OCLC EMEA Regional Council Conference, 26-27 February 2019, Marseille, France

OCLC AND THE EVOLVING SCHOLARLY RECORD

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The Evolving Scholarly Record: Drivers

**Shifting formats**: print centric to digital and networked

**Expanding boundaries**: articles/monographs to research data, computer models, lab notebooks, blogs, e-prints

**Changing characteristics**: formal, outcome-focused, static to formal/informal, process-focused, dynamic

**Reconfiguring stakeholders**: new paths for scholarship lead to new stakeholders and new stakeholder roles

(Lavoie et al., 2014)
“I use it as a way of illustrating how libraries have a powerful future ahead of them. People who kind of gave up on libraries 20 years ago understand very quickly, when you explain the model, what it is that we can do.”

— Keith Webster, Dean of University Libraries, Carnegie Mellon University

The Evolving Scholarly Record: Content

(Lavoie et al., 2014)
“Our strengths tend to be on the end of it in terms of putting things in and archiving them and maintaining them over a longer period and not that ‘what are you [scholars] doing with it while you’re using it’ sort of thing.”

– Librarian 22

(Faniel & Connaway, 2018, p. 108)
The Evolving Scholarly Record: Stakeholder Ecosystem

Create

Collect

Fix

Use

(Lavoie et al., 2014)
The Evolving Scholarly Record: Stewardship

(Lavoie et al., 2014)
Conscious Coordination

“a strategy of deliberate engagement with – and growing dependence on – cooperative agreements, characterized by increased reliance on network intelligence…and global data networks.”

(Lavoie and Malpas, 2015, p. 15)
Features of Consciously Coordinated Stewardship

“Collect more of less”

“Collect more of less”

“Align local action with collective effort”

“Move commitments above the institution”

“Curate locally, share globally”

(Lavoie & Malpas, 2015)
Collections Spectrum

A print logic: the distribution of print copies to multiple local destinations

A network logic: a coordinated mix of local, external and collaborative services are assembled around user needs

A collections spectrum

The ‘owned’ collection

Purchased and physically stored

(Dempsey, 2017)

The ‘facilitated’ collection

Meet research and learning needs in best way
The Inside-out Library

“is about more deeply engaging with the creative life of the university, mobilizing library services and expertise to support the creation, curation, and discoverability of institutional assets (research and learning materials, researchers...).”

(Dempsey, 2017, p. 342)
The inside-out library: Two service examples
Research Data Management (RDM): “activities and processes associated with the [research] data lifecycle, involving the design and creation of [research] data, storage, security, preservation, retrieval, sharing, and reuse…."
(Cox & Pinfield, 2014, p. 300)

Research Information Management (RIM): “the aggregation, curation, and utilization of metadata about research activities.”
(Bryant et al., 2017, p. 6)
Marine biologists reused price data from the New York Public Library’s collection of 45,000 restaurant menus along with other sources to test whether abalone stocks were being overharvested in the 1920s. (Enis 2015)
Data Reuse for Teaching and Learning

“we examined data from Mark Lehner's Giza (Egypt) excavations. Great for students to get hands-on experience with archaeological data. Thanks Lehner et al. and @OpenContext cc @ekansa”

(Carter, 2019)

Image: https://www.flickr.com/photos/albamass__canvas/5315308442 by AL BaMass / CC BY-NC-ND 2.0
FAIR Data Principles

Findable

Accessible

Interoperable

Reusable

(Wilkinson et al., 2016)
Reusability: Role of Context Information

Repository Information
- Provenance
- Reputation and History
- Curation and Digitization

Data Production Information
- Data Collection
- Specimen and Artifact
- Data Producer
- Data Analysis
- Missing Data
- Research Objectives

Data Reuse Information
- Prior reuse
- Terms of Use
- Advice on reuse

(Faniel, Frank, & Yakel, in press)
Reusability: Role of Context Information

(Faniel, Frank, & Yakel, in press)
Reusability: Role of the Scholarly Record

- Peer-reviewed Publications
- Repository or Museum Records
- Data Producer Generated Records
- People
- Documentation
- Codebooks
- Specimens or Artifacts

(Faniel & Yakel, 2017)
Reusability: Role of Data Quality

(Faniel, Kriesberg, & Yakel, 2016)
Positioning Library Expertise Throughout the Research Data Lifecycle

Virtuous and Vicious Circles in the Data Lifecycle
Elizabeth Yakel, Ixchel M. Faniel, Zachary Maiorana
Accepted for publication in Information Research

Beyond the Archive: Bridging Data Creation and Reuse in Archaeology
Ixchel Faniel, Anne Austin, Eric Kansa, Sarah Whitcher Kansa, Phoebe France, Jennifer Jacobs, Ran Boytner, and Elizabeth Yakel
Advances in Archaeological Practice
Research data management (RDM):
“activities and processes associated with the [research] data lifecycle, involving the design and creation of [research] data, storage, security, preservation, retrieval, sharing, and reuse….”
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Research Information Management (RIM):
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Institutional Collaborators

(Bryant et al., 2017)
“[The RIM serves] as a central source of research information for use by other systems, thereby reducing/eliminating duplication of efforts and research investment within the institution.” (US)

(Bryant et al., 2018)
### RIM Activities for which the Library Plays a Role

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<th>Activity</th>
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(Bryant et al., 2018)
Implications
References


Carter, B. @archeoscape. (2019, January 31). “…we examined data from Mark Lehner's Giza (Egypt) excavations. Great for students to get hands-on experience with archaeological data. Thanks Lehner et al. and @OpenContext cc @ekansa”. [Twitter Post]. Retrieved from https://twitter.com/archeoscape/status/1091034237342486528

References


THANK YOU

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