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# Archiving Your Research: the UNM Institutional Repository

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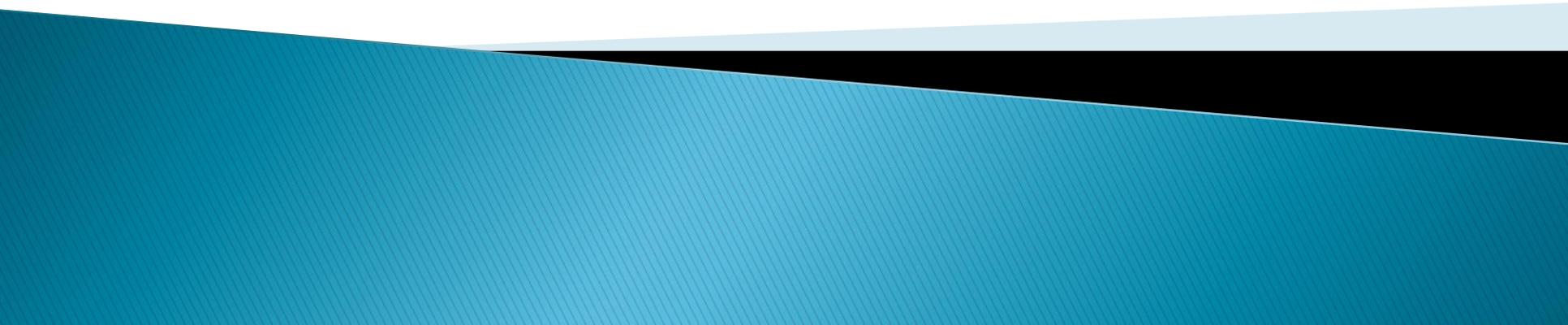
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# Archiving Your Research: the UNM Institutional Repository

Amy Jackson



# What is an institutional repository?

- ▶ An institutional repository (IR) is a web-based database of scholarly material which is institutionally defined; cumulative and perpetual; open and interoperable; and collects, stores and disseminates this material.
- ▶ LoboVault (UNM's IR) can be found at <https://repository.unm.edu>

# Materials in LoboVault

- ▶ Faculty publications and presentations
- ▶ All graduate theses and dissertations
- ▶ Hosted collections
  - South American Journals (Abya Yala)
  - Sandia National Labs Technical Reports
- ▶ University Administrative Records
  - Academic Program Review
- ▶ Data
  - New!

# What are the issues?

- ▶ Mandates to make grant-funded research data available to the public
  - ▶ Open Access
  - ▶ Copyright
- 

# Research data

- ▶ Government-funded granting organizations are beginning to require/recommend that research data funded with public money be made available to the public.
  - ▶ NIH recently required that all NIH-funded grants have a data plan, and that data will be made publically available.
  - ▶ University libraries can help!
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# Open Access

- ▶ “The free availability of peer-reviewed literature on the public internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles.” (Budapest Open Access Initiatives, February 2002)
  - ▶ Institutional/disciplinary repositories
  - ▶ Open Access Journals
- 

# Why Do We Publish?

- ▶ To make an impact – we want our research to make a difference.
  - ▶ To ensure that our work is seen and acknowledged.
  - ▶ To build a reputation.
  - ▶ To engage with other scholars.
  - ▶ To fulfill institutional and organizational expectations.
  - ▶ Professional advancement.
  - ▶ Rarely, to make money.
- 

# Who supports our research?

- ▶ The university or college (salary, infrastructure, library collections)
  - ▶ Funding agencies (grants and fellowships)
  - ▶ Taxpayers (for state institutions and federal/state funding agencies)
  - ▶ Colleagues (donation of time for peer review)
  - ▶ Publisher (publication infrastructure)
- 

# Cost of journal subscriptions increasing for libraries

- ▶ Prices have risen four times faster than inflation since 1986.
- ▶ Nature Publishing Group raises University of California's subscription rate over 400%
  - UC faculty have contributed 5,300 articles to NPG journals
  - 638 of them to NPG's flagship journal Nature
  - California Digital Library suggests that those UC articles published in Nature have contributed at least \$19 million in revenue to NPG

