Welcome to your 1science oaFindr trial!

1science designs products for those who believe that knowledge is power and time is precious. 1science was created when we realized that more than 50% of articles published in recent years were available for free, yet very few inroads had been made toward integrating this material in the modern library toolset. Open access is redefining scholarly article accessibility models, it can help save money, greatly expand access to knowledge and equalize the opportunities between the information rich and poor.

1science oaFindr offers curated bibliographic data that systematically link to freely available scholarly articles and aims to make open access a central research instrument. This is a new type of product, which we call a hybrid bibliographic database.

1science is driven by the same people who run Science-Metrix, one of the world leaders in the analytics and evaluation of academic, scientific, research, and innovation activities. We did not improvise and turn ourselves into information scientists overnight. Thinking critically and measuring scholarly and research activities has been our bread and butter for 15 years.

We are glad that you decided to try oaFindr. To ensure you make the most of your trial, here are a few notes to help you understand where oaFindr stands now and where it is going. We know oaFindr is like open access in general: it is still growing and changing all the time. We are working hard to continuously improve oaFindr and hope you'll partner with us to bring open access to the centre stage of research and innovation. Thanks in advance.

Specific aspects of oaFindr

What does "hybrid bibliographic database" mean?

oaFindr is hybrid because it is a *comprehensive bibliographic database* that behaves like a *full-text subscription*. This is because 1science goes the extra mile to find hyperlinks to freely downloadable PDF versions of each indexed record.

Is oaFindr the same as the Web of Science and Scopus?

The Web of Science and Scopus are journal-based databases, whereas in oaFindr the unit of indexation is the scholarly article. Information per record and analytics are currently deeper in these first generation bibliographic databases.

Does oaFindr replace our full-text subscriptions?

For the majority of universities, oaFindr greatly expands the number of articles from peer-reviewed journals directly available to library services users. When libraries are constrained to make cuts to their journal subscriptions, oaFindr allays the adverse effects (about 50% of the articles indexed in the WoS in the last 10 years can be downloaded for free using oaFindr).

Is oaFindr available through EDS, OCLC Discovery, Primo and Summon?	Full integration of oaFindr in all major discovery systems will be completed by March 2017. Contact us if you are interested in integrating oaFindr content in a different system.
Frequency of updates	We will progressively move toward weekly (2017) and daily updates (2018) for frequently changing sites.
Journal coverage	We have whitelisted more than 65,000 journals to include in our system. Some are born gold, some are hybrid, and some are traditional subscription journals but for which many green self-archived papers can be found. Our goal is cover-to-cover indexing, but it takes time to achieve complete coverage.
Inclusion of analytics	Open access metrics are very useful in revealing the social impacts of research. We will progressively roll out traditional analytics in addition to unique OA metrics. The Science-Metrix team of seasoned bibliometricians is working hard on this.
References and citations	We are currently capturing citations in the metadata and are looking to add this capability in late 2017/early 2018.
Search on institutional addresses	We are working on institutional disambiguation, which is an important aspect of adding this feature to our interface. We are looking to add this capacity in 2017.
Search by authors and ORCID ID	We will have an early version of this starting in late 2017 and will progressively improve the data afterward.
Search by gold, green or hybrid OA types	We deployed a first version in the last trimester of 2016 to search for gold (made available by publishers) and green (made available by other parties, usually the authors) OA types. We are working on including an indication of what content is hybrid (OA papers in subscription-based journals).

General questions

How do you deal with journals suspected of predatory practices?	1science believes in providing our users with the tools they need to make an informed decision and also wants to give runners a chance. We will soon introduce a filtered grey list of journals (inspired by the now defunct Beall's list), and users will decide themselves whether these journals are worthy of use.
Why would we pay for gratis papers?	When subscribing to oaFindr, you are not paying for papers. With oaFindr, you are paying for a hybrid bibliographic database that contains scores of scholarly materials published in peer-reviewed and quality controlled journals, and gives you one-click access to papers and their metadata.

BASE is free and gives access to 100 million documents from 500 content sources.	BASE is quite extensive and indexes all kind of academic material, an unknown part of which is available in full-text form. oaFindr is based on more than 250 million documents from a growing set of 180,000 content sources and provides access to 23 million articles (should reach about 30 million in 2017). All these articles are published in peer-reviewed journals, have an oaFindr record that contains sufficient data to list them in a bibliography, and can be downloaded for free.
CORE is available for free and has 40 million articles.	CORE gives access to about 11% of its content in the form of full-text articles.
What about the DOAJ?	The DOAJ does a great job of white listing high-quality open access journals. That said, it indexes less than 3 million open access articles compared to more than 23 in oaFindr.
Google Scholar is available for free. Why would I pay for oaFindr?	Finding 50 papers strictly from peer-reviewed journals and downloading their metadata is tedious with Google Scholar, as users must download records one by one. By contrast, users can swiftly find and download 50 records and metadata in oaFindr.
I searched many papers in oaFindr and found them elsewhere as well.	1science was designed for users who want to perform literature reviews, write term papers, or perform environmental scans as part of large research projects and load a substantial number of papers and associated metadata into bibliographic reference software. If you only need a paper or two, it is certainly possible to use Bing or Google and type the references by hand.
I find records in Core/BASE/ Google Scholar that I can't find in oaFindr.	Our goal has been to optimize the user experience with content curation, and this requires time and great effort. We currently retrieve about two-thirds of our target population of papers. We are working to reach at least 85% coverage in 2017. In 2018, we will have a greater percentage of the target population of papers than any other source, while still having carefully curated records, with increasingly rich metadata and best-practice analytics.
An open access journal I like is not covered yet, or, our institutional content is not in oaFindr	We are continuously expanding our coverage of high quality open access material. If there is source that we have not included yet, please tell us, we will gladly include it in a future upgrade.