# Developing effective publication strategies to raise Research Visibility, Impact and Citations

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Continuing Education Course. Cardiff, July 9, 2018







# PART 1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTUALISATION: METRICS







- Academic impact is the demonstrable contribution that excellent social and economic research makes in shifting understanding and advancing scientific, method, theory and application across and within disciplines
- Economic and societal impact is the demonstrable contribution that excellent social and economic research makes to society and the economy, and its benefits to individuals, organisations and/or nations.

Source: Economic and Social Research Council.

https://esrc.ukri.org/research/impact-toolkit/what-is-impact/







# What is visibility?



From Laura Czerniewicz.

Academic visibility online.

Presentation for academics at the University of Cape Town <a href="https://www.slideshare.net/laura\_Cz/academic-visibility-online-presentation-13-october-2011/13">https://www.slideshare.net/laura\_Cz/academic-visibility-online-presentation-13-october-2011/13</a>

Adapted from: 'Social media? Get serious! Understanding the functional building blocks of social media', Jan H. Kietzmann, Kristopher Hermkens, Ian P. McCarthy, Bruno S. Silvestre. *Business Horizons* (2011) 54, 241-251. DOI.

10.1016/j.bushor.2011.01.005







# Is visibility important?



- ✓ Get more citations or altmetrics mentions
- ✓ Obtain better evaluations and grants
- Establish a public personal professional research environment
- ✓ Embrace open scholarship







# Evaluation of research

## Quantitative Methods



# Qualitative Methods



# **Bibliometrics:**

The statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications

Photo credit: Matt Lavoie

https://medium.com/@MattPLavoie









# Types of metrics

### Journal Level metrics

- Criteria to be indexed in a database (Academic Journal Guide, Directory of Open Access Journals, Journal Citation Report, etc.)
- Impact factor (Web of Science, JCR) or CiteScore (Scopus Journal Metrics)

### **Article Level Metrics**

- Citations
- Downloads, views.
- Altmetrics (mentions, citations in policy documents or syllabus, etc.)

### **Author Level Metrics**

- h-index
- h5-index
- i10-index







# Metrics by level

Macrolevel

- global developments
- national R&D systems
- policies
- cross-sectional fields

Mesolevel

- research and grant programs
- academic fields
- universities, research institutes, funding agencies

Microlevel

- university institutes/departments
- target/status groups
- research groups
- individuals







# Types of indicators

- Productivity / Activity → number of publications to reflect the research output, count of publications in recognized databases; number of articles in peer reviewed journals, in IF with or per quartiles/deciles
- Collaboration → number of co-authors or co-affiliations to reflect national and international networking
- Impact → citation rates (several citation indicators)
- Cognitive structures → co-occurrences of words, classifications relations between citations, etc.
- Other → main authorship, percentage of contribution, characterization of publications and disciplines, disciplinary vs cross-disciplinary vs interdisciplinary etc.







# Remember the limitations!

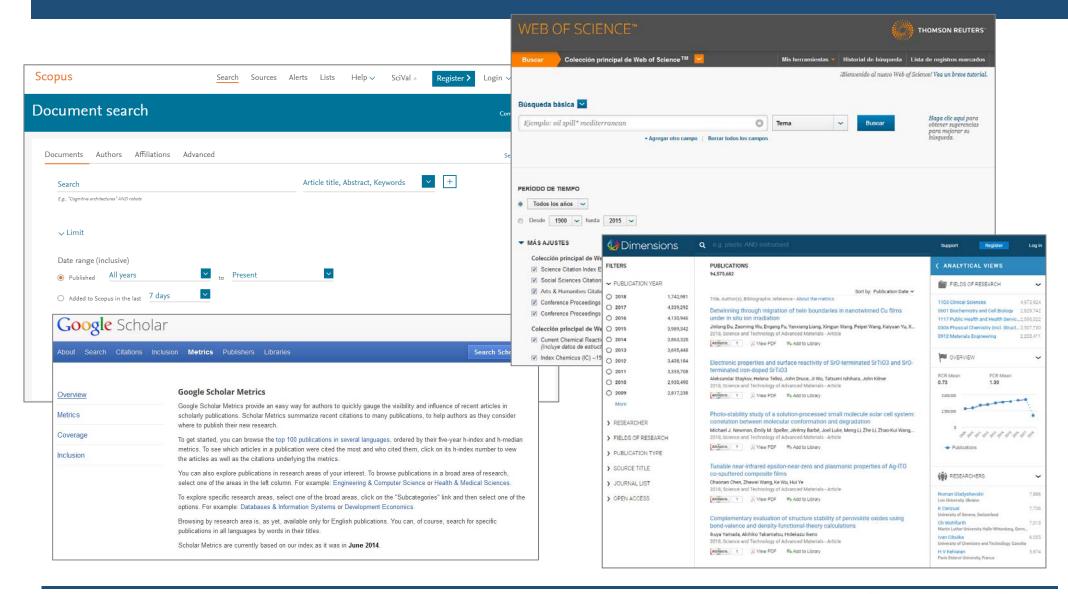
- Coverage of tools is not always comprehensive:
  - Some metrics and tools are still **not well established for some subject areas** (Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences), **or for some document types** (books, commissioned reports...)
- Metrics tend not to account for age of researcher
- Citation patterns vary between disciplines or types of document
- Self-citations can distort metrics
- Citations to a paper may not reflect its quality







