

OPEN ACCESS

A snapshot of the landscape
AUSTRALIA & AOTEAROA NEW
ZEALAND 2022



OPEN ACCESS
AUSTRALASIA

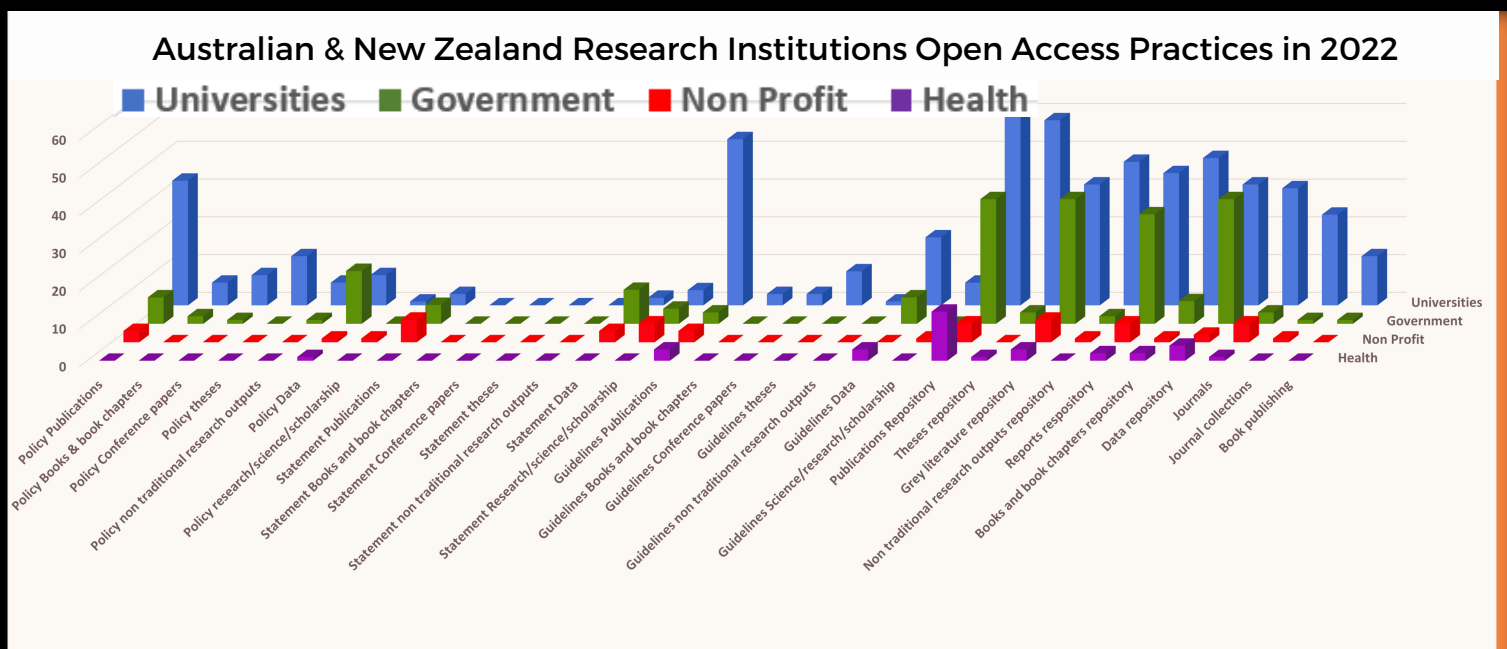
SECTORS: We looked at 56 universities, 52 health, 51 government and 28 non-profit research active institutions across the region.

OA INITIATIVES: We searched for OA policies, statements, guidelines, repositories and publishing ventures (journals, books)

METHODS: We examined institutional websites, scholarly literature, archives & registries, and surveyed our membership

OA PRACTICE BY SECTOR

What types of OA initiatives are being practiced in research active institutions?



