

Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research



# **Metrics**



https://www.flickr.com/photos/lwr/32563690



# Quiz - What's your field of expertise?

- a) Humanities
- b) Social Sciences
- c) Science
- d) still thinking...



# What tools are available to us to measure the quality of a paper?

### **Established Metrics:**

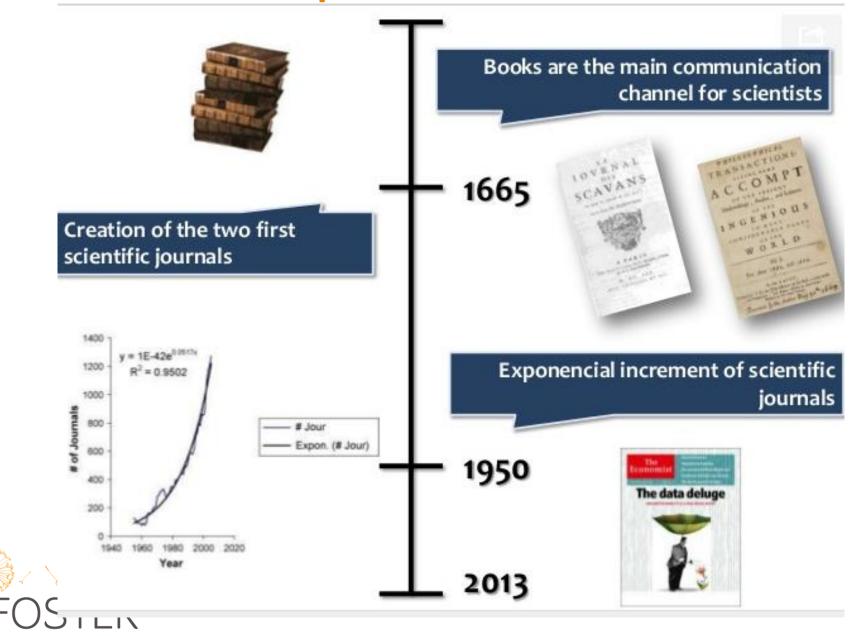
- 1) Impact factor
- 2) Citation Analysis
- 3) Hirsh Index

### **Emerging Metrics**

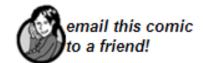
1) Article Level Metrics (ALMs) / Altmetrics



# Research Landscape



# Research Impact

























next

WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

all images © jorge cham





# **Citation Analysis**

 Scholarly Communication (provide peer recognition)

Scientific Evaluation

LIVE: Scopus / Web of Science



www.flickr.com/photos/dan4th/5133979718



# **Quiz - Citation Analysis**

Can you estimate how many papers in academic journals are never cited?

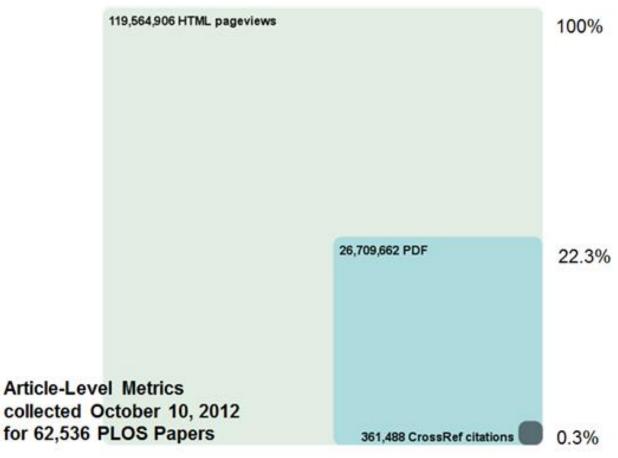
47%

• 65%

• 90%



# PLoS example:





Source: Cave 2012

# Citation Analysis (Reject errors)

September 29, 1955

Dr. Solomon A. Berson Radioisotope Service Veterans Administration Hospital 130 West Kingsbridge Road Bronx 63, New York

Dear Dr. Berson:

