Maximising your research impact

Marié Roux (Manager: Research Impact Services)

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STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

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1918 · 2018

Biblioteek- en Inligtingsdiens
Library and Information Service

Why research impact?

Among other things, awareness of your scholarly impact can help you:

- Strengthen your case when applying for promotion or funding
- Quantify return on research investment for grant renewals and progress reports
- Strengthen future funding requests by showing the value of your research
- Understand your audience and learn how to appeal to them
- Identify who is using your work and confirm that it is appropriately credited
- Identify collaborators within or outside of your subject area
- Manage your scholarly reputation

https://www.lib.berkeley.edu/scholarly-communication/publishing/research-impact

CONTENT

- Publish strategically
- Measure author and article impact
- Networking: Finding collaborators
- Promote your work via Social Media

PUBLISH STRATEGICALLY

Where to publish your research article - 7 considerations

1. Why publish?

Publication is a significant form of communicating the results of scientific inquiry. If you do not publish your research outcomes no one will ever know of its existence. Producing publications is not easy and it is not in fact research, but it is essential to your research effort, as future grants, promotion, and other job opportunities will depend upon the substantial high-quality research outputs documented in your CV.

Unless you have documentation of the acceptance of your research outputs by your peers, you will be unable to prove to potential grant funders, promotion panels, NRF rating committees just how good your research output is, or indeed, even if you have been productive at all.

2. Qualities of a good journal

- **Reputation** – of the journal and the publisher. The reputation of the publisher, journal, editor and editorial board can give an indication of the quality of the journal.
- **Scope and focus of the journal.** It is important that your article reaches the readers who can most benefit from it and who can most benefit you. The scope and aim of the journal will give an indication of who the journal's readers are, e.g. national or international, limited to a select area of research or with a multidisciplinary focus. Your article should also suit the style of the journal.
- **Turnaround time / publication lag.** What is the length of the review process? Average length of time from submission to acceptance or rejection; from acceptance to publication? Frequency of publication?
- **Included in prominent indexes.** Are articles from the journal indexed in journal databases relevant to your field, or in citation databases such as Scopus or Web of Science?
- **Longevity.** The number of years the journal has been around can be an indication of its stability and its interest to academia.
- **Editorial standards / Journal information.** The competence of a journal's editorial office can hugely influence the success or failure of an article. Make sure that the "Instructions to Authors" are easily accessible and that they set out clearly what is expected from authors. Does the journal come out on time or is it often two or three years behind?
- **Acceptance rate.** The acceptance rate gives an indication of how competitive a journal is. Journals with a low acceptance rate are considered to be amongst the most prestigious in their field, the assumption being that only the very best articles are selected.
- **Cost.** Be aware that some journals charge either a submission fee, an acceptance fee, page fees or fees for use of colour images or other special media formats.
- **Rights for authors.** Check the journal website or their copyright form for information on author rights. Are you allowed to re-use the article after publication or to submit the post-print to the University's research repository?
- **Type of publication.** Some journals only accept certain types of articles for publication.

3. Journal and article types

It is important to match the type of article to the type of journal. Journals usually indicate the type of articles they accept in their "Author Guidelines" or "Instructions to Authors".

Types of Journals:

- Traditional academic research journal
- Letters journal
- Review journal
- Professional journal / magazine

Types of articles:

- Original article / research article
- Rapid communications
- Review articles
- Case studies
- Theoretical articles

4. Predatory journals

Prof Johann Mouton and Astrid Valentine (Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST)) highlight the following characteristics of a predatory journal or publisher according to certain categories in their article, *The extent of South African authored articles in predatory journals*. They advise to be aware of the following:

Business model	Predatory journals are open access journals and they exist for the only purpose to make profit.
Origin of papers	They spam researchers to solicit manuscripts from them, usually by using their Yahoo or Gmail accounts.
Journal titles	Predatory journals usually have very broad titles or titles with a strange combination of scopes, for example, Global Journal of Advanced Research or Journal of Economics and Engineering.
Time to publication	Journals will promise extremely rapid response and publication times. They will also publish a very high number of papers per year. This may be one of the best indications that a journal is a predatory journal, as it is not possible for any editor to handle so many papers and at the same time use proper peer review.
Journal metrics	They will often give fake journal impact factors as well as false information on where the journals are indexed.
Peer review	Predatory journals usually have fake editorial boards or editorial boards that consist of a small number of individuals from the same organization or country. They may also include scholars on an editorial board without their knowledge.
Contact information	They will list false or unreliable contact information, which does not clearly state their location or misrepresents the location of their headquarters.

5. Open Access

Open Access (OA) is the practice of providing unrestricted access normally associated with publisher copyright agreements via the Internet. Peer-reviewed scholarly journal articles, theses and dissertations, and scholarly monographs and chapters in books can all be published with Open Access. Access is immediate, online and freely available to the end user. One of the benefits of publishing in an Open Access journal is accelerated discovery. Researchers can read and build on the findings of others without restriction.

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is the primary source for identifying open access journals: www.doaj.org. A comprehensive overview of Open Access is provided on the Library website.

6. Journal metrics

Journal metrics provide a quantitative method for evaluating the quality of journals and is based on bibliometric citation analysis, where the popularity of a journal is reflected by the number of citations related to the "average article" in the journal.

Various citation indicators have been developed to reflect perceived quality. Each of these metrics has its own particular features, but in general, they all aim to provide rankings and insight into journal performance based on citation analysis.

Sources for journal metrics:

- Web of Science: Journal Citation Reports, including Journal Impact Factor
- Scopus: Journal metrics include Citescore, Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR) and the Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- Google Scholar metrics: Lists the top 100 journals within Google Scholar

7. Accredited journals

In South Africa, only articles published in accredited journals are considered for subsidy. To this effect only journals included in specific lists/indices are considered as accredited and will be taken into account for government subsidy and in terms of NRF evaluation.

The following indices are regarded as accredited journals by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET):

- International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS) (Click on 'View Serials Title List')
- Science Citation Index (Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection)
- Social Sciences Citation Index (WoS Core Collection)
- Arts and Humanities Citation Index ((WoS Core Collection)
- List of approved South African journals as maintained by the DHET
- The Norwegian List
- SciELO SA
- Scopus

Please use this webpage of the Division for Research Development (SU) for more information and links to the specific lists: http://www.sun.ac.za/english/research-innovation/Research-Development/outputs-accredited-journals/accredited-journals

Enquiries and help:

- Library Guide: http://libguides.sun.ac.za/publish
- Your Faculty Librarian / Research Commons staff
- Marié Roux, Manager: Research Impact Services (mr@sun.ac.za)

Open Access publising

There's an open access place for all research outputs.

Your "final" publication—traditionally, an article, chapter, or scholarly monograph—is not the only thing others would like to access and cite. You can publish your research data, code, software, presentations, working papers, and other supporting documents and documentation open access as well. In some cases your funders might require it. Sharing these other research instruments not only advances knowledge and science, but also can help increase your impact and citation rates.

You can find the right open place for all your outputs. For instance, it's possible to:

1. Publish code on GitHub
2. Publish data sets on SunScholarData which runs on FigShare
3. Publish presentations on SlideShare

Finding and evaluating journals in which to publish

- Choose the journal at the very beginning
- Different journals have different stylistic specifications and mandates
- You may not submit your article to more than one academic journal at a time
- *If* your article is rejected by one journal, you can consider submitting it to a second
- Create a short list by looking at the library guides (per subject) by faculty librarians; using the Journal Citation Reports; Browse the A-Z list of e-journals; ask your supervisor; analyse your own citations
- Evaluate your shortlist by looking at which journals are accredited; their impact factors and other additional factors

General considerations

- **Listing of authors**
  - Only individuals who made a substantial intellectual contribution may be listed as co-authors
  - Others are acknowledged
  - Co-authors are listed in order of contribution, from most to least
- **Create a unique author identifier** to ensure that you are able to track citations to your research and that your research can be found continuously
  - ORCID library guide
  - ORCID http://orcid.org
- **Early rejection is often due to poor preparation**
  - Failure to meet submission requirements
  - Incomplete coverage of the literature
  - Poor language/grammar use

ORCID in 3 steps

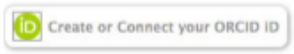
1. Create your ORCID iD,
2. Connect it to your SU identity and
3. Populate it with your biography and works

Open Researcher and Contributor iD (ORCID) provides you with a unique and persistent personal identifier that connects you and your research activities throughout your career.

STEP 1 & 2:
Create and connect your ORCID iD

- **Follow the "Create or connect your ORCID iD" link from the Library guide:**

http://libguides.sun.ac.za/ORCID



- **After prompted to sign in on My.Sun you will be directed to the page "Manage your Researcher Identifiers"**
- **Click on the "Connect" button next to ORCID**
- **Create your iD or sign in and "Authorize"**

This will allow you to connect your iD to SU, it will also allow SU to store an access token to your iD for future use in other integrations with ORCID (which will be developed over time).

It is preferable to use your sun.ac.za e-mail address when creating your iD

If you already have an ORCID iD, please sign in on this page and click on "Authorize".

WHY?

- **Your lifelong digital name, eliminates name ambiguity**
- **Free to register, easy to use**
- **Enter once and reuse often**
- **You are in control of your privacy settings**
- **Enables discoverability and recognition**
- **Embedded in the systems you use** (embeddedness growing rapidly)
- **Increasingly being required by funders and publishers** (NRF a member of ORCID, busy with integration development)
- **National roll-outs are taking place** (UK, Italy, Australia)
- **CrossRef auto-update ORCID records**

STEP 3:
Populate your ORCID iD with your biography and works

Update your personal information

Click on the *Account settings* tab at the top of the screen to edit your settings, e.g. add or alter your e-mail address, change password, etc.

In *My ORCID record* you can update your personal information, add education and employment information.

Add your publications

Click on *Import works* to connect to a number of databases, e.g. ResearcherID (Web of Science), Scopus, CrossRef, etc.

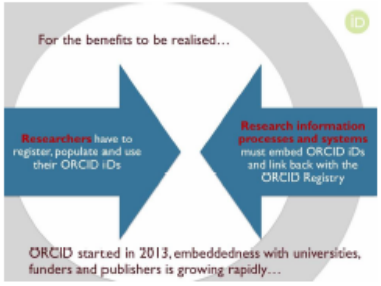
Click on the title of the database you wish to import from and click *Authorise*. Follow the instructions for each wizard.

