EIFL/CARLIGH webinar for IR Librarians
EIFL/CARLIGH webinar for IR Librarians on August 5 at 10:30 AM
Target group - Librarians, Faculty members, Researchers, IT staff, University administrators and anyone who is interested in scholarly publishing

Description: Core competencies in this area of emphasis will encompass a subset of the following:

- Collect, store, and preserve faculty, staff, and student intellectual output: A thorough understanding of the university's research strengths and student learning outcomes is necessary.
- Knowledge of and ability to apply publisher policies on archiving: Critical to IR management is a thorough understanding of copyright, particularly publisher archiving policies.
- Knowledge of and ability to apply metadata schemata: the IR Librarian must understand and have the ability to apply appropriate metadata schemata.
- Ability to develop policies:
- Reporting statistics in support of outreach and education:
  Usage data from the repository may be used in outreach, instruction, and promotional efforts.
Repository Manager
Ability to

Manage the repository service by identifying goals and future strategies for improvement in the repository service

Develop a repository content policy and workflows to manage the capture, description and preservation etc. of repository outputs

Manage the day-to-day running of the repository including any mediated-deposit service (if required or possible) or self-archiving by authors
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI.

FUTO INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY POLICY
(FUTOSpace)

REVIEWED DRAFT COPY
About CHERRY - CHEmistry RepositoRY

CHERRY - CHEmistry RepositoRY is the joint digital repository of all departments of the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Chemistry.

The aim of the repository is to provide open access to publications and other research outputs resulting from the projects implemented by the Faculty of Chemistry and its departments.

The repository uses a DSpace-based software platform developed and maintained by the Belgrade University Computer Centre (RCUB). The software platform is compliant with the OpenAIRE Guidelines for Literature Repositories V3.

The repository is supplied with the external application Authors, Projects, Publications (APP), developed by the RCUB. In APP, authors and funding information are presented as normalized entities. APP also enables metadata export and displays Altmetric scores and Dimensions citations.

User manual

Submission policy

Who may deposit?

In order to deposit content in the repository, you must be affiliated with the Faculty of Chemistry or the Innovation Centre of the Faculty of Chemistry and have valid credentials. The credentials will be assigned by the repository manager upon registration.

Please follow the submission guidelines.

All submissions must be approved by a repository manager.

Registration

Registration is done by completing the registration form (please use an institutional email). Upon registration, the repository manager will assign the credentials, enabling you to deposit your work and access content that is not publicly available.

Scope of Deposited Content

- Deposited content can include but is not limited to the research outputs of the staff of the Faculty of Chemistry and the Innovation Centre in any media and format, the publications of the Faculty of Chemistry, grey literature...

On-line form: Feedback expected at Email: anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs

http://cherry.chem.bg.ac.rs/contact
About CHERRY - CHEmistry Repository

Supported Content Types
The following content types will be accepted:
- publications (including preprints);
- dissertations;
- masters and undergraduate theses;
- working papers and technical reports;
- white papers and reports;
- datasets;
- conference presentations;
- conference posters;
- course-based publications and training materials;
- images;
- audio and video recordings.

This is not an exhaustive list. Contact us if you have any questions about materials.

Supported File Formats
The development team will seek to support as many file formats as possible. Although all formats can be deposited, it is recommended to use formats that are open and sustainable. The following formats are preferred for preservation reasons:
- Textual: PDF/A, TXT, HTML, XML, CSV
- Images: TIFF, JPEG 2000
- Audio: WAVE, AIFF
- Video: MOV, Motion JPEG 2000
- Database/Spreadsheet: CSV, XML

Access
Each repository entry consists of a deposited document and the metadata describing it. Different access and reuse policies apply to metadata and deposited documents.

Metadata policy
On-line form: Feedback expected at Email: anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs
About CHERRY - CHEmistry Repository

Metadata policy
The metadata are freely accessible to all, and freely reusable by all, under the terms of the CC0 license.

Access to Deposited Content
The deposited content (documents) will be made available to the public, except when forbidden by contracts, rights, or when embargoed for a limited time.

Each deposited item (document) is individually tagged with appropriate license.

Preservation policy
Metadata and files deposited in the repository are stored permanently. Content may be removed only in exceptional circumstances.

Records may be withdrawn from the repository in case of:

- Proven copyright violation;
- Plagiarism;
- Falsified research;
- Research containing major errors;
- Threat to national security.

Withdrawn items are not deleted per se, but are removed from public view. The metadata of withdrawn items will not be searchable. Withdrawn items' identifiers/URLs are retained indefinitely.

Version control
Changes to deposited items are not permitted. If necessary, an updated version may be deposited and the earlier version may be withdrawn from public view. If multiple versions of the same content are available in the repository, there will be links between earlier and later versions and the most recent version will be clearly identified.

Legal framework
By depositing their work, the contributors agree to give to the Faculty of Chemistry only the non-exclusive right to disseminate and preserve the content.

On-line form: Feedback expected at Email: anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs
About CHERRY - CHEmistry Repository

Legal framework

By depositing their work, the contributors agree to give to the Faculty of Chemistry only the non-exclusive right to disseminate and preserve the content.

If the deposited content has already been published, copyright terms and other legal restrictions, such as publishers' embargo periods, must be respected. Any copyright violations are entirely the responsibility of the authors/contributors. To check publishers' self-archiving policies you may use SHERPA/RoMEO.

If the deposited content is unpublished, the author maintains copyright. The Faculty of Chemistry does not preclude publishing the documents in journals, monographs, or in other repositories. If you intend to publish the content, please check the publisher’s policy on prior or parallel publication. To do this, you may use SHERPA/RoMEO.

