Approaches to Digital Scholarship at Top Universities around the World: Scholarly Publishing in the Digital Age

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Digital Scholarship

- New digital technologies incorporated into the traditional scholarly communication cycle

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Objectives

1. To determine the extent to which top research libraries have educated researchers and students about digital scholarship.
2. To shed light on the services top research libraries provide for various stages of the research cycle.
3. To identify service topics covered by a majority of top research libraries.
Framework & Data Collection

- Service categories:
  - Scholarly Communications
  - Open Access
  - IRs and services
  - Research data mgmt. tools
  - Google tools/services

Research Cycle Stages

- Discovery
- Literature Management
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Publishing
- Enduring Access
- Digital Scholarship
Limitations

- Due to our language limits, libraries that do not present information in English are not included in the study.
RESULTS & ANALYSIS
Scholarly Communication

- Scholarly Comm. Overview: 59% Yes, 41% No
- Scholarly Resources: 65% Yes, 35% No
- New Scholarship Tools/Techniques: 69% Yes, 31% No
Digital Scholarship: Digital Humanities & eScience

![Bar Chart]

- DH Overview: 46 No, 54 Yes
- DH Policies: 60 No, 40 Yes
- DH Resources: 51 No, 49 Yes
- eScience Overview: 94 No, 6 Yes
- eScience Policies: 97 No, 3 Yes
- eScience Resources: 93 No, 7 Yes

Legend:
- Red: No
- Blue: Yes
Stage 1: Discovery

- Discovery Layer: 90% Yes, 10% No
- Subject IR or DLs: 80% Yes, 20% No
- Google Scholar: 91% Yes, 9% No
- Search Engines: 62% Yes, 38% No
- Google Search: 47% Yes, 53% No
Stage 2: Literature Management

- 100% of respondents use citation management tools.
- 60% of respondents use social media for research management.
- 40% of respondents do not use social media for research management.

Legend:
- Red: No
- Blue: Yes
Stage 3 & 4: Data Collection and Analysis
Data Collection & Analysis (cont’d): Digitization & Metadata Services

- For research data and publications
- Library provided services

![Bar Chart]

<table>
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<td>Metadata Help</td>
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Data Collection & Analysis (cont’d): Data Management

![Bar chart showing data management overview and policies and DM tools. 92% of respondents have an overview and policies, and 92% use DM tools.](image)
Data Management Planning

Data management is an integral part of the research process, involving the planning and managing of their data. This planning will:

- Meet federal funding agency requirements
- Ensure that research data and records are accessible
- Increase research efficiency and prevent duplication
- Enhance data security and minimize risk of data loss

Learn more about federal funding agency requirements.

For more information and assistance, contact your...
Stage 5: Publishing

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Open access, Author’s rights, Copyright
Publishing (cont’d)
UNC-Chapel Hill
Impact Factor & Altmetrics
Stage 6: Enduring Access
Implications for LIS Education

• New Scholarship
  • Scholarly communications
    • Digital Humanities
    • eScience

• Discovery
  • Digital collections
  • Search engines
  • Discovery layers and systems

• Literature Management
  • Citation management
  • Social media for research management
Implications for LIS Education (cont’d)

• **Data Collection & Analysis**
  - Research methods
  - Data creation & management
  - Metadata

• **Publishing**
  - Institutional repositories
  - Open Access
  - Research impact

• **Enduring Access**
  - Preservation options and issues
Conclusions

• Digital humanities are becoming more prevalent within scholarly communications

• Libraries are embracing data management roles
  • Providing more tools (software and equipment) for researchers

• Open Access and sharing movement is taking off
  • Institutional repositories
  • Social media for research management

• Implications for future LIS Education
  • Increased opportunities for information professionals
Thank you!

Q&A

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