An introduction to:

peer
Publishing and the Ecology of European Research

Duration: September 2008 – May 2012

Supported by the EC eContent*plus* programme

Why is PEER needed?

There is agreement between publishing and research communities about the importance of access to results of European funded research

But

- there is no consensus on the need for mandated deposits or appropriate embargo periods

- or the impact this may have on journals

PEER has been set up to monitor the effects of systematic archiving over time

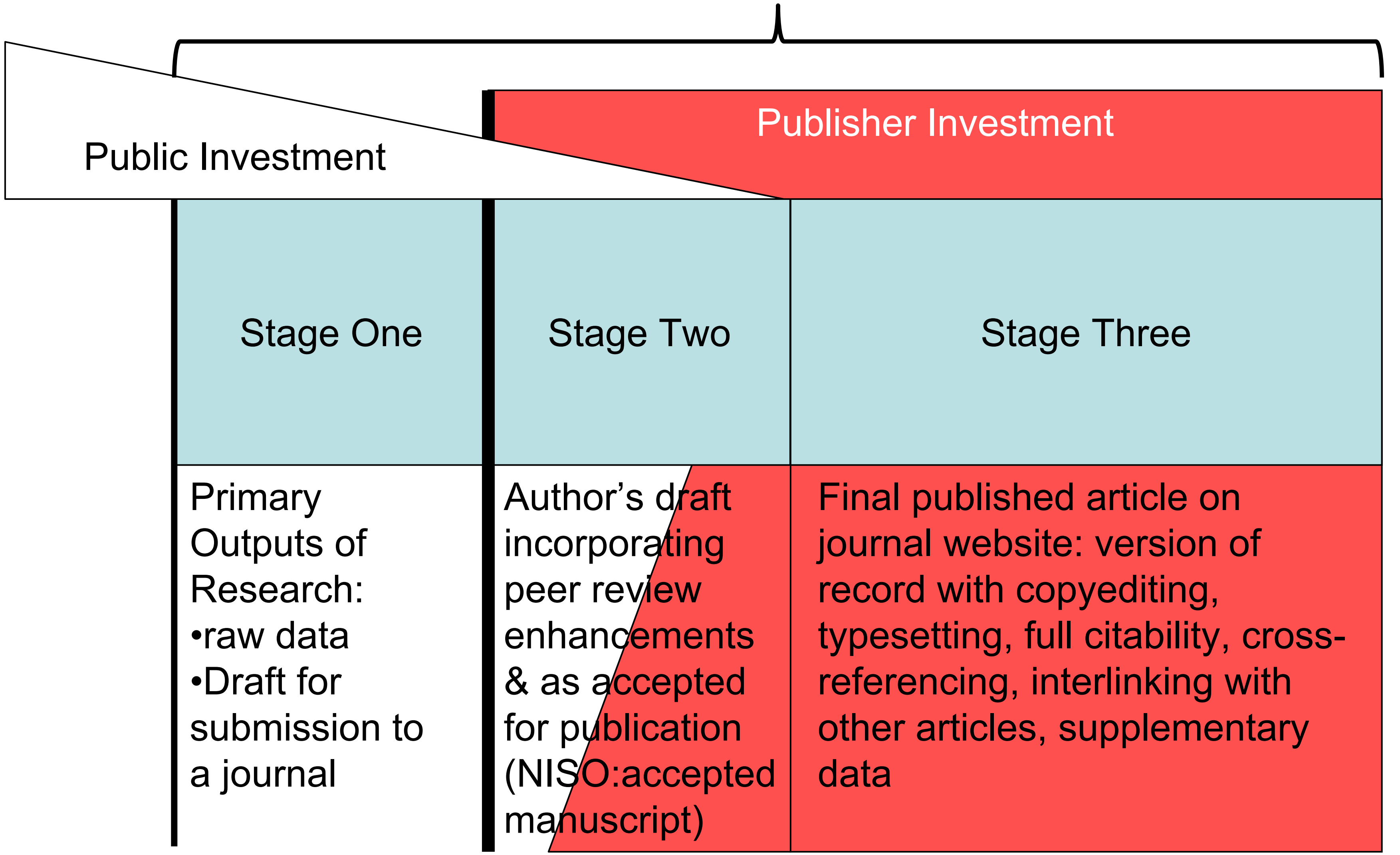
Stakeholders in scholarly communication

There are four key stakeholder groups:

- Publishers
- Researchers – authors and users
- Libraries and repositories
- Funding agencies

