

The SOAP Symposium – II What scientists think about Open Access Publishing

Suenje Dallmeier-Tiessen, Bettina Goerner, Robert Darby, Jenni Hyppoelae, Peter Igo-Kemenes, Deborah Kahn, Simon Lambert, Anja Lengenfelder, Chris Leonard, Salvatore Mele, Malgorzata Nowicka, Panayiota Polydoratou, David Ross, Sergio Ruiz-Perez, Ralf Schimmer, Mark Swaisland and Wim van der Stelt

BMC, CERN, MPDL, SAGE, Springer and STFC

Presented by Simon Lambert, STFC

SOAP Symposium, Berlin, 13 January 2011









Motivation

- An opportunity to conduct a comprehensive survey of scientists with respect to Open Access journal publishing
 - All academic disciplines, not only "hard" sciences
- Attitudes
- Beliefs
- Practices
 - The next session: how scientists really behave with respect to OA publishing



Design of the survey

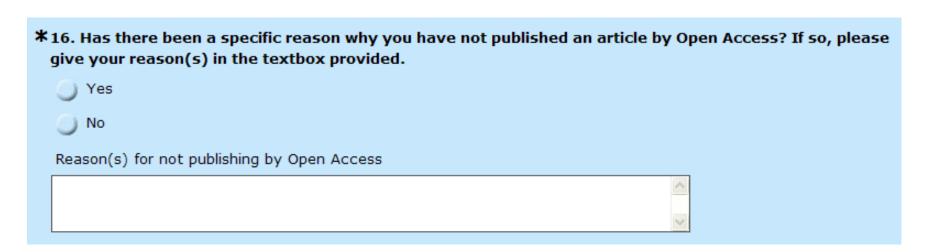
3

- Online survey with 23 questions
- Characteristics of the respondents themselves ("demographics"), then attitudes, beliefs and practices
- Multiple choice
- Two questions also with optional free text boxes for amplification of answers



Example questions







Distribution of the survey

Mailing list	Approximate number of individuals reached
Springer authors	249,000
Sage authors	813,000
BioMed Central authors	170,500
Library and research mailing list	30,000–60,000
Thompson Reuters	68,000
OASPA mailing lists	Around 10,000
NASA Astrophysics Data System mailing list	8,500
STFC internal mailing list	2,000
MPG internal mailing lists	3,000-7,000
EC project co-ordinators and Marie Curie alumni	13,000



Response to the survey

- 53,890 responses by 10 August 2010
 - Snapshot for analysis on this date
- 85.7% active researchers
- 162 countries

- The "golden subset":
 - Researchers
 - At least one article published in last five years
 - Answered question whether OA beneficial to their field



Response to the survey



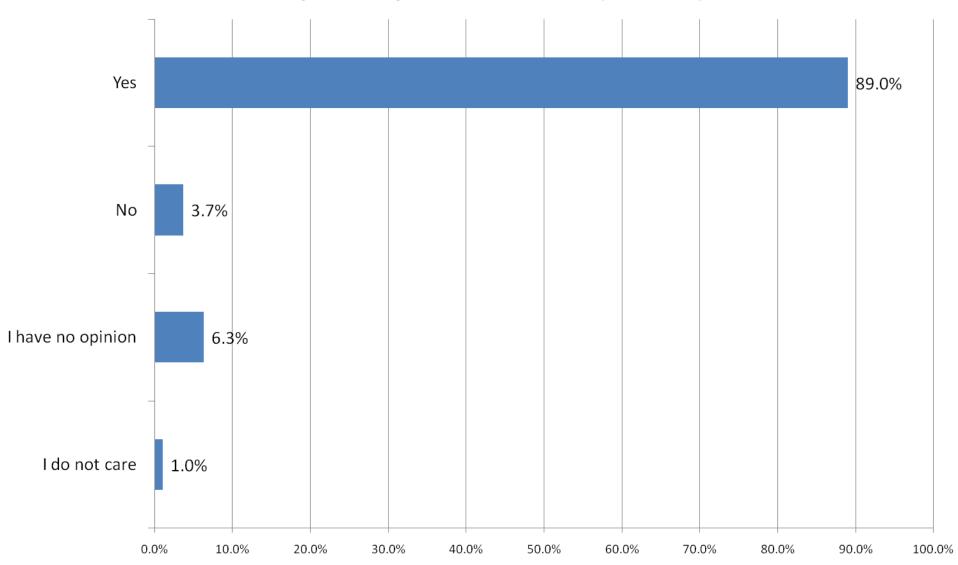


The key attitudes (1)

