

# Authorship and Institutional Repositories:

## A Multinational Study of Archiving Behaviour

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# Reasons for the study

- To complement our study completed in February 2004 on **open access publishing** funded by JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee)
- To understand better author behaviour with respect to self-archiving; data will be used to inform debate and activities in this arena

# Methodology

- Online survey
- Three populations contributed:
  - 'Interested and informed' population (n = 401)
  - 'Self-archived' population (n = 47)
  - Random sample of authors (n = 796)
- Total population: n=1244

# Geographical origin of respondents

■ Australia/New Zealand	8%
■ Asia	9%
■ North America	27%
■ Central/South America	24%
■ European Union	17%
■ UK	15%
■ Other European countries	10%
■ Middle East	4%
■ Africa	4%

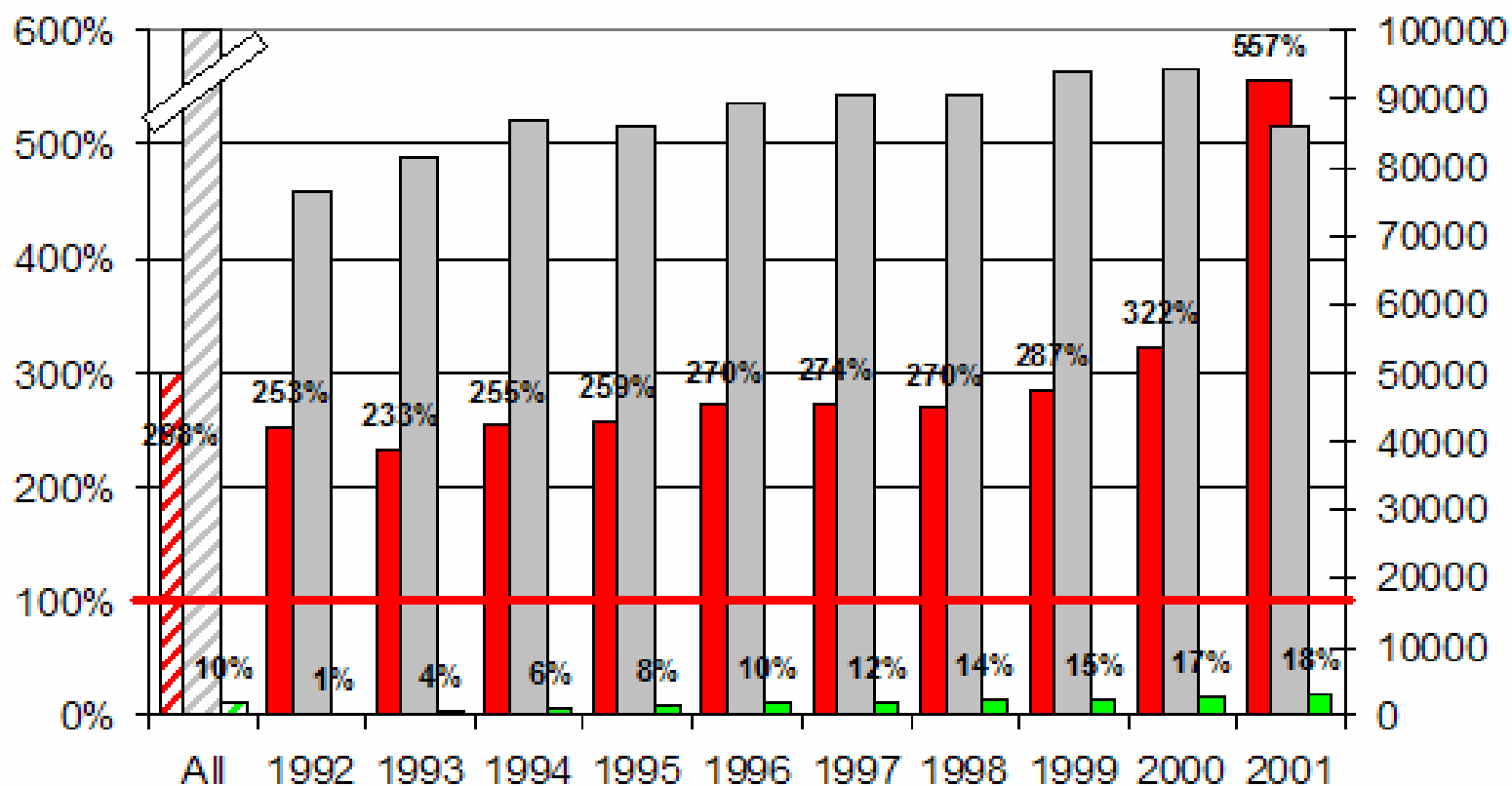
# Subject areas of respondents

■ Agriculture/food	6%	■ Law/politics	1%
■ Business/mgmt	4%	■ Library/info sci	6%
■ Chemistry	7%	■ Life Sciences	17%
■ Computer sci	11%	■ Mathematics	6%
■ Earth/geog sci	3%	■ Medical sciences	17%
■ Eng/materials sci	8%	■ Physics	7%
■ Humanities	8%	■ Psychology	9%
		■ Social sci/educ	11%

# Why provide open access?

- Institution-related advantages:
  - Standardised online CVs for all researchers (e.g. RAE exercise)
  - ‘Marketing’ tool for universities
  - Repository for all digital output from an institution
- Author-related advantages:
  - It enhances accessibility
  - It increases the impact of an author’s work (yes, it does...)

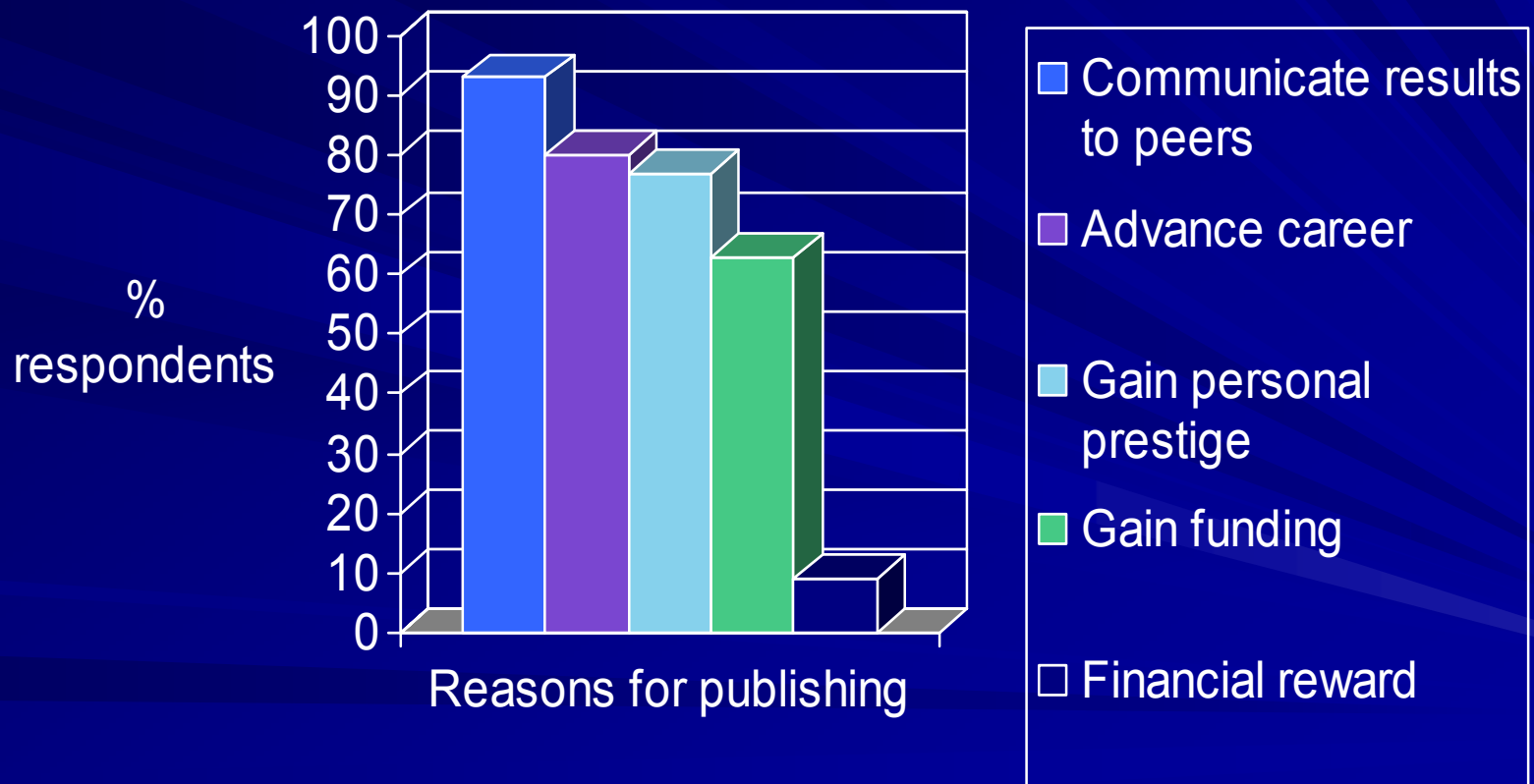
## Open Access vs. Non-Open Access Citation Impact Ratios All Physics Fields