Privacy

Whenever a user visits the repository, certain information is gathered and stored automatically. This information does not generally identify the user personally. Information that is automatically collected and stored when visiting the repository site includes:

- the Internet domain and IP address from which the repository was accessed;
- the type of browser and operating system;
- date and time;
- pages visited.

This automatically collected information is only used internally for technical troubleshooting, to improve the usability of the repository, and to record aggregate statistics.

Google Analytics and Google Search Console are used to analyze the use of this repository. Google Analytics generates statistical and other information about the repository use by means of cookies, which are stored on users' computers. The information generated relating to the repository is used to create reports about its use. Google will store and use this information. Google's privacy policy is available at: http://www.google.com/privacypolicy.html.

Personal information submitted by users

The system collects personal information submitted during the deposit process. Submitted information will be used only for the purpose for which you submitted it, and will not be shared with third parties or used for commercial purposes.

On-line form: Feedback expected at
Email: anadj@chem.bg.ac.rs
Dashboard

Institutional Open Access Policy [Draft]

Created by Omo Olaoye, last modified on Apr 28, 2019

INSTITUTIONAL OPEN ACCESS POLICY

1. Aims and Scope of the Policy

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] commits to the advancement of science and the wide dissemination of knowledge to the benefit of society by adopting practices on open, reproducible and responsible research.

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] recognizes “openness” as one of its guiding principles and commits to promoting it by – among others – supporting and encouraging open access to publications and data and open science.

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] also recognizes that open access advances the principles of social justice through promoting a culture of open sharing, mentorship and skills development.

For this purpose, the [Name of the University/Research Institute] has defined the following policy that applies to all researchers active at [Name of the University/Research Institute]. In cases where research is funded by a third party, any agreement with that party concerning access rights, deposit and storage takes precedence over this Policy.

The Policy has been approved by [.....] and takes effect from [dd/mm/yyyy].

2. Rights, Roles and Responsibilities

The [Name of the University/Research Institute] is responsible for:

1. Supporting and empowering the transition to open access and open science through education, training and awareness-raising actions targeting researchers and other employees. Acquisition of open science skills should form an integral part of professional training and career development offered to researchers.

2. Establishing (if one does not yet exist) an Institutional open access repository [Name of the Repository].

3. Appointing a Research Data Officer responsible for all research data related matters, including – but not limited to – issues related to the development of Data Management Plans (DMPs) and compliance with national and donors policies.

4. Developing and providing mechanisms and services for the storage, safekeeping, registration, deposition and distribution of research data and other records as well as their long-term preservation and providing appropriate guidance to researchers.

5. Embedding open science practices in recruitment, research assessment and evaluation criteria, such as open access to publications and data, involvement in collaborative community science projects, the use of open educational resources etc.

6. Monitoring policy compliance by comparing the content of the repository with information gathered from indexing services and through data on the use (access and downloads) per publication/department/unit/institute etc.

7. Having Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and data protection policies and documentation as well as an open licensing policy mandating a coherent and comprehensive set of licences for releasing content and data.
Who needs help with repository policies?
Ability to (2)

Coordinate and manage activities of repository personnel and coordinate repository development with associated departments

Increase the amount of items deposited in the repository by identifying suitable publications for deposit

Work with researchers on deposit of research outputs into the repository
https://unpaywall.org

Read research papers for free.

Click the green tab and skip the paywall on millions of peer-reviewed journal articles. It's fast, free, and legal.

ADD TO FIREFOX - IT'S FREE
Institutional Repository managers

IR 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!

https://unpaywall.org/user-guides/libraries
Add a repository to the Unpaywall database

Unpaywall harvests content using the OAI-PMH standard, which most commercial repositories implement out of the box. Just enter your OAI-PMH endpoint below and you’re off and running! We will email you a link to a status page shortly after you submit this request.

*Required

Email address *

Your email address

Your repository’s OAI-PMH endpoint *

Test the URL using [https://api.unpaywall.org/repository/endpont/test/YOURURL](https://api.unpaywall.org/repository/endpont/test/YOURURL) and make sure it says “SUCCESS” for both checks. Example of a working test for the OAI-PMH endpoint [http://repository.tue.nl/oai](http://repository.tue.nl/oai)

Your answer

Your repository’s name *

Your answer

Your repository’s home page *

Your answer

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf86ozW0IPmlP9wsSyL7LBdjin867ydLsbcEEAb_4wE1Ug2NQ/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf86ozW0IPmlP9wsSyL7LBdjin867ydLsbcEEAb_4wE1Ug2NQ/viewform)

[https://unpaywall.org/sources](https://unpaywall.org/sources)
How do you identify publications for deposit?
Ability to (3)

Liaise with publishers on issues relating to archiving policies including embargo periods.

Monitor deposit, download and other usage indicators to identify the impact and success of the repository and areas for improvement in the service. Produce usage reports.

Manage user expectations to ensure that expected service delivery is achievable. Handle comments, complaints, relationships.
Open Access for Research Impact: My Open Access Story

Discover the benefits of increasing the visibility and impact of your research outputs.

"My Open Access Story" was held during Open Access Week 2017. At the event UCD researchers spoke about their experience with open access and the benefits of making their research outputs openly accessible in UCD's open access repository, Research Repository UCD.
Open Access for Research Impact: What is Open Access (OA)?

Discover the benefits of increasing the visibility and impact of your research outputs.

What is Open Access?

Open Access (OA) means that electronic scholarly research outputs are made freely available on the web to all, with no license restrictions. In doing so you maximise the impact of your work as the potential readership is far greater than that for publications where the full-text is restricted to subscribers only.

Open access publications go through the same peer review process as non-open access publications. Open access does not interfere with a decision to exploit results commercially, e.g. through patenting.


