The complex world of science editing

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CONFERENCE



Split, 13-15 June 2014

Session: Publishing metrics

Metrics, what metrics?



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Lancet 1923



Lancet 1990

Lancet 2014



May 24, 2014

Volume 383 Number 9931 p1781 - 1860 Latest Podcast

Bec Cooney discusses a new report and Lancet editorial, giving a US perspective on climate change and health. (mp3, 11:54 mins, 10.9Mb)

New Issue Alerts

This Week in Medicine

i May 24-30, 2014

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Editorial

1781 Nursing in the UK: where next?

The Lancet

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1782 Seizing the opportunity to rethink renal research

Preview | Full Text | PDF

1782 MERS-CoV: address the knowledge gaps to move forward

The Lancet

Preview | Full Text | PDF

Articles

1807 Continuous renal replacement therapy in neonates and small infants: development and first-in-human use of a miniaturised machine (CARPEDIEM)

Claudio Ronco, Francesco Garzotto, Alessandra Brendolan, Monica Zanella, Massimo Bellettato, Stefania Vedovato, Fabio Chiarenza, Zaccaria Ricci, Stuart L Goldstein

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1814 Haemodynamic-guided fluid administration for the prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury: the POSEIDON randomised controlled trial

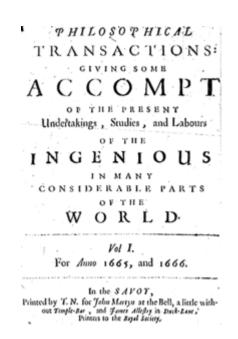
Somjot S Brar, Vicken Aharonian, Prakash Mansukhani, Naing Moore, Albert Y-J Shen, Michael Jorgensen, Aman Dua, Lindsay Short. Kevin Kane

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1824 Nurse staffing and education and hospital mortality in nine European countries: a retrospective observational study

Traditional view







Post-Gutemberg era

From the journal as a whole unit

To disaggregation into articles

From traditional metrics based on citations to the journal (IF)



To emerging metrics based on article-level

One does not exclude the other, they can be employed in conjuction to offer a richer picture of an article use from immediate to long terms

Note: article-level metrics (ALMs) is the result of the agreggation of different data sources (altmetrics)

Altmetrics ≠ Alternative Metrics

http://science.okfn.org/2014/05/31/all-metrics-are-wrong-but-some-are-useful/

ALL METRICS ARE WRONG, BUT SOME ARE USEFUL

May 31, 2014 in Panton Fellowships, Uncategorized

web-based Altmetrics. metrics measuring research output, have recently received a lot of attention. Started only in 2010, altmetrics have become phenomenon both in the scientific community and in the publishing world. This year alone, EBSCO acquired PLUM Analytics, Springer included Altmetric info into SpringerLink, and Scopus augmented Mendeley readership articles with statistics

Altmetrics have a lot of potential. They are usually earlier available than citation-based metrics, allowing for an early evaluation of articles. With altmetrics, it also becomes possible to



by Leo Reynolds

assess the many outcomes of research besides just the paper - meaning data, source code, presentations, blog posts etc.

One of the problems with the recent hype surrounding altmetrics, however, is that it leads some people to believe that altmetrics are somehow intrinsically better than citation-based metrics. They are, of course, not. In fact, if we just replace the impact factor with the some aggregate of altmetrics then we have gained nothing. Let me explain why.

The problem with metrics for evaluation

You might know this famous quote:

"All models are wrong, but some are useful" (George Box)



Peter is a researcher at Know-Center of Graz University of Technology and a 2013/14 Panton Fellow. His main research interests are visualizations based on scholarly communication on the web, open science, and alternative metrics for science (altmetrics).





Article-level metrics aggregate a variety of data that taking together quantify the impact of an article in terms of social immediacy and visibility

Immediacy because dissemination of scientific outputs is faster than before and occurs across more channels (blogs, social networks tools) than in the print age

Socialization or social visibility: interactions, coments, mentions in tweeter, facebook, linkedIn could potentially to reach a broader audience

Article-level metrics are both more granular and more immediate than traditional models Measure of Impact

Granular **Personal Bibliometrics Article-Level Altmetrics** (H-Index, Times Cited) Long-Term **Immediate Traditional Journal Metrics Journal-Level Altmetrics** (Impact Factor, Eigenfactor) Aggregated

