Managing Research Information for Researchers and Universities

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CNI Spring 2011 Membership Meeting
5 April 2011
Syllabus:

- Risks for research libraries
- Universities managing research information
- Researchers managing research information
- Libraries managing research information
researcher

disciplinary / administrative

institution / individual

administrative support / scholarly support

institution-centered / discipline-centered

centralized / decentralized universities

services used / services desired

scientific / professional personas

shared / bespoke / duplicative services

funding structures and sources
Risks

for Research Libraries
Value

“the value of any library is inextricably linked to the values of the university”
Risks to research libraries?

Research Libraries, Risk and Systemic Change

James Michalko
Constance Malpas
Arnold Arcolio
OCLC Research
Our business is at risk

Value Proposition
... a reduced sense of library relevance from below, above, and within

Human Resources
... uncertainties about adequate preparation, adaptability, capacity for leadership in face of change

Durable Goods
... changing value of library collections and space; prices go up, value goes down – accounting doesn’t acknowledge the change

Legacy Technology
... managing and maintaining legacy systems is a challenge; replacement parts are hard to find

Intellectual Property
... losing some traditional assets to commercial providers (e.g. Google Books) and failing to assume clear ownership stake in others (e.g. local scholarly outputs)
Universities

Managing Research Information
“Ensuring a bright future...”

for vice-chancellors and senior institutional managers

“a guide to ensure their library and information services keep pace with the evolving needs of researchers”

www.rin.ac.uk/ensuring-bright-future-libraries
Professional Research Management

FIGURE 13: Preferred background of recruits

- Business/commercial (16%)
- University administration (63%)
- Academic (16%)
- Finance (5%)

FIGURE 14: Preferred qualifications of recruits

- PhD (20%)
- 1st Degree (55%)
- A-level (5%)
- Finance (Professional Qualification 20%)
A Comparative Review of Research Assessment Regimes in Five Countries and the Role of Libraries in the Research Assessment Process

A Pilot Study Commissioned by OCLC Research

Prepared by Key Perspectives Ltd
Truro, UK

Research Assessment and the Role of the Library

A companion report to A Comparative Review of Research Assessment Regimes in Five Countries and the Role of Libraries in the Research Assessment Process

John MacColl
RLG Partnership European Director
OCLC Research

- UK
- Netherlands
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Australia

Commercial services

THOMSON REUTERS RESEARCH ANALYTICS
A Continuum of Products, Tools, and Services Supporting Strategic Research Decisions and the Evaluation and Management of Research

A SINGLE SOURCE FOR RESEARCH EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT, AND DECISION SUPPORT

THOMSON REUTERS RESEARCH ANALYTICS enables you to:
- Compare performance against other institutions, universities, and peer benchmarks
- Prioritize influential researchers and research_areas
- Showcase strengths and identify potential areas for growth
- Set measurable goals, allocate funds accurately and intelligently
- Monitor collaboration activity and track new collaboration potential
- Support accreditation activity, funding proposals, legislative agendas, alumni appeals, and faculty and student recruitment
- Track progress to strategic goals with metrics that can be tracked over time and across departments
- Maintain Curriculum维斯and produce

Thomson Reuters Research Analytics offers one-of-a-kind resources for institutions to manage research from strategic planning all the way through program evaluation. This continuum of products, tools, and services is fueled by content from Web of Knowledge™ — the most trusted scholarly content discovery tool, and ScienceWatch™ — a global platform for aggregating content and relating people, products, organizations, and outcomes. Our comprehensive collection of scientific and academic research content provides an excellent platform from which to launch all of your research analysis activities.

With our Research Analytics solutions we can deliver:

Custom Research and Analysis
Every institution is different and therefore has unique analysis needs. We provide expert consultation to help you discover the solution that will best meet your research management challenges. From custom datasets to in-depth studies and reports, we can answer your institution’s specific questions.

Web-Based Analytics and Benchmarking
Competition in the world of research is fierce, and our solutions allow you to take a closer look at what you are up against. From insights on the composition of other universities to evaluation tools that show how your institution compares to peers in areas such as funding, research impact, and overall productivity, we provide the information you need to effectively manage your research programs.

Enterprise Systems
With ever-increasing challenges such as competition for top talent, higher financial accountability, higher demand for transparency, and increased requirements for objective metrics and reporting, we provide research managers and institution executives a resource to manage intellectual assets enterprise-wide.

http://researchanalytics.thomsonreuters.com/
“...I’m interested in development of the ability to map dollar expenditures with publication by project and researcher to see who’s most productive.”

- IT Director
National support for infrastructure

NSF-OCI TASK FORCE on Data and Visualization

REPORT

Researchers
Managing Research Information
Researchers’ Use of Academic Libraries and their Services
A report commissioned by the Research Information Network and the Consortium of Research Libraries

Figure 8: The percentage of researchers who visit their library at least once per week and predicted percentage for 2011

http://www.rin.ac.uk/our-work/using-and-accessing-information-resources/researchers-use-academic-libraries-and-their-serv
Figure 22: Researchers’ identification of core roles for librarians in 5 years’ time
What Researchers Want (2011)

(a literature study of researchers’ requirements for storage and access to research data)

“...The key requirement from most researchers’ perspectives is for services which are there when they need them, but do not interfere with the creative work at the heart of the research process.” (Henty, 2008)

A Slice of Research Life: Information Support for Research in the United States

Leicester
UC London
Warwick
York
Cornell
Ohio State
U Washington
Vanderbilt
Marginal?

