



Project Document Cover Sheet

Project Information			
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1 Overview of Project

1.1 Background

There has been an increasing interest recently among funding bodies to find ways to measure the impact that the projects they fund have on a broader audience. The JISC tender reflects this concern, but other agencies are also engaging in similar efforts. In the U.S., for instance, the National Science Foundation (NSF) has required submissions to address the broader impact of their proposals since the mid-1990s, but has recently reiterated the importance of describing in detail the broader impacts of proposed activities as an integral part of all proposals (Echogoyen, 2008) and has showcased the broader impacts of selected NSF projects (National Science Foundation, 2005). Finding useful and meaningful ways to assess impact, however, is difficult for many scholarly endeavours.

This proposal does not exist in a vacuum: there have been other notable attempts to measure the impact and reach of online scholarly resources. One of the deliverables for this project will be a report identifying previous approaches to measuring impact, summarizing their approaches and findings, and evaluating the extent to which their recommendations can be included or adapted for inclusion in a JISC funded impact toolkit. Examples of previous efforts include the LAIRAH project at UCL (Warwick, Terras, Huntington, & Pappa, 2008), MIT's OpenCourseWare evaluation (Carson, 2005), the Open Educational Resources Report (Atkins, Brown, & Hammond, 2007), the Berkeley Digital Resource study (Harley, 2007), the Rice University Fondren Library Impact of Digital Resources on the Humanities study, and a Wolverhampton-Loughborough digital repository analysis project for JISC (Zuccala, Thelwall, Oppenheim, & Dhiensa, 2007). This project will draw upon these previous efforts to inform the methods that will be used to measure the impact of the five digitisation projects specified in this tender, but will go further in developing a toolkit that others can draw on when trying to assess the impact of similar projects. The *Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources* (TIDSR) will include tools, recommendations for best practices, and guidelines regarding the strengths and weaknesses of various items in the toolkit for dealing with different types of projects.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The primary aims of the project are to measure the impact of five JISC funded digitisation projects, and to assemble a *Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources*, which will provide JISC and JISC-funded projects with a set of approaches and tools available to measure and potentially improve the impact of current and future digitisation projects.

Impact measurement can be a difficult multi-dimensional challenge: while quantitative measures are generally relatively easy to obtain and easy to use for producing compelling numbers and eye-catching charts and graphs, by themselves they are insufficient measures of overall impact because they miss much of the non-quantifiable and non-hyperlinked uses of scholarly resources. We therefore intend testing and using a variety of methods that can each play a part in contributing to a full picture of the wider impact of the digitised resource in question. These measures will then be used in the assembly of the TIDSR.

We plan for the TIDSR to be adaptable enough that it can have an impact beyond this project and beyond JISC. Other digitisation programmes in the U.K. and elsewhere in the

world will be able to draw on this toolkit, and other providers of web-based scholarly resources will also be able to draw upon the toolkit to better understand and enhance the impact of their projects. The toolkit will allow projects not just to measure their impact, but also potentially to increase the project's impact by using the tools and best practice recommendations.

1.3 Overall Approach

The project will assess the usage and impact of five specific JISC funded digitisation projects, using a variety of research methods in order to build a complete picture. Quantitative measures include webometrics, log file analysis, scientometric (or bibliometric) analysis, and content analysis. These will be complemented an array of qualitative measures (stakeholder interviews, resource surveys, user feedback, focus groups, and questionnaires) that will capture information about the whole cycle of usage and impact. The qualitative measures will allow us to examine the impact of the projects from the point of view of various stakeholders, starting with the host institutions such as libraries and archives, the personnel at the host institutions responsible for implementation (including the developers and engineers of the systems and curators and archivists of the collections), and stretching all the way to the various types of end users and the uses they represent.

Through the Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources (TIDSR), we will be developing a set of best practices for the assessment of the impact of digitisation projects. This toolkit will include a number of elements which will aid other researchers and funding bodies to assess the impact of digitisation projects. The toolkit will contain measures that have been judged to be effective measures of impact. The TIDSR will help funding bodies, and others, make recommendations (on the basis of our qualitative and quantitative findings) for the construction of digital project sites, precisely in order to enhance the measurability of impact.

