

## Access Flows to a Repository from Other Services

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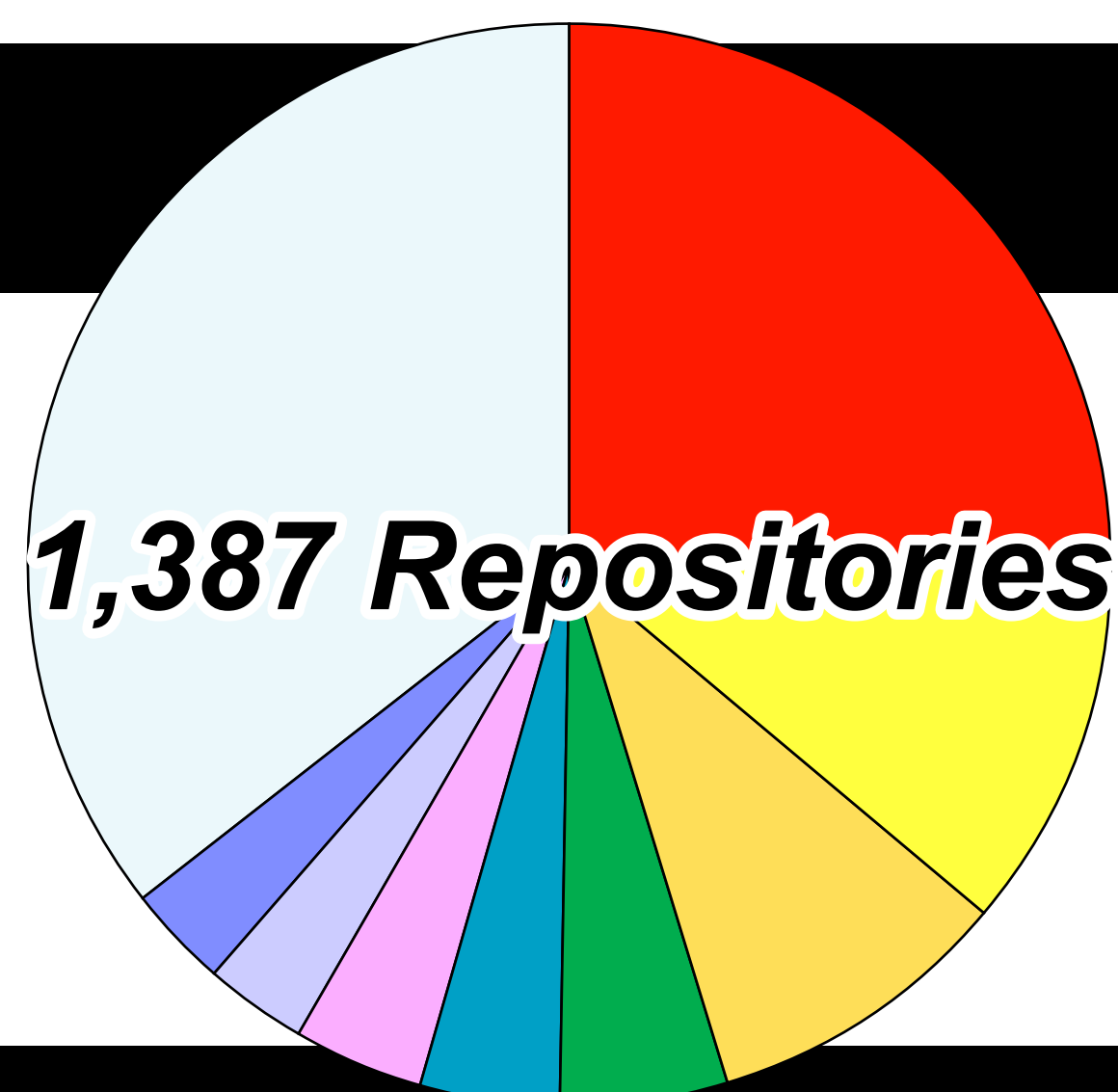
# Access Flows to a Repository from Other Services

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We analyze access logs of our institutional repository, called QIR and show access flows to the repository. In addition to the log files, we also use those of the linking system which connects QIR and the activity database of faculty members in the institution. We show that many accesses come from search engines, such as Google, and only few accesses from harvesters, such as OAIster. This fact leads us the tentative hypothesis that metadata of repositories does not work for searching items on them. In spite of that, this fact does not conclude that there does not exist other services from which many users go through to repositories. In fact, we reveal potential importance of external services with large page views. Such services play as a role of pathfinders to items on repositories.