Click on *Add work manually* if you have to add any other publications that are not captured in these linked databases.

Import your work from Google Scholar Citation Profile

To import your publications from your Google Scholar Citation Profile, you will need to first export the publications list from Google Scholar in BibTeX format.

From your Google Scholar Citation profile page, select all your publications, then click Export to a BibTeX file. Once this is saved, login to your ORCID profile and under Works, select Add Works > Import BibTeX, and follow the instructions.



ORCID's auto-update functionality with Crossref / DataCite is proof that they are taking big steps to provide tools to automate the connection between researchers and their publications/works.

The best way to keep in touch with ORCID activities and developments is by checking the News section of their website for periodic updates or by following their Twitter account.

https://twitter.com/ORCID_Org

http://orcid.org

Enquiries and help:

- Library Guide: ORCID and other researcher identifiers, http://libguides.sun.ac.za/ORCID
- Your Faculty Librarian or Research Commons staff
- Marié Roux, Manager: Research Impact Services (mr@sun.ac.za)

Journal metrics

- **Journal metrics** use citation analysis to
  - measure the performance of scholarly journals
  - provide rankings of journals

- **A citation** to a paper is a form of endorsement and ultimately expresses significance

- Various metrics use different methods and offer different perspectives

- **Three main sources** for journal metrics:
  - Journal citation reports (Web of Science)
  - Citescore (Scopus)
  - Google Scholar metrics

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Scopus

Google Scholar

Journal Impact Factor

- Developed by ISI (Thompson Reuters and now Clarivate Analytics) in 1960's
- Most well-known journal metric, most notorious
- Represents the impact a journal has in relation to other journals in a specific field
- Measures the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in particular year
- Despite criticism, widely used
- Calculation of the impact of a journal is based on the **average number of times the articles of a journal is cited in a two year period**

Journal Citations Reports (Web of Science)

Nature Chemistry

ISSN: 1755-4330
eISSN: 1755-4349
NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
MACMILLAN BUILDING, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND
ENGLAND

Go to Journal Table of Contents Go to Ulrich's Printable Version

TITLES
ISO: Nat. Chem.
JCR Abbrev: NAT CHEM

CATEGORIES
CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY -- SCIE

LANGUAGES
English

PUBLICATION FREQUENCY
12 issues/year

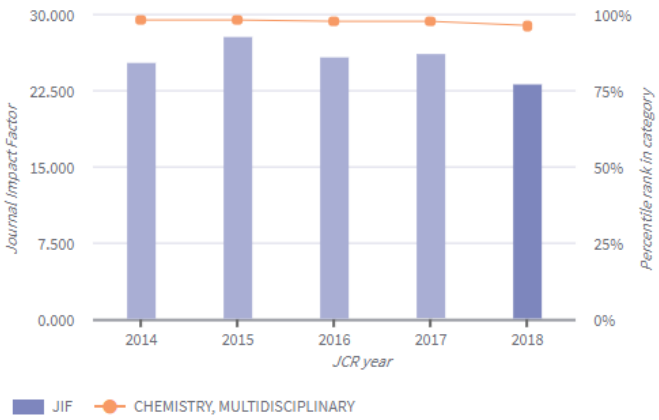
Current Year 2017 All Years

The data in the two graphs below and in the Journal Impact Factor calculation panels represent citation activity in 2018 to items published in the journal in the prior two years. They detail the components of the Journal Impact Factor. Use the "All Years" tab to access key metrics and additional data for the current year and all prior years for this journal.

Journal Impact Factor Trend 2018

Printable Version

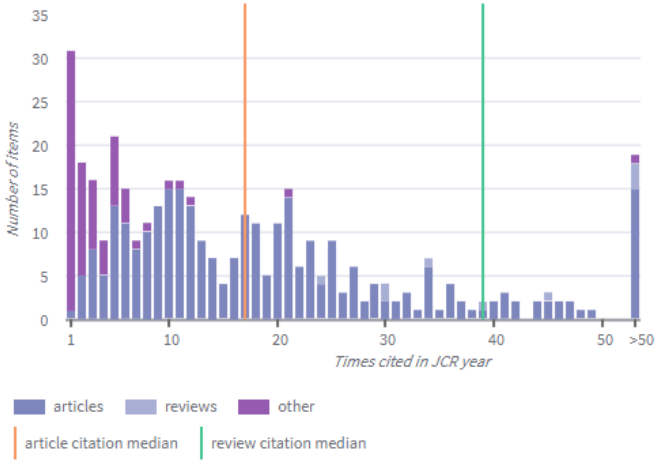
23.193
2018 Journal Impact Factor



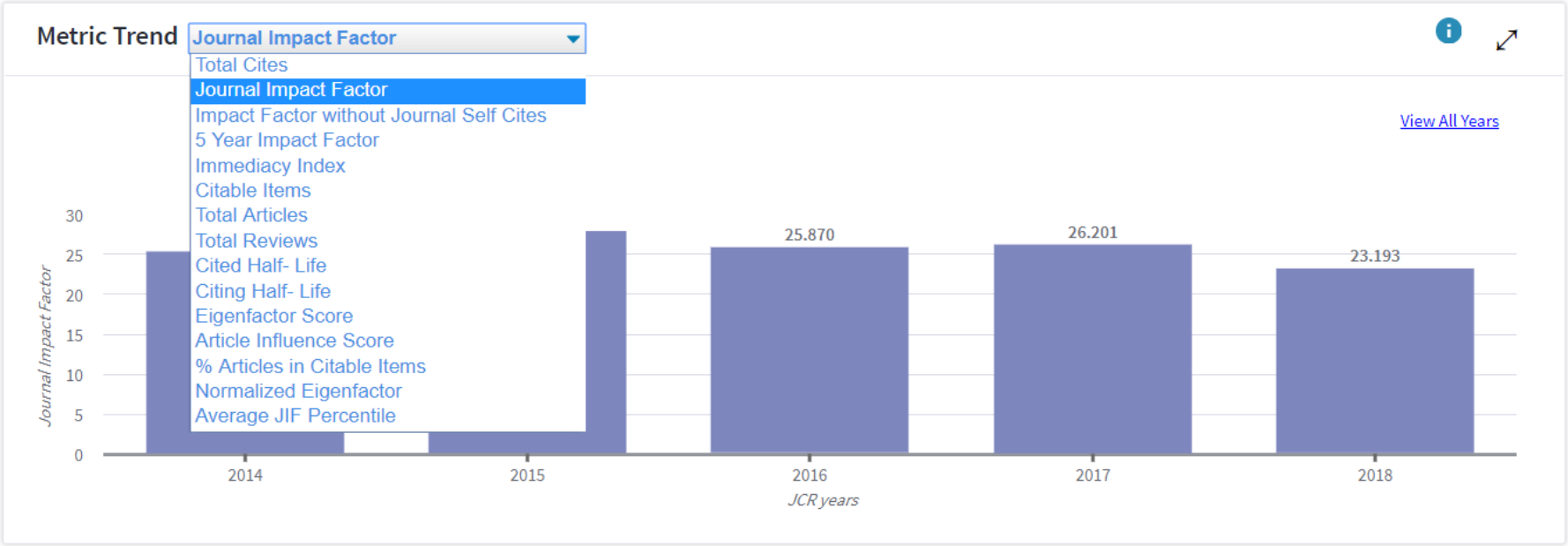
Citation distribution 2018

Printable Version

17 Article citation median **39** Review citation median



Journal Citations Reports (Web of Science)



CiteScore (Scopus)

Calculating CiteScore is simple and is based on the average citations received per document.

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.

For example, the 2015 CiteScore counts the citations received in 2015 to documents published in 2012, 2013 or 2014, and divides this by the number of documents indexed in Scopus published in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Scimago Journal Rank (Scopus)

- Alternative to Impact Factor
- Open Access
- Developed by SCImago lab, based on Scopus data
- Includes 19 400 journals from 1996
- Engine similar to Google PageRank™ algorithm
- Regarded as a “prestige metric”
- The *SJR indicator* assigns different values to citations depending on the importance of the journals where they c

SJR SCImago Journal & Country Rank

Powered by Scopus

SNIP (Scopus)

- SNIP = Source-Normalized Impact per Paper
- Created by Prof Henk Moed at University of Leiden
- Citations are weighted based on the number of citations in a subject field (If there are fewer total citations in a research field, then citations are worth more in that field)
- Aims to allow direct comparison of sources in different subject fields
- Corrects the differences between subject fields
- E.g. Mathematics, Engineering and Social Sciences tend to have lower values than titles in Life Sciences

Powered by Scopus

Citescore (Scopus)

	Source title	CiteScore	Highest percentile	Citations 2018	Documents 2015-17	% Cited	SNIP	SJR	Publisher
1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians	160.19	99% 1/120 Hematology	20,184	126	77	100.014	72.576	Wiley-Blackwell
2	MMWR. Recommendations and reports : Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Recommendations and reports / Centers for Disease Control Open Access	87.75	99% 1/89 Epidemiology	1,053	12	100	42.774	48.894	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
3	Chemical Reviews	54.26	99% 1/370 General Chemistry	46,227	852	97	12.162	22.157	American Chemical Society
4	Chemical Society Reviews	41.35	99% 2/370 General Chemistry	40,522	980	98	8.015	16.116	Royal Society of Chemistry
5	Reviews of Modern Physics	39.2	99% 1/216 General Physics and Astronomy	4,979	127	95	14.721	17.337	American Physical Society

Citescore RANK AND TREND (Scopus)

Annual Review of Psychology

Scopus coverage years: from 1950 to 1958, from 1960 to 1963, from 1965 to Present

Publisher: Annual Reviews Inc.

