Attitudes of Faculty Members at Taiz University towards the Use of Digital Repositories on the Internet

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the attitudes of faculty members at Taiz University toward utilizing Digital Repositories on the Internet. On the basis of a qualitative survey and a case study model and a questionnaire and interview are adopted for data collection. The population comprises all faculty members at Taiz University. A sample of 314 academic staff was randomly selected for the study. The results indicate that 53.5% of the participants had an academic specialization in Social or Human Sciences, while 46.5% had Applied Science. Almost all participants had good background knowledge about Digital Repositories. There is an agreement among the study target and the Statement of Teaching Members at Taiz University towards the Use of Digital Repositories on the internet. The study recommends, among others, enhanced skills of the faculty members at Taiz University to use digital information and Digital Repositories.

Keywords: *Digital Repositories, Faculty Members, Taiz University.*

1.   INTRODUCTION

Rapid technological advancement and improvement have led to modern scientific communication and knowledge exchange, such as free online access to information, which began in the last century. Free open access has gained importance, which enabled researchers and other types of users to get information and data with no fees and fewer legal restrictions. Digital Repositories (DR) are the most significant output of free online access, particularly the institutional Digital Repositories of a university or research board that have enhanced the institution's employees to produce intellectual works on the internet for free. Accordingly, it is easy to reach the scientific digital world of the university without restrictions or barriers.

Institutional Digital Repositories have become one of the criteria for evaluating an institution. It presents a positive trend in scientific communication and the exchange of information and experience among researchers and faculty members due to its consistent cognitive and scientific productions. There has been an international progressive orientation to establish institutional Digital Repositories in graduate studies foundations that concerned gathering, storing, saving, and publishing university scientific digital productions. Looking at the situation of the Yemeni universities, we find that they are still lagging in technologies compared with universities in other countries. But recent changes have prompted Yemeni universities to redesign their strategies and plans efficiently to adopt modern developments.

Taiz University (TU) has recently started to develop its traditional system with technology in some of its administrative services to deal with the information society and improve the quality of the services provided to the researchers.

In addition, Digital Repositories are remarkable points to those who have the knowledge and tools to exploit them. Reading books and references regarding Digital Repositories, it has no particular or precise definition despite different trials. However, E-print archives, open archives, and open access are synonymous. So Digital Repositories are defined as a database for a set of services that a university provides to the users to manage and publish scientific productions/works in digital forms such as digital subjects, reports, and Masters and Ph.D. Thesis and educational subjects and materials. An institutional digital repository saves available articles in electronic journals and books. The institutional repository aims to gather all the institution's productions in one place as it is an important instrument that provides scientific communication between researchers. It is also a device to prevent publishers from monopolizing academic research. The institutional repository also enables and highlights the findings of scientific research in the scientific community (Al-Shareef, 2015). Digital Repositories are databases on the internet (repository), which contain scientific records that have ongoing open accessibility, and are operable. This database internally collects, stores, and publishes those sources (a part of the scientific communication process) and a long-term saving as a job of the Digital Repositories (McDowell, 2005). Digital Repositories as databases or electronic archives that institutions or universities establish to attract their Professors and researchers' intellectual works in different majors to make these products accessible for users without restrictions or according to the rules of using Digital Repositories.

Nowadays, Digital Repositories have become very important for every university which wants to guarantee long-term management, regulation, storing, and saving of its digital origins and provide all users the intellectual productions for free inside and outside the university. On the other side, Digital Repositories are essential for different international academic classifications of universities. The importance of digital repositories for Universities is summarized below:

1. Saving and managing the intellectual origins.
2. Making the educational and research origins more efficiently available
3. Prospering and upgrading the position of the educational institution by more reference citations or quotations of the intellectual production available in the repository (Al-Kameshi, 2018).

The significance of Digital Repositories lies in the following:

1. Keeping updated with the latest in the major.
2. Improving the quality of an educational process, meeting the needs of different types of education.
3. Enhancing the strategic vision of the university.
4. Enhancing reference citations and making qualitative analyses for the academic teaching staff and measuring their effects in majors.

