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<th>Title</th>
<th>Self-archiving in Shimane University’s Institutional Repository</th>
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1) The methods of real time registration for keeping consistency of the data items in both IR and RD systems.

The coordinated function of the researcher’s activity database for the university evaluation system (RD) and the repository system (IR) of Shimane University was designed for the researchers to correct data by receiving and passing data in real time between both systems so that the differences of the data items in the systems are adjusted. The filling out a form to confirm the intention whether to open the documents to the public with IR was unnecessary since researchers are able to set it through the IR.

The researchers can start the data input at either the RD or the IR, and they can use input supporting tools for the self-archiving such as the Journal Reference Database, the Author Reference Database and the Link Resolver system.

A) If a researcher chooses to register the documents into the IR when he inputs data into the RD, the RD registration completion screen opens at the same time as the IR registration screen opening with the data sets copied from the RD.

B) Researchers can call the Journal DB from journal reference link both of the RD and the IR and can specify the journal title and ISSN on the input screen by retrieving the journals. Moreover, they can confirm information of publication license at the repository registration of each journal.

C) Through the IR, a researcher can enter information of the coauthors at the university by setting the staff number from the author reference link. Moreover, the person who is not a creator of the research output can also deposit documents into the IR by using this function. Because the input screen of the IR contains copied data from the coordinated function of the RD, researchers need to input data peculiar to the IR such as author number etc.

D) The author retrieval is done when data is input to the creator column on the IR registration screen. When there is no data in the creator column, researchers can retrieve the author by inputting the author’s name to the search box.

Data can be set to the creator and the author number column by selecting the author’s name from the list of the retrieval result.

E) Document information retrieved from the citation databases can be copied to the IR registration screen through the link resolver. At the time, input of ID and password is required.

F) The document list registered for the IR can be displayed from the repository reference link on the RD registration screen. This document list is made for each author according to the staff number set when the document is deposited into the IR. Even if a researcher sets his document non-open to the public on the IR, the document list is displayed, and data can be copied to the RD registration screen.

2) Statistical data (the current state of the operation) and problems to be resolved in the future.

Current state

3,750 articles of the Full Text Database of Shimane University Bulletins were registered by batch processing and opened in April 2007. The figure 1 shows growth of the number of items in the IR since April 2007. In October 2007, the number of items opened to the public were 4,140. 390 items of the opening status were added to the IR in 7 months, 335 items of the Shimane University Bulletins articles were registered by batch processing, 54 items were articles contributed by researchers’ self-archiving. 965 items of the pending status were contributed by researchers’ self-archiving.

Findings

The figure 2, 3, 4 show the rates of contribution from researchers by document type and monthly. (Figure 2 for the opening status, figure 3 for the pending status, and figure 4 for the cancelled status)

It shows a peak of the contribution in June and July because the deadline of the registration of researcher’s activity information to the RD was set in September. This shows that researchers contributed their articles to the IR cooperated with the RD. 20% of the total contribution was cancelled items, and figure 4 shows the rates of cancelled items caused by the repeated registration and the improper data.

Conclusion

It is the fact that large majority of the items contributed to the IR are in the pending status and small number of items are in the opening status. The items in the pending status contain large number of articles published in the gray journals and the items intended not to open to the public, and the items which contributors can not deposit documents because of lack of final draft.

In 7 months since the IR opened in April 2007, total number of 1,120 items in the opening and the pending status were contributed by researchers’ self-archiving, and it shows that the IR system cooperated with the RD is the effective way for self-archiving.

From now on, it is important to make all researchers at the university understand the IR and promote contribution to the IR, and also to appeal to publishers who don’t admit the contribution to the IR.

Fig. 1. Growth of the number of items (after April 2007)

Fig. 2. Nuber of items (in public)

Fig. 3. Nuber of items (pending)

Fig. 4. Nuber of items (cancelled)