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June 22, 2010

Scholarly Communication: A Presentation for FIMS LIS9630

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June 23, 2010

This presentation was modelled after the ACRL Scholarly Communication 101 workshop. It is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License</u>.

Online resources mentioned in this presentation are listed in alphabetical order at the end.

What Is Scholarly Communication?

- Scholarly communication (SC) is a cyclical process in which content is generated, reviewed, disseminated, acquired, preserved, discovered, accessed, and assimilated for the advancement of scholarship.
- The assimilation can potentially lead to generation of new content and thus start a new iteration of the process (or lifecycle).

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle



Depending on the mode of dissemination, some components may not exist.

Scholarly Communication

Different stakeholders included:

- Scholars/Researchers as authors
- Publishers
- Libraries
- Scholars/Researchers as readers
- Higher education institutions
- Research funding agencies, etc.

Scholarly Communication

Different topics involved:

- Peer review
- Copyright transfer
- Publication impact
- Collection development
- Acquisitions
- Information discovery
- Access, etc.

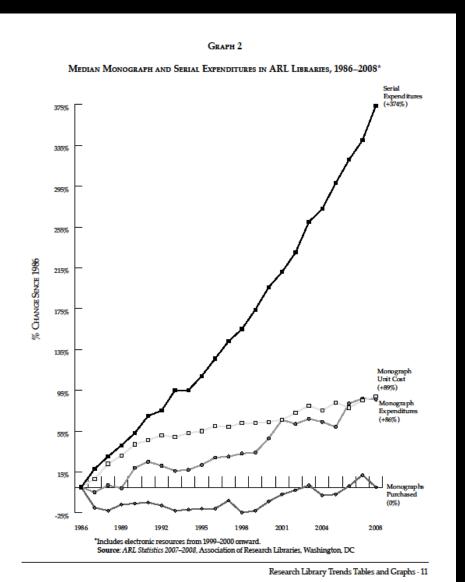
Issues of Current SC System

- Lengthy process for dissemination
- Internet as communication channel not fully utilized
- Barriers to access due to commercial interests
- Increasing economic burden for libraries
- Changes in information-seeking behaviour

Concerns over Journal Publishing

- Journals as crucial vehicles for scholarly information exchange
- Journal prices escalating, especially in Scientific, Technical, and Medical (STM) fields ("serials crisis")
- "Big deal" electronic journal packages
- Licensing restrictions on access

Concerns over Journal Publishing



Source:

ARL Statistics
2007–2008,
Association of
Research
Libraries

Concerns over Journal Publishing

- Less library funding for purchasing monographs
- Limited sales of monographs
- Fewer opportunities for monograph publishing
- Business interests vs. Academic information needs

Academic Libraries' Reactions to Concerns

- Provide assistance with copyright management
- Promote openness of scholarly content
- Create digital repositories to enhance access
- Create Change Canada

Copyright Management

- Retaining copyright in journal articles (author rights)
- Author addendum to copyright transfer agreement, e.g., <u>SPARC Canadian Author</u> <u>Addendum</u>
- <u>Self-archiving</u> to increase online visibility of and access to published articles
- Know Your Rights: Who Really Owns Your Scholarly Works? (video)

Openness

- Free flow and sharing of information and ideas for teaching, learning, and research (with adequate acknowledgement of sources)
- Available to all for retrieval and/or contribution
- Facilitated by Internet as communication channel
- Conducive to knowledge acquisition and generation
- Open Knowledge Definition

Open Access

- A principle of disseminating scholarly content
- Online
- Free of charge
- Free of most copyright and licensing restrictions
- Made possible by Internet and consent of copyright holders
- Higher visibility and accessibility of content

Open Access

- Compatible with peer review
- Faster information exchange
- Open access journals less expensive to produce than conventionally published journals
- Open Access Basics
- Open Access: The New World of Research
 Communication (video)
- Open Access in Canada: A Strong Beginning

Types of Open Access

- Green Open Access: Making (peer-reviewed) manuscripts of published journal articles freely available online
- Gold Open Access: Made possible by publishing in online books or journals that are freely available for access, e.g., journals published by the <u>Public Library of Science</u>
- The <u>Directory of Open Access Journals</u> lists online journals that practice gold open access.

