CAUL Research Repositories Community Event
Melbourne, 12th November 2015

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WORKING TO BUILD A HEALTHY AUSTRALIA
Agenda

1. Policy position of NHMRC
2. Current situation based on available data
3. Key messages
NHMRC Strategy 2015/2016 to 2018/2019

WORKING TO BUILD A HEALTHY AUSTRALIA

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<th>LEAD</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
<th>ENGAGE</th>
<th>RESPOND</th>
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<td>Investment</td>
<td>Create knowledge and build research capability by supporting the highest quality health and medical research and the best researchers</td>
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Healthier Australians
Better clinical care
Improved health care system
Economic benefit through innovation and improved productivity
NHMRC Corporate Plan.......on Open Access

“Work to ensure that the outcomes of the research NHMRC funds are made available to other researchers and the public as soon as practicable, strengthened by NHMRC’s Open Access Policy and aligned with the global open access movement to maximise the benefits derived from research through openly sharing publications and data”.
NHMRC Open Access Policy 2012

“NHMRC therefore requires that any publication arising from NHMRC supported research must be deposited into an open access institutional repository and/or made available in another open access format within a twelve month period from the date of publication”.

.....updated 2014
Has the NHMRC Open Access Policy made a difference?
Background RGMS data

• RGMS users: 33,405
• ~50% are ‘active’ users
• Inactivity for many reasons
• 10% of active users have ORCID in CV profile
How many publications are shared in repositories?

- Pubs without unique PubMed ID (n=269,671):
  - Not in repository: 50%
  - In repository: 50%

- Pubs with unique PubMed ID (n=79,578):
  - Not in repository: 60%
  - In repository: 40%
What does compliance to NHMRC OA policy look like? (publications)
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Key messages:

• Behaviour change has occurred, and the overall trend for deposition in IR is positive.

• The coverage of publications in IR is better than metadata in IR.

• NHMRC OA Policy is likely to have had an effect on publication sharing, if not due to the global OA movement.
If publications are not shared, what are the main reasons?
What are the reasons for not sharing?

- Legal
- Not applicable (grant type)
- Not applicable (publication type)
- Publisher embargo
- Not funded by NHMRC
- No reason given
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- Legal
- Not applicable (grant type)
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- Not funded by NHMRC
Key messages:

• Reasons for not sharing publications are often not provided.

• Publisher embargo is the main reason provided for not sharing.
Are researchers sharing publications even when they are not mandated?
NHMRC Grant-linked vs Non Grant-linked?

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- NHMRC Grant-linked (n=14,998)
- NON-NHMRC Grant-linked (n=72,895)
Key messages:

• Researchers are still sharing even when not mandated.

• Mandates double the proportion of publications that are shared.
What other data is NHMRC collecting and why?

Peer review with greater breadth and depth relative to opportunity and career disruptions.
Key messages:

• Culture is changing.

• 30% is being shared, but mandated ones increase to about 60-70%, so the policy is working.

  • Embargo and contractual limitations is still a roadblock.
  • Reasons are generally not given for non-compliance.
  • Sharing is happening even though it is not mandated.

• Keep up the good work, and advocate at your institutional level.