ISSN: 0066-4308 E-ISSN: 1545-2085

Subject area: Psychology: General Psychology

View all documents > | Set document alert | Save to source list | Journal Homepage | SFX

CiteScore 2018
27.30

SJR 2018
12.778

SNIP 2018
10.490

CiteScore | CiteScore rank & trend | CiteScore presets | Scopus content coverage

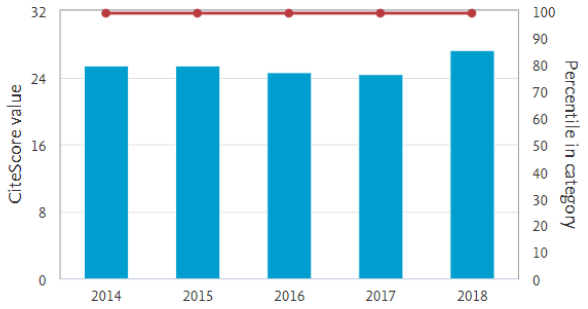
Export content for category

CiteScore rank 2018 In category: General Psychology

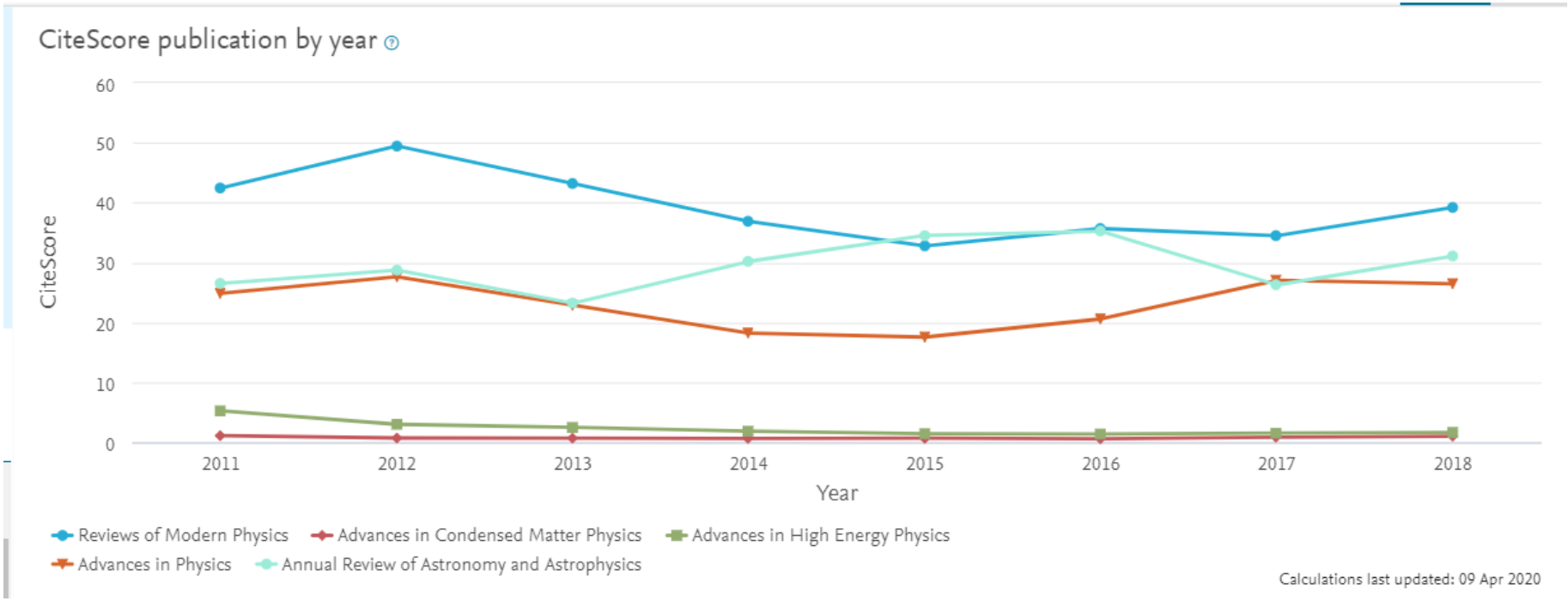
☆	#1 / 193	Annual Review of Psychology	27.30	99th percentile

	Rank	Source title	CiteScore 2018	Percentile
☆	#1	Annual Review of Psychology	27.30	99th percentile
	#2	Psychological Bulletin	17.88	99th percentile
	#3	Psychological Science in the Public Interest, Supplement	13.68	98th percentile
	#4	Perspectives on Psychological Science	9.32	98th percentile

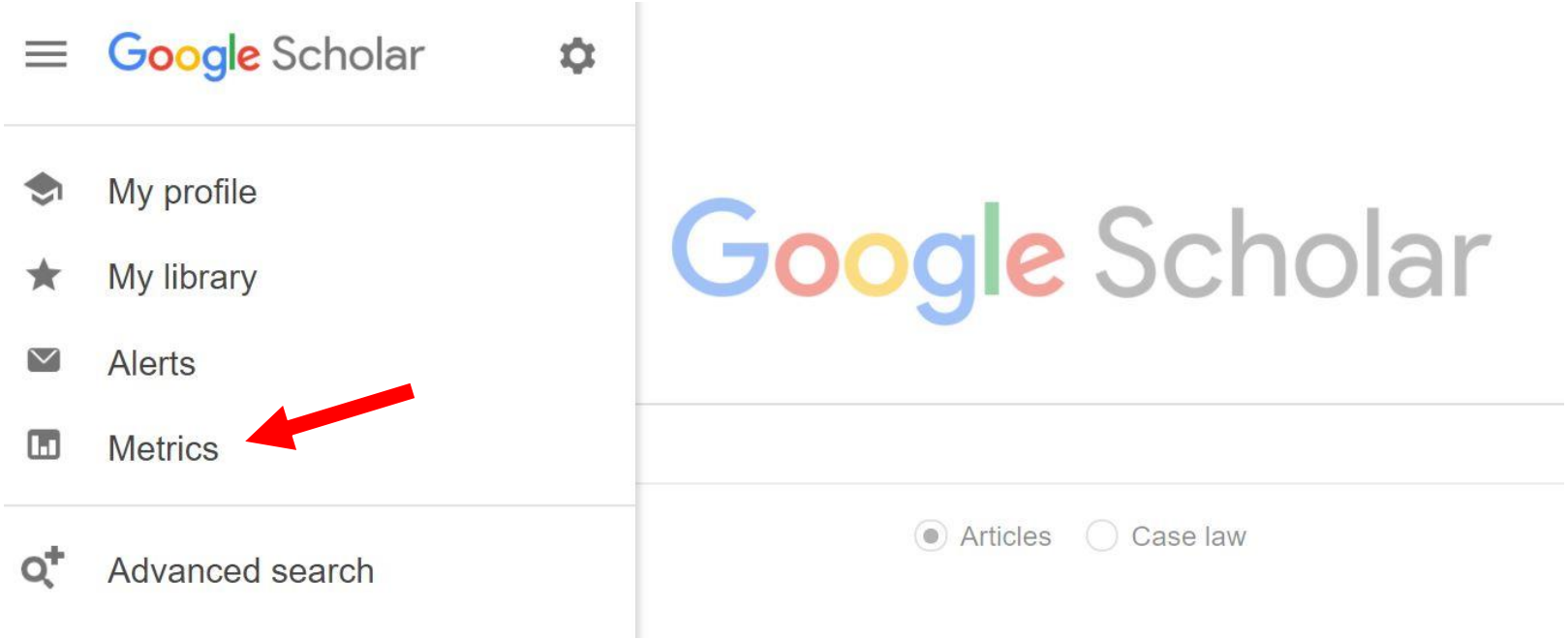
CiteScore trend



Citescore COMPARE SOURCES (Scopus)



Google metrics



- Google Scholar ranks scholarly journals based on h5-index
- A journal with an h5-index of 100 means that 100 of its articles have been cited 100 times over 5 years
- The top 100 journals are listed

MEASURE AUTHOR AND ARTICLE IMPACT

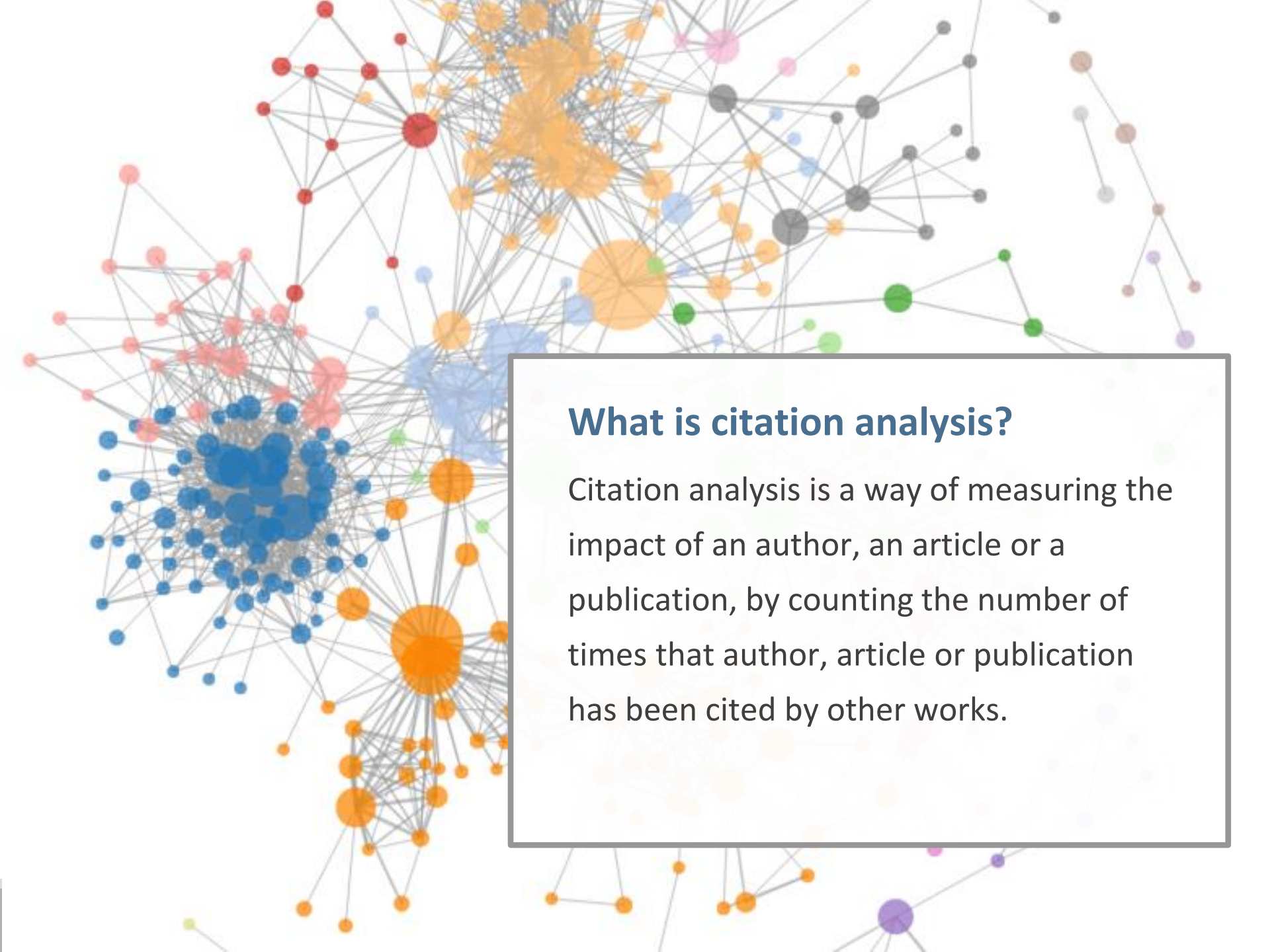
Monitoring Impact

When selecting a tool to monitor impact, it's helpful to consider:

- **What sources of information are your chosen tools "pulling from" or indexing?** The greater number of sources that the tool can "read," the more comprehensive your metrics will be.

