RESEARCH TALENTS; OSLOMET 2019

Raise your research profile

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OSLO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
STORBYUNIVERSITETET

Influential researcher

- Today’s researcher operates in a complex environment, interacting with funders, publishers, collaborators, and other agents, and increasingly, this is done in an online context.
- Decision makers use different systems to gather information about research performance, and in this increasingly digital world it falls to the researcher to ensure that they represent themselves and their research contributions effectively.

Researchers can increase their influence

by ensuring they:

- Curate their online identity on relevant platforms
- Use social media appropriately
- Understand research metrics
- Employ an effective publishing and communication strategy

Curating your online identity

We recommend curating your identity on the following platforms:

- Cristin
- ORCID
- Scopus (via Scopus ID) *always sign in with your username and password.
- Web of Science (via ResearcherID) *always sign in with your username and password.
- Google Scholar
- (Research Gate)

Create, update and refine your online profiles

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CRISTIN

Current Research Information System in Norway

Cristin:

- is the national system for registering and reporting the research activity of institutions in the institute sector, the health trusts and the university and university college sector.
- aims to collect information about your research and make this easily accessible on the web.

- Documentation of academic publishing is part of the foundation for the result-based redistribution (RBR) in the research budgets from the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Health and Care Services.

- Ministry of Education and Research requires all published articles to be open access.
  - Self-archive your final draft manuscripts in Cristin immediately on acceptance to ensure compliance. Your entries are checked by the library for copyright compliance.

Web pages: https://ansatt.oslomet.no/en/cristin

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ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers

ORCID, https://orcid.org/

- ORCID is the Open Researcher and Contributor ID, connecting you with your outputs and affiliations, and improving recognition and discovery.
- It is used by a wide range of agents in the research lifecycle – you may be asked for ORCID as part of grant applications, when submitting articles to journals, etc.
- ORCID is Open Source, not for profit and is strongly encouraged.

ScopusID

- ScopusID is an identifier used specifically by the Scopus database and helps researchers manage publication lists and view citation and other metrics.
- Scopus data feeds into departmental/institutional profiles on SciVal.
- Scopus ID is particularly useful for those who have changed their surnames, people who have moved institution, or people based in several sectors, and people working in cross disciplinary areas.
- Scopus IDs are created automatically in Scopus. Link your ScopusID into your ORCID by going to ORCID, Works, +Add Works > Search & Link, then in the LINK WORKS box, select Scopus to ORCID. Authorise for Scopus to ORCID to have access to your record

ResearcherID

- ResearcherID integrates with the Web of Science and is ORCID compliant.
- It provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem by assigning each member a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index and identify potential collaborators using Web of Science data.
- ResearcherID is particularly useful for people who have changed surnames, are working in cross disciplinary areas, have moved institution, or are based in several sectors or other organizations.

Google Scholar profile

- Google Scholar profiles enable you to gather your publications together, and for Google Scholar to generate citation metrics on those publications.
- Recommended for Arts, Humanities and Social Science researchers as Google Scholar has more coverage of books and foreign language material than Scopus and Web of Science.

https://scholar.google.no/

Research Indicators

Research indicators aim to quantify and monitor the importance of published research. Research indicators can be divided into:

- **Citation metrics**
  - **Sources:**
    1. Journal Citation Reports and the Web of Science.
    2. Scopus.
       - The free service SCImago, uses Scopus data to generate journal indicators.
       - SciVal product builds on Scopus data to provide a research analytics package.
    3. Google Scholar data is used by the website Harzing’s Publish or Perish (POP)

- **Alternative metrics ("altmetrics")**

Neurosciences
Life Sciences
Pharmacolgy &Toxicology
Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
Physics
Environmental Sciences
Health Sciences
Biological Sciences
Social Sciences
Material Science & Engineering
Mathematics & Computer Science
Arts & Humanities

High

Publication Frequency
Length of reference lists
Number of co-authors

Low

SciVal

- OsloMet subscribes to SciVal a citation benchmarking tool which allows you to analyze and compare the publication and citation performance of individuals, groups, research areas, organizations and countries.
- You can also identify collaborators and research strengths based on citation data.