# Bibliometric data sources

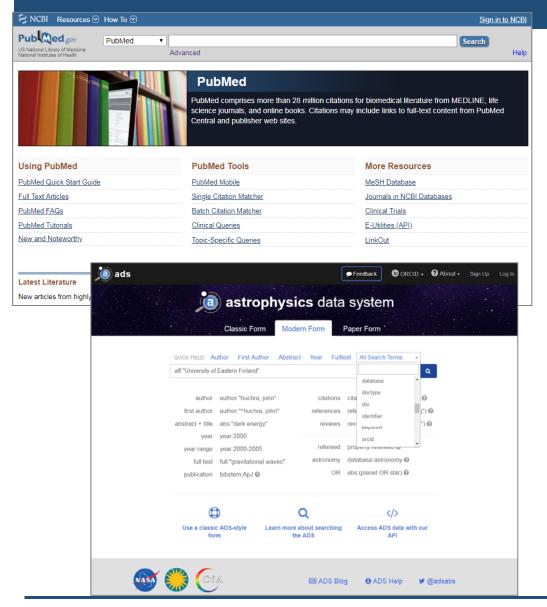




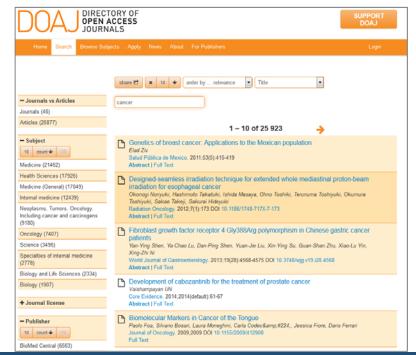




# Other bibliographic sources





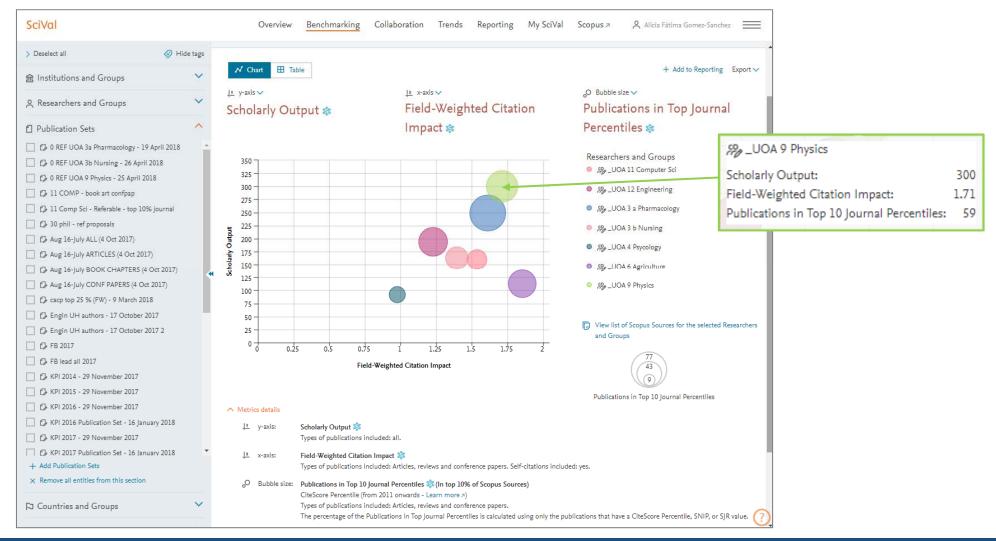








# Analytic tools: SciVal





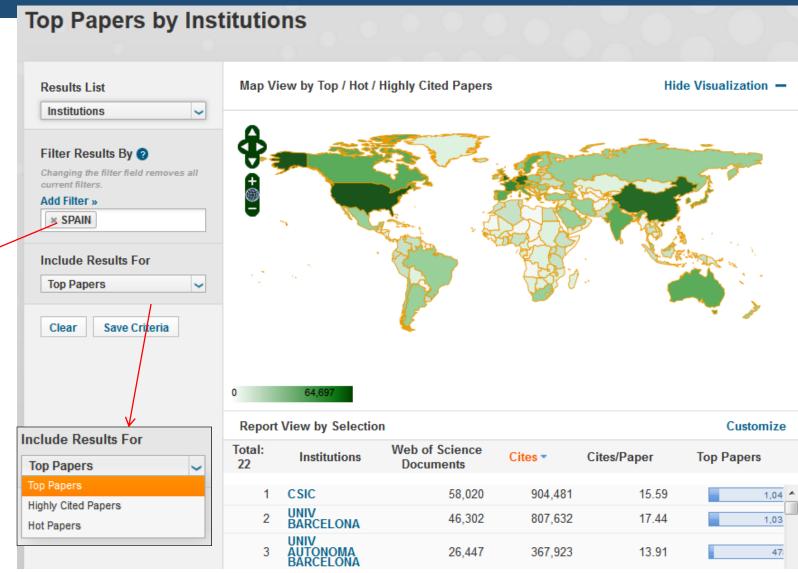




# Analytic tools: Essential Science Indicators





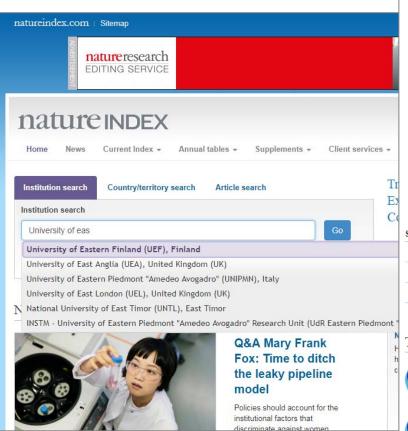








# Nature index



https://www.natureindex.com

University of Eastern Finland (UEF) Itä-Suomen Yliopisto (UEF)

Finland

Collaboration Relationships

1 March 2017 - 28 February 2018

Region: Global Subject/journal group: All

The table to the right includes counts of all research outputs for University of Eastern Finland (UEF) published between 1 March 2017 - 28 February 2018 which are tracked by the Nature Index.

Hover over the donut graph to view the WFC output for each subject. Below, the same research outputs are grouped by subject. Click on the subject to drill-down into a list of articles organized by journal, and then by title.

Note: Articles may be assigned to more than one subject area.

AC	FC	WFC
39	7.22	7.22

Outputs by subject (WFC)



Subject	AC	FC	WFC
Life Sciences	19	2.91	2.91
Earth & Environmental Sciences	5	0.63	0.63
Chemistry	11	1.64	1.64
Physical Sciences	15	3.34	3.34

Top articles by Altmetric score in current window



Increased nitrous oxide emissions from Arctic peatlands after permafrost thaw

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 2017-06-13



Genomic analyses identify hundreds of variants associated with age at menarche and support a role for puberty timing in cancer risk

2017-04-24



Protein-altering variants associated with body mass index implicate pathways that control energy intake and expenditure in obesity

Get more from the Nature Index, on each page take a tour of the available features.

Start tour

### Latest supplement

### Nature Index 2018 Japan

Has Japan's contribution to high quality scientific output continued to decline?



Access free

### Latest updates

Coming soon 2018 Annual Tables ≣ 

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Research highlights of partners



Cutting the fuse on Parkinson's

Flinders University

26 Jun 2017



Full steam ahead for better rice

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)

21 Nov 2017



A new spin on nature

Institute for Basic Science (IBS)

24 Apr 2018

Research highlights >



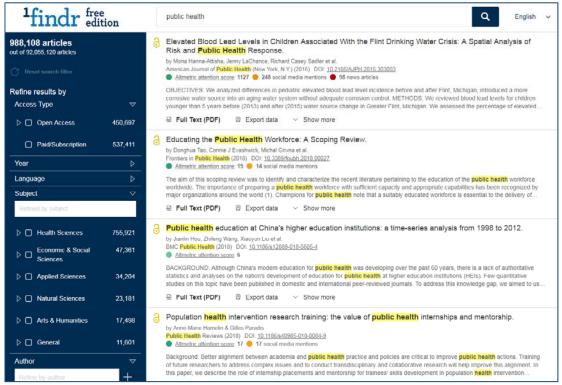


Agencia de Evaluación de Tecnologías Sanitarias de CONSERRADE SALUO Andalucía (AETSA)

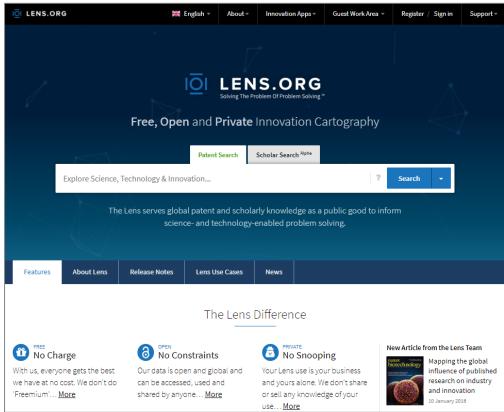


Ysbrydoledig • Cynnwys • Hysbysu Caerdydd Cardiff Inspiring . Involving . Informing

