

Science should be open, right?

A survey conducted by the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU) on the use of academic literature and open science

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ZRC SAZU, general manager and editor in chief of Založba ZRC



Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti / Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU)

Institutes



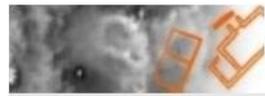
Anton Melik Geographical Institute

slovar - ja m (4) 1. knjiga, v kateri so besede razvrščene po abecedi in pojasnjene; slovar ima sto tisoč besed; izdati, sestavljati slovar; prevajati s slovarji; obsežen slovar / na koncu knjige je slovar semam s tako razvrščeni in pojasnjeni besedni / orislovarni, slovarstveni, narečni.

Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language



France Stele Institute of Art History



Institute of Anthropological and Spatial Studies



Institute of Archaeology



Institute of Cultural History



Institute of Culture and Memory Studies



Institute of Ethnomusicology



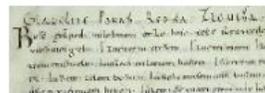
Institute of Musicology



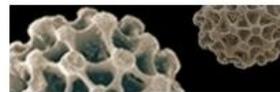
Institute of Philosophy



Institute of Slovenian Ethnology



Institute of Slovenian Literature and Literary Studies



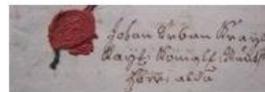
Ivan Rakovec Institute of Palaeontology



Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology



Karst Research Institute



Milko Kos Historical Institute



Slovenian Migration Institute



Sociomedical Institute

Established in 1981 by Slovenian Academy of Science (SAZU); 1992 independent

18 institutes

