Research visibility and impact with open access institutional repositories

Iryna Kuchma, Open Access Programme Manager

The Role of Library in Open Science and Open Access, EKO-KONNECT USERS CONFERENCE & AGM 2019, 21 January 2019, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

eifl KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT BOUNDARIES

Why do you have an open access institutional repository/plan one?

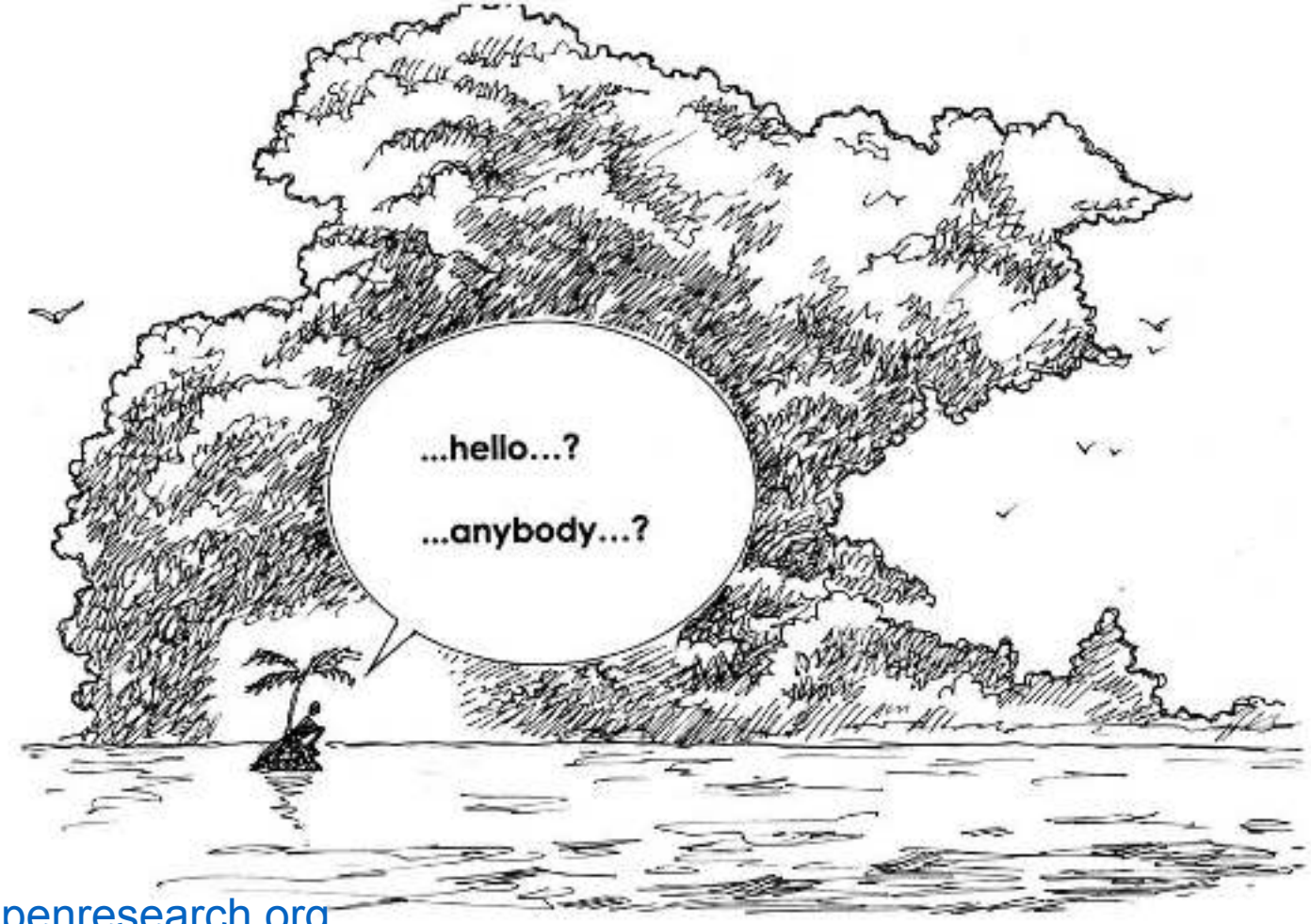
Visibility & impact

Increase your visibility

whyopenresearch.org/visibility.html

Increase your visibility

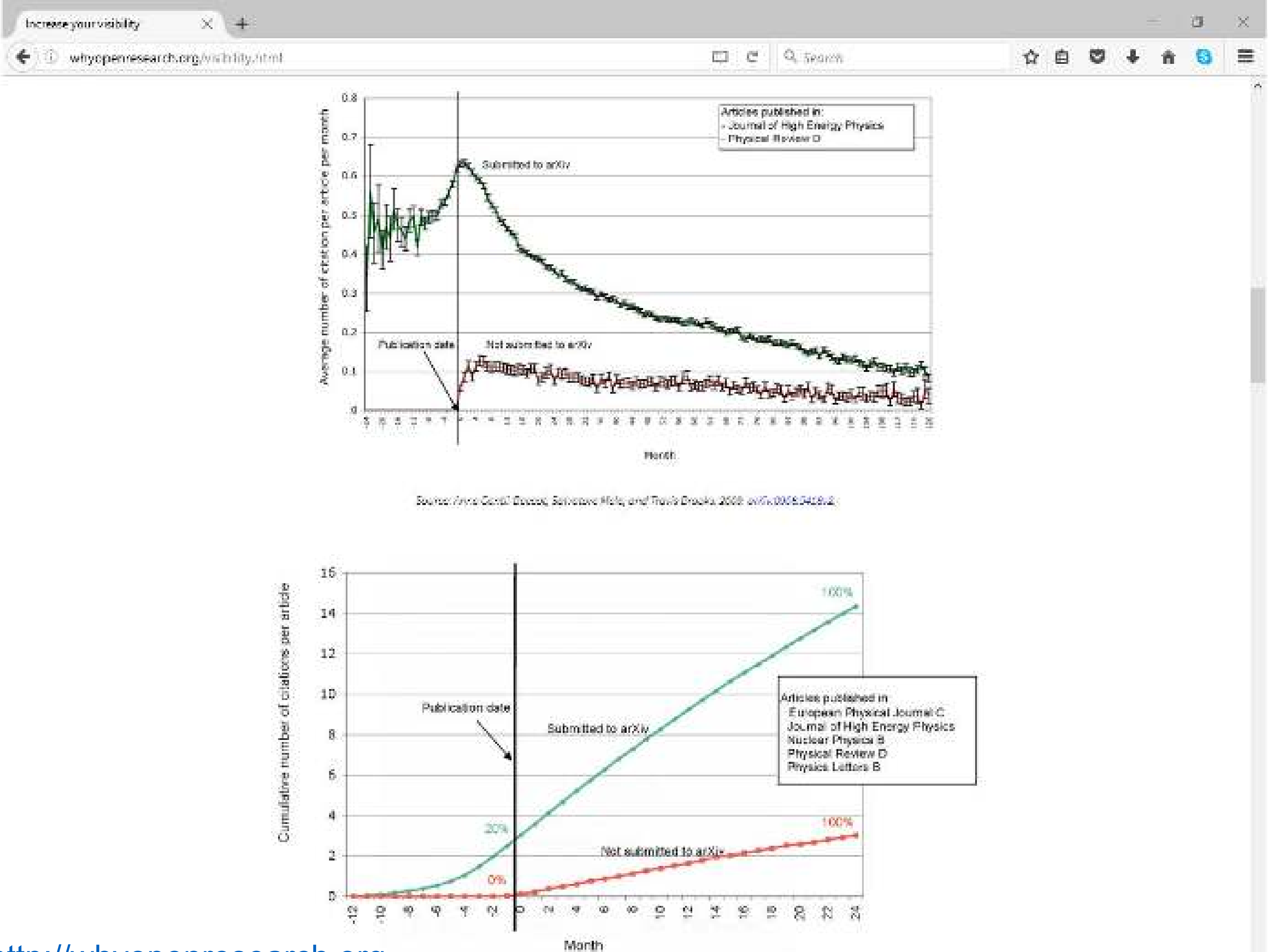
Be open and get more citations, page views, downloads, and media attention for your research.



http://whyopenresearch.org

There is accumulating evidence that shows that research articles that have been self-archived in open access repositories are cited more often than those that have not

A bibliography of studies on “The effect of open access and downloads (‘hits’) on citation impact” is maintained by the Open Citation Project (http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html)



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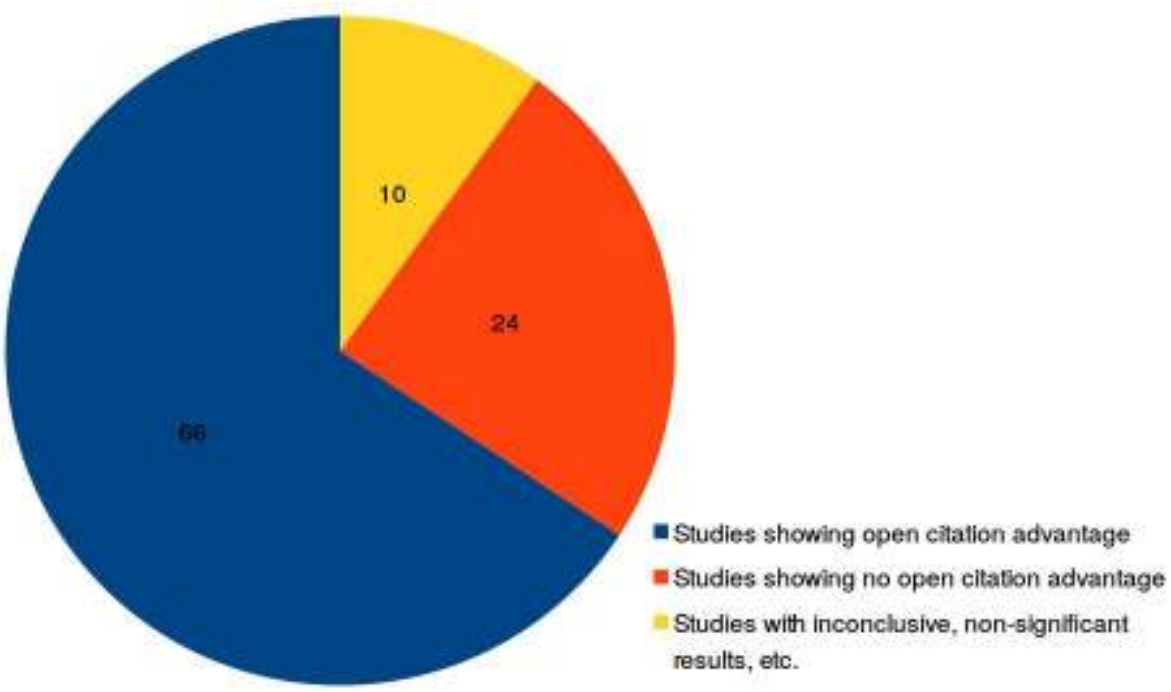
Source: Data from The Open Access Citation Advantage Service, SPARC Europe. Figure produced by E.C. McKiernan