## Further tools



https://1findr.1science.com/home/



# https://www.lens.org







# Sources for alternative metrics

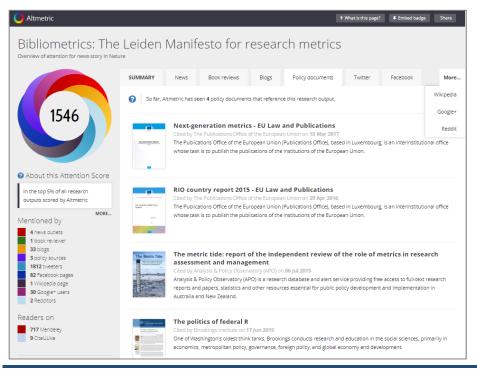
Social Impact of Research: **Altmetrics** (alternative metrics and tools)

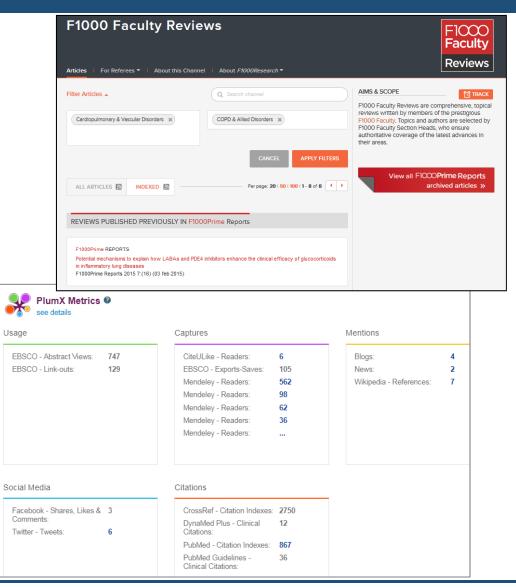








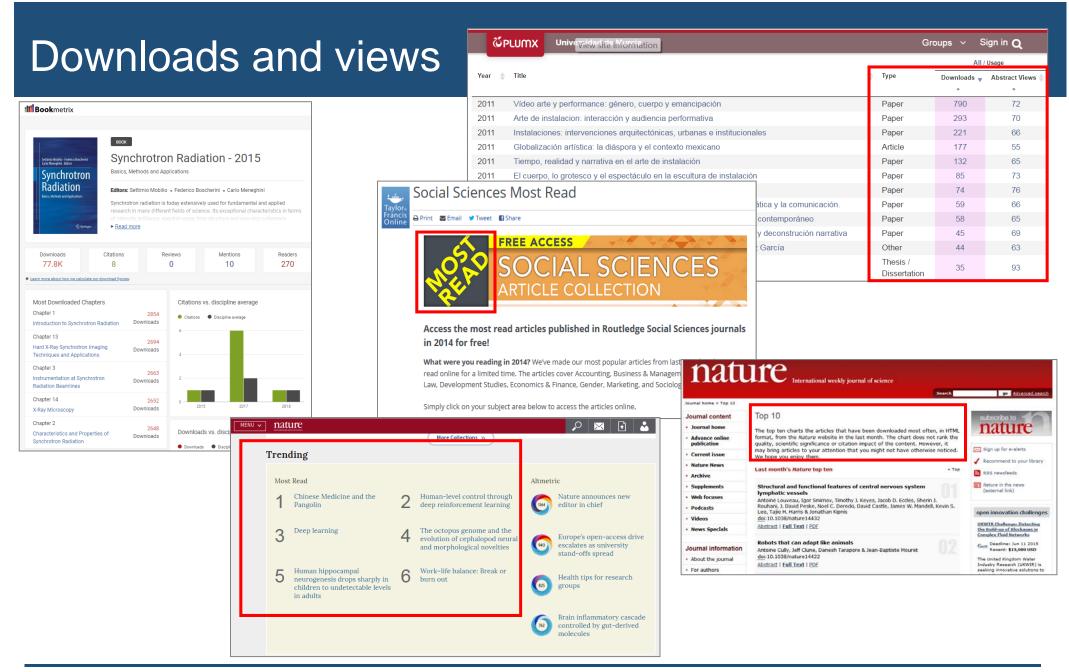


















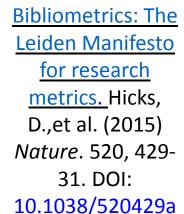
# The movement for responsible use of metrics



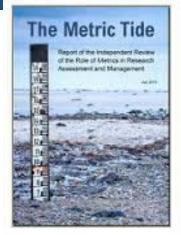
San Francisco

Research Assessment

San Francisco
Declaration on
Research
Assessment
<a href="http://am.asc">http://am.asc</a>
<a href="b.org/dora/">b.org/dora/</a>







The Metric Tide:
Role of Metrics in
Research
Assessment and
Management.
Wilsdon, J., et al.
(2015). DOI:
10.13140/RG.2.1.49
29.1363



\*metrics –
Measuring The
Reliability and
perceptions of
Indicators for
interactions with
sCientific productS

https://metricsproject.net/



A tool that provides guidance for demonstrating and evaluating claims of research impact <a href="http://www.metrics-toolkit.org/">http://www.metrics-toolkit.org/</a>





16/12/2012

22/04/2015

07/2015

18/05/2017

30/01/2018









# The Leiden Manifesto

10 principles to guide research evaluation:



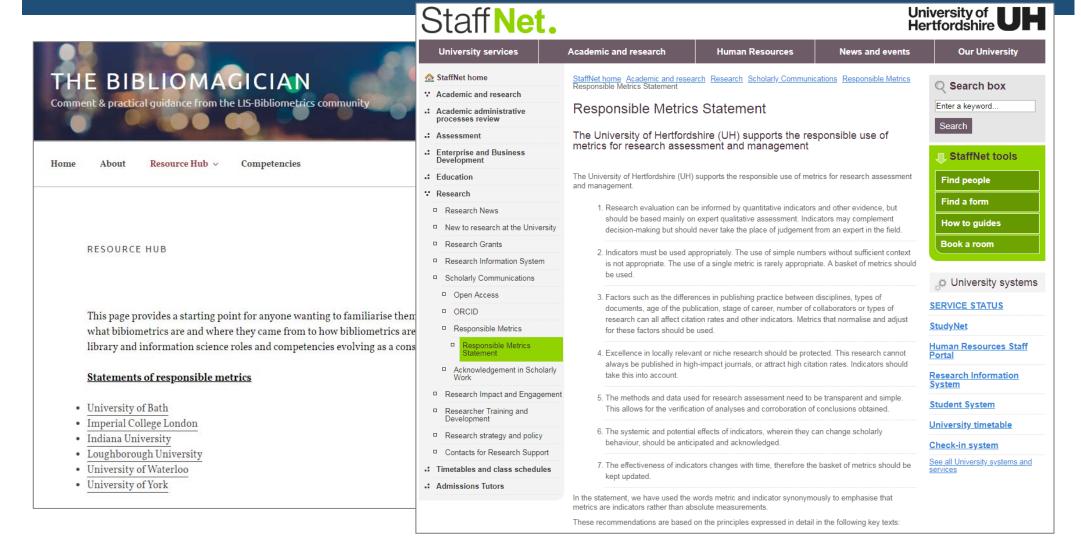
- Scientometrics
- 1. Quantitative evaluation should support qualitative, expert assessment
- 2. Indicators used to evaluate performance should relate clearly to the program goals
- 3. Protect excellence in locally relevant research
- 4. Keep data collection and analytical processes open, transparent and simple
- 5. Allow those evaluated to verify data and analysis.
- 6. Account for variation by field in publication and citation practices
- 7. Base assessment of individual researchers on a qualitative judgement of their portfolio.
- 8. Avoid misplaced concreteness and false precision.
- 9. Recognize the systemic effect of the assessment and indicators.
- 10. Scrutinize indicators regularly and update them.







