	8	3360	3900
Toxicon	271	7	26	3300	3300
Vaccine	1014	479	42	2450	2950
Veterinary Parasitology	221	17	21	3200	3000
Water Research	2081	187	41	3750	3750
World Neurosurgery	3440	29	43	2600	2240
Resources, Conservation, & Recycling	551	69	24	3500	3500
Total No. of Articles	34502	1819	975		

[1] OA Mirror title: Biochimie Open

[2] OA Mirror title: Micro and Nano Engineering

Table 2
Geographic Diversity of lead authors publishing Open Access (i.e., OA) articles in Mirror and Parent journals vs. subscription-only, non-OA, articles in Parent journals (Psub). The value for Psub is the mean of 1000 bootstrap-generated article collections identical in size and structure to each OA group with which they are being compared (i.e., OA in Mirror, OA in Parent). Single: authors of single-authored articles; First: first authors of co-authored articles.

		All Countries			China & USA Excluded		
Author	OA Source	OA	Psub (mean ± SD)	$\hat{P}$	OA	Psub (mean ± SD)	$\hat{P}$
Single	Mirror	11.3	13.89 ± 2.34	0.15	17.4	22.56 ± 2.87	0.00
	Parent	7.4	9.74 ± 3	0.21	10.3	9.9 ± 3.22	0.17
First	Mirror	12.0	9.25 ± 0.69	1.00	17.7	24.52 ± 1.37	0.00
	Parent	13.3	11.57 ± 0.52	1.00	16.5	24.33 ± 0.85	0.00

Table 3
Monthly stipends for graduate students in select countries. The value of the stipend in US currency is based on the exchange rate in December 2020.

Country	Agency	Degree	Stipend (US$)
Brazil	CNPq[1]	MS/MA	294
		PhD	431
Mexico	CONACYT[2]	MS/MA	588
		PhD	783
India	SERB[3]	PhD[6]	747
		PhD[7]	978
Indonesia	RISTEKDIKTI[4]	MS/MA	195
South Africa	NRF[5]	MS/MA	670
		PhD	687

[1] http://cnpq.br/apresentacao13/
[2] https://www.conacyt.gob.mx/index.php/becas-y-posgrados/becas-nacionales
[3] http://www.serb.gov.in/pmfdr.php
[4] https://scholarshiproar.com/knb-scholarship/
[5] https://www.nrf.ac.za
[6] Min. value, Prime Minister's Doctoral Fellowship
[7] Max. value, Prime Minister's Doctoral Fellowship

Table 4
Percentage of articles in open access (OA) Mirror journals whose authors are based in different World Bank Regions. The value for non-OA articles in Parent journals is the mean percentage of 1000 bootstrap-generated samples identical in size and structure to the articles published in Mirror journals. Single: authors of single-authored papers; First: first authors of co-authored papers.

Countries	Author	Region	non-OA Parent	Mirror	$\widehat{P}$
All Countries	Single	South Asia	2.97	3.49	0.72
		North America	4.55	27.07	1.00
		Sub-Saharan Africa	4.83	0.87	0.00
		Latin America & Caribbean	8.73	2.62	0.01
		Middle East & North Africa	14.31	5.68	0.00
		East Asia & Pacific	15.54	18.34	0.86
		Europe & Central Asia	49.08	41.92	0.02
	First	South Asia	4.55	3.31	0.17
		North America	3.29	22.69	1.00
		Sub-Saharan Africa	4.53	1.35	0.00
		Latin America & Caribbean	10.56	3.76	0.00
		Middle East & North Africa	14.77	2.33	0.00
		East Asia & Pacific	17.56	19.86	0.91
		Europe & Central Asia	44.76	46.69	0.78

Table 5
Percentage of articles in open access (OA) mirror journal whose authors are based in countries from different World Bank Lending Groups. The value for non-OA articles in Parent journals is the mean percentage of 1000 bootstrap-generated samples identical in size and structure to the articles published in Mirror journals. Single: authors of single-authored papers; First: first authors of co-authored papers.

Countries	Author	Lending Group	non-OA Parent	Mirror	$\hat{P}$
All Countries	Single	Lower-middle	9.01	5.24	0
		Upper-middle	31.27	9.61	0
		High	59.53	85.15	0
	First	Low	2.25	0.49	0
		Lower-middle	13.75	5.00	0
		Upper-middle	27.82	17.01	0
		High	57.13	77.50	0