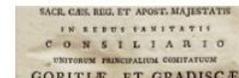
3 research stations

Administration + Založba ZRC
Postgraduate school ZRC SAZU

Research Stations



Research station Maribor



Research station Nova Gorica



Research station Prekmurje

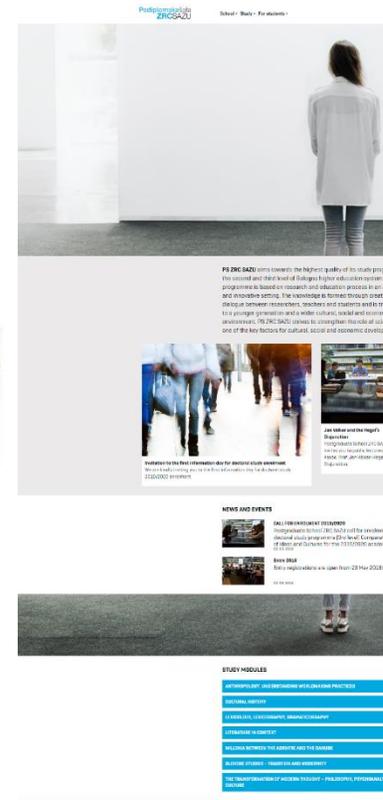
Units



Administration of ZRC

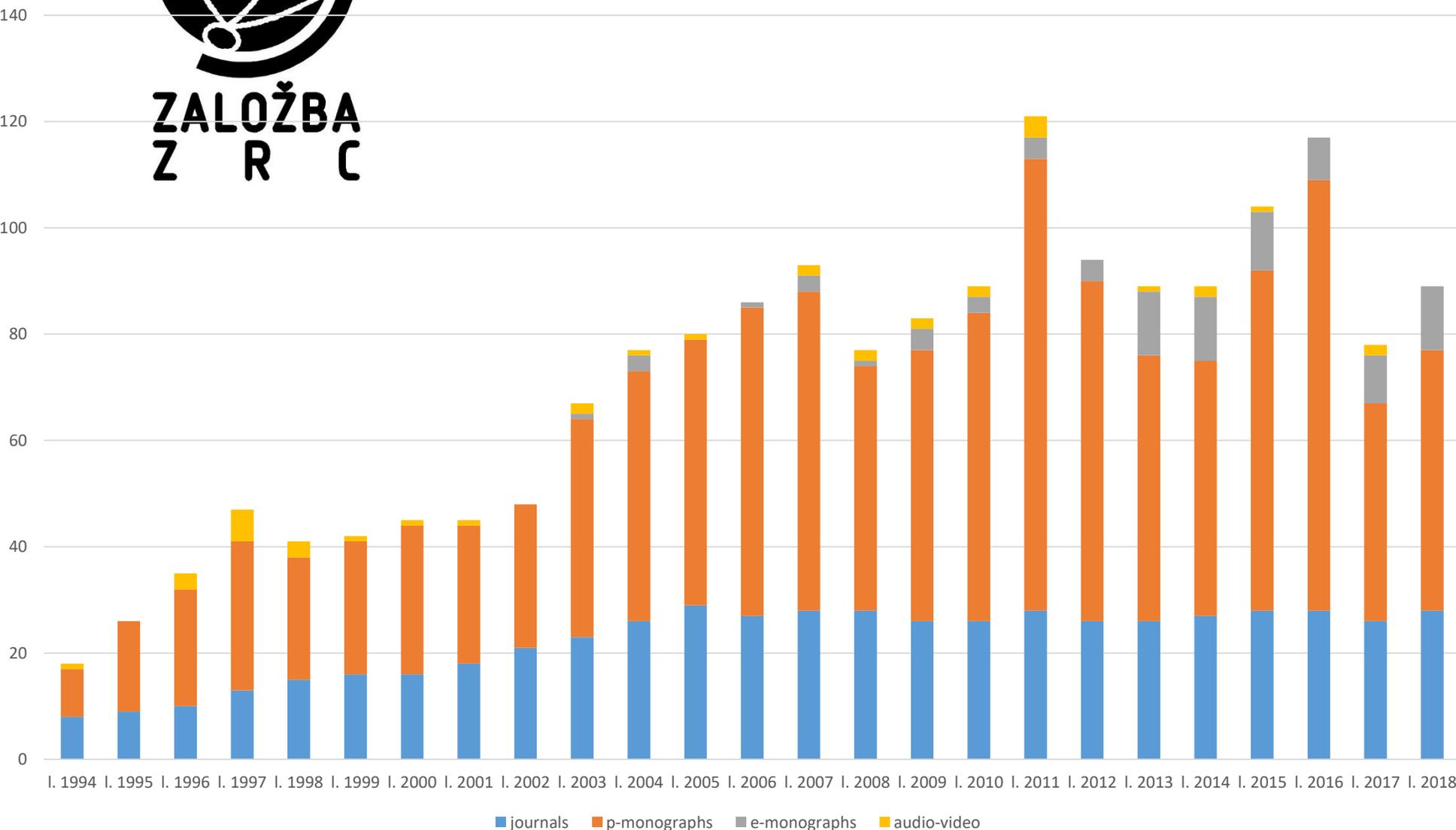


Založba ZRC





Number of titles published (1993-2018)



Bookshop Azil + Atrij ZRC,
Up to 12 employees

12 scientific journals, 3 on
popular science, up to 29
numbers/year.

More than 50 book-
collections, up to 93 p-
monographs/year.

Google Books 712
monographs (31. 12.
2018), 18,9 million pages
read (from may 2012).

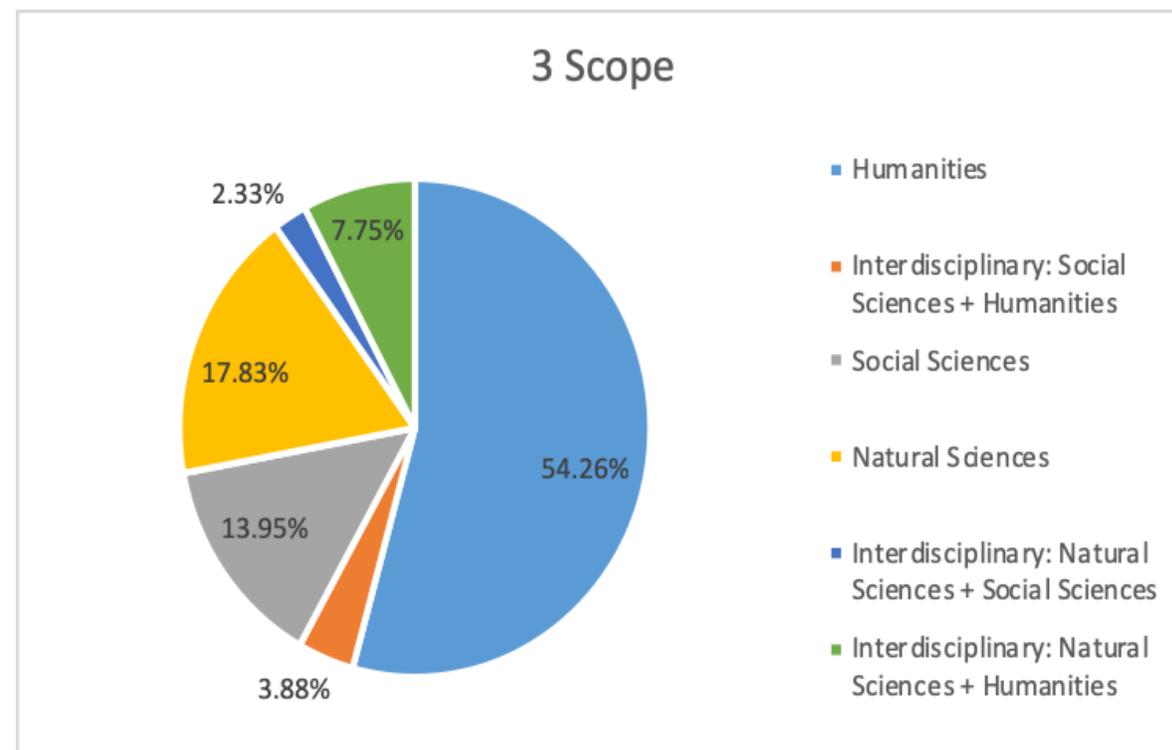
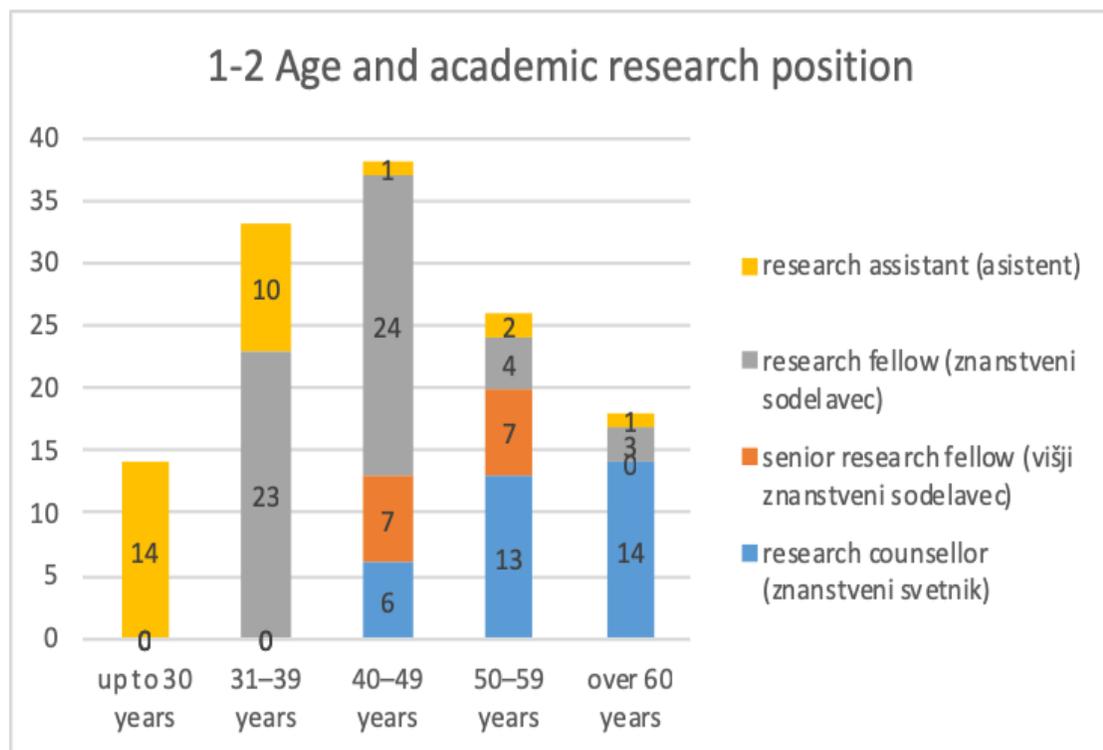
Free access (31. 12. 2018):
9 journals (OJS), 351
monographs (pdf).

