


The Web of Science database as a source of information on Open Access publications from the Czech Republic and Poland



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OA content in Web of Science





- The Web of Science (WoS) database provides its users with OA content,
 - Partnership between  **Impactstory** and  **Clarivate Analytics**
 - Impactstory designed an open online service – oaDOI now called **Unpaywall**,
 - The prerequisite for using Unpaywall is that the article has a **DOI** (**D**igital **O**bject Identifier) available,
 - Unpaywall improved access to article-level OA content by adding links to OA publications and prioritizing them to the best version.
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What sources does Unpaywall harvest from?

- DOAJ,
 - DataCite,
 - CrossRef's database,
 - BASE OA Search Engine,
 - over 50,000 unique online content hosting locations (Gold OA journals, Hybrid journals, institutional repositories, and disciplinary repositories),
 - Unpaywall harvest only from legal sources,
 - **No black OA.**
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What types of OA can the user encounter in WoS?

Open Access

- ☐  All Open Access (20,395)
- ☐  Gold (19,809)
- ☐  Green Published (512)
- ☐  Green Accepted (74)

Aims of the study

- The main aim of this study is to show that WoS is a valuable source of trusted OA,
 - The indirect aim of this study is to determine the differences between Czech and Polish researchers that emerge in the field of OA publishing.
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The first stage of the study

- The data collected from WoS CC were related to the authors affiliated in Polish and Czech scientific institutions,
 - The chronological scope of the study covered the year 2013,
 - 9,244 papers from Poland and 3,870 from the Czech Republic were obtained,
 - The supporting statistical data was provide by OECD to investigate the productivity of scholars,
 - The data covering the period 2010-2016 were also analyzed to examine the trends in OA publishing.
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The second stage of the study

- The Altmetric Explorer was used to check whether the citations counts of most highly cited articles were influenced by Altmetric Attention Score (AAS),
 - Altmetric indicators were collected for 1% of most highly cited OA papers by Czech researchers ($N=39$) and Polish scholars ($N=91$).
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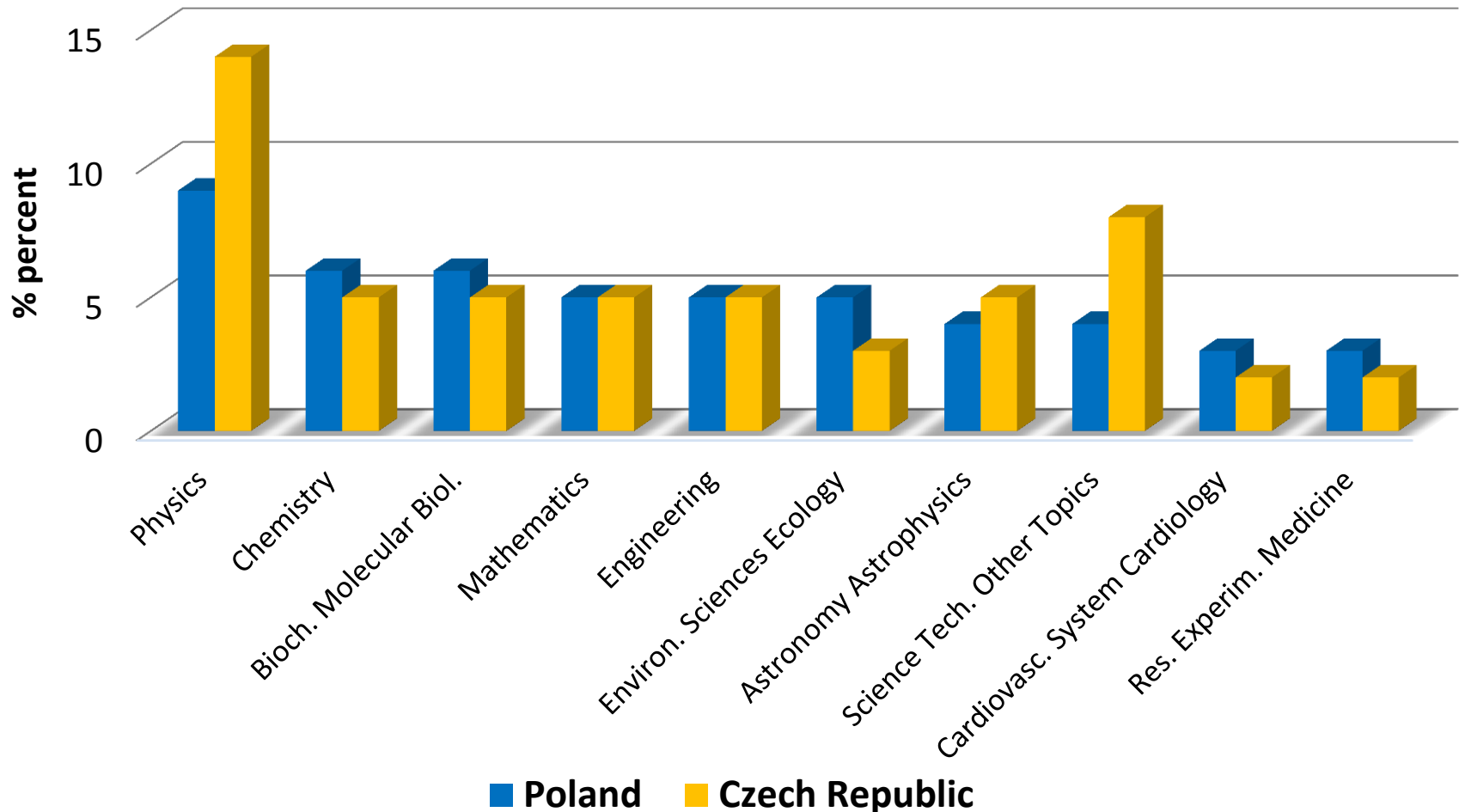
News	8
Blogs	5
Twitter	1
Facebook	0.25
Sina Weibo	1
Wikipedia	3
Policy Documents (per source)	3
Q&A	0.25
F1000/Publons/Pubpeer	1
YouTube	0.25
Reddit/Pinterest	0.25
LinkedIn	0.5
Open Syllabus	1
Google+	1
Patents	3