- Open Access/Non-Open Access Impact Ratio
- Open Access Articles as a Percentage of All Articles
- Total Open Access and Non-Open Access Articles

# Author-related factors

■ Yes, they DO publish for impact



# And...

- Only 10% of authors say they have easy access to ALL the articles they need to read

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# Open Access provision: two ways

- Publish work in open access journals
- 'Self-archive':
  - Personal or departmental website
  - Institutional or departmental archive (repository)
  - Subject-based or thematic repository

# Institutional archives

- Between 300 and 600 in existence
- 124 in Europe (UK 35, Germany 16, France 15, Sweden 13, Netherlands 12, Italy 5)
- 60 in USA
- 20 in Canada
- 10 in Australia

# Searching institutional archives

- 10% use CitebaseSearch
- 3% use OAlster
- 3% use OAIIECSP
- 2% use Public Knowledge Project OA Harvester (PKP)
- Others used: Arc, Callima, Cyclades, Perseus, SAIL, TORII

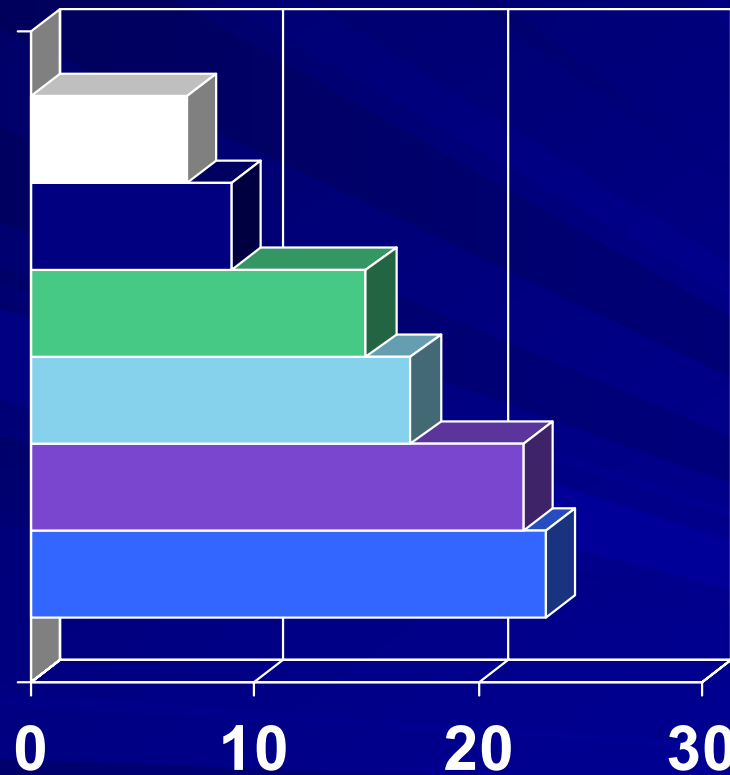
# How many authors are self-archiving at the moment?