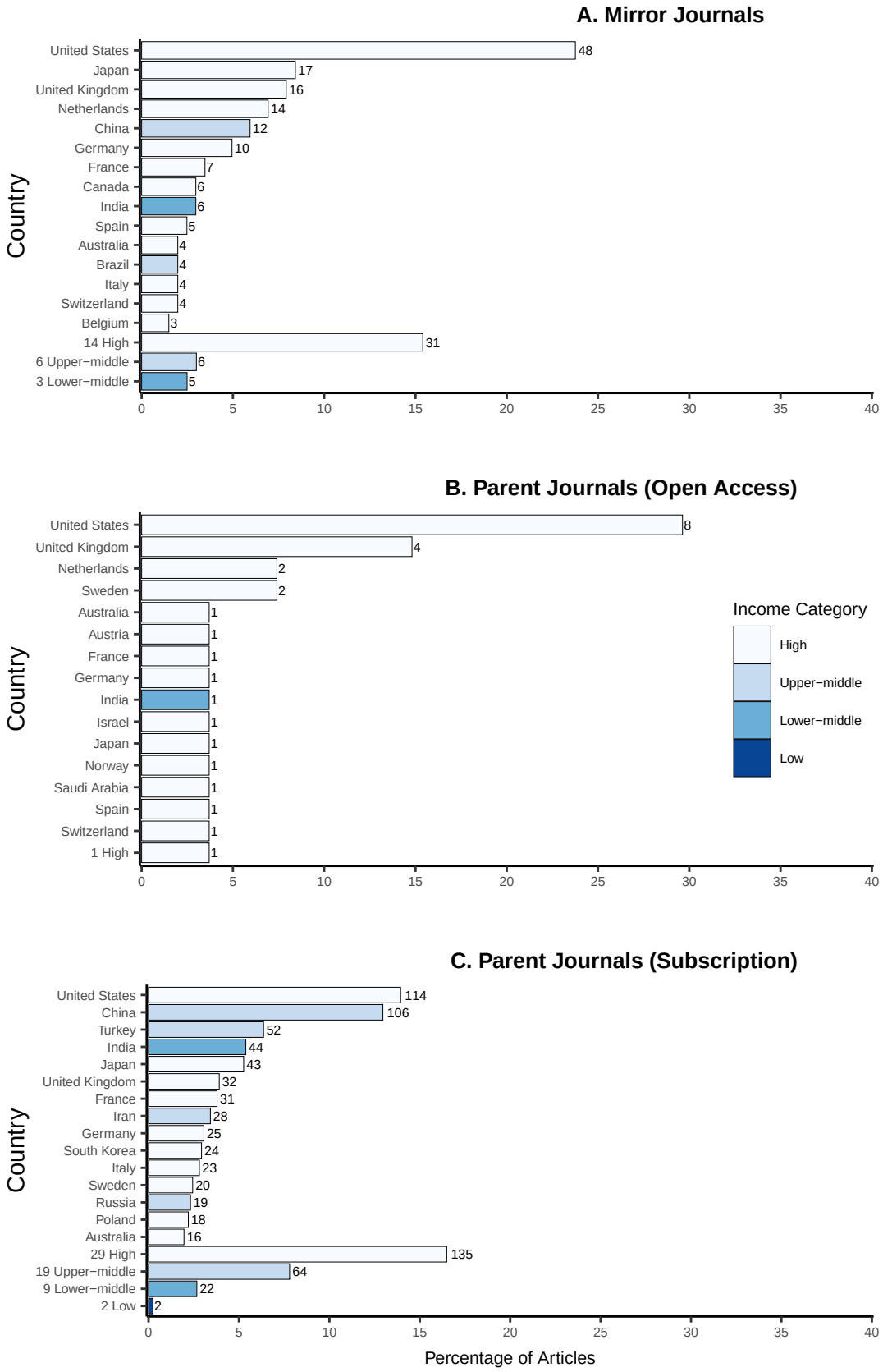

Figure 1. For single-author papers: (A) the percentage of authors of articles in open access (OA) Mirror journals that are based in different countries, (B) the percentage of authors of OA articles in Parent journals that are based in different countries, and (C) the percentage of authors of non-OA articles in Parent journals that are based in different countries. Numbers adjacent to bars are the number of articles with lead authors based in that country.

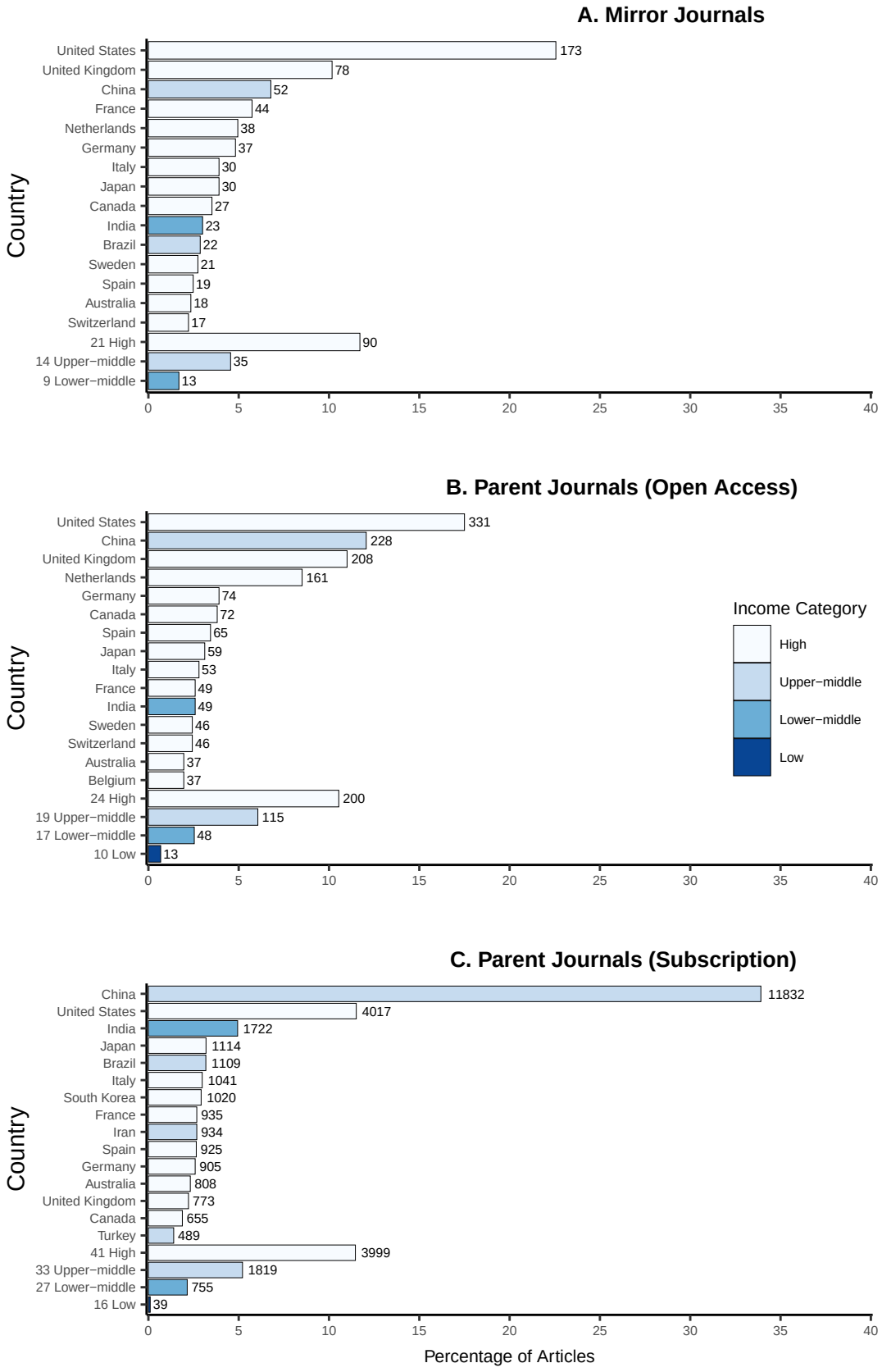

Figure 2. For coauthored papers: (A) the percentage of authors of articles in open access (OA) Mirror journals that are based in different countries, (B) the percentage of authors of OA articles in Parent journals that are based in different countries, and (C) the percentage of authors of non-OA articles in Parent journals that are based in different countries. Numbers adjacent to bars are the number of articles with lead authors based in that country.

