

Association of African Planning Schools

Journal Access Report
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1. Introduction

The Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS), with funding sourced from the Rockefeller Foundation, is currently running a project entitled ‘Revitalising Planning Education’, which is partly concerned with enabling case research and publication by AAPS members. The underlying principle of this project is that planning education and theory should be informed by a deep contextual understanding of the conditions within which African urban planners work and the terrain that informs more conceptual reflection. Engagement with local cases will enable a more authentic engagement with context.

In early 2010, the AAPS commissioned a report that investigated the units of analysis; overall methodological characteristics and geographical regions of production of African planning research (specifically research employing the case methodology) over the past decade. That study involved the perusal of a variety of scholarly journal titles for articles examining cases of planning in Africa. It was found that whilst research based on cases of planning in Africa is relatively limited in terms of output within mainstream journals, there are encouraging signs that the degree of critical, empirical African planning scholarship is increasing within the English-speaking academic world.

As a related exercise, it was deemed pertinent to **investigate whether AAPS members are eligible for free or low-cost access to journals** that publish material in the field of planning research. Institutions located within low-income countries (as categorised by the United Nations or World Bank) **often enjoy open access to major journals**, particularly those journals associated with development themes. However, it is anticipated that many AAPS members are unaware of the open access opportunities available to them.

The following report discusses the availability of a variety of planning-related journals within various African countries (i.e. those countries in which AAPS members are located), and further builds on a survey that was distributed to AAPS members. The survey enquired as to whether respondent schools currently enjoy access to a selected list of twenty five journals (via online or hard-copy subscription) and whether they desire access to other publications.

Accessibility options were investigated for the following journals:

- *Area*
- *Cities*
- *City*
- *Development Southern Africa*
- *Environment and Planning A, B, C and D*
- *Environment and Urbanization*
- *Habitat International*
- *Housing Studies*
- *International Development Planning Review*

- *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*
- *International Planning Studies*
- *Journal of Planning Education and Research*
- *Journal of Rural Studies*
- *Planning Theory*
- *Planning Theory and Practice*
- *Progress in Planning*
- *Regional Studies*
- *Third World Quarterly*
- *Town Planning Review*
- *Urban Affairs Review*
- *Urban Forum*
- *Urban Studies*

1.1 Survey Results

Several respondent institutions failed to indicate their current subscription statuses for the journals listed in the previous section, making it difficult to conclude about the contemporary degree of journal access amongst AAPS members. That being said, it was clear that some schools have limited access, and that a number of journals are in demand. Generally, the publications most in demand were renowned peer-reviewed titles such as *Urban Studies*, *Planning Theory*, *Urban Affairs Review*, as well as the individual periodicals of the *Environment & Planning* series.

Less popular journals (in the sense that fewer total respondents indicated that they ‘would like’ access thereto – not taking into account the fact that some institutions may have already subscribed to the periodical) included more region-specific titles (*Development Southern Africa*) or those dedicated to academic themes less specifically related to the profession of town and regional planning (e.g. *Regional Studies*). Journals dedicated to theoretical and education-oriented research appeared to attract as much interest as more applied or practical titles.

Several schools also indicated that they would like access to journal titles that were not included within the survey form. These were also assessed for their availability within Africa.

2. Journal Access

The spreadsheet, presented as Annexure 1 provides a breakdown of journal availability by country. The majority of AAPS member institutions have free and easy access to a wide variety of planning-related journals – although this may require the institution to register with the individual websites. However, in some cases journal accessibility is more limited, or indirect. Referring to the attached table, if free or reduced cost access to a journal is available within a particular country, this is indicated as follows:

- Free (OARE) - free access through the OARE website.
- Free (OARE, HINARI) - free access through both the OARE and HINARI websites.
- Free (INASP-JSTOR) - free access, in accordance with the agreement between INASP and JSTOR.
- Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE) - reduced subscription, in accordance with eIFL's agreement with SAGE Publishers.

Most of the journals dealt with in the case study exercise are available through at least one of the following websites. All appear to be operated by United Nations organisations (e.g. the World Health Organisation in the case of HINARI) in association with various universities and publishers.

Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE):

- <http://www.oaresciences.org/en/>
- This website hosts the greatest number of journals that are relevant to planning and development.

Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI):

- <http://www.who.int/hinari/en/>
- This website is more health-oriented, but it does host some relevant journals.

Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA):

- <http://www.aginternetwork.org/en/>
- Again, this website has a more specific focus – particularly for agriculture – but there are relevant titles available.

All three websites grant free access to AAPS member countries, with the exception of **Botswana, Egypt and South Africa**. Universities and other institutions are required to register with the website, which requires the completion of an online form with details about the institution and its library. A single institutional user name and password is then provided, which is required for employees and students to login and access the journal databases. For more information visit the OARE information webpage at <http://www.oaresciences.org/usingoare/en/index.html>.

2.1 Journals Not Included in the Survey

As mentioned in the introduction, several respondents specifically mentioned that they ‘would like’ access to journals that were not listed in the survey form. Open access is available for a number of these journals (please refer to Annexure 1), including the following:

- *European Planning Studies*
- *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*
- *Journal of Environmental Management*
- *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*
- *Journal of Planning History*
- *Journal of Urban Design*
- *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*
- *Land Economics*
- *Land Use Policy*
- *Landscape and Urban Planning*
- *Resources Policy*
- *Urban Research and Practice*

2.2 Additional Open Access Resources

Various other websites also provide open access to journals, although these were generally less relevant to the themes of planning (especially case research). Nevertheless it is worthwhile to note the following:

Highwire:

- <http://highwire.stanford.edu/lists/devecon.dtl>
- This website grants free journal access to members of the World Bank’s list of ‘low income countries’ (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe).
- Highwire does not give access to any of the journal titles on the main list (i.e. that presented in Section 1), but there are some potentially relevant journals available, such as *Health Policy and Planning*; *African Affairs*; and the *Journal of African Economies* (all from Oxford University Press).
- No sign-up is required, access is granted automatically, based on the geographic location from which the site is viewed.

Directory of Open Access Journals:

- <http://www.doaj.org/>
- This site specifically hosts open access journals, which are available to everyone, in all locations. There are some relevant titles (i.e. journals dealing with the themes of transportation and environmental planning), but not all are printed in English.

African Journals Online:

- <http://ajol.info/>
- This site grants free access to journals that are published in Africa. Some relevant titles include the following:
 - *Africa Development*
 - *Democracy & Development: Journal of West African Affairs*
 - *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*
 - *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research*
 - *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*
 - *International Journal of Development and Management Review*
 - *International Journal of Development and Policy Studies*
 - *Journal of Building and Land Development*
 - *Journal of Research in National Development*
 - *Journal of Social Development in Africa*

 Indicates journal published by AAPS member institution

2.3 Publishers and Open Access Agreements

Where journals are not accessible through the OARE, HINARI or AGORA sites, universities should utilise the services of organisations that have negotiated with publishers and aggregators (e.g. JSTOR, EBSCO) to provide free or low cost journal access to selected developing countries. The following options are pertinent:

The Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU): Low Cost Journals Scheme:

- This agreement is obviously limited to ACU member institutions. African countries are divided into two ‘bands’, which determine the respective costs of journal subscriptions:
 - Band A: Publishers offer their journals to ACU member universities in the following countries at either the individual subscription rate, or another rate equivalent to 20-25% of the normal institutional subscription, plus distribution charges at cost (or exempted): **Botswana, Ghana.**
 - Band B: For countries in the lowest rank of the United Nations Human Development Index (2003), the rate is reduced further where possible (in some cases to 10% of the list price): **Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.**
- Publishers involved:
 - Cambridge University Press
 - Palgrave Macmillan
 - SAGE Publications
 - Springer
 - Taylor and Francis

- The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Information regarding institutional eligibility and registration may be found on the ACU website, specifically:
http://www.acu.ac.uk/member_services/low_cost_journals/participating.

**International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP):
Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (PERii):**

- <http://www.inasp.info/>
- Some major publishers and aggregators are involved in this scheme, including:
 - Wiley-Blackwell
 - EBSCO
 - Edinburgh University Press
 - Gale Expanded Academic
 - JSTOR
 - Palgrave Macmillan
 - Sage Publications
 - Springer eJournals
 - Taylor and Francis
- These resources are available to all AAPS member countries, excluding **South Africa** and **Botswana** (please refer to Table 2 in Annexure 1). However, the actual resources available in each country are determined by individual ‘country coordination teams’. It appears that institutions have to contact these teams in order to motivate for access to particular publishers or aggregators.
- Once an institution has registered with the scheme, it is possible for users to gain automatic access to the journal databases via IP address recognition. More information is available here: <http://peri.inasp.info/peri/peri.pl>.