Future of Open Access

- Questions about economic sustainability
- Who Pays For Open Access? (video)
- What Is the Future of Open Access? (video)
- The Age of Open Access: New Paradigm for Universities and Researchers (video)
- Open Access Directory

Open Data

- Research data made freely available for other researchers to build upon
- Data collected with public funding
- NRC-CISTI's <u>Gateway to Scientific Data</u> to help with easier access to data generated by Canadian researchers
- Open Data and the Future of Funded Research (video)
- Panton Principles for open data

Open Education

- Making educational resources more accessible
- Also improving education quality by facilitating review of and feedback to educational practices and pedagogies
- Collaborative extension of educational resources among educators, i.e., building upon each other's work

Open Education Resources

- Open Educational Resources: Creating the Instruction Commons
- MIT OpenCourseWare
- Connexions
- Opening up Education

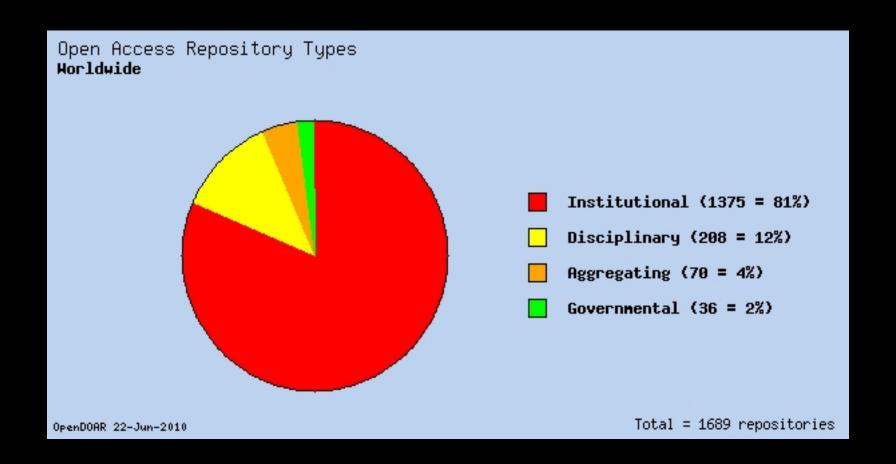
Other Types of Openness

- Leader's Guide to Open Everything
- Open Sesame (and Other Open Movements)
- Open Science: Good for Research, Good for Researchers? (video)

Digital Repositories

- Online archives that collect, organize, store, and preserve digital materials
- Also databases that enable users to search and access the collected materials
- Channels for green open access

Digital Repositories



Source: OpenDOAR

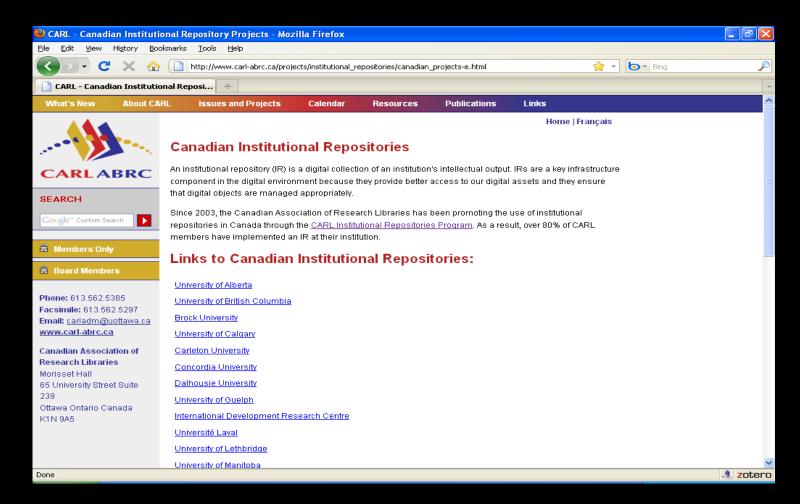
Digital Repositories

- Institutional repositories: Online archives created and maintained by educational or research institutions to collect and showcase their intellectual outputs, e.g., <u>Scholarship@Western</u>
- Disciplinary repositories: Subject-based online archives that expedite communication among the members of an academic community, e.g., arXiv, PubMed Central Canada, RePEc, etc.

Directories of Digital Repository

- OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)
- Repository 66
- ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)
- Institutional Repositories, Tout de Suite

Institutional Repositories in Canada



Source: Canadian Association of Research Libraries

Why Institutional Repository?

Benefits for Institution:

- Active contribution to scholarship and public good
- Enhancement of profile as research institution
- Accountability for public investment
- International recognition of academic achievements
- Beneficial to global researcher networking
- Beneficial to recruitment of faculty and students
- Useful tool for assessment of research output
- Potential tool for fund raising

Why Institutional Repository?

