The image shows a modern, multi-story building interior. The upper part of the image shows a glass-enclosed staircase with a red wall in the background. The lower part of the image shows a ground-floor area with a red wall, a staircase with a wooden handrail, and a display case with the word 'voimä' on it. The title 'The University of Tampere's Open Access -survey: Results' is overlaid on the upper part of the image.

The University of Tampere's Open Access -survey: Results

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ABSTRACT

The Open Access -survey, executed by the Tampere University Library in the spring 2012, produced 205 responses from the members of the university community. Almost every respondent regarded the principle of Open Access as either very important or fairly important. One third of the respondents implemented the principle of Open Access (OA) by publishing their articles in OA journals. Six percent of the respondents reported that Open Access -publishing is demanded by their research sponsors. Forty percent of the respondents were not aware of their sponsors' opinion on the matter.

The institutional repository of the University of Tampere was appraised either fairly important or very important by 78 percent of the respondents. Yet, close to 40 percent of the respondents were not familiar with TamPub, the open institutional repository of the University of Tampere. In addition to this, only a total of 12 percent of the respondents had archived their publications in the repository. In most cases, due to the lack of time and the narrow acquaintance with publishing permissions, self-archiving was deemed as troublesome and complex. More than 25 percent of the respondents admitted to not familiarizing themselves with the terms and conditions of copyright.

The possession of the final draft of their article, which generally is permitted to self-archiving by international publishers, was retained by 74 percent of the respondents. This can be seen as a positive result with regard to self-archiving. The majority of the respondents were also willing to request the permission for self-archiving from other co-authors of their article. In case the library were to check their articles for copyright infringement on their behalf, a total of 76 percent of the respondents expressed willingness towards adding the final draft of their article in TamPub.

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Self-Archiving – What is It?

Self-archiving can be defined as the act of archiving a duplicate of an article (published in an academic journal) into an openly accessible institutional repository. Self-archiving does not determine or replace the original publication channel.

The majority of the international journal publishers give the permission to their authors to archive post-print versions of their articles in an institutional repository associated with the author's institution. A post-print version can be defined as the final draft of an article. It includes the contents of the finished version of the article but lacks the final layout of the publisher's design.

All versions of the articles to be found in the institutional repository include a link pointing to the original articles. Therefore, all the duplicates traceable by search engines in the organization's institutional repository highlight the original publication, adding to its visibility and to the number of references pointing to it. Additionally, it also increases the impact factor of the journal in which the article has been published.

Prior to self-archiving, permission from the co-authors of the article and a license for the contents produced by others (e.g. images or tables) is required. The publisher's permission or an account on their self-archiving policy is also required. Open Access -policies of over 18,000 journals can be checked in the SHERPA/RoMEO -service that also contains information on which versions of an article are free for self-archiving and on what conditions. Self-archiving is usually permitted by the majority of the international publishers. Additional information on self-archiving can be found on the Research-webpage of the University of Tampere.

The TamPub repository, remodeled by the online services of the National Library of Finland, is the official institutional repository of the University of Tampere. Although, many of the researchers value international discipline-specific repositories, these are not readily available for every individual discipline. There is no national institutional repository either, since this would be problematic in terms of legislation: publishers generally only allow self-archiving within the institution associated with the author.

What are the Benefits of Self-Archiving?

Researchers at Finnish universities have access to practically every desired scholarly publication through the Web. However, small research institutions and the de-

veloping countries generally cannot afford to acquire all the necessary academic online publications for the utilization of their researchers. Therefore, especially the researchers of these organizations can benefit from Open Access -publishing, as well as self-archiving. Increasingly, all the Finnish university libraries are forced to evaluate, on a yearly basis, what kind of literature is acquired into their collections, since the expenditures of their licensed materials are constantly increasing.

Self-archiving proves to be beneficial to an individual researcher as well, since it increases the visibility and the accessibility of their research. As a result, it also adds weight to their research.

Open Access – An Increasingly Universal Trend

As a precondition for their sponsorship, several notable research sponsors require that the research results must be openly accessible by either publishing the results in an OA journal (the golden OA) or self-archiving them into the institutional repository associated with the researcher's own institution (the green OA). Since only about 30 per cent of all the peer-reviewed scholarly journals currently in existence can be classified as OA journals, self-archiving is an alternative publication channel that does not restrict the right of the researcher to choose their desired publication channel for their research article (Suber 2012).

In its Horizon 2020 -framework programme, the European Commission aims to formulate a standard for the open accessibility of scholarly publications. The focus of the programme is the funding of research and innovation during the period of 2014–2020. From 2014 onwards, all the articles published with the support of the Horizon 2020 -programme must be openly accessible. The Commission has recommended this strategy to be adopted also on the national level of all its member states, where research results are funded by national programmes. By 2016, the goal is to secure open access to 60 percent of all the publicly funded research articles in Europe. (European Commission 2012.)

In the UK, a decision to demand Open Access -publishing as a precondition for research funding was released in July 2012 by two notable research sponsors (The Research Councils UK and Higher Education Funding Council for England). In addition to this, the British government issued guidelines supporting Open Access -publishing. The intention of these guidelines and decisions is to promote open accessibility of the publicly funded European research results. Similar decisions have previously been released by several major, globally operating research

sponsors. (Suber 2012.) In the past years, the issue of open access to research data has also become the topic of public debate.

The Request for Self-Archiving

In several different countries, many universities and their faculties have chosen to mandate researchers to archive the duplicates of their research articles in institutional repositories. In Finland, only the University of Helsinki has made the decision to demand this from its researchers. In Helsinki, this mandate has not, however, yielded the desired results.

