Supporting Open Scholarship at Swinburne:
Swinburne Research Bank, a lean service in a complex environment

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SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Acknowledgement of Country

We respectfully acknowledge the Wurundjeri People of the Kulin Nation, who are the Traditional Owners of the land on which Swinburne's Australian campuses are located in Melbourne's east and outer-east, and pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

We are honoured to recognise our connection to Wurundjeri Country, history, culture, and spirituality through these locations, and strive to ensure that we operate in a manner that respects and honours the Elders and Ancestors of these lands.

We also respectfully acknowledge Swinburne's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, students, alumni, partners and visitors.

We also acknowledge and respect the Traditional Owners of lands across Australia, their Elders, Ancestors, cultures, and heritage, and recognise the continuing sovereignties of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nations.

Some acronyms

OA = open access (mostly specific to research publishing)

OER = open educational resources (supporting curriculum/teaching)

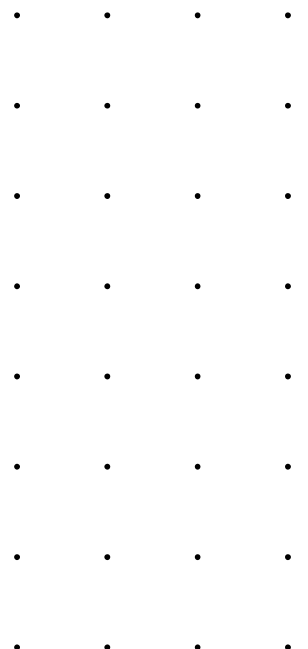**RIMS** = research information management system (also ROMS)

Related:
ERA = Excellence in Research Australia (benchmarking)
EI = research engagement and impact
RI = research income (funding/grants etc)
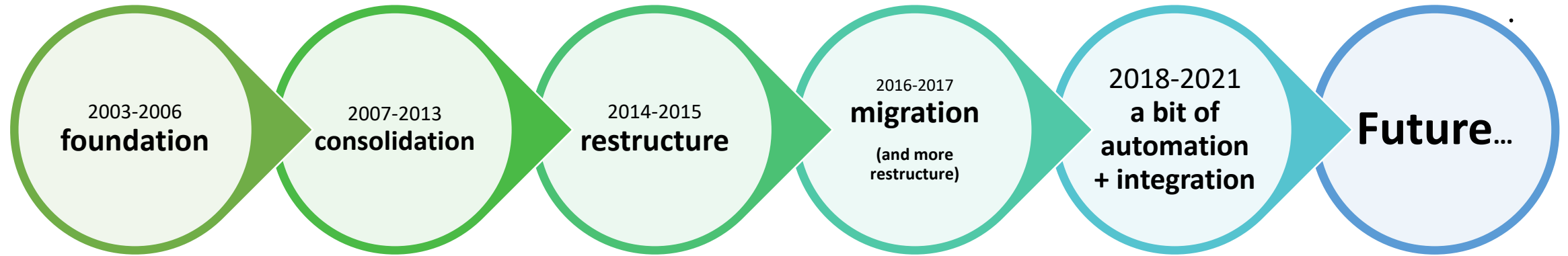NTRO = non-traditional research objects

Swinburne Research Bank: timeline and context

Timeline: Swinburne's institutional repository

2003-2006
foundation

2007-2013
consolidation

2014-2015
restructure

2016-2017
migration
(and more restructure)