# Statement of responsible metrics



https://thebibliomagician.wordpress.com/resources/







# Where to search for the appropriate metrics





### HELPING YOU NAVIGATE THE RESEARCH METRICS LANDSCAPE

The Metrics Toolkit is a resource for researchers and evaluators that provides guidance for demonstrating and evaluating claims of research impact. With the Toolkit you can quickly understand what a metric means, how it is calculated, and if it's good match for your impact question.



### **Explore Metrics**

Explore the metrics dashboard to learn more about specific metrics, and what they do and do not measure.



### **Choose Metrics**

Choose the right metrics for demonstrating your research impact or evaluating impact of specific outputs.



CHOOSE

http://www.metrics-toolkit.org

We Are ipported By:













# Where to search for the appropriate metrics





### **Policy Mentions**

Can apply to: Primarily research outputs such as journal articles and books

Metric definition: The number of times a research output has been cited in policy documents from government bodies or

Metric calculation: The total count of citations to a research output in the policy sources being tracked by the metric provider. Each provider tracks differing manually-curated lists of

Data sources: Governmental and non-governmental policy

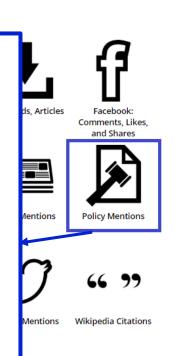
Appropriate use cases: Policy mentions can be used to demonstrate how research has influenced policy or the course of action in a particular field.

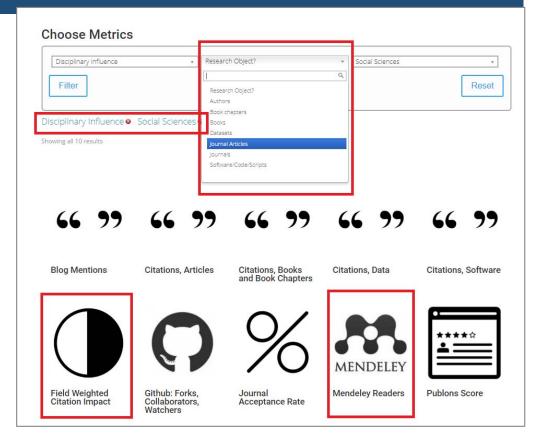
**Limitations:** Research and researchers may influence policy and decision making in indirect ways that are not always trackable via policy citations (Konkiel, 2016). One study found that "less than 0.5% of the papers published in different subject." categories are mentioned at least once in policy-related documents" (Haunschild, 2016). In Altmetric, only those books, book chapters, and journal articles with DOIs can be tracked in policy. It is unknown if PlumX has similar restrictions.

Inappropriate use cases: Policy mentions should not be used as a direct measure of a research output's effect on practice.

Available metric sources: Altmetric, PlumX

Transparency: In relevant providers, one can access the fulltext of the policy mentions. However, all providers keep their full















# PART 2. SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION SUPPORT IN YOUR INSTITUTION







# How much do you know about the publication trends in your institution?

- i. How many outputs publishes your institution per year?
- ii. Which is your institution ID in Scopus, WoS or Dimensions
- iii. Are your authors publishing in predatory journals?
- iv. Are authors consistent using names and affiliations?
- v. Are authors attributing funding?
- vi. How many researchers of your institution are in ResearchGate? And an Orcid?
- vii. What is the % of publications affiliated deposited in your CRIS or repository?