Electronic Information for Libraries (eIFL):

- <http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/home/>
- eIFL collectively negotiates with publishers and aggregators to ensure that libraries within developing countries (including all AAPS member countries) have affordable access to online journal and reference works (please refer to Table 2 in Annexure 1).
- eIFL deals with individual library consortia – one per country. Each consortium is required to work in conjunction with eIFL to organise collective access to journal databases. For example, there is an agreement between eIFL and Wiley InterScience (publisher of *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*), but only Lithuanian and Estonian consortia are participating in the offer. So, if institutions wish to utilise the opportunity, they should register with their relevant national library consortium and lobby for further access.
- Includes arrangements with:
 - JSTOR
 - Palgrave Macmillan
 - Oxford journals collection
 - SAGE
 - Wiley InterScience

SAGE-Hindawi

- SAGE-Hindawi Access to Research is a partnership between SAGE Publications and Hindawi Publishing Corporation to jointly publish a collection of open access journals on a variety of subjects in science, technology, and medicine. All articles published in SAGE-Hindawi journals are open access and distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
- Presently the journals available through this scheme (25 titles in total) are focussed on medical and technological sciences.
- <http://www.sage-hindawi.com/>

SAGE Open / Wiley-Blackwell OnlineOpen schemes

- SAGE and Wiley-Blackwell offer their publishing authors the option to make their primary research articles freely available on publication. To do so, authors pay a fee upon the publication of their article, and SAGE/Wiley-Blackwell posts it to PubMed Central (PMC) or its equivalent, such as UKPMC or PMCI.
- Presently, both schemes involve biomedical scientific journals, but there is potential for their enlargement to include social science-related titles.
- <http://www.uk.sagepub.com/sageopen.sp>
- <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/authorresources/onlineopen.html>

Individual institutional agreements

- Individual editorial boards and publishers are occasionally keen to supply institutions in the developing world with free/open access, although they may not explicitly advertise this fact. Often agreements of this nature occur through personal contact with editorial or publishing authorities. For example, the editor of *Environment and Urbanization*, has indicated that hard copies of the journal will be sent to African institutional libraries, provided they specifically ask for it. It is possible that other journals would be willing to do likewise. If planning school representatives take the initiative to contact and negotiate with journal authorities, further agreements may be possible.

2.4 Journals with limited or no access

Elsevier (publisher of *Cities*, *Habitat International*, *Journal of Rural Studies*, *Progress in Planning* etc.)

- Although most Elsevier journals, including those above, are available through the OARE, HINARI and AGORA websites, they are not available through the INASP or eIFL schemes. This means that **Egyptian**, **Botswanan** and **South African** institutions are required to pay full subscription fees.

Pion (publisher of the *Environment & Planning* series)

- There is no evidence that Pion has an open access program, which is unfortunate considering that a large proportion of returned surveys indicated that the *Environment & Planning* titles were desired by AAPS members. It is possible that Pion operates alternative types of open access programmes with individual countries or institutions. Nevertheless, it may be possible to lobby for improved access for developing nations.

3. Journal Impact Factors

Impact factors are a common means of indicating the relative importance of journals within their respective fields of research. In essence, the impact factor is the average number of times that a periodical's articles were cited in the preceding two years. For example, an impact factor for the year 2008 is calculated by A/B , where:

- A is the total number of citations to that journal in the years 2006 and 2007, and
- B is the total number of citable items published by that journal in 2006 and 2007.

An impact factor of 0.3 or 0.4 is considered relatively poor (i.e. the journal is not highly influential). A figure of approximately 0.8 is generally regarded as 'good'. Anything over 1.00 is regarded as very good to excellent (i.e. the journal has a significant impact and influence on research occurring within that field).

The indicator was initially devised by the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Eugene Garfield, although it is now calculated and used by a variety of institutions concerned with journal ranking. The impact factors of particular journals are provided by a variety of sources, including the Journal Citation Reports produced by the ISI, and individual websites such as the following:

- SCImago (<http://www.scimagojr.com/index.php>)
- Journal ranking by RedJasper (<http://www.journal-ranking.com/ranking/web/index.html>)

Where they were available, impact factors have been collected for all the journal titles dealt with in this report, and they have been ranked accordingly (please refer to Annexure 2). It must be noted that the ISI and SCImago impact factors pertain to the year 2008, whilst the journal-ranking.com figures refer to 2005. This analysis has identified several journals as being particularly influential in the field of development, planning and environmental research. These include the titles of the *Environment & Planning* series (especially *D – Society & Space*), as well as *Area*, *Urban Studies*, *Landscape and Urban Planning* and so on.

