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Lithuanian scholars' open access publishing behaviour and its determinants

SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Social Sciences,
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SUMMARY

Relevance of the topic

One of the biggest changes in the digital publishing of scholarly publications is related to the emergence and development of open access. The advent of open access as an alternative publishing model at the end of the 20th century was influenced by increased prices of scholarly journal subscriptions and the rise of technological opportunities for the wide dissemination of information on the Internet. The foundation for the development of open access was laid in 2002 when the Budapest Open Access Declaration was signed. The concept and the main directions of the implementation of open access were defined in this document. There open access is described as a way to provide free access to scholarly publications to all Internet users through open access journals and repositories.

The relevance of the topic is determined by its novelty and the abundance of discussions about the impact of the open access movement in various discourses. National and international governmental and research funding institutions aim to establish open access by implementing regulations. Also, the importance of open access is emphasized in various scholarly publications. The emergence of open access is described by the authors as a revolutionary opportunity of access to scholarly literature. The positive aspects of open access are associated with greater availability of research results, visibility of the research institution and the scholar itself as well as advance in research. According to a proponent of open access Peter Suber, “the basic idea of open access is simple: make research literature available online without price barriers and without most permission barriers”. According to Karl L. Hahn, restricting access to research results in the Internet age is unjustified, and both the author and the institution benefit from maximizing the dissemination of research output. Along with the development of open

access as a scholarly publishing channel, there is a growing need for research in this field.

The topic of the dissertation is especially relevant nowadays, when the open access publishing model is being used to an increasing extent, and when the advent of “Plan S” leads to changes in scholarly publishing business models. While implementing “Plan S”, the funds for scholarly databases are being gradually transitioned to cover the costs of publishing open access journals. With the removal of the financial barrier to article processing, the open access journals publishing model is gradually becoming the universally accepted channel for publishing scholarly articles. Meanwhile, repositories are gaining importance not only because of the greater dissemination opportunities of scholarly publications they are providing, but also because they help to systematize the scientific output of an institution and / or scientific community as well as to ensure its long-term preservation. In such context, there is a growing demand for scholars to use open access as a publishing channel that is expressed by research institutions and funders. This requirement is a probable cause of the changes in the scholars’ open access publishing behaviour.

Although the authors emphasize the benefits of open access, scholars do not use it as a channel for publishing as intensively as the government and research policy institutions expect. As Lars Moksness and Svein Ottar Olsen stress, this contradiction raises the question of why open access publishing initiatives do not have as much impact on scholarly publishing as expected and why researchers, despite the potential of open access, still tend to use traditional publishing channels.

The relevance of the topic also arises from the need to analyse open access publishing from the researcher’s point of view. Due to the capabilities of the Internet, the growing need for open access to scientific information is evolving. While public authorities expect higher returns on research investment through open access, research funding organizations demand for open access to research results, and publishers are looking for new open access publishing business

models, scholars still remain on the fringes of the open access debate. The authors emphasize that even with the necessary infrastructure (such as a repository, “green way”) and conditions (such as funding for the article processing charges, “golden way”), the development of open access mainly depends on scholars’ attitudes towards scholarly publishing as well as their choice of how to present and where to publicize the results of their research.

Research of the topic in the works of foreign and Lithuanian authors

Scholars’ open access publishing behaviour as a research object has been studied in the works of various foreign authors who conducted large-scale surveys (sample of 3,000–7,000 respondents) and highlighted the main trends related to the object mentioned above. In addition, case studies conducted reveal information about the scholars’ use of open access publishing within a particular academic institution or scientific discipline in different countries.

Research on scholars’ open access publishing behaviour can be classified according to:

1. the scope of research: international, national, institutional;
2. the fields of disciplines covered: one discipline, interdisciplinary, discipline aspect is not studied;
3. the way of implementation: open access journals, repositories, combined (covering both journals and repositories);
4. the role of the scholar: scholar as an author, scholar as an author and a reader.

Data from large-scale questionnaires was processed using the methods of statistical analysis. The results of these empirical studies show that scholars are becoming more aware of open access scholarly journals and repositories as well as the opportunities that publishing in them brings to the author. Nevertheless, the lack of knowledge about open access still remains a major problem for the authors of scholarly publications that affects their decision not to publicize in

open access. Empirical research also reveals that the publishing of open access journals is shrouded in myths. The authors tend to associate open access journals with unreviewed and low prestige scholarly literature and express anxiety to publish their articles in them believing that it may have a negative impact on their career, ability to get funding for further research as well as cause a reduction in their citation rate. When talking about the repositories, scholars struggle to deposit their publications into repositories because of lack of knowledge about the embargo period that is applied to their publications and a fear to infringe copyright. The analysed research data also revealed that scholars' opinion about open access publishing may be influenced by the traditions formed in a specific scientific discipline or academic institution communities.

