Research Profiles
Tracking Research Impact and Building a Portfolio of Impact

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Researcher Profiles

- Keep track of research output
- Unique Author Identifiers allow name disambiguation
- Required for publications and grants
Traditional Metrics

Citation-Based Metrics
Citation-Based Metrics

**Article-level citation counts / Author-level h-index**

- **Citation Count**: The aggregate number of citations a given item (publication/group of publications) has received.
- **Citation Impact**: The average number of citations a given author receives per publication.
- **h-Index**: A ratio that evaluates productivity and total number of citations of an author.
- **i10 Index**: (used in Google Scholar): The number of publications (in a given group of publications) that have been cited at least 10 times.

**Impact factor of journals**

- **Total Cites**: The total number of times that a journal has been cited by all journals included on database/platform in a year.
- **Impact Factor**: Measures the frequency that the average article in a journal has been cited over a period of time (2 years). Ranks journal’s importance by number of times articles are cited.
- **5-Year Impact Factor**: Calculated by dividing the number of citations a journal receives in a year by the total number of citable articles published in the journal in the previous five years.
- **Eigenfactor**: Measures the number of citations a journal receives and weighs it according to the source of the citations. Citations received from higher impact journals are weighted more heavily.
A method of measuring the productivity and impact of a researcher in a specific category.

H-index should only be used to compare the impact of researchers in a comparable field, publishing in similar journal categories, and during the same periods in their careers.

**Determine your "H" index value:**

- Compile a list of your publications and rank them in descending order by the number of citations they have received.
- The value of H is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations.
- Find your H-Index on SCOPUS, Web of Science or by setting up a Google Scholar profile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 8 articles have been cited at least 8 or more times
- Remaining articles have each been cited 8 times or less
Create a free PUBLONS account to manage your Web of Science profile:
https://publons.com/dashboard/summary/
Vinod Pangracious
Assistant Professor, American University in Dubai
Verified email at aud.edu - Homepage

VLSI  3D IC process  monolithic 3D integration  heterogeneous 3D integration

Create a free account and import/identify your publications
https://scholar.google.com/

Use an additional application - Publish Or Perish (PoP) platform - for citation analysis
https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish
Measurement tools may favor specific types of scholarly communication and / or do not include different types of publications

Certain disciplines have low numbers of journals and/or low journal usage

Review articles are cited more often and change results

Self-citing skews results

Working in a small field, publishing in a language other than English, or publishing mainly in books, generates fewer citations

**NB!** THE OUTCOME OF A METRIC ANALYSIS DEPENDS ON THE DATABASE USED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Scopus</th>
<th>Web of Science Core Collection</th>
<th>Google Scholar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of journals</td>
<td>21,950 (22,800 if include trade pubs)</td>
<td>13,100 (20,556 if include ESCI)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings</td>
<td>8 million</td>
<td>10.5 million</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Physical sciences, health sciences, life sciences, social sciences &amp; humanities</td>
<td>Science, technology, social sciences, arts and humanities</td>
<td>All subject areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period covered</td>
<td>1970-</td>
<td>1945-present; if Century of Science purchased, coverage back to 1900</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-English</td>
<td>Yes, if has an English abstract; 22% of journals are non-English</td>
<td>Yes, if has an English abstract</td>
<td>Articles published in many languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Google Scholar is the most comprehensive in coverage but considered less reliable source for traditional metrics
ORCiD

- Non-profit, nonpublisher-affiliated registry
- Allows researcher to collate list of publications and different research identifications
Once connected to AUD, the Faculty Portal harvests the required information on the faculty portal.

- “Trusted” or “everyone” option should be selected to share relevant information.
- Employment section (including department) should be completed to support affiliation.
- “Trust” the relevant indexes (for example, Scopus & Web of Science) to update list of works.
- Upload bibliography (BibTex) from Google Scholar.

Exported and analyzed
de duplicated and filtered according to department, publication dates, work types, etc.
Supports library collection development – improves faculty impact – improves institutional impact.
ALMETRICS

Altmetrics tracks research output engagement in both traditional media and social media
Altmetrics Tools – nontraditional bibliometrics

- Embedded in institutional and publisher platforms (EBSCODiscovery, Scopus, PubMed, etc.)
- Track your own impact with available applications (ImpactStory)

*Tracks the following:*

- **Mentions/ Shares:**
  - The number of times research has been mentioned in media or social media contexts
- **Views/ Downloads:**
  - The number of times an article, dataset, presentation, etc. has been accessed from a given website or database
- **Ratings/ Reviews:**
  - Personal or professional evaluations of a researcher’s output reported through traditional or social media
    - Book reviews in journals, Goodreads, etc.
    - Product ratings (e.g. Amazon.com)
- **Traditional Citations**
  - H-Index, Citation count, Citation Impact
The Five Categories:

**Citations** – This is a category that contains both traditional citation indexes such as Scopus, as well as citations that help indicate societal impact such as Clinical or Policy Citations.

*Examples:* citation indexes, patent citations, clinical citations, policy citations

**Usage** – A way to signal if anyone is reading the articles or otherwise using the research. Usage is the number one statistic researchers want to know after citations.

*Examples:* clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays

**Captures** – Indicates that someone wants to come back to the work. Captures can be an leading indicator of future citations.

*Examples:* bookmarks, code forks, favorites, readers, watchers

**Mentions** – Measurement of activities such as news articles or blog posts about research. Mentions is a way to tell that people are truly engaging with the research.