When conducting and publishing research, it is useful to be aware of the impact factors of various journals, as such awareness may enhance the popularity and influence of the research material. Furthermore, institutions often monitor their research output in terms of the impact factors pertaining to the journals in which their staff publish. As a result, an awareness of journal influence may lead to further research opportunities and, generally speaking, greater recognition and respect within the academic world.

Annexure 1: Access to Planning Journals, by Country

Journal Name	Publisher	Botswana	Egypt	Ethiopia	Ghana	Kenya	Malawi	Mozambique	Nigeria	Rwanda	South Africa	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
<i>Area</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-AGOR
<i>City</i>	Taylor and Francis			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F
<i>Cities</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)
<i>Development Southern Africa</i>	Taylor and Francis			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA); INASP-T&F
<i>Environment & Planning A through D</i>	Pion														
<i>Environment and Urbanization</i>	Sage	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>European Planning Studies</i>	Taylor and Francis			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F
<i>Habitat International</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Botswana</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Ethiopia</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Malawi</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Rwanda</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>Zambia</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>
<i>Housing Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F
<i>International Development Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press			Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)		Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)
<i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>	Wiley-Blackwell			Free (INASP-Wiley)		Free (INASP-Wiley)	Free (INASP-Wiley)	Free (INASP-Wiley)		Free (INASP-Wiley)		Free (INASP-Wiley)	Free (INASP-Wiley)	Free (INASP-Wiley)	Free (INASP-Wiley)
<i>International Planning Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F
<i>Journal of Architectural and Planning Research</i>	Locke Science														
<i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)
<i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i>	Taylor and Francis			Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-T&F		Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-T&F
<i>Journal of Planning Education and Research</i>	Sage	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>Journal of Planning History</i>	Sage	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Botswana</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Ethiopia</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Malawi</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Rwanda</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>Zambia</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>
<i>Journal of Urban Design</i>	Taylor and Francis			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F
<i>Journal of Urban Planning and Development</i>	ASCE			Free (INASP-EBSCO)		Free (INASP-EBSCO)	Free (INASP-EBSCO)	Free (INASP-EBSCO)		Free (INASP-EBSCO)			Free (INASP-EBSCO)	Free (INASP-EBSCO)	
<i>Land Economics</i>	University of Wisconsin Press	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR, INASP-JSTOR)
<i>Land Use Policy</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)
<i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)		Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)	Free (OARE, HINARI, AGORA)
<i>Resources Policy</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)		Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>Planning Theory</i>	Sage	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>Planning Theory and Practice</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F
<i>Progress in Planning</i>	Elsevier			Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)		Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>Regional Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)			Free (OARE); INASP-Gale; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-Gale	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-Gale	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-Gale; INASP-T&F		Free (OARE); INASP-T&F	Free (OARE); INASP-Gale	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-T&F

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Botswana</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Ethiopia</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Malawi</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Rwanda</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>Zambia</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>
<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (INASP-JSTOR)	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE, AGORA)	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-JSTOR; INASP-T&F	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-JSTOR; INASP-T&F	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE, AGORA); INASP-JSTOR; INASP-T&F
<i>Town Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (INASP-JSTOR)	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (eIFL-JSTOR)	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR	Free (OARE); INASP-JSTOR
<i>Urban Affairs Review</i>	Sage	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI)
<i>Urban Forum</i>	Springer Netherlands			Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO		Free (OARE)	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE)
<i>Urban Research and Practice</i>	Routledge			Free (INASP-T&F)						Free (INASP-T&F)		Free (INASP-T&F)			Free (INASP-T&F)
<i>Urban Studies</i>	Sage	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE; INASP-EBSCO; INASP-Gale	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE; INASP-EBSCO; INASP-Gale	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE; INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-EBSCO; INASP-Gale	Free (OARE, HINARI)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE; INASP-EBSCO; INASP-Gale	Low Cost (eIFL-SAGE)	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-SAGE; INASP-EBSCO; INASP-Gale	Free (OARE, HINARI); INASP-EBSCO	Free (OARE, HINARI)

