Research Publications Repository Survey

2013
Survey history

• Held annually since 2009. Formerly titled the CAIRSS Repository Managers Survey, in 2013 the title changed to the Research Publications Repository Survey.

• Survey summary is open access. The 2013 dataset available to members

• In 2013, for the first time, the survey was open to all CAUL/CONZUL members (47 members). Previous surveys were limited to 46 members of the former CAUL Australian Institutional Repository Support Service (CAIRSS).
Questions

• Online survey
• general repository questions
• repository staffing
• repository software
• repository statistics
• repository copyright mandates and policies;
• research workflows and data management
2013 New Questions

• In 2013 there were new questions;
  – regarding workflow practices,
  – promotion and feedback and
  – services to depositors.
Survey Response Rate

- 2013: response rate was 95.65% (45 out of a possible 47 respondents).
Key Findings
Number of items

• There has been continued growth in the number of items in repositories.

• The number of repositories that have items in the range of 20,000-29,999 has increased to four (two in 2012).

• Significantly, the number of repositories with 30,000 or more items stands at 22% (10), up from the two reported in 2012.

• Six repositories have items in the 30,000 – 49,999 range; two repositories in the 50,000 – 69,999 range and two repositories have more than 70,000 item in their repositories.
Number of items in research repositories

- 2013: 9% 0–999, 20% 1,000–4,999, 40% 5,000–9,999, 9% 10,000–19,999, 13% 20,000–29,999, 4% 30,000–49,999, 4% 50,000–69,999, 4% 70,000+ 0
- 2012: 5% 0–999, 19% 1,000–4,999, 28% 5,000–9,999, 30% 10,000–19,999, 5% 20,000–29,999, 14% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+
- 2011: 15% 0–999, 41% 1,000–4,999, 22% 5,000–9,999, 9% 10,000–19,999, 13% 20,000–29,999, 13% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+
- 2010: 9% 0–999, 25% 1,000–4,999, 38% 5,000–9,999, 6% 10,000–19,999, 9% 20,000–29,999, 13% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+
- 2009: 14% 0–999, 46% 1,000–4,999, 17% 5,000–9,999, 14% 10,000–19,999, 3% 20,000–29,999, 6% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+

Number of items

- 2009: 14% 0–999, 20% 1,000–4,999, 40% 5,000–9,999, 9% 10,000–19,999, 13% 20,000–29,999, 4% 30,000–49,999, 4% 50,000–69,999, 4% 70,000+ 0
- 2010: 9% 0–999, 25% 1,000–4,999, 38% 5,000–9,999, 6% 10,000–19,999, 9% 20,000–29,999, 13% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+
- 2011: 15% 0–999, 41% 1,000–4,999, 22% 5,000–9,999, 9% 10,000–19,999, 13% 20,000–29,999, 13% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+
- 2012: 5% 0–999, 19% 1,000–4,999, 28% 5,000–9,999, 30% 10,000–19,999, 5% 20,000–29,999, 14% 30,000–49,999, 0 50,000–69,999, 0 70,000+
- 2013: 9% 0–999, 20% 1,000–4,999, 40% 5,000–9,999, 9% 10,000–19,999, 13% 20,000–29,999, 4% 30,000–49,999, 4% 50,000–69,999, 4% 70,000+ 0
Percentage of open access items

• The percentage of open access records in research repositories is of growing significance to CAUL and CONZUL members. In 2013, repository statistics were included in the CAUL statistics for the first time.

• Recent discussions on the CAIRSS list reinforce the interest in improved accuracy and accessibility of numbers. It is important for the repository community to ensure that the statistics that are being collected now are meeting their purpose.

• Clarity around terminology used and what is counted is needed. For example, do “open access” items include records (metadata) without full-text attached; does it include images.
% of open access items

- In 2013, respondents were asked to provide the percentage of items that were open access (publicly available). The results show a decrease in the percentage of open access items.
% of open access items

- In 2013 respondents were not only asked to provide “Percentage of research repository items open access full-text”, but to disaggregate by the following categories:
  - Open Access with embargo: publicly available after a certain period
  - Institution Access: only available for users within our institution
  - No open access: archived but not available at all

- It is difficult to apply meaningful analysis to the responses to these questions. A number of respondents could not provide data, and some provided data for theses and/or their RPR.
- Others provided numbers so a percentage has been calculated based on the number of items given for the RPR.
% of open access items

- Below provides the average of percentage of open access items by type of the responses provided; its meaning is questionable given the number of respondents who could not provide data.
Long-term plans

• Increase in development of long-term plans for research repositories. In 2012, 26% had a plan, but this has increased to 36% in 2013 (16 respondents = 10% increase).

• Examples include a business plan for the repository at the Australian National University. The Deakin University Library 2013 Plan incorporates the future direction in the eResearch space.

• The James Cook University plan includes investigation of the addition of special collections and programmatic harvesting of records from abstracting and indexing services.
Repository deposit mandates

- Institutions mandating deposit for all research publications have increased from 11% in 2012 to 16% in 2013.
Time series data for mandated deposit for all research

Mandated deposit for all research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statistics

- 80% (36 respondents) have management statistics in place. From the open-ended responses, it is clear that respondents want more from their management statistics.

- The wish list ranges from repository wide download statistics; easier ways for calculating the number of items added to the repository; the number of accesses to complete works in the Research Publications Repository (RPR) during the year; the number of accesses to metadata record items in the RPR during the year.

- One interesting example of use of the data comes from the University of Canterbury where some faculties are now including the proportion of full-text in their UC Research Repository as key performance indicators (KPIs) on their yearly action plans.
Links with Research Systems

• The increase in the use of a single entry point such as Symplectic has grown, from 6% (2) in 2012 to 22% (10) in 2013

• A significant number of repositories are involved in the HERDC collection and are capable of tagging mandated deposits
Data management

• Integration with data management and research repositories appears to be on the increase. With 8 respondents or 18% now integrated up from the 4 who answered yes in 2012.
• Plans to house research data within repositories indicate a slight increase up from 15 to 20 respondents in 2013, 35% in 2012 to 45% in 2013.
• Given that the management of research data will continue to impact upon research repositories, further monitoring of the integration between the two would be beneficial.
Services

• There is evidence of a growing number of services being offered, with more planned.

• For example, UOW provides access to a selected works feature, which allows UOW authors to create profile pages, drawing their publications from the repository into a personal bibliography on the selected works site.

• Services should be promoted and shared with the repository community.
Recommendations

• Strategic

• 1) Encourage sharing of new services that are implemented, this could be through the annual community days or other initiatives

• 2) Develop best practice guides to the implementation of mandates.
Recommendations

- Operational
- 3) Encourage sharing of new services that are implemented, this could be through the annual community days or other initiatives
Recommendations

• Survey

• 4) Continue to review and develop the survey instrument including:
  – Additional budget detail be sought either through this survey or CAUL statistics
  – Include the repository description, item numbers and the percentage, which are open access. Working with the AOASG would be useful in this area.

• It would be useful to ask if staff have decreased. Future growth is unlikely as a result of productivity efficiencies, i.e., funding cuts to the Higher Education sector