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Scholarly Communication and Content Recruitment for Institutional Repository (Presentation for GRADLIS 9315)

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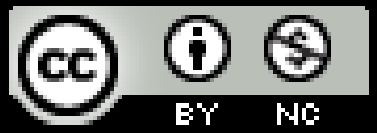
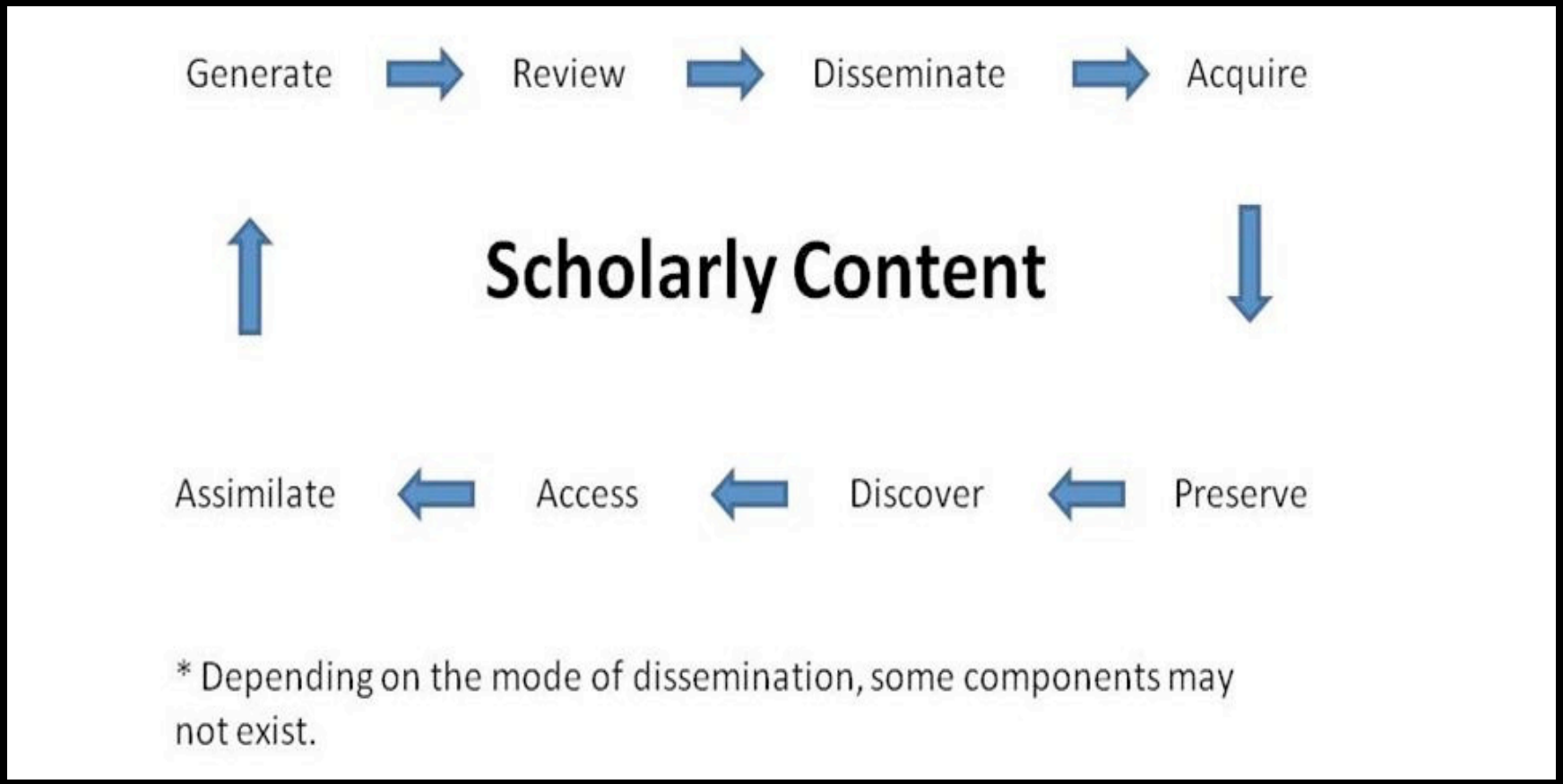


The URLs of the online resources mentioned in this presentation are noted in alphabetical order at the end. Additional resources are also noted there.