The principles driving the Open Access Policy statement are that the outputs from publicly-funded research should be publicly available to researchers and to potential users in education, business, charitable and public sectors, and to the general public.

- MOORE National Open Research Forum, Ireland (National Framework on Open Research 2017-2022)
Research Repository UCD: Research Repository UCD - Start Here

Our guide to Research Repository UCD

Research Repository UCD - Start Here | Introduction | Eligibility | Types of Material Accepted by Research Repository UCD | Submitting Materials
---|---|---|---|---
Submit The Correct Version | Post Submission and Library Services | Copyright and Licences | Embargoes | Third-Party Services e.g. ResearchGate
Access and Usage | Visibility and Impact | Publishing | UCD Download Statistics by College | Testimonials from UCD Researchers

Research Repository UCD

http://researchrepository.ucd.ie

De-bunking the Myths

De-bunking open access

Green Open Access and Research Repository UCD

- 80% of publishers allow the final unpublished version (post peer-review) of a paper to go into Research Repository UCD.
- Your paper will also be published in the journal of your choice with a link from the Repository version to the published version.
- This in effect means that your paper gets double exposure as both versions are discoverable via Google and Google Scholar.
- It also increases the potential audience for your paper as it reaches those who may not have a subscription to the journal in which you have published (or access to a library which may have a subscription).
- Studies have shown that being universally accessible significantly increases the chances of being cited.
- Research Repository UCD not only stores and makes your papers freely available to a global audience, it also preserves your papers into the

Embargoes

- Some publishers, notably Elsevier, require papers in green open access repositories to operate an embargo, the length of which can vary between publishers and journals.
- In this case, only the details of the paper will be made available in Research Repository UCD until the embargo period is reached, at which point it will automatically be made live.
De-bunking Open Access Myths

De-bunking the myths around open access.

https://libguides.ucd.ie/ld.php?content_id=31369336

“Gold Open Access journals are of a lower quality than traditional subscription-based journals”

» High quality and reputable OA journals that go through the traditional peer-review process and editorial quality controls are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ.org).
» Major indexing databases, such as Scopus, have also accepted numerous Open Access journals for inclusion.

“Uploading to Research Repository UCD breaks copyright”

» The vast majority of journals and publishers allow you to upload your final, peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD.
» As a core service of the Repository every item uploaded is checked by Library staff to ensure that your journal or publisher’s copyright policy is never infringed.

“Open Access publishing will reduce the number of citations my paper will receive”

» The opposite is the case with studies showing that being openly accessible results in a positive citation impact.

“Can’t I just upload my papers to ResearchGate or Academia.edu?”

» You can but these are not “repositories” as they do not provide a long-term environment for your papers.
» Uploading PDFs of publications may also infringe publishers’ copyright policies.
» We recommend uploading the final peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD and linking to this from third-party services such as ResearchGate.

“It’s more difficult to protect the rights of my work if it’s accessible to everyone”

» You can specify access automatically
“An Open Access Journal does not have the same visibility as a non-OA journal”

» Open Access publishing increases the visibility of your research as there are no pay-walls.

citation), but only for non-commercial purposes.

“Articles made available on Research Repository UCD are not the final version”

» While it is not the “published” version, it is the final version in that it is final post peer-reviewed version of your paper.

“Embargoes undermine the benefits of making papers Open Access”

» Many publishers do not impose any embargo on uploading papers to a repository or have embargoes that are in line with funders’ embargoes.

» Even with an embargo, OA papers have an ‘indisputable citation advantage’.

“I need to wait to upload my paper because there’s an embargo”

» The Library will manage embargo periods for you, no need to wait to upload to
“Open access” is the practice of granting free web access to research articles, papers, book chapters, etc.

“Green” open access means that uploading to an institutional repository is free for authors. It is sometimes referred to as “self-archiving”. Research Repository UCD is UCD’s “green” open access repository: http://researchrepository.ucd.ie, @ucd_oa

“Gold” open access is a channel provided by some publishers whereby authors pay a fee (known as an “article processing charge” or APC) to be published in their open access or hybrid access journal. The APC is typically in the range of €500 – €5,000.

**Citation Advantage**

**RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS**

This research presents data from the 1science oaindx on the average of relative citations (ARC) for 3.3 million papers published from 2007 to 2009 and indexed in the Web of Science (WoS). These data show a considerably large citation advantage for open access (OA) papers, despite them suffering from a lag in availability compared to paywalled papers.

**FINDINGS:**

- Publishing in paywalled journals without green archiving is never an effective impact maximization strategy.
- In total and for all these fields, publishing in paywalled journals with no additional green archiving always yields below average citations (the average being 1.0).
- Publishing in paywalled journals is the least impactful strategy overall and the least impactful in 16 out of 22 fields.
- On average, open access papers produce a 50% higher research impact than strictly paywalled papers.
- In all these fields, fostering open access (without distinguishing between gold and green) is always a better research impact maximization strategy than relying on strictly paywalled papers.
- Having a green copy of a paper is the most impactful research communication strategy overall and the best strategy in 19 fields out of 22.
- Green is nearly always more effective than relying strictly on gold (20 out of 22 fields).
- Gold is the best strategy in biology and biomedical research and very close to green in clinical medicine (likely a reflection of the NIH and Wellcome Trust OA mandates).
- Gold has the least impact in six fields.

