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3-20-2008

UNCL Future Library Conference: UNL's Institutional Repository

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UNCL: Future Library



Where the heck is
QL696.G84 J6 ?

March 20, 2008

Paul Royster

Coordinator of Scholarly Communications

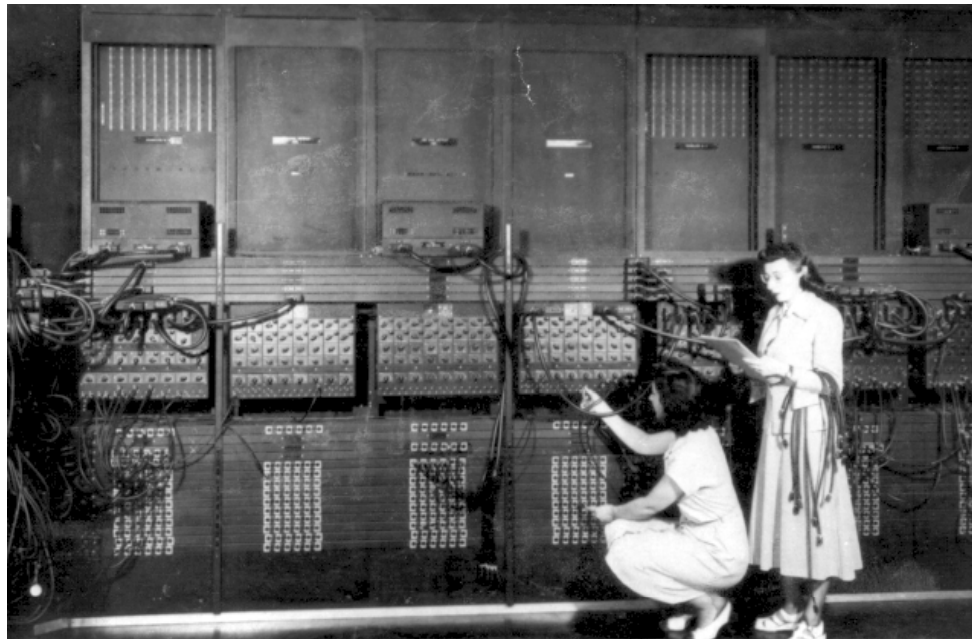
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UNL's Institutional Repository

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu>



What is an Institutional Repository ?

- archive for digital or digitized materials, usually “documents”; i.e. articles, papers, reports, etc.
- holds an institution’s “research, scholarship, & creative activity”; also historical records, publicity materials, newsletters
- online
- can be restricted or open access, or mixed

How long have these been around ?

- Since the 1990s, at least, but
- over the last 4 or 5 years they have become one of the “hotter” subjects in the library field.
- There are now at least 128 IRs in the US, mostly at libraries.
- There are at least 530 IRs, worldwide.

* Source: Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR)

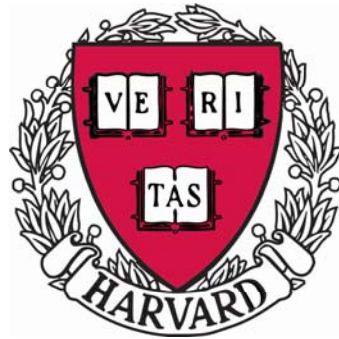
What's the purpose ?

- Preserve digital materials
- Disseminate scholarly output
- Raise the research profile of the university
- Re-assert control of intellectual property

Lately in the news:

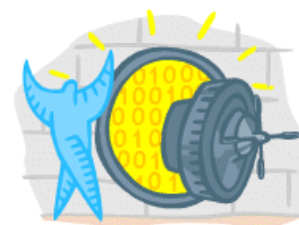
- Harvard faculty votes to institute mandatory open access deposit of research

(even though they don't yet have a repository or an office of scholarly communication)

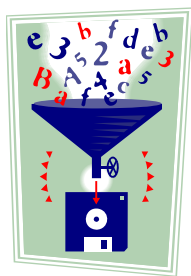


What does a repository consist of ?