- **What is the business model of your tool?** Is it for-profit and available with premium features for a fee, or is it a free platform available to all? For instance, Web of Science and Scopus are databases that we subscribe to, where ImpactStory, ORCID, and Google Scholar offer free profile services.

- **Have you made a copy of your scholarly materials available also through your institutional repository?** Many of the profiling tools are not geared toward actually preserving a copy of your work. So, to ensure that a copy of your work remains publicly available, it's best to make sure you also deposit a copy in your institutional repository (SUNScholar at SU).



What is citation analysis?

Citation analysis is a way of measuring the impact of an author, an article or a publication, by counting the number of times that author, article or publication has been cited by other works.

Limitations of citation analysis

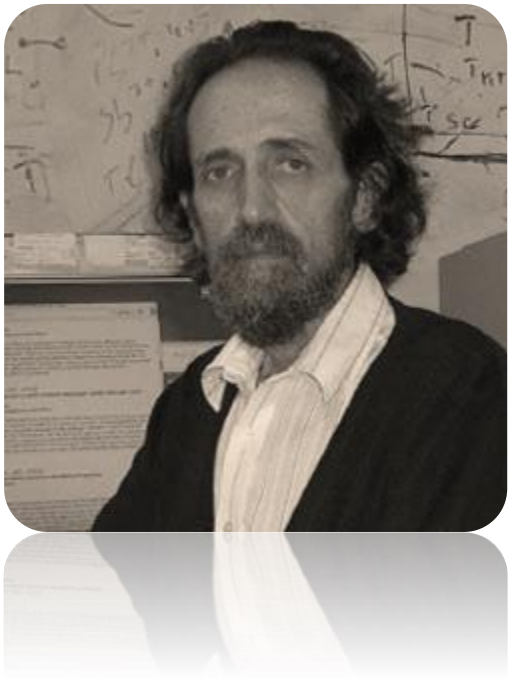
- Papers are cited for a variety of reasons, some of which are not related to the value of the research
- Citation analysis relies heavily on journal content. However many subject areas prefer to publish books and are therefore not well represented in citation indexes.
- Indicators should be a means to an end not an end in itself
- Triangulate – Metric plus peer-review / expert opinion
- Use indicators in combination (never rely on one indicator)
- Avoid the perversion of the science process, use metrics responsibly
- Guard against “publication obesity”

The H-index

Developed by Prof Jorge Hirsch in 2005

The h-index is an equation based on the number of publications and the number of citations per publication

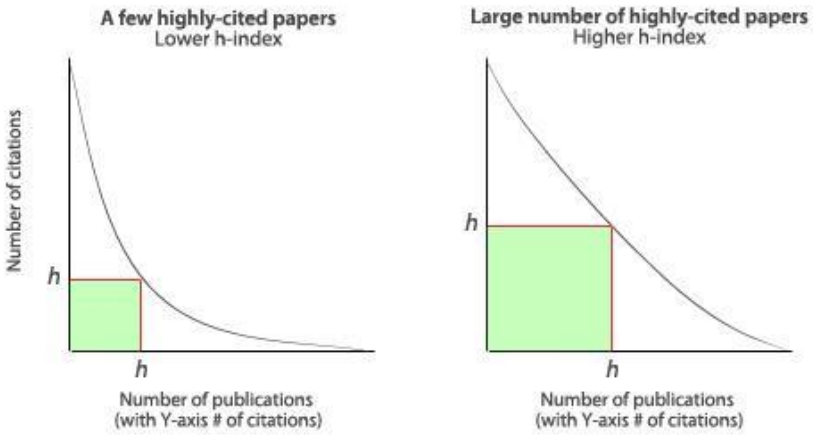
h-index is now recognized as an industry standard that gives information about the performance of researchers and research areas that is very useful in some situations



The H-index formula

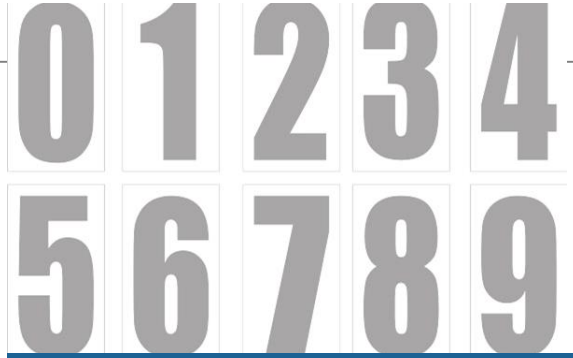
A scientist has an h-index of 9 if his top 9 most-cited publications have each received at least 9 citations;

[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 no more than* h *citations each]*

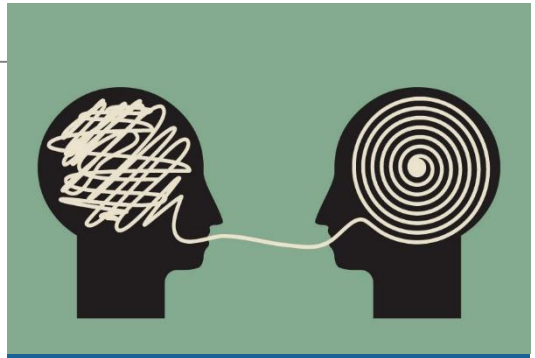


The H-index advantages

Combines quantity (number of publications) and impact (number of

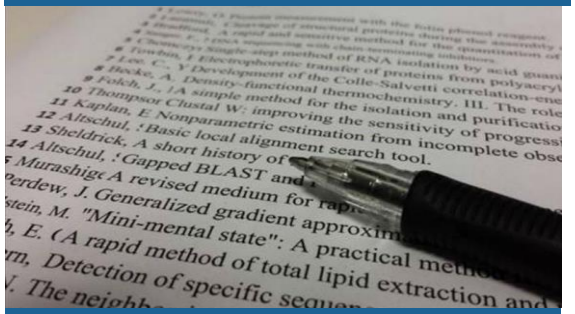


Better than other single-number criteria: total number of documents, total number of citations

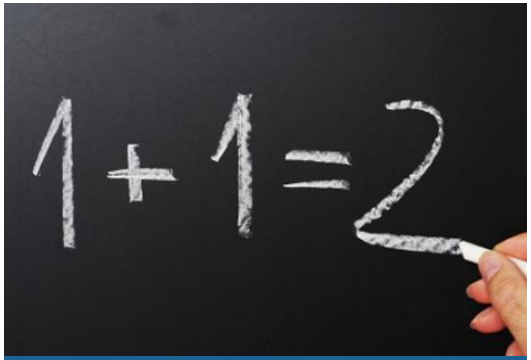


Easy to understand

Objective measure of performance



Insensitive to low-cited papers



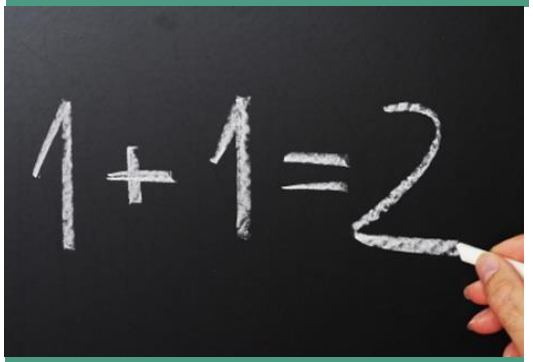
Easy to obtain

The H-index limitations

Publication and citation patterns vary between disciplines

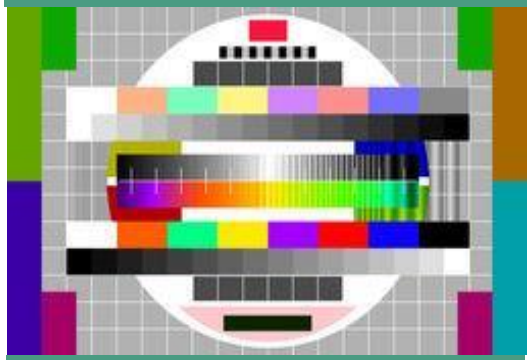
Not time sensitive

Highly cited papers are not reflected in the h-index



Easy to obtain, risk of indiscriminate use and over-reliance

May change behaviour of scientists (too many self-citations)



Technical limitations: Difficulty to obtain the complete output of scientists

The H-index limitations

Does the H-Index matter?

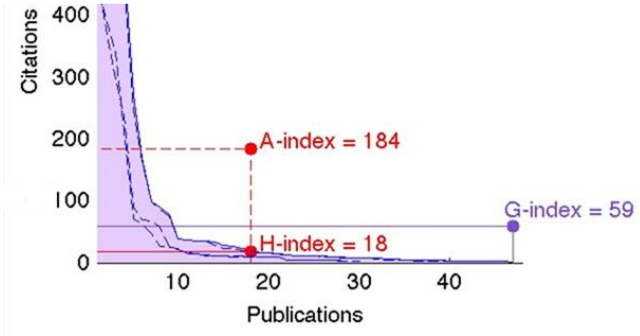
MAY 4, 2020 / MARIÉ ROUX / 0 COMMENTS

Recently two articles on the H-Index caught my attention. The one, What is wrong with the H-Index? is about how Jorge Hirsch, the creator of the H-Index, criticized the current use of it. And the other was a case study on how the University of Groningen handles research impact services. They moved away from using the journal impact factor (IF) and the H-index, and started to use article-level metrics such as field-weighted citation impact (FWCI).