The behaviour of scholars open access publishing as a research object raises questions about scholars' knowledge of open access and attitude towards it as a publishing channel, about intensity and preferred ways of its use and about its benefits. In essence, the research analysed seeks to identify the factors that determine scholars' open access publishing behaviour. Accordingly, these factors can be divided into knowledge of and attitudes towards open access, experience (positive or negative) of using it as a publishing channel, its advantages and disadvantages (what advantages are highlighted by researchers and whether they are significant in the analysed context), and barriers that scholars have already encountered and which of them deterred them from publishing in open access.

The situation of open access in Lithuania was analysed by Irena Krivienė, Žibutė Petrauskienė (2007); Eleonora Dagienė, Narimantas Paliulis (2009); Jūratė Kuprienė (2010); Gintarė Tautkevičienė (2011). Audronė Glosienė, Giedrius Viliūnas (2006) studied and systematized information about institutional repositories. The topic of open access has also been analysed in the contexts of changing scholarly communication and copyright by Marija Stonkienė, Zenona Atkočiūnienė, Renata Matkevičienė (2009).

In 2009 Gintarė Tautkevičienė, Genė Duobinienė, Meilutė Kretavičienė, Irena Krivienė, and Žibutė Petrauskienė conducted research on the scope and composition of the need to educate scholars and other researchers on the use of electronic scholarly information resources. The 647 respondents of the survey were Lithuanian higher education lecturers, researchers, doctoral and master students. In this survey, among other issues related to scholars' information literacy, respondents were also asked if they publish their scholarly works in open access. The study revealed that 20.4% of the respondents publish articles in open access journals and 20.6% deposit publications in institutional repositories. 58.4% of the respondents stated that they are unfamiliar with the possibility to publish their scholarly work in open access. In 2015 Gintarė Tautkevičienė and Zinaida Manžuch performed a continuation of this research and found that 43.4% of the respondents deposit their publications to the repositories and 46.8% of them publish their articles in open access journals.

In the monograph “Copyright of scholarly communication. Legal protection of intellectual property of Lithuanian scholars' works published in state-sponsored scholarly journals” (that was published in 2009) Marija Stonkienė, Zenona Atkočiūnienė, and Renata Matkevičienė present the results of a survey on attitude towards open access displayed by Lithuanian authors that published their articles in the state-sponsored scholarly journals. This survey revealed that scholars, as readers of scholarly literature, evaluate open access positively, but as authors of such literature, they do not tend to use open access as a publishing channel.

Jūratė Kuprienė, Marija Prokopčik, and Žibutė Petrauskienė in 2017 conducted a study to determine “what factors of scholarly communication have recently led to changes in the repository eLABa”. To achieve this goal, authors interviewed 12 scholars who represent the fields of humanities, social sciences, physics, biomedicine, and technology and uploaded the largest number of publications to the repository eLABa in 2015–2017. It was found out that even though scholars do not see benefits of depositing their

publications to eLABa, they do it because it is required by the academic institution, they work in. The interviewed scholars mentioned its uncomfortable interface and complicated depositing procedure as the biggest eLABa's disadvantages. The biggest advantage of the eLABa system is that all the publications of Lithuanian scholars are registered there, and therefore the repository is useful as a sufficiently comprehensive database of scholarly works.

An analysis of scholarly literature shows that:

1) In the works of foreign authors, the topic of scholars' use of open access as a channel for scholarly publishing is examined in sufficient detail, but most research is descriptive in nature and lacks a theoretical basis. In the works of Lithuanian authors, the issue of scholars' use of open access as a publishing channel was analysed in the contexts of search for scholarly information, open access copyright, and interaction of scientific systems. The open access publishing behaviour of Lithuanian scholars as a research object has not been studied so far.

2) basic knowledge about scholars' use of open access as a publishing channel has been collected, but it is not clear how various factors influencing scholars' use of open access for publishing correlate with each other and what impact each one has on scholars' open access publishing behaviour. For example, even though it is known that authors of scholarly publications have a positive attitude towards open access, most of them are not inclined to use open access for publishing. Therefore, it remains unclear why, despite a positive evaluation, authors do not use open access as a scholarly channel and what other factors significantly determine their open access publishing behaviour.