- Q9: Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles?
 - Yes / No / I have no opinion / I do not care

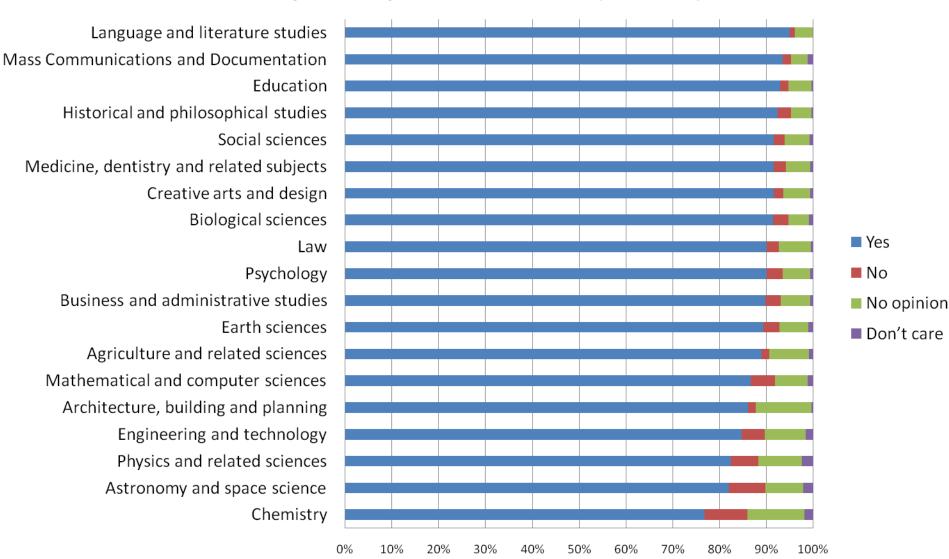


9. Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles? (n=38,358)



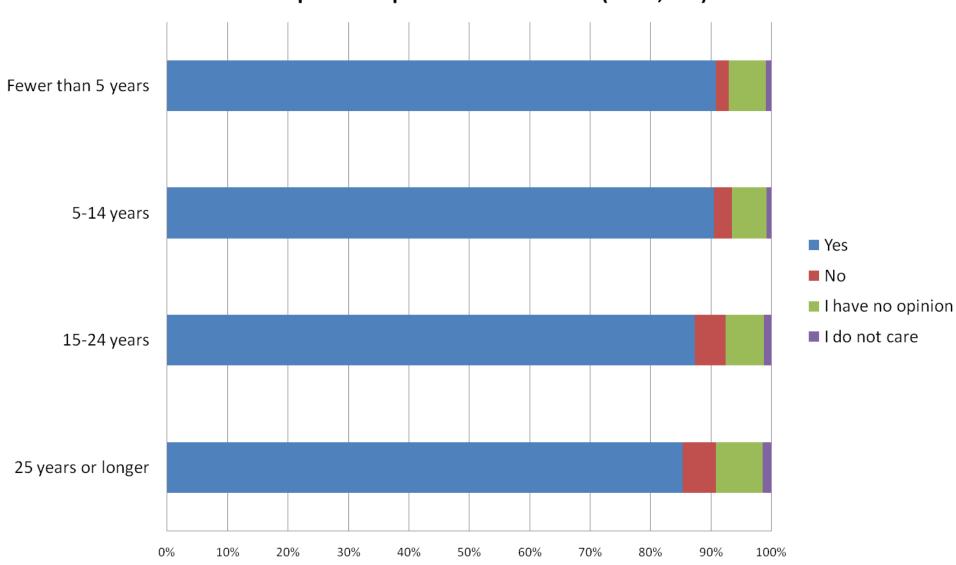


9. Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles? (n=38,358)





9. Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles? (n=38,358)



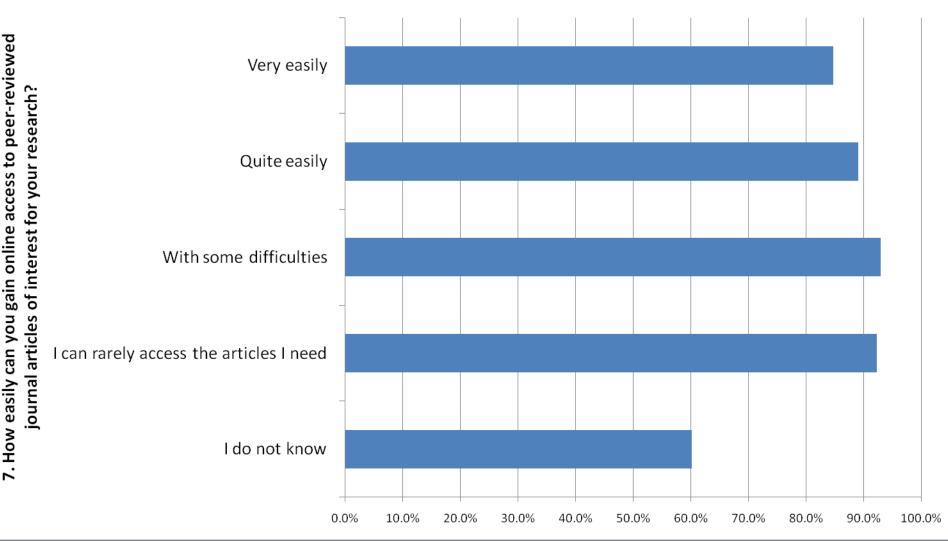


9. Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles? Top 30 research countries (n=32,144)





9. Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles? Yes. By how easily respondents can access the articles they need for their research (n=38,358)

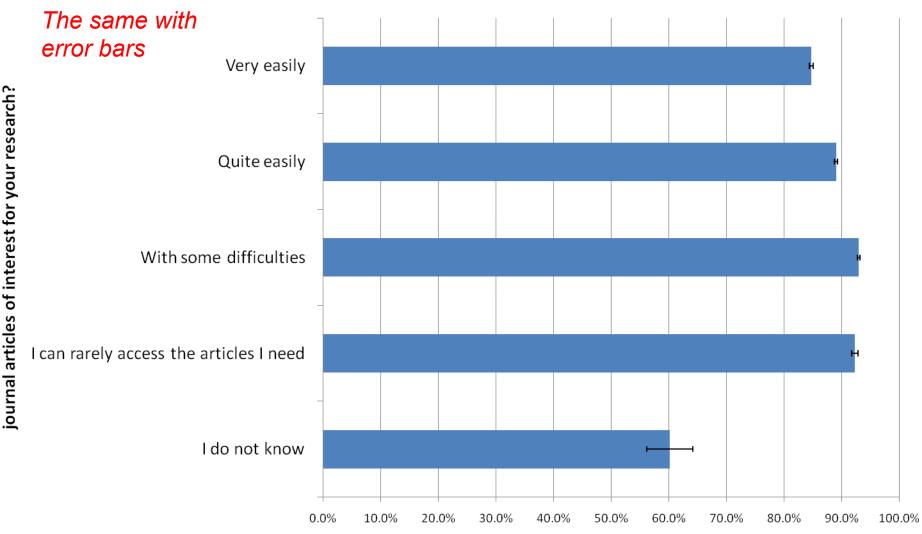




7. How easily can you gain online access to peer-reviewed

Is OA seen as beneficial?

9. Do you think your research field benefits, or would benefit from journals that publish Open Access articles? Yes. By how easily respondents can access the articles they need for their research (n=38,358)





Free text answers: why (not) beneficial

 All free text answers were read and tagged by the essence of their content

17,852 respondents!