The Altmetric Explorer

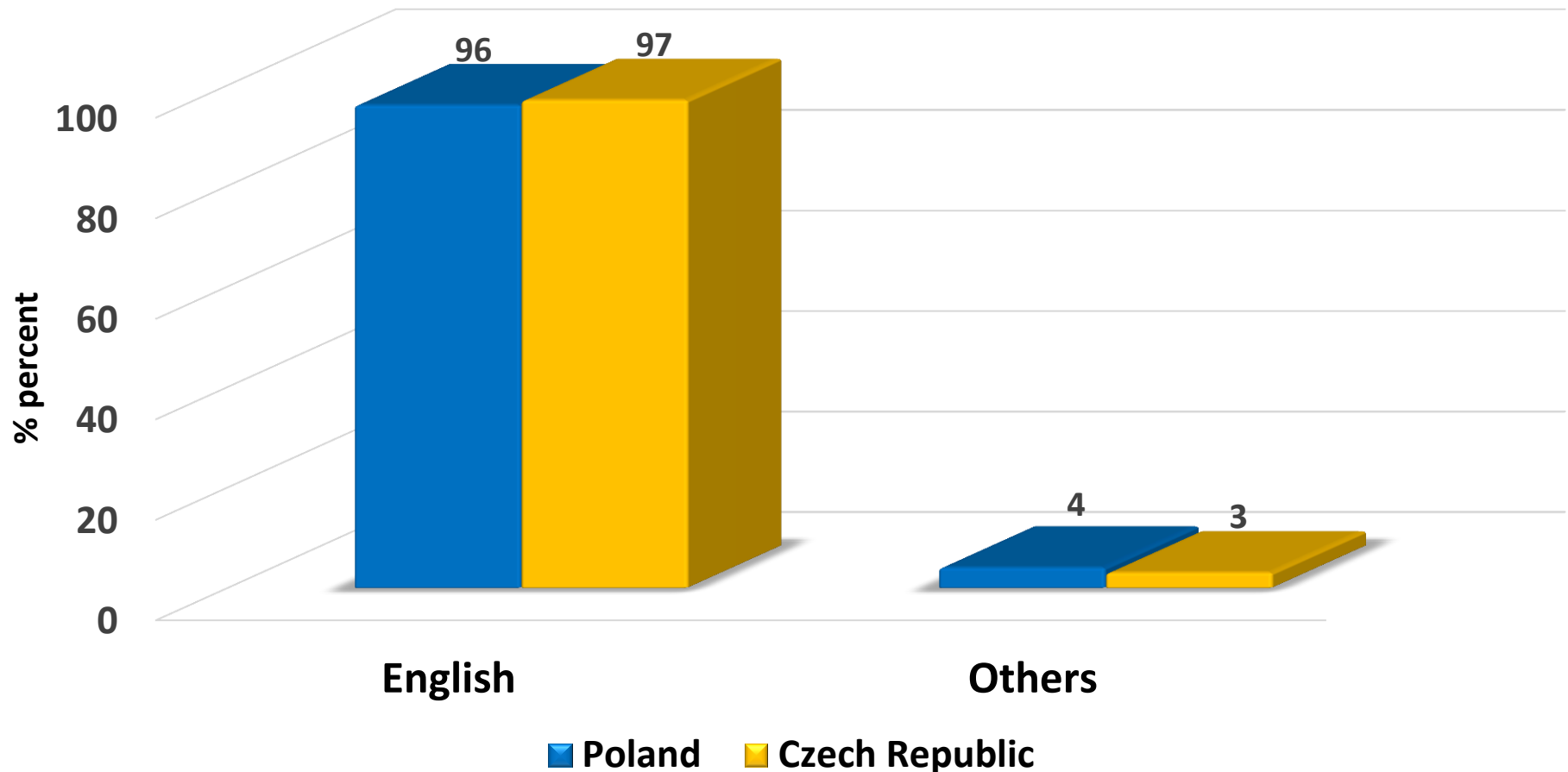


Altmetric Attention Score provides an indicator of the amount of attention that a research output has received. AAS is a weighted count.

