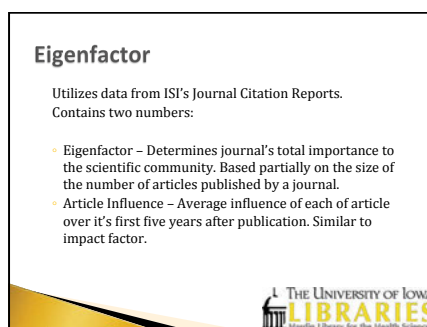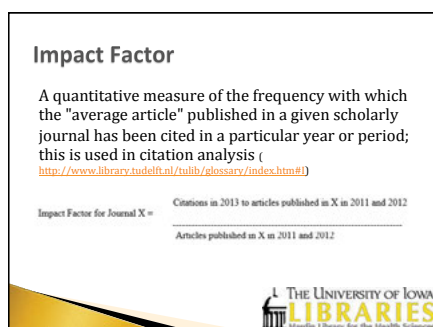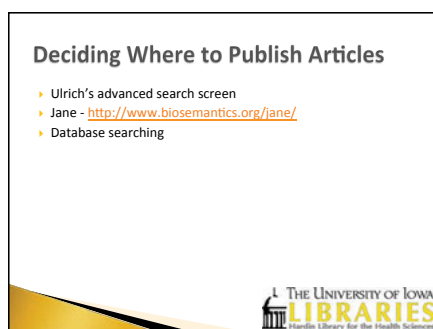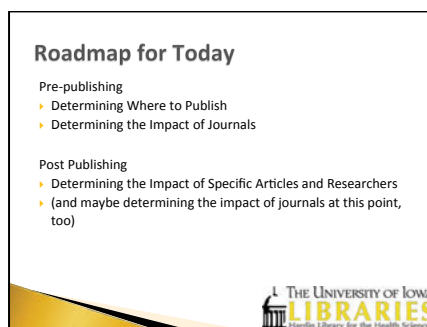# REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

Training Material

Demystifying Scholarly Publishing: Selecting scholarly publishing venues to maximize your impact while avoiding "predatory publishers"

Do you often wonder how to select a journal in which to publish or wonder about the quality of a journal? This workshop will demonstrate tools to identify potential journals in your field, how to determine impact factors for journals (Journal Citation Reports, Scimago), how to find where a journal is indexed for dissemination, and tools to evaluate the quality of journals. Reputable, peer–reviewed Open Access journals are on the rise, but so are "predatory publisher" that charge publication fees but do little in terms of peer review. Tips and tools to identify legitimate open access journals and avoid predatory publishers will also be covered, to help you determine if publishing in a specific open access journal will be worth the author fee.

Demystifying Scholarly Publishing: Selecting scholarly publishing venues to maximize your impact while avoiding "predatory publishers"

Date	Time	Instructor	Attend
Thursday, January 29	Noon – 1:00 p.m.	Sandy	Attend Session
Wednesday, February 11	3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Sandy	Attend Session

» **Enroll in the Demystifying Scholarly Publishing: Selecting scholarly publishing venues to maximize your impact while avoiding "predatory publishers" Online Workshop**

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LIBRARIES

Determining Your Scholarly Impact
Amy Blevins, MALS
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Roadmap for Today

Pre-publishing
▸ Determining Where to Publish
▸ Determining the Impact of Journals

Post Publishing
▸ Determining the Impact of Specific Articles and Researchers
▸ (and maybe determining the impact of journals at this point, too)

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Deciding Where to Publish Articles

▸ Ulrich's advanced search screen
▸ Jane - http://www.biosemantics.org/jane/
▸ Database searching

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Determining the Impact of Journals

◦ Impact Factor
◦ Eigenfactor
◦ Open Access
◦ Indexing

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Impact Factor

A quantitative measure of the frequency with which the "average article" published in a given scholarly journal has been cited in a particular year or period; this is used in citation analysis (
http://www.library.tudelft.nl/tulib/glossary/index.htm#I)

$$\text{Impact Factor for Journal X} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2013 to articles published in X in 2011 and 2012}}{\text{Articles published in X in 2011 and 2012}}$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Eigenfactor

Utilizes data from ISI's Journal Citation Reports. Contains two numbers:

◦ Eigenfactor – Determines journal's total importance to the scientific community. Based partially on the size of the number of articles published by a journal.
◦ Article Influence – Average influence of each of article over it's first five years after publication. Similar to impact factor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

1

Where to find Impact Factors and EigenFactors

- Ulrich's
- Journal Citation Reports (JCR)
- Eigenfactor.com

Determining the Impact of Specific Articles and Researchers

- Cited Reference Searching
- H Index
- Altmetrics

Cited Reference Searching

More accurate if done at the article level, but can also be done at the researcher level.

- Web of Science – Allows you to include incorrectly cited resources.
- Scopus – Easy interface
- Google Scholar – Larger number of hits. Sometimes inflated due to duplicates.

What is H-Index OR Hirsch Index?

- Based on a formula that calculates the average number of citing articles for all items in a [pre]defined set.
- Used to measure the productivity and impact of the published works of a particular researcher or even a group of researchers.
- Developed by Jorge E. Hirsch and published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102 (46): 16569-16572 November 15 2005

Where do you find your H-Index?

- Web of Science – Run an author search, then create a "Citation Report."
- Scopus – Run and author search, then click "Citation Overview."
- Researcher ID
- Google Citations
  http://Scholar.google.com/citations

Altmetrics

This is the measurement of the impact an article has on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, etc. For more information, see
http://blog.lib.uiowa.edu/needtoknow/2013/08/08/interesting-articles-on-altmetrics/

2

Overall Preparation Tools

- Publish or Perish
  http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm
- Calculates
  - H-index
  - Egghe's g-index
  - Zhang's e-index
  - Age-weighted citation rate and AW-index
  - Multi-authored h-index
  - Average annual increase in the individual H-index
  - And more

Librarians and Tenure

- Open discussion

Closing Words

- Bibliometrics are flawed.
- Tenure requirements can vary greatly between departments and disciplines.
- Faculty generally appreciate the knowledge and expertise we can share with them during this time in their careers.

3

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

How to Determine Your Scholarly Impact

Agenda
1. Determining Where to Publish
   a. Ulrich's
   b. JANE http://www.biosemantics.org/jane/
2. Determining the Impact of Journals
   a. Ulrich's
   b. Journal Citation Reports (JCR)
   c. Eigenfactor
   d. Open Access Journals
3. Determining the Impact of Specific Articles and Researchers
   a. Cited Reference Searching
      i. Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar
   b. H Index
      i. Web of Science – Run an author search, then create a "Citation Report."
      ii. Scopus – Run and author search, then click "Citation Overview."
      iii. Researcher ID
      iv. Google Citations
   c. Overall
      i. Publish or Perish http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm
   d. Altmetrics

Services at the Library
- Assistance in determining the amount of times a publication has been cited.
- Assistance in locating the impact factor for a journal.
- Assistance with using bibliographic management tools to manage and cite references
- Assistance with other questions. Just ask!

Deciding Where to Publish
- **Ulrich's (Listed under "u" on Electronic Resources page)**—Find out if a journal is peer-reviewed, who it's published by, where it's indexed, impact factors, and more.
- **ISI Journal Citation Reports (Under Electronic Resources)** – This is where you can find impact factors, Eigenfactors, and Article Influence Scores.
- **Open Access Journals:** The open access movement strives to make scholarly research available to everyone. These journals are free due to a different publishing model (an organization or the author pays for publishing costs. For more information, see http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/openaccess/

Determining Impact
- **Web of Science**– Go here to see who has cited your work or the work of someone else.
- **Scopus –** Another option for seeing who has cited your work or the work of someone else.
- **Google Scholar** (http://scholar.google.com) – This is another way to see who has cited your work. Keep in mind that is not quite as reputable as Web of Science.

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 8-11-14

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF IOWA

- **Impact Factor**: A quantitative measure of the frequency with which the "average article" published in a given scholarly journal has been cited in a particular year or period; this is used in citation analysis (definition retrieved from http://www.library.tudelft.nl/tulib/glossary/index.htm#I)

-
$$\text{Impact Factor for Journal X} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2013 to articles published in X in 2011 and 2012}}{\text{Articles published in X in 2011 and 2012}}$$

- **Eigenfactor:** The Eigenfactor is another way to rank journals based on their influence in the field. It tries to get around some of the issues that make impact factors controversial. To find out more, see "Why Eigenfactor?" at http://www.eigenfactor.org/whyeigenfactor.htm
- **H-Index:** This number is based on a formula that calculates the average number of citing articles for all items in a [pre]defined set. It can be used to measure the productivity and impact of the published works of a particular researcher or even a group of researchers. The h-index was developed by Jorge E. Hirsch and published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102 (46): 16569-16572 November 15 2005. It is sometimes referred to as the Hirsch Index.
- **Altmetrics:** This is the measurement of the impact an article has on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, etc. For more information, see http://blog.lib.uiowa.edu/needtoknow/2013/08/08/interesting-articles-on-altmetrics/

Managing References

Citation Management Tools- EndNote and RefWorks

	EndNote desktop	RefWorks	EndNote Basic
Best use	Those with complex, ongoing research projects and planning on career of publication who are primarily using the same workstation for research and writing.	RefWorks will no longer be available after December 2014. Less complex projects. Ideal for those who are going to be using multiple computers for research.	Less complex projects. Ideal for those who are going to be using multiple computers for research.
Location of files	Locally on your computer	On RefWorks site (server)	On EndNote site (server)
Getting citations in…	Automatic export from many databases. 2 step process if not available.	Automatic export from many databases. 2 step process if not available.	Automatic export from many databases. 2 step process if not available.
# of styles	Over 4500	Over 2700	Over 2000
Sharing	Because library lives on your computer, sharing is through sharing of computer or compressing files. Colleagues will need EndNote installed to view	RefShare feature allows you to share folders or your entire library with anyone with an internet connection (though pdfs cannot be shared in this way).	Allows you to share folders or your entire library with anyone with an internet connection, and allows you to grant people editing rights to your citations.
Overall strengths	Great for very large amounts of citations. Also has a feature that can pull some PDF's and automatically attach them to citations.	Very easy to learn, use anywhere with an internet connection. Easy to share citations with others.	Very easy to learn, use anywhere with an internet connection. Easy to share citations with others and to allow others full access to citations.

More information on citing sources: http://guides.lib.uiowa.edu/citingsources

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 12-9-14

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Ulrich's

Accessing the Database

1. Go to the Hardin Library homepage at http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/

2. Click on the link that says "Health Sciences Resources A-Z." It is located at the bottom of the section, "Popular Databases."

3. Select "Ulrich's" from the list.

4. If you are off-campus, you will be prompted for your Hawk ID and password.

Searching for a Specific Journal

1. Enter the name of the journal for which you are looking and click the "Submit" button. If you have trouble, you may want to find the journal's ISSN (unique identifier) and search for the journal that way.

Searching for Journals by Subject

Advanced Search (Recommended)

1. From the Ulrich's home page, click on the link for "Advanced Search."
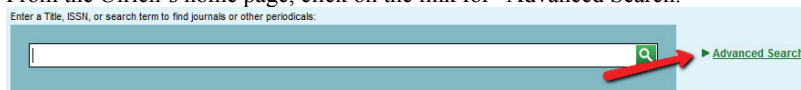
2. When looking for journals in your subject area consider doing a "Keyword" first. The subjects are very specific and sometimes hard to guess.

3. Keep in mind that you have further options for your search including limiting to "active titles" and "refereed titles."

Subject Search (If you know of a journal in your field)

1. From the homepage, select "title (keyword)" from the drop box and put in the name of your journal.

2. Now, click on the title of the journal you searched.

3. You will see links for the subject the journal covers. Clicking those links will display all the journals in that area that are contained in Ulrich's.

Finding Impact Factors/Eigenfactors

1. Follow the directions for "Searching for a Specific Journal."

2. Once you have clicked on the journal name, look to the top left of the screen. You will see a box that says JCR

3. This page will simply have the impact factors for the journal. To see the Eigenfactor and more information, click the "Return to Journal" button.

Journal Citation Reports

Accessing the Database

1. Go to the Hardin Library homepage at http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/

2. Click on the link that says "Health Sciences Resources A-Z." It is located at the bottom of the section, "Popular Databases."

3. Select "Journal Citation Reports" from the list.

4. If you are off-campus, you will be prompted for your Hawk ID and password.

Searching for Journals by Subject (Recommended)

1. Once you have accessed the database, you will have options to select the science or social science database. Keep in mind that the most recent scores will be from the previous year.

2. On the right, you select "Subject Category" from "View a Group of Journals By" and then click on "Submit."

3. Next, select your subject category.

4. Select "View Journal Data," and then choose how you would like your results sorted from the drop box.

5. Click "Submit."

6. Now, you will see a list of journals in the category you chose. If you look to the top left of the screen, you will notice options for sorting the journals by title, impact factor, Eigenfactor, etc. You can also decide to view the category summary list (this may help with interpreting the impact factors since those can vary greatly between different subjects.)

7. Clicking on a journal title will allow you to see more information, such as how the impact factor was determined, the number of self cites for that journal, etc. To learn more about any of the data in Journal Citation Reports, use the "i" icon.
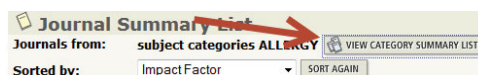
Searching for a Specific Journal

If you are searching for a specific journal title's impact factor or Eigenfactor, you may want to use Ulrich's. It is a slightly easier interface. You may also consider looking for a particular journal in a subject set as in the directions above.

1. Once you have accessed the database, you will have options to select the science or social science database. Keep in mind that the most recent scores will be from the previous year.

2. On the right, you can select "Search for a Specific Journal" and then click on "Submit."

3. Now, click on the link for "View List for Full Journal Titles."

4. Use your computer's find function (on a PC it is ctrl + F) to locate the journal title you are looking for NOTE: Not all journals have impact factors.)

5. Now, copy that journal title exactly as it appears in the list, and close the window with the journal titles.

6. Select "Full Journal Title" from the search page and then paste the copied journal title into the search box.

7. Finally, click search.

Web of Science: Cited Reference Searching

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 12-9-14

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Accessing the Database

1. Go to the Hardin Library homepage at http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/

2. Click on the link that says "Health Sciences Resources A-Z." It is located at the bottom of the section, "Popular Databases."

3. If you are off-campus, you will be prompted for your Hawk ID and password.

Searching

1. The first thing you will want to do is to click the tab for Web of Science. It is located near the top of the screen.

2. Now, click on the link for "Cited Reference Search."

3. Start with the author's name. You want to enter it as [lastname firstinitial*]. The asterisk tells the database to search for the author if they are cited by just their initial or by their whole name or by two initials.

4. Now, for the journal title, you want to click the link that says "Journal Abbreviation List."

5. Once you open the list, you will want to find your journal. Click on the letter of the first "Non-stop word" of the journal title. (Stop words include: A, the, or, and, etc.)

6. Now, you can scroll down the list till you find your journal (Or use Ctrl+F to search for the title). Copy the abbreviation.

7. Close the journal title window.

8. Paste the abbreviated journal title into the "Cited Work" search box. You will want to follow the name of the journal with an "*" as you did with the author name.

9. For the date, leave the box blank. This is very important as many articles are cited with incorrect dates.

10. Click the "Search" button at the bottom of the screen.

11. You will now see a list of possible articles by your author. Select all that could possibly be the article you want. For example, if you were looking to see how many times this article, M.A. Marra, S.J.M. Jones, C.R. Astell, et al. "The genome sequence of the SARS-associated coronavirus ." *SCIENCE,* 300 (5624): 1399-1404, May 30, 2003, was cited, you would receive the following list to select from. (See image on next page).

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 8-11-14

Select	Cited Author	Cited Work [SHOW EXPANDED TITLES]	Year	Volume	Page	Article ID	Citing Articles **	View Record
☐	...Marra M	SCIENCE	2006	313	1596	DOI 10.1126/science.1128691	730	View Record
☐	...Marra M	SCIENCE	2005	309	436	DOI 10.1126/science.1112680	461	View Record
☐	...Marra M	SCIENCE	2004	306	636	DOI 10.1126/science.1105136	402	View Record
☑	MARRA M	SCIENCE	2003	30	1399	DOI 10.1126/SC2ENCE.1085953	2	
☐	...Marra M	SCIENCE	1999	286	2468		234	View Record
☐	MARRA MA	SCIENCE					1	
☐	...Marra MA	SCIENCE	2009	324	522	DOI 10.1126/science.1169588	114	View Record
☐	...Marra MA	SCIENCE	2007	316	222	DOI 10.1126/science.1139247	309	View Record
☐	...Marra MA	SCIENCE	2006	314	941	DOI 10.1126/science.1133609	235	View Record
☐	...Marra MA	SCIENCE	2005	307	1321	DOI 10.1126/science.1103773	234	View Record
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2004	300	1399		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003				4	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003			UNSP 1085953	2	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003		1	DOI 10.1126/SCIENCE.10885953	2	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003		1399		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	5624	1399		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	139		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	624		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	1309		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	1377		3	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	1388		1	
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	1399	DOI 10.1126/science.1085953	984	View Record
☑	MARRA MA	SCIENCE	2003	300	1401		1	

12. Check the box to the left of all the citations that could be the same as the one you are for which you are looking. Then, click the link near the bottom left of the page that says "Finish Search."

13. At the left of the page, you will see options for refining your results. For instance, you may want to only see the times an article was cited in another article (see image to the right).

14. You'll find the number of times the article was cited listed near the top left of the page.
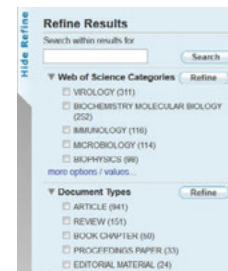
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Scopus: Cited Reference Searching

Accessing the Database

1. Go to the Hardin Library homepage at http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/

2. Click on the link that says "Health Sciences Resources A-Z." It is located at the bottom of the section, "Popular Databases."

3. If you are off-campus, you will be prompted for your Hawk ID and password.

Searching

1. Enter the author's name, "lastName firstInitial," into the first search box. Change the drop box to "Authors," then "Add Search Field" using the link below the search box.

2. Enter the name of the journal using the "Source Title" drop box option.

3. Enter the article title using the "Article Title" drop box option."

4. Click Search.

5. The number of times the work was cited shows up on the far right of the screen. You can click on the link to see which articles have cited that work.

Google Scholar: Cited Reference Searching

1. Go to www.scholar.google.com

2. Type the title of the article you are searching for into the search box, and click "Search."

3. If Google has information on other people citing the article, you will see a link that says "Cited by #."

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 8-11-14

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF IOWA

H-Index: Creating a ResearcherID Account

1. Go to http://www.researcherid.com/Home.action and create a free account on the left-hand side. You will enter your email address, receive an email with a link, and then enter the rest of your information.

2. Once you have created your profile, you can edit it to add more information and determine what information will be visible to members of the public.

3. To add publications to your account, click on Add Publications.

4. The two easiest options under Add Publications are Search *Web of Science*, and Search *Web of Science* Distinct Author Sets.
   a. If the author has a unique name, Search *Web of Science* should work fine. The name should be pre-entered. Add a middle initial if there is one. If you are unsure if the middle initial is used, enter the first initial followed by a * (e.g., J*).

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 12-9-14

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

b. If there are several authors publishing under the same name, try Search *Web of Science* Distinct Author Sets. As above, the name should be pre-entered and add the middle initial or * as needed. Once you perform the search, *Web of Science* will attempt to identify sets of articles that it thinks are by the same author. Use the author names, years, and journals to help determine which set is the right set. Very often there will be multiple correct sets due to the way the software works. In this case, click on the number to the right and work with the first set and then go back and work with subsequent sets.

Article Sets: 4 set(s) found

Step 2 of 3 : These are the sets of papers found for the name. Click a number to view the records in the set.

Set	Author Names	Publication Years	Source Titles (top 5 by record count)	# of Records
1.	BLEVINS A BLEVINS AH	1942-1994	- ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE (5) - ANNALS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE (4) - AMERICAN HEART JOURNAL (3) - ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (3) - ARCHIVES OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY (3)	42
2.	BLEVINS AA	2002-2004	- ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (2) - JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY B (1)	3
3.	BLEVINS AL	1973-1975	- GERONTOLOGIST (1) - INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (1)	2
4.	BLEVINS AL	1976	- SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION (2)	2

5. Once you have a set of articles, take a look at them and compare them to the list of publications on the CV. If the first few articles appear correct, I would recommend adding all of them to My Publications and then weeding out the incorrect ones. To add to My Publications, click "Select Page" and then "Add." Repeat with subsequent pages until all citations are added.

Articles: 114 record(s) returned

Step 2 of 2 : Select records on this page and add them to your list before navigating to other pages. Note that page navigation automatically submits the selections on the page to your list.

Page 1 of 12 **Go** ▶ ▶| Sort by: Date Processed ▾ Results per page: 10 ▾

☐ Select Page Add selections to: My Publications: **Add**

☑ 1. Title: COMPARISON OF 600MG VERSUS 300MG LOADING DOSE OF CLOPIDOGREL FOR PATIENTS WITH STEMI: A META-ANALYSIS
Author(s): Vyas, Ankur; El Accaoui, Ramzi; Blevins, Amy; et al.
Source: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY Volume: 61 Issue: 10 Pages: E37 Published: MAR 12 2013
Times Cited: 0

6. If using the Distinct Author set and you need to add more citations, do so now. When you are done, click on "Return to Researcher Profile" at the top of the screen.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

7. You should now see the publications on the right-hand side of your screen. Compare the citations here to those in the CV. Sort by "Publication Year" to make the comparison easier.

