



Incentives, Integration, and Mediation: Sustainable Practices for Population Repositories

Iryna Kuchma March 11, 2014



Opening Science to Meet Future Challenges

Warsaw

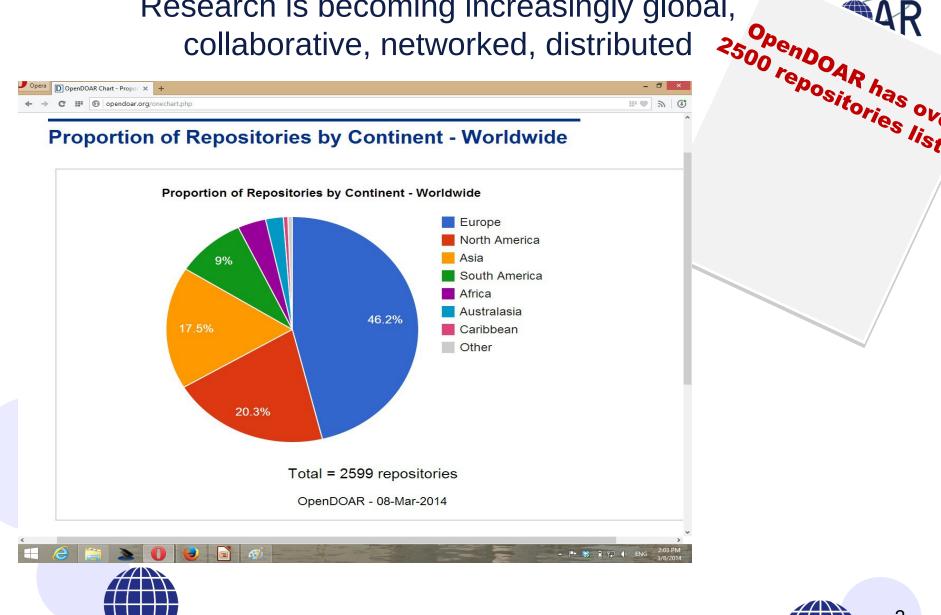




Attribution 4.0 International



Research is becoming increasingly global, collaborative, networked, distributed



2





A global knowledge infrastructure, built upon a network of open access digital repositories



...will enhance the provision, visibility and use of research outputs





New modes of research and scholarly communication





Standards, policies, infrastructure, strategy, interoperability, support, awareness, integration...



vision by bringing together research repositories as part of a **global infrastructure;** to link across continents and around the world, enabling new forms of research and supporting new models of scholarly communication.

COAR aims to facilitate the

Research libraries have a central role to play.



Inspired by Tim Berners Lee

Factsheet



- COAR e.V., a registered not-for-profit association of repository initiatives according to German law, Office seat: Göttingen, DE, Host: Göttingen State and University Library
- Founded in Ghent, Belgium, October 21, 2009 (28 members), evolved out of the European DRIVER Project (EC, FP7)
- One Annual Meeting of all members with General Assembly Members & Partners (January 2014): more than 100 member institutions (out of over 30 countries in Asia, Europe, Northern and Latin-America); 6 partner organizations
- Elected Executive Board:
 - Chairperson: Norbert Lossau, Göttingen State and University Library, DE
 - Vice Chairperson: Carmen-Gloria Labbé, Cooperación Latinoamericana de Redes Avanzadas (CLARA), Uruguay
 - Treasurer: Márta Virágos, University and National Library of Debrecen, Hungary



Members and partners



• Single Repository/University/Library organisations

- i.e. University of Toronto Libraries, Canada
- Federation (national, regional)
 - i.e. Digital Repository Federation (DRF), Japan
- Research organisations ("Repository Provider")
 - i.e. Chinese Academy of Sciences, National Science Library, China
- Governmental organisations, funders
 - i.e. Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología, Spain

Technology/Infrastructure Development

 Uniwersytet Warszawski, Interdisciplinary Centre for Mathematical and Computational Modelling, Poland

Service Provider

- i.e. OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), U.S.





