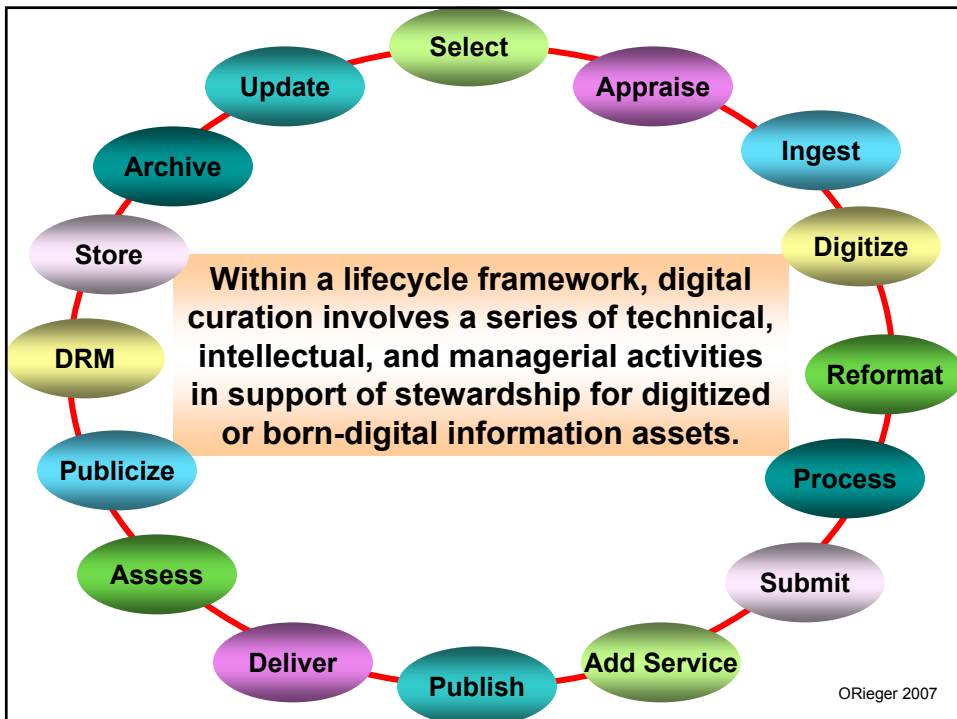


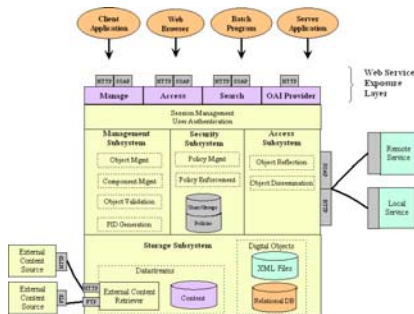
Select for Success: Key Principles in Assessing Repository Models

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Cornell University Library
April 2007



What is a repository system?

Capture, store, index, manage, preserve,
and deliver digital objects.



- Digital asset management
- Discovery & retrieval
- Institutional visibility
- Academic support
- Scholarly communication
- Business procedures support
- Innovation in information management

DSpace
Fedora
GreenStone
ContentDM
Sakai
DiVA
ePrints
Digital Commons
DPubS
ContentDM
Open Journal System
aDORe

Factors in Choosing a Repository Model

- Development characteristics
- Financial sustainability
- Digital library infrastructure
- Interoperability and support for standards
- Institutional policies and practices
- Support of archival business requirements
- Content type characteristics
- Preservation functionality
- Usability (staff and end-user)
- Search, browse, access features

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Art Libraries Society of North America. Digital Image Database Standards Checklist: Technical, Functional, Content, & Access Recommendations

Research Libraries Group and OCLC. Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification

Key Principles in Selecting a Repository Model

1. Identify Key Stakeholders



How about OAIIS?



What is your business case?





Let's implement Fedora



Focus on
intellectual content



Benefits of Stakeholder Analysis

- Build awareness
- Gather feedback
- Build trust
- Get support
- Expand resources
- Understand risks

2. Conduct Needs Assessment



documents

Document type
Condition
Metadata attributes
Selection criteria
Usage restrictions
Relation to other collections



users

Services
Use type
Frequency of use
Use mode
User support needs



resources

Staff and skills
Systems, hardware, software
Stakeholders
Organizational guidelines and policies
Master plans and strategies

