

# Fiscal outlook for the Florida Entomologist

T. J. Walker, 10 Jan 2006

## FES dues and net income from *Florida Entomologist*, 2003-2005

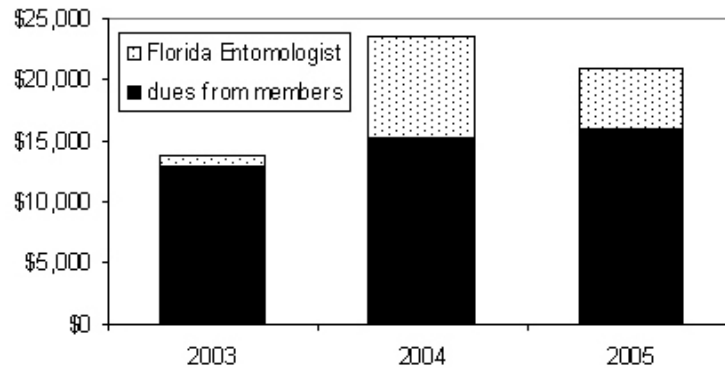


Fig. 1. The net income from *Florida Entomologist* was low in 2003 because of unusual dips in the amount published, library subscriptions, and memberships. The drop in net income between 2004 and 2005 was mostly due to an increase in rates by Painter Printing.

## Income and expenses, 2003-2005

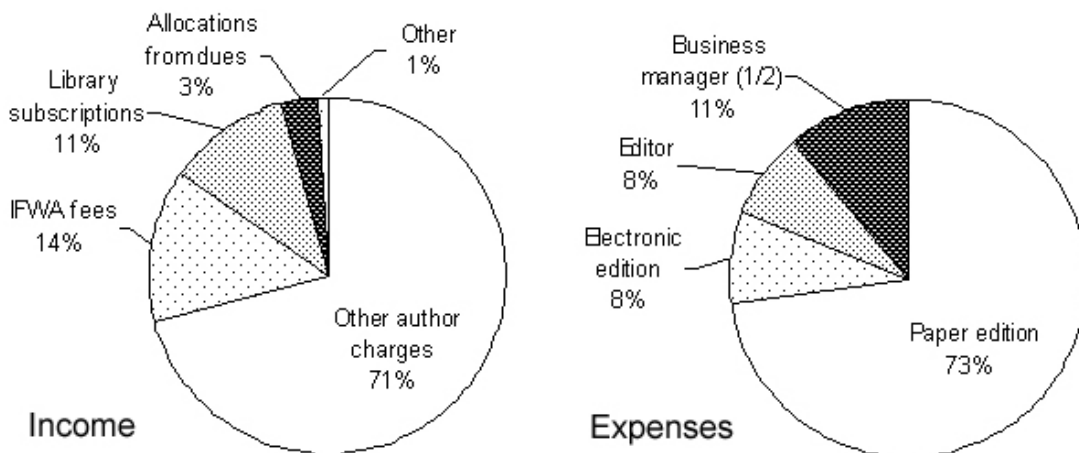


Fig. 2. Analysis of income and expenses of the *Florida Entomologist*, based on data from 2003-2005. The "other" income is the cost of publishing Pioneer Lectures, which is an Annual Meeting expense.

## Library revenues, 1994-2005

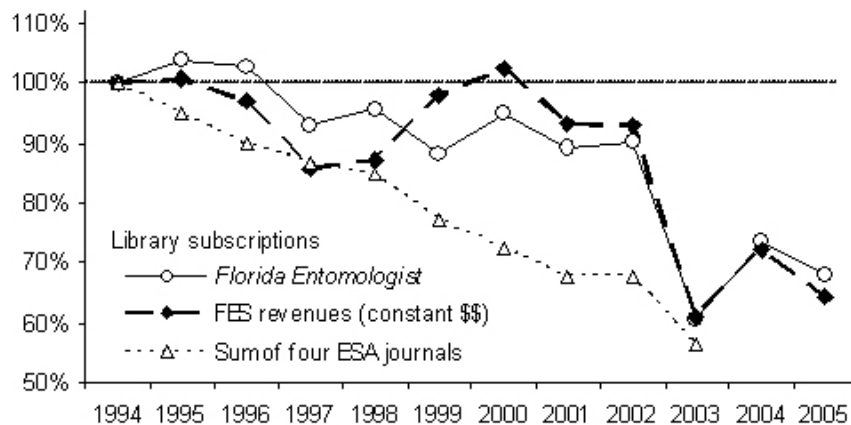


Fig. 3. Changes in numbers of library subscriptions and in the revenues they produced (in constant \$). Changes in subscriptions to the four ESA journals are included for comparison.

