Impact of OAI protocol in Spain, Portugal and Latin America

Fernanda Peset¹, Antonia Ferrer¹, Tomàs Baiget²
¹IDF-Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain
²Institut d’Estadística de Catalunya, Spain
baiget@sarenet.es

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The open access to scientific information is currently some kind of a hot potato in the university and research centres environments (Barrueco & Subirats, 2003).

This poster studies the current state of the development of OAI repositories in Spain, Portugal and Latin America with two objectives:

- First, to provide a map of the status of all kinds of initiatives OAI;
- Second, deepening the search for indicators to measure the data distribution efficiency.

Spain, Portugal and Latin America are united by historical, cultural and linguistic ties

In May 2006 a compilation was made using ROAR, OpenArchives & OpenDOAR. Oliver & Swain (2006), as well as other sources, The results of the analysis were stored in a database. Finally a brief survey was sent to the two most important Spanish mailing lists in the area of Library and Information Science and Open Access, respectively: [iwetel] & [OS-Repositories].

References


Relation between the economic development and the penetration of the OAI:

Efficiency Index measures the dissemination level of the country

Index of Development measures the effort of each country

The total number of actions identified is 150. Among these are counted not only data and services providers, but also projects related to the implementation of the OAI-PMH (like emailing list…). About 20 repositories still in an embryonic state were identified.

Some kind of OA activity has been identified in twelve Latin American countries, all—except Cuba, Costa Rica and Uruguay— with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) higher than US$93,000 billion in 2006. On the other hand, 24 countries (all with a GDP lower than US$41,000 -- most of them small Caribbean and Central American countries) have no OA activity at all.

Conclusions

Strategies may be designed to obtain the maximum advantages of the efforts invested in e-science. According to Oliver & Swain (2006) the aim of monitoring “…for growth in numbers of repositories, their compilations and content development, the services they provide, their acceptance and use by scholars, and their impact on scholarship” has been only partially possible. By analyzing the indicators used, we better approach to the real meaning of the OA development in countries with different scientific cultures and economies. The results obtained allow us to get further insights on their situations.

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