I regret that the revision of your paper entitled "Insulin-I131 Metabolism in Human Subjects: Demonstration of Insulin Transporting Antibody in the Circulation of Insulin Treated Subjects" is not acceptable for publication in THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION.

ism relates to the dogmatic conclusions set forth which are not warranted by the data. The experts in this field have been particularly emphatic in rejecting your positive statement that the "conclusion that the globulin responsible for insulin binding is an acquired antibody appears to be inescapable". They believe that you have not demonstrated an antigen—antibody reaction on the basis of adequate criteria, nor that you have definitely proved that a globulin is responsible for insulin binding, nor that insulin is an antigen. The data you present are indeed suggestive but any more positive cleaim seems unjustifiable at present.

Sincerely,

Stanley E. Bradley

Stanley E. Bradley, M.D. Editor-in-Chief



# Citation Analysis (Accept errors)

### Lancet formally retracts Wakesfield paper Grant Jacobs Feb 03















Heading the home page of medical journal The Lancet is an announcement of the formal retraction of the Wakefield paper that in part sparked the MMR vaccination scare in the UK and elsewhere. (I write 'in part' as other factors, such as Wakesfield's public addresses and uncritical media coverage have their role in the saga.)

The retraction statement reads:

Following the judgment of the UK General Medical Council's Fitness to Practise Panel on Jan 28, 2010, it has become clear that several elements of the 19 (very broad conference description on the WMSCI 2005 website). There's also a list of known Wakefield et al are incorrect, contrary to the findings of an earlier investigation. Impleasure to no end. In fact, one of our papers was accepted to SCI 2005! See Examples for the claims in the original paper that children were "consecutively referred investigations were "approved" by the local ethics committee have been proven Therefore we fully retract this paper from the published [record.]

Scibling Peter Giffin's article from earlier this week reports on the findings of the UK's Author 1: Council with respect to Wakesfield's work. I've earlier written about autism and it's p vaccination.

Addendum: Also worth reading for some wider context are any number of articles about a Reset hopes of a "treatment", like this article by Liane Carter in the New York Times.





### SCIgen - An Automatic CS Paper Generator

About Generate Examples Talks Code Donations Related People Blog

#### **About**

SCIgen is a program that generates random Computer Science research papers, including graphs, figures, and citations. It uses a hand-written context-free grammar to form all elements of the papers. Our aim here is to maximize amusement, rather than coherence.

One useful purpose for such a program is to auto-generate submissions to conferences that you suspect might have very low submission standards. A prime example, which you may recognize from spam in your inbox, is SCI/IIIS and its dozens of co-located conferences (check out the bogus conferences. Using SCIgen to generate submissions for conferences like this gives us

We went to WMSCI 2005. Check out the talks and video. You can find more details in our blog

#### Generate a Random Paper

Want to generate a random CS paper of your own? Type in some optional author names below, and click "Generate".

Author 2:

Author 3: Author 4:

Author 5:

SCIgen currently supports Latin-1 characters, but not the full Unicode character set.

#### **Examples**

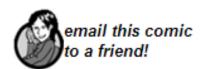
Here are two papers we submitted to WMSCI 2005:

Rooter: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy

Jeremy Stribling, Daniel Aguayo and Maxwell Krohn



# **Journal Impact Factor**



>>originally published 12/8/2008







### Your (real) Impact Factor







# times your work is cited

# citations that actually trash your work

# original

articles you've

written

# times you cited yourself (nice try)

# articles you were

included in out of

pity or politics

# times you were cited just to pad the introduction section

# citations the editor pressured the author to include to increase the journal's impact factor

# not-so-original articles you've written copied and pasted

> JORGE CHAM © 2008 WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

all images © jorge cham





next



jump



### ISI Web of Knowledge™

### Journal Citation Reports®







#### 2013 JCR Science Edition

### Journal: TRENDS IN MOLECULAR MEDICINE



#### Journal Information (i)

Full Journal Title: TRENDS IN MOLECULAR MEDICINE

ISO Abbrev. Title: Trends Mol. Med JCR Abbrev. Title: TRENDS MOL MED

ISSN: 1471-4914

Issues/Year: 12 Language: ENGLISH

Journal Country/Territory: ENGLAND

Publisher: ELSEVIER SCI LTD

Publisher Address: THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE,

KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB,

OXON, ENGLAND

Subject Categories: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR

### Eigenfactor® M ISI Web of Knowledge™ Eigenfactor® S

0.02090 Article Influence Score 3.718

### Journal Citation Reports®



2013 JCR Science Edition

### Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF BIOETHICS



CITED JOURNAL DATA

CITING JOURNAL DATA

MO IMPACT FACTOR TREND

RELATED JOURNALS

### Journal Information ①

Full Journal Title: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF BIOETHICS

