

University of Massachusetts Amherst

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March 28, 2014

Libraries and Faculty Partnering To Advance Scholarly Communication

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Available at: https://works.bepress.com/marilyn_billings/58/

Libraries and Faculty Partnering To Advance Scholarly Communication

Keynote

Promoting Scholarly Communications Through Open Access Journals

March 28, 2014

Marilyn Billings

Scholarly Communication Librarian

University Libraries

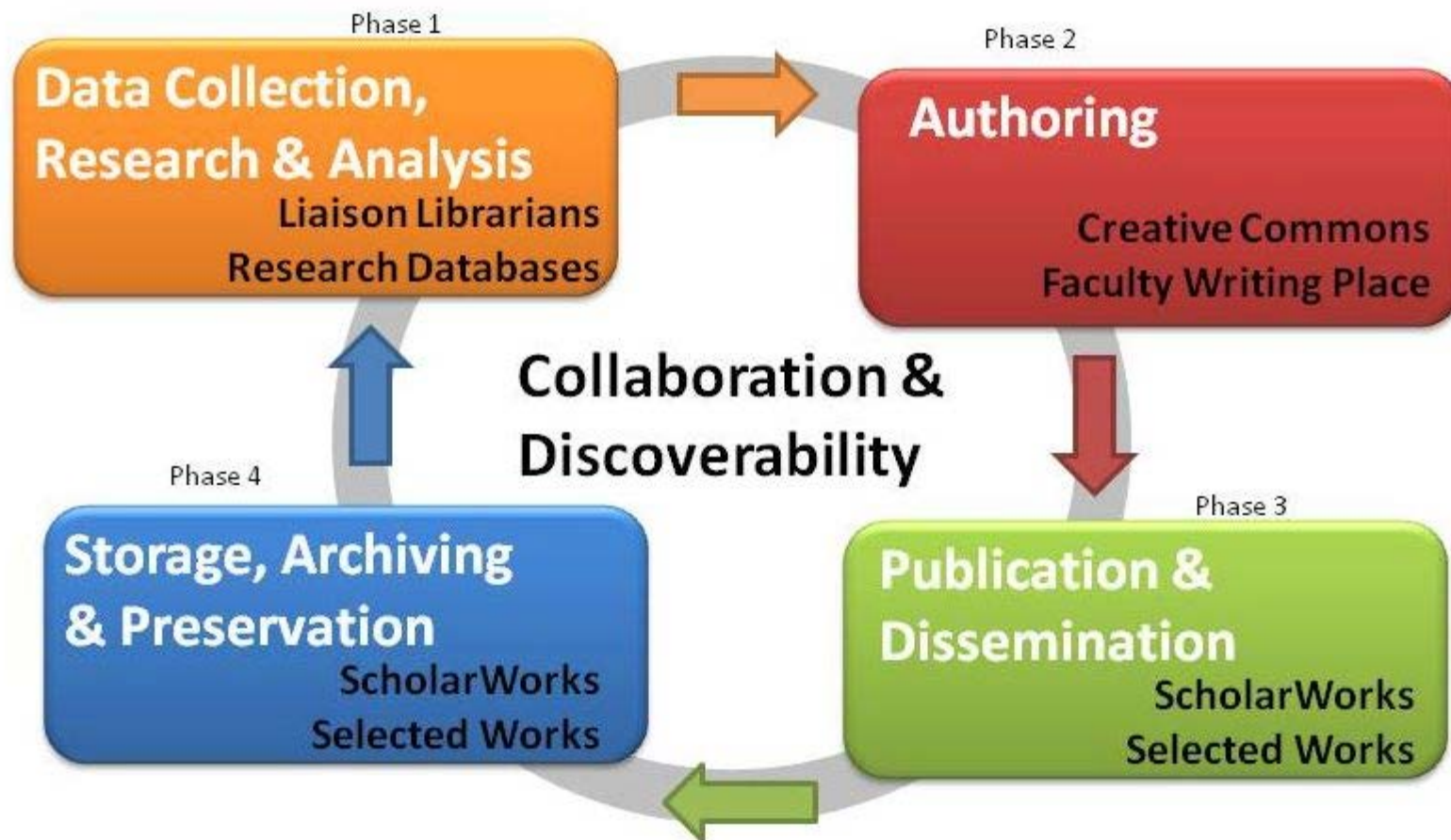
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Today's Outline

- Introduction
- Changing Times of 90s and 00s
- New Models and Partnerships
 - Institutional Repositories
 - Open Access Journals
- Trends and Implications
- Open Educational Resources