  - All of the above stakeholder groups are represented within PEER, both within the consortium & an advisory board
  - PEER will look at the effects of the systematic archiving of ***‘stage two’*** outputs: the version of the author’s manuscript accepted for publication

The three key stages of publication



Current Situation and Key Problems & Issues

Current Situation:

- Rapid growth of institutional repositories
- Individual funding agency mandates
- Publisher experimentation
- Lack of agreement on evidence to date

Key Problems and Issues:

- Impact of systematically archiving stage-two outputs is not clear
  - on journals and business models
  - on wider ecology of scientific research

- Varying policies are confusing for authors and readers

- Lack of understanding and trust between publishers and research community

Purpose of PEER

Publishing & the Ecology of European Research

- Publishers and research community collaborate

- Develop an “observatory” to monitor the impact of systematically depositing stage-two outputs on a large scale

- Gather hard evidence to inform future policies

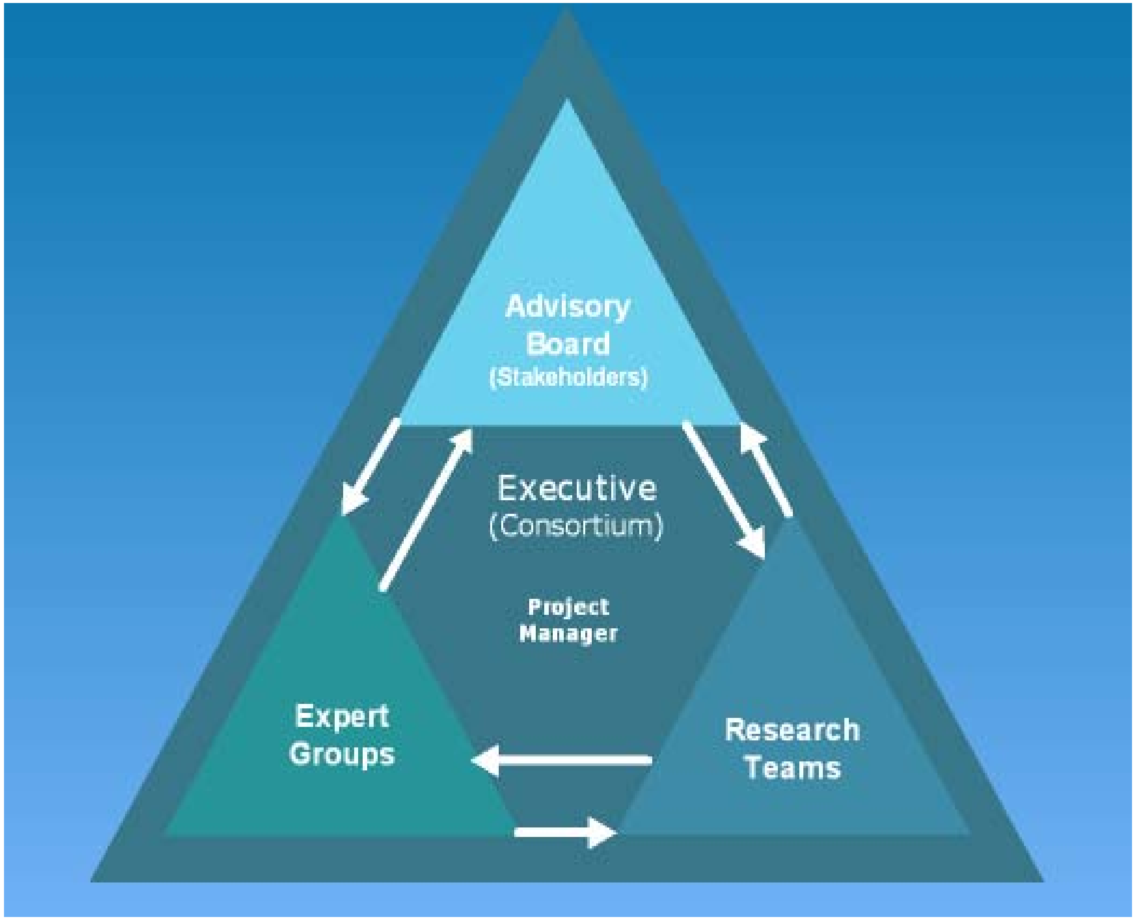
Objectives

- Determine how large-scale deposit of stage-two outputs will affect journal viability
- Determine whether it increases access
- Determine whether it affects the broader ecology of European research
- Determine the factors affecting readiness to deposit and associated costs
- Develop model(s) to show how traditional publishing can coexist with self-archiving

