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Scholarly Communication Presentation for LIS9630

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Scholarly Communication Presentation for LIS9630

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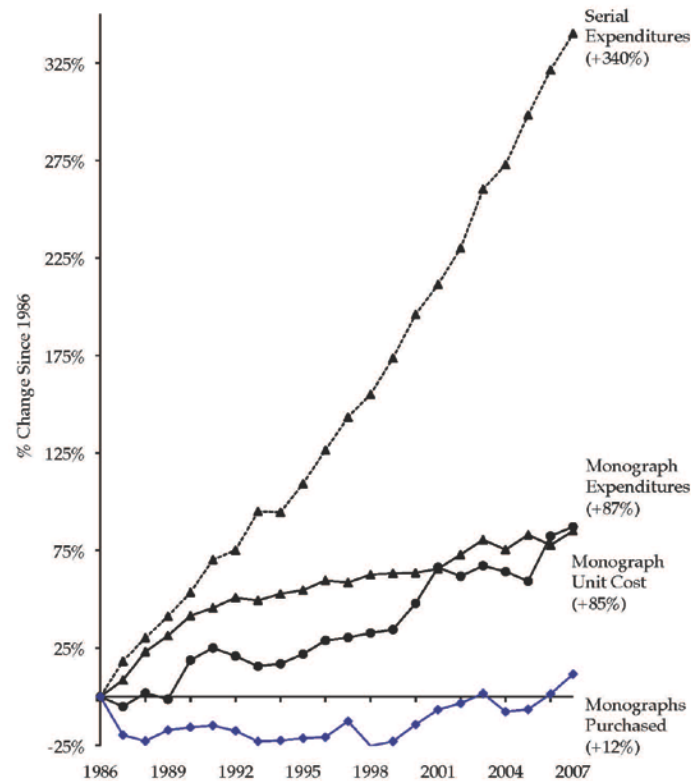
Concerns over Scholarly Communication

- 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 Scholarly Communication

GRAPH 2

MEDIAN MONOGRAPH AND SERIAL EXPENDITURES IN ARL LIBRARIES, 1986-2007*



Source: ARL Statistics 2006-2007, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, DC
*Includes electronic resources from 1999-2000 onward.

Concerns over Scholarly Communication

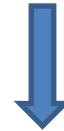
- Less library funding for purchasing monographs
- Limited sales of monographs
- Fewer opportunities for monograph publishing
- Business interests vs. Academic information needs

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

Generate → Review → Disseminate → Acquire



Scholarly Content



Assimilate ← Access ← Discover ← Preserve

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

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

Different stakeholders included:

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

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

Different topics involved:

- Peer review
- Copyright transfer
- Impact factor
- Collection development
- Acquisitions
- Information discovery
- Access, etc.

Scholarly Communication Lifecycle

Issues of current 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

Copyright Management

- No complete copyright transfer for journal articles
- Retention of certain rights (author rights)
- Author addendum to copyright transfer agreement, e.g., [SPARC Canadian Author Addendum](#)
- Self-archiving to increase online visibility of and access to published articles

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 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

Open Access

- Compatible with peer review
- Faster information exchange
- OA journals less expensive to produce than conventionally published journals
- Different models to operationalize OA publishing
- Questions about business model sustainability
- [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