COAR principles



- Global: COAR focuses on the needs and issue of interest of repositories across the world
- Sensitive to local differences: COAR is cognizant of the tremendous diversity globally, and aware that needs will differ depending on the distinct regional environment.
- Strategic: Bringing together policy makers and regional networks to work for a future vision of repositories
- Grass roots: COAR's success depends on active engagement of its membership. Activities are initiated and driven by members, with support of the overall organisation. This approach allows COAR to address multiple objectives in parallel and to run at low cost (compared to other infrastructures organisations).
- Synergistic: in order to achieve a common vision, repositories around the globe must adopt common approaches to policies, metadata schemas, vocabularies, etc.







Working Group 1: Repository Content

•Promote emerging and best practices in content recruitment

•Identify and support the development of overlay and value-added services

•Publication: "Incentives, Integration, and Mediation: Sustainable Practices for Populating Repositories" (Disponible en espanol)

Related Task Forces and Interest Groups

Open Access Agreements and Licenses Task Force – Monitoring, evaluating and promoting the implementation of effective open access agreements and licenses

•New Report: "Open Access Clauses in Publishers' Licenses – Current State and Lessons Learned"

Repository Impact and Visibility Interest Group - Explore and document existing approaches for maximizing repository visibility and develop new strategies that can be adopted around the globe









Working Group 2: Repository Interoperability

- •Define and promote interoperability, standards and infrastructure policies
- •Interoperability Roadmap: identify emerging issues and trends for repository interoperability and determine priorities for focusing future interoperability efforts.

Related Task Forces and Interest Groups

- Interest Group "Usage Data and beyond" Collecting experiences from several projects in order to standardise the transfer protocol and data format
- Interest Group "Controlled Vocabulary for Repository Assets" (info:eurepo) - Establishing workflow for vocabulary maintenance & adopting mainstream web practices for vocabulary encoding









10

Working Group 3: Repository and Repository Networks Support and Training

- •Facilitates a community of professionals through a global forum for the exchange of information and experiences
- •Collects and shares training materials developed elsewhere
- •Produces training events: webinars, workshops, etc.

Related Task Forces and Interest Groups

•Joint Task Force on Librarians' Competencies in support of e-Research and Scholarly Communication - outline the competencies needed by librarians in this evolving environment (by ARL, CARL, COAR and LIBER).







Aligning Repository Networks

•Host an international meeting to discuss the alignment of open access repository networks across regions.



Repository Observatory

To help open access repositories to anticipate and respond the constant state of rapid evolution.
Identify trends and future scenarios in the context of the use of repositories in research and education

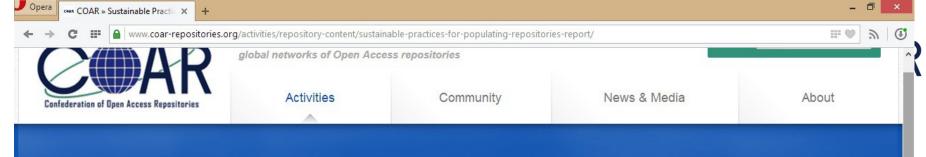
RDA Long Tail of Research Data Interest Group

•Develop a set of good practices for managing reprint archived in the university context.





Research Data Sharing without barriers



Home » Activities » Repository Content » Sustainable Practices for Populating...

Repository Content

Sustainable Practices for Populating Repositories Report

Open Access Agreements and Licenses Task Force

Interest Group "Repository Impact and Visibility"

Repository Interoperability

Support & Training Repository

Observatory

Advocacy & Leadership

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Sustainable Practices for Populating Repositories Report

There is an active, thriving community of open access repositories worldwide and their visibility is rising as funding agencies and governments implement open access policies. Still, repositories must continue to adopt strategies that demonstrate their value to the wider research community. Therefore COAR has now published the report, "Incentives, Integration, and Mediation: Sustainable Practices for Population Repositories". It profiles a variety of successful practices for populating repositories from around the world. Aim of thie report is to assist the global repository community in implementing sustainable methods for recruiting content. The profiles were gathered from organizations across the globe, and represent a mixture of approaches involving the introduction of incentives; integration of the repository with other institutional services; and/or mediation of the deposit process. The practices reflect a tradition of innovation and openness in the repository community, and are characterized by creative approaches to staffing, imaginative software developments, and adoption of novel policies.