1.4 Methodology and standards

The project combines quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure the impact of online scholarly resources. The measures in the two sections that follow identify the indicators we will use to assess this impact and that we will test for inclusion in the TIDSR.

Quantitative Measures

1. **Webometrics:** Using tools developed by project collaborator Thelwall, we will gather and analyse links to the five web sites and a set of similar web sites for each in order to obtain comparative statistics. These webometric measures will be conducted twice, once at the start and once at the end of the project, so as to gather a sense of change over the course of the project. These tools are able to find links to the sites from webpages, blogs, and other online resources.

2. **Extra Webometrics:** We will use search engine based techniques to identify educational resources, such as academic syllabuses and presentations, that mention any of the five sites without necessarily linking to them (see Thelwall & Kousha (2008) for a recent application of this technique).

3. **Analytics,** primarily from Google Analytics, but also examining others. It has been shown that a combination of weblog analytical tools is most useful as results can vary significantly. We will request that projects register for Google Analytics, if they have not already done so, and give us access to the online statistics generated. This widely used and powerful free

service is an important tool for analysing the success of websites. These analytic reports will be automatically collected throughout the project.

4. **Log files** (provided by digital repositories): extract usage and popularity statistics and summarise by page of the site in cases when the Google Analytics are not available. Google Analytics provides this information more accurately and in a much more user-friendly fashion than log files, but log files also allow projects to track individual users through the sites, which the Google analytics cannot do. Tracking individual users is important to gain a better understanding of the context about how visitors use the sites.

Again, this will be done twice: once using data at the start of the project, and once using data at the end of the project. This stage is time-consuming because log file data is incredibly “noisy” – full of robot accesses – and need a lot of time to clean up. Also, the programme officer for this tender has indicated that some of the sites’ available log data is limited in nature. However, even if some sites are not able to provide log data and thus won’t benefit from this metric, it is still important to evaluate this method as part of the overall proposed toolkit.

5. **Scientometric** or bibliometric analysis may be of limited use, but should be evaluated. Here it will be necessary to use both traditional citation measures and alternative methods such as including questions on citation patterns in the qualitative interviews discussed below because the forms of citing these sources are still changing. For example, an audio file or newspaper file might be cited either as coming from the digitised collection or may simply be cited as if the scholar had consulted the paper resource.

Other sources will be cited by means of DOIs or hyperlinks that are more easily identified and tracked.

These measures will help understand the projects’ impact on traditional, formal scholarly communications.

6. **Content analysis** of media reports about the resource using Lexis/Nexis and other news search tools such as Google News. This measure will help to understand the extent to which the resource is being reported to the wider public, and can serve as a measure of the reach of a digitised collection. The content analysis will be relatively simple and will focus on references to a resource in the news and not in depth analysis of the content of each article, which is beyond the scope of this project and unnecessarily complicated for understanding reach.

The limitations of these quantitative measures are several-fold. First, most quantitative measures lack contextual information that would allow one to understand the relative importance of an electronic resource in the overall ecology of a user’s information needs. Without this, one can understand access to information, but the uses and impacts of the information are more elusive. Second, many quantitative measures suffer from noise in the data that makes their use difficult and time consuming for the eventual users of the toolkit. Third, some of these quantitative measures can be misleading because of varying ways data are measured (for instance, page views versus unique visits generally yield far different numbers of ‘visitors’ to a site).

Qualitative Measures

We will use an array of qualitative measures that will complement the quantitative measures by capturing information about the whole cycle of usage and impact. These qualitative measures will allow us to examine the impact of the projects from the point of view of various stakeholders, starting with the host institutions such as libraries and archives, the personnel at the host institutions responsible for implementation (including the developers and

engineers of the systems and curators and archivists of the collections), and stretching all the way to the various types of end users and the uses they represent. In order to get a complete picture, we will also include some measures that involve program funders, who are often overlooked stakeholders.

