

Open Science Policies seen from the perspective of researchers' communities

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Introduction

During the last ten years, many institutions have begun to design, adopt, and implement open science policies (Schmidt et al., 2018; Kretser et al., 2019). There is a research gap in tackling how these policies impact researchers' knowledge production processes.

Results

1. Open Science definitions



2. Impact

1. **Vague idea** whether there is an open science policy in their institution; or what it contains ----
Inferred: a gap between policy making and the actual researchers.
2. Open science affects the access to **research inputs**, with open access and open research data (especially data reusability and paradata) as primary sources and platforms like Sci-Hub. **Science communication** is also mentioned as a critical element.
3. No change in regards of:
The preferred format for dissemination.
Routine or work process.
4. In developing countries, public science communication is an essential aspect of open science. Sharing knowledge with the public is perceived as a way of **social and community outreach**.
5. **Abilities** to take advantage of all of this available information are necessary. In addition, it is only sometimes the case that specific infrastructure and resources are present.
6. For young researchers, there **has not been a fundamental change regarding open science policy implementation** since that is how it has always been.

Method

Qualitative approach using semi-directed interviews.
Data collection stages:
1. Using the QS World University Rankings 2022 as a guide, the top 20 universities in each of the four selected countries were identified.
2. After this identification process, scientists were contacted and interviewed if they agreed.
3. Interview transcriptions were analyzed using Nvivo 12 software.
4. The coding process was made using an inductive category development approach.

