

# Incentives for Open Science

AIESIS Open Science and Societal Impact Online Seminar 2022

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*Open science and research*

# THE OPEN RESEARCH POLICY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TURKU

2018



## OPEN RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF RESEARCH CAREERS

9. The promotion of open science and openly available research output are part of academic merits and qualifications. Researchers can distinguish themselves by promoting open science in different ways at different phases of their research process.
10. Researcher-driven development of open science requires monitoring and evaluating the changing needs of researchers and the introduction of incentives for practising open science.



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## GOOD PRACTICE IN RESEARCHER EVALUATION. RECOMMENDATION FOR THE RESPONSIBLE EVALUATION OF A RESEARCHER IN FINLAND

### B. EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

- 5. Evaluation of scientific quality:** Evaluation of scientific quality is primarily carried out by examining the scientific output of the research. Research metrics may also be used to support the overall evaluation when relevant to the researcher's field of study.
- 6. Open access to research** Researchers' activities to promote open access to research outputs will be considered as part of the evaluation. Promoting open access is seen as part of the realisation of the fundamental values of research, societal impact, and the promotion of research.
- 7. Research ethics:** The evaluation takes into account compliance with the ethical principles of research at all stages of research. In Finland the principles of research ethics are defined in *The Code of Good Scientific Practice and the Handling of Suspected Infringements in Finland*. In addition to this, researchers must follow discipline specific ethical guidelines and laws guiding research practice.



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# Threat of policy alienation: Exploring the implementation of Open Science policy in research practice

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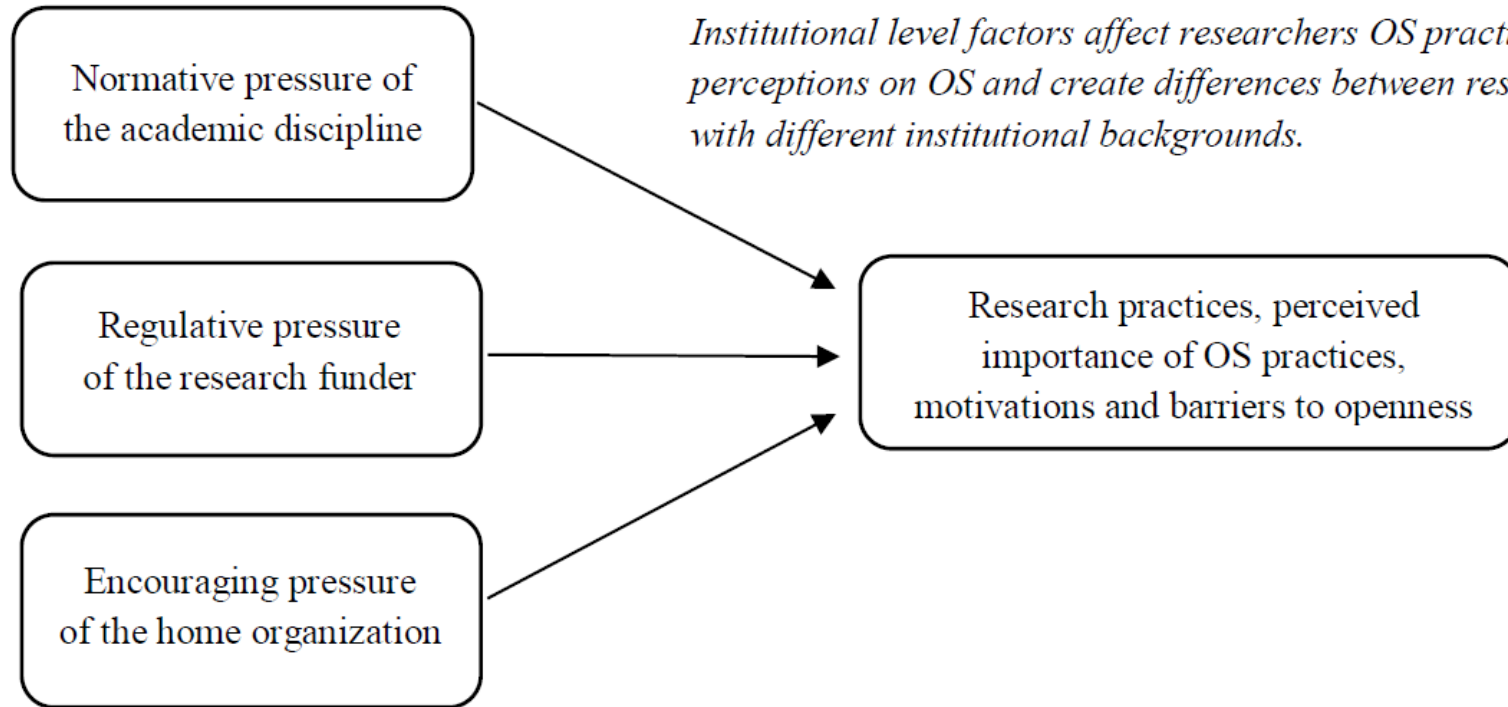
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## Abstract