Read the full report A "Incentives, Integration, and Mediation: Sustainable Practices for Populating Repositories".

Disponible en espanol: "Incentivos, Integración y Mediación: Prácticas Sostenibles para poblar Repositorios". I feel COAR is an excellent opportunity to bring more visibility to regional and national initiatives on Open Acess. It is also an ideal space for exchanging experiences and continuous learning about what institutions and countries are developing around the open access movement.

There are lots of needs and also lots of expertise available in the COAR consortium, we only need to gather both and start sharing!

---statement of a member after the General Assembly 2011 This report describes a number of profiles of sustainable practices for populating repositories that fall into three broad categories:

- Incentives: promoting the benefits of repositories through advocacy and metrics, as well as the adoption of policies/mandates that require deposit
- Integration: amalgamating repository services with other institutional services like research information systems and research biographies
- Mediation: implementing tools, workflows, and agreements that ease and simplify the deposit process









Eight profiles of sustainable practices for populating repositories:

- **1. Advocacy**
- **2. Institutional Mandates**
- **3. Metrics**
- **4. Recruitment and Deposit Services**
- **5. Research Biographies**
- **6. Institutional Profiles**
- 7. Publisher Agreements, and
- 8. Direct Deposit





Advocacy



"Both academics and administrative staff need to know how they are going to benefit from depositing in and working with their institutional repository." (the UK Open Access Implementation Group)









"Researchers must feel the repository is their own."

(Eloy Rodrigues, the University of Minho in Portugal, a talk at the Couperin Conference 2013)









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- Engaging students and young researchers in the OA movement, and encouraging them to educate their peers, were an important focus in 2012. We awarded small grants to support OA advocacy initiatives in this area, and the achievements of our grantees have been impressive.
 - In Kenya, the University of Nairobi adopted an OA policy as a result of a successful collaboration between the library and the Medical Students Association. There is also much greater and wider support for the institutional repository at Jomo Kenyatta University for Agriculture and Technology as a result of the advocacy efforts of ten students following OA training.
 - Following effective training and advocacy, a national OA Working Group has been established in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Society of Young Researchers is one of the key stakeholders, and the Working Group's goal is to implement OA recommendations for funding agencies and research institutions.
 - Undergraduate students and young researchers in Sudan have become key stakeholders in the project OA Advocacy at Sudan Higher
 Education Institutions National



Young researchers in Lithuania discuss copyright, Creative Commons licences and OA publishing

Tools Sign Comment

🔞 www.eifl.net/events/oa-workshop-students-and-phd-candidates

OA workshop for students and PhD candidates

Event date: 18 Oct 2013 - 19 Oct 2013

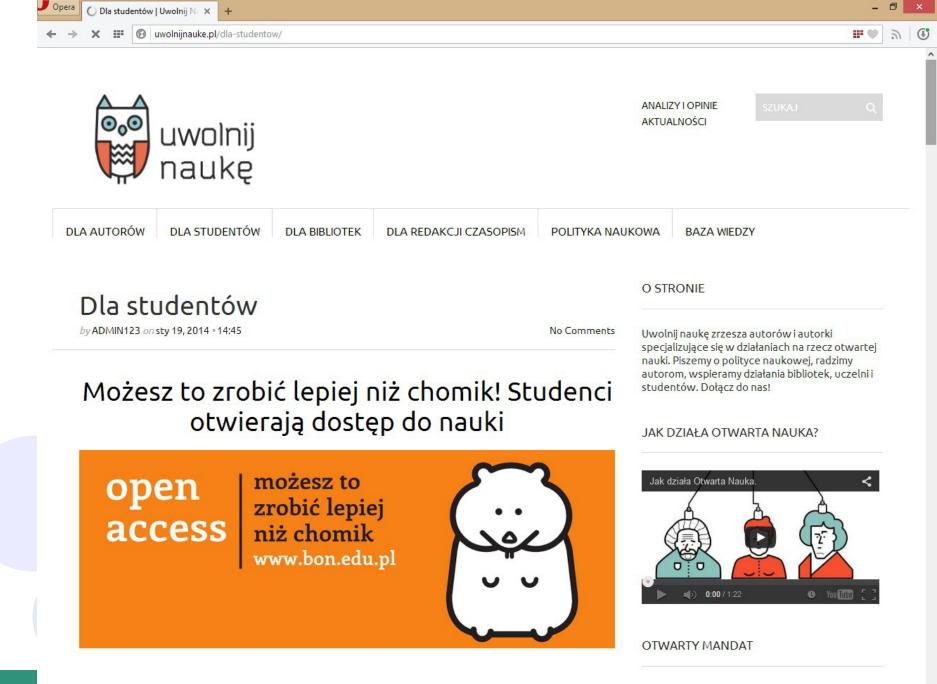
An open access workshop that aims to educate and build community among students will be held on October 18-19, 2013 in Państwomiasto, Warsaw, Poland.

