

**Stanford University  
Electronic Journals User Study  
First Survey Report  
March 2002**

**Appendix II. 3. Tables**

**Tables 1-8**

**Table 1: Definitions of Selected Variables for Analyses**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Mean (SD)<sup>a</sup></b>
Demographics		
<b>AGE</b>	Age	46.94 (11.5)
<b>MALE</b>	1, if male 0, else	.71 (.45)
<b>MEDICAL DOCTOR</b>	1, if occupation is Medical doctor 0, else	.17 (.38)
<b>BIOLOGY</b>	1, if fields of research is Biology 0, else	.57 (.49)
<b>JOB EXPERIENCE</b>	The number of years of working experience since the final degree	17.41 (11.8)
<b>USA-CANADA</b>	1, if a resident resides in U.S. or Canada 0, else	.74 (.44)
Internet Familiarity		
<b>INTERNET</b>	Weekly hours spent on Internet	10.20 (8.52)
Resources		
<b>FACILITY</b>	PC, Internet access, and printers availability 1, if available both at work and home 0, else	.73 (.44)
<b>ACCESS</b>	Access most scientific journals through affiliated institutions 1, if agree 0, if disagree	.79 (.41)
Productivity		
<b>PAPER1</b>	The number of papers submitted in the past year	3.23 (2.81)
<b>PAPER2</b>	The number of papers accepted/ published in the past year	2.70 (2.61)
Journal subscriptions / Society memberships		
<b>SUBS</b>	The number of personal journal subscriptions	3.64 (2.52)

a. Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations.

**Table 2: E-Journal Usage Behavior**

<b>Q2. When did you last retrieve, read, or download a full-text, peer-reviewed journal article online or through the Internet? (12,465)<sup>a</sup></b>				
<b>Yesterday or today</b>	<b>Within the last week</b>	<b>Within the last month</b>	<b>Longer than a month ago</b>	<b>Never</b>
37.25 %	32.92 %	15.55 %	8.78 %	5.50 %

a. Numbers in parentheses are the number of responses per question.

**Table 3: Preference for Format (Printed Copy versus Online)**

<b>Q4a. I prefer online methods over print copy to retrieve full-text journal articles. (12,338)<sup>a</sup></b>		
	<b>Yes(%)</b>	<b>No(%)</b>
	75	25

a. Numbers in parentheses are the number of responses per question.

**Table 4: Reasons for Format Preference  
(Reported by Answer to Q4a in Table 3)**

	Agree (%)	Disagree(%)
<b>Among those who answered "yes" in Q4a (9,254)<sup>a</sup></b>		
<b>Q4b1.</b> An important advantage of online full-text journals is that they are free to me.	85.18	14.82
<b>Q4b2.</b> I prefer online methods to retrieve full-text journal articles because they eliminate photocopying cost.	76.53	23.47
<b>Q4b3.</b> I prefer online methods over print copy to retrieve full-text journal articles because of the physical convenience (e.g. I don't have to leave the lab or clinic to go to the library.)	98.50	1.50
<b>Among those who answered "no" in Q4a (3,084)<sup>a</sup></b>		
<b>Q4c1.</b> I disfavor online methods to retrieve full-text journal articles because PDF technology is troublesome or slow to download, read, or print.	62.61	37.39
<b>Q4c2.</b> I disfavor online methods to retrieve full-text journal articles because what I can access online is very limited (e.g. back issues)	74.45	25.55
<b>Q4c3.</b> I prefer print versions of journals because of their portability.	85.54	14.46

a. Numbers in parentheses are the number of responses per question.

**Table 5: Perception about the Future of Peer-Reviewed Journals**

	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)
<b>Q17_1.</b> I believe that journals, as a form of publishing in any format, will become obsolete in 5 to 10 years. (11,568) <sup>a</sup>	23.25	76.75
<b>Q17_2.</b> Journal will continue to be essential tools for scientists' communication throughout this decade. (11,615) <sup>a</sup>	91.24	8.76

a. Numbers in parentheses are the number of responses per question.

