

*The impact of the development
of institutional repositories on
“Kiyo” or institutional research
journals in Japan*

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Outlines

- What is *Kiyo*?
- Historical Background
- Unique characteristics of *Kiyo*
- Digitization of *Kiyo* articles
- Impact of digitization and institutional repositories
- Conclusion

What is *Kiyo*?

- *Kiyo* = institutional research journal (but our focus is mainly on *Kiyo* published by universities today)
 - Issued by universities, faculty, or departments, mainly once or twice a year
 - Almost all the universities (including junior college) have published *Kiyo*
 - Occupies rather big proportion of journal collections of some Japanese university libraries
 - Completely “gray” for those who stands outside university community

Historical Background

- First Kiyo was published by the University of Tokyo in 1879, *Memoirs of the Science Department, University of Tokio*
- Appeared before the society journal publishing in Japan
- Had recognizes as a kind of research reports or working papers and had encouraged researchers to submit the articles to the international scientific journals published by academic societies during 1970's

Characteristics of *Kiyo*

- Issued by universities, faculty, departments, mainly once or twice a year
- Only the members of the institution (faculty members, graduate students or students) can be authors
- Wide coverage of topics, but mainly in humanities and social sciences
- Not commercially sold. Distributed exchange base only, with limited number of copies

Characteristics of *Kiyo*

- Cost for publication and distribution is fully borne by university, faculty or department
- Page limitation is not strict
- Peer reviewed? Yes and No
- Quality of articles issued in *Kiyo* is considered as equivalent to those in society journals in some social sciences and humanities (but not in natural sciences), but depends on the universities themselves

Differences between *Kiyo* and Society Journals

- Boundary of *Kiyo* and society journal is not always clear
 - University-based local society journals are almost same as *Kiyo*
 - Society is composed by faculty members, alumni and students of a particular department
 - partly financially supported by university or department funding in some cases

How many *Kiyos* are published?

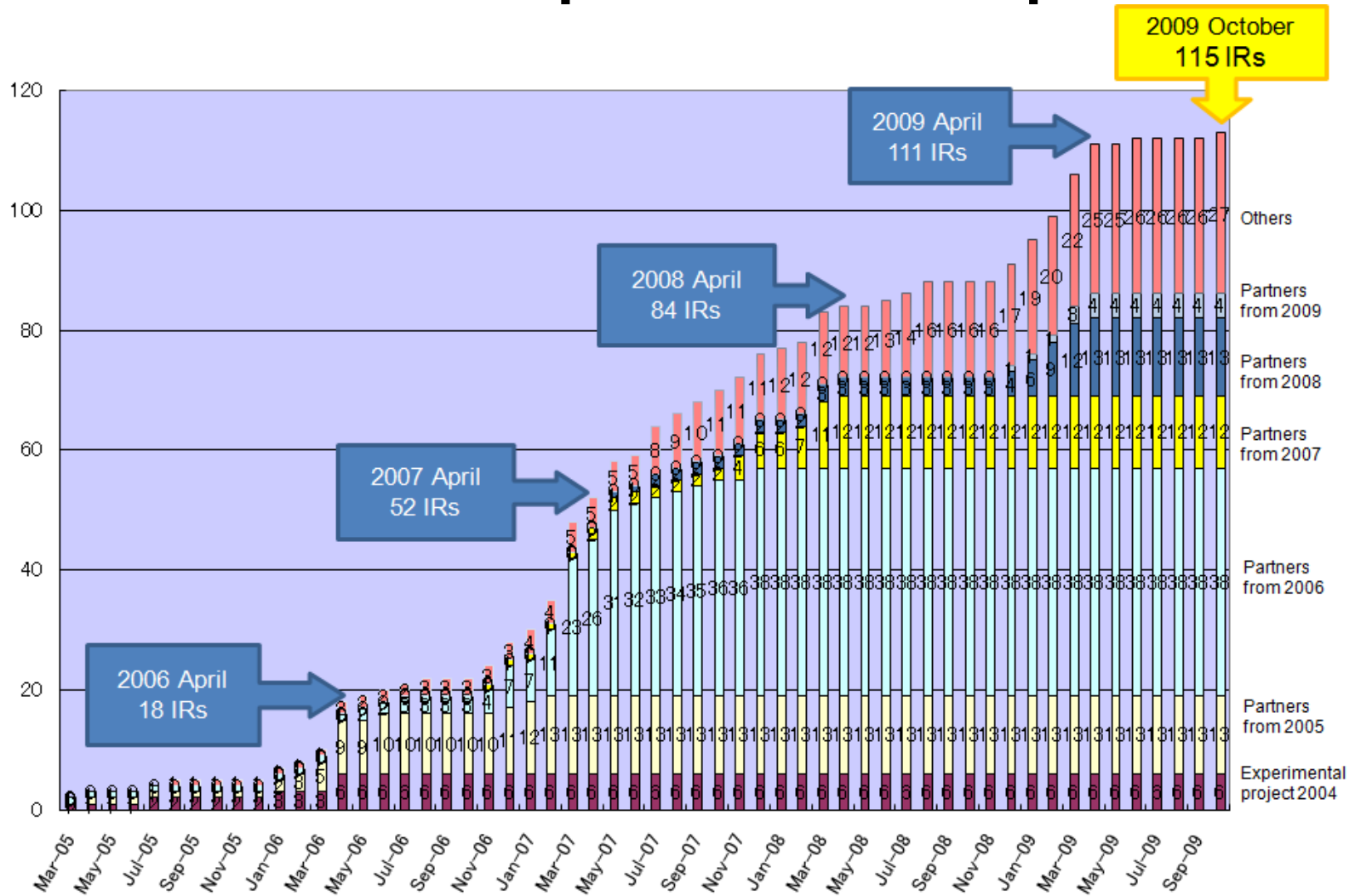
- There are some estimations
 - 3,782 titles (Tutiya, 2007)
 - 4,500 titles + 150titles/year (Hasegawa, 1993)
 - 5,095 titles (Nagata, 1985)
 - 6,620 titles (Hasegawa, 1993)

