

Wikidata Open Linked Data for Library Publishing

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The Unstoppable Force

What is Wikidata?

- A collaboratively edited knowledge base
- Stores structured linked data under a CC0 license
- It can be read by both humans and machines
- Newest project of the Wikimedia Foundation led by Wikimedia Deutschland
- Multilingual central repository with over 56 million items and 6 thousand properties
- It includes a growing collection of open citation data
 - more than 22 million publications and 174 million citations as of January 2019 (http://wikicite.org/statistics.html)

Wikidata Basics

- Entities in Wikidata are either Items or Properties
- Items represent topics, concepts, and objects
- Properties are used to describe data values
- All items and Properties have a unique identifier
 - Items identifiers start with a Q prefix + a number (called QID)
 - Example: Q50332388 is the unique identifier for the journal item Chronicles of Health Impact Assessment
 - Properties identifiers start with a P prefix + a number
 - Example: P123 is the unique identifier for the publisher property
- Items in Wikidata should be:
 - Notable
 - o <u>Unique</u>
 - <u>Linked to other items</u> -- this is important!

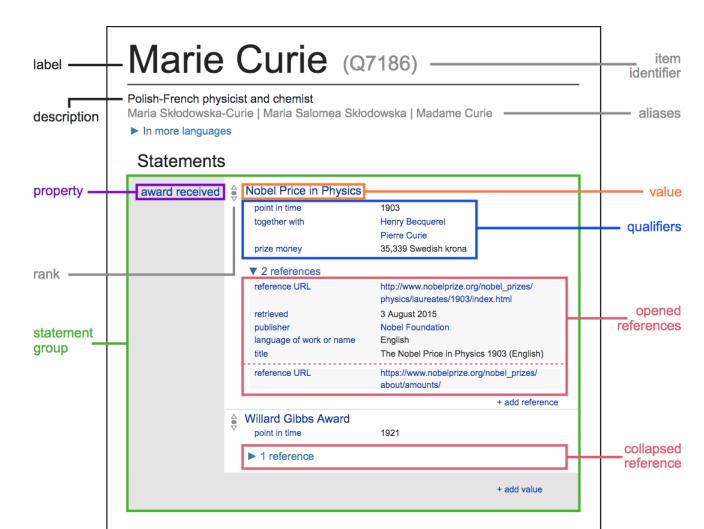
Wikidata Basics (cont.)

- Items might contain
 - Statements (in the form of property-value pairs)
 - Qualifiers (to provide context and scope)
 - References (to provide sources)
- Properties link items to values
- Data stored in triples (Subject > Predicate > Object)
 - Subject
 - o Item
 - Library Publishing Coalition
 - o Q54911750

- > Predicate
- > Property
- > instance of
- > P31

- > Object
- > Value
- > organization
- > Q43229

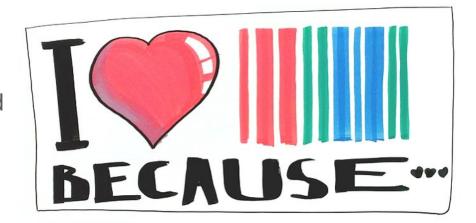
Wikidata Data Model



File: w.wiki/32q

Wikidata and Libraries?

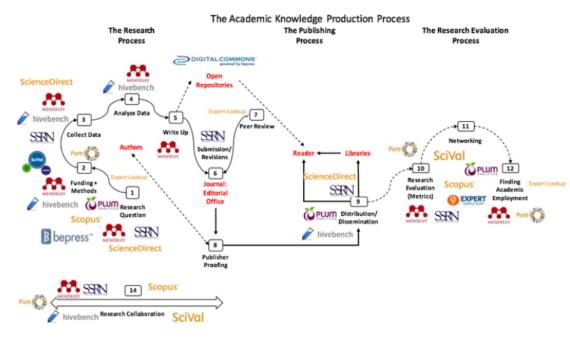
- Common interest in documenting and preserving our history
- Collect, describe, and manage data that would be captured in siloed and paywalled systems



- Aligns with other library-supported projects
- Library data can be reused and enhanced with data in the "wild" (geographic information, popular topics, multilingual sources)
- Join the movement: Set your data free; give it to the commons
- IT'S FUN!

Why should library publishers care?

- Economic Relevance:
 Scholarly publishing is
 moving from a subscription
 marketplace to a data
 marketplace
- Public Data: Own the data or feed the monopolies?
- Open Citations: Lowbarrier, crowdsourced citation network



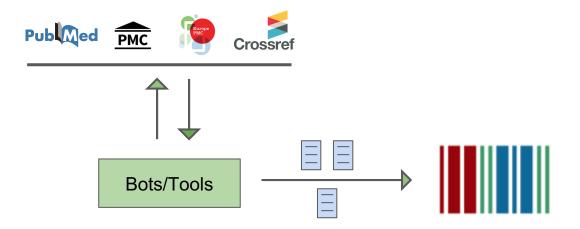
Posada, A., & Chen, G. (2018). Inequality in Knowledge Production: The Integration of Academic Infrastructure by Big Publishers. In L. Chan & P. Mounier (Eds.), ELPUB 2018.

https://doi.org/10.4000/proceedings.elpub.2018.30

Where do most Wikidata bibliographic items come from?