Many European countries have introduced Open Science (OS) policies to improve the quality and efficiency of science and to increase economic and societal growth. Researchers' perceptions and experiences of OS policies remain relatively under-investigated. This explorative study applies the policy alienation perspective to understand researchers' perceptions of OS policy implementation. Analysis of survey responses indicates that researchers have difficulties in coping with OS policy and that they feel policy alienation from OS policy. Hence, researchers may be less willing to try to support OS policy implementation despite the fact that OS policies are motivated by the desire to enhance the excellence and quality of research. The findings address how the incentive problems lie not only in the research evaluation and academic credit systems but also in the policy–practice divide. These problems need to be solved in terms of participation in policymaking and in the knowledge production of 'openness' itself.

**Key words:** Open Science; policy alienation; research policy; science policy; open access; principal–agent theory

*Institutional level*



*Hypothesis:*

*Institutional level factors affect researchers OS practices and perceptions on OS and create differences between researchers with different institutional backgrounds.*

**Figure 1.** Analysis model adapted and modified from Kim and Stanton (2015).

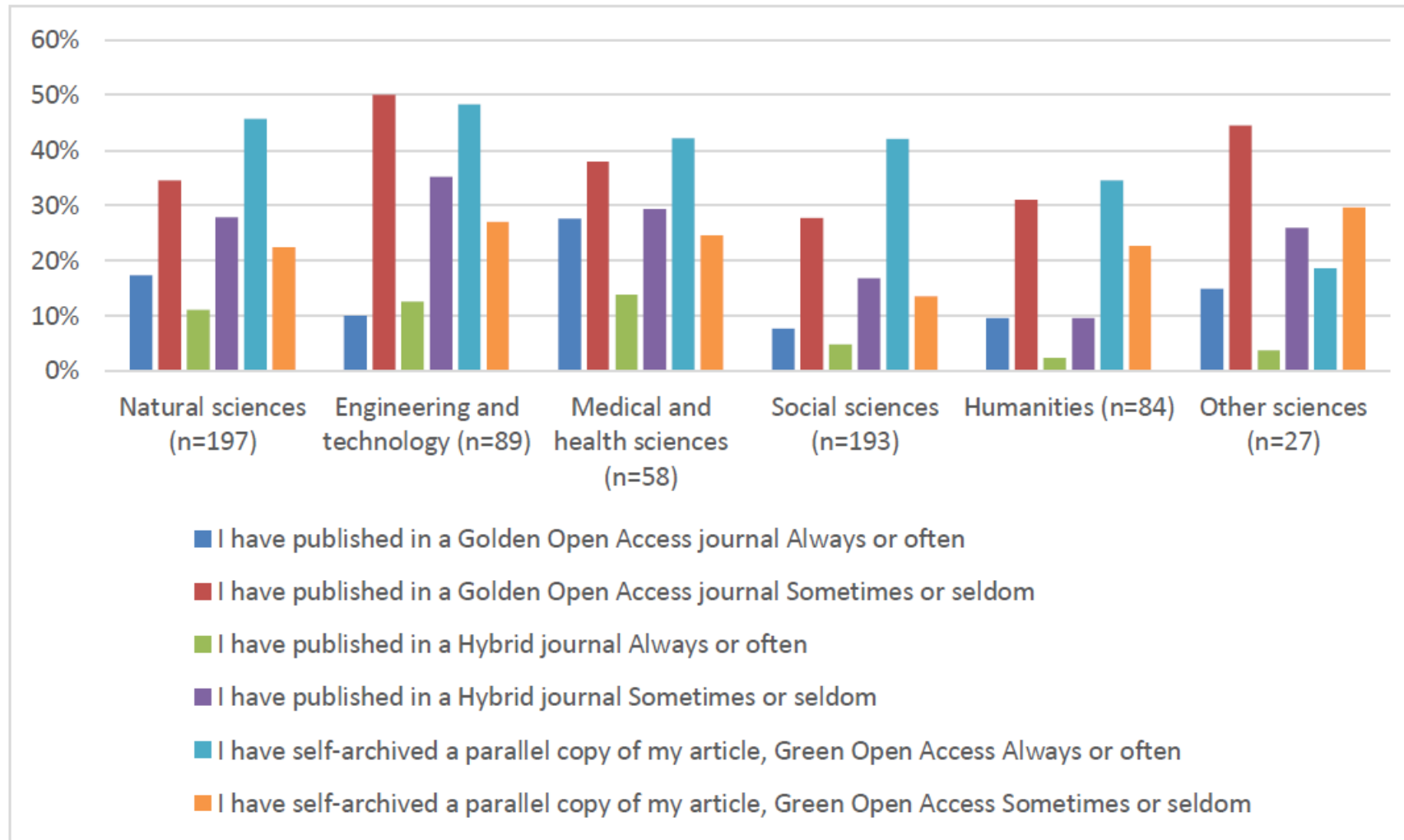


Figure X. Open publishing practices across academic disciplines (% of the respondents).

