

# Acceptance and Attitude of Japanese Researchers to Open Access

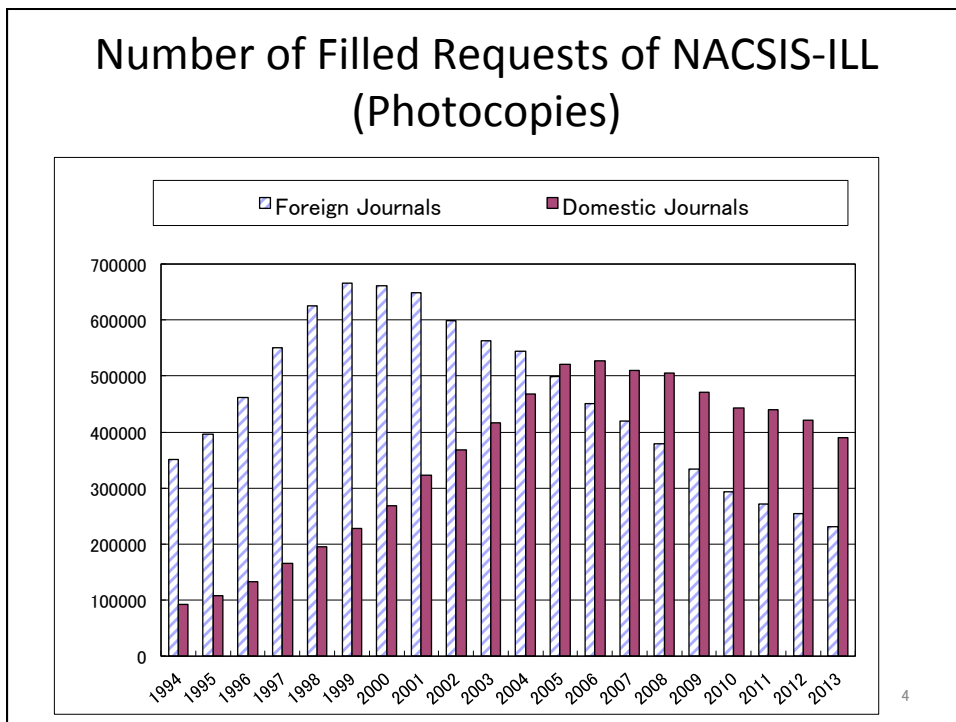
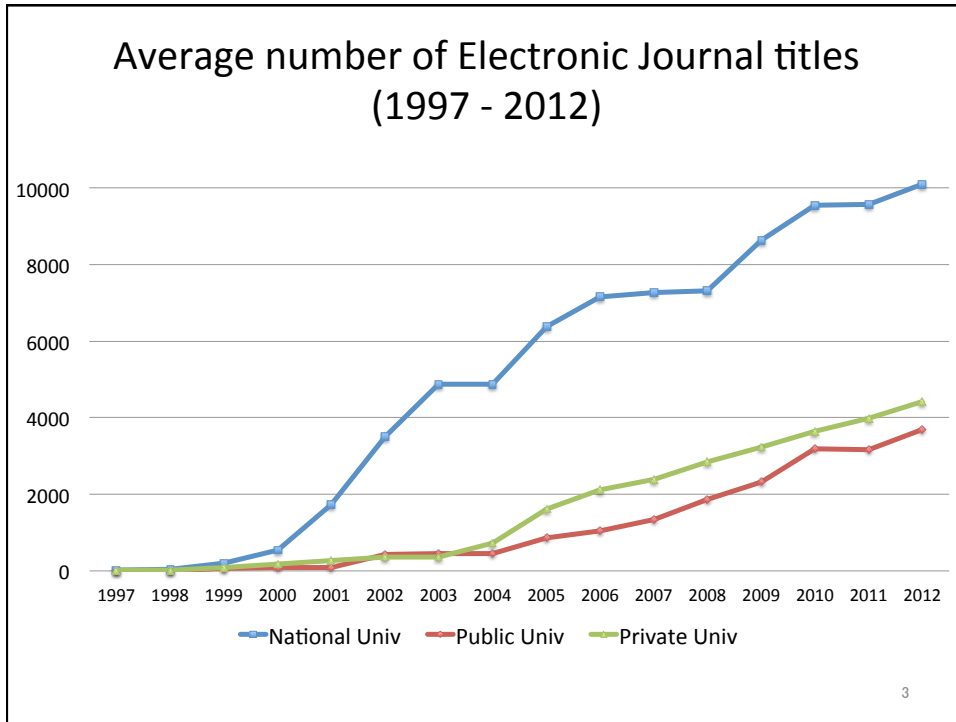
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Tohoku Gakuin University