As to academic publishing in Slovenia

- In Slovenia, science funding is somewhat strongly linked to certain bibliometrics applied by Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) as a combination of its own method, data from Scopus and WoS, as well as data from the Slovene national library catalogue;
- Almost half of the scientific texts written by Slovene authors are published by foreign journals/publishers, and, according to ARRS, Slovenia “has, since 2004, been among the top 10 percent of countries with the most frequently cited publications per million inhabitants, which is above the EU average”;
- For a number of years now, the state has allocated twice as much funding for the purchase of foreign content as compared to the subsidies granted to Slovene publications;
- Due to the publishing tradition, funding from subsidies and other sources, Slovene publishers of academic literature do not charge APCs/BPCs;
- In Slovenia, academic publishing is strongly integrated into general trade publishing, to which it is comparable as regards the number of copies published (rarely exceeding 300) as well as pricing; however, publishers of academic literature cannot survive merely by selling their publications, as such are sold almost exclusively within Slovenia;
- Digital content is not a product that can be sold by Slovene general trade publishers, let alone academic publishers;
- Since at least 2010, Slovene academic publishers have striven to ensure free access to as much of Slovene content as possible.

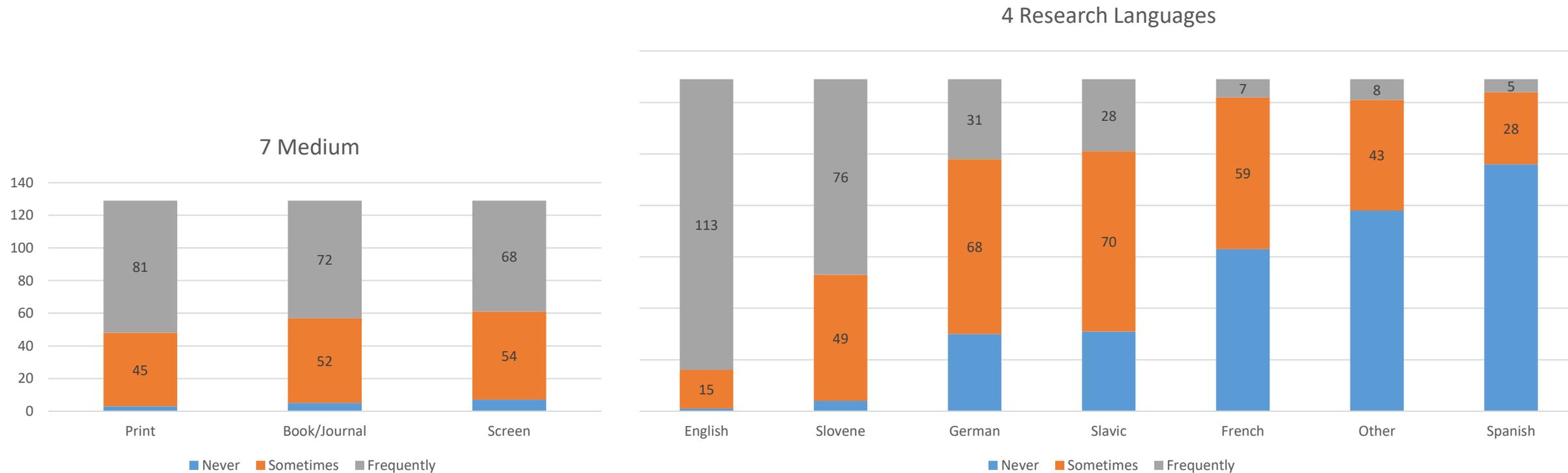
Survey respondents

129 completed surveys,
out of 263 questionnaires sent to researchers from ZRC SAZU

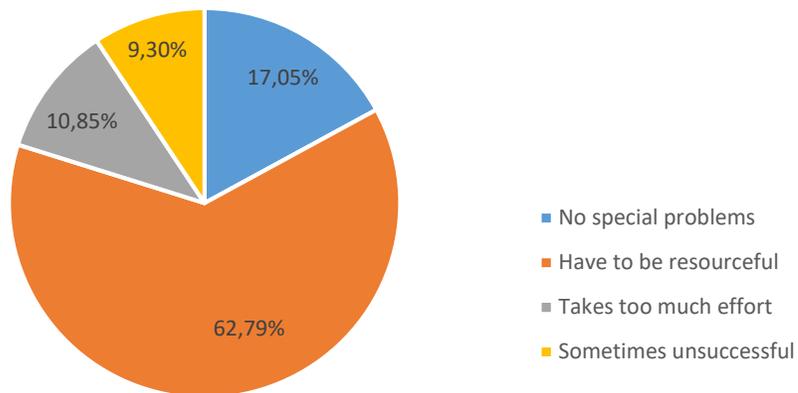


1. Academic literature

Reading: 45.41 hours/month (minimum being 4 hours and the maximum 300 hours)