It seems to depend on the definition of Kiyo

Digitization of *Kiyo* articles

- Digitization started in 1990s
 - A part of digital library projects
- National Institute of Informatics (NII, former National Centre for Science Information Systems) has funded the digitization of *Kiyo*: 2,484 *Kiyo* titles are at least partially digitized.
 - *BUT many Kiyos are still produced as print and scanned for digitization!*

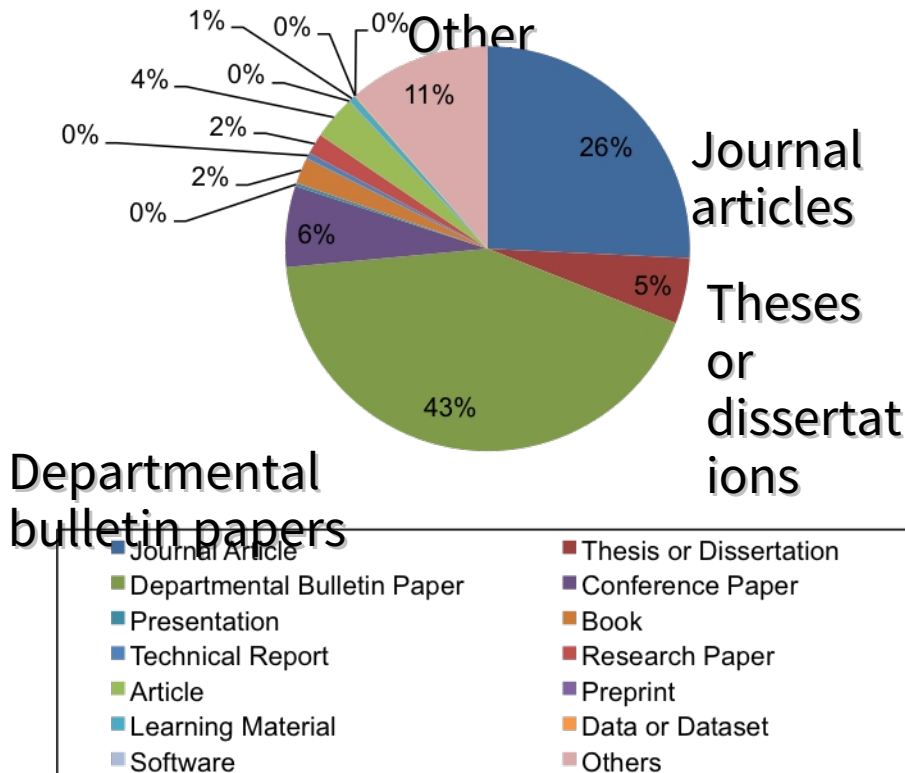
IR Development in Japan



Kiyo occupies 43%

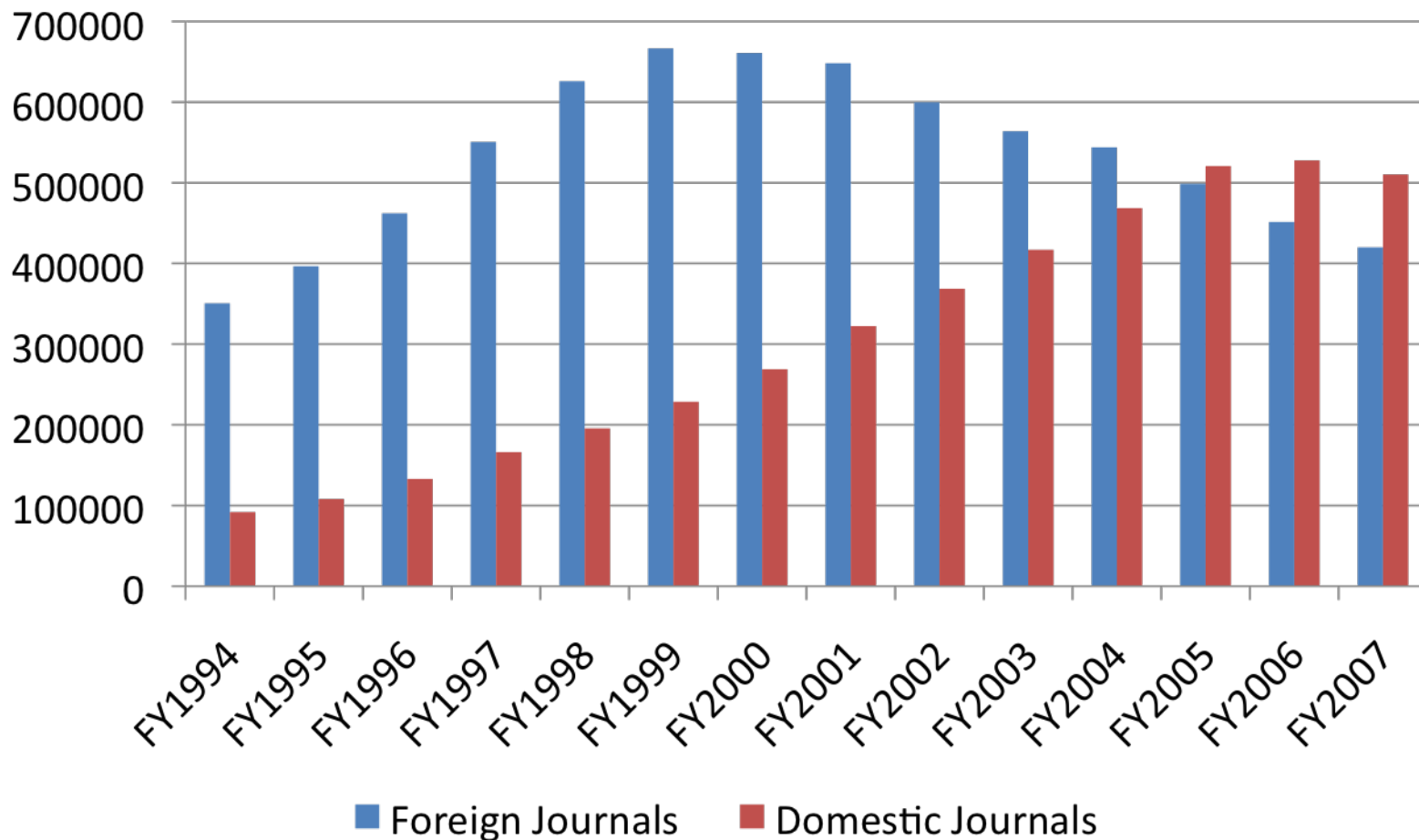
NII Institutional Repositories DataBase Contents Analysis

(2009/10/31 Number of Organizations 130, Number of records: 746,029)



content types	Number of records	Ratio of full text
Journal Article	192,054	38.0%
Thesis or Dissertation	39,205	94.8%
Departmental Bulletin Paper	317,334	88.2%
Conference Paper	48,276	16.8%
Presentation	1,947	99.8%
Book	15,755	43.9%
Technical Report	3,448	96.5%
Research Paper	12,365	84.7%
Article	26,038	78.4%
Preprint	274	94.5%
Learning Material	4,076	41.0%
Data or Dataset	602	77.4%
Software	8	25.0%
Others	84,647	94.5%
Total	746,029	69.5%