ISO Abbrev. Title: Am. J. Bioeth. JCR Abbrev. Title: AM J BIOETHICS

ISSN: 1526-5161 Issues/Year: 12

Language: ENGLISH

Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES



Eigenfactor® Metrics Eigenfactor® Score 0.00397

Article Influence® Score

1.212

# **Journal Impact Factor - Subject Categories**

### Molecular Biology

| Wilder Dielegy |      |                                    |               |                |                  |                            |                    |          |                        |  |
|----------------|------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|--|
|                |      | Abbreviated Journal<br>Title       | JCK Data (J   |                |                  |                            |                    |          |                        |  |
| F              | Rank | (linked to journal<br>information) | ISSN          | Total<br>Cites | Impact<br>Factor | 5-Year<br>Impact<br>Factor | Immediacy<br>Index | Articles | Cited<br>Half-<br>life |  |
|                | 1    | CELL                               | 0092-<br>8674 | 191226         | 33.116           | 35.020                     | 6.750              | 432      | 8.4                    |  |
|                | 2    | NAT MED                            | 1078-<br>8956 | 60002          | 28.054           | 26.501                     | 5.817              | 175      | 7.8                    |  |
|                | 3    | ANNU REV BIOCHEM                   | 0066-<br>4154 | 20070          | 26.534           | 32.970                     | 3.250              | 28       | >10.0                  |  |
|                | 4    | MOL PSYCHIATR                      | 1359-<br>4184 | 13902          | 15.147           | 14.196                     | 3.500              | 132      | 5.4                    |  |
|                | 5    | MOL CELL                           | 1097-<br>2765 | 52033          | 14.464           | 15.324                     | 3.819              | 309      | 6.5                    |  |
|                | 6    | MOL BIOL EVOL                      | 0737-<br>4038 | 34971          | 14.308           | 10.494                     | 1.824              | 238      | 6.6                    |  |
|                | 7    | MOL SYST BIOL                      | 1744-<br>4292 | 7195           | 14.099           | 12.292                     | 2.405              | 74       | 4.1                    |  |
| -              | 8    | GENOME RES                         | 1088-<br>9051 | 30995          | 13.852           | 14.927                     | 2.938              | 192      | 5.7                    |  |
|                | 9    | TRENDS BIOCHEM SCI                 | 0968-<br>0004 | 15910          | 13.522           | 12.197                     | 1.926              | 68       | >10.0                  |  |
|                | 10   | NAT CHEM BIOL                      | 1552-<br>4450 | 12495          | 13.217           | 15.059                     | 3.448              | 116      | 4.4                    |  |
|                | 11   | PROG LIPID RES                     | 0163-<br>7827 | 4382           | 12.963           | 12.336                     | 1.659              | 41       | 7.8                    |  |
|                | 12   | MOL INTERV                         | 1534-<br>0384 | 1073           | 12.143           | 7.360                      |                    | 0        | 7.7                    |  |
|                | 13   | PLOS BIOL                          | 1545-<br>7885 | 24324          | 11.771           | 12.807                     | 1.706              | 201      | 5.9                    |  |
|                | 14   | NAT STRUCT MOL BIOL                | 1545-<br>9993 | 25691          | 11.633           | 12.338                     | 3.989              | 182      | 6.2                    |  |
|                | 15   | EMBO J                             | 0261-<br>4189 | 76176          | 10.748           | 10.168                     | 2.951              | 225      | >10.0                  |  |
| Ĭ              | 16   | NAT PROD REP                       | 0265-<br>0568 | 7158           | 10.715           | 10.353                     | 3.719              | 57       | 6.1                    |  |
|                | 17   | MOL ASPECTS MED                    | 0098-<br>2007 | 3486           | 10.302           | 11.214                     | 2.422              | 83       | 5.4                    |  |
| ľ              | 18   | TRENDS MOL MED                     | 1471-<br>4914 | 6659           | 10.110           | 10.292                     | 1.527              | 74       | 5.6                    |  |