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



Source: Western Libraries, The University of Western Ontario

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

- Different stakeholders include but are not limited to:
  - Scholars/Researchers as authors
  - Publishers
  - Libraries
  - Scholars/Researchers as readers
  - Higher education institutions
  - Research funding agencies

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

- Different topics include but are not limited to:
  - Peer review
  - Copyright
  - Publication impact
  - Collection development
  - Acquisitions
  - Information discovery
  - Access

Issues of Current SC System

- Lengthy process for content dissemination
- Internet as a communication channel not fully utilized
- Barriers to access due to business interests
- Increasing financial burden for libraries
- Changes in researchers' information-seeking behaviour
- Scholarship in the Digital Age: Information, Infrastructure, and the Internet

Concerns over Journal Publishing

- Prices escalating, especially in Scientific, Technical, and Medical (STM) fields ("serials crisis")
- "Big deal" electronic journal packages: Impact on library budget and on selection of content
- Licensing restrictions on access

Concerns over Journal Publishing

- Less library funding for purchasing monographs
- Limited sales of monographs
- Fewer opportunities for monograph publishing, which has a negative impact on faculty promotion (especially in Arts and Humanities)
- Business interests vs. Academic information needs

Reactions to Concerns

- Academic libraries' concerns over journal publishing have led to:
  - Promoting openness of scholarly content
  - Creating digital repositories to enhance access

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 the communication channel
- Conducive to knowledge acquisition and generation
- Open Knowledge Definition

Open Access (OA)

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

Open Access (OA)

- Compatible with peer review
- Faster information exchange
- OA journals less expensive to produce than conventionally published journals
- Questions about economic sustainability
- Open Access: The New World of Research Communication (video)
- What Is the Future of Open Access? (video)

Types of Open Access

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

Types of Open Access

- Gratis OA: Content made freely available online but with copyright restrictions
- Libre OA: Content made freely available online with certain copyright restrictions removed
- Creative Commons licenses enable libre OA by specifying the permissions and restrictions
- Wanna Work Together? (video)

Other Types of Openness

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

Other Types of Openness

- 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
- MIT OpenCourseWare and Connexions

