E-theses, e-prints and institutional repositories: from an academic viewpoint

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Why e-theses?

Within any university the results of research undertaken by doctoral and masters students and presented in theses and dissertations are important information sources not only for other researchers within the university but also elsewhere. As with ejournals, ebooks and e-newspapers there has been a move towards the development of electronic versions of theses and dissertations (ETD).
ETD – since when?

ETD was first aired at a meeting in 1987 run by UMI (formerly known as University Microfilms) an organisation with a long history of involvement (since the 1920s) in making the full text of university dissertations available on microfilm.

Much pioneering work on ETD was carried out at Virginia Tech in the US in the 1990s including the development of the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)
NDLTD - aims

- improve graduate education by allowing students to produce e-documents, use digital libraries, and understand issues in e-publishing;
- increase the availability of student research for scholars and preserve it electronically;
- lower the cost of submitting and handling theses and dissertations;
- empower students to convey a richer message through the use of multimedia and hypermedia technologies;
- empower universities to unlock their information resources. (http://www.ndltd.org)
Examples of ETD programmes around the world

Australasian Digital Thesis Programme
http://adt.caul.edu.au

Digitale Dissertationen at Humboldt University of Berlin
http://dochost.rz.hu-berlin.de/epdiss/index_en.html

Helsinki University of Technology Electronic Academic Dissertations http://lib.hut.fi/Diss/

University of Saskatchewan, Canada
http://library.usask.ca/etd/

Uppsala University, Sweden
http://publications.uu.se/theses/

Vidyanidhi, India http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in/
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>Abou-Zeid, Ahmed S. F.</td>
<td>Distributed Soil Displacement and Pressure Associated with Surface Loading</td>
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**Advisory Committee**

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<th>Advisor Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Eric Spingings</td>
<td>Advisory Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. June LeDrew</td>
<td>External Examiner</td>
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<td>Dr. Adam Baxter-Jones</td>
<td>Regular Member</td>
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<td>Dr. Louise Humbert</td>
<td>Regular Membrr</td>
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<td>Dr. Donna Goodwin</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
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**Keywords**

- spina bifida
- mother
- perspective
- inclusive physical education

**Defense Date**

2005-06-22

**Availability**

unrestricted

**Abstract**
1. INTRODUCTION

Former professional experience as a disability sports coach in swimming and the coordinator of disability sports caused me to reflect upon parents’ roles in their children’s physical education programs. While I was providing several physical activity programs to children with disabilities, I developed close relationships with the parents. They often discussed their children’s physical education programs before and after my physical activity programs. I tried as best I could to provide the parents with information that would be relevant to their children’s physical education programs. Although the parents were enthusiastic about their children’s involvement in my programs, they appeared to be less interested in influencing their children’s physical education programs at school. This discrepancy intrigued me and as a result the parents’ perspectives of their children’s experiences in physical education became the focus of my study.
ETD projects in the UK

Cranfield University – QUEprints
ETD, book chapters, working papers, technical reports, journal pre-prints and peer-reviewed journal reprints.

https://dspace.lib.cranfield.ac.uk/

Welcome to Cranfield QUEprints

Welcome to QUEprints, a digital repository of research output from Cranfield University. QUEprints contains full-text digital Theses and Dissertations, book chapters, working papers, technical reports, journal pre-prints and peer-reviewed journal reprints.

Search

Enter some text in the box below to search QUEprints.

Enter search text

Search

Communities in QUEprints

Choose a community to browse its collections.

Centre for Decision Engineering [4]
Cranfield Institute for Safety, Risk and Reliability [17]
Cranfield University at Silsoe [68]
Defence College of Management and Technology, Shrivenham [23]
International Ecotechnology Research Centre [1]
Library and Information Service - Cranfield University [22]
School of Applied Sciences (SAS) [75]
School of Engineering (SoE) [243]
School of Management (SoM) [420]

Statement by RCUK on access to research outputs

Published June 28th 2006, this reaffirms the RCUK's belief in repositories as a means of improving access to the results of publicly-funded research. It encourages UK researchers to deposit their outputs in e-print repositories at the earliest opportunity.

The benefits of an e-print repository

Institutional repositories provide a compelling response to two strategic issues facing academic institutions...
Other examples from the UK

Edinburgh Research Archive
http://www.era.lib.ed.ac.uk/index.jsp

Loughborough University
http://magpie.lboro.ac.uk/dspace/
E-theses, e-prints and institutional repositories

Often ETDs and e-prints are made available from an institution, along with e-prints through an “institutional repository” (IR).

The Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) of the UK HE/FE funding bodies has, and is, supporting many projects in this area, including Repository Bridge.

http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=programme_digital_repositories
Why e-prints?

In recent years many academics have become concerned at what is seen as the ‘commercialisation’ of scholarly journal publishing and the requirement for authors to sign over the copyright of a paper to the publishers. Also academics may be unable to access material in journals because the library has cancelled the subscription. Therefore need for free access to research outputs – especially if funded by public bodies.
E-prints – since when?

1991 – Paul Ginsparg at Los Alamos National Research Laboratory in New Mexico set up a collection of preprints, known as arxiv, in high energy physics


1995 – Stevan Harnad at Southampton University suggested that there should be open access to scholarly research
E-prints – what are they?

“e-Prints are electronic copies of any research output (journal articles, book chapters, conference papers etc even multimedia). They may include unpublished manuscripts and papers”

http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/information.html
Eprints at Southampton

2002-5  JISC-funding of TARDIS project as part of its Focus on Access to Institutional Repositories (FAIR) programme. Development of EPrint open source software and piloting in some departments

2004  University provides core funding for its IR as part of research infrastructure- academic staff mandated to deposit material in the IR
Browse by School and Research Group

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

- University Structure (19563)
  - Faculty of Engineering, Science and Mathematics (6150)
    - Institute of Sound and Vibration Research (1521)
      - Dynamics (337)
      - Fluid Dynamics and Acoustics (418)
      - Human Sciences (392)
      - ISVR Consulting (24)
    - Signal Processing and Control (369)
  - School of Chemistry (1593)
  - School of Civil Engineering and the Environment (157)
  - School of Electronics and Computer Science (171)
    - BioECS Research Group
    - Communications Research Group
    - Dependable Systems and Software Engineering Research Group
    - Electrical Power Engineering
    - Electronic Systems Design Group
    - Electronics Construction, Maintenance and Logistics
    - Grid and Pervasive Computing Research Group
    - High Performance Computing Research Group
Why should academics deposit material in EPrints? – according to S’ton

• To make research more visible and available
• To promote their work
• To use it as a secure store for their research publications
• To contribute to national and global initiatives which will ensure an international audience for their latest research (other universities are developing their own archives which, together, will be searchable by global search tools)
Eprints and the publishers

Many publishers now allow authors to deposit pre-prints (i.e. BEFORE refereeing) or post-prints (AFTER refereeing) in an IR.

Much work has been done on this in the SHERPA/ROMEO project -
http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php
Found 2 publishers when searched for **Elsevier**:

- Elsevier
- Elsevier (Cell Press)

These summaries are for the publishers **default** policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors. **All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.**

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What is an IR?

An IR is a digital collection that captures and preserves the intellectual output of an academic institution.

Barwick and Pickton explain how IRs are becoming an important feature of academic landscape in the UK, as well as in other countries. Paper published in *Elucidate* and available on Loughborough University’s IR - https://magpie.lboro.ac.uk:8443/dspace/handle/2134/1122
Title: A Librarian’s guide to institutional repositories
Authors: Pickton, Margaret J.
          Barwick, Joanna
Issue Date: 2006
Abstract: Institutional repositories (IRs) are a recent feature of the UK academic
landscape. You may already have one at your workplace (in which case you
might be better to skip to the next article); you will probably have heard the
term being bandied about by your colleagues; you might even have come
across one when trawling the web. But what is an IR? Should your institution
have one? And if so, how would you go about creating it? These are some of
the questions we hope to address in this short article.

Description: This pre-print has been submitted to the online journal, eLudicate [© UKeIG].
The definitive version: PICKTON and BARWICK, 2006. A Librarian’s guide to
institutional repositories. eLudicate, 3(2), is available at:
http://www.ukclug.org.uk/content/newsletter/.

URI: http://hdl.handle.net/2134/1122
Appears in Collections: Pre-prints (Library)

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Benefits of IRs for all stakeholders

Authors gain visibility
Users find information more easily
Institutions increase their research profile
Funders see improved access to, and wider dissemination of research
Other UK Institutional Repositories