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## TOC

1. Changes in E-Journal Usage and Perception
2. Gold Open Access by APC
  - ✓ Changes of number of articles in Pure OA Journals
  - ✓ Determining factor of a journal for article submission
3. Open Access to Research Data
  - ✓ Government Policy
  - ✓ Japanese Researchers' Attitude to Open Access to Research Data

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## About the SCREAL survey

- SCREAL : The Standing Committee for Research on Academic Libraries
  - Japanese researchers group interested in changes in Scholarly Communication
  - Founded in 2007
  - Members:  
Hiroshi Itsumura, University of Tsukuba; Keiko Kurata, Keio University; Hiroya Takeuchi, Chiba University; Kenji Koyama, Nihon University; Mine Shinji, Mie University; Syun Tutiya, NIAD-UE; Sho Sato, Doshisha University; Yoshinori Sato, Tohoku Gakuin University

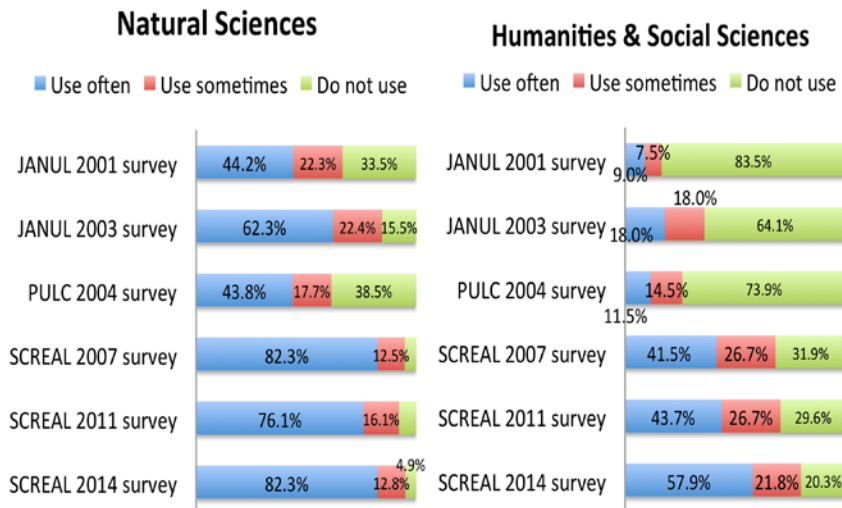
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## About the SCREAL survey

- 2007 survey
  - With 25 institutions
  - 2,892 valid responses
- 2011 survey
  - With 45 institutions
  - 3,922 valid responses
- 2014 survey
  - From Nov 10 to Dec 20, 2014
  - With 45 institutions
  - 3,933 valid responses

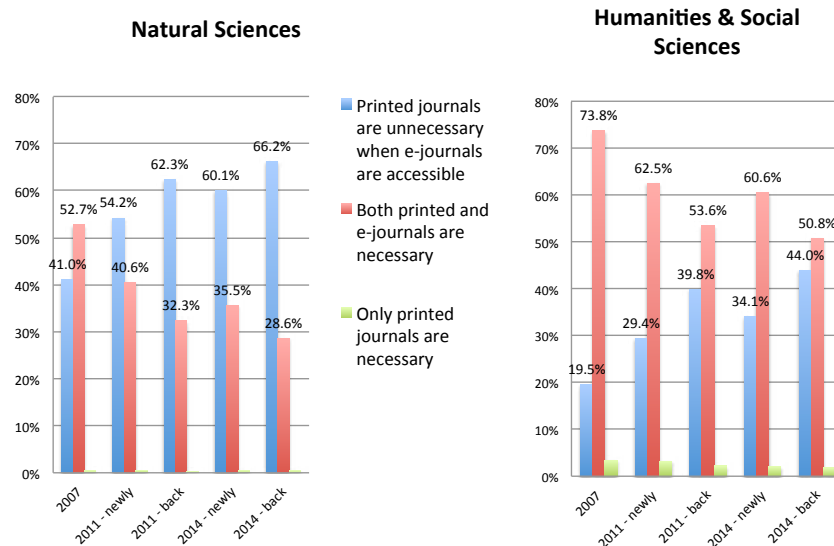
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## Change in e-journal usage in past 6 surveys



