

1 Disclosing funding sources for open 2 access publication fees: the Open APC 3 initiative

4 Najko Jahn¹ and Marco Tullney²

5 ¹Bielefeld University Library, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany

6 ²Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB) - German National Library of Science and
7 Technology, Hannover, Germany

8 ABSTRACT

9 Publication fees in open access publishing hold a prominent place on the agenda of researchers, policy-
10 makers, and academic publishers. This paper contributes to the evolving empirical basis on open access
11 funding. It describes the Open APC initiative, in which German universities and research organizations
12 share their expenditures for publication fees. As method, the initiative uses existing open data tools to
13 aggregate and disseminate institutional spending on open access publication fees. In total, 29 German
14 research organizations self-reported funding of 6,279 open access journal articles, which amounted to
15 8,039,339 €. The average payment for each article was 1,280 €, and the median payment 1,209 €. Our
16 data-set comprises only 53 articles in hybrid journals. With an indexing coverage of 99 %, the findings
17 reveal that the DOI agency CrossRef provides both comprehensive bibliographic coverage of the funded
18 open access journal literature and disambiguated names of journal titles and publishing houses. We
19 show that authority control of these bibliographic information is particularly relevant for the comparative
20 study of the economical effects of open access publishing.

21 Keywords: Open access, open access journal, scholarly publishing, publication fees, article processing
22 charges, science policy

23 INTRODUCTION

24 Publication fees, often paid by funders or universities, are a widely discussed open access business model.
25 Yet, how and to what extent these activities are effective in terms of the number of supported research
26 articles and associated costs remains under debate. This paper describes the Open APC initiative¹, in
27 which German universities and research organization share spendings on open access publication fees,
28 and how it is currently implemented. More specifically, it addresses three problem areas when studying
29 the economical effects of open access publishing: fragmentation of open access funding, variable pricing
30 schemes and the comparison across research institutions. Such an approach extends methods and improves
31 data collection activities for researchers and practitioners, as well as contribute to a better understanding
32 of factors affecting the analysis of publication fees in open access publishing.

33 The rise of open access journals matches the increasing relevance of publication fees in academic
34 publishing (Davis and Walters, 2011; Laakso and Björk, 2012; Pinfield, 2015). To cover these fees,
35 authors tend to make use of funding that grant agencies or academic institutions provide (Suber, 2012).
36 However, collecting information about what was funded is in most cases difficult. One reason why
37 payments made for open access journal publications are often hard to track is that, on the one hand,
38 they are fragmented across the budgets of funding agencies, research institutions, and libraries, and, on
39 the other hand, taken from personal budgets. Furthermore, open access funding mostly exists in higher
40 income countries, mainly to support research articles in the bio- and physical sciences (Solomon and
41 Björk, 2011). Personal budgets stand in contrast with those support structures and are likely used to cover
42 low price publication fees (Björk, 2015; Solomon and Björk, 2011). Along with the fragmentation of
43 payments, funding for open access publications lacks transparency because the parties involved - authors,

¹<https://github.com/openapc/openapc-de>

universities, funders, publishers - neither release information on who pays for what nor the costs of publishing (Björk and Solomon, 2014), a situation similar to the lack of transparency regarding journal subscriptions (Lawson and Meghreblian, 2015). It also remains unclear which factors contribute to price formation.² While fixed prices for individual articles are common, agreements between publishers and institutions often provide discounts and publishers sometimes waive publication fees for authors from low-income countries (Björk and Solomon, 2012; Lawson, 2015b). Other factors leading to a complex landscape of variable pricing schemes (Pinfield et al., 2015) include submission or page charges (Björk and Solomon, 2012). Hybrid journals substantially add to this complexity, because comprehensive offset systems to avoid paying for the same article twice, through subscription and publication fee, are rare, which, in turn, leads to the phenomena of “double dipping” in scholarly publishing (Pinfield et al., 2015).