The Scholarly Communication Life Cycle

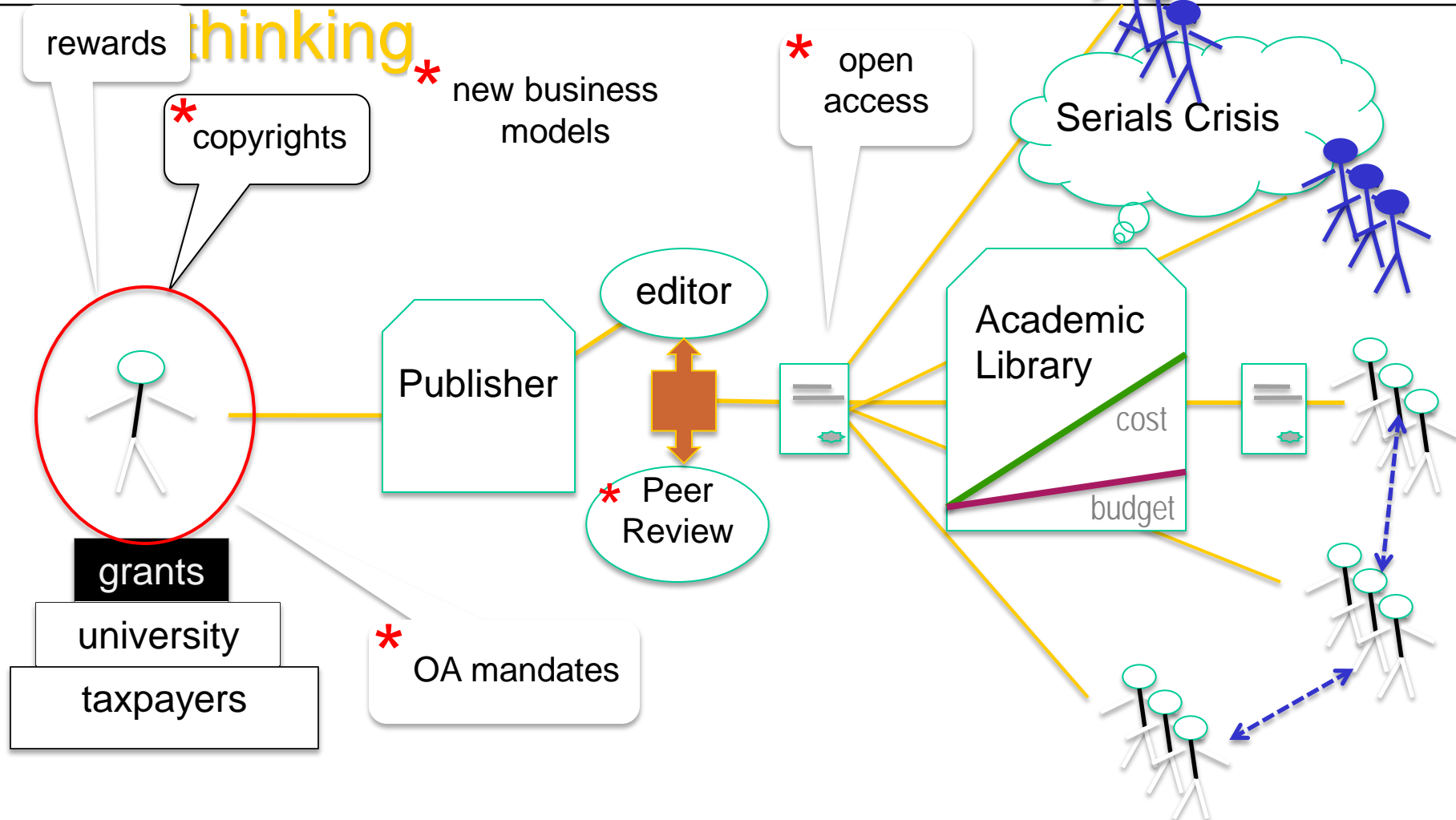


Changing Times of 90s and 00s

- Invention of Web 1993
 - Journal Crisis in Libraries 90s
 - Trend toward digital
 - Growth in e formats
 - Demand for e content
 - Ubiquity of Internet
 - Funders' mandates for Open Access
 - National Institutes of Health 2009
 - Future
-

Scholarly Communications System- new

thinking



- Would prefer other slide

Scholarly Communication: New Models

■ **Institutional Repositories**

- Unified open access to and preservation of the electronic collections of works of members of the institution's community

■ **Open Access Journals**

- Journals available at no cost to end user
- May or may not be refereed

■ **Open Education Resources**

- Alternatives to high-cost textbooks

Open Access Journals

- Creation of Content
- Rights
- Peer Review
- Dissemination
- Citation Impact Factors
- Promotion and Tenure Implications
- Preservation of Content

Partnership: Libraries and Faculty

- Expertise
- Content
- Infrastructure

- New services needed by faculty
 - Place to put data sets, have them be citable

Creative Commons Licenses

- Grants / funders stuff goes here

- Alt- metrics goes here

Scholarly Communication Library Roles

- Research and scholarship in digital form
- Library role as steward of scholarship
- Collect and preserve digital material
- Organize, provide access to information
- Commitment to long-term preservation
- Copyright, fair use, author rights, OA
- Information and digital fluency

Faculty Roles and Open Access

- Faculty Roles
 - Authors
 - Peer-reviewers
 - Editors
- Open access options
 - Creative Commons licenses
 - SPARC addendum

How are faculty going to address these new roles and potential responsibilities?