- **Use SciVal to support grant applications**

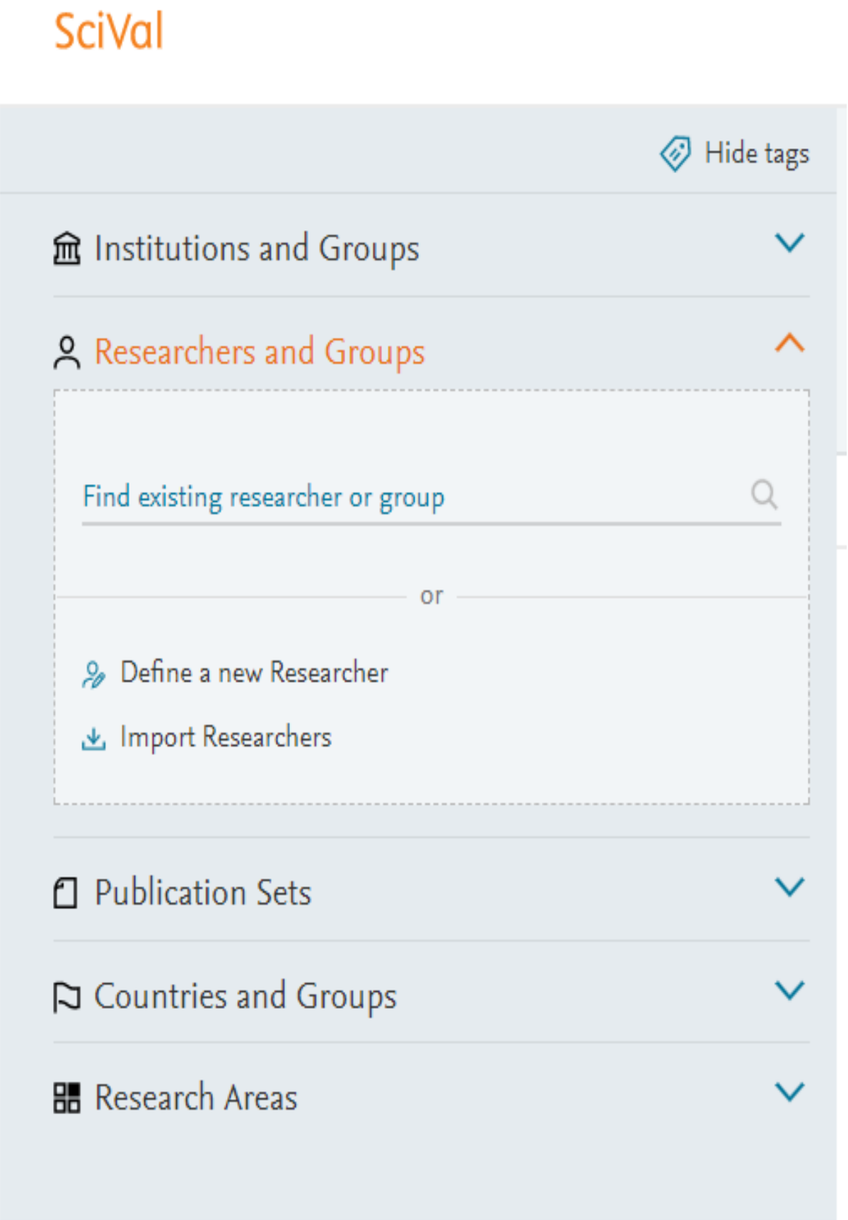
SciVal; step-by-step

- Register for SciVal
- Check your SciVal profile
- Find your publications
- Find collaborations
- Use SciVal to support your grant applications

- If not on Campus remember to use the VPN client Viscosity.
- Find **Scopus** through the Library, from there you login to SciVal

Check your SciVal profile

- Log on to http://scival.com/
- You can access SciVal with the same username and password you use for other Elsevier products (such as ScienceDirect or Scopus)
- Click on the **Overview** tab
- On the left-hand menu bar, click on **Researchers and Groups,** then **Add Researchers and Groups** and then **Define a new researcher**



