“Strathprints”

Digital Repository of Research Publications
What is Strathprints?  Where can you find Strathclyde research?

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

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, OAIster (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

A new planning tool: the tourism opportunity spectrum

For the period [past four weeks] [This year] [Last year] [All years]

History of downloads for this period:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Downloads</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009 Jan</td>
<td>12 (15)</td>
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<td>2009 Feb</td>
<td>12 (11)</td>
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<td>2009 Mar</td>
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<td>2008 Dec</td>
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<td>2008 Oct</td>
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<td>2008 Sep</td>
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<td>2007 Sep</td>
<td>12 (8)</td>
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Downloads by country (determined from IP address of query) for 2008:

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Iran, Islamic Republic</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 436,835 abstract views and 31,524 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).
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
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 than 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
Maximized Research Access and Impact Through Self-Archiving

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

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

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

More impact cycles:
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)

**ROMEO/EPRINTS** (Directory of Journal Policies on author OA Self-Archiving):
http://romeo.eprints.org/
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

Open Access increases citations

Range = 36%-200%
(Data: Brody & Harnad 2004; Hajjem et al. 2005)