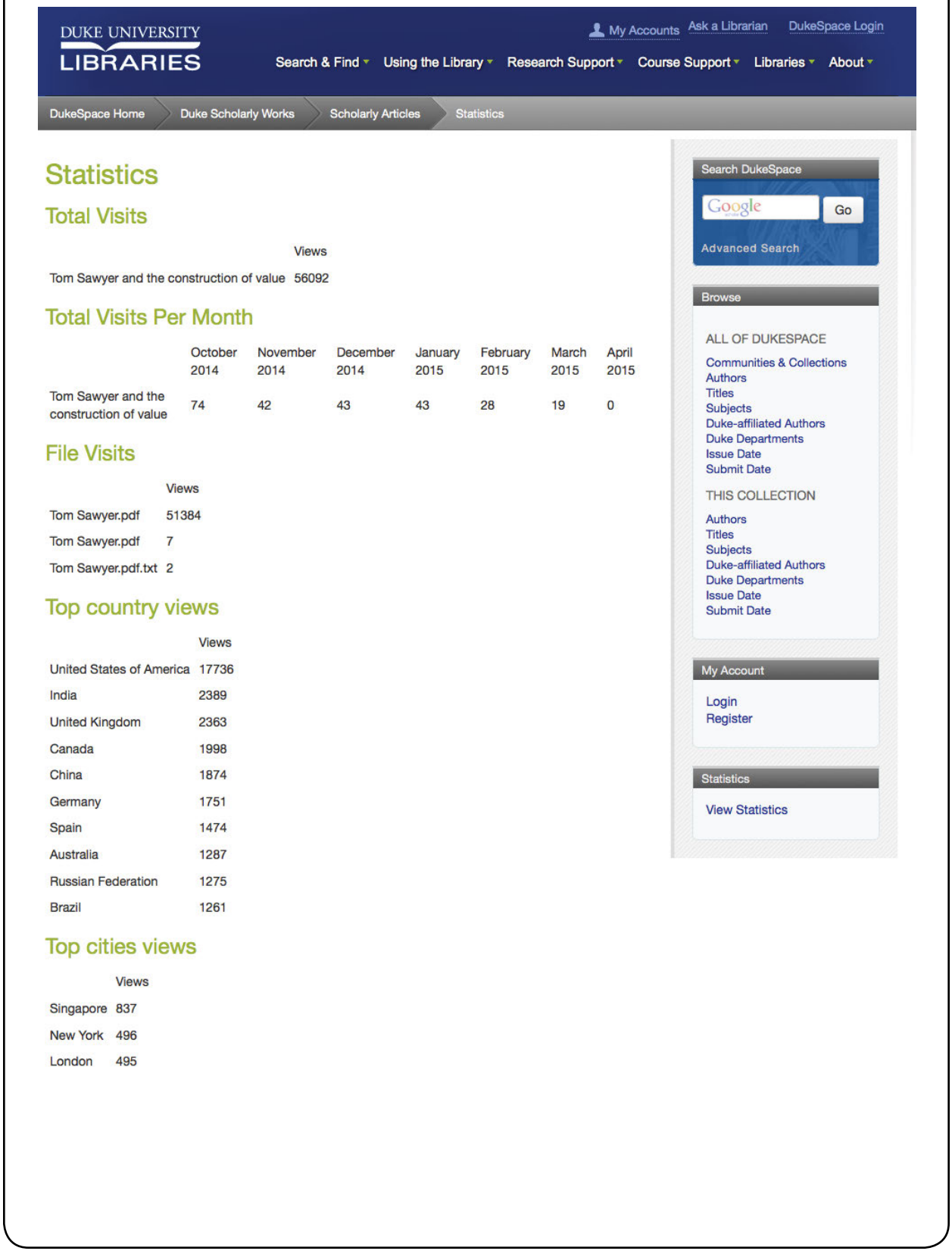
Assessment Reports

DUKE UNIVERSITY
DukeSpace Statistics
http://dukespace.lib.duke.edu/dspace/handle/10161/6220/statistics



DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

My Accounts | Ask a Librarian | DukeSpace Login

Search & Find | Using the Library | Research Support | Course Support | Libraries | About

DukeSpace Home > Duke Scholarly Works > Scholarly Articles > Statistics

Statistics

Total Visits

	Views
Tom Sawyer and the construction of value	56092

Total Visits Per Month

	October 2014	November 2014	December 2014	January 2015	February 2015	March 2015	April 2015
Tom Sawyer and the construction of value	74	42	43	43	28	19	0

File Visits

	Views
Tom Sawyer.pdf	51384
Tom Sawyer.pdf	7
Tom Sawyer.pdf.txt	2

Top country views

	Views
United States of America	17736
India	2389
United Kingdom	2363
Canada	1998
China	1874
Germany	1751
Spain	1474
Australia	1287
Russian Federation	1275
Brazil	1261

Top cities views

	Views
Singapore	837
New York	496
London	495

Search DukeSpace

Google Go

Advanced Search

Browse

ALL OF DUKESPACE

Communities & Collections
Authors
Titles
Subjects
Duke-affiliated Authors
Duke Departments
Issue Date
Submit Date

THIS COLLECTION

Authors
Titles
Subjects
Duke-affiliated Authors
Duke Departments
Issue Date
Submit Date

My Account

Login
Register

Statistics

View Statistics

EMORY UNIVERSITY
Impact Factors and Citation Analysis: Introduction
http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis

EMORY LIBRARIES & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | Robert W. Woodruff Library

Main Library / LibGuides / Impact Factors and Citation Analysis / Introduction

Impact Factors and Citation Analysis: Introduction

A guide to bibliometrics, journal impact factors, h-index, altmetrics, etc.