The full article is available from the 1Science site (http://www.1science.com/oanumbr.html):

- 1Science
Research Repository UCD

Publishers’ Copyright and Embargo Policies

**Definition:** Author's "post-print" or author's “final version” is the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher's copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher's proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher's style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

For visual examples of correct and incorrect versions please see our short guide: [http://www.ucd.ie/4ems/orde29.pdf](http://www.ucd.ie/4ems/orde29.pdf)

A comprehensive listing of the copyright and self-archiving policies of publishers is available on the Sherpa Romeo site: [http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/)

The listing below includes in more detail the policies of the most common publishers of UCD items (journal articles and book chapter) including embargoes. All embargoes are managed by Library staff; where one exists only the details of the paper will be made available in the Research Repository until the embargo period is reached, at which point it will automatically be made live in the Repository.

**Journal Articles**

**Publisher:** AAAI

**Version:** Author’s final version

**Notes:** Only post on repository when formally published with AAAI.
Why Deposit?

Deposit in the repository and increase the visibility of your work...

Showcase your research

Become discoverable through Google

Increase your citation count

Promote your School or Research Centre

Disseminate UCD’s scholarly research

Enhance UCD’s reputation

Fulfill your funder’s requirements

- Fulfill your obligations to meet your funder’s requirements that your research be made available in an open access repository.

- Increase the impact of your research by being universally accessible – there is evidence to suggest that making research open access significantly increases the chances of it being cited.* All items in the Repository are automatically harvested to search engines such as Google, Google Scholar and also RIAN, the National Portal for Open Access Publications.

- Use the repository to showcase not only your own research but also the research of your School or Research Centre – the Library can assist in creating RSS feeds from the Repository, embedded directly into your School, Institute or Centre website.
RESEARCH REPOSITORY
UCD - FOR ALL RESEARCHERS

- Free global viewing of your research output
- Increased & timely research visibility and improved impact
- 398,965 downloads last year from Research Repository UCD
- Submit via the UCD Research Management System
- UCD PhD and Research Masters theses now live
- Easy research impact statistics & altmetrics
- Fulfill funders’ Open Access requirements
- Build research and industry connections

from the cover page of the Repository version.

"Research Repository" and "Institutional Repository" are often used interchangeably.

What is the definition of a Repository and how does it differ from a publisher’s website?

Repositories
A repository is an online, open access archive. Repositories can be institutional (e.g. Research Repository UCD), subject-based e.g. ArXiv; PubMed; or centralised e.g. Zenodo

Publisher’s Website
Publishers do not operate according to the principles of open access; nor do they curate their content. Content on a publisher’s website may or may not be available into the future; indeed, a publisher’s website may or may not be available into the future.

Do other Universities have research repositories?

Yes, most do. All the universities in Ireland have a repository and all contribute to RIAN - Ireland’s National Research Portal

See the following for more information:

- Research Repository UCD
- Open Access for Research Impact
- RIAN - Ireland’s National Research Portal
- ArXiv
  - Open access to over 900,000 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics

https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/intro
Research Repository UCD: Submitting Materials

Our guide to Research Repository UCD  https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/submitting

What Formats Are Accepted?

In order to facilitate UCD’s commitment to open access and long-term preservation, we prefer PDF format with no password protection as this is a nonproprietary format, for which readers are freely available.

How Do You Handle Multiple Authors?

If a UCD co-author uploads first then the item will appear in the Research Management System (RMS) as a “claimable” item, ready to upload to the Repository for all UCD co-authors. Only one author needs to upload.

If the co-author is not in UCD then the general advice is for the first author to upload the paper to their repository.

Can I Submit a Large Number of Items?

It is possible to organise a “bulk upload” in some cases. The minimum requirement for this is 50 full-text PDF post-refereed author drafts of the papers.

Once you have collected the papers, you will need to list the items in a template spreadsheet:

- [ ] Research Repository UCD - Bulk Upload Spreadsheet

This consists of simply listing the file name and the DOI for each paper. A free and easy-to-use tool for looking up DOIs en masse is available here:
Which Version of the Article Do you Require?

In order to comply with the copyright policies of the publishers, the version we require is the author's "post-print" or author's final version of the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher's copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher's proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher's style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

NB: Generally the publisher's PDF cannot be accepted. Authors should therefore seek to keep copies of suitable versions of all articles as part of their workflow.

To help end users find the published version we create a link to this in the record and also provide a suggested form of citation to the article/paper. In addition we add a cover sheet to each PDF where all the citation details are brought together, plus a link to the published version.

Going forward, you will need to ensure that you have the correct version saved for uploading to the Repository and that you factor this into your workflow.

For visual examples of the versions we can and cannot accept, please see our Versions Guide:

- Research Repository UCD - Versions
  These examples illustrate visually the versions of items that we can and cannot accept into Research repository UCD.

Correct Version

https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/correct-version

Residential Preferences of the ‘Creative Class’?

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Abstract. The desire for 'vibrant', 'bohemian' neighbourhoods forms a focal point of the amenity preferences of Richard Florida’s ‘creative class’ thesis. Here, a vibrant street culture, which includes cafes and restaurants spilling out onto the pavement, is implied as being of key importance in the selection of a residential area for creative and knowledge workers. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data, this paper examines the residential preferences of the ‘creative class’ in Dublin, Ireland. The results illustrate the continued importance of classic factors in residential decision-making, including housing cost, accessibility and travel-time to place of employment. Moreover, the results also illustrate how changes in the life-cycle, including the decision to have a family, have a direct influence on their residential location choice. While there is a tendency for younger workers to select the city centre, older workers predominantly opt to live in suburban areas with good transport connections to the city centre or their place of employment.