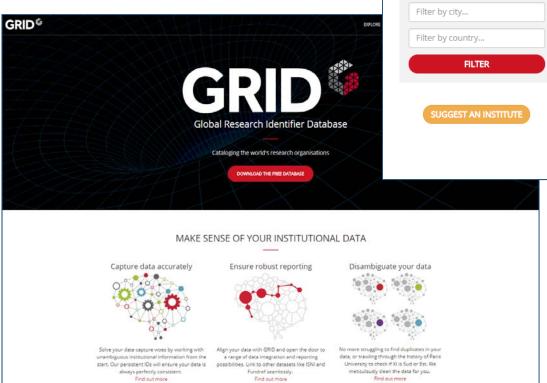




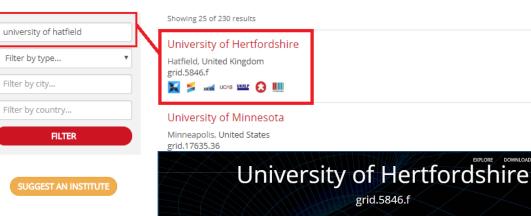


# Institution profiles

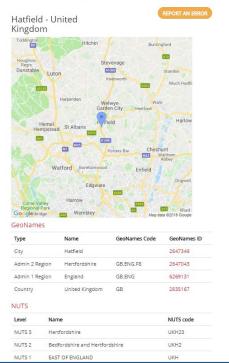
# **EXPLORE INSTITUTES**



https://www.grid.ac/



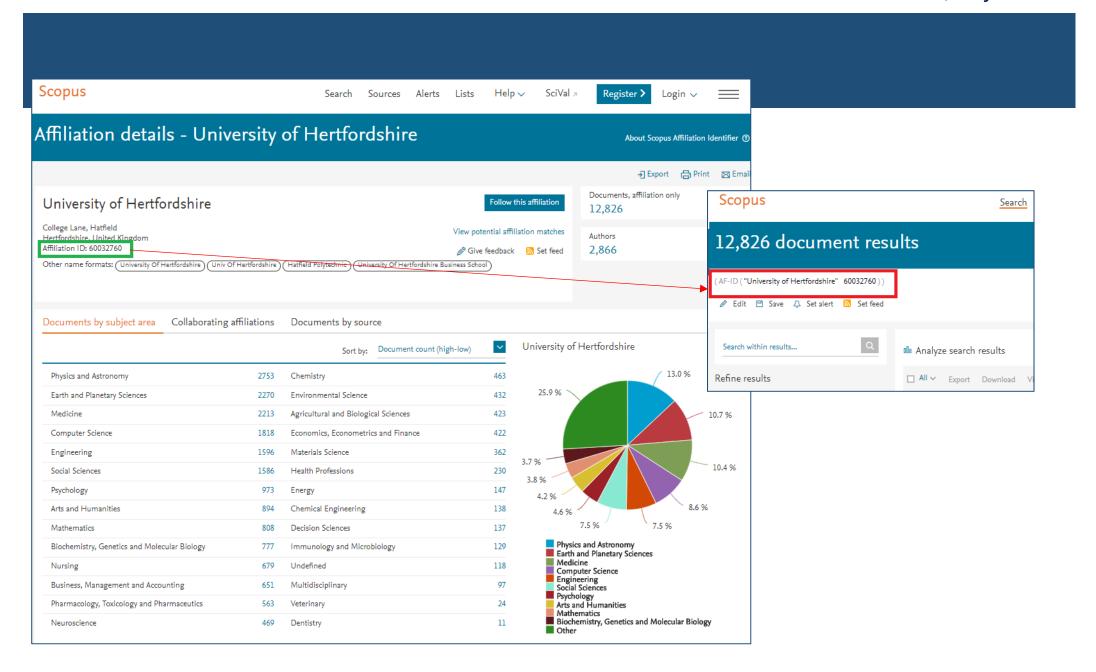








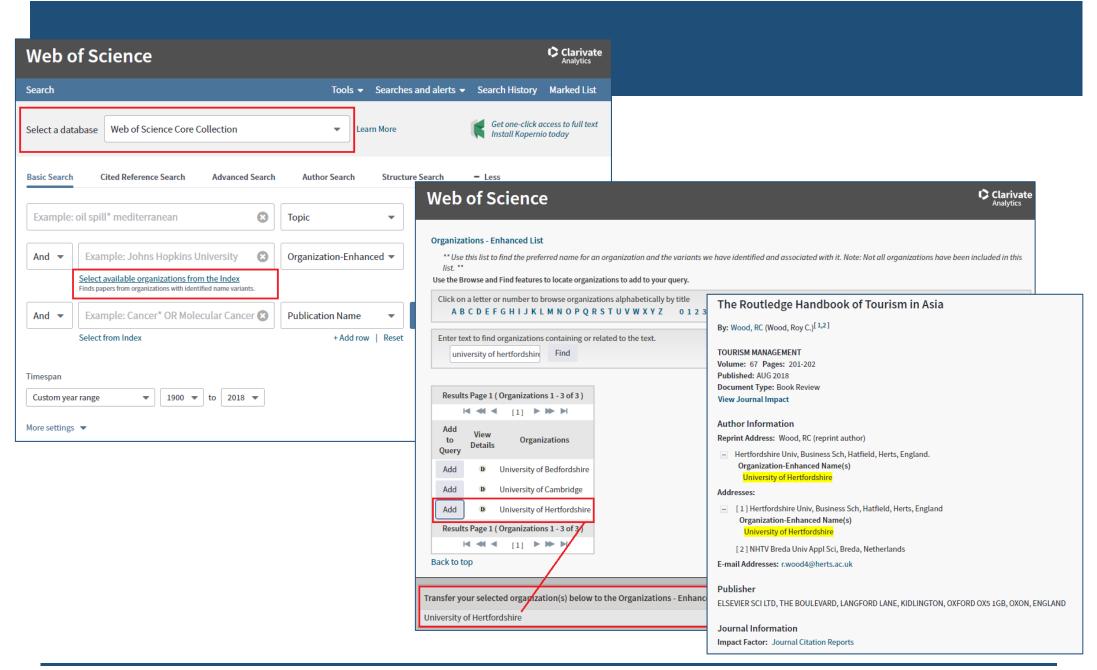


















# What type of support can we offer?

- ✓ Record the institutions' performance.
  - Establish a monitoring workflow
  - Define a curation process
- ✓ Use a CRIS or repository or create a database ad hoc with the academic and scientific output.
  - Define types of reports
  - Set how can gaps be recognized
- ✓ Set up a list of services
  - Help researchers with CVs and profiles
  - Assess researchers regarding publication sources and strategies







# **Scholarly Research Communication:** How can we help you?

### **Open Access**

Research Information System (RIS)

Green open access and self-deposit

APCs and publication fees for Gold open access

Copyright and licensing

REF 2021 compliance

Funders' OA requirements (RCUK, ERC, Horizon 2020...)

### Metrics

Article-level metrics: citations, views, downloads...

Journal metrics (top journals by field, etc.)

Personal metrics: h-index

Altmetrics and social media impact

Top journals by field, normalized metrics

### **Research Data** Management (RDM)

Research Data Management Plans

Data storage and preservation

Data protection and anonymization

Open Data policies and mandates

> Publication and visibility of research data

### **Publication** strategy

Publication best practices

Guidance about predatory publishers

Open science and research visibility

Personal identifiers: RIS, ORCID, Scopus ID, Google Scholar

Academic profiles: ResearchGate, Academia.edu









# Part 3. Strategies to promote research visibility







PLOS MOLDEY

# What we already know

# Benefits of Open Access for you and society



http://blogs.bournemouth.ac.uk/research/files/2015/08/Sc reen-Shot-2015-08-05-at-21.24.01.png

OPEN & ACCESS. Freely available online

# **Open Access Increases Citation Rate**

Catriona J. MacCallum<sup>3</sup>, Hemai Parthasarathy

1.6S Biology publishes today a research article by Gunther Eysenbach that is not about biology. It is about citations. It provides robust evidence that openaccess articles (OA articles) are more immediately recognized and cited than non-OA articles. As such, it adds objective support to the belief we have always held that open-access publication speeds up scientific dialog between researchers and, consequently, should be extended to the whole scientific literature as quickly as possible. It is therefore fitting that we ublish such a paper.

We have long argued that papers freely available in a journal will be more often read and cited than ose behind a subscription barrier. idence to support

Eysenbach also looked at the impact of self-archiving non-OA articles, One route to open access, it is argued, is for authors to archive their published articles on their own Web sites or in institutional repositories, although this does not include an explicit business model to cover the cost of peer-review and publishing. The analysis revealed that self-archived articles are also cited less often than OA articles from the Yes, you're right; we do have a strong

and vested interest in publishing results that so obviously endorse our existence. Moreover, the author of the article is also an editor of an open-access journal. But sometimes a potential conflict of interest can actually help to ensure rigor. In this case, we have an acute interest in ensuring that the article meets the same, if not higher, adards as any other research

and controlled for so many potentially confounding factors. Eysenbach's multivariate analysis took into account the number of days since publication, number of authors, article type, country of the corresponding author, funding type, subject area, submission track (PNAS has three different ways that authors can submit a paper), and the previous citation record of the first and last authors. He even administered a supplementary questionnaire to assess whether authors choosing the OA option in PNAS chose to do so for only their most important research (they didn't). As Ian Rowlands from the Centre for Publishing at University College London-and one of the reviewers who agreed to be identified in this article—said at the start of his

"Many (most) of the papers and presentations I have read/seen on this topic have completely failed to address the kinds of confounding issues that convincingly tackled here. For