This complex situation of fee-based open access publishing creates difficulties for researchers and practitioners alike. Because of fragmented payments, the extent of funding remains unclear. To increase transparency, some research funders have begun collecting and disclosing expenditures for open access journal articles as open data. As per definition, open data is data that “can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose” (Dietrich et al., 2016). Therefore, opening up information about the funding of open access journal articles promises to enhance the discussion about current and future business models in academic publishing. To our knowledge, the first research funders providing such data were the Wellcome Trust (Kiley, 2014) and the Austrian Science Fund FWF (Reckling and Kenzian, 2014), who both released data on publication fees they had funded. The British not-for-profit company Jisc followed by collecting data from higher-education institutions in the UK (Lawson, 2015a). Disclosed as publicly available spreadsheets, these data-sets self-report expenditures along with bibliographic information, including title, journal and publisher, persistent identifier to the publisher’s version, and a link to a deposit in a subject repository. Curatorial efforts focused on the disambiguation of publisher and journal titles as well as on detecting duplicates. In the case of the Wellcome Trust, crowd-sourcing data cleaning activities through a Google spreadsheet in combination with checks against bibliographic sources massively improved the spending data (see comments in Kiley (2014)).

The open access landscape in Germany, which is the focus of this paper, shares the general problems of in-transparency regarding funding schemes and costs as discussed above. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), the largest research funder in Germany, has been encouraging open access publishing since years. It launched its “Open-Access Publishing” program in 2009 that has strongly influenced the support of open access publication fees through funds managed by university libraries.³ With this program, the DFG aims to help universities to establish support structures for publishing in open access journals where authors are requested to pay a publication fee. To reduce administrative burdens, grantees agree not only to reimburse the bills on behalf of the researchers they support, but also to look for ways to improve the handling of those financial transactions. Examples include central invoicing schemes and related agreements between university libraries and publishers. Grantees are also required to report the institutional publication output and their fees paid for open access journal articles to the DFG on a regular basis, and to present the university-wide strategy to sustain the funds when DFG’s initial support runs out lately in 2019. The DFG enforces a set of criteria grantees have to comply with, leading to similar implementations for supporting open access publishing across German universities: these criteria exclude sponsoring of articles in hybrid journals, and the funding of articles whose publication fee exceeds 2,000 € (excluding VAT) (Fournier and Weihberg, 2013). Research institutes organized in the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft, Leibniz-Gemeinschaft, and Max-Planck-Gesellschaft are not eligible for this funding program, contributing to the diversity of schemes in Germany. In response, some organizations have adopted similar processes to support authors. The Max-Planck-Gesellschaft operates their long-lasting open access activities, including handling spending and publisher agreements centrally, through the Max Planck Digital Library (Schimmer et al., 2013; Sikora and Geschuhn, 2015), while the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft set up a dedicated open access fund in 2016.

The growing share of articles published in fee-based open access journals in recent years has led to calls for an unified approach towards funding of publication fees. The Allianz der Wissenschaftsorganisationen⁴, representing all major research organizations in Germany, thus marks transparency as a major means to

²These might include article processing, impact, rejection rates, management and investment, and profit margins. See Noorden (2013) for a general discussion and Gumpenberger et al. (2012) and Björk and Solomon (2015) for discussions of journal impact and quality.

³Guidelines for the funding program can be found here: http://www.dfg.de/formulare/12_20/

⁴http://www.dfg.de/en/dfg_profile/alliance/index.html

sustain an “adequate open access publication system” (Bruch et al., 2015). However, there are various ways to achieve this goal. The existing approaches in Austria and the United Kingdom have one institution in charge to collect and analyze the data. The history of the Open APC initiative is rather bottom-up: In May 2014, Bielefeld University Library began to share its expenditures for publication fees. The library put its approach to the working group “Electronic Publishing” of the Deutsche Initiative für Netzwerkinformation (DINI)⁵ as a basis for discussion, and invited others to participate. Reflecting the increasing demand for publicly available data, contributions from Universität Regensburg and Universität Hannover followed soon after. As of writing, 29 universities and research institutes voluntarily reported their data to the Open APC initiative to be included into a unified data-set of all expenditures.