The workshop is part of the EIFL-funded project "Students for open access in Poland" implemented by Fundacja Projekt: Polska.

"Open access is gaining popularity among Polish researchers and universities but has not yet been promoted enough among students," said Katarzyna Rybicka, workshop coordinator.

"Students are a group that can benefit from open access on many levels and may even see improvements in their own academic work quality from





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Advocacy



"The majority of institutions running a successful repository have an open access 'champion' who has played a major role in persuading staff to engage with the repository... It is important for a senior member of University management to take the lead in promoting the repository and its benefits [not the library]. Champions within subject areas are also important, as different areas of the institution will have different concerns about open access."

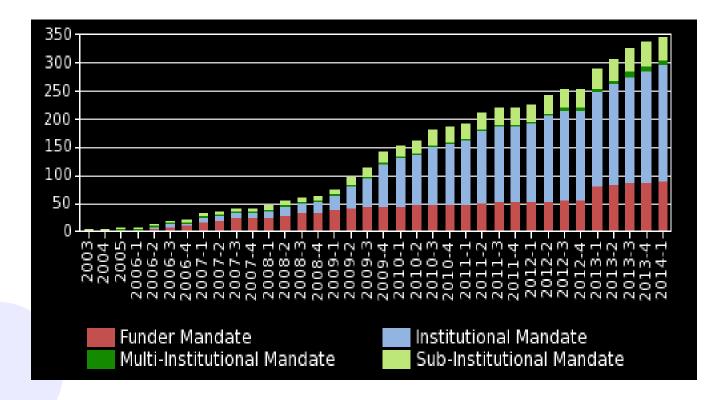
(The UK Open access Implementation Group)