Key Words: ‘Creative Class’, Residential Preferences, life-cycle, classic location factors

Introduction

Over the past decade, Richard Florida’s ‘creative class’ thesis (2002, 2005) has become a focal point of academic debate and urban policy formation (Scott, 2006; Evans, 2009). Florida (2002, 2005) sees the economic success of cities as being directly connected to their ability to attract and retain ‘creative people’. Urban economic growth is therefore perceived as something relatively unrelated to ‘classic’ (or ‘hard’) conditions, such as the availability of job opportunities for
CORRECT: THE AUTHOR'S "POST-PRINT" OR AUTHOR'S FINAL VERSION OF THE ARTICLE AFTER THE REFEREERING PROCESS HAS TAKEN PLACE

The following is what we are looking for: it is the unformatted author's version of the submitted or accepted paper:

Published in Studies 92 (2003), pp. 113-121

Equality and Other Values

John Baker

Equality is one of the central ideas in contemporary politics. But how does it relate to other human values, and particularly the progressive values of the political left? I will argue that there is a close connection between one particular conception of equality, which I call "equality of condition", and such values as human rights, diversity, liberation, freedom, solidarity and environmentalism. Overall, my argument is intended to support the claim that equality should be at the centre of our thinking about existing social institutions and how they should be changed.1

1 "Equality of condition" is one of several possible conceptions of equality. It is, broadly speaking, the belief that people should be as equal as possible in relation to the central conditions of their lives. Equality of condition is not about trying to make inequalities fairer, or giving people a more equal opportunity to become unequal, but about ensuring that everyone has roughly equal prospects for a good life, that they are equally enabled and empowered in living their lives. To make this a little more specific, it helps to focus on five key 'dimensions' in which people can be equal or unequal in societies like ours. These five dimensions represent five major determinants of how well a person’s life goes, in relation to a wide range of conceptions of what a good life looks like.

2 This article is part of continuing collaborative research in the Equality Studies Centre at UCD and in particular collaboration with Kathleen Lynch, Sara Castellino and Judy Walsh. Because the ideas in this article rely on so many sources, I refer readers to our more academic publications for elaborations, acknowledgements and references and in particular to our forthcoming book, Equality from Theory to Action.
CORRECT: "CAMERA-READY"

The following is an example of a “camera-ready” paper where the publisher template is used, but the page numbering starts at 1 and there is no reference to the publication title:

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**Tracking the Evolution of Communities in Dynamic Social Networks**

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**Abstract**

Real-world social networks from a variety of domains can naturally be modelled as dynamic graphs. However, approaches to detecting communities have largely focused on identifying communities in static graphs. Recently, researchers have begun to consider the problem of tracking the evolution of groups of users in dynamic scenarios. Here we describe a model for tracking the progress of communities over time in a dynamic network, where each community is characterised by a series of significant evolutionary events. This model is used to motivate a community-matching strategy for efficiently identifying and tracking dynamic communities. Evaluations on synthetic graphs containing embedded events demonstrate that this strategy can successfully track communities over time in volatile networks. In addition, we describe experiments exploring the dynamic communities detected in a real mobile operator network containing millions of users.

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**1 Introduction**

Social network analysis methods have traditionally focused on the representation of graphs as static networks. This has been the case for the task of community detection, where the goal is to identify meaningful group structures in the network. However, by representing a dynamic source of data as a static network, group structures present over shorter periods of time can be difficult to identify or may be completely ablated. In addition, by discarding temporal information, the detail of the evolutionary behaviour of these groups is lost.

Modelling structural changes in networks is important in a wide range of real-world social network analysis problems, where the data naturally has a temporal aspect. The evolving nature of social media makes it a candidate for this type of analysis. Researchers may be interested in examining the formation and change in communities – such as clusters of frequently interacting authors in the blogosphere [13], or the formation of circles of friends in online networks such as Facebook and
CORRECT: NUMBERED LINES

Some articles contain line numbers but no other markings. Line numbers by themselves do not disqualify a paper as it is unclear whether they were created by the author’s or the publisher’s software. This version is therefore acceptable:

Background

The peak unit shaft resistance ($\tau$) mobilised by a pile in sand can be estimated using earth pressure theory as:

\[ \tau = K \sigma' \tan \delta \]

where $K$ is the earth pressure coefficient, $\sigma'$ is the in-situ vertical effective stress and $\delta$ is the soil-pile interface friction angle. A common difficulty with the application of Equation 1 is the choice of an appropriate $K$ value for design. Paikowsky (2004) notes that design methods proposed by Reese and O’Neill (1999) are in widespread use. They suggest $K/K_0$ (where $K_0$ is the coefficient of earth pressure at rest), varies with the pile construction method, varying from 0.67 when the pile is excavated using slurry, to 1.0 in a dry excavation. $K_0$ is notoriously difficult to measure but can be estimated using the method proposed by Mayne and Kulhawy (1982):

\[ K_0 = (1 - \sin \phi_p) \text{ for normally consolidated soil} \]
\[ K_0 = (1 - \sin \phi_p) OCR^{m_b} \text{ for overconsolidated soil} \]

where $\phi_p$ is the peak friction angle and $OCR$ is the Over-Consolidation Ratio.

Where accurate estimates of $K_0$ are unavailable, Reese and O’Neill suggest an empirical correlation based on a conservative estimate of the shaft resistance (in kPa) measured from a series of field tests:
INCORRECT: PUBLISHER’S PDF

In the majority of cases, the publisher’s PDF cannot be accepted. Published versions will contain pagination and other publisher-specific types of data (copyright symbol, DOI, branding), for example:

BEYOND THE HEDGE
Welcome to Sherpa Romeo  [https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/](https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/)

Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal-by-journal basis.

Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:

Journal Title or ISSN: [ ]

Publisher Name: [ ]

Search

You can also browse publications by publisher.
Published Version

- Not Permitted

This publication's policy does not allow for Open Access for this version.