# Fundamental questions

- ▶ Why are we (UNM) paying for our research twice?
  - ▶ Why are we paying such high prices for research that we already subsidize?
  - ▶ Why is taxpayer funded research not publicly available?
  - ▶ Why is the publication process so slow and can I make my research available more quickly?
  - ▶ What is the cost to future and current researchers of putting cost barriers in front of access?
  - ▶ Given the current web environment, what alternatives are there? What new business models might exist?
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# Dissatisfaction from:

- ▶ Authors – Distribute work more widely
- ▶ Readers – Can not view all relevant literature
- ▶ Libraries – Can not satisfy information needs

**Solution = Open Access**

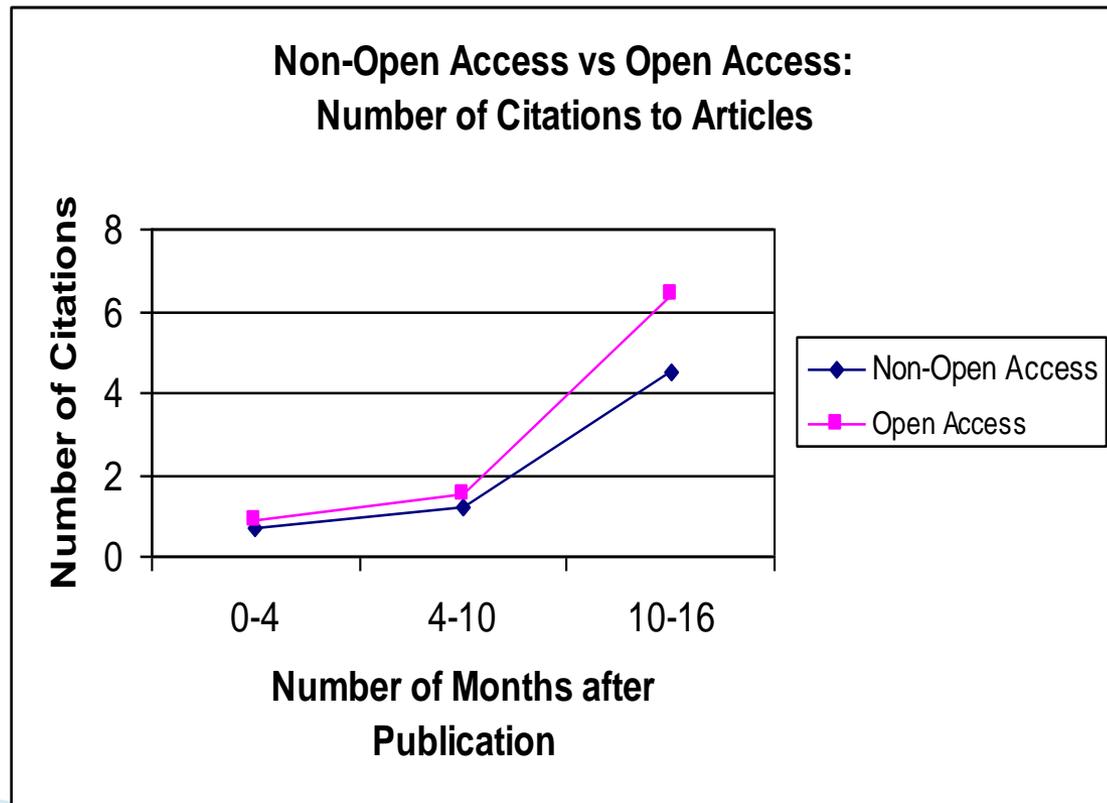


# Issues with Self Archiving

- ▶ Sustainability for organization
  - ▶ Complicated publisher policies on what can be deposited
  - ▶ Copyright issues
  - ▶ Preservation issues
  - ▶ Take up by faculty / researchers
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# Benefits of Open-Access publishing

- ▶ Higher citations
- ▶ Higher findability (open to search engine indexing)



# Open Access Policies

- ▶ Compatible with copyright and respect moral rights of authors
  - ▶ Respect patents / publishing agreements
  - ▶ Respect academic and intellectual freedoms
  - ▶ Aligned with funding bodies and institutions (and help them out)
- 

