LIGUE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES EUROPÉENNES DE RECHERCHE

ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

A European Research Passport: Library Requirements

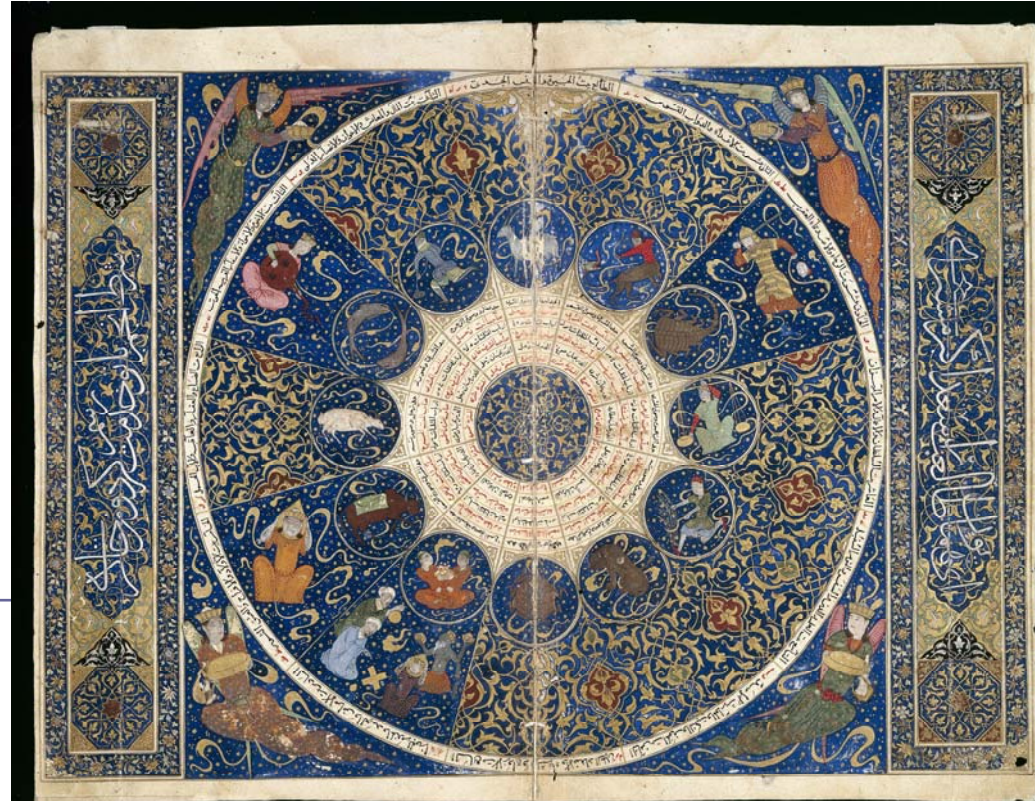Susan Reilly

AAA Study Workshop, Brussels, 12th July, 2012

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@skreilly

Contents

- LIBER: enriching the researcher experience
- Environment
- Research behaviours
- Requirements & Challenges

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LIBER: enriching the researcher experience

- Largest network of European reseach libraries: 400 in over 40 countries
- LIBER aims to **represent the interests of European research libraries**, their universities and their researchers. It promotes in particular