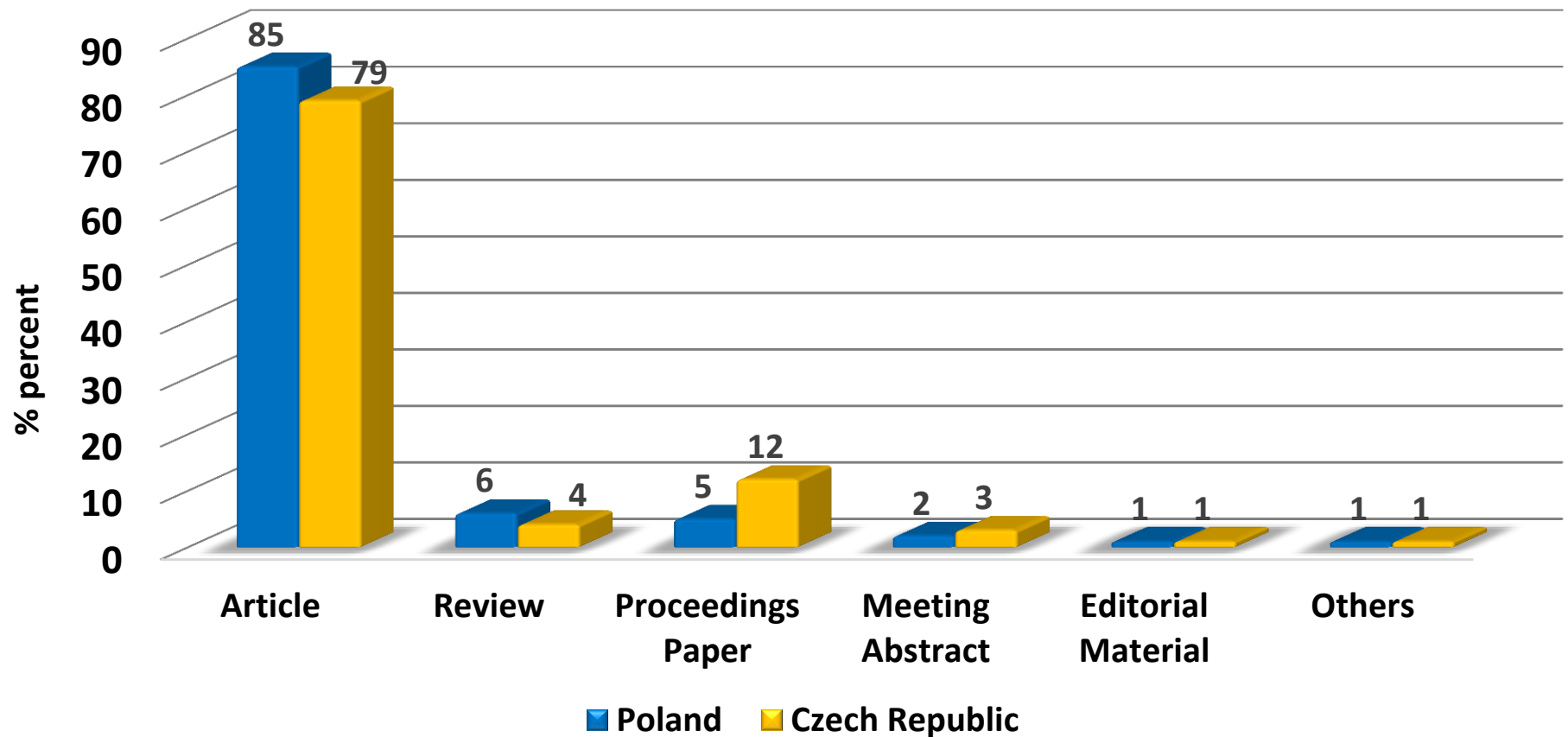
In which research areas is the highest percent of OA literature?



In what languages do researchers write their OA articles?



What are the most common types of OA literature?



What are the differences between the bibliometric indicators for both countries?

