

In this issue

From Keith and Denise

Approaching Three Million Downloads

Researcher Identifiers

Research Information Management (RIM)

Create and Share

Maximize Impact

Author Insights Survey

SC Digest Survey

Food for Thought

We want to hear from you

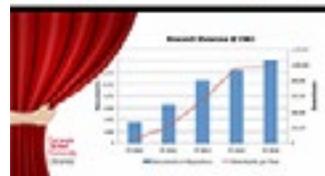
Send us your questions, suggestions for topics to address in the SC Digest, and information to include in the Digest.

Contact
Denise Troll Covey

From Keith and Denise

We hope you enjoyed your Thanksgiving break and have a wonderful holiday the end of this month. Before you start your vacation, please do your assessment of the SC Digest. Your response is important to us. The link to the short survey is provided in this issue.

Approaching Three Million Downloads



If you haven't already, please check out the Research Showcase @ CMU [report](#) and [infographic](#). Katie Behrman provided the data. Cindy Carroll did the layout and graphics. Together they did a superb job of telling the story of our institutional repository. Please share these documents with your constituencies and help them deposit their work in [Research Showcase @ CMU](#).



Researcher Identifiers

Registering Researchers in Authority Files

OCLC's recent [report](#) describes the problem of disambiguating researchers and what's at stake if we don't. Of particular interest are some of the Recommended Practices.

Recommendations for Researchers include:

- Obtain a persistent ID. (CMU recommends getting ORCID IDs.)
- Include your persistent ID on all communications with peers, e.g., profiles, email signature, etc.
- Include the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) of your institution and your funders when you submit research output. (CMU's ISNI is 0000 0001 2097 0344.)

Recommendations for Librarians and University Administrators include:

- Get persistent IDs for authors if they don't already have them. (The University Libraries are getting ORCID IDs for CMU researchers. See our [ORCID Initiative @ CMU](#).)
- Integrate researcher persistent IDs within library applications and services as appropriate.
- Find out from your identity management system provider or aggregator how to report errors.
- Provide guidance and training materials for researchers. Explain why using persistent IDs is important, how to get them, where to include them, and how to report errors.

Update on the ORCID Initiative @ CMU

The ORCID pilot project with CIT launched in November. The project will create ORCID IDs for CIT researchers who don't have them and gather ORCID IDs from CIT researchers who do. The IDs will be deposited in CMU's identity management system to facilitate integration with other campus systems, including the [Sponsored Programs and Research Compliance System](#) (SPARCS) and [Research Showcase @ CMU](#). CIT graduate students are not included in the pilot because of complications arising from the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

The Library Policy and Planning Group (LPPG) recently approved a follow-on ORCID project to create and gather ORCID IDs for all other CMU researchers, including graduate students. See UL-Minutes for project planning documents and updates.

Research Information Management (RIM)

According to [Lorcan Dempsey](#) (Vice President, OCLC Research), Research Information Management (RIM) is a new service category supported by a management system that integrates information about the research life-cycle and the entities involved (e.g. researchers, research outputs, grants). Synchronizing these data across the university reduces the burden of collecting and managing the data, facilitates support for compliance and assessment, organizes disclosure of expertise and outputs, and increases the visibility of research activity. RIM system functionality can include grants management, publications management, research analytics and reporting, compliance with mandates, and support for open access.

The convergence of interests among university units and public policy makers in digital information management and tracking, and managing and disclosing research outputs means that academic libraries are increasingly key partners in campus initiatives. See [Research information management systems – a new service category?](#) for more on library roles.

News Flash

The University Libraries are exploring [Symplectic Elements](#) as a possible RIM system for CMU.

Create and Share

Publishing opportunities for OA ETDs

In a recent survey, more than half (51%) of the responding science journals indicated they will consider submissions derived from Open Access Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs). An additional 29% said they would accept revised ETDs under certain conditions. See [Do Open Access Electronic Theses and Dissertations Diminish Publishing Opportunities in the Sciences?](#). *College and Research Libraries* 75 (6).

Maximize Impact

CMU Participating in Kudos Pilot

The University Libraries are organizing CMU's participation in the [Kudos](#) pilot project being led by consultant [Judy Luther](#) (President, Informed Strategies) in 2015. Kudos is a web service that helps researchers and their institutions, funders and publishers maximize the visibility and impact of their published articles. Kudos can help

- Researchers increase use of and citations to their work.
- Institutions and funders increase the impact of the research they sponsor.
- Publishers develop closer relationships with authors and increase performance of their publications.