8. If there are incorrect citations (ie., not by the correct researcher), you can select them by clicking "Manage List" at the top right of the "My Publications: View." You can then select the incorrect citations and click "Delete Selected Publications" to remove them.

9. If there are citations on the CV that were not found by your first search, you can try searching again using the Search *Web of Science* option and entering the article title instead of the author name. Note that meeting abstracts may not be in the database.

10. If you cannot find a citation using the *Web of Science* tools we discussed, you can enter the citation into EndNote Web or into a tool such as EndNote or RefWorks. While EndNote Web will import directly into ResearcherID, EndNote and RefWorks require you to export the citation in RIS format and import it into your publications list using the "Upload RIS File" option under "Add Publications." For assistance doing this, please contact the Hardin Library at 335-9150 or lib-hardin@uiowa.edu.

   a. EndNote Web (www.myendnoteweb.com) provides the fastest and easiest way to add citations to ResearcherID. Sign in using the same username and password as ResearcherID. Select New Reference from the Collect menu, then enter the citation information in the correct fields (for books, include publisher and city in the Title field as these fields will not display in

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES
Hardin Library for the Health Sciences
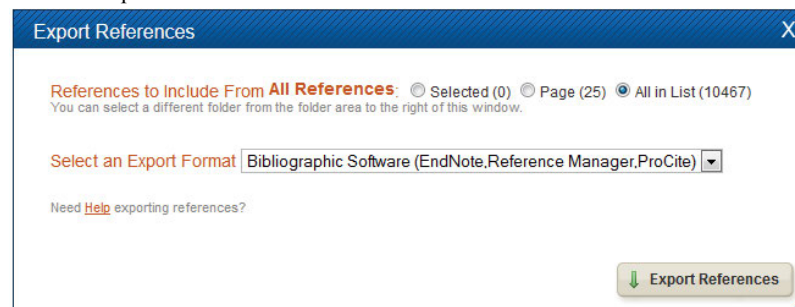
ResearcherID).   Remember to change the reference type.

Click on Unfiled on the left-hand side, select the citations you entered, and then select "My Publications" from the "Add to group…" dropdown. The citations should now be in your ResearcherID account.

b. In EndNote, select Export from the File menu, then select "Refman (RIS) Format" as your Output Style. If you do not see Refman as an option, click on "Select Another Style" from the top of the drop-down and then locate it. You can then import the records into ResearcherID.

c. In RefWorks, select Export from the References menu, indicate whether to export all citations or those from a folder, select "Bibliographic Software" export format, and export to a text file. You

can then import the records into ResearcherID.

11. Once you have entered all the necessary publications, you can calculate the h-index and other metrics by clicking on "Citation Metrics" under "My Publications."

Google Scholar Citations

http://Scholar.google.com/citations

Another option for determining impact at an author level. There are instructions for setting up your page once you sign up for an account.

Further Assistance

We are more than happy to assist you with any questions you may have.

Feel free to contact us at 319-335-9151 or lib-hardin@uiowa.edu

http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin
319-335-9151

aeb 12-9-14

---**Title of session**
Scholarly Impact: Traditional and Alternative Metrics

Name and Position of Presenter
Ericka Raber, Research and Instruction Librarian
Amy Blevins, Clinical Education Librarian

Date, Time, Venue
Tuesday, April 29th, 2014, from 10 to 11 am in LIB 2032.

Session description:
Ericka and Amy will provide an overview of some traditional and alternative metrics for measuring
scholarly impact. Some tools to be discussed include Journal Citation Report, Web of Science, Scopus,
Eigenfactor, H-index, Google Citations, and ImpactStory.

Who should attend?
Library staff who interact with faculty and want to learn more about impact factors, citation counts, or
alternative tools for measuring scholarly impact.

Special Instructions
This session is really geared toward those who attend, so please bring questions, examples, or supply
the presenters with questions or subtopics ahead of time to get the most out of this session.

TAKING CONTROL OF YOUR RESEARCH VISIBILITY

A hands-on guide to improving research "impact" for scholars

Marc L. Greenberg & Ada Emmett
University of Kansas
Sept. 2014

Today

1. Big picture of impact

2. Types of Article Level Metrics (ALM) and what they can do for you.

3. Recipe for Visibility

4. Time for questions/assistance

Types of article-level metrics (ALM)

1. Usage - How many downloads? Where downloaded?
   a. Examples: KU ScholarWorks, Academia.edu

2. Captures - How many bookmarks, shares (CiteULike, Mendeley)
   a. Example: how many "reads" an item in Mendeley has been

3. Mentions - Mentions in non-academic media (news stories, Wikipedia, etc.)
   a. Example: Altmetric

4. Social media - Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter shares
   a. Example: Altmetric

5. Citations - Classic metric for "impact"
   a. Example: GoogleScholar, GoogleScholar Metrics

Read more in SPARC's Article-Level Metrics Primer.

Our recipe for visibility

1. Know your rights w.r.t. copyright and keep as many as you can. Timothy K. Armstrong: An Introduction to Publication Agreements for Authors .

2. Work with KUSW*: a digital repository curates your work, makes it openly available, and it tracks usage.

3. Register with ORCiD and claim your electronically visible research, differentiate it from others' publications with the same or similar names.

4. Claim an Academia.edu page and link there to your papers in KUSW. Academia also connects you to the global community of scholars in your areas of interest.

5. Claim and make public your GoogleScholar page. Edit it to weed out duplicates and works mistakenly attributed to you. Keep track of your *h*-index (the number *h* of your works cited *h* or more times).

Read more in this short blog post.

Next Steps:

If you have not already done so, please do the following.

- Establish a Gmail (Google) account: https://mail.google.com

Once you have opened the account and logged in, acquaint yourself with the various services that are available through Google, especially "Scholar" (scholar.google.com).

- Establish an Academia.edu account: http://www.academia.edu

Fill out some information about your academic profile, e.g., title, research interests, upload a headshot (optional).

- Find your department's or program's collection in KU ScholarWorks: http://kuscholarworks.ku.edu

- Register for an ORCiD ID: https://orcid.org/register

Taking control of your research visibility
A hands-on guide to improving research "impact" for scholars
Marc L. Greenberg (Dept of Slavic Languages & Literatures), Ada Emmett (KU Libraries, Office of Scholarly Communication)

Getting Set Up

Put aside a bit of time to set up several accounts, instructions for which we will provide below.

In the following, we suggest you sign up for a number of services that involve giving your name and some professional data to various entities that are "players" in the emerging field of research statistics. (Guess what? They already have some of your data!)

We are confident that these entities are focused on research data only and, **so long as you do not provide personal data (birthdates, social security number, etc.)** to them, they should not affect your personal privacy. In general, however, you should realize that as soon as you publish your work, your professional data is "out there" regardless of your volition, and the tools we are discussing should help you to be more in control of how and where your data is used, check its accuracy and correct it as necessary as well as, especially, to use it to your professional advantage.

The good news: once you have done this, you will have already taken a giant step towards controlling your research visibility.

Once registered for the below sites, please come to the workshop with your login/password information. We include two examples and then instructions to set-up your own accounts in the following.

Get Started:

You will be instructed below on the basic steps to register for an:

1. ORCiD id first;
2. GoogleScholar Citation account next;
3. and then at least two others below. Academia.edu best option for humanists—but see what the others do for you. Please be ready to write down new passwords, ID numbers, etc.

ORCiD *	http://orcid.org
What it does	ORCiD is an open, non-profit, community-based effort to provide a registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities and outputs to these identifiers. ORCID is unique in its ability to reach across disciplines, research sectors, and national boundaries and its cooperation with other identifier systems.
To register:	From ORCiD home page, go to Registration page, add name, create password, be sure to make "default settings" (middle of the page) set to public.
	Accept the terms of ORCiD
	Hit "register" button at bottom.
	New page will appear, note your ORCiD number on left side, confirm papers listed as yours if needed. Import or add your own papers – you can come back to do this.
	Once you register for other sites you may have them mapped with your ORCiD—ours has ResearcherID and Scopus also listed on left. ORCiD allows you to do this from its site.
Username:	
Password:	
ORCID ID number:	

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Taking Control of Your Research Visibility (worksheet/handouts)

http://openaccess.ku.edu/open-access-initiatives-university-kansas-ku

Google scholar *	http://scholar.google.com
What it does	Tracks web-searchable references to your published works and citations to them as well as calculates citation statistics, e.g., H-index (the number of articles H cited H times).
You must have a Gmail account:	To set up a Gmail account go to gmail.com and create an account.
	Once logged into your Gmail account, proceed to http://scholar.google.com and notice the option for "My citations" or an activation option. Click on that and follow directions.
	Confirm papers that are yours (or are not yours)
Username:	
Password:	
My ID and/or unique URL:	

Academia.edu share research *	http://www.academia.edu
What it does	"Academia.edu is a platform for academics to share research papers. The company's mission is to accelerate the world's research. Academics use Academia.edu to share their research, monitor deep analytics around the impact of their research, and track the research of academics they follow. 3,853,925 academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 1,633,496 papers and 818,149 research interests. Academia.edu attracts over 5 million unique visitors a month." Also gives nice alerts when your work is accessed from its site.
Username:	
Password:	
My ID and/or unique URL:	

ImpactStory.	http://impactstory.org
What it does	"Share the full story of your research impact. ImpactStory is your impact profile on the web: we reveal the diverse impacts of your articles, datasets, software, and more". Provides additional ways of gathering information – for example how many "readers" in Mendeley.
	Choose the large "make my impact matter" button.
	Notice you can supply your ORCiD and that you can import via your Google Scholar citation page more of your references.
	(Go back to Google Scholar and use drop-down menu to save your records in the bibtex file format, which then you can upload to ImpactStory.)
	Finish the registration process—note the new kinds of data being supplied.
Username:	
Password:	
My ID and/or unique URL:	

RESEARCHER**ID** ✳	http://www.researcherid.com/
What it does (plays nicely with ORCID and some of the other sites listed here.)	[Owned by Thomson Reuters,] "ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your ResearcherID information integrates with the Web of Knowledge and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one [sic] account." *NB: you can also register within ORCID once you have established your ORCID account.*
	Go to ResearcherID main page and look for option to register then "Join Now"
	Fill out basic information.
	Note options to add alternative names under which you've published or are known by.
	On results page note your ResearcherID number and notice papers retrieved, or select option for it to retrieve your papers.
	Notice the "exchange data with ORCiD" (on left) and the "add publications" on right middle in orange.
	Manage your profile as well with additional information.
	Poke around the options to see what is interesting
ResearcherID Username:	
Password:	
My ID and/or unique URL:	

Some further reading

Greenberg, Marc L. "Joan Smiths of the World, Disunite!" Blog post: http://slavist-semistrunnik.blogspot.com/2013/08/joan-smiths-of-world-disunite.html

Greenberg, Marc L. "Not Waving But Drowning." Blog post: http://slavist-semistrunnik.blogspot.com/2013/08/not-waving-but-drowning.html

Lin, Jennifer and Martin Fenner. "Article-Level Metrics – Learning to Walk, Run & Do Algebra." Blog post: **http://tinyurl.com/jw248vo**

Tanenbaum, Greg. 2013. Article-Level Metrics. A SPARC Primer. http://sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/sparc-alm-primer.pdf

RESEARCH HUB

Tools for Tracking Your Research Impact: Author and Article Metrics

Presentors

Amanda Johnson
amjohnson@unc.edu

Danianne Mizzy
mizzy@email.unc.edu

For more information on tracking scholarly impact, metrics and tools please visit our guide:

http://guides.lib.unc.edu/measureimpact

Upcoming Library Events

Nov. 17, 5pm
3D Printing Workshop

Nov. 18, 1pm
(Relatively) Easy Data Vizualization with Tableau

Nov. 19 GIS Day

Need help?

Contact the Health and Natural Sciences Team

sciencehelp@listserv.unc.edu

Author IDs

Author IDs provide a solution to name ambiguity and can be used to link altnernative spellings and name changes to one author.

ORCID
- Over 80 partners including Nature, IEEE, PLOS, Elsevier
- Integrated with ISNI and Re-searcherID
- Customizable profile
- Retroactively add publications and automate new publications

ResearcherID
- Platform specific to Web of Knowledge
- Create a customizable profile w a publica-tion list
- Researcher Labs which include some author metrics

Scopus Author
- Platform specific to Scopus
- Profiel is automatically created but can re-quest changes and integrate with ORCID
- Provides traditional metrics

Author Profiles

Types of Profiles:
- Researcher Communities: Academia / ResearchGate
- Reference managment tools with social functions: Mendeley
- Search engines with author profiles: Google Scholar, Scopus

	Scopus	Google Scholar Citations	Research Gate	Academia.edu	Mendeley
Biography	No	Affiliations and research interests only	Yes	Yes	Yes
Publication List	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linked Publications	Yes	Yes	Possible	Possible	Yes
Automated publication list	via Scopus	Yes (not always accu-rate)	PubMed, IEEE, Cite Seer, BMC	Crossref, Microsft AS, PubMed, ArXiv	Available via many seach engines and importing RIS or BibTe-eX files
Metrics	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, but metrics only visible to pro-fiel owner
Social Media	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
No. Users	Unknown	Unknwn	5m	15.5m	over 2.5m

Accelerate Your Research
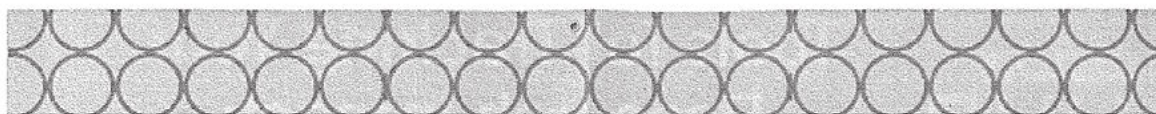
Article Level Metrics (ALMs) vs. Altmetrics

ALMs are about the incorporation of altmetrics and traditional data points to define impact at the article level. Altmetrics are about the data sources, not the level of aggregation. The attempt to incorporate new data sources to measure the impact of something, whether that something is an article or a journal or an individual scholar, is what defines altmetrics.

Article Level Metrics

Article-Level Metrics (ALMs) are a new approach to quantifying the reach and impact of published research. Historically, impact has been measured at the journal level. A journal's average number of citations to recent articles (i.e., its impact factor) has for years served as a proxy for that publication's importance. Articles published in highly-cited journals were viewed as impactful by association. As electronic dissemination of scholarly content has surpassed print, it has become easier to disaggregate an individual article's impact from the publication in which it appeared. It's also possible to track different markers of an article's reach, beyond just citations. ALMs seek to incorporate new data sources (sometimes referred to as "altmetrics") along with traditional measures to present a richer picture of how an individual article is being discussed, shared, and used.

The Public Library of Science (PLOS) was the originator of Article-Level Metrics, and provides a robust set of resources and tools to facilitate the understanding and application of ALMs:
http://article-level-metrics.plos.org

Adapted from the SPARC ALM site and Primer
http://www.sparc.arl.org/initiatives/article-level-metrics

Altmetrics

Providers:
• Altmetric.com - http://www.altmetric.com/
• Impactstory - https://impactstory.org/
• Plum Analytics (enterprise-level tool) - http://www.plumanalytics.com/

Social behavior that is being tracked includes:
• Viewed
• Discussed
• Saved
• Cited
• Recommended

For more information see:

Information Standards Quarterly (ISQ), Summer 2013 Volume 25, no. 2
http://dx.doi.org/10.3789/isqv25no2.2013

Maximizing your scholarly identity

Ellysa Stern Cahoy
March 21, 2013

Overview

Citation Analysis--Web of Science and more

Journal Citation Reports

Enriching your research presence
- Google Scholar 'My Citations'
- Academia.edu
- SSRN

Citation Analysis -- Who cited me?

Citation Analysis Triangle

Google Scholar

Web of Science   Disciplinary database
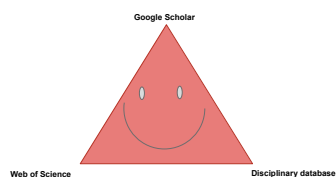
Web of Science / Google Scholar

In the third corner...the disciplinary database

ProQuest Education Journals
Basic Search | Advanced ▾ | Publications | About

What's your journal's impact factor?

Journal Citation Reports®

- Indexes journals by more than 3300 publishers in 80 countries

- Highlights the most frequently cited and highest impact journals in a field

1

Google Scholar / My Citations

Web of Science / ResearcherID
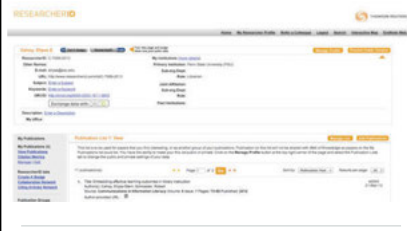
Other ways to share your work

Academia.edu
share research

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH NETWORK

PENN STATE SCHOLARSPHERE

Questions / Comments?

Thank you!

**Ellysa Stern Cahoy
ellysa@psu.edu**

2

University of Pittsburgh

ULS | CONTACT US

D-Scholarship @ Pitt
Institutional Repository at the University of Pittsburgh

HOME   ABOUT   FAQ   HELP

Login

Search

BROWSE BY: **Year**   **School**   **Research Center**   **Document Type**

BIBLIOMETRICS SEMINAR

Thomas, Amberyn and **Rowlands, Ian** and **Mayo, Alexa** and **Larsen, Ronald L.** (2014) *Bibliometrics Seminar.* In: Bibliometrics Seminar, 22 May 2014, University Library System, University of Pittsburgh. (Unpublished)

PDF (Invitation and program for the Bibliometrics Seminar) - Supplemental Material
Download (53Kb) | Preview

Video (MP4) (Video recording: Opening [begins at 6:54])
Download (13Mb)

Microsoft PowerPoint (Presentation 1 by Amberyn Thomas, University of Queensland) - Presentation
Download (2418Kb)

Video (MP4) (Video recording: Amberyn Thomas presentation)
Download (63Mb)

Microsoft PowerPoint (Presentation 2 by Ian Rowlands, University Leicester) - Presentation
Download (614Kb)

Video (MP4) (Video recording: Ian Rowlands presentation)
Download (57Mb)

Microsoft PowerPoint (Presentation 3 by Alexa Mayo, University of Maryland) - Presentation
Download (3385Kb)

Video (MP4) (Video recording: Alexa Mayo presentation)
Download (45Mb)

Microsoft PowerPoint (Presentation 4 by Ron L. Larsen, University of Pittsburgh) - Presentation
Download (11Mb)

Video (MP4) (Video recording: Ron L. Larsen presentation)
Download (62Mb)

Abstract

On 22 May 2014, the University Library System, University of Pittsburgh, held a Bibliometrics Seminar, a program detailing

Bibliometrics Seminar
http://d-scholarship.pitt.edu/21657/

several research library service models for support of research evaluation and assessment. Three of the featured speakers--from academic libraries in the USA (Mayo), the UK (Rowlands), and Australia (Thomas)--discuss the development and operation of such services in their organizations, noting the drivers for development, the process of setting up the service, and the impact of the service on both the library and the institution. A faculty colleague (Larsen) talks about his needs for research assessment as both a senior researcher and university manager. Presentation 1: "Providing a Library Metrics Service: a perspective from an academic library within an Australian University" by Dr. Amberyn Thomas, Manager, Scholarly Publications, University of Queensland, Australia. Presentation 2: "Library Research Services at the University of Leicester, UK" by Ian Rowlands, Research Services Manager and University Bibliometrician, University of Leicester. Presentation 3: "Research Connection: Expertise to Advance Your Success" by Alexa Mayo, MLS AHIP, Health Sciences and Human Services Library, University of Maryland, Baltimore. Presentation 4: "Bibliometric Research Services - an iSchool Dean's Perspective" by Ronald L. Larsen, Dean and Professor, School of Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. The program for the event and a recording of the presentations are also included.

Share

Citation/Export: Select format...

Social Networking: Share | Facebook my Google+ Twitter

Details

Item Type: Conference or Workshop Item (Other)

Creators/Authors:

Creators	Email	ORCID
Thomas, Amberyn	a.thomas@library.uq.edu.au	
Rowlands, Ian	ir46@le.ac.uk	
Mayo, Alexa	amayo@hshsl.umaryland.edu	
Larsen, Ronald L.	rlarsen@pitt.edu	

Contributors:

Contribution	Name	Email	ORCID
Organizer of meeting	**Webster, Berenika M**	bwebster@pitt.edu	
Moderator	**Webster, Keith**	kwebster@andrew.cmu.edu	

Title: Bibliometrics Seminar

Status: Unpublished

Abstract: On 22 May 2014, the University Library System, University of Pittsburgh, held a Bibliometrics Seminar, a program detailing several research library service models for support of research evaluation and assessment. Three of the featured speakers--from academic libraries in the USA (Mayo), the UK (Rowlands), and Australia (Thomas)--discuss the development and operation of such services in their organizations, noting the drivers for development, the process of setting up the service, and the impact of the service on both the library and the institution. A faculty colleague (Larsen) talks about his needs for research assessment as both a senior researcher and university manager. Presentation 1: "Providing a Library Metrics Service: a perspective from an academic library within an Australian University" by Dr. Amberyn Thomas, Manager, Scholarly Publications, University of Queensland, Australia. Presentation 2: "Library Research Services at the University of Leicester, UK" by Ian Rowlands, Research Services Manager and University Bibliometrician, University of Leicester. Presentation 3: "Research Connection: Expertise to Advance Your Success" by Alexa Mayo, MLS AHIP, Health Sciences and Human Services Library, University of Maryland, Baltimore. Presentation 4: "Bibliometric Research Services - an iSchool Dean's Perspective" by Ronald L. Larsen, Dean and Professor, School of Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. The program for the event and a recording of the presentations are also included.

