RELEASE 5.0.2
THE FRIENDLY GUIDE FOR LIBRARIANS

This is a non-intimidating, straightforward guide for librarians and consortia using COUNTER reports for the first time, or for more experienced hands who want a refresher.

Tasha Mellins-Cohen

CONTENTS

COUNTER

INTRODUCTION

This guide is a straightforward introduction to the COUNTER Code of Practice, Release 5.0.2, for publishers and other providers. It is a counterpart to Release 5.0.2: The Friendly Guide for Providers.

Release 5 of the COUNTER Code of Practice is designed to balance changing reporting needs with the need to make things simpler, so that all content providers can achieve compliance and librarians can have usage statistics that are credible, consistent and comparable. For more information, please refer to the full Code of Practice at https://cop5.projectcounter.org/.

WHAT IS COUNTER?

COUNTER stands for **C**ounting **O**nline **U**sage of **N**e**T**worked **E**lectronic **R**esources. Our website is at http://www.projectcounter.org/.

COUNTER was one of the first standards organisations established for the modern information environment. It has succeeded in bringing together publishers and librarians to develop and maintain the standard for counting the usage of electronic resources and digital content. It has also ensured that most major publishers and vendors are compliant by providing their library customers around the world with COUNTER usage statistics.

COUNTER publishes the Code of Practice and a register of COUNTER-compliant vendors and publishers. Release 5 of the Code of Practice is subject to continuous maintenance. As Release 5 changes, our Friendly Guides, Manuals, and Foundation Classes will all be updated. To see the full list of changes made in Release 5.0.2, visit the Change Log at https://github.com/Project-Counter/cop5.

WHO USES COUNTER REPORTS?

The COUNTER standard was originally developed to provide a service to librarians and other people who purchase subscriptions to publishers' content. The aim was to allow librarians to easily compare their usage across different publishers' content, and allow them to easily use that information to calculate a cost-per-download for their subscriptions. COUNTER reports were not originally intended to be used by publishers as a way of measuring usage across their client base, but are increasingly being used for that purpose.

Libraries use COUNTER reports to:
- Inform renewal decisions or new purchasing decisions based on data about usage and access denials.
- Inform faculty about the value of the library and its resources.
- Understand user behaviour and improve user experiences.

Most major **vendors and publishers** also use COUNTER reports to:
- Provide reliable and consistent usage data to their customers.
- Upsell using COUNTER data about access denials.
- Inform editors and authors about the usage of their publications.

COUNTER

HOW YOU CAN TELL WHEN A PUBLISHER IS COUNTER COMPLIANT

To become COUNTER compliant, publishers and vendors must undergo an independent audit of their COUNTER reports within six months of signing the Declaration of COUNTER Compliance and annually thereafter, though very small publishers may request permission to be audited every other year. All publishers and vendors who have passed their audits are listed on the COUNTER website at https://registry.projectcounter.org/ and issued with a dated logo confirming their COUNTER compliance.

HOW IS COUNTER FUNDED AND ORGANISED?

COUNTER is a not-for-profit membership organization, funded by membership fees and sponsorship.

The membership – publishers, vendors and librarians – lead COUNTER. A Board of Directors has oversight of the financial matters and appoints the Executive Committee to oversee the operation. A Project Director, reporting to the Executive Committee, is responsible for the day-to-day management of COUNTER. The publisher, intermediary and librarian communities are all represented on the Board and on the Executive Committee, as well as on the Technical Advisory Board.

If you want to get involved with COUNTER's activities, get in touch with the Project Director by email at lorraine.estelle@counterusage.org.

COUNTER

METRICS

This section of the guide identifies and explains the complete list of metric types included in Release 5. There is also a brief summary of the new attributes associated with Release 5, which are designed to provide flexibility and eliminate the need for special reports.

USAGE

There are six usage metrics in Release 5, which break down into investigations and requests.

