Highlighting Your Track Record:
Using Metrics in Your CV

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@mithdalton
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Outline

• Use and Misuse of Bibliometrics
• Author Level Metrics & Tools
• Article Level Metrics & Tools
• Journal Metrics and Rankings
• Choosing Appropriate Metrics
A Caveat

“Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.”

William Bruce Cameron (1963) “Informal Sociology: A Casual Introduction to Sociological Thinking”
Bibliometrics refers to the quantitative analysis of scholarly output & is one form of indicator used for:

- Evaluating research
- Awarding research grants
- Recruitment / Promotion
- Discovering relevant publications
Be aware:

- Bibliometrics measures “Impact” not “Quality”
- Works better in some disciplines than others so only meaningful to compare within the same field
- Often doesn’t capture practitioner or policy impact very well
- Metrics are not the “whole picture” and no replacement for qualitative peer review or expert opinion
“Within the REF, it is not currently feasible to assess the quality of UoAs using quantitative indicators alone.”

[http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/rereports/Year/2015/metriictide/](http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/rereports/Year/2015/metriictide/)
Author & Article level Metrics
Key Author Metrics

- Citations / Citations per publication
- Total publications / output
- Field-weighted citation impact
- h-index
- % International/National/Corporate Collaboration
- % Output in Top Citation Percentiles
- % Output in Top Journal Percentiles
Field-Weighted Citation Impact

Normalizes citation impact for differences across disciplines, type of paper and age of paper

A FWCI of 1.00 indicates that the publications have been cited at world average for similar publications

A FWCI of 1.5 means the publications have been cited 50% more than the expected level for similar publications

Available through SciVal.com
h-Index

Aims to capture both productivity (output) and impact (citations)

How many $h$ of a researcher's publications have at least $h$ citations each
h-Index: Caveats

• Doesn’t distinguish between single and multi-author articles

• Can’t compare across disciplines as citation practices vary

• Takes no account of differences in career length which can affect the total number of publications and citations

*See also hla:
http://www.harzing.com/publications/white-papers/from-h-index-to-hia
Tools

Citation Metrics
- Scopus (Elsevier)
- Web of Science (Clarivate)
- Google Scholar Citations
- SciVal (Scopus) - groups & benchmarking

Altmetrics
- Altmetric Explorer
- Research Repository UCD
Differences between Tools

• Coverage varies depending on discipline and type of output
• Quality of the data (e.g. Google Scholar)
• No one tool covers all publications :-(
• Always state which tool you used to calculate the metrics for transparency

*Scopus is the data source for THE & QS rankings
How Many Grains of Salt Must We Take When Looking at Metrics?

By ANGELA COCHRAN | FEB 8, 2017 | 11 COMMENTS

We all want to be scored. We want to know exactly where we stand. We want to know how much people like us. In other words, we want metrics. I am not an expert on human behavior so I really can’t explain the science behind this but it seems a universal human condition.

Despite there being solid evidence that workers experience anxiety and are demoralized by being ranked in performance evaluations, companies face lots of resistance from staff to get rid of ratings and rankings.

https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2017/02/08/49186
Scopus Vs Web of Science Coverage

WoS
934

11,377

Scopus
8,432

Source: JISC [http://adat.crl.edu](http://adat.crl.edu)
**Scopus Vs WoS Coverage**

![Graph showing coverage comparison between Scopus and Web of Science in various fields such as Health Sciences, Natural Sciences, Engineering, Social Sciences, and Humanities.]

**Fig. 1** Coverage in Scopus and Web of Science of 70,500 peer-reviewed scholarly publications in journals, series and books from the higher education sector in Norway 2005–2012

Figure 3: Average number of papers per academic across five disciplines and three databases, July 2015

Sample of 146 researchers in Univ. of Melbourne
Tools: Scopus
www.scopus.com

Coverage:
Approx 120,000 books, 22,000 journals, 80,000 conference proceedings
Author search

Documents  Authors  Affiliations  Advanced

Author last name
Byrne

Author first name
C*

Affiliation
university college dublin

Show exact matches only
### Citation Overview

This is an overview of citations for these authors.