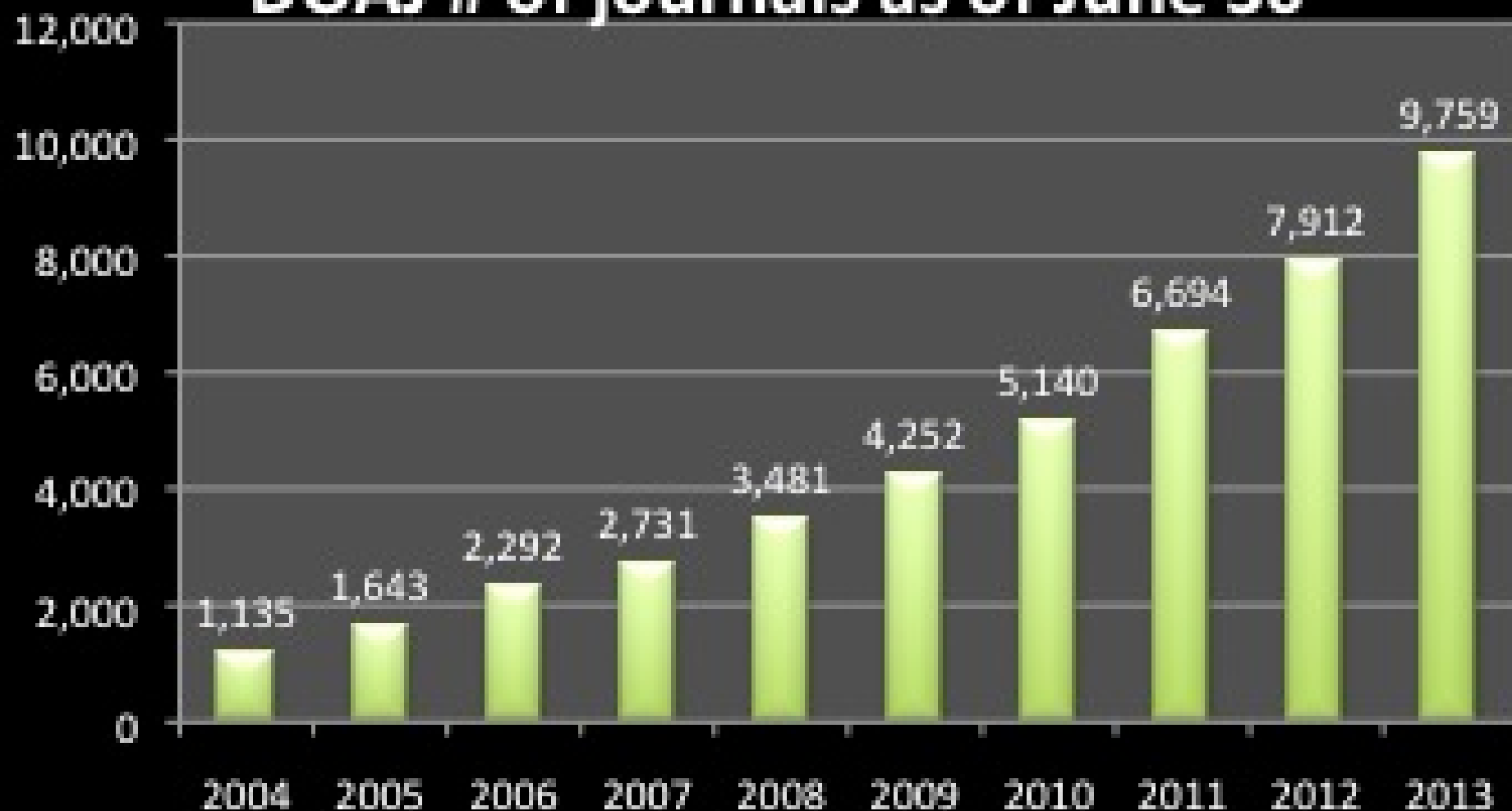
Challenges

- Perception of faculty members
 - What value is there in publishing in open access journals?
 - Impact on tenure and promotion?
 - Potential problems with author pays financial model?
- Copyright Issues
 - Who owns the copyright to works published in an open access journal?
 - What can a faculty member do to preserve the right to post a previously published work to an open access journal?