There are software or systems of different descriptions and qualities used to construct Digital Repositories. The steps in a repository system are the most crucial to building Digital

Repositories. These systems are called digital collection storage systems (DCSS), digital collection management systems (DCMS), digital contents management systems (DCMS), or Digital Repositories building software (DRBS). Such systems are known as software solutions to save access services and digital collection restoring, arranging, and submitting (Texts, Pictures, and Films) (Mittal, 2008). These systems aim to provide an administrative environment for digital entities such as documents, images, and Metadata. The repositories software contains tools allowing persons in charge and users to exploit the stored data and their metadata. This kind of software has different terms, such as digital repository software, institutional repository software, and E-prints software (Prem, 2011). Digital Repositories software has four main categories: open source software; personal or commercial software; locally developed software; and software service mode. The most prominent open-source software are the following: 1) D-space, 2) E-prints, 3) Fedora, 4) Archimede, 5) ARNO, 6) CDS ware, 7) My CoRe, and 8) OPUS.

Bezan (2020) aimed to define the free online access into the scientific information sources, and reveal the attitudes of Libyan Academic Teachers towards publishing their intellectual productions on the internet, and to identify their motives to make their productions available online. The study revealed that the percentage of academic teachers who believe in the importance of making intellectual productions available on the internet was 39.6, while academic teachers who see online free access to information as sometimes important was 43.7. This percentage shows the attitude and dependence of academic teachers on online free access in their research. The percentage of the academic teachers who do not have enough knowledge about online free access and its problems or have prior experience publishing online was 31.3, which equals one-third of the participating academic teachers. Boumarafi (2018) focused on investigating the importance of the Institutional Digital Repositories and motivating researchers at the University of Constantine 2 to participate in introducing their intellectual productions on the Digital Repositories of the university. The study used the analytic-descriptive approach to reveal that more than 50% of the participants are willing to deposit their works in Digital Repositories.

Ratanya & Muthee (2018) identify the knowledge of the faculty members at the university about the institutional repositories, their use, evaluation, and utility in their academic work. The participating members were eighty four (84) faculty members, two (2) employees at the Department of Information Technology and Communication, and four (4) employees at the Department of Libraries. The findings reveal that most faculty members have no knowledge about the institutional repository and cannot deposit their scientific works. It shows a lack of proper strategies to propagate the institutional repositories among stakeholders. The study concluded that the Library has to collaborate with the faculty members in enhancing access to the institutional repositories and their use by motivating them to deposit their works themselves. Chiewa & Mnzava (2018) investigate the use of the Sokoine University of Agriculture Institutional Repository (SUAIR) among academic staff at the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Science (CVBMS). Specifically, the study looked at awareness, attitudes, self-archiving, and challenges the academic staff face when using SUAIR. The study found that there was more than one source of raising awareness on SUAIR. The university's library, the internet, and meetings were the sources of

information. Many academic staff respondents were unaware of how to deposit their scholarly output in the institutional repository. As a result, some academic staff had never deposited their work in SUAIR. Generally, the respondents had a positive attitude toward using SUAIR. Apart from a lack of skills and knowledge to deposit research outputs, the study established the lack of time, fear of plagiarism, and awareness of the existence of the SUAIR were significant barriers.

In light of the position of universities and their role in raising the level of scientific research, those universities use information and communication technology which made a qualitative turn in making available and providing services to the researchers without a fee. Universities can allow free online access through their Digital Repositories which became one of the criteria in their evaluation. Despite the significance of Digital Repositories for academic institutions throughout the world and which the universities have been establishing, the problem of this study lies in the fact that Taiz University does not have Digital Repositories. Moreover, the weakness of modern information technology and communication led to a low level of providing digital services to the researchers. This low level of digital services at universities motivated the researcher to conduct this study. The purpose of this study is to examine the attitudes of faculty members towards the use of Digital Repositories on the internet and to introduce a project proposal for establishing a digital repository at the university. The researcher has set questions that help to identify the attitudes of faculty members at Taiz University towards the Digital Repositories. These questions are as follows:

1. To what extent do the faculty members at Taiz University understand the Digital Repositories and appreciate its importance in getting a free open access to information?
2. What are the motives of the faculty members to use the Digital Repositories on the internet?
3. To what extent do the faculty members get benefits from the Digital Repositories on the internet?
4. To what extent are the faculty members, participated in this study, ready to publish their researches on the internet Digital Repositories?
5. What are the barriers that prevent the faculty members at the university from using Digital Repositories?