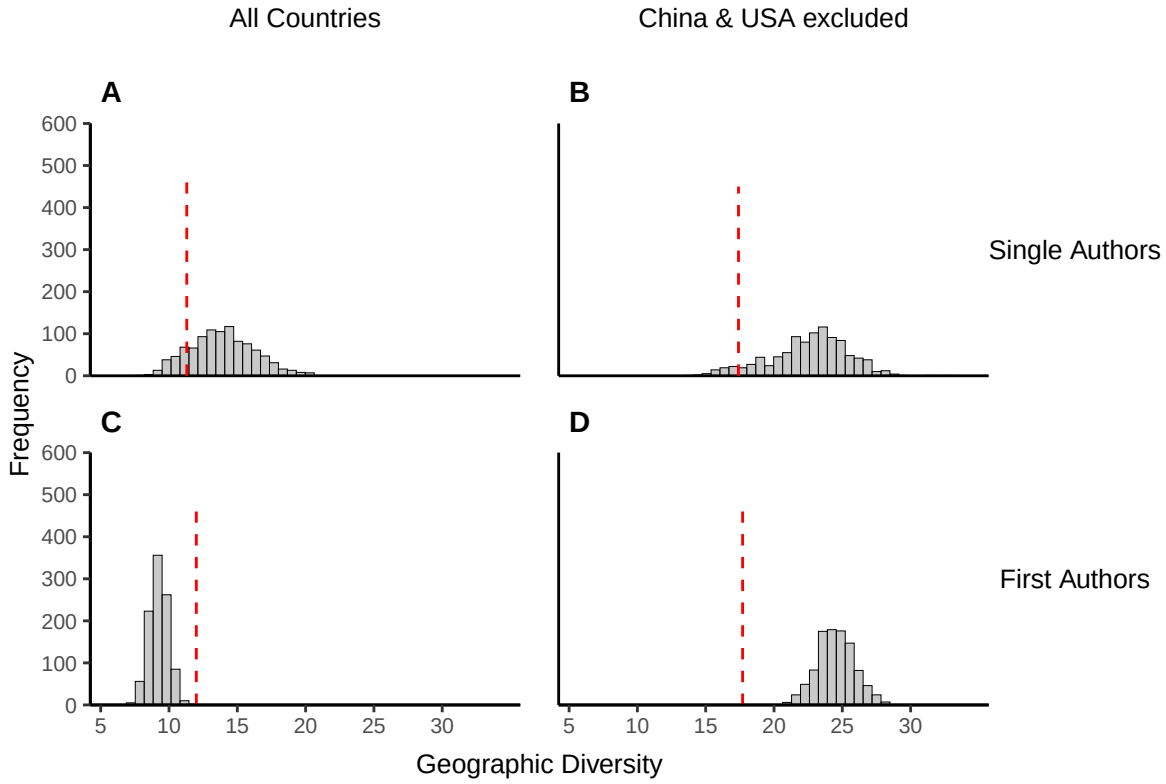

Figure 3. Geographic Diversity (D_2) of authors publishing N = 975 articles in Mirror journals (dashed line) and 1000 collections of N = 975 non-OA articles in Parent journals (sampled from N = 34293 articles by bootstrapping). All countries, including the USA and China, are included.

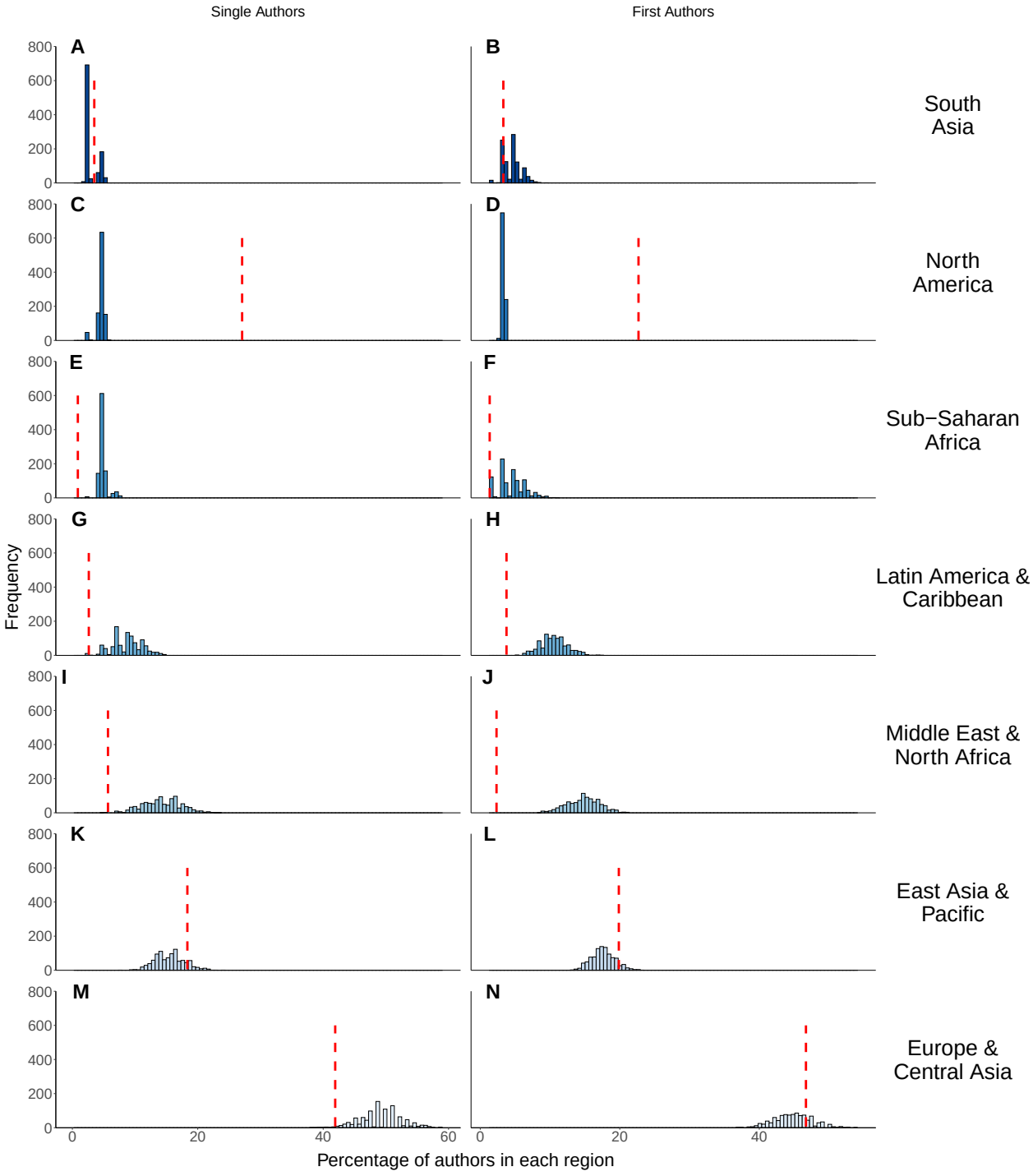

Figure 4. Percentage of first authors that are based in different global regions. The dashed line is the value for N = 975 articles in open access (OA) Mirror journals; histograms are values for 1000 identically sized collections of non-OA articles from Parent journals (sampled by bootstrapping from N = 34293 articles). All countries, including the USA and China, are included.