Location	Pre-print	Post-print
Personal web page	16%	26%
Institutional (or departmental) archive	17%	24%
Centralised (subject-based) archive	15%	17%

**BUT...** 72% of authors are not aware of the possibility of providing open access to their work by self-archiving

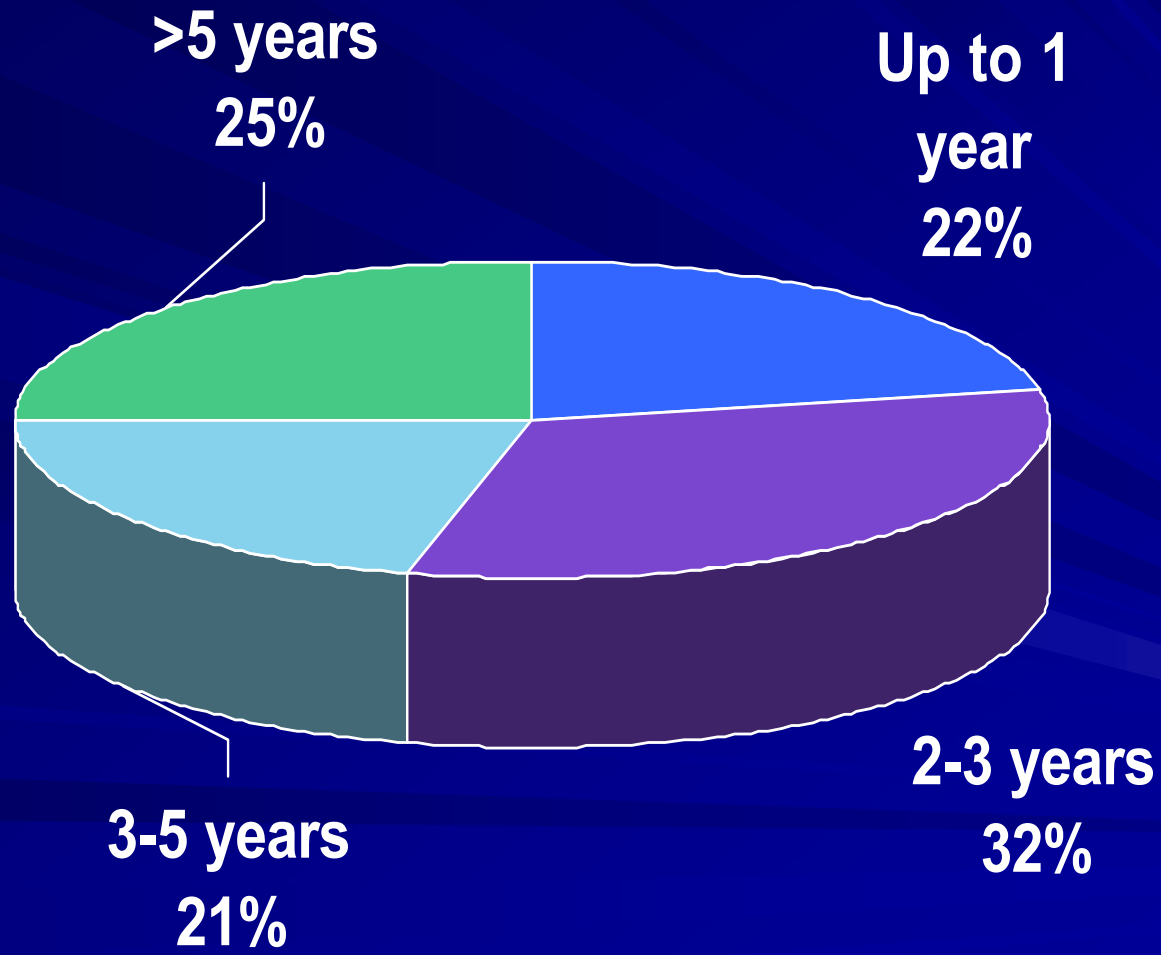
# How did they learn about self-archiving?