Bibliometric indicators

*Average number of citations
per paper*

h-index

Poland

Czech Republic

12,38

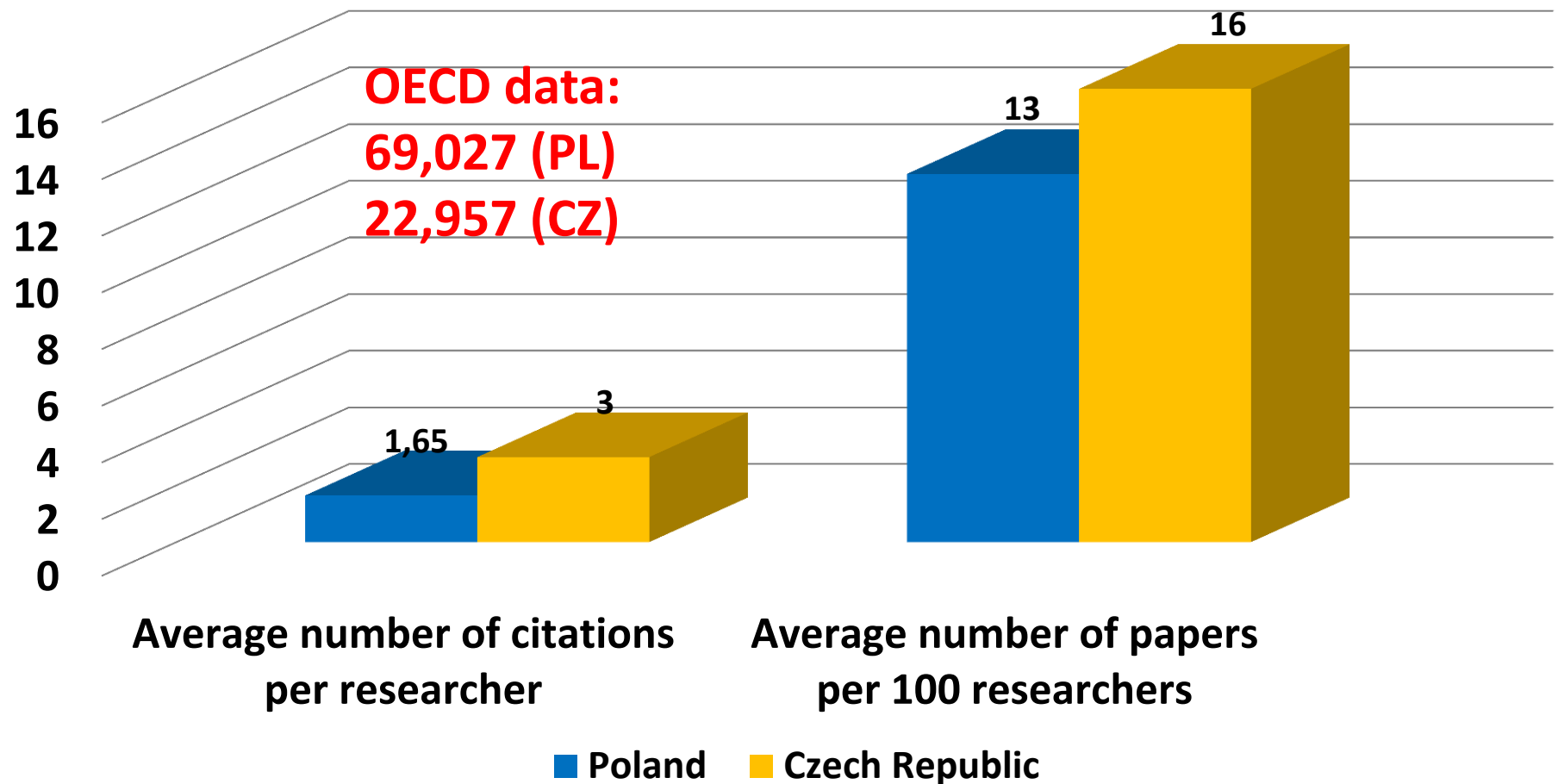
17,81

114

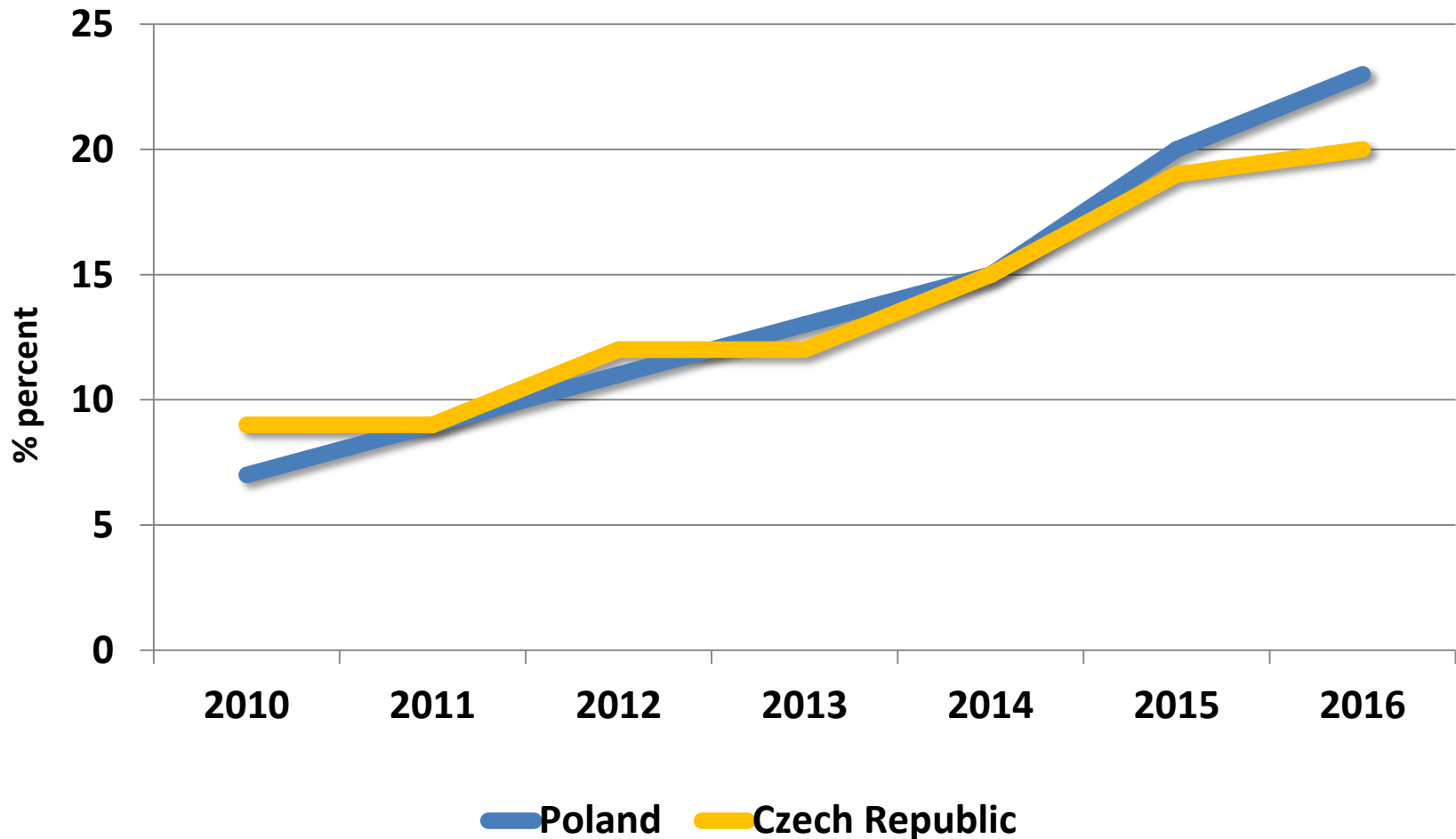
102

What is the productivity of Czech and Polish researchers?