Date: 22 May 2014

Access Restriction: No restriction; The work is available for access worldwide immediately.

Patent pending: No

Event Title: Bibliometrics Seminar

Event Location: University Library System, University of Pittsburgh

Event Dates: 22 May 2014

Event Type: Other

Institution: University of Pittsburgh

Refereed: No

Schools and Programs: School of Information Sciences > Information Science
University libraries > University Library System

Date Deposited: 23 May 2014 09:59

Last Modified: 04 Jun 2014 15:43

Actions (login required)

View Item

University of Pittsburgh

ULS | CONTACT US

D-Scholarship @Pitt

Institutional Repository at the University of Pittsburgh

HOME   ABOUT   FAQ   HELP

Login

Search

BROWSE BY: **Year**   **School**   **Research Center**   **Document Type**

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION AND PUBLISHING LUNCH AND LEARN TALK #8: USING BIBLIOMETRIC (PUBLICATION AND CITATION) INDICATORS TO DEMONSTRATE IMPACT

Webster, Berenika M and **Kear, Robin** (2014) *Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #8: Using Bibliometric (Publication and Citation) Indicators to Demonstrate Impact.* In: Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talks, 20 February 2014, Pittsburgh, PA, USA. (Unpublished)

This is the latest version of this item.

Microsoft PowerPoint - Presentation
Download (18Mb)

Abstract

The February 2014 Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk focuses on bibliometrics, giving an overview the evolution of metrics, current sources for metrics, and guidance on how library staff can assist faculty with understanding individual, journal, and institutional impact through bibliometrics.

Share

Citation/Export: Select format...

Social Networking: Share |

Details

Item Type:	Conference or Workshop Item (Other)

Creators	Email	ORCID
Webster, Berenika M	bwebster@pitt.edu	
Kear, Robin	rlk25@pitt.edu	

Creators/Authors:

Corporate Creators: Office of Scholarly Communication and Publishing, University Library System, University of Pittsburgh

Title: Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #8: Using Bibliometric (Publication and Citation) Indicators to Demonstrate Impact

Status: Unpublished

Abstract: The February 2014 Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk focuses on bibliometrics, giving an overview the evolution of metrics, current sources for metrics, and guidance on how library staff can assist faculty with understanding individual, journal, and

institutional impact through bibliometrics.

Date:	20 February 2014
Access Restriction:	No restriction; The work is available for access worldwide immediately.
Patent pending:	No
Series Name:	Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talks
Number:	8
Event Title:	Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talks
Event Location:	Pittsburgh, PA, USA
Event Dates:	20 February 2014
Event Type:	Other
Institution:	University of Pittsburgh
Refereed:	No
Related URLs:	Publisher
Additional Information:	The eighth in a series of Lunch and Learn Talks for colleagues of the University Library System, University of Pittsburgh. Most talks include a "toolbox tip" on best practices for library colleagues to use when working with the Pitt community. Links to recordings of talks are provided when available.
Schools and Programs:	University libraries > University Library System
Date Deposited:	26 Feb 2014 11:59
Last Modified:	31 Mar 2014 12:06

Available Versions of this Item

- Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talks. (deposited 07 Aug 2013 11:04)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #19: Practical Applications of Altmetrics. (deposited 09 Mar 2015 13:39)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #20: ORCID@Pitt--Implementing the ORCID ID System at the University of Pittsburgh. (deposited 09 Mar 2015 13:19)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #18: Authors' & Other Creators' Rights. (deposited 29 Jan 2015 17:09)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #17: Lessons from OpenCon and OpenEd. (deposited 05 Dec 2014 14:13)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #14: Traditional Scholarly Peer Review. (deposited 04 Dec 2014 19:14)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #16: Open Access Week 2014--What You Need to Know. (deposited 14 Oct 2014 12:22)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talks #15: Innovations in Peer Review. (deposited 14 Oct 2014 12:14)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #13: Open Educational Resources and Open Textbooks. (deposited 22 Jul 2014 17:13)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #12: Kickstarting Open Access Week 2014. (deposited 23 Jun 2014 14:44)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #11: The ULS Open Access Author Fee Fund. (deposited 15 May 2014 15:13)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #10: SPARC and the Library Publishing Coalition. (deposited 17 Apr 2014 15:25)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #9: Using Altmetrics to Demonstrate Scholarly Impact. (deposited 31 Mar 2014 12:05)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #8: Using Bibliometric (Publication and Citation) Indicators to Demonstrate Impact. (deposited 26 Feb 2014 11:59)**[Currently Displayed]**
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #7: Copyright and Other Intellectual Property Resources. (deposited 22 Jan 2014 15:09)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #6: Creative Commons Licenses. (deposited 22 Jan 2014 15:08)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #1: ULS Journal Publishing -- Why We Do It. (deposited 22 Jan 2014 14:48)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #2: ULS Journal Publishing -- Under the Hood. (deposited 22 Jan 2014 14:48)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #3: The Public Knowledge Project and the ULS. (deposited 11 Dec 2013 10:57)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #4: What's new in OA? -- Open Access Week 2013 Kickoff. (deposited 11 Dec 2013 10:56)
  - Scholarly Communication and Publishing Lunch and Learn Talk #5: OASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) and the ULS. (deposited 11 Dec 2013 10:54)

Actions (login required)

View Item

Document Downloads

USING BIBLIOMETRIC (PUBLICATION AND CITATION)
INDICATORS TO DEMONSTRATE IMPACT

Robin Kear and Berenika M. Webster
ULS Lunch and Learn
February 20, 2014

1

OUTLINE

- Evolution of Metrics; Caveats
- Current Sources of Metrics
- Library can assist faculty with understanding:
  - individual impact
  - journal impact
  - institutional impact
- Discussion

EARLY METRICS

- Counting outputs
  - 3rd century BC – number of items held in the Great Library of Alexandria was 490,000
  - In 1837 Royal Library in Paris held 620,000 and public libraries in the US – 1,294,000
  - In 1841 numbers of volumes in libraries were normalized by population (Munich 750 volumes per 100 people; Florence – 313; Paris – 143 and London – 20)
- Counting usage, incl. collections development
  - In 1874 an article claimed that in American public libraries ¾ of the circulation was "sensational food" (popular fiction) and only ¼ to "literary food"
  - 1927 Gross and Gross from Pomona College analyzed references in one volume of *Jln of Am Chem Soc* and recommended a list of 22 journals (12 non-English) to become a core of the college chemistry collection

EARLY METRICS

- Measuring scientific workforce and its impact on scientific development *(Cattel,1906)*
- Measuring civilizational development through volume of published outputs *(Humle, 1923)*
- Mapping scholarly disciplines by analyzing citation patterns *(Fussler, 1948)*
- "Measuring science" using scientific tools *(DeSolla Price, 1963)*

EVOLUTION OF METRICS

Eugene Garfield's "association of ideas index"
- Information retrieval
- Classification and indexing
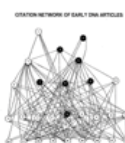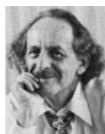
EVOLUTION OF METRICS

Sociology of science and the Matthew effect

For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath

(Matthew xii.7)

1

EVOLUTION OF METRICS

- Research evaluation
  - Individual researcher
  - Research institutions
  - Funding institutions
  - Policy makers
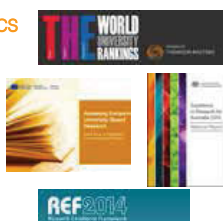
CAVEATS

- Proxy for academic impact only
  - what about social, economic, environmental?
- Not suitable for all disciplines
- Lagging indicator
- May underrepresent performance of ECRs

CURRENT SOURCES OF BIBLIOMETRIC DATA

CURRENT SOURCES OF BIBLIOMETRIC INDICATORS

OTHER
•Commercial
  - Academic Analytics (at PITT)
  - Digital Measures
  - Elements from Symplectic
  - AVIDAS (acquired TR)
  - Pure (acquired by Elsevier)
•Open Source
  - Vivo
  - Publish or Perish

OUR LIBRARY CAN ASSIST FACULTY WITH…
Individual Impact

Advising on tools available to track publications and citations (sources of data, setting profiles, etc.)

Identifying relevant metrics (IF or h-index?)

Providing context to these metrics (baselines and normalizations)

Advising on how to apply metrics in various contexts (on grant proposals, tenure applications)

CREATING PROFILES

2
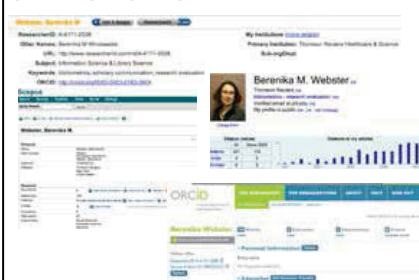
SIMPLE INDICATORS –
ALWAYS NEED CONTEXT

- Number of publications
- Number of citations
- Citations per publication (mean and median)
- % not cited
- h-index and variants

WHAT A RESEARCHER MAY SAY ABOUT
THEIR IMPACT… (WITHOUT CONTEXT)

I have 35 refereed journal articles, of which 33 are indexed by Web of Science. These articles have received 230 citations, giving an average citation per (indexed) paper of 7 (source: WoS, 01/14).

Of my 33 indexed journal articles, only 3 articles have not been cited by others (9% not cited), and these were all published in 2013.

My h-index based on these indexed papers is 10 (source: WoS, 02/14).

CONTEXT CAN BE PROVIDED BY USING

- Baselines
  - Impact relative to discipline (average)
  - Impact relative to journal (average)
- Ranking
  - Publications in top 0.1%, 1%, 5% or 10% of distribution
- Normalization by discipline, publication year and document type

**BASELINES AND RANKINGS –
EXAMPLES OF TOOLS**
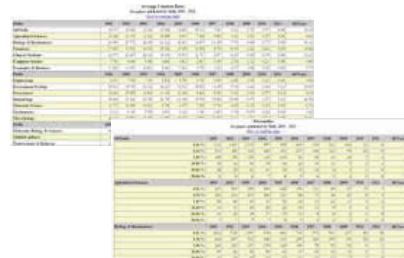
WHAT A RESEARCHER MAY SAY ABOUT
THEIR IMPACT…(WITH MORE CONTEXT)

I have 35 refereed journal articles, of which 33 are indexed by Web of Science. These articles have received 230 citations, giving an average citation per (indexed) paper of 7 (source: WoS, 01/14).

15 of these articles exceed the expected citation rates for their respective publication years, and 5 articles are in the top 10% by citations for my field . Moreover, My 2006 Cell Pigmentation paper placed in top 0.1% of all publication in its field (source: Essential Science Indicators, 01/14)

My h-index based on these indexed papers is 10 (source: WoS, 02/14). I have 4 papers (A, B, C, D) with more than 20 citations and 1 paper (E) with 209 citations (WoS, 02/14). I also have an additional 3 papers not indexed by WoS, with 29 citations based on Scopus data (02/14).

**OUR LIBRARY CAN ASSIST FACULTY WITH…
Journal Impact**

Which journal to publish in

Identifying journals with the best impact

Providing relevant and cost-effective collections for researchers

Providing more context to individual impact

3

Using Bibliometric (Publication and Citation) Indicators to Demonstrate Impact (slides)
http://d-scholarship.pitt.edu/20647/1/Bibliometrics_Seminar_Feb2014_DSchol.ppt

4
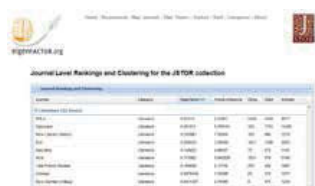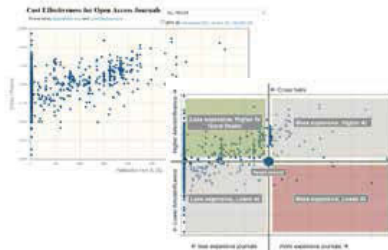
SNIP - Source Normalized Impact per Paper

Google Scholar – Journal Metrics

WHAT A RESEARCHER MAY SAY ABOUT THEIR IMPACT…(WITH CONTEXT AND JOURNAL METRICS)

I have 35 refereed journal articles, of which 33 are indexed by Web of Science. These articles have received 230 citations, giving an average citation per (indexed) paper of 7 (source: WoS, 01/14). Ten of these citations were in journals from the top Quartile for the field. Three of these citations are in journals with the highest impact factor for the field. (source: JCR, 01/14)

15 of these articles exceed the expected citation rates for their respective publication years, and 5 articles are in the top 10% by citations for my field. Moreover, My 2006 Cell Pigmentation paper placed in top 0.1% of all publication in its field (source: Essential Science Indicators, 01/14). The journal has a top SNIP score for the field (source: CWTS, 02/14)

My h-index based on these indexed papers is 10 (source: WoS, 02/14). I have 4 papers (A, B, C, D) with more than 20 citations and 1 paper (E) with 209 citations (WoS, 02/14). I also have an additional 3 papers not indexed by WoS, with 29 citations based on Scopus data (02/14)
[include Journal Analyzer chart for the 4 papers.]

OUR LIBRARY CAN ASSIST THE UNIVERSITY WITH…Institutional Impact

Providing briefing notes on
University rankings and benchmarking (region, country, global, by discipline)
Nature and *Science* publications (e.g. Jiao Tong university rankings component)

Providing reports on collaborations

Providing data for school reviews and major grant applications

HOW GOOD IS MY RESEARCH IN AN AREA COMPARED TO OTHERS?
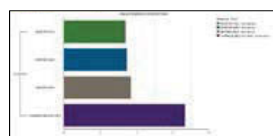
WHAT ARE THE AREAS OF STRENGTH IN MY INSTITUTION?

RELATIVE SIZE OF DISCIPLINES

RELATIVE IMPACT OF DISCIPLINES

5

Using Bibliometric (Publication and Citation) Indicators to Demonstrate Impact (slides)
http://d-scholarship.pitt.edu/20647/1/Bibliometrics_Seminar_Feb2014_DSchol.ppt

MODELING RESEARCH IMPACT PROFILE OF A SET OF DOCUMENTS

HOW GOOD IS MY SCHOOL COMPARED TO OTHERS?
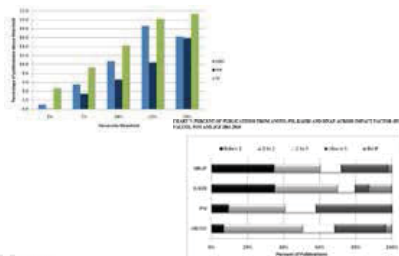
WHO DO WE COLLABORATE WITH? WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THESE COLLABORATIONS?

Thank you!

http://pitt.libguides.com/bibliometrics

Researcher Statement: "*My work is multi-disciplinary, spanning biochemistry, biophysics and oncology.....*"

Evidence:

• Analyze your WoS articles by WoS subject category to see if this is evidenced in your research output

Resulting Statement: "34% of my journal articles are in the WoS Subject Area of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, with 29% in Biophysics and 16 % in Oncology (WoS Subject Areas, 02/14)."

Researcher Statement: "*I am a world-leader in the field…*"

Evidence:

• Are you listed as a highly cited scientist in ESI?
• Do you have any papers "highly cited" in ESI?
• Do you have any "highly cited" papers identified as being "core papers" in an area of relevance to the application?
• How many of your papers rank highly in your "topic" for any of the years of interest to the application (say last 5)?
• Where do your journals rank?

6

Introduction to Altmetrics

Linda M. Galloway, MLIS
Librarian for Biology, Chemistry and Forensic Science
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, NY

Janet Pease, MLS
Associate Librarian
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, NY

Anne E. Rauh, MA
Engineering and Computer Science Librarian
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, NY

Introduction to Altmetrics for STEM Librarians,
Science & Technology Libraries, in review

What are Altmetrics??

"the study of scholarly impact measures based on activity in online tools and environments" (Priem, Groth, and Taraborelli 2012

citable and accessible **products not limited to publications,** data sets, software, patents, and copyrights ("Grant Proposal Guide, Chapter II" 2013)

Scholarly Metrics as a proxy for Scholarly Influence…

Scholarly Metrics as a proxy for Scholarly Influence…

Quantifying Scholarly Output

via Citation Metrics

Number of Publications
Citations to Publications
Relative influence of Publications

Traditional Tools

Evaluating Journals

- Impact Factor – Journal Citation Reports
  - Avg. time articles from a journal (past 2 yrs.) are cited in past year.
  - Web of Science indexed journals & data
- SCImago Journal & Country Rank
  - Based on Scopus Data, 1996-
  - Uses GooglePage Rank algorithim
  - Citable increments include past 3 years
  - Open Access

Note: there are other indices and measures available within these resources.

1
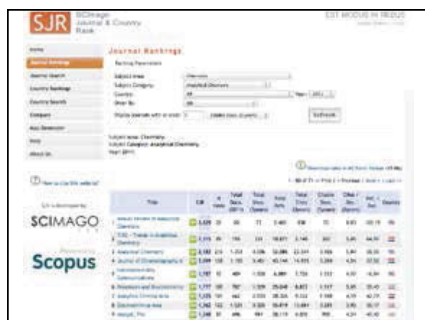
Traditional Tools
Article/Author Level Metrics
- Citations to an individual article or body of work
  - Web of Science
  - Scopus
  - Google Scholar

- *h*-index
  - measures both the productivity and impact of the published work
  - Number of an author's papers that have been cited at least *h* times by other publications

Comparisons

	Times cited	H-Index
Scopus	135	7
Web of Science	85	11
Google Scholar	279	10

This chart illustrates reporting differences. Exercising as much consistency as possible, the same author was profiled (11/2012) in each resource. The varied results are displayed above.

Limitations to Traditional Metrics

- Take a long time to accumulate
- STEM focused
- Often behind pay walls
- Measure influence narrowly
- Don't capture a publication's impact or influence in emerging forms of scholarly communication

altmetrics

Measure diverse impacts from articles, datasets, blog posts, slide shows, etc.

Beyond citation counts!
Readership
Views
Saves
Downloads
Scholarly (or popular) Buzz

What *can* be measured?

"Evidence of Use" – http://impactstory.org

- # of Tweets
- # of "Saves" in online reference managers
- Scholarly (and popular) blog interest and activity
- Activity in social networking platforms, tools
- And…

2

Meaningful Interactions

Altmetrics measures diverse impacts from articles, datasets, blog posts, slide shows, etc.

CiteULike	What is tracked??
Delicious	
F1000	Discussions
GitHub	Saves
Mendeley	Citations
SlideShare	Recommendations
Twitter	Downloads
Zotero	Copies

Altmetric Tools
track readership & influence

CiteULike permits users to store, organize and share scholarly papers

F1000 is a subscription-based recommendation service for curated articles in biology and medicine.

Google Scholar Citations is a service that allows authors to track their publications and influence using Google Scholar metrics.

Altmetric Tools
track readership & influence

Mendeley is a free reference manager and social network that was recently acquired by Elsevier. Mendeley is described as "one of the world's largest crowd-sourced research catalogs"

Zotero is a robust and growing citation management and sharing resource. Collaborators can share libraries of references, etc.

Make Sense of the Diversity of Research Outputs

Use an aggregator!

Harvest data
Automatic updates
Showcase scholarly influence

Put it all together…
with Altmetric Aggregators

ImpactStory, aggregates data from research products including articles, datasets, blog posts, PowerPoint presentations and more; free, open source and open access

Altmetric.com Subscription business solution that collects data about an individual article and supplies this data to publishers who present the info. to readers & authors.

Plum Analytics commercial product - measures influence using five categories; usage, captures, mentions, social media, and citations. Marketed to libraries.

ImpactStory

3

Images: blog.impactstory.org, chemconnector.com
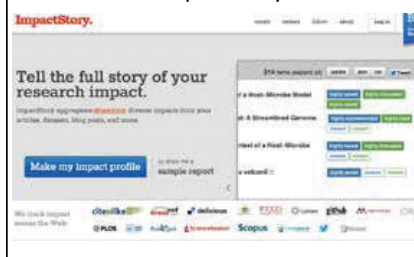
Engaging Constituents

- Don't assume anyone knows anything about altmetrics
- Begin by engaging new scholars
- Explain limitations of both traditional citation metrics & altmetrics
- Demonstrate the power of a Google Scholar Profile, institutional profile, and an ImpactStory Profile

Scholars' Engagement with Social Media

- Important to maintain and manage an online presence
- Outreach to the public – broader impacts criteria – required by some funding agencies
- Mentions in social media seem to lead to enhanced use of publications
- Dizzying array of social media tools

Valid data = Valid metrics

- Accurate attribution is essential!
- Scholarly authors are assigned Scopus Author Identifiers, Web of Science Researcher ID's, etc.
- Scholars can claim and make public their Google Scholar profile
- Scholars can (and should) register for a unique ORCID number

ORCID

Open Researcher Identifier

Free service that assigns a unique number to each author and links other identification schemes.