1. **Stakeholder Interviews** with:

a. **Project personnel:** An early stage of the project will be to interview key project personnel for each of the five projects. These personnel include collection specialists, system developers, and project managers. These interviews will be designed to elicit:

- i. the intended user audience, and the types of uses envisaged
- ii. how the resources were 'marketed' and disseminated
- iii. 'choice points' in the design of the collection, and the results of these choices
- iv. to what extent the projects are part of a larger resource network

b. **Related but non-included institutional personnel:** Interview people who curate the paper or other non-digital resources that preceded the digitisation project to assess the ways in which the non-digital resources were utilized, and how these non-digital resources have been affected by the digitisation project.

c. **End-user communities**, focusing on:

- i. Site discovery methods
- ii. Their pre-digitisation practices for finding and accessing these or similar materials
- iii. Their post-digitisation changes in practice
- iv. Incentives for use of the digitised resources
- v. The importance of the site's resources in their overall ecology of information

d. **Subject specialists** will be consulted to gather evidence of the awareness of the existence of the digitised resources, and their expert opinions of the resource will be elicited

e. **Other stakeholders** will be determined using a snowball technique that involves asking each person interviewed to name other interested parties

f. **JISC staff:** We will also interview JISC to ask many of the same questions as asked of the projects, but will also focus on strategies of access to determine how policy level concerns are reflected at the project implementation level

2. **Resource surveys** of reading and resource lists to ascertain "penetration" of a digital resource within relevant fields of study.

3. **User feedback:** Examination of feedback on the digital resources that creators of the resource might have received

4. **Focus groups** will be convened that will include participants representing each of the five projects (selected with help from the five projects). We will hold at least two focus group sessions. During these focus groups, researchers will elicit:

- a. Information seeking behaviour, including site discovery methods
- b. Usability strengths and weaknesses of the site that may help or hinder impact
- c. Extent to which user access to materials has been affected by the site
- d. Discussion of comparable resources used in conjunction (or in competition) with the site
- e. Importance of this resource vis-à-vis other information resources
- f. Desired improvements, which can yield some information useful to the specific site but more broadly can help the researchers understand broader patterns across all the sites in terms of features that may enhance impact

5. **Questionnaires**

a. Online questionnaires will be distributed via e-mail lists obtained from each of the five sites which will identify their registered users. Where information about registered users is

not available, we will examine alternate methods of identifying users to survey, such as random nth visit pop-up survey invitations on the site, through relevant listservs, and through inlinks to the five sites from other web pages.

b. In-person questionnaires will be administered in conjunction with appropriate interviews and focus group sessions.

c. The questionnaires will contain a base set of questions across all five sites, and then have individual modules that contain questions that are specific to each of the five digitised resources.

The base questions will include demographic information, questions about the information seeking and discovery process, questions about information use, and a battery of questions designed to measure impact on their research, teaching and learning.

Qualitative research can be daunting for those unfamiliar with its methods and assumptions. The toolkit will help future projects negotiate some of their uncertainty in this area by providing the tools developed during the course of this project. Interview schedules, inclusion criteria, questionnaires, focus group guides, and other materials will be part of the toolkit, and will be designed to allow their use and adaptation by toolkit users. These materials will save considerable time, cost, and effort for TIDSR users, and will also help funding bodies such as JISC have better ways to assemble comparative impact data.

1.5 Project Outputs

1. Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources
2. Interim Report (November 2008)
3. Final Report containing the Usage and Impact Study of JISC-funded Phase 1 Digitisation Projects (Draft in February 2009; Final in March 2009)

1.6 Project Outcomes

We intend this project to contribute the following:

- A detailed analysis of the usage and impact of five JISC funded digitised scholarly resources
- Production and publication of the *Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources*, disseminating the key results of the project and indicating best practices for funding bodies and future digitisation projects.