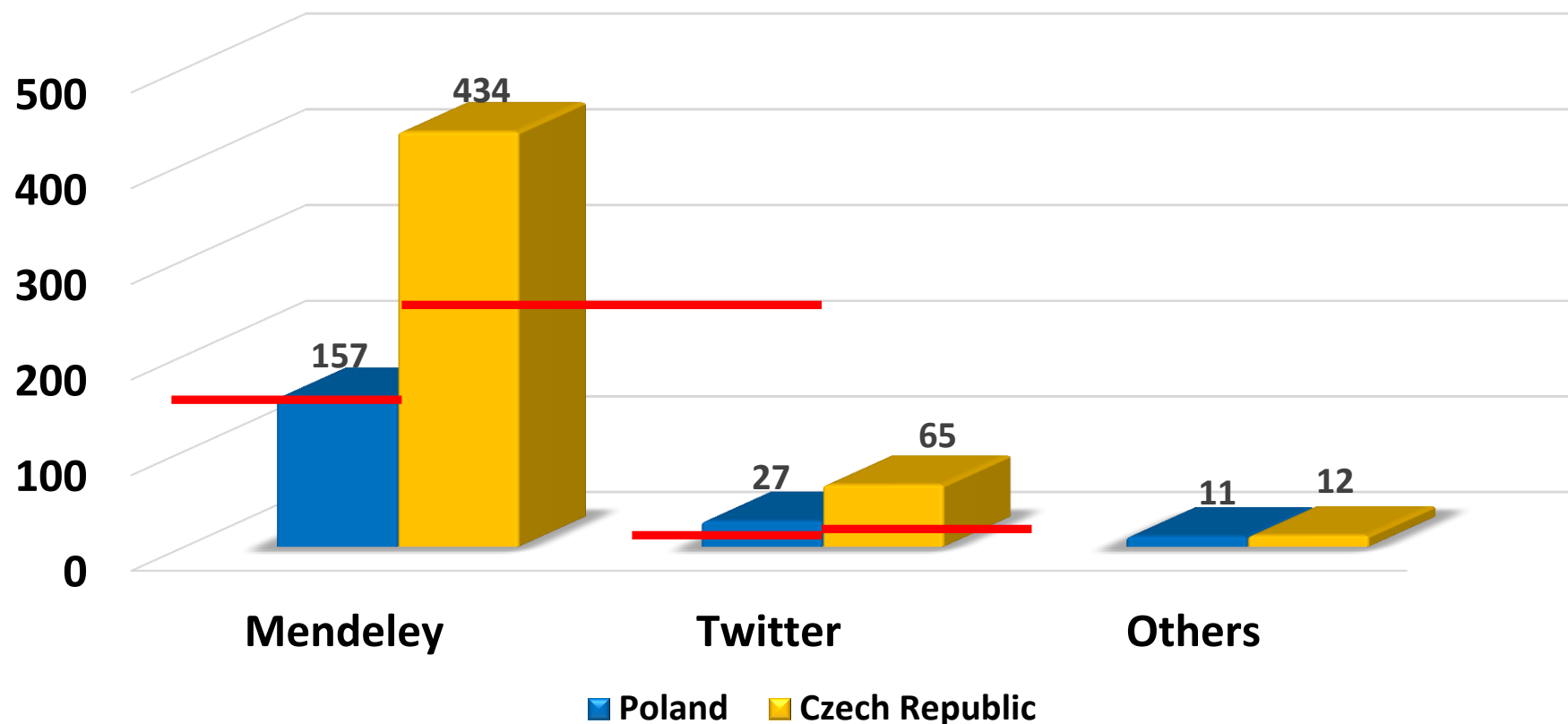
What is the average number of publications and citations per researcher?



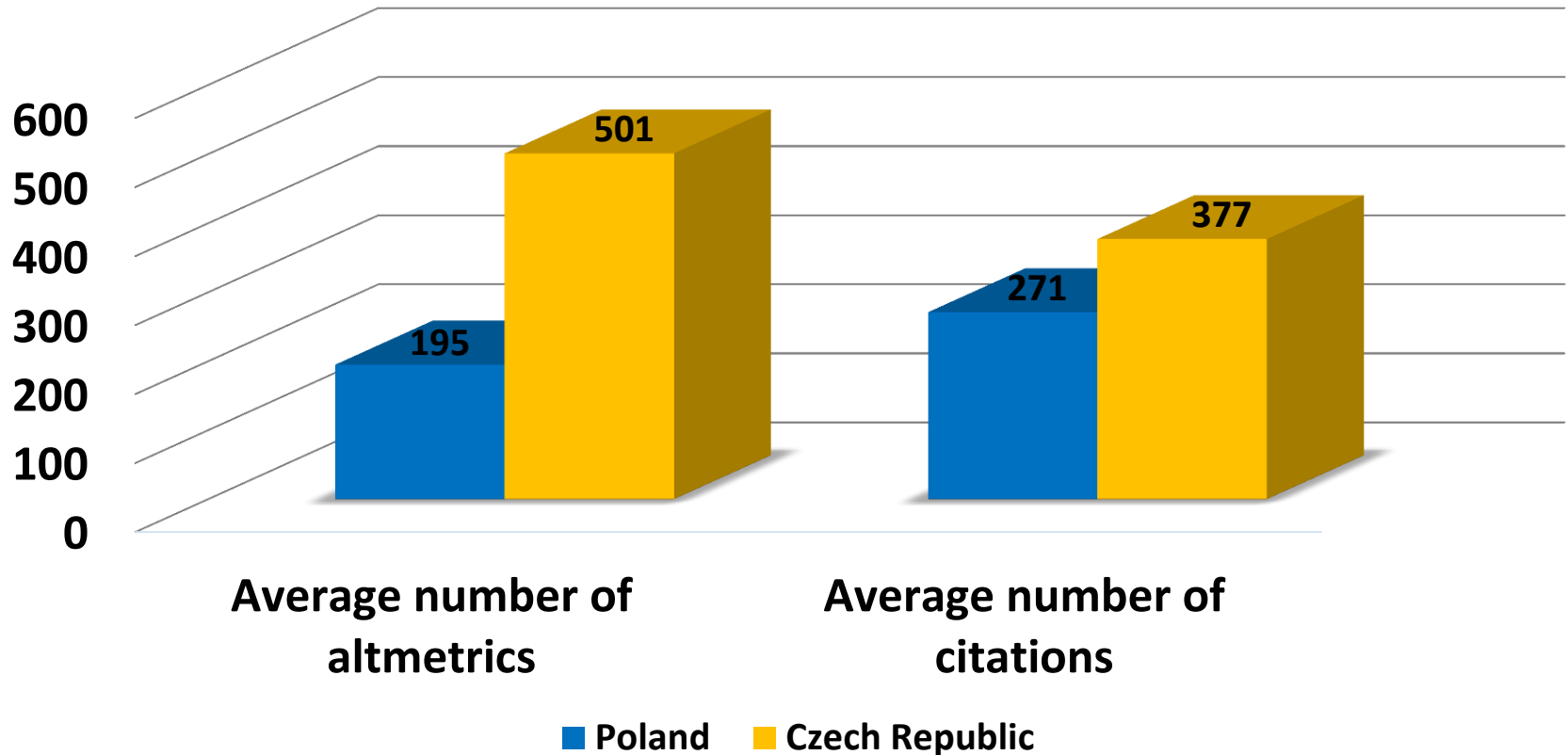
Is the OA scholarly publishing trend ascending among Czech and Polish scientists?



