

PKP
2017
MONTRÉAL

Analysis of the use of OJS interoperable resources

Study since the journals included in SCRCyT, Conacyt,
Mexico

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The context

- We analyse interoperability challenges of journals included in the [Classification System of Scientific Journals of Science and Technology](#), sponsored by the Council of Science & Technology of Mexico (SCRCyT-Conacyt, Mexico).
- According with information provided by Conacyt, 80% of journals included in SCRCyT are using OJS, but most of them only as a publishing platform, not as an editorial manager.

Journals included in SCRCyT-Mexico	192
Journals with OJS platform (as an editorial manager)	110 (57.29%)

Objectives of this research

- As each one of the 110 OJS journals has different usage levels, we identify the main problems present for exchanging information with various platforms and databases: [DOAJ](#), [Scielo](#), [Dialnet](#) & [Redib](#).
- The problems that we identify are grouped into two kinds:
 - ◆ Those attributed to the lack of technical training for the journal editorial teams; and,
 - ◆ Those related to the conditions of interoperability of the platform itself, or that of other systems.

The main goal

Understanding the causes behind these interoperability problems contributes to the generation of technical improvement proposals for different scientific information platforms as well as the training of the editorial teams themselves

Methodology

- From April to June of 2017 we identify the usage levels of OJS editors of Conacyt journals.
- During July 2017 a survey was conducted via Google Forms to 20 editors in order to identify the following issues:
 - Type of use of OJS
 - Degree of knowledge on the use of Metadata Harvesting
 - Use of OAI-PMH
 - Interoperability with other databases (DOAJ, SciELO, Dialnet, REDIB)
 - Major problems for the use of OJS

Results

110 journals are using OJS as an editorial manager (57.2%), although it is necessary to know how many journals are using OJS only as publishing platform.

DOAJ

38% (42) indexed

- 11 fed by the journal
- 6 fed by Scielo
- 18 fed by Redalyc
- 6 basic data (no fed)

SciELO México
Scientific Electronic Library Online

98.1% (108) indexed

- 85.4% (94) Current titles
- 12.7% (14) Non-current titles

Dialnet

60% (66) indexed

- 20 full text- stored
- 37 full text - accessible
- 8 non-full text
- 1 some items stored and others accesibles

REDIB
Red Iberoamericana
de Innovación y Conocimiento Científico

39% (43) indexed.

Variable	Results
Use of OJS	86.7% indicated that they use OJS as a manager and as a publishing platform. 13.3% don't know.
Use of OAI-PMH	46.2.% unsure use of OAI-PMH 38.5% don't know
Interoperability with other databases (DOAJ, SciELO, Dialnet, REDIB)	46.7% confirm being harvested by an aggregator or database and 40% don't know it. 60% don't know if their metadata meets quality standards for exchange with other databases and aggregators. • DOAJ: of those that are included, 26.7% are harvested by the OJS site itself and 13.3% from Redalyc. For the fed to DOAJ, the editorial assistant (15.4%), Redayc (15.4%) and some area of the institution (7.7%). • Dialnet: of indexed journals, 33% is done from the OJS site; 26.7% don't know. • Redib: 33.3% indicated that metadata are harvested from the OJS site, 20% don't know. 73.3% don't know with what other sites the journal could exchange metadata.

Results: Knowledge about Metadata Harvesting

Recuperación de los datos importantes de un trabajo.

Para localizar de manera efectiva los artículos académicos que están en acceso abierto y que además los artículos que se publiquen sean perfectamente recuperables.

Para aparecer en bases de datos

Para indizar los documentos electrónicos y aumentar su visibilidad, y hacer estadísticas.

Results: Problems using OJS platform

No siempre nos llegan los mensajes y al parece algunos autores no notificaciones que se fueron por este medio.

La utilización de algunos Plug in que no tenemos habilitados, las diferentes versiones del OJS y la falta de conocimiento para utilizarlo al cien por ciento.

Falta de información en torno a cómo exportar metadatos.

No se envían correos continuamente.

Todavía no lo usamos completamente

1. Es complicado convertir los archivos al formato XML JATS SciELO
2. Conectar gestores Bibliográficos (gratuitos, como ZOTERO) para impulsar la gestión electrónica y facilitar la conversión a XML.
3. Falta conexión del OJS con identificadores como el ORCID

Conclusions (1)

- The journals analyzed have metadata exchange tools with other bases and aggregators, so the main challenge is not related to the technological infrastructure, but to the professionalization of the editorial work (human interoperability).
- Editors opt for what means less work - like being harvested by other aggregators - even if it means losing visibility. They don't know about the operative functions of the software that they use.

Conclusions (2)

- In Mexico, the institutions don't have specialized jobs in scientific publishing, nor do they offer opportunities to professionalize editorial work. Most editors are self-taught.
- For future research it will be important to analyze the perspective of the editorial teams about the additional value that each database and aggregator gives to the visibility of the journals, and the decisions that each team makes regarding technical actions that must be implemented.

Thank you!



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