OSLOMET

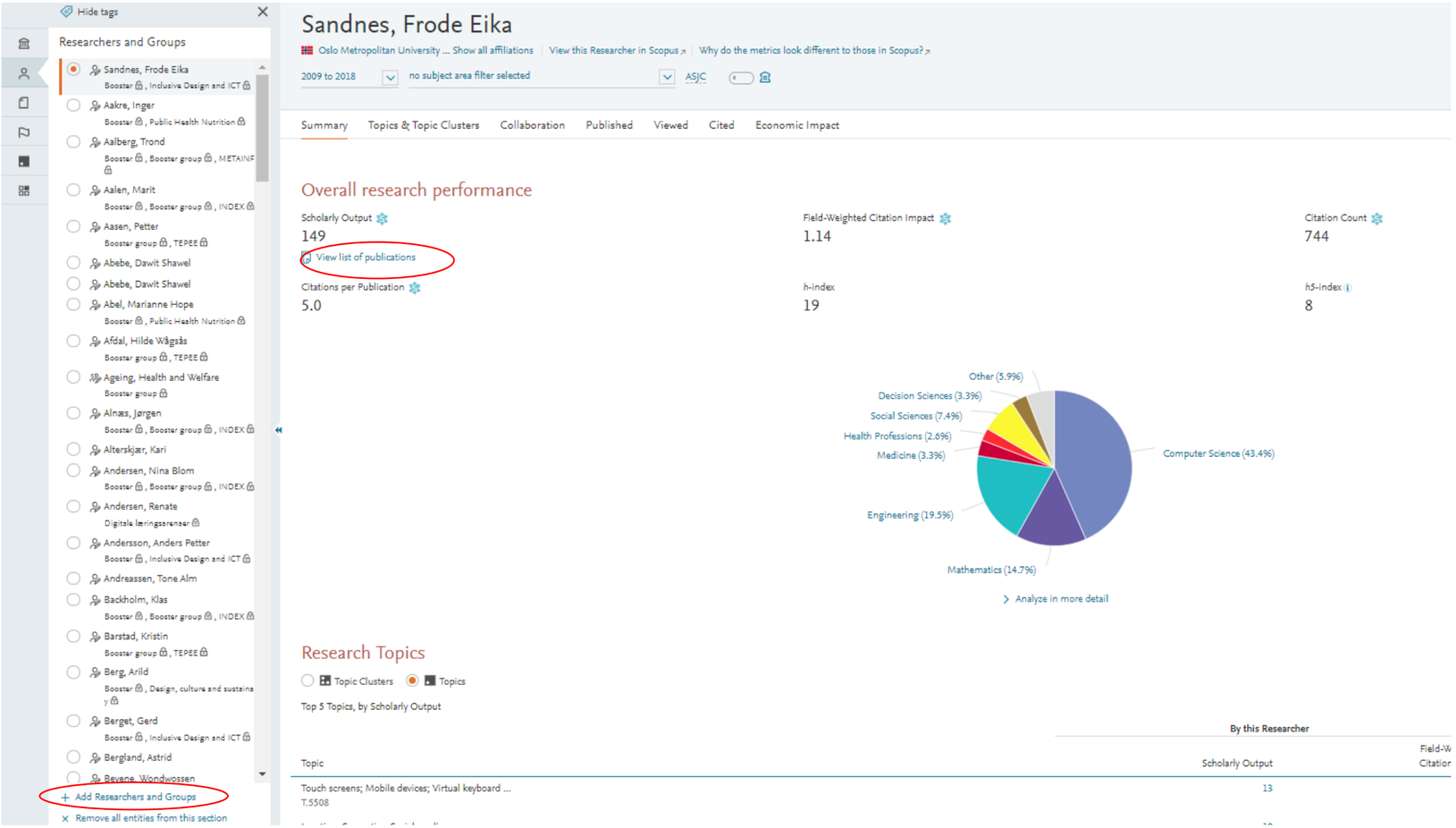
- Enter your last name, first name and institution and click **Search**
- If more than one researcher profile matching your search terms is found, select those that are yours. Use the ‘Show recent publications’ option to help with this.
- In the bottom right-hand corner, click on **Validate publications.**
- Look at the list of publications and deselect any that don’t belong to you. Use the **Search for missing publications** option to find and add any publications that aren’t listed.

- **NB: SciVal is based on the Scopus database and does not index every publication. Check https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content for full coverage.**

- Once you are happy with the profile, click on **Next Step**
- Select your preferred name variant, and then **Save and Finish**

Find your publications

- Click on **Add Researcher** and find yourself using the Wizard
- Click on **View list of publications**
- **Export**, selecting the options as indicated.



Export publications

Select the fields you want to include in the export for your selected publications.