Hirsch asked hiring committees and funding agencies to not only rely on the H-Index, but also to consider other aspects of a candidate's career, such as discipline, and how many collaborators a researcher works with, etc. (January 2020)

Follow the LIBRARY RESEARCH NEWS BLOG
http://blogs.sun.ac.za/libraryresearchnews/

The G-index



- The g-index was proposed by Leo Egghe in a paper published in 2006
- The aim was to rectify the fact that the h-index did not reflect a scientist's most highly cited papers
- It therefore tried to improve on the h-index by giving more weight to highly-cited articles.
- **G is the number of articles that received G-square citations**
- A scientist with a g-index of 35 means that 35 of his/her papers, together, have at least 35x35 (g^2) citations
- The g-indexes of researchers vary more than those of h-indexes which makes it a useful measure to distinguish between researchers

[Given a set of articles] ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g2 citations

The M-index

The h-index depends on the duration of each scientist's career because the pool of publications and citations increases over time.

In order to compare scientists at different stages of their career, Hirsch presented the "m parameter", which is the result of dividing h by the scientific age of a scientist (number of years since the author's first publication).

The *m*-index is defined as *h*/*n*, where *n* is the number of years since the first published paper of the scientist.

Comparing h-, g- and m-indexes

It is sometimes advisable to use all three indicators when evaluating a researcher for appointment, promotion, for collaboration, etc.

In this table the h-, g- and m-indices of four researchers are listed.

Dr Smith has the highest h-index, indicating a pattern of consistently high citations.

Dr Jones has the highest g-index which shows that he has published work with extraordinary impact.

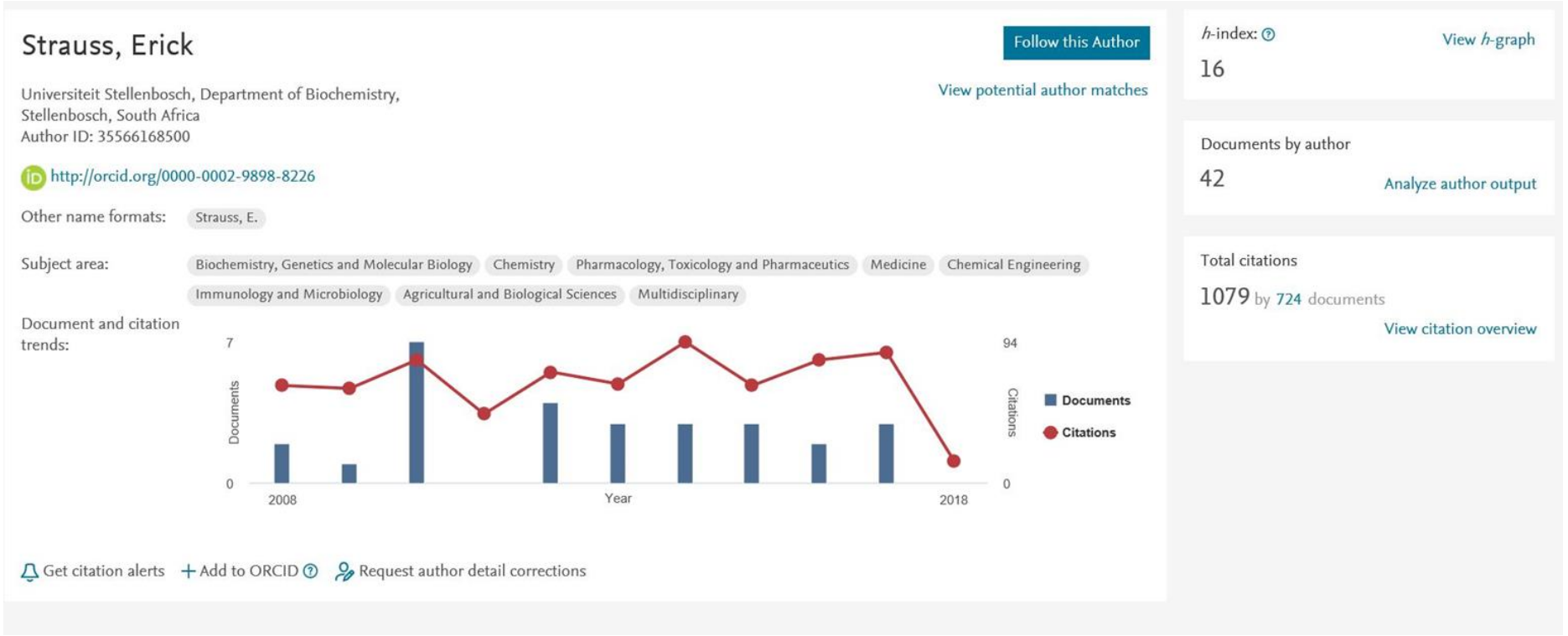
Dr Smith however also has the highest m-index which indicates that he had accumulated the most citations relative to the span of his career

	H-index	G-index	M-index
Prof Botha	27	41	1.688
Dr Smith	40	65	2.222
Dr Jones	39	80	2.167
Prof Pillay	24	34	1.33

Where the h-index is generally available in citation indexes, this is not the case for g- and m-index

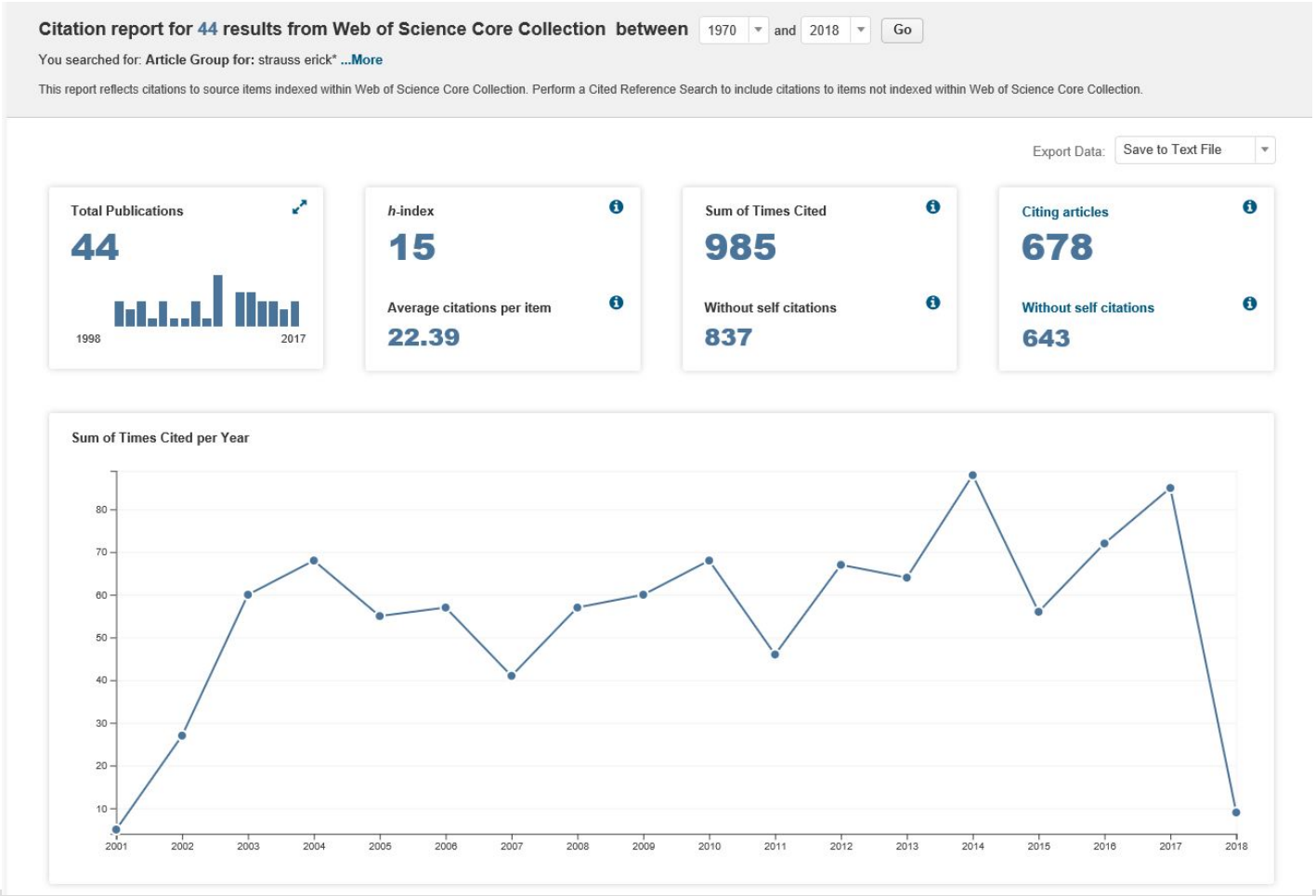
Overview of citation tools

Scopus | Web of Science | Google Scholar citations



Overview of citation tools

Scopus | Web of Science | Google Scholar citations



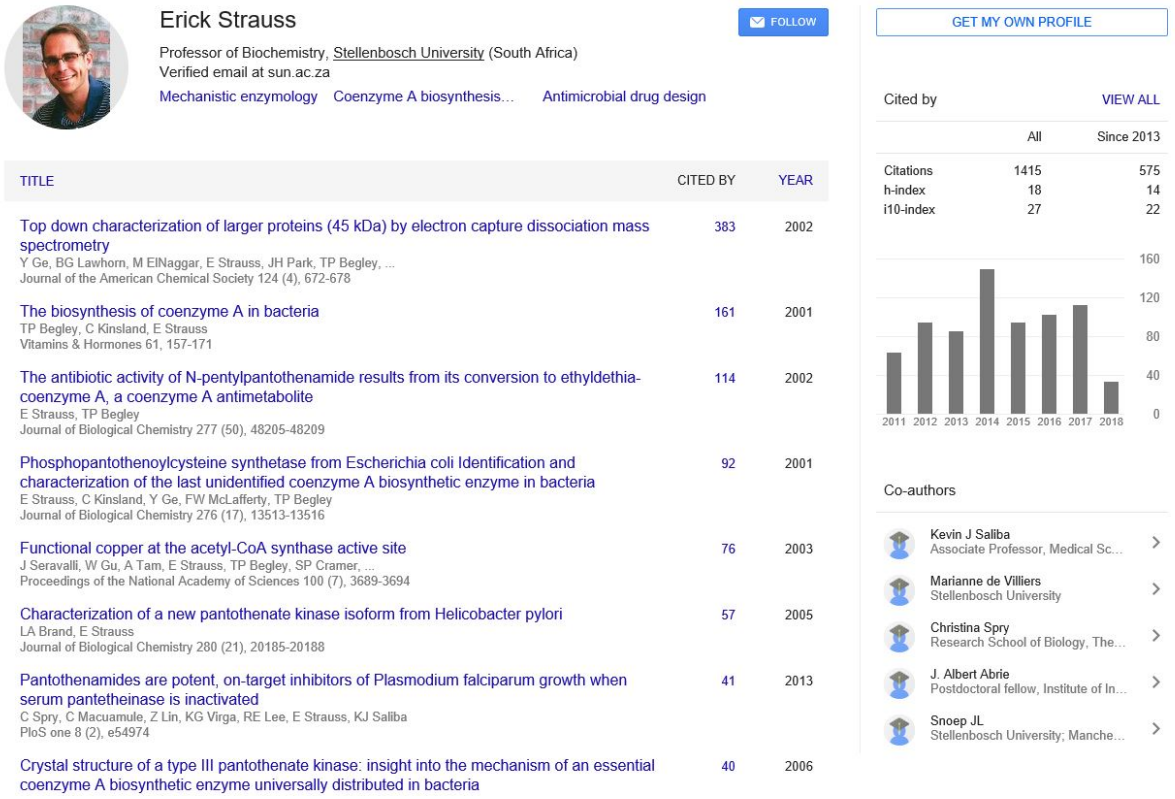
Overview of citation tools

Scopus | Web of Science | Google Scholar citations

To use Google Scholar's citation information, you have to create a Google Scholar profile