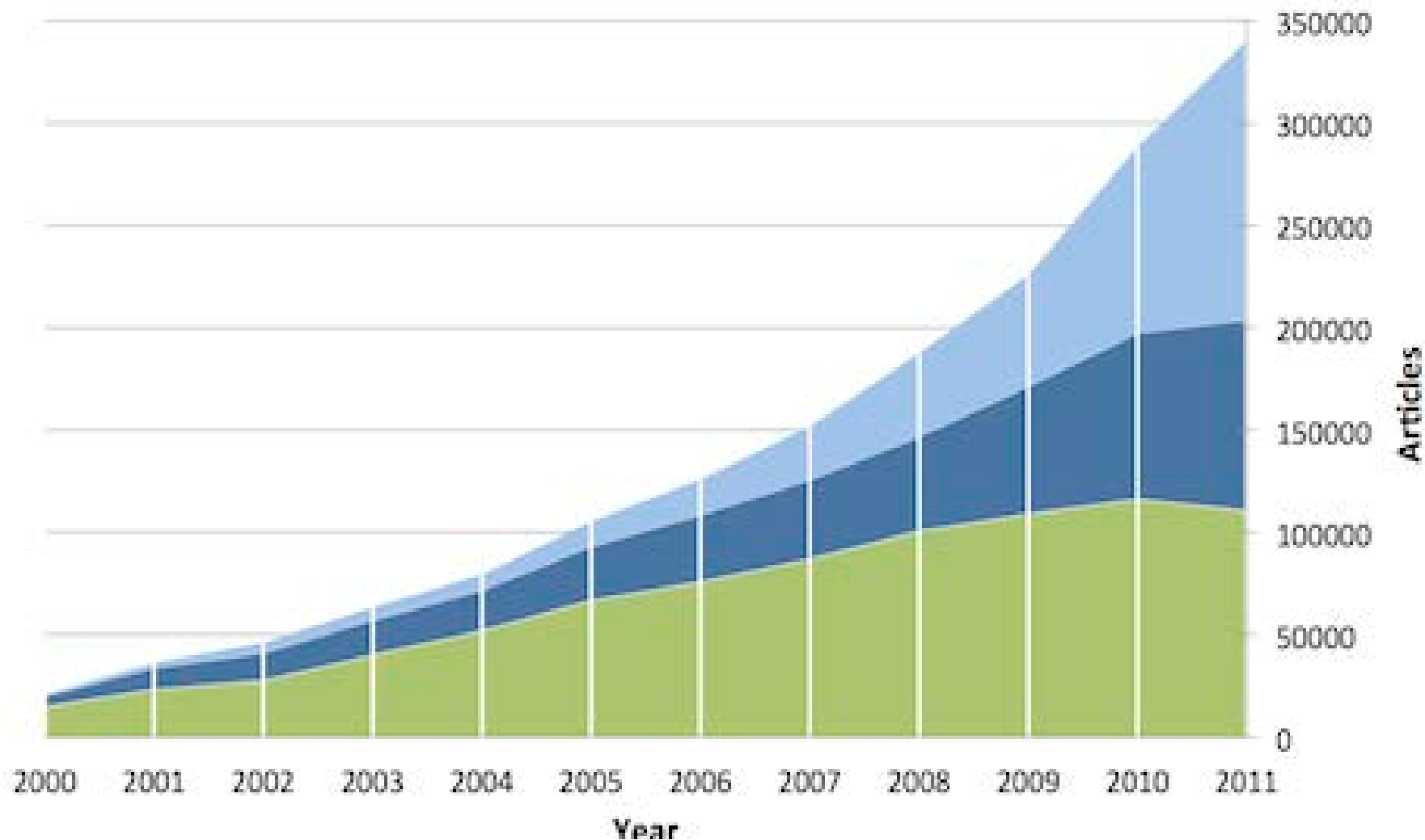
Transforming Librarian Roles

- Nexus of communication
- Create strategic partnerships
- Promote Open Access initiatives
- Curate digital materials
- Provide expertise on metadata, author rights, usage rights, etc
- Expand liaison role with faculty
- Provide education and workshops

DOAJ # of journals as of June 30

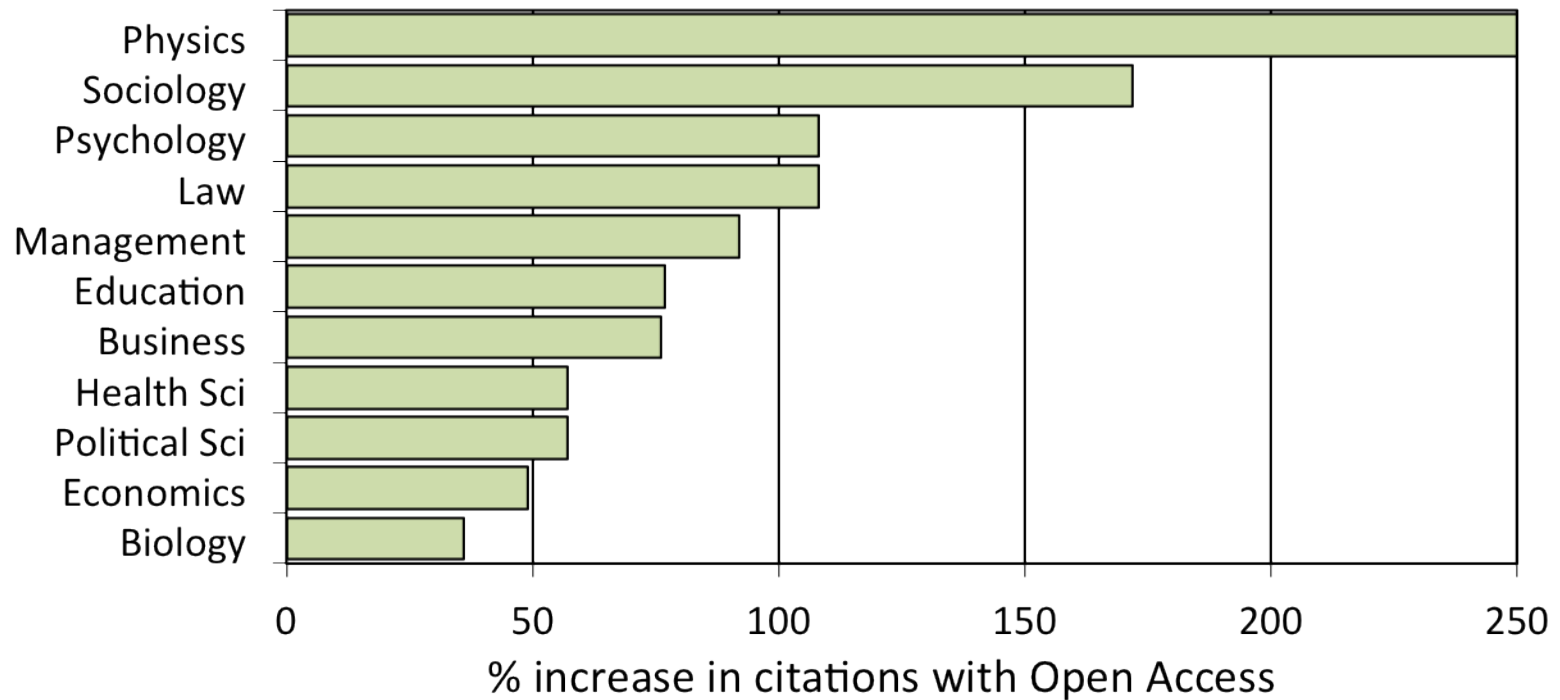


CC-BY-NC-SA Heather Morrison LPE <http://poeticeconomics.blogspot.com>



The rapid rise in open access. The graph (from Laasko and Bjork's paper – BMC Medicine 2012, 10:124) shows the numbers of papers published in three different types of online open access journals from 2000 to 2011. Courtesy The Guardian