## Motivation



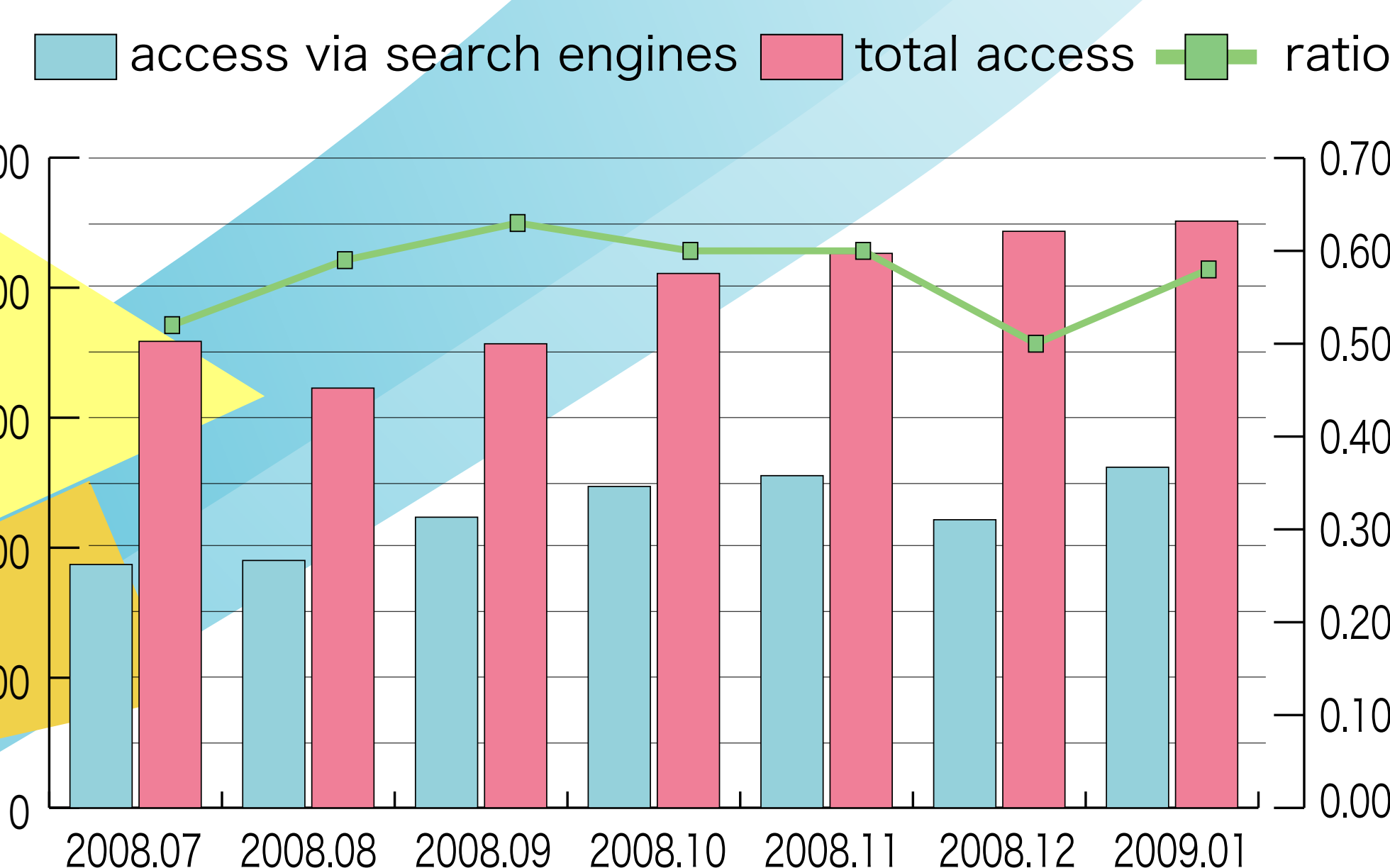
Proportion of Repositories by Country Worldwide  
<http://www.openoai.org/>

- United States (344=25%)
- United Kingdom(151=11%)
- Germany(131=9%)
- Japan(76=5%)
- Australia(62=4%)
- Netherlands(49=4%)
- Italy(46=3%)
- Canada(44=3%)
- [66 others(484=35%)]