Select all | Deselect all | Reset to default selection

Publication basics

- [x] Title
- [x] Authors
- [x] Year
- [x] Scopus Source title
- [x] DOI
- [x] Publication-type
- [ ] Institutions

Publication details

- [ ] Reference
- [ ] Abstract
- [ ] EID (Scopus ID)
- [ ] PubMed ID
- [ ] Number of Authors
- [ ] Scopus Author IDs
- [ ] Scopus affiliation IDs
- [x] Scopus affiliation names
- [x] Country or region
- [ ] All Science Journal Classification (ASJC) Code
- [ ] All Science Journal Classification (ASJC) Field Name

Publication metrics

- [ ] Views
- [ ] Field-weighted views impact
- [x] Citations
- [ ] Field-weighted citation impact
- [ ] Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles, per percentile
- [x] Field-Weighted Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles, per percentile

Scopus Source related

- [ ] Volume
- [ ] Issue
- [ ] Pages
- [ ] ISSN
- [ ] Source ID
- [ ] Source-type
- [x] SNIP 2017
- [ ] CiteScore 2018
- [x] SJR 2017

Find current & potential collaborators using SciVal

- Click on **Collaboration**
- On the left hand side, under **Institutions & Groups**, select Oslo Metropolitan University.
- Select an appropriate time window.
- Select an appropriate subject area (or leave blank to view the whole university).
- Select **Table** view

Collaboration by Oslo Metropolitan University

Norway | More details on this Institution

2016 to 2019 | Health (social science) | ASJC | Data sources

Current collaboration | Potential collaboration

Institutions not yet collaborating with Oslo Metropolitan University

Worldwide | All sectors | All authors

5,282 not yet collaborating institutions

Table | Map

+ Add to Reporting | Export | Shortcuts | Find institution

Top 100 Institutions not yet collaborating with Oslo Metropolitan University, by Scholarly Output

Institution	Scholarly Output	Authors	Field-Weighted Citation Impact	Field-Weighted Views Impact
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	1,146 ▲	2,868 ▲	3.95	1.24
Harvard University	816 ▲	1,052 ▲	1.64	1.39
Johns Hopkins University	756 ▲	959 ▲	2.04	1.23
University of Toronto	698 ▲	976 ▲	1.38	1.39
Columbia University	582 ▲	742 ▲	1.29	1.16
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	571 ▲	613 ▲	1.66	1.18
University of California at San Francisco	568 ▲	646 ▲	1.74	1.23

- Selecting **Current collaboration** will enable you to see all the institutions currently collaborating with OsloMet in this discipline area (as defined by co-authored papers published in journals classified in this category).
- Selecting **Potential collaboration** will enable you to see all the institutions NOT currently collaborating with OsloMet in this discipline area.
- Only the top 100 institutions by volume of publications will be listed on the screen. However, if you click on **Export** you can view the whole list in Excel and sort it based on a wider range of indicators/parameters.
- To see how OsloMet's performance in the chosen subject area compares with the current or potential collaborator, click on the name of the institution.

Collaboration with King's College London

Within: **Health (social science)** | Year range: 2016 to 2019

Export Shortcuts

Overview Current co–authors Potential co–authors

+ Add to Reporting

	Oslo Metropolitan University	Co–authored	King's College London
	0	0	0
	0.79 Field–Weighted Citation Impact	– Field–Weighted Citation Impact	1.53 Field–Weighted Citation Impact
Authors	93 ▲	–	496 ▼
Scholarly Output	80 ▲	–	460 ▲
Views count (from Scopus)	1,165	–	8,143
Field–Weighted Views Impact	1.16	–	1.36
Citation Count	165	–	1,801

Show more

- On this screen (above) you can compare the volume of output, views and citations of papers produced by the current or potential collaborator, with that of OsloMet.
- To identify individuals at this institution you may wish to collaborate with, select **Potential co-authors.** (If you selected Current collaboration could you now select **Current co-authors** to view current collaborators)**.**

Collaboration with King's College London

Within: **Health (social science)** | Year range: 2016 to 2019

Export Shortcuts

Overview Current co–authors Potential co–authors

Add to panel

Oslo Metropolitan University

+ Add to Reporting

Top 100 authors not yet collaborating with King's College London, by number of publications

Author	Scholarly Output	Citations
Johannessen, Lars E.F.	5	11
Aartsen, Marja J.	5	5
Veenstra, Marijke	3	10
Solvang, Per Koren	3	6
Herland, Mari Dalen	3	1
Solem, Per Erik	2	27
Rasmussen, Erik Børve	2	10
Abebe, Dawit Shawel	2	9
Elstad, Jon Ivar	2	9
Malmberg-Heimonen, Ira Elena	2	8
Tøge, Anne Grete	2	8
Eriksen, Astrid M.A.	2	5
Lid, Inger Marie	2	5