2018-2021
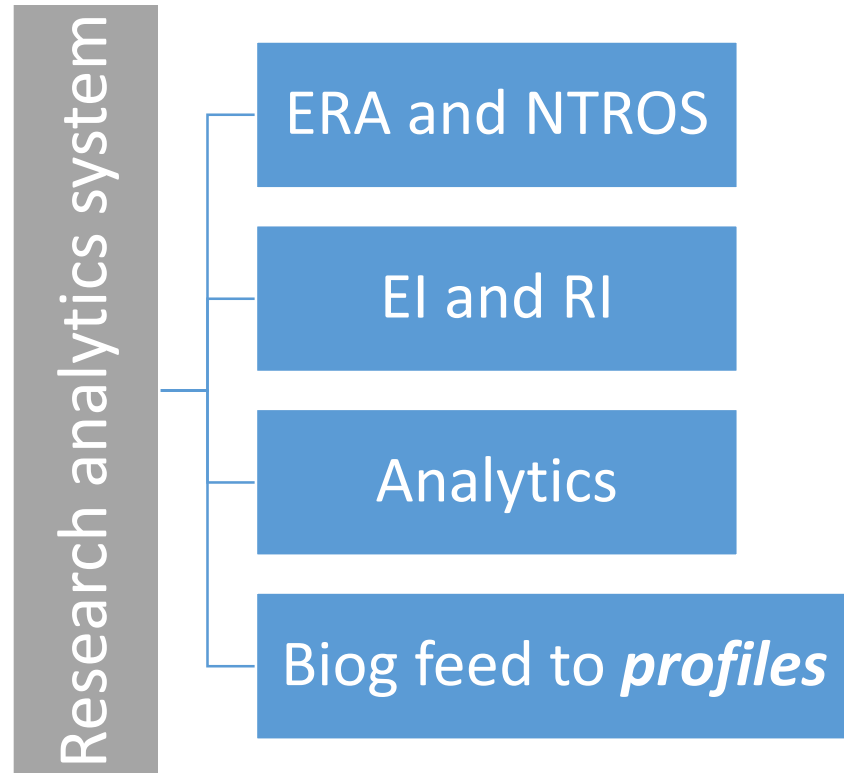**a bit of automation + integration**
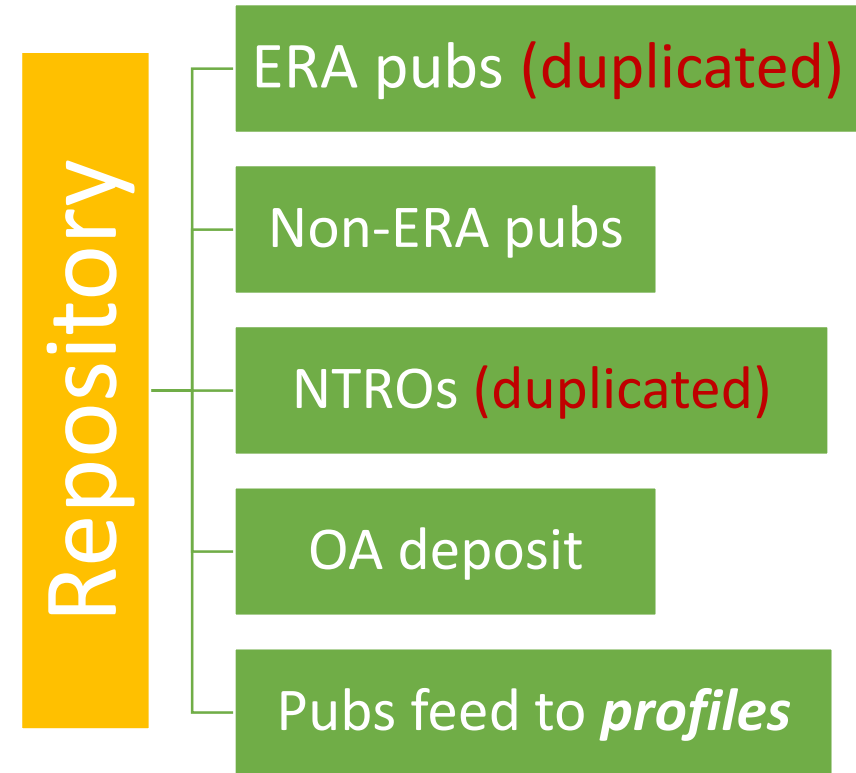
Future...