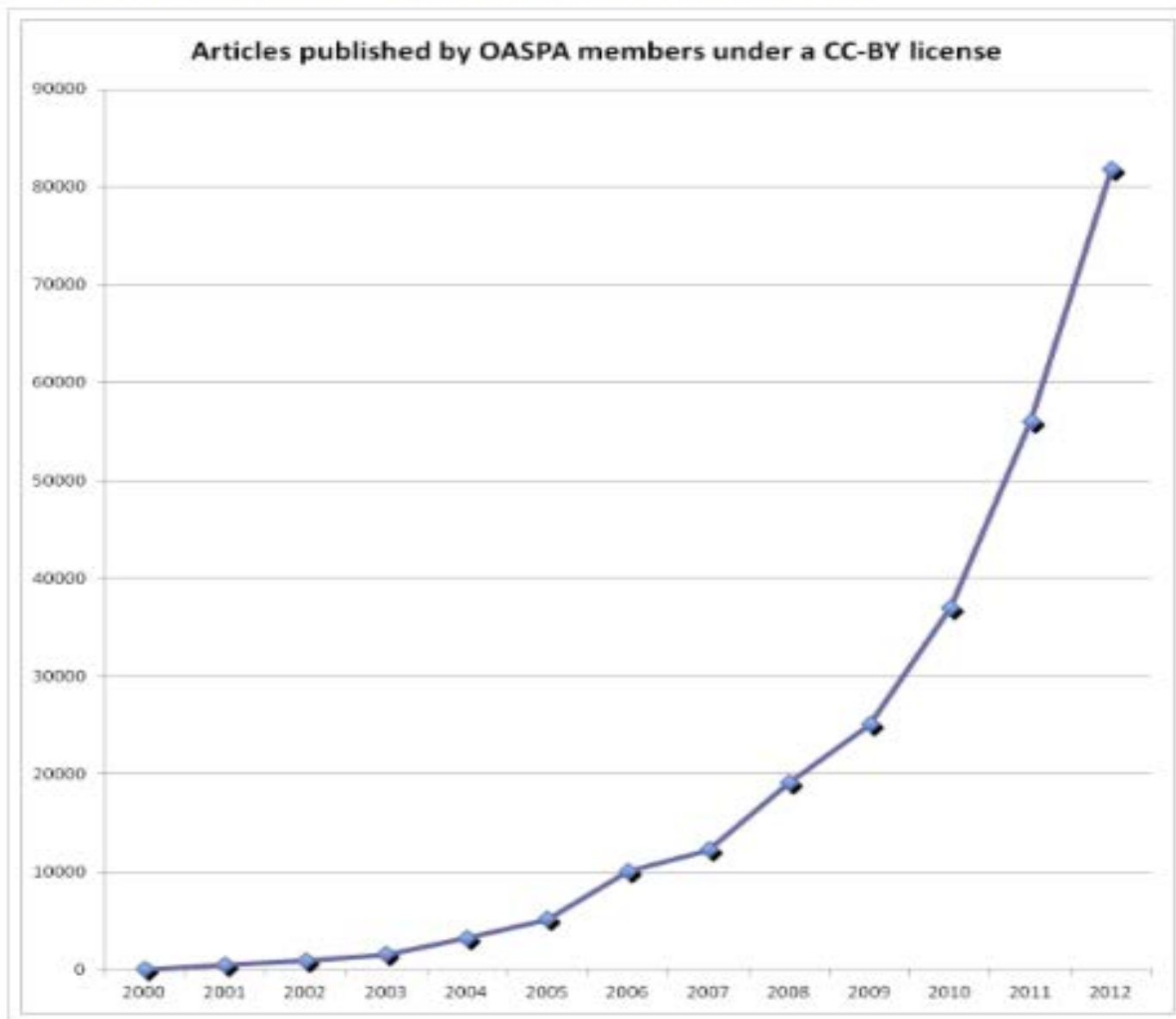
Impact



Range = 36%-200%

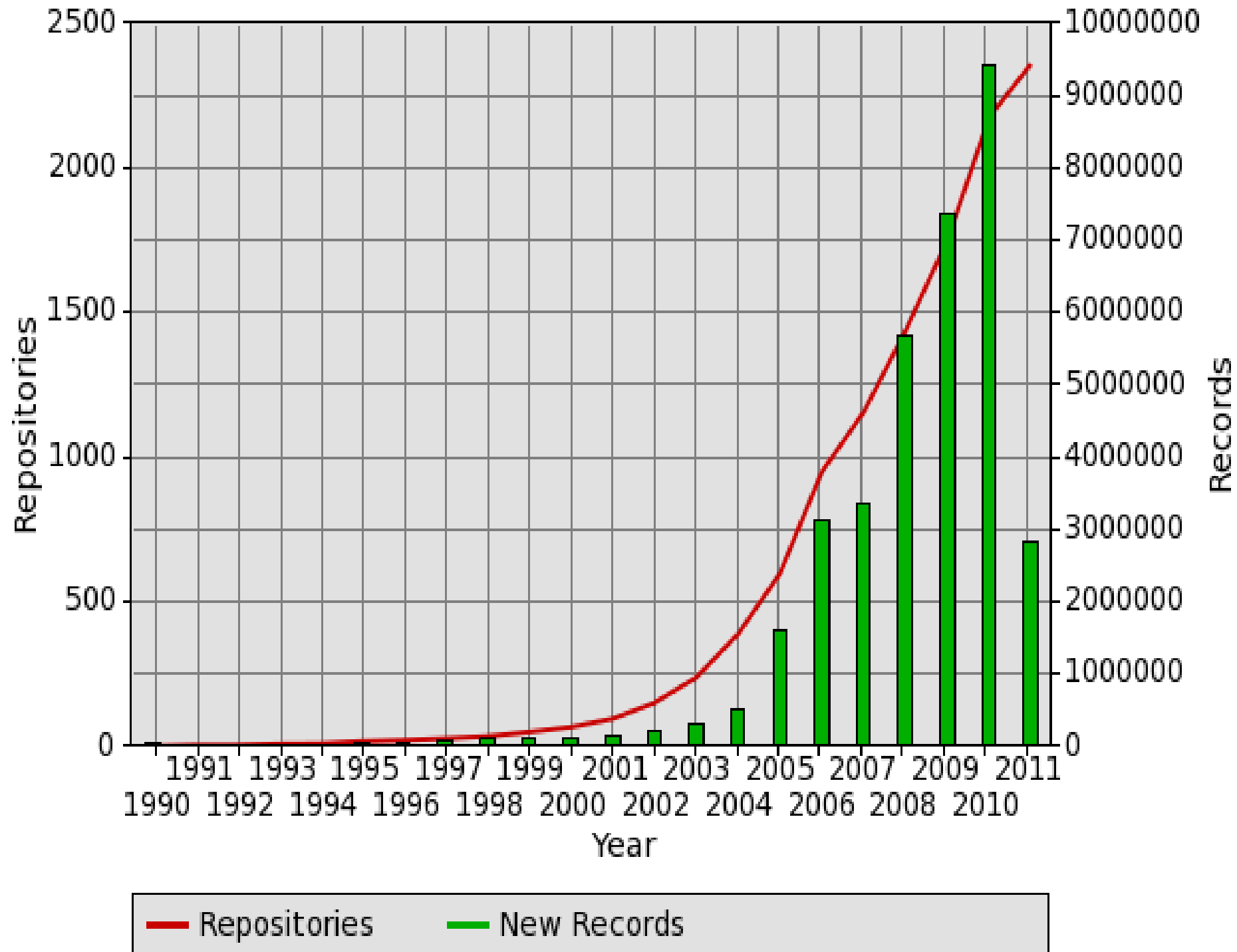
(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)