Changes in Number of Photocopy Requests Between 1994 and 2007



Kiyo in ILL transactions

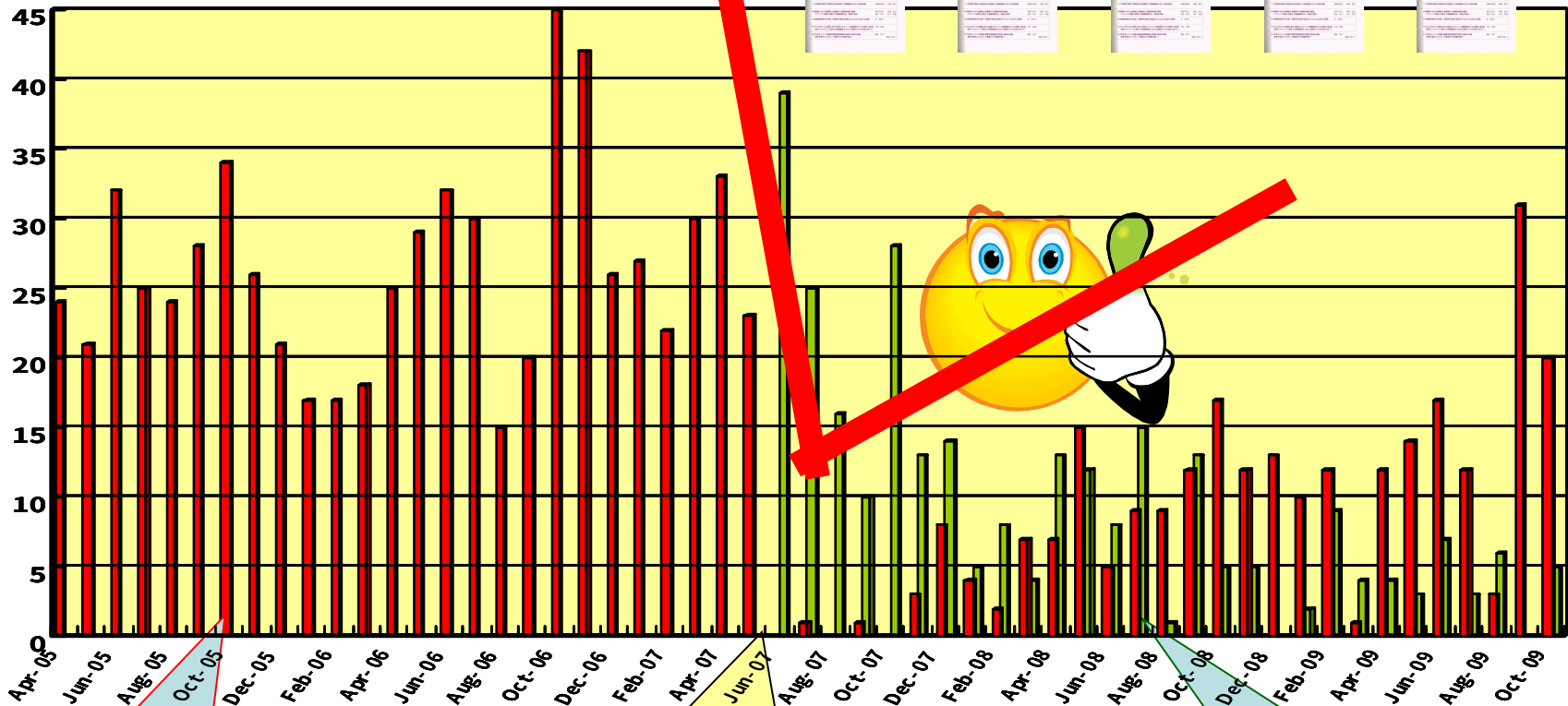
- Estimated that the 10% of the photocopy requests for articles in domestic journals are for those in *Kiyo* (Tutiya, 2007)

A further case study at micro level

- Analysis of ILL photocopy requests for the articles issued in *Journal of Chiba Academy of Nursing Science (Local Society Journal)*
 - To know how the institutional repository effects the ILL requests

Repository helps decrease ILL requests for photocopies

But later issues were failed to be archived...



Number of mailed photocopies of the article

JCANS was archived on our repository !

Number of rejected requests because of the targeted articles are available in CURATOR

Conclusion

- Institutional repositories clearly improve the accessibility to articles issued in Kiyo
 - Kiyo is “FULLY OPEN ACCESS” by nature
 - Full digitization of Kiyo articles would reduce the number of ILL transactions
 - Even after the articles were archived in IRs, some ILL requests came continuously. There are still some problems of findability of content in IRs.

Conclusion

- Institutional repositories could serve as platform for kiyo publishing, but so far it seems that printing is the major way and the provision of digital version is just a bi-product.
 - Full digitization of publishing process is strongly recommended.

Useful information

- JAIRO:Japanese Institutional Repositories Online:
 - <http://jairo.nii.ac.jp/en/>
 - 764,009 items from 132 institutional repositories in Japan