Research problem

Taking into account the previous works in the topic, the research problem could be formulated by the question: **what factors determine scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing**

channel? To analyse the research problem in this dissertation, the Theory of planned behaviour (TPB) is applied. This theory is based on a rational approach to human behaviour and is based on the assumption that individual's behaviour in a particular situation is determined by the intention. According to the TPB, intention is understood as a commitment to act in anticipation of a particular outcome and is the most important behaviour prognostic dimension. Thus, from the point of Theory of planned behaviour view, scholars' open access publishing behaviour can be defined as the intensity of scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel under certain conditions (the stronger the behavioural intention, the more likely the individual is to behave accordingly). According to Icek Ajzen, it could be expressed as a mathematical function: $BI = AB + SN + PBC$ (BI is the intention of behaviour, AB – attitude towards behaviour, SN – subjective norm, and PBC – behavioural control).

The **object of the research** is the publishing behaviour of Lithuanian scholars in the context of open access. The publishing behaviour in this work is understood as scholar's as an author's choice where to publish scholarly publications, the choice determined by intention. The open access context is a set of publishing tools and ways in which open access scholarly information resources are developed. Open access is implemented through repositories and open access journals.

The **aim** of the dissertation is to identify the factors of open access publishing that may determine scholar's intention to use open access as a publishing channel, and to measure what influence each of them has on Lithuanian scholars' intention to publish in open access.

Tasks of the dissertation:

1. To analyse the publishing system of open access by identifying the factors of the external environment that may influence the publishing behaviour of scholars;
2. To examine the situation of open access publishing in Lithuania in terms of volumes, infrastructure and regulation;

3. Using the developed research model of the Theory of planned behaviour, identify the factors influencing the intention of Lithuanian researchers to use open access as a publishing channel.

Statements defended:

1) Conditions for the implementation of open access in Lithuania are only partially favourable. In the absence of commercial scholarly publishing, some journals in 1999 were already freely available on the Internet. Currently, almost all scholarly journals published in Lithuania are open access. Also, the “green” way of open access is promoted through establishing legal environment and through developing a repository infrastructure favourable for its development. However, there is a lack of a motivational system that would encourage scholars to deposit their publications to repositories through attestation and increased career opportunities. Moreover, there is not enough financial support for scholars to publish their articles in “gold” open access journals.

2) The **subjective norm** and scholars’ **past open access publishing behaviour** have the greatest influence on the intention of Lithuanian scholars to use open access as a publishing channel. Other less important, but still weightily factors are scholars’ attitudes towards open access publishing and perceived behavioural control. Older age and longer work experience negatively affect scholars’ intention to deposit their publications to repositories, but have no effect on their intention to publish in open access journals.

3) The origins of norms are different for publishing in open access journals and depositing publications into repositories. Most Lithuanian scholars are under pressure to publish in open access journals from the administrations of academic institutions they work in and from Lithuanian and international research funding agencies. However, the pressure to deposit publications to repositories for the majority of Lithuanian scholars comes from the administrations and libraries of academic institutions they work in.

4) The main obstacle faced by Lithuanian scholars while intending to publish their articles in open access journals is article

processing charges. The difficulty of depositing scholarly publications to repositories lies in the scholars' unwillingness to infringe copyright law by doing so.

Methodology applied in the dissertation and the structure of the dissertation

Dissertation consists of three chapters. In the first part of the dissertation, open access is examined as a system consisting of macro, meso and micro levels, which suggests to define the boundaries of this research object as belonging to micro level. In the first part the state affairs in open access publishing is analysed in order to highlight certain aspects relevant to an ongoing survey of Lithuanian scholars in regard to open access publishing behaviour. The first part also described how open access is implemented in Lithuania in terms of infrastructure and regulation. International, national and institutional documents regulating the implementation of open access are analysed using the document analysis method. In addition, using various information sources, it is determined how many repositories are maintained in Lithuania, how many open access journals are published, and who are their publishers.