  -**efficient** information services

  -**access** to research information, in **any form** whatsoever

  -innovative **end-user services** for teaching, learning and research

  -**preservation of cultural heritage**

  -**efficient** and **effective** management of research libraries

LIBER: enriching the researcher experience

- Scholarly Communication and Research Infrastructures

- Reshaping the Research Library

LIBER: enriching the researcher experience

Content

    Europeana Libraries
    Europeana Newspapers

Policy

    MEDOANET

Infrastructure
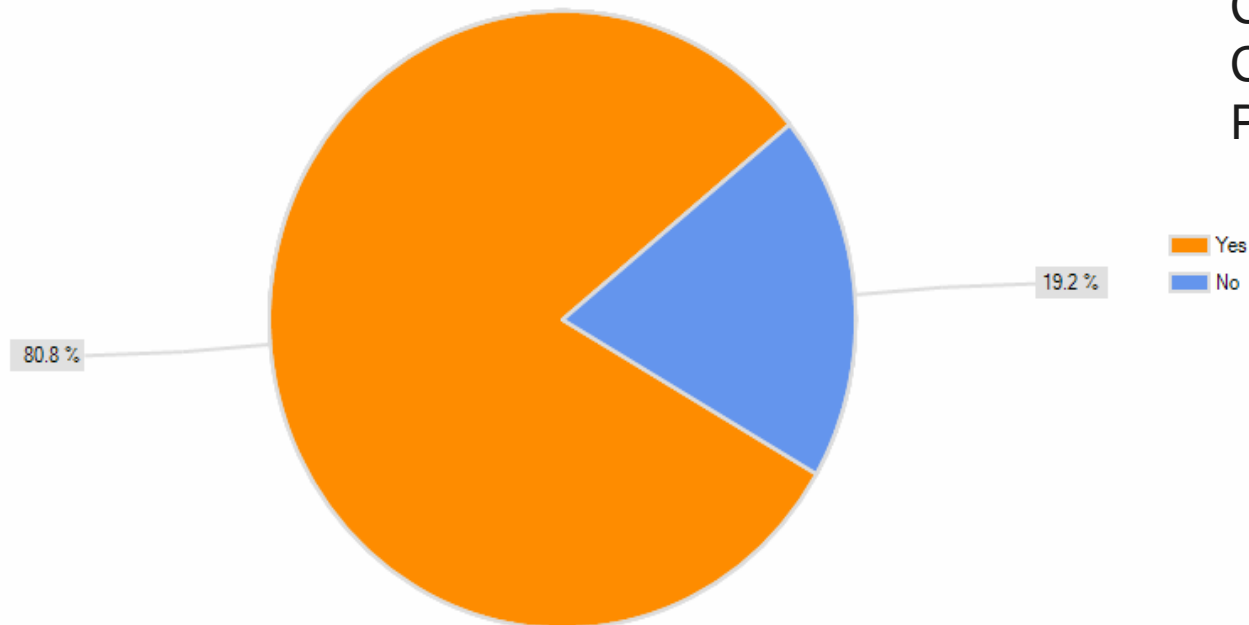
    APARSEN
    ODE
    DART Europe

Environment

- Increasing amount of digitised and born digital content in libraries
- Increasing emphasis on Open Access publications and data- institutional repositories
- Change in research behaviour, increase in cross disciplinary research
- Decreasing budgets, emphasis on ROI

Data Sharing

Is there a demand for libraries to provide data management support to researchers?