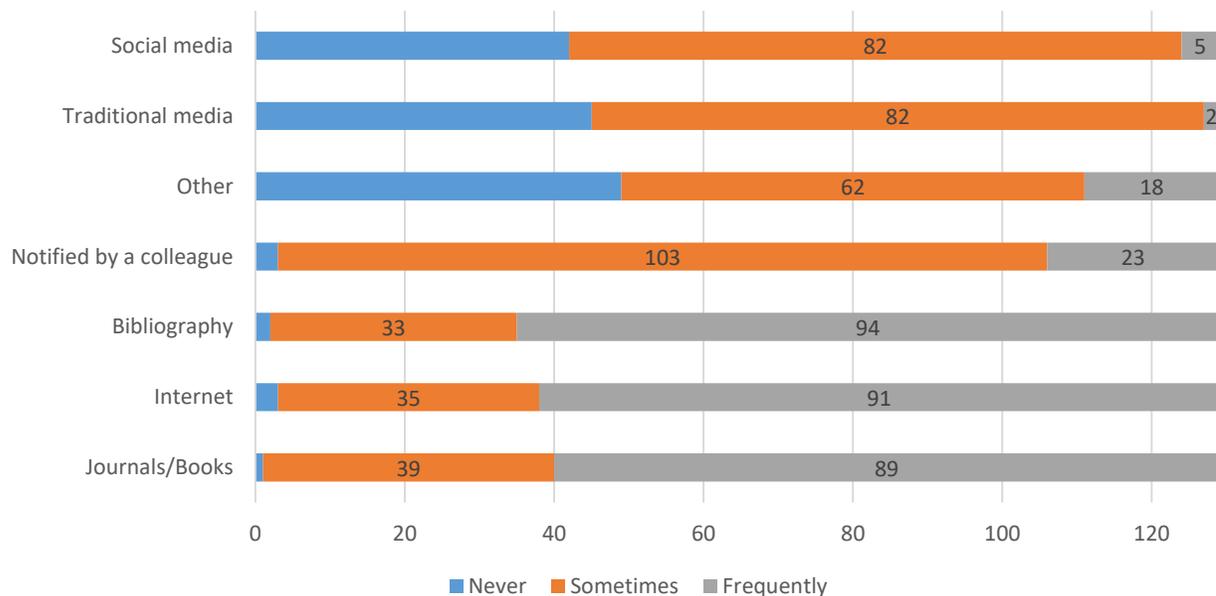


8 Availability of secondary literature

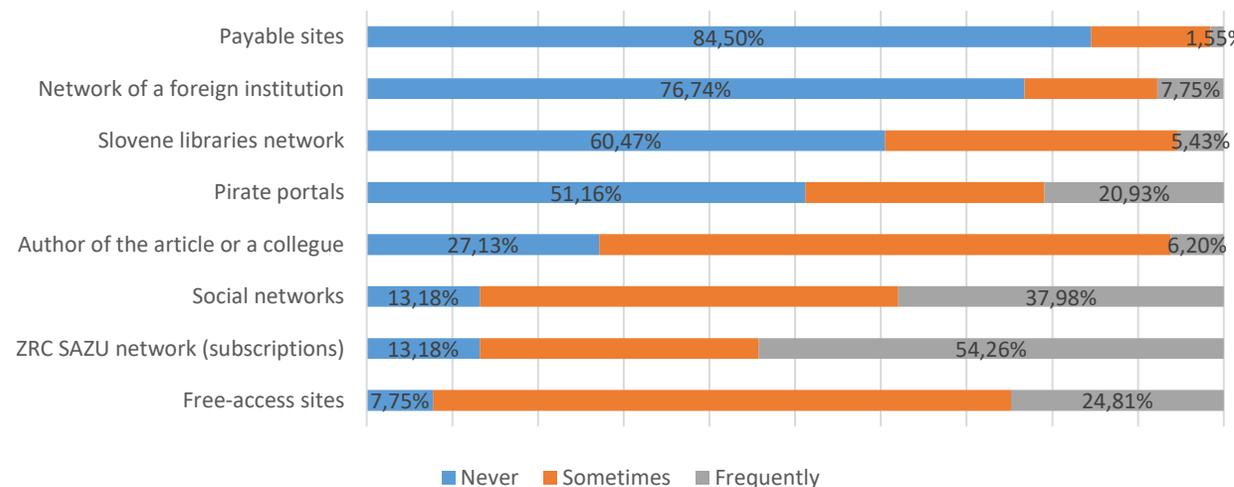


- the great majority of respondents never pay for access to a paper;
- more than half of the respondents in every age group frequently use the ZRC SAZU network, through which they can access the content ZRC SAZU subscribes to;
- slightly more than half of the respondents never search for academic papers on pirate portals; 50% of the respondents in the youngest age group, i.e. “30 and below”, use pirate portals frequently;

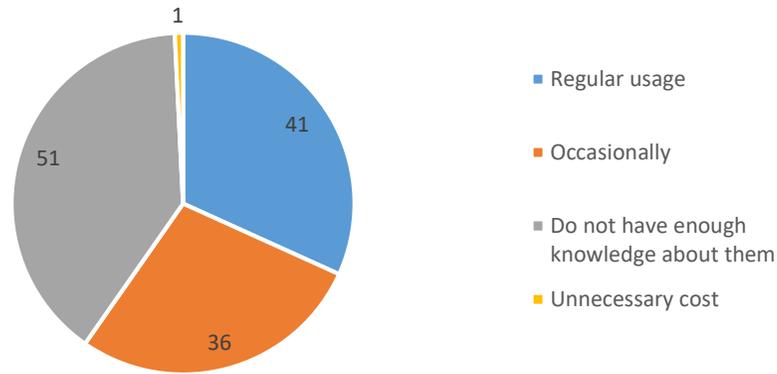
6 Sources of information about new literature



9 Sources



10 The ZRC SAZU network and subscription package

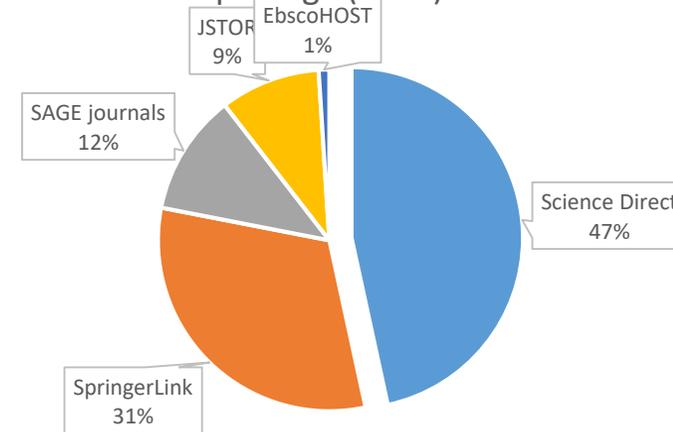


Although ZRC SAZU’s subscription packages of ZRC SAZU represent an important source of academic literature, the answers to **Question 10** reveal that most respondents possess insufficient knowledge about the existence of such collections in the ZRC SAZU network. The groups that stand out in this respect are the two youngest age groups (“30 and below” with 64.29%, and “31–39 years old” with 51.52%) and the oldest age group, i.e. “above 60”, with 44.44%.