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## Changes in the necessity of printed journals



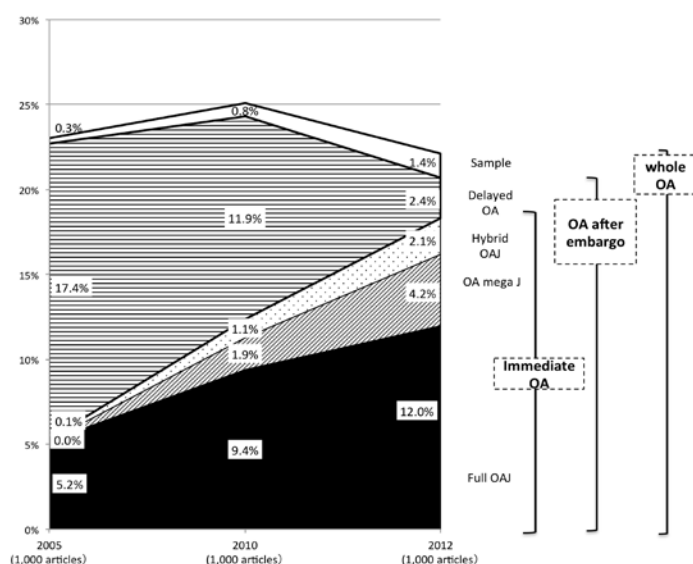
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## APC status survey

- “The study of submission to OA journals by Japanese researchers”
- by the SPARC Japan in Dec, 2013
- Methods:
  - Searching Japanese researchers in OA Journals in SCOPUS
  - Online Questionnaire: more than 50 institutions, 2,828 responses
  - Interviews on the payment methods in libraries and accounting offices

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## Outspread of OA articles in journal publishing



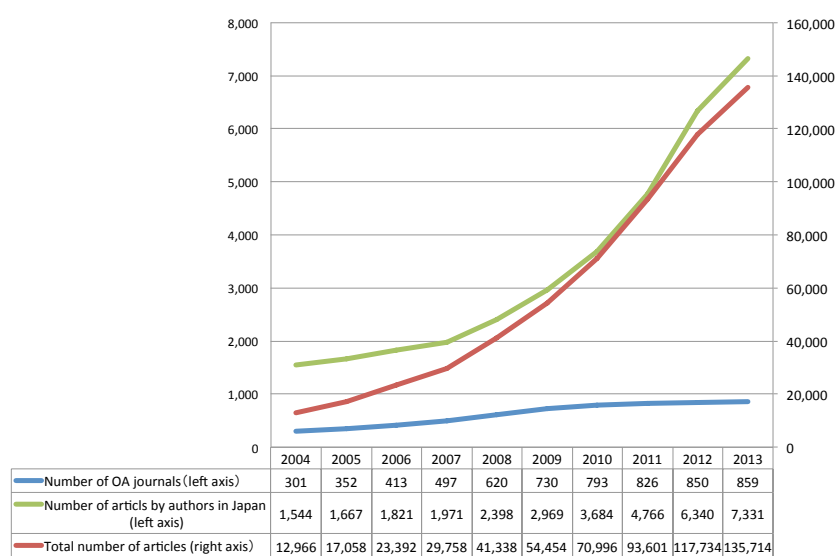
Keio Yokoi. “Open Access Journals in Scholarly Journals,” Doctoral Dissertation Submitted to Keio University, 2014, p. 173.