Author h-index: 21 Scopus is in progress of updating pre-1996 cited references going back to 1970. The h-index might increase over time.

#### Documents and Citations

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</table>

**Date range:** 2005 to 2015

- Exclude self-citations of selected author
- Exclude self-citations of all authors
- Exclude Citations from books

Edit the data for this graph and the citation table below.

Update
Tips for using Scopus

• Keep your Scopus Author ID profile up to date / accurate and merge any name variants

• Link it with your ORCID (orcid.org)

• Search for metrics for comparable peers or high performing peers to benchmark your own performance and identify where they are publishing highly cited papers
SciVal can also generate combined metrics for a group or School etc. based on Scopus data.

www.scival.com
Coverage:
Approx 50,000 scholarly books, 12,000 journals and 160,000 conference proceedings
Higher body fat percentage is associated with enhanced temperature perception in NAFLD: results from the randomised Wessex Evaluation of fatty Liver and Cardiovascular markers in NAFLD with OMacor thErapy trial (WELCOME) trial

By: Clough, Geraldine F.; McCormick, Keith G.; Scorletti, Eleonora; et al.
Tools: Google Scholar Profiles
Useful for tracking citations & visibility

<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Cited by</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>M Dalton, R Pan</td>
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<td>Library and Information Research 37 (115), 33-57</td>
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<td>Journal of Information Literacy 7 (1), 30-43</td>
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</table>
Snakes or ladders? Evaluating a LibGuides pilot at UCD Library
M Dalton, R Pan
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A dissemination divide? The factors that influence the journal selection decision of Library & Information Studies (LIS) researchers and practitioners
M Dalton
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Developing an evidence-based practice healthcare lens for the SCONUL Seven Pillars of Information Literacy model
M Dalton
Journal of Information Literacy 7 (1), 30-43
Michelle Dalton
University College Dublin
Bibliometrics, Elearning, Library & Information Science, Information literacy
Verified email at ucd.ie
My profile is public

Profile updates
- Automatically update the list of articles in my profile. (recommended)
- Don't automatically update my profile. Send me email to review and confirm updates.

Update settings
Publish or Perish for Google Scholar

Developed by Anne-Wil Harzing:
http://www.harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish
7 ways to make your Google Scholar Profile better

1. Clean up your Google Scholar Profile data
   Thanks to Google Scholar Profiles’ “auto add” functionality, your Profile might include some articles you didn’t author.

2. Add missing publications to your Profile
   Google Scholar is pretty good at adding new papers to your profile automatically, but sometimes articles can fall through the cracks.

3. Increase your “Googleability”
   One benefit to Google Scholar Profiles is that they function as a landing page for your publications. But that functionality only works if your profile is set to “public.”

4. Use your Google Scholar Profile data to get ahead
   Though Google Scholar Profile’s limitations mean you can’t use it to completely replace your CV, you can use your Profile data to enhance your CV. You can also use your Profile data in annual reports, grant applications, and other instances where you want to document the impact of your publications.

Source: http://blog.impactstory.org/make-google-scholar-better/
New perspectives of impact

ACADEMIC IMPACT
- Journal Impact Factor
- Citation counts
- H-index
- Number of publications

Traditional bibliometrics
Can be slow to accrue

SOCIAL IMPACT
- Download counts
- Page views
- Mentions in news reports
- References in policy
- Mentions in social media
- Mentions in blogs
- Reference manager readers
  ... etc.

Alternative metrics “altmetrics”

Source: altmetric.com
Altmetrics

• Article-level ‘mentions’ from mainstream media, social media, policy documents & more for any item with a numeric identifier

• Capture practitioner/policy impact/engagement

• Real-time indicators

• Can show how people are engaging with your research

• May indicate future citations?
https://www.altmetric.com/explorer/
So far, Altmetric has seen 18 news stories from 18 outlets.

The Soda War, Your Wallet and Waistline
Economy Watch, 10 Jun 2016
Soda drinks are under attack in the US and the UK, but the weapons employed on the two fronts are different.