The study focuses on the attitudes of faculty members at Taiz University toward the use of Digital Repositories; it aims is to achieve the following:

1. To identify the extent to which the faculty members at Taiz University understand and appreciate the concept of Digital Repositories and their importance in getting free online access to the information.
2. To identify the motives of the faculty members at the university to use the Digital Repositories.
3. To clarify the extent to which the faculty members get benefits from Digital Repositories.
4. To identify the extent to which the faculty members are ready to publish research on the Digital Repositories.
5. To reveal the barriers of faculty members from using Digital Repositories.

This study focuses on the administration of Digital Repositories. The significance is to represent one of the modern orientations for universities. Digital Repositories offer content to faculty members and the international community. Concerning the researcher's knowledge, it is the first of its kind at Yemeni universities. It earns its significance from the targeted participants who seem updated in their majors. Certain limitations culminated in the generations of the results of this study. The first limitation relates to Taiz University. The second is the faculty members of Taiz University. The third relates to the academic years in which this study was conducted (2022-1443).

2.   METHOD

The study used a case study and survey methods. The methods are the most appropriate for a study that deals with technological research subjects. The society of the study consists of the entire 1073 male and female faculty members at Taiz University. Due to the high number of faculty members at the university, which reached 1073 members, the researcher has randomly selected 314 for the study. To get valid, reliable, and correlative data that could answer the research questions and achieve the study's objectives, the study used a questionnaire for data collection. For the validity of the questionnaire as the main tool of data collection, the questionnaire content has been judged and revised by a group of experienced Professors at the Department of Libraries and Information at Sana'a University, Professors at the Department of Information Science at King Saud University and Professors at Taiz University. Accordingly, the researcher received notes from the Professors and made appropriate modifications; the final draft of the questionnaire was ready to be used. The researcher also used Pearson Correlation Coefficient in which the score of each item in a domain was compared with the total score of the domain it refers to, then the total score of the whole questionnaire. The reliability of the questionnaire was assessed by Cronbach Alpha. The analysis showed that the items of each section got averages of $0.92 - 0.98$, which meant relatively high consistency or correlation. Moreover, the total average of the questionnaire reliability coefficient was 0.98, which indicates usefulness and appropriateness in collecting reliable data for the study.

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Distribution of the study participants on the basis of gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	227	72.3
Female	87	27.7
Total	314	100

Table 1 shows 72.3%, the highest average of the total study participants are male faculty members, while 27.7% are female faculty members. The researcher sees this result in line with the nature of the Yemeni environment in particular universities where females have fewer opportunities for academic careers.

Table 2: Distribution of the study participants on the basis of academic major

Academic Major	Frequency	Percentage
Applied Science	146	46.5
Humanity/Social Science	168	53.5
Total	314	100

Table 2 reveals that 53.5% of the academic staff who participated in this study were in Humanity or Social Science, the highest average of the total study participants, while 46.5% of the academic staff were in Applied Science. These have a positive indication and are in line with the academic major because majors at the university are in humanity and sociology.

Table 3: Distribution of the study participants on the basis of academic status

Academic Degree	Frequency	Percentage
Professor	34	10.8
Associate professor	54	17.2
Assistant professor	106	33.8
Teacher	61	19.4
Assistant teacher	59	18.8
Total	314	100

Table 3 shows the distribution of academic teachers who participated in the study based on academic status. It shows that 33.8% of the participants were assistant professors, and then the second average was 19.4% for teachers, while the assistant teachers were 18.8%, but the percentage of associate professors was 17.2%. The last category of professors was the least with an average of 10.8%.

Table 4: Distribution of the study participants on the basis of scientific production

Scientific production (Publishing scientific researches)	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	247	78.7
No	67	21.3
Total	314	100

The results in table 4 reveal that 78.7% of the academic staff who participated in this study had published scientific research online. On the other hand, 21.3% of the respondents had not published scientific research yet. The researcher noticed that the percentage has a positive indication and is in line with the variable: publishing scientific research.

Table 5: Distribution of the study participants on the basis of scientific production available on the internet

Is your scientific production available on the internet?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	217	69.1
No	97	30.9
Total	314	100

Table 5 indicates that 69.1% of the academic staff who participated in this study made their scientific production/works available on the internet, while 30.9% did not make their scientific production available online. The researcher found a positive relationship with the variable, the extent to which the scientific works are on the internet because it shows the updated relationship of the academic staff with information technology and communication.