The second part of the dissertation explains why the research model of TPB has been chosen for analysing scholars' open access publishing behaviour and specifies how this theory will be applied to the research of the Lithuanian case. The research of Lithuanian scholars publishing behaviour is carried out by using the **survey method** and empirical data are collected using a **questionnaire**. The results are analysed using **statistical analysis methods** (descriptive statistics, correlation). In several cases, the confirmatory factor analysis was used in order to group the statements, and Cronbach's alpha internal compatibility (reliability) indicators were calculated. The respondents of the research are scholars who have a doctoral degree and work at 12 Lithuanian state universities and 13 institutes. For the research, sample volume is determined by constructing a

random sample. Within the sample, respondents are selected by grouping them into two clusters according to the represented fields of science (Humanities and social sciences (HSS) and Science, technology, engineering and medicine (STEM)).

In the third part of the dissertation, the research results are presented and analysed.

Main results of the dissertation

Open access publishing as a system

Open access can be defined as a **scholarly literature that is digital, disseminated online through open access journals and repositories, and is free of charge as well as of some or many copyright restrictions**. In open access journals only peer-reviewed scholarly articles are published, while both peer-reviewed and unreviewed scholarly publications could be deposited into repositories, depending on their policy.

In order to better understand open access publishing as a system in which different stakeholders act, three levels of this system can be distinguished:

1. **Macro level** – regulation of open access at national and international level. At the macro level of the open access publishing system, various international and national institutions and organizations operate, which establish a strategy for the development and implementation of open access through various normative documents. These documents set out essential norms, concepts and implementation directions related to open access.

2. **Meso level** – regulation of open access at the institutional level; publishing of open access journals by publishers; repositories maintained by academic institutions and libraries, non-governmental organizations, and scientific communities. Institutions and organizations operating at this level implement principles of open access development set out in international and national strategies. Academic institutions prepare institutional documents regulating open

access, which determine how open access should be implemented in a particular institution. Commercial and non-profit scholarly publishing organizations are responding to the evolving nature of the dissemination of scientific information, and this interaction is leading to new models for publishing and funding scholarly journals (e. g. hybrid scholarly journals, special funds for open access publishing).

3. **Micro-level** – open access publishing behaviour of researchers working individually or in small groups (decision to publish in open or non-open scholarly journals, to provide or not scholarly publications to repositories).

The situation of open access publishing in Lithuania

Due to certain historical circumstances and peculiarities of a small country market, **commercial publishing of scholarly journals in Lithuania remains unformed**. During the time when in Western countries the publishing of scholarly journals was being taken over from non-profit organizations by commercial publishers, in Lithuania (which then belonged to Soviet Union) private businesses (including publishing) were not developing. Also, there are no suitable conditions for commercial scholarly publishing in Lithuania due to small audiences and an innumerable language community.

In 2018, almost 190 titles of Lithuanian scholarly journals were published. The main publishers of these journals are Lithuanian universities, which, in order to disseminate scientific information as widely as possible, publish scholarly journals through open access publishing channels. **The majority of these journals (94%) are “diamond” open access** – no article processing charges are applied for the authors and readers are able to read these journals on the Internet without paying.

Currently there are 13 repositories in Lithuania (according to OpenDOAR data). Typologically, they are of three types: **institutional** (11 repositories), **interinstitutional** (1 repository) and **thematic** (1 repository). The largest repository eLABa includes 50

Lithuanian institutions of higher education and contains more than 415,000 metadata records, but the number of uploaded documents is fewer than 14,000 (only 3.4% of all scholarly publications for which metadata had been submitted to eLABa). It means that scholars provide bibliographic data on publications to eLABa, but upload only a small part of the full-text documents to it.

After examining the documents regulating the implementation of open access in Lithuania, it can be stated that the existing legal framework is favourable for the development of open access. The provisions set out in these documents oblige scholars to:

1. submit full-text scholarly publications to repositories as soon as a scholarly work is published (or the acceptance of a scholarly article is confirmed). This requirement is fulfilled to a very small extent as only 3.4% of all scholarly publications for which metadata had been submitted to eLABa were uploaded as full text documents at the end of 2019.
2. to publish articles in open access journals when it is possible.

The factors influencing Lithuanian scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel. Research hypothesis validation

H1. Attitude has a statistically significant positive or negative effect on the intention of Lithuanian scholars to use open access as a publishing channel. On the basis of the established link between the attitude and the intention, it can be argued that this hypothesis has been partially confirmed. The positive, but weak effect on intention has been found. Meanwhile, similar studies by foreign researchers: Lars Moksness, Svein Ottar Olsen (2017), Leila Khalili, Diljit (2012), Frankwell W. Dulle, Mabel K. Minishi-Majanja (2011), Ji-Hong Park (2007) found the opposite – that attitude is one of the most

important determinants of scholars' intention to publish in open access scholarly journals.