L'interdiction de fumer dans les lieux publics bénéfique pour la santé
Doctissimo News, 08 Feb 2016
De nouvelles recherches parues cette semaine montrent que l'interdiction de fumer mise en place par certains pays réduit les...

L'interdiction de fumer dans les lieux publics contribue au recul du tabagisme passif
Le Populaire, 05 Feb 2016
(Relaxnews) - De nouvelles recherches parues cette semaine montrent que l'interdiction de fumer mise en place par certains pays...

There is strong evidence to suggest that a national smoking ban does reduce the dangers of...
Inequality and crime

Kelly, Morgan

Permanent link: http://hdl.handle.net/10197/523
Date: 2000-11
Recommended citation:
Download this paper

Impact and interest
This item's downloads: 4973
See more details

Abstract
This paper considers the relationship between inequality and crime using data from urban counties. The behavior of property and violent crime are quite different. Inequality has no effect on property crime but a strong and robust impact on violent crime, with an elasticity above 0.5. By contrast, poverty and police activity have significant effects on property crime, but little on violent crime. Property crime is well explained by the economic theory of crime, while violent crime is better explained by strain and social disorganization theories.
Journal Level Metrics
• Used to assess the impact of a journal, not an individual researcher or an individual article

• Can be used as one of several tools when deciding where to publish

• There are many articles published in high impact journals that have few or no citations!

Journal Metrics & Rankings

• Journal Impact Factor (Web of Science data)
• CiteScore, SJR & SNIP (Scopus data)
• Google Scholar Metrics
Access via Web of Science database

Journal Citation Reports
https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com
### Journal Impact Factor:

The average number of times articles from the journal published in the previous two years (e.g. 2013-2014) have been cited in the JCR year (e.g. 2015):

<table>
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<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Eigenfactor Score</th>
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CiteScore (Scopus)

A journal's CiteScore represents the average number of citations received in the CiteScore year (e.g. 2015), by papers published in the three preceding years (e.g. 2012, 2013 and 2014).

CiteScore rankings and CiteScore percentile metrics are also available.

Based on the journal’s indexed in Elsevier’s Scopus database
## CiteScore (Scopus)

### Journal Metrics

**Introducing CiteScore metrics for serials**

[https://www.journalmetrics.com](https://www.journalmetrics.com)

### Refine titles

- **Refine by subject areas...**
- **Search titles...**
- **2015**

#### Showing 1,311 titles

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>CiteScore Rank</th>
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<th>Documents 2012-14</th>
<th>% Cited</th>
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<th>SJR</th>
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Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

SNIP corrects for differences in citation practices between scientific fields

Based on Scopus data

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<td>3. Annual Review of Nutrition</td>
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<td>4. Nutrition Reviews</td>
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<td>10. Food Quality and Preference</td>
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<td>14. The Gerontologist</td>
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Available at: [http://www.journalindicators.com/](http://www.journalindicators.com/) and via [https://www.journalmetrics.com](https://www.journalmetrics.com)
# SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJR)

Freely available at [http://www.scimagojr.com](http://www.scimagojr.com) and via [https://www.journalmetrics.com](https://www.journalmetrics.com)

Based on Scopus data

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Google Scholar Metrics

h5-index is the h-index for articles published in the last 5 complete years. It is the largest number h such that h articles published in 2011-2015 have at least h citations each.

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<td>2. Journal of Advanced Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Journal of Clinical Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Nurse Education Today</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Journal of Pain and Symptom Management</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Journal of Palliative Medicine</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Journal of Nursing Management</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>8. Midwifery</td>
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<td>9. Journal of Nursing Scholarship</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Oncology Nursing Forum</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. European Journal of Oncology Nursing</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>13. Cancer Nursing</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>15. American Journal of Critical Care</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>16. Journal of Nursing Administration</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. European Journal of Cancer Care</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Nursing Ethics</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Journal of Nursing Education</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. International Journal of Mental Health Nursing</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choosing appropriate metrics
• Bibliometrics are just one way to demonstrate impact