Research Bank is currently structured as:

Team leader (me)   0.8 EFT
+
service and manual content support   ~ 0.8 EFT
systems and batch process support   ~ 0.4 EFT

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Swinburne's current RIMS ecosystem is duplicated

Research Office

Research analytics system

- ERA and NTROS
- EI and RI
- Analytics
- Biog feed to *profiles*

Library

Repository

- ERA pubs (duplicated)
- Non-ERA pubs
- NTROs (duplicated)
- OA deposit
- Pubs feed to *profiles*

A process and systems mapping exercise in 2018 highlighted all the RIMS pain points:

all of them.

Research | Input Data | Create/update/verify/classify | Record complete | Output

Publish research

Conversation pre-collection (in faculty)

Email Research Bank

Harvest of Swin affiliated pubs from Scopus / WoS into SRB

Harvest of Swin affiliated pubs from Scopus into SRA

NTROs entered on SRA by resercher

Output metadata source reviewed/verified (research outputs)

Categorisation - broad

NTRO review for complete record/ research statement/ evidence

Discipline panel assesses quality

Quality rating sent from NTROC to SRA

Quality rating uploaded in SRA

SRA record complete

Profile

Research Bank

Profile

ERA

Workload

Promotions

FBL AACSB

Engagement and Impact

Communications

Unclear triggers

Too many emails when someone starts

Would be great to set up profiles before people arrive

How do people know what to do?

No capture of publications before categorise

Academic confusion re categorise

Feedback from NTROC to researcher, is this stage of outputs visible to them

Where is Researcher? how is this stage of Quality visible to them

language used unclear

Researchers how to know what is verified or not (missing items)

No communication of outcomes

Researchers don't understand eligibility

Understanding of EI

Duplication

SRA and SRB receive different new starter details and triggers

Researchers need one introduction email not multiple

Duplication of effort

not confident of Scopus ID

Staff do not understand the multiple systems

Lots of manual processes

Data Quality

What system if any, has a true source

Different classifications for different systems

SRB only applies basic bibliographic classification not ERA

SRB data not complete for RO purposes, eg no staff IDs, no AOUs

Updates not carried over to other systems

time lag

Conference papers hard to verify

evidence verifying pubs not stored in SRB

Anything less than perfect data kills us for ERA/AWM

Different lists in SRA and SRB

NTRO requirements

No NTRO pathway to SRB

What is the evidence when it is a JOT 'creative work text'? Duplication / confusion by researcher SRB has it

NTROs cannot be correctly hosted in SRB

Communicating and supporting OA

OER versus OA

Apples and oranges and comfort zones

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Library support for **OER**
- for curriculum and teaching -
is (largely) about
assisting with access to resources.

This is a comfort zone, for most academic librarians. We know how to do this.

But:

supporting **OA for publishing researchers**
requires learning new/different/specialised skillsets

and involves interacting with/lobbying/educating

the ***scarier* parts of the university**

It's complicated.

Swinburne Open Science Task Force Survey: Summary of survey findings

- The first step for the **Swinburne Open Science Taskforce**

- Convened by the DVC to generate recommendations for

"how Swinburne as an institution can most productively engage with open sciences practices"

See http://hdl.handle.net/1959.3/461442
And additional project documentation at https://osf.io/vpwf7/