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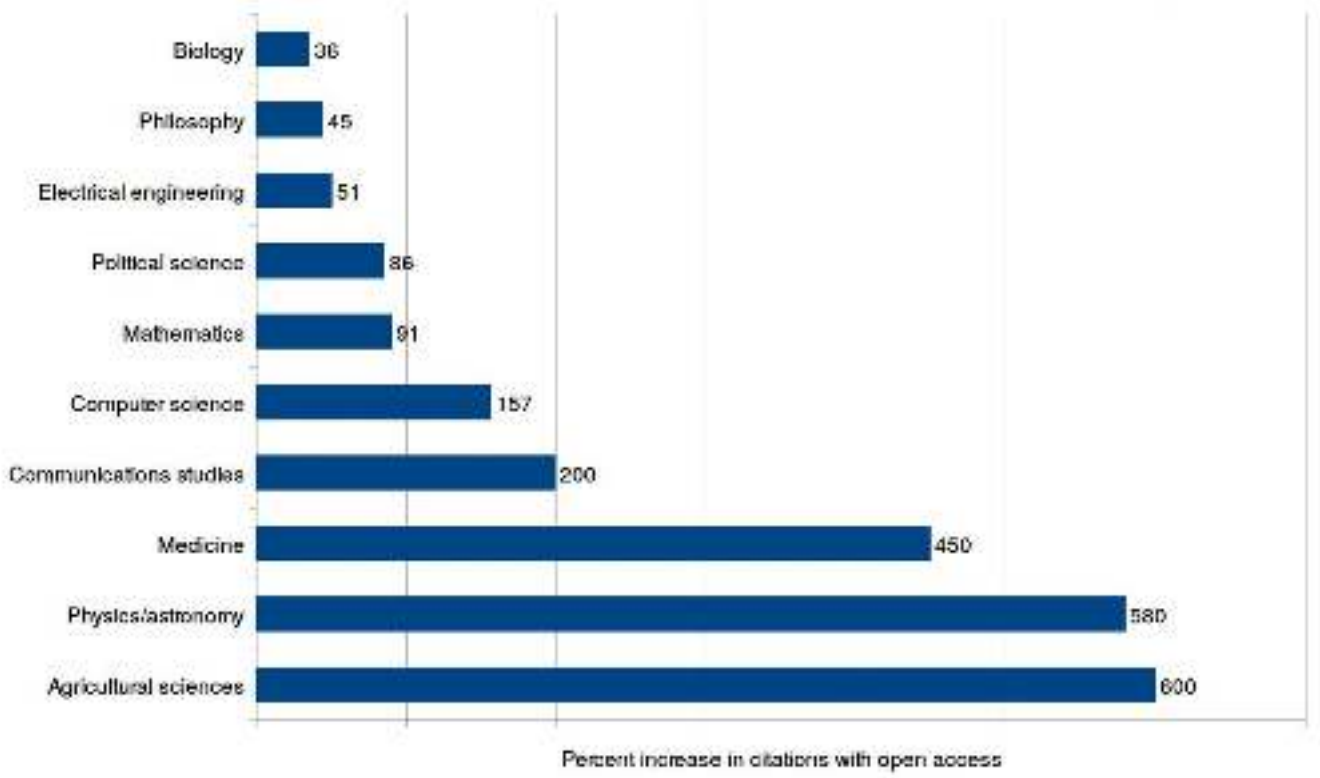
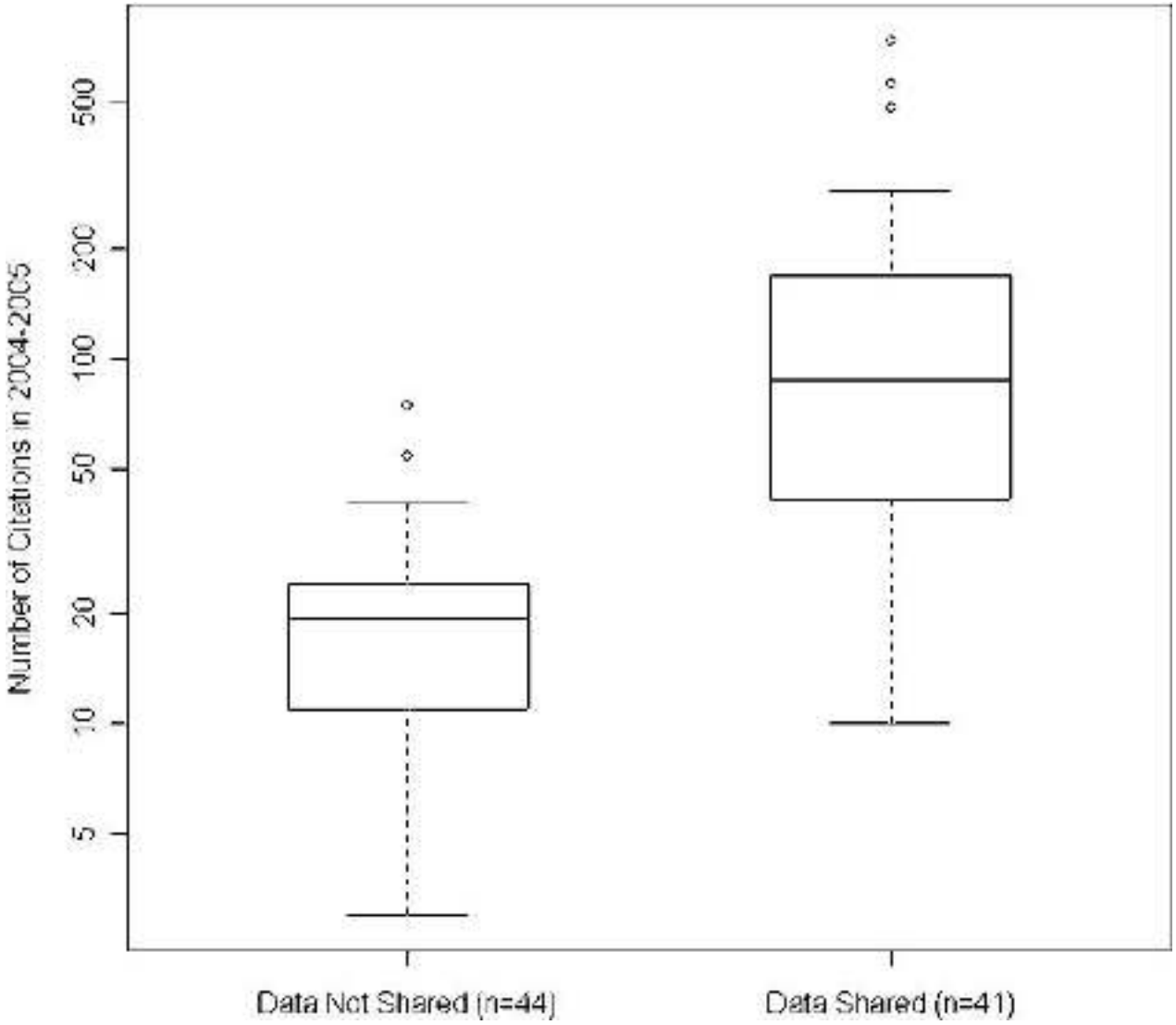
Source: Data from Alma Swan, 2010. Figure produced by E.C. McKiernan



http://whyopenresearch.org

Source: Heather A. Piwowar, Roger S. Day, and Douglas B. Fridsma. 2007. PLOS ONE, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0000308



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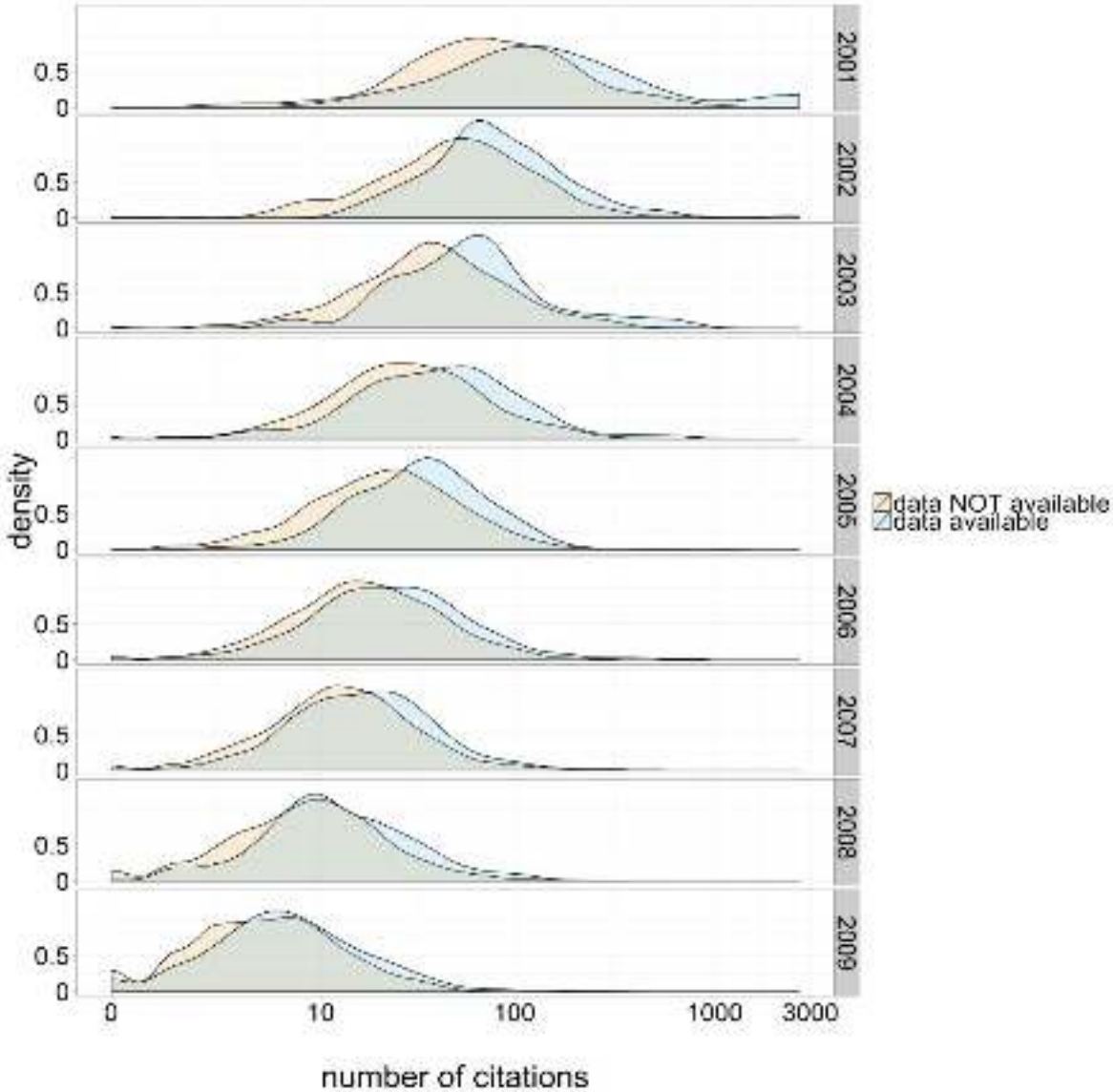
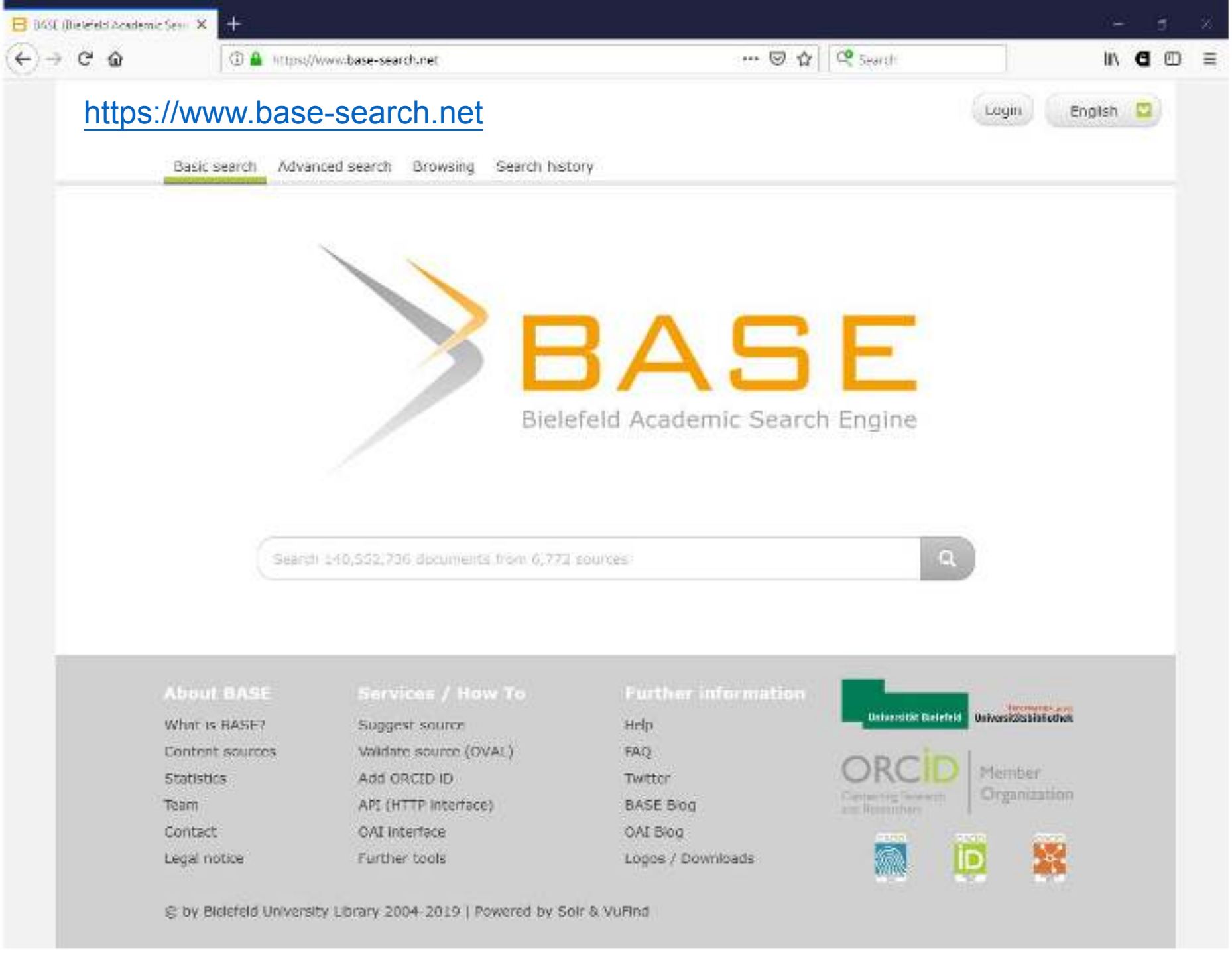
Source: Heather A. Piwowar and Todd J. Vision. 2013. PeerJ, doi:10.7717/peerj.17