The aim of this study was to examine how much German universities and research organisations spent on open access publication fees until 2015. Drawing on self-reported data from the Open APC initiative, the analysis focused on the amount of institutional payments for publication fees, and compared these findings with those from related Austrian and UK initiatives. We also asked how thoroughly self-reported articles were indexed in CrossRef, a DOI minting agency for scholarly literature, and analysed how institutional spending per article was distributed over publishers and journal titles.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

We analysed self-reported cost data released by the Open APC initiative on May 13, 2016, to assess institutional spending on open access publication fees in Germany. In addition to administrative data about the amount paid per article including value added tax, the reporting institution, and the year of invoicing, we used information about whether an article was published in a fully or hybrid open access journal as well as the recorded DOI from the data-set.

Instead of re-using publisher and journal information contained in the Open APC data-set, we fetched bibliographic metadata for each article from CrossRef on May 19, 2016, on the basis of the reported DOIs. Although the Open APC initiative gathered metadata representing publishers and journals from CrossRef as well, this information was retrieved at the time when the participating institutions submitted the cost information. The Open APC initiative tracked the date of data submission and the contributors for every data submission with Git, a version control system, increasingly used for enabling reproducible research (Ram, 2013), and made this information available via GitHub to be transparent over time. However, CrossRef regularly updated metadata to represent ongoing mergers of publishing houses or name changes. A prominent example in this regard was the merger of the two large publishing houses Springer Business + Media and Nature Publishing Group announced on May 6, 2015, that operated as Springer Nature at the time of our study. To reflect these dynamics in academic publishing, we decided to retrieve updated metadata from CrossRef for the whole Open APC data-set.

As a client, we used the R package rcrossref (Chamberlain et al., 2016), developed and maintained by the rOpenSci initiative⁶, to access CrossRef’s REST API. We requested the XML-based format `application/vnd.crossref.unixsd+xml` in which full and abbreviated journal titles as well as the ISSN media types, the International Standard Serial Number used to identify journals, were distinguished. It also contained normalised publisher information, thus avoiding confusion about naming of publishing houses other studies were faced with when working with self-reported data (Woodward and Henderson, 2014). In cases where no bibliographic information could be obtained, we used the Open APC values. Since CrossRef was not the only registration agency for DOIs, but also the agencies DataCite and Medra minted DOIs for scholarly work, we furthermore obtained the DOI agency for each article with the help of the rcrossref client.

Data collection in this study also involved obtaining cost data from related open data initiatives. To compare self-reported spending on open access journal articles by Germany universities and research organisations with that of other initiatives, we reviewed the openly available spreadsheets from the Wellcome Trust (Kiley, 2014), the Austrian Science Fund FWF (Reckling and Kenzian, 2014) and Jisc. For analysis, we obtained the amount of overall spending on publications fees, as well as on charges to publish in fully open access journal articles. In the case of FWF, we gathered the cost information from accompanying reports. We used the spreadsheet data to summarize Wellcome Trust’s and Jisc’s spending, and converted the prices from GBP to Euro in accordance with the average Euro foreign

⁵<http://dini.de/english/ag0/e-pub0/>

⁶rOpenSci: <https://ropensci.org/>

exchange reference rates provided by the European Central Bank. Our comparison between the open data initiatives focussed on the last two years 2014 and 2015. Because Wellcome Trust's spending was reported for the periods 2013 - 2014 and 2014 - 2015, we referred to the average exchange rates of the full two-year period as we could not determine the actual invoicing dates from the data. We excluded Jisc's spending in 2014 because full currency information in the data-set was not available.