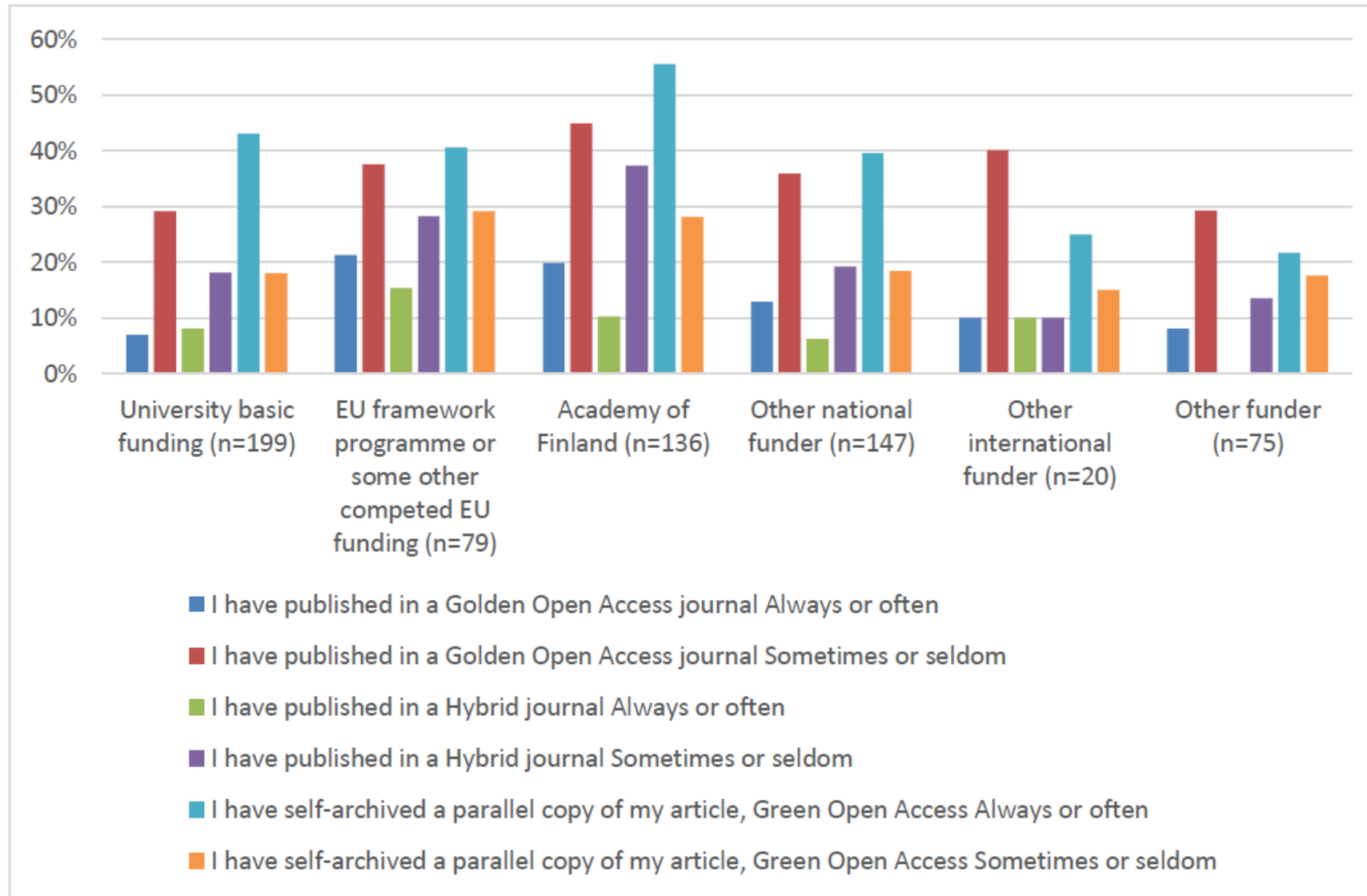


Figure X. Open publishing practices by main research funders (% of the respondents).