Table 2: Access to Publishers and Aggregators, by Country

<u>Publisher/Aggregator</u>	<u>Botswana</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Ethiopia</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Malawi</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Rwanda</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>Zambia</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>
Cambridge University Publishers	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL
EBSCO	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL
Elsevier														
Gale	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL
JSTOR	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL
Oxford UP	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL
Palgrave-Macmillan	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL
Project MUSE	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL
Sage	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL
Springer					INASP				INASP			INASP		
Taylor & Francis (Incl. Routledge)	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL
Wiley-Blackwell	eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL	INASP; eIFL

Annexure 2: Journal Impact Factors

Journal Impact Factors – Urban Planning and Development

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>ISI Impact Factor (2008)</u>	<u>Impact Factor (journal-ranking.com) (2005)</u>	<u>Impact Factor (SCImago) (2008)</u>
<i>Area</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.780	1.93	1.95
<i>City</i>	Taylor and Francis			0.51
<i>Cities</i>	Elsevier	0.574	1.11	0.83
<i>Development Southern Africa</i>	Taylor and Francis	Pending		0.26
<i>Environment & Planning A</i>	Pion	1.834	2.79	2.25
<i>Environment & Planning B – Planning & Design</i>	Pion	0.879	1.32	1.28
<i>Environment & Planning C – Government and Policy</i>	Pion	0.727	1.01	0.96
<i>Environment & Planning D – Society & Space</i>	Pion	2.086	4.27	2.32
<i>Environment and Urbanization</i>	Sage	1.304	0.57	1.40
<i>European Planning Studies</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.801	0.91	1.28
<i>Habitat International</i>	Elsevier	0.876	0.80	0.86
<i>Housing Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.609	1.29	0.93
<i>International Development Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press	0.190	0.38	0.35
<i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.299	1.15	1.57
<i>International Planning Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)			0.48
<i>Journal of Architectural and Planning Research</i>	Locke Science	0.500	0.10	0.42
<i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>	Elsevier		1.95	1.74
<i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i>	Taylor and Francis			0.83
<i>Journal of Planning Education and Research</i>	Sage	0.772	0.91	1.00
<i>Journal of Planning History</i>	Sage			
<i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>	Elsevier	1.485	5.21	1.97
<i>Journal of Urban Design</i>	Taylor and Francis			0.35

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>ISI Impact Factor (2008)</u>	<u>Impact Factor (journal-ranking.com) (2005)</u>	<u>Impact Factor (SCImago) (2008)</u>
<i>Journal of Urban Planning and Development</i>	ASCE	0.541	0.33	0.70
<i>Land Economics</i>	University of Wisconsin Press	1.028	1.64	1.07
<i>Land Use Policy</i>	Elsevier	1.821	1.53	2.10
<i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>	Elsevier	1.953	2.52	2.22
<i>Resources Policy</i>	Elsevier	0.929		0.98
<i>Planning Theory</i>	Sage	0.469*		1.13
<i>Planning Theory and Practice</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)			0.26
<i>Progress in Planning</i>	Elsevier	0.312	0.29	1.13
<i>Regional Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.986	2.90	1.10
<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.647	0.97	0.88
<i>Town Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press			0.51
<i>Urban Affairs Review</i>	Sage	1.186		1.16
<i>Urban Forum</i>	Springer Netherlands			
<i>Urban Research and Practice</i>	Routledge			
<i>Urban Studies</i>	Sage	1.381	1.88	1.63

* denotes a 'mock impact factor' that has not been calculated by ISI

Journal Ranking by ISI Impact Factor (where available):

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>ISI Impact Factor (2008)</u>
1. <i>Environment & Planning D – Society & Space</i>	Pion	2.086
2. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>	Elsevier	1.953
3. <i>Environment & Planning A</i>	Pion	1.834
4. <i>Land Use Policy</i>	Elsevier	1.821
5. <i>Area</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.780
6. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>	Elsevier	1.485
7. <i>Urban Studies</i>	Sage	1.381
8. <i>Environment and Urbanization</i>	Sage	1.304
9. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.299
10. <i>Urban Affairs Review</i>	Sage	1.186
11. <i>Land Economics</i>	University of Wisconsin Press	1.028
12. <i>Regional Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.986
13. <i>Resources Policy</i>	Elsevier	0.929
14. <i>Environment & Planning B – Planning & Design</i>	Pion	0.879
15. <i>Habitat International</i>	Elsevier	0.876
16. <i>European Planning Studies</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.801
17. <i>Journal of Planning Education and Research</i>	Sage	0.772
18. <i>Environment & Planning C – Government and Policy</i>	Pion	0.727
19. <i>Third World Quarterly</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.647
20. <i>Housing Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.609
21. <i>Cities</i>	Elsevier	0.574
22. <i>Journal of Urban Planning and Development</i>	ASCE	0.541
23. <i>Journal of Architectural and Planning Research</i>	Locke Science	0.500
24. <i>Planning Theory</i>	Sage	0.469*
25. <i>Progress in Planning</i>	Elsevier	0.312
26. <i>International Development Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press	0.190

