How to Implement an Institutional Repository

A NASIG 2006 Pre-Conference
May 4, 2006

by
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https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/dspace/handle/1794/2484
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Overview

- Part I: Rationale and planning (20 min.)
- Part II: Technical issues (20 min.)
- Part III: Resource issues (20 min.)
- Questions (15 min.)
- Part IV: Policy issues (60 min.)
- Questions (15 min.)
- Part V: Marketing and promotion (60 min)
- Discussion (15 min.)
How to Implement an Institutional Repository: Part I

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Rationale and Planning
Rationale and planning

- Why do it?
- What’s your timeline?
- Who will be involved?
- How will you measure success?
- How flexible is your vision?
Definition

- Digital collections capturing and preserving the intellectual output of a single or multi-group community
- Set of services for the management and dissemination of digital materials
- Not just for universities!
- Not just for formal publications
- Not just for faculty
Why do it?

* Change scholarly communication
Scholarly communication crisis

- Prices rising faster than inflation
- Movement from paper to electronic
- New pricing and access models for electronic content
- Scholarly output increasing
- Libraries able to provide access to smaller percentage of total scholarly output
Scholarly communication crisis

- Serials cancellations
- Campus discussions on scholarly communication
- Consortial purchases
- Broader sharing of collections
- Cataloging of e-journals
- Promotion of open-access journals
- New management tools (SFX, ERM, etc.)
Change scholarly communication

How to do this?

IRs and Open Access

Open access: allows all members of society to freely access relevant cultural and scientific achievements, in particular by encouraging the free (online) availability of such information.
Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

20 - 22 Oct 2003, Berlin

Berlin Declaration

Preface

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as well as the existing system of quality assurance.
What is SPARC?

SPARC®, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, is an alliance of universities, research libraries, and organizations built as a constructive response to market dysfunctions in the scholarly communication system. These dysfunctions have reduced dissemination of scholarship and crippled libraries. SPARC serves as a catalyst for action, helping to create systems that expand information dissemination and use in a networked digital environment while responding to the needs of academe. Leading academic organizations have endorsed SPARC.

What Does SPARC Do?
The Case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC Position Paper

Prepared by Raym Crow, SPARC Senior Consultant

The Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition
21 Dupont Circle · Washington, DC 20036
www.arl.org/sparc
ACRL Scholarly Communication Initiatives

Principles and Strategies for the Reform of Scholarly Communication

Scholarly Communication Defined

Scholarly communication is the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic listservs. This document addresses issues related primarily to the formal system of scholarly communication.

One of the fundamental characteristics of scholarly research is that it is created as a public good to facilitate inquiry and...
Why do it?

- Change scholarly communication
- *Increase institutional visibility*
Increase institutional visibility
Why do it?

- Change scholarly communication
- Increase institutional visibility
- *Highlight individual achievement*
Highlight individual achievement

Suzanne Clark
Collection home page

In: Suzanne Clark
Search for
or browse Titles Authors By Date

Subscribe to this collection to receive daily e-mail notification of new additions

This collection highlights some of the research undertaken by Suzanne Clark, Ph.D., Professor, UO English Department. Some items in it are restricted access. For permission to access those items, contact Professor Clark or the Scholars' Bank administrator.
Why do it?

- Change scholarly communication
- Increase institutional visibility
- Highlight individual achievement
- Improve access
Improve access
Improve access


We appreciate the support for this digitization project by Frank Putnam, MD, Richard Kluft, MD, and ISSD.

Collections in this community

- **Dissociation : Vol. 1, No. 1 (March 1988)**
- **Dissociation : Vol. 1, No. 2 (June 1988)**
- **Dissociation : Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept. 1988)**

Recent Submissions

- **Dissociation : Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 253–258 : THE CONFIRMATION AND DISCONFIRMATION OF MEMORIES OF ABUSE IN DID PATIENTS: A NATURALISTIC CLINICAL STUDY**
- **Dissociation : Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 247–252 : THERAPY DOGS AND THE DISSOCIATIVE PATIENT: PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS**
- **Dissociation : Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 241–246 : DISSOCIATION DURING POSITIVE SITUATIONS**
- **Dissociation : Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 236–240 : THE PREDISPOSITION TO DISSOCIATE: THE TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS OF FLEXIBILITY/RIGIDITY, DAILY RHYTHM,**
Improve access
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/

NIH Data Sharing Policy

Data sharing is essential for expedited translation of research results into knowledge, products and procedures to improve human health.

The Final NIH Statement on Sharing Research Data was published in the NIH Guide on February 26, 2003. This is an extension of NIH policy on sharing research resources, and reaffirms NIH support for the concept of data sharing. The new policy becomes effective with the October 1, 2003 receipt date for applications or proposals to NIH.


- [NIH Data Sharing Policy and Implementation Guidance](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/) (03/05/2003) - Guidance providing the NIH policy statement on data sharing and additional information on the implementation of this policy.

- [Frequently Asked Questions - Data Sharing](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/) (02/16/2004) - Listing of Frequently Asked Questions that will be updated as new questions are received. Please check back periodically for new questions and answers.
Why do it?

- Change scholarly communication
- Increase institutional visibility
- Highlight individual achievement
- Improve access
- Make connections to other resources
Make connections to other resources
Make connections to other resources
Why do it?

- Change scholarly communication
- Increase institutional visibility
- Highlight individual achievement
- Improve access
- Make connections to other resources
- Preserve materials
Preserve materials

University of Oregon Scholars' Bank >
Renascence Editions >

Renascence Editions

Collection home page

In:  Renascence Editions  
Search for  
Go
or browse  Titles  Authors  By Date

Subscribe to this collection to receive daily e-mail notification of new additions

An Online Repository of Works Printed in English Between the Years 1477 and 1799.

Recent Submission

Mortalities memorandum (1621)
A monumental column
A Modest Proposal. (1729)
A midsummer night's dream
Merry wives of Winds
Preserve materials
Why do it?

- Change scholarly communication
- Increase institutional visibility
- Highlight individual achievement
- Improve access
- Make connections to other resources
- Preserve materials
- *Increase collaboration*
Increase collaboration

### Collections & Services

The California Digital Library provides access to scholarly materials, databases of journal article abstracts and citations, electronic journals, publishing tools, and reference databases for the University of California community.

The CDL also builds collections and provides public access to digitized materials from cultural heritage organizations such as libraries, museums, and historical societies.

**CDL collections and services include:**

- [CaliforniaDigitalLibrary.org](http://CaliforniaDigitalLibrary.org)
What’s your timeline?

- Are there external pressures?
- When do you want to go public?
- How long do you have to plan?
- Are you in this for the long haul?
Who will be involved?

University of Oregon Libraries

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY GROUP

This page is intended to facilitate communication between the members of the Institutional Repository Group and serve as a repository for any content or working documents the group develops.

Work in progress:

- Scholars' Bank (UO's DSpace Implementation)
- Overview of Scholars' Bank
- Scholarly Communication: an Overview
- Community Guidelines for Scholars' Bank
- FAQ
- License Agreement
How will you measure success?

- Numbers of items collected?
- Use of materials?
- Income generated from it?
- Numbers of participants?
- User studies or surveys?
How will you measure success?

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How flexible is your vision?

- Target group
- Criteria for submission
- Model for submission
- Subsidiary services
- Long-term preservation and access