http://whyopenresearch.org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Suggest source
Validate source (OVAL)
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OAI interface
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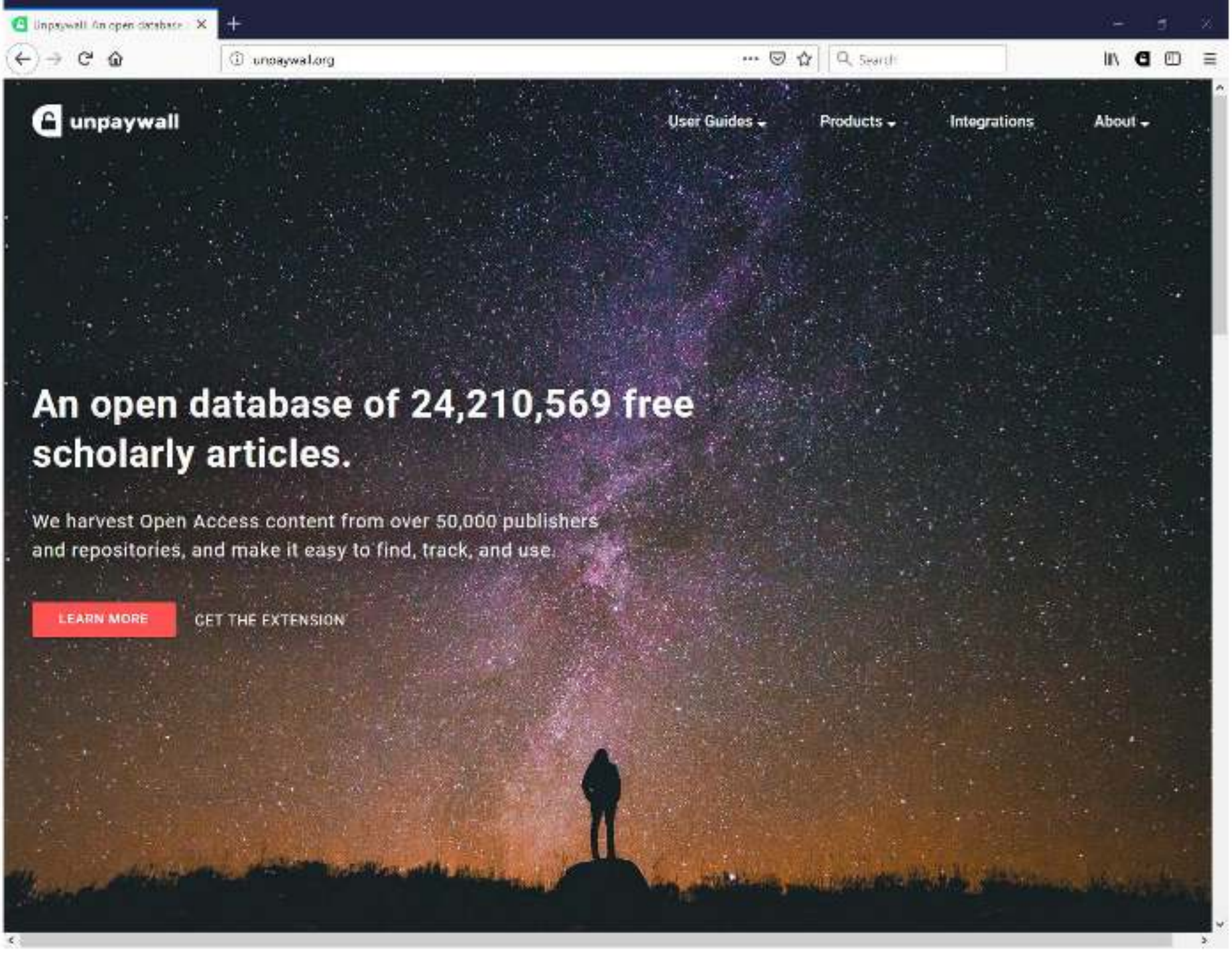
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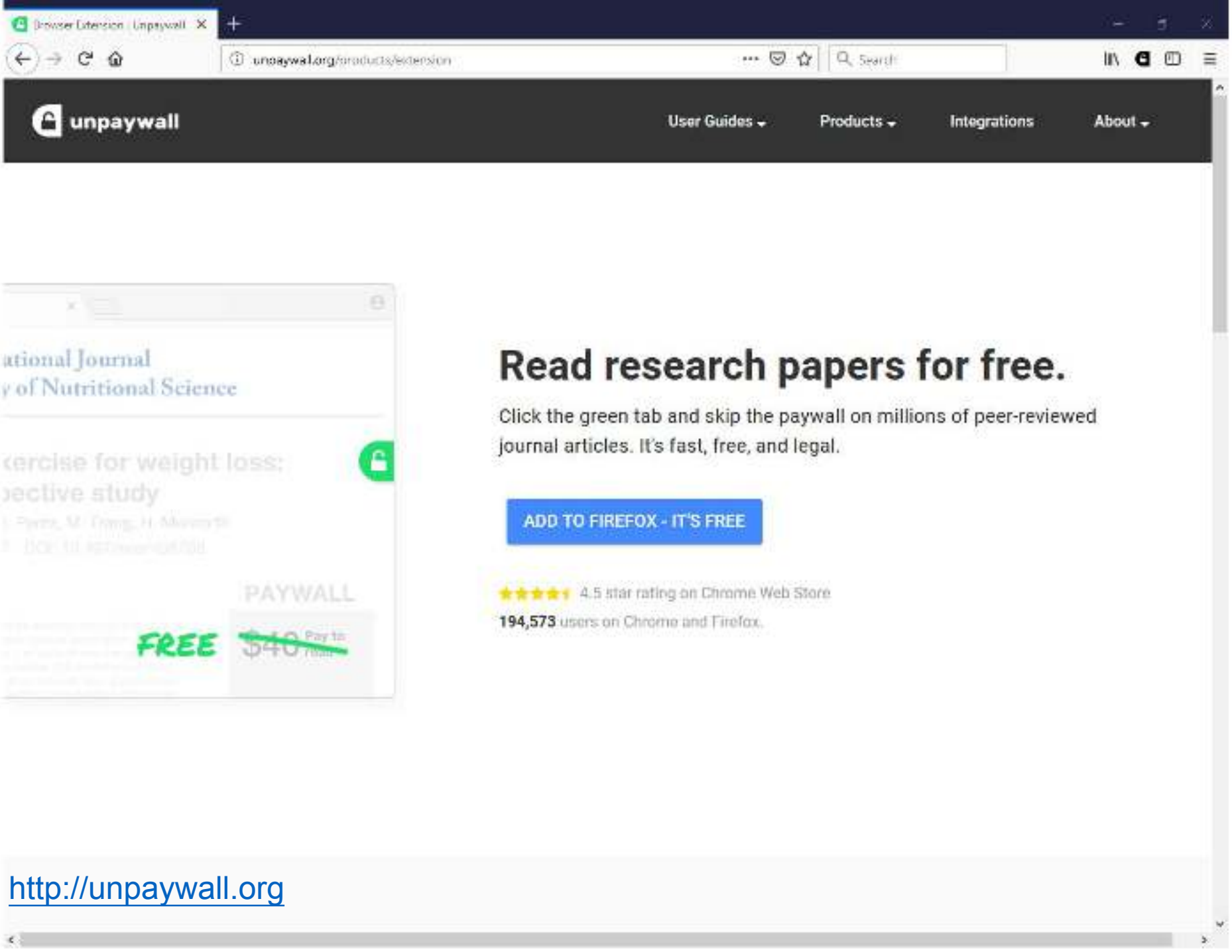
https://litablog.org/2018/08/finding-open-access-articles-tools-tips/