An **investigation** is counted when a user performs any action in relation to a content item or title, while a **request** is specifically related to viewing or downloading the full content item (Figure 1). Content items may be journal articles, book chapters, multimedia records, or other items depending on the type of material on the publisher platform.
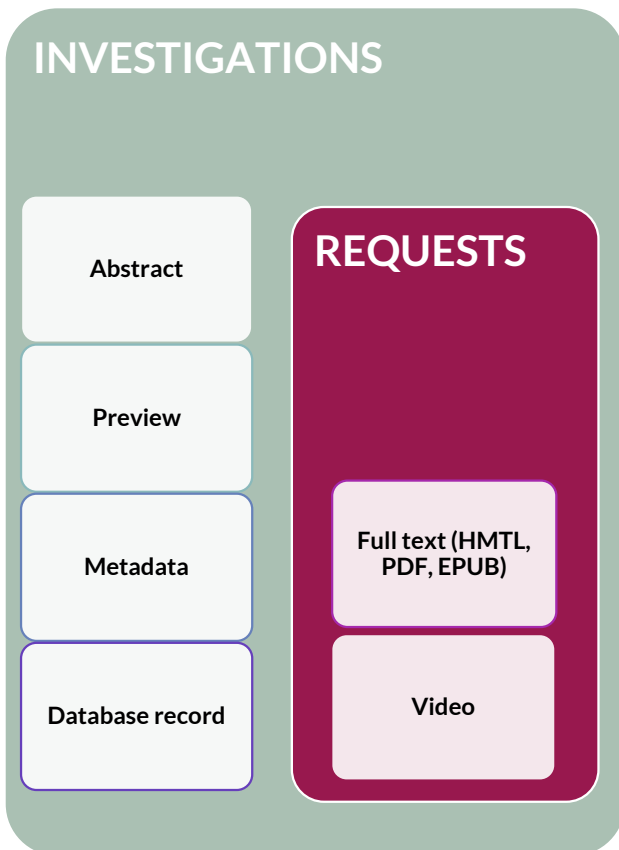
Investigations

- 'Total_Item_Investigations': the total number of times a content item or information related to a content item was accessed.
- 'Unique_Item_Investigations': the number of unique content items (e.g. chapters) investigated by a user.
- 'Unique_Title_Investigations': the number of unique book titles investigated by a user.

Requests

- 'Total_Item_Requests': the total number of times the full text of a content item was downloaded or viewed.
- 'Unique_Item_Requests': the number of unique content items (e.g. chapters) requested by a user.
- Unique_Title_Requests: the number of unique book titles requested by a user.

COUNTER

ACCESS DENIALS

Access denials are sometimes known as turnaways. Two types of access denial metric are tracked in Release 5:

- 'No_License': counted where a user is unable to access a unique content item because their institution does not have a license to the content.
- 'Limit_Exceeded': counted where a user is unable to access a unique content item because their institution's cap on the number of simultaneous users has been exceeded.

No_License and Limit_Exceeded apply when a user has successfully investigated an item, but has not been or would not be able to complete a request.

COUNTER

SEARCHES

There are four search metrics in Release 5:

- 'Searches_Regular': the number of times a user searches a database, where there is only one database available to search OR they have the option to choose from a selection of databases.
- 'Searches_Automated': the number of times a user searches a set of databases, where there are multiple databases available but the user cannot choose to limit their search to a subset of those databases.
- 'Searches_Platform': the number of times a user searches on a platform, regardless of the number of databases involved in the search.
- 'Searches_Federated': the number of times a search is run remotely through an API.

COUNTER

ATTRIBUTES, ELEMENTS, AND OTHER (SLIGHTLY) TECHY THINGS

Release 5 of the COUNTER Code of Practice has added a series of elements and attributes to our longer-standing metrics. These help to provide much more granular information in an organized way, as well as letting the COUNTER team maintain and amend the Code of Practice over time.