- University of Aberdeen - [Aberdeen University Research Archive (AURA)]
- Cardiff University - [Cardiff ePrints Caerdydd]
- CCLRC - (Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils) - [CCLRC ePublication Archive]
- Cranfield University - [Cranfield QUEprints]
- Lancaster University - [Lancaster ePrints]
- Loughborough University - [Loughborough University Institutional Repository]
- Manchester Metropolitan University - [e-space]
- Middlesex University - [Middlesex University Digital Repository]
- Open University - [Open University E-prints Service]
- University of Portsmouth - [University of Portsmouth Eprints Archive]
- St Andrews University - [St Andrews Eprints]
- University of Southampton - [e-Prints Soton]
- University of Stirling - [University of Stirling Digital Repository]
- University of Strathclyde - [University of Strathclyde Institutional Repository]
- University of Surrey - [UniS Scholarship Online]
- University of Wales, Aberystwyth - [Cadair]
E-theses and e-prints and the UK funding councils

June 2005 – Research Councils UK (RCUK) – the umbrella group for the eight UK research councils issued a draft paper outlining its views on access to research output – and suggested e-print repositories would be an appropriate solution.
http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/access/2005.asp
RCUK principles

Ideas and knowledge derived from publicly-funded research must be made available and accessible for public use, interrogation, and scrutiny, as widely, rapidly and effectively as practicable.

Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure that published research outputs must be subject to rigorous quality assurance, through peer review.

The models and mechanisms for publication and access to research results must be both efficient and cost-effective in the use of public funds.

The outputs from current and future research must be preserved and remain accessible not only for the next few years but for future generations.
- Updated position paper
- Research project to assess the impact of changes to publication methodologies
- Individual disciplines will need to respond to the issues in this position paper in ways best aligned to their needs. Consequently, individual research councils will be producing specific guidance to the research communities they fund on access to outputs in each field of research.

http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/access/
“the statement reaffirms the RCUK’s belief in the value of repositories as a means of improving access to the results of publicly-funded research. It also restates its encouragement given last year to UK researchers to deposit their outputs in e-print repositories, suggesting that deposit should take place at the earliest opportunity.”

http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=rcuk_jisc_response
Current and future research fundamentally relies on access to the findings and ideas that come out of publicly-funded research,” says Professor John O’Reilly, Chief Executive of EPSRC. “We fully support the concept of universal access so that everyone can benefit from this knowledge.”

http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/AboutEPSRC/ROAccess.htm
BBSRC is committed to encouraging its research community to make readily available the outputs from the research it funds. For awards from grant applications submitted from 1 October 2006, and for all projects funded at BBSRC-sponsored institutes and starting from 1 October 2006, BBSRC will require a copy of any resulting published journal article or conference proceedings to be deposited, at the earliest opportunity, in an appropriate e-print repository, wherever such a repository is available.

http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/news/articles/28_june_research_access.html
Economic and Social Research Council

…..funded researchers should deposit the outputs from any research in the ESRC awards and outputs repository, where this is permitted by publishers' licensing or copyright arrangements. For awards from grant applications submitted from 1 October 2006, it will be mandatory, at the earliest opportunity, to:

Personally deposit, or otherwise ensure the deposit of, a copy of any resultant articles published in journals or conference proceedings, in the ESRC awards and outputs repository.

http://www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/Support/access/
Experiences with CADAIR at Dept. of Info. Studies (DIS)

Feb-April 2006 I ‘played’ with current CADAIR system and suggested amendments

May 2006 – involved DIS Research Director – and more ‘playing’

June 2006- persuaded Head of Department to mandate ALL research active staff to deposit material in CADAIR

Production of policy guideline document for staff

Assistance provided to staff to enter material
Key points from guidelines

Input items AFTER publication
Research active staff should give priority to likely RAE submissions
Individual staff members responsible for checking copyright situation
Use author preferred form of name
No subject terms/keywords (problem of standardisation!)
Specified format (Harvard) for bib. details
Reader development and ICT


Reader development: a core unit in both the Diploma and Advanced Diploma in Information Studies of the...
Title: Reader development and ICT: an overview of projects in Welsh public libraries

Authors: Tedd, Lucy A.
      Bird, Angela

Issue Date: 2004

Publisher: Sage


External URL: http://lis.sagepub.com/

Abstract: The role of the public library in encouraging reading and using ICT in the reading development process has been included in a number of Government reports during the 1990s and 2000s in the UK. Following the successful implementation of the People’s Network many public libraries are developing ways of using ICT in reader development. In Wales, as part of an initiative called Estyn Allan (Branching Out) all 22 public library authorities have staff responsible for reader-development issues covering, in many cases, both the Welsh and English language. This paper reports on the results of a questionnaire, sent to all reader-development librarians in Wales, and provide examples of some of the work being undertaken.

Description: The copyright for this article belongs to Sage Publications.

URI: http://hdl.handle.net/2160/173

Appears in Collections: Management (for Library and Information Services)
Go for it!