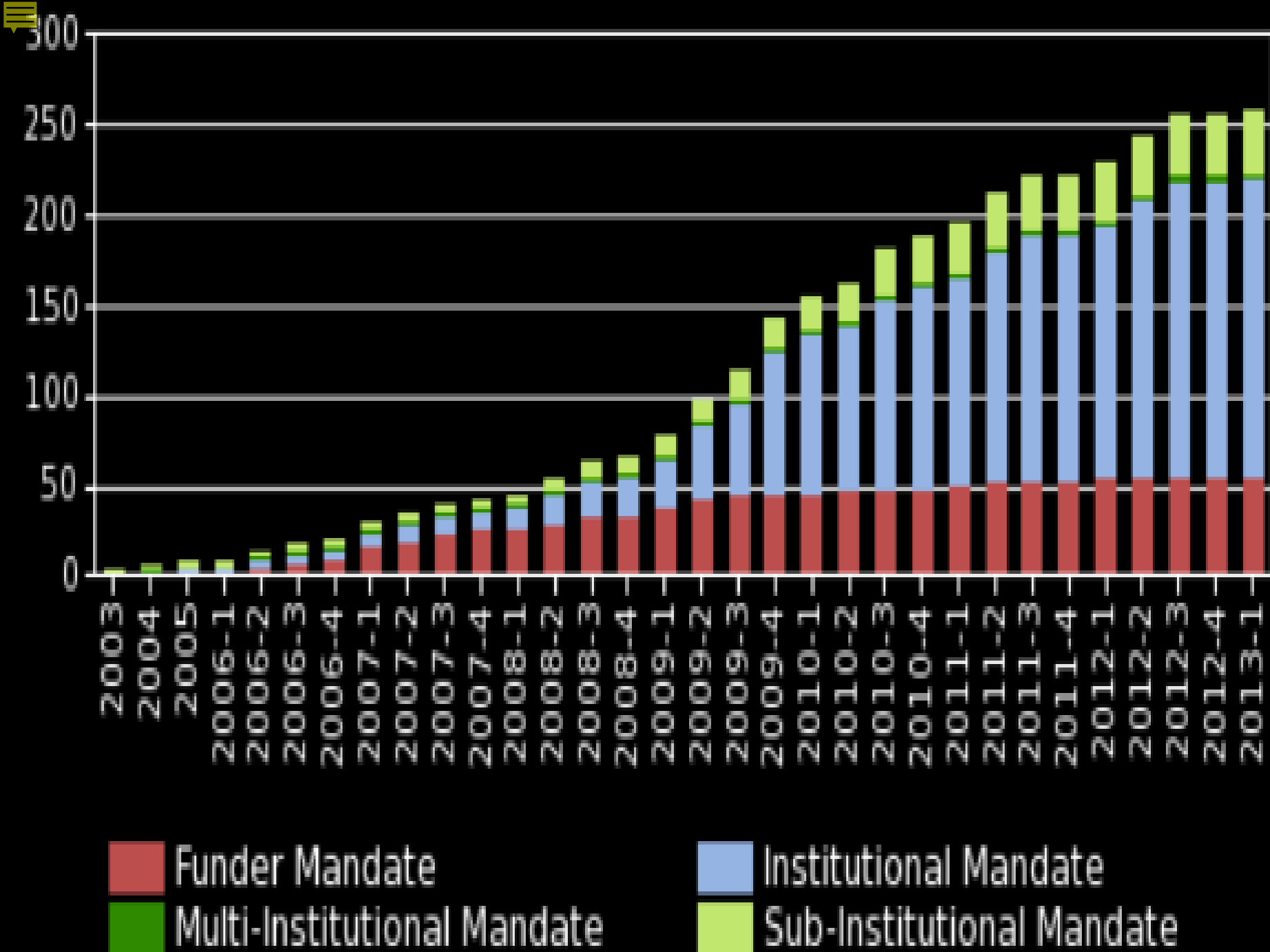
Growth in use of the CC-BY license



Data for the above chart can be downloaded [here](#): [OASPA Members CC-BY Growth](#)