Article-Level Metrics A SPARC Primer. Prepared by Greg Tananbaum April, 2013. Available at http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/sparc-alm-primer.pdf

Sources used for the aggregation can be broken down into 5 categories*:

Usage. Views and downloads, from the journal site or from a third party, i.e PubMed Central,

Captures. Bookmarks in CiteULike bookmarks, shared within Mendely or Delicio.us

Mentions. Blog post, wikipedia articles, comments, reviews

Social Media. Tweets, Google+, Facebook Likes, shares and ratings

Citations. WOS; SCOPUS; Crossref, PubMed Central

*Based on Richard Cave for PLOS. Available at: http://www.slideshare.net/rcave/overview-of-the-altmetrics-landscape)

Some article- level metrics tools





ImpactStory.



Altmetrics business models

PLOS	non-profit	publisher	usage stats provided by publisher
Altmetric	for profit		coverage of all journals
ImpactStory.	non-profit	service provider	coverage of books, datasets, etc.
© PLUM ANALYTICS	for profit		value-added services

O PLOS

10

Overview of of the altmetrics landscape by Richard Cave, D.

http://www.slideshare.net/rcave/overview-of-the-altmetrics-landscape**Overview**



Nutrition and Health – The Association between Eating Behavior and Various Health Parameters: A Matched Sample Study

Nathalle T. Burkert M. Johanna Muckenhuber, Franziska Großschädl, Éva Rásky, Wolfgang Freidl

Published: February 07, 2014 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0088278



Viewed 0





"Lithough we update our data on a daily basis, there may be a 46-hour delay before the most recent numbers are available. PMC data is posted on a monthly basis and will be made available once received.

Cited 0



Saved



Discussed



















ALM: Measuring the Impact of Research

ALM Reports allows you to view article-level metrics for any set of PLOS articles as well as summarize and visualize the data results. About | Samples | Send Us Feedback

✓ Visualizations



50

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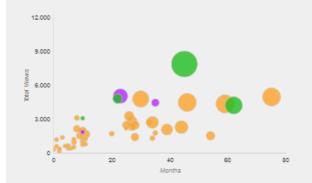
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Select Articles

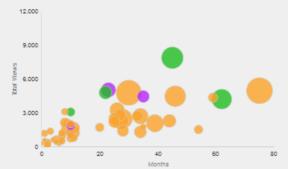
Metrics Data



Total usage includes page views and downloads from PLOS and PMC. Bubble size correlates with Scopus citations and bubble color with the PLOS journal.

SOURCE: 50 published articles from March 19, 2008 to May 05, 2014

2 Article Usage and Mendeley Bookmarks as a Function of Time



Total usage includes page views and downloads from PLOS and PMC. Bubble size correlates with Mendeley bookmarks and bubble color with the PLOS Journal.

SOURCE: 50 published articles from March 19, 2008 to May 05, 2014



About Altmetric and the Altmetric score

- Knowledge Base

What is Altmetric?

Altmetric is a system that tracks the attention that scholarly articles and datasets receive online. It does this by pulling in data from three main sources:

- Social media like Twitter, Facebook, Google+, Pinterest and blogs
- Traditional media both mainstream (The Guardian, New York Times) and science specific (New Scientist, Scientific American). Many non-english language titles are covered.
- Online reference managers like Mendeley and CiteULike

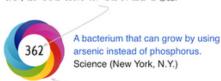
We track too many sources to list individually but a more detailed breakdown is available here.

Altmetric cleans up and normalizes the data from these sources then makes it available for analysis. A key difference between Altmetric and other social media monitoring services is that Altmetric will disambiguate links to articles: it knows that even though some tweets might link to a PubMed abstract, newspapers to the publisher's site and blog posts to a dx.doi.org link they're all talking about the same paper.

What does it provide?

After Altmetric aggregates all of the information (we call each piece of information a post) it can find about a scholarly article it looks at both the quantity and the quality of attention being paid to an article and visualises

The Altmetric score for this article is 362



Each colour represents a different source of attention (mainstream news, Twitter...)

The number inside the coloured circle is the Altmetric score for the article being viewed. This is a quantitative measure of the quality and quantity of attention that the article has received - you can read more about the scoring algorithm here.

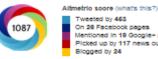
The colours themselves reflect where the posts mentioning the article came from. For example, red means that the article has been mentioned by mainstream news outlets, blue means it has been tweeted about. In the Altmetric Explorer tool you can hover the mouse cursor over a visualization to see the appropriate legend.