The most useful subscription packages of ZRC SAZU:

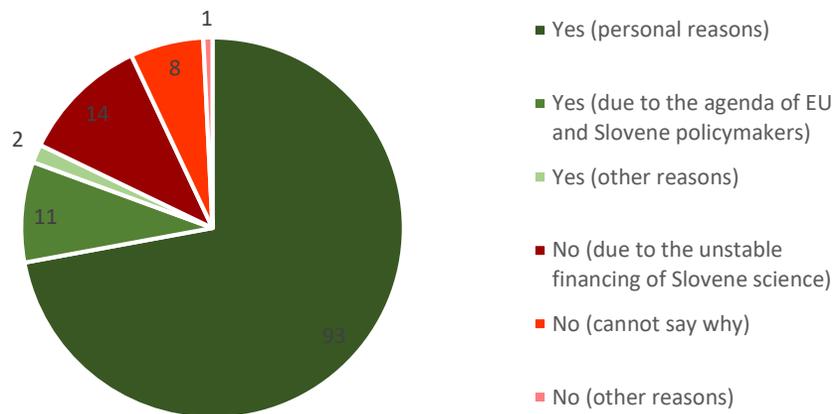
- JSTOR (3,36)
- SpringerLink (3,03; the only package with e-books)
- ScienceDirect (3,02)
- Sage (2,6)
- EbscoHOST (2,18)

Downloads from the ZRC SAZU subscription package (2017)

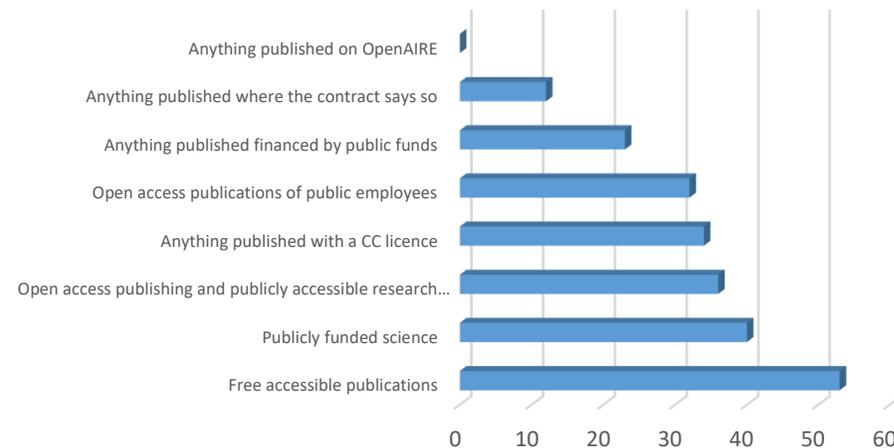


2. Open science

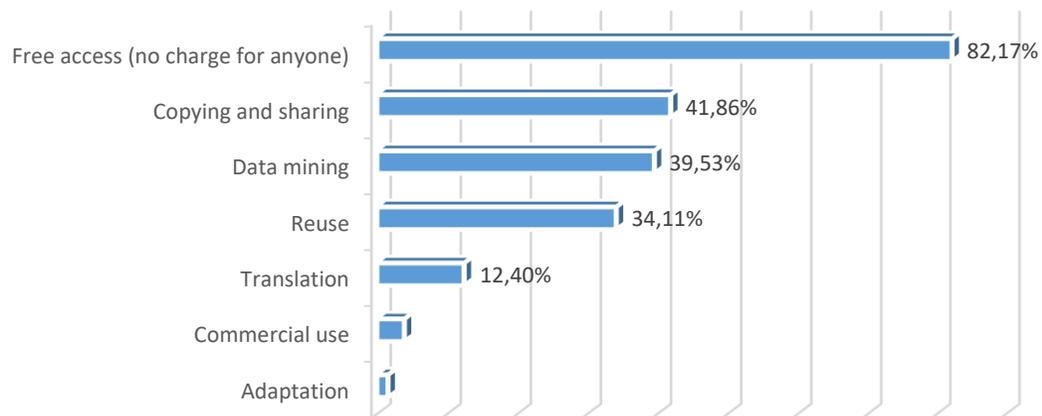
15 Support for open science



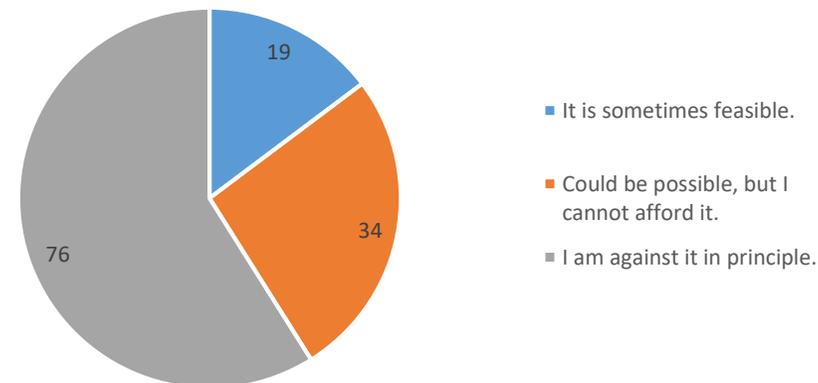
16 What is open science?



