

**NORDIC WORKSHOP ON BIBLIOMETRICS AND RESEARCH POLICY, 11-12
SEPTEMBER, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

**Sanna Talja and Pertti Vakkari
Department of Information Studies
University of Tampere**

Scholarly publishing orientations and patterns of print and electronic research literature use

Scholarly communication practices, including publishing practices, target audiences, major types of publications used and produced, vary across research fields. Our study explores differences in publication preferences and habits, and their relation to scholars' use of and preferences for different types of electronic and print publications. The data for the study were gathered through Web-based questionnaire sent to all Finnish universities in spring 2007 by the Finnish Electronic Library FinElib (n=738).

Researchers and faculty in humanities and social sciences esteem monograph publishing more highly than journal article publishing or practical publishing in the form of textbooks, manuals, or technical reports. The monograph orientation was associated with a heavier use of electronic book resources, a lower use of e-journals, and lower willingness to give up printed journals, but a higher willingness to move to electronic versions of reference works and dictionaries. The higher valuation of journal article publishing, in turn, was associated with a higher readiness to give up printed journals, but not printed books or reference works. The more scholars publish internationally, the more prepared they are to give up printed journals if electronic ones are available. The more scholars publish nationally, the more they value monograph publishing, the less they value practical and journal article publishing, and the less prepared they are to give up printed journals, and the more they wish a greater availability of national journals in electronic format.

Publishing practices and target audiences for research outcomes are major factors to consider when decisions are made on financial investments in print and electronic document collections. When both the provision of and demand for scholarly literature in electronic format keeps growing, it may become difficult to support all publication orientations equally, and higher resources fields may be in a better position to co-finance the acquisition of research literature.