Swinburne Open Science Survey:
Perceived Importance & Reported Experience
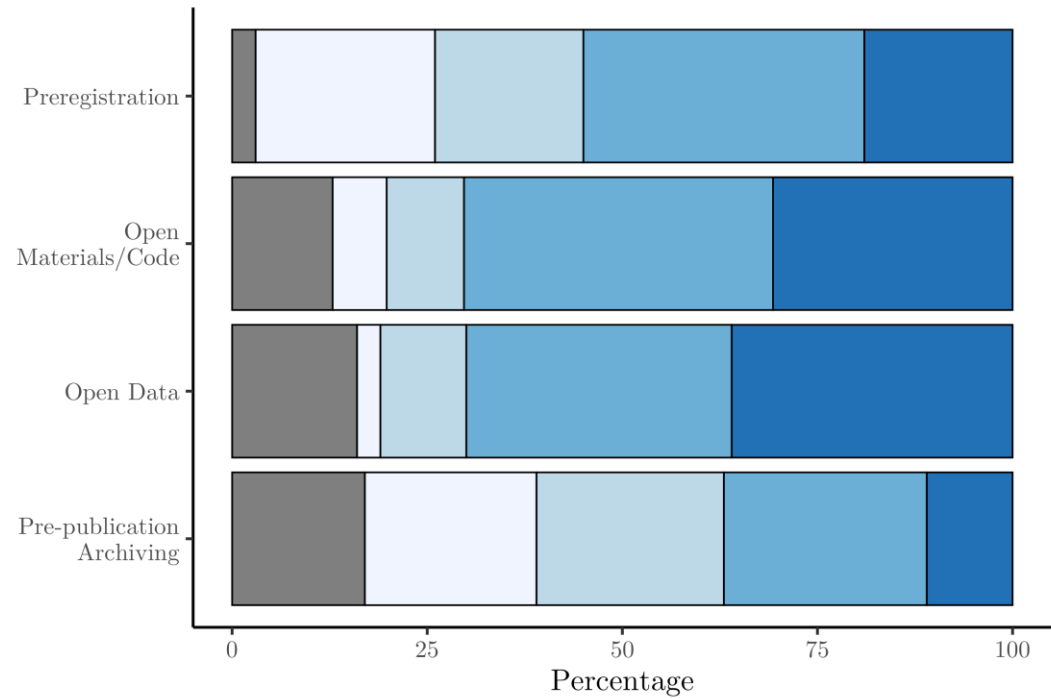
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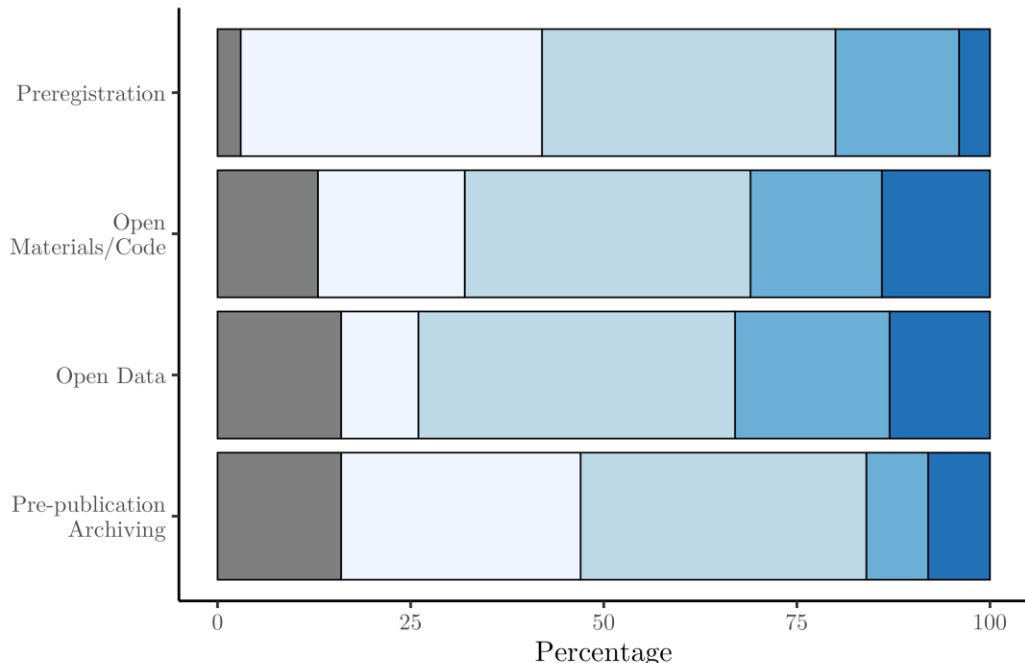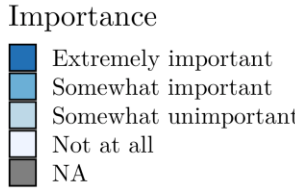
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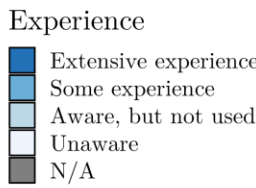
Articulating, advocating and supporting...