### History and Philosophy of Science

|      | Abbreviated Journal<br>Title<br>(linked to journal<br>information) | ISSN          | JCR Data (j)   |                  |                            |                    |          |  |
|------|--|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------|--|
| Rank |  |               | Total<br>Cites | Impact<br>Factor | 5-Year<br>Impact<br>Factor | Immediacy<br>Index | Articles |  |
| 1    | AM J BIOETHICS   | 1526-<br>5161 | 1450           | 2.452            | 3.194                      | 1.694              | 193      |  |
| 2    | SOC STUD SCI   | 0306-<br>3127 | 1971           | 2.151            | 2.466                      | 0.810              | 42       |  |
| 3    | SCI ENG ETHICS   | 1353-<br>3452 | 650            | 1.516            | 1.377                      | 0.209              | 91       |  |
| 4    | AGR HUM VALUES   | 0889-<br>048X | 970            | 1.359            | 1.926                      | 0.326              | 43       |  |
| 5    | J AGR ENVIRON ETHIC  | 1187-<br>7863 | 586            | 1.250            | 1.477                      | 0.117              | 60       |  |
| 6    | BRIT J PHILOS SCI  | 0007-<br>0882 | 995            | 1.017            | 1.519                      | 0.143              | 35       |  |
| 7    | BIOL PHILOS  | 0169-<br>3867 | 821            | 0.907            | 1.090                      | 0.358              | 53       |  |
| 8    | STUD HIST PHILOS M P   | 1355-<br>2198 | 355            | 0.902            | 0.792                      | 0.170              | 47       |  |
| 9    | <u>OSIRIS</u>  | 0369-<br>7827 | 283            | 0.875            | 0.621                      | 0.200              | 15       |  |
| 10   | ISIS   | 0021-<br>1753 | 1000           | 0.818            | 1.297                      | 0.030              | 33       |  |
| 11   | EUR PHYS J H   | 2102-<br>6459 | 70             | 0.778            | 1.143                      | 0.208              | 24       |  |
| 12   | SCI EDUC-NETHERLANDS   | 0926-<br>7220 | 680            | 0.718            |                            | 0.046              | 108      |  |
| 13   | HYLE   | 1433-<br>5158 | 91             | 0.700            | 0.727                      | 0.429              | 7        |  |
| 14   | J HIST MED ALL SCI   | 0022-<br>5045 | 336            | 0.686            | 0.775                      | 0.235              | 17       |  |
| 15   | PHILOS SCI   | 0031-<br>8248 | 2142           | 0.667            | 1.061                      | 0.156              | 77       |  |
| 16   | SYNTHESE   | 0039-<br>7857 | 1963           | 0.637            | 0.815                      | 0.083              | 217      |  |
| 17   | 1 HIST BIOL  | 0022-<br>5010 | 404            | 0.622            | 0.757                      | 0.095              | 21       |  |
| 18   | STUD HIST PHILOS SCI   | 0039-         | 380            | 0.564            | 0.508                      | 0.139              | 72       |  |

# Quiz -what is the H-Index (Hirsh Index)?

- a) the equivalent N such that you have N papers each of which have at least N citations
- b) the largest N such that you have N papers each of which have at least N citations
- C) the largest N such that you N papers each of which have more than N citations