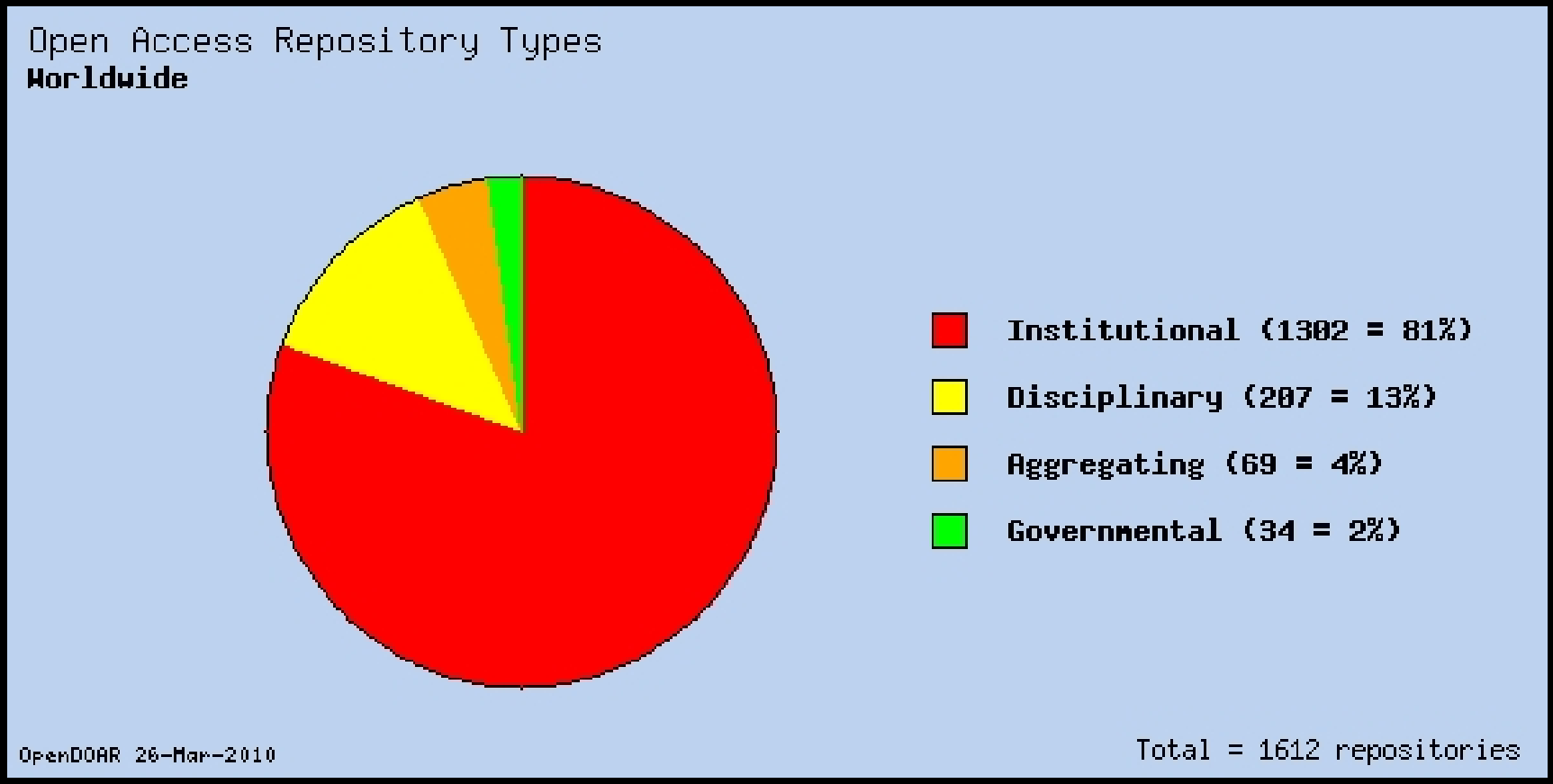
Other Types of Openness

- Open Notebook Science: Sharing notes about the work and progress of a research project online, e.g., RRResearch and Useful Chem Project
- Open Science: Good for Research, Good for Researchers? (video)
- Concise and to-the-point discussion of different types of openness in Battle of the Opens

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

Types of Digital Repository



Source: OpenDOAR

Types of Digital Repository

- Disciplinary repository: A subject-based online archive that expedites information exchange among members of an academic community, e.g., arXiv, PubMed Central Canada, RePEc, etc.
- Institutional repository: An online archive created and maintained by an educational or research institution to collect, showcase, and preserve their intellectual output, e.g., cIRcle, Scholarship@Western, T-Space, etc.

Types of Digital Repository

- Aggregating repository: An online archive that facilitates access to digital content from different individual repositories, e.g., Theses Canada, EThOS, DART-Europe, etc.
- Governmental repository: An online archive for digital content generated by government agencies, e.g., NPArC, OSTI, Geoscience Data Repository, etc.

Types of Digital Repository

- Three directories of open access digital repositories:
  - OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)
  - Repository 66
  - ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)

Types of Digital Repository

- Not all digital repositories offer free access to their content because some were created for internal use within organizations.
- The focus of this presentation is on open access institutional repositories, i.e., those that are created and maintained by educational or research institutions and their content is freely available for public access.

