



Strathprints Institutional Repository

Joint, Nicholas and Slevin, Alan (2009) *Strathprints digital repository of research publications*. In: Strathclyde Business School Research Seminar on Strathprints, 2009-03-02, Glasgow, Scotland. (Unpublished)

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Joint, Nick and Slevin, Alan (2009) Strathprints digital repository of research publications. In: Strathclyde Business School Research Seminar on Strathprints, 2nd March 2009, Glasgow, Scotland. (Unpublished)

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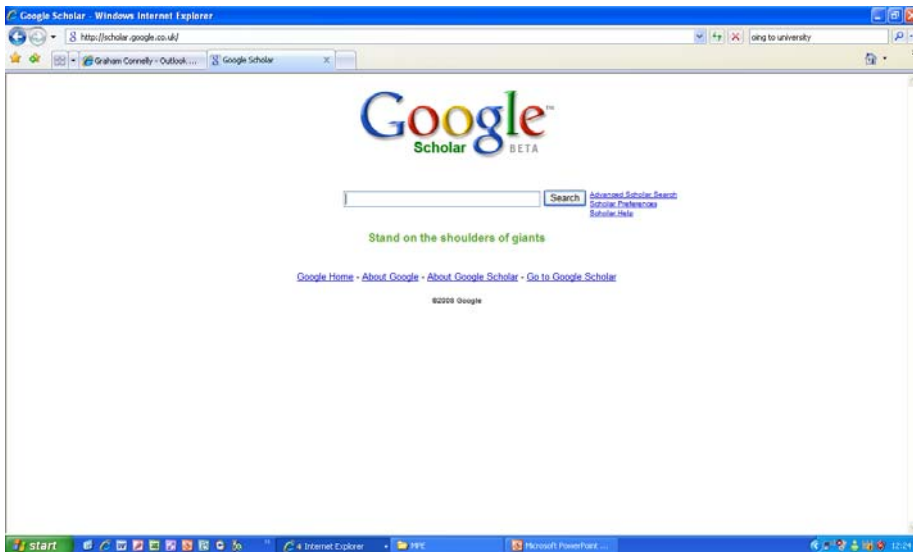
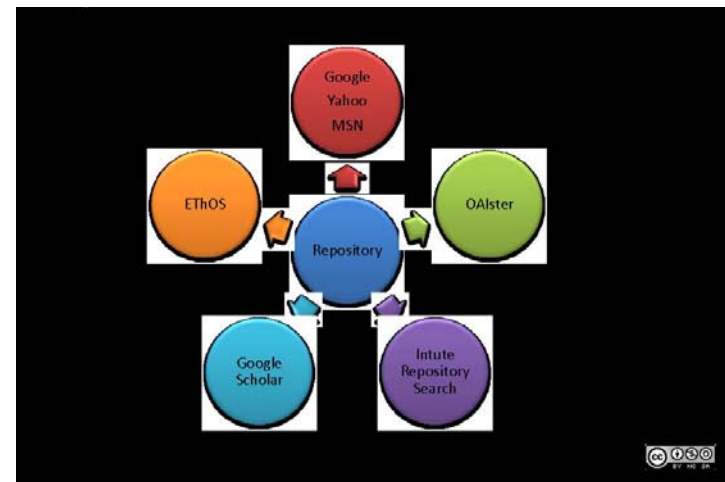
“Strathprints”

Digital Repository of Research Publications

What is Strathprints?

Eprint repositories make research papers and other scholarly publications freely available on the Internet.

Where can you find Strathclyde research?



Standard protocol allows many repositories to be searched together using search engines like Google Scholar, OAIster, Yahoo, Microsoft Live.

Advantages of Strathprints

- Library staff review all deposited items for copyright infringements, checking publishers' IR policies
- 'Open Access advantage': increase in citations correlates with deposit of author final drafts in OAI enabled repositories. Open-access articles have a greater research impact than articles not freely available
- Strathprints will provide a central comprehensive publications list for the new Research Evaluation Framework (REF) - metrics based on impact factor and other variables
- Eprints plans to model the metrics to build these into the Eprints software (used by Strathprints): will allow researchers to get a more accurate picture of how their work is being evaluated (i.e. not just the number of downloads)



Strathprints Statistics

- 528,835 abstract views and 50,646 article downloads in second half of 2008 from over 130 countries
- 50 most downloaded articles - 26 different main subject areas covered
- Four papers downloaded over 1000 times each from 25 different countries per paper
- Harvested by Google Scholar, OAlster (www.oaister.org) and IRIScotland (cdlr.strath.ac.uk/iriscotland/)
- Usage Statistics available at <http://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/>

Usage statistics for Strathprints, University of Strathclyde institutional repository - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

[A new planning tool: the tourism opportunity spectrum](#)

For this eprint: [[Past four weeks](#)] [[This year](#)] [[Last year](#)] [[All years](#)]

History of downloads for this ePrint

The numbers in parentheses are the number of distinct countries from which downloads originated.