Accepted Version

- Prerequisites
- Embargo
- Copyright Owner
- Location

- Prerequisites
- Embargo
- Copyright Owner
- Location

- Conditions

Must link to publisher version
Published source must be acknowledged and DOI cited
Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms

Submitted Version

- Prerequisites
- Embargo
- Copyright Owner
- Location

- Prerequisites
- Embargo
- Copyright Owner
- Location

- Conditions

For more information, please see the following links:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Open Access Repositories</th>
<th>ResearchGate, Academia.edu etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long term preservation and access</strong></td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fulfils funders’ OA mandates/policies e.g. H2020</strong></td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business model</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Usually non-profit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allowed under copyright agreements?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Archiving in repositories is allowed by most publishers and copyright compliance is fully checked by Research Repository UCD</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supports export or harvesting</strong></td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sends you frequent emails</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wants access to your address book and contacts list</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from University of California OSC: [http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository](http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository)
Research Repository UCD: Visibility and Impact

Our guide to Research Repository UCD

Increased Citations, Impact, Visibility, Downloads

Uploading to Research Repository UCD means that your research becomes universally accessible on the Internet and searchable through Google and Google Scholar.

The School of Civil Engineering started uploading items to the Repository in 2009. They now have a total of 587 items there, with download rates increasing year on year.

Research indicates that making your publications open access can significantly increase your chances of being cited; see for example a review of the research in this area by Alma Swan:


Create More Interest

Functional impact of global rare copy number variation in autism spectrum disorders

Pinto, Dalila; Pagnamenta, Alistair T.; Klei, Lambertus; Regan, Regina; Conroy, Judith; Casey, Jillian; Green, Andrew; Segurado, Ricardo; Shah, Naisha; Ennis, Sean; et al.

Permanent link: http://hdl.handle.net/10197/4281
Date: 2010-07-15
Recommended citation:
Download this paper

Impact and interest
This item's downloads: 77
See more details
RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS

This research presents data from the 1science oaindx on the average of relative citations (ARC) for 3.3 million papers published from 2007 to 2009 and indexed in the Web of Science (WoS). These data show a decidedly large citation advantage for open access (OA) papers, despite them suffering from a lag in availability compared to paywalled papers.

FINDINGS:

- Publishing in paywalled journals without green archiving is never an effective impact maximization strategy.
- In total, and for all these fields, publishing in paywalled journals with no additional green archiving always yields below average citedness (the average being 1.0).
- Publishing in paywalled journals is the least impactful strategy overall, and the least impactful in 16 out of 22 fields.
- On average, open access papers produce a 50% higher research impact than strictly paywalled papers.
- In all these fields, fostering open access (without distinguishing between gold and green) is always a better research impact maximization strategy than relying on strictly paywalled papers.
- Having a green copy of a paper is the most impactful research communication strategy overall and the best strategy in 19 fields out of 22.
- Green is nearly always more effective than relying strictly on gold (20 out of 22 fields).
- Gold is the best strategy in biology and biomedical research and very close to green in clinical medicine (likely a reflection of the NIH and Wellcome Trust OA mandates).
- Gold has the least impact in six fields.

The full article: Research Impact of Paywalled versus Open Access Papers, is available at https://www.1science.com/1numbr/
Economics

“Given the time lag from creation to publication in academic journals, it is critical that my research is disseminated in a timely manner in order to have a real impact...placing my working papers in the UCD Repository ensures that it is freely available to both academics and non-academics, thus ensuring optimal impact and increasing the visibility of my research”

Dr. Orla Doyle
UCD School of Economics

Physical Sciences

"As most of my research is publicly funded, it is imperative that my results are publicly available. Open access removes barriers to access and encourages innovation and discovery, ultimately advancing knowledge. Open access has the added benefit of encouraging me to write papers with a wider audience in mind, hopefully improving the clarity and impact of our collaborative work. Research Repository UCD in particular provides increased visibility to my work and tools to track and manage these resources. Their team helps navigate all of the copyright issues, making it easy to add publications to the repository."

Dr. Brian Rodriguez
Senior Lecturer, School of Physics

Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice

“Placing material in the repository is useful on a number of levels. In the first instance it demonstrates the volume of work we produce and highlights our areas of interest. Also, it provides access for anyone, anywhere to the material I generate. It provides academics like myself with a platform to share material that would generally be inaccessible otherwise for reasons of cost, copyright or general curtailment. Of particular interest for me is that it makes my material readily available to the public.....”

Dr Valerie O’Brien
School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice

Civil Engineering

“The repository has been central in boosting the impact of our research...it is a main driver in growing the citation statistics of our researchers”

Eugene O'Brien
Professor of Civil Engineering

"... has made such an improvement in our dissemination efforts"

Professor Debra Lauer
School of Civil Engineering

https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/testimonials
Wikipedia: assessing and maintaining links to your repository

03/08/2020

Find out which pages on Wikipedia are linking to your repository content.

Did you know that "No original research" is one of Wikipedia's core principles? In a nutshell, Wikipedia does not publish original thought. All material in Wikipedia must be attributable to a reliable, published source.

This is where your repository comes in and underlines why repositories are so valuable for Wikipedia. This is especially true for repositories that succeed in providing permanent urls for the content they host. The content, stored in repositories, acts as a knowledge and reference backbone for the world's most successful encyclopedia.

This article shows how you can identify links from wikipedia sites to your repository. Equipped with the knowledge of which pages on wikipedia, link to which pages in your repository, you can then actively assist in maintaining these links.

Tutorial video

Showing below up to 41 results in range #1 to #41.