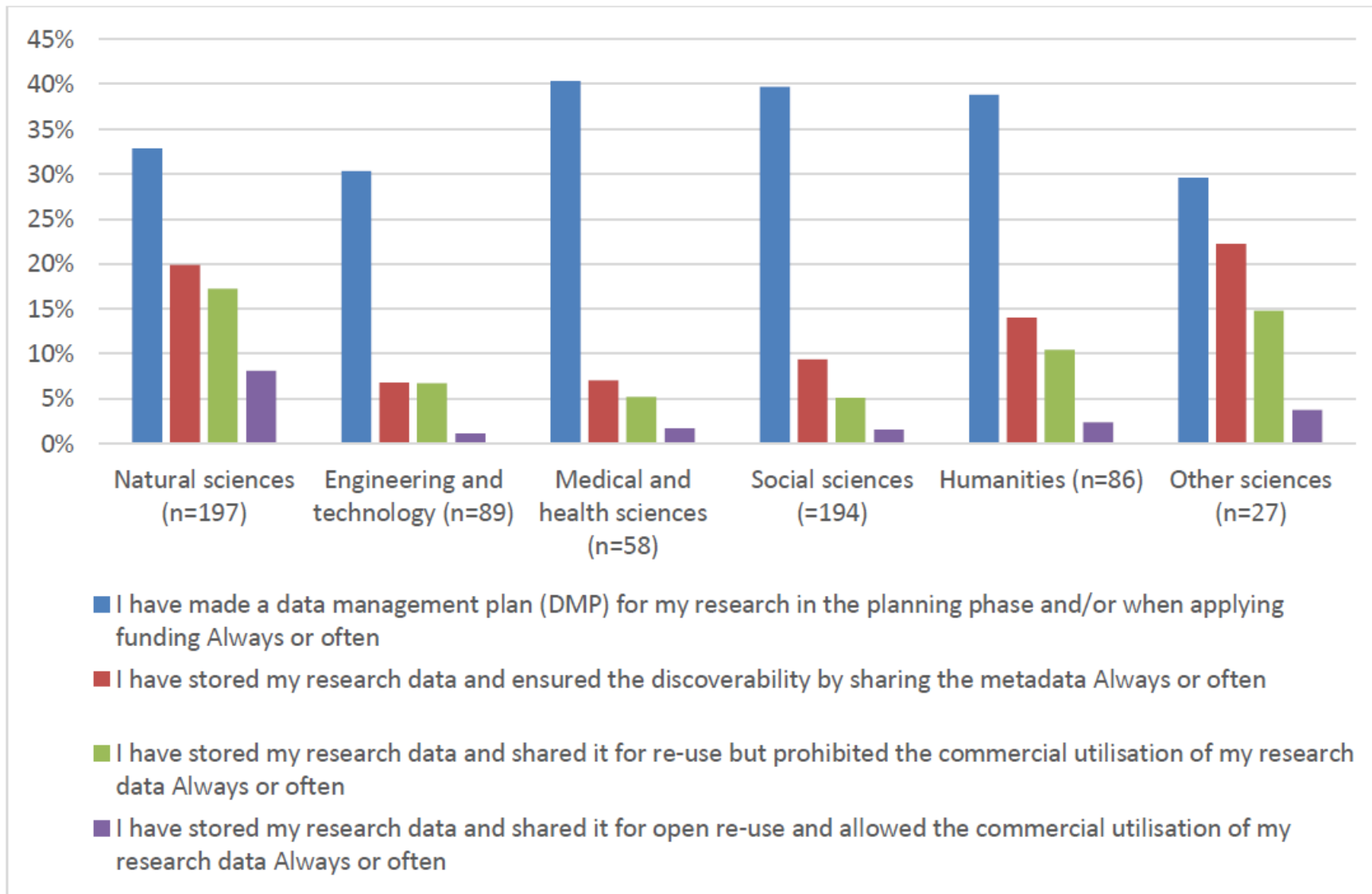


Figure X. Openness in research practices related to data sharing across academic disciplines (% of the respondents).



# Incentivisation strategies and policies to stimulate Open Science

- The OS policy goals of providing free access to the research results and outputs (e.g. research data, code) outside the academia, and enabling the reuse of research outputs, and increasing citations, are not as important for researchers as providing **free access within the academia, increasing research visibility and trust in science and the appreciation of scientific knowledge.**
- The lack of financial support was perceived as the most important barrier to openness across all academic disciplines. Also high priority placed on publishing in conventional journals and concerns over the quality of OA publications and reputation of OA journals were perceived as important barriers.
- **(Only) half of the respondents from the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and humanities perceived academic merit system as an important barrier.**
- **Academic community is probably the most critical factor in influencing the openness of researchers' practices, thus it should be better integrated into the policy level.**



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**Thank you!**

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