Period	Downloads	
2009 Mar	0 (0)	
2009 Feb	32 (15)	
2009 Jan	32 (11)	
2008 Dec	23 (9)	
2008 Nov	30 (10)	
2008 Oct	73 (19)	
2008 Sep	37 (14)	
2008 Aug	29 (10)	
2008 Jul	34 (14)	
2008 Jun	18 (10)	
2008 May	65 (20)	
2008 Apr	80 (25)	
2008 Mar	64 (20)	
2008 Feb	69 (18)	
2008 Jan	57 (21)	
2007 Dec	18 (9)	
2007 Nov	67 (19)	
2007 Oct	67 (16)	
2007 Sep	31 (8)	

Downloads by country (derived from IP address of query) for 2008

Country	Downloads	
United Kingdom	93	
Australia	91	
United States	79	
? unknown	69	
Canada	42	
New Zealand	27	
Malaysia	15	
Taiwan	10	
China	9	
France	8	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	8	



The presentation for the 5000th article deposited in Strathprints was recently made to Dr Kevin O'Gorman (pictured below at the presentation) for: O'Gorman, K.D. (2007) Discovering Commercial Hospitality in Ancient Rome. *Hospitality Review*, 9 (2). pp. 44-52.

Strathprints (<http://strathprints.strath.ac.uk>) is an institutional e-print repository for making research papers available on the Internet. The repository is a showcase for the University's research output and an important element in its overall objective of being a centre for research excellence. Strathprints is currently the fifth largest UK Institutional Repository, with records now standing at over 6,000.

The service started in October 2005, and since its introduction usage of the service has grown dramatically. In the last six months there were over 436,885 abstract views and 31,624 article downloads, indicating a continued steady growth in usage of over 14% (abstract views) and 8% downloads in the last six months. On average, every one of the 6,000-plus items in Strathprints is accessed about 100 times (including abstract views) per year and downloaded about 15 times.

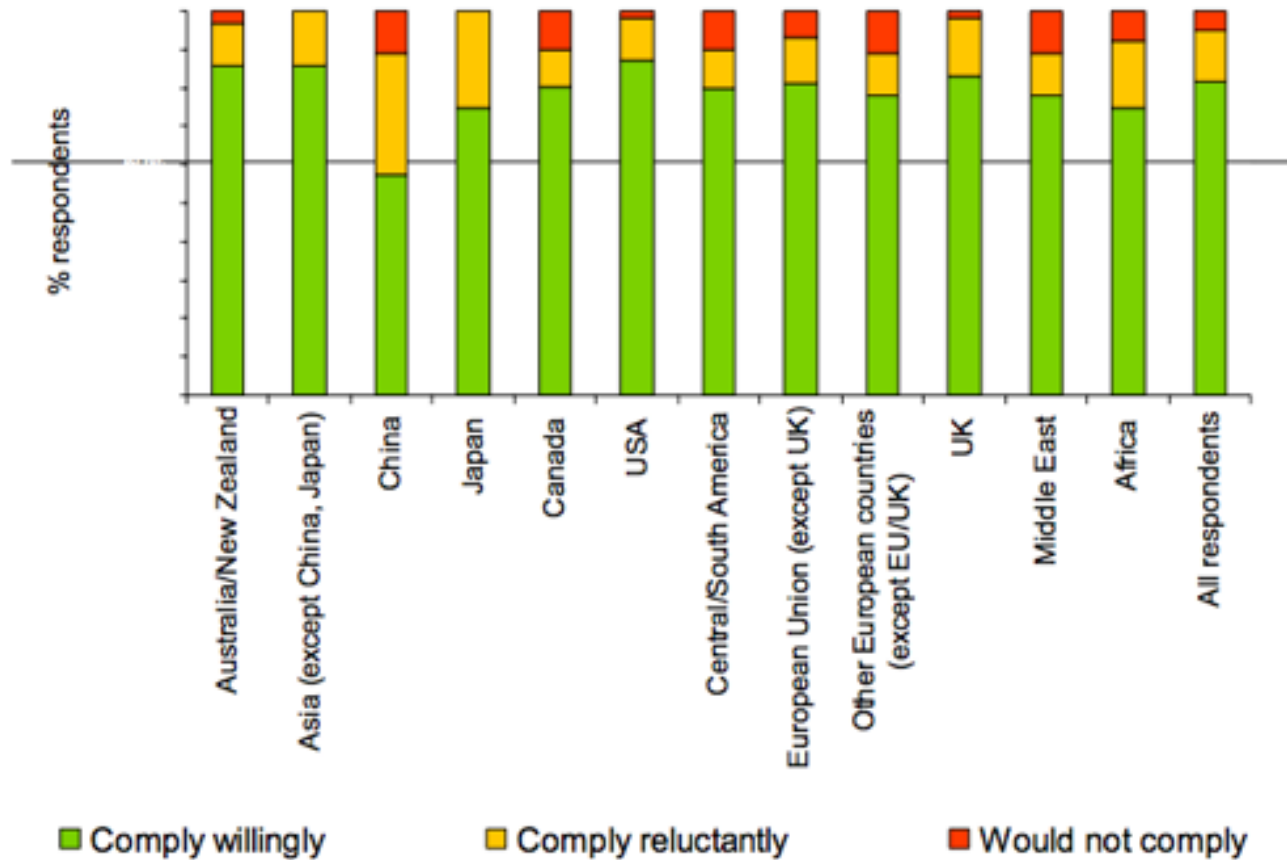
If you would like to add your research to Strathprints contact Alan Slevin, IR Coordinator (alan.slevin@strath.ac.uk).



