

Be open by archiving

Enhancing the visibility of your research output
through self-archiving



MIMI SEYFFERT-WIRTH

DEPUTY DIRECTOR: DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

MSEYF@SUN.AC.ZA

15 MAY 2019

Contents



- Introduction
- 'green' open access
- SUNScholar institutional repository
- What are the benefits of self-archiving
- How can I self-archive my research output



Introduction

- Process by which authors archive copies of their articles or conference papers in open archives or repositories
- Institutional requirement since 2014
- SUNScholar institutional repository
- Funder requirements
- Accepted manuscripts (post-prints) vs. published articles

A REVIEW OF METHODOLOGICAL TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIOLOGY, 1990–2009

Isabel Basson

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Stellenbosch University
ibasson@sun.ac.za

Dr Heidi Eileen Prozesky

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Stellenbosch University
hep@sun.ac.za

ABSTRACT

This paper reviews the research methods and methodologies employed by South African sociological researchers when conducting research, as published in academic peer-reviewed journals during the period of 1990 to 2009. Specific attention was given to trends in terms of qualitative and quantitative methodologies employed, as well as sampling, data collection and data analysis methods utilised. The paper addresses, amongst others, the concern expressed in the literature that an over-emphasis on one approach is unhealthy for the development of the social sciences in a country; this paper explores whether such an over-emphasis occurred. Data were obtained from a stratified, systematic sample of 111 research articles sourced from various online databases, and both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses were conducted. Data analysis primarily involved the use of descriptive statistics, but bivariate analysis and chi-square tests were also employed. The main findings of the research are that, from 1990 to 2009, both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were employed to an equal extent, while amongst sampling methods non-probability methods predominated. Both local and international collaboration increased over the years, and a quantitative methodology was significantly more likely if international collaborators were involved.

A REVIEW OF METHODOLOGICAL TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIOLOGY, 1990–2009

Isabel Basson

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Stellenbosch University
ibasson@sun.ac.za

Heidi Eileen Prozesky

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Stellenbosch University
hep@sun.ac.za

ABSTRACT

This article reviews the research methods and methodologies employed by South African sociological researchers when conducting research, as published in academic peer-reviewed journals during the period of 1990 to 2009. Specific attention was given to trends in terms of qualitative and quantitative methodologies employed, as well as sampling, data collection and data analysis methods utilised. The article addresses, among others, the concern expressed in the literature that an over-emphasis on one approach is unhealthy for the development of the social sciences in a country; and it explores whether such an over-emphasis occurred. Data were obtained from a stratified, systematic sample of 111 research articles sourced from various online databases, and both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses were conducted. Data analysis primarily involved the use of descriptive statistics, but bivariate analysis and chi-square tests were also employed. The main



A REVIEW OF METHODOLOGICAL TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIOLOGY, 1990–2009

Basson, Isabel ; Prozesky, Heidi Eileen (2015-11-26)

CITATION: Basson, I. & Prozesky, H. E. 2015. A review of methodological trends in South African sociology, 1990–2009. South African Review of Sociology, 46(3):4-27, doi:10.1080/21528586.2015.1022595.

The original publication is available at <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rssr20>

ARTICLE

This article reviews the research methods and methodologies employed by South African sociological researchers when conducting research, as published in academic peer-reviewed journals during the period of 1990 to 2009. Specific attention was given to trends in terms of qualitative and quantitative methodologies employed, as well as sampling, data collection and data analysis methods utilised. The article addresses, among others, the concern expressed in the literature that an over-emphasis on one approach is unhealthy for the development of the social sciences in a country; and it explores whether such an over-emphasis occurred. Data were obtained from a stratified, systematic sample of 111 research articles sourced from various online databases, and both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses were conducted. Data analysis primarily involved the use of descriptive statistics, but bivariate analysis and chi-square tests were also employed. The main findings of the research are that, from 1990 to 2009, both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were employed to an equal extent, while among sampling methods non-probability methods predominated. Both local and international collaboration increased over the years, and a quantitative methodology was significantly more likely when international collaborators were involved.