Positive tags (22,312 tags):

Accessibility

Financial issues

Individual benefit

Scientific community benefit

Public good

Other

Negative tags (1,825 tags):

Green OA enough

Fairness/vanity press

Low quality

No or bad peer review

Not needed

Presence or amount of fees

Profit-driven

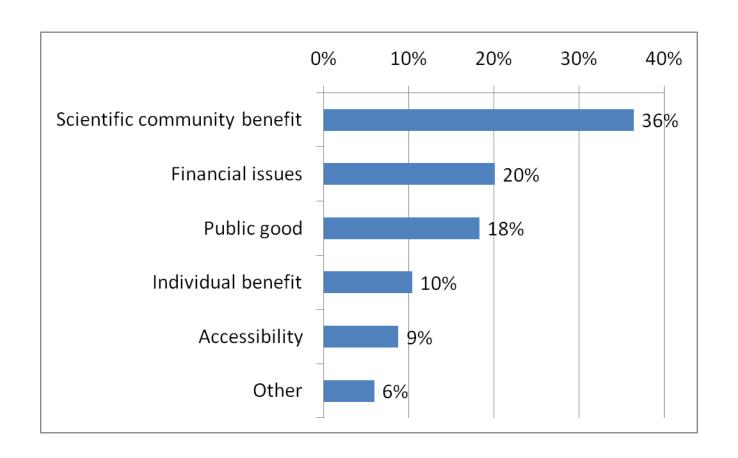
Unsustainable

Other



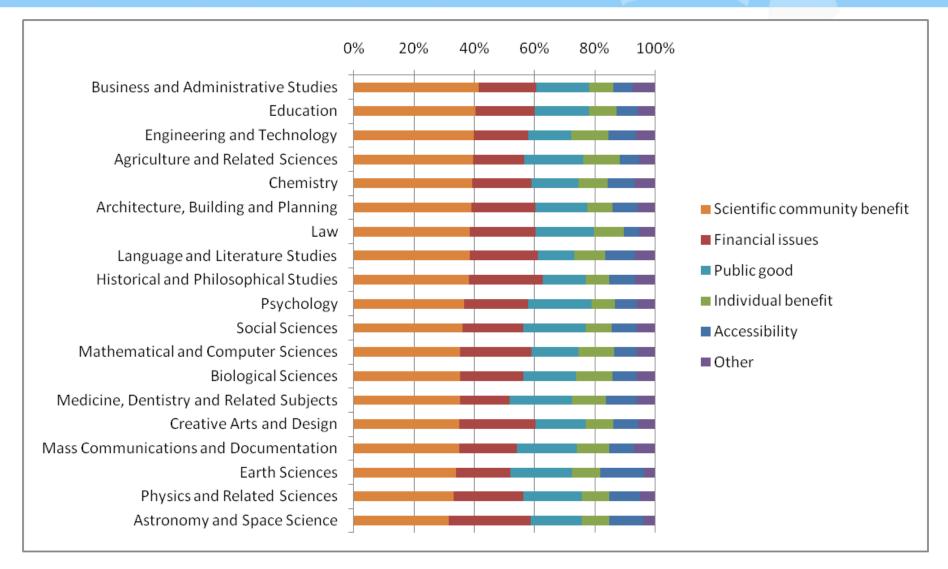
Why is OA beneficial?

16,734 respondents





Why is OA beneficial?



