



Scholarly communication services: ten-year journey at Taipei Medical University Library (TMUL), Taiwan



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Background

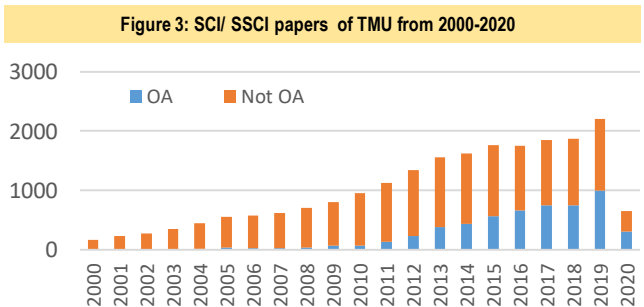
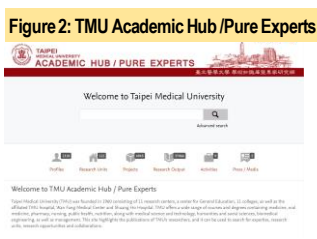
Scholarly communication can be defined as “the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use.” At Taipei Medical University Library (TMUL), Taiwan, we believe our library should have a role on it. In the year of 2009,

the TMUL set up the TMU Institutional repository (<http://libir.tmu.edu.tw/>) (Fig. 1) and help faculty archiving and disseminating their research outputs. Since then, we worked hard to promote the concept of Open Access (OA) in the campus. This poster presents what we have done in the past decade and what will be the next step.

Descriptions

In the year of 2016, an Academic Hub (expert portal) of TMU (<https://tmu.pure.elsevier.com/>) (Fig. 2) was established by the TMUL under the request of TMU Principal to increase the university visibility. In August 2017, a scholarly communication librarian was appointed by the library director. After that, we re-org the structure of our library, and a new “Knowledge Services Sector” was formed. This sector is in charge of promoting OA (both IR and OAJ), evaluating the research impact of the university, maintaining contents of the expert portal, and providing references services. From 2017, we held international OA week promotion activities every year, and payed the membership fee of BMC, helping our faculty to get 15% discount of their OAJ article process charge (APC) (refer to Table 1 for

results). From 2018, we held international conference in the topic of scholarly communication every year. In May 2019, a new web page of scholarly communication was launched (<http://library.tmu.edu.tw/Forms/Form0406/Form040600.aspx>), and in Oct of the same year, a new services named “preliminary inspection of Predatory Journals” (<http://library.tmu.edu.tw/predatory/>) began to provide.



Year	2017 (Nov-Dec)	2018	2019	2020 (-April)
Accepted	1	24	27	1
In submission	0	0	11	26
Rejected	8	92	55	9
Total submission	9	116	93	36
Fee of APC (USD)	2,145	52,900	65,305	2,790
Amount of discount (USD)	322	7,935	9,796	419

Conclusions

After ten-years promotion, the awareness of the OA in our campus is quite high. Among the top ten list of most submission SCI/SSCI journals in TMU, more than 60% of them are OAJs (Table 2) and around 45% of I-papers are published in OAJs in 2019 (Figure 3 & Table 3). In the year of 2020, the Knowledge

Services Sector of TMUL plans to conduct an analysis, trying to find out factors which influence the OAJ paper submission behaviors of our faculty. Base on the research findings, we hope we can plan for better scholarly communication services in the future.

Table 2: TMU 2017-2019 Top 10 list of most submission SCI/SSCI journals

Journal Title	2017	2018	2019
Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism	--	--	8
Cancer Research	--	4	--
Cancer Science(OA)	--	8	--
Cancers (OA)	--	--	4
Computer Methods and Programs In Biomedicine	6	5	--
Environmental Toxicology	--	10	--
FASEB Journal	8	--	--
International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents	4	--	--
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (OA)	--	--	5
International Journal of Molecular Sciences (OA)	7	3	--
Journal of Clinical Medicine (OA)	--	--	6
Journal of Microbiology Immunology and Infection (OA)	10	--	--
Journal of The Formosan Medical Association (OA)	9	9	10
Medicine (OA)	5	6	9
Nutrients (OA)	--	7	3
Oncotarget	3	--	--
Plos One (OA)	1	2	7
Scientific Reports (OA)	2	1	1
Percentage of OAJ in top 10 most submission SCI/SSCI journals	60%	70%	80%

Table 3: Percentage of OAJs of TMU's SCI/SSCI papers

Year	Total I-papers	Papers in OAJs	% of OAJs
2000	164	1	0.61%
2001	225	2	0.89%
2002	269	1	0.37%
2003	349	4	1.15%
2004	444	7	1.58%
2005	554	35	6.32%
2006	577	17	2.95%
2007	616	17	2.76%
2008	704	38	5.40%
2009	801	62	7.74%
2010	950	69	7.26%
2011	1119	126	11.26%
2012	1338	228	17.04%
2013	1552	378	24.36%
2014	1618	436	26.95%
2015	1763	565	32.05%
2016	1754	654	37.29%
2017	1849	743	40.18%
2018	1866	745	39.92%
2019	2201	990	44.98%
2020.5	652	301	46.17%