Back row, left to right – Alan Slevin (Institutional Repository Officer), Professor Alastair Ferguson, Nick Joint (Head of Reference & Information, Library); front row, the Principal (left), Dr Kevin O'Gorman (Department of Hospitality & Tourism Management)

Key drivers for open access and publications mandate in the University

- **Mandate:**
 - A policy that requires research outputs to be made available in an Open Access Repository
- **Research Excellence Framework**
 - Increased impact for research made openly available
 - The extent to which research is cited provides some indication of the impact or influence it has on subsequent research
 - Lag time means items need to be OA now!
- **UK HE context: Open Access Team for Scotland (OATS), 5 deposit mandates in Scotland**
- **Public presentation of the University's research profile**
- **Compliance with funding body policies on Open Access**
 - Wellcome Trust
 - Research Councils UK
- **Effectively managing our research publications**



Key Perspectives Ltd

Across all countries and disciplines, 95% of researchers report that they would comply with a self-archiving mandate from their funders and/or employers, and over 80% report that they would do so willingly. -- But only 15% self-archive spontaneously, if it not mandated.

Elements of the publications policy (mandate)

UMC Recommendations*

- *A digital theses mandate be established for completing research students;
- *A mandate be established for the deposit by all academic staff of the bibliographic details of all their research publications from start of the 2009-10 session
- Requires staff to deposit the full text of peer reviewed journal articles and conference proceedings (where publisher agreements permit) from start of the 2009-10 session
- Encourages deposit of other types of research publication
- Also includes requirement for standard form of address for journal articles: 'University of Strathclyde, Glasgow'
- Passed with no objections (November 2008) – only supportive comments, and practical questions about how policy would work

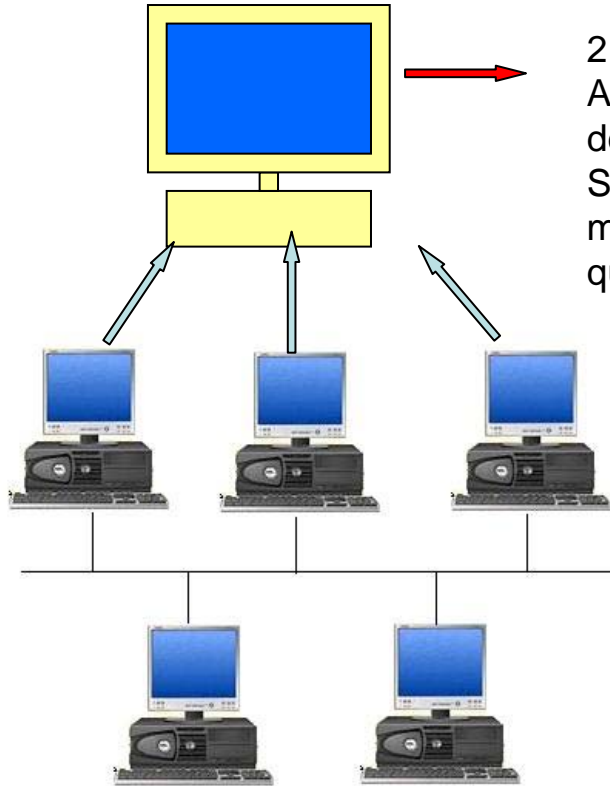
"UMC noted that the introduction of the mandates would assist the University's preparations for the Research Excellence Framework and also in increasing the number of citations. Furthermore, it was noted that many other comparable institutions had already introduced such measures"