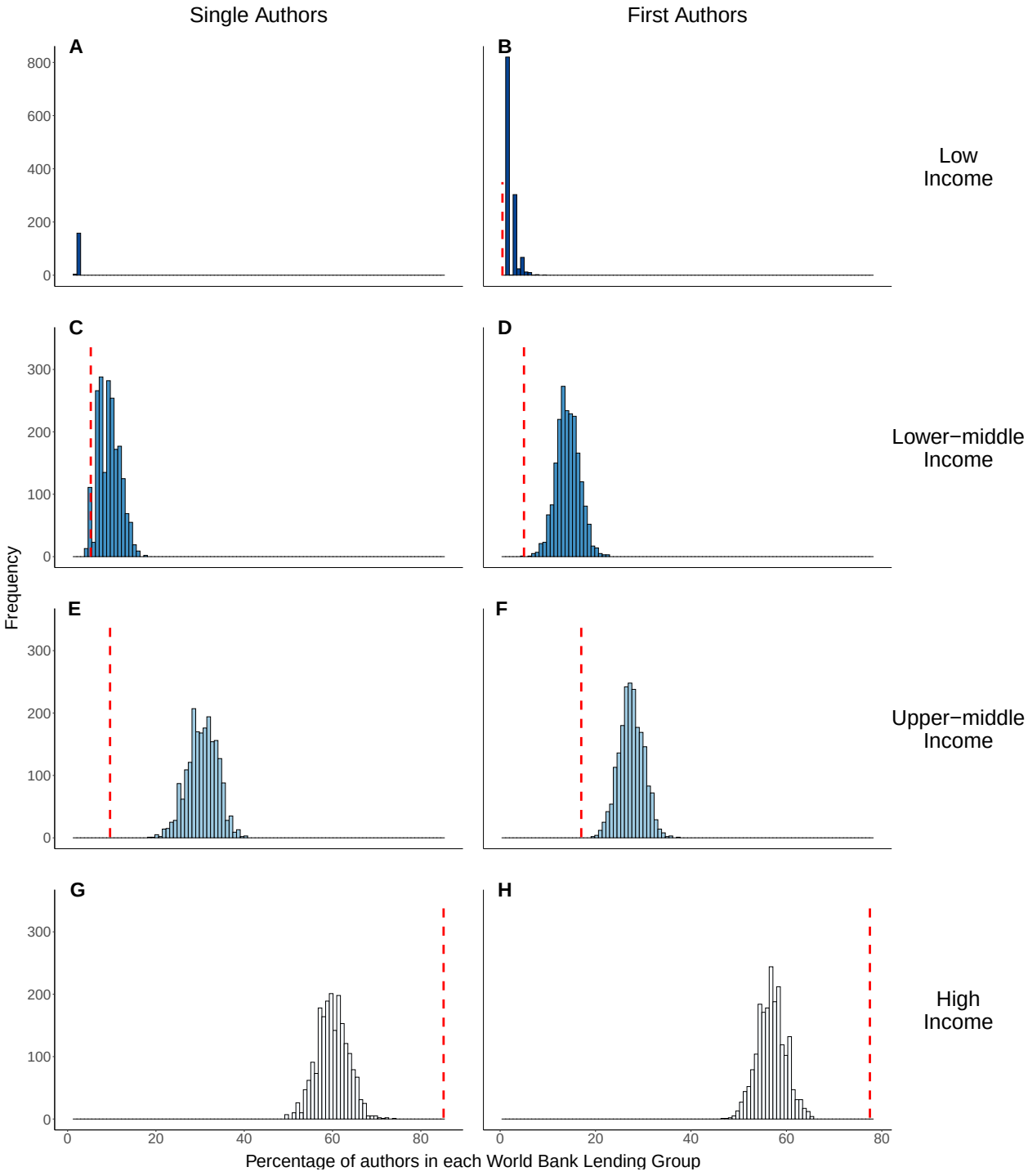

Figure 5. Percentage of first authors that are based in different World Bank Lending Groups. The dashed line is the value for N = 975 articles in open access (OA) Mirror journals; histograms are values for 1000 identically sized collections of non-OA articles from Parent journals (sampled by bootstrapping from N = 34293 articles). All countries, including the USA and China, are included.

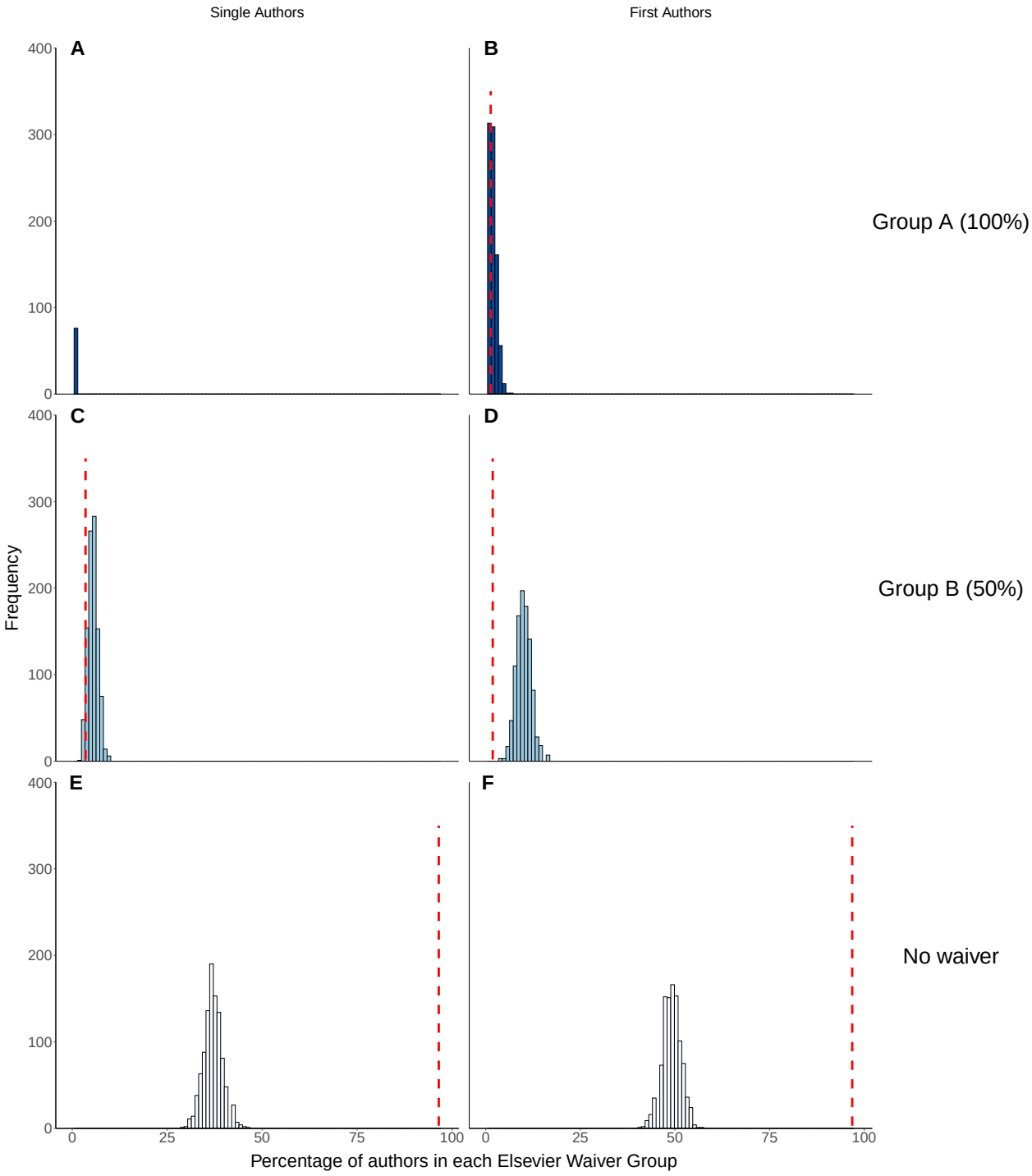

Figure 6. Percentage of first authors that are based in different Elsevier Waiver Groups. The solid line is the value for N = 975 articles in Mirror journals; histograms are values for 1000 identically sized collections of subscription articles from Parent journals (sampled by bootstrapping from N = 34293 articles).