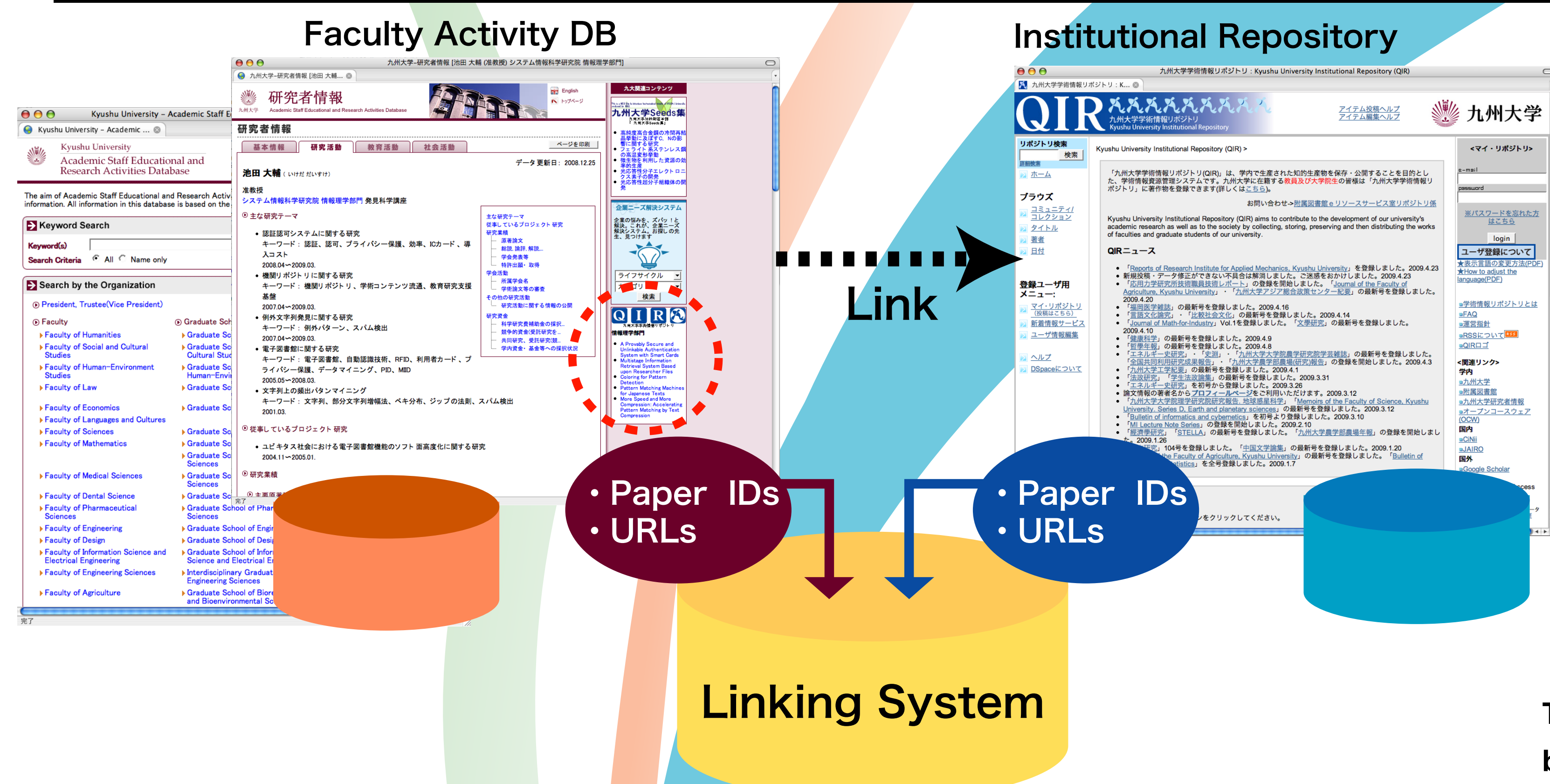
The institutional repository has become widespread. In fact, more than 1,300 repositories are deployed as of 1st May, 2009. As the institutional repository has become popular, evaluation of repositories is becoming more important. The output status of a repository, such as access analysis, is becoming much more important as repositories are compiling many items, as well as the input status, such as the number of contents on the repository.