**Table 6: Perception about E-Journals and Online Searching**

	<b>Agree (%)</b>	<b>Disagree(%)</b>
<b>Q14_1.</b> E-journal usage decreases the quality/rigor of research literature searches. (10,183) <sup>a</sup>	26.68	73.32
<b>Q14_2.</b> E-journal usage increases scholarly productivity (number of studies, articles, grants, and patents). (10,118) <sup>a</sup>	66.04	33.96
<b>Q14_3.</b> Use of online searching increases exposure to non-peer-reviewed papers. (10,116) <sup>a</sup>	67.19	32.81
<b>Q14_4.</b> E-journal usage makes current awareness of recent research easy and fast. (10,189) <sup>a</sup>	91.85	8.15
<b>Q14_5.</b> E-journals currently waste users' time because of user-unfriendly interfaces. (10,069) <sup>a</sup>	33.39	66.61
<b>Q14_6.</b> E-journals provide other valuable services or features beside full-text articles. (10,071) <sup>a</sup>	85.95	14.05
<b>Q14_7.</b> The more I use online retrieval of research content, the less I bother to obtain content <i>offline</i> . (10,160) <sup>a</sup>	73.90	26.10
<b>Q14_8.</b> I will do without an article or go to the library rather than pay any amount for online access to full-text articles, no matter how small that amount is. (10,195) <sup>a</sup>	52.17	47.83

a. Numbers in parentheses are the number of responses per question.

**Table 7: Perception about the Impacts of E-Journals on Research Activities**

	Yes (%)	No (%)
<b>Q15.</b> Do you think e-journals have affected your research activities or productivity? (11,969) <sup>a</sup>	60.25	39.75
<b>Among respondents who answered "yes" in Q15. (7,211)<sup>a</sup></b>		
	<b>Agree(%)</b>	<b>Disagree(%)</b>
<b>Q16_1.</b> E-journals shorten time spent on article retrieval or visiting the library.	98.03	1.97
<b>Q16_2.</b> I published more papers because e-journals make accessing good quality papers faster and easier.	40.15	59.85
<b>Q16_3.</b> I obtained information related to specific experimental processes through e-journals.	84.87	15.13
<b>Q16_4.</b> E-journal usage increased the number of papers I read outside my primary discipline.	70.56	29.44
<b>Q16_5.</b> I exchanged more journal articles with colleagues, because e-journals make distribution of articles easier and less costly.	69.41	30.59
<b>Q16_6.</b> I became more organized in archiving papers by using e-journals, creating my own mini library.	52.56	47.44

a. Numbers in parentheses are the number of responses per question.

**Table 8: Predicted Probabilities of E-Journal Usage, Preference for Format, and Perceptions about Whether E-Journals Affect Research Activities**

Variables	P[EJU] E-Journal Usage Frequency	P[PREF=yes] Preferring Online Over Paper Format	P[PEJ=yes] E-Journals Affect My Research Activities
CONSTANT		2.94*** (.2)	1.64*** (.17)
AGE	.02*** (.001)	-.02*** (.006)	-.014*** (.005)
MD	.09 *** (.03)	-.52*** (.07)	-.08 (.06)
BIOLOGY	-.05** (.02)	.19*** (.06)	.05 (.05)
MALE	-.03 (.02)	-.13** (.06)	-.06 (.05)
USA-CAN	.01 (.02)	.21*** (.06)	.04 (.05)
JOBEXP		-.01* (.01)	-.02*** (.004)
INTERNET	-.002*** (.0004)	.006** (.003)	.003* (.002)
SUBS	.07*** (.01)	-.28*** (.03)	-.11*** (.03)
(SUBS) <sup>2</sup>	-.008*** (.001)	.018*** (.003)	.01*** (.003)
PAPER1	-.24*** (.011)		
(PAPER1) <sup>2</sup>	.017*** .001		
PAPER2		.23*** (.04)	.12*** (.03)
(PAPER2) <sup>2</sup>		-.02*** (.004)	-.01*** (.003)
FACILITY	-.10*** (.02)		
ACCESS	-.21*** (.03)		
P <sup>^</sup> [EJU] <sup>a</sup>		-4.03*** (.98)	-2.37*** (.92)
Sample Size	11,405	10,305	10,101
$\chi^2$ <sup>b</sup>	1438.02	1003.30	610.47

a. Predicted probability of e-journal usage and measured from P[EJU] column2, in Table 8.

b. Likelihood ratio test.

c. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* represent statistical significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1 %, respectively.

d. Numbers are coefficients and numbers in parentheses are standard errors.

e. Question 2, 4a, and 15 are used for P[EJU], P[PREF=yes], and P[PEJ=yes].