- Data_Type: used to group content at the level of the Title.
- Section_Type: applies where Data_Types are delivered in small sub-units (e.g. journal articles).
- Access_Type: used to determine whether content was Open Access or not.
- Access_Method: applies when a Host allows Text and Data Mining (TDM) of their content, and is able to distinguish TDM activity from all other activity.
- YOP: stands for Year of Publication, the four-digit year in which the Version of Record was published.

For more information about Attributes and Elements, please see the Code of Practice.

COUNTER

MASTER REPORTS & STANDARD VIEWS

Release 5 of the of the COUNTER Code of Practice includes four Master Reports covering a very wide spectrum of activities. These are the Platform Master Report, the Database Master Report, the Title Master Report, and the Item Master Report.

For ease of use each of the Master Reports has one or more pre-set Standard Views which summarise particular types of activity, such as usage or access denials. While you can filter a Master Report to show a Standard View (or a custom view to suit your needs), Standard Views only hold a subset of the information from a Master Report; it is therefore not possible to 'unfilter' a Standard View to obtain its parent Master Report.

Master Reports include all the COUNTER metrics described above, covering investigations and requests, access denials, and searches, supplemented with a variety of attributes.

> **KEY POINTS**
>
> **The set of Master Reports provided by a publisher or vendor will depend on their platform.**
>
> **All Master Reports can be filtered based on attributes, usually YOP, Data_Type, Access_Type, Access_Method, and Metric_Type.**
>
> **It is also possible to exclude the month-by-month breakdown of activity and show only the total activity for the whole reporting period.**
>
> **For more details, please see the Code of Practice.**

REPORT HEADERS

The tabular versions of Release 5 reports have a common format, per the table below. It is important to stick to this common report header format, as anything else will not be COUNTER-compliant.

Label	Value
Report_Name	Name of the report
Report_ID	Identifier of the report
Release	5.0.2
Institution_Name	Name of the institution to which usage is attributed
Institution_ID	Identifier(s) for the institution to which usage is attributed
Metric_Types	Semicolon-space delimited list of metric types included in the report
Report_Filters	Semicolon-space delimited list of filters applied to the data to generate the report
Report_Attributes	Semicolon-space delimited list of attributes applied to the data to generate the report
Exceptions	Any exceptions that occurred in generating the report
Reporting_Period	Date range covered by the report
Created	Date the report was run
Created_By	Name of organization or system that generated the report
<row left blank>	

COUNTER

PLATFORM REPORTS

All publishers and vendors must provide a Platform Master Report (PR) showing activity across all metrics for entire platforms. There is one Standard View for the PR.

Identifier	Name	Description
PR_P1	Platform Usage	A Standard View of PR showing total and unique item requests, as well as platform searches

WHAT DOES A PR LOOK LIKE?

PR is a compact report, only five columns across (Platform, Data_Type, Access_Method, Metric_Type, and Reporting_Period_Total) plus monthly breakdowns. Every metric type should be included, but for the purposes of this guide only a subset is shown in the example below.

A PR has been generated for Publisher Platform Alpha covering the period from 01 January to 30 June 2021 for Sample University, based on the scenario below. A copy of this report can be found in Appendix H of the Code of Practice and a simplified version is presented here.

> **SCENARIO**
>
> Users from Sample University have investigated a series of journal and book items but have not attempted to access any full text. This means that while there are 15 investigations in total, of 11 unique items, there are no requests in the report. Users have also been denied access to a database on three occasions during the report period.

COUNTER

EXAMPLE PLATFORM MASTER REPORT

Label	Value
Report_Name	Platform Master Report
Report_ID	PR
Release	5.0.2
Institution_Name	Sample University
Institution_ID	ror=01jktjc68
Metric_Types	Total_Item_Investigations; Unique_Item_Investigations; No_License
Report_Filters	Access_Method=Regular
Report_Attributes	
Exceptions	
Reporting_Period	2021-01-01 to 2021-06-30
Created	2021-07-25
Created_By	Publisher Alpha

Platform	Data_Type	Access_Type	Access_Method	Metric_Type	Reporting_Period_Total
PPA	Journal	Controlled	Regular	Total_Item_Investigations	10
PPA	Journal	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Item_Investigations	6
PPA	Book	Controlled	Regular	Total_Item_Investigations	5
PPA	Book	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Item_Investigations	5
PPA	Book	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Title_Investigations	2
PPA	Database	Controlled	Regular	No_License	3

COUNTER

DATABASE REPORTS

Database Master Reports (DR) show activity across all metrics for entire databases or fixed collections of content which behave like a database. There are two Standard Views for the DR.