A total of 252,418 articles were published with the CC-BY license during the period shown above.



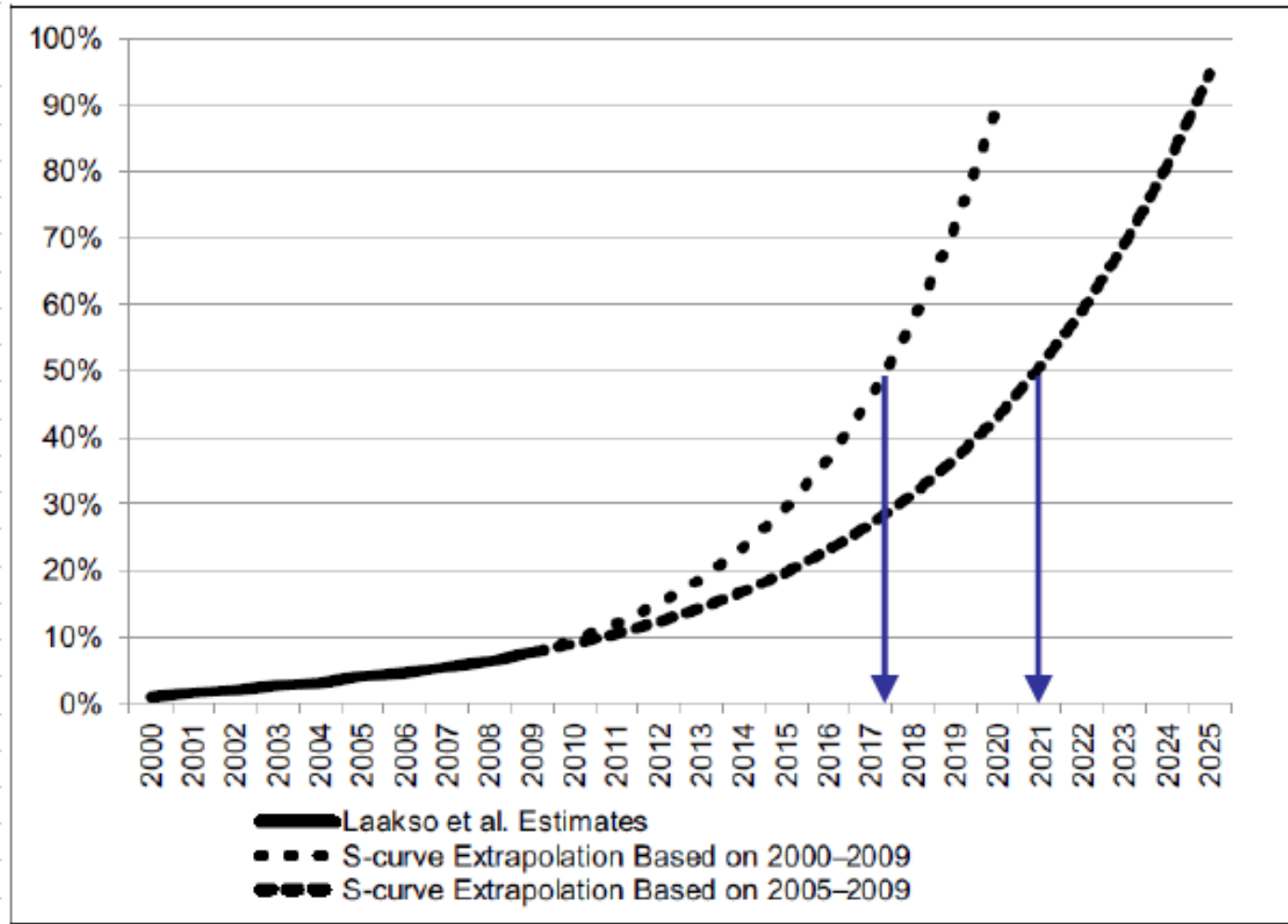


Predicted 'Disruption Timeframe' of OA vs Subscription model

TABLE 1

Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals

	Laakso et al. Estimate	Extrapolation Based of 2000–2009	Extrapolation Based of 2005–2009
2000	1.0%		
2001	1.7%		
2002	2.0%		
2003	2.7%		
2004	3.1%		
2005	4.1%		
2006	4.7%		
2007	5.5%		
2008	6.4%		
2009	7.7%		
2010		9.6%	9.0%
2011		12.1%	10.5%
2012		15.1%	12.3%
2013		18.8%	14.4%
2014		23.6%	16.9%
2015		29.4%	19.7%
2016		36.8%	23.1%
2017		46.0%	27.0%
2018		57.5%	31.6%
2019		72.0%	36.9%
2020		89.9%	43.2%
2021			50.7%
2022			59.2%
2023			69.2%