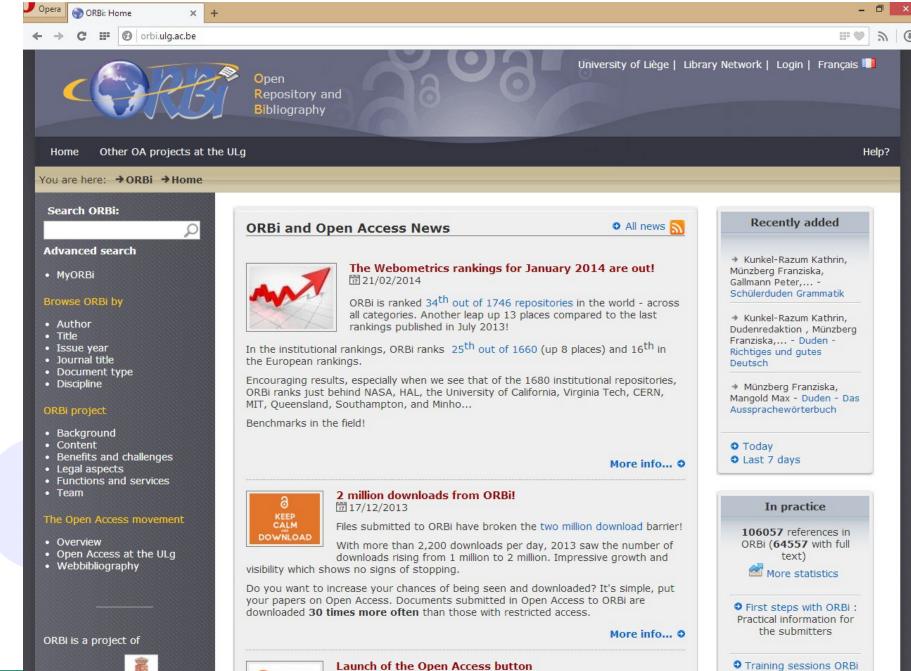
Institutional Mandates











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@bernardrentier

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

- An empty repository is useless; a partly filled repository is partly useless; there is a need for an institutional open access policy

- Don't impose, just inform researchers that only publications in the repository will be considered for evaluation

- Mandate, keep authors at the core, communicate permanently, be coherent, reduce constraints

 @ORBi_ULg – a personal workspace, provides statistics and has a widget to generate publications lists – content in personal/faculties webpages









Metrics



At the University of Nebraska-Lincoln monthly download statistics were crucial to convincing faculty of the worth of the repository. "Faculty began to compete with each other for most downloads. Faculty sold the repository to each other. By creating a "buzz" around the publishing work, the coordinator was able to change the viewpoint from why participate to how to participate."







Professor Tom Cochrane, the deputy vice chancellor of Technology, Information and Learning Support at Queensland University of Technology in Australia: OA content in the repository has offered the university "much richer data for quality and impact assessment".





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Altmetrics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Altmetrics are new metrics proposed as an alternative to the widely used journal impact factor and personal citation indices like the *h*-index. The term altmetrics was proposed in 2010,^{[1][2]} as a generalization of article level metrics,^[3] and has its roots in the twitter #altmetrics hashtag. Although altmetrics are often thought of as metrics about articles, they can be applied to people, journals, books, data sets, presentations, videos, source code repositories, web pages, etc.^[4] Altmetrics cover not just citation counts, but also other aspects of the impact of a work, such as how many data and knowledge bases refer to it, article views, downloads, or mentions in social media and news media.^{[5][6]}

Contents [hide]		
1 Adoption		
2 Categories		
2.1 Viewed		
2.2 Discussed		
2.3 Saved		
2.4 Cited		
3 Interpretation		
4 Controversy		
5 Ongoing research		
6 See also		
7 References		
8 External links		

Adoption [edit]

Various websites and projects are calculating altmetrics, including ImpactStory,^{[7][8]} Altmetric.com,^{[7][9]} Plum Analytics,^{[7][10][11]} and CitedIn.^[12] Several publishers have started providing such information to readers, including BioMed Central, Public Library of Science,^[13] Frontiers,^[14] Nature Publishing Group,^[15] and Elsevier. For example, Elsevier announced in a press release to be "increasingly looking at additional metrics, including so called Altmetrics, as a measure of influence of journals and authors".^[16] Starting in March 2009, the Public Library of Science also introduced article-level metrics for all articles.^[13] Funders have started showing interest in alternative metrics,^[17] including the UK Medical Research Council.^[18] Altmetrics have been used in applications for promotion review by researchers.^[19] Furthermore, several universities, including the University of Pittsburgh are experimenting with altmetrics at an institute level.^[19]

However, it is also observed that an article needs little attention to jump to the upper quartile of ranked papers,^[20] suggesting that not enough sources of altmetrics are currently available to give a balanced picture of impact for the majority of papers.

Important in determining the relative impact of a paper, a service that calculates altmetrics statistics needs a considerably sized knowledge base. The following table shows the number of papers covered by services:



"Assisted deposit, either through departmental administrative staff or librarians, accounted for relatively high deposit rates for economics in the Queensland and Melbourne IRs."

(A study by Xia et. al ., which looked at deposit rates at seven institutions in Australia and the UK)







Concordia University in Canada uses publisher's alerts, maintains a Refworks database of new faculty publications, tags relevant citations, and uses this all as the starting point for faculty outreach to populate their repository.