**Allocations from dues, 1998-2005**

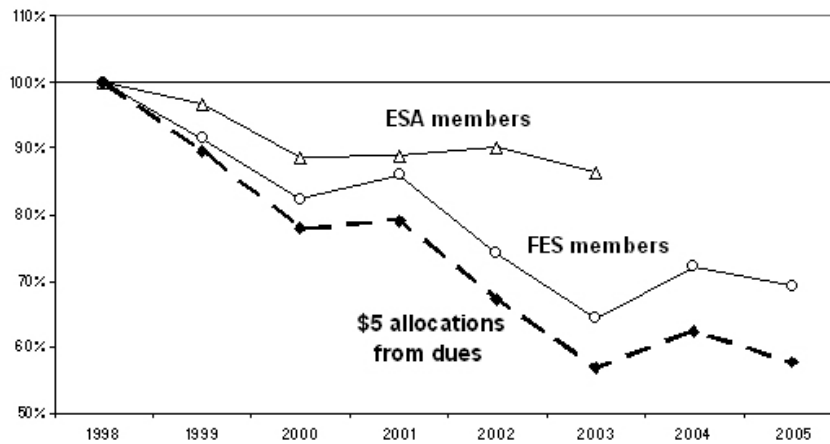


Fig. 4. Changes in numbers of FES members and in the revenues (in constant dollars) produced by allocations from their dues. Changes in numbers of ESA members are included for comparison.

**Net income from issue vs. size of issue, 2004-2005**

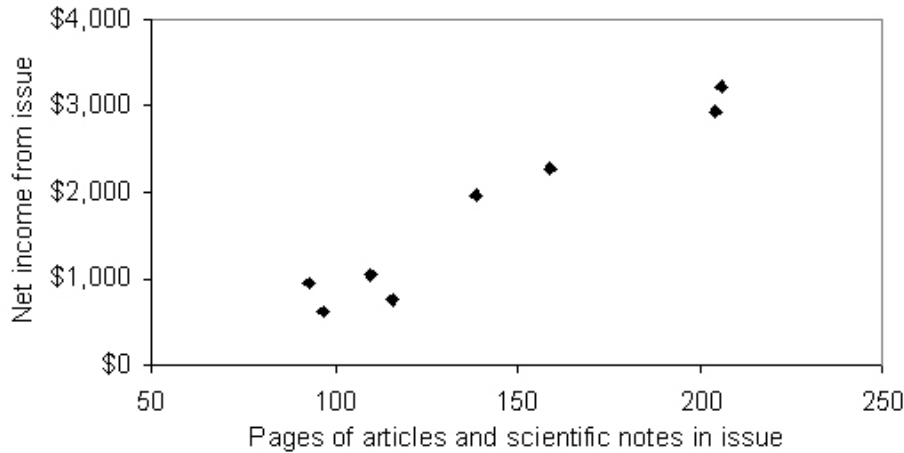


Fig. 5. Since author charges generate 85% of the gross income for *Florida Entomologist*, it is not surprising that the net income produced by an issue is strongly related to the number of pages of articles and scientific notes in that issue.

The net incomes from the four 2005 issues were adjusted to remove the effect of Painter Printing's 2005 rate increases.

**Amount published, 1994-2005**

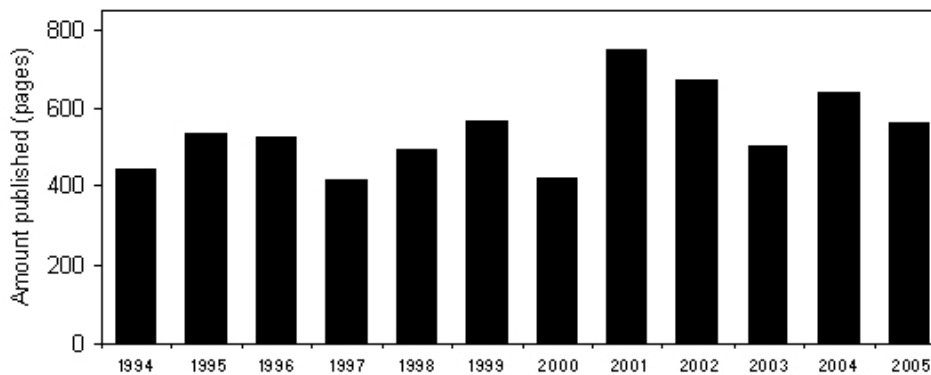


Fig. 6. Pages published in *Florida Entomologist*, 1994-2005.