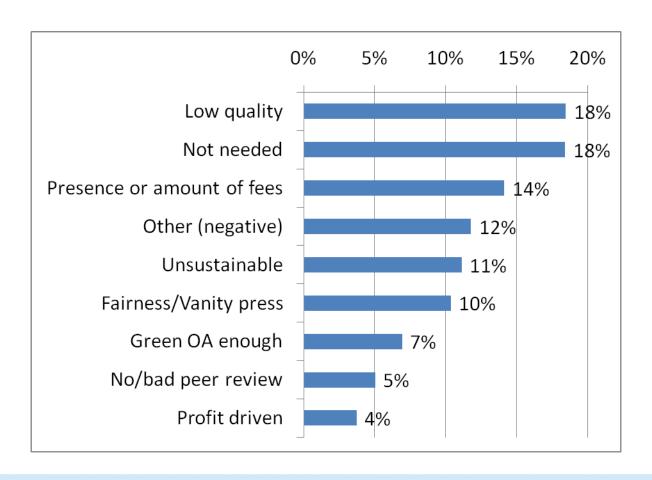
Simon Lambert | STFC SOAP Symposium

17



Why is OA not beneficial?

1,118 respondents





The key attitudes (2)

19

- Q23: Listed below are a series of statements, both positive and negative, concerning Open Access publishing. Please indicate how strongly you agree/disagree with each statement.
 - Researchers should retain the rights to their published work and allow it to be used by others
 - Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review
 - Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality research
 - If authors pay publication fees to make their articles Open Access,
 there will be less money available for research
 - It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles



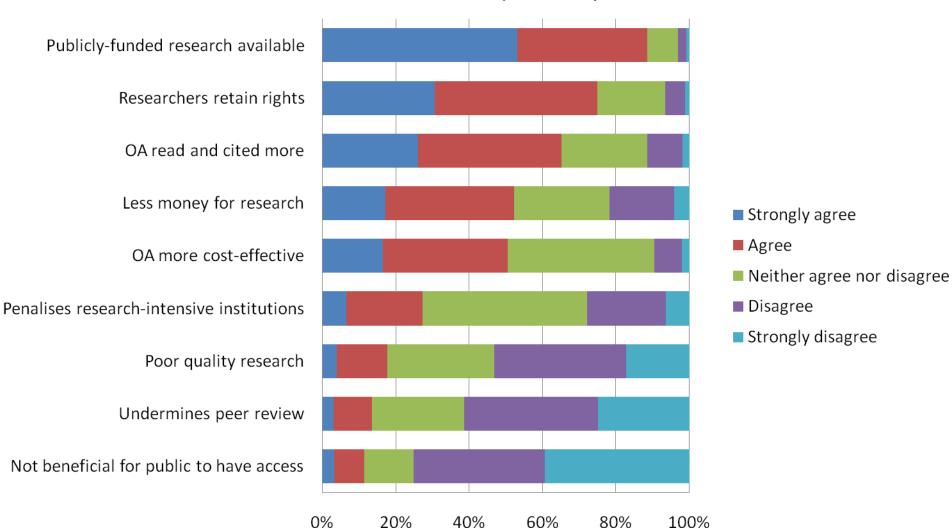
The key attitudes (2)

- Q23: Listed below are a series of statements, both positive and negative, concerning Open Access publishing. Please indicate how strongly you agree/disagree with each statement.
 - Open Access unfairly penalises research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high costs for publication
 - Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier
 - Open Access publishing is more cost-effective than subscriptionbased publishing and so will benefit public investment in research
 - Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access



What is believed about OA publishing?

23. Listed below are a series of statements, both positive and negative, concerning Open Access publishing. Please indicate how strongly you agree/disagree with each statement (n=36,507)





What is believed about OA publishing?

- Degrees of agreement can be expressed on ordinal scale ...
- ... which enables identification of groups (clusters) of respondents with similar beliefs.