1.7 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest / stake	Importance
JISC	Funding body	High
Oxford Internet Institute	Project partner	Medium
JISC-funded Project Personnel	Resource providers	High
Humanities researchers	User group	Medium
Researchers interested in web resources	User group	Medium

1.8 Risk Analysis

Risk	Probability	Severity	Score (P x S)	Action to Prevent/Manage Risk
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	(1-5)	(1-5)	S)	
Staffing				
1. Loss of staff	2	4	8	The risk is minimized by including only staff with contracts that extend beyond the dates for this project
Organisational				
1. Cost over-run	2	3	6	Regular review of budget spending with finance officer
2. Schedule over-run	2	4	8	Monthly progress meetings and contingency plans built into timetable of deliverables
Technical				
1. Software failures	1	2	2	Minimized by having extensive computer support available at the Oxford Internet Institute Unlikely, due to agreements that JISC has obtained from the collections to participate in this research
2. Insufficient access to digitised collections	1	4	4	
External suppliers				n/a
Legal	1	3	3	No legal barriers anticipated for this research since it will be using freely available tools and techniques.

1.9 Standards

Name of standard or specification	Version	Notes
n/a	n/a	When selecting tools for inclusion in the toolkit, a strong preference will be given to free and open source software.

1.10 Technical Development

No technical development per se is anticipated as part of this grant. This grant will be assembling existing tools, with a preference for free and open source tools.

1.11 Intellectual Property Rights

Any information gathered during the course of this project and not already in the public domain is deemed to be the property of HEFCE on behalf of JISC and its funding partners. The information provided in the report, and the rights to all other outputs, shall become the property of HEFCE, on behalf of JISC and its funding partners. The University of Oxford and those working on the project have the right to use the research results for academic and research purposes, including the right to publish the research results in accordance with normal practice, on condition that JISC is referenced as funding for the project.

2 Project Resources

2.1 Project Partners

All work is being carried out by personnel associated with the Oxford Internet Institute.

2.2 Project Management

The overall project will be led by Eric Meyer (OII), Project Director.

Project Team members include:

Oxford Internet Institute

Main Investigators

- Professor William H. Dutton, Director of the OII, Professor of Internet Studies and Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.
- Dr. Eric T. Meyer, Research Fellow, OII
- Dr. Ralph Schroeder, James Martin Research Fellow, OII
- Professor Mike Thelwall, Research Associate, OII; Professor, University of Wolverhampton

Other Personnel

- Christine Madsen, Research Assistant, OII
- Dr. Kathryn Eccles, Research Assistant, OII

Prof. William H. DUTTON is Director of the Oxford Internet Institute, Professor of Internet Studies, University of Oxford, and Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. He will serve in an advisory role throughout the early stages of the project, and will contribute heavily to the final report for the project.

Dr. Eric T. MEYER is Research Fellow at the Oxford Internet Institute, Oxford. He will serve as Project Director, responsible for ensuring the overall progress of the project. Meyer will also be the primary person responsible for JISC reporting requirements.

Dr. Ralph SCHROEDER is James Martin Research Fellow at the Oxford Internet Institute, Oxford. Schroeder will be most involved in writing reports and publications drawing on the data we are collecting for this project. He will also be heavily involved in writing up elements of the toolkit.

Prof. Mike THELWALL is a Research Associate of the Oxford Internet Institute, and Professor of Information Science and leader of the Statistical Cybermetrics Research Group at the University of Wolverhampton, UK. Thelwall is a widely published expert in webometrics. Thelwall will oversee the webometrics portions of this research, and help to evaluate the quantitative approaches to measuring impact.

Christine MADSEN is Research Assistant at the Oxford Internet Institute, Oxford. Madsen is a librarian who is expert in the development of efficient, replicable methods for the creation of comprehensive, subject-based digital resources. She will be responsible for working with

the assembly of the toolkit, and will be particularly called on for interfacing with collections experts.