Google Scholar will collect your articles and create a profile page automatically

The profile page lists your articles and citations and creates an h-index for you based on the data in Google Scholar



Erick Strauss

FOLLOW

Professor of Biochemistry, Stellenbosch University (South Africa)
Verified email at sun.ac.za
Mechanistic enzymology Coenzyme A biosynthesis… Antimicrobial drug design

GET MY OWN PROFILE

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Top down characterization of larger proteins (45 kDa) by electron capture dissociation mass spectrometry Y Ge, BG Lawhorn, M ElNaggar, E Strauss, JH Park, TP Begley, ... Journal of the American Chemical Society 124 (4), 672-678	383	2002
The biosynthesis of coenzyme A in bacteria TP Begley, C Kinsland, E Strauss Vitamins & Hormones 61, 157-171	161	2001
The antibiotic activity of N-pentylpantothenamide results from its conversion to ethyldethia-coenzyme A, a coenzyme A antimetabolite E Strauss, TP Begley Journal of Biological Chemistry 277 (50), 48205-48209	114	2002
Phosphopantothenoylcysteine synthetase from Escherichia coli Identification and characterization of the last unidentified coenzyme A biosynthetic enzyme in bacteria E Strauss, C Kinsland, Y Ge, FW McLafferty, TP Begley Journal of Biological Chemistry 276 (17), 13513-13516	92	2001
Functional copper at the acetyl-CoA synthase active site J Seravalli, W Gu, A Tam, E Strauss, TP Begley, SP Cramer, ... Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 100 (7), 3689-3694	76	2003
Characterization of a new pantothenate kinase isoform from Helicobacter pylori LA Brand, E Strauss Journal of Biological Chemistry 280 (21), 20185-20188	57	2005
Pantothenamides are potent, on-target inhibitors of Plasmodium falciparum growth when serum pantetheinase is inactivated C Spry, C Macuamule, Z Lin, KG Virga, RE Lee, E Strauss, KJ Saliba PloS one 8 (2), e54974	41	2013
Crystal structure of a type III pantothenate kinase: insight into the mechanism of an essential coenzyme A biosynthetic enzyme universally distributed in bacteria	40	2006

Cited by VIEW ALL

	All	Since 2013
Citations	1415	575
h-index	18	14
i10-index	27	22

Co-authors

Kevin J Saliba
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Marianne de Villiers
Stellenbosch University

Christina Spry
Research School of Biology, The…

J. Albert Abrie
Postdoctoral fellow, Institute of In…

Snoep JL
Stellenbosch University; Manche…

Google Scholar limitations and advantages

- Evasive about exactly which resources it indexes
- Update schedule unknown
- Definition of “scholarly” includes grey literature, including article preprints, conference proceedings, and other materials not peer-reviewed
- Duplication of documents
- BUT Google Scholar is “freely” available

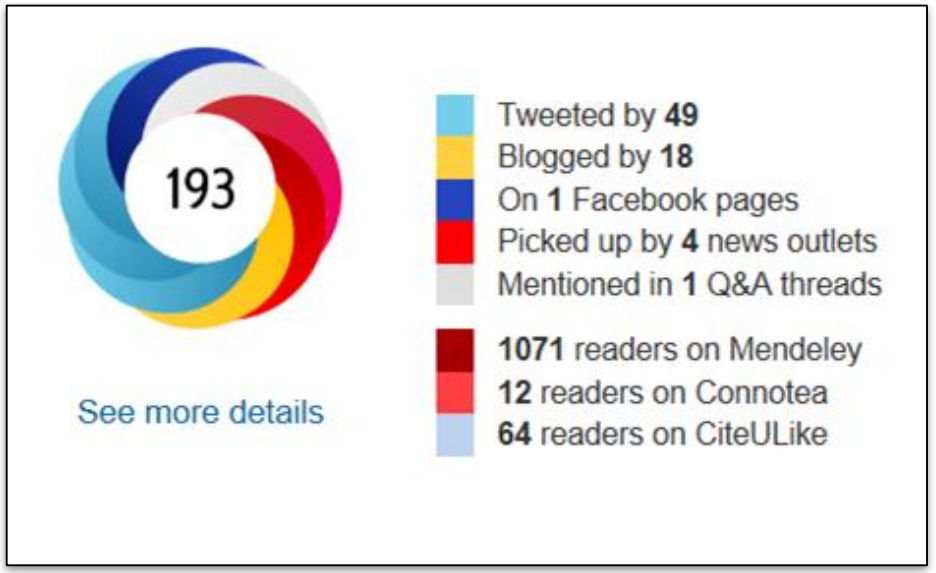
Altmetrics

- Measures a variety of research outputs: datasets, software, posters, slides, videos, websites and news articles
- Impact is measured by: number of tweets, bookmarks, Likes on Facebook, blog posts, media mentions, etc.
- Altmetrics tracks how many times the outputs have been viewed, downloaded, cited, reused/adapted, shared, bookmarked, or commented upon
- **Altmetric tools:** Altmetric (altmetric.com) collects and analyses posts about articles and datasets; ImpactStory is an aggregator of impact for articles, datasets, blog posts, software, etc.; Plum Analytics