King's College London

+ Add to Reporting

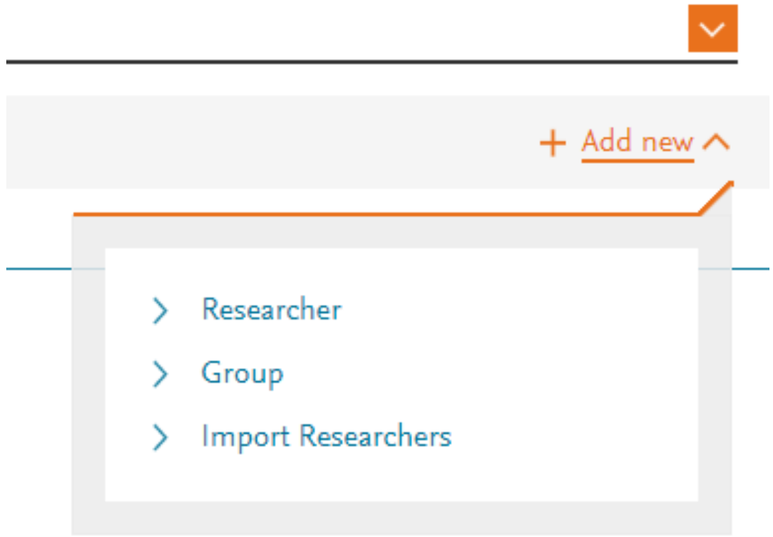
Top 100 authors not yet collaborating with Oslo Metropolitan University, by number of publications

Author	Scholarly Output	Citations
Manthorpe, Jill	19	66
McNeill, Ann D.	14	106
Avendaño, Mauricio	10	27
Harding, Richard	10	19
Glaser, Karen	9	87
Rid, Annette	9	65
Neale, Joanne	9	29
Hitchman, Sara C.	8	68
Strang, John	8	36
Cribb, Alan	8	30
Stevens, Martin	8	24
Norrie, Caroline	8	18
Rose, Diana S.	7	54

- On this screen (above) you can compare the publication performance of OsloMet authors with that of the current or potential collaborator. By clicking on the blue **Publications** links, you can view the publications of that author from within this subject category.

Use SciVal to support grant applications

- SciVal's benchmarking feature allows you to support grant applications by demonstrating the influence of an individual or group's publications. The instructions below will get you started.
- *First, define the individual or group you want to benchmark.*
- Click on **MySciVal.** Then select **Researchers & Groups** on the left-hand side.
- Click on **Add new** and then **Researcher**



- Follow the Wizard to define your new researcher and then save them. A separate handout on checking SciVal profiles is available.
- Repeat Step to define other researchers if you are seeking to create a group. Then in **Add new -> Group** select the individual researchers to form a Group.
- Repeat Steps if you wish to create a bespoke Group with which to benchmark your individual or group.

Now you can benchmark these individuals and groups.

- Go to **Benchmarking**
- On the left-hand side, under **Researchers and Groups**, select the individuals or groups you wish to benchmark. You can also add in **Institutions and Groups** (e.g. OsloMet or other group) or whole **Countries and Groups** (e.g. UK or Worldwide).
- Select an appropriate time window (the past 3 or 5 whole years would be suitable).
- Select an appropriate subject area for the individual or group (or leave blank to view all subject areas).

On the Y and X axis, select an indicator to use (see box below for suggestions). If you just want to look at progress against a certain indicator over the time window, just select that indicator on the Y axis and leave the X axis as *Publication Year.*

Sensible indicators to use:
Cited – Outputs in top citation percentiles - choose Percentage and Field-Weighted
Cited – Publications in top journal percentiles – choose SNIP or SJR and Percentage
Collaboration – choose International Collaboration and Field Weighted

- The result will be a chart as above, showing the publication performance of your individual or group against a range of peers, institutions or countries.
- This could be exported using the **Export** option at the top right-hand side of the screen, and then **Export the chart as an image file.**