Dr. Kathryn ECCLES is Research Assistant at the Oxford Internet Institute, Oxford. Eccles will be responsible for much of the day-to-day work on this project. She will be responsible for providing materials to the project director for reporting purposes, for contacting and interviewing stakeholders, for keeping track of data and documenting procedures for the project, and for contributing to the overall look and feel of the final toolkit based on her work throughout the project collecting data. She will be particularly valuable for interfacing with humanities stakeholders because of her PhD in history.

No training is required to support this project other than that which will be provided internally to project staff.

2.3 Budget

Note: There are no changes from the originally proposed budget.

Directly Incurred Staff	April 08 – March 09	TOTAL £
Christine Madsen, Research Assistant, 137.5 hours, 10% FTE	£2,504	£2,504
Kathryn Eccles, Research Assistant, 687.5 hours, 50% FTE	£13,318	£13,318
Total Directly Incurred Staff (A)	£15,822	£15,822
Non-Staff		
Non-Staff	April 08 – March 09	TOTAL £
Travel and expenses	£9,400	£9,400
Hardware/software	£	£
Dissemination	£	£
Evaluation	£	£
Other	£8,000	£8,000
Total Directly Incurred Non-Staff (B)	£17,400	£17,400
Directly Incurred Total (A+B=C) (C)	£33,222	£33,222
Directly Allocated		
Directly Allocated	April 08 – March 09	TOTAL £
Staff	£11,523	£11,523
Estates	£4,135	£4,135
Other	£	£
Directly Allocated Total (D)	£15,658	£15,658
Indirect Costs (E)	£33,928	£33,928
Total Project Cost (C+D+E)	£82,808	£82,808
Amount Requested from JISC	£49,856	£49,856
Institutional Contributions	£32,952	£32,952
Percentage Contributions over the life of the project	JISC 60 %	Total 100%

3 Detailed Project Planning

3.1 Project milestones & deliverables / GANTT chart

Milestones and deliverables	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		J U n	J u l	A u g	S e p	O c t	N o v	D e c	J a n	F e b	M a r
1: Initial consultation of digitisation projects, project design											
2: Data gathering											
3: Delivery of interim report											
4: Delivery of final report											
5: Dissemination											

Project start date: June 1, 2008
 Project completion date: March 31, 2008
 Duration: 10 months

3.2 Detailed Schedule

(Key deliverables in bold)	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs	Milestone	Responsibility
OBJECTIVE 1: <i>Objective:</i> Establishment of parameters and boundaries of project, design of data collection methods, tools and instruments, and completion of initial research.					
1. Initial contact with five digitisation projects, collection of materials relating to each of the projects.	June 2008	July 2008	Collection of research data from each of the five projects.	Research file	OII
2. Compilation of bibliography on impact studies.	July 2008	August 2008	Bibliography on impact studies to inform current research and highlight risks, limitations and benefits of previous studies.	Bibliography	OII
3. Design interview questions for stakeholders	July 2008	September 2008	Interview data will be collected from project personnel, end-user communities, subject specialists, other stakeholders and JISC staff. Interview questions (and inclusion criteria) will subsequently form part of the TIDSR.	Interview questions	OII
4. Create user-questionnaire for circulation	July 2008	September 2008	Online questionnaires will be distributed, with a variety of methods to access users. Questionnaires (and inclusion criteria) will also be included in the TIDSR.	Questionnaire	OII
5. Identify potential users and project	July 2008	September	Search for potential users and	List of target	OII

(Key deliverables in bold)	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs	Milestone	Responsibility
audiences		2008	audiences using tools such as focused list-servs	users and audiences	
6. Identify focus groups and organise meetings	July 2008	September 2008	At least two focus group meetings will be held during this phase of the project, with participants representing each of the five digitisation projects. Focus group guides will be included in the TIDSR.	Focus group meetings arranged	OII
OBJECTIVE 2:					
<i>Objective:</i> Data collection: quantitative methods					
7. Initial collection of webometric data on each of the five projects, and a set of similar sites as controls.	August 2008	September 2008	Collection of links to project websites and a similar set of websites to produce comparative statistics.	Links identified	OII
8. Log file analysis	August 2008	September 2008	Extraction of usage and popularity statistics.	Log file analysis completed	OII
9. Extra webometric data collection	August 2008	February 2009	Collection of links from educational resources that mention the five projects.	Additional links identified	OII
10. Google Analytics	August 2008	February 2009	Five projects to be asked to register for Google Analytics. Data will then be automatically collected throughout the project.	Google Analytics set up	OII
11. Scientometric/bibliometric analysis	August 2008	February 2009	Measuring forms of citation to understand the impact of the five projects on traditional, formal	Citation analysis completed	OII