Enter Search Words | Search

Introduction | Article Impact/Citation Analysis | Journal Impact | Researcher Impact | Institutional Impact | Altmetrics | Data Citation

Measuring Scholarly Impact

Article/book impact: The value of particular works, such as journal articles, conference proceedings, and books, can be measured by the number times they are cited by other works and alternative metrics such as tweets, blog posts, likes, bookmarks, etc.

Journal impact: The importance of particular academic journals can be measured by the number of times their articles are cited and where they are cited.

Researcher impact: The success of particular researchers can be measured by the number of works they publish and the number of times their works are cited.

Institutional impact: The prestige of a department or area of research within an institution can be measured by the collective impact of its individual researchers compared to those at other institutions.

Alternatives & Controversies

Impact factors remain an important means of measuring research influence and dissemination, but they have recently have become controversial in their role in tenure decisions, e.g. DORA (Declaration of Research Assessement, sponsored by the Association of Cell Biology), which makes "recommendations for improving the way in which the quality of research output is evaluated" with less emphasis (or even no reliance upon) on journal metrics. The Declaration has had its critics as well--see Kent Anderson's post at the Scholarly Kitchen.

Let Us Help You Measure Your Impact

Individual Consultation

Interested in who is citing your work? Wondering what your h-index is?

We can show you how to track citations to your work, how to measure your personal research impact, and how to set up unique researcher IDs.

Individual or Departmental Reports

Preparing your tenure or promotion packet? Needing to assess your department's research performance?

We can run publication and citation reports for individual researchers or entire departments. Possible measures include: number of publications, number of citations, h-index, and ranked lists of publications or faculty members. Research impact of particular subject areas at Emory can also be compared with other institutions.

Please note that running thorough and careful reports is a time-intensive process. For departmental reports, 2-4 weeks may be required for production of the initial report, review by the requesting department, and completion of the final report.

See below for sample reports.

- Sample Individual Report
- Sample Departmental Report
- Sample Institutional Report

Social Sciences Librarian

Jennifer Elder

Email Me

Chat is offline

Ask Us

Sorry, chat is offline. Search the Knowledge Base or Submit your Question

Contact:
Librarian for Psychology, Journalism, & Women's, Gender, & Sexuality Studies

Emory University

Robert W. Woodruff Library

404-712-2833

Subjects:
Journalism, Psychology, Women's and Gender Studies, Women's Studies

Robert W. Woodruff Library April 23, 2013

Publication and Citation Report
Faculty Member Name
Department Affiliations

Date range: 2004-2013

Name variants: Name variant 1, Name variant 2

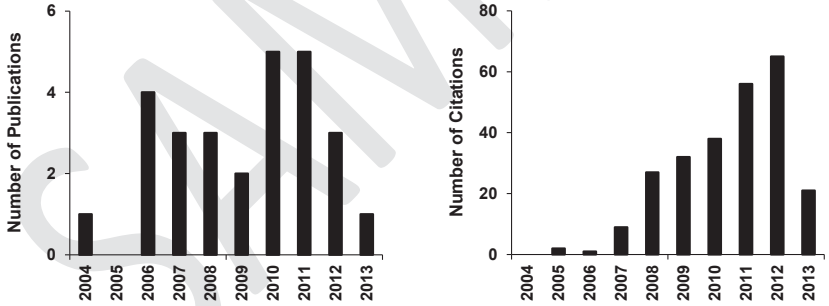
Number of journal articles: 27

Number of times cited: 251

Number of times cited without self-citations: 222

Average number of times cited per article: 9.30

h-index: 8



Top publications ranked by number of times cited:

Person A, Person B, Person C. (2006). Proin sit amet lacus id nulla tempor commodo. *Journal of Lorem Ipsum*, 49: 485-498. Times cited: **56**

Person D, **Person A**, Person C, Person B. (2007). Etiam lobortis vestibulum lacus eu tincidunt. *Journal of Phasellus Faucibus*, 3: 11938-11945. Times cited: **27**

Disclaimer: This report only includes journal articles covered by Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded, 1900-present; Social Science Citation Index, 1900-present). For more information, see http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
Sample Individual Report
http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis

Robert W. Woodruff Library April 23, 2013

Person A, Person C. (2008). Nunc consequat neque ut libero tincidunt ut rhoncus eros pretium. *Journal of Etiam Pharetra*, 14: 1-13. Times cited: **26**

Top publications ranked by journal impact factor:

Person A, Person B, Person C. (2006). Proin sit amet lacus id nulla tempor commodo. *Journal of Lorem Ipsum*, 49: 485-498. 2011 Journal Impact Factor: **15.65**

Person B, Person D, **Person A**. (2012). Ut blandit turpis et ipsum blandit bibendum. *Journal of Suspendisse Ullamcorper*, 21: 23-30. 2011 Journal Impact Factor: **10.31**

Person A, Person C. (2009). Curabitur elementum mauris sit amet est rhoncus id interdum lorem pellentesque. *Journal of Vestibulum*, 13: 659-667. 2011 Journal Impact Factor: **9.80**

Editorial positions:

Journal of Mauris Dictum, 2011 Journal Impact Factor: 4.21, Section Editor.

Journal of Luctus Bibendum, 2011 Journal Impact Factor: 3.56, Reviewing Editor.

Disclaimer: This report only includes journal articles covered by Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded, 1900-present; Social Science Citation Index, 1900-present). For more information, see http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis.