### esa

### ECOSPHERE

# Open access increases citations of papers in ecology

Min Tang,  $^{1,2}$  James D. Beyer,  $^2$  and Fee-Hai  $Y_U{}^1\dot{\gamma}$ 

Thejiang Provincial Key Luberatory of Plant Evolutionary Ecology and Conservation, Taichou University, Taichou 318000 China Denartment of Ecology and Evolutionary Riology and Kensus Riological Survey University of Kensus, 1 auropsys Kensus 66005 [18] \*\*Zhojiang Provincial Key Luberutory of Plant Evolutionary Evology and Conservation, Taixhau University, Taixhau 318000 China 21cpartment of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Kansas Biological Survey, University of Kansas, Laurence, Kansas 66045 IISA

Citation: Tang, M., J. D. Bever, and F.-H. Yu. 2017. Open access increases citations of papers in ecology. Ecosphere 8(7):

Abstract. Open access (OA) can effectively increase the accessibility and visibility of scientific articles and thus potentially confer them with citation advantages. Such an impact may be more pronounced in and thus potentially corner used wan creation advantages, such an impact may be more pronounced developing countries where the cost for journal subscription is comparably expensive and usually unaffordable. By comparing one OA article with one non-OA article published in the same issue, we fested distinctions. By comparing one On another manone many of many proposition in the source of the impact of OA on citation advantages of articles published in 46 ecology journals indexed in the Journal the impact of OA on chanon advantages or articles published in the same issue of these journals.

Citation Reports (JCR). We compared OA to non-OA articles published in the same issue of these journals, thereby controlling for potentially confounding effects of publication requirement and period. OA articles mereny controlling for potentially companions elects of photographic requirement and productive received significantly more citations than non-OA articles, and this citation advantage of approximately one citation per year was sustained across publication years from 2009 to 2013. The OA citation advantage state constant put you was statement access parameter your man above the court in contrast in contrast and all and depend upon income of the country of origin of the citing scientists, and the OA citation advantage was found for citing scientists from North America, Europe, Asla, Africa, and Oceania, but not for Latin America. A total of 10 countries contributed more than 1000 citations each, and the OA citation advantage America: A total or to countries contributed time can total challenge meet, and the CO challenge discountries except Canada. Therefore, in ecology journals OA confers articles with real instance in an are to communic except community in territory in territory potential of the economic status of citation advantages and such an impact accumulates with years and independent of the economic status of channes advantages and such an impact accumulates want years and independent of the economic sums of the countries. This information may guide decisions of scientific societies, journals, and individual authors. as they weigh the relative costs and benefits of open electronic accessibility of scientific research.

Key words: citation advantage; citation pattern; gross national income; hybrid journals; open access.

Received 1 June 2017; asszepted 7 June 2017. Corresponding Editor: Debra P. C. Peters.

Accepted 1 pine 2017, MARPHAN 7 joine 2017, Corresponding tamor, Lected 1: 12-7 feets.

Copyright: () 2017 Tang et al. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attributions. Copyrights to 2017 eng et al. 1 me to no open measure under one came to the construction and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.







# Benefits for sharing open research data

Reinforcing open scientific inquiry

Encouraging diversity of analysis and opinion

Promoting new research, testing of new or alternative hypotheses and methods of analysis

Supporting studies on data collection methods and measurement

Facilitating education of new researchers

Permitting the creation of new datasets by combining data from multiple sources

[Piwowar HA, Day RS, Fridsma DB (2007) Sharing Detailed Research Data Is Associated with Increased Citation Rate. PLoS ONE 2(3): e308]

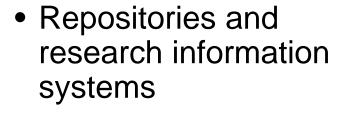






# How and where

- Make your research open as soon as possible
- Share your data, linked to publications
- Update your profiles
- Be consistent using your name and use the appropriate affiliation and e-mail
- Begin informally publishing (posting or blogging, sharing news...)



- Personal identifiers (Orcid, Google Scholar...)
- Professional and academic networks (ResearchGate, LinkedIn...)
- Social media (Twitter, blogs...)









# Assessment and support of academic publishing



- Search for appropriate journals
- Search for the right Creative Common licences
- Ensure that the researcher has an Orcid
- Help with affiliation, acknowledgements, etc.
- Design a research data management plan
- Upload the manuscript in a repository
- Management of APCs
  - Update the version of the document record in the repository
  - Update the different profiles
  - Promote research in social media
  - Share research data







# How to avoid predatory publishers











http://thinkchecksubmit.org

Choose the right journal for your research







Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal? Is it the right journal for your work?

- More research is being published worldwide.
- New journals are launched each week.
- . Stories of publisher malpractice and deception are also on the rise.
- It can be challenging to find up-to-date guidance when choosing where to publish.

How can you be sure the journal you are considering is the right journal for your research?

Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- Have you read any articles in the journal before?
- Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
- Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?
- Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- · Are articles indexed in services that you use?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
- Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?
- Do you recognise the editorial board?
  - Have you heard of the editorial board members?
  - Do the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?



If you can answer 'yes' to most or all of the questions on the list.

Complete the check list and submit your article only if you are happy

'yes' to most or all of the questions.

- · You need to be confident your chosen journal will have a suitable profile among your peers to enhance your reputation and your chance of gaining citations.
- · Publishing in the right journal for your research will raise your professional profile, and help you progress in your career.
- Your paper should be indexed or archived and be easily discoverable.
- · You should expect a professional publishing experience where your reviewed and edited.
- · Only then should you submit your article.







### Resources



**Academic and** professional networks



**Personal Identifiers** 



Other social networks



Repositories - open science resources

All of them can help you to raise your profile!!









## Other options to publish your research



# Preprints repositories

## **ECONSTOR**

Make Your Publications Visible.