80.8 %

19.2 %

Yes
No

Availability
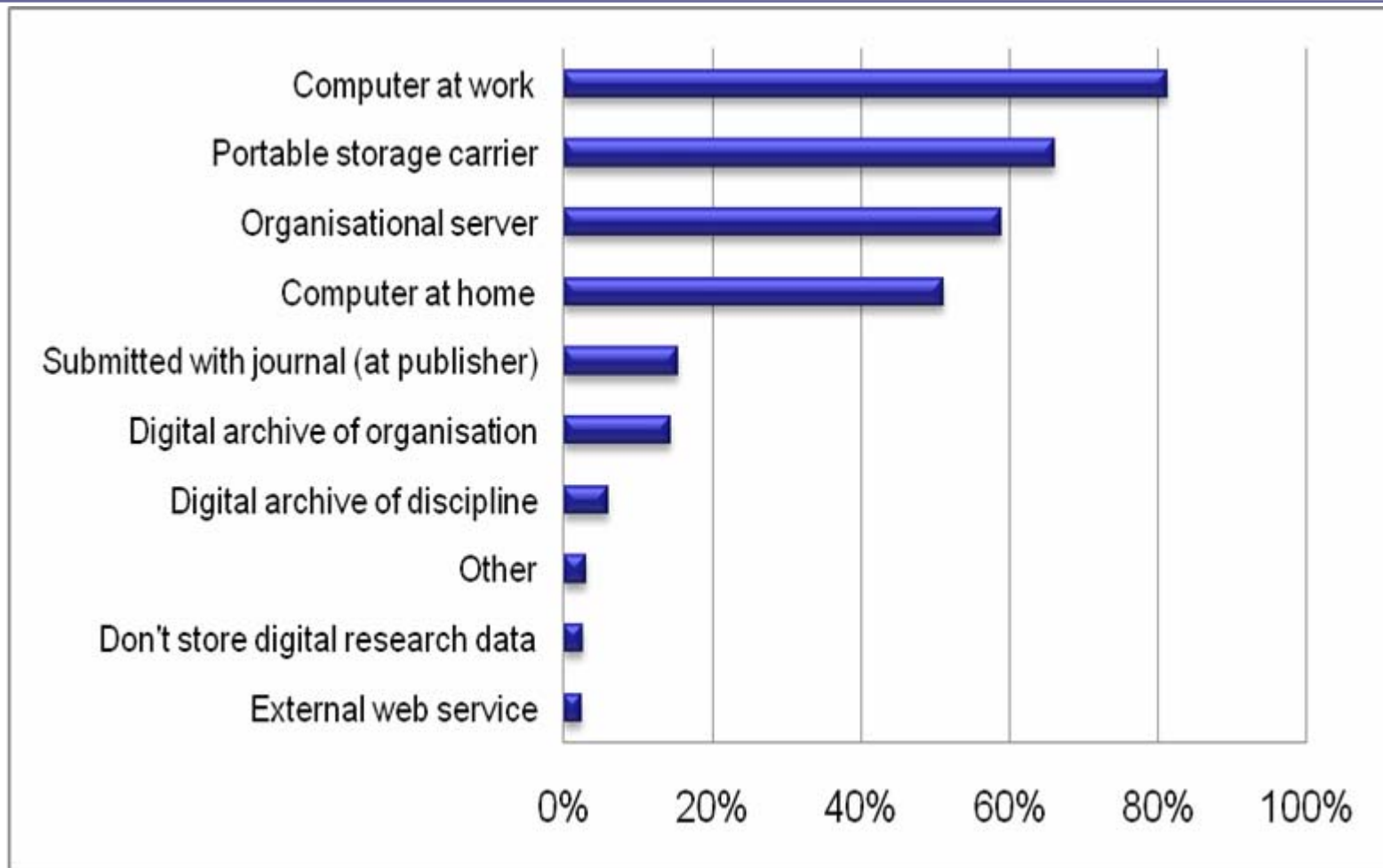Findability
