Research ID and Impact: An Introduction

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Today's session

- 1. Overview of scholarly identity platforms ORCID, Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, ResearchGate etc.
- 2. Introduction to impact metrics focus on JIF and h-index

Digital scholarly identity

What's the point of having an online identity?

- Demonstrating the importance of your work to the wider community
- May help meet academic/career goals
 - Potential employer or supervisor
 - Future collaborator
 - Finding research participants
 - End user of your research
 - Help spread evidence-based information to citizens/popular media

The perspective of an evaluator...



Early career researcher? Make sure you have a Google Scholar profile. Those are frequently referenced in the Early Career Award nominations I'm reading this morning.

7:53 AM - 8 Apr 2018



Establishing yourself online

- There are many platforms to choose from
 - ORCID
 - ResearchGate
 - Academia.edu
 - Scopus author profile
 - Web of Science researcher profile
 - Google Scholar profile
 - LinkedIn (sections for scholarship, research, awards, etc.)
- Considerations for choosing
 - what do you have time/energy for?
 - what platforms are used in your discipline/on your campus?
 - what aligns with your goals and values?

Pros/cons of academic social media sites

- They are well-used
- They can be used to host full text content

But...

- They don't do copyright checking for authors
- They exist to make a profit
- They don't fulfill OA mandates
- They aren't community-controlled

ACADEMIA



Where to start for an academic path? ORCiD

- It's like a social insurance number for your research profile
- Distinguishes you from other authors with a similar name
- Allows you to gather all your academic outputs in one place
 - Education
 - Work experience
 - Non-traditional outputs like datasets, code, posters, etc.
- Totally open URL that you can include on email signatures, posters, cards, and other online profile pages
- Helpful integrations with other databases and services

Takes only a moment to claim, at https://orcid.org/register

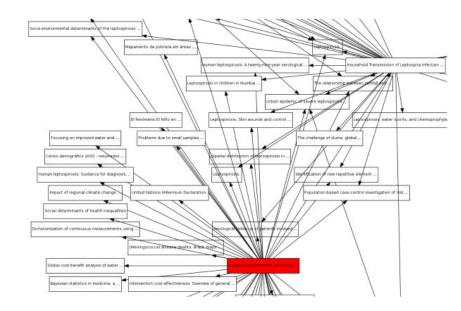
What is research impact?

What does impact mean in an academic sense?

- Many definitions of impact today, we're talking about
 - Quantifiable impacts
 - Impacts of written scholarly outputs
- Traditionally, research community has focused on counting citations

How do we quantify impact?

- Citations power metrics at a variety of levels
 - Journal level (impact factor)
 - Author level (h-index)
 - Article level
- Now a growing interest in a wider variety of impacts
 - These are quantified in "altmetrics"



Journal impact factor

- You can find them in Journal Citation Reports database
- Not all journals have one (although many more will get one this year!)
- Measures the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in the last two years
- May reflect the importance of a journal in its field
 - Can drive publication decisions
- Some disciplines pay more attention to it than others

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PERSPECTIVE

- 101 The Politics of Emergency Contraception A.J.J. Wood, J.M. Drazen, and M.F. Greene
- The Constitutionality of the ACA's Medicaid-Expansion Mandate I.G. Cohen and J.F. Blumstein 165
- Expanding Eligibility, Cutting Costs A Medicaid Update J.K. Iglehart
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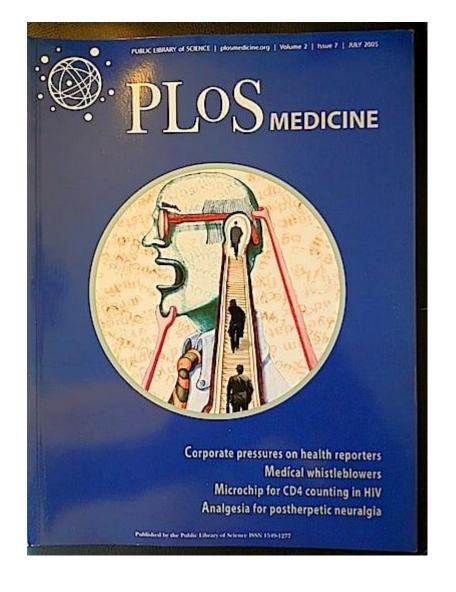
CLINICAL PRACTICE

158 Hidradenitis Suppurativa G.B.E. Jemec

IMAGES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

- Paragonimiasis
- M.A. Barrientos and A.U. Carrasco
- e5 Jugular Venous C-V Wave in Severe Tricuspid Regurgitation