Possible Future Workflows

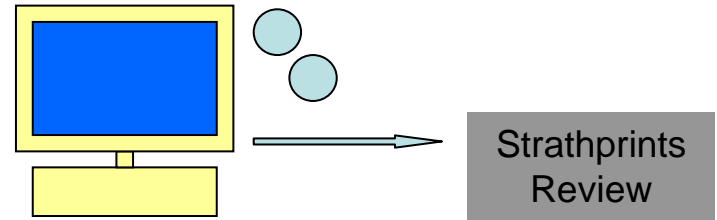
- **Mediated deposit:** departments continue to maintain a local publications database and send regular imports. Full text will be sent directly by academic staff to a dedicated e-mail address
- **Proxy deposit:** a member of administrative staff will carry out deposit of bibliographic details and full text directly into Strathprints on behalf of academic staff (academics will need to send full text to the nominated member of admin staff)
- **Self-deposit:** individual members of academic staff will deposit data and full text directly into Strathprints
- **Quality Assurance**
 - *All metadata checked and edited by Repository staff in Review area of Strathprints
 - *Publisher/journal copyright and funder mandate checking
- Training required for departmental contacts

Proxy deposit

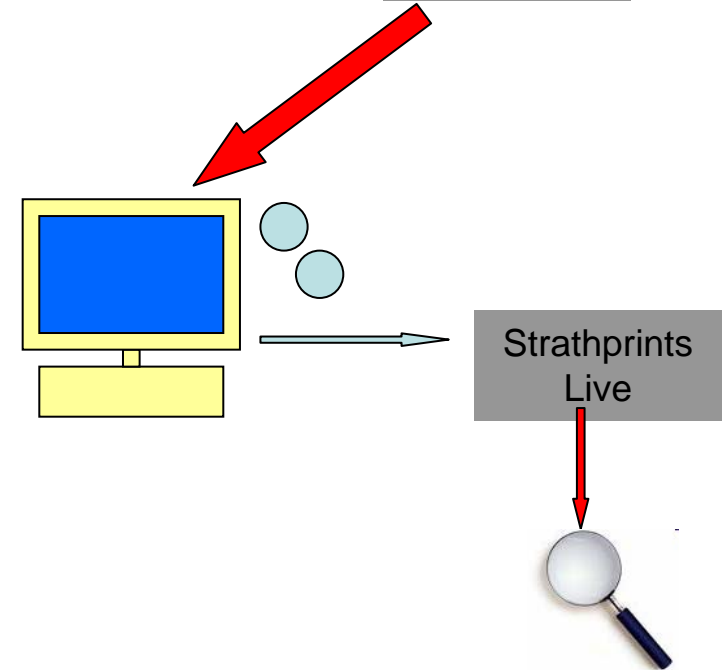
1. Dept. Administrator gathers metadata and full-text from researchers in department



2. Dept. Administrator deposits via Strathprints into the mediated deposit queue (review)



3. IR Administrator completes the deposit to the live archive through the repository interface

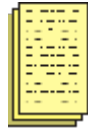


Business School

Impact cycle begins:



Researchers write pre-refereeing "Pre-Print"



Submitted to Journal



Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts – "Peer-Review"



Pre-Print revised by article's Authors

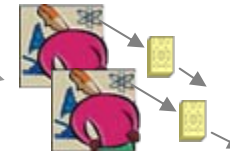
Refereed "Post-Print" Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal



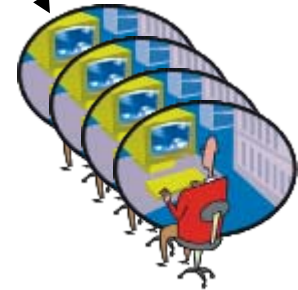
Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal (changed to publisher pdf)



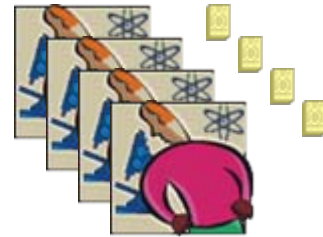
New impact cycles:
New research builds on existing research



Post-Print is self-archived in University's Eprint Archive



More impact cycles:



12-18 Months

What About Copyright?