Robert W. Woodruff Library April 23, 2013

Publication and Citation Report
Department Name

Faculty members included in report: Person A, Person B, Person C, Person D, Person E, Person F, Person G, Person H, Person I, Person J, Person K, Person L

Date range of report: 2008-2012

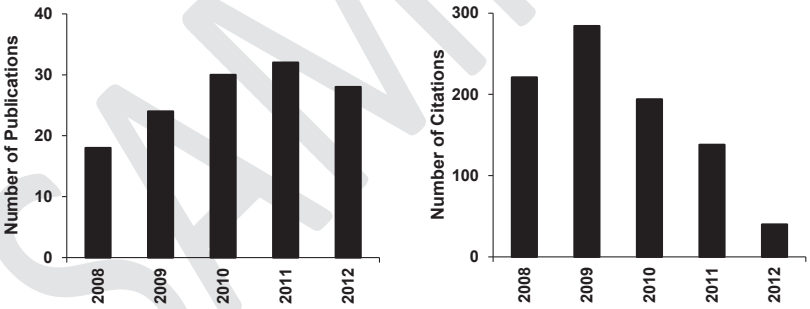
Number of publications: 132

Number of times cited: 877

Number of times cited without self-citations: 720

Average citations per publication: 6.64

Average career h-index: 14



Most frequently cited publications:

Person A, Person R, Person S. (2008). Proin sit amet lacus id nulla tempor commodo. *Journal of Lorem Ipsum*, 49: 485-498. Times cited: **26**

Person J, Person K, Person C, Person B. (2009). Etiam lobortis vestibulum lacus eu tincidunt. *Journal of Phasellus Faucibus*, 3: 11938-11945. Times cited: **21**

Disclaimer: This report only includes journal articles covered by Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded, 1900-present; Social Science Citation Index, 1900-present). For more information, see http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis.

Robert W. Woodruff Library April 23, 2013

Person J, Person D. (2008). Nunc consequat neque ut libero tincidunt ut rhoncus eros pretium. *Journal of Etiam Pharetra*, 14: 1-13. Times cited: **17**

Top journals ranked by impact factor

Impact factor	Journal title	Number of articles
26.12	Journal of Suspendisse Ullamcorper	1
15.65	Adipiscing Journal	2
9.32	Journal of Etiam Pharetra	2

Top journals ranked by number of articles

Number of articles	Journal title	Impact factor
7	Cras pharetra Journal	3.23
5	Donec ultrices	4.56
5	Journal of turpis	3.58

Faculty members ranked by number of publications

Faculty member	Number of publications
Person H	13
Person A	13
Person C	11
Person F	10

Faculty members ranked by h-index

Faculty member	h-index
Person I	30
Person J	27
Person H	21
Person D	19

Disclaimer: This report only includes journal articles covered by Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded, 1900-present; Social Science Citation Index, 1900-present). For more information, see http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis.

Robert W. Woodruff Library April 23, 2013

Publication and Citation Report
Name of Subject Area

Institutions included in report: University A, University B, University C

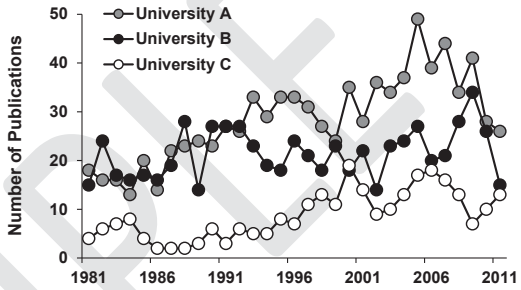
Date range of report: 1981-2011

Number of publications:

University A: 883

University B: 665

University C: 272

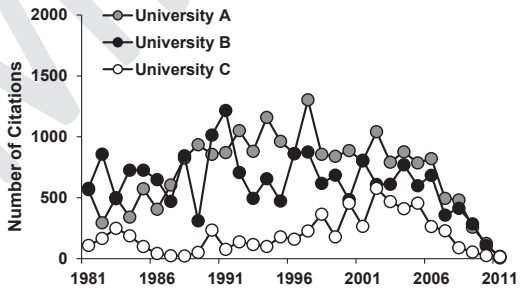


Number of citations:

University A: 22,077

University B: 19,019

University C: 6,061



Average citations per publication:

University A: 26.20

University B: 29.36

University C: 22.76

Disclaimer: This report only includes publications covered by Web of Science, January 1, 1981 through December 31, 2011. For more information, see http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/citationanalysis.

12-1-2013

Open Access Week 2013 Final Report

Micah Vandegrift
Florida State University, mvandegrift@fsu.edu

Josh A. Bolick
Florida State University, jab11x@my.fsu.edu

Nina Rose
Florida State University, nqr10@my.fsu.edu

Florida State University

Open Access Week 2013

Final Report

Assembled by the Office of Scholarly Communication

Micah Vandegrift, Scholarly Communication Librarian
Josh Bolick, Scholarly Communication Assistant
Nina Rose, Scholarly Communication Intern

1. Introduction and Background

International Open Access Week is an annual occasion for the international research and academic communities to learn about the benefits and opportunities of open access, the goal of which is to

"...inspire wider participation in helping to make Open Access a new norm in scholarship and research." Open Access Week 2013 occurred in the last full week of October, the 21st through 27th. This was the sixth year that Open Access Week was celebrated, and the fourth year it was observed at Florida State University. This year's theme for Open Access Week was "Redefining Impact."