Data collection methods of the Open APC initiative and those of the others differed in some aspects. For instance, whereas the DOI was a mandatory element in the Open APC data template that the participating institution were required to report, publication identifier in the Wellcome Trust data was also added through automated compliance checks. Our first screening of the data-sets revealed that some articles lacked a DOI. For this reason, and as our main focus is institutional funding for publication fees in Germany, we decided only to compare German spending with that of other initiatives, but not its size and distribution over publisher and journal titles, as well as the indexing coverage in CrossRef. However, we made use of the literature to discuss our findings in relation to these Austrian and UK initiatives.

RESULTS

Cost Data

On May 13, 2016,⁷ the Open APC initiative covered 7,417 articles whose publication fees were centrally paid by 30 German universities and research institutions until 2015. The number of supported open access journal articles grew over the years (see Figure 1). While one institution disclosed 5 payments made in 2005, the majority shared their expenditures from 2013 onwards. With 1,999 articles, the year 2015 was best represented in our data-set. However, 27 institutions contributed their cost data for 2015 at the time of this analysis, suggesting that there exists a time lag between payments made and reporting these spending to the Open APC initiative.

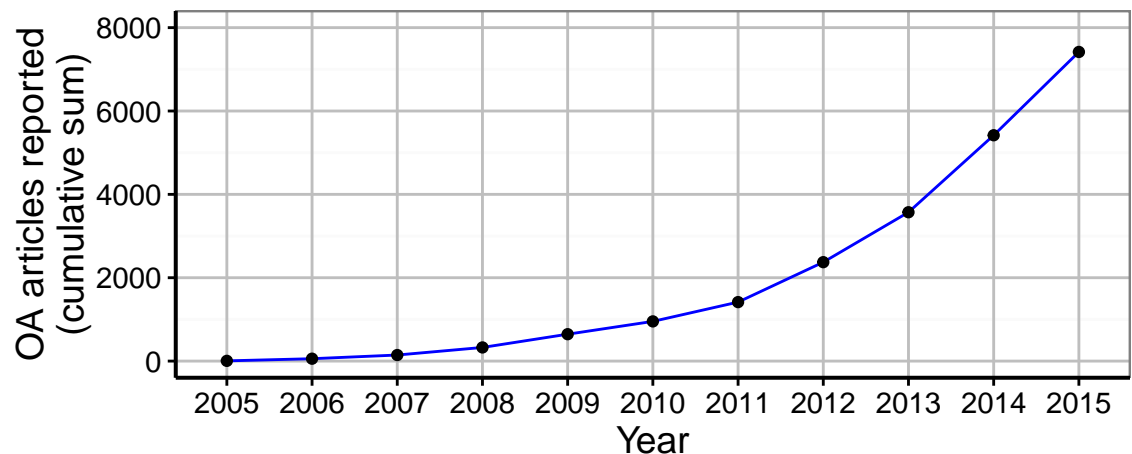


Figure 1. Growth of Open APC Initiative

Among all articles, fees amounted to 9,627,537 € including VAT, the average payment was 1,298 € and the median value 1,231 €. Figure 2 shows the large price variation among the articles. The disclosed publication fees ranged from 40 € to 7,419 €. However, the average price paid varied somewhat during the period 2011 and 2014 (1239 - 1289 €). We also observe that 6,996 (94%) of the publication fees were paid in accordance with the DFG price cap of 2,000 €. Whereas related open data initiatives in Austria and the United Kingdom reported a large share of spending for hybrid journal articles, the situation in Germany is different: only 60 articles in hybrid journals were reported by 3 out of 30 research institutions, accounting for 0.81 % of the overall payments.

The number of APC payments per institutions varied considerably (see Table 3). With 2,856 reported articles, the Max Planck Society contributed 39 % of the overall submissions. In contrast, the two universities of technology, TU Clausthal and TU Ilmenau, who recently begun to set up support structures for fee-based open access journal articles, shared payments made for four articles each.