H2. The subjective norm has a statistically significant positive effect on Lithuanian scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel. This hypothesis has been confirmed – the results of the study show that the subjective norm has a positive average effect on the intention to publish in open access. The difference between the effect of the norm on the intention to publish in open access journals and repositories does not differ significantly. The impact of the social norm on scholars' intention to publish their scholarly articles in open access journals was also found by Zainabu Zuberi Massoro and Nafisat Toyin Adewale (2019) and L. Moksness, S. O. Olsen (2017). Meanwhile, L. Khalili, D. Singh (2012), and J.-H. Park (2007) did not show a significant effect of the norm on the intention to publish in open access scholarly journals, and F. W. Dulle and M. K. Minishi-Majanja (2011) – to use open access as a channel for publishing in general.

H3. Perceived control has a statistically significant positive or negative effect on Lithuanian scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel. This hypothesis has also been confirmed only partially both in the case of open access journals and repositories given that a positive weak correlation between control and intention has been found. The influence of perceived control on scholars' intention to publish in open access journals was suggested by J.-H. Park (2009), L. Khalili and D. Singh (2012), and the intention both to submit articles to open access journals and to deposit publications in repositories, in the research of F. W. Dulle and M. K. Minishi-Majanja (2011).

H4. Past open access publishing behaviour is related to Lithuanian scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel. The Mann-Whitney test has shown that there is a huge difference between two respondent groups, or namely, between those who in the past submitted at least one article to open access journal and those who did not. There is also a significant difference between those who deposited at least one publication to repository and those

who have not done so. Based on these results, it can be stated that the hypothesis has been confirmed – **the experience of publishing in open access has a significant positive effect on the intention to do so in the future as well**. This shows that the respondents have had positive experiences with publishing their scholarly works in open access and therefore intend to reselect this channel of publishing in the future. The positive impact of past open access publishing experience on the intention to publish in open access journals was also found by L. Khalili and D. Singh (2012). In other similar studies (L. Moksness, S. O. Olsen 2017; Z. Z. Massoro and N. T. Adewale, 2019; F. W. Dulle and F. K. Minishi-Majanja, 2011; J.-H. Park, 2009), the influence of past open access publishing behaviour on the intention to use open access as a publishing channel in the future was not been analysed.

H5. Professional characteristics are related to Lithuanian scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel. This hypothesis was partially confirmed. The field of science – HSS or STEM, represented by scholars, does not have a particularly significant impact on the intention to publish in open access. It can be seen that the intention of HSS scholars both to submit articles to open access journals and to deposit publications in repositories is slightly stronger. Also, older scholars and those with longer work experience were less likely to deposit publications to repositories. J.-H. Park (2009) and L. Khalili and D. Singh (2012) also noted the absence of a greater influence of occupational-demographic characteristics on scholars' intention to publish in open access journals.

Conclusions of the dissertation

Lithuanian scholars' open access publishing behaviour differs from that of scholars working in other countries in that the **norm (social pressure) has greater impact on the intention to publish in open access**, while scholars' attitudes, even though positive, are less significant. Such a result, taking into consideration the fact that open access movement was initiated by scholars themselves, is unexpected.

While open access emerged from scholars' inner belief that publications based on publicly-funded research should be freely available on the Internet, today it is primarily a formal requirement which is set by academic institutions and research funding agencies and is applicable to scholars.

Authors of Lithuanian scholarly publications are obliged to publish their scholarly works in open access in accordance with the provisions that are embedded in normative documents covering macro and meso levels, which are analysed in the theoretical part of the dissertation. In most of them **open access obligations are formed without motivational and incentive measures**. Correspondingly, most Lithuanian scholars do not associate open access with higher career opportunities, establishment in the academic community or better funding for their research. Therefore, although Lithuania has favourable conditions for open access due to a developed repository infrastructure and a large number of "diamond" open access journals, there is no motivational open access publishing system that would be related to scholars' attestation, career and sufficient funding to publish articles in "golden" open access journals.