As open access is generally heralded by librarians, events and initiatives around that topic are hosted by Florida State University Libraries. Following the lead of other universities that hosted Open Access Week events, the 2010 and 2011 programs included lectures, panels and discussions. While the programs were generally well-regarded and in line with current events and interesting topics, they were largely attended by open access advocates and librarians. As the goals of FSU's open access program became clearer, the decision was made that lectures and panels hosted in the library were not achieving the desired effect of raising campus-wide awareness about open access. The 2012 initiative for Open Access Week took the form of an information campaign, including eight posters, informational brochures, and staff time spent at an information table in the main floor of the library. While unable to measure effectiveness by numbers of attendees, it became apparent that the level of knowledge about open access is increasing as outreach takes new flavors.

2. Open Access Week 2013

Brainstorming produced two campus-wide initiatives

Open Access Week planning began with the start of the fall semester. The Scholarly Communication Librarian, Micah Vandegrift, organized a committee that included members representing Undergraduate Commons, Scholars Commons, the Engineering Library, the College of Medicine Library, and Goldstein Library, led by Scholarly Communication Assistant, Josh Bolick, with assistance from Nina Rose, Intern for the Scholarly Communication Office. After initial discussions outlining previous year's events and low levels of participation, the committee held several brainstorming sessions to explore ideas for reaching a broader audience. Two principal initiatives emerged, one directed at faculty (the traditional audience for Open Access advocacy), and the other directed at undergraduate students, who have often been neglected in discussions of open access.

DigiNole Commons Upload-A-Thon

The faculty-centered initiative of Open Access Week was a campus-wide institutional repository "Upload-A-Thon," with the goal of at least one faculty member from each department depositing at least one article into DigiNole Commons. Beginning in October, liaison librarians began identifying and e-mailing individual faculty members to ask for their participation in the Upload-A-Thon, which was also publicized in *Florida State 24/7, the FSU community news website.*
Twelve departments within ten colleges participated in the initiative. Highlights and illustrative charts are below.

As a result of the Upload-A-Thon and momentum achieved through other scholarly communication activities this year, we have identified five new target departments for outreach:

- Art History
- Art Education
- School of Library and Information Studies

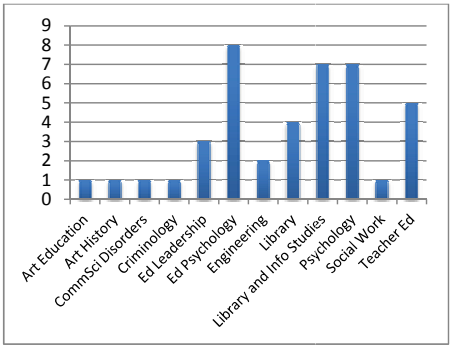
- Nutrition, Food & Exercise Sciences
- Urban & Regional Planning

Highlights:

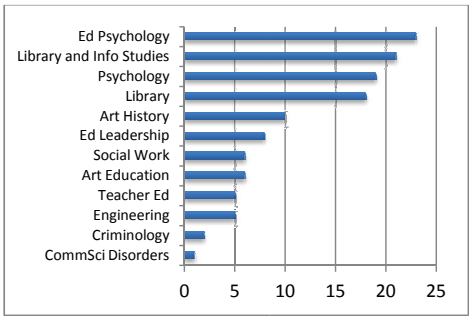
- 41 deposits were made as a direct result of Upload-A-Thon outreach efforts;
- 80 new deposits were made in October 2013, including 39 deposits from the College of Medicine;
- Social Sciences contributed 90% of the Upload-A-Thon deposits, Humanities 5%, and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math, 5%;
- 124 hits on Upload-A-Thon deposits were registered in October 2013;
- 96 downloads of Upload-A-Thon deposits were recorded in October 2013;
- Overall downloads during October 2013 increased 43% from September and 83% from August, suggesting that DigiNole Commons promotional efforts leading up to Open Access Week had a direct impact on repository usage

Charts

Number of Deposits by Department

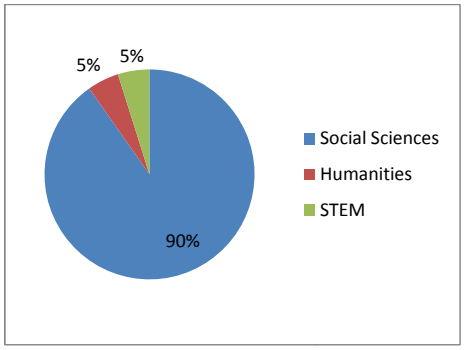


Total Hits on Upload-A-Thon Articles by Department, Oct. 2013

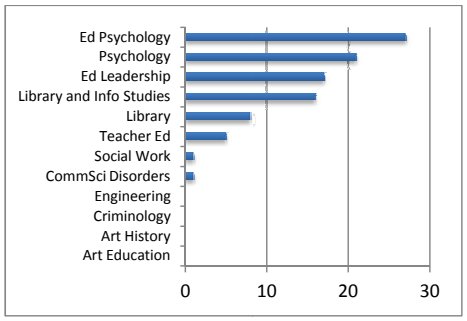


Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

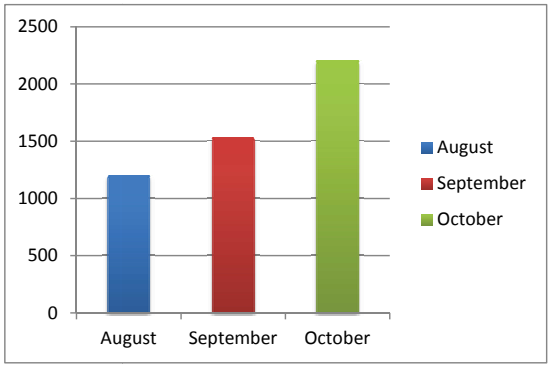
Number of Departments by Field



Total Downloads of Upload-A-Thon Articles by Department, Oct. 2013



Download Rate Comparison: August, September, October 2013



The Student Statement on the Right to Research

Invoking the "Redefining Impact" theme selected by the international organizers of Open Access Week, the student-focused initiative enlisted the FSU student body in open access advocacy by

asking them to endorse The Student Statement on the Right to Research, a general expression of support for the principle of open access. Outreach was targeted at Registered Student Organizations (RSOs) starting with departmental clubs and culminating with Student Government Association (SGA) Senate and the Congress of Graduate Students (COGS).