1. database/archive of materials



2. system for inputting or adding materials



3. system for discovering and delivering materials to users



What systems are “out there” ?

- Commercial packages
(bepress’s Digital Commons)
- Open-source software
(D-Space, Fedora)

Advantages of commercial package

- functional right “out of the box”
- installed, maintained, supported
- on their server with unlimited storage space
- only cost is annual fee



 DIGITALCOMMONS™

Advantages of open source systems

- free software
-

Disadvantages of open source systems

- Your IT dept must set up, customize, de-bug, & maintain on your servers
- Support is loose network of community of users, all with different installations



UNL's history

*Digital*Commons@UNL

- Started in spring 2005, with 9,400 dissertations digitized by UMI
- AY 2005–2006, added 600 diss & 2,400 open-access (OA) articles; avg 6,000 downloads/month
- AY 2006–2007, added 300 diss & 6,000 OA articles; avg 21,000 downloads/month
- AY 2007–2008 (8 mos), added 170 diss & 3,600 articles; avg 50,000 downloads/month

UNL's rank

1.	U. Michigan Deep Blue	41,246 documents
2.	Ohio State Knowledge Bank	29,691
3.	MIT D-Space	26,819
4.	UNL Digital Commons	22,706
5.	California Digital Library	20,502
6.	Georgia Tech SMARTech	16,629
7.	Case Western Digital	11,129
8.	Columbia	9,472
9.	Oklahoma State	9,078
10.	U Mass-Amherst	8,940

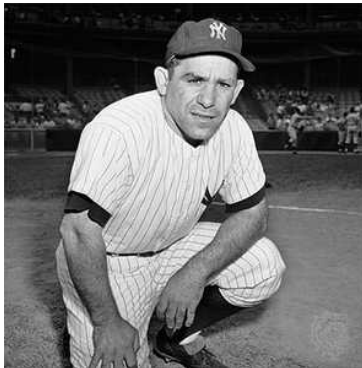
(as of 2/19/2008)

Building contents

It was thought at first, that if you show faculty the system and explain to them the advantages of using it, they would voluntarily deposit their articles themselves.

“If you build it, they will come.”

This has proved to be a pipe dream.



Yogi Berra:

*“If people wanna stay away,
nobody can make ‘em.”*

Building contents II

We soon realized the repository wasn't going to fill up very fast by itself, so we developed a “mediated deposit” system
→ basically, “Send us your vita, and we will do it for you.”

We call this the **D.I.F.M.** (= “Do it for me”) model

This has proved pretty effective.

Staffing

I do the article gathering, copyright checking, permissioning, and prepare “author’s versions” where needed.

We have a 20-year-old junior who does most of the article uploading, and an 18-year-old freshman who does scanning. They are work-study students who work about 8-12 hours/week and cost us about \$1.35/hour.

This is our entire staff.

Services we offer

1. Immediate electronic publication, with 24/7, worldwide, free access to materials
2. Design & typesetting services
3. Permissions & copyright clearance
4. Regular usage reports by email
5. Permanent URL for linking
6. Long-term archiving, storage, and migration.

Who can participate ?

- faculty
- staff
- students
- emeriti
- researchers
- adjuncts
- affiliates
- basically, anyone with a UNL connection

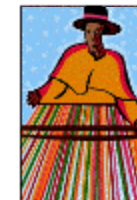
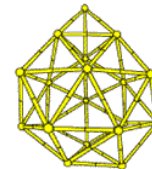
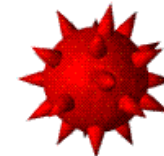
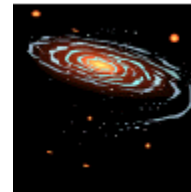


What do they deposit ?