Indirectly through common sources of open publication metadata

- Crossref metadata distribution
- Crossref open reference distribution
- PubMed, PubMed Central (PMC), and Europe PMC



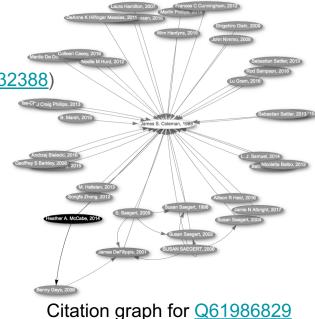
How can we contribute?

Directly through these methods:

- Method 1: Unique IDs (DOI, PMCID, PMID)→ <u>Source MetaData</u> tool → <u>QuickStatements</u>
- Method 2: Use the CSV to QuickStatements tool
- Method 3: Create manual entries directly in Wikidata

What have we done?

- Semi-automatic process using the <u>Source MetaData</u> tool
 - o 332 new journal articles from 7 journals of 9 journals selected
- Manual process
 - IUPUI Open Access Journals
 - 4 new journal items created
 - Chronicles of Health Impact Assessment (Q50332388)
 - Indiana Libraries (<u>Q56326567</u>)
 - Metropolitan Universities (<u>Q58618179</u>)
 - Journal of Civic Literacy (<u>Q56653804</u>)
 - 7 articles (<u>w.wiki/3Zk</u>)
 - 18 References in 1 Article (<u>Q61986829</u>)
 - 5 existing journal items enhanced



Benefits

- Enables open scientometric and bibliometric research
 - Most Cited Female Authors (<u>w.wiki/3h8</u>)
- Inclusion: Many library-published works are less likely to be included in PubMed and Crossref (common sources for the Wikidata bots and tools)
- Dissemination: One more point of discovery for our publications & a query tool for reporting & bibliographic studies

ex_publisherLabel
undefined American Physical Society
American Physical Society American Statistical Association
O Armand Colin
BioMed Central
Cambridge University Press
Elsevier
American Statistical Association Armand Colin BioMed Central Cambridge University Press Elsevier Emerson College
Ernest Leroux
O IOS Press
Lawrence and Wishart
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
MIT Press
Nature Publishing Group
Pensoft Publishers
Public Library of Science
SAGE Publishing
Springer Science+Business Media
Taylor & Francis
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filosofi
University of Chicago Press
Walter de Gruyter
Wiley-Blackwell

Example Query:

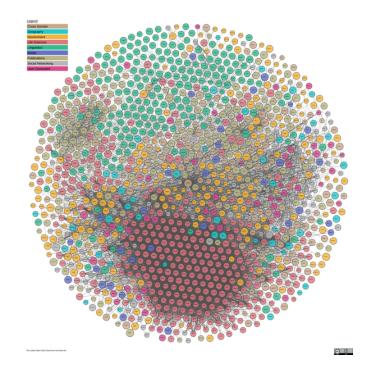
Journals with editors on Twitter

(size by label: Publisher)

w.wiki/3h7

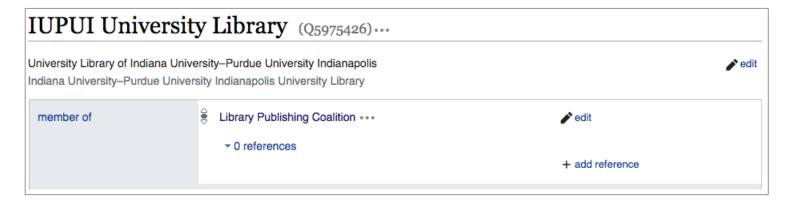
Challenges

- "Wiki" huh?
- Article reference lists can be messy--what do we do about errors in the published article?
- Is this too much work? Does it "scale"? Is it worth the investment of our time?
- Do commonly used journal publishing systems generate metadata exports in formats that would facilitate reuse in other platforms, like Wikidata? (Would someone please develop this for OJS?)



What's Next

- Developing a workflow to actively contribute to Wikidata as our journals publish new issues
- Investigate the value of contributing related items from our journals (editorials, letters, authors, references, etc.)
- Encouraging other LPC members to contribute their journal metadata to Wikidata and indicate their membership in LPC
 - e.g. IUPUI University Library is a member of Library Publishing Coalition



Q19279214!