18 What would you permit the publisher of your paper to do?



19 Publishing outside Slovenia for APCs/BPCs

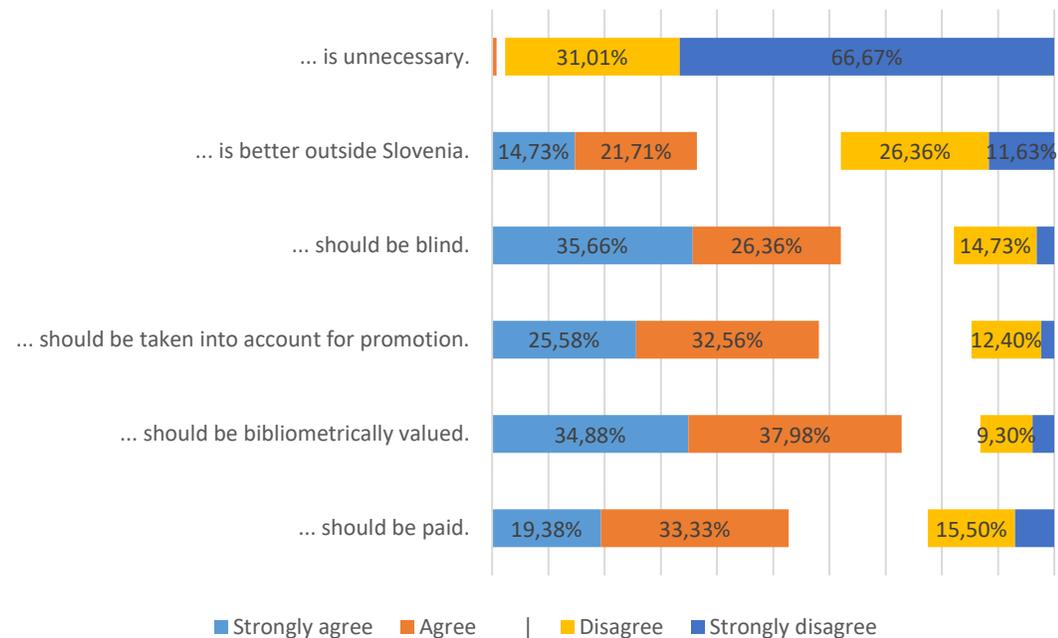


3. Publishing, peer-reviewing, and editing

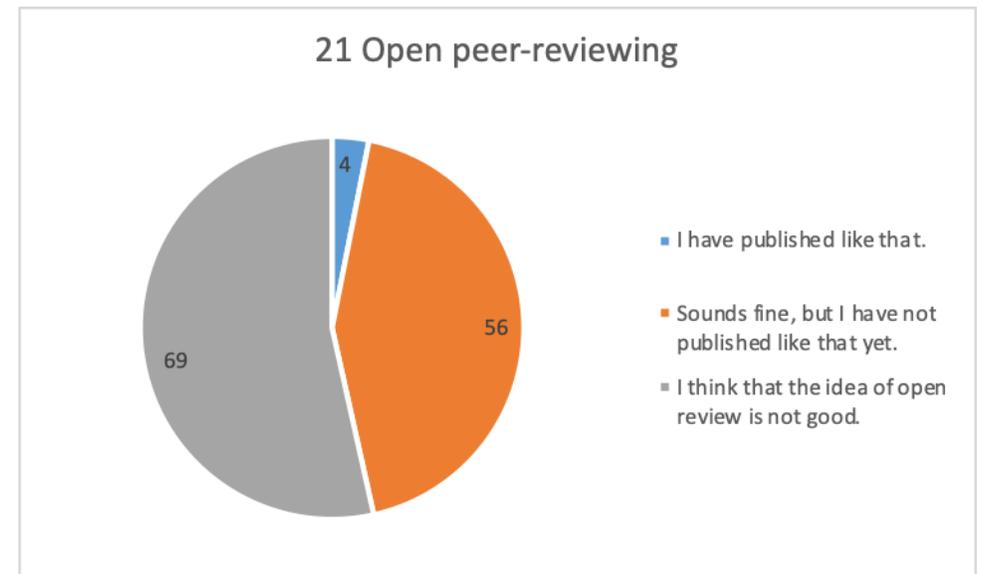
Respondents are of the opinion that the average length of the reviewing procedure for the publication of an **article in a scientific journal** should not exceed **2.6 months** (responses ranged from a maximum of 6 months to a minimum of 1 month).

With regard to reviewing **monographs**, the average length should be **4.36 months** (with a maximum of 12 months and a minimum of 1 month).

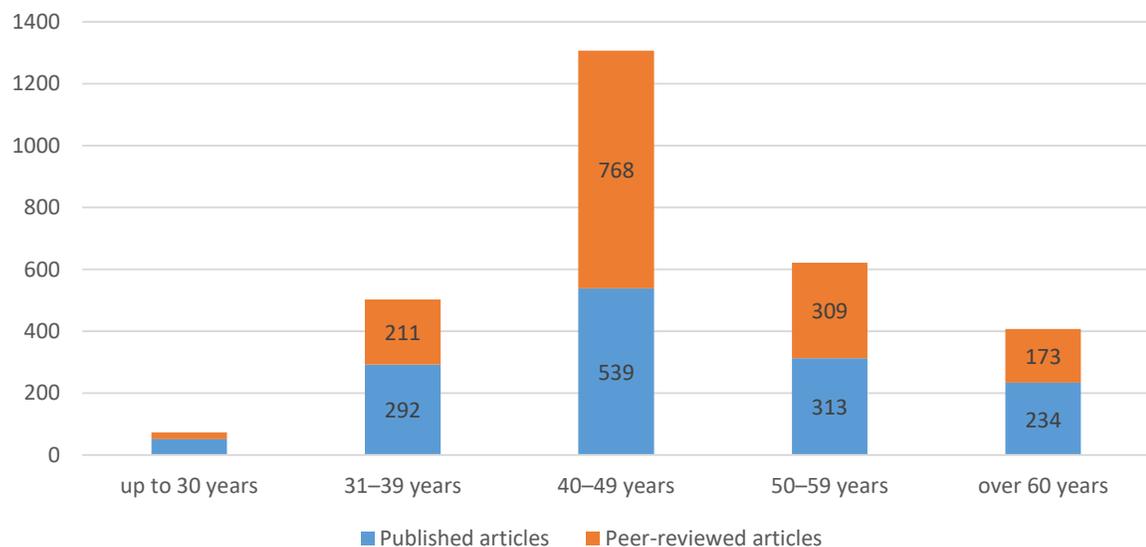
20 Peer-reviewing ...