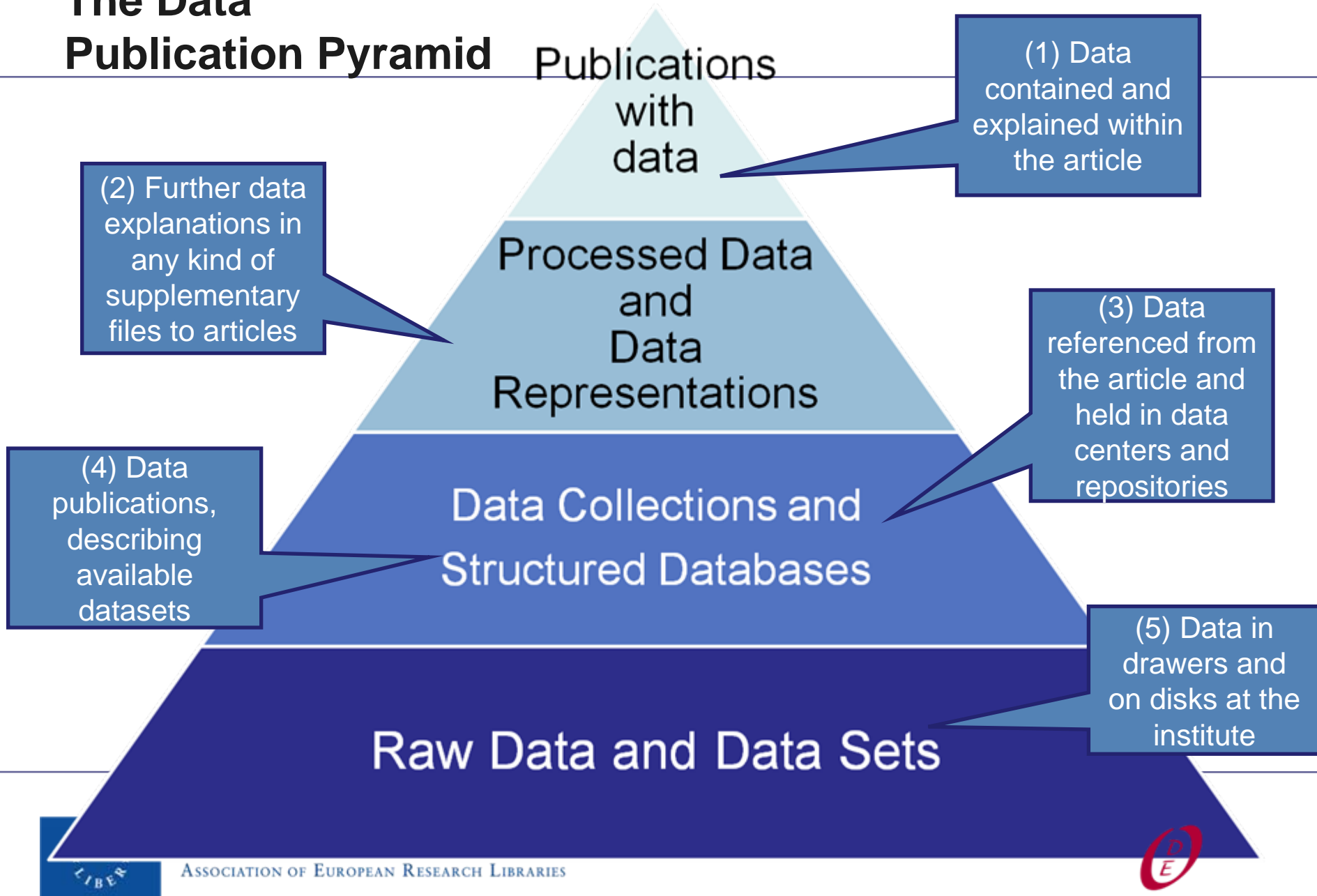Interpretability
Reusability
Citability
Curation
Preservation