Growing requirements for the wider availability and visibility of scholarly publications are changing scholars' publishing habits and choices of publishing channels. Despite the above-mentioned barriers for using open access, Lithuanian scholars are quite fond of it. They have already acquired knowledge about open access as a publishing channel and most of them have experience in publishing in it. It is the **past open access publishing behaviour that is another important factor that influences Lithuanian scholars' intention to use open access as a publishing channel**. The positive impact of this factor has also been confirmed by other authors. It can be argued that publishing in open access meets scholars' expectations and those scholars who have experience with publishing in open access are more likely to do it in the future than the scholars who have not done it yet. Also, the experience gained in publishing in open access allows to deny the myth that open access journals are not reviewed and depositing

publications to repositories is a procedure that is needed only for bureaucratic purposes.

In general, Lithuanian scholars' open access publishing behaviour is consistent, there are no significant contradictions. Most Lithuanian scholars are interested in open access, have already used it as a publishing channel and intend to continue using it in the future. At this period of change in scholarly publishing, with the adoption of "Plan S", subscribed journals are being converted into open access journals, and Lithuanian scholars seem to be ready to accept these changes and to adapt to them.

The field of research represented – HSS or STEM neither has a greater influence on the scholars' intention to publish in open access, nor it significantly affects scholars' open access publishing behaviour and perceptions of norms and control. All that matters is that open access publishing behaviour of scholars working in STEM field is more international, while scholars representing the field of HSS are more likely to choose national open access publishing channels. Meanwhile, in regard to demographic characteristics (gender, age, scholarly work experience), only scholars' age and scholarly work experience are relevant and only in a case of depositing publications to repositories. As scholars get older and gain more scholarly work experience, they become less inclined to deposit publications to repositories.

The large-scale research presented in the dissertation (545 Lithuanian scholars working in Lithuanian state universities and research institutes in the fields of HSS and STEM) has brought new knowledge to information sciences about state of affairs in open access publishing in Lithuania. It has been discovered that almost all Lithuanian scholarly journals are open access. Also, the analysis of open access normative documents revealed the existence of requirements for scholars to publish in open access, which in the context of this dissertation, are the norms that significantly affect scholars' intention to publish in open access. This knowledge is

important for further research on the implementation and development of open access in the country.

The dissertation contributes to the field of information sciences by bringing forth new knowledge on the open access publishing behaviour of Lithuanian scholars, a topic that has not been studied yet. Previously conducted research on the topic of open access was descriptive and without theoretical approach. The research presented in this dissertation is also innovative outside of Lithuania as it reveals the open access publishing behaviour of scholars in the contexts of both open access journals and repositories. Typically, similar studies examine only one form of open access publishing (either open access journals or repositories).

The adapted research model of the Theory of planned behaviour (TPB) allowed to examine scholars' open access publishing behaviour systematically. The results of the research consistently revealing certain regularities and allowing to answer research questions show that the TPB model is suitable for the analysis of scholars' publishing behaviour. Although the TPB research model is universal and was applied successfully to address different types of human behaviour, the model has been expanded in this study to include international and national levels of open access publication and contextual issues. Such application of the research model to the Lithuanian case study has allowed to reveal aspects related to certain conditions of publishing open access scientific publications in the country.

Perceiving open access publishing as a system, further research could be aimed at analysing the **macro** (national and international open access regulation) and **meso** (activities of open access journal publishers, research institutions, research libraries, non-governmental organizations, scholarly communities) levels. It is important to analyse how other actors in the scholarly publishing system (decision makers on the implementation of open access, administrations of academic institutions, scholarly journals editors, academic libraries and academic publishers) understand and evaluate open access publishing

and how they predict its further development in the context of changing scholarly publishing.

APPROBATION OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Peer-reviewed scholarly articles

- KEPALIENĖ, Fausta. „Žalioji“ atviroji prieiga Lietuvoje [Green Open Access in Lithuania]. *Knygotyra*, 2020, 75 vol., pp. 141–161. DOI: 10.15388/Knygotyra.2020.75.64.
- KEPALIENE, Fausta. Mokslininkų atvirosios prieigos leidybinė elgsena atvirosios prieigos kontekste [Research analysis of scholars' publishing behaviour in the context of open access]. *Knygotyra*, 69 vol., 2017, pp. 166–195. DOI: 10.15388/kn.v69i0.10953

Participation in scientific conferences

- Systemizing factors influencing scholars open access publishing behaviour: Theory of planned behaviour approach (F. Kepalienė). International conference *QQML2019: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries*, 28-31 May 2019, Florence, Italy.
- The publishing behaviour of scientists in the context of open access: research directions and findings (F. Kepalienė). International conference *Communication and Information Sciences in a Networked Society. Experiences and insights IV*, 14-15 June 2018, Vilnius, Lithuania.

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