- articles
- books
- working papers
- reviews
- theses and dissertations
- conference presentations & PowerPoints
- newsletters
- organizational histories & literature
- musical compositions

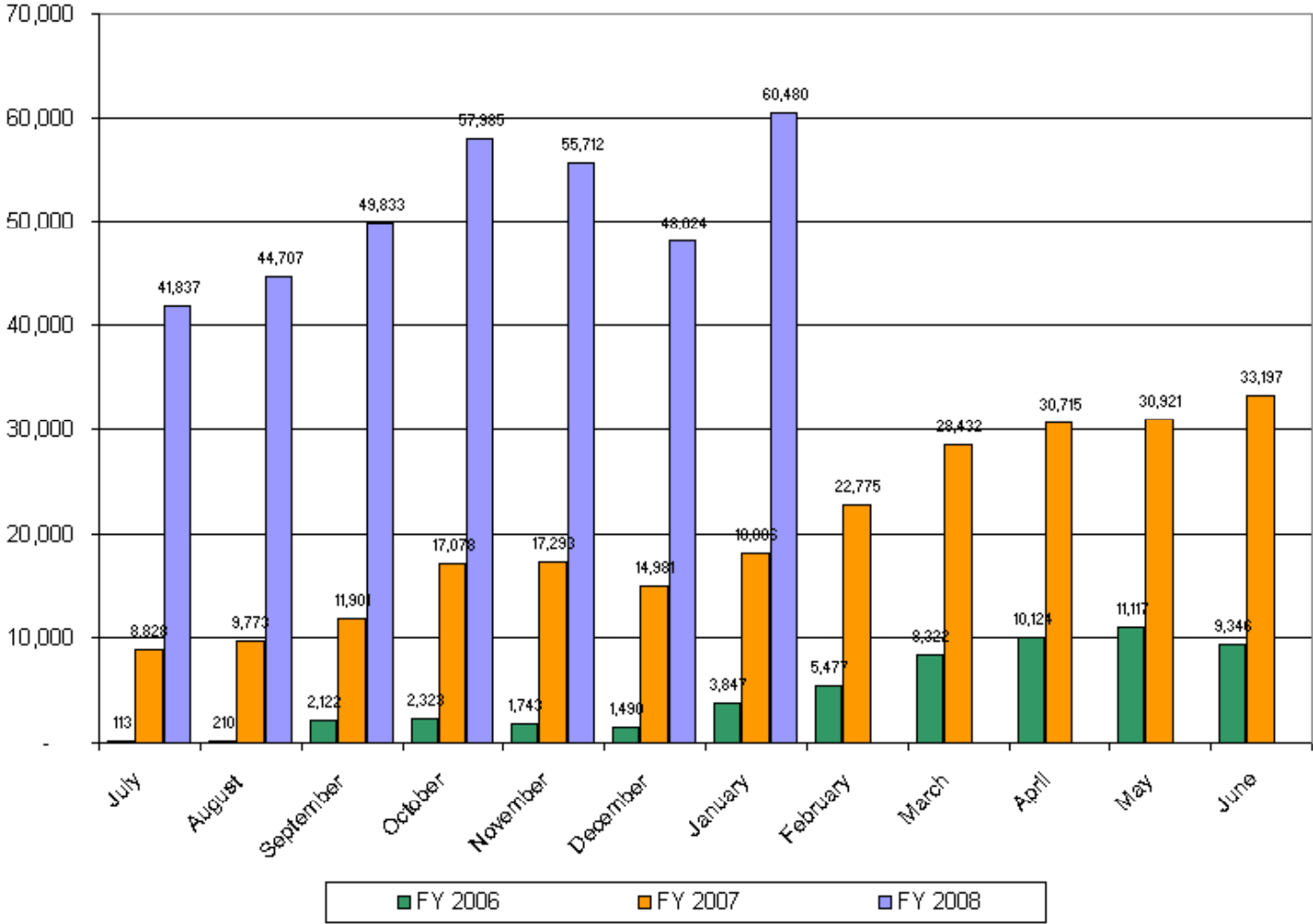
Who are the biggest participants?