Altmetrics examples

Altmetric donut

- Badge can be embedded
- Add “Altmetric it” bookmarklet to browser toolbar



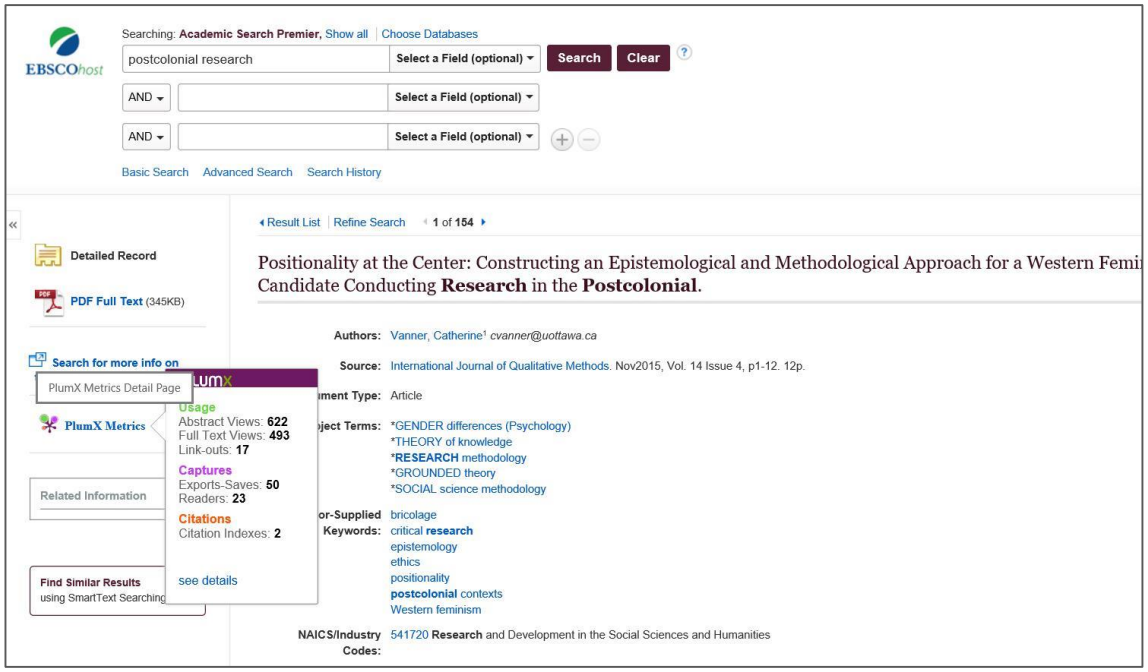
https://www.altmetric.com/

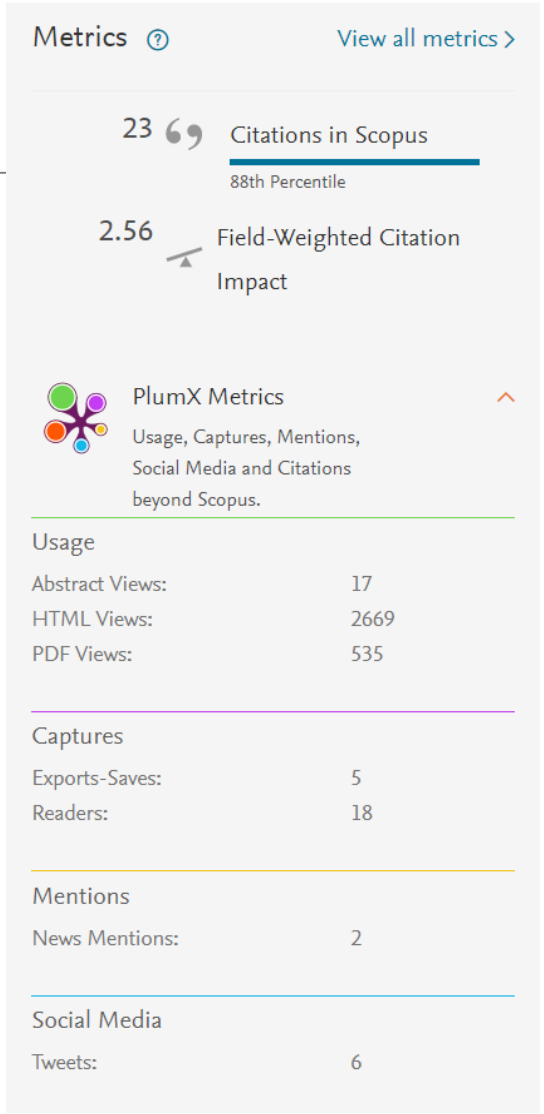
Altmetrics Explorer for Librarians

Librarians can assist you with altmetric information for your articles

Altmetrics examples

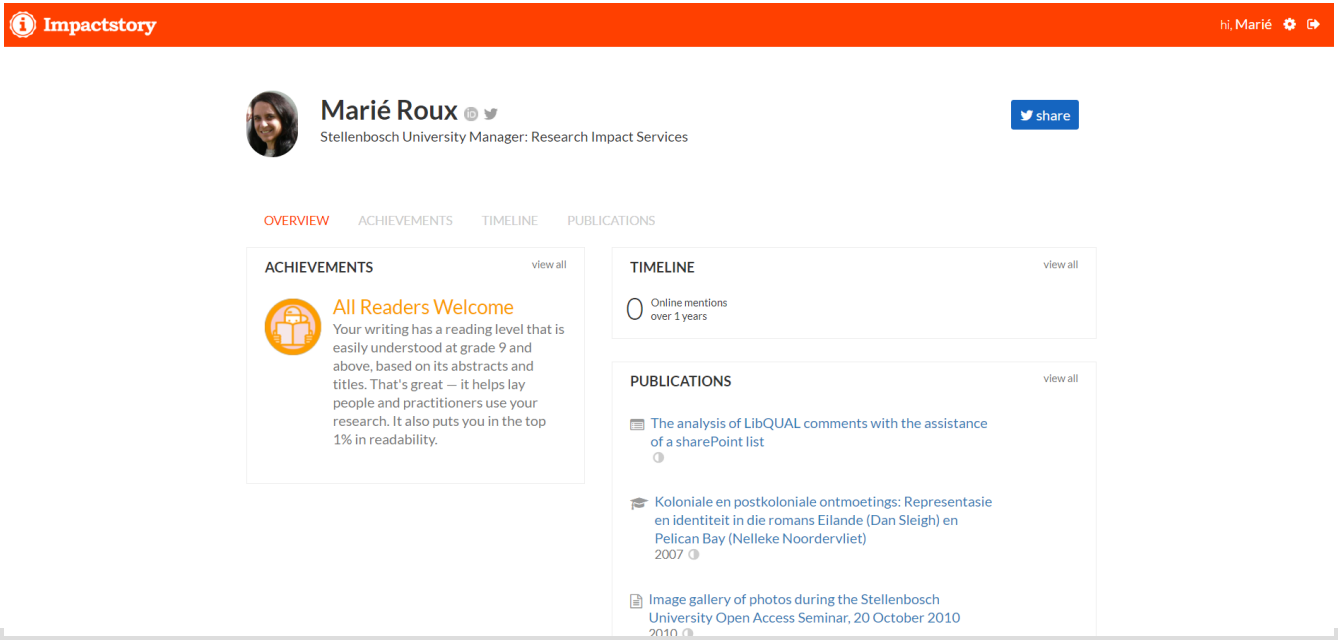
Plum Analytics in Scopus / Ebsco





ImpactStory

"Impactstory is an open-source website that helps researchers explore and share the online impact of their research.By helping researchers tell data-driven stories about their work, we're helping to build a new scholarly reward system that values and encourages web-native scholarship”



ImpactStory achievements

BUZZ

Buzz is the volume of discussion (good and bad) around your research. It's a measure of online interest around your work.

ENGAGEMENT

Engagement is about *how* people are interacting with your research online. What's the quality of the discussion, who is having it, and where?

OPENNESS

Openness makes it easy for people to read and use your research.

FUN

Fun achievements are Not So Serious.

See more information on achievements here

NETWORKING AND COLLABORATING TOOLS

Enhance your research network through the creation of profiles, sharing of papers and engaging with others in your field

- ResearchGate
  Facilitates interactions with other researchers and promotes sharing your research. Also tracks citations and downloads of your works as well as tweets about your works.
- Academia.edu
  Facilitates interactions with other scholars and promotes sharing your works. Also provides analytics regarding use of your works.
- Social Science Research Network
  https://www.ssrn.com/index.cfm/en/
  SSRN is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks.
- Mendeley
  You can build a list of contacts on Mendeley. You can search for people already on Mendeley by using the search box on **Mendeley Web**, viewing their Mendeley profile, and then asking if you can add them to your contacts.

ResearchGate

James Craig Brown

33.98 · PhD (Med.) Exercise Science

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Overview | Research | Experience New | Scores

About James

Introduction

Currently evaluating the BokSmart programme for my PhD - a nationwide injury prevention programme introduced by SA Rugby

Disciplines

Molecular Biology | Biology

Skills and expertise (14)

Rehabilitation | Molecular Biology | Exercise Science | Sports Science | Sports Injuries | Exercise Physiology | Exercise Performance | Sport Biomechanics | Injury Prevention | Genotyping | View all

Current affiliation

Stellenbosch University

Location
Stellenbosch, South Africa

Department
ISEM, Orthopaedic Surgery

Position
Post-Doctoral Fellow

Sports, Lifestyle & Health

Lab head

Evert Verhagen

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/James_Brown10

Mendeley

John Measey

Prof
Chief Researcher
Stellenbosch University

26 h-index | 2632 Citations

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Overview | Impact | Publications | Network

Research interests

conservation | evolution | herpetology | invasion biology

Editorships

2014 - Present — PeerJ, Academic Editor

2009 - 2017 (8 years) — African Journal of Herpetology, Editor in Chief

View more

In common with you


1 institution

Other profiles

ORCID
orcid.org/0000-0001-9939-7615

Scopus
51461800200

https://www.mendeley.com/profiles/john-measey2/

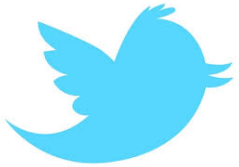
Promote your work on Social Media

Social Media

Successfully used by researchers to communicate their research

Used for information dissemination

Measure your impact – Google Analytics, Altmetrics and Altmetrics Explorer



How researchers use Twitter

1. Join the research community on Twitter, i.e. #phdchat – doctoral research community
2. Share your research and publications
3. Follow other researchers, companies and conferences
4. Get answers to your research related questions
5. Network, meet and follow people with similar interests, recruit research participants
6. Share your experiences, whether it is research related or otherwise.
7. Keep tabs on your competition

https://twitter.com/noxthelion

Timeline | About | Friends 6 Mutual | Photos | More

DO YOU KNOW NOX?

To see what she shares with friends, send her a friend request.

Add Friend

6 Mutual Friends

Intro

Assoc Professor - Stellenbosch University
Fulbright Fellow (2017 - 2018), University of Minnesota

Kolisa Yola Sinyanya is with Nox Makunga and Lebo Malefane at Kenilworth Racecourse.

April 7 at 4:02 PM · Cape Town ·

#Throwback from #QueensPlate2020 with my girl @lebo_ma, Professor Nox

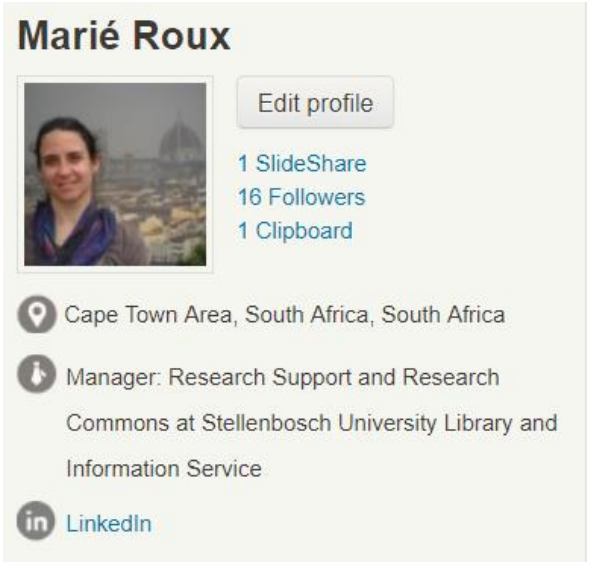
https://web.facebook.com/nox.makunga

Other tools

There are other tools available to assist with the dissemination of scholarly output and to increase your impact

- Slideshare - https://www.slideshare.net/
- Blogger/Wordpress
- Institutional / Departmental website
- Personal website

Slideshare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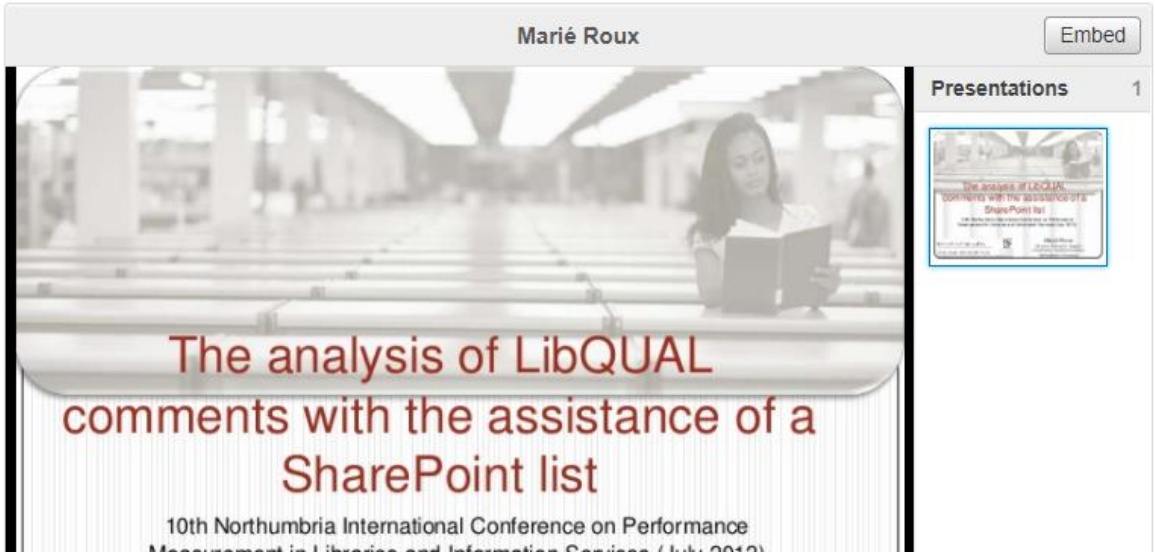
Cape Town Area, South Africa, South Africa
Manager: Research Support and Research Commons at Stellenbosch University Library and Information Service
LinkedIn