⁷The data is openly available on GitHub. The following analysis is based on version 2.1.13 of the dataset, available at <https://github.com/OpenAPC/openapc-de/tree/v2.1.13>.

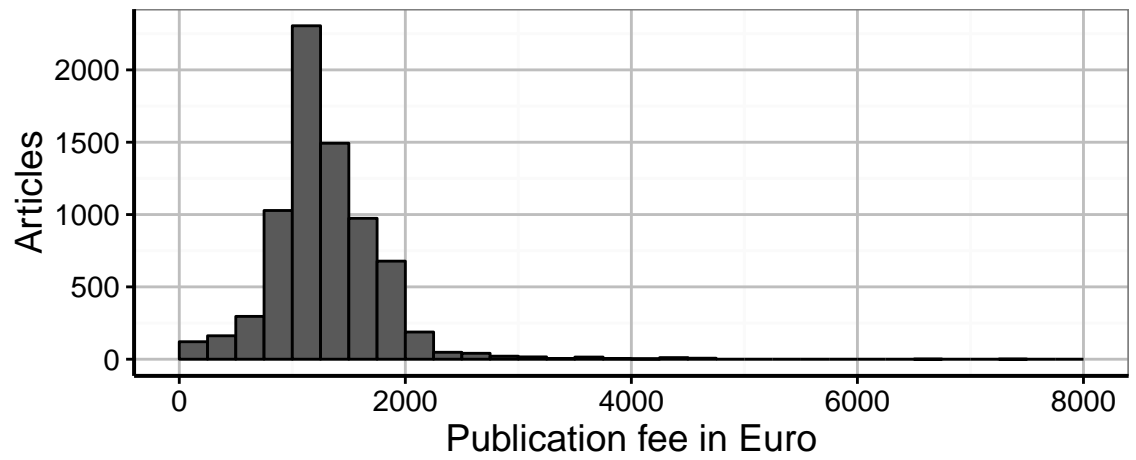


Figure 2. Histogram APC

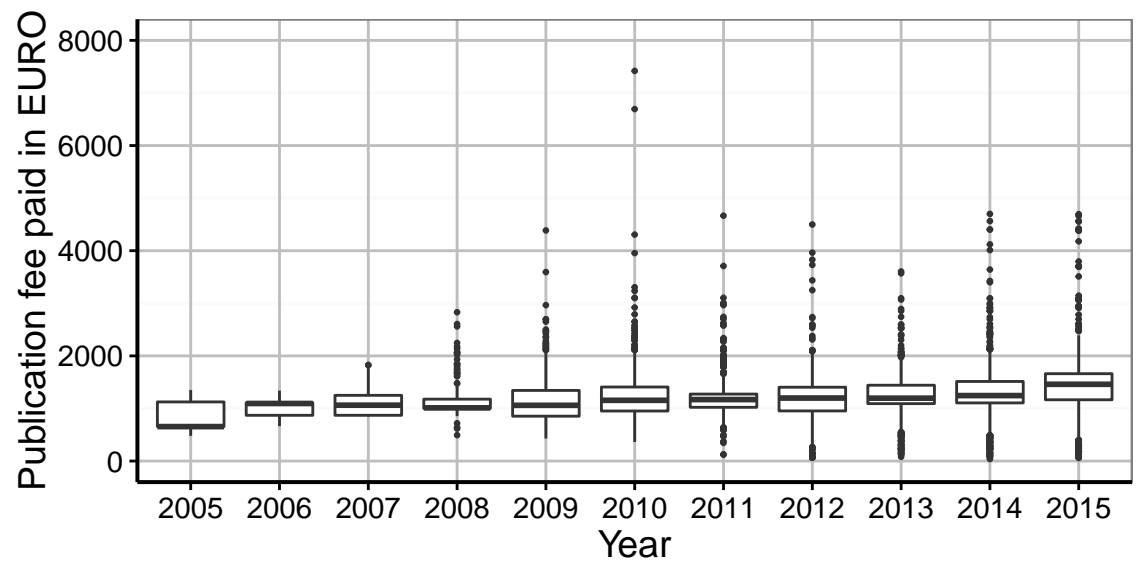


Figure 3. Payments per year

Table 1. Institutions self-reporting expenditures for open access publications (in €)