Source: "The Inevitability of Open Access", David Lewis

<http://crl.acrl.org/content/73/5/493.full.pdf+html> (College and Research Libraries, Sep 2012)

1. Article Level Metrics

Rivaling the World's Smallest Reptiles: Discovery of Miniaturized and Microendemic New Species of Leaf Chameleons (*Brookesia*) from Northern Madagascar

Article

Metrics

Related Content

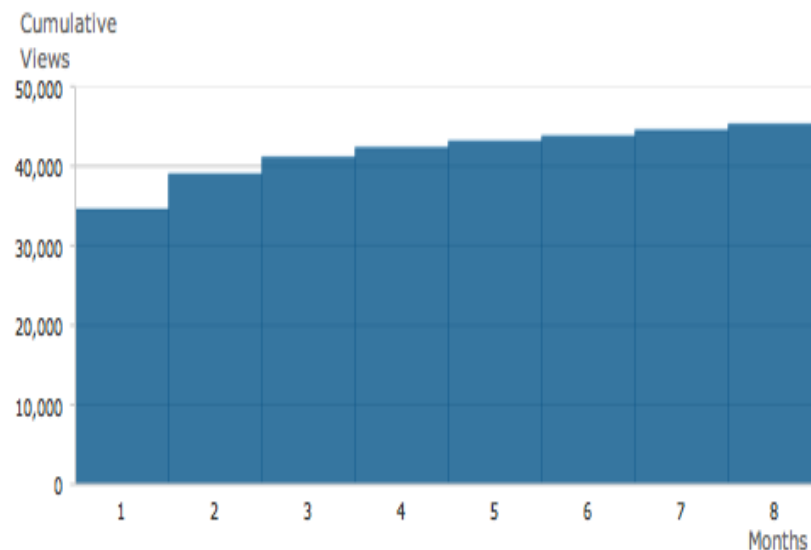

Comments: 2

Article Usage

Total Article Views

45,362Feb 14, 2012 (publication date)
through Sep 24, 2012*

	HTML Page Views	PDF Downloads	XML Downloads	Totals
PLoS	42,181	2,923	79	45,183
PMC	133	46	n.a.	179
Totals	42,314	2,969	79	45,362


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341	53	1

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Blogs and Media Coverage



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4,702

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177

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The Open Access Movement Grows Up: Taking Stock of a Revolution

Heather Joseph 

Published: October 22, 2013 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1001686 • Featured in [PLOS Collections](#)

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Introduction

We've Imagined a Better Future

We've Built a Robust Infrastructure

We're Building the Global Community

We've Begun to Accelerate the Culture Change Needed to Make OA the Norm

References

Reader Comments (0)

Citation: Joseph H (2013) The Open Access Movement Grows Up: Taking Stock of a Revolution. PLoS Biol 11(10): e1001686. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001686

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Competing Interests: Heather Joseph is on the Board of Directors of PLOS.

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Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research

Posted by [Michael Stebbins](#) on February 22, 2013 at 12:04 PM EST

The Obama Administration is committed to the proposition that citizens deserve easy access to the results of scientific research their tax dollars have paid for. That's why, in a policy memorandum released today, OSTP Director John Holdren has directed Federal agencies with more than \$100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication and requiring researchers to better account for and manage the digital data resulting from federally funded scientific research. OSTP has been looking into this issue for some time, soliciting broad public input on multiple occasions and convening an interagency working group to develop a policy. The final policy reflects substantial inputs from scientists and scientific organizations, publishers, members of Congress, and other members of the public—over 65 thousand of whom recently signed a *We the People* petition asking for expanded public access to the results of taxpayer-funded research.

To see the new policy memorandum, please

visit: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdfTo see Dr. Holdren's response to the *We the People* petition, pleasevisit: <https://petitions.whitehouse.gov/response/increasing-public-access-results-scientific-research>*Michael Stebbins is Assistant Director for Biotechnology at OSTP*

WE *the* PEOPLE YOUR VOICE IN OUR GOVERNMENT

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Half of taxpayer funded research will soon be available to the public

By Andrea Peterson, Updated: January 17 at 6:06 pm

Proponents of the open access model for academic research notched a huge victory Thursday night when Congress passed a budget that will make about half of taxpayer-funded research available to the public.

Deep inside the \$1.1 trillion Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2014 is a provision that requires federal agencies under the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education portion of the bill with research budgets of \$100 million or more to provide the public with online access to the research that they fund within 12 months of publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

According to the [Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition](#) (SPARC), this means approximately \$31 billion of the total \$60 billion annual U.S. investment in taxpayer-funded research will become openly accessible. "This is an important step toward making federally funded scientific research available for everyone to use online at no cost," said SPARC Executive Director Heather Joseph in a news release. The language in the appropriations bill mirrors that in the White House [open access memo](#) from last year, and a National Institutes of Health public access program [enacted in 2008](#).

Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) who was instrumental in getting the NIH program launched told The Post: "Expanding this policy to public health and education research is a step toward a more transparent government and better science."

While the government funds a significant chunk of academic research in the United States, most taxpayers do not have access to the results of that research, which is often kept in pay-walled databases controlled by commercial publishers. As the Internet has made it far easier for academics to share their research results, many have pushed for a more open system that allows public sharing of scholarly research commonly called "open access." But some publishers have [cracked down](#), even going after individual professors who post their research on their university Web pages.

Questions/Discussion

Contact Information

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Trends

- Article level metrics
- New publishing services
 - Authoring tools
 - Peer review processes
 - Distribution channels
 - Storage and archiving
 - Social networking tools
- Dealing with Data