# Carnegie Mellon University University Libraries

# Scholarly Communications
# Digest

## June 2014

## In this issue

## We want to hear from you

Send us your questions, suggestions for topics to address in the SC Digest, and information to include in the Digest.
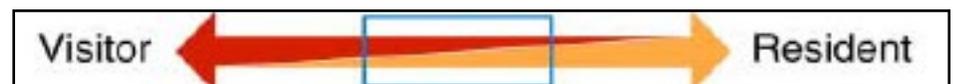