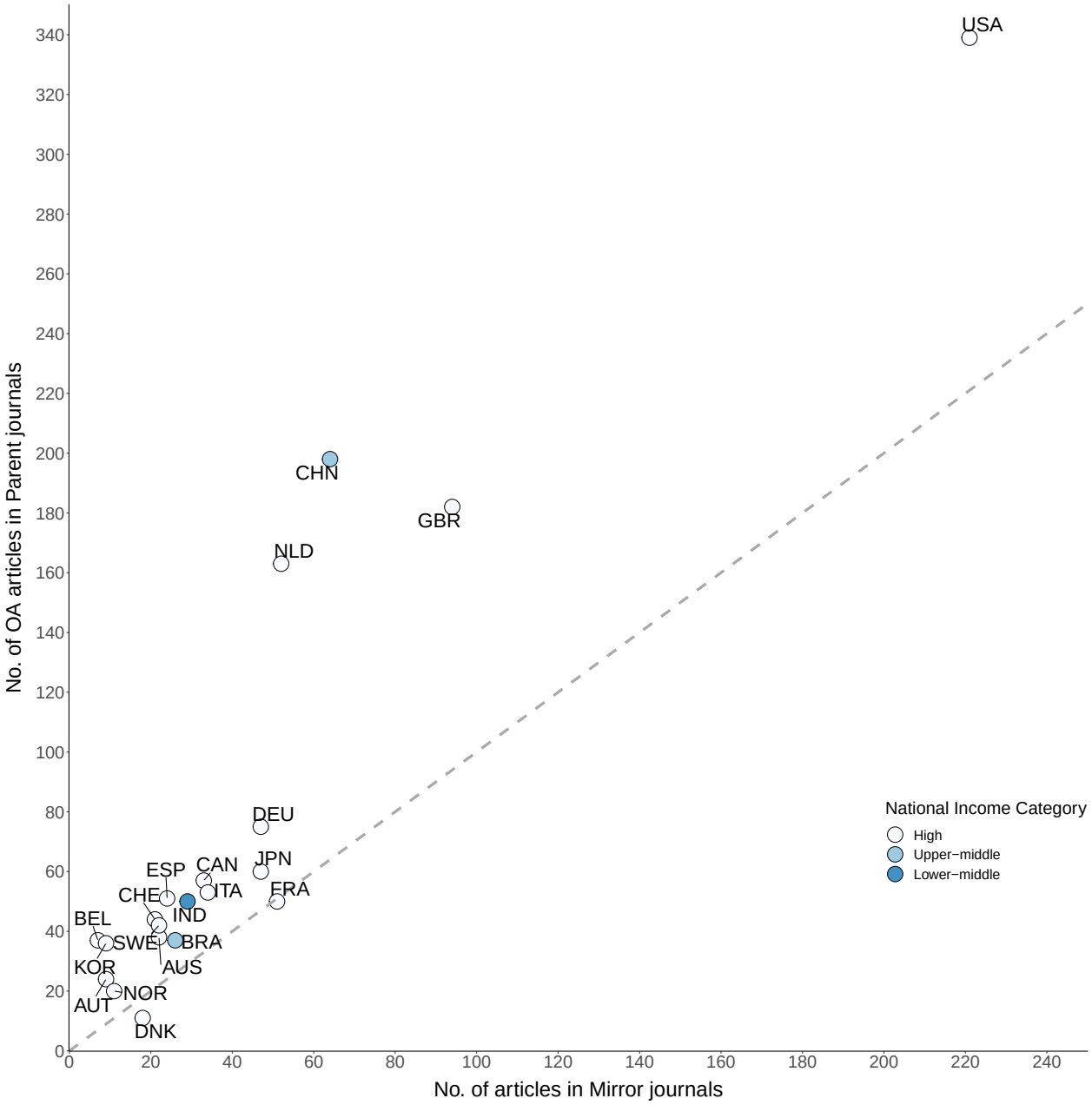

Figure 7. For the 15 countries publishing the most open access (OA) articles, the number of OA articles published in Mirror vs. Parent journals. The dashed line indicates equal numbers published in both journal types; countries above the line published more articles in Parent journals than in Mirrors. Abbreviations: DNK=Denmark, AUT=Austria, NOR=Norway, KOR=South Korea, SWE=Sweden, BEL=Belgium, CHE=Switzerland, ESP=Spain, CAN=Canada, ITA=Italy, DEU=Germany, IND=India, JPN=Japan, BRA=Brazil, AUS=Australia, FRA=France, NLD=Netherlands, GBR=Great Britain, CHN=China, USA=United States of America.)