Table 6: Distribution of the study participants on the basis of Digital Repositories Knowledge

Do you have knowledge in digital repositories?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	314	100
No	0	0
Total	314	100

Table 7: Distribution of the study participants basing on providing information in major by DRs

Do the Digital Repositories on the internet provide necessary information in your major?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	204	65
No	110	35
Total	314	100

Table 7 shows the results of the variable: Do the Digital Repositories provide you with the necessary information in your major? The results reveal that 65% of the respondents found that the Digital Repositories provide them with the information they need in their majors, while 35% found that the DRs do not provide them with any information. The results show that all the respondents (the participating academic staff) know about Digital Repositories.

Table 8: Distribution of the study participants basing on publishing sources of information on the DRs available online

Have you ever published any source of information on the Digital Repositories on the internet?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	174	55.4
No	140	44.6
Total	314	100

Table 8 reveals that 55.4% of the respondents have published sources of information on the Digital Repositories on the internet, but 44.6% of the academic staff have not published any information online.

Table 9: Distribution of the study participants basing on establishing online DRs at Taiz University

Do you support the idea that Taiz University establishes Digital Repositories on the internet?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	313	99.7
No	1	0.3
Total	314	100

Table 9 reveals that 99.7% of the respondents support establishing Digital Repositories at Taiz University. It also shows that 0.3% of the participants do not support Taiz University in establishing Digital Repositories.

Table 10: Motives of faculty members at Taiz University towards the use of Digital Repositories online

No	Items	Strongly disagreed		Disagreed		Somehow agreed		Agreed		Strongly agreed		Average	STDEV
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Fast access into information	1	0.3	5	1.6	34	10.8	103	32.8	171	54.5	4.39	0.77
2	Available and easy use	1	0.3	5	1.6	36	11.5	102	32.5	170	54.1	4.39	0.78
3	Latest updates in major	1	0.3	6	1.9	33	10.5	103	32.8	171	54.5	4.39	0.78
4	Following up articles and studies relative to major	1	0.3	7	2.2	31	9.9	105	33.4	170	54.1	4.39	0.79
5	updated information	1	0.3	6	1.9	38	12.1	103	32.8	166	52.9	4.36	0.79
6	Multiple types of intellectual production in one place	1	0.3	7	2.2	35	11.1	113	36	158	50.3	4.34	0.79
7	Conducting a scientific research	1	0.3	7	2.2	38	12.1	109	34.7	159	50.6	4.33	0.80
8	Supporting free open access to information	1	0.3	6	1.9	41	13.1	112	35.7	154	49	4.31	0.79
9	Searching for abstracts in major	2	0.6	8	2.5	35	11.1	115	36.6	154	49	4.31	0.82
10	Low costs in comparing with paper information	1	0.3	9	2.9	41	13.1	113	36	150	47.8	4.28	0.82
11	Rare paper information sources in the university library	1	0.3	10	3.2	40	12.7	112	35.7	151	48.1	4.28	0.83
12	Lack of foreign resources in the university library	1	0.3	10	3.2	42	13.4	107	34.1	154	49	4.28	0.84
13	Supporting Arabic content on the internet	2	0.6	8	2.5	46	14.6	112	35.7	146	46.5	4.25	0.84
14	Introducing my scientific works	1	0.3	11	3.5	48	15.3	110	35	144	45.9	4.23	0.86
	General Average											4.32	0.74

Agreeing scores = strongly agreed

Table 10 shows the respondents strongly agreed on the motives of the faculty members at Taiz University towards the use of digital repositories online, where the agreement variance average was between 4.39 and 4.23 on the fifth scale of the measurement. Second, the results indicate a close convergence between the responses of the faculty members who participated in the study, as reflected in the general average of 4.32%. Hence, there is a positive relationship between the academic staff and their responses.