The numbers of pages published in 1994 to 2000 were divided by 1.2 to correct for the effect of smaller page size during that period.

## Outlook

(1) *Numbers of library subscriptions will continue to decline.* Researchers generally prefer to access (and download) journal articles from the Web rather than accessing them (and copying them) from paper issues in libraries.

(2) *Payments from JSTOR will compensate for at least a portion of the decline in subscription income.* Annual payments from JSTOR are expected to begin in early 2008 and will be \$2000 plus an amount based on the revenues that JSTOR receives from its Biological Sciences Collection and the number of *Florida Entomologist* pages that it posts.

(3) *Submissions from IFAS authors may be fewer.* IFAS no longer pays author charges. Thus IFAS authors now have a fiscal incentive to submit their manuscripts to the appropriate journal that has the lowest author charges. *Florida Entomologist* has author charges that exceed those of ESA's four journals (see analysis on next page). Commercially published journals generally have no page charges. In 2005, 23% of the articles and scientific notes published in *Florida Entomologist* had an IFAS first author.

(4) *For at least the next several years, fiscal success of Florida Entomologist may depend chiefly on the number of pages published.* The number of manuscripts received may depend on author charges more than in the past. Perhaps counterbalancing this is that authors will place a higher value on IFWA (=open access=OA) than in the past. When commercial publishers offer open access via the electronic versions of their paper-published articles, they charge OA fees in excess of \$1000. An advantage that *Florida Entomologist* has over ESA journals is that the full text of *FE* articles are freely accessible on *BioOne*, whereas ESA articles are on *BioOne* but not freely accessible there. Because *Google* (and *Google Scholar*) list the *BioOne* posting of an article ahead of postings on other servers (such as the ESA server), someone who finds an ESA article with a *Google* search may wrongly conclude that a fee is required for access to the full text. Another advantage *FE* has over ESA journals is the *FE* InfoLink service, whereby an author can publish material that is supplemental to an article or scientific note.

<b>Comparison of author charges for <i>Florida Entomologist</i> and ESA journals</b>												
using the contents of the September 2005 issue of the <i>Florida Entomologist</i> as examples												
<b>Item data</b>				<b>Florida Entomologist author charges</b>				<b>ESA author charges</b>			<b>FE excess</b>	
1st page of item	pages	tables	figures	page charges (\$58/page)	surcharges (\$26/fig or tbl)	IFWA fee	Total \$\$	page charges (\$52/page)	OA reprints	Total \$\$	FE \$\$ less ESA \$\$	
<b>Articles (n=11)</b>												
247	6	1	2	\$348	\$78	\$100	\$526	\$312	\$126	\$438	\$88	
253	5	0	3	290	78	100	468	260	126	386	82	
258	10	1	3	580	104	100	784	520	181	701	83	
268	10	4	3	580	182	100	862	520	181	701	161	
278	7	4	0	406	104	100	610	364	126	490	120	
285	7	3	4	406	182	100	688	364	126	490	198	
292	8	2	5	464	182	100	746	416	126	542	204	
300	7	3	0	406	78	100	584	364	126	490	94	
307	7	2	1	406	78	100	584	364	126	490	94	
314	7	1	2	406	78	100	584	364	126	490	94	
321	4	0	1	232	26	100	358	208	65	273	85	
						<b>Average</b>	<b>\$618</b>			<b>\$499</b>	<b>\$118</b>	
						<b>Range</b>	<b>\$358-862</b>			<b>\$273-701</b>	<b>\$82-204</b>	
<b>Scientific notes (n=8)</b>												
325	2	1	0	\$116	\$26	\$50	\$192	\$104	\$38	\$142	\$50	
327	2	0	0	116	0	50	166	104	38	142	24	
329	3	0	2	174	52	50	276	156	65	221	55	
332	3	0	2	174	52	50	276	156	65	221	55	
335	3	1	0	174	26	50	250	156	65	221	29	
338	3	0	3	174	78	50	302	156	65	221	81	
341	1	0	0	58	0	50	108	52	38	90	18	
342	2	0	0	116	0	50	166	104	38	142	24	
						<b>Average</b>	<b>\$217</b>			<b>\$175</b>	<b>\$42</b>	
						<b>Range</b>	<b>\$108-302</b>			<b>\$90-221</b>	<b>\$18-81</b>	