Encourage researchers to use consistent naming conventions and register for an ORCID ID!

ORCID

Problem: author disambiguation

Joan V. Dannenhoffer
Syracuse University

(spouses)

John F. Dannenhoffer III
Syracuse University

(siblings)

Joanne M. Dannenhoffer
Central Michigan University

Joanne V. Dannenhoffer
M.D. May 2013

(siblings)

John F. Dannenhoffer
PhD Candidate, Univers...

Databases see all of these people as:
J Dannenhoffer
JV Dannenhoffer
JF Dannenhoffer
JM Dannenhoffer

4
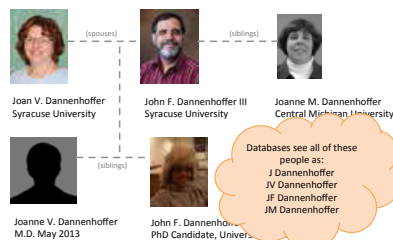
Why care?

Metrics and their relationship to social media:

- Add value to traditionally published content
  - Crowdsourced peer review
  - Expose questions and comments
  - Enhance worth
- Increase readership
- Appear to follow the pattern of traditional metrics

Thank you!!

Linda Galloway
Janet Pease
Anne Rauh
Syracuse University Library

References

Adie, Euan, and William Roe. 2013. "Altmetric: Enriching Scholarly Content with Article-level Discussion and Metrics." *Learned Publishing* 26: 11–17. doi: 10.1087/20130103.

Bik, Holly M., and Miriam C. Goldstein. 2013. "An Introduction to Social Media for Scientists." *PLoS Biol* 11: e1001535. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001535.

Bushman, Mike, and Andrea Michalek. 2013. "Are Alternative Metrics Still Alternative?" *ASIS&T Bulletin* (May). http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Apr-13/AprMay13_Buschman_Michalek.pdf.

Cameron, Brian D. 2005. "Trends in the Usage of ISI Bibliometric Data: Uses, Abuses, and Implications." *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* 5 (1): 105–125. doi:10.1353/pla.2005.0003.

CiteULike. 2013. "Frequently Asked Questions." Accessed April 29. http://www.citeulike.org/faq/faq.adp.

Delicious. 2013. "About Us." Accessed April 29. https://delicious.com/about.

Eysenbach, G. 2011. "Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact." *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 13: e123.

Faculty of 1000. 2013. "About." Accessed April 29. http://f1000.com/.

GitHub. 2013. "About." Accessed April 29. https://github.com/about.

Gonzalez-Pereira, Borja, Vicente Guerrero-Bote, and Felix Moya-Anegon. 2009. "The SJR Indicator: A New Indicator of Journals' Scientific Prestige." *arXiv: 0912.4141.* http://arxiv.org/abs/0912.4141.

Hirsch, J. E. 2005. "An Index to Quantify an Individual's Scientific Research Output." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102: 16569–16572. doi:10.1073/pnas.0507655102.

Jacso, Peter. 2006. "Deflated, Inflated and Phantom Citation Counts." *Online Information Review* 30: 297–309. doi:http://dx.doi.org.libezproxy2.syr.edu/10.1108/14684520610675816.

Mendeley Ltd. 2012. "Mendeley." http://www.mendeley.com/.

ORCID Inc. 2012. "ORCID." http://about.orcid.org/.

Piwowar, Heather. 2013. "Altmetrics: Value All Research Products." *Nature* 493: 159–159. doi:10.1038/493159a.

References

Priem, Jason. 2013. "Scholarship: Beyond the Paper." *Nature* 495: 437–440. doi:10.1038/495437a.

Priem, Jason, and Heather A. Piwowar. 2013. "ImpactStory: Tell the Full Story of Your Research Impact." Accessed April 9. http://www.impactstory.org/.

Priem, Jason, Dario Taraborelli, Paul Groth, and Neylon, Cameron. 2010. "Altmetrics: a Manifesto – Altmetrics.org." *Altmetrics: a Manifesto*. 26. http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/.

Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media. 2012. "Zotero." https://www.zotero.org/.

SCImago. 2007. "SJR - Scimago Journal & Country Rank." http://www.scimagojr.com/.

Shuai, Xin, Alberto Pepe, and Johan Bollen. 2012. "How the Scientific Community Reacts to Newly Submitted Preprints: Article Downloads, Twitter Mentions, and Citations." *arXiv:1202.2461.* http://arxiv.org/abs/1202.2461.

SlideShare. 2013. "About Us." Accessed April 29. http://www.slideshare.net/about.

Thomson Reuters. 2012. "Journal Citation Reports Help." http://admin-apps.webofknowledge.com.libezproxy2.syr.edu/JCR/help/h_toc.htm.

———. 2013. "The Thomson Reuters Impact Factor." Accessed April 22. http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/free/essays/impact_factor/.

Twitter. 2013. "Twitter." Accessed April 29. https://twitter.com/about.

5

Guides Home

Yale UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Research Impact   **Admin Sign In**

| Getting Started | Measuring your impact | Broadening your impact | Tools | Background | Workshops |

Workshops   💬 Comments(0)   🖶 Print Page   Search: [   ]   [Google Search of Guides ▾] •Search[ ]

Upcoming Workshops

- **Your Research Impact**
  Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
  Time: 5:00pm - 6:00pm
  Location: 17 Hillhouse - 07
  Campus: Science Hill
  Research impact is a ubiquitous term in academia, and it informs everything from how to write a grant to how you approach marketing yourself as an academic to how a faculty member compiles their dossier.

  In this workshop, we will take a closer look at the research impact and scholarly communication environment. This workshop will provide a broad overview, with plenty of time for questions and discussion. Topics include:

  - Specific metrics that are used for evaluation, such as the h-index and its derivatives, the Impact Factor, and alternative metrics for nontraditional research products.
  - How to use databases to discover information about people and organizations (they're not just for papers!).
  - Best practices for working on your own impact goals, including the use of ORCID, the Becker Model, and research profile services.

  The 17 Hillhouse room 07 classroom is on the lower level of the 17 Hillhouse building. After 5 PM, the building requires a Yale ID for entry.

View Website
View Feed
Comments (0)

Contact

Kayleigh Bohémier
Science Research Support Librarian
Center for Science and Social
Science Information
kayleigh.bohemier@yale.edu

Lei Wang
Instructional Design Librarian
Cushing/Whitney Medical Library
lei.wang@yale.edu

Jan Glover
Education Services Librarian
Cushing/Whitney Medical Library
jan.glover@yale.edu

Powered by Springshare; All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.

Yale

Privacy Policy   Feedback   Search Library Website   Library System Status

Job Descriptions

Library Publishing Coalition

ABOUT US   COMMUNITY   EVENTS   RESOURCES   GET INVOLVED

Resources > Job Board > Scholarly Communications Librarian

Scholarly Communications Librarian

Posting Date: Sunday, December 21, 2014

Closing Date: Wednesday, January 14, 2015

Posting Organization: Florida State University

Location: Tallahassee, FL

Link: https://jobs.fsu.edu

Department

The Scholarly Communications Librarian manages an active program of education, training, advocacy, support and information sharing on topics related to the sharing and barrier-free access of scholarly research products. The librarian raises campus awareness of trends in scholarly publishing, including open access to the scholarly record, alternative metrics for measuring research impact, and copyright and fair use. Additionally, this position will be an integral part of FSU Libraries digital scholarship program, and will report to the Digital Scholarship Coordinator.

Responsibilities
* Manage development and growth of DigiNole Commons, FSU's institutional repository
* Monitor advancements in scholarly communication, open access, institutional repositories, and related legislative and funding initiatives, and communicate their implications to campus stakeholders
* Maintain and build collaborative partnerships with research and administrative units on campus
* Member and support person for the Faculty Senate Library Committee Scholarly Communication Task Force
* Development and implementation of an Open Access Policy
* Manage open access fund, and explore future mechanisms for funding open access

* Liaison to the Library Publishing Coalition and Coalition of Open Access Policy Institutions
* Exploring related research topics including: measurement and impact of scholarship, open peer review, data management, new publication platforms, digital tools for scholarship, etc.
* Manage the hosting and support for University Libraries journal publishing partnerships
* Partner with library departmental liaisons to implement strategies for including faculty and student work in DigiNole Commons
* Serve as a library resource on copyright, fair use and grants compliance, especially related to publishing

Qualifications
* ALA-accredited masters degree (awarded or near complete);
* Previous experience in an academic library setting is desirable;
* A strong public service orientation;
* A high degree of facility with relevant technologies and systems;
* Demonstrated knowledge of trends and best practices in scholarly communications across a variety of disciplines;
* Knowledge and experience in copyright law as it relates to fair use and library exemptions, new modes of scholarly communication, open access, authors* rights, and use of intellectual property;
* Excellent oral, written, and interpersonal communications skills.
* Ability to work effectively with faculty, students, and staff in a team environment;

Preferred
* Minimum two years of relevant library experience;
* Coursework or experience in digital scholarship, scholarly communications and/or digital humanities;
* Familiarity with repository platforms (Digital Commons, Islandora)

Helpful
The successful candidate will serve as a resource and advocate for issues that promote availability of scholarly intellectual resources. S/he will develop, implement, and assess an educational program; work with subject liaison librarians to promote knowledge about open access support to academic departments, and to assist faculty with issues related to their authored content; promote the use and utility of DigiNole Commons, FSU's institutional repository, and good research practices in a digital environment.

The Scholarly Communications Librarian serves as the Libraries' resource on issues related to intellectual property and its use in research and teaching, including: drafting and reviewing policies, guidelines, contracts

and license agreements; serving as liaison to campus offices on intellectual property-related issues; analyzing copyright status and risk for digital publishing; and maintaining current information on use of copyrighted material.

The Scholarly Communications Librarian will also monitor and stay current in requirements for open access, and will develop library policies and procedures to support researchers in research compliance. Related areas of responsibility could include: the development of campus open access policies, models for open access publishing and open access financing, the role of peer review and alt-metrics in publishing, codes of research practice, and large-scale scholarly communication projects (Ex. SCOAP3, COAPI, Library Publishing Coalition).

Contact Info
Ericka Jones
Staff Services Specialist
Florida State University Libraries
Tallahassee, FL 32306-2047
ecjones2@fsu.edu
Phone: 850-644-5870
Fax: 850-644-1659

University Information
Located in beautiful Tallahassee, Florida's capital city, a growing community with a population of more than 357,000, the Florida State University, a public, coeducational institution of the 11-member State University System of Florida, has an enrollment of over 40,000 students. The Library system includes ten libraries. Campus libraries have combined volume holdings totaling over 3 million volumes. The Library is a member of ARL, ASERL, CRL, OCLC, and Lyrasis. For more information about the Florida State University Libraries, see our home page at:
http://www.lib.fsu.edu/

Anticipated Salary Range
Minimum base salary is $45,000. Offer commensurate with qualifications and experience.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
CAMPUS: *Amherst*

JOB DESCRIPTION

OFFICIAL TITLE: *This is the official title of the position.*

Librarian V

FUNCTIONAL TITLE: *This is the in-house title by which the position may be known. A functional title is usually a more descriptive title than the official title and may be required to identify very specific kinds of work. This title may be used in signing all correspondence.*

Scholarly Communication and Special Initiatives Librarian

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DUTIES: *Please provide a brief overview of the general functions of this position   Specific details of duties should be reserved for the* Examples of Duties *section.)*

Coordinate scholarly communication activities for the University Libraries by providing leadership and education to the university community about these issues and their impact on the nature and conduct of scholarly inquiry. Work cooperatively and collaboratively with the Director of Libraries to conceptualize, actualize, and assess special initiatives. Investigate and promote the Library's involvement and position with various campus and consortial entities. Work with the appropriate parties, developing, scheduling, promoting and implementing library initiatives. Design and conduct programs as needed.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED: *Please indicate the title, but not the name, of the administrative employee or employees responsible for supervision or direction of work; describe the divergent extents of authority of each, indicating the degree, priorities, and relationships of the supervision or direction, which could range from close supervision to supervision with considerable freedom.*

Report to the Director of Libraries who reviews performance for effectiveness and conformance with established policies, but have substantial independent responsibility without immediate supervision.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED: *Using descriptive non-numerical terms, identify the scope of supervision, training or direction exercised (i.e., whether the supervision is over a few employees, a small number of employees, a large number of employees, etc.); also, describe the degree of supervision, indicating whether close supervision or general direction is involved, and categorize the physical conditions under which the supervision is given, such as in a laboratory or an office. Supervision of student employees should not be included in this section, but may be listed under* Examples of Duties, *if applicable.*

EXAMPLES OF DUTIES: *Please list and briefly describe several of the duties and responsibilities typically performed and assumed in this position. This list should not be restrictive but should be descriptive in such a manner as to provide concrete information representing examples of the actual work as well as the level of responsibility for the work being performed.*

1. Coordinate the design and shepherd to creation a robust and innovative institutional repository system in the University Library. Monitor project progress and evaluate results. Advise management on how to make optimal use of system features.
2. Engage units across the campus in the pursuit of strategic scholarly communication initiatives including the acquisition, management, and preservation of digital assets. Advocate use of technology for scholarly communication to faculty, staff, administrators, the public and academic collaborators.
3. Play an essential role with the integration of scholarly publishing technologies and processes with digital library development, especially related to repository developments. Oversee the development of scholarly communication applications with the development of other library applications.
4. Conceptualize, actualize, and assess special initiatives in coordination with the Director of Libraries. Investigate and promote the Library's involvement and position with various campus and consortia entities. Work with the appropriate parties, developing, scheduling, promoting and implementing library initiatives. Design and conduct programs as needed.

5. Provide consultation on University policies and legal and regulatory issues related to intellectual property and sponsored research as they relate to the university's scholarly communication initiatives.
6. Chair the Repository Advisory Group and participate in other Repository Committees ex officio.
7. Serve as a member of the Library's Senior Administrative Group
8. Maintain contacts with appropriate on-campus and off-campus agencies in order to maintain current on new developments in appropriate technologies. Collaborate with library departments, the University of Massachusetts Press, and campus centers focused on research, digital libraries, and scholarly publishing.
9. Develop and maintain appropriate reports, documentation and records.
10. Work cooperatively and collaboratively with other staff to coordinate scholarly communication education and training with programs undertaken by the Libraries and its various collaborative partners.
11. May be asked to represent the U Mass Amherst Library at selected meetings and conferences.
12. Perform other related duties as assigned.

QUALIFICATIONS: Please indicate in a general way the knowledge, abilities, skills, education and experience necessary for any individual to assume this position. It is not the objective of this section to list any one person's specific personal traits and training. It is important to indicate, also, what degree of competence would be required (i.e., considerable education, extensive experience, working knowledge, etc.) to perform the duties and assume the responsibilities typical of this position.

1. Master's degree in library science – or equivalent degree – from a program accredited by the American Library Association, or its appropriate equivalent in librarianship from another country, or have appropriate equivalent experience.
2. At least ten years of experience in an academic and/or research library environment. Substantial experience working within complex library systems. Familiarity with the emergence of Institutional Repositories, including issues, policy matters, and strategies for securing appropriate content and an understanding of the changing nature of the scholarly communication environment. Experience with networked information environments and familiarity with digital imaging and database creation.
3. Excellent organizational and communication (oral and written) skills. Demonstrated ability to work effectively with culturally diverse faculty, students, and staff.
4. Excellent interpersonal skills including ability to foster a collegial work environment that encourages change and innovation; and ability to interact effectively and work productively, collegially, cooperatively, and collaboratively with a variety of individuals and groups in a changing environment.
5. Demonstrated skills in project management, consensus building and problem solving. Demonstrated experience building coalitions and maintaining collaborative relationships.
6. Commitment to collaborative work environment, and ability to set and adjust priorities in a library embracing advanced information technologies, work under pressure, be thorough and accurate, follow tasks and projects through to completion, meet deadlines, and work independently.
7. Demonstrated ability to deal with ambiguity, change and innovation.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
CAMPUS: *Amherst*

JOB DESCRIPTION

OFFICIAL TITLE: *This is the official title of the position.*
　　Librarian V

FUNCTIONAL TITLE: *This is the in-house title by which the position may be known. A functional title is usually a more descriptive title than the official title and may be required to identify very specific kinds of work. This title may be used in signing all correspondence.*
　　Social Sciences Research Services Librarian

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DUTIES: *Please provide a brief overview of the general functions of this position. Specific details of duties should be reserved for the* Examples of Duties *section.)*
　　Serve as library liaison academic departments. Provide library orientation and discipline-based information literacy sessions for assigned social science areas at all degree levels. Prepare user guides, tutorials, and other information resource tools as needed. Offer appointment-based, in-depth research consultations. Provide point-of-need research assistance in-person, through phone, email, web and other technologies. Provide collection support for assigned social sciences subjects. Analyze usage and collections data to help inform library-wide collection decisions.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED: *Please indicate the title, but not the name, of the administrative employee or employees responsible for supervision or direction of work; describe the divergent extents of authority of each, indicating the degree, priorities, and relationships of the supervision or direction, which could range from close supervision to supervision with considerable freedom.*
　　Work under the general supervision of the head of Information Resources Management, and the functional supervision of the Coordinator, Acquisitions Unit. Be responsible to the Head of Research and Liaison Services for reference assignments.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED: *Using descriptive non-numerical terms, identify the scope of supervision, training or direction exercised (i.e., whether the supervision is over a few employees, a small number of employees, a large number of employees, etc.); also, describe the degree of supervision, indicating whether close supervision or general direction is involved, and categorize the physical conditions under which the supervision is given, such as in a laboratory or an office. Supervision of student employees should not be included in this section, but may be listed under* Examples of Duties, *if applicable.*
　　None.

EXAMPLES OF DUTIES: *Please list and briefly describe several of the duties and responsibilities typically performed and assumed in this position. This list should not be restrictive but should be descriptive in such a manner as to provide concrete information representing examples of the actual work as well as the level of responsibility for the work being performed.*

1. Serve as a liaison to designated academic programs, departments and centers. Engage in direct communication with faculty and students to learn about the needs, activities and trends in assigned liaison areas. Communicate information to faculty and students about the Libraries' services and information resources that support their curricular, learning and research needs. Compile and assess information received to identify curricular and research support opportunities and to inform the development and assessment of library services and resources.
2. Provide instruction to support disciplinary research. Work to incorporate appropriate technology into all contexts. Design and teach course-related information literacy sessions and/or credit classes in a classroom or web-based environment.
3. Prepare user guides, tutorials, and other online learning tools to support instruction and research in the social sciences. Develop scripts to be used in creating these tools.
4. Provide in-depth reference and research consultation to faculty and students in designated social sciences subject areas and education.
5. Incorporate trends in scholarly communication and emerging technologies into instructional and research support services.
6. Support subject collections in a changing research environment by applying specialized knowledge to the

selection, evaluation, and maintenance of library resources in designated subject areas of the social sciences. Manage and expend allocated acquisitions funds in a prudent and timely manner, according to established guidelines.

7. Analyze and actively share usage and collections data to help inform library-wide collection decisions.
8. Provide point-of-need research assistance to library users in-person, through phone, email, web and other technologies.
9. Maintain current awareness of scholarly literature and publishing trends.
10. Represent the Library at appropriate, selected professional meetings and conferences as requested.
11. May be asked to work evening and weekend hours.
12. Perform other related duties as assigned.

QUALIFICATIONS: Please indicate in a general way the knowledge, abilities, skills, education and experience necessary for any individual to assume this position. It is not the objective of this section to list any one person's specific personal traits and training. It is important to indicate, also, what degree of competence would be required (i.e., considerable education, extensive experience, working knowledge, etc.) to perform the duties and assume the responsibilities typical of this position.

1. Master's degree in library science from an American Library Association-accredited library and information studies program.
2. Minimum of fourteen years of experience in an academic or research library, including some collection development responsibilities.
3. Educational background in the social sciences. Graduate (Advanced) degree in subject desirable.
4. Working knowledge of at least one foreign language.
5. Thorough knowledge of the methods used in performing library research. Knowledge of scholarly literature and publishing trends.
6. Thorough knowledge of reference and information sources in all formats, especially those relating to the social sciences.
7. Thorough knowledge of educational and research programs of the University, especially in social sciences.
8. Fluency with data analysis, including the ability to identify and analyze appropriate information related to the Libraries' students and faculty, the University, higher education as well as trends in information discovery and delivery.
9. Strong user-focused service model that is responsive to and anticipates the distinctive needs of faculty, students and staff.
10. Excellent communication skills, both oral and written; strong interpersonal skills; ability to work effectively in a team environment and independently and ability to work collaboratively with campus partners.
11. Demonstrated ability to prioritize, organize and accomplish assigned work and produce needed outputs in a timely, efficient and effective manner.
12. Ability to establish and maintain harmonious working relationships.

OFFICIAL POSITION CERTIFICATION
This is a complete and accurate description of this position.