Identifier	Name	Description
DR_D1	Database Search and Item Usage	A Standard View of DR showing total item investigations and requests, as well as searches
DR_D2	Database Access Denied	A Standard View of DR showing where users were denied access because simultaneous use (concurrency) licenses were exceeded, or their institution did not have a license for the database

WHAT DOES A DR LOOK LIKE?

DRs are more detailed than PRs, with nine columns plus monthly breakdowns. In addition to the columns in PR (Platform, Data_Type, Access_Method, Metric_Type, and Reporting_Period_ Total), DR shows the database name within the platform and the publisher details.

Again, every metric type should be included, but for the purposes of this Guide only a subset is shown in the example below. Note that A&I Databases will only ever report Investigations, as the Request for full text access by definition will occur on a separate platform.

A DR has been generated for the Multimedia database on Publisher Platform Alpha covering the period from 01 January to 30 June 2021 for Sample University, based on the scenario below. A copy of this report can be found in Appendix H of the Code of Practice and a simplified version is presented here.

> **SCENARIO**
>
> Users from Sample University have investigated eight items in the Multimedia database, and requested the full record for three of those items. There is also a record of one search of the database during the report period.

COUNTER

EXAMPLE DATABASE MASTER REPORT

Label	Value
Report_Name	Database Master Report
Report_ID	PR
Release	5.0.2
Institution_Name	Sample University
Institution_ID	ror=01jktjc68
Metric_Types	
Report_Filters	Access_Method=Regular
Report_Attributes	
Exceptions	
Reporting_Period	2021-01-01 to 2021-06-30
Created	2021-07-25
Created_By	Publisher Alpha

Database	Publisher	Publisher_ID	Platform	Proprietary_ID	Data_Type	YOP	Access_Type	Access_Method	Metric_Type	Reporting_Period_Total
Multimedia	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	Database	2020	Controlled	Regular	Total_Item_Investigations	8
Multimedia	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	Database	2020	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Item_Investigations	8
Multimedia	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	Database	2020	Controlled	Regular	Total_Item_Requests	3
Multimedia	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	Database	2020	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Item_Requests	3
Multimedia	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	Database	2020	Controlled	Regular	Searches_Regular	1

COUNTER

A Title Master Report (TR) shows activity across all metrics for entire titles, which may be ebooks or journal titles. The TR can be filtered according to user needs and has seven Standard Views that apply to different Host Types. An Aggregated Full Content host must provide all seven Standard Views, an eJournal host provides only those for journals, and an eBook host provides only those for books.

TR STANDARD VIEWS FOR BOOKS

Identifier	Name	Description
TR_B1	Book Requests (Excluding OA_Gold)	A book Standard View of TR showing full text activity for all content which is not Gold Open Access Numbers between sites will vary based on whether the content is delivered as a complete book or by chapter
TR_B2	Book Access Denied	A book Standard View of TR showing where users were denied access because simultaneous use (concurrency) licenses were exceeded, or their institution did not have a license for the database
TR_B3	Book Usage by Access Type	A book Standard View of TR showing all applicable metric types broken down by Access_Type

TR STANDARD VIEWS FOR JOURNALS

Identifier	Name	Description
TR_J1	Journal Requests (Excluding OA_Gold)	A journal Standard View of TR showing full text activity for all content which is not Gold Open Access
TR_J2	Journal Access Denied	A journal Standard View of TR showing where users were denied access because simultaneous use (concurrency) licenses were exceeded, or their institution did not have a license for the database
TR_J3	Journal Usage by Access Type	A journal Standard View of TR showing all applicable metric types broken down by Access_Type
TR_J4	Journal Requests by YOP (Excluding OA_Gold)	A journal Standard View of TR showing full text activity for all content which is not Gold Open Access by year of publication (YOP)