The goal of this outreach was twofold. First, we sought to disperse advocacy efforts to heighten awareness of Open Access Week. Rather than one or two centralized events, multiple conversations about open access would occur in discipline-specific settings, addressing the needs of a given audience. Second, the support of RSO's would provide leverage for students and University Libraries to express their support for open access to faculty and university administration.

The Student Chapter of the American Library Association (ALA) was a natural starting point for student advocacy because equitable access is a tenet of librarianship. The Scholarly Communication Librarian and Assistant met with ALA Student Chapter President Laura Browning, Vice President Anastasia Meyer, and Treasurer Sarah Reeves at the Goldstein Library in late September. Their response was enthusiastic. Additionally, a student senator, Jacob Breter, was contacted through a library student assistant. Senator Breter agreed to sponsor a bill in Student Senate and arranged for Micah Vandegrift to speak at the following SGA Senate meeting on Wednesday, October 9th. The Congress of Graduate Students Speaker, Alexander Boler, was contacted directly and invited Micah to speak to the next COGS meeting. Initial meetings were followed with an email reiterating important points, providing links to pertinent documents and information sources, and inviting any further questions or concerns.

Highlights

- ALA Student Chapter at FSU became the 72nd organization to sign the Statement. They shared this information on their social media, and were welcomed to the Right to Research Coalition in a tweet.
- SGA Senate unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the Statement internally. Public endorsement by SGA President Rosalia Contreras is pending.
- COGS passed a resolution endorsing the Statement internally (5 ayes, 4 nays, 3 abstentions). Public endorsement by COGS Speaker Alexander Boler is pending.
- COGS sent an official announcement outlining their endorsement to senior university administrators, including the President and Provost.
- Additional organizations have expressed interest in signing the Student Statement, including Progress Coalition, which has working relationships with other progressive student organizations at FSU.

3. Challenges and Opportunities

Successes

- Substantial growth of repository holdings (outlined above).
- Heightened awareness of open access with four stakeholder groups: undergraduates, graduate students, faculty, and administration.
- Buy-in from many new faculty members:

    - New faculty represent the majority of Upload-A-Thon submissions, suggesting a generational shift in attitudes towards OA and scholarly communication.
- Media coverage on the FSU homepage, FSU News, and FSView heavily increased exposure levels.
- Liaison involvement/investment:
    - The impact of the Upload-A-Thon was broadened by working through librarians who have already established rapport within departments. An additional benefit was training for liaison librarians and firsthand exposure to open access and the concerns of their departmental faculty.

Challenges and Opportunities

Committee Work:

- Open Access Week Committee
    - The OA Week Committee was helpful, but underutilized by committee leadership. In the future, the OA Week Committee should be involved more directly in all phases of planning and execution.
- Marketing Committee
    - Procedures for the production of outreach materials for Open Access Week had not yet been established and this caused a delay in their production. In the future, marketing plans will begin much earlier (July) and the workflow for approval of materials will be streamlined.

Partnerships within the library:

- Liaison participation in the Upload-A-Thon ranged from zero to very active. To a certain extent, apathy or non-participation is understandable in that liaison librarians already have other responsibilities and obligations. The Scholarly Communication Team must develop close partnerships with liaison librarians and provide training and information throughout the year so that when Open Access Week arrives, liaisons are informed and ready to assist. The Scholarly Communication Team must empower liaison librarians to be maximally effective with minimal investment.

Establishing trust from faculty:

- The ongoing work of Scholarly Communication Team.
- Increased exposure for the variety of partnerships and services offered by the Scholarly Communication Librarian and Assistant.
- Building reputation for libraries doing new, interesting, relevant work.

Moving forward

We have an opportunity to ride a wave of momentum coming out of Open Access Week 2013. We want to continue to present the value of open access and our Open Access Week initiatives in the light of President Barron's Top 25 push. We should also leverage data from DigiNole, and the testimonies of contributing faculty to build a stronger outreach program to academic departments.

Future Open Access Weeks will benefit greatly from getting started earlier. As the event occurs in October, work should be well-underway prior to the start of the Fall semester. Early development of a plan, committee, and promotional materials will be crucial to the future growth of Open Access Week as a successful enterprise at FSU. As of now, there are several potential directions for Open Access Week 2014. First, we could attempt to engage the public in access to scholarship produced at FSU by working with local media and the Leon County Library System. Alternatively, we could lampoon the toll access publishing world by promoting the opposite of Open Access: Closed Access. Closed Access Week would feature promotional materials designed to invoke the early 20th or late 19th century, and talking points which highlight the ridiculous nature of hanging on to the old system given modern opportunities; a mock campaign for open access by advocating for closed access.