Total citations



Online attention

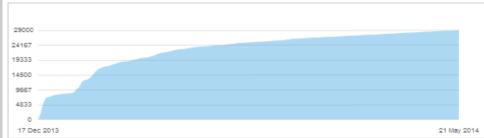


On 28 Facebook pages Mentioned in 19 Google+ posts Picked up by 117 news outlets

This Altmetrio soore means that the article is:

- In the 99 percentile (ranked 19th) of the 79,315 tracked articles of a similar age in all lournals
- In the 98 percentile (ranked 12th) of the 908 tracked articles of a

Page views 29.023



Mentions in news, blogs & Google+



Twitter demographics



Altmetric for Scopus

Altmetric for Scopus is a powerful 3rd party web application that runs within the sidebar of Scopus article and abstract pages. It's a quick and easy way to see all of the social or mainstream media mentions gathered for a particular paper as well as reader counts on popular reference managers.

The Altmetric application is currently installed for all Scopus users by default (you can choose to disable it if you wish) but will only appear in the sidebar when there is data available for the article that you're currently viewing.

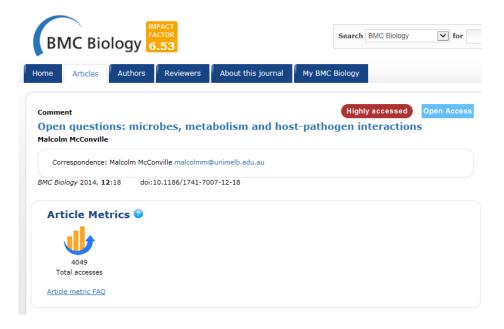
You can usually find it underneath the "Related Documents" box on the right hand side of the screen.

What does Altmetric do?

Altmetric watches social media sites (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, Pinterest, Google+), science blogs, many mainstream media outlets (including the NY Times, The Guardian, non-English language publications like Die Zeit & Le Monde and special interest publications like Scientific American, New Scientist) and reference managers for mentions of academic papers.

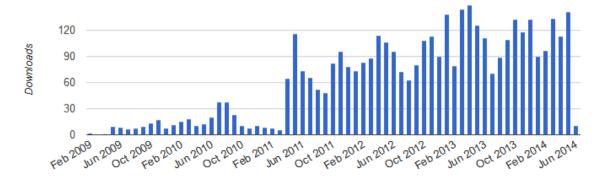
It cleans up this data, enriches it and then allows authors, readers and





Statistics Overview

Social network markets: a new definition of the creative industries



Key Figures

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Molecular architecture of human polycomb repressive complex 2



Claudio Ciferri , Gabriel C Lander, Alessio Maiolica, Franz Herzog, Ruedi Aebersold, Eva Nogales 💌

University of California, United States; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, United States; ETH Zurich, Switzerland; University of Zurich, Switzerland; Howard Hughes Medical Institute, UC Berkeley, United States

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00005

Published October 30, 2012 Cite as eLife 2012:1:e00005

Total views: 9,108

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698

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last year last 3 months last month

Scholarly impact via ImpactStory

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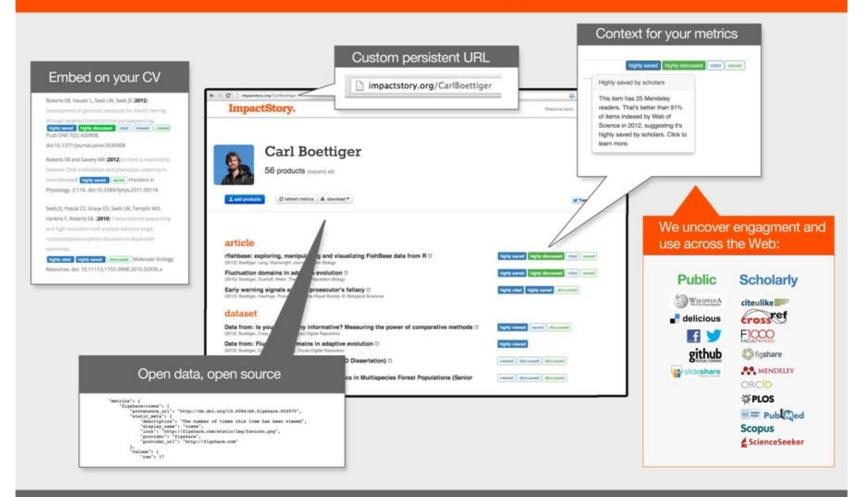
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Heather Piwowar @researchremix Jason Priem @jasonpriem impactstory.org







