

# NTROs and the Institutional Repository

Examining how the University of Sydney can effectively capture its NTROs in a new open access institutional repository.

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## BACKGROUND



98%

vs.



2%

### TRADITIONAL OUTPUTS

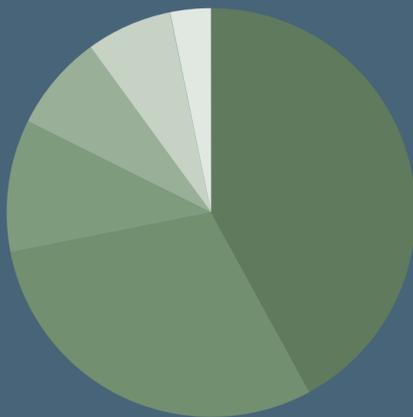
*"Scholarly books or monographs, chapters in scholarly books, scholarly articles in refereed journals, and refereed conference papers"*\*

### NTROS

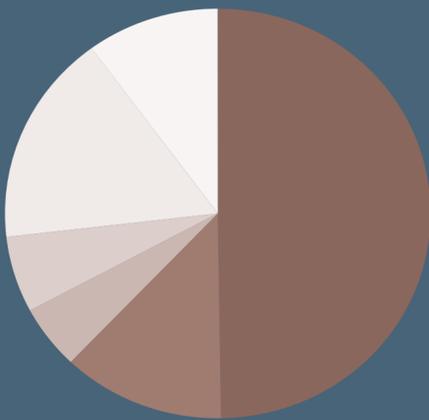
*"Creative works as research and non-traditional outputs of traditional research"*\*

## NTROs at the University of Sydney (ERA 2015) by faculty

- Visual Arts
- Music
- Arts & Social Sciences
- Business
- Architecture & Design
- Medicine



## NTROs at the University of Sydney (ERA 2015) by category



- 1. Original Creative Work
- 2. Live Performance
- 3. Recorded/Rendered
- 4. Curated/produced exhibition/event
- 5. Research Reports for an External body
- Portfolio

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### A PARTNERSHIP

It is important that librarians and repository staff partner together to create a service that will best serve the university community. The librarian's role is one of advocacy and relationship building, while repository staff have the technical expertise required to effectively manage material in the institutional repository.

### LIBRARIANS

- Identify researchers who would be interested in uploading content
- Weave discussions around the benefits of the institutional repository for individuals / faculties
- Regularly meet with the repository team to feed back faculty motivations, issues and concerns
- Gain a good understanding of how the new repository works
- Prepare audience-specific documentation which highlights the features, functions and search options for a targeted client group

### REPOSITORY TEAM

- Create a clear and easy to use interface that feeds into staff profiles and the institutional repository
- Use a flexible metadata schema
- Allow users to create metadata only entries, upload multiple files, upload ephemeral material, web pages, and restrict who can download high quality copies of NTROs
- Link to ORCID profiles, external websites, social networking sites
- Include comprehensive research metric tools
- Assist with copyright concerns

## AIMS

- Understand the types of NTROs being produced
- Investigate how NTROs are currently being stored
- Investigate why academics are not using the institutional repository
- Examine the complexities of ingesting NTROs into a repository
- Balance NTRO and traditional research output needs in an institutional repository

## METHODOLOGY



## FINDINGS

- A wide variety of NTROs produced
- No NTROs were stored in the institutional repository
- Many academics were unfamiliar with how an institutional repository operated
- Academics had concerns that would need to be addressed
- Needs and concerns had to be balanced against those producing traditional research outputs

## VOICE OF THE ACADEMIC

### MOTIVATIONS

- One system to upload all information
- Flexibility in the metadata schema
- Flexibility in the look and feel of the institutional repository
- Ability to measure impact
- Ability to preserve digital ephemeral content for research outputs
- Ability to preserve websites
- Ability to preserve and view a variety of file formats



*"I maintain my own website and a ResearchGate profile, how does the institutional repository differ?"*



*"I want control over the way my research is presented in an institutional repository"*



*"It's frustrating inputting the same information twice; why don't the systems talk to each other?"*

### PAIN POINTS

- Would like control over who can download files from the institutional repository
- Has copyright and IP concerns
- Has limited time available for self-archiving
- Places great importance on the way their work is visually presented
- Often has supplementary documentation produced by someone else
- Already invests time in updating their own website

## MAKING IT A REALITY

- As a result of this project NTROs have now been considered in the vendor process during the development of a new institutional repository
- Some of the key pain points identified in this project were used as activities in the vendor demonstrations to test the agility and capacity of a new institutional repository platform

\* University of Sydney. (2014). *University guidelines for non-traditional research outputs*