Contact Information:

Micah Vandegrift, Scholarly Communication Librarian mvandegrift@fsu.edu

Josh Bolick, Scholarly Communication Assistant jab11x@my.fsu.edu

Nina Rose, Scholarly Communication Intern

Scholarly Communication Office @ FSU Libraries

http://lib.fsu.edu/tads/scholarly-communication

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MIT Faculty Open Access Policy turns six: readers around the world benefit
http://libraries.mit.edu/news/faculty-access-policy-8/17929/

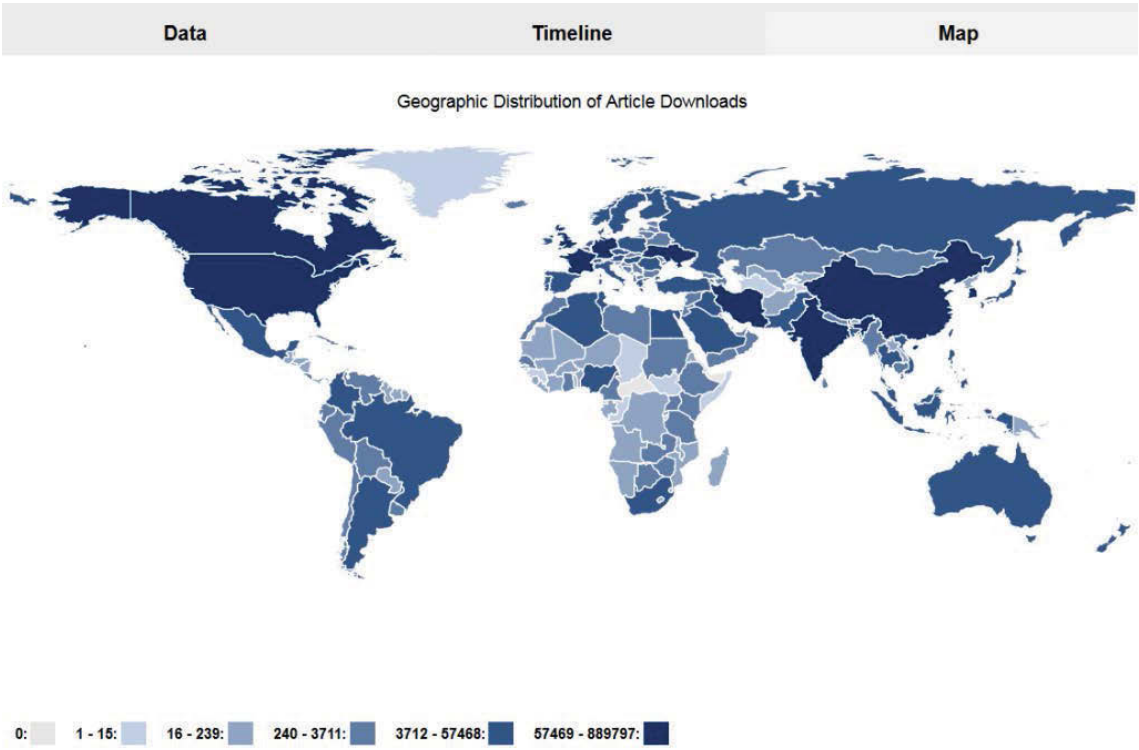
MIT Faculty Open Access Policy turns six: readers around the world benefit

By **Ellen Duranceau** *on March 20, 2015 in* ***Scholarly communication***

The MIT Faculty Open Access Policy was adopted by the faculty in March 2009, to share the faculty's scholarly articles as widely as possible.

Since establishing the policy, more than 16,000 articles have been made openly available in the Open Access Articles Collection in MIT's repository DSpace@MIT. Downloads routinely reach over 90,000 per month, with readers from all across the globe — as is apparent from the map in the new download statistics service, oastats:

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MIT Faculty Open Access Policy turns six: readers around the world benefit
http://libraries.mit.edu/news/faculty-access-policy-8/17929/



One reader, a self-identified homemaker with a background in nutrition, wrote this week that:

> *"It is very hard to come by solid, peer-reviewed research/reviews on GMOs when you aren't in academia or working in a medical setting. … It really is a service to the public to make scientific studies open knowledge so individuals can make informed decisions. Thank you!"*

A group of researchers in Canada recently commented on the difference the open access makes:

> *"We are a group of kinesiology / psychology / technology applied researchers thinking to expand into design for special needs. Autism is one area of interest. Open access provides us with contact, ideas,and knowledge to achieve this on a limited budget. … Thank you."*

scholarly publishing

The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study and Its Impact

BY AMY SUITER, CATHY SARLI, KAREN GUTZMAN AND MICHELLE DOERING
August 18, 2014

The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study (OHTS), 1992-2012, was a randomized controlled multi-center clinical trial conducted in 22 clinical centers in the United States funded by the National Eye Institute of the National Institutes of Health (EY09307). OHTS was designed to determine whether lowering intraocular pressure (IOP) in individuals with ocular hypertension delays or prevents the development of primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) and risk factors for the development of POAG. The primary outcome paper was published in 2002. Michael A. Kass, MD, Professor, Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, is the Principal Investigator/Study Chairman, and Mae O. Gordon, PhD, Professor, Division of Biostatistics and Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, is the Director of the Vision Research Coordinating Center.

OHTS was the first trial to demonstrate definitively that treatment of elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) delays or prevents the onset of glaucomatous damage. OHTS also identified risk factors for developing primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) including older age, higher IOP and larger cup/disc ratio, and was the first study to identify central corneal thickness (CCT) as an independent risk factor for the development of POAG.

To date, 51 peer-reviewed journal articles have been authored by OHTS. A full list of articles and abstracts is available in the OHTS Bibliography.