_____   _____
  Date   **Signature--Supervisor**

_____   _____
  Date   **Signature--Director of Libraries**

_____   _____
  Date   **Signature--Staff Member**

<div style="border:1px solid #000; padding:1em;">

**North Carolina State University Libraries
Vacancy Announcement**

Director, Copyright and Digital Scholarship

Between the mountains of the Blue Ridge and the shores of the Outer Banks lies North Carolina's Research Triangle of Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill. One of the nation's premier concentrations of academic, corporate, and public research, the area combines moderate year-round temperatures, rolling hills, championship college athletics, and a rich diversity of cultural events. The Triangle consistently ranks high on lists of desirable American communities, including a recent rating by *Forbes* as the number-one place for business and careers and as one of *Money Magazine's* Best Big Cities. The North Carolina State University Libraries has been recognized as the first recipient of the Association of College and Research Libraries' *Excellence in Academic Libraries Award* for its teamwork, innovation, and continuous interaction with students and faculty to further the educational mission of NC State University. A major new science and engineering research library, the James B. Hunt Jr. Library, is under construction and expected to open in 2012/13. It will be the social and intellectual nexus for NC State's Centennial Campus, a research and advanced technology community that includes the colleges of Engineering and Textiles, a variety of science and technology research centers, and more than 130 companies and government agencies.

The NCSU Libraries invites applications and nominations for the position of **Director, Copyright and Digital Scholarship** to manage its Copyright and Digital Scholarship Center. The Center provides services, resources, and guidance for the university community in matters relating to the creation, dissemination, and use of knowledge. The emphasis is on fostering sustainable models of scholarly communication, providing guidance on copyright in teaching and research, and creating new forms of digital scholarship and access.

Responsibilities
The **Director, Copyright and Digital Scholarship** leads a dynamic program that engages faculty, staff, and students in initiatives to maximize the dissemination and impact of the university's scholarship and knowledge resources. In this highly visible position, the incumbent provides guidance to the NC State community on scholarly communication matters. The Director serves as a resource on local and national policy to help the university community stay informed and involved with the changing landscape for scholarly work and publication. The incumbent works in close consultation with the university's Office of General Counsel, Copyright Committee, Provost's office, and Distance Education and Learning Technology Applications unit (DELTA). He or she collaborates with colleagues throughout the Libraries, providing leadership for digital scholarship and publishing initiatives, and guidance on fair use and other copyright issues related to library collections and services. He or she participates in library planning and serves on library-wide and university committees, task forces, and teams. NCSU Librarians are expected to be active professionally and to contribute to developments in the field. Reports to the Associate Director for Collections and Scholarly Communication.

Qualifications
Required: ALA-accredited MLS or equivalent advanced degree in a relevant discipline (e.g., J.D.) Relevant professional experience, including experience with scholarly communication and research

</div>

dissemination. Knowledge of digital publishing and digital repositories as applied to the creation, dissemination, and use of digital information resources. Demonstrated expertise with relevant legal and regulatory issues associated with intellectual property and copyright. Demonstrated ability to represent the interests of the academy in scholarly communication issues. Knowledge of licensing issues as applied to library collections. Excellent oral and written communication skills; excellent interpersonal skills; and ability to work effectively with faculty, students, and academic administrators. A record of ongoing professional development and contribution.

Preferred: ALA-accredited MLS plus J.D. Experience writing proposals and participating in grant activities.

The University and the Libraries
Recognized as one of the nation's leading universities in science and technology, with strong programs in the humanities and social sciences, NC State offers degrees through the Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Design, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Natural Resources, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles, and Veterinary Medicine. As the largest academic institution in the state, NC State enrolls more than 33,000 students and offers doctoral degrees in 61 fields of study. The university is ranked 4th in industry research funding and 9th in total research expenditures among universities without medical schools. With more than 660 active patents, NC state is ranked 9th among U.S. universities in patent production, quality, and strength. NC State is a national leader in networking technologies and a charter member of the North Carolina Networking Initiative (NCNI), an Internet2 initiative with the most advanced operational networking system infrastructure in the nation.

The library system (**http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/**) consists of a central library and branch libraries for design, natural resources, textiles, and veterinary medicine. With a staff of 260+ FTE, the Libraries has more than 4 million volumes in its collection, acquires more than 62,000 print and electronic serials, and has a total annual budget of over $25 million, with approximately $9.5 million allocated to collections. The Libraries is the host site for NC LIVE (North Carolina Libraries for Virtual Education), a multi-type library initiative, making digital resources accessible to North Carolina residents.

The NCSU Libraries is a member of the Association of Research Libraries, the Digital Library Federation, the Coalition for Networked Information, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, the Council for Library and Information Resources, and the Center for Research Libraries. Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina Central University, and North Carolina State University form the Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN), with combined resources exceeding 14 million volumes and collections budgets totaling more than $30 million.

Salary and Benefits
The Libraries offers a highly competitive salary in recognition of applicable education and experience for this position. Librarians have non-tenure track faculty status (without levels of rank). Benefits include: 24 days vacation, 12 days sick leave; State of NC preferred provider medical insurance, and state, TIAA/CREF, or other retirement options. Additional and optional dental, life, disability, deferred compensation, and legal plans are offered. Tuition waiver program for all campuses of The University of North Carolina is available. More benefits information is available at http://www7.acs.ncsu.edu/hr/benefits/

Application process and schedule
Applications will be reviewed upon receipt; applications will be accepted until finalist candidates are selected. Candidates are encouraged to apply as soon as possible to receive full consideration. The

POSITION DESCRIPTION

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIAN
SIU CARBONDALE
LIBRARY AFFAIRS

Appointment: Assistant/Associate Professor, full-time, 12-month, continuing (tenured or tenure-track)

Environment: Library Affairs provides comprehensive library services to the Southern Illinois University Carbondale population of 18,500 students in beautiful Southern Illinois. Morris Library, the primary facility, was completely renovated and reopened in 2009. The building currently features over 200 computers, laptops to borrow, 14 study rooms, and two computer classrooms. Two additional floors that will feature highly flexible, technology-rich, collaborative spaces are under construction and will open in 2014. The building houses nearly three million volumes, three and a half million microforms, and 43,000 currently-received periodicals and serials, as well as strong collections of online databases, maps, films, DVDs, and sound recordings. Morris Library is a selective U.S. Federal Depository Library and an Illinois State Depository Library. As the center for academic support services on campus, Morris Library hosts SalukiTech (technology and computer support), the University Honors Program, the Writing Center, Learning Support Services, Testing Lab, Math Lab, and Center for Teaching Excellence. Morris Library is a member of the Association of Research Libraries, Coalition for Networked Information, Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois, Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, and Greater Western Library Alliance. Librarians at SIU Carbondale are faculty and are covered by collective bargaining.

Responsibilities:
Under the general direction of the Head of Reference and Instructional Services, the Health Sciences Librarian:
- Provides reference, instruction, and library services to the University community. Responsibilities include:
- Assists patrons at the Information Desk with research and reference questions, including limited nights and weekends
- Helps patrons to identify and locate library materials and resources using both print and electronic resources – in person, via email, or online
- Teaches the general use of the Library's resources and technology as appropriate
- Serves as the subject specialists and liaison to departments in the Health Sciences and other appropriate academic departments
- Provides formal and informal instruction in library usage for these departments
- Assists with subject-specific research queries in areas of expertise
- Serves as contact between Morris library and the School of Medicine's Medical Resource Center on the Carbondale campus
- Provides outreach services to off-campus students and faculty involved in all Distance Education programs
- Participates in the library's scholarly communication initiatives, including the population of the Institutional Repository
- Maintains service contributions to Library Affairs, the University, and the profession
- Continues to develop in librarianship and subject specialty through research contributions, conference and/or workshop attendance, and other educational activities
- Performs other appropriate duties

Required Qualifications:
- ALA-accredited master's degree in Library Science
- Familiarity with reference sources in an academic library
- Demonstrated skills in instruction and development of effective teaching materials
- Knowledge of or coursework in one of the Health Sciences
- Working knowledge of a wide variety of information technology applications and proficiency in the use of general and subject-specific print and electronic reference resources
- Demonstrated strong interpersonal and communication skills, both oral and written
- Ability to organize work and meet deadlines
- Interest and potential to meet established Library Affairs criteria for promotion and tenure, including professional service and published research

_____   _____

Incumbent   Date

_____   _____

Supervisor   Date

_____   _____

Dean, Library Affairs   Date

POSITION DESCRIPTION

SIU CARBONDALE
LIBRARY AFFAIRS

Title of Position: Lecturer (Science Librarian)

Appointment: Lecturer, full-time, 12 month, term, renewable, Non-Tenure-Track

Responsibilities: Under the general direction of the Associate Dean for Information Services and responsive to input from the Dean of Library Affairs , the Science Librarian provides reference, instruction, liaison, collection development, outreach, and general library services to the University community. Specific responsibilities include:

- Assists patrons at the Information Desk with research and reference questions, including limited nights and weekends. Provides general reference service via face-to-face, online, email, chat, phone, and consultation means.
- Instructs students and faculty in the use of library resources and technologies, as well as in information access, evaluation, and management in face-to-face and online settings as appropriate. Assists in the development of instructional curricula (including for credit and non-credit courses), online learning modules, web pages, user guides, and assessments.
- Serves as subject specialist and liaison to departments covering Science disciplines, providing formal and informal instruction in library research for these departments. Assists with subject-specific research queries in areas of expertise. Identifies opportunities for outreach and strategic partnerships with specific SIU departments based on expertise.
- Assists with student recruitment, orientation, and retention strategies.
- Selects monographs and recommends other resources for science disciplines. Participates in other collection development activities as needed.
- Participates in the library's scholarly communication initiatives, including the population of the Institutional Repository.
- Serves on library and university committees.
- Other duties and responsibilities as assigned.

Required Qualifications:

- ALA-accredited master's degree in Library Science (MLS) awarded by date of appointment.
- Bachelor's degree in a science or engineering discipline.
- Proficiency in the use of general and subject-specific reference resources and in conducting library research.
- Experience creating web-based guides and tutorials (e.g., LibGuides).
- Working knowledge of a wide variety of information technology applications (e.g., Microsoft Office) and databases.
- Excellent interpersonal and oral and written communication skills.
- Demonstrated strong organizational skills, including the ability to manage projects, and multiple tasks while meeting deadlines and solving problems in a complex and dynamic environment.
- A strong customer-service orientation.
- Demonstrated ability to work independently and collaboratively with diverse faculty, staff, and students in a rapidly-evolving, team-oriented environment.

Preferred Qualifications:

- Additional master's degree in a science or engineering discipline.
- Speaking, reading and writing knowledge of a second language.
- Experience working in an academic library.
- Teaching experience.
- Collection development experience.
- Familiarity with online learning management systems and tools.
- History of working with diverse populations and college students.
- Experience writing, obtaining, and managing grants.

_____   _____

Incumbent   Date

_____   _____

Associate Dean for Information Services   Date

_____   _____

Dean of Library Affairs   Date

POSITION DESCRIPTION

NATURAL SCIENCES LIBRARIAN
SIU CARBONDALE
LIBRARY AFFAIRS

Appointment: Assistant/Associate Professor, full-time, 12-month, continuing (tenured or tenure-track)

Environment: Library Affairs provides comprehensive library services to the Southern Illinois University Carbondale population of 18,500 students in beautiful Southern Illinois. Morris Library, the primary facility, was completely renovated and reopened in 2009. The building currently features over 200 computers, laptops to borrow, 14 study rooms, and two computer classrooms. Two additional floors that will feature highly flexible, technology-rich, collaborative spaces are under construction and will open in 2014. The building houses nearly three million volumes, three and a half million microforms, and 43,000 currently-received periodicals and serials, as well as strong collections of online databases, maps, films, DVDs, and sound recordings. Morris Library is a selective U.S. Federal Depository Library and an Illinois State Depository Library. As the center for academic support services on campus, Morris Library hosts SalukiTech (technology and computer support), the University Honors Program, the Writing Center, Learning Support Services, Testing Lab, Math Lab, and Center for Teaching Excellence. Morris Library is a member of the Association of Research Libraries, Coalition for Networked Information, Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois, Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, and Greater Western Library Alliance. Librarians at SIU Carbondale are faculty and are covered by collective bargaining.

Responsibilities:
Under the general direction of the Head of Reference and Instruction Services, the Natural Sciences Librarian provides reference, instruction, and library services to the University community. Responsibilities include:

- Assisting patrons at the Information Desk with research and reference questions, including limited nights and weekends
- Helping patrons to identify and locate library materials and resources using both print and electronic resources – in person, via email, or online
- Teaching the general use of the Library's resources and technology as appropriate
- Serving as the subject specialist and liaison to departments in the Natural Sciences and other appropriate academic departments
- Providing formal and informal instruction in library usage for these departments
- Assisting with subject-specific research queries in areas of expertise
- Participate in the library's scholarly communication initiatives, including the population of the Institutional Repository
- Maintaining service contributions to Library Affairs, the University, and the profession as appropriate
- Continuing to develop in librarianship and subject specialty through research contributions, conference and/or workshop attendance, and other education activities
- Performing other appropriate duties

Required Qualifications:
- ALA-accredited master's degree in Library Science
- Familiarity with reference sources in an academic library
- Demonstrated skills in instruction and development of effective teaching materials

- Knowledge of or course work in one of the Natural Sciences
- Working knowledge of a wide variety of information technology applications and proficiency in the use of general and subject-specific print and electronic reference resources
- Demonstrated strong interpersonal and communication skills, both oral and written
- Ability to organize work and meet deadlines
- Interest and potential to meet established Library Affairs criteria for promotion and tenure, including professional service and published research

_____   _____

Incumbent   Date

_____   _____

Supervisor   Date

_____   _____

Dean, Library Affairs   Date

Service Descriptions

UB University at Buffalo *The State University of New York* | **REACHING OTHERS**

UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO LIBRARIES   Find Library Materials | My Account | Get Help | Libraries & Collections | About Us | Ask A Librarian

Transforming Scholarly Communication & Publishing

| ARCHIVING SCHOLARSHIP | DATA MANAGEMENT | COPYRIGHT | RESEARCH IMPACT | OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING |

OPEN EDUCATION RESOURCES

Institutional Repository | Catalog

Institutional Repository

Search full-text articles, full-text reports, audio mp3 files, images, and video clips produced by UB researchers and students.

SEARCH ➔

You want to publish, we want to help…

Scholarly publishing is undergoing fundamental transformations and the UB Libraries want to help you understand how these changes impact your scholarly endeavors. Here are some ways we may be able to assist:

- **Accurately measuring the the impact of your work**: librarians are available to assist you with using Web of Science, Harzing's Publish or Perish/Google Scholar, altmetrics, and other resources to capture a more complete picture of the impact of your scholarly output.

- **Archiving your work**: the UB Libraries can provide assistance with sustainable, long-term, online preservation of your work (articles, data, and other scholarly output).

UB FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

in *Web of Knowledge* RSS
in *Science Citation Index* RSS
in *Social Science Citation Index* RSS
in *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* RSS

PRESENTATION

Scholarly Publishing: Presentations

BLOGS

- **Alternative publishing outlets**: stay up-to-date on emerging and alternative publishing models like open access journals, e-books, open educational resources, and more.

- **Understanding copyright and author's rights**: legislation regarding federally funded research, public access mandates, and data sharing requirements.

Questions about Scholarly Communication issues? Give me a try!

A. Ben Wagner
Sciences Librarian
226 Capen Hall
Buffalo, NY 14260

(716) 645-1333
abwagner@buffalo.edu

Gobbledygook (Public Library of Science, Martin Fenner)

Dr. Fenner has for many years worked as medical doctor and cancer researcher at the Hannover Medical School Cancer Center in Germany.

The Scholarly Kitchen (Society for Scholarly Publishing)

Tag line is "What's Hot & What's Cooking in Scholarly Communications". Generally provides a more conservative or publisher-flavored viewpoint.

Peter Suber (SPARC)

One of the most followed open access advocate/educator holding many concurrent positions including the Director of the Harvard Open Access Project and Senior Researcher at SPARC.

University Libraries > Transforming Scholarly Communication & Publishing

**Woodruff Health Sciences
Center Library**

WHSCL Publication Analysis Service

WHAT: Citation-base analysis service or assistance compiling publications, citation counts, and other available data to advise, inform, and highlight key areas of impact. Validated publication and impact data is collected from one of the two major citation tracking databases, Web of Science or Scopus. Additional databases and/or impact metrics may be discussed but are not included in the provided analyses. Typical commissions include, but are not limited to the following data:

- *Number of Publications* for a given time frame, institution, or career
- *Citation Statistics* such as total citations, average citations per publication, and distribution of citations over years, institutions, etc.
- *H-index* or other comparative measures of visibility and impact
- *Researcher Profiles and Alerts* can be established for increased visibility, building bibliographies, publically available metrics, and future citation or other statistical notifications
- *Journal Impact Factors* and other metrics
- *Citing and Collaborative Fields* for each identified publication
- *Relevant and Potential Journals* for future submissions to increase publication visibility and impact.
- *Comparisons* can be provided across individuals, faculty ranks, subject areas, institutions, etc.
- *Benchmarking* graphs and analytics can be available by publication subject areas between fields and institutions.
- *Summarized reports* can reflect total individual, departmental, division, or unit publication output.

FOR WHOM: Each data analysis report or requested training can be focused around an individual researcher, research group, division, department, and/or school.

MOST USEFUL WHEN: Looking to identify areas of strength and weakness, areas of greatest impact, comparing publication impact, and highlighting potential areas of growth. Comparisons and benchmarking reports can reveal new areas of growth and collaboration.

REQUEST: Contact Life Sciences Informationist Kim Powell (krpowel@emory.edu) or use Ask A Librarian to request additional information. Please indicate specific areas of interest to be included in a report or training session.

Galter Health Sciences Library

Enter search term... 🔍

⚠ FSM affiliates should sign in from your location for full access to resources. ✕

MY ACCOUNT

Sign in to access resources

POPULAR LINKS

PubMed

Ovid MEDLINE

UpToDate

Clinical Key (formerly MD Consult)

Mobile Resources

Top Databases

Ebook Collections

Clinical Tools

Catalog

POPULAR PAGES

Order an Article or Book

EndNote Support

Staff Directory

NU Print

✉ Contact Us!

Northwestern University

Home / Request Services and Materials / Metrics and Impact Core (MIC) / PDF

Metrics and Impact Core (MIC)

≡ Page Content

The Metrics and Impact Core (MIC), housed in Galter Library, has expertise in bibliometrics, data visualization, continuous improvement, information systems and alternative metrics. The core provides extensive advisory services for researchers, groups or departments on topics such as:

- developing successful publishing strategies
- managing or tracking publications
- maintaining an impactful online identity
- measuring or assessing research impact by discipline
- communicating research impact to audiences

MIC uses a wide collection of resources, including Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, NU Scholars, Journal Citation Reports, and more, to provide services and reports for:

- **Researchers or clinicians** to demonstrate impact of published works to promotion or tenure committees, or the impact of research studies to funding agencies when applying for funding
- **Research groups/institutions/departments** to discover how research findings are being used to promote science, or an overall view of research publications and outputs by a specific group

Our upcoming Research Impact Guide will provide information on bibliometric analysis, alternative metrics, research impact analysis, information visualization, evaluation frameworks, and more. Also, check out our Galter Classes (http://galter.northwestern.edu/classes) page to learn more about or request courses.

For questions or inquiries on services, please contact:

Dr. Kristi Holmes (http://galter.northwestern.edu/contact/Kristi/Holmes), Core Director and Associate Director of Evaluation, NUCATS

Karen Gutzman (http://galter.northwestern.edu/contact/Karen/Gutzman),

NUCATS
Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute

Impact and Evaluation Librarian

Methods and services

- **Advanced Bibliometric Analysis** - Provides an understanding of productivity and emerging indicators of impact. Ongoing analyses in MIC include tracking "hot" and "highly cited" papers for discipline-specific percentile ranking and assessment of productivity, recognition/influence, efficiency, relative impact and benchmarking.
- **Alternative metrics** - Enables characterization of dissemination and public engagement. This data supplements conventional bibliometrics and allows real-time social engagement data to be collected and monitored in a meaningful way for a broad array of research products.
- **Social Network Analysis (SNA) and data visualizations** - Facilitate an understanding of relationships between people, organizations, concepts, or services. SNA provides snapshots of programs, collaborations, resources, and services which can be used to describe, predict, and measure the effect of interventions.
- **Surveys** - Measure satisfaction, collaboration, effectiveness of training. Surveys may be utilized for post-consultation or service surveys; post-event surveys for training and workforce development events (courses, workshops, training events, online tutorials, seminars), and annual surveys on satisfaction, collaboration, and community engagement.
- **Micro-case studies & interviews** - Efficiently enable in-depth qualitative assessments using a modified CADTH framework [1] to facilitate effective and efficient case studies.

[1] Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH) (2014). Retrieved from http://www.cadth.ca/en/cadth/evaluation-reports (/exit?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cadth.ca%2Fen%2Fcadth%2Fevaluation-reports)

Updated: February 25th, 2015 08:48

Galter Health Sciences Library
Feinberg School of Medicine
Northwestern University
303 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611
Phone 312-503-8126
Contact Us

Home   Guides

Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis

Determining your location... | View access restrictions

BERNARDBECKER
MEDICAL LIBRARY
delivering knowledge, informing decisions

Today's Hours: 7:30am - 10:00pm
askbecker@wustl.edu / (314) 362-7080

Search
○ website
○ catalog

CATALOG   JOURNALS   E-BOOKS   PUBMED@BECKER   HELP

RESOURCES & COLLECTIONS   ACCOUNTS & SERVICES   CLASSES & CONSULTING   ABOUT THE LIBRARY

Home › Classes and Consulting › Publishing and Evaluation Support

Publishing and Evaluation Support

The Scholarly Publishing specialists provide a variety of services and resources to assist faculty, investigators and students with publishing and evaluation needs.