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Data Sharing

The Data Publication Pyramid

Publications with data

Processed Data and Data Representations

Data Collections and Structured Databases

Raw Data and Data Sets

(1) Data contained and explained within the article

(2) Further data explanations in any kind of supplementary files to articles

(3) Data referenced from the article and held in data centers and repositories

(4) Data publications, describing available datasets

(5) Data in drawers and on disks at the institute

Opportunities for Data Exchange

Linking Data to Publications

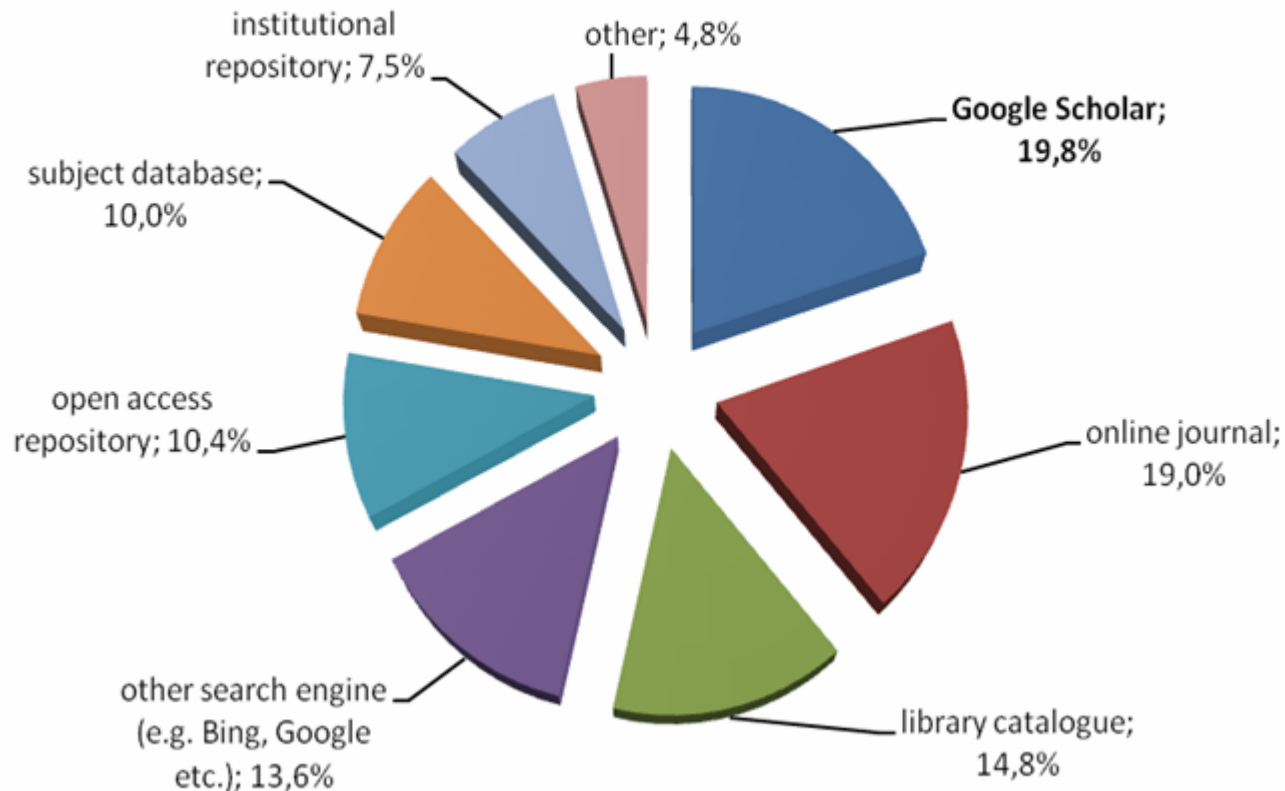|	
The best place for underlying data is in official data repositories and archives	84% agree
Publications should always contain links to the underlying research data	74%
Data archives should have a system in place for persistent identifiers that properly support citation of datasets	74%
Research journals should have much stricter editorial policies on data availability	64%
Underlying data should be part of the peer review process	54%
Underlying data should be cited separately in the reference list	46%
Publishers and editors should only accept in supplements the summary datasets that are of direct relevance to the article	26%
There are not sufficient trustworthy data archives available for authors to deposit their data	62.5%