COUNTER

You'll have noticed that many of these Standard Views exclude Gold Open Access content (the OA_Gold variant of the Access_Type attribute). Investigations and requests for Gold_OA articles are included in the Title Master Report, which will be useful if you want to see what proportion of usage from Hybrid journals is from OA_Gold articles and what proportion is from articles funded by subscription. The other variant of Access_Type is Controlled, which covers subscription content, free-to-read articles, and articles made open after an embargo period.

SCENARIO

Taylor wants to assess the usage from Journal X. They would like to know what the total usage is, and how much of that usage is for OA_Gold articles. Taylor therefore downloads the Title Master Report (TR). This shows:

- Access_Type: Controlled / Unique_Item_Requests: 49
- Access_Type: OA_Gold / Unique_Item_Requests: 18

Taylor then filters the TR using the YOP (Year of Publication) column, to eliminate the current year and show only articles in the perpetual access backfiles. The TR shows:

- Access_Type: Controlled / Unique_Item_Requests: 18
- Access_Type: OA_Gold / Unique_Item_Requests: 3

WHAT DOES A TR LOOK LIKE?

TRs are highly detailed and therefore quite lengthy. As well as the core information from the PR (Platform, Data_Type, Access_Method, Metric_Type, and Reporting_Period_Total), TR shows the title name and identifiers, the publisher details, Access_Type, Section_Type, and the year of publication (YOP), for a total of 17 columns plus monthly breakdowns.

A TR has been generated for Journal Six on Publisher Platform Alpha covering the period from 01 January to 30 June 2021 for Sample University, based on the scenario below. A copy of this report can be found in Appendix H of the Code of Practice and a simplified version is presented here showing only limited metric types.

SCENARIO

Users from Sample University have users from Sample University have investigated 80 articles within Journal Six, and requested the full text for 12 of those articles.

COUNTER

EXAMPLE TITLE MASTER REPORT

Label	Value
Report_Name	Title Master Report
Report_ID	PR
Release	5.0.2
Institution_Name	Sample University
Institution_ID	ror=01jktjc68
Metric_Types	
Report_Filters	Access_Method=Regular
Report_Attributes	
Exceptions	
Reporting_Period	2021-01-01 to 2021-06-30
Created	2021-07-25
Created_By	Publisher Alpha

Title	Publisher	Publisher_ID	Platform	Proprietary_ID	eISSN	Data_Type	Section_Type	YOP	Access_Type	Access_Method	Metric_Type	Reporting_Period_Total
Journal Six	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	123456789X	Journal	Article	2020	Controlled	Regular	Total_Item_Investigations	101
Journal Six	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	123456789X	Journal	Article	2020	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Item_Investigations	80
Journal Six	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	123456789X	Journal	Article	2020	Controlled	Regular	Total_Item_Requests	12
Journal Six	Publisher Alpha	1234_alp	PPA	ahofdigsb	123456789X	Journal	Article	2020	Controlled	Regular	Unique_Item_Requests	10

COUNTER

An Item Master Report (IR) shows activity across all metrics for single items, such as articles or videos. IR can be filtered according to user needs, and has two Standard Views. IR has additional filters (Access_Type and YOP) in addition to the ones which apply to all of the Master Reports, and can be set to include component details in addition to the item itself.

Identifier	Name	Description
IR_A1	Journal Article Requests	A Standard View of IR showing total item requests for journal articles in a repository
IR_M1	Multimedia Item Requests	A Standard View of IR showing total item requests for multimedia items

WHAT DOES AN IR LOOK LIKE?