3. Explore Resource Requirement

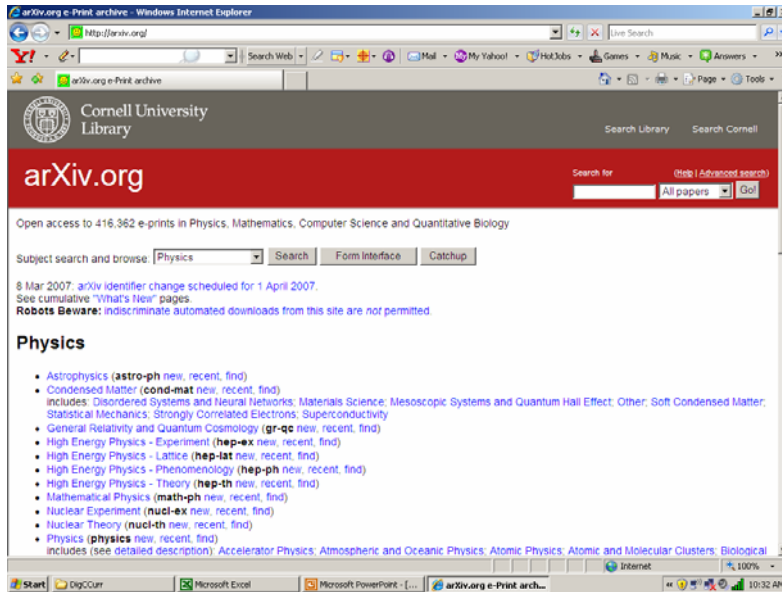
- Start-up costs to be in a range of \$8,000-\$1,800,000 (with a mean of \$182,550)
- An average ongoing operating cost of \$113,500

Institutional Repositories. SPEC Kit 292.
Association of Research Libraries, 2006



LIFE (Life Cycle Information for E-Literature)
University College London (UCL), the British Library, JISC

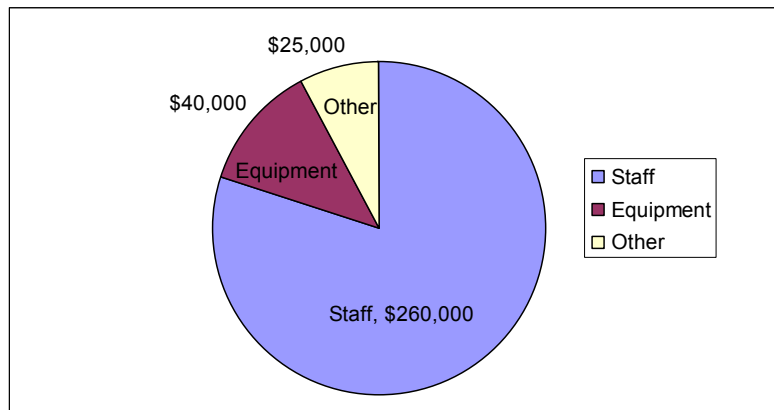
Case Study: arXiv



Staff= Leadership, management, support, tech development, admin support (9 staff – 4 FTE)

Equipment= Servers, back-ups, amortization, storage costs, maintenance

Other= Meetings, supplies, communication, software, etc.



4. Understand the Existing Human Landscape

- Equally important is taking into consideration the existing and evolving work culture and practices.
- Traditions and work practices of different communities shape their acceptance and use of technologies.
 - Relevant social groups (stakeholders)
 - Interpretive flexibility
 - Appropriation

CSCW & SCOT

Approaches that try to “move” faculty and their deeply embedded value systems directly toward new forms of archival systems are destined to fail.

Scholarly Communication: Academic Values and Sustainable Models Center for Studies in Higher Education, 2006

Key Principles in Selecting a Repository Model

- Identify key stakeholders
- Conduct needs assessment analysis
- Explore resource requirements
- Understand the existing human landscape

Conclusions

- Flexible and scalable repositories

At Johns Hopkins, we are promoting the idea that applications should access repositories through an abstract, repository agnostic layer, rather than through custom application to repository integrations.

Choudhury and Martino, 2005

Conclusions

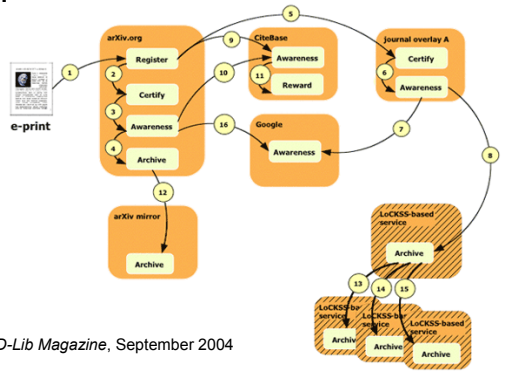
- Flexible and scalable systems
- Web services

Conclusions

- Flexible,scalable
- Web services
- Repurposing

Conclusions

- Flexible and scalable
- Web services
- Repurposing
- New information chain



Van de Sompel et al, D-Lib Magazine, September 2004