Five Categories of Metrics

When we started working with all of the metrics that we could gather from the data exhaust created when people interacted with research we quickly realized three things:

- 1. Not all metrics are created equal, a download is not the same as a tweet.
- Synthesizing all of the metric data into a single number dilutes the meaning.
- 3. Categorizing the metrics into buckets gives you useful information.

For example, we have seen that people "capturing" work to save it for later is often an early indicator of later citations. Since citation counts lag, this is a great way to find work that other researchers are finding valuable. But, we don't want to "bury" the fact of those captures inside some grand number - you would lose this valuable information.

After a lot of experimentation and working with early customers, we categorized metrics into these useful categories:











Here is a list of examples of what we put into each category:

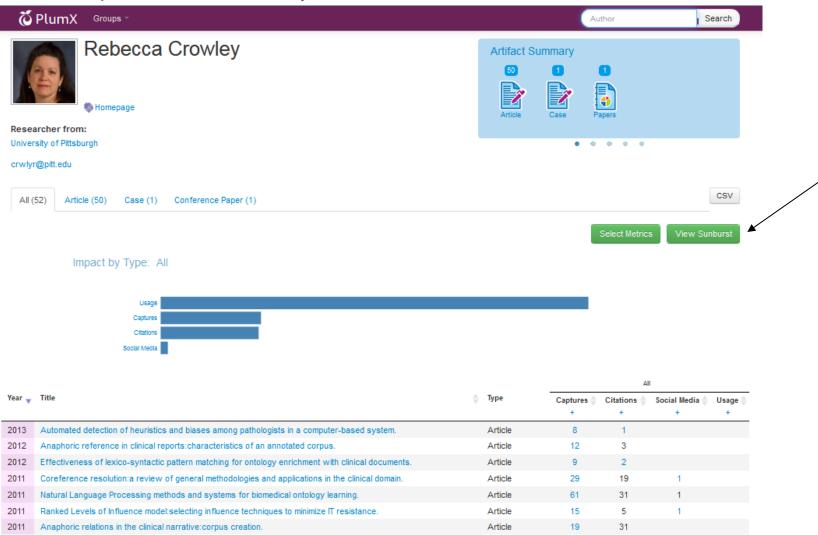
- · Usage Downloads, views, book holdings
- · Captures Favorites, bookmarks, saves, readers, groups, watchers
- Mentions blog posts, news stories, Wikipedia articles, comments, reviews
- Social media Tweets, +1's, likes, shares
- Citations PubMed, Scopus, patents



Plum Analytics - Measuring Research Impact

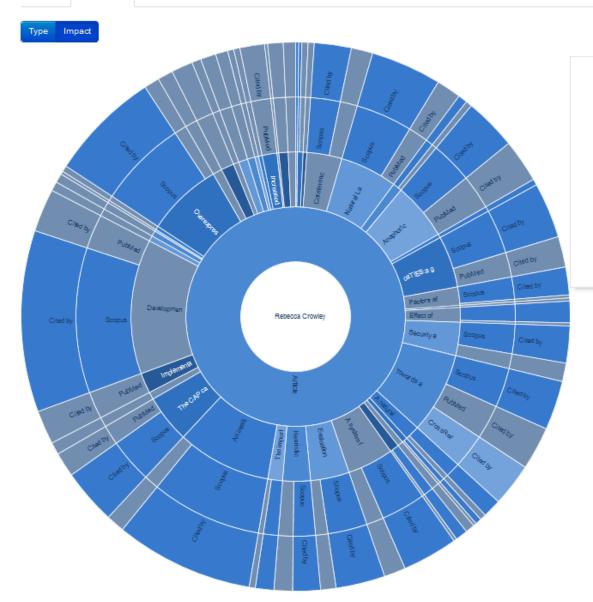
Stay up to date on the latest at Plum Analytics

Example of a Plum Analytics record



crwlyr@pitt.edu

All (52) Article (50) Case (1) Conference Paper (1)



Select Metrics 🗸



Natural Language Processing methods and systems for biomedical ontology learning.