* denotes a 'mock impact factor' that has not been calculated by ISI

Journal Ranking by journal-ranking.com Impact Factor (where available):

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Impact Factor (journal-ranking.com) (2005)</u>
1. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>	Elsevier	5.21
2. <i>Environment & Planning D – Society & Space</i>	Pion	4.27
3. <i>Regional Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	2.90
4. <i>Environment & Planning A</i>	Pion	2.79
5. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>	Elsevier	2.52
6. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>	Elsevier	1.95
7. <i>Area</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.93
8. <i>Urban Studies</i>	Sage	1.88
9. <i>Land Economics</i>	University of Wisconsin Press	1.64
10. <i>Land Use Policy</i>	Elsevier	1.53
11. <i>Environment & Planning B – Planning & Design</i>	Pion	1.32
12. <i>Housing Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	1.29
13. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.15
14. <i>Cities</i>	Elsevier	1.11
15. <i>Environment & Planning C – Government and Policy</i>	Pion	1.01
16. <i>Third World Quarterly</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.97
17. <i>European Planning Studies</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.91
18. <i>Journal of Planning Education and Research</i>	Sage	0.91
19. <i>Habitat International</i>	Elsevier	0.80
20. <i>Environment and Urbanization</i>	Sage	0.57
21. <i>International Development Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press	0.38
22. <i>Journal of Urban Planning and Development</i>	ASCE	0.33
23. <i>Progress in Planning</i>	Elsevier	0.29
24. <i>Journal of Architectural and Planning Research</i>	Locke Science	0.10

Journal Ranking by SCImago Impact Factor (where available):

<u>Journal Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Impact Factor (SCImago) (2008)</u>
1. <i>Environment & Planning D – Society & Space</i>	Pion	2.32
2. <i>Environment & Planning A</i>	Pion	2.25
3. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>	Elsevier	2.22
4. <i>Land Use Policy</i>	Elsevier	2.10
5. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.57
6. <i>Environment and Urbanization</i>	Sage	1.40
7. <i>Environment & Planning B – Planning & Design</i>	Pion	1.28
8. <i>European Planning Studies</i>	Taylor and Francis	1.28
9. <i>Urban Affairs Review</i>	Sage	1.16
10. <i>Planning Theory</i>	Sage	1.13
11. <i>Progress in Planning</i>	Elsevier	1.13
12. <i>Regional Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	1.10
13. <i>Land Economics</i>	University of Wisconsin Press	1.07
14. <i>Journal of Planning Education and Research</i>	Sage	1.00
15. <i>City</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.51
16. <i>Town Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press	0.51
17. <i>International Planning Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.48
18. <i>Journal of Architectural and Planning Research</i>	Locke Science	0.42
19. <i>International Development Planning Review</i>	Liverpool University Press	0.35
20. <i>Journal of Urban Design</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.35
21. <i>Development Southern Africa</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.26
22. <i>Planning Theory and Practice</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.26
23. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>	Elsevier	1.97
24. <i>Area</i>	Wiley-Blackwell	1.95
25. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>	Elsevier	1.74
26. <i>Urban Studies</i>	Sage	1.63
27. <i>Cities</i>	Elsevier	0.83
28. <i>Environment & Planning C – Government and Policy</i>	Pion	0.96
29. <i>Habitat International</i>	Elsevier	0.86
30. <i>Housing Studies</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.93
31. <i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i>	Taylor and Francis	0.83
32. <i>Journal of Urban Planning and Development</i>	ASCE	0.70
33. <i>Resources Policy</i>	Elsevier	0.98
34. <i>Third World Quarterly</i>	Routledge (Taylor and Francis)	0.88