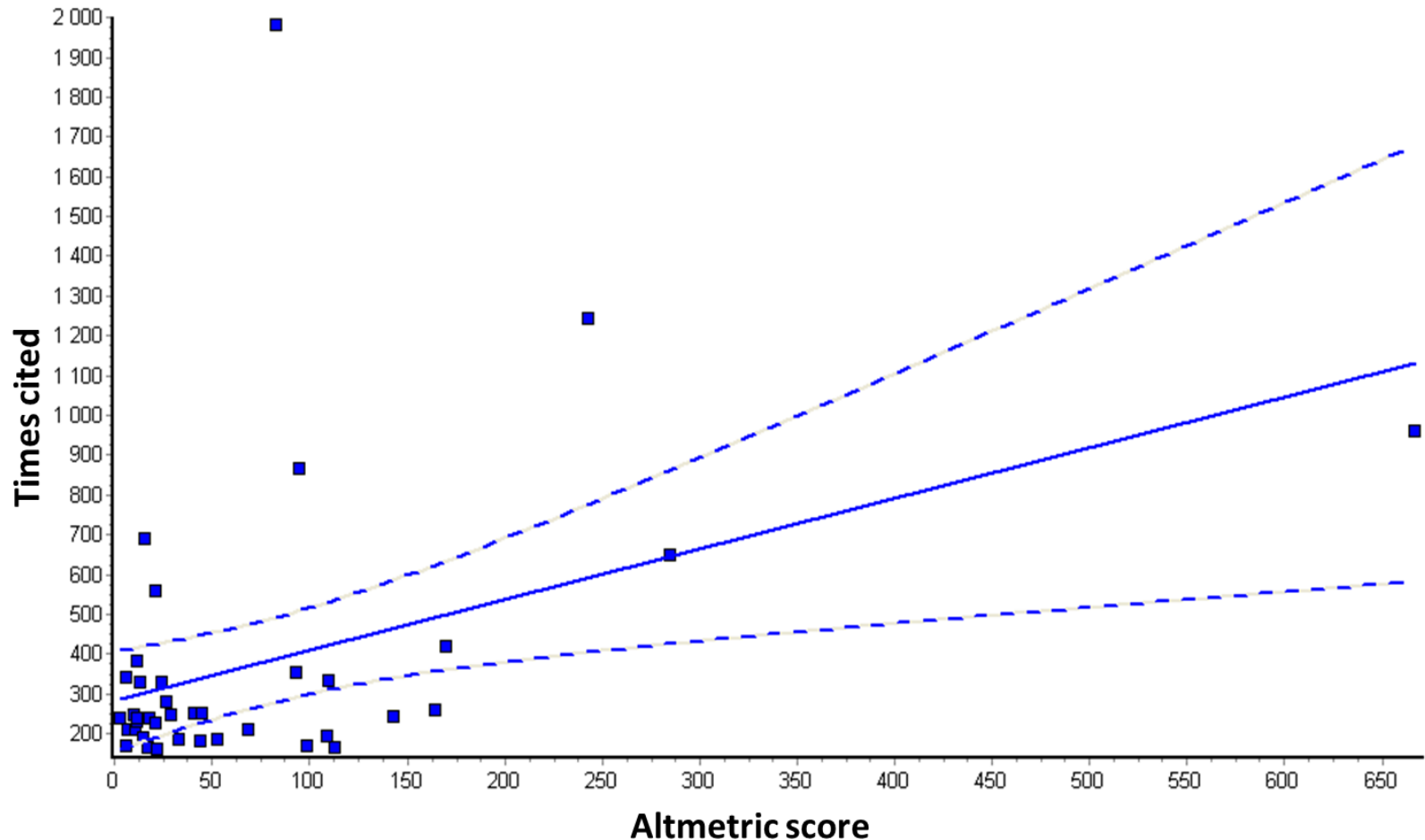
What is the average number of most common altmetric indicators for most highly cited OA articles of Czech (N=39) and Polish (N=91) researchers?



What is the average number of altmetric indicators and citations for most highly cited papers of Czech and Polish scholars?