Expected Results

- Greater understanding of the effects of large-scale deposit in OA repositories
- Evidence to inform future policies
- Model(s) illustrating how to maximise the benefits of traditional publishing and archiving
- Trust and mutual understanding between publisher and research communities

Project Organisation



Project Organisation

Group	Represents	Role
Executive	Consortium	Plan & manage Key decisions
Advisory Board (20-30 experts)	All stakeholders (broad perspective)	Advise Evaluate research
Expert groups: publishers, respositories, authors, ROG	Key stakeholders (detailed perspective)	Discussion and feedback
Research oversight group (ROG)	Experts on scholarly publishing research	Oversee research Validate
Work package leaders & teams		Do the project work

Consortium & other participants

The PEER consortium:

- International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)
- European Science Foundation (ESF)
- Göttingen State and University Library (UGOE)
- Max Planck Gesellschaft (MPG)
- Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (INRIA)

Plus technical partners: SURF & Universität Bielefeld

With other participants including:

- 12 STM publishers; 7 repositories & Koninklijke Bibliotheek (for preservation); 3 Research Teams, Research Oversight Group and an Advisory Board of experts from all stakeholder groups

Publishers at September 2010

- BMJ Publishing Group
- Cambridge University Press
- EDP Sciences
- Elsevier
- IOP Publishing
- Nature Publishing Group
- Oxford University Press
- Portland Press
- Sage Publications
- Springer
- Taylor & Francis Group
- Wiley-Blackwell

Repositories at September 2010

- eSciDoc.PubMan.PEER, Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL), Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V. (MPG)
- HAL, CNRS & Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (INRIA)
- Göttingen State and University Library (UGOE)
- Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania
- University Library of Debrecen, Hungary
- SSOAR - Social Sciences Open Access repository (GESIS − Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
- TARA - Trinity College Dublin (TCD), Ireland

Research Oversight Group & Research Teams

Research Oversight Group:

- Professor Carol Tenopir, University of Tennessee
- Dr Chérifa Boukacem-Zeghmouri, University Charles de Gaulle Lille
- Professor Tomàs Baiget, Pompeu Fabra University

Research Teams:

- Usage Research: CIBER, University College London, UK
- Behavioural Research: Department of Information Science and LISU, Loughborough University, UK
- Economic Research: ASK Research Center, Bocconi University

Overall Approach

- Publishers contribute up to 300 journals (and a control group of >200 journals)
- Maximise deposit and access within participating EU repositories
  - 50% publisher-assisted deposit
  - 50% author self-archiving
- Collaborate with DRIVER to involve repositories
- Commission research from independent research teams to assess impact – behavioural, access/usage and economic

Content

- Participating publishers have collectively volunteered 241 journals (Life Sciences, Medicine, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences & Humanities & other professional publications)

- Selection criteria
  - European content – 20% or greater
  - Quality – good quality, but reflecting a range by impact factor
  - Subject – wide range

- Publishers set embargo periods appropriate for journal

User Involvement & Feedback

Authors

- Deposit their stage-two outputs (accepted manuscripts)
- Participate in the behavioural research
- Representative authors participate in Author/User group

Repository Users

- Participate in the behavioural research
- Representative users participate in Author/User group

Measuring Success

- Critical success factors
  - Observatory collects sufficient reliable data to draw conclusions
  - Stakeholders use the evidence gathered

- Success indicators therefore focus on
  - Underlying data provided to the observatory
  - Success at communicating results
  - Not what the observatory measures, e.g. user uptake

Project Timetable

- ***September 2008*: project launched**
- *Q4 2008*: RFPs issued for behavioural and usage research – teams selected Q2 2009
- *Q1 2009*: project website established
- *Q2 2009*: guidelines issued to publishers and repositories for manuscript deposit and logfile harvesting
- *Q3 2009:* RFP issued for Economic Research – team selected Q4 2009
- *Q4 2009:* First publisher content submitted
- *Q1 2010:* Repositories begin receiving content
- *Q3 2009:* First logfile samples received from publishers / repositories
- *Q1 2010:* First author deposits received
- *Q1 2010*: Behavioural research baseline study available on website
- *Q2 2011:* complete economic research
- *Q3 2011:* complete behavioural research follow-up study
- *Q1 2012*: complete usage research
- *Q2 2012*: models on traditional publishing and archiving available
- ***May 2012*: project completion conference**

Questions?

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