Some examples

we made our deposit form as *contextual* and *simple to use* as possible

(because we could, with OpenEquella)

Contribute

Update your publications

___

Add a missing work

Deposit a version for open access

New to Swinburne? Send us your publication history

Request a DOI

Submit a correction to an existing work

open access
for researchers
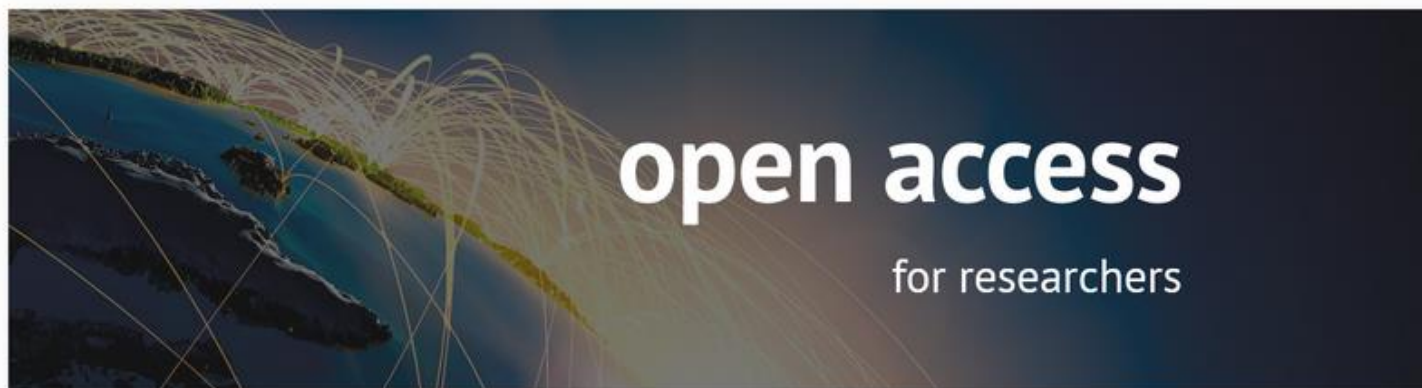
An **information tool** and **service portal** for Swinburne researchers

Contents/navigation

Live search: Open Access wiki [🔍]

? learn

What is Open Access?

- Benefits of Open Access
- Routes to Open Access

+ deposit

Use Swinburne Research Bank to Deposit for Open Access

Contact the team or see our website for more information

i FAQs

FAQs, mythbusting, and more resources

Open Access.

Open Access research is distributed online, free of cost or other barriers, and with the addition of an open license applied to promote reuse. Find out more about:

- › Open Access for Swinburne Researchers (staff login)
- › Understand Open Access obligations at Swinburne
- › Read more about the Australasian Open Access Strategy Group

Benefits of open access include free public access to knowledge (this can be important if the research was publicly funded), a broader research audience, more citations, faster turnaround for scientific review, and broader profile-building and development of professional networks for authors. There are two main models for Open Access Publishing:

1. **Pay to publish/Gold Open Access**: Pay your publisher a fee (Article Processing Charge (APC)) to make the final version of record available for Open Access. Fees are often quite large. The Open APC Project collates APCs per publisher and journal
2. **Green Open Access***: This method is free of charges or fees. Publish normally (e.g. on a standard contract) but also deposit the final peer-reviewed manuscript in an open access repository. An embargo might apply. Repositories are available per research area, or per affiliated institution - Swinburne Research Bank is Swinburne's official Open Access institutional repository.

Contact Swinburne Research Bank

All trusted academic publishers also support Green Open Access.

Publishing

Open Access Publishing

Research datasets

Swinburne Statement on Open Science

Swinburne is committed to the principles of transparency and openness in research. We strongly encourage practices that increase the validity, re-use and impact of our research. We commit to supporting an environment that values broad and timely access to research outputs to maximise public access and benefit. Specifically, Swinburne actively encourages a culture where researchers, when possible to:

- › Preregister research plans
- › Use open source code and software for data collection and processing
- › Use open data available in research data repositories
- › Make the data they use, generate or collect Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR)
- › Post manuscripts to preprint servers
- › Publish in open access journals or books
- › Share research outputs including publications, code and data by depositing into open repositories
- › Engage in other open practices appropriate to their disciplines.