http://unpaywall.org

Libraries User Guide

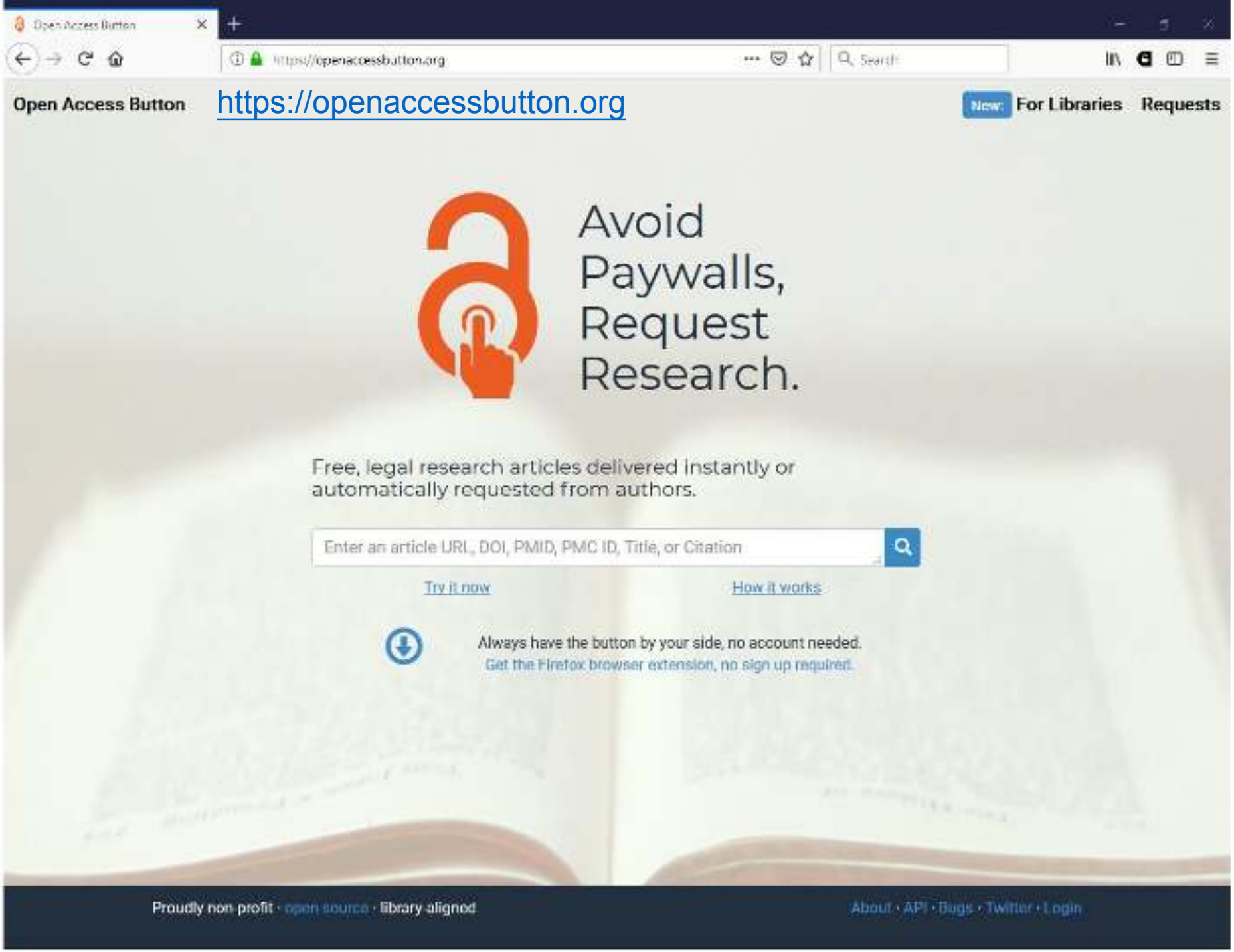
The Unpaywall database has a very simple structure: we have one record for every article with a Crossref DOI (that's about 95 million records all told). We harvest from lots of sources to find Open Access content, and then we match it to these DOIs using content fingerprints. So, for any given DOI, we know about any OA versions that exist anywhere (at least that's the idea).

We support a variety of products to help folks access these 95 million records in different ways; all of these are free to use, except the Data Feed. We also support a number of integrations, where other organizations have built useful tools on top of our dataset.

Librarians: can integrate Unpaywall into their SFX,360 Link, or Primo link resolvers, so library users can read OA copies in cases where there's no subscription access. Over 1000 libraries worldwide are using this now.

Institutional Repository managers can use Unpaywall data to find OA resources that faculty have posted online, without depositing in their IR. These can be automatically ingested, significantly increasing IR coverage without needing to convince faculty to deposit. Repositories of all sizes have used Unpaywall data in this way. SwePub (national repository of Sweden) added 75,000 new OA records, increasing number of OA records by over 30%, while the smaller the Carleton University IR added 1000 OA records, doubling their fulltext coverage. There are a few good ways to access our data for this use case: download the whole dataset, check lists of records by DOI, or taking advantage of Unpaywall's integration into Dimensions,Web of Science, and Scopus.

Of course, this is just a very quick overview...if you have any questions, or want to use Unpaywall in a way that's not described here, please drop us a line and we'll be happy to help!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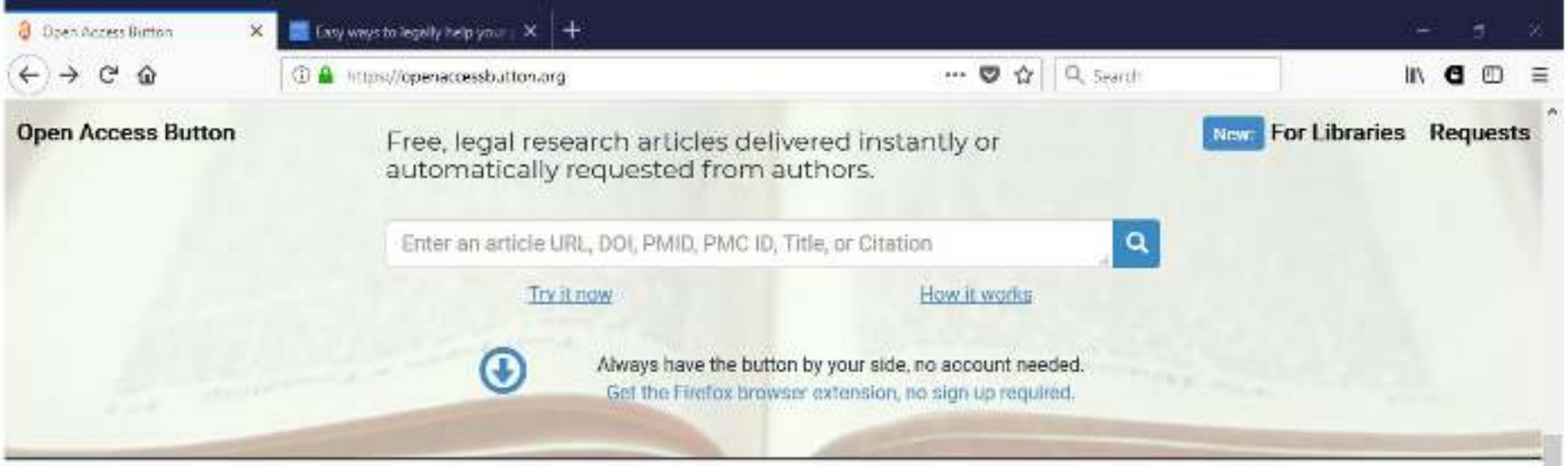
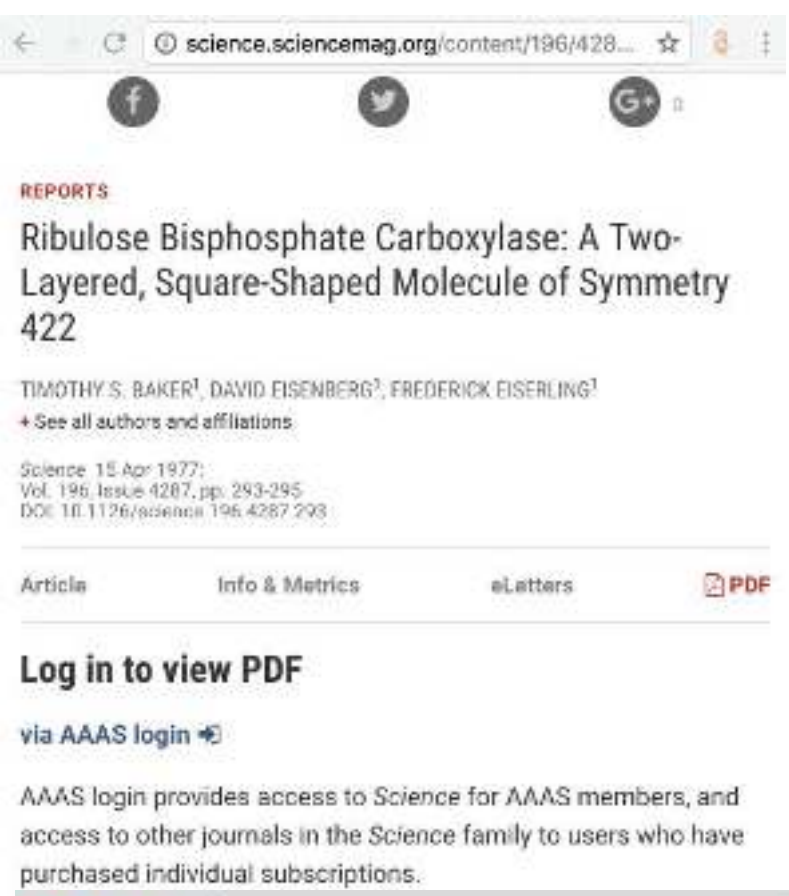


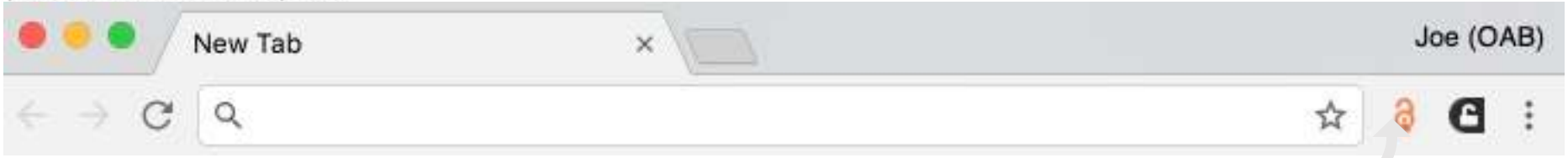
Examples

Get around this paywall in a flash:

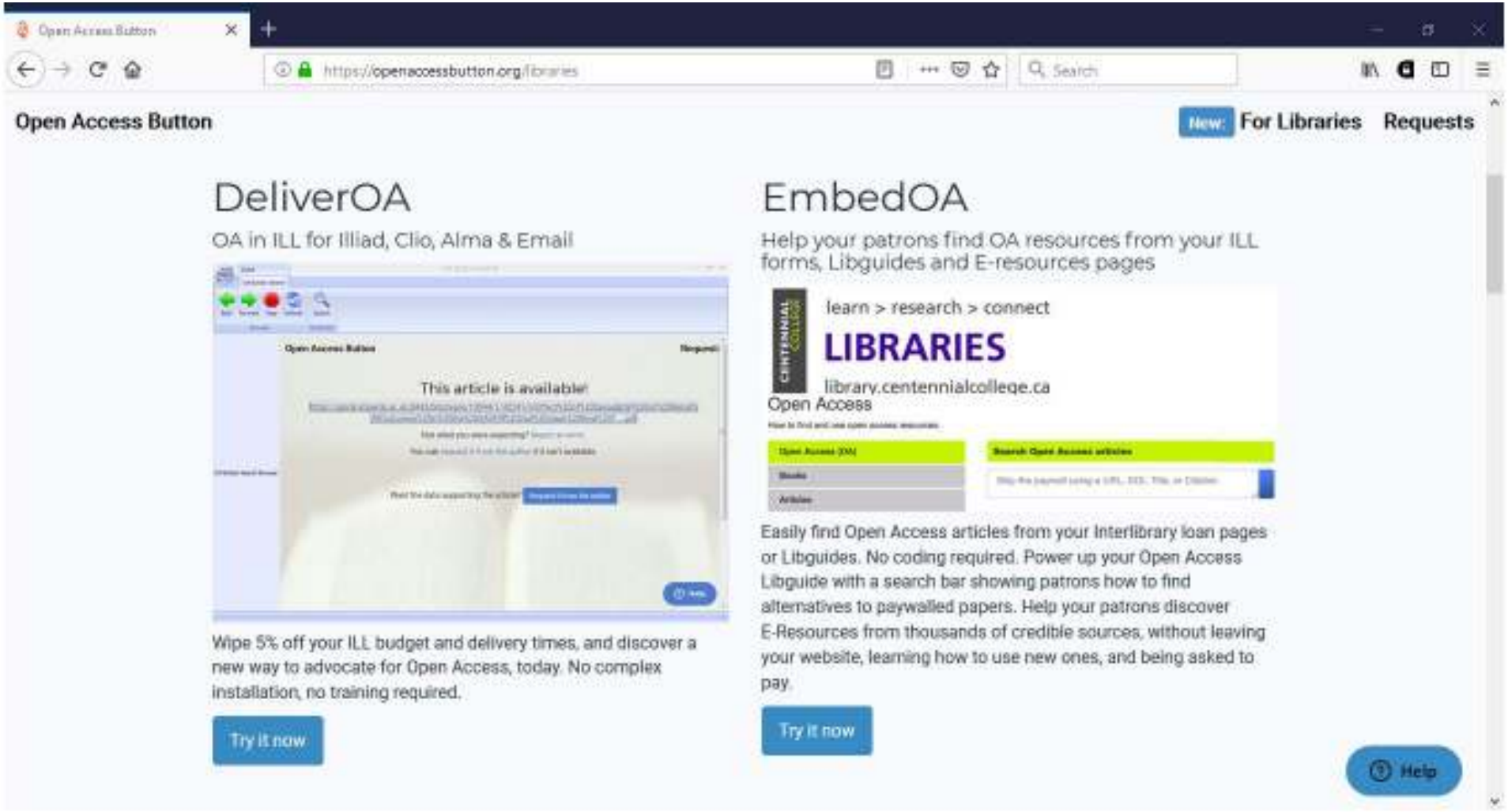
DOI: 10.1126/science.196.4287.293
URL: http://science.sciencemag.org/content/196/4287/293/tab-pdf
PMC (Pubmed Central) ID: PMC4167664
Pubmed ID: 17756097
Title: Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase: a two-layered, square-shaped molecule of symmetry 422
Citation: Baker, T. S., Eisenberg, D., & Eiserling, F. (1977). Ribulose Bisphosphate Carboxylase: A Two-Layered, Square-Shaped Molecule of Symmetry 422. Science, 196(4287), 293-295. doi:10.1126/science.196.4287.293
or try your favourite citation format (Harvard, Bibtex, etc).