Open Data

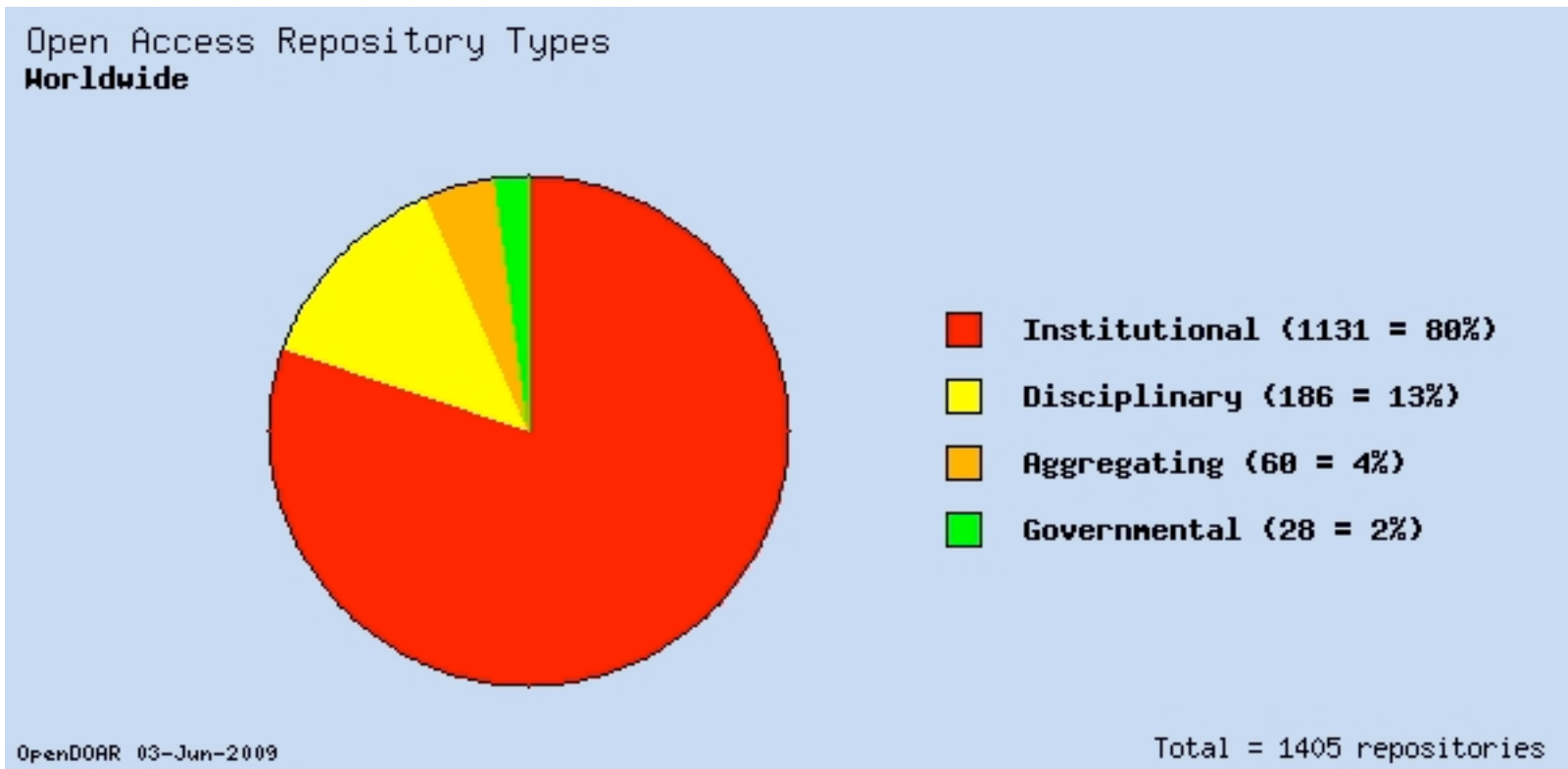
- Research data made freely available for other researchers to build upon
- Data collected with public funding
- NRC-CISTI's [Gateway to Scientific Data](#) to help with easier access to data generated by Canadian researchers

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 Rice's [Connexions](#)

Digital Repositories

Online archives that collect and provide access to certain types of digital materials



Digital Repositories

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

Digital Repositories

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Scholarship@Western website. The browser's address bar shows the URL "Scholarship@Western - Mozilla Firefox". The website's header features the "Scholarship@Western" logo and a navigation menu with links for "Home", "About", "FAQ", and "My Account". On the left side, there is a search bar with the text "Enter search terms:" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, there is a dropdown menu set to "in Scholarship@W". Further down, there is a link to "Notify me via email or RSS". The main content area is titled "Browse Research and Scholarship" and includes two sub-sections: "Departments and Research Units" and "Researcher Gallery". A paragraph of text describes the repository's mission: "Scholarship@Western collects, disseminates, archives, and preserves a variety of materials created or sponsored by the University of Western Ontario. It aims to advance scholarship and disseminate knowledge by providing open access to the academic and professional achievements at Western. Please note that articles available from Scholarship@Western may not be the final published version. If you have any questions, suggestions, or comments, please contact [Western Libraries](#)." Below this text, there are three sections: "At a Glance" with sub-sections for "Top 10 Downloads" (All time) and "Recent Additions" (20 most recent additions); "Paper of the Day" featuring the article "Action Without Awareness: Reaching to an Object You Do Not Remember Seeing" by Matthew Heath, Anika Maraj, et al. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and a Zotero icon.

Digital Repositories

Content

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

Researchers

- Potentially more recognition in academic community and outside of academia
- Potentially more competitive for future research funding

Digital Repositories

Institution

- Active contribution to scholarship
- Enhancement of profile as research institution
- International recognition of academic achievements
- Beneficial to global researcher networking
- Beneficial to recruitment of faculty and students

Digital Repositories

- Deposits of published articles in digital repositories contingent on publisher's permission
- Tool to check publisher's copyright policy:
[RoMEO](#)

Online Journal Publishing

- Online journals hosted by institutions or academic libraries, most of them open access
- Synergies created to assist Humanities and Social Sciences journals in Canada to migrate to online environment
- Open Journal Systems created by Public Knowledge Project as an online publishing platform, e.g., [Canadian Journal of Sociology](#)
- [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

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., [SciVee](#)

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

Selected Online Resources

- Listed in [this post](#) on [Digital & Scholarly](#) blog
- Excellent sources for news about scholarly communication:
 - [Open Access News](#)
 - [DigitalKoans](#)