## Access from Search Engines

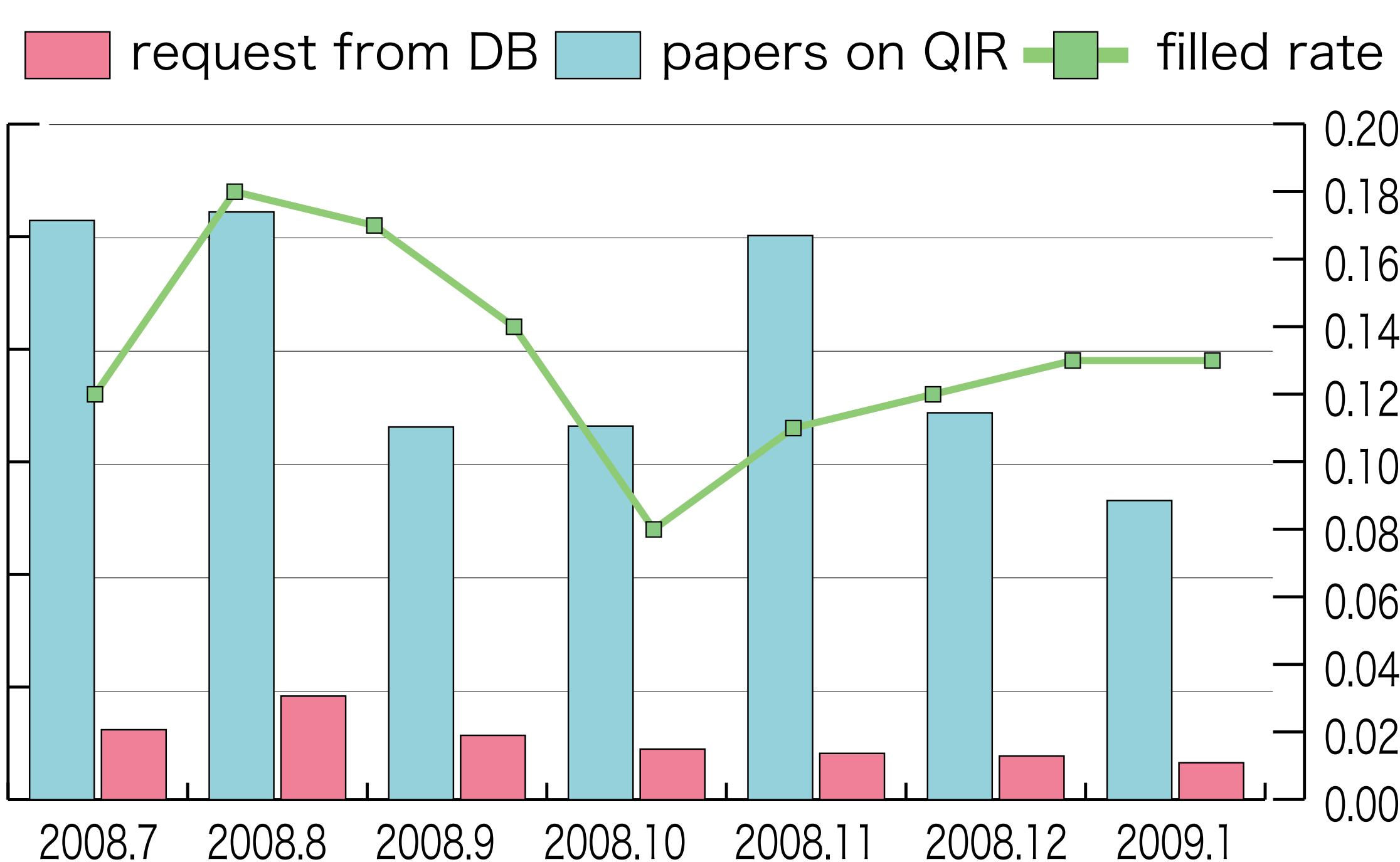
The graph shows the total number of accesses to QIR, the number of accesses to QIR from search engines and their ratio. The left axis shows the number of access and the right one the ratio. More than half of total accesses come from search engines.



## Access from Faculty Activity DB



We use log files of the linking system between QIR and the activity database of faculty members in Kyushu University. Our linking system puts a link to a paper on the DB to the corresponding paper on QIR even if it doesn't exist on QIR.