Researchers are expected to comply with legal and regulatory responsibilities in regard to making their work open, as well as with ethical and cultural guidelines. Swinburne will continue to work with the research community to provide the necessary support to increase the openness of our research.

Meetings with deans: tools for communication

Meetings with deans: tools for communication

Now and into the future

A Great Big RIMS project

- Migration, integration, de-duplication
- A new integrated repository
- More capacity for RD support
- Embedded funder/grants > OA compliance workflows and reporting
- ... in time for ERA 2023!

Library 2021 'top priority' strategic planning: **a focus on OA**

- An OA communications strategy
- New services including DOI minting
- Rolling out the CAUL Read&Publish Agreements
- Better, stronger, embedded engagement with OA stakeholders
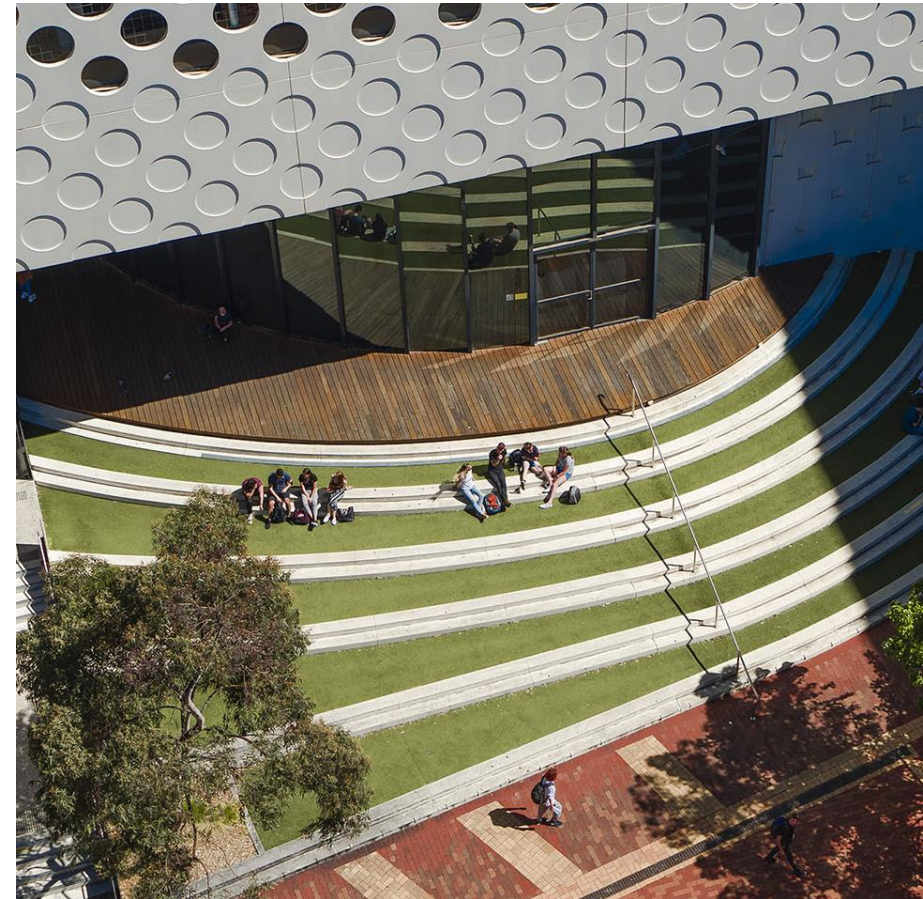
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Friday 25 June 2021

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Acknowledgments

The **Swinburne Open Science Taskforce** for use of their survey results slide

Open Access Australia, as always, for your excellent resources and advocacy

My colleagues in the Library and the research office, for your unstinting support

CRIG and the organising committee for inviting me today