*Examples:* blog posts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia references, news media

**Social media** - This category includes the tweets, Facebook likes, etc. that reference the research. Social Media can help measure “buzz” and attention. Social media can also be a good measure of how well a particular piece of research has been promoted.

*Examples:* shares, likes, comments, tweets
The 'yes ... but' dilemma: implementing inclusive education in Emirati primary schools

Alborno, Nadera Emran


Wiley Subscription Services, Inc.

2017

Elementary schools
Human rights
Education
The ‘yes ... but’ dilemma: implementing inclusive education in Emirati primary schools

Citation Data: British Journal of Special Education, ISSN: 1467-8578, Vol: 44, Issue: 1, Page: 26-45
Publication Year: 2017

Metrics Details

<table>
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<tr>
<th>USAGE</th>
<th>1,715</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract Views</td>
<td>983</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBSCO</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Text Views</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBSCO</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-outs</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBSCO</td>
<td>122</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPTURES</th>
<th>116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports-Saves</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBSCO</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mendeley</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mendeley</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Article Description

The Ministry of Education (MOE) in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) launched the ‘School for All’ inclusive education initiative in 2010. This article investigates the implementation of this initiative in three primary schools from stakeholders’ perspectives. Using a multiple case study approach, data were collected over a full school year from interviews, observations and documents. Findings revealed uneven progress in five areas: staff training and development, school structures, support services, assistive technology and community awareness. Given the identified improved access to mainstream education, the impact of the initiative is discussed.

Bibliographic Details

DOI: 10.1111/1467-8578.12157
Gathers metrics from:
- Policy documents
- Mainstream media
- Social media
- Online reference manager and publisher download count data

Altmetric Attention Score:
- Amount of attention a research output has received

Attention Score In-Context:
- Normalizes the attention score of a given research output by comparing it to outputs from similar publication dates and publication types

Find more information on Altmetrics:
Altmetric Attention Score
Track your own Impact

Create an ImpactStory Account and track altimetric data on traditional and nontraditional research output

- A Twitter account is required to open a free account
- Track engagement with research output on Twitter, blogs, news outlets, etc.
- Accounts can be synchronized with ORCiD to update automatically when new content is published.
Improve Your Impact

Some recommendations...
Register for researcher IDs and collate your work

- ORCiD (include all researcher identifications and output on the ORCID platform)
- Publons (includes Researcher ID)
- GoogleScholar Profile
- Identify your work on peer-reviewed platforms:
  - Web of Science (now managed by Publons)
  - Scopus Author ID

Use social networks for researchers and share your work

- Mendeley
- ResearchGate
- Discipline-specific research networks

Increase your online presence and share information about your work

- Twitter, LinkedIn, Blogs, Instagram, Facebook, etc.
- Use the share option on library/publisher platforms.
Make research outputs available online on content hosting platforms

- **Upload data, codes, videos and presentations**
  - Figshare, YouTube, Vimeo, SlideShare, etc.

- **Deposit your work on an institutional or subject repository**
  - Multidisciplinary (ResearchGate, Mendeley, etc.)
  - Subject/Discipline-specific research platforms
  - Institutional repositories
    - AUD-Space
      - Determine publishers’ archiving policies
      - SherpaRoMEO

Use Creative Commons Licenses to protect your work
Determine Publisher’s Archiving Policy

RoMEO Colour | Archiving policy
--- | ---
Green | Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Blue | Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher’s version
Yellow | Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
White | Archiving not formally supported
Choosing the right journal

1. Using our SCOPUS subscription
   • Evaluate individual journal impact factors using Scopus’s Source option
   • Use Compare Sources tool to evaluate journal impact factors and compare up to 10 journal titles

   ![Source details screen](image)

   - **CiteScore** is the number of citations received by a journal in one year to documents published in the three previous years, divided by the number of documents indexed in Scopus published in those same three years.
   - **SJR - SCImago Journal Rank** is weighted by the prestige of a journal. Subject field, quality, and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.
   - **SNIP - Source Normalized Impact per Paper** is the ratio of a source’s average citation count per paper and the citation potential of its subject field.

2. Web of Science
   • Create free account on Web of Science Master Journal List and identity a relevant journal and/or match your manuscript to a journal

3. Identify and publish in Open Access journals (APCs Ⓡ) for broader reach
   • Identify through Scopus or Web of Science Master List

4. Attend publisher workshops for help on publishing your work
   • Coming soon: Brill, Oxford, Sage
Use librarian collection development benchmarking tools

- Check for your book on WorldCat – a search engine that queries online catalogs of libraries all over the world
- Use the number of libraries that hold an item as an impact metric.

Collect Book/Product Reviews

- Goodreads
- Amazon
- GoogleBooks
- ALA Choice Reviews (library subscription)
But...

- **Research metrics provide a quantitative measure of a researcher’s impact should not replace a qualitative evaluation. An assessment could also include:**
  - Peer review / Research funding / Practical application, etc.

- **Research metrics should be used with caution in comparing a researcher’s impact and should consider:**
  - Author/researcher career length
  - Subject/Discipline
  - Resource type

- **Research metrics values are specific to the platforms used:**
  - GoogleScholar is more comprehensive and inclusive of different formats
  - Web of Science and Scopus index peer-reviewed material; journals, and certain disciplines are better represented
  - Altmetric tools track different platforms

**NB! Include source when reporting on impact**

Notes

- Institutional impact data removed from this version
- Definitions of impact updated