Researchers

- Changes in information
seeking behaviour
- Growth in systematic collaboration
- More complex research (cross disciplinary)
- Less time for research (occurs in bursts)
- Some barriers:
  - Lack of linking between archives
  - Lack of standardisation of online databases
  and archives
  - Difficulties in data linking arising from the lack of standardisation, and the inconsistencies in quality, reliability, and functionality across different resources
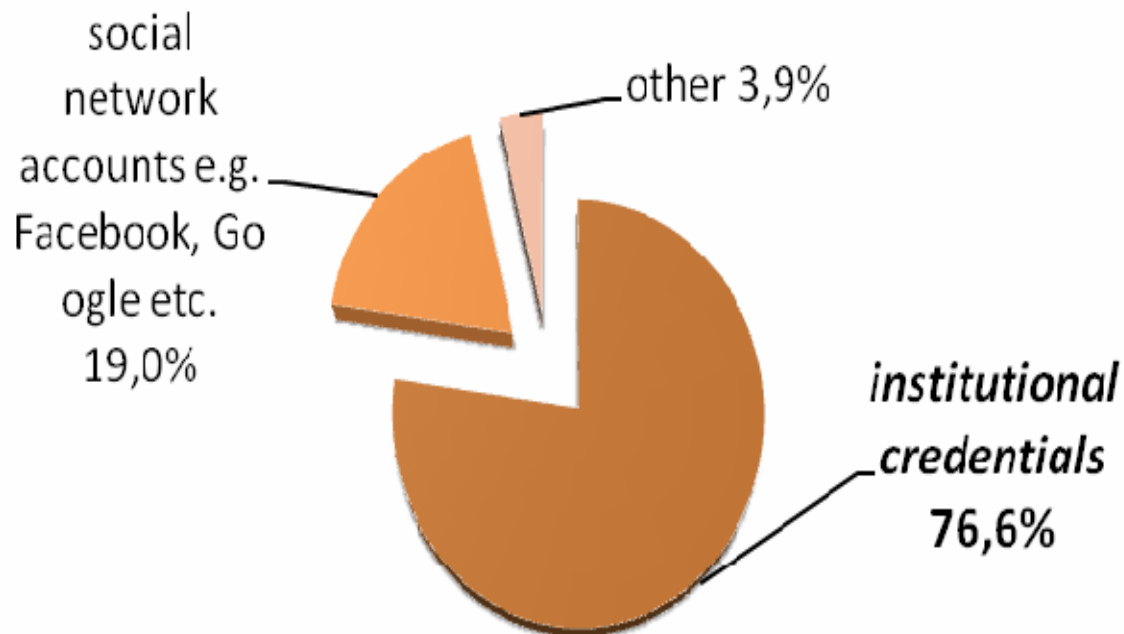
The Google Generation

2. What kind of sources do you use when you search for research information online?

- institutional repository; 7,5%
- other; 4,8%
- Google Scholar; 19,8%
- subject database; 10,0%
- open access repository; 10,4%
- online journal; 19,0%
- other search engine (e.g. Bing, Google etc.); 13,6%
- library catalogue; 14,8%

Social networking and research

3. Which credentials do you use most frequently to access research information?

social network accounts e.g. Facebook, Google etc. 19,0%

other 3,9%

institutional credentials 76,6%

Collaboration

"Networked science is on the rise, the researcher is no longer working alone in his office, he is working virtually with other researchers from around the world. For them it is important that they can use the same software and share and reuse the same content related objects, in a trusted environment."