Marié Roux
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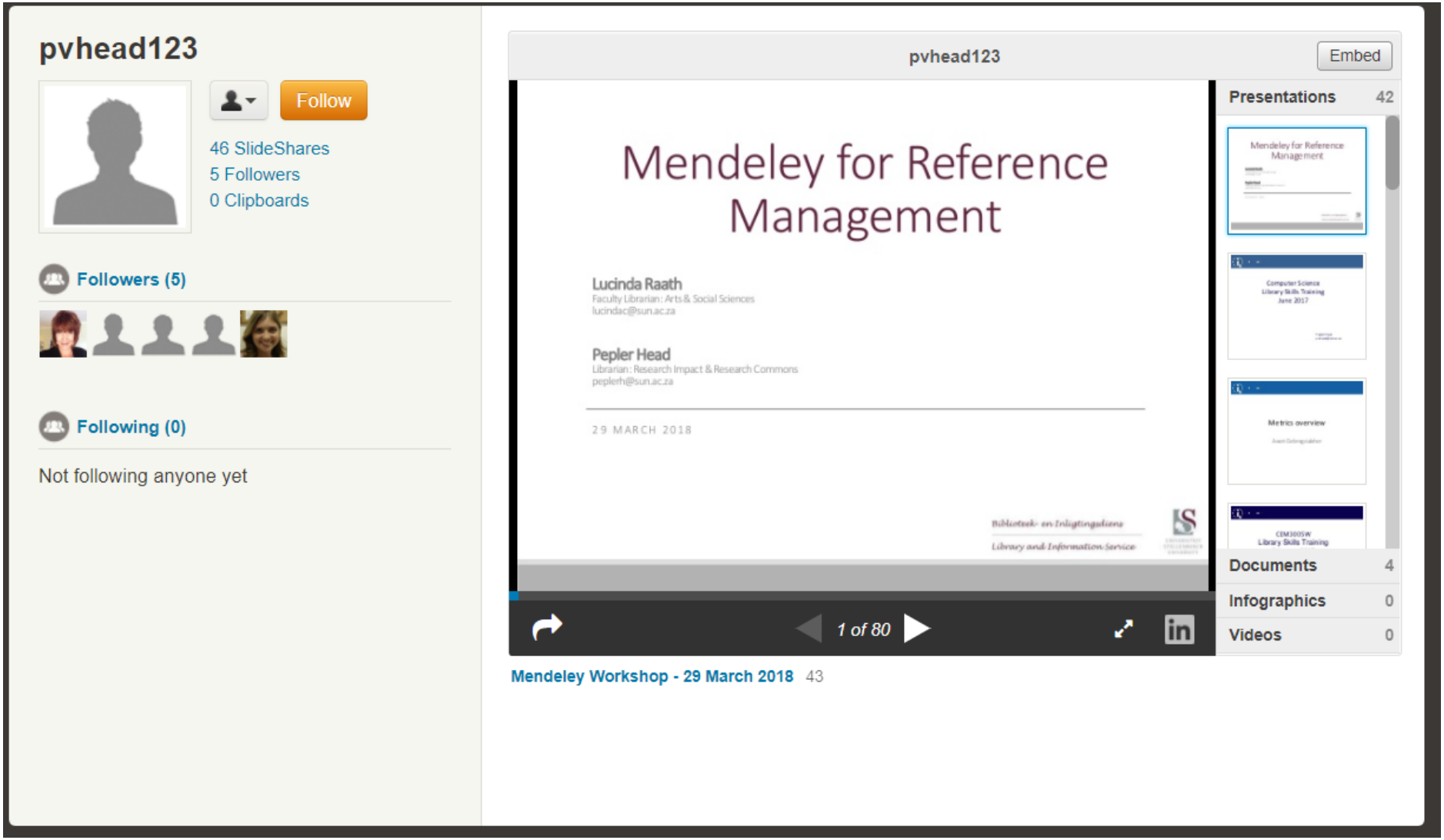
10th Northumbria International Conference on Performance

Slideshare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Documents 4
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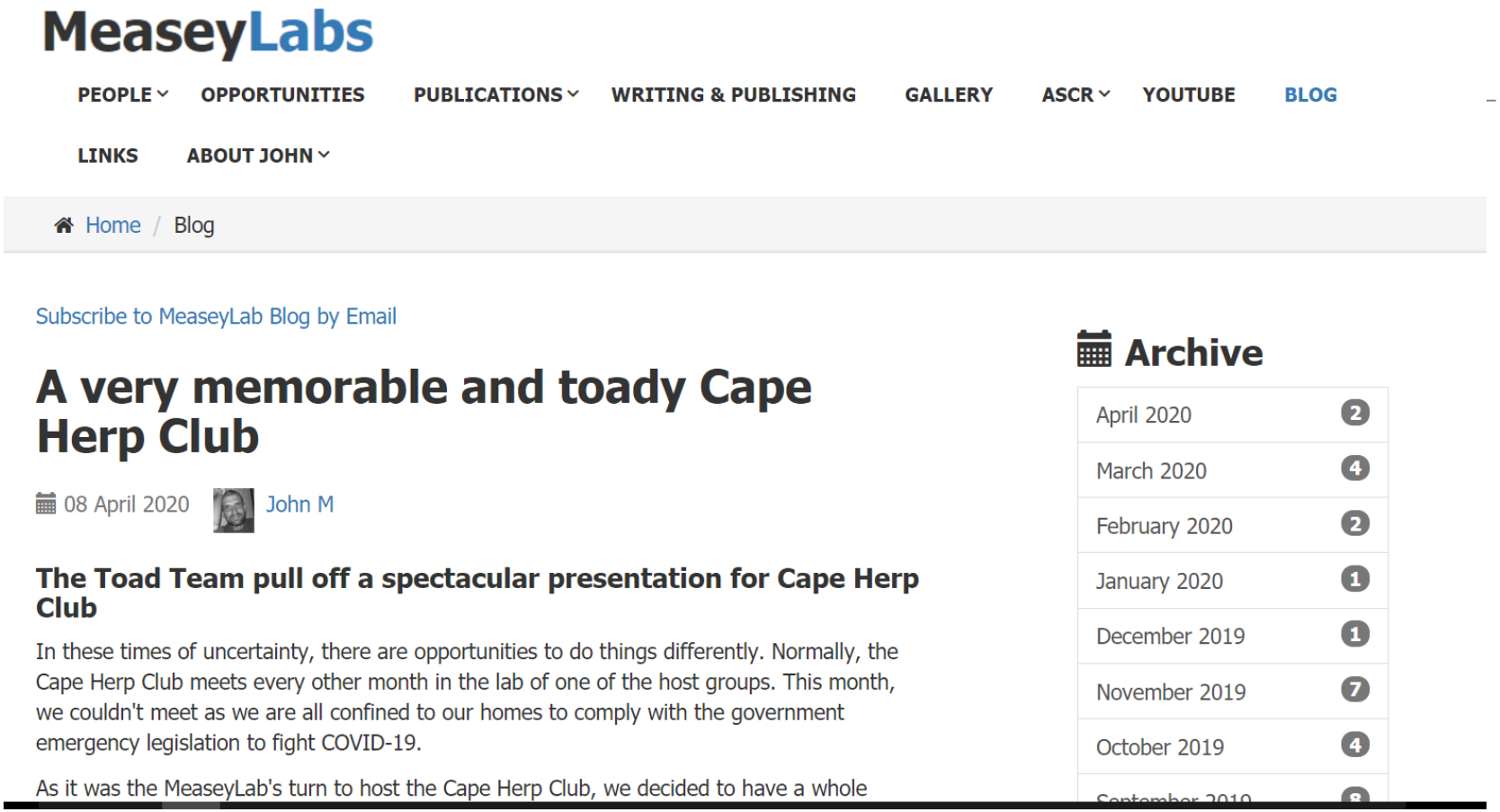
Videos 0
Mendeley Workshop - 29 March 2018 43

Blog



John Measey, Centre for Invasion Biology

http://john.measey.com/Blog

Summary and final tips

Develop a plan for communicating your research

- Create & maintain an online profile (GoogleScholar, ResearchGate, etc.)
- Use persistent identifiers (e.g. ORCIDs, DOIs) to disambiguate/link
- Publish in fully OA journals or choose OA options
- Creative Commons license your work for re-use
- Post pre- or post-prints to repositories (SUNScholar)
- Publish your data to data repositories (SUNScholarData, Figshare)
- Make social media engagement a habit
- Engage your audience in meaningful conversations
- Connect with other researchers
- Appeal to various audiences via multiple publications
- Check back in on your goals regularly

https://www.lib.berkeley.edu/scholarly-communication/publishing/research-impact

Strategies to improve impact (1)

Ale Ebrahim, Nader, et al. "Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency." *International Education Studies* 6.11 (2013): 93-99. This paper, by reviewing the relevant articles, extracted 33 different ways for increasing citation possibilities

- Visibility is the key to higher citations
- Use a Unique Name Consistently or an unique author id (ResearcherID / ORCID)
- Use a standardised institutional affiliation and address, using no abbreviations
- Assign keyword terms to the manuscript
- Publish in journal with high impact factor

Strategies to improve impact (2)

- Self-archive articles
- Open Access (OA) increases citation rate
- Team-authored articles get cited more
- Write review articles
- Contribute to Wikipedia
- Join academic social networking sites
- Share detailed research data
- Create an online CV
- Make a podcast about your research

Full workshops on similar topics

(2nd semester)

1. Making important decisions about publishing your research
2. Managing your unique author iD with ORCID
3. Increase your online research visibility
4. The benefits of Open Access publishing for researchers
5. Enhancing the visibility of your research output through self-archiving
6. Submitting your thesis/dissertation to SUNScholar

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http://sun.ac.za.libcal.com/calendar/stb/

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http://library.sun.ac.za

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