For more information, please contact Cathy Sarli or Amy Suiter.

Publish & Disseminate

- Author Rights & Copyright
- Digital Commons@Becker
- Strategies for Authors
- WU Open Access Resolution

Track & Evaluate

- Author Profiles
- Publication Metrics
- Track Your Work: Who is Citing Your Work?
- What is the Impact of Your Work?

Comply

- Public Access Policies
  - NIH
  - Other Federal Agencies
  - Foundations, Charities and Organizations
- Reporting of Research Guidelines
- Responsible Conduct of Research

Publishing & Evaluation Services

Are you interested in alternative ways of disseminating your works? Do you need help with a grant application or biosketch? Do you have questions related to copyright?

PEOPLE AT BECKER LIBRARY

Cathy Sarli
Senior Librarian for Evaluation and Assessment Services
sarlic@wustl.edu

Amy Suiter
Scholarly Publishing Librarian
suitera@wusm.wustl.edu

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATIONS AT WU

A joint site hosted by Becker Library and the Danforth Campus Libraries

» learn more

Find out more about the services we provide.

RESOURCES & COLLECTIONS

Library Catalog
Books
E-Journals
E-Books
Suggest a Resource

Portals & Gateways
Find a Database
Clinical Portal
Subject Guides
BJH and SLCH Resources

Archives & Rare Books
Archives Database
Exhibits & Presentations
Image Gallery
Rare Book Collections
Services & Policies

Additional Resources
Course Reserves
Digital Commons@Becker
Center for History Of Medicine

ACCOUNTS & SERVICES

Library Accounts
Borrower's Account
Interlibrary Loan (ILLiad)
Library Membership
Ovid
Remote Access (Proxy)

Specialized Services
Communicating for Health
Community Engagement
Science Support Services

Computing
Public Workstations
The Research Pod
Software at Becker
Wireless Access in the Library

Additional Services
Borrowing from other Libraries
Event & Meeting Space
Reserving Course Materials

CLASSES & CONSULTING

Consulting Expertise
Assessing Your Research Impact
Consumer Health
Curriculum-Based Instruction
Evidence Based Practice
Health Literacy & Communication
NIH Public Access Policy
Publishing & Evaluation Support
Science Support

Classes & Presentations
Classes at Becker
Becker on the Road Speakers Series
Online Guides & Tutorials

Help
Email, Chat & Phone
Faculty Liaisons
Frequently Asked Questions

ABOUT THE LIBRARY

Affiliated Libraries
Family Resource Center
Olin Library
St. Louis Children's Hospital Medical Library

News & Updates
Becker Briefs
Upcoming Events
Subscribe to Web Feeds

Library Information
Hours & Access Restrictions
Departments & Staff
Facts about the Library
Maps & Directions
Using the Library & FAQ's

Washington University in St.Louis
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

BERNARD BECKER MEDICAL LIBRARY
660 S. Euclid Ave., Campus Box 8132, St. Louis MO 63110
Phone: 314.362.7080 Fax: 314.454.6606

Assessment Reports
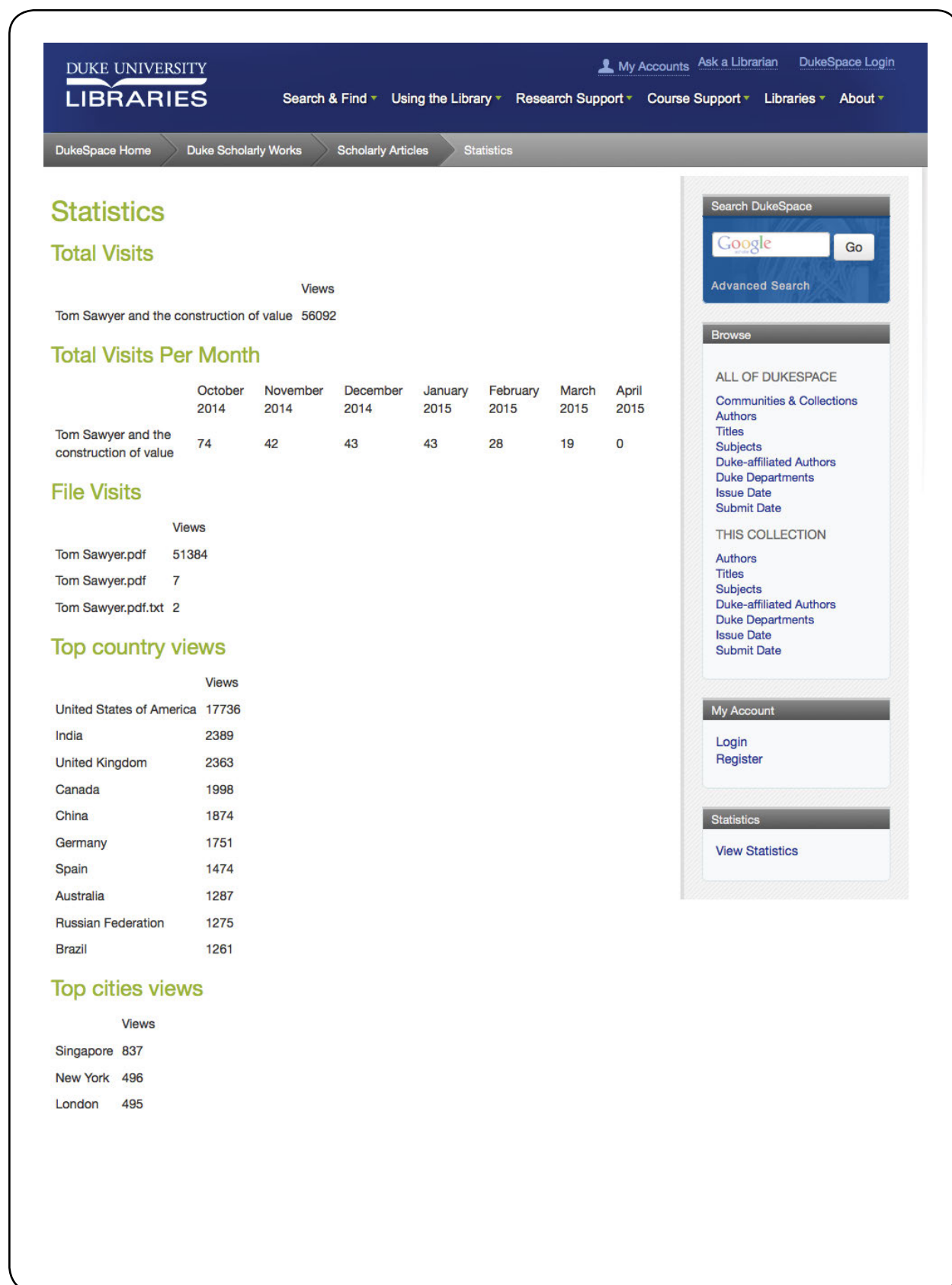
EMORY LIBRARIES & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | Robert W. Woodruff Library

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

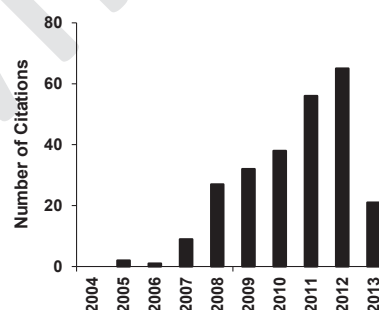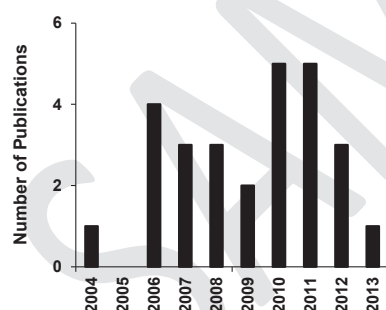**Name variants**: Name variant 1, Name variant 2

_____

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.

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
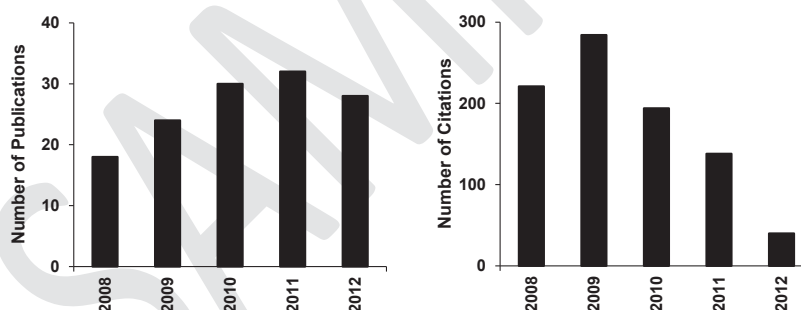
Date range of report: 2008-2012

_____

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

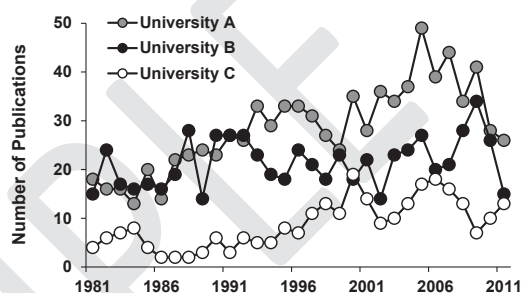**Institutions included in report:** University A, University B, University C

Date range of report: 1981-2011

Number of publications:

    University A: 883
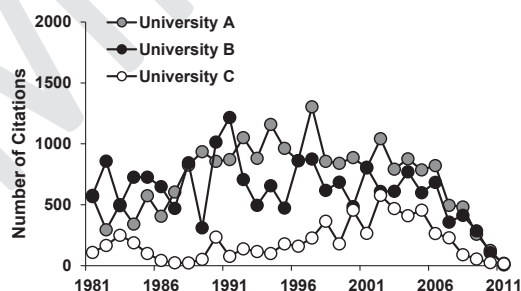
    University B: 665

    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.

The Florida State University
DigiNole Commons

Library Faculty Publications   University Libraries

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

Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

"...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

1

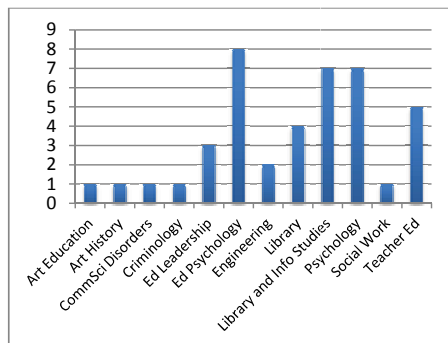Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

- 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

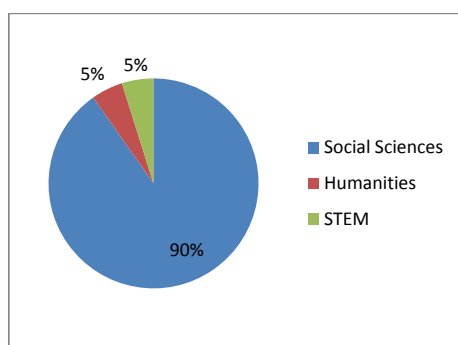Charts

Number of Deposits by Department

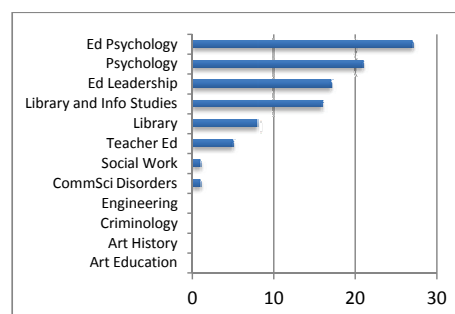Total Hits on Upload-A-Thon Articles by Department, Oct. 2013

2
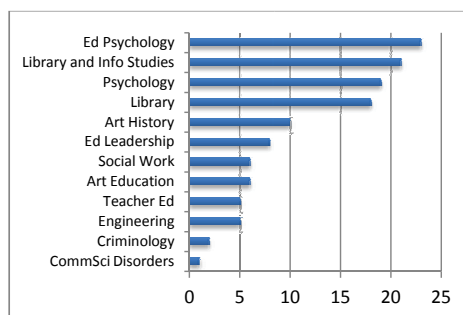
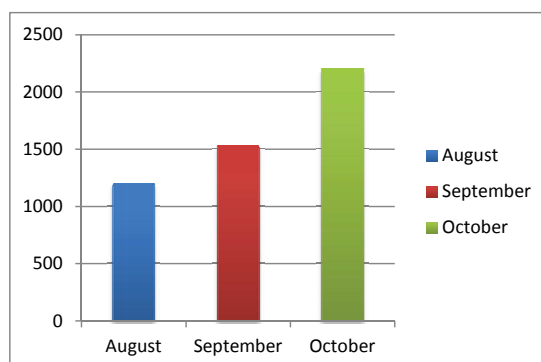Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

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

3

Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

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:

4

Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

- o 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:
  - o 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
  - o 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
  - o 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.

5

Florida State University Open Access Week 2013 Report

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

6

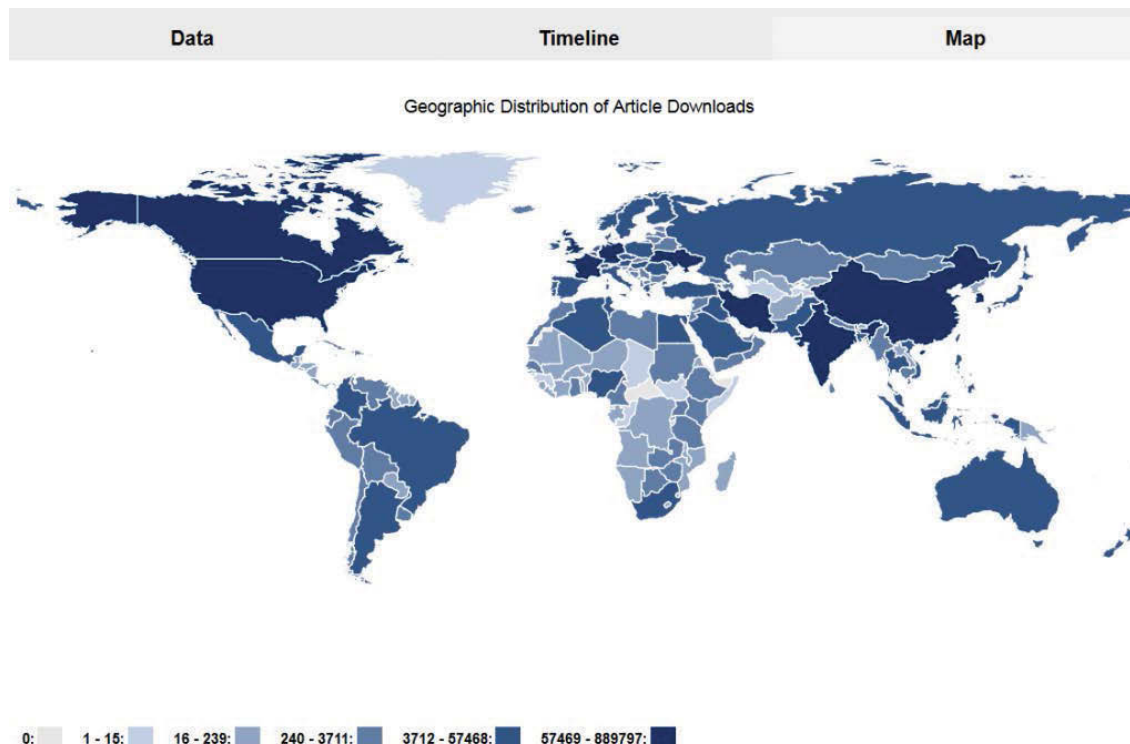| Search | Hours & locations | Borrow & request | Research support | About us | Ask Us | Account |

News & events

Subscribe

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:

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

Data	Timeline	Map

Geographic Distribution of Article Downloads

0:	1 - 15:	16 - 239:	240 - 3711:	3712 - 57468:	57469 - 889797:

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."

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS
The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study and Its Impact
https://becker.wustl.edu/about/news/impact-ocular-hypertension-treatment-study

Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis

Determining your location... | View access restrictions

BERNARD BECKER
MEDICAL LIBRARY
delivering knowledge, informing decisions

Today's Hours: 7:30am - 10:00pm
askbecker@wustl.edu / (314) 362-7080

Search
○ website
○ catalog

CATALOG   JOURNALS   E-BOOKS   PUBMED@BECKER   HELP

RESOURCES & COLLECTIONS   ACCOUNTS & SERVICES   CLASSES & CONSULTING   ABOUT THE LIBRARY

Home › About › Becker Briefs › Scholarly Publishing › The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study and Its Impact

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).

BRIEF CATEGORIES

ANNOUNCEMENTS
ARCHIVES AND RARE BOOKS
MASTERING INFORMATION
SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING
SCIENCE SUPPORT
STAFF NEWS

SEARCH THE BRIEFS

[   ] Search

LIKE US ON FACEBOOK

Becker Medical Library - Washington University School of Medicine

Like 518

SUBSCRIBE TO BECKER BRIEFS

Look for the RSS Icon on the Briefs pages. You can subscribe to a category, a tag, an author, or everything.

» Learn more about RSS feeds.

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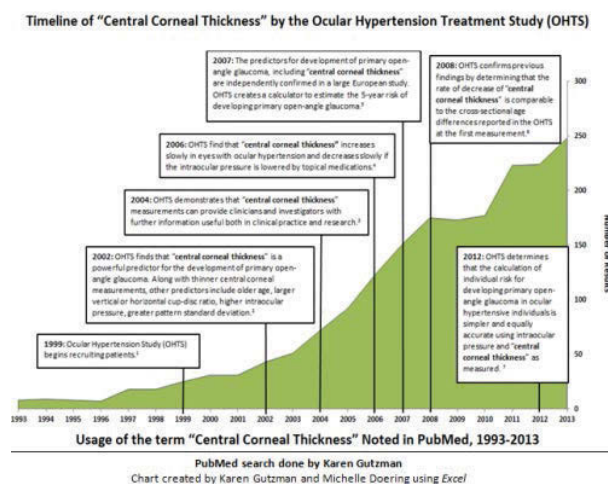
A search in Elsevier Scopus was also performed in July 2014. A search in Elsevier Scopus for article and review document types with the keyword of "Glaucoma" resulted in 53,534 publications, dating from 1895 to current. Two OHTS articles were in the top ten cited publications:

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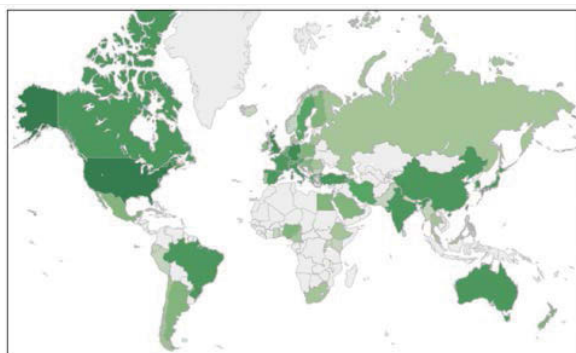
Geographic Map Displaying Countries Represented by Author Affiliations of Citing Publications to OHTS Articles (Colorized by number of citing countries)
Map created by Amy Suiter using *Tableau*

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.

Timeline of "Central Corneal Thickness" by the Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study (OHTS)

2007: The predictors for development of primary open-angle glaucoma, including "central corneal thickness" are independently confirmed in a large European study. OHTS creates a calculator to estimate the 5-year risk of developing primary open-angle glaucoma.[*]

2008: OHTS confirms previous findings by determining that the rate of decrease of "central corneal thickness" is comparable to the cross-sectional age differences reported in the OHTS at the first measurement.[*]

2006: OHTS find that "central corneal thickness" increases slowly in eyes with ocular hypertension and decreases slowly if the intraocular pressure is lowered by topical medications.[*]

2004: OHTS demonstrates that "central corneal thickness" measurements can provide clinicians and investigators with further information useful both in clinical practice and research.[*]

2002: OHTS finds that "central corneal thickness" is a powerful predictor for the development of primary open-angle glaucoma. Along with thinner central corneal measurements, other predictors include older age, larger vertical or horizontal cup-disc ratio, higher intraocular pressure, greater pattern standard deviation.[*]

2012: OHTS determines that the calculation of individual risk for developing primary open-angle glaucoma in ocular hypertensive individuals is simpler and equally accurate using intraocular pressure and "central corneal thickness" as measured.[*]

1999: Ocular Hypertension Study (OHTS) begins recruiting patients.[*]

Usage of the term "Central Corneal Thickness" Noted in PubMed, 1993-2013

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.