Author(s): Kaihong Liu, William R Hogan, Rebecca S Crowley

Captures

Mendeley - Readers: 61

Social Media

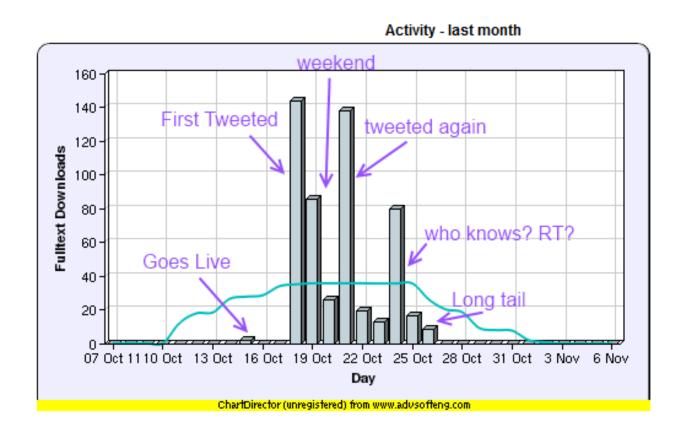
Marga Google+ - +1s: 1

Citations

O Scopus - Cited by: 23

S PubMed - Cited by: 8

Effect of social networks on the impact of OA publications

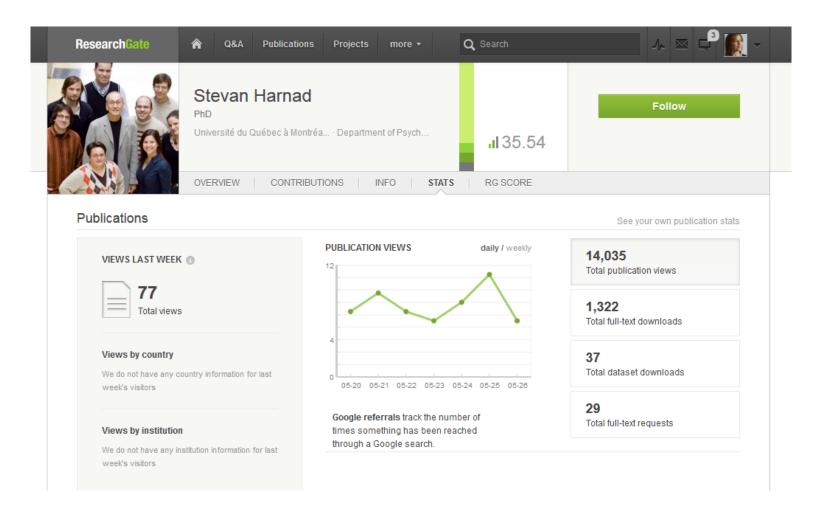


http://www.rsp.ac.uk/documents/get-uploaded-file/?file=SocialMedia_MTerras.pptx

Another type of statistics provided by professional networks....

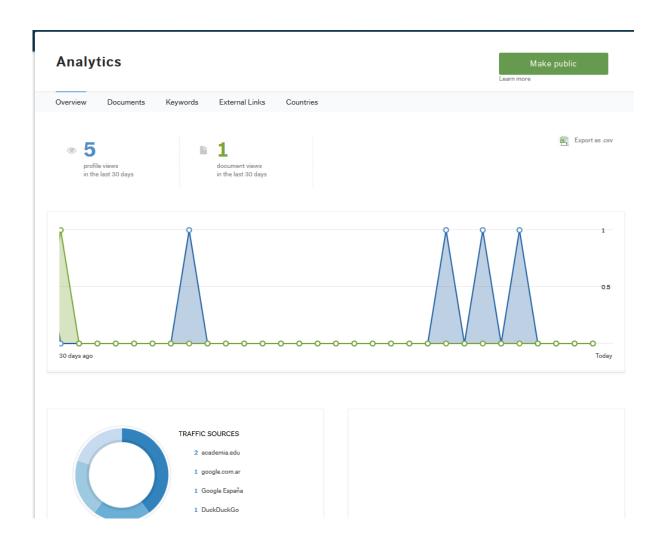
Two cases: Academia.edu and ResearchGate

Example of a record in ResearchGate



https://www.researchgate.net

Academia.edu analytics https://www.academia.edu/



Google scholar statistics



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Thank you!

Reme

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