The University of Kansas has expanded their oneperson repository operation into a crossdepartmental team staffed by librarians and paraprofessionals with expertise in their tasks, resulting in a substantial increase in the volume of content deposited. They have developed a workflow that "has been a great success, allowing easy handoffs between several individuals in two different departments and expanding to provide greater efficiency as processes develop. The system was designed with tools to simplify operations, such as the RefWorks interface, and the ability to add new features as needed, such as the publisher data." The repository "is reportedly growing at a rate of approximately 6000 items per year."









At Harvard University, for example, they employ several students that perform most of the hands-on metadata entry required for contributions into the repository, as well as faculty outreach, education, and support.

Similarly, at the William & Mary Law School repository in the US, students added almost 5,000 documents in the first six months of the repository's existence.







Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) authors can delegate the upload of their research outputs into the repository by using an online form. Or, once authors' full texts have been deposited into the CRIS (Current Research Information System), they will migrate the content into the repository. Using this method, they have reported that they are averaging around 2,000 items upload into the repository per month.







Rights checking services can also be automated. The College of Wooster in the US, for example, has developed a script that automates permissions lookup in the SHERPA/RoMEO database.

The script has been made freely available for others to use adapt in their own repository environment, and has been integrated into repository operations elsewhere.





Researcher Bibliographies

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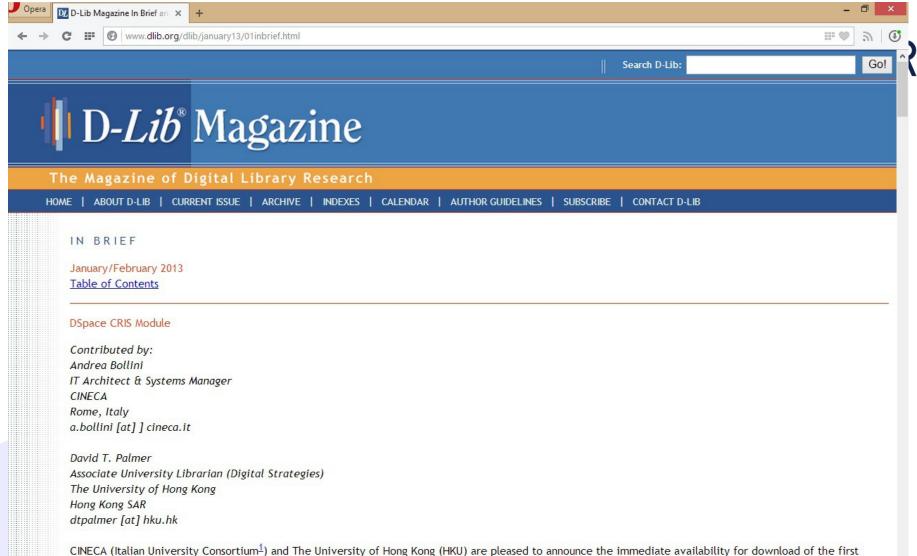
Research Information Systems



- At St. Andrews in the UK, they integrated their CRIS system, "PURE", with their institutional repository in 2010. "PURE has the ability to describe all aspects of our research activity, expose data in flexible ways and provide a workflow to pass full text research outputs to our repository."
- This integration has resulted in significant increase in the volume of content in the repository. They report, "Between June and December 2010 our total content grew by 52%."







CINECA (Italian University Consortium-) and The University of Hong Kong (HKU) are pleased to announce the immediate availability for download of the firs alpha release of the <u>DSpace CRIS module</u>.

Publications are an important output of the research cycle. They allow communication between scholars, and measurement and decision support of research amongst research administrators. DSpace manages this well.

However, there are many other equally important entities in research that need description and tracking, such as projects, grants, patents, organizational units, researcher profiles (people), etc. Integrating and contextualizing all of these entities along with publications, adds greater value to each individual piece, in terms of visibility, discovery, and understanding of the total research picture. One name used for such integrations is "Current Research Information System" (<u>CRIS</u>).