(Key deliverables in bold)	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs	Milestone	Responsibility
			scholarly communications.		
12. Content analysis of media reports	August 2008	February 2009	Analysis of media reports to help understand the extent to which the resource is being reported to the wider public.	Media report analysis completed	Oll
13. Collect end of project webometric data	February 2009	March 2009	Comparative end of project statistics for project report.	End of project data collection	Oll
OBJECTIVE 3: <i>Objective:</i> Data collection: qualitative methods					
14. Interviews: (a) Project personnel (b) Related but non-included institutional personnel (c) Outside providers responsible for content, such as PubMedCentral for the Wellcome project (d) End-user communities (e) Subject specialists (f) Other stakeholders (g) JISC staff	August 2008	February 2009	Interviews to elicit the intended user audience, and the types of uses envisaged, how the resources were 'marketed' and disseminated, 'choice points' in the design of the collection, and the results of these choices, to what extent the projects are part of a larger resource network.	Completion of interviews	Oll
15. Resource surveys	August 2008	February 2009	Surveys to ascertain the extent to which digital resources have	Collection of survey data	Oll

(Key deliverables in bold)	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs	Milestone	Responsibility
			penetrated relevant areas of study.		
16. User feedback from users identified in objectives 5 and 6 above.	August 2008	February 2009	Analysis of feedback on the digital resources that creators of resources may have received.	Feedback analysis completed	OII
17. Focus groups	August 2008	February 2009	Focus groups will be convened that will include participants representing each of the five projects. During these focus groups, researchers will elicit: a. Information seeking behaviour, including site discovery methods b. Usability strengths and weaknesses of the site that may help or hinder impact c. Extent to which user access to materials has been affected by the site d. Discussion of comparable resources used in conjunction (or in competition) with the site e. Importance of this resource vis-à-vis other information resources f. Desired improvements, which can yield some information useful to the specific site but more broadly can help the researchers understand broader patterns across all the sites in terms of features that may enhance impact	Focus groups held, data collected and analysed	OII
18. Questionnaires	August 2008	February 2009	Online questionnaires to be distributed via e-mail lists obtained from each of the five sites, together with random nth	Compilation of questionnaire data for	OII

(Key deliverables in bold)	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs	Milestone	Responsibility
			<p>visit pop-up survey invitations on the site, relevant listservs, and inlinks to the five sites from other web Pages. In-person questionnaires will also be administered in conjunction with appropriate interviews and focus group sessions.</p> <p>The questionnaires will contain a base set of questions across all five sites, and then have individual modules that contain questions that are specific to each of the five digitised resources.</p>	analysis	
<p>OBJECTIVE 4: <i>Objective:</i> Assembly of the Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources</p>					
<p>19. Assembly of the TIDSR</p>	February 2009	March/April 2009	Collation of all materials and assembly of the Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources	TIDSR	OII
<p>20. Dissemination of the TIDSR</p>	February 2009	March/April 2009	Wide dissemination of the TIDSR through reports, events, a website, publications, and other mechanisms	TIDSR	OII
<p>OBJECTIVE 5: <i>Objective:</i> To disseminate materials from the project</p>					