Please refer to this item in SUNScholar by using the following persistent URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/10019.1/101973>

 [DOWNLOAD ARTICLE \(227.5KB\)](#)

[VIEW METADATA](#)

This item appears in the following collections:

- [Research Articles \(Sociology and Social Anthropology\) \[28\]](#)

Green Open Access



- Journals give authors the opportunity to self-archive a copy of their research in an accredited institutional or subject repository.
- Most subscription journals and major publishers do allow self-archiving of post-prints, sometimes after an embargo period between 6 to 24 months after publication.



SUNScholar institutional repository

- Digital archive for access to, and preservation of an institution's research output
- Contain theses, dissertations, articles, conference papers and to a lesser extent book chapters
- Peer reviewed research output



SUNScholar is a leading digital archive for the preservation and promotion of the research record and supporting research data at Stellenbosch University. SUNScholar is an interoperable open access system that is hosted and managed by the University library.

Year	Visits	Downloads
2018	594,000	259,000
2017	619,000	405,500
2016	492,000	240,000
2015	354,000	102,000
2014	280,000	102,000
2013	353,000	104,000

Please check the following links for help resources and the page footer for contact details.

- [Help Wiki](#)
- [Help Mailing List](#)

Communities in SUNScholar

Select a community to browse its collections.

[Faculty of AgriSciences](#) [2533]

[Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences](#) [4705]

[Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences](#) [2508]

[Faculty of Education](#) [1044]

[Faculty of Engineering](#) [2982]

[Faculty of Law](#) [371]

[Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences](#) [3927]

[Faculty of Military Sciences](#) [115]

[Faculty of Science](#) [2601]

[Faculty of Theology](#) [1144]



BROWSE

All of SUNScholar

[Communities & Collections](#)

[By Title](#)

[By Author](#)

[By Advisor](#)

[By Date](#)

[By Subject](#)

[By Type](#)

MY ACCOUNT

[Login](#)

[Register](#)

DISCOVER

Author

[Pienaar H \(141\)](#)

[Heyns CF \(140\)](#)

[Kershoff GJ \(133\)](#)

[Stein DJ \(129\)](#)

[Ellis LL \(127\)](#)

[Stein D.J. \(114\)](#)



www.scholar.sun.ac.za

SUNScholar institutional repository



Summary of value and benefits of institutional repositories		
<i>For scholarly communication</i>	<i>For institutions</i>	<i>For individual researchers</i>
Change scholarly communication practices for the better	Making institutional research output available	Enhances dissemination of research output
More free online access to publishers' products	Increasing visibility of institutional research output	Enhances visibility and impact of research output
Giving back research findings to the communities who funded it	Centralised storage of institutional research output	Central archive for research output
Advancing scholarship	Analysis of research performance	Analysis of research performance
Retention and control of copyright by authors	Increase prestige	Retention and control of copyright

Benefits of self-archiving

- Potential OA citation advantage:

“Cited more because they are read more” (Davis et al, 2008)

“Increased visibility translates into increased opportunity for attracting citations” (Ale Ebrahim et al, 2014)

“Correlation between OA and more citations” (Niyazov et al, 2016)

"Downloads do not, by themselves, represent impact. But they are the best proxy we currently have for readership, which in turn is the foundation upon which impact is built."

- Charlie Rapple (Kudos)



Benefits of self-archiving

- Access denial problem:

Researchers at institutions are denied access to articles published in journals because their institutions cannot afford expensive subscriptions to these journals



How to self-archive

- Library's responsibilities:
 - Manage submissions on the repository
 - Address copyright and related issues
 - Create metadata (for optimal discoverability of output)
 - Ensure that submissions are harvested by search engines
 - Ensure long-term preservation



How to self-archive

- 3 Options:

- Register as submitter on SUNScholar by sending email to scholar@sun.ac.za
- Faculty or branch librarians
- Digital Scholarship office (scholar@sun.ac.za)

Bibliography



Ale Ebrahim, N. et al. 2014. Visibility and citation impact. [Online]. International Education Studies, 7(4):120-125. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ies.v7n4p120>.

Davis, P.M. et al. 2008. Open access publishing, article downloads, and citations: randomised controlled trial. [Online]. BMJ, 337:a568. DOI: 10.1136/bmj.a568.

Niyazov, Y. et al. 2016. Open access meets discoverability: citations to articles posted in Academia.edu. [Online]. Plos ONE, 11(2):e0148257. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0148257.