In 2007 Becker Library performed a citation review of OHTS publications (26 articles as of August 2007). Several articles demonstrated significant citation rates. As follows are examples of publication metrics that were used in 2007 as well as updated examples for 2014.

As of August 2007, several of the OHTS papers were among the highly cited papers in the field of Clinical Medicine and were core papers for the subject of Glaucoma per Thomson Reuters Essential Science Indicators.

- Kass MA, et al. 2002. The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study: A randomized trial determines that topical ocular hypotensive medication delays or prevents the onset of primary open-angle glaucoma. PMID: 12049574. 339 citations in Thomson Reuters Web of Science as of August 2007.
- Gordon MO, et al. 2002. The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study: Baseline factors that predict the onset of primary open-angle glaucoma. PMID: 12049575. 267 citations in Thomson Reuters Web of Science as of August 2007.
- Brandt JD, et al. 2001. Central corneal thickness in the Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study (OHTS). PMID: 11581049. 118 citations in Thomson Reuters Web of Science as of August 2007.

As of August 2007, per Thomson Reuters Essential Science Indicators, the Kass and Gordon articles ranked in the top 0.10% of papers in Clinical Medicine based on citations (339 and 267 citations respectively), with the Brandt article in the top 1.0% of papers (118 citations).

Percentiles for papers published by field, 1997 – 2007

Clinical Medicine	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	All Years
0.01 %	1440	1692	1068	1026	1030	1007	619	430	261	73	8	969
0.10 %	516	493	457	399	336	288	236	160	93	28	4	330
1.00 %	166	158	144	133	115	99	78	54	31	10	2	105
10.00 %	44	41	39	36	32	27	22	16	9	3	1	26
20.00 %	25	24	23	21	19	16	13	10	6	2	0	14
50.00 %	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	4	2	1	0	4

Screenshot of Thomson Reuters Essential Science Indicators; August 2007.

These three articles also exceeded average citation rates for papers in Clinical Medicine based on citations per Thomson Reuters Essential Science Indicators.

Average Citation Rates
for papers published by field, 1997 - 2007
(How to read this data)

Fields	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	All Years
All Fields	15.99	15.15	14.22	13.10	11.52	9.69	7.52	5.38	2.91	0.75	0.08	8.87
Agricultural Sciences	9.11	9.14	8.73	8.36	7.15	5.96	4.81	3.26	1.64	0.39	0.07	5.31
Biology & Biochemistry	27.62	25.36	23.40	21.83	18.94	15.65	12.22	8.60	4.57	1.15	0.08	15.24
Chemistry	14.17	14.05	13.07	12.58	10.81	9.72	7.66	5.64	3.22	0.86	0.05	8.44
Clinical Medicine	18.64	17.71	16.73	15.42	13.72	11.77	9.36	6.65	3.66	0.92	0.09	10.73
Computer Science	5.78	5.94	5.21	4.59	4.55	4.33	2.46	1.51	0.81	0.18	0.04	2.58
Economics & Business	9.09	7.96	6.98	6.13	5.07	4.43	3.17	2.06	0.97	0.25	0.06	4.32

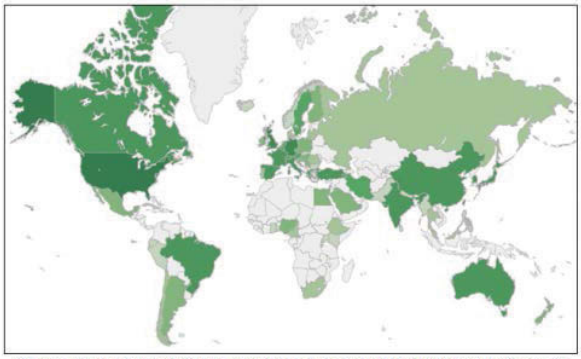
Screenshot of Thomson Reuters Essential Science Indicators; August 2007.

As of July 2014, the citation counts in Thomson Reuters Web of Science were as follows:

- Kass MA, et al. 2002. The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study: A randomized trial determines that topical ocular hypotensive medication delays or prevents the onset of primary open-angle glaucoma. PMID: 12049574. 1,219 citations in Thomson Reuters Web of Science as of August 2014.
- Gordon MO, et al. 2002. The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study: Baseline factors that predict the onset of primary open-angle glaucoma. PMID: 12049575. 981 citations in Thomson Reuters Web of Science as of August 2014.
- Brandt JD, et al. 2001. Central corneal thickness in the Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study (OHTS). PMID: 11581049. 227 citations in Thomson Reuters Web of Science as of August 2014.

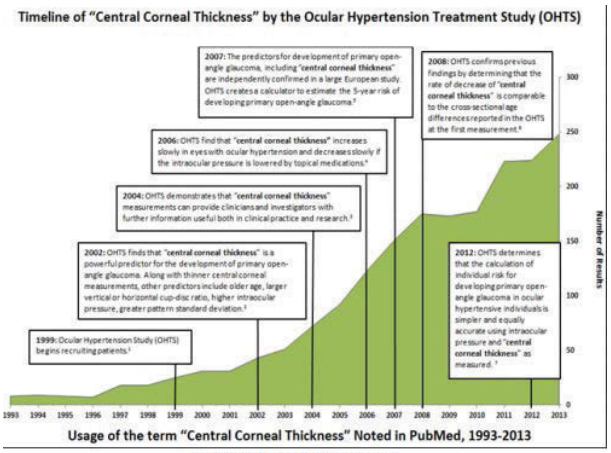
A search in Elsevier Scopus was also performed in July 2014. A search in Elsevier Scopus for article and review document types with the keyword of “Glaucoma” resulted in 53,534 publications, dating from 1895 to current. Two OHTS articles were in the top ten cited publications:

As of July 2014, 50 of the 51 peer-reviewed journal articles by OHTS as noted in Elsevier Scopus were cited 4,417 times by 3,069 documents in Scopus. The languages represented by the citing documents include 17 non-English languages: German, French, Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese, Japanese, Turkish, Czech, Polish, Croatian, Dutch, Slovene, Bulgarian, Norwegian, Serbian, Slovak, and Swedish. The citing author affiliations were from institutions worldwide from over 70 countries as noted in the geographic map below which demonstrates global impact and influence.