An IR contains so much detail that it is not possible to show an example report here; visit Appendix H of the Code of Practice to see an example. The column heads associated with an IR cover the item itself, its parent, and its component parts, and appear in the IR in this order:

Item	Parent_DOI	Component_Title
Publisher	Parent_Proprietary_ID	Component_Authors
Publisher_ID	Parent_ISBN	Component_Data_Type
Platform	Parent_Print_ISSN	Component_DOI
Authors	Parent_Online_ISSN	Component_Proprietary_ID
Publication_Date	Parent_URI	Component_ISBN
Article_Version	Component_Title	Component_Print_ISSN
DOI	Component_Authors	Component_Online_ISSN
Proprietary_ID	Component_Publication_Date	Component_URI
ISBN	Component_Data_Type	Data_Type
Print_ISSN	Component_DOI	Section_Type
Online_ISSN	Component_Proprietary_ID	YOP
URI	Component_ISBN	Access_Type
Parent_Title	Component_Print_ISSN	Access_Method
Parent_Authors	Parent_Print_ISSN	Metric_Type
Parent_Publication_Date	Parent_Online_ISSN	Reporting_Period_Total
Parent_Article_Version	Parent_URI	Mmm-yyyy
Parent_Data_Type		

COUNTER

COMPARING RELEASE 5 TO RELEASE 4

This section provides a mapping of the key Release 4 reports to their Release 5 counterparts.

Release 5	Release 4 report counterparts	
PR_P1 Platform Usage	Book Report 4	Access Denied to Content items by Month, Platform, and Category
	Platform Report 1	Total Searches, Result Clicks, and Record Views by Month and Platform
DR_D1 Database Search and Item Usage	Database Report 1	Total Searches, Result Clicks, and Record Views by Month and Database
	Journal Report 4	Total Searches Run by Month and Collection
	Multimedia Report 1	Number of Successful Full Multimedia Content Unit Requests by Month and Collection
TR Title Master Report	Book Report 2	Number of Successful Section Requests by Month and Title
	Journal Report 3	Number of Successful Item Requests by Month, Journal, and Page-type
	Journal Report 5	Number of Successful Full-Text Article Requests by Year of Publication (YOP) and Journal
	Title Report 1	Number of Successful Requests for Journal Full-Text Articles and Book Sections by Month and Title
	Title Report 2	Access Denied to Full-Text Items by Month, Title, and Category
	Title Report 3	Number of Successful Item Requests by Month, Title, and Page Type
TR_B1* Book Requests (Excluding OA_Gold)	Book Report 1	Number of Successful Title Requests by Month and Title
	Book Report 2	Number of Successful Section Requests by Month and Title
	Book Report 7	Number of Successful Unique Title Requests by Month and Title in a Session
TR_B2 Book Access Denied	Book Report 3	Access Denied to Content Items by Month, Title, and Category
TR_J1 Journal Requests (Excluding OA_Gold)	Journal Report 1	Number of Successful Full-Text Article Requests by Month and Journal
	Journal Report 1 GOA	Number of Successful Gold Open Access Full-Text Article Requests by Month and Journal
	Journal Report 1a	Number of Successful Full-Text Article Requests from an Archive by Month and Journal
TR_J2 Journal Access Denied	Journal Report 2	Access Denied to Full-Text Articles by Month, Journal, and Category
IR_M1 Multimedia Item Requests	Multimedia Report 2	Number of Successful Full Multimedia Content Unit Requests by Month, Collection, and Item Type

*If you are used to using Release 4's BR1 and BR2 reports to assess book usage, you should now use the TR_B1 report to obtain comparable statistics. The Unique_Title_Requests metric in TR_B1 will tell you the usage for each book, whether the platform delivers whole books or individual chapters.

COUNTER

The DR_D2 Standard View also correlates to a Release 4 report – Database Report 2 (Access Denied by Month, Database, and Category). However, there are some differences between these reports as Release 5 Investigations include user actions not measured in Release 4.

RETIRED REPORTS

The three Mobile reports (Journal Report 3 Mobile, Title Report 1 Mobile, and Title Report 3 Mobile) have been eliminated because few platforms now offer a bespoke Mobile view, relying instead on responsive design.