N.B. Senguttuvan and G. Karthikeyan



Many, many criticisms of the impact factor

- Citation distributions within journals are highly skewed
 - "blockbuster" papers
- Journal impact factor is very field specific
 - Different disciplines have varied publication trends and citation patterns
- Impact factor can be "gamed"
 - E.g. editors ask authors to cite recently published works from the same journal

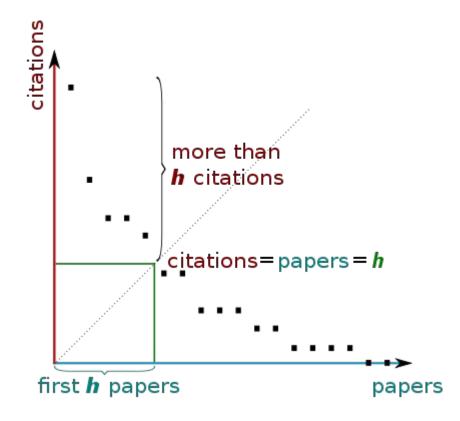
Sample exercise: find the impact factor of a journal in your discipline!

- 1. Use the library's web site to find the Journal Citation Reports database
- 2. Search for a particular journal or browse by category
- 3. Report back
 - Did you find your journal?

Author impact: h-index

- The most widely used research metric
- Measures both productivity (# of papers) and impact (# of citations)

Hirsch, J. E. (2005). <u>An index to quantify an individual's scientific</u> research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 102(46), 16569-16572.



Author impact: h-index

- It's based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by number of times cited
 - So the value of "h" (your h-index) is equal to the number of published papers (h) sorted in descending order with at least (h) citations

Example:

- Paper 1 (400 citations)
- Paper 2 (150 citations)
- Paper 3 (6 citations) = h-index
- Paper 4 (3 citations)

Criticisms of the h-index

- Strongly correlated with an individual's overall number of publications
- Its value never decreases
- Doesn't measure quality
- Open to manipulation
 - self-citation
 - collaboration

Sample exercise: find the h-index of someone in your discipline!

- Use your library's discovery tool and choose one more more of the following:
 - Scopus
 - Web of Science
 - Google Scholar (no subscription required)
- 2. Search for an academic mentor, superstar in your discipline...
- 3. Report back
 - o Did you find your person?
 - Bonus points if you searched in more than one tool, is the number different?

Research assessment is changing...

- TriAgencies have signed onto Declaration On Research Assessment (DORA), which recommends:
 - O Not using journal-based impact metrics, e.g. JIF, to evaluate individual articles or researchers
 - Being explicit that the content of a paper is more important than the container it is published in
 - Valuing the impact of all research outputs (datasets, software, influence on policy/practice)
 https://sfdora.org/read/
 - UofC is a signatory to DORA more info

What are altmetrics?



Complementary to traditional, citation based metrics

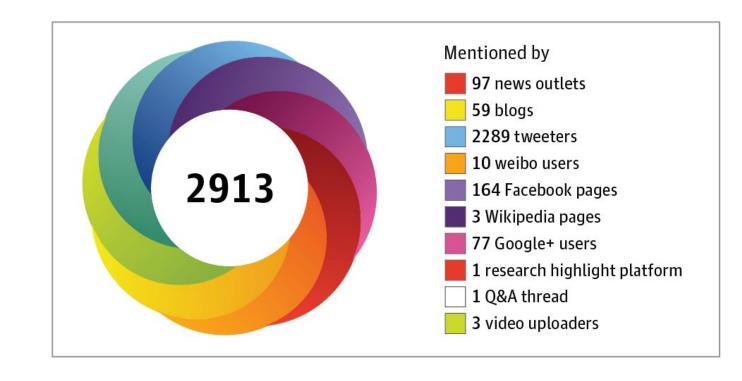
- Citations on Wikipedia
- Citations in public policy documents
- Links on blogs
- Mainstream media coverage
- Saves in reference managers (e.g. Mendeley)
- Mentions on social media (e.g. Twitter)

Provided by a number of different services



What are the benefits?

- Timely
- Diverse/non-traditional
- Not just metrics
- Not just for journal articles
 - Software
 - Data
 - Posters
 - Books



Building your profile can start now!

- ORCID
 - Registration is especially important if you have a common surname
 - You can add all kinds of info to it scholarships, poster presentations, etc.
- If you already have publications
 - Create/fix your author profiles in Scopus/Web of Science/Google Scholar
 - See https://libguides.ucalgary.ca/guides/researchID/author for details
 - Do a yearly checkin/cleanup
- Use Zotero or similar to create a library of your own publications, including posters and presentations (useful to export to a CV).

More information

Guide: https://libguides.ucalgary.ca/guides/researchID

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