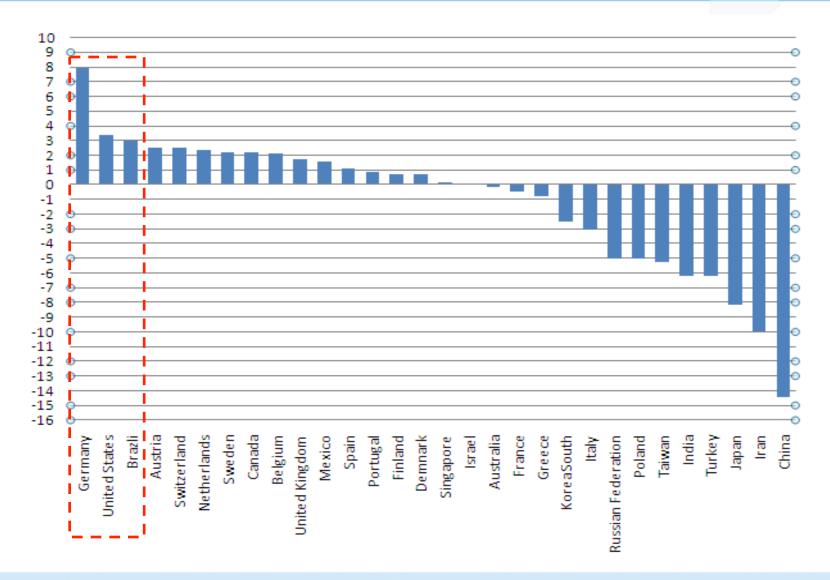


What is believed about OA publishing?

Those who agree or strongly agree with the following statement: Q23-a: Researchers should retain the rights to their published work and allow it to be used by others Q23-b: Open Access unfairly penalises research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high costs for publication Q23-c: Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality research		Cluster 1	Cluster 6
Q23-a: Researchers should retain the rights to their published work and allow it to be used by others 78% 75% Q23-b: Open Access unfairly penalises research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high costs for publication 27% 97% Q23-c: Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier 97% 73% Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles 3% 86% Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	Those who agree or strongly agree with the		
their published work and allow it to be used by others Q23-b: Open Access unfairly penalises research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high costs for publication Q23-c: Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	following statement:		
Q23-b: Open Access unfairly penalises research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high costs for publication 27% 97% Q23-c: Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier 97% 73% Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles 3% 86% Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	their published work and allow it to be used by		
research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high costs for publication 27% 97% Q23-c: Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier 97% 73% Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles 3% 86% Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	others	78%	75%
Q23-c: Publicly-funded research should be made available to be read and used without access barrier 97% 73% Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles 3% 86% Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access 77% 55% Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	research-intensive institutions with large publication output by making them pay high		
made available to be read and used without access barrier 97% 73% Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles 3% 86% Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access 77% 55% Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	costs for publication	27%	97%
Q23-d: It is not beneficial for the general public to have access to published scientific and medical articles 3% 86% Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access 77% 55% Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	made available to be read and used without		
public to have access to published scientific and medical articles Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	access barrier	97%	73%
Q23-e: Articles that are available by Open Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	public to have access to published scientific and	3%	86%
Access are likely to be read and cited more often than those not Open Access 77% 55% Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality		370	0070
Q23-f: Open Access publishing undermines the system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	Access are likely to be read and cited more often		
system of peer review 8% 96% Q23-g: Open Access publishing leads to an increase in the publication of poor quality	-	77%	55%
increase in the publication of poor quality		8%	96%
1			
		18%	98%