• “There was a real sense that the formal research support services currently offered were - by and large - somewhat marginal to real demand…”

• “...the perceived insularity of...silo structures and mentalities…”

• “...the feeling that their universities created an overwhelming number of information portals...”
“…the academic library is increasingly being *disintermediated* from the discovery process…”

Faculty Survey 2009: Key Strategic Insights for Libraries, Publishers, and Societies
April 7, 2010

Authors:
Roger C. Schonfeld (Manager of Research) & Ross Housewright (Analyst)

Figure 24: Percent of faculty indicating that they “have deposited materials” or “have not deposited materials but are likely to do so” in an institutional, discipline-specific, or multi-disciplinary repository.
Figure 25: Percent of faculty indicating that they have deposited materials in a repository specific to their discipline, in selected disciplines
Research Data Preservation and Access: The Views of Researchers

Neil Beagrie, Robert Beagrie and Ian Rowlands

2009

How is research data shared? (Q19)

Source: UKRDS survey 2008
43% of respondents reported not using any software to manage references:

- Importance massive de la documentation numérique : moins de 20% des répondants consultent plus de documentation papier que de documentation numérique et près de 40% estimant que plus de 75% de proportion des documents numériques consultés. Pour près de 75% d'entre eux l'usage professionnel d'Internet dépasse les 2 heures par jour.
- Faible utilisation des « murs » des bibliothèques : 66% des répondants ne se rendent jamais ou se rendent rarement en bibliothèque universitaire pour leurs recherches.
- Les bibliothèques sont d'abord appréhendées plutôt selon leur fonction traditionnelle de réservoirs d'information que comme service et lieu de médiation. C'est vrai aussi des bibliothèques numériques, assez largement utilisées (45%) auxquelles on demande massivement (72%) du contenu en masse plutôt que de la sélection (23%).
- Très faible utilisation des outils numériques spécifiques, en particulier les outils de mémorisation en ligne (moins de 5%), les fils de syndication (moins de 17%), les réseaux sociaux spécialisés.
- Utilisation massive des outils Internet « grand public » : Google (95%), Wikipedia (70%), dont 47% dans un cadre académique) voire Facebook (34%). Une mention spéciale pour Google Scholar utilisé par 45% des répondants.

Ce qui semble apparaître ainsi c'est la coexistence entre un impact important du numérique et un certain conservatisme des pratiques et des conceptions. Les évolutions avec les données dites « big data » moteur et de discrétions.

http://urfistinfo.hypotheses.org/1901
"... our findings suggest that enthusiasm for the development and adoption of technology should not be conflated with the hard reality of tenure and promotion requirements ...

“Experiments in new genres of scholarship and dissemination are occurring in every field, but they are taking place within the context of relatively conservative value and reward systems that have the practice of peer review at their core.“
Future Landscape?

- Tradition
  - “...newer scholars adopt the behaviors, norms, and recommendations of their mentors in order to advance their careers.”
- Need support for...
  - Heterogeneous, dynamic data
  - Volume of data
  - New kinds of research methods and results
- Central or local research support...?
  - Not fragmented, bureaucratic or grandiose
  - Not one-size-fits-all
UK case studies - what motivates researchers?
Data Dimensions: Disciplinary Differences in Research Data Sharing, Reuse and Long term Viability

A comparative review based on sixteen case studies

Key Perspectives Ltd

With a foreword and recommendations by Chris Rusbridge and Liz Lyon


“There is a significant gap between how researchers behave and the policies and strategies of funders and service providers.”
“...researchers use a limited range of services, and resort to informal advice from colleagues, rather than institutional service teams...”

Williams and Pryor, RIN/BL 2009
Libraries

Managing Research Information
Denmark’s Electronic Research Library (DEFF):

The Future of Research
And the Research Library

http://www.bibliotekogmedier.dk/fileadmin/publikationer/rapporter_oevrige/deff/the_future_research/index.htm
When we shift our attention from “save libraries” to “save scholarship,”
the imperative changes from “preserve the current institutions”
to “do whatever works.”
Pondering...

Managing Research Information
Gaps?

Infrastructure?
- Discipline-specific support, when desired?
- Discipline-specific repository provision, where needed?
- Name-disambiguation?
- Registries and terminologies?
- Metadata guardian/broker?

Tools and services?
- Pandora for articles?
- Scanning and OCR for lab notebooks?
- Data guru?
- Updating web pages...(blah)?
- Institute or cafeteria of research support services?
institution / individual
administrative support / scholarly support
institution-centered / discipline-centered
centralized / decentralized universities
services used / services desired
scientific / professional personas
shared / bespoke / duplicative services
funding structures and sources
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Sources consulted:


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