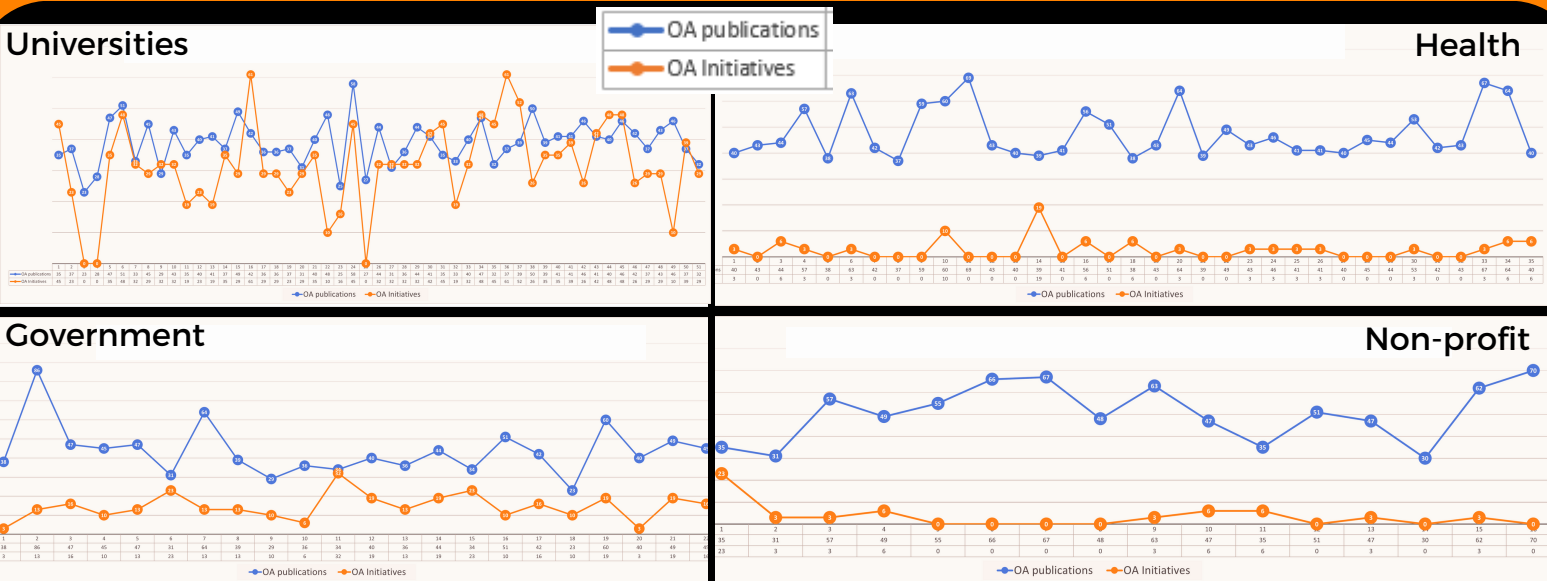
- Universities show the greatest overall OA practice; health the least
- All sectors show repositories to be the most prevalent OA practice
- Almost complete lack of institutional OA position statements in all sectors
- Those that have OA policies do not make provision for Indigenous research

OA PRACTICE & OA PUBLISHING

Is OA practice associated with rates of openly available outputs?

We compared the number of OA initiatives per institution with

their average rate of OA publishing as collected by COKI across the 4 sectors.



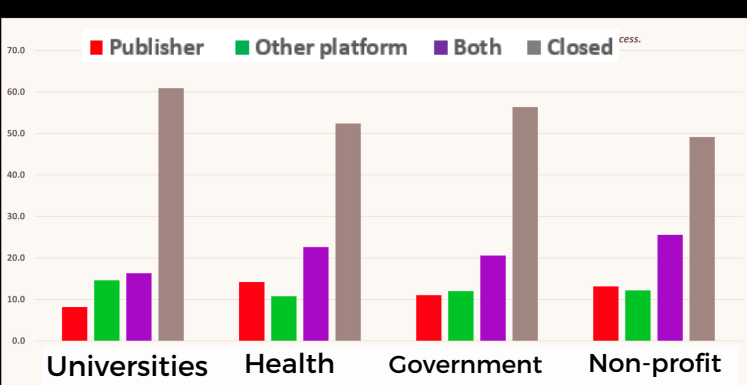
Institutions have been anonymised and are represented by a number running along the x axis. Y axis shows number of OA initiatives plotted against average rate of open publications per institution.

Note: we could only include here those institutions that have corresponding COKI data.

- The adoption of open access initiatives by individual research active institutions is not directly associated with open access output in any sector. The only sector showing any correspondence is the universities.
- Universities have most OA practice and the least OA open output (39% average.)
- Health has least OA practice and second most open output (47.5% average.)
- Non-profit have very low OA practice but the highest open output (50.8% average)

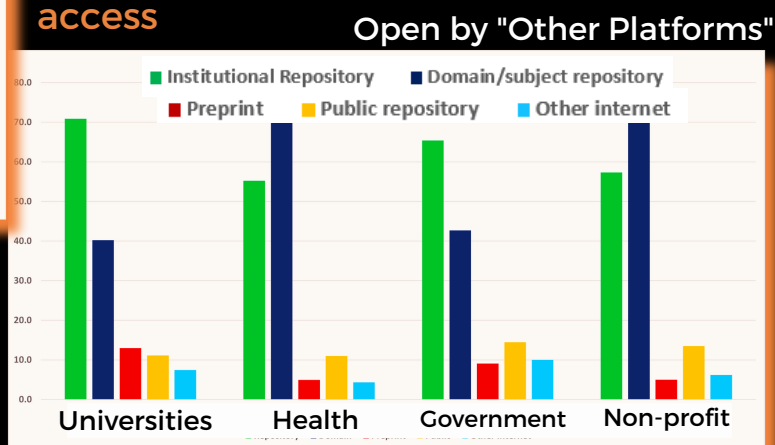
DIVERSITY OF PATHS TO OA

Data from COKI also shows institutions using a variety of ways to open their research- "bibliodiversity"- and often more than one way simultaneously.



Universities & government use their institutional repositories more; health and non-profits use domain repositories (ex. Pubmed) more.

Universities & government use "other platforms" (repositories, preprints etc) more than journals as their way to open access



[Read more about the report here](#)



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Report: <https://zenodo.org/record/8081167>

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