% respondents who use inst or subject-based archives



- From information from dept or school
- From co-authors
- Work in field with subject-based archives
- Information from institution or library
- From peers
- Followed Open Access debate

# For how long?



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# Why are they self-archiving?

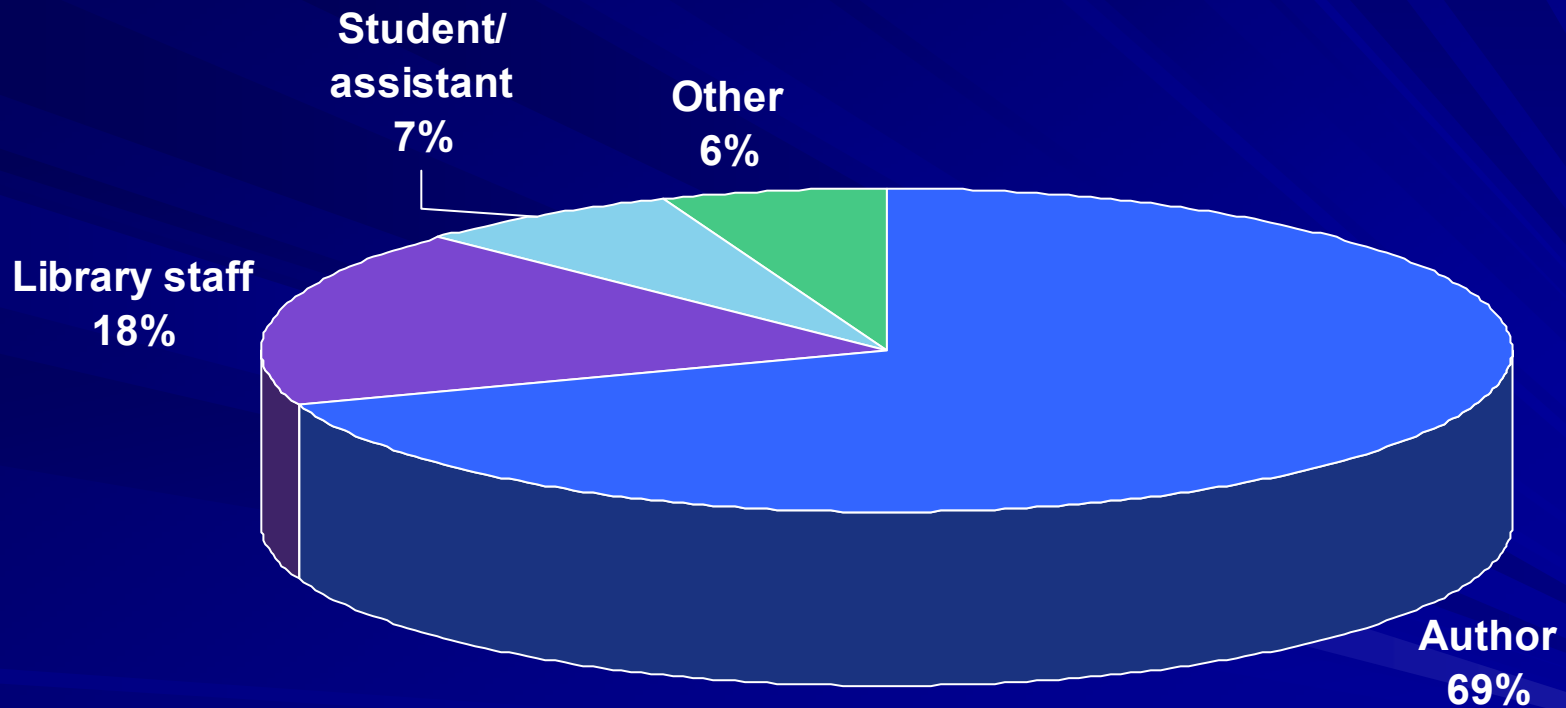
- Does their employer or funder REQUIRE them to self-archive ?