Benefits for Content:

- Higher visibility and accessibility
- Potentially more discussion and feedback
- Potentially more citations and impact

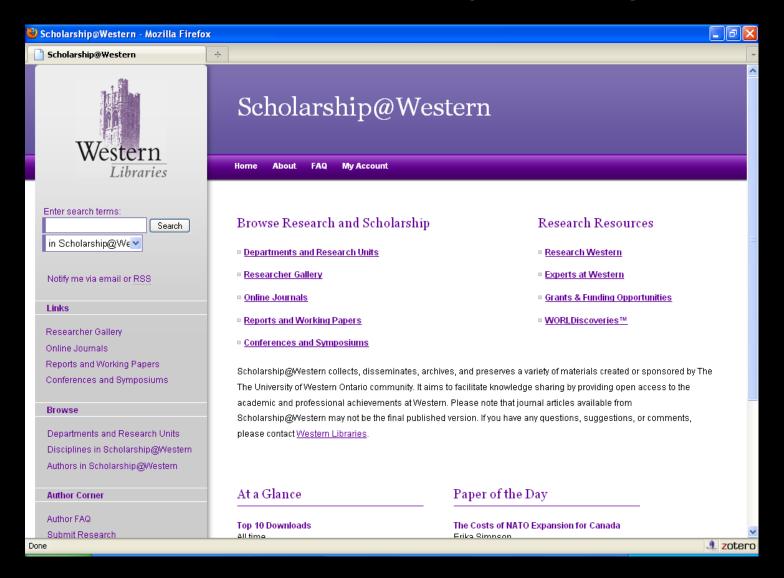
Benefits for Researchers:

- Potentially more recognition in academic community and outside of academia
- Potentially more competitive for future research funding thanks to the recognition
- Compliance with research funding agencies' public access policies

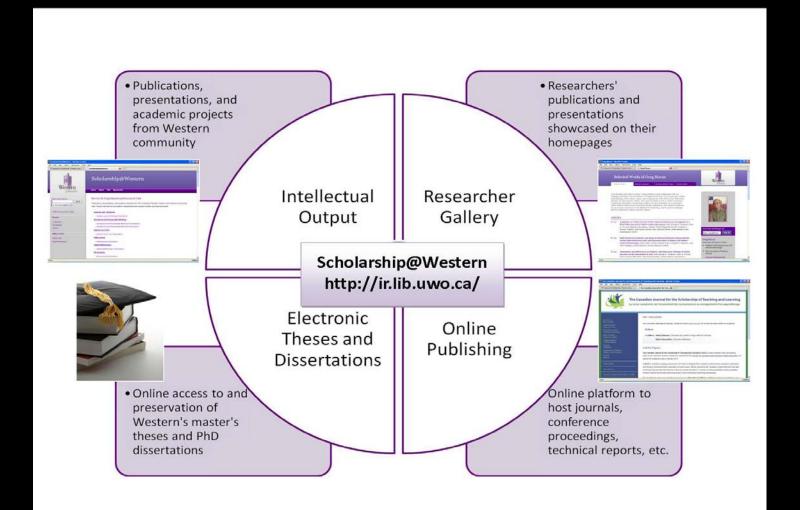
Why Institutional Repository?

- Why Repositories? (video)
- Greater Reach for Your Research: Expanding Readership through Digital Repositories

Institutional Repository



Institutional Repository



Institutional Repository

- Deposits of published articles in digital repositories contingent on publishers' permission
- Tool to check publishers' copyright policies:
 <u>SHERPA/RoMEO</u>

Online Journal Publishing

- Online journals are hosted by institutions or academic libraries
- Synergies was created to assist Humanities and Social Sciences journals in Canada to migrate to the online environment
- Open Journal Systems was created by the <u>Public Knowledge Project</u> as an online publishing platform, e.g., <u>Canadian Journal of</u> <u>Sociology</u>

Online Journal Publishing

- <u>Digital Commons</u> online publishing platform
- Online journals hosted on Scholarship@Western
- Directory of Open Access Journals
- Research Library Publishing Services: New Options for University Publishing

Alternative Communication Channels

- Academic blogs for rapid communication and interaction between authors and readers
- Wikis for collaborations
- Message boards and e-mail lists for discussions
- Social networking sites (with multimedia materials), e.g., <u>SciVee</u>, <u>Mendeley</u>, <u>ResearchGATE</u>, Twitter, FriendFeed, etc.
- <u>Digital Scholarly Communication: A Snapshot</u>
 of Current Trends

New Roles for Academic Libraries

- Raise awareness of the importance of broad accessibility of scholarly content
- Encourage discussions of current scholarly communication practices
- Promote copyright management and author rights and their significance to education