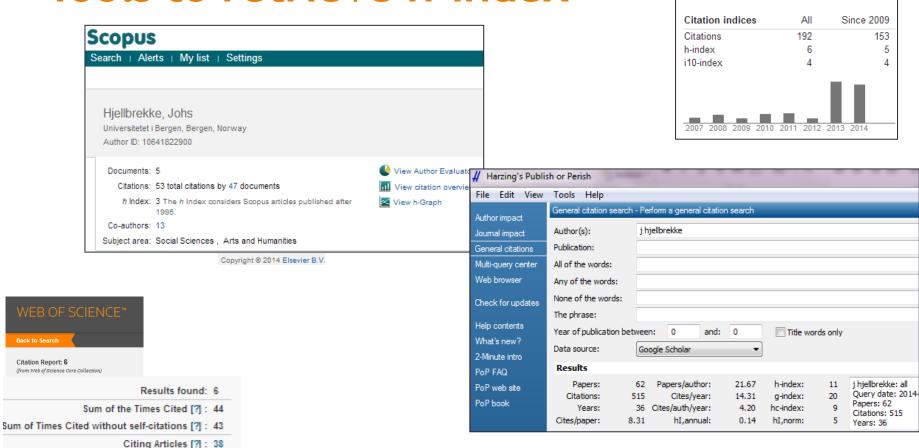


## H-Index

- Bob is a senior researcher in Microscopy. He's published prolifically over his career: 127 papers, 98 of which never got cited, 19 no more than 5 times, while the remaining 8 got cited more than 8 times
  - $\rightarrow$  he's h-index is of 8
- Early career researcher Colin (also in the field of Microscopy) has published two papers only but they were both outstanding and attracted many citations (72 and 45 respectively over the last 12 months)
- -> he's h-index is of 2

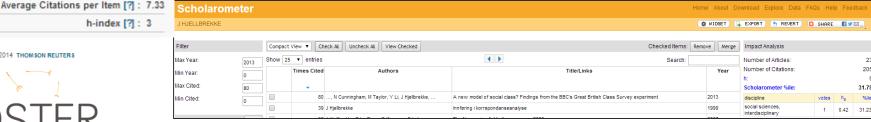


# Tools to retrieve h-index





Citing Articles without self-citations [?]: 37



Google Scholar

Q

# Alternatives to the h-index:

- G-index
- individual h-index
- universal h-index
- · H10 index
- M-index





# ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor **Identifier**)

 How do you distinguish between:

A. Smith, Anna Smith, and Anna L. Smith

 ORCID is a unique author ID that distinguishes your work online from that of researchers with the same or similar names. It is a tool that allow researchers to link their research works with their names and thus gain full credit for their own work

Connecting Research and Researchers

FOR RESEARCHERS

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

### **DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN** THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as m submission, supports automated linkages between you and your profession that your work is recognized. Find out more.

REGISTER

Get your unique ORCID identifier Register no Registration takes 30 seconds.

ADD YOUR INFO

Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

Include your ORCID identifier on when you submit publications, app in any research workflow to ensu for your work.

www.orcid.org



# **Google Scholars Citations**



### Erin C. McKiernan

**Follow** ▼

Researcher in Medical Sciences, National Institute of Public Health of Mexico

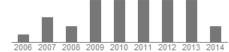
physiology, epidemiology, neuroscience, mathematical modeling Verified email at insp.mx - Homepage

| Title   | Cited by | Year |
|---|----------|------|
| A Brunswikian evolutionary developmental theory of preparedness<br>and plasticity<br>AJ Figueredo, KR Hammond, EC McKiernan<br>Intelligence 34 (2), 211-227   | 26       | 2006 |
| Relating ion channel expression, bifurcation structure, and diverse firing patterns in a model of an identified motor neuron MA Herrera-Valdez, EC McKiernan, SD Berger, S Ryglewski, C Duch, Journal of computational neuroscience 34 (2), 211-229 | 7        | 2013 |
| Mitigating effects of vaccination on influenza outbreaks given constraints in stockpile size and daily administration capacity M Cruz-Aponte, EC McKiernan, MA Herrera-Valdez BMC infectious diseases 11 (1), 207                                   | 2        | 2011 |
| Biophysical modeling of excitability and membrane integration at the single cell and network levels MA Herrera-Valdez, A Smith, M Cruz-Aponte, EC McKiernan BMC Neuroscience 12 (Suppl 1), P218   | 2        | 2011 |
| The role of specific voltage-activated and calcium-activated potassium currents in shaping motor neuron firing output during rhythmic motor activity EC McKieman The University of Arizona.   | 2        | 2010 |
| From spinal cord to hippocampus: links between bifurcation structure, ion channel expression, and firing patterns in a variety of neuron types EC McKiernan, MAH Valdez BMC Neuroscience 13 (Suppl 1), P121   | 1        | 2012 |
| Temperature dependent transitions in excitability predicted by an   |          |      |