Highlight the impact of your research

- **Highlight your full range of outputs**
- *“This project produced 11 non peer-reviewed articles, 2 reports for policy makers, 4 magazine articles, 3 local newspaper articles, 23 presentations to a variety of policy and academic audiences, and 2 book chapters.”*
- *“This project resulted in 10 peer-reviewed articles, 2 national presentations, and 4 international presentations.”*
- **Highlight the impact of one or more outputs**
- *“The paper describing this work is listed below and has been cited >300 times (Scopus).”*
- *“Collectively the 4 papers listed below have been cited more than 1,200 times by Scopus (1,100 by WoS).”*
- **Highlight successful dissemination**
- *The 21 publications resulting from this work have been cited by 750 subsequent works by investigators in 47 countries, and in 7 languages around the world (Scopus).*
- **Highlight consumption by stakeholders**
- *“There was considerable media coverage of this project, with 10 articles in national newspapers and 6 other media appearances.”*
- *“The 4 papers describing this work were referred to by news media outlets 24 times; tweeted 13 times worldwide, including tweets from the National Cancer Institute, and commented on 8 times in PubMed Commons.”*
- **To include or not to include**
- In the end, you may decide that your contributions to science speak louder than what any numbers or metrics can capture. These suggestions are meant to provide ideas and options as you consider how to communicate your science to reviewers.

Ways for Improving Citations

1. Use A Unique Name Consistently Throughout Academic Careers
2. Use a standardized institutional affiliation and address, using no abbreviations
3. Repeat key phrases in the abstract while writing naturally.
4. Assign keyword terms to the manuscript
5. Make a unique phrase that reflects author's research interest and use it throughout academic life.
6. Deposit paper in Open Access repository
7. Keep your professional web pages and published lists up to date
8. Make your research easy to find, especially for online searchers
9. Open Access (OA) increases citation rate
10. Publish with international authors
11. Team-authored articles get cited more
12. Use more references
13. Publish a longer paper

Ale **Ebrahim**, Nader. 2014. How to **Promote Your Article**, DOI: 10.6084/m9.figshare.1083502

16. Publish papers with a Nobel laureates
17. Contribute to Wikipedia
18. Start blogging
19. Join academic social networking sites
20. Write a review paper
23. Avoid to select a question type of title
24. Sharing detailed research data
25. Publish across disciplines
26. Present a working paper
27. **Publish your article in one of the journals everyone in your discipline reads**
28. Publicize yourself - link your latest published article to your email signature
29. Publish your work in a journal with the highest number of abstracting and indexing
30. Create a podcast describing the research project
31. **Make an online CV Like ORCID** or ResearcherID (researcher profiles!)
32. Publish tutorials papers
33. Use all “Enhancing Visibility and Impact” tools which are available

Ale **Ebrahim**, Nader. 2014. How to **Promote Your Article**, DOI: 10.6084/m9.figshare.1083502

Publishing strategies: writing to get read

Employ an effective publishing and communication strategy

Scientific Publishing

- Publication strategies:
  - where and how to publish?

Why develop a publication strategy?

- Help maximize academic impact
- Support career development
- Outputs for funding
- Academic recruitment

What is the best publication strategy?