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## Advances of OA (APC) journals

	Number of articles					Number of journals (2013)	Domestic articles (2013)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
PLOS	6,103	8,817	16,204	26,461	34,555	7	1,989
BioMed Central	12,957	16,427	18,517	19,673	22,546	212	1,150
Springer	1,002	1,749	1,237	1,829	3,084	27	168
Springer Healthcare		11	26	27	60	2	5
Hindawi Publishing Corporation	2,215	4,197	6,247	14,268	13,996	126	486
MDPI AG	1,900	3,244	3,565	4,871	6,173	18	320
Frontiers Media	248	940	1,604	3,015	3,916	21	230
Nature Publishing Group		112	488	1,370	3,247	9	366
Optical Society of America	2,576	3,107	3,456	3,686	3,785	3	291
Dove Medical Press	787	1,240	1,330	2,366	2,900	56	240
Royal Society of Chemistry			237	1,625	2,368	1	118
The International Union of Crystallography	3,888	4,112	4,450	4,046	1,964	1	68
Maxwell Science Publication	44	177	261	943	1,849	2	8
Oxford University Press	1,574	1,005	1,590	1,768	1,734	5	179
Academy Publisher	470	697	972	1,110	1,358	4	16
Copernicus Publications	741	671	787	678	639	13	37
Elsevier			5	301	577	2	68
Wiley	96	166	211	324	547	5	20
American Institute of Physics			258	382	401	1	40
eLife				45	328	1	8
IEEE		75	114	264	260	1	18
PeerJ Inc.					229	1	12
その他	19,853	24,249	32,042	28,682	29,198	341	1,494
合計	54,454	70,996	93,601	117,734	135,714	859	7,331
cf.							
PLoS ONE	4,343	6,918	13,837	23,631	31,268	1	1,870

## Numbers of OA journals and their articles cited in SCOPUS



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## Frequency of appearance by university

	Institution	Frequency (2010–2013.8)		Institution	Frequency (2010–2013.8)
1	Tokyo Univ	6,075	11	Nagasaki Univ	1,305
2	Kyoto Univ	3,705	12	Kobe Univ	1,168
3	Osaka Univ	3,492	13	Okayama Univ	1,108
4	Touohku Univ	2,794	14	Hiroshima Univ	1,107
5	Hokkaido Univ	2,430	15	Tokyo Univ of Agri and Tech	995
6	Kyushu Univ	2,105	16	Kanazawa Univ	905
7	Keio Univ	1,970	17	Tokyo Med and Dent Univ	899
8	Nagoya Univ	1,819	18	Gifu Univ	869
9	Univ of Tsukuba	1,376	19	Yokohama City Univ	851
10	Chiba Univ	1,345	20	Nihon Univ	839
Total of All Universities				74,050	

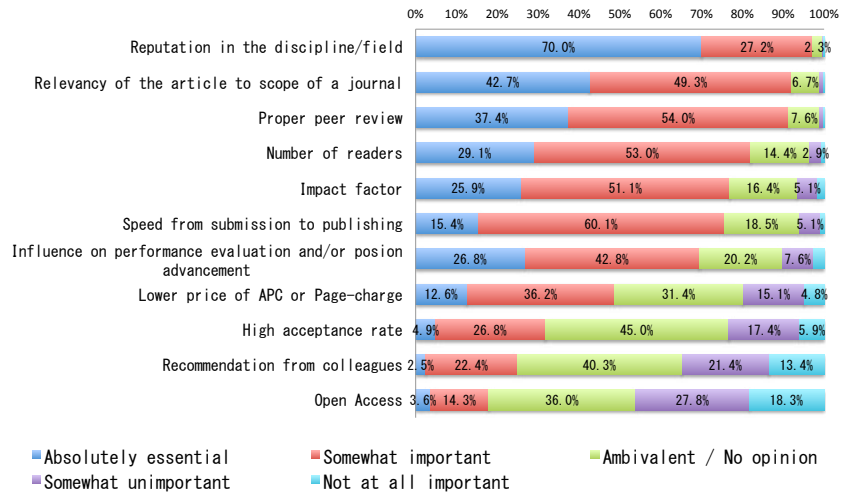
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## Respondents of the online survey by discipline

Discipline	Frequency	Percentage	Discipline	Frequency	Percentage
Medicine	487	19.8%	Informatics	100	4.1%
Dental	42	1.7%	General biology	60	2.4%
Pharmaceutical	41	1.7%	General science and engineering	37	1.5%
Nursing	42	1.7%	Agriculture	360	14.6%
Chemistry	225	9.1%	Environmental science	23	0.9%
Physics	101	4.1%	Complex fields	56	2.3%
Biology	277	11.3%	Humanities/Social Sciences	31	1.3%
Geo-sciences, Astronomy	86	3.5%	Total	2,460	100.0%
Mathematics	99	4.0%	Unknown	15	
Engineering	393	16.0%	Grand Total	2,475	