Appendix

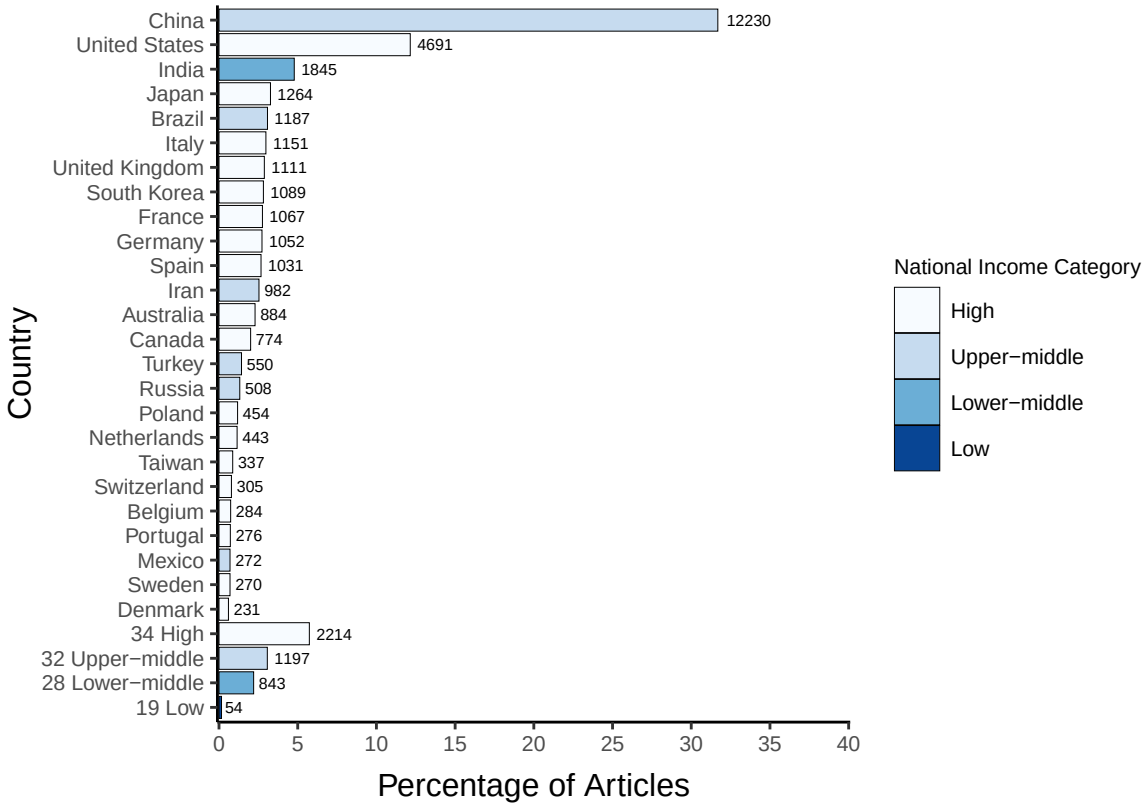

Figure A1. Percentage of lead authors (i..e, first and sole-authors) based in different countries; Parent and Mirror journals combined. Numbers adjacent to bars are the number of articles with lead authors based in that country.

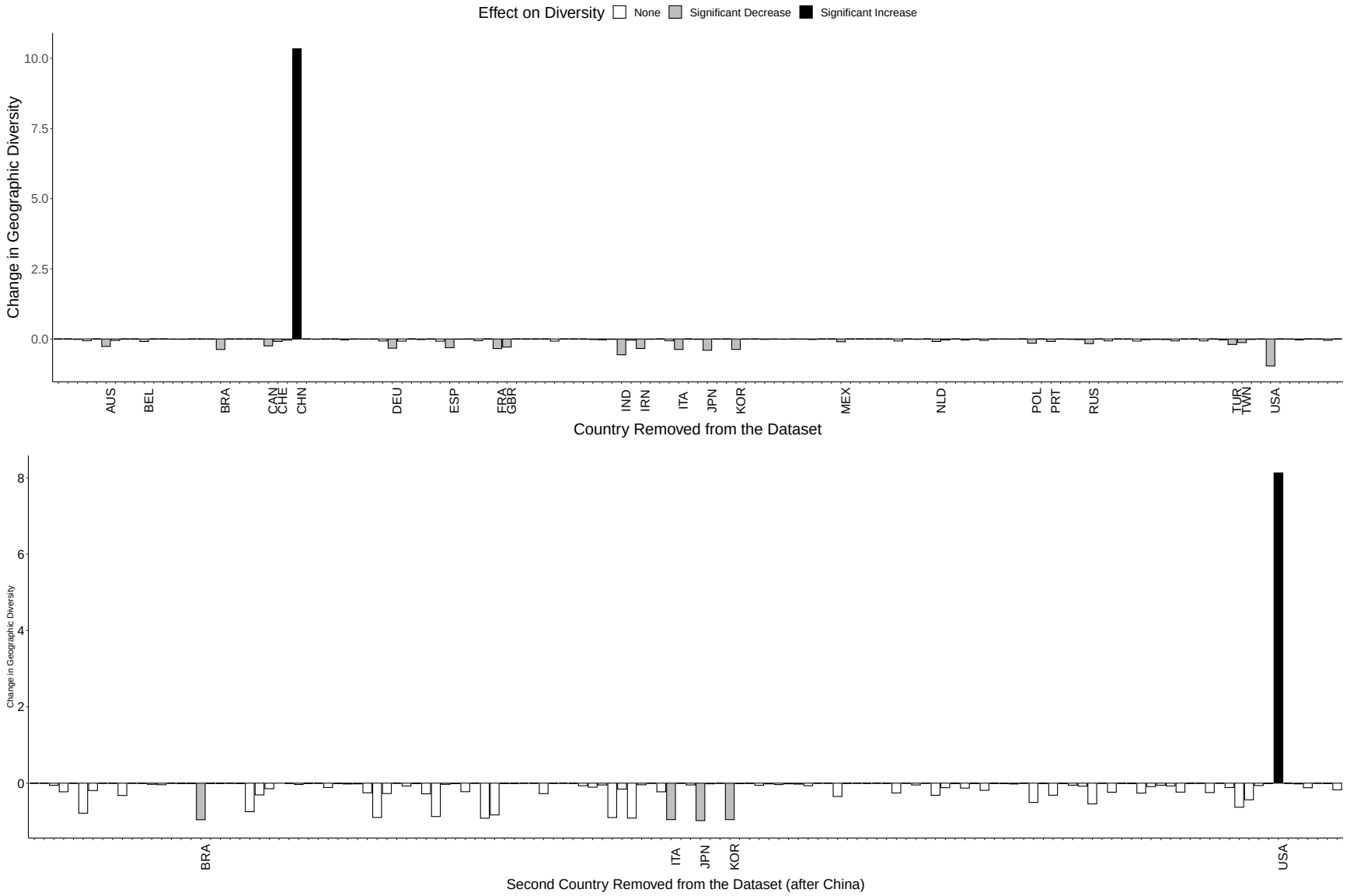

Figure A2. The effect on D_2 of excluding authors from individual countries (B) The effect on D_2 of excluding authors from individual countries after having first removed China.