Institutions	Articles funded	Total	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
MPG	2,856	3,661,120	1,282	1,168	69	7,419
Goettingen U	650	883,918	1,360	1,354	180	4,695
KIT	426	523,166	1,228	1,243	69	3,731
Regensburg U	399	503,205	1,261	1,207	77	4,403
Muenchen LMU	365	463,491	1,270	1,299	496	2,023
TU Muenchen	308	390,086	1,267	1,386	131	2,122
Bielefeld U	262	322,815	1,232	1,234	142	2,103
Giessen U	243	326,082	1,342	1,247	81	4,498
Konstanz U	221	302,659	1,369	1,380	40	2,072
Heidelberg U	215	308,348	1,434	1,500	60	2,042
Wuerzburg U	207	286,543	1,384	1,447	105	2,514
Leipzig U	173	243,873	1,410	1,471	341	2,055
FZJ - ZB	158	196,869	1,246	1,177	370	3,700
TU Dresden	130	175,723	1,352	1,415	200	2,193
Duisburg-Essen U	114	136,911	1,201	1,214	238	1,982
FU Berlin	106	142,671	1,346	1,292	220	2,000
GFZ-Potsdam	106	126,520	1,194	1,065	223	4,403
Bayreuth U	92	105,725	1,149	1,200	82	2,059
Bochum U	71	93,546	1,318	1,438	100	2,042
Hannover U	69	90,259	1,308	1,241	149	2,159
MDC	69	145,256	2,105	1,800	491	4,700
TU Chemnitz	36	37,826	1,051	1,142	78	2,123
Kassel U	35	35,550	1,016	1,142	150	1,861
Hamburg TUHH	24	32,789	1,366	1,466	300	2,027
Potsdam U	24	32,128	1,339	1,386	916	2,116
Bamberg U	22	23,663	1,076	1,009	90	2,010
TU Ilmenau	13	13,053	1,004	986	178	2,077
Dortmund TU	9	8,238	915	900	155	1,738
TU Clausthal	8	6,999	875	918	181	1,724
INM - Leibniz-Institut für Neue Materialien	6	8,505	1,418	1,492	237	2,454

CrossRef indexing

Along with the price information, participating institutions were required to identify funded articles by their DOI. They were reported for 7,373 out of 7,417 articles. Of those, `my_apc %>% filter(indexed.in.crossref == TRUE) %>% nrow()` were indexed in CrossRef, representing `my_apc %>% filter(indexed.in.crossref == TRUE) %>% nrow() / my_apc %>% nrow() * 100 %` of all funded publications. The reasons why articles identified by a DOI were not registered with CrossRef differed. Some journals were not indexed by CrossRef at the time of our study but by the DOI agencies DataCite (Journal of new frontiers in spatial concepts published by KIT Scientific Publishing) and Medra (DIE ERDE: Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin). In other cases, either the DOI did not refer to the full text despite the fact that the journal was indexed on a regular basis (compare <http://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-13-S19-S7> with <http://bmcbioinformatics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2105-13-S19-S7>) or the resource type could not be retrieved, although the DOI resolves (<http://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-015-1795-7>).

Cost data by publisher and journal

We used the DOI to automatically fetch publisher and journal names for each article from the CrossRef REST API. Table 4 shows the top ten publishers in terms of payments made that represent 92 % of the spending for publication fees. In total, payments were made to 139 publishing houses. In comparison

with data from the UK, full open access publishers have a greater share on total spending. Pinfield et al. (2015), for instance, reported remarkably lower numbers for the open access publishers MPDI AG, Copernicus GmbH, and Hindawi Publishing.