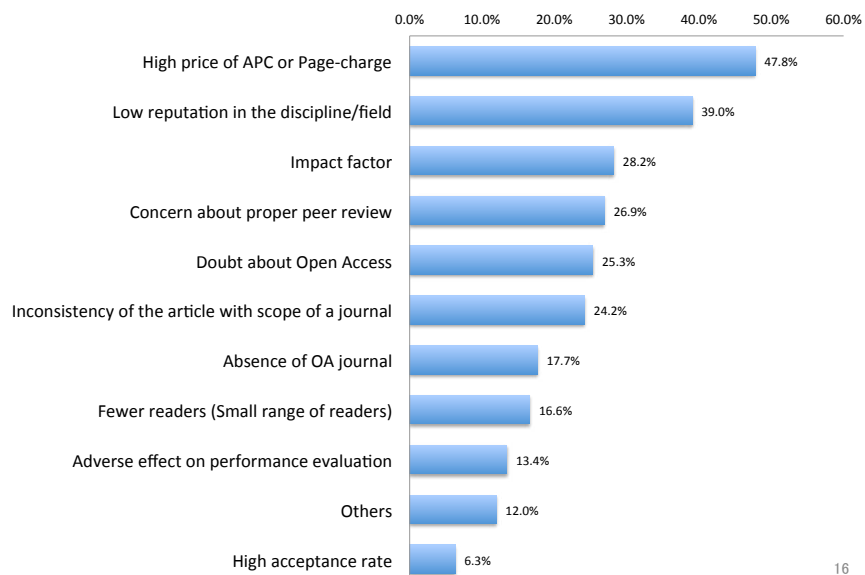
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## Determining factor for journal selection to submit (all respondents)



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## Reasons not to submit to OA journals (n=1,319, multiple answers allowed)



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## Type of materials answered as “OA journal”

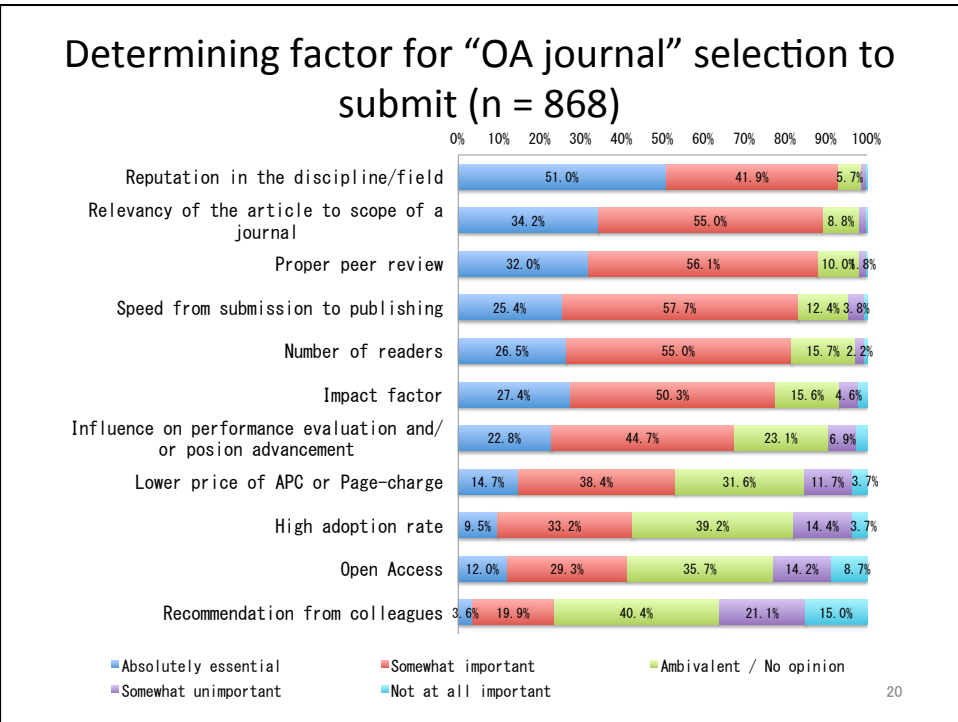
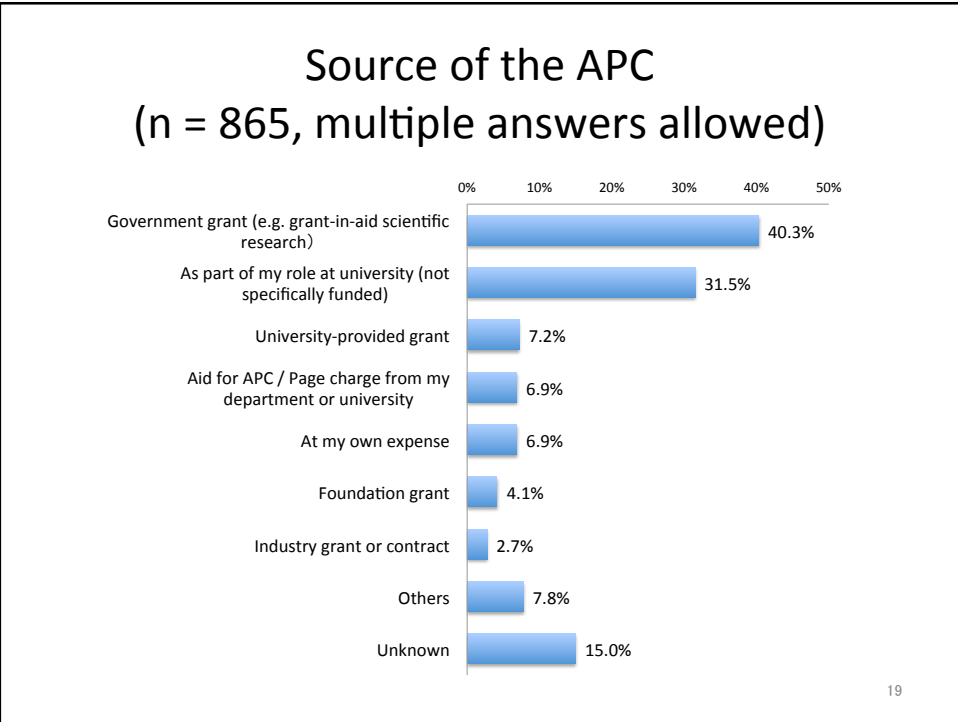
Type	Frequency	Percentage
OA journal (APC)	732	84.6%
OA journal (other than APC)	8	0.9%
OA e-books	3	0.3%
OA proceedings	1	0.1%
Hybrid journals	94	10.9%
Subscription based journals	15	1.7%
Unknown	12	1.4%
Total	865	100.0%