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 Repositories? (video)

Basic Components of Repository

- Hardware: A server and other required equipment
- Software: The platform to present content. Common platforms include DSpace, ePrints, Fedora, and Digital Commons
- Content
- Metadata of content

Common Content Types

- Journal articles
- Books and book chapters
- Conference papers and presentations
- Electronic theses and dissertations
- Technical reports
- Working/Discussion papers
- Research datasets
- Learning objects

Functions of Metadata

- Describe content for the purpose of organizing it
- Facilitate discovery of content by repository users
- Facilitate indexing of content by external systems, e.g., search engines
- Support archiving and preservation, especially with regard to file format and systems requirement

Technical Aspects of Repository

- Online resources about technical aspects of institutional repositories:
  - Digital Repositories InfoKit
  - Metadata in Repositories
  - Utah Digital Repository Toolkit

Management of Repository

- Planning: Mission, content types, resource allocation, policy development, etc.
- Budgeting: Costs of hardware, software, staff, ongoing maintenance, etc.
- Staffing: Staff size, required skill sets, classification and rank, etc.
- Promotion/Marketing: Strategies, targets, desired outcomes, etc.

Management of Repository

- Content recruitment: How to attract content, who to submit content, what format, etc.
- Access to content: Indexing by search engines, online exposure, discovery by users, etc.
- Content preservation: Reformatting, future usability, etc.
- Assessment: Review of content development, download statistics, staffing requirement, etc.

Management of Repository

- Online resources about management of institutional repositories:
  - Digital Repositories InfoKit
  - Utah Digital Repository Toolkit

Content Recruitment

- This presentation focuses on content recruitment.
- It is important to create a collection/content policy to guide the development of the repository.
- The policy should be reviewed periodically in view of the institutional environment and other relevant factors.

Collection/Content Policy

- Commons Issues addressed by the policy:
  - What criteria are used to define the scope of the repository?
  - What types of content are collected?
  - What is the appropriate format?
  - Who is eligible to submit content?
  - How is content submitted?
  - What metadata should be collected from the contributor?

Collection/Content Policy

- How is submitted content handled, organized, and made available for access?
- How are different versions of the submitted material managed?
- What copyright issues are involved?
- How are publishers' copyright restrictions handled?
- Is it possible to withdraw submitted content?
- What are the plan and procedures for backup and preservation?

Collection/Content Policy

- Examples of repository collection/content policy:
  - Atrium (University of Guelph)
  - cIRcle (University of British Columbia)
  - DSpace (University of Calgary)
  - QSpace (Queen's University)
  - Scholarship@Western (The University of Western Ontario)
  - T-Space (University of Toronto)

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Identify potential contributors, assess their needs for scholarly communication, and determine how the repository can meet those needs, e.g., the repository can help raise the profile of a newly founded research centre by posting its researchers' writings online

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Collaborate with subject librarians and library administrators to proactively reach out to academic departments and the institution's administration, and promote the benefits of contributing content to the repository, e.g., delivering presentations at departmental meetings, answering questions about scholarly communication issues from individual faculty members and students, etc.
- On Faculty Outreach (video)

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Customize talking points for potential contributors in light of the fact that different disciplines have their own cultures, e.g., providing more information and concrete examples of open access and online publishing using a repository when reaching out to disciplines that are less familiar with or receptive to these topics

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Provide education and/or information about copyright restrictions and open access to highlight the benefits of submitting content to the repository, e.g., organizing workshops on ensuring open access to published research, distributing brochures about open access and digital repositories, etc.
- Greater Reach for Your Research: Expanding Readership through Digital Repositories

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Encourage different campus constituencies to adopt the repository as the platform for the dissemination of locally generated scholarly content, e.g., working papers, technical reports, student research journals, etc.

