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Flipping Norway

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The data used

Max Planck Digital Library analysis: Web of Science (WoS) data

- Strengths:
  - Covers all research producing sectors
  - Accurate indication of corresponding authors
- Weaknesses:
  - Does not cover all scholarly fields equally well
  - Must be bought
  - Reasonably accurate, but not without errors
  - Takes time to get complete data for preceding year

data cont.

Our analysis: CRIStin (The national CRIS of Norway) data

- Strengths:
  - Cover all scholarly fields
  - High accuracy and completeness
  - Are there, and do not need to be bought
  - Data for preceding year in place before end of April next year
- Weaknesses:
  - Do not cover all research producing sectors
  - No indication of corresponding author

- Comparison shows that MPDL's WoS data leave out about 25 per cent of Norwegian publications
  - Probably mostly from Humanities and Social Sciences
  - Implies that the loss of data from non-represented sectors in CRIStin data is much smaller than the added data from under-represented scholarly fields in WoS data
- Problem to solve: No information on corresponding author
  - Need to find a proxy for this

Corresponding author proxy

- Someone has to pay for any given article
- Only institutions who have authors can pay
- The more authors of an article an institution has, the higher the probability of having to pay for it
- The fraction of an article authored by an institution's authors gives an approximation of the probability the institution will have to pay for that article
  - Not exact for the individual article, but a reasonable approximation for a larger number of articles
  - Can be used to calculate the costs and savings of a flipping
- The sum of all article fractions for an institution hence represents the number of articles the institution must expect to pay for
- This method can be used by any institution with an updated and correct CRIS

Contrasting cost for a cluster of Norwegian HEIs

(Representing 97 per cent of Norwegian HEI article output)

Based on a number of assumptions and on historical data.
Local subscription costs are rough estimates.

Long term APC assumed to be NOK 20,000 (≈ € 2000), short term NOK 30,000 (≈ € 3000)

Article volume (sum of article fractions) is estimated to 7529 whole articles

All amounts in million NOK	Short term (high APC)	Long term (low APC)
APC costs	225.8	150.5
Savings on current expenditure		
Consortia-based subscriptions	164.1	
Local subscriptions	65.6	
Publication funds	13.5	
Net savings on transition	17.4	92.7

Additional savings

- Numbers are rough estimates.
- No calculations have been attempted regarding the economic effects of broader and quicker uptake of research in society.

	Short term	*Long term*
Hidden APCs	NOK 6 million	NOK 6 million
Green OA work		NOK 3 million
Consortia work		NOK 5 million
KOPINOR fees		NOK 6 million
Sum	**NOK 6 million**	**NOK 20 million**

Conclusion

- Flipping from a subscription-based to an APC-based model will be profitable for the Norwegian HEI sector
  - Both in the short and in the long term
- Detailed analysis shows this is not necessarily profitable for every institution
  - Especially in the short term
- The big institutions representing the bulk of current costs (80 per cent) profit both in the long and in the short term

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