Geographic Map Displaying Countries Represented by Author Affiliations of Citing Publications to OHTS Articles (Colorized by number of citing countries)
Map created by Amy Suiter using *Tableau*

OHTS was the first study to identify central corneal thickness (CCT) as an independent risk factor for the development of POAG. This finding was published in the 2002 article: The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study: Baseline factors that predict the onset of primary open-angle glaucoma. The term of "central corneal thickness" was searched in PubMed to determine if there was an uptake in usage of the term. While there is an increase in the term as noted in PubMed, the cause may be temporal and not directly correlate to OHTS.



PubMed search done by Karen Gutzman
Chart created by Karen Gutzman and Michelle Doering using *Excel*

The 2007 review of the OHTS articles raised questions regarding the suitability of metrics based on publication data to illustrate meaningful health outcomes or clinical applications. The project further expanded to identify and locate evidence of research impact beyond use of publication metrics. Impact includes meaningful health outcomes and other outcomes correlated with the diffusion of knowledge such as new research studies, synthesis into clinical applications, or influence on public policy. Examples of impact resulting from OHTS findings were identified and are illustrated in the *Wordle* image below.

Image generated by Cathy Sarli using *Wordle*

RESEARCH IMPACT, SPOTLIGHT ON WUSM FACULTY

** Please note: Becker Briefs pages may contain links, email addresses or information about resources which are no longer current.*

Content last reviewed 28 April 2015

PUBLICATION/CITATION REPORTS

Standard Language for Publication Reports

Summary Report and Disclaimer:
The Summary Report is based on publication and citation data (including self-citations) from Elsevier *Scopus*. Publication and citation data may be incomplete due to coverage and name variant issues. While publication data can provide compelling narratives, no single metric is sufficient for measuring performance, quality, or impact by an author. Publication data alone does not provide a full overview of impact or influence, nor is it predictive of meaningful health outcomes. Publication data represents but one facet research outputs and activities by an author. For a list of academic/research outputs and activities, see: http://beckerguides.wustl.edu/impactofpublications.

If a report is required for performance evaluation purposes, please contact Cathy Sarli or Amy Suiter.

Article-Level Metrics
This report was generated using article-level metrics provided the Altmetric.com bookmarklet provided by *Scopus*.
"**Discussion**" reflects the number of times the article has been mentioned in blogs, Twitter or other social media platforms.
"**Saves**" reflects the number of times an article has been saved to the reference manager Mendeley, CiteULike or Connotea. This number does not reflect the number of saves to the numerous other reference managers available to researchers.
"**Reads**" reflects the number of times a PDF of the article has been accessed from the journal website. Not all journal websites provide these statistics.
"**F1000**" reflects the number of article recommendations in F1000 Prime.

These metrics are typically only available for recent publications (usually 2007 or later) and should be used with caution. They have not yet been shown to be indicative of significance, nor are they predictive of citations.

Elsevier *Scopus*
This report was generated using publication and citation data from the Elsevier *Scopus* database and reflects only the data as indexed by the database. *Scopus* contains complete publication data from 1996 to current with additional pre-1996 publication data dating from 1823. Citation data is complete from 1996 to current only. **Publication and citation data may be incomplete due to coverage and name variant issues.** Some publication and citation data files are limited to 160 rows in Excel format.

Scopus indexes from ~20,000 different sources including journals, book series, and conference papers that have an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). Meeting abstracts are not included. Publication types included: Article In-Press, Article, Conference Report, Book, Book Chapter, Editorial, Erratum, Letter, Note, Review, Other and Short Survey.

BERNARDBECKER
MEDICAL LIBRARY

Content last reviewed 28 April 2015

What is the *h* index?
The *h* index was proposed by J.E. Hirsch in 2005 and published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America:* http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1283832/. The *h* index is a quantitative metric based on analysis of publication data using publications and citations to provide *"an estimate of the importance, significance, and broad impact of a scientist's cumulative research contributions*." According to Hirsch, the *h* index is defined as: "A *scientist has index h if h of his or her Np papers have at least h citations each and the other (Np – h) papers have ≤h citations each*."

As an example, an *h* index of 10 means that among all publications by one author, 10 of these publications have received at least 10 citations each.

For Younger Investigators:
An alternative metric to consider is the ***m* value**.
The *m* value is a correction of the *h* index for time with y = number of years since the first publication: (m = h/y). According to Hirsch, ***m*** is an "*indicator of the successfulness of a scientist*" and can be used to compare scientists of different seniority. The *m* value can be seen as an indicator for "scientific quality" with the advantage (as compared to the *h* index) that the *m* value is corrected for age.

Note that the *h* index calculation from *Scopus* only uses documents published after 1995.

The *h* index varies among resources including Google Scholar depending on the publication and citation data included in the calculation of the *h* index.

BERNARDBECKER
MEDICAL LIBRARY