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Identify faculty allies on campus and invite them to participate in content recruitment activities, e.g., inviting local open access advocates to speak on the positive impact of submitting content to the repository

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Collaborate with allies on campus to develop a mandate to require submission of faculty's scholarly articles to the repository, e.g., MIT's faculty voted to implement an institution-wide open access mandate: MIT faculty open access to their scholarly articles
- The Harvard Open Access Initiatives (video)

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Partner with relevant campus units to draw potential contributors' attention to the benefits of submitting content to the repository, e.g., working with the institution's research office to promote the repository as an avenue for the compliance with research funding agencies' policies that funded researchers must make their findings available online for free public access

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- Work with the media outlets on campus to raise the institution's awareness of the repository and its benefits, e.g., providing relevant information to the campus newspapers and make yourself available for interviews
- Use the library's communication/marketing channels to promote the repository and the benefits of contributing content

Strategies for Content Recruitment

- This list is by no means exhaustive. There have been discussions about this topic:
  - Institutional repositories (collection strategies)
  - Advice on filling your repository
  - Content recruitment for institutional repositories
  - Collecting for digital repositories

Potential Contributors' Questions

- Potential contributors often bring up a variety of questions. A common one is about the copyright restrictions on their articles published in subscription-based journals.
- SHERPA/RoMEO provides information about journal publishers' permissions and restrictions on articles they publish. Authors can use it to find out whether they can make their published articles freely available online.
- Using Sherpa/RoMEO Examples

Potential Contributors' Questions

- It is likely that the library has to provide assistance with clarifying journal publishers' permissions and restrictions.
- Authors should be alerted to the fact that they can use an addendum to retain certain rights over their yet-to-publish articles, e.g., SPARC Canadian Author Addendum
- Retaining Copyright in Journal Articles
- Know Your Rights: Who Really Owns Your Scholarly Works? (video)

Potential Contributors' Questions

- Other questions include but are not limited to:
- What benefits are there for me as a scholar? (Explain the benefits of open access and institutional repositories, especially those from the scholar's perspective)
- Aren't scholarly articles already available in databases? (Point out that databases are commercial products and are available to the campus community because of the library's subscriptions)

Potential Contributors' Questions

- Will submitted content remain available over time? (Talk about the backup and preservation measures for the repository)
- How will people find the content submitted to the repository? (Explain that the content is indexed by search engines and harvesters such as OAIster and CARL Open Archives Metadata Harvester)

Potential Contributors' Questions

- Is there help with submitting content to the repository? (Provide timely assistance or submission service if possible)
- How will I know if my articles have been accessed? (Point out that there are download statistics for contributors)
- The repository's collection/content policy may come in handy when answering some of these questions.

Barriers to Content Recruitment

- What do you think impedes content recruitment for an institutional repository?

Online Resources Mentioned

Advice on Filling Your Repository
http://ways.org/en/blogs/2010/mar/26/advice_on_filling_an_open_access_repository
arXiv
http://arxiv.org/
Atrium's Collection/Content Policy
http://atrium.lib.uoguelph.ca/contentPolicy.html
Battle of the Opens
http://scienceblogs.com/bookoftrogool/2010/03/battle_of_the_opens.php
Canadian Institutional Repositories
http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/institutional_repositories/canadian_projects-e.html
CARL Open Archives Metadata Harvester
http://carl-abrc-oai.lib.sfu.ca/index.php/browse
cIRcle's Collection/Content Policy
http://www.library.ubc.ca/circle/policies_b.html

