Research Support and European Research Libraries

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Highlights from the report of the University Leadership Council 'Redefining the Academic Library' (2011)

- Collection Size rapidly losing importance
- Local print collections are rarely used
- Acquisition model: ''just in time' purchasing approach''
- Demand for traditional library services is declining
- Academic libraries plan to substantially increase spending on ebooks
- Collaborative storage arrangements
- Library space >>> space to support collaborative learning
- Students need for information literacy
- Increasing importance of Open Access.
- New information infrastructure required for management of scientific data

Key message of this American report

The library's traditional role as a repository for physical books and periodicals is quickly fading, with important implications for space utilization, resource acquisition, and staffing.

Discussing Trends with European library leaders (2011)

- Similar trends
- Many libraries are looking for new discovery services
- Cloud based services offer new opportunities for a new ILS of the next generation
- Concern about privacy, security, data protection
- Severe budget problems
- Impact of mobile applications and social networking is discussed
- Focus on research infrastructure

4 Topics

- Scholarly Communication and Open Access repositories
- The role of the library in the area of Research Data
- The Promise of the Cloud
- Better use of Library Space

Scholarly (journal) publishing

- 25.400 active peer-reviewed journals (2009)
- Controlled mainly by commercial publishers
- 1.5 Million articles a year
- STM market 2010 : revenues $ 12.093.000.000. About 75% from STM journals
- Expected growth of 4.5 – 5% per year
- Profit margin of Elsevier is 36%

Open Access journals

- 7.311 peer-reviewed Open Access journals (DOAJ), but most journals don't have a high reputation

- Some very promising developments, e.g. PLoS

- Plos ONE: Widely disseminated and cited results. No access restrictions. Results published fast. Rigorous peer-review

Slow progress in Open Access

- Author Pay model of Open Access publishing more accepted by traditional publishers

- OA is stimulated by EC, governments, funding bodies and universities (mandates)

- 30% of faculty members have deposited articles in a repository (Ithaka survey 2009)

- SURF survey 2012: about 20% of publications and data are 'Open Access'

Number of OA repositories worldwide (DOAR)

Worldwide		Europe
■ August 2005	400	
■ June 2008	1100	
■ January 2010	1560	755
■ April 2012	2194	1023

Changing the traditional process

- Tenure and promotion system, rankings and personal interests are keeping the scholarly publishing process hostage
- Traditional (commercial) publishing is still managing most of the high ranked publications
- Commercial publishers will squeeze libraries as long as possible
- Progress of Open Access is too limited
- Licensing is often not connected with Open Access goals
- How to combine Open Access with quality control/peer review on top of it?
- **No change without concerted actions**

EC Vice-President Kroes on 11/4/2012

- Open Access should be the rule, but there can be exceptions

  - "None of that means that a model dating back hundreds of years is still the right one for the internet age.

  - None of that means we should cut back on life-saving cancer research in the supposed interests of patients – when we can ensure that data is anonymised or aggregated.

  - None of that means subscription-based models for access to research publications should continue to be dominant in an era where distribution costs approach withhold from the public the work funded by their tax Euros

  - And none of that means we should withhold from the public the work funded by their tax Euros."

Research data: Report of High Level Expert Group to EC (2010)

- Tsunami of research data in all disciplines
- Great opportunities for data mining, to combine data across disciplines and solve major problems
- Need to address the problems of accessing, sharing, storing and preserving of data
- Develop an international framework for a collaborative data infrastructure
- Substantial EC funding for this will become available

EC Report identifies an important role for libraries in this area

- In a research university no one is responsible for management of research data, no one has an overview
- Many challenges: re-use, interoperability, metadata, copyright, search and retrieval
- No systematic linking of data with publications
- Training of students and young researchers in this field is required
- **Libraries could play a role by employing data scientists and data librarians**

LIBER's response to this report

- LIBER supports actions to create a Scientific Data Infrastructure
- Scientific research data funded by public money should be Open Access by default
- Libraries are well positioned to provide services on the use of datasets and play a role in the training and education of students
- Libraries can advice researchers on data management, copyright, metadata standards and preservation
- Libraries will have to employ data scientists and/or data librarians

- More awareness of this is required
- It is an extremely difficult subject

Knowledge Exchange [DFG,JISC, DEFF, SURF] report on data (November 2011)

- Research libraries are setting up repositories for open access publications and datasets

- In some institutions the position of data librarian has been created

- The role of data librarians in supporting researchers in data publishing and datasharing has yet to be developed

Cloud-based services

- Network access to applications and services that are running on remote servers.

- Data are available somewhere in the Internet and can be used on demand

- >> e.g. cloud-hosted versions of Library systems, Metadata in the cloud

- What is currently managed locally can be managed through collaborations among institutions or by external (commercial) organisations

Library Systems in the Cloud

- Major library vendors are offering cloud based services

- OCLC with World Share Management Services

- TotalCare cloud environment of Ex Libris

- ProQuest with Summon Webscale Discovery

- Library networks and individual libraries are moving towards these models

- But these services are not yet operational

Libraries can consider to give up some of their traditional tasks

- Libraries have to define what they want to control (e.g. User database)
- Focus on the tasks that do matter and make a difference
  - > heritage collections: digitization, preservation and curation
  - > supporting e-teaching and e-research
  - > information literacy
  - > supporting and promoting open access of research publications of their own institution
  - > important tasks on scientific data

Library space is valuable

- Most library space taken up by physical books and journals in open stacks

- 50% of volumes have never circulated

- Circulation and ILL numbers are going down

- Only 3% of US faculty started their research in the library (Ithaka Report 2009)

- Use of electronic resources becomes the dominant situation

Reluctance of librarians and Mixed user feelings

- Majority of libraries in most EU countries have not yet cancelled print subscriptions on scholarly journals, but this situation is changing rapidly

- Concern about Ebooks and Copyright

- Clear move towards E-books (but UK Students still prefer print to E-books [Bowker])

- Influencial professors want to have as many physical books on the shelves as possible, but ...they don't go to the library

- The Library as a symbol, a showcase?

Re-using library space

- In increasing number of libraries physical volumes are removed to free space for collaborative learning and study areas
- Other academic support services move into library space

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Top trends in library space planning

- Fewer physical resources
- Wireless connectivity and outlets
- Comfort and collaboration
- Accept that library is a social space
- **Integration of academic support services (IT Support, Learning Support, Data Centers)**
- Flexibility and modularity
- Food and Drink

Role of library is changing

- Declining demand for services libraries were built for (print collections,cataloguing, lending, reference work)

- And new challenges are coming up for research libraries:
    - Open Access to research publications
    - Managing research data
    - Information literacy in the Google era

Discussing the new Strategy of LIBER

1. Advocacy and Communication
2. Scholarly Communication and Research Infrastructures
3. Re-shaping the Research Library

Thank you very much!

Questions ?   Comments?

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