New Roles for Academic Libraries

- Develop a digital repository to broaden access to scholarly content
- Help develop open access journals in collaboration with interested faculty and researchers
- Promote open access journals to indexing services, potential funders, authors, and readers

New Roles for Academic Libraries

- Consider providing financial support to authors who wish to publish in open access journals
- Integrate basic concepts of scholarly communication into information literacy programs
- ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit

Get Informed

Read relevant blogs and RSS feeds:

- Open Access Tracking Project
- DigitalKoans Blog
- Michael Geist's Blog
- Digital & Scholarly Blog

ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit

http://www.acrl.ala.org/scholcomm/

The Age of Open Access: New Paradigm for Universities and Researchers

http://www.ustream.tv/recorded/7357251

ARL Statistics 2007-2008, Association of Research Libraries

http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/arlstat08.pdf

arXiv

http://arxiv.org/

Author Rights

http://blip.tv/play/Aa3gAISWHA

Canadian Journal of Sociology

http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/CJS/index

Canadian Institutional Repositories

http://www.carl-

abrc.ca/projects/institutional repositories/canadian projects-e.html

Connexions

http://cnx.org/

Create Change Canada

http://www.createchangecanada.ca/

Digital & Scholarly

https://www.lib.uwo.ca/blogs/digitalscholarly/

Digital Commons

http://www.bepress.com/ir/

Digital Scholarly Communication: A Snapshot of Current Trends

http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/rli-263-ithaka.pdf

DigitalKoans

http://digital-scholarship.org/digitalkoans/

Directory of Open Access Journals

http://www.doaj.org/

Gateway to Scientific Data

http://data-donnees.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/gsi/ctrl?lang=en

Greater Reach for Your Research: Expanding Readership through Digital Repositories

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/sparc_repositories.pdf

Institutional Repositories, Tout de Suite

http://www.digital-scholarship.org/ts/irtoutsuite.pdf

Know Your Rights: Who Really Owns Your Scholarly Works?

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/know-your-rights-who-really-owns-your-scholarly-works

Leader's Guide to Open Everything

http://lln.lyrasis.org/node/827

Mendeley

http://www.mendeley.com/

Michael Geist's Blog

http://www.michaelgeist.ca/

MIT OpenCourseWare

http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/web/home/home/index.htm

Online Journals Hosted on Scholarship@Western

http://ir.lib.uwo.ca/peer_review_list.html

Open Access Basics

http://lln.lyrasis.org/node/246

Open Access Directory http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Main Page Open Access in Canada: A Strong Beginning http://eprints.rclis.org/16870/1/Feliciter 56.2 -%239 Open Access Canada published.pdf Open Access: The New World of Research Communication http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/open access/October 10 2007-e.html Open Access Tracking Project http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/OA tracking project Open Data and the Future of Funded Research http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/open-data-and-future-funded-research Open Educational Resources: Creating the Instruction Commons http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/acrl/publications/crlnews/2009/may/oer.

cfm

Open Knowledge Definition

http://www.opendefinition.org/okd/

Open Journal Systems

http://pkp.sfu.ca/?q=ojs

Open Science: Good for Research, Good for Researchers?

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/open-science-good-research-good-researchers

Open Sesame (and Other Open Movements)

http://www.slideshare.net/cavlec/open-sesame-and-other-open-movements

OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)

http://www.opendoar.org/

Opening up Education

Panton Principles

http://pantonprinciples.org/

Public Knowledge Project

http://pkp.sfu.ca/

Public Library of Science

http://www.plos.org/

Publication Impact (Final Impact: What Factors Really Matter?)

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/final-impact-what-factors-really-matter

PubMed Central Canada

http://pubmedcentralcanada.ca/

Retaining Copyright in Journal Articles

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/ip-advisory1-en.pdf

ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)

http://roar.eprints.org/

RePEc

http://www.repec.org/

Repository 66

http://maps.repository66.org/

Research Library Publishing Services: New Options for University Publishing

http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/research-library-publishing-services.pdf

ResearchGATE

http://www.researchgate.net/

SciVee

http://www.scivee.tv/

SHERPA/RoMEO

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

http://www.lib.uwo.ca/scholarship/scholarlycommunication.html

Scholarship@Western

http://ir.lib.uwo.ca/

Self-archiving

http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/self-faq/

SPARC Canadian Author Addendum

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/author-e.html#addendum

Synergies

http://www.synergiescanada.org/

What Is the Future of Open Access?

http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/mediaberkman/2009/03/03/what-is-the-future-of-open-access/

Who Pays For Open Access?

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/who-pays-open-access

Why Repositories?

http://vimeo.com/2900682

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