(Key deliverables in bold)	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs	Milestone	Responsibility
21. Interim report to the JISC	November 2008	November 2008	Creation of interim report to JISC	Report	OII
22. Project website: http://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/research/project.cfm?id=51	June 2008	March 2009	Project website will include material on the project, publications/presentations relating to the project, and other materials of interest to the e-Humanities and e-Research communities.	Website	OII
23. Presentations and publications	June 2008	After end of project	Presentations and publications to a wide variety of audiences, including humanities scholars, library and information science scholars, collections experts, web experts, funding bodies, and other interested parties	Presentations and publications	OII
24. Final Reports to JISC	February 2009	March 2009	Final report of the project, including report of deliverables, budget reports, and summary of findings.	Report	OII
25. Workshop	March/April 2009	March/April 2009	Workshop to be held at the OII in order to disseminate findings of the project and to introduce the <i>Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources</i> . Invitations to be extended to the five digitisation projects, JISC personnel, selected related projects and other stakeholders.	Workshop	OII

3.3 Evaluation & Quality Plan

Key deliverables (indicated in **bold** in the table above) will all be evaluated as shown below. These include workpackage items #22, 28, 31.

Timing	Key deliverable / Factor to Evaluate	Questions to Address	Method(s)	Measure of Success
February/March 2009	20. Assembly of the Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources	Best practices for the assessment of the impact of digitisation projects	Production and distribution of Toolkit	Usefulness of toolkit to target users
Ongoing	23: Presentations and publications	Outreach, education about the project, dissemination of results	Peer review	Engagement with relevant audiences
March/April 2009	25: Workshop at the OII	Present key findings of the project to stakeholders	Public event with discussion	Usefulness to target audience

3.4 Dissemination Plan

The materials will be disseminated via the OII website and links and information on the JISC website, via scholarly publications, via presentations at a wide variety of conferences, and via a workshop to be held at the end of the project (and in conjunction with our other JISC project funded as part of the Transatlantic Digitisation Programme).

3.5 Exit and Sustainability Plans

Project Outputs	Action for Take-up & Embedding	Action for Exit
Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources	Disseminate TIDSR and its findings to the JISC, humanities digitization projects around the world, digitization projects in other domains, funding bodies who are interested in the accessibility, format, usability, resource effectiveness, visibility and sustainability of digital resources, people who are planning or interested in creating digital collections that will have an	Production of TIDSR, publication of the TIDSR on a website housed at the Oxford Internet Institute

	impact, and the public-at-large that is interested in the availability, usability, and 'findability' of digitised resources.	
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4 JISC Website Template for Projects

To be completed by the Projects	
Project Title	Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources
Project website address	General: http://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/research/project.cfm?id=51
Start date	1 June 2008
End date	31 March 2009
Overview	The project is a usage and impact study of digitised resources funded under the JISC Phase One Digitisation Programme.
Aims and objectives	The aims of the project are twofold. The project will firstly measure and assess the impact of five specific JISC funded digitisation projects, using both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Secondly, the project will assemble and publish a <i>Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources</i> , providing both funding bodies and future digitisation projects with a set of best practises for the for assessment of the impact of digitisation projects.
Project methodology	The project will use a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods in order to assess the impact of the five JISC funded digitisation projects. The aim of this dual approach is to produce a more complete picture of 'impact', including the capturing of information about the whole cycle of usage and impact from stakeholders who are often overlooked. A key part of this project will be to assess the methodology at each stage, in order to present a set of best practices in the <i>Toolkit for the Impact of Digital Scholarly Resources</i> .
Anticipated outputs and outcomes	The <i>Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources</i> will be an important product of this research, and will be housed on a website at the Oxford Internet Institute. The TIDSR and the key results of the project will

	<p>be presented to stakeholders at a Workshop at the end of the project.</p> <p>A Final Report on the project will be submitted to the JISC, in addition to a presentation of the key results to the Digital Advisory Group.</p>
Technology / Standards used (if applicable)	
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Project Team	Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford
Lead Institution	Oxford Internet Institute , www.oii.ox.ac.uk
Project partners	
To be completed by Programme Managers	
JISC programme	
JISC theme(s)	
JISC Programme Manager	
JISC Programme Director	
Related projects	