21 Open peer-reviewing

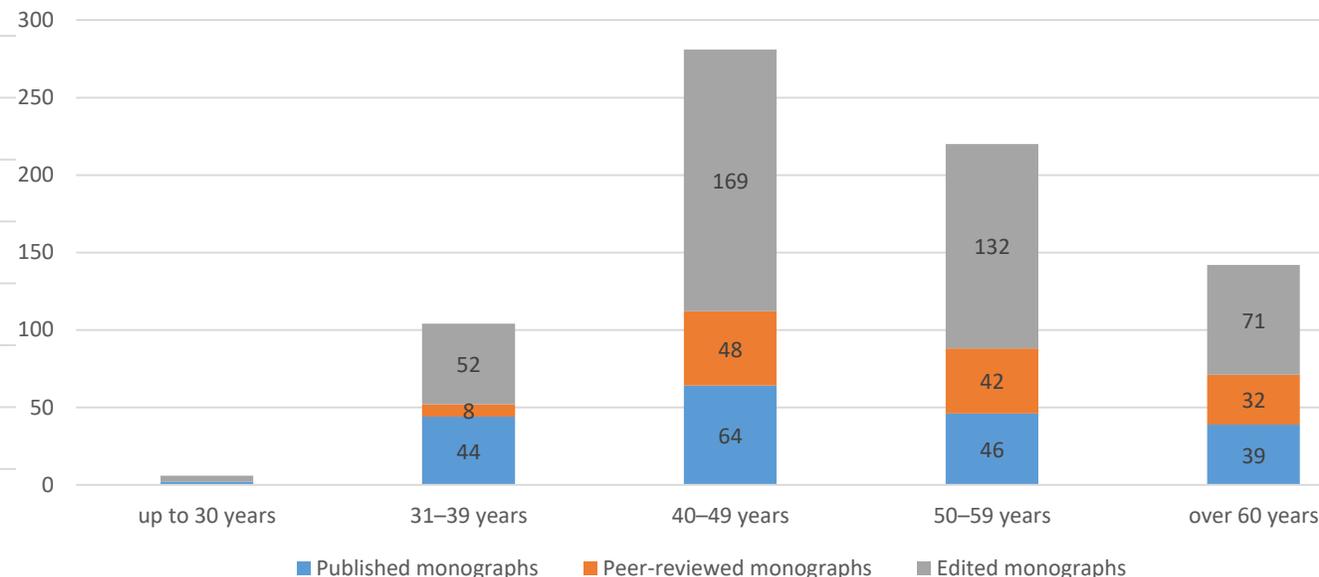


Number of published and peer-reviewed articles in the last 5 years by age group



- papers published: a total of 1,429, with the average per respondent being 11.08 (the maximum was 70) = an average of 2.2 papers per respondent annually; respondents in the “40-49” age group published the highest average number of papers (14.18);
- peer-reviews of academic papers published in journals and proceedings: a total of 1,483, with the average per respondent being 11.5 (the maximum was 150) = an average of 2.3 papers per respondent annually; respondents in the “40-49” age group reviewed the highest average number of papers (20.21);

Number of published, peer-reviewed and edited monographs in the last 5 years by age group



- monographs published: a total of 195, with the average per respondent being 1.51 (the maximum was 10) = approximately one monograph per respondent every three years; respondents in the oldest age group, i.e. “above 60”, published the highest average number of monographs (2.17);
- monograph peer-reviews: a total of 130, with the average per respondent being 1.01 (the maximum was 10) = approximately one per respondent every five years; respondents in the oldest age group, i.e. “above 60”, reviewed the highest average number of monographs (1.78);
- editing a journal or monograph: the average per respondent was 3.32 (the maximum was 30) = approximately 1.1 per respondent every three years; respondents in the “50-59” age group edited the highest average number of journals or monographs (5.08).

Conclusion

INCONSISTENCIES OR STATE of the AFFAIR?

easy accessibility to academic literature

|

resourcefulness

subscription packages

|

insufficient knowledge

yes to open science for personal reasons

|

no to licences like CC-BY

Slovene language

|

twice as much invested in foreign literature

OMITED in this PRESENTATION

- use of digital tools (13),
- acceptable embargo period (17),
- publications of the Založba ZRC publishing house (23)

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