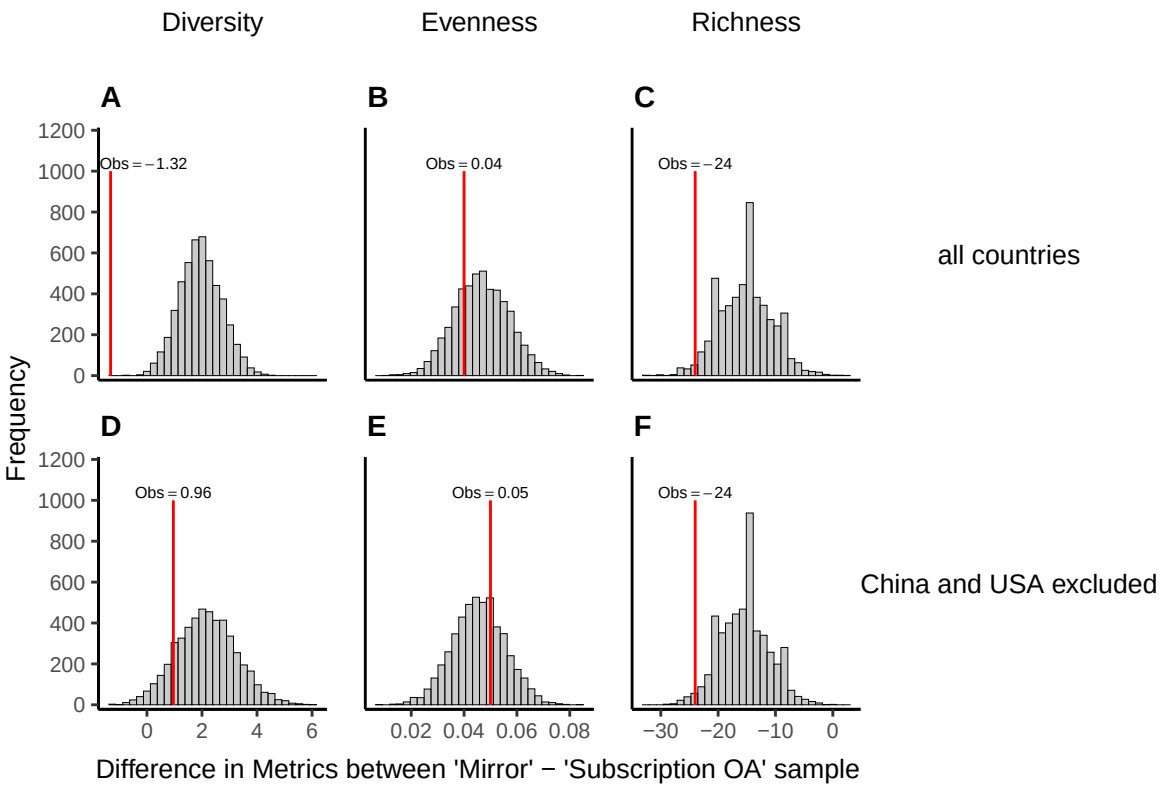

Figure A3. Results of permutation tests comparing author Diversity, Richness, and Evenness of open access articles published in Parent and Mirror journals. The line indicates the observed difference between the two populations, while the bars represent the frequency in 5000 permutations of the difference between two groups identical in size and structure to the observed collections but to which articles were assigned at random without replacement. Results are shown for analyses including all countries (A-C) and when excluding artciles by first- and sole-authors based in China or the USA (D-F).

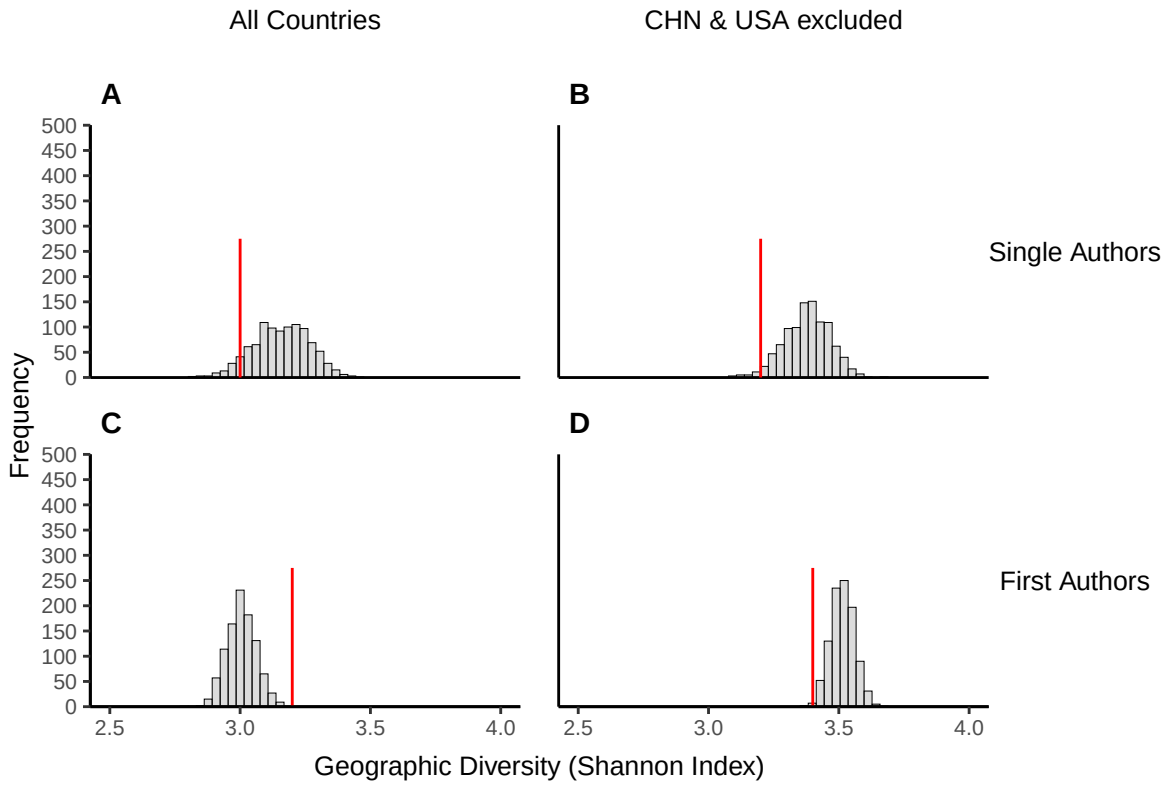

Figure A4. Author Geographic Diversity (Shannon's Index) for N = 975 articles in Mirror journals (solid line) and 1000 identically sized collections generated by selecting an identical number of non-open access articles in Parent journals by bootstrapping from the pool of N = 34293 total articles. Results are shown for analyses including all countries (A, C) and when excluding artciles by first- and sole-authors based in China or the USA (B, D).