How does Kudos work?

Researchers register with Kudos, then use the Kudos tools to help them explain, enrich and share their work across discovery channels and measure the effect of these actions on downloads, citations, and altmetrics. Kudos basic service is free for researchers.

Publishers, institutions and funders pay a fee for access to a Kudos Dashboard that helps them identify high-interest articles, understand how author activities impact usage and citations, and benchmark publication performance. These insights can inform marketing and media activities to maximize the return on investment in research.

For more information, see [New Kudos service helps researchers boost their visibility and impact](#).

Author Insights Survey

Work for the University Libraries?

Findings from the 2014 [Author Insights Survey](#) conducted by Nature Publishing Group and Palgrave MacMillan reveal how researchers in science and in the humanities and social science (HSS) make publishing decisions. The most important factors in descending order are the journal's relevance, reputation, quality of peer review, and – alas and alack – impact factor.

Among the survey respondents, almost twice as many science authors as HSS authors had published an open access article in the past three years. The most common reasons for deciding to publish open access were altruism and the belief that open access articles are read more widely; funder and institutional mandates were the least common reasons. The most common reasons for deciding **not** to publish open access were concerns about the perception of the quality of open access publications, and being unwilling or unable to pay the Article Processing Charge. One out of five science authors and roughly one in ten HSS authors did not know if their main funder required open access.

The survey also discovered that

- Over half of the 33,466 respondents suspected they were not aware of some peer reviewed journals appropriate for their work.
- Roughly 33% of HSS researchers struggled to find appropriate peer reviewed journals and to determine if a peer reviewed journal was appropriate. The percentage of science researchers struggling with these matters was around 25%.

How might the University Libraries help CMU researchers with these issues?

SC Digest Survey

To assess how we might improve the Scholarly Communications (SC) Digest, we've prepared a brief survey. Please complete the survey before the holidays. Your responses are important to us and will inform the content, frequency and delivery format of future issues. Take the survey [here](#).

Food for Thought

Classification of Contributor Roles

[Project CRediT](#) has released for [comment](#) a [taxonomy](#) of the many roles played in work leading to a research output. Recommendations include acknowledging all roles, specifying the degree of contribution (lead, equal or supporting) when multiple people play the same role, and assigning multiple roles to an individual when appropriate. The goal is an open standard for expressing roles intrinsic to research.

What is open access? Is public access the same as open access?

Recently on the [SCHOLCOMM](#) discussion list, Glenn Hampson (Executive Director, [National Science Communication Institute](#)) observed that open access advocates advocate for different things. Some want free and immediate open access. Others are satisfied with delayed open access (free access after an embargo period). The disenchanted argue that open access doesn't work as intended and needs to be reinvented. The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition ([SPARC](#)) defines open access as "the free, immediate, online availability of research articles, coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment." Current federal [public access mandates](#) call for delayed open access, typically within twelve months of publication; reuse rights are optional.

Impact Factor vs. DORA

How do we address the tension between the pull of the Impact Factor (IF) and the push against it? Wiley's recent [press release](#) hypes the increase in its journal impact factors to leverage the IF's influence on journal selection and assessment. Meanwhile the [Declaration on Research Assessment](#) (DORA) opposing use of the IF continues to recruit signatories. Eight CMU faculty have signed DORA as individual supporters. The University has not signed DORA as a supporting institution.

Funders willing to pay for what librarians will not?

Joseph Esposito at [the scholarly kitchen](#), in commenting on the recent Simba Information report [Open Access Journal Publishing 2014-2017](#), observes that at 2.3% of the scholarly communications market, open access is an "astonishing success," yet "more of a toehold than a revolution." He says the real story is not the marketshare, but that businesspeople figured out how to monetize open access and "domesticate it for their own purposes."

He continues to provoke: "And has there ever been a clearer opportunity than to rake in the APCs from funding agencies, which seem not to realize what it means to attach dollars to mandates that live outside the realm of end-user demand? The core proposition is that governments and funding organizations such as the Wellcome Trust are willing to pay for what librarians will not. You couldn't make this up." He seems to conflate willing and able libraries and to mask double-dipping publishers. Aarrghh.