View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

3. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/2083/1/DANIEL%20OWUSU%20AGYEMANG.pdf is linked from Street children in Ghana
4. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/3970/1/Final.pdf is linked from Andreas Riis
5. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/3970/1/Final.pdf is linked from Ramseyer Memorial Presbyterian Church
6. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/3970/1/Final.pdf is linked from Fritz Ramseyer
7. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/3970/1/Final.pdf is linked from Presbyterian College of Education, Akropong
8. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/3970/1/Final.pdf is linked from Thomas Birch Freeman
10. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/4459/1/Tetteh%20Emmanuel%20Gidisu.pdf is linked from Ghana Revenue Authority
11. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/4693/1/Helena%20R.%20Asamoah-Hassan.pdf is linked from Talk:Akrafena
12. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/4711/1/IMPROVING%20CHILDREN%20-%2095%20PARKS%20-%20KUMASI.pdf is linked from Eua Sutherland Children's Park
15. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/5538/1/MSc%20THESIS%20BY%20S.Ke%20OWUSU.pdf is linked from Cocoa production in Ghana
17. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/5703/1/BENJAMIN%20GBEVE.pdf is linked from Gravel
18. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/5996/1/THE%20DETERMINATION%20OF%20COCOA%20PRODUCER%20PRICE%20-%20AN%20EMPirical%20INVESTIGATION%20BY%20MAWULI.pdf is linked from Cocoa production in Ghana
19. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/6668/1/David%20Anshah.pdf is linked from Thomas Birch Freeman
20. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/850/1/RAPHAEL%20KWEKU%20OBENG.pdf is linked from List of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths registered by region
22. http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/9174/1/Kwame%20Asamoah%20Mensah.pdf is linked from Ghana Revenue Authority
Ability to (4)

Ensure and monitor metadata quality on the ongoing basis

Develop an advocacy programme to create a broad culture of engagement within the institution. Develop advocacy and publicity materials for use within the institution e.g. webpages, guides, FAQs and presentations

Develop training programmes and materials
Optimal metadata

**Title (dc.title)** - the original wording, order and spelling of the resource title. Capitalize proper nouns only. Punctuation need not reflect the usage of the original. Subtitles should be separated from the title by a colon. This instruction would result in Title:Subtitle (i.e. no space).


**Title in English**, if different, in a separate field.

**Author(s) (dc.contributor.author)** - each author in a separate field. Use inverted name, so the syntax will be the following: "surname", "initials" ("first name") "prefix". For example Jan Hubert de Smit becomes `<dc:creator>Smit, J.H. (John) de</dc:creator>` . Use a standardised writing style for names, e.g. the writing style used by the publisher when this is available. If not, use the encoding of the APA bibliographic writing style as in a reference list when applicable. Generational suffixes (Jr., Sr., etc.) should follow the surname. When in doubt, give the name as it appears, and do not invert. Omit titles (like "Dr."). For example: "Dr. John H. de Smit Jr." becomes `<dc:creator>Smit Jr., J.H. (John) de</dc:creator>`


**Advisor(s) (dc.contributor.advisor)** - for example, thesis supervisor, which can be added when uploading bachelor thesis, doctoral thesis and master thesis.

**Abstract (dc.description.abstract)**.

**Abstract in English**, if different, in a separate field.

**Date (dc.date.issued)** - recommended best practice for encoding the date value is defined in a profile of ISO 8601 [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format. In DSpace you could mention the year only for journal articles.

**Digital Object Identifier** (dc.identifier:doi or dc.identifier:other), e.g. 10.1186/s13027-017-0170-5 or http://doi.org/10.1007/s12374-017-0088-x

**Keywords (dc.subject)** - each keyword in a separate field.

**Language (dc.language.iso)** in ISO 639 standard (2 or 3 letter code, e.g. en or eng for English).

**Journal title / Conference title (dc.publisher)** for journal articles / conference proceedings.

**Journal volume and number** (dc.relation.ispartof) part of series or dc:journal.issn, dc:journal.issn.

**Journal ISSN** (dc:identifier:issn) / Book ISBN

**Type (dc.type)** - publication type. Indicate the type of publication based on a local repository vocabulary or use the info:eu-repo publication type vocabulary or COAR Resource type vocabulary to indicate the type of your resource (Appendix 1).

**Access (dc.rights)** - provide access information (e.g. Open Access). Use COAR Access Rights Vocabulary to indicate access rights to your resource.

http://vocabularies.coar-repositories.org/documentation/access_rights

- -- open access
- -- restricted access

https://spaces.wacren.net/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=4587538
Institutional Repository

Upon completing this course, you will learn how an Institutional Repository increases the visibility of your paper by making it freely and globally available. It will also guide you through the process of uploading to the repository.

**Key generic messages to incorporate into local “How to Upload Instructions”:**

- Correct version – Importance of working into researcher workflow (e.g. keeping the correct version of paper in separate folder).
- Library services – Emphasise as time-saving for the researcher (plus it’s library’s area of expertise rather than the researchers) e.g. Copyright checking.

**Outline:**

1 hour: How to upload to the Repository:

**Programme**

11.00 Introduction (PowerPoint)
11.10 Questions & Answers
11.20 Uploading demo
11.30 Participants practice uploading own papers (will need to bring along the correct PDF version on a USB stick)
11.50 Feedback; questions and answers
12.00 Close
Your advocacy and training programme
What works? What doesn’t?
Ability to (5)

Develop practical policies and procedures to ensure the repository becomes embedded in the research processes of the institution.

