

プレプリントの利活用と認識に関する調査

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要旨

近年、プレプリント（学術雑誌に投稿する予定の査読・出版前の論文草稿）を公開する動きが分野を問わず広がっており、特に2020年は、COVID-19に関する研究成果を中心としてさらに利活用が急増した。そこで文部科学省科学技術・学術政策研究所（NISTEP）は、今後の学術情報流通政策に資するために、2020年8月から9月にかけて日本の研究者によるプレプリントの利活用の状況と認識に関するオンライン調査を実施した。対象は科学技術予測センターが運営する科学技術専門家ネットワークであり、1,448名から回答を得た（回答率75.7%）。

結果、プレプリントの入手経験は52.1%、公開経験は20.4%が有していた。入手、公開のいずれも若年層ほど比率が高く、所属機関や分野による差がみられた。

プレプリントの公開理由は、研究成果の認知や先取権確保の比率が高く、採用や昇進に関わるものも認められた。プレプリントを公開したいと思わない理由は、査読誌への投稿優先などの比率が高かった。

Survey on Utilization and Perception of Preprints

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the trend of sharing preprints (drafts of papers to be submitted to academic journals prior to peer review and publication) has been expanding regardless of the field, and in 2020, the use of preprints has further increased rapidly, mainly due to research results related to COVID-19. Therefore, the National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP) conducted an online survey on the status and perception of preprints usage by Japanese researchers from August to September 2020 in order to contribute to future academic information distribution policies. The target audience was the Science and Technology Experts Group of Science and Technology Foresight Center, and we received responses from 1,448 respondents (response rate: 75.7%).

The results showed that 52.1% of the respondents had experience in obtaining preprints and 20.4% had experience in publishing them. The percentage of respondents who had obtained or published preprints was higher among younger people. The percentage was almost the same among public institutions and organizations and universities, and slightly lower among companies. Differences by institution and research field were observed.

The reasons for publication of preprints were high in the ratio of “recognition of research results” and “securing preemptive rights”, and those related to “recruitment and promotion” were also recognized. Priority for submission to peer-reviewed journals was high on the list of reasons for not wanting to publish a preprint.