Only 9% say 'yes' to this

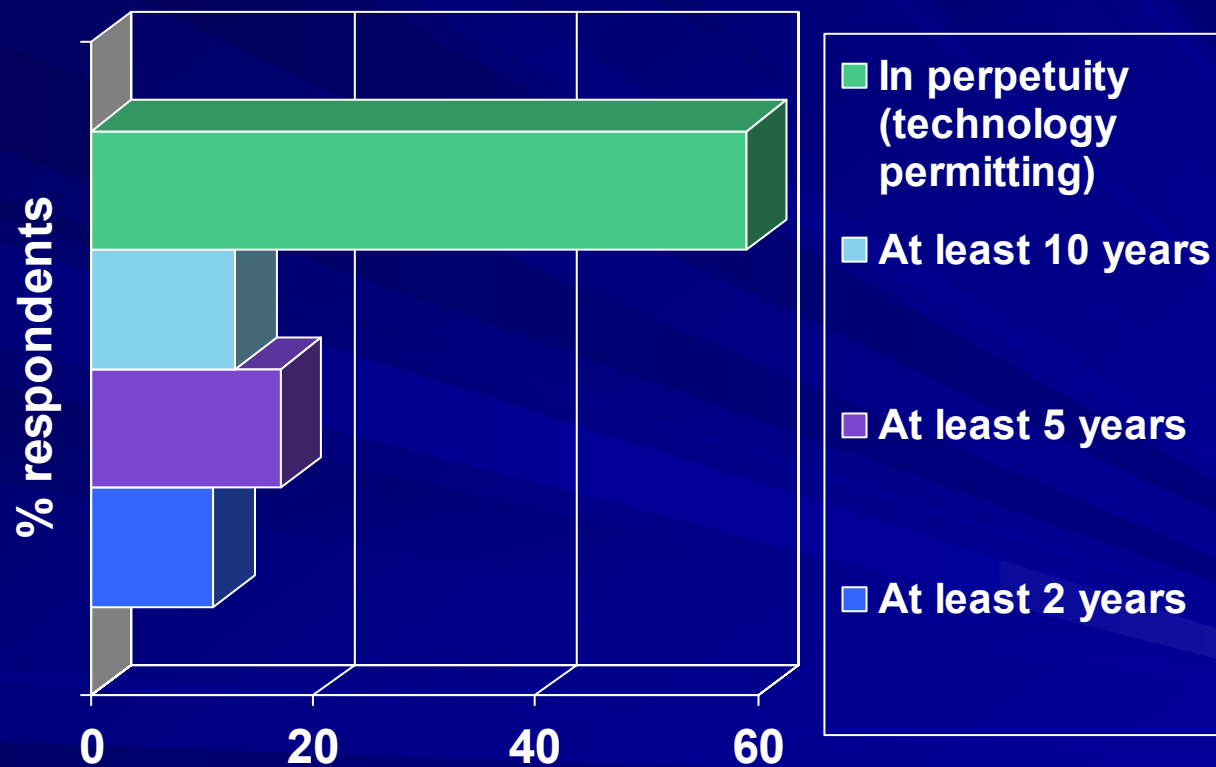
- So who is waving the carrot or stick?

Self-motivated:	46%
Peers or co-authors:	15%
OA articles are more highly cited:	13%
Library or inst administrators:	10%
Research funder encouragement:	5%
Departmental encouragement:	4%

# Who has done the depositing?



# Author expectations about data longevity



# How can self-archiving be boosted?

- If your employer or research funder **REQUIRED** you to deposit copies of your articles in an open archive....
  - 80% would comply **WILLINGLY**
  - 11% would comply reluctantly
  - 6% would not comply

# Just one of the new challenges...

- Organise and make sense of information in open archives:
  - Preprint or postprint
  - Reference
  - Information retrieval issues:
    - Controlled terms/indexing
    - Nested sets, etc
    - Set delimiters
    - Analysis functions
    - .....