RESOURCES & COLLECTIONS	ACCOUNTS & SERVICES	CLASSES & CONSULTING	ABOUT THE LIBRARY
Library Catalog	**Library Accounts**	**Consulting Expertise**	**Affiliated Libraries**
Books	Borrower's Account	Assessing Your Research Impact	Family Resource Center
E-Journals	Interlibrary Loan (ILLiad)	Consumer Health	Olin Library
E-Books	Library Membership	Curriculum-Based Instruction	St. Louis Children's Hospital Medical Library
Suggest a Resource	Ovid	Evidence Based Practice	
Portals & Gateways	Remote Access (Proxy)	Health Literacy & Communication	**News & Updates**
Find a Database	**Specialized Services**	NIH Public Access Policy	Becker Briefs
Clinical Portal	Communicating for Health	Publishing & Evaluation Support	Upcoming Events
Subject Guides	Community Engagement	Science Support	Subscribe to Web Feeds
BJH and SLCH Resources	Science Support Services	**Classes & Presentations**	**Library Information**
Archives & Rare Books	**Computing**	Classes at Becker	Hours & Access Restrictions
Archives Database	Public Workstations	Becker on the Road Speakers Series	Departments & Staff
Exhibits & Presentations	The Research Pod	Online Guides & Tutorials	Facts about the Library
Image Gallery	Software at Becker	**Help**	Maps & Directions
Rare Book Collections	Wireless Access in the Library	Email, Chat & Phone	Using the Library & FAQ's
Services & Policies	**Additional Services**	Faculty Liaisons	
Additional Resources	Borrowing from other Libraries	Frequently Asked Questions	
Course Reserves	Event & Meeting Space		
Digital Commons@Becker	Reserving Course Materials		
Center for History Of Medicine			

Washington University in St. Louis
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

BERNARD BECKER MEDICAL LIBRARY
660 S. Euclid Ave., Campus Box 8132, St. Louis MO 63110
Phone: 314.362.7080 Fax: 314.454.6606

©2015 Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri

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.

BERNARD**BECKER**
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.

BERNARD**BECKER**
MEDICAL LIBRARY

Research Guides

UALbany Home | Calendars & Schedules | IT Services

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY · STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Ask Us!
IM/Text | Email | Phone

Search Our Website | Go

Library » Library Guides » Scholarly Metrics

Scholarly Metrics
Tags: altmetrics, citation, citation_search, cited_references, impact_factor, journal_ranking, promotion, tenure, web_of_science

This page describes the various means of searching for cited and citing references, measures of influence and impact, altmetrics and bibliometrics.

| Basics | Conducting Your Search | Cited Reference Analytics | Altmetrics | Author Profiles |

Basics   🖶 Print Page

Search: [   ] [This Guide] [Search]

Tracking Cited References

Cited references are the articles, books, and other resources listed in a bibliography, a "Works Cited" list, or in a "References" list. Cited references are useful for finding additional articles and books on a topic, for identifying the top researchers in a field, and for promotion and tenure decisions.

Databases tracking cited references make it possible to follow the instances where an author has been cited. This technique may be useful to:

- Track the research of an individual
- Track the history of a research idea
- Locate current research based on earlier research
- Find out how many times and where a publication is being cited
- Find out who is citing a particular source
- Find out how a particular research topic is being used to support other research and to analyze its impact

Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

Journal Reputation and Impact: publishing a paper in a journal based on disciplinary reputatation or with a high impact factor is the most well known way of getting your paper cited. But there are many other things a scholar can do to promote his or her work and make it easy for others to find.

Utilize Open Access Tools: Open Access journals tend to be cited more than non open access. Deposit your paper in a repository such as Scholars Archive here on campus or a disciplinary repository. Share your detailed research data in a repository.

Standarize Identifying Info: try to use

Take the iLearn Workshop!
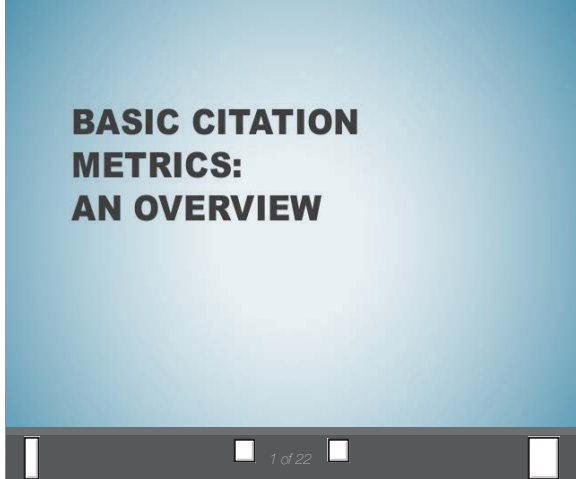
iLEARN WORKSHOPS @ UAlbANY LIBRARIES

Come to one of our **iLearn sessions** for faculty and graduate students on **Maximizing your Research Impact.**

Academics who publish (or hope to publish) scholarly research find measuring the impact and influence of their work helps others understand its value within one's department, institution, even throughout the discipline. In this workshop, learn how to generate unique author identifiers using ORCID and Researcher ID, and how they are used. Discover indicators such as the Journal Impact Factor, the h-index, and altmetrics, and their significance. We will also discuss issues like choosing the best journal for your research, and scholarly networking through tools such as Mendeley. The workshop length is 1 hour. The workshop is held in LI B14. See the **iLearn registration page** for details.

Comments (0)

Overview of Citation Metrics

BASIC CITATION METRICS: AN OVERVIEW

1 of 22

Comments (0)

What's the Difference Between All of These Tools?

Research Impact and Visibility Guide from Utrecht University Libraries

Comments (0)

Essential Concepts of Scholarly Metrics

Altmetrics: a new form of measuring scholarly impact based on web-based and social media sources which can show influence and impact.

Bibliometrics: The variety of metrics available based on cited reference data to measure scholarly output, impact, relevance and ranking. Analytics include citation count, impact factor, SNIP, h-index, e-index, and a wide variety of related measurements.

Citation Analysis: the process of tracing various patterns of scholarly behavior through analyzing the cited and/or citing references of a body of work. This could be done on an individual article, author, journal, institution, or other group.

Citation Count: The number of times an article, author, journal, institution, etc. has been cited. It is very difficult to locate every single time something or someone has been cited. Commonly accepted citation counts come from Web of Science. Each source which provides citation counts draws from a different base of resources and therefore the results may differ between Web of Science and Google Scholar, for example.

Citation Evaluation: Simply identifying the number of times someone or something has been cited does not account for certain citation patterns. For example, an author may have one or two articles early in his or her career that have very high citation counts, but later articles have substantially fewer. Another author may have a relatively steady number of citations for each article throughout his or her career.

Journal Ranking: There are a number of metrics that seek to measure the influence of a journal based on how it is being cited in other works. One such metric is the Journal Impact Factor. It should be emphasized that the ranking of a journal is not necessarily a reflection of a single specific article within the journal.

the same name throughout your career as well as the name of your affiliated insitution. Using common "official" names will allow for consistency and easy retrieval of your work by author or affiliation.

Bring Colleagues on Board: team-authored articles are cited more frequently, as does publishing with international authors. Working cross-or inter-disciplinarily helps as well.

Beef Up That Paper: use more references, publish a longer paper. Also papers which are published elsewhere after having been rejected are cited more frequently.

Beyond Peer-Reviewed Original Research: Write a review paper. Present a working paper. Write and disseminate web-based tutorials on your topic.

Search Optimization: use keywords in the abstract and assign them to the manuscript. Use descriptive titles that utilize the obvious terms searchers would use to look for your topic, avoiding questions in the title. Select a journal that is indexed in the key library databases for your field.

Market Yourself: create a key phrase that describes your research career and use it. Update your professional web page and publication lists frequently. Link to your latest and greatest article in your professional email signature file.

Utliize Social Media: Use author profiles such as ResearcherID and ORCID. Contribute to Wikipedia, start a blog and/or podcast, join academic social media sites.

From: Ebrahim, N.A., et al. (2013). Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency. *International Education Studies,* 6(11):93-99. DOI.5539/ies.v6n11p93

Comments (0)

Quality Factors & Caveats

Journal Prestige: There are basically two approaches to assessing journal prestige: (1) Perception/ranking of the journals by experts in the field, and (2) Journal ranking metrics providing analysis of citation rates. Other factors, such as journal submission and acceptance rates are also sometimes considered. Consult your Subject Librarian for assistance in this area.

"Good" Metric Scores (citation count, h-index, journal impact factor, journal ranking, etc.): Due to the varying citation rates from discipline to discipline, and even from specialty to specialty within a discipline, it is not possible to give a blanket statement regarding "good" metrics.

Caveats: There are many reasons why an author will cite previous research in his or her paper, and not all are an endorsement of the previous research. Self-citation, disagreeing or contradicting previous findings, and other motvations may not accurately reflect the influence of that work. This holds true for altmetrics counts as well.

For more information see: Leydesdorv, L. (2007) Caveats for the use of citation indicators in research and journal evaluations. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 59(2): 278-287. DOI: 10.1002/asi.20743

Comments (0)

ASU Libraries

Library » Library Guides » How To Guides » Citation Research   Admin Sign In

Citation Research

How to find citation counts for your publications and how to find journal rankings such as impact factors.

Last Updated: Apr 9, 2015   │   URL: http://libguides.asu.edu/citation   │   🖶 Print Guide   │   📶 RSS Updates   │   ✉ Email Alerts

| Overview | Article Citation Counts ▾ | Non-article Citation Counts | Altmetrics | Journal Rankings ▾ | Terms and Definitions |

Overview   🖶 Print Page   Search: [_____] [This Guide ▾] •Search

Introduction

This guide is designed to bring tools, information, sources and tutorials on citation research together in one place. The field of bibliometrics is increasingly being used to evaluate the impact of a scholar's work (citation counts and altmetrics) or to determine the importance of a journal within a particular field (impact factor). We'll show you how to find bibliometric data and how to use it appropriately.

Getting Started

If you are looking for ...	See ...
How many times your article has been cited	Article Citation Counts
How many times your book, conference paper, dissertation or patent has been cited	Non-article Citation Counts
How many times your publications have been downloaded or mentioned in social media	Altmetrics
Who is citing your articles	Article Citation Counts
Who is citing your book, conference paper, dissertation or patent	Non-article Citation Counts
Your H-index	Article Citation Counts: • Web of Science-->Analysis by Author • Google Scholar-->Software & Programs
A journal's impact factor	Journal Rankings
A journal's H-index	Alternative Sources for Journal Rankings
Explanations of citation research concepts and terminology	Terms & Definitions

Contact Us

Citation Research Group:
Lydia LaFaro
Linda Shackle

Email Us

For information related to your specialty, contact your subject librarian .

UCI LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY *of* CALIFORNIA · IRVINE

UCI LIBRARIES

Libraries » Subject and Course Guides » Research Impacts Using Citation Metrics   Admin Sign In
* UC Irvine access only

Research Impacts Using Citation Metrics

Last Updated: Jan 28, 2015 | URL: http://libguides.lib.uci.edu/researchimpact-metrics | 🖨 Print Guide | 📶 RSS Updates

| Home | Author Impact ⏷ | Article Impact ⏷ | Journal/Source Impact | Institutional Impact | Emerging Metrics / Altmetrics |

| Further Information | Related to Open Access |

Home   💬 Comments(0)   🖨 Print Page   Search: [   ] [This Guide ⏷] •Search

Introduction to Guide

This guide introduces resources that describe, utilize, and support the current research landscape.

Considerations of the roles of author, content, sources, impact, reputation, rankings, and benchmarking are increasingly important in analyzing contributions to the research life cycle.

Information here is organized by the different methods of impact that the research landscape is defined by:

Author Impact

Article Impact

Journal/Source Impact

Institutional Impact

Tools are promoted that can be used to engage in research metrics. Since the landscape is constantly changing, **Emerging Metrics** are also explored. For basic information on the Science Information Lifecycle visit this tutorial.

Comments (0)

Recommended Methods

Some recommended methods of research impact and citation metrics are detailed in the pages of this guide:

Web of Science Citation Report (Author Impact)

Google Scholar Author Profile (Author Impact)

H-Index (Author Impact)

Altmetrics (Article Impact)

Web of Science Cited Reference Search (Article Impact)

Journal Citation Reports Impact Factor (IF) (Journal Impact)

Eigenfactor (Journal Impact)

Comments (0)

Research Impacts Using Metrics

Research impact is a measure of the significance and importance of academic work within a scholarly community.

Bibliometrics are the use of quantitative tools to study publications and other written material.

Citation metrics focus on the statistical patterns and measurements of citations.

Citation analysis can be used as a quantifiable measure of academic output and research impact, which can help inform decisions on publication, promotion, and tenure.

Altmetrics is increasingly becoming an alternative and important method of measuring the impact of scholarly and other output and allows for social media tracking by various indicators such as number of tweets, blog posts, likes, bookmarks, etc. and are more timely wider-ranging measures of how people—both other researchers and the general public have demonstrated interested in an individual's work and contributions.

This guide is designed to help faculty members, graduate students and librarians use and understand the citation analysis tools available to us. At UCI, there is access to some of the major resources used for citation metrics, for example to obtain an Impact Factor (IF) you could consult the following tools -- Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports and Google Scholar. Descriptions of and guides to these tools can be accessed using the above drop-down menu, organized according to need.

Tools and methods of citation analysis are used to determine:

- How many times a publication or author has been cited
- Who is citing a publication or author
- A journal's impact factor (relative importance in a field or discipline)
- An author's published output ranking in a field or discipline.

Because of the limitations of each method, it is important to use multiple methods, sources, and tools to get a fuller and more complete analysis. Increasingly, the research community is studying how to assess the value of cooperation and collaboration among colleagues, scholars and scientists, with barriers being reduced and geography more global. New metrics and values will likely emerge through different sources, to complement and extend already existing methods and products.

Comments (0)

Limitations

Limitations of citation metrics:

- Current cause of concern articulated by scientists in this article about the role of impact factors in determining merits of science and scientists

Liaison Librarian

Julia Gelfand, Applied Sciences & Engineering Librarian

Contact Info
Office: Ayala Science Library 228
Phone: 949-824-4971
EMail: jgelfand@uci.edu

Links:
Profile & Guides

Ask A Librarian

For Chat, Text, eMail and to schedule a Research Consultation with a Librarian, use:

ASK A LIBRARIAN! 🖊 ✉ 📄 💬

Comments (0)

Acknowledgements

This Guide was initially prepared by Laine Thielstrom (thielstrom@gmail.com) during her Library School internship at the San Jose State University Graduate School of Library & Information Science, and was conducted at the University of California, Irvine Libraries in Fall 2012. Additional revision to the guide was done after consultation with Laura Bowering Mullen, Rutgers University Libraries.

Comments (0)

- Errors on citing papers can lead to separate entries and missed counts.
- Author and institutional naming inconsistencies can lead to separate entries and missed counts.
- Different databases use different sources to generate data and some are more comprehensive than others.
- Tools are skewed towards the STEM (science, technology, engineering and medicine) communities of scholars.
- Citations do not measure the number of readings of a work.
- Citations are not the only indicators of the importance of a work.

Comments (0)

DORA

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) has generated a lot of discussion since it was launched by the American Society for Cell Biology in December 2012.

- Additional comments from Science, theBUZZ

Comments (0)

UCLA Library

Connect from Off-Campus | Hours | Contact | **Ask a Librarian** Go

UCLA Library / Research Guides / Impact Metrics and Scholarly Attribution / Home

Impact Metrics and Scholarly Attribution

Discover your research impact, manage attribution of your research works, and search citations.

| Home | Author Impact ▾ | Article Impact ▾ | Journal/Source Impact | Institutional Impact |
| Emerging Metrics | Further Information |

Guide Introduction

The goal of this guide is to assist faculty members, research staff, and graduate students in understanding how to use impact metrics tools currently available.

Considerations need to be made in regards to the role that the author, content, source, impact, ranking, and benchmark have on the research cycle.

Four main areas can be used to determine the impact of research:

Author Impact

Article Impact

Journal/Source Impact

Institutional Impact

Limitations on Impact Factors

With any statistical measurement, there willl always be limitations of the data. Things to keep in mind:

- Errors on citations can lead to multiple entries and missed citations.
- Author and institutional naming inconsistencies can lead to multiple entries and missed citations.
- Different databases use different sources to generate data. Some databases are more comprehensive than others.
- These tools are highly skewed toward STEM (science, technology, engineering, medicine) scholars.
- Citations do not measure the number of times a work has been read or accessed.
- Citations are not and should not be the only indicator of the importance of a work.

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), run by the American Society for Cell Biology, has partnered with editors and publishers to ask the scientific community to stop misusing impact factors as a metric to judge scientific output.

- **San Francisco DORA Homepage**
- **DORA Editorial Article in Molecular Biology of the Cell**

Determining Impact from Metrics

Research impact is a measure of the significance and importance of academic work within a scholarly community.

Bibliometrics are the use of quantitative tools to study publications and other written material.

Citation metrics focus on the statistical patterns and measurements of citations.

Citation analysis can be used as a quantifiable measure of academic output and research impact, which can help inform decisions on publication, promotion, and tenure.

Altmetrics is increasingly becoming an alternative and important method of measuring the impact of scholarly output and allows for social media tracking by various indicators such as number of tweets, blog posts, likes, bookmarks, etc. and are more timely wider-ranging measures of how people—both other researchers and the general public have demonstrated interested in an individual's work and contributions.

This guide is designed to help faculty members, graduate students and librarians use and understand the citation analysis tools available to us. At UCLA, there is access to some of the major resources used for citation metrics, for example to obtain an Impact Factor (IF) you could consult the following tools: Web of Science and Journal Citation Reports. Descriptions of and guides to these tools can be accessed using the above drop-down menu, organized according to need.

Tools and methods of citation analysis are used to determine:

- How many times a publication or author has been cited
- Who is citing a publication or author
- A journal's impact factor (relative importance in a field or discipline)
- An author's published output ranking in a field or discipline.

Because of the limitations of each method, it is important to use multiple methods, sources, and tools to get a fuller and more complete analysis. Increasingly, the research community is studying how to assess the value of cooperation and collaboration among colleagues, scholars and scientists, with barriers being reduced and geography more global. New metrics and values will likely emerge through different sources, to complement and extend already existing methods and products.

Image credit: **http://altmetrics.org/**

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Library

Promotion & Tenure Resource Guide: Home

Search All Guides [ ] Search

This guide is intended to provide resources useful to individuals who need to evaluate research and its impact. It includes journal acceptance rates, citation analysis, impact factors, journal rankings, creating publication lists, etc.

| Home | Book Data | Citation Metrics | Cited Reference Guide | Creating Reports | Increasing Visibility | Journal Evaluation | Publication List Tools |
| Recommended Resources | Off-Campus Login | In-Person Help |

General Resource Links

- A-Z List of e-Journals
- Ask Us!
- Indexes and Databases
- Citation Style Guides
- Subject Librarians

ISU Library Quick Search
Find Books & More

[ ]
Search

Related Guides

- Cited Reference Searching
  For in-depth information on how to do cited reference searching.
- Alert Services: A How-To Guide
- Grants Resources
  Resources on grant writing and finding grant information (both government and non-government).
- Open Access LibGuide
  OA is the movement to make information available online in digital form, free of charge, and free of most copyright restrictions.
- Research Methodologies Guide

Information Literacy Guides

These links will help you to be more effective and ethical in your research and writing:

- Primary & Secondary Sources
- Scholarly or Popular?
- Evaluating Scholarly Books & Articles
- Evaluating Websites
- Understanding Plagiarism
- Understanding Copyright

Welcome

This guide is intended to be helpful to someone looking for information to showcase their academic publishing or scholarly visibility. Tenure-track faculty often struggle with ways to present information in their promotion or tenure review portfolio. This same sort of data is used to justify the existence of research programs. Traditionally, elements have included: numbers of times their publications have been cited, journal acceptance rates and journal impact factors. In the electronic age, this has expanded to include non-traditional elements such as number of webpage visits (e.g., for tutorials authored by the faculty member under review), download statistics for PDF, Excel, or Word documents; and, new citation metrics such as the *h* index or Eigenfactor score.

To learn how to conduct a cited reference search (in the *Web of Science Core Collection* and many other sources such as *Google Scholar*), consult the Cited Reference Guide. Then, use the remaining tabs in this guide for ideas on things that might help manage information and present it for your review.

For additional information specific to a given discipline, we recommend you contact your subject librarian and consult senior faculty in your department.

Alternative Sources

Thanks to the Internet, there is an ever-increasing array of resources available to provide quantitative data about a given publication (especially if it is available online). For example:

Delicious (and other similar online communities) can tell you how many people saved a particular URL they found useful.

Google - Advanced Search option will let you see who has linked to a specific URL.

Google Analytics can provide website traffic data (registration is required - but analytics are free).

Google Books will allow you to search for a citation within a book.

Journal editors and publishers often offer download or page hits for articles. Some editors will even tell you what the average number of downloads is for a specific journal that you can then compare to your article(s). While usage data is not the same as citation data, it is another way to show usefulness to scholars.

For some disciplines, these alternative sources of information may be unacceptable or inadmissible. *Web of Science* publishers are attempting to cover just the "core" journals in each discipline so being cited by this select group of core journals can often carry more weight than alternative sources of citation information such as *Google Scholar*. However, many interdisciplinary areas (and new fields) are not covered well by *Web of Science* so alternative sources may be the only way to document scholarly impact. If in doubt about what might (or might not) be acceptable in your discipline, consult senior faculty or your department chair.

Library Social

- Ask A Librarian Hours
  Click on specific future dates to see the chat hours for that day.

