

# Open Access for State-Funded Research

Increasing Innovation and Improving Education

**We urge you to support AB 609**, which makes the peer-reviewed results of state-funded research publicly available for all Californians



NAGPS Legislative  
Concerns Committee

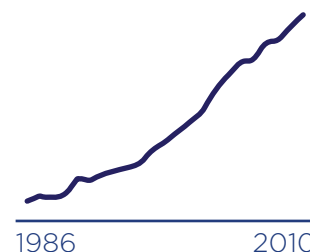
## A Win for California Students, Taxpayers and Small Businesses

**California Students:** Provides access to cutting-edge research that may be unavailable through library subscriptions and helps keep education affordable by reducing library costs

**California Taxpayers:** Maximizes taxpayers' return on investment in state-funded research and provides every taxpayer with access to the research they paid for

**Small Businesses:** Removes the cost barriers that prevent small businesses from incorporating the latest research into their innovation

Journal subscription costs have risen 400% since 1986—roughly four times the rate of inflation (1).



## Helping to Keep California Education Affordable

Journal subscription costs have risen 400% since 1986—roughly four times the rate of inflation (1)

Libraries spend significant portions of their budgets on journal subscriptions, which can cost thousands of dollars a year (2).

Open access provides students and faculty with free access to important articles they may not otherwise be able to use.

## Proven Track Record of Success: The NIH Public Access Program

The NIH open access policy requires peer-reviewed papers developed from NIH-funded projects be submitted to a public database one year after publication (3).

Every weekday more than 700,000 users access the NIH public database PubMed Central. Only 25% of these users are from universities—40% are from the general public and 17% are from industry (3).

The NIH policy is proven to be cost effective- it currently costs less than 1/100th of 1% of its annual budget to operate (4).

## No Demonstrated Loss to Publishers

Despite implementation of the NIH public access policy during the recession, publishers have been unable to show any significant effect on their business.

Publishers in the medical journal market forecast 6.3% growth in 2014 (5).

**700,000**

users access publicly funded research on the NIH PubMed Central every weekday (3)

**57%**

share of PubMed users who are from the general public and industry (3)

**<.01%**

share of the NIH annual budget needed to operate PubMed Central (4)

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## References

(1) The Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Monograph & Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2011

<http://www.arl.org/storage/documents/monograph-serial-costs.pdf>

(2) Library Journal. Periodicals Price Survey 2012.

<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2012/04/funding/coping-with-the-terrible-twins-periodicals-price-survey-2012/>

(3) The NIH Open Access Policy Overview and Impact:

[http://publicaccess.nih.gov/public\\_access\\_policy\\_implications\\_2012.pdf](http://publicaccess.nih.gov/public_access_policy_implications_2012.pdf)

(4) International Association of scientific, technical and medical publishers. STM Subsegment Forecast, 2011-2014

[www.stm-assoc.org/industry-statistics/stm-subsegment-forecast-2011-2014](http://www.stm-assoc.org/industry-statistics/stm-subsegment-forecast-2011-2014)

(5) Analysis of Comments and Implementation of the NIH Public Access Policy. September 30, 2008. Page 22

[http://publicaccess.nih.gov/analysis\\_of\\_comments\\_nih\\_public\\_access\\_policy.pdf](http://publicaccess.nih.gov/analysis_of_comments_nih_public_access_policy.pdf)

## Links and Resources

Public comments submitted to the Office of Science and Technology Policy regarding Open Access

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/library/publicaccess>