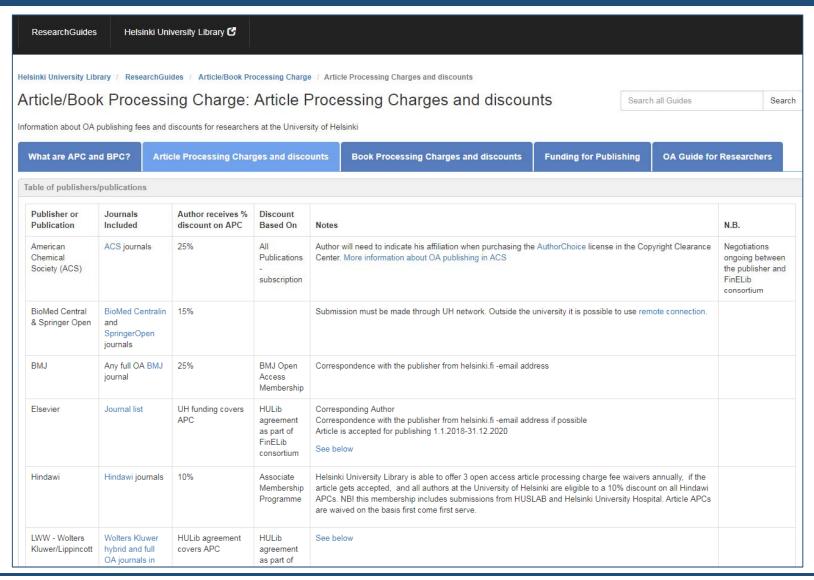








## Article Processing Charges and discounts





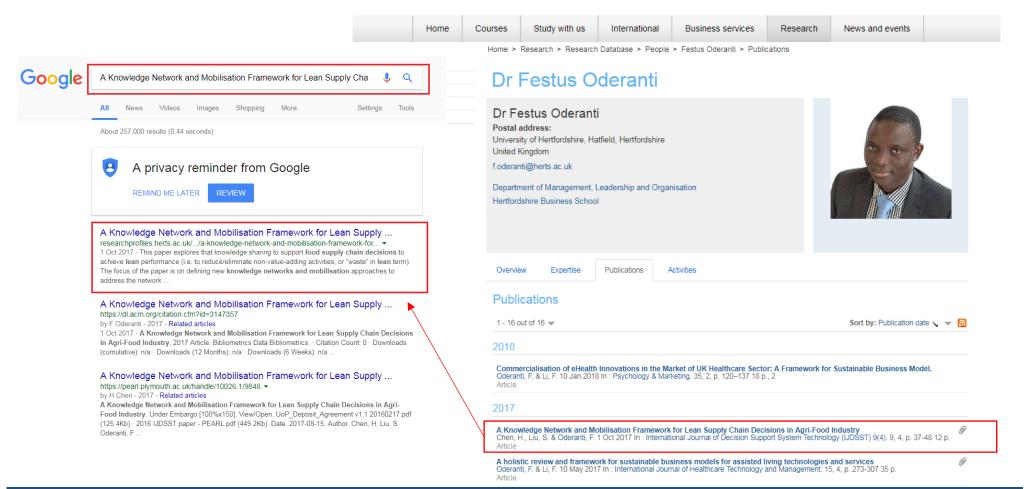




### Where to promote research



About us | Contact us | Alumni | Jobs | Login

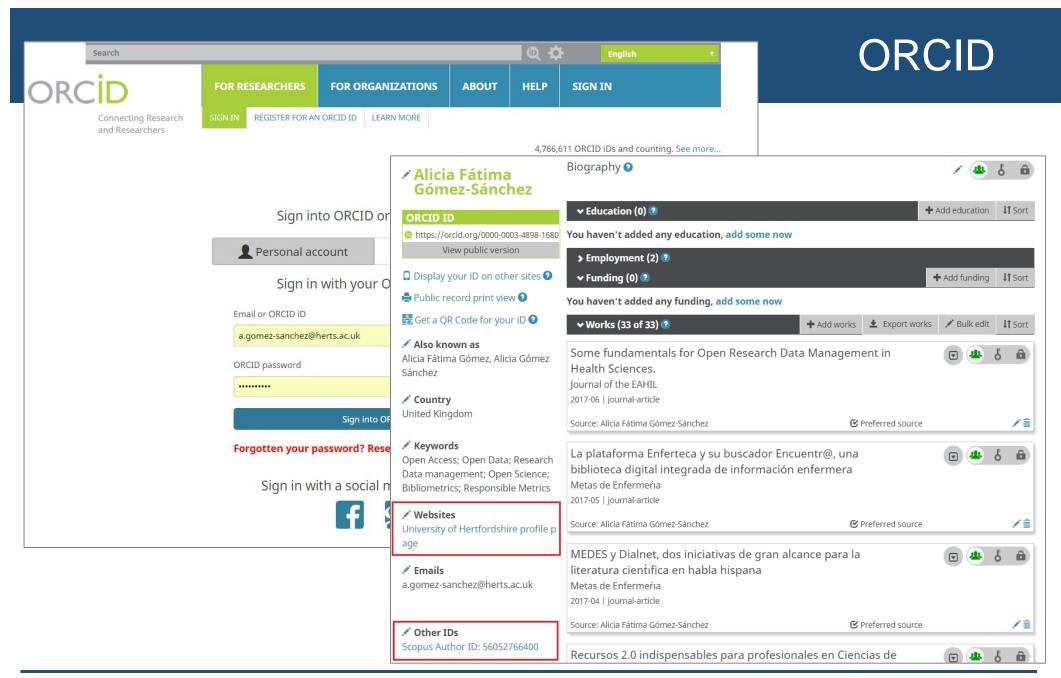


















### Researcher ID

Search

#### RESEARCHERID



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Login

Interactive Map

EndNote >

#### **Identify Yourself**

Login

#### New to ResearcherID?

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Search

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#### **Highly Cited Research**

This resource captures the people behind the most influential publications in 21 broad subject categories based on citation metrics. Learn more about the methodology. List your current affiliation in ResearcherID to ensure your most current information is reflected in Highly Cited Research.

#### Integration with Web of Science:

Information in ResearcherID can be shared with Web of Science to make papers by a specific researcher easier to find. Learn more

Join us on Facebook
Follow us on Twitter

#### What is ResearcherID?

ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your ResearcherID information integrates with the Web of Science and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one account. Search the registry to find collaborators, review publication lists and explore how research is used around the world!

#### **Top Keywords**

Find researchers based on your area of interest.

adsorption aging alzheimer's disease analytical chemistry artificial intelligence biodiversity biogeochemistry biogeography bioinformatics biomaterials biomechanics biophysics biosensors biotechnology cancer cancer biology carbon nanotubes catalysis chemistry climate change cognition community ecology computational biology computational chemistry computer vision condensed matter physics conservation conservation biology data mining diabetes drug delivery ecology education electrochemistry energy epidemiology epigenetics evolution fluid mechanics genetics genomics geochemistry gis graphene hydrology image processing immunology inflammation innovation inorganic chemistry knowledge management machine learning mass spectrometry medicinal chemistry microbiology microfluidics molecular biology molecular dynamics nanomaterials nanoparticles nanotechnology neural networks neuroscience nonlinear optics nutrition obesity optimization organic chemistry organic synthesis organometallic chemistry oxidative stress pattern recognition photocatalysis photonics physical chemistry plasmonics polymer population genetics proteomics psychology public health quantum optics remote sensing renewable energy robotics signal processing software engineering spectroscopy spintronics statistics stem cells structural biology superconductivity supramolecular chemistry surface science sustainability systems biology taxonomy thin films tissue engineering

http://www.researcherid.com







- ResearcherID is a tool from the Web of Science that helps researchers to solve the problem about author ambiguity, giving a unique identifier that consists of alphanumeric characters.
- ResearcherID does not normalize the names in the WoS authorities database, but allows you to search under this identifier.

### Benefits:

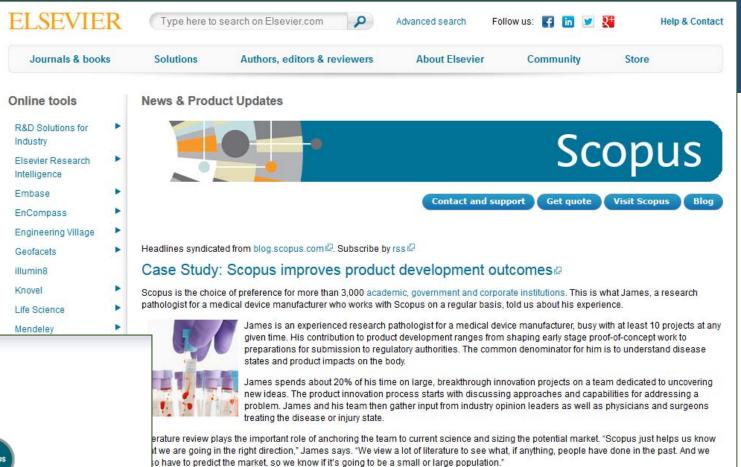
- ✓ Authors can manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification
- ✓ ResearcherID Labs offers new features that have been developed to provide additional data on each member's collaborators and on those papers citing a researcher's works. Additionally, you can incorporate a ResearcherID "badge" into your own Web page or blog.