- Physics & Astronomy (1,500+ articles)
- Tractor Test Museum (500+)
- Psychology (300+)
- Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management
- Parasitology Lab
- Natural Resources
- Agronomy
- UNL Libraries
- Teaching, Learning, & Teacher Education
- Biochemistry
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Educational Psychology
- Biological Sciences
- Family & Consumer Sciences
- Classics & Religious Studies
- History
- Modern Languages
- Plant Pathology
- Music
- Textiles, Clothing, & Design
- Nebraska State Museum—Entomology



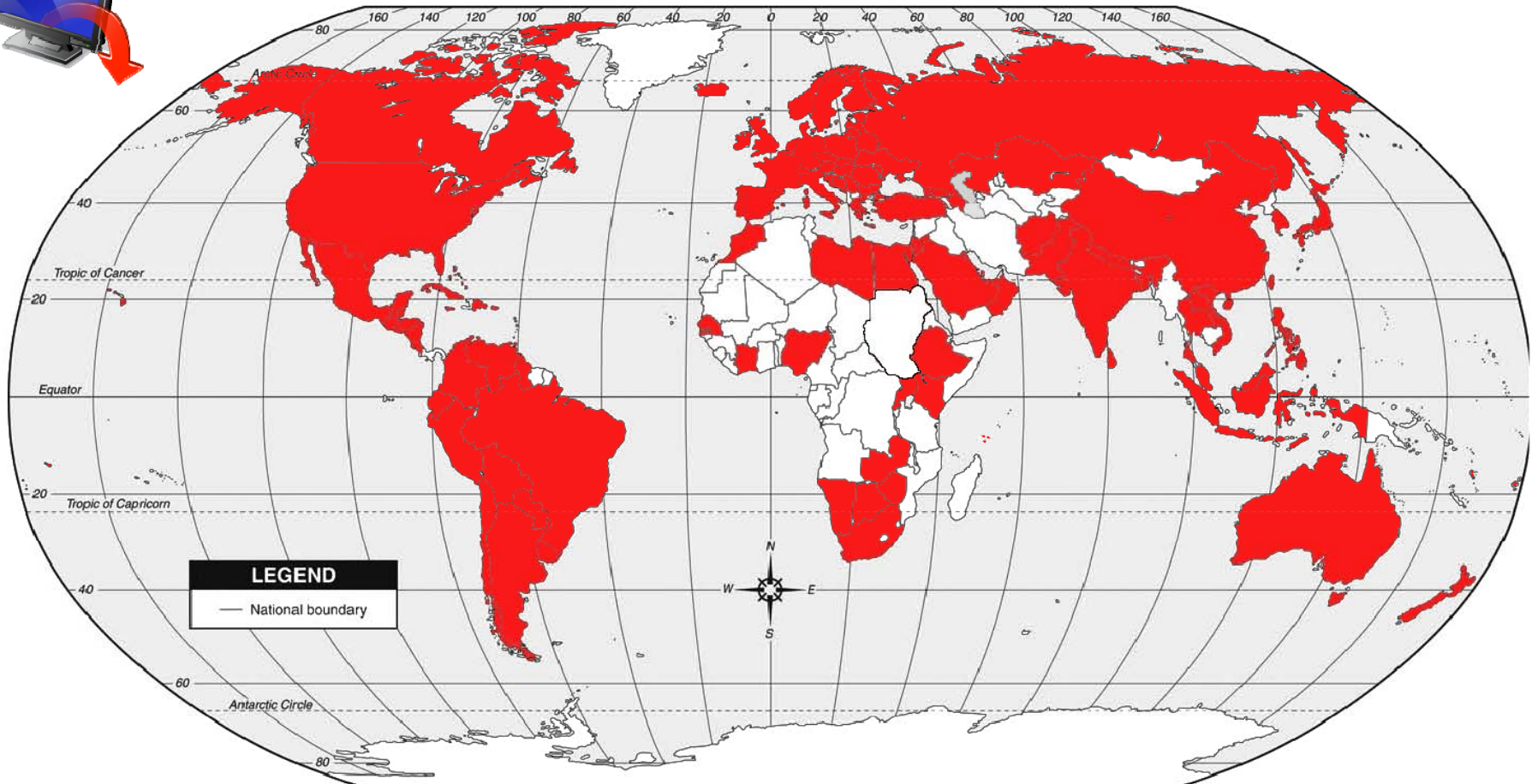
Usage: 3-year history

Article Downloads by Month



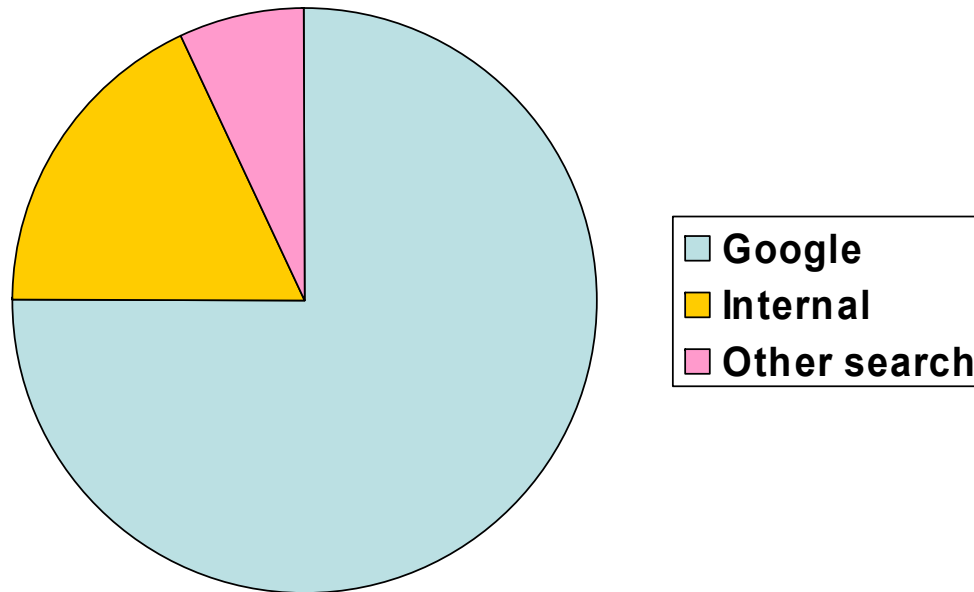
Outreach:

In January 2008, files were furnished to the countries shown in red



How do they find us ?

Google (incl. Google Scholar) =	75%
Internal (i.e., from within site) =	17%
Other search engines (Yahoo, etc.) =	8%



Google-originated downloads

- from USA 66%
- from international 34%

Leading countries:

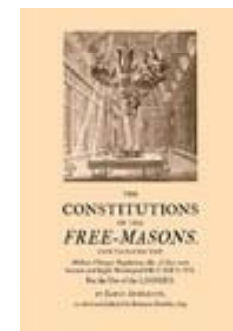
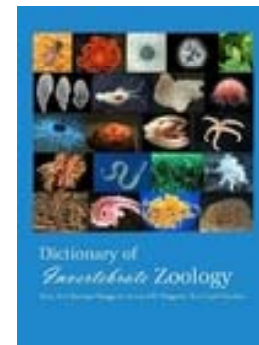
United Kingdom
Canada
India
Germany
France
Australia
Spain
Italy
China
Japan
Korea
Philippines
Thailand



Publishing original content

Some of our most popular content is not re-published articles and books, but materials published in the repository for the first time, including:

- Open-access dissertations
- Books (e.g. *Online Dictionary of Invertebrate Zoology*, *The Constitutions of the Free-Masons*, et al.)
- We are testing now publishing on-demand printed versions of the most popular book titles



Outreach II

While some repositories have had a “roach motel” experience, ours has been quite the opposite.

Documents average 5.6 downloads per month; usually 20 or more are downloaded >100 times.

Around 70% of all available articles are downloaded at least once during any month.

Outreach III

We always include a full and keyword-rich abstract to aid in Google searching.

Increased site traffic has a feedback-loop effect of raising hits in Google rankings.

Usage can be affected (i.e. increased) by online links and promotion.

We actively place links at Wikipedia, Online Books Page, and other appropriate sites.