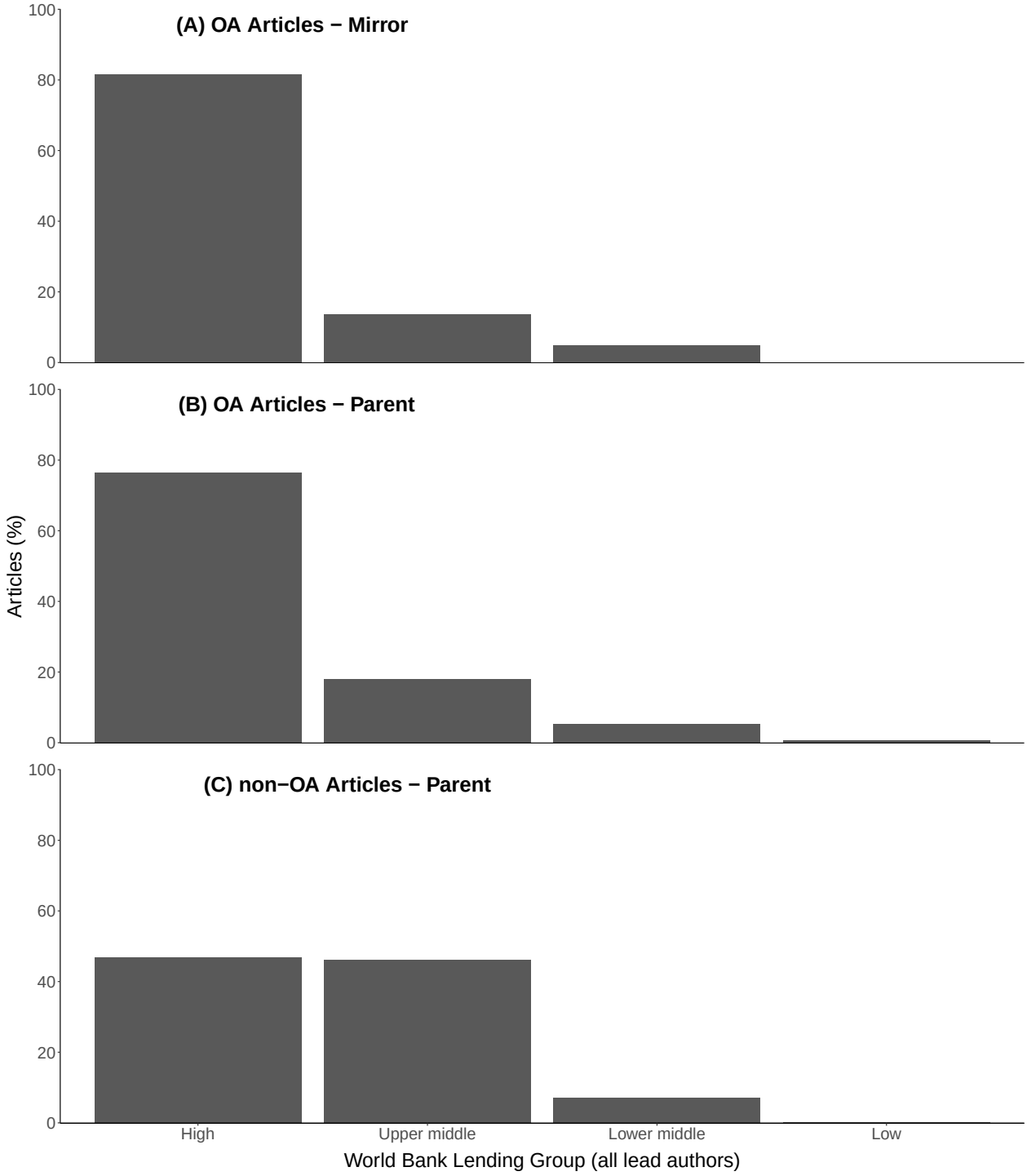

Figure A5. Proportion of lead authors based in different World Bank Lending Groups when pooling all of the (A) N = 975 articles in open access (OA) Mirror journals, (B) N = 1819 OA articles in Parent journals, and (C) N = 34293 non-OA articles in Parent journals.

Table A1

Countries eligible for APC waivers through Elsevier's 'Research4Life' program by World Bank Global Region and Income Group.

Region	Income Group	A - 100%	B - 50%	no waiver
South Asia	Low income	Afghanistan, Nepal	-	-
	Middle income	Bangladesh, Bhutan	Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	India
Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi	-	-
		Central African Republic, Chad, Dem. Repub. Congo, Eritrea	-	-
		Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau	-	-
		Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali	-	-
		Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone	-	-
		Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo	-	-
		Uganda	-	-
	Middle income	Angola, Cabo Verde, Cameroon	Botswana, Gabon, Mauritius	South Africa
		Comoros, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini	Namibia, Nigeria	-
		Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho	-	-
		Mauritania, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sudan	-	-
		Zambia, Zimbabwe	-	-
	High income	-	Seychelles	-
Latin America & Caribbean	Low income	Haiti	-	-
	Middle income	Belize, Nicaragua	Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba	Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica
		-	Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada	Dominican Republic, Mexico
		-	Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica	-
		-	Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	-
		-	Suriname, Venezuela	-
	High income	-	Antigua & Barbuda, Saint Kitts & Nevis	Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados
		-	-	British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Curaçao
		-	-	Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Martin (FRA), Sint Maarten
		-	-	Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Uruguay
Middle East & North Africa	Low income	Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen	-	-
	Middle income	Djibouti	Algeria, Egypt, Iraq	Iran, Lebanon
		-	Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	-
		-	West Bank & Gaza Strip	-
	High income	-	-	Bahrain, Israel, Kuwait
		-	-	Malta, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia
		-	-	United Arab Emirates
E. Asia & Pacific	Low income	Democratic People's Republic Korea	-	-
	Middle income	Cambodia, Fed. States Micronesia, Kiribati	Fiji, Mongolia, Nauru	American Samoa, China, Indonesia
		Laos, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea	Vietnam	Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
		Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga	-	-
		Tuvalu, Vanuatu	-	-
	High income	-	Palau	Australia, Brunei, French Polynesia
		-	-	Guam, Hong Kong, Japan, Macao
		-	-	N. Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Singapore
		-	-	South Korea, Taiwan
		Tokelau	Cook Islands, Niue	-
Europe & Central Asia	Low income	Tajikistan	-	-
	Middle income	Kyrgyzstan, Republic Moldova	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan	Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Romania
		-	Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo	Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan
		-	Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine	-
		-	Uzbekistan	-
	High income	-	-	Andorra, Austria, Belgium
		-	-	Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark
		-	-	Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France
		-	-	Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland
		-	-	Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle Man
		-	-	Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania
		-	-	-
		-	Saint Helena	-
North America	High income	-	-	Bermuda, Canada, United States

Table A2

Results of permutation tests comparing the difference in diversity and richness of (A) articles in Mirror journals and (B) open access articles in parent journals.

Countries	Metric	Mirror (OA)	Parent (OA)	Obs. Diff.	$\hat{P}$
All Countries	Diversity	11.97	13.29	-1.32	0.00
	Richness	61.00	85.00	-24.00	1.68
	Evenness	0.75	0.72	0.04	27.14
China and USA excluded	Diversity	18.29	17.33	0.96	13.74
	Richness	59.00	83.00	-24.00	1.38
	Evenness	0.81	0.76	0.05	67.44

Table A3

Geographic Evenness and Richness of lead authors publishing Open Access (i.e., OA) articles in Mirror and Parent journals vs. subscription-only, non-OA, articles in Parent journals (Psub). The value for Psub is the mean of 1000 bootstrap-generated article collections identical in size and structure to each OA group with which they are being compared (i.e., OA in Mirror, OA in Parent). Single: authors of single-authored articles; First: first authors of co-authored articles.

			All Countries			China & USA Excluded		
Metric	OA Source	Author	OA	Psub (mean ± SD)	$\hat{P}$	OA	Psub (mean ± SD)	$\hat{P}$
Evenness	Mirror	First	0.75	0.73 ± 0.01	0.00	0.81	0.85 ± 0.01	0.00
		Single	0.82	0.84 ± 0.02	0.00	0.89	0.92 ± 0.02	0.00
	Parent	First	0.71	0.74 ± 0.01	0.00	0.76	0.83 ± 0.01	0.00
		Single	0.88	0.91 ± 0.06	0.00	0.95	0.93 ± 0.09	0.15
Richness	Mirror	First	60	61.05 ± 3.29	0.32	58	61.52 ± 3.2	0.27
		Single	38	43 ± 2.71	0.03	36	40.02 ± 2.63	0.17
	Parent	First	85	70.46 ± 3.06	1.00	83	69.78 ± 3.14	1.00
		Single	15	15 ± 1.82	0.38	14	12.82 ± 1.45	0.89