Online Resources Mentioned

Collecting for Digital Repositories

http://ir.lib.uwo.ca/wlpub/12/

Connexions

http://cnx.org/

Content Recruitment for Institutional Repositories

http://ir.lib.uwo.ca/wlpub/6/

Creative Commons Licenses

http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses/

DART-Europe

http://www.dart-europe.eu/basic-search.php

Digital Commons

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

Digital Repositories InfoKit

http://www.jiscinfonet.ac.uk/infokits/repositories/index_html

Online Resources Mentioned

Directory of Open Access Journals

http://www.doaj.org/

DSpace

http://www.dspace.org/

DSpace at the University of Calgary's Collection/Content Policy

http://library.ucalgary.ca/services/information-faculty/open-access/institutional-repository-policies#Content

ePrints

http://www.eprints.org/

EThOS

http://ethos.bl.uk/

Fedora

http://www.fedora-commons.org/

Gateway to Scientific Data

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

Online Resources Mentioned

Geoscience Data Repository

http://gdr.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e.php

Greater Reach for Your Research: Expanding Readership through Digital Repositories

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

The Harvard Open Access Initiatives

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/content/harvard-open-access-initiatives

Institutional Repositories (Content Recruitment Strategies)

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/library_talks/54/

Know Your Rights: Who Really Owns Your Scholarly Works?

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

Metadata in Repositories

http://www.wrn.aber.ac.uk/objects/metadata_overview/

MIT Faculty Open Access to Their Scholarly Articles

http://web.mit.edu/newsoffice/2009/open-access-0320.html

Online Resources Mentioned

MIT OpenCourseWare

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

NPArC

http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/ctrl

OAIster

http://oaister.worldcat.org/

On Faculty Outreach

http://vimeo.com/2902879

Open Access: The New World of Research Communication

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/open_access/October_10_2007-e.html

Open Data and the Future of Funded Research

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/open-data-and-future-funded-research

Open Knowledge Definition

http://www.opendefinition.org/okd

Online Resources Mentioned

Open Science: Good for Research, Good for Researchers?

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

OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)

http://www.opendoar.org/

OSTI

http://www.osti.gov/

Panton Principles

http://pantonprinciples.org/

Public Library of Science

http://www.plos.org/

Publication Impact

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

PubMed Central Canada

http://pubmedcentralcanada.ca/

Online Resources Mentioned

QSpace's Collection/Content Policy

http://library.queensu.ca/services/qspace/guidelines/policies

RePEc

http://www.repec.org/

Repository 66

http://maps.repository66.org/

Retaining Copyright in Journal Articles (CAUT Intellectual Property Advisory)

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

ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)

http://roar.eprints.org/

RRResearch

http://rrresearch.blogspot.com/

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

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

Online Resources Mentioned

Scholarship in the Digital Age: Information, Infrastructure, and the Internet

http://scholcomm.columbia.edu/scholarship-digital-age-information-infrastructure-and-i

Scholarship@Western

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

Scholarship@Western's Policies

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

SHERPA/RoMEO

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

SPARC Canadian Author Addendum

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

T-Space

https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/

T-Space's Collection/Content Policy

https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/policies/comm-and-coll.jsp

Online Resources Mentioned

Theses Canada

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/thesescanada/index-e.html

Useful Chem Project

http://usefulchem.wikispaces.com/

Using Sherpa/RoMEO Examples

http://harvester.lib.utah.edu/utah_ir_toolkit/copyright/sherpa.html

Utah Digital Repository Toolkit

http://harvester.lib.utah.edu/utah_ir_toolkit/

Wanna Work Together?

http://creativecommons.org/videos/wanna-work-together

What Is the Future of Open Access?

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

Why Repositories?

http://vimeo.com/2900682

Additional Resources

Assessing the Future Landscape of Scholarly Communication

http://escholarship.org/uc/cshe_fsc

Digital Repository Management Uncovered

https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/handle/2142/15083

A Field Guide to Misunderstandings about Open Access

http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/04-02-09.htm#fieldguide

Institutional Repositories, Tout de Suite

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

Institutional Repository Bibliography

http://www.digital-scholarship.org/irb/irb.html

Open Access Overview

http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm

The University's Role in the Dissemination of Research and Scholarship

http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/disseminating-research-feb09.pdf

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