Table 11: The extent up to which the faculty members at Taiz University utilize the Digital Repositories online

No	Items	Strongly non-agreed		Non-agreed		Somehow agreed		Agreed		Strongly agreed		Average	STDEV
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Various forms of information sources available in the DRs	3	1	8	2.5	55	17.5	105	33.4	143	45.5	4.20	0.88
2	Easy research and restoring in the DRs	4	1.3	8	2.5	54	17.2	106	33.8	142	45.2	4.19	0.90
3	Enhancing the research information by digital repositories	2	0.6	8	2.5	62	19.7	102	32.5	140	44.6	4.18	0.88
4	The DRs helped me in following updates in my major	1	0.3	10	3.2	65	20.7	94	29.9	144	45.9	4.18	0.89
5	The DRs helped me in getting different types of intellectual works in one place	3	1	9	2.9	57	18.2	108	34.4	137	43.6	4.17	0.89
6	The DRs contain new subjects developed my skills & experiences in research	3	1	10	3.2	72	22.9	94	29.9	135	43	4.11	0.93
7	The Digital Repositories enabled me to get free intellectual production	3	1	11	3.5	68	21.7	101	32.2	131	41.7	4.10	0.92
8	The Digital Repositories have high effect in improving my researches	3	1	13	4.1	81	25.8	90	28.7	127	40.4	4.04	0.96
9	The Digital Repositories provided a long-term saving for my scientific works	4	1.3	16	5.1	72	22.9	101	32.2	121	38.5	4.02	0.97
10	Introducing and sharing information with researchers throughout the world	5	1.5	10	3.2	78	24.8	112	35.7	109	34.7	3.99	0.93
11	Low costs in publishing	4	1.3	17	5.4	70	22.3	116	36.9	107	34.1	3.97	0.95
12	The Digital Repositories increased the level of reading my scientific production.	5	1.6	31	9.9	69	22	87	27.7	122	38.9	3.92	1.07
13	The Digital Repositories increased the level of reference citations of my scientific production	4	1.3	38	12.1	72	22.9	83	26.4	117	37.3	3.86	1.09
14	I got benefits from the notes and opinions of the users about my scientific production in the digital repositories	5	1.6	37	11.8	87	27.7	84	26.8	101	32.2	3.76	1.08
Agreement score = Agreed **General Average**												4.05	0.85

Table 11 reveals that most respondents agreed that the faculty members at Taiz University utilize the digital repositories on the internet with averages of 4.20 and 3.76, which were in the fourth scale of the measurement. It also indicates a convergence in the response of the

participating faculty members, which is reflected in the general average of 4.05% "agreed" out of 5% "strongly agreed.

Table 12: The extent up to which the faculty members at Taiz University are ready to publish their scientific production on the digital repositories

No	Items	Strongly non-agreed		Non-agreed		Somehow agreed		Agreed		Strongly agreed		Average	STDEV	Agreement score
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
1	Publishing scientific production in the Digital Repositories save a lot of information for researchers	1	0.3	8	2.5	48	15.3	100	31.8	157	50	4.29	0.84	Strongly agreed
2	Digital Repositories are important for faculty members to accompany latest updates in major	1	0.3	7	2.2	49	15.6	105	33.4	152	48.4	4.27	0.83	Strongly agreed
3	I feel confident that publishing in Digital Repositories is very useful for researchers	1	0.3	7	2.2	57	18.2	115	36.6	134	42.7	4.19	0.83	Agreed
4	I have a motive and willingness to publish in the digital repositories	1	0.3	6	1.9	61	19.4	114	36.3	132	42	4.18	0.83	Agreed
5	I feel optimistic when I see colleagues publishing their scientific production in DRs	2	0.6	9	2.9	63	20.1	99	31.5	141	44.9	4.17	0.89	Agreed
6	I have already used open Digital Repositories for reading.	5	1.6	10	3.2	38	12.1	141	44.9	120	38.2	4.15	0.87	Agreed
7	I feel rejoicing in speaking about publishing scientific works in DRs	1	0.3	8	2.5	67	21.3	109	34.7	129	41.1	4.14	0.86	Agreed
8	I have experience to deposit in the digital repositories	3	1	12	3.8	62	19.7	101	32.2	136	43.3	4.13	0.92	Agreed
9	I have already used open Digital Repositories for publishing	5	1.6	98	31.2	34	10.8	73	23.2	104	33.1	3.55	1.28	Agreed
10	I have already used open Digital Repositories for commenting	10	3.2	89	28.3	51	16.2	73	23.2	91	29	3.46	1.26	Agreed
11	I have already used open Digital Repositories for evaluating	15	4.8	145	46.2	35	11.1	52	16.6	67	21.3	3.04	1.29	Somehow agreed
	General Average											3.96	0.80	Agreed

Table 12 indicates a positive relationship among academic staff and their responses to the extent to which the faculty members at Taiz University are ready to publish their scientific production on the Digital Repositories. Most participants agreed at averages of 4.29 and 3.04,

which come in the fourth scale of the measurement. Second, there is a convergence in the responses with a general average of 3.96 "agreed" out of 5 "strongly agreed".