### Scopus ID



mes relies on Elsevier's Scopus two to three times a week as he works across multiple teams and projects. For him, Scopus is an efficient, le-saving way to get up to speed and identify what others have done to address the problem: "Scopus helps me to get familiar with different

dels and what people are thinking," he explains. "It helps me to quickly build a basis to make a decision on next steps and prepare us for

pre extensive literature searches as we go through the process and approach submission to regulatory authorities and a complete launch. It

peed is very important. Many of the questions I receive must be answered right away or at least the next day. So I need something to base the

swer on," James says. "Scopus is nice because it's linked to any journals we have rights to, so we can pull up a full article online... I can

Scopus

What is Scopus Author ID?

Scopus distinguishes between authors with the same name by giving each author a separate Scopus Author ID and grouping together all the documents written by that author.

Find out more information about Scopus Author Identifier here.

. Read the full case study

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sily identify what I think I need to know, read it, digest it, and move on to the next one."

ickly delivers the basics that we need to understand things."







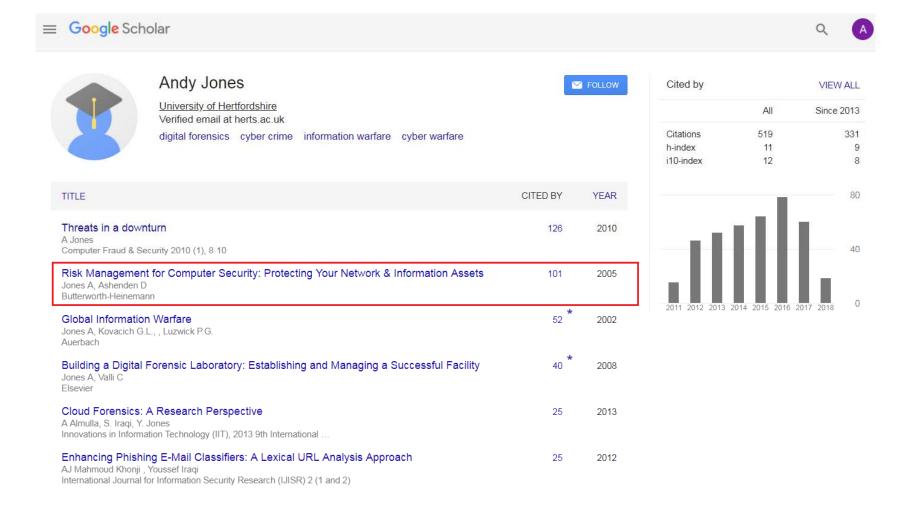
- The Scopus Author Identifier distinguishes between these names by assigning each author a unique number and grouping together all of the documents written by that author.
- Scopus asigns this Author-ID automaticaly.
- As the author does not give approval, there can be errors.
   In this case, authors can request this to be corrected.
- They can consult the authors 'Author details' and communicate Scopus if information that appears has to be modified
- Other available option is to 'Request to merge authors', in order to groupe different names from the same researcher.







### Google Scholar









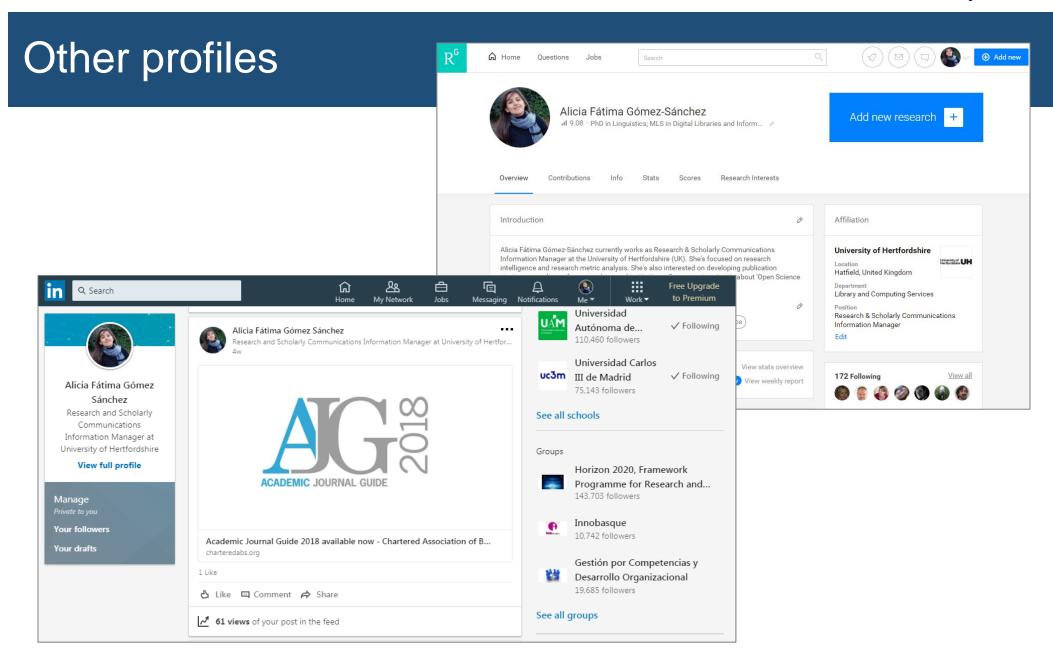
- After having register, it shows a personal page with the scientific production and the number of citations of publications of an investigation.
- It displays 3 bibliometric indicators:
  - Total number of citations of publications
  - H-index
  - I10 index (number of publications with more than 10 citations)
- Tracks, indexes and turns any document "scientific appearance" hosted on a public domain without any prior control.
- Does not detect data manipulation.

López-Cózar, E; Robinson García, N; Torres-Salinas, D. *Manipular Google Scholar Citations y Google Scholar Metrics: simple, sencillo y tentador*. EC3 Working Papers 6, 29 de mayo. http://hdl.handle.net/10481/20469















## Competencies table

	Competency level					
How often you need that competency?		Novice	Advanced beginner	Competent	Proficient	Expert
	Daily, Every time					
	Often					
	Sometimes					
	Occasionally					







## Top tips – be consistent and professional

# Some advice for your researchers!

- Get an ORCID, and other personal profiles, and use it everywhere
- Take metadata seriously to maximise discoverability
- It's not only about publications, there are other outputs, as research data
- Enhance the use of Twitter to share questions, observations, little victories, and references; remember to use it positively.
- Keep track of your digital footprint and your media impact
- Blogs are time consuming, but receive 'mentions' and build a reputation before formally publishing
- Recommend a sensible email address for professional use















### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

### For further questions:

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