Liaise with the Graduate School to encourage/ensure deposit of e-theses and to identify and address any potential copyright issues.
Ability to (6)

Promote the repository outside the institution as a showcase of the institution’s work

Support the repository community through sharing experiences and contributing to community discussions as appropriate
Repository Administrator
Ability to

Customize, deploy, manage and update repository and associated software over time

Design and develop repository interface, structure and tools

Work with IT Services on the use of their storage and on backup requirements and procedures
EIFL CHECKLIST: HOW TO MAKE YOUR DSPACE OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY WORK REALLY WELL

This is an updated version of the checklist to help you get the best out of your DSpace open access repository

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

ABOUT THE RESOURCE

TYPE: GUIDE
PUBLISHER: EIFL
AUTHOR: IRyna Kuchma, EIFL OPEN ACCESS PROGRAMME MANAGER
DATE: JULY 2019
LICENCE: CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL (CC BY 4.0)
DOCUMENT LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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. DSpace is the most commonly used repository software in EIFL partner countries.

The checklist is a living document that we update periodically. It started with tips drawn from a series of webinars organized by EIFL with experts from the Institute of Development Studies (IDS, United Kingdom) and Stellenbosch University (South Africa), in 2016. The experts, Nason Bimbe (IDS) and Hilton Gibson (Stellenbosch University), shared suggestions and good practices in setting up and running OA repositories using DSpace free and open source software.

This is the fourth revision of the checklist. It includes new recommendations on how to improve discoverability of documents in repositories by search engines; how to ensure that a repository is discoverable, and how to write an OA repository policy. We also include new sections on standardized approaches to metadata and on how to license repositories.
ABOUT THE RESOURCE

TYPE: WEBINAR
PUBLISHER: EIFL
PRESENTER: BILJANA KOSANOVIC AND VASILJIE RAJOVIĆ, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE COMPUTER CENTRE; OBRAD VUČKOVAC, VINCA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE, MILICA ŠEVRKUŠIĆ, INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES OF SASA
DATE: FEBRUARY 2020
LICENSE: CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL (CC BY 4.0)
DOCUMENT LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

In this hour-long EIFL webinar Biljana Kosanovic from the University of Belgrade Computer Centre talks about repositories as a service for research communities and about open science policies in Serbia. Her colleague, Vasilije Rajović, presents an App he developed that introduces CRIS-like (Current Research Information Systems) capabilities in DSpace repositories, assigns ORCIDs, creates author profiles and monitors Altmetric scores and Dimensions citations. Obrad Vučkovic from Vinca Institute of Nuclear Science talks about massive metadata editing and metadata import from CrossRef or other repositories. And Milica Ševarksić from the Institute of Technical Sciences of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA) presents text mining functionalities, repository policies, integration and interoperability, optimization for Google Scholar crawlers and integration of repositories in international infrastructures (OpenDOAR, BASE, OpenAIRE, CORE, Unpaywall and WorldCat).

Successes of the customized platform and organizational model discussed in the webinar include:

- Increased visibility of Serbian research outputs, especially in the humanities;
- 90–100% of deposits in humanities are open access;
- Fairly high percentage of full-text content in repositories (75% on average);
- Growing awareness in the local research community about the potential of repositories to enhancing scholarly communication.
Ability to (2)

Work with IT services to maintain repository hardware and software, to achieve buy-in by IT services into the repository; explain the needs of the repository and to ensure the repository is integrated and aligned with other university systems to deliver services.

Support the repository community through sharing experiences and contributing to community discussions as appropriate.
Knowledge of:

Repository software, metadata standards, and discovery tools

Data formats, data management, data manipulation tools

Open access policies and requirements
Welcome to OpenDOAR

OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. Try it out for yourself:

Repository Name

Search

Browse by Country  Advanced Search

https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashesi Institutional Repository</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNUSTSpace</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDS Institutional Repository [UDSspace]</td>
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<td>DSpace</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGSpace</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cape Coast Institutional Repository</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORE

The world’s largest collection of open access research papers

Search 199,509,973 papers around the world

Stay up to date with the latest Open Access research on COVID-19.

We aggregate and enrich open access research papers from around the world
Read about our data

We provide seamless access to content and data, through our unique APIs
Perfect for text mining!

We create powerful services for...
BASE OAI-PMH Validator

Validate Repository    About    Related Projects

URL to OAI-PMH endpoint    Validate!

BASE
Bielefeld Academic Search Engine

UNIVERSITÄT
BIELEFELD
Universitätsbibliothek

Contact
Original author: Mathias Losch
Current maintainer: Christian Pietsch
National Mailing List

At the Ghanaian level it is available a mailing list to discuss any idea and issue related to DSpace in Ghana and Open Access related topics:

- open-accessgh@googlegroups.com: conversations about the DSpace platform users and use in Ghana. Please use this list to send questions, share news and raise the dialogue about DSpace with people who manage other repositories.

2.b. Slack

DSpace is using Slack as communication platform. Within slack there is a new channel for the Ghanaian DSpace User Group: #dspace-gh. Please use this form to request to join the DSpace Slack channel. After joining the main DSpace Slack channel, just look for #dspace-gh and add it to your list.

2.c. Events

This section will show the events that will be organized specifically for the Ghanaian community of DSpace, both virtual and in person.

Webinars

- June 18, 2019, 12:00 pm (GMT)
  DSpace and Google Scholar Webinar for Ghana
  Monica Westin, Google Scholar
  [ Registration ] [ Video ] [ Slides ]

In person meetings

https://wiki.lyrasis.org/display/DSPACE/Webinar+DSpace+and+Google+Scholar+Webinar+for+Ghana

All content on the LYRASIS Wiki is licensed under the CC BY (Attribution) license, unless otherwise noted.
Who are the donors?

Do they have any open access policies/requirements?
Understanding of:

Current trends and issues in open access and scholarly communication

Copyright and licensing issues pertaining to scholarly content

Data curation, storage and preservation practices
Based on SHERPA Document
Institutional Repositories: Staff and Skills Set by Mary Robinson, University of Nottingham
Thank you!
Questions?

Contact: iryna.kuchma@eifl.net