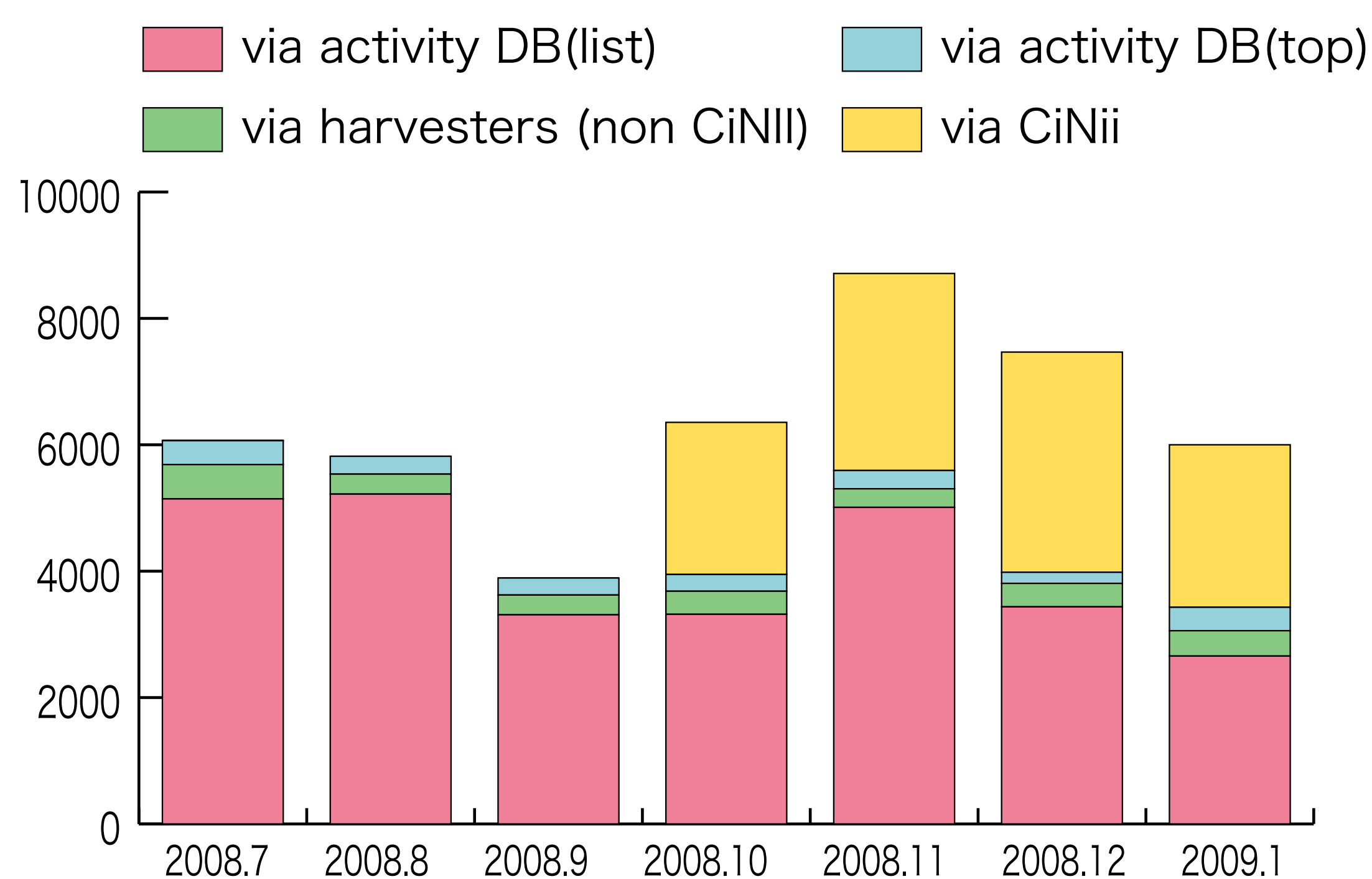


The graph shows the number of clicks on links from the activity databases to QIR (blue bar), the number of successful access to papers among these clicks (red bar) and their ratio (line chart). We find that QIR only provides about 13% of papers against all requests from users of the activity database. We also find that averagely more than 4,000 accesses per a month come from the activity database.

## Access from Harvesters and Academic Services

The graph of accesses of QIR from the activity database and the harvesters, where "DB(list)" stands for accesses from links on papers of the database and "DB(top)" stands for accesses via QIR's RSS gadget on the database interface. Thus, the sum of these two accesses is the total number of accesses to QIR via the activity database. The average of access numbers via the database is around 4,400.

The numbers of accesses via harvester from July to September 2008 are quite low, monthly average is around 300. But, after October these accesses have sharply increased. This is due to CiNii.



CiNii (<http://ci.nii.ac.jp/>) is a portal of academic papers in Japan and Harvesters are Scirus (<http://www.scirus.com/>), OAIster (<http://www.oaister.org/>), ScientificCommons (<http://www.scientificcommons.org/>), Jairo (<http://jairo.nii.ac.jp/>), and JuNii+ (<http://ju.nii.ac.jp/>).