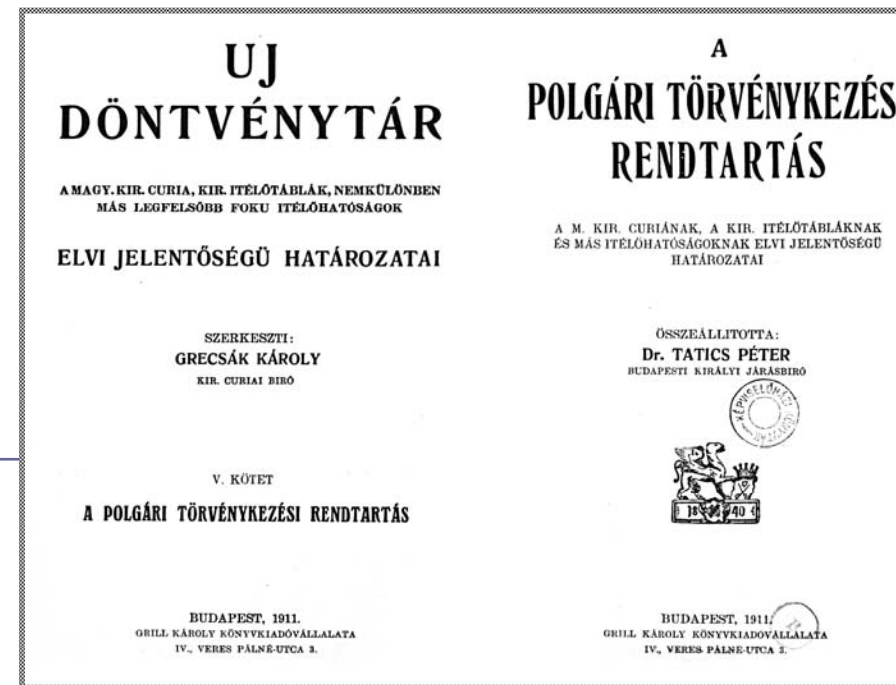*Heinke Neuroth, Head of Innovation, Goettingen State & University Library*

Licensed Content

"Sharing disk space and software is the easy part but this also requires a new approach to licencing of e-resources. Some poorer institutions do not always have access to the same e-resources"
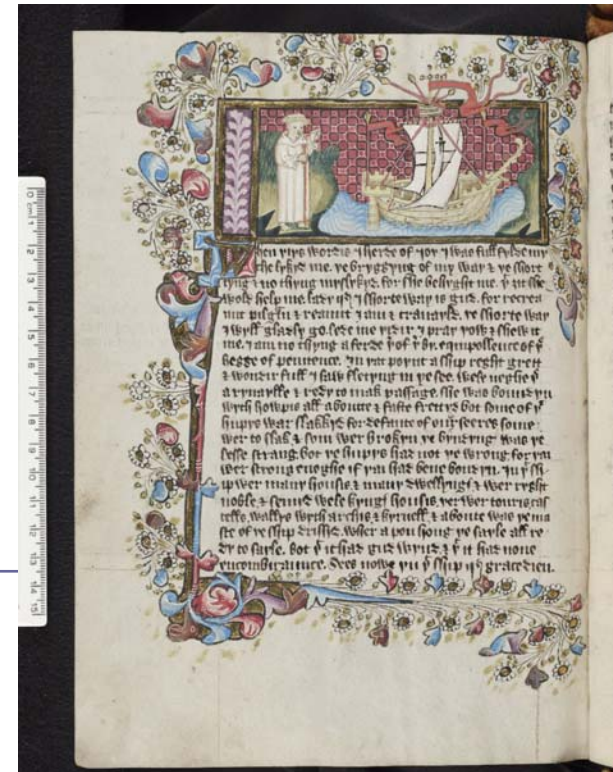
Morag Watson, Librarian

Requirements

- Simplified and seemless access to information resources
  - Simplified licencing agreements/more open access publications
- Support collaborative research and new technologies to exploit information resources
- Insitutional credential (for the near future)
- Support Open scholarly communications
  - depositing of articles and data
  - curation/preservation (versioning, author identification)
  - trust

Further Reading

- ODE/APARSEN Publications
  http://www.alliancepermanentaccess.org/index.php/community/current-projects/ode/

- Ian Rowlands, David Nicholas, Peter Williams, Paul Huntington, Maggie Fieldhouse, Barrie Gunter, Richard Withey, Hamid R. Jamali, Tom Dobrowolski, Carol Tenopir, (2008) "The Google generation: the information behaviour of the researcher of the future", Aslib Proceedings, Vol. 60 Iss: 4, pp.290 - 310

- Susan K. Reilly, Marian Lefferts, Martin Moyle Collaboration to Build a Meaningful Connection Between Library Content and the Researcher

- New Review of Information Networking Vol. 17, Iss. 1, 2012

- Most images from Europeana Libraries

Thank you!