Mandate **ID/OA: Immediate Deposit, Optional Access:**

All articles must be deposited immediately upon acceptance for publication.

Publishers have no say over institution-internal record-keeping.

Embargoed articles can be made *Closed Access* instead of *Open Access*.

63% of journals are Green

(already endorse immediate OA)

ROME0/EPRINTS (Directory of Journal Policies on author OA Self-Archiving):

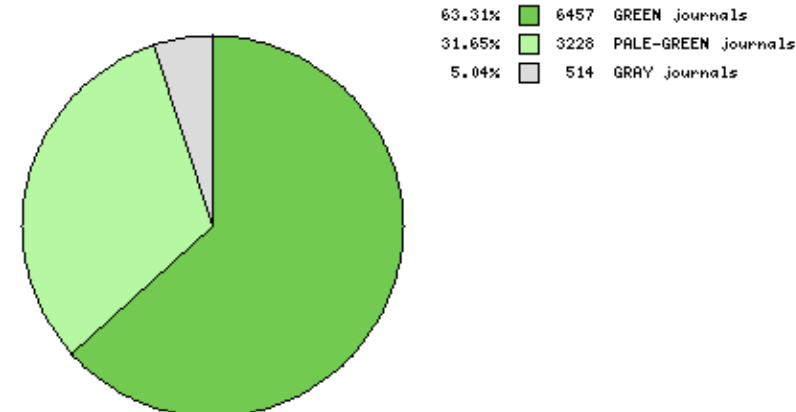
<http://romeo.eprints.org/>

Journal Policies - Summary Statistics So Far

Current Journal Tally: **95% Green!**

FULL-GREEN = Postprint, PALE-GREEN = Preprint, GRAY = neither yet

Total number of publishers registered at ROME0 to date: 414

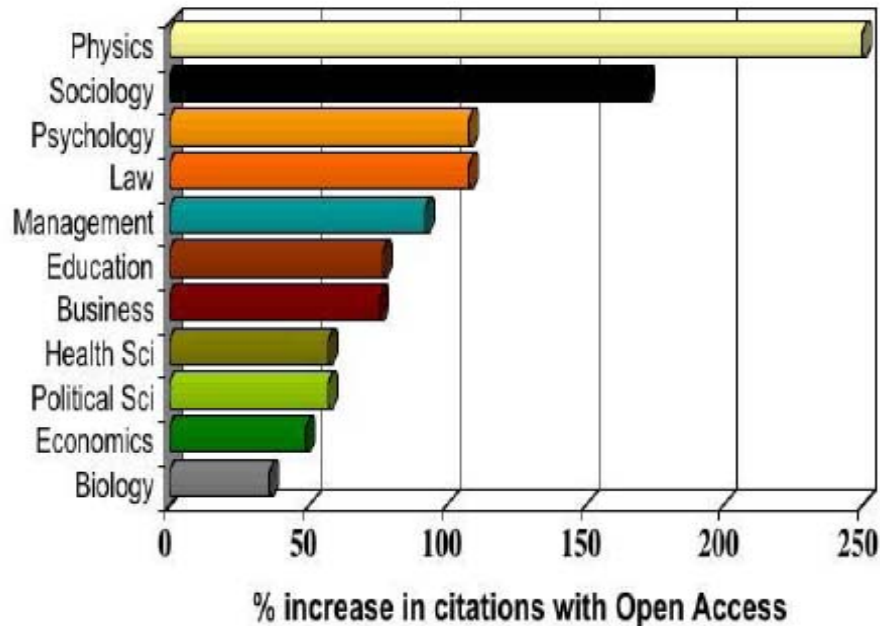


Open Access and citations

- A large part of the REF's 'family' of research assessment tools is going to be bibliometrics
- How well cited your work is *will* be considered as a measure of quality
- Academics need to be thinking about maximising citations
- Openly accessible research in the institutional repository can help with this
- Breaks down subscription barriers and makes your research visible to fellow academics that might not otherwise have access to it through their institution
- Having a central publications database or institutional repository available to collate the information required for the REF submission is key

*Norris, M., Oppenheim, C., Rowland, F. The citation advantage of open-access articles. [Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/asi.20898) Vol.59 (12), pp 1963 - 1972
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/asi.20898>

Open Access increases citations



Range = 36%-200%

(Data: Brody & Harnad 2004; Hajjem et al. 2005)