Available **Ask Us!**

[ ]

Type here to chat. Press ENTER to send.

http://www.facebook.com/iastate.library

The University of Kansas

myKU   Email   Blackboard   Enroll & Pay   KU Directory

KU Libraries

🏠 Find Resources   Services   Help   Locations and Hours   About

Find Resources   Articles & Databases   Catalog »   e-Journals   Subject & Course Guides »   Images

KU Libraries / Subject & Course Guides / Impact and Bibliometrics / Home

Impact and Bibliometrics: Home

Information and resources for helping scholars assess and improve the impact of their research and scholarship.

Enter Search Words   [Search]

Home | Impact Analysis Tools | Researcher and Paper Impact | Journal Impact | Publication venues | Publishing in Open Access journals
Orcid (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)

What is impact?

Traditionally, and especially in the sciences, impact has been measured by the number of times a particular article is cited in other comparable publications, or more broadly by the "impact factor" of the journal in which an article appears. While the ability to demonstrate impact can still be an important tool in the promotion and tenure process, complementary or "alternative metrics" for measuring disciplinary impact using formal and informal communications are also becoming more common. These "altmetrics" provide rich, evolving, and diverse methods to point to other kinds of impact, for example impact on the global scholarly community or the general public. The ability to measure impact is often enhanced by free and open access to scholarly publications.

Further reading

"Using bibliometrics in evaluating research." This guide to bibliometrics by Thompson Reuters gives a good overview of impact measures, and provides 10 rules for useful and realistic publication and citation analysis: http://wokinfo.com/media /mtrp/UsingBibliometricsinEval_WP.pdf

Greenberg, Marc L. "Joan Smiths of the World, Disunite!" Blog post: http://slavist-semistrunnik.blogspot.com/2013/08/joan-smiths-of-world-disunite.html

A Recipe for Visibility

Professor Marc Greenberg and Ada Emmett (Head, Office of Scholarly Communication & Copyright) have shared this "recipe" in recent presentations to faculty and students:

Know your rights with regards to copyright and keep as many as you can. Timothy K. Armstrong: *An Introduction to Publication Agreements for Authors*

- Work with KU ScholarWorks: a digital repository at KU which curates your work, makes it openly available, and it tracks usage.

- Register with ORCID and claim your electronically visible research, differentiate it from others' publications with the same or similar names. (see more)

- Claim an Academia.edu page and link there to your papers in KU ScholarWorks. Academia.edu also connects you to the global community of scholars in your areas of interest.

- Claim and make public your GoogleScholar page. Edit it to weed out duplicates and works mistakenly attributed to you. Keep track of your h-index (the number h of your works cited h or more times).

For More Information Please Contact:

Ada Emmett

[Email Me]

Contact:
Schulenburger Office of Scholarly Communication and Copyright

Watson Library room 450

785-864-8831

What are bibliometrics?

Bibliometrics are ways to measure the impact or influence of an article, journal, or researcher. In one way or another, most bibliometric measures look at how frequently that article, journal, or researcher is cited. Some of the greatest advantages to using bibliometrics are:

- helping researchers figure out where to publish
- finding the most important journals in a field

Greenberg, Marc L. "Not Waving But Drowning." Blog post: http://slavist-semistrunnik.blogspot.com/2013/08/not-waving-but-drowning.html

Lin, Jennifer and Martin Fenner. "Article-Level Metrics – Learning to Walk, Run & Do Algebra." Blog post: http://tinyurl.com/jw248vo

Tanenbaum, Greg. 2013. Article-Level Metrics. A SPARC Primer. http://sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/sparc-alm-primer.pdf

Types of Article Level Metrics

- **Usage** - How many downloads? Where downloaded?

    Example:: KU ScholarWorks

- **Captures** - How many bookmarks, shares (CiteULike, Mendeley)

    Example: How many "reads" an item In Mendeley has

- **Mentions** - Mentions in non-academic media (news stories, Wikipedia, etc.)

    Example: Altmetric

- **Social media** - Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter shares

    Example: Altmetric

- **Citations** - Classic metric for "impact"

    Example: GoogleScholar, GoogleScholar Metrics

- guiding students to the most important papers on a topic

- learning about the impact of a paper, researcher, or department

There are many different ways to measure impact, and new ways to view impact are being created now to match changes in research, publishing, and technology. The methods described here are some of the most commonly used.

While each bibliometric measure provides a lot of information, keep in mind that no one measure is thorough enough to fully describe value of a paper, journal, or researcher.

Research Help

We can help with your research questions — contact us by chat, phone, email, text or at a Research Help desk.

Available | **Ask a Librarian**

Type here to chat. Press ENTER to send.

Contact Libraries

☎ 785-864-8983

University of Kansas Libraries
1425 Jayhawk Blvd
Lawrence, Kansas 66045

Search articles, the catalog, more...   Search

Articles & Databases	Locations & Hours
Library Catalog	My Account
e-Journals	Request Books, Articles, ...
Subject & Course Guides	Ask a Librarian

Send us your comments or questions about the Libraries website.

KU THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Contact KU

Lawrence, KS | Maps

NYU | LIBRARIES

NYU Libraries » Research Guides » Scholarly Metrics   Admin Sign In

Scholarly Metrics

This Guide offers an overview of scholarly metrics and the tools you can use to find them.

| Home | Web of Science | Scopus | Google Scholar | Altmetrics & Other Resources | Maximizing Impact | Glossary |

Search: [   ] [This Guide ▾] [Search]

What are Scholarly Metrics?

Scholarly metrics are a way for the impact of an article, author, or journal to be measured quantitatively. There are different methods used in order to calculate a scholarly impact with the intent that these works will be judged solely on impact to the field as opposed to using criteria without universal standards.

There has been much debate about the use of impact factors in academia. Many academics feel that scholarly metrics place too much emphasis on the quantity of work as opposed to the quality of the work being produced. Another aspect of this debate is the thought that it pressures authors to publish "hot-topic" articles in only the most "impactful" journals as opposed to producing and experimenting with more original work. The use of altmetrics has also added fuel to this debate as many believe the mention of articles/presentations through the social web should be included in the review of their scholarly impact. See the Further Reading section below for more information on this debate.

What resources are available and what do they do?

	Author Level	Article Level	Journal Level	Additional
Web of Science				
Author Search	x			
Citation Mapper		x		
Cited Reference Search		x		
Journal Citation Reports			x	
Essential Science Indicators	x	x	x	departments, countries, hot papers
Scopus				
Altmetric for Scopus		x		
Author Evaluator	x			
Citation Overview		x		
Journal Analyzer			x	
Scimago			x	countries, maps
Google Scholar				
Citations	x	x		
Metrics			x	
Other Resources				
ImpactStory	x	x		
PLOS		x		

Reference Associate

Kelleen Maluski, Health Sciences Reference Associate

Ask Us!

[   ]

Type here to chat. Press ENTER to send.

Contact Info
Bobst Library - 5th Floor (510E) - Research Commons
Send Email

Links:
Profile & Guides

Subject Librarian

What are some limitations of Scholarly Metrics

Comments (0)

Further Reading

- Adler, R., Ewing, J., & Taylor, P. (2008). Citation statistics: A report from the IMU in cooperation with the ICIAM and the IMS. Berlin: International Mathematical Union.
- Arnold, D. N. (2008). Integrity under attack: the state of scholarly publishing. [Talk of the Society editorial] SIAM News, 42 (10).
  Discusses some issues associated with using scholarly metrics to define impact within a field.
- Bar-Ilan, J. (2008). Which h-index? - A comparison of WoS, Scopus and Google Scholar. Scientometrics, 74(2), 257-271.
- Browman,H. I., & Stergiou, K. I. (Eds.). (2008). Use and misuse of bibliometrics indices in evaluating scholarly performance [Special Issue]. Ethics in Science and Environmental Politics, 8(1), entire issue.
- Buela-Casal, G. (2012). What do the scientists think about the impact factor?. Scientometrics, 92(2), 281-292.
- Hirsch, J. E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 102(46), 16569 - 16572.
- Jacso, P. (2008). Testing the calculation of a realistic h-index in Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science for F. W. lancaster. Library Trends, 56(4), 784-815.
  This reviews three of the main scholarly metrics tools (Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science) and delves into the functionality of them.
- Jacso, P. (2012). Using google scholar for journal impact factors and the h-index in nationwide publishing assessments in academia -- siren songs and air-raid sirens. Online Information Review, 36(3), 462-478.
  This article delves into issues with sources for Google Scholar and creation of metadata.
- Kaiser, J. (2013, May 16). In 'Insurrection,' Scientists, Editors Call for Abandoning Journal Imact Factors. Science Insider.
- Marnett, A. (2010, Oct 20). H-Index: What It Is and How to Find Yours. Benchfly.
- Notess, G. R. (2013). Searching for scholars. Online Searcher, 37(1), 61-64.

Margaret Smith, Librarian for Physical Sciences

Contact Info
Bobst Library, 5th Floor
margaret.smith@nyu.edu
212-998-2619
Send Email

Links:
Profile & Guides

Subjects:
Chemistry, Physics, Technology, Science and Technology Studies

Credentials:
B.A. in Physics, Art & Art History; M.A. in Evolutionary Biology; M.S. in Library and Information Science

User Services and Instructional Librarian

Gavin Paul

Contact Info
718-260-3527
Send Email

Links:
Profile & Guides

Credentials:
Reference, Information Literacy

UNC
HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

335 S. Columbia Street CB 7585 Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7585   (919) 962-0800

Health Sciences Library's Hours >>

Ask a Librarian | FAQs | My Library Account | Chat Now!

Resources ▾   Services ▾   About ▾   Help ▾

Measure Your Research Impact: Introduction

Learn how to measure the impact of your research.

Introduction | Journal Impact | Author Impact | Author Identifiers & Profiles | Altmetrics | Article Level Metrics
Where to Publish

In This Guide

Learn how to assess the impact of your research

- Journal Impact
- Author Impact
- Author Identifiers
- Altmetrics
- Where to Publish

Need Help?

Contact the Health and Natural Sciences Team

sciencehelp@listserv.unc.edu

The Health and Natural Sciences Team is composed of librarians from the Health Sciences and Kenan Science Libraries.

What is Research Impact?

Research impact is the demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to academia, society and the economy:

- **Academic impact** : Contribution to academic advances, across and within disciplines, in understanding, methods, theory and application
- **Societal impact**: Benefit to individuals, organizations and nations by enhancing quality of life, health and creative output, and increasing the effectiveness of public services and policy
- **Economic impact**: Attracting investment, wealth creation, enhanced national and global competitiveness

The above statements were adapted from the Research Councils UK.

There are several reasons to measure your research impact:

- Application for promotion or tenure
- Quantify return on research investment for grant renewals and progress reports
- Future funding requests
- Identify who is using your work and confirm that it is appropriately credited
- Identify collaborators within or outside of your discipline

Last Updated: Apr 24, 2015 2:22 AM | URL: http://guides.lib.unc.edu/measureimpact   🖶 Print Page   Login to LibApps.

USING THE LIBRARY   ABOUT   COMMUNICATION   SCHOOLS & ASSOCIATES   CONNECT

Places to study   Contact us   Share your feedback   AHEC
Reserve a room   Hours   I Love My HSL   AHEC Digital Library
Register for a class   Maps / Floorplans / Parking   Alert Carolina   Allied Health
Borrow, renew, return   Employment   Dentistry
Connecting from off campus   Staff directory   Medicine
                                                                        NC Health Info
                                                                        Nursing
                                                                        Pharmacy

OU Libraries / LibGuides / Citation Metrics / Home

Citation Metrics: Home

Home	Journal Metric: Impact Factor	Journal Metrics: Additional JCR Metrics	Journal Metric: H-index	Journal Metric: Acceptance Rates
Author Metric: H-index	Author Metrics: Profiles	Article Metric: Citation Count	Altmetrics	Further reading

Introduction

Citation metrics are statistics on the number of times books or articles have been cited in other publications. Aggregate citation metrics are used as a measure of the influence of authors and of journals.

Individual authors track their citations to determine the influence of their work within their field, to see which of their publications are most widely used, and to support their tenure and promotion dossiers. At the journal level, citation metrics are used to measure the relative importance of titles within their fields.

Journal-Level Metrics

Some of the most commonly used journal-level metrics include:

- **Impact factor**—a measure of the average number of citations received by recent articles in a given journal.
- **H-index**—a measure of the influence of either a journal or an individual scholar that accounts for both productivity and impact.
- **Acceptance rate**—the percentage of submitted articles that a journal accepts for publication. (The acceptance rate is not a citation metric per se, but it is often used as a measure of a journal's relative selectivity and prestige. In combination with data like the impact factor, the acceptance rate can be useful in assessing the title's significance to its field.)

Article-Level Metrics

In addition to the measures that calculate the overall impact of a journal, metrics can also be used to calculate the impact of an individual article. The traditional article-level metric is the citation count: the number of times that the article was cited by other scholarly articles.

For another approach to measuring impact, see **Altmetrics**. This suite of metrics includes a variety of measures and tools that trace the impact of research products using metrics besides the traditional, formal citation in other scholarly sources. Some of the measures are designed to account for a wider range of research products (e.g., datasets, software, etc.), while others track impact in a broader variety of venues, especially the social web.

Web of Knowledge

The library's main sources for citation metrics are **Web of Science** and **Journal Citation Reports**. Both are included within *Web of Knowledge*, a collection of databases published by Thompson Reuters.

Web of Science is the online successor to the *Science Citation Index* and *Social Sciences Citation Index*.

To access these databases, choose them from the alphabetical list on the library website or via the links above.

See the tabs for the individual citation metrics for detailed instructions on finding each one.

Other sources for finding citation metrics include Google Scholar and the altmetrics sites.

Subject Guide

Molly Strothmann

Email Me

Contact:
Office: Bizzell 147
Phone: 405.325.2607

Subjects:
Education, Social Sciences

Questions?

For more information, please email Molly Strothmann, contact your subject librarian, call the OU Libraries Reference Desk at 325.4142, or leave a comment below.

Last Updated: Apr 24, 2015 1:00 AM | **URL:** http://guides.ou.edu/metrics | Print Page

Login to LibApps.

University of Pittsburgh

University Library System
Course & Subject Guides

ULS / LibGuides / Scholarly Communication / Citation Searching and Bibliometric Measures / Home

Citation Searching and Bibliometric Measures: Home

A discussion on topics such as the h-index, Eigenfactor, Impact Factor, Journal Citation Reports, and other tools.

Enter Search Words | Search

Home ▾ | Citation Searching | Citation Measures and Tools ▾ | Journal Measures and Tools ▾ | Retrieving Citation Counts ▾

Law of Scattering

80% of the citations come from about 20% of the journals cited, identifying a core list for a local journal collection.

- - Chung, H. (2007)
  Evaluating academic journals using impact factor and local citation score. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 33(3), 393-402. doi: 10.1016/j.acalib.2007.01.016

Sample Bibliometric Map

Eigenfactor Social Science Citation Relationships 2004

(click on image to enlarge)

Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

What is Bibliometrics?

- The branch of library science concerned with the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliography; the statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications. ("bibliometrics, n.". OED Online. December 2011. Oxford University Press.)

- In other words…data about publications, or citation frequency.

- Scientometrics is the branch of information science concerned with the application of bibliometrics to the study of the spread of scientific ideas; the bibliometric analysis of science. ("scientometrics, n.". OED Online. December 2011. Oxford University Press.)

Why is this important?

A student asks you "What are the best journals in the field of Anthropology?"

A professor asks you "Who is citing my articles? How many times have I been cited?"

A student asks you "How do I know this article is important?"

A professor asks you "Which journal should I publish in?"

Bibliometrics effects:

- People
- Journal collections
- Research Funding
- Tenure
- Expertise status in the field
- Finding others in the field/subject area (using citation searching)

Liaison Librarian

Robin Kear

Email Me

Contact:
207G Hillman Library
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
412-648-7728

Social:

Subjects:
Computer Science & Intelligent Systems, Economics, English (Comp Literature & Writing), Gender, Sexuality, & Women's Studies, Jewish Studies, Social Work

For Librarians

An Open Access toolkit to support bibliometrics training and awareness offered by four Irish academic libraries (Dublin City University, Dublin Institute of Technology, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, and University College Dublin) and funded by the Irish National Digital Learning Resources (NDLR).

All materials are available under Creative Commons license, enabling you to select, edit and re-package them to suit your local needs.

- MyRI (My Research Impact)

New Directions for Altmetrics

New research is being done to define 'altmetrics' that also define a researcher's impact. The method of communication can vary but is outside of the traditional journal article.

The University of Pittsburgh has partnered with Plum Analytics to provide alternative methods of measuring research output. We are pioneering this effort.

- Pitt-Plum Analytics Press Announcement
  University of Pittsburgh becomes the first institution to adopt Plum Analytics to provide other metrics for research output.

- Altmetrics in the wild: Using social media to explore scholarly impact
  By Jason Priem, Heather A. Piwowar, Bradley M. Hemminger.

  "In growing numbers, scholars are integrating social media tools like blogs, Twitter, and Mendeley into their professional communications. The online, public nature of these tools exposes and reifies scholarly processes once hidden and ephemeral. Metrics based on this activities could inform broader, faster measures of impact, complementing traditional citation metrics."

- Scholars Seek Better Ways to Track Impact Online
  By Jennifer Howard in the Chronicle of Higher Education, January 29, 2012

  "An approach called altmetrics—short for alternative metrics—aims to measure Web-driven scholarly interactions, such as how often research is tweeted, blogged about, or bookmarked."

- Citation by Citation, New Maps Chart Hot Research and Scholarship's Hidden Terrain
  By Jennifer Howard in the Chronicle of Higher Education, September 11, 2011

  "Imagine a Google Maps of scholarship, a set of tools sophisticated enough to help researchers locate hot research, spot hidden connections to other fields, and even identify new disciplines as they emerge in the sprawling terrain of scholarly communication."

Handout

Here is a printable synopsis of the major concepts discussed in this guide.

- Citation Searching and Bibliometric Measures

Last Updated: Apr 24, 2015 2:14 AM | **URL:** http://pitt.libguides.com/bibliometrics | Print Page   Login to LibApps

Subjects: Information Sciences, Research Skills   **Tags:** author impact, bibliometrics, citation searching, journal impact

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Subject Guides

Library » Subject Guides » Citation Metrics

Admin Sign In

Citation Metrics

URL: http://researchguides.library.syr.edu/citationmetrics

Print Guide   RSS Updates

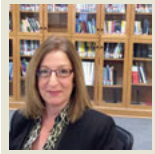| Home | Scopus | Web of Science | Google | Journal Metrics | Altmetrics | Additional Resources | SU Recent Publications |

Citation Metrics

Citation analysis is a quantifiable measure of academic output and may help inform decisions on promotion and tenure. This guide is designed to help faculty members and librarians use and understand the tools available to us. We are fortunate to have access to the top paid resources used for citation metrics – Web of Science, Scopus and Journal Citation Reports.

We need to be aware of the limitations and incongruities of citation metrics. The databases referenced above, and including Google Scholar, do not correct errors in citing papers. This means that one paper may be cited many different ways and appear as separate entries in these tools. Also, author and institutional naming inconsistencies complicate these analyses.

Comparisons between these tools should be avoided. The databases use different sources to generate data and some are more comprehensive than others. In addition, the literature suggests that these tools are skewed towards the STM (science, technical and medical) community of scholars.

The recommended methods for citation analyses are detailed this guide. Another useful metric is the h-index which can be generated in both Web of Science and Scopus. The h-index is defined as:

A scientist has index h if h of [his/her] N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have at most h citations each.

Information for Authors
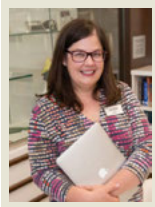
ORCID

Connecting Research and Researchers

ORCID - Open Researcher ID - is an initiative to provide researchers and scholars with a persistent, unique identifier. This will enable individuals to get recognized for all their scholarly output, in both established and emerging media. With broad-based support from publishers, academic institutions, and funders, ORCID registration and services are free to individuals. Sign up here: http://about.orcid.org/.

Comparison across Databases

Useful data can be found in each tool but direct comparisons across databases are problematic. These resources use different pools of data, date ranges and may interpret citations differently. Correct attribution of authorship can also cause reporting errors. Take control of your scholarly output - check your author profiles and register for an ORCID ID.

	Times cited	H-Index
Scopus	135	7
Web of Science	85	11
Google Scholar	279	10

This chart illustrates reporting differences. Exercising as much consistency as possible, the same author was profiled (11/2012) in each resource. The varied results are displayed above.

Librarian

Linda Galloway

Contact Info
Syracuse University
Carnegie Library
Room 104
315-443-9766
Send Email

Links:
Website / Blog
Profile & Guides

Subjects:
Biology, Chemistry, Forensic Science, Citation Metrics

Your Librarian

Anne Rauh

Contact Info
Carnegie Library
315-443-9770
Send Email

Links:
Website / Blog
Profile & Guides

Subjects:
Engineering, Computer Science

Powered by Springshare; All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

222 Waverly Avenue   phone 315-443-2093
Syracuse NY 13244-5040   fax 315-443-2060

About | Hours | Find Resources | Services | Research Assistance | Visiting | Help

Faculty Resources | Graduate Resources | Undergraduate Resources | Your Accounts

Copyright | Privacy Policy [PDF] | SUmail | MySlice | Blackboard | SU Home

Accessibility | Plugins & File Viewers