• State the data source you used (& time period where relevant) for transparency

• Maintain accurate publication records & author profiles

• Always compare like with like – Don’t use journal metrics for an individual article/researcher

• Use more than one metric

• Provide context where possible
What to include in your CV:

- Books
- Book chapters
- Journal articles
- Conference papers
- Working papers
- Patents
- Government publications

Metrics:
- Number of citations
- Your h-Index
- Downloads/views from Repository
- Other altmetrics if appropriate
- Reviews of book or book chapter
Also consider:

- Datasets / Software download statistics
- Awards (best paper award etc.)
- Reviewing invitations (journals, conferences)
- Editorial board membership
- Interviews, public appearances
- Scholarly articles in newspapers/magazines
- Links to professional blogs and professional accounts in social media (Twitter, Facebook, ResearchGate etc.)
Publications

Summary: Since 2004 I have published 21 peer-reviewed journal articles (18 as first/corresponding author) and 3 book chapters. I have an h-index of 6 as calculated using Web of Science or 7 as calculated using Google Scholar. The following lists ISI Impact Factors and citations according to Google Scholar.

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles (published or accepted for publication)

Mesoudi, A. (in press). How cultural evolutionary theory can inform social psychology, and vice versa. Psychological Review. [Impact Factor 11.77]


Research Publications (listed earliest to latest):

- ISI Thompson H-index (all journal publications = 6; research publications = 5)
- Google Scholar H-index (all journal publications = 7; research publications = 5)
- 16 original articles (authorship: 10 first, 4 senior, 1 second, 1 other)
- 29 abstracts (authorship: 25 first, 1 senior)
With altmetrics such as downloads and mentions, don’t just list the number but provide context:

Citations: 4 - listed in the 98th percentile of Biology research published in 2015 on Impactstory.
Other impact metrics: listed on Altmetric.com as being in the 96th percentile of papers published in *Journal name* and the 87th percentile of papers published in 2015.
International impact: this paper has been mentioned, bookmarked, or viewed in at least 43 countries, according to Impactstory.

Paper covered by more than 100 media outlets worldwide, including *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Guardian*. Recommended on 12 research blogs, putting it in the 99th percentile of Biology publications published in 2015. Was described as "a breakthrough study on examples" by prominent genetics and evolution researcher Rosie Redfield.

Examples from Duke University Medical Library: http://guides.mcllibrary.duke.edu/c.php?g=217135&p=1434257
DECIDE WHERE TO PUBLISH
CiteScore
SJR: SCImago Journal Rank
SNIP: Source Normalized Impact per Paper
Journal Impact Factor

ADD TO ONLINE PROFILE
h-index
percentile benchmark
scholarly activity online
social activity online
media mentions

ENRICH PROMOTION & TENURE PORTFOLIO
h-index
percentile benchmark
scholarly activity online
social commentary online
citation count
media mentions

APPLY/REPORT TO FUNDERS¹
h-index
percentile benchmark
scholarly activity online
social commentary online
citation count
media mentions
journal metrics (e.g., CiteScore)

BENCHMARK A COLLECTION OF RESEARCH OUTPUTS (for team leaders)
percentile benchmark
Field-Weighted Citation Impact
h-index (if in the same field)
Field-Weighted Download Impact²

Source: Elsevier Library Connect & Jenny Delasalle
https://goo.gl/gkRvm5
Key Take Aways

• Keep your author profiles up-to-date & accurate

• No one measure of “impact” – context is key

• Best practice: Use a ‘basket’ or selection of different and appropriate metrics to tell your impact story
How we can help you

• Bibliometrics for Individuals: your CV, promotion, funding applications etc.
• Bibliometric analysis for School reviews, Quality reviews etc.
• Advice on promoting & communicating your research
• Selecting potential journals for publication using journal metrics
Questions?

Further help and information:

http://libguides.ucd.ie/bibliometrics

Contact:
Michelle Dalton
michelle.dalton@ucd.ie
Scholarly Communications Librarian