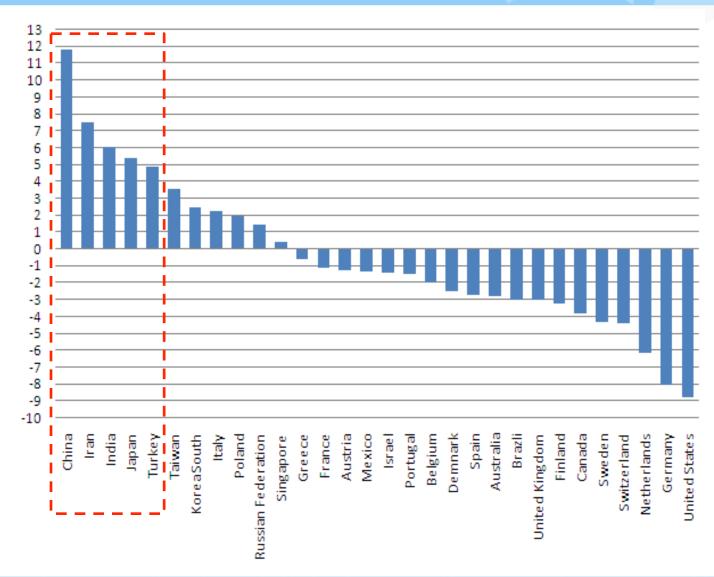


Clustering of beliefs: the OA-positive cluster



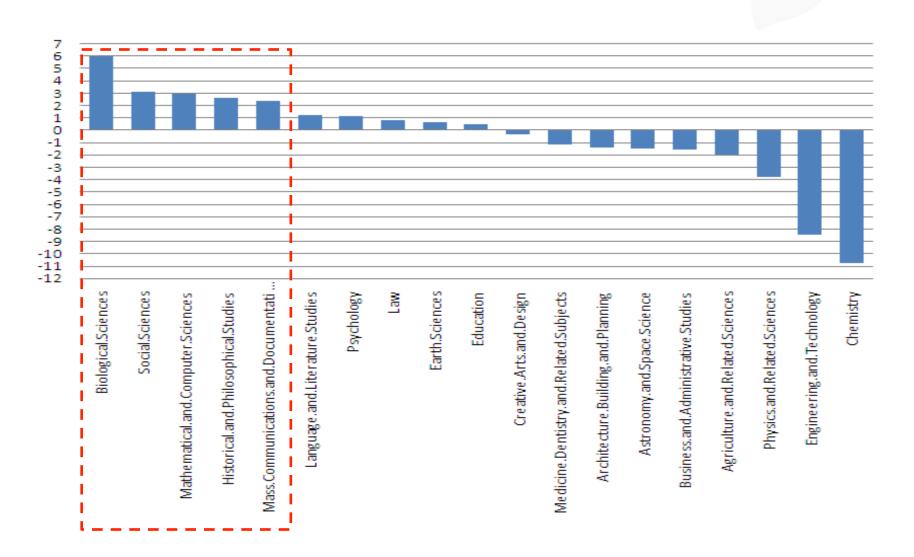


Clustering of beliefs: the OA-sceptical cluster



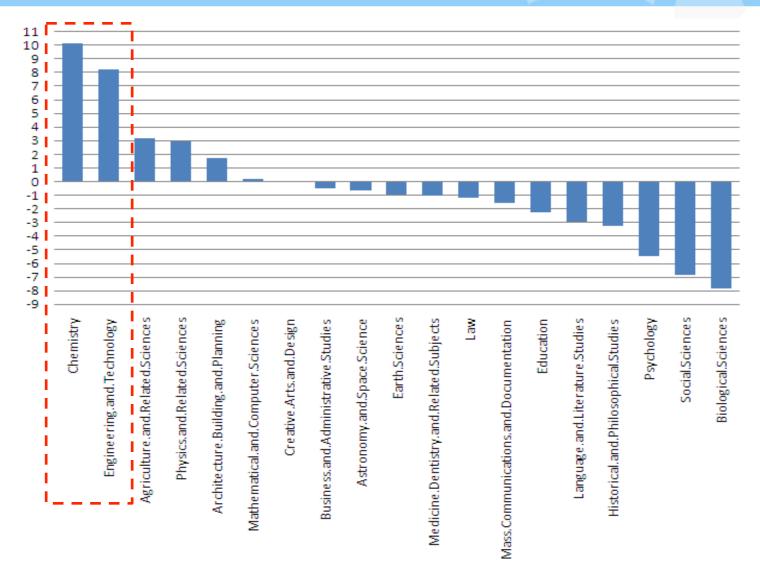


Clustering of beliefs: the OA-positive cluster





Clustering of beliefs: the OA-sceptical cluster





Conclusions

- The SOAP survey is considerably more comprehensive than any comparable survey.
- It sheds light on subject areas and countries that have hitherto received little attention.
- The data will be made public ... the questions are waiting to answered!



Thank you!

Project team: info@project-soap.eu

Presenter: simon.lambert@stfc.ac.uk

Project co-ordinator: Salvatore.Mele@cern.ch

Website: http://soap-fp7.eu

project-soap.eu