Table 2. Publication fees paid per publisher (in €)

Journal	Articles funded	Total	Mean	SD	Median	Range
Springer Nature	2,167	2,948,697	1,361	387	1,385	80.92 – 4403
Public Library of Science (PLOS)	1,680	2,243,128	1,335	321	1,207	555.66 – 2790.27
Frontiers Media SA	906	1,186,283	1,309	424	1,142	77.35 – 4179
Copernicus GmbH	841	1,160,450	1,380	658	1,277	69.12 – 7418.88
IOP Publishing	677	699,137	1,033	228	953	374.77 – 1950
MDPI AG	208	236,729	1,138	453	1,177	154.43 – 2054.68
Hindawi Publishing Corporation	120	125,495	1,046	538	947	174.99 – 2225.22
The Optical Society	111	176,665	1,592	392	1,626	498.62 – 3731.09
Wiley-Blackwell	78	126,148	1,617	467	1,601	490.58 – 3065
Oxford University Press (OUP)	64	118,225	1,847	793	1,741	297.5 – 4498.2
Other	565	606,578	1,074	840	922	40 – 4699.61

Most of the funding of publication fees in Germany went to the publisher Springer Science + Business Media, especially profiting from the merge with the former full open access publisher BioMed Central. In contrast, other established publishing houses such as Elsevier and Wiley-Blackwell rank lower, presumably because they mostly publish hybrid journals, which were not well represented in our data-set at the time of the study. Table 4 also illustrates the variation across and within publishers, which confirms earlier findings (Pinfield et al., 2015).

Table 3. Publication fees paid per journal (in €)

Journal	Articles funded	Total	Mean	SD	Median	Range
PLOS ONE	1,433	1,745,513	1,218	130	1,198	748.71 – 1808.8
New Journal of Physics	673	693,322	1,030	225	953	374.77 – 1856.4
Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions	281	437,903	1,558	776	1,403	233.86 – 7418.88
Frontiers in Psychology	271	363,794	1,342	429	1,142	77.35 – 2122.81
BMC Genomics	135	179,592	1,330	205	1,276	920 – 1926

Journal	Articles funded	Total	Mean	SD	Median	Range
Biogeosciences Discussions	127	187,716	1,478	548	1,313	663.55 – 3641.47
BMC Bioinformatics	113	142,680	1,263	217	1,244	655 – 1661.24
Frontiers in Plant Science	107	126,763	1,185	408	1,106	551.04 – 2380
Atmospheric Measurement Techniques Discussions	107	143,782	1,344	585	1,203	428.4 – 3709.44
Frontiers in Human Neuroscience	106	140,065	1,321	415	1,106	575 – 2000
Other	4,064	5,466,407	1,345	557	1,350	40 – 4699.61

Prices also varied within single journals. Based on the number of articles paid for, Table 5 illustrates the top ten out of 732 journals. Payments to these ten journals represent 45 % of all payments. In the case of Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions, the price range can be explained by the fact that this journal charges per page and also takes the submission's file format into consideration.

DISCUSSION

In Germany, institutional spending on open access publication fees has increased over the years, confirming the general trend of publication fees in academic publishing (Davis and Walters, 2011; Laakso and Björk, 2012; Pinfield, 2015). With a share of 99%, the majority of open access articles German institutions reported to the Open APC initiative were published in fully open access journals. This presumably reflects the DFG funding policy which excludes the support of articles published in hybrid open access journals. The DFG has been financially supporting the implementation of central publication funds at more than 30 German universities since 2009. However, in reviewing self-reported cost data from funders or countries that also support hybrid open access journals or open access books, we revealed smaller proportions of payments in favour of articles in fully open access journals. Because open access publication fee spending is fragmented, we cannot answer whether German researchers avoided opting for open access when publishing in hybrid journals or used other budgets to pay publication fees required to make their work open access through these kind of journals.