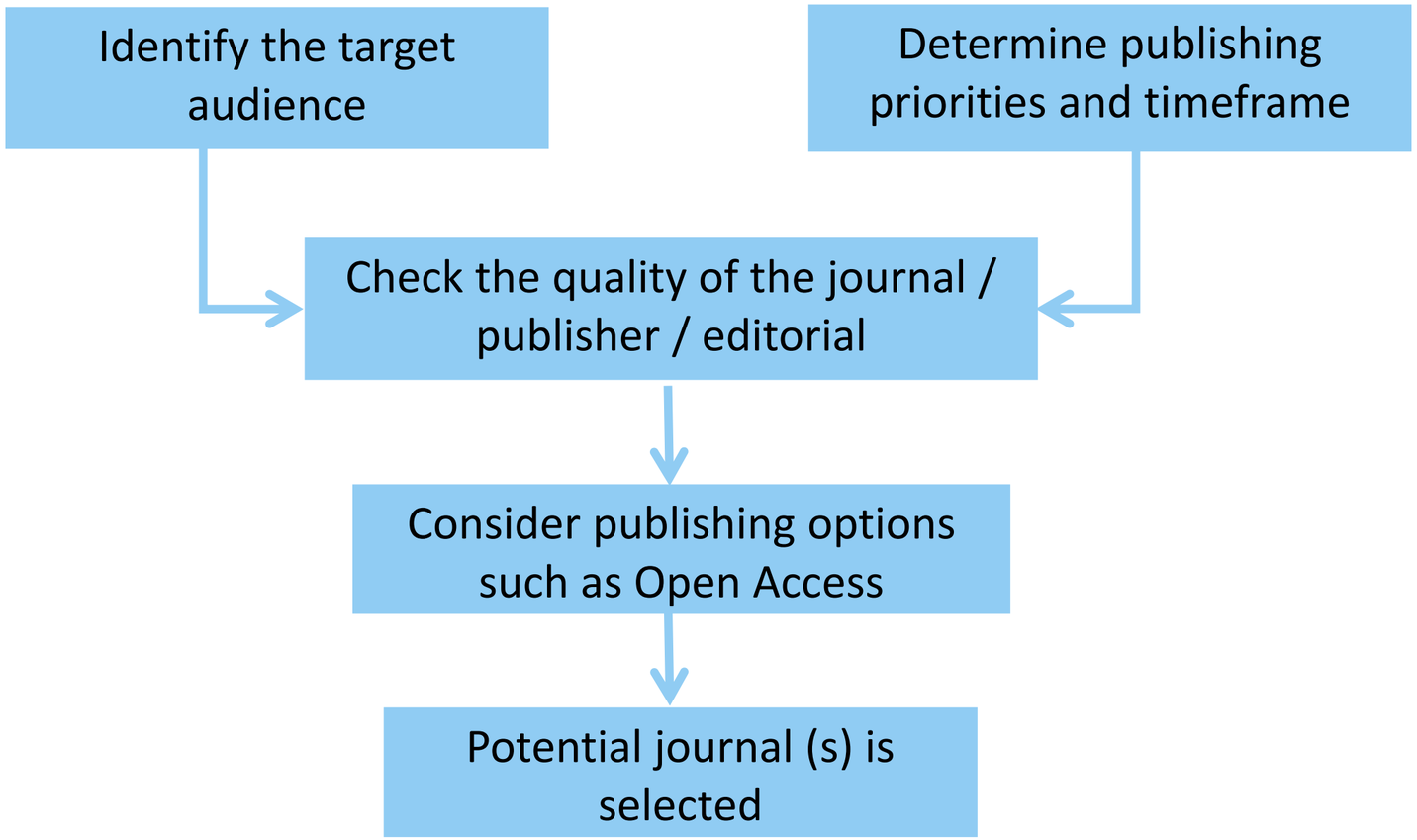
Publishing strategies are meant to improve the impact of good quality research.

- Multiple planned publications
- Several years into the future
- Congruent with the programs themes
- Revise and improve the plan

Elements of a publication strategy

1. Understanding publication types
   - What is publishable research?
   - What is the nature of the contribution?
2. Target Audience!
3. Understanding publishing venues
   - Which venue is best suited for publishing your research?
4. Planning
   - Establish objectives: short-, medium- and long-term:
   - What paper are you working on now?
   - What papers will you submit in the next 6 months?
5. Working
   - Continuous mix of: literature, research and reporting
6. Adapting
   - Reflect on your progress and revise/improve the plan

The publishing process



Finding the right journal. The essential checklist:

- Relevant topic
  - To the scientific dialogue
  - To the journal
- Scientific/scholarly quality
- Focus of the core argument
- Headings, tables and figures
- Format and house style

- Audience targeted
  - Interdisciplinary?
  - Practitioners?
- Consider the quality of the journal.
- Open access?
- Inquire into the self-archiving policy - does it apply with funder?
- Language?

What is a predatory journal or conference?

- All about the money, not the knowledge
  - High fees and low standards
- Cynically prey on scholars desperate to improve their productivity statistics
  - Young scholars