Table 13: Responses of the study participants about: The Obstacles which prevent the faculty members at Taiz University from using digital repositories.

No	Items	Strongly non-agreed		Non-agreed		Somehow agreed		Agreed		Strongly agreed		Average	STDEV	Agreement score
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
1	Internet disconnection due to infrastructure reason such as communication, electricity	1	0.3	3	1	35	11.1	118	37.6	157	50	4.36	0.74	Strongly agreed
2	Slow internet wastes time	1	0.3	3	1	38	12.1	119	37.9	153	48.7	4.34	0.75	Strongly agreed
3	Poor communication structure and a lack of equipment at the university	1	0.3	4	1.3	39	12.4	121	38.5	149	47.5	4.32	0.76	Strongly agreed
4	Internet is not available at the offices of academic teaching staff at the university	1	0.3	7	2.2	27	8.6	142	45.2	137	43.6	4.30	0.74	Agreed
5	Some Digital Repositories do not have free access to download or print	2	0.6	9	2.9	76	24.2	114	36.3	113	36	4.04	0.88	Agreed
6	High cost to have internet connection service	7	2.2	24	7.6	71	22.6	140	44.6	72	22.9	3.78	0.96	Agreed
7	I'm afraid that the repository will not have an official policy in controlling its content, then it is going to be doubtful.	6	1.9	59	18.8	83	26.4	97	30.9	69	22	3.52	1.09	Agreed
8	A lack of Arabic information resources	10	3.2	54	17.2	87	27.7	96	30.6	67	21.3	3.50	1.10	Agreed
9	The Digital Repositories don't meet my researching needs	7	2.2	68	21.7	93	29.6	81	25.8	65	20.7	3.41	1.11	Agreed
10	When I deposit a work of mine at the University repository may affect publishing the work later in arbitration journals	10	3.2	66	21	89	28.3	92	29.3	57	18.2	3.38	1.10	Somehow agreed
11	I feel afraid if my scientific production get stolen or plagiarized	11	3.5	74	23.6	85	27.1	85	27.1	59	18.8	3.34	1.13	Somehow agreed
12	There is a difficulty in dealing with scientific productions published in English on digital repositories	18	5.7	65	20.7	93	29.6	82	26.1	56	17.8	3.30	1.15	Somehow agreed
13	A lack of researching skills in the digital repositories	23	7.3	78	24.8	91	29	74	23.6	48	15.3	3.15	1.17	Somehow agreed
14	Low experience in using information technology to access into digital repositories	49	15.6	70	22.3	70	22.3	79	25.2	46	14.6	3.01	1.30	Somehow agreed
	General Average											3.70	0.73	Agreed

Table 13 shows a positive relationship among the academic staff in responses to the Obstacles which prevent the faculty members at Taiz University from using the Digital Repositories in that their responses' rating averages were between 4.36 and 3.01, located in the fourth scale of measurement. Second, the results indicate a convergence rating of the academic staff at a general average of 3.70% as "agreed" out of 5% as strongly agreed.

4.   CONCLUSION

The study indicates that 53.5% of the academic staff have majors in Humanity and Sociology and 46.5% in Applied Sciences. It shows that 69.1% of the academic staff have intellectual productions on the internet, while 30.9% do not. Additionally, 63.4% of their works on the internet are scholarly articles. And 41.1% of the academic staff productions available online are conference papers. On the other side, 33.4% of the academic staff works online are scientific papers. Eventually, all the academic staff know about Digital Repositories. The analysis reveals a positive relationship among the academic staff in the extent to which the faculty members at Taiz University utilize the Digital Repositories on the internet.

The study concluded with recommendations to enhance the skills of the faculty members at Taiz University to use the sources of digital information and utilize Digital Repositories. In addition, to develop informational knowledge among the academic staff for the importance of Digital Repositories and attract them to deposit their scholarly production at the university digital repository when established, moreover, making a clear strategy for Taiz University's digital repository.

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