In our study, CrossRef thoroughly indexed open access journal articles in the Open APC data-set. We could gather metadata representing publisher and journal titles for 99 % articles, and successfully merged these information with the Open APC cost data. Using metadata from CrossRef, therefore, reduces the extensive validation work of bibliographic information provided that the reporting of the DOI along with the expenses is made mandatory. Drawing on CrossRef would also increase the comparability of cost data for future negotiations with publishers on open access agreements, and the open access spending between open data initiatives that apply the same reporting standards, as its metadata represent the dynamic landscape of academic publishing in terms of ongoing mergers of publishing houses or name changes.

Another advantage of self-reported data-sets on the article-level to disclose spending on open access publication fees is that they enable researchers and practitioners alike to study in which open access journals researchers from one institution actually publish, and to compare these findings with that of other universities or research organizations. For instance, our study revealed that the size of publication fee spending differed among the institutions with the Max Planck Society accounting for almost 39 % of the overall articles. Many universities and research organization reported remarkably lower number of supported open access articles to the Open APC initiative. Using self-reported data, therefore, contributes to the understanding about how much and to what extent spending on open access publishing varies on the institutional level. This is particularly relevant given the increasingly important role open access publishing plays in recent negotiations between German universities and research organizations forming

consortia on the one side and publishers on the other about financing scholarly publishing in future (Bruch et al., 2015).

This study is limited in some respects. One is that we cannot assess whether publishers and journals granted publication fee discounts seeing that the Open APC initiative does not track this kind of information. However, the large price ranges of particular journals suggests that varying pricing schemes were in place. Adding to this complexity, it is likely that some institutions only paid parts of the publication fee. Take for instance the journal *Nature Communication*. Charges reported in our sample ranged between 2000 €, the DFG price cap, and 4.403 €. Such co-payments that involve several budgets were a proposed strategy to sustain publication funds at German universities (Fournier and Weihberg, 2013). In another case, one university included its charges for participating in the German SCOAP consortia and presumably divided the sum by the articles published in SCOAP journals. In this national consortia, managed by the German National Library of Science and Technology, payments were not directly made per article. Instead, subscription costs between a participating library and a publisher were reconciled, and the reduction transferred to the consortia to finance publications in SCOAP journals.

It must also be noted that reporting to the Open APC initiative is voluntary. Therefore, not all institutions in Germany that provide central funding of publication fees contribute cost data to this initiative. In a qualitative survey, asking why German institutions are reluctant to share their cost data through the Open APC initiative, one institution feared that increase in transparency would allow publishers to adjust prices in their favour. Others pointed out that the workload to produce such a data-set could be too extensive (Deppe, 2015). As no registry of institutional open access funds or similar support structures exists, we cannot assess the number of non-participants in Germany.

Our analysis on how institutional spending per articles was distributed over publishers and journal titles shows that open access publishing is diverse and concentrated at the same time. While we were able to identify 139 individual publishing houses that were supported by the German universities and research organizations, the distribution is highly skewed. 92 % of open access publication fee spending went to ten publishers, confirming a general high concentration of few publishers in current academic publishing. However, our study could not confirm that publications in open access journals owned by traditional publishing houses account for most of the spending on publication fees. Rather, open access publishers such as Public Library of Science (PloS), Copernicus GmbH or MPDI AG rank higher in our study than in the analyses of cost data in the UK.

This study finally confirms the leading role of “mega-journals” in open access publishing, including the multidisciplinary PLOS ONE and the journals *New Journal of Physics*, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions* and *Frontiers in Psychology*, all of which publish contributions from all branches of their respective discipline. In general, an estimated 14 out of more than 10,000 journals registered in DOAJ in 2015 accounted for up to 15–20 % of all articles published in full open access journals (Björk, 2015).

CONCLUSION

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