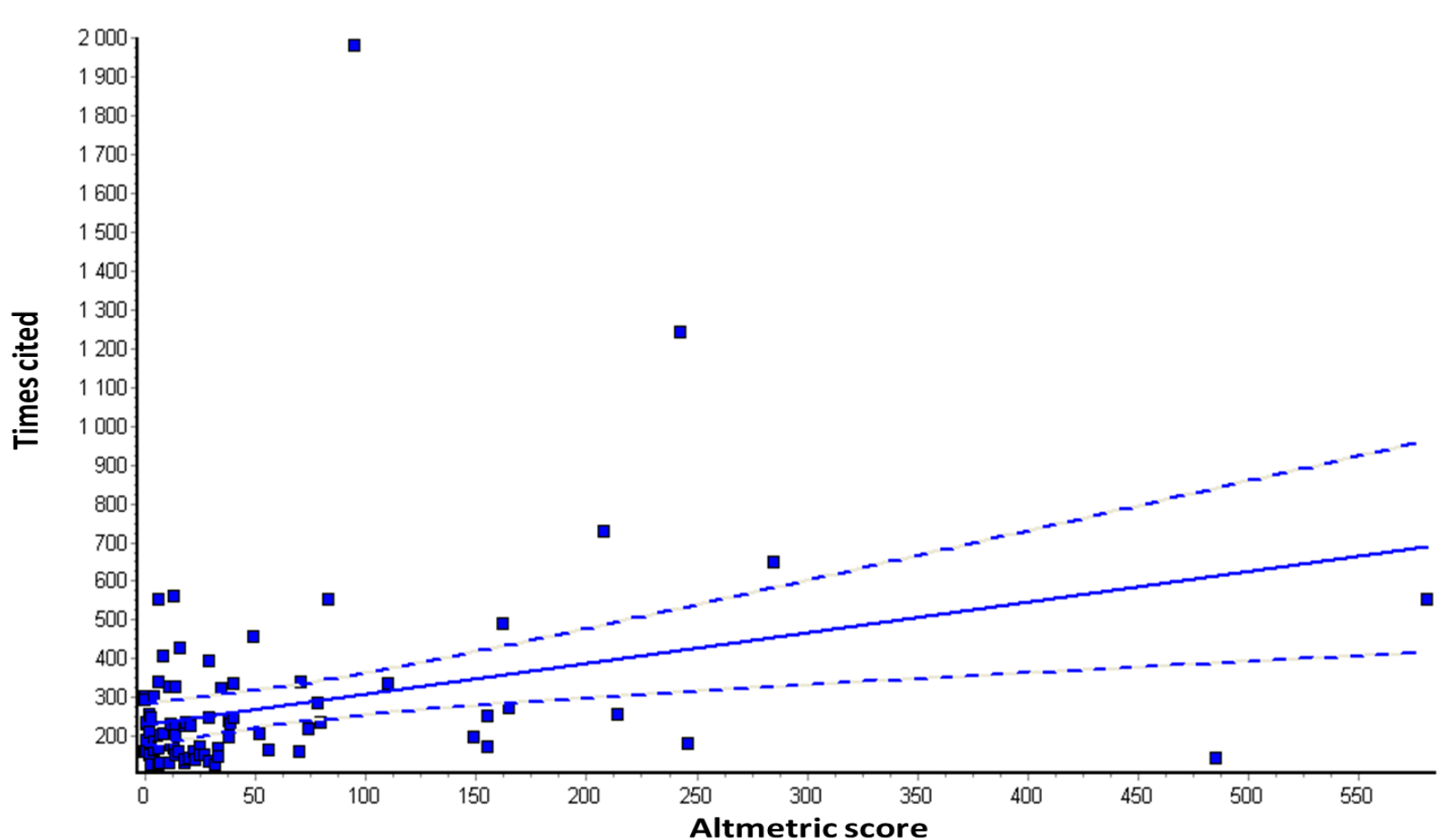


Are citation counts influenced by Altmetric Attention Score for most highly cited OA articles of Czech researchers?



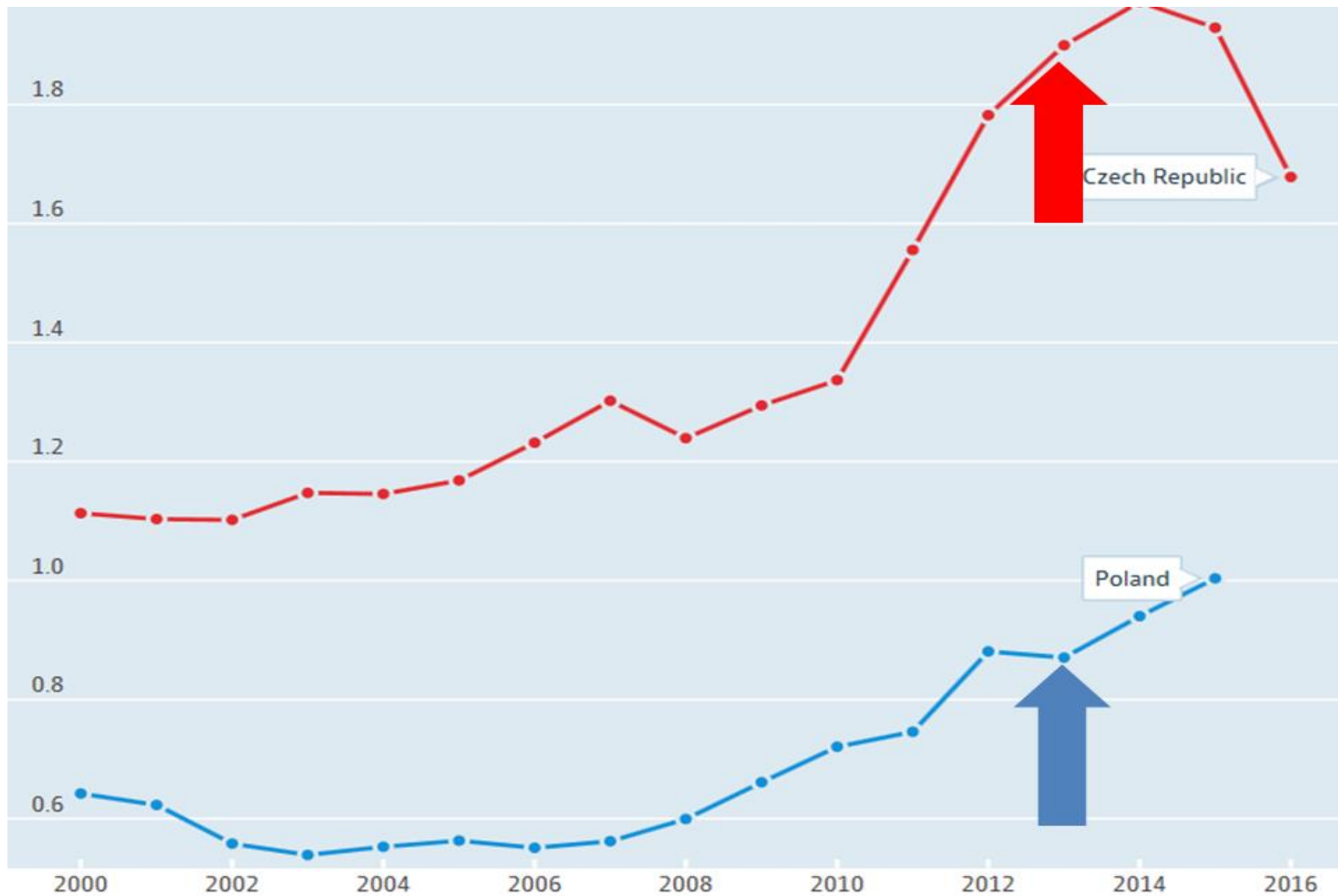
Linear regression: $R^2 = 17.85\%$, $p = 0.0074$, $n = 39$, $y = 280.55 + 1.275x$