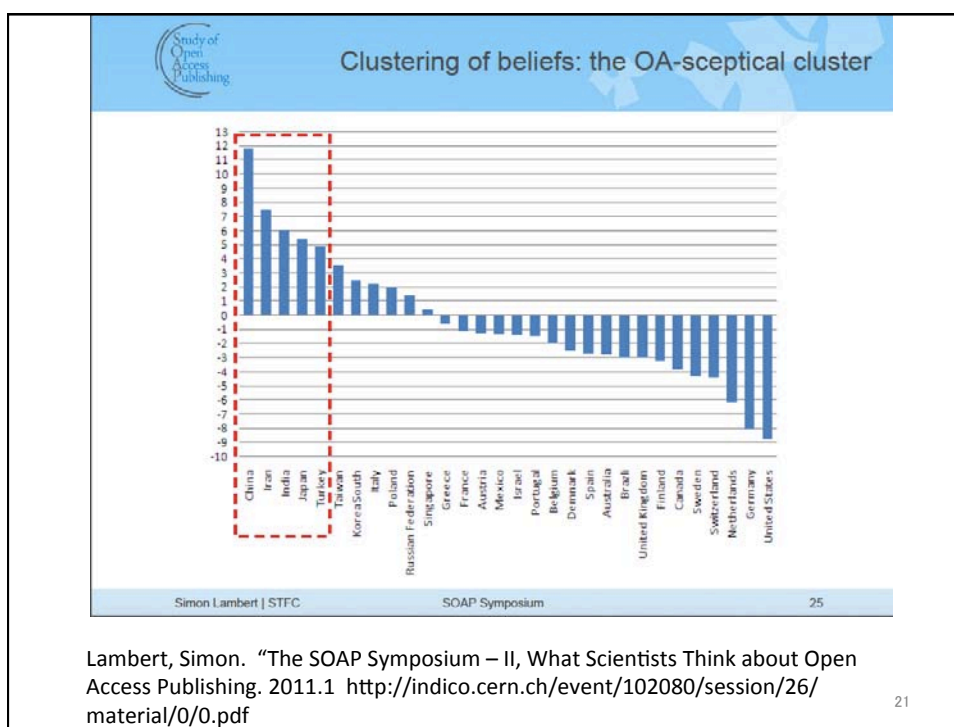
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## Publishers of “OA journals” answered