NIH PubMed Central deposits

The latest federal budget bill empowered the National Institutes of Health to require recipients of NIH funding to deposit copies of articles arising from that research into NIH's open-access public repository PubMed Central.

This requirement goes into effect for all articles accepted after April 8, 2008.

While some publishers opposed the requirement, most are now cooperating to some extent.



UNL Libraries & NIH mandate

We are working with UNL's Office of Research Compliance to assist faculty in meeting this requirement, by

1. advising on their author rights and copyright transfers
2. directing them toward cooperating publishers
3. assisting with online deposits where necessary

We are doing this because ...

- we are familiar with the copyright issues
- we know about the publishers
- we are accustomed to doing online manuscript deposits,

and

- it gives us access to more researchers whom we can recruit for the institutional repository

How it works:

- UNL's NUGrant automated system now includes a reminder to NIH recipients, along with appropriate language to accompany articles being submitted or to attach to copyright transfer agreements.
- We serve as a resource for questions, advice, and help.
- We have established a site (in the Digital Commons) where we have posted proper legal language for retaining the necessary rights to deposit, lists of journals with favorable deposit practices, NIH statements and policies, FAQ's, etc.
- So far, the Office of Sponsored Programs, the Office of Research Compliance, the Graduate School, and individual researchers have been very grateful.

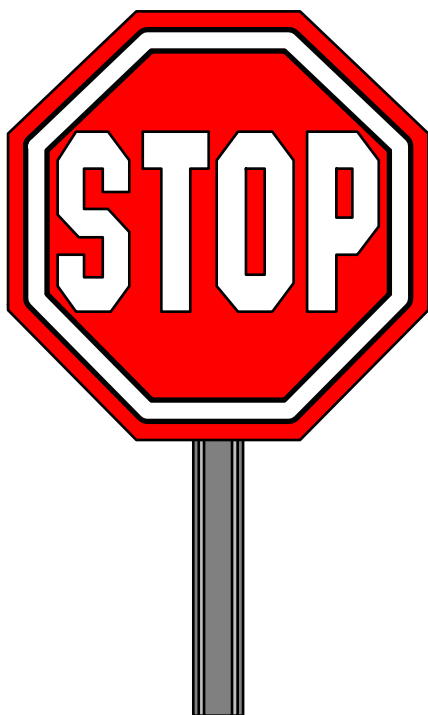


For those facing this

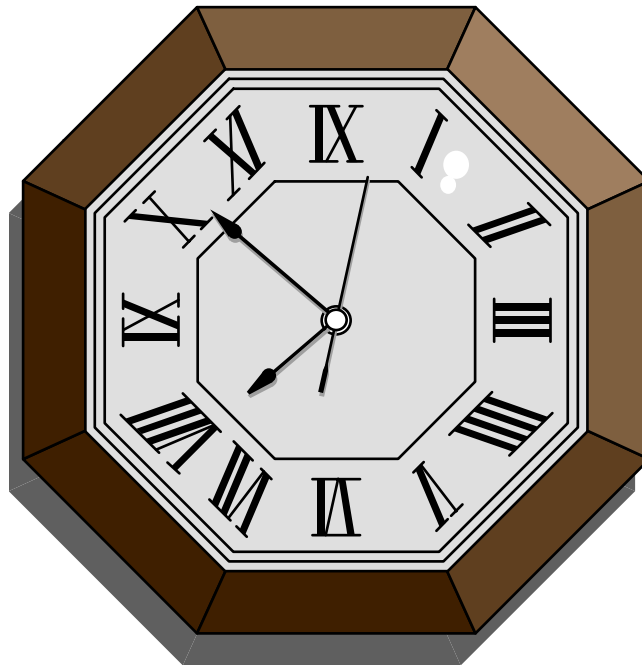
There are 4 categories of publishers:

1. Those who automatically deposit everything in PubMed Central
2. Those who deposit self-identified articles in PMC
3. Those who don't deposit, but will allow authors to do it
4. Those who do not allow deposit (AMA, APA, et al.)





How are we on time ?



Let's take a site tour ...

Via Library front page:

<http://iris.unl.edu>

Direct:

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu>