Red flags and gray zones

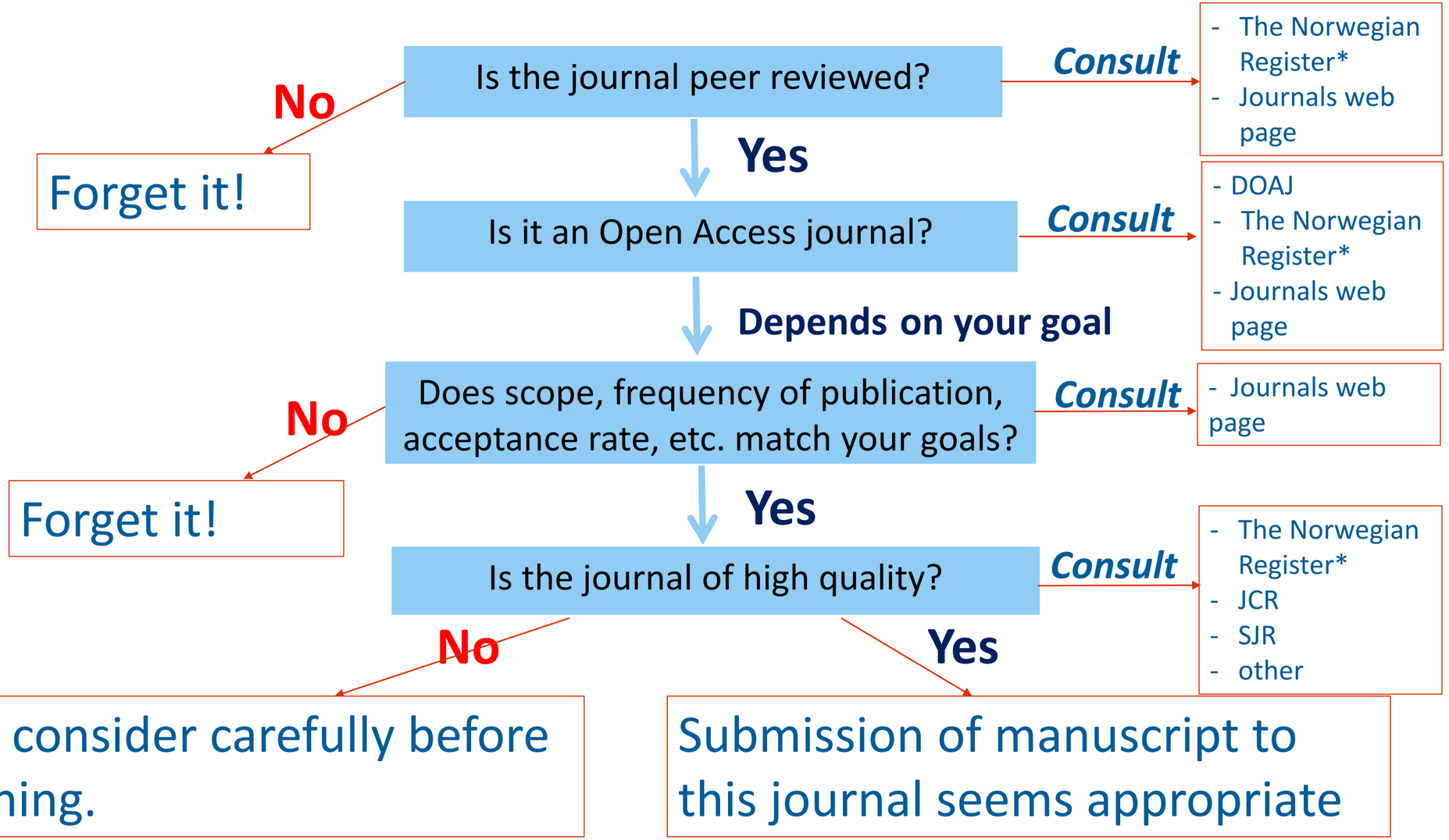
- High-pressure tactics, spam
- False impact factors, ISSNs, editorial members, etc.
- Titles that are overly encompassing or closely resemble a real journal
  - E.g., Journal of Science, Humanities and Technology
- Gray zones
  - New journals
  - “Vanity conferences”

Places to check for journals

- Your networks!
  - Legitimate journals and conferences are known in your networks
  - Be wary of those no one has heard of
  - Don’t be afraid to ask, or to Google!

- Web of Science, i.e. ISI (Institute for Scientific Information)
- Scopus
- SCImago
- “Publiseringskanaler NSD”
  - https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside

When potential journals are identified



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THINK CHECK SUBMIT

- Have a look at Think Check Submit, where there is a useful checklist of what to look for and a helpful video on finding a trusted journal.

- https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

Social media for researchers

- Involvement in online debate and academic networking can help to raise a researcher's profile.
- SK

Engagement, influence and impact

- Collaboration
- Communication and dissemination
- Engagement and impact
  - Citizen science
  - Enterprise
  - Making policy
  - Coaching and mentoring
  - etc

Relevant web pages at OsloMet

- Cristin: https://ansatt.oslomet.no/en/cristin
- Dissemination: https://ansatt.oslomet.no/en/dissemination
- Publication: https://ansatt.oslomet.no/en/publication
- Forskningsevaluering: https://ansatt.oslomet.no/forskningsevaluering
- Profiler: https://ansatt.oslomet.no/forskningsevaluering#profiler