Q

| Citation indices | All | Since 2009 |
|------------------|-----|------------|
| Citations        | 43  | 35         |
| h-index          | 2   | 2          |
| i10-index        | 1   | 1          |



#### Co-authors View all...

Maytee Cruz-Aponte

Sharon Crook

2012

Marco Arieli Herrera-Valdez, PhD/PhD



# **Emerging metrics**



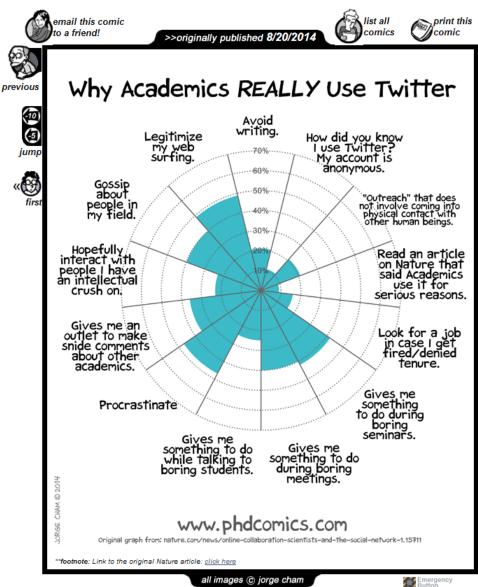


# Quiz - what do altmetrics intend to highlight?

a) quality

b) quantity

c) attention

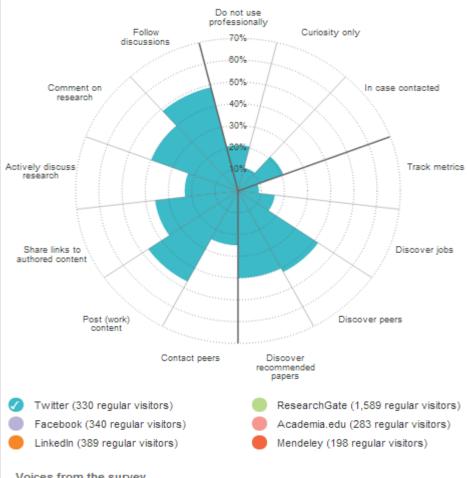




# Why academics use social media?

#### Interactive: Why scholars use social media

In Nature's survey, a subset of scholars who said they 'regularly visited' social media sites were quizzed in detail about their activities.



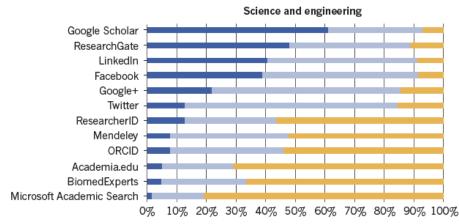
#### Voices from the survey

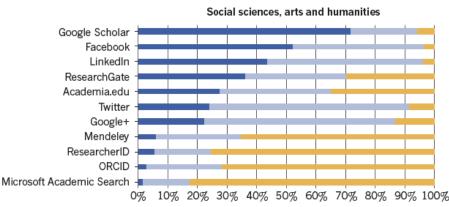
"Good way to interact with journalists and the media."
TWITTER USER, AGE 25-34, AUSTRALIA, LECTURER

### REMARKABLE REACH

More than 3,000 scientists and engineers told Nature about their awareness of various giant social networks and research-profiling sites. Just under half said that they visit ResearchGate regularly. Another 480 respondents in the humanities, arts and social sciences were less keen on ResearchGate.