Release 5 also retires Consortium reports because their size makes creating and consuming consortium reports impractical. Consortia may choose to use SUSHI to harvest individual reports for each member, or make use of one of the harvester services developed by the COUNTER community and available at projectcounter.org/counter-harvester-tools/.

Zero usage has also been removed from Release 5 Master Reports and Standard Views because, for technical reasons, not all publishers or vendors can assign zero usage to an institution's subscription holdings that have not been investigated or requested in the reporting period. If their systems can deliver this information, they may choose to offer customized reports including zero usage. COUNTER has created a demonstrator in Excel to show how KBart files can be incorporated with Release 5 reports to show titles with zero usage, at: http://bit.ly/2F37QBR.

COUNTER

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

This section walks through a scenario and uses the information to put together a set of COUNTER Release 5 reports.

ABOUT THE PLATFORM

Publisher Platform Alpha (PPA) hosts a combination of materials: 100 full text journals, 750 full text books, and a multimedia database. This means that PPA falls under several Host Types: Aggregated Full Content, eBooks, eJournals, and Multimedia Collection.

Given the Host Types, we know that PPA needs to provide all four of the Master Reports and all of the Standard Views.

ABOUT THE SUBSCRIBING INSTITUTION

Institution Omega subscribes to the entire journals list on PPA, as well as the multimedia database. They do not subscribe to the books list.

SCENARIO: SAM'S ACTIVITY

Sam is researching the history of antibiotics on PPA. They run a search across the entire platform. They do not limit the search to the multimedia database.

From the list of search results, Sam opens the following items:

- 2 article abstracts from Journal of Antibiotics are Fun
- 1 article abstract from Journal of Medical Historical Trivia
- 1 video from the multimedia database
- 1 chapter abstract from The Big Book of Medical Marvels
- 1 book abstract of A Medical History Reference

This activity triggers a whole series of investigation metrics, as well as some access denials. Note that because Sam's institution has no license to access book content, Release 5 counts two access denials even though they have only attempted to access the abstracts at this point.

After reading the abstracts, Sam triggers additional investigation and access denial metrics, as well as some request metrics, by:

- Downloading 2 article full-text PDFs from Journal of Antibiotics are Fun
- Watching 1 video from the multimedia database
- Attempting to download 1 chapter PDF from The Big Book of Medical Marvels

Note that Sam's attempt to download a chapter from The Big Book of Medical Marvels counts as an investigation but does not count as a request. This is because the institution has not licensed books, and therefore their access is denied.

IN SUMMARY

Collecting all this together, Sam's session on PPA results in a whole series of metrics which will be available to Institution Omega's librarian, Taylor, through all four Master Reports, plus a selection of Standard Views:

- Platform Master Report (PR) and Platform Usage (PR_P1)
- Database Master Report (DR) and Database Search and Item Usage (DR_D1)
- Title Master Report (TR), Book Access Denied (TR_B2) and Journal Usage by Access Type (TR_J3)
- Item Master Report (IR) and Multimedia Item Requests (IR_M1)

Search activity
- 1 Searches_Platform
- 1 Searches_Regular

View activity
- 6 Total_Item_Investigations
- 6 Unique_Item_Investigations
- 2 Unique_Title_Investigations
- 2 No_License

Download/Watch activity
- 4 Total_Item_Investigations
- 3 Total_Item_Requests
- 3 Unique_Item_Requests
- 2 No_License

COUNTER

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

After two decades in scholarly publishing Tasha is now an independent publishing consultant. Having worked with society and commercial publishers she has a deep appreciation for the changing pressures on publishers, funders, researchers and research institutions and uses that to partner with publishers to develop data-driven business models that will allow them to achieve a sustainable transition to Open Access.

She is an active participant in the scholarly publishing community as a member of the COUNTER Executive Committee, and regularly volunteers time to Jisc, UKSG, OASPA, and other industry bodies. She can be found on LinkedIn at www.linkedin.com/in/tashamc.

COUNTER