Are citation counts influenced by Altmetric Attention Score for most highly cited OA articles of Polish researchers?

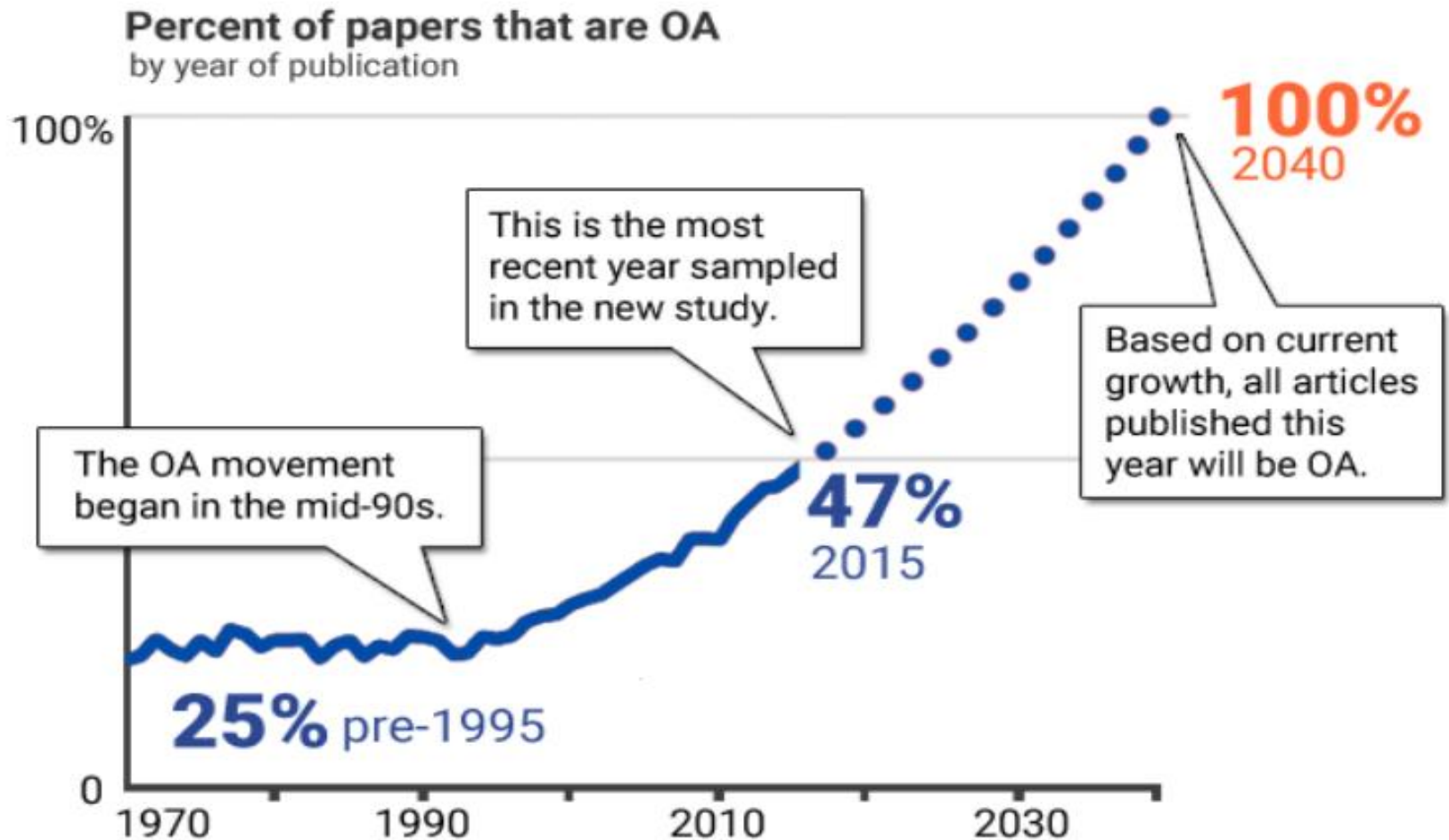


Linear regression: $R^2 = 9.67\%$, $p = 0.0027$, $n = 91$, $y = 231.31 + 0.790$

Conclusions



Conclusions





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