# Some common misconceptions

- ▶ Open access means no copyright
  - ▶ Open access is free
  - ▶ Open access always means the author pays
  - ▶ Open access will destroy peer review
  - ▶ Open access will destroy publishers
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# New issue: Copyright

- ▶ In order to publish your work, publishers need from you the right to publish your work.
  - ▶ Usually publishers ask you to transfer your copyright to them.
  - ▶ **The work belongs to you until you give your rights away!**
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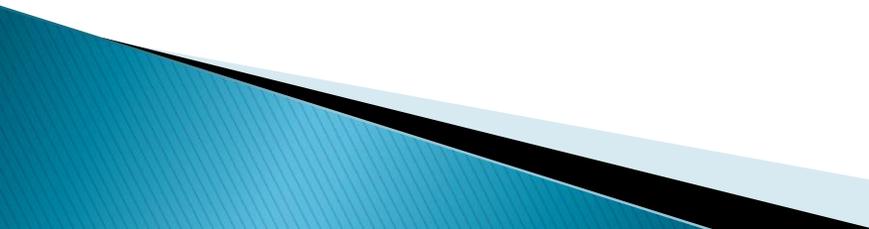
# Standard copyright transfer

- ▶ **You lose your:**
  - Right to distribute copies
  - Right to use copies in your classroom
  - Right to make derivative works
  - Right to archive the published copy into a disciplinary or institutional repository

# What does the publisher really need?

- ▶ A non-exclusive right to publish and distribute a work and receive a financial return
  - ▶ Proper attribution and citation as journal of first publication
  - ▶ Right to migrate the work to future formats
- 

# Different phases of manuscripts

- ▶ Pre-prints: any version prior to peer review and publication, usually the version submitted to a journal.
    - Authors need no permission for preprint archiving. When they have finished writing the preprint, they still hold copyright.
  - ▶ Post-prints: any version approved by peer review (copyright is traditionally transferred to the publisher).
  - ▶ Publisher PDF: the final published version.
- 

# What about pre-existing publications?

- ▶ Check with individual publishers for policy on self-archiving
- ▶ Or, Sherpa-Romeo database contains information from 700+ publishers about self-archiving policies
  - <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

# It doesn't have to be all or nothing!

- ▶ Read the copyright transfer agreement carefully.
- ▶ Some will explicitly grant the author certain rights.
  - Ask whether you can retain copyright (and just grant the publisher a license to publish)
  - Edit the copyright transfer agreement directly
  - Append an amendment to the copyright transfer form that stipulates the rights you need, for example:
  - CIC Author Amendment or SPARC/Science Commons)
    - [http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/Access-Reuse\\_Addendum.pdf](http://www.arl.org/sparc/bm~doc/Access-Reuse_Addendum.pdf)

# If the publisher still says no...

- ▶ Consider publishing your work elsewhere.
- ▶ Consider publishing your work in an open access journal.
- ▶ Publish your work as planned with the original publisher.

The decision is entirely up to you.



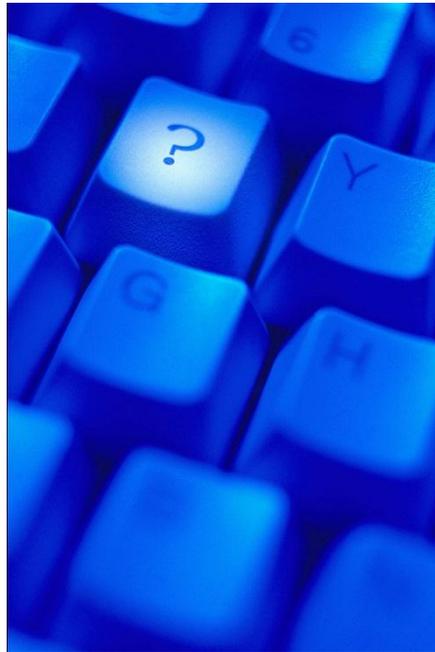
# LoboVault demonstration

- ▶ <http://repository.unm.edu>

# Deposit

- ▶ How can I submit items?
  - Email [reposit@unm.edu](mailto:reposit@unm.edu)

# Questions?



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