- I am aware of this site and visit regularly
- I am aware of this site but do not visit regularly
- I am not aware of this site

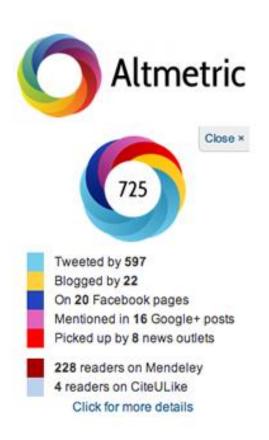


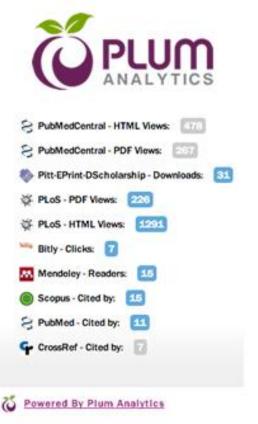




# **Article Level Metrics Tools**

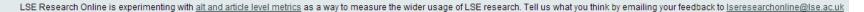








### LSE Research Online





### Score in context

Is one of the highest ever scores in this journal (ranked #5 of 485)

show more...

### Mentioned by



#### Readers on



#### Track this article

 Get email updates when this article is shared

### Bankers and their Bonuses





# Open Access = GREATER IMPACT

#### Press release archive

Nature Communications data shows open access articles have more views and downloads

30 July 2014

Contact: Amy Bourke
Corporate Communications Manager
Nature Publishing Group/Palgrave Macmillan
T: 020 7843 4603 | M: +44 (0) 7703717212
amy.bourke@palgrave.com

An independent statistical analysis of the articles published in *Nature Communica* carried out by the Research Information Network (RIN) has found that open accelerticles are viewed three times more often than articles that are only available to subscribers. RIN also found that OA articles are cited more than subscription art

Can open access publishing be a smart career move?

- ) 14:14 26 August 2014 by Jenny Blair
- ) Magazine issue 2983. Subscribe and save
- ) For similar stories, visit the Careers Topic Guide

It can seem like a magic word is needed to get published in the top academic journals. Is open access a genuine alternative?

I am an early career researcher, and have pledged to make all of my work openly available, forgoing publication in closed access journals like Nature and Science. I have been told by peers and mentors that this is career suicide. But I do not believe it has to be. There are so many ways to be open and be successful in academia. There is even evidence that

Publishing openly, whether via open access journals or self-archiving, can lead to more citations and more visibility for your work. This is especially important for early career researchers as they try to make a name for themselves. Published studies that make data openly available also tend to receive more citations.

Michael Eisen is a professor of genetics at the University of California,

my aduate students and postdocs. Yet his lab has never published a Science, Nature, Cell, The Lancet or the New England Journal of None appear in traditional high-impact genetics journals, either.



being open can help your career.

"Open Access has the potential to make scientific communication more efficient and effective, creating benefits for researchers, universities and society in general. Open Access also means that outputs can make a greater impact in the research community and beyond." Stephen Pinfield, Senior Lecturer, University of Sheffield Information School



# References mentioned today:

Ware, M. 2012 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed). <u>STM report: An overview of scientific and scholarly journal publishing</u>

LSE Impact Blog, 2014. 3 key measures of academic influence

Curry, Stephen. Reciprocal Space, 2013. Sick of Impact Factor

Lozano, George. LSE Impact Blog, 2012. <u>The demise of the Impact Factor: The strength of the relationship between citation rates and IF is down to levels last seen 40 years ago</u>

Cave, R. 2012. <u>Article impact</u>. Charleston Conference.

Costas, R (et al). CWTS Working Paper Series, 2014.

<u>Do 'altmetrics' correlate with citations? Extensive comparison of altmetric indicators with citations from a multidisciplinary</u>

<u>perspective</u>

Writing for Research

Amsen, Eva. F1000 Research Blog, 2014. What is open peer review

Swan, Alma, 2010. <u>The Open Access citation advantage: Studies and results to date.</u>



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

### **QUESTIONS**

### Nathalie Cornée

LSE Open Access Officer and Information Research Analyst <a href="mailto:n.f.cornee@lse.ac.uk">n.f.cornee@lse.ac.uk</a> (@NathalieCornee)