Publisher etc.	Frequency	Percentage	Publisher etc.	Frequency	Percentage
PLOS	253	29.2%	Oxford	10	1.2%
BioMed Central	67	7.7%	AIP	8	0.9%
J-STAGE	63	7.3%	OMICS Publishing Group	8	0.9%
Nature Publishing Group	57	6.6%	富士技術出版 (Fuji Tech Pub)	8	0.9%
Hindawi	53	6.1%	Copernicus Publications	6	0.7%
MDPI	38	4.4%	The Company of Biologists	6	0.7%
Springer	34	3.9%	Dove Medical Press	5	0.6%
Scientific Research	31	3.6%	Karger	5	0.6%
Elsevier	25	2.9%	Academic Journals	4	0.5%
Wiley	21	2.4%	IEEE	4	0.5%
Frontiers Media	14	1.6%	InTech	4	0.5%
Optical Society of America (OSA)	14	1.6%	Others	115	13.3%
IOP	12	1.4%	Total	865	100%

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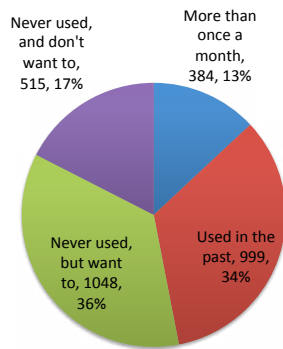
## Research Data Policy

- Under consideration in CSTI (Council for Science, Technology and Innovation,) Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
  - Mainly in the context of coping with “research misconduct” ?
  - To balance the conflicting interests of OA effects and IPR (i.e. patent right)
- Prof. Murayama (NICT) will talk on this issue more in detail

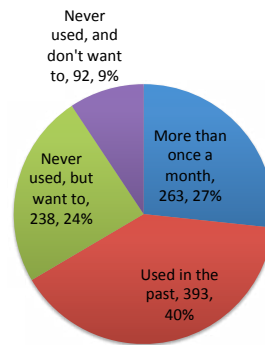
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Do you use research data (excluding “supplementary materials” to articles and government statistics) collected in shared repositories or websites.  
SCREAL Survey 2014

Natural Sciences



Humanities / Social Sciences

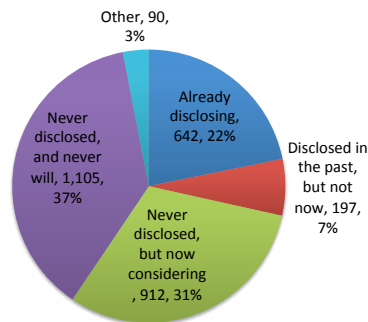


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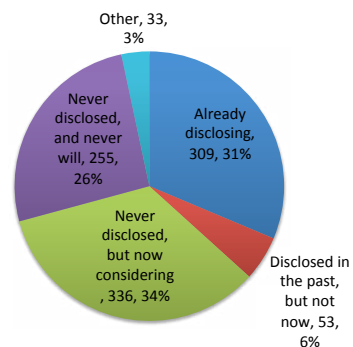
What do you think about disclosing your own research data on repositories or websites?

\*Here “shared repositories” means subject/field-specific repositories, data archives, and/or institutional repositories that are established to publish and preserve research data on the Internet.

Natural Sciences



Humanities / Social Sciences



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## Conclusion

- E-journals are firmly rooted in Japanese research practices in every disciplines and the environment has been changing researchers' attitude and perception;
- Domestic journals have been rather left behind, but the situation is also changing partly because of the advancement of Institutional Repositories;
- Publishing in pure OA journals (including OA mega journals) are increasing also in Japanese researchers;
- However, their motivations seems not to be related to OA. Interests in OA remain low even in the case of authors of articles in pure OA journals;
- A certain number of scientists use research data made by others and deposit their own data, though the percentages are still comparatively low.

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*Thank you very much  
for your attention.*

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