Check out some of our latest requests.





Click here on any scholarly article and it will take you to an open access version, or start a request to an author for you in a single click



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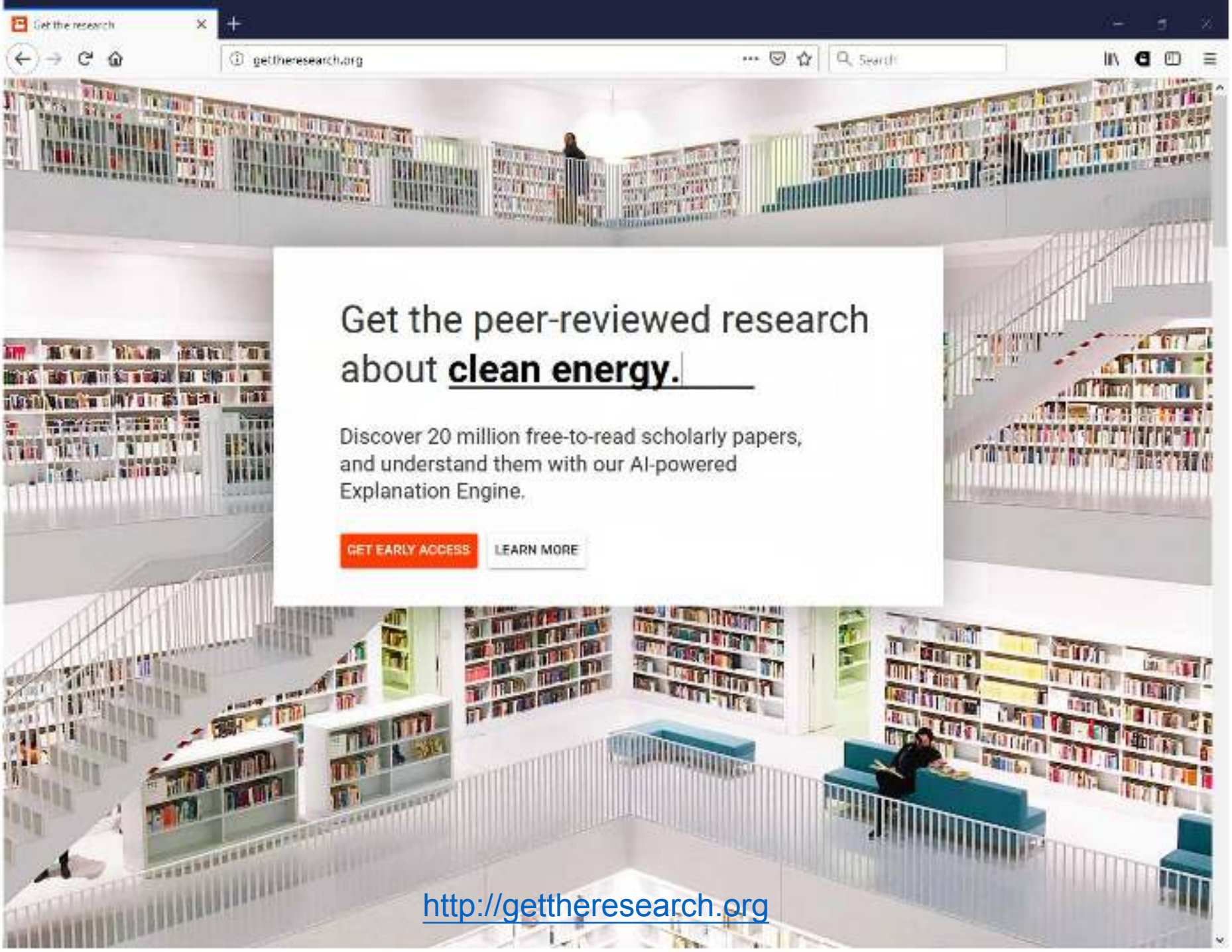
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Get the peer-reviewed research about clean energy.
Discover 20 million free-to-read scholarly papers, and understand them with our AI-powered Explanation Engine.
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Benefits of an open access repository and policy

Collects and preserves the University's scientific output and **disseminates** it through the repository

Provides the possibility of indexing and tracking the scientific output of the institution through Web search engines

Monitors the number of visits and use and **collects data and indicators** that can be used in institutional planning, and the search for sources of funding etc.

Demonstrates commitment to quality

University that doesn't know what papers its faculty publishes is like a factory that doesn't know what it produces

Bernard Rentier, Recteur honoraire / Rector Emeritus - Université de Liège, Belgium

Benefits of an open access repository and policy (2)

Strengthens international communication and collaboration channels and the University's international profile

Increases the visibility and showcases research

Increases the usage of research

Increases the impact of research (citations)

New collaborations

“Open access has made me more visible to my fellow researchers and also to funding bodies that are looking for people working in my area. I have been able to build new relationships. People see my work and they want to collaborate.”

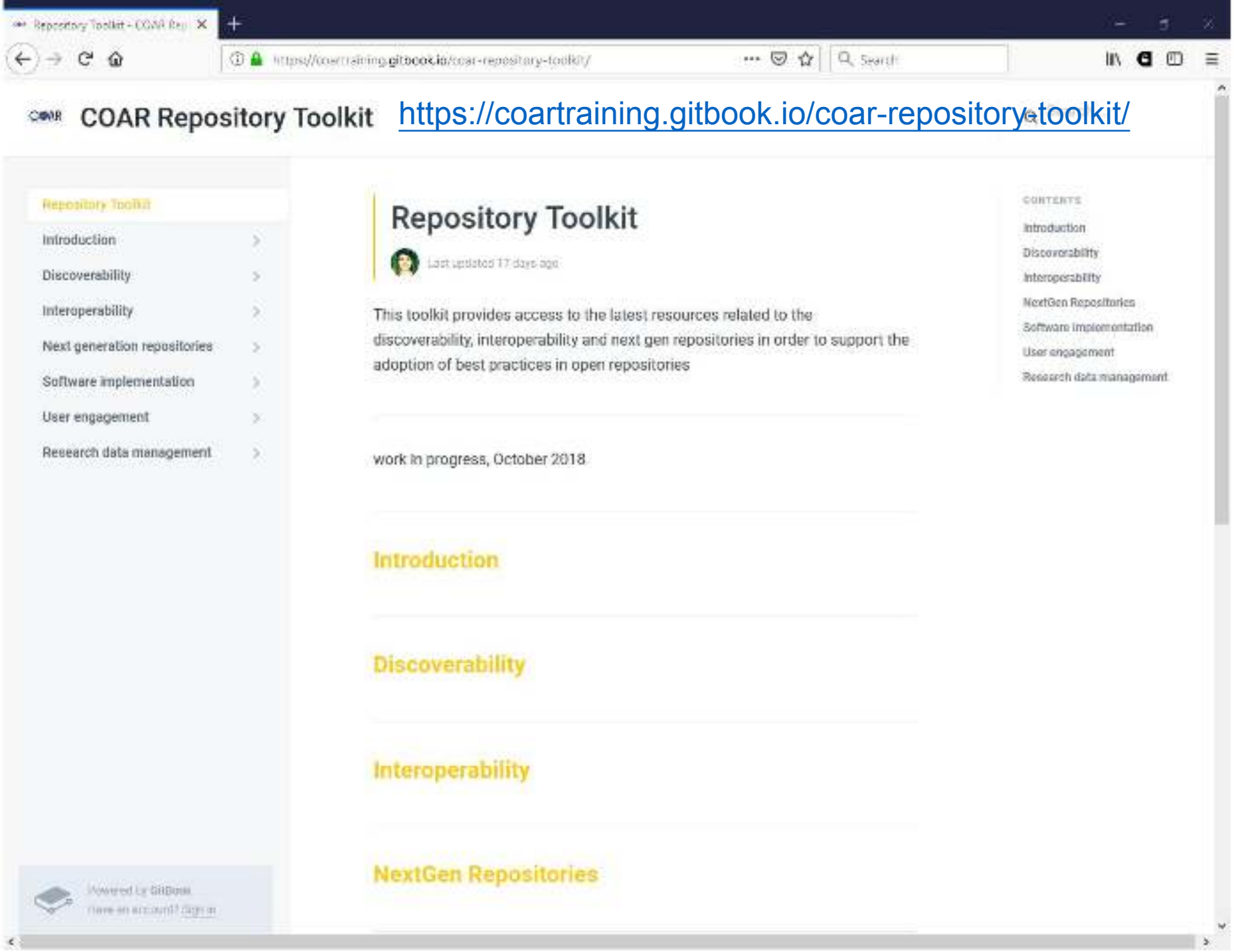
Professor Mary Abukutsa-Onyango, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research, Production and Extension) and Professor of Horticulture at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

Improved teaching and research

“Open access repositories are extremely important. When my students need to read articles to compare our situation in Uganda with what is happening elsewhere in the region, I know they will be able to find good quality research that is freely available. This has made a difference to the quality of their thinking and ideas. They see the links between the theory that I am teaching, and how this theory is applied in practice. They are more able to come up with research topics that are relevant to Uganda, and that will help our country grow and develop.”

Richard Sebaggala, a researcher and lecturer in economics at Uganda Christian University

Support & help


COAR Repository Toolkit
https://coartraining.gitbook.io/coar-repository-toolkit/
Repository Toolkit
Introduction
Discoverability
Interoperability
Next generation repositories
Software implementation
User engagement
Research data management
Repository Toolkit
Last updated 17 days ago
This toolkit provides access to the latest resources related to the discoverability, interoperability and next gen repositories in order to support the adoption of best practices in open repositories
work in progress, October 2018
Introduction
Discoverability
Interoperability
NextGen Repositories
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Introduction
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User engagement
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Search engine optimisation

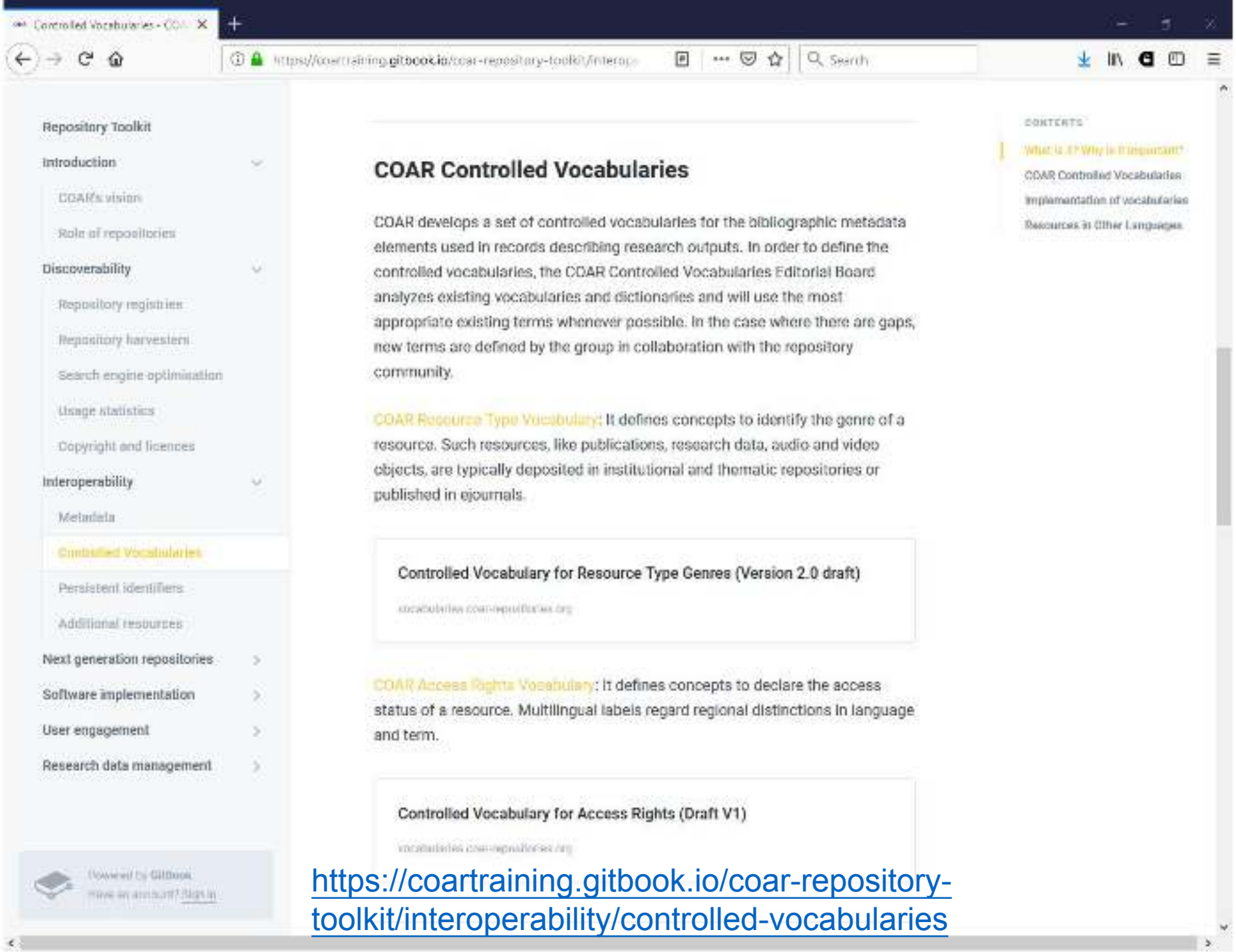
Last updated last month

Repository content should be searchable via the major search engines in use by its users. These resources provide information to ensure repository records are indexed by search engines.

Kenning Arlitsch presents "Driving Traffic to Institutional Repositories: How Search Engine Optimization can Increase the Number of Downloads from IR". From the introduction, "this presentation discusses search engine optimization techniques, especially for Google Scholar, which can be responsible for the majority of referrals that result in IR file downloads. The presentation also introduces a new web service called RAMP (Repository Analytics & Metrics Portal) that accurately counts file downloads from IR and requires no installation or training." Slides can be found at this link.

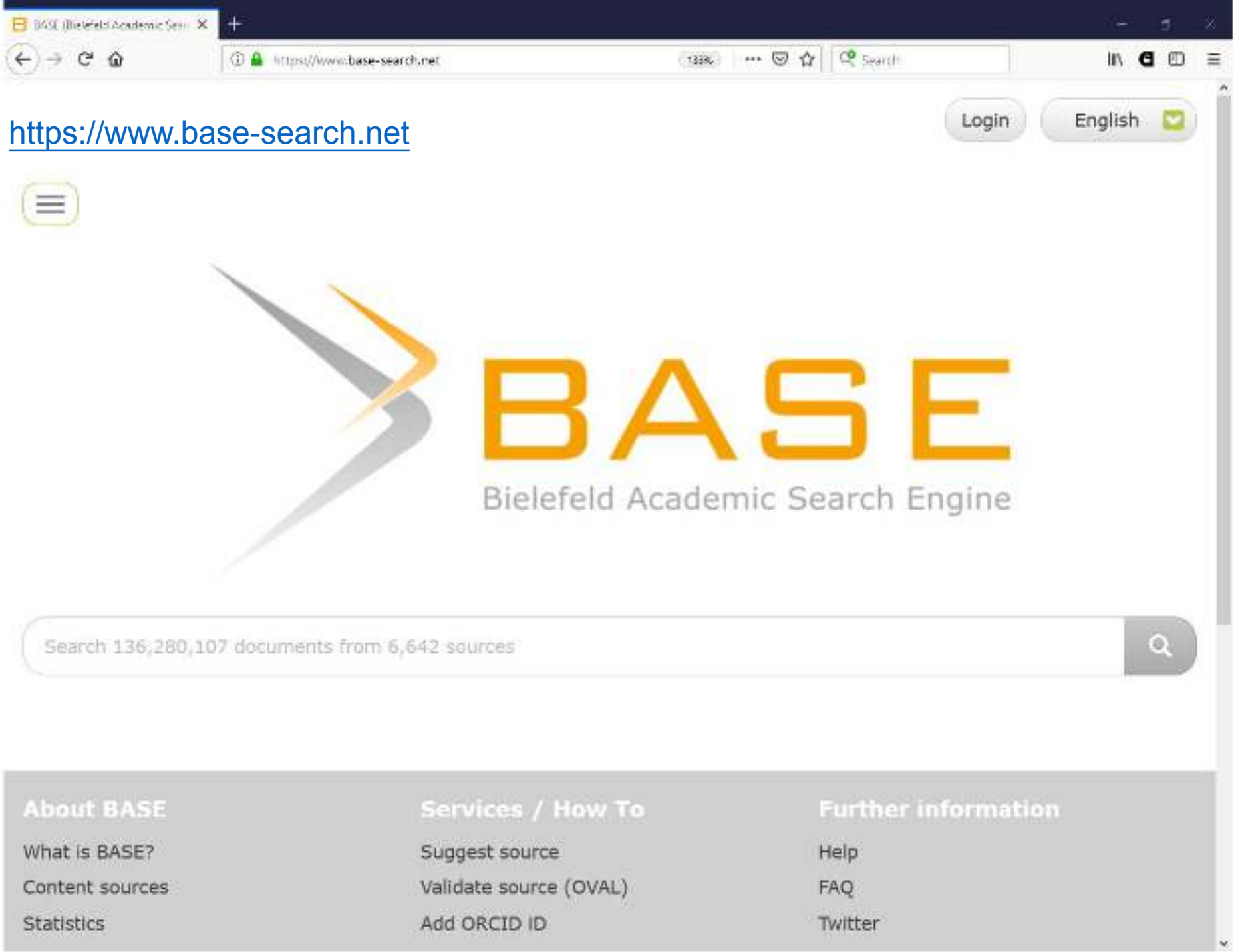
Driving Traffic to Institutional Repositories by Kenning Arlitsch

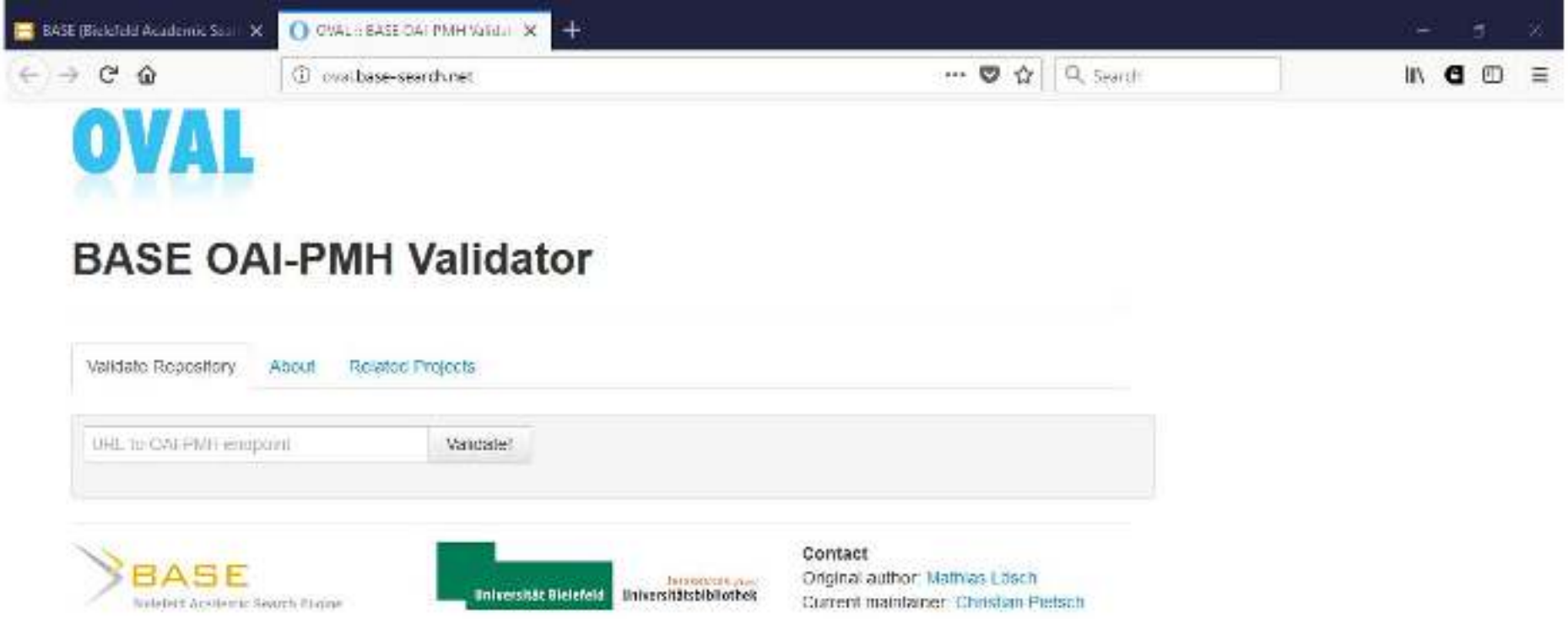
https://coartraining.gitbook.io/coar-repository-toolkit/discoverability/search-engine-optimisation



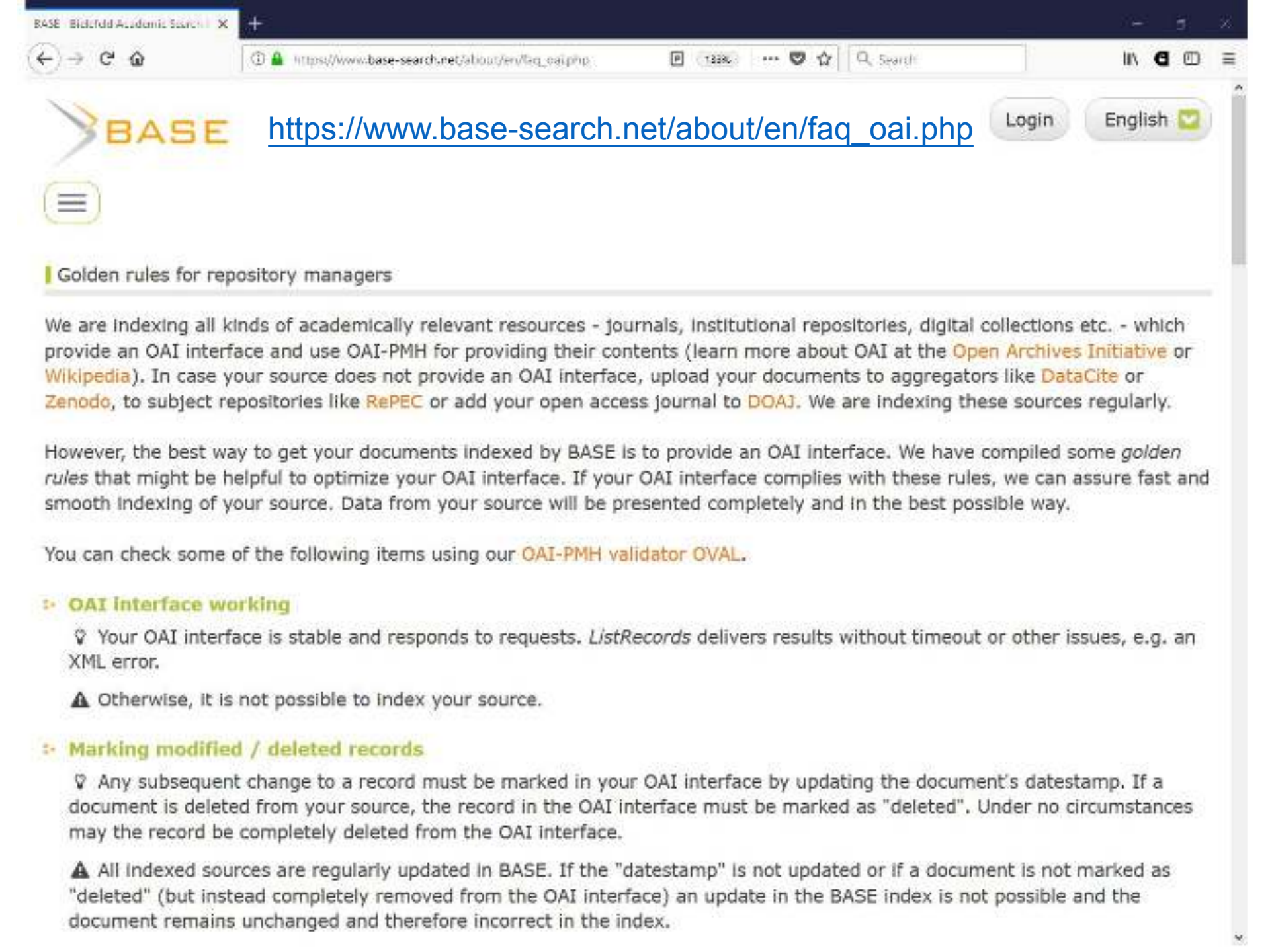
https://coartraining.gitbook.io/coar-repository-toolkit/interoperability/controlled-vocabularies

https://www.base-search.net





http://oval.base-search.net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Golden rules for repository managers
We are indexing all kinds of academically relevant resources - journals, institutional repositories, digital collections etc. - which provide an OAI interface and use OAI-PMH for providing their contents (learn more about OAI at the Open Archives Initiative or Wikipedia). In case your source does not provide an OAI interface, upload your documents to aggregators like DataCite or Zenodo, to subject repositories like RePEC or add your open access journal to DOAJ. We are indexing these sources regularly.
However, the best way to get your documents indexed by BASE is to provide an OAI interface. We have compiled some golden rules that might be helpful to optimize your OAI interface. If your OAI interface complies with these rules, we can assure fast and smooth indexing of your source. Data from your source will be presented completely and in the best possible way.
You can check some of the following items using our OAI-PMH validator OVAL.
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Your OAI interface is stable and responds to requests. ListRecords delivers results without timeout or other issues, e.g. an XML error.
Otherwise, it is not possible to index your source.
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Any subsequent change to a record must be marked in your OAI interface by updating the document's datestamp. If a document is deleted from your source, the record in the OAI interface must be marked as "deleted". Under no circumstances may the record be completely deleted from the OAI interface.
All indexed sources are regularly updated in BASE. If the "datestamp" is not updated or if a document is not marked as "deleted" (but instead completely removed from the OAI interface) an update in the BASE index is not possible and the document remains unchanged and therefore incorrect in the index.

Comprehensive metadata

Each item exposed via your OAI interface provides metadata as comprehensive as possible (title, author, abstract, publication date) using the info-eu-repo vocabulary.

⚠ If important metadata is missing, documents from your source will be difficult to find in BASE. Using the info-eu-repo vocabulary makes sure that we can process and display hits from your source in the best way.

Working / persisent identifier (URL, DOI, Handle, URN)

Each record contains a working URL in <dc:identifier> (starting with http or https). This directs either to the frontdoor of the document or directly to the full text (PDF). If the full text is not provided in a common file format (HTML, PDF) the identifier should direct to the frontdoor and not directly to the full text.

⚠ Provide preferably persistent identifiers (DOI, Handle, URN) which will still be working after relocation of the server and thereupon change of the URL. Make sure that DOIs etc. are registered with an appropriate registration agency and that they are resolving. Especially DSpace installations need to configure the 'handle' otherwise it refers to a dummy URL (123456789) which generates an error message.
Documents whose identifier does not begin with http(s) or refers to a dummy (123456789) will not be indexed. If a DOI etc. is not registered the document will be indexed, but the link displayed in the BASE hit list will result in an error message. Sources with most of the links not working may be removed from the index.

Providing access information (Open Access)

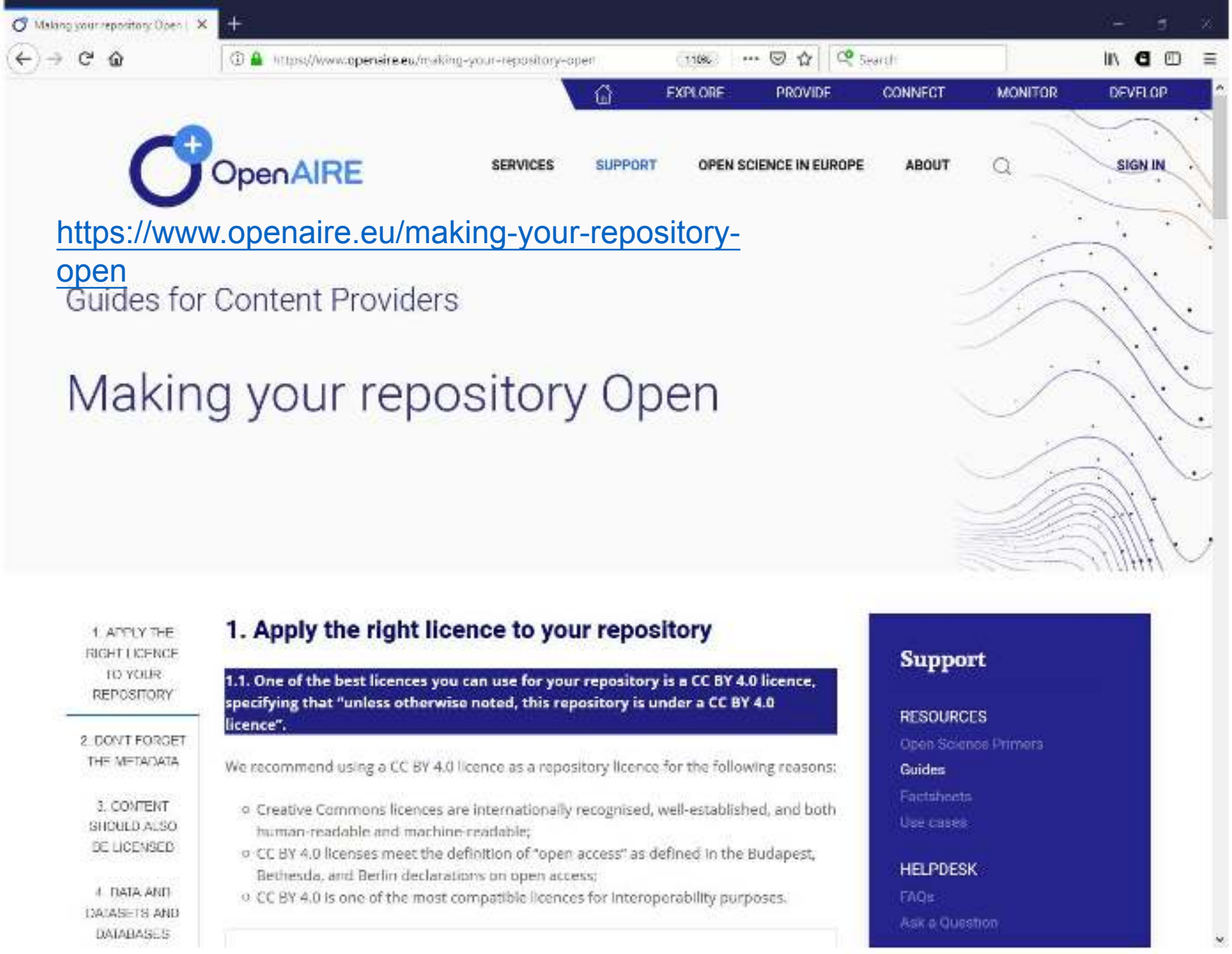
Access information of the fulltext should be provided in the field <dc:rights> of each item according to the info-eu-repo vocabulary. Alternative: Open access documents are provided in an extra set (OA set). The name of this set is listed in each metadata record in the field *setSpec*.

⚠ If correct access information is missing, these information can not be found in BASE. Search and refinement on "access" will not work properly for your source.

Providing information concerning re-use / licence (Creative Commons)

Authors can publish their work under a Creative Commons licence in your repository. You expose the chosen license in your OAI interface within an additional <dc:rights> field, e.g. <dc:rights>https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0 /</dc:rights>.

⚠ If there are no such specifications search and refinement on "re-use" will not work properly in BASE for your source.



https://www.openaire.eu/making-your-repository-open

Add an ORCID iD to author names (and other person identifiers if possible).

Promote the adoption of ORCID iDs (and other person identifiers if possible) to uniquely identify authors (even in case of name ambiguity). Encourage authors who publish on your source to register with ORCID in order to obtain an ORCID ID, or register authors with ORCID and add the ORCID iDs to the metadata. Some metadata formats delivered via OAI-PMH display ORCID iDs in a separate tag and therefore can be indexed separately. So far, BASE indexes exclusively OAI-DC (Dublin Core). Here, ORCID iDs should be provided directly as part of the author's name (e.g. <dc:author>Summan, Friedrich (ORCID-ID 0000-0002-6297-3348)</dc:author>).

⚠ If an ORCID iD exists, authors can also be found using the ORCID iD when searching in BASE.

Character encoding

All content exposed via your OAI interface (title, creator, abstracts) is encoded in UTF-8.

⚠ Other encondings or double endcodings my cause an incorrect display of hits from your source.

Publication date

The publication year or publication date is provided in the field <dc:date> in ISO 8601 (YYYY-MM-DD, e.g. 2016-04-01 for the 1st of April, 2016) according to the Gregorian (western) calendar. The field <dc:date> should only be used once.

⚠ If you do not provide correct publication dates, refining or sorting by publication year will not work properly for your source in BASE.

Document language

The language of a document is provided in the field <dc:language> in ISO 639 (2 or 3 letter code, e.g. *en* or *eng* for english).

⚠ If you do not provide correct language information, these information can not be found in BASE and search and refinement on "language" will not work properly for your source.

Source / Suggested citation

The source or suggested citation of an item (e.g. journal's name, volume and issue of an journal article) is provided in <dc:source>.

⚠ These details allow a better retrieval of your documents.

Items per page

Every *ListRecords* includes 50-1000 items at most. The *resumptionToken* is working and is delivering the next 50-1000 items.

⚠ Less than 50 items per *ListRecord* will increase the number of calls while we are harvesting your source. More than 1000 items per *ListRecord* will provoke large file sizes and increase the risk of termination of the harvesting process. If the *resumptionToken* is not working properly indexing is impossible.

Contact person

The *identify* request of your OAI interface includes the field *adminEmail*, which contains the active e-mail address of a technical admin. The homepage of your source gives the e-mail adress of the content provider.

⚠ Providing this information makes it possible to contact you in case of questions or issues concerning harvesting and indexing your source.

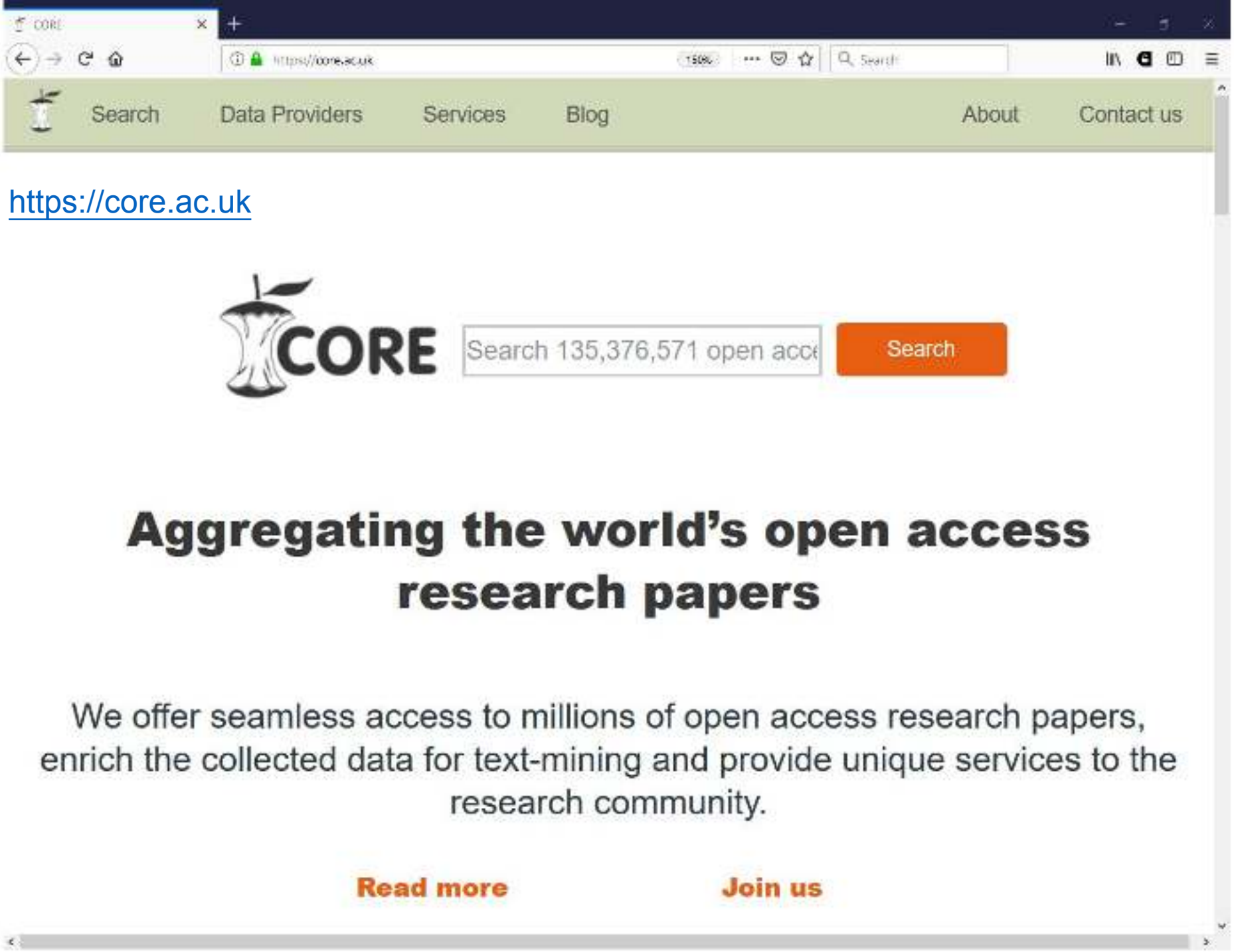
Changes / Updates

Changes of the basic URL of your OAI interface, changes of the repository software or the name of your repository should be reported via our contact form.

⚠ We are checking and correcting all sources from time to time. If you report changes directly, you can ensure that your source will be completely and correctly indexed by BASE. We will pass on this information to the global community via our OAI PMH blog.

Spread the word!

Register your source in OAI registries like OpenDOAR, ROAR or Openarchives and update any changes in the registries.
⚠ Make your source and your interfaces known to the community and consider allowing other search engines to index documents from your source.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We offer seamless access to millions of open access research papers, enrich the collected data for text-mining and provide unique services to the research community.
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CORE Recommender

https://core.ac.uk/services

The new version of the CORE recommender has now been released.

The recommender is a plugin that can be installed in repositories and journal systems to suggest similar articles. Its purpose is to support users in finding articles relevant to what they read.

The current version of the plugin recommends full-text items in Open Access repositories that are related to:

- a metadata record
- a full-text item in pdf
- any piece of text
- any combination of the above

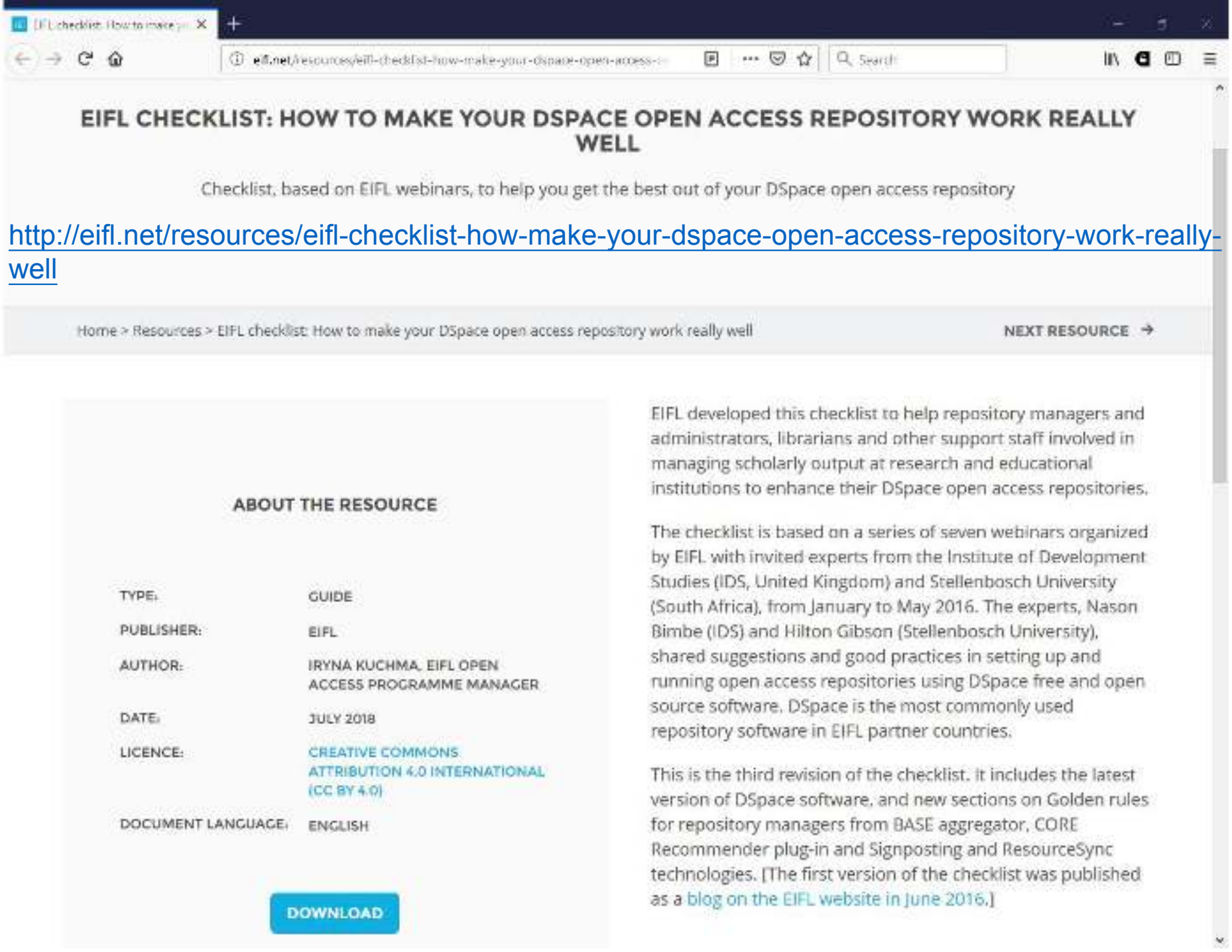
The CORE Recommender is deployed in various locations, such as on the CORE Portal and in institutional repositories and journals.

Uniqueness of the CORE Recommender:

- Our methods rely on the availability of full-texts.
- We don't base our recommendations solely on abstracts or metadata.
- We ensure that the recommended articles are available open access.
- We provide our recommendation service for free.
- We provide it using a machine accessible interface (API).

Find out more about the CORE Recommender here. To install the recommender visit our registration page.

For those with access to the CORE Repositories Dashboard: the Recommender installation guidelines and an installation key can be found in the Dashboard. Log into the Dashboard and then choose the tab "Get the recommender".



EIFL CHECKLIST: HOW TO MAKE YOUR DSPACE OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY WORK REALLY WELL

Checklist, based on EIFL webinars, to help you get the best out of your DSpace open access repository

http://eifl.net/resources/eifl-checklist-how-make-your-dspace-open-access-repository-work-really-well

Home > Resources > EIFL checklist: How to make your DSpace open access repository work really well

NEXT RESOURCE →

ABOUT THE RESOURCE

TYPE:	GUIDE
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DOWNLOAD

EIFL developed this checklist to help repository managers and administrators, librarians and other support staff involved in managing scholarly output at research and educational institutions to enhance their DSpace open access repositories.

The checklist is based on a series of seven webinars organized by EIFL with invited experts from the Institute of Development Studies (IDS, United Kingdom) and Stellenbosch University (South Africa), from January to May 2016. The experts, Nason Bimbe (IDS) and Hilton Gibson (Stellenbosch University), shared suggestions and good practices in setting up and running open access repositories using DSpace free and open source software. DSpace is the most commonly used repository software in EIFL partner countries.

This is the third revision of the checklist. It includes the latest version of DSpace software, and new sections on Golden rules for repository managers from BASE aggregator, CORE Recommender plug-in and Signposting and ResourceSync technologies. [The first version of the checklist was published as a blog on the EIFL website in June 2016.]

https://github.com/DSpace-Labs/awesome-dspace

awesome-dspace

A list of awesome DSpace related resources compiled by the DSpace Community Advisory Team

Contribution Guidelines

Please contribute your tips, examples, and best practices for managing and administering DSpace repositories. Either follow the instructions in Adding something to an awesome list to create a Pull Request or create an issue in the Issue Tracker.

General Reference for DSpace

- DSpace Support
- DSpace Documentation
- DSpace Code

Tutorials

Feature reference

DSpace instances with notable features

- University of Toronto TSpace - Real time downloads map, using Leaflet

Integrations

Miscellaneous tools

- AIP Files - Repository of re usable AIP files for DSpace testing
- DSpace-Docker-Images - Repository for developing and managing published Docker images for DSpace development
- Extensions and Addons Work - list of DSpace Addons

Thank you!
Questions?

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