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Publisher Agreements



The Alliance for German Science

Organizations, which undertakes licensing negotiations on behalf of a number of German research centres and funding agencies, has negotiated the right to deposit published articles into repositories, within the context of their content licenses.







The BIBSAM Consortium in Sweden and the FinELib Consortium in Finland have also included archiving rights for authors within some their licenses.

As well, **the World Bank** has been negotiating separate agreements with publishers, which allow publisher-wide deposit of articles into the repository.



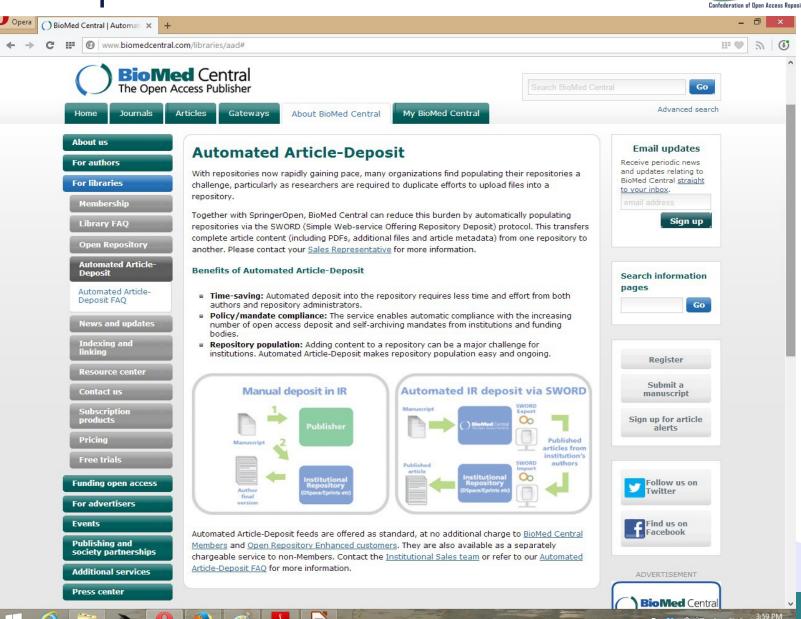


Direct Deposit



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OA workshop for students and PhD candidates: http://www.eifl.net/events/oa-workshop-students-and-phd-candidates
Możesz to zrobić lepiej niż chomik! Studenci otwierają dostęp do nauki: http://uwolnijnauke.pl/dla-studentow/
ROARMAP: Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies: http://roarmap.eprints.org
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Automated Article-Deposit, BioMed Central: http://www.biomedcentral.com/libraries/aad#





Why join COAR?



Pursue a common vision

COAR:

•Advocates at the international level to ensure that repositories are a recognized part of the global research infrastructure.

•Demonstrates to policy makers that institutions are already working together to create this infrastructure.

•Develops relationships with other stakeholder organizations with common objectives.





Why join COAR?



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Monitor trends and network with international colleagues

COAR:

•Acts a forum for international cooperation and knowledge exchange regarding repository management and repository infrastructure

•Serves as your reference point for repository standardization efforts

•Facilitates your participation in international projects



Why join COAR?



Develop skills and knowledge

COAR

- •Engages members in new developments and trends in repository roles and developments.
- •Helps to organize training programs for repository managers
- •Supports a community of practice of repository managers, through workshops and other training events





If you share the vision of an open, global research repository infrastructure, we would be delighted to welcome you as a member of COAR!







Participants of the COAR Annual Meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, 2013



How to join COAR?



- An organization may become a member at any time
- as a single institution (for only 500 EUR per year)
- organizations with lots of members may consider to establish a Group Consortium – with discount on membership fee.
- as a Special Member ("fee waiver option" for institutions from the least developed countries)

... or become a Partner







Where can you get more information about COAR?

• Visit the COAR Website:

www.coar-repositories.org

• Contact COAR Executive Director, Kathleen Shearer, for more information:

kathleen.shearer@coar-repositories.org

 Contact the COAR office to register your interest in becoming a member of COAR

office@coar-repositories.org

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