The Rector of the University of Tampere has made a decision that urges all the university researchers to start to archive from the beginning of the year 2011 in the institutional repository all their articles that have been approved for publishing in a scholarly journal (University of Tampere 2009). The aim of this decision is to increase the visibility of the research being conducted at the university as well as to add weight to the research. Of all the other universities in Finland, only the University of Jyväskylä also prompts its researchers to practice self-archiving. At other Finnish universities, the issue has not yet been officially settled.

The Purpose of the Survey

The Tampere University Library takes responsibility for the execution of the Rector's decision of self-archiving principle. In practice this has implied the updating of the institutional repository in cooperation with the university's IT services and The National Library of Finland; allocating human resources for self-archiving as well as actively promoting the self-archiving principle at different events and by way of various methods of communication. During 2011, the first year following the Rector's decision, a total of 404 articles were self-archived in TamPub. Annually, the University staff generally publishes approximately 1500 peer-reviewed scholarly articles and around 1100 other publications.

The Tampere University Library decided to implement a survey targeted at researchers with the intention of discovering reasons for why so few researchers utilized the opportunity for free publicity for their research articles by way of self-archiving. Were there any obstacles the Library would have been able to eliminate? Or were there any other possible ways to motivate the researchers? The survey was also regarded as an opportunity to attract attention towards the opportunity of self-archiving at the University. The initiative for such a survey was inspired

by other similar kinds of surveys previously executed by e.g. other university libraries in the UK and the Jyväskylä University Library in Finland.

An especially selected group, accompanied by requisite specialists, was appointed to the realization of the survey by the management team of the Library. The group comprised of the following professionals: Outi Sisättö, Merja Hyödynmaa, Kati Mäki, Raila Melin and Tanja Heikkilä as well as Sami Kosunen and Timo Vuorisalmi (both technical specialists). Mirja Iivonen (the Chief librarian) and Harri Melin (the Vice Rector) also provided their comments on the survey questions. Saija Tapio and István Csizsár contributed to the translation of the questions, while Jenni Sorvisto was entrusted the translation of the survey results.

How was the Survey Executed

Using other previously executed survey forms as its basis, the survey was implemented as an electronic form (e-form) consisting of 16 questions specifically tailored for the researchers of the University of Tampere. The benefits of both spared labor and the relative comparability to the survey results of other universities were achieved by utilizing questions partly identical to the ones in the previously implemented surveys. The electronic survey forms were available both in Finnish and in English during the period of March 13th to March 31st in 2012. Harri Melin, the Vice Rector of the University of Tampere, sent a request of participation to researchers on March 13th and later on, a reminder on March 19th. With regard to the survey, a blog post was added in the Tampere University Library's weblog in addition to advertising the survey on the home pages of the University and the Library as well as via email newsletters. Additional advertising of the survey was also targeted directly at the schools of the University via the Library's contact persons.

Background Information

The survey generated a total of 205 responses. This is approximately 10 percent of the University staff (The University of Tampere 2011). In the survey, the first three questions covered the respondents' background information (Appendix 1). The majority of the respondents were in the most active phase of their working career. Of the total number of the respondents, 33 individuals belonged to the age group of 30–39, whereas 27 respondents were between 40 and 49 years old (see Table 1). A total of 11 percent of the respondents were under 30 years old, 20 percent between the ages of 50 and 59 and 9 percent of the respondents were over 60 years old.

Table 1. Age of the respondents

Age	No.	%
under 30	22	11 %
30-39	68	33 %
40-49	55	27 %
50-59	41	20 %
60 or over	19	9 %
Total	205	100 %

In addition to their age, the respondents were also inquired about their position at the University. The most active response rates were gathered from younger researchers and postgraduate students. They constituted a total of 31 percent of all the respondents (see Table 2). Other researchers and postdoctoral fellows constituted a total of 24 percent of the respondents. The total share of professors and research directors amounted to 18 percent as was the case with lecturers as well. A total of 9 percent of the respondents identified themselves as neither researchers nor teachers.

Table 2. Position of the respondents at the University of Tampere

Status at the University	No.	%
Postgraduate student / Younger researcher or similar	64	31 %
Researcher	27	13 %
Postdoctoral fellow or similar	23	11 %
University Lecturer or similar	36	18 %
Professor / Academy professor / Research professor / Research director or similar	37	18 %
other than teaching or researching personnel	18	9 %
Total	205	100 %

The third question was designed with the intention to discover more background information on which schools or independent institutes the respondents worked for. The majority of the responses (40) came from the School of Social Sciences and Humanities (see Table 3). The second and the third most active response rates were gathered from the School of Management (28 responses) and the Institute of Biomedical Technology (27 responses). Nonetheless, the survey managed to well cover all the scientific disciplines of the University, since several responses were gathered from all of the remaining schools as well, including the independent institutes.

Table 3. School or independent institute of the respondents at the University of Tampere

School/Other Unit	No.	%
Institute of Biomedical Technology	27	13 %
School of Information Science	23	11 %
School of Management	28	14 %
School of Education	11	5 %
School of Language, Translation and Literary Studies	13	6 %
School of Medicine	21	10 %
School of Health and Sciences	15	7 %
School of Communication, Media and Theatre	14	7 %
School of Social Sciences and Humanities	40	20 %
Language Centre	1	0 %
Library	3	1 %
Finnish Social Sciences Data Archive	4	2 %
University Services	5	2 %
Total	205	100 %

It can be concluded that the respondents represented the University staff relatively well both by age, status and school, even though the total number of responses only amounted to 205. Therefore, the total number of respondents could be considered as a representative sample of all the different age groups, occupational groups and schools. None of the three questions covering the respondents' background information produced results biased towards any particular group of the respondents.

Jyväskylä University Library implemented an Open Access -survey in February, 2012. The survey produced almost exactly the same number of results as the one implemented in Tampere, a total of 211 responses. (Harjuniemi 2012, 7.)

At the universities in the UK, an Open Access -survey was implemented in June, 2011. A total of 20 major universities participated in the survey that resulted in 1676 responses. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 2–3.)

Open Access -publishing

Questions 4, 5 and 6 canvassed the researchers for their views on the Open Access -principle on a general level (Appendix 1).

The Importance of the Open Access -principle

Almost every respondent regarded the Open Access (OA) -principle as either very important or quite important: a total of 58 percent of the respondents considered it very important whereas 35 percent of the respondents saw it as quite important (see Figure 1). Only 6 percent of the respondents did not consider the OA-principle as particularly important, and a total of 1 percent of the respondents thought it as completely unimportant.

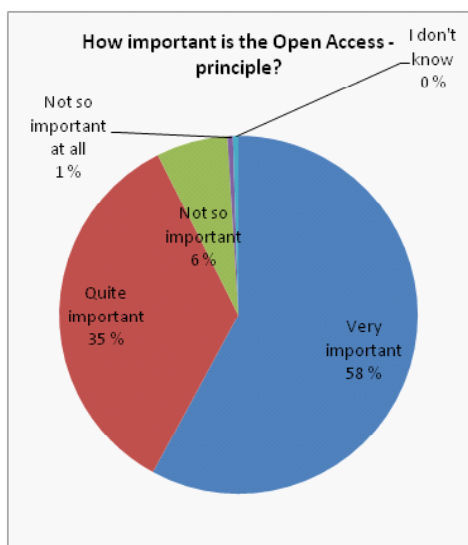


Figure 1. Importance of the Open Access -principle (N=205)

The results of the survey conducted by the Jyväskylä University Library were relatively similar to the aforementioned results of the Tampere University Library: 66 percent of the respondents regarded the OA-principle as very important, while a total of 26 percent thought it as quite important. Identical to the results gathered in Tampere, 6 percent of the respondents in Jyväskylä did not consider the OA-principle as particularly important. In addition, only 1 respondent in Jyväskylä (a half percent of the total number of respondents) regarded the OA-principle as completely unimportant. (Harjuniemi 2012, 8.)

In the UK, 63 percent of the researchers responded that they were greatly in favor of the OA-principle and a total of 22 percent of the respondents considered themselves as quite strong advocates for it. Only a small proportion of the British (a total of 2 percent) were strongly against it. The remaining 13 percent of the respondents said they were either 'slightly against' (3%) or 'neutral towards' (8%) it while a total of 2 percent were unable to form their opinion on the matter. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 4–5.)

The relatively consistent survey results of the aforementioned three surveys indicate that amongst the researchers there is, in principle, an extensively supportive atmosphere towards the Open Access principle. This manifested itself also in the open-ended questions of the survey conducted in Tampere (question No. 16, see Appendix 1):

“...an important way to increase the open availability of survey results...”

“A very good idea, a means to quickly distribute research results to a wide readership...”

“I think the availability of the research articles is important and many publishers grant permissions to put papers on e.g. personal/project web pages. I would like to learn how to self-archive my articles.” (untranslated citation)

Publishing in OA-journals

Close to a third (29 percent) of the respondents to the survey implemented at the University of Tampere reported that they follow the OA-principle in their own publishing by endeavoring to publish in OA-journals (see Table 4). A mere 9 percent of the respondents declared that they do not endeavor to publish in OA-journals. The majority of the respondents, as much as 62 percent, admitted that they do not consider the OA-principle as a necessary criterion guiding the selection of their publication channel.

Table 4. Publishing in Open Access -journals

Are you seeking to publish in OA-journals?	No.	%
Yes	60	29 %
No	18	9 %
I do not consider that as a criterion	127	62 %
Total	205	100 %

In the open-ended questions, OA-journals were mentioned as follows:

“...the quality of the Open Access -journals is not yet entirely equivalent to printed journals. Articles are accepted for them more easily. In addition, there is no separate research funding for the costs that result from Open Access -publishing.”

The results of from the University of Jyväskylä are yet again close to identical with the responses gathered at the University of Tampere. In Jyväskylä, 33 percent of the respondents declared that they generally try to publish in OA-journals whereas a total of 5 percent declared that they do not endeavor to do so. In Jyväskylä (as well as in Tampere), a total of 62 percent of the respondents did not regard the OA-principle as a necessary criterion guiding the selection of their publication channel. (Harjuniemi 2012, 9.)

In comparison to their Finnish colleagues, the British respondents of the similar survey appeared to be more in favor of OA-journals. In the UK, a total of 46 percent of the respondents identified themselves as very strong advocates for OA-journals and 23 percent of the respondents stated that they were somewhat in favor of them. A total of 13 percent of the respondents to the survey conducted by the British universities reported that they were either highly or slightly against publishing in OA-journals. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 5.)

Based on the results, the conclusion can be made that in principle, the researchers do support Open Access -publishing. However, at the grass roots level of their own work, the researchers often find other motives and realities guiding their way. The results revealed a surprising fact about the British researchers being more actively engaged in publishing in OA-journals than their Finnish colleagues: the aforementioned result of 46 percent already represents close to a half of all the respondents whereas in Finland, only about one third of the respondents declared that they follow the OA-principle in their own publishing.

Research sponsors' guidelines on openness

The open accessibility of research results is increasingly often mentioned in the funding conditions of many notable research sponsors. A total of 54 percent of all the researchers, who responded to the survey, informed that their research sponsors did not consider Open Access -publishing a prerequisite for funding their research (see Table 5). A mere 6 percent of the respondents reported that their research sponsors either demand or recommend open access publishing of the research results. A large proportion of the respondents (40 percent) were not familiar with their research sponsors' views on the matter.

Table 5. Open Access publishing as a precondition for research funding

Does the funding body of your research require/recommend the research results to be published Open Access via Internet?	No.	%
Yes	13	6 %
No	110	54 %
I don't know	82	40 %
Total	205	100 %

Similarly, researchers at the University of Jyväskylä were not familiar with the views of their research sponsors on the open accessibility of their research results. A total of 62 percent of the respondents expressed this unawareness. The remaining 38 percent of the respondents were, however, aware of the policies of their own research sponsor. (Harjuniemi 2012, 9–10.)

Presumably, researchers' awareness on this matter is likely to grow as an ever increasing number of research sponsors, ministries and universities impose Open Access -publishing as a prerequisite for their research funding.

TamPub – The Open Institutional Repository of the University of Tampere

Questions 7–11 were designed with the intention of canvassing; how well the respondents were familiar with the institutional repository of their University as well as whether institutional repositories established by universities were considered important in general. Another area of interest was also to find out, how many respondents had actually archived their publications in the repository. For the sake of further development, the respondents' reasons for not contributing to the institutional repository by self-archiving were also of particular interest.

Importance of open institutional repositories

Universities' own institutional repositories were considered either fairly important or very important by 78 percent of the researchers at the University of Tampere. Close to a half of the total number of respondents (47 percent) regarded institutional repositories as very important, whereas 31 percent of them saw these repositories as quite important (see Figure 2). A total of 14 percent of the respondents did not consider institutional repositories as particularly important while a total of 4

percent regarded them as completely unimportant. The remaining 4 percent of the respondents were unable to form their opinion on the matter.

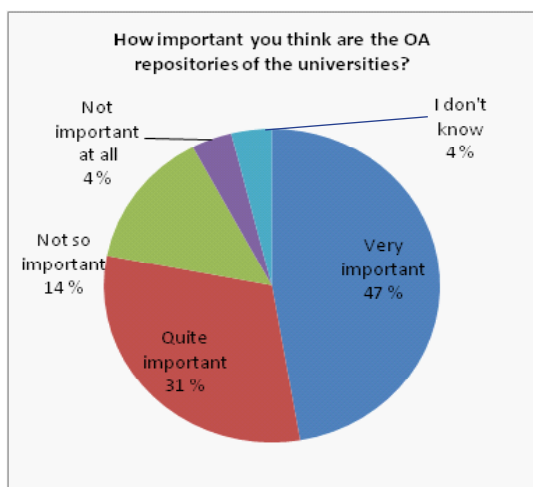


Figure 2. Importance of the institutional repositories of universities (N=205)

Universities' own institutional repositories were regarded as either quite important or very important by a total of 82 percent of the researchers at the University of Jyväskylä. More than a half of the respondents in Jyväskylä (52 percent) considered institutional repositories as very important and a total of 30 percent of the respondents saw them as quite important. In Jyväskylä, 10 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that institutional repositories are not particularly important and a total of 5 percent saw them as completely unimportant. The remaining 2 percent categorized themselves as undecided with regard to the matter. (Harjuniemi 2012, 10.)

Conforming to the previous findings, researchers both at the University of Tampere and at the University of Jyväskylä were highly unanimous in this comparison as well. At both universities, approximately 4/5 of the total number of respondents in each survey considered it very important that universities have established open institutional repositories. However, in the survey conducted by the University of Tampere, open comments also brought forth views according to which universities' own institutional repositories were not regarded as particularly important. Instead, more extensive international or national repositories were regarded as more desirable means for self-archiving:

"I think it is waste of effort that University has its own open access archive. This should be done by the international community". (untranslated citation)

"...uni[versity] repositories loose the prestige of peer review journals" (untranslated citation)

Awareness of TamPub and self-archiving

TamPub institutional repository was established by the University of Tampere in 2000. From the very start, TamPub was mainly intended for books and research reports being published on the Web for the first time. In 2011, TamPub was further developed into lending itself to journal articles as well. The survey responses revealed that close to a half of the researchers (49 percent) were familiar with TamPub but had not archived their work in it (see Figure 3). A mere 12 percent of the respondents declared that they had self-archived their publications in TamPub. A total of 39 percent of the researchers were completely unaware of TamPub.

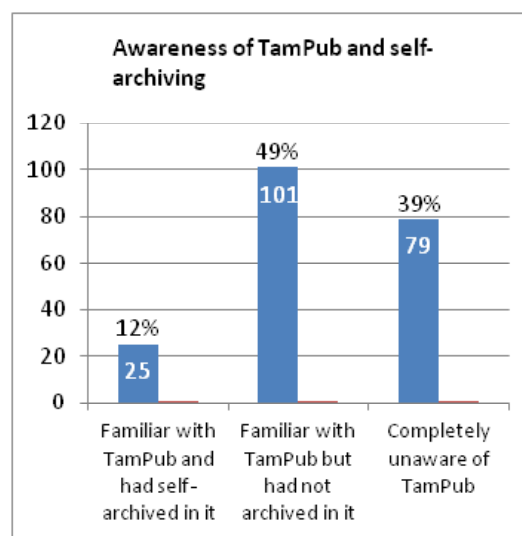


Figure 3. TamPub – awareness and self-archiving rate (N=205)

Among the researchers at the University of Jyväskylä, the extent of familiarity with their own institutional repository, JYX, appeared to be greater than that exhibited by their fellow researchers at the University of Tampere with regard to TamPub. A total of 73 percent of the respondents were either well or somewhat acquainted with JYX; and a mere 27 percent of the respondents claimed to be completely unaware of JYX. In Jyväskylä, the number of respondents having self-archived in the institutional repository was likewise higher than that in Tampere: a total of 26 percent of the respondents claimed they had

self-archived their publications in the open institutional repository, JYX. (Harjuniemi 2012, 11.)

According to the survey results of the British survey, open institutional repositories were as well-known in the UK as they were in Jyväskylä. A total of 73 percent of the respondents were familiar with the university's institutional repository, and a total of 59 percent of them claimed they had self-archived in it. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 7–8)

As exhibited by the results of this part of the survey conducted at the University of Tampere, there is clearly a real need for wider visibility, since close to 40 percent of the respondents were not at all familiar with TamPub. There is a vast difference in the survey results between Tampere and other universities compared above. At the other universities, over 70 percent of the respondents were familiar with the institutional repository of their university. The sheer familiarity with the repository is obviously not the primary goal in itself. Instead, in Tampere, the real challenge is that merely 12 percent of the respondents have archived in the institutional repository, while the corresponding results in Jyväskylä amounted to more than one fourth of all the respondents familiar with the repository. Furthermore, in the UK, the corresponding results came close to 60 percent.

Hindrances to self-archiving into TamPub

In the survey, an additional question was targeted at those respondents, who claimed they had not self-archived in TamPub. The respondents were allowed to state multiple reasons for this. The total amount of responses to this question became 216 (see Table 6). Some of the responses were translated directly into classes in Table 6.

The greatest hindrance to self-archiving appeared to be the respondents' lack of time (36 respondents), despite the fact that the majority of the respondents considered the openness of the repository either quite important or very important. In addition to this, the respondents thought self-archiving as laborious and excessively complex due to permissions and licensing issues related to publishers and other co-authors. Several respondents were under the impression that publishers do not grant such permissions (25 respondents) and the extent of the respondents' knowledge of permission and licensing issues was poor in general (36 respondents). Only one respondent was unwilling to have any of their publications openly accessible.

Table 6. Why have you not self-archived your publications in TamPub?

Why have you not self-archived your publications in TamPub?	No.	%
I don't know how to do it	31	14 %
I think self-archiving is too much trouble	29	13 %
I don't have time for self-archiving	36	17 %
I'm not familiar with the copyright issues	36	17 %
I think that the publisher doesn't give me the permission to self-archive	25	12 %
I don't have the permission from the co-authors	15	7 %
To ask the co-authors' permissions is too much trouble	13	6 %
I don't want to have my publications accessible in TamPub	1	0 %
Other reason	30	14 %
Total	216	100 %

The Open Access -survey conducted by the Jyväskylä University Library produced very similar results: poor familiarity with the rules and regulations of self-archiving together with the respondents' reported lack of time in relation to the foreseeable gains of self-archiving appeared to be the greatest hindrances to getting started with self-archiving. (Harjuniemi 2012, 12–14.)

The results on the British survey exhibited signs of more concern over copyright issues than the corresponding surveys conducted in Tampere and in Jyväskylä. However, a mutual factor in all the surveys appeared to be the respondents' reported lack of time. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 7).

At the University of Tampere, the total number of responses to the question "Other reason?" was 37. Some of these responses have been categorized into the already previously divided classes. After sorting out of the responses this way, the remaining total number of responses to the aforementioned question numbered 30 responses (see Table 7). Both the age structure of the respondents and the stage of their research career became evident in the survey: 19 respondents reported they had yet to publish anything. Similarly at Jyväskylä, the respondents were also young and only at the beginning of their rese-

arch careers: many respondents had yet to produce any publications (37) (Harjuniemi 2012, 12).

According to the researchers, it is often difficult to differentiate between the different versions of their publication (i.e. pre-print, post-print) as well as to identify those deemed acceptable for self-archiving. With regard to the original publications, the researchers thought they had sufficiently good access to them. However, access to materials licensed by libraries appeared to cause misapprehensions with regard to the open accessibility of a publication. Another factor apparently hindering self-archiving was the researchers' concerns for copyright fees as well as the potential financial losses for the publishers.

Table 7. Other reason?

Other reason	No.
Nothing to publish (yet)	19
Publication archived in TamPub without asking	2
Asking permission (from the Publisher) too difficult	2
Different versions are lost	1
It is enough that articles are published in the original journals & access via university libraries	2
OA is taken care by other means (http://arxiv.org/)	1
Concern for copyrights fees / for publishers economic loss	2
Do not appreciate open access	1
Total	30

Other reasons included amongst others:

“Applying for permissions translates into extra labor that I’m not keen on doing, since it really is the library’s responsibility.”

“With regard to publishing in national journals, financial support is crucial in order to even make OA-publishing a possibility.”

“It decreases the pressure on publishers for genuine OA...” (untranslated citation)

Other means for OA-publishing

The purpose of the survey was also to reveal other publication channels that the researchers exploit in order to render their publications openly accessible. The res-

pondents were given the possibility for stating multiple publication channels as well as an opportunity to elaborate on this point by way of open comments. The total number of responses to this question became 253 (see Table 8).

The total number of unclassified open-ended responses was 56. Some of these responses have been categorized into the already previously divided classes. After sorting out of the responses, the remaining total number of open-ended responses became 39. In Table 8, the open-ended responses have been classified under the class “Other channel”.

It was indicated in the total of 38 percent of the responses that publications are not openly accessible through any repository. Discipline-specific repositories, such as PubMed, arXiv or Academia.edu were most commonly mentioned as the preferred channels for publication (in 39 responses, altogether). TamPub was mentioned in 29 responses and the respondents' own home pages in 26 responses. Additionally both the “web-pages of disciplines/schools” and “other channels” of publication were mentioned in the results (in 24 and 39 responses respectively).

Table 8. Open Access- publication channels exploited by the respondents

How do you make your publications available via Internet?	No.	%
My publications are not available via Internet	96	38 %
On my own personal website	26	10 %
On the website of the discipline/school	24	9 %
In a subject-based repository	39	15 %
Through TamPub	29	11 %
Other channel	39	15 %
Total	253	100 %

In the Open Access -survey conducted by the Jyväskylä University Library, 71 percent of those respondents who had not archived their publications in the institutional repository, JYX, admitted not having exploited any other Open Access -publication channels either. The respondents to the library’s survey were enquired about their use of Open Access -publication channels (other than JYX-repository). Among others, discipline-specific repositories and the respondents’ own web-pages were mentioned as other means of publication. (Harjuniemi 2012, 14–15.)

A significant number of responses (16) exhibited the respondents' assumption that their publications automatically became openly accessible via e.g. the publisher, journal, database or the Library (see Table 9). In reality, e.g. the licensed electronic journals (along with their articles) acquired by the Library are not openly accessible but their seemingly open accessibility is actually based on the identification of the users' access rights. The user of an electronic journal (e.g. a researcher) may acquire a faulty impression of the seemingly open accessibility of the journal and the articles it features. This is due to the fact that on campus, the researcher may be able to get access to an article in an electronic journal without first acquiring access to it via the Nelli-portal (the Library's web portal whereby remote access to electronic materials, such as electronic journals, may be obtained).

In a total of six responses, web-pages of research initiatives, research groups or projects were mentioned as the Open Access -publication channels utilized by the respondents. Results were the same with web-pages of an employer, research sponsor or a subscriber as well. Four respondents mentioned OA-journals as their Open Access -publication channel, whereas another four responses highlighted the use of conferences or social media for similar purpose. A total of three respondents did not decide on one single publication channel: e.g. the choice of a suitable means for publication was considered dependent on the particular case in question.

Table 9. Open Access -publication channels mentioned in the open-ended responses

Via other channel	No.
Presumes to become open by journal / database / library	16
Research project / -group / projekt's web-pages	6
Employer's / sponsor's / customer's web-pages	6
OA-journals	4
Conferences / social media	4
Depends on the case	3
Total	39

As expressed in the British survey report, only 31 percent of those respondents who admitted to not archiving their work into an institutional repository did render their publications openly accessible by other means. Additional information on these other publication channels was not sought in the survey. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 9.)

Currently, there are many existing faulty impressions and assumptions about the open accessibility of publications that require rectification by means of reporting through different media.

Issues of Copyright

Previous to conducting the survey, it was a well-known fact that issues of permissions or ignorance with regard to them often proved to be a hindrance to self-archiving. Questions 12–15 were therefore designed to further investigate the accuracy of this presupposition. On completion of the survey (question number 16), the respondents were lastly granted an opportunity to give open feedback on the survey. (Appendix 1)

Knowledge of the copyright issues

The respondents were enquired whether they were in the habit of first familiarizing themselves with the terms and conditions of copyright of an academic journal before submitting their article for publication in it. A total of 33 percent of the respondents reported actively doing this while 41 percent of the respondents described only occasionally familiarizing themselves with the terms and conditions of their chosen journal (see Table 10). More than a fourth of the respondents (26 percent) admitted not doing this at all before submitting their article.

Table 10. Getting acquainted with the terms and conditions of copyright

Do you usually read the copyright transfer policy of the journal before submitting an article to a journal?	No.	%
Yes	67	33 %
Sometimes	84	41 %
No	54	26 %
Total	205	100 %

In the survey conducted by the Jyväskylä University Library, a total of 54 percent of the respondents declared that they are in the habit of familiarizing themselves with the journal's terms and conditions of copyright before submitting their article to it. Close to a half of the respondents (46 percent) reported that they do tend to explore the copyright policies of their publisher. (Harjuniemi 2012, 16.)

The equivalent question in the British survey was more specific than the ones in the Finnish surveys. It was designed to probe whether a researcher typically reads through the terms and conditions of copyright before signing over full copyrights. A total of 73 percent of the respondents declared reading through the terms and conditions of copyright while the remaining 27 percent admitted not doing this. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR, 10.)

A surprisingly large number of researchers appeared not to explore the copyright policies regarding the publication of their article: more than one fourth of the respondents in Tampere as well as in Britain, and close to a half of the respondents in Jyväskylä said they tend not to do that. The threshold for self-archiving becomes lower if the researchers know their rights and consciously reserve their right for self-archiving in case their publisher does not automatically assign this right to them as authors.

Retaining the possession of an author's version

The researchers were also enquired whether they retain the possession of the last author's version of their article. Most publishers allow the so called author's version of a publication (also referred to as a post-print, a final draft or a final draft post-refereeing) to be self-archived in an institutional repository. Another version also generally allowed for publication is the so called pre-print version, i.e. the researcher's original manuscript.

A total of 74 percent of the respondents declared that they retain the possession of the final draft of their article, which is a positive result with regard to self-archiving (see Table 11). A total of 20 percent of the respondents admitted occasionally retaining the final draft of their article, and a mere 6 percent of the respondents declared never doing this.

Table 11. Retaining the possession of an author's version

In the process of producing an article for publication do you usually keep your own latest version of the manuscript called post-print	No.	%
Yes	151	74 %
Sometimes	42	20 %
No	12	6 %
Total	205	100 %

Similarly, almost every researcher at the University of Jyväskylä (93%) claimed retaining the possession of the author's version of their article and only 7 percent of the respondents declared not doing this. (Harjuniemi 2012, 17.)

According to the British survey, 86 percent of the respondents retain the possession of the final draft of their article whereas the remaining 14 percent admitted not doing so. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 10-11.)

In most cases, there generally is a possibility available for the researchers to self-archive the retained final drafts of their articles in an institutional repository. The copyright policies of 1146 global publishers are listed in the SHERPA/RoMEO -service. A total of 67 percent of these publishers allow researchers to self-archive either the pre-print or the post-print versions of their articles (published in the publisher's journal) in an institutional repository associated with the researcher's university. (RoMEO Statistics 2012.)

Therefore, requesting a separate permission from a publisher or a journal is not necessary. Authors only need to secure permission for self-archiving from other co-authors of their article.

Checking for publishing permissions

The survey also probed for information on the researchers' willingness to secure other co-authors' permission for self-archiving already during the writing process of the article. Across many disciplines, it is a common practice that an article has multiple authors. After the point of publication, securing other co-authors' permission for self-archiving the article may prove to be arduous, in case the necessary permissions have not been requested

already at the time of securing permission for the original process of publication.

A total of 65 percent of the respondents were willing to secure other co-authors' permission for self-archiving already during the writing process of their article (see Table 12). In total, 29 percent of the respondents were unable to form their opinion on the matter. All things considered, it is a positive result that only 6 percent of the total number of respondents declared that they were unwilling to secure other co-authors' permission for self-archiving.

Table 12. Checking for publishing permissions

In the future, would you ask for the co-authors' permission to self-archive already during the writing process of the article	No.	%
Yes	133	65 %
No	12	6 %
I can not say	60	29 %
Total	205	100 %

In the open-ended questions of the survey conducted in Tampere, issues regarding the necessary publishing permissions were also commonly mentioned together with the respondents' desire to get assistance for arranging the necessary permissions:

"I find this matter highly important, but the strict policies of publishers are intimidating – I do not wish to get involved with liability issues."

"The fact that I am not familiar with publishing permissions and have not had enough time to get acquainted with these issues, is the primary reason for why I have not self-archived my articles or published them in TamPub-repository."

Self-archiving an author's version into TamPub

The question of most value for the Library was whether the researchers would be willing to archive the post-print versions of their articles in TamPub in case the Library were entrusted to check the publisher's permission policies. A total of 76 percent of the respondents said they would be willing to do this in case the necessary issues regarding the permissions were to be attended to on their behalf (see Table 13). A total of 21 percent of the respondents did not have a clear opinion on the matter; while a mere 3 percent of the respondents claimed they were unwilling to release the author's version of their article even if the necessary permissions were secured for it on their behalf.

Table 13. Self-archiving an author's version into TamPub

Would you agree to self-archive your article as post-print in the open institutional repository of the University of Tampere, TamPub, if the publisher's permission was checked for you by the library	No.	%
Yes	156	76 %
No	6	3 %
I can not say	43	21 %
Total	205	100 %

The lack of appreciation for the post-print versions manifested itself in the open-ended questions of the survey:

"Post-print versions really are not the final version of the article. Why should we archive them when it is very burdensome to check whether there are major mistakes left in that version (in comparison to the final draft), and if so, it is harmful and misleading to archive such a version." (untranslated citation)

In Jyväskylä, practically the same percentage of researchers (77%) stated that they would self-archive their author's version in their organizational repository in case the library checked their publishers' permission policies. A total of 8 percent of the respondents stated they would not do this even if the necessary permissions were checked and secured. A total of 15 percent of the respondents chose not to take a stand on the matter. (Harjuniemi 2012, 17–18.)

The British researchers were only asked, whether they approved there being an author's version of their article in an organizational repository. A total of 77 percent of the respondents said they approved this whereas 23 percent of them did not want their author's version to be archived in a repository. (Repositories Support Project & UKCoRR 2011, 11–12.)

With regard to the future operations, this response gives rise to productive speculation at the Library. Should the Library allocate resources from other functions for checking the publishers' copyright policies? On the basis of this survey it appears that the researchers would self-archive more articles in TamPub in case the Library were to check the necessary permissions for self-archiving on their behalf.

Conclusions

Support for openness

A highly positive result gathered from the survey is that the majority of the researchers in Finland and elsewhere seem to advocate the Open Access -principle as well as to support the institutional repositories of universities. In the immediate future, these repositories will become increasingly important as the research sponsors' demands for open accessibility increase. Currently there are not yet enough openly accessible high-quality journals in every discipline. For a researcher, self-archiving is a quick and free way to render their research results openly accessible without restricting the selection of their original publication channel.

More information

However, the survey reveals some hindrances to self-archiving that the Library could try to address in the future. As revealed in the survey, increasing the versatile methods of communicating and informing were deemed as the most important function of the Library. As a concept, self-archiving is still rather new in Finland. The level of unfamiliarity with it was clearly exhibited especially in the open-ended questions of the survey, as were the many faulty impressions commonly attached to this concept. Due to this, it was decided that the concept of self-archiving and its benefits to an individual researcher be explained at the beginning of this report as well.

Even at the University of Tampere, the institutional repository TamPub is not as well known as the ones at the comparative universities discussed throughout this report. Nevertheless, awareness of TamPub is likely to increase at the University after the transfer of doctoral theses into it is completed by the end of 2012. Master's theses will also be transferred into TamPub by the spring 2013.

Easy archiving

Facilitating the self-archiving process itself is another important function that the Library could try to reinforce in the future. As exhibited in a couple of the open-ended responses, there currently is some resistance amongst the researchers towards different systems and the overall responsibility of reporting back on their work. Interoperability between TamPub and the University's Current Research Information System (SoleCRIS) would effectively facilitate self-archiving. For its part, this issue also directs the ongoing process of developing a publication

data system at the University; and the results from this survey also give support to this process.

Checking for permissions

The third considerable hindrance to self-archiving proved to be the necessary checks needed to secure the publisher's permission policies. The results of the survey revealed that the researchers were willing to self-archive in an institutional repository if the necessary permissions were secured for it on their behalf. This is a responsibility naturally attributed to the Library that has already allocated some resources to self-archiving duties. However, the current situation still necessitates more resources to be directed towards systematic checking for permissions and active communication with the researchers.

Therefore, it is necessary for the Library to consider whether some of its duties can be discontinued in order to better address the issue of self-archiving. In addition to the researchers' apparent willingness to self-archive, the survey revealed another positive result according to which surprisingly many researchers retain the possession of the author's version of their publication. Therefore, archiving this version into a repository does not require much extra labor from the researcher in case the necessary permissions are already checked from the SHERPA/RoMEO-service on their behalf. While it is impossible for the Library to take responsibility for requesting permission from other co-authors of an article, there is, however, a free letter sample available for this purpose on the self-archiving web pages of the University.

The following comment crystallizes the results obtained from the survey:

"[Self-archiving is] definitely worth being promoted – the easier the process is made for the researchers, the better the whole practice will be adopted. I am especially in favor of the Library checking the necessary permission policies as well as collectively informing authors of instructions for publishing."

However, wider acceptance of self-archiving will only be attained after research sponsors, the Ministry of Education and Culture as well as the universities take it as a prerequisite for their funding. Major research sponsors already stipulate this practice. International research sponsors do not wish to act as disincentives for self-archiving either since self-archiving has been found to enhance the citation-rate of the original publication and therefore also to increase the importance of the journal itself.

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Useful links

TamPub <http://tampub.uta.fi>

Open Access and self-archiving at the University of Tampere <http://www.uta.fi/english/research/OA/index.html>

APPENDIX 1

OPEN ACCESS -SURVEY

What do you think about Open Access self-archiving?

Welcome to the survey! The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out researchers' and other staff's attitudes at the University of Tampere towards increasing of Open Access of research articles. How well Open Access self-archiving is known, what are the attitudes towards it and how common it is?

The survey relates to the Rector's decision in 2009. The decision requests the researchers to self-archive copies of their research articles in the open institutional repository of the University of Tampere from January 1st 2011 onwards.

Responses are anonymous and answers will be treated confidentially in accordance with good scientific practice. The survey contains 16 short questions, and will take round 5 minutes to complete.

Among the respondents will be raffled 5 copies of vouchers worth € 20 to Bookshop Taju. If you want to participate in the draw, please leave your contact information in the final part of the questionnaire. Name is used only for the draw. It will not be associated with the provided answers.

The survey is conducted by the University Library.

The survey is open until 31.3.2012.

Harri Melin

Chair of Library's advisory board

OPEN ACCESS -SURVEY

What do you think about Open Access self-archiving?

Background information

1. Your age group

- Under 30
- 30–39
- 40–49
- 50–59
- 60 and over

2. Which of the following describes best your position at the university?

- Postgraduate student/Younger researcher or similar
- Researcher
- Postdoctoral fellow or similar
- University Lecturer or similar
- Professor/Academy professor/Research professor/Research director or similar
- Other than teaching or researching personnel

3. School/Other unit

- Institute of Biomedical Technology
- School of Information Sciences
- School of Management
- School of Education
- School of Language, Translation and Literary Studies
- School of Medicine
- School of Health Sciences
- School of Communication, Media and Theatre
- School of Social Sciences and Humanities
- Language Centre
- Library
- Finnish Social Science Data Archive
- University Services

OPEN ACCESS -SURVEY

What do you think about Open Access self-archiving?

Open Access -publishing

4. In your opinion, how important is free access to scholarly publications via the Internet (Open Access-principle)?

- Very Important
- Quite important
- Not so important
- Not important at all
- I don't know

5. Are you seeking to publish in Open Access journals?

- Yes
- No
- I do not consider that as a criterion

6. Does the funding body of your research require/recommend the research results to be published Open Access via Internet?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

OPEN ACCESS -SURVEY

What do you think about Open Access self-archiving?

The open institutional repository of the University, TamPub

7. How important you think are the Open Access repositories of the universities? The publications are archived as full texts In Open Access repositories and their aim is to promote the coverage and availability of university research.

- Very Important
- Quite important
- Not so important
- Not important at all
- I don't know

8. Are you familiar with the Open institutional repository of the University of Tampere, TamPub?
(If not, please go directly to question 11)

- I know it well
- I know something about it
- I don't know it at all

9. Have you already self-archived your full text publications in TamPub repository?
(If yes please go directly to question 11)

- Yes
- No

10. Why have you not self-archived your publications in TamPub? (You may choose several alternatives)

- I don't know how to do it
- I think self-archiving is too much trouble
- I don't have time for self archiving
- I'm not familiar with the copyright issues
- I think that the publisher doesn't give me the permission to self-archive
- I don't have the permission from the co-authors
- To ask the co-authors' permissions is too much trouble
- I don't want to have my publications accessible in TamPub
- Other reason (Please, specify in the data field below)

Other reason _____

11. How do you make your publications available via Internet? (You may choose several alternatives)

- My publications are not available via Internet
- On my own personal website
- On the website of the discipline/school
- In a subject-based repository (for example BioMed Central)
- Through TamPub
- Other channel (Please specify in the data field below)

Other channel _____

OPEN ACCESS -SURVEY

What do you think about Open Access self-archiving?

Copyright issues

12. Do you usually read the copyright transfer policy of the journal before submitting an article to a journal?

- Yes
- Sometimes
- No

13. In the process of producing an article for publication do you usually keep your own latest version of the manuscript called post-print (More information under the question mark)? Post-print (also final draft, final draft post-refereeing or accepted version) is the author-created version that incorporates referee comments and is the accepted version for publication, but does not contain publisher typesetting.

- Yes
- Sometimes
- No

14. In the future, would you ask for the co-authors' permission to self-archive already during the writing process of the article (for example per email)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

15. Would you agree to self-archive your article as post-print in the open institutional repository of the University of Tampere, TamPub, if the publisher's permission was checked for you by the library (using SHERPA/RoMEO or publisher's website)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

16. Is there anything else you would like to say about scholarly publications' self-archiving?

In case you want to participate in the draw, please leave your contact information.

Name _____

E-mail _____

- Leave your contact information and tick the box if you want to be contacted personally regarding self-archiving

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!

More information about self-archiving:

<http://www.uta.fi/english/research/OA/self-archiving.html>, oa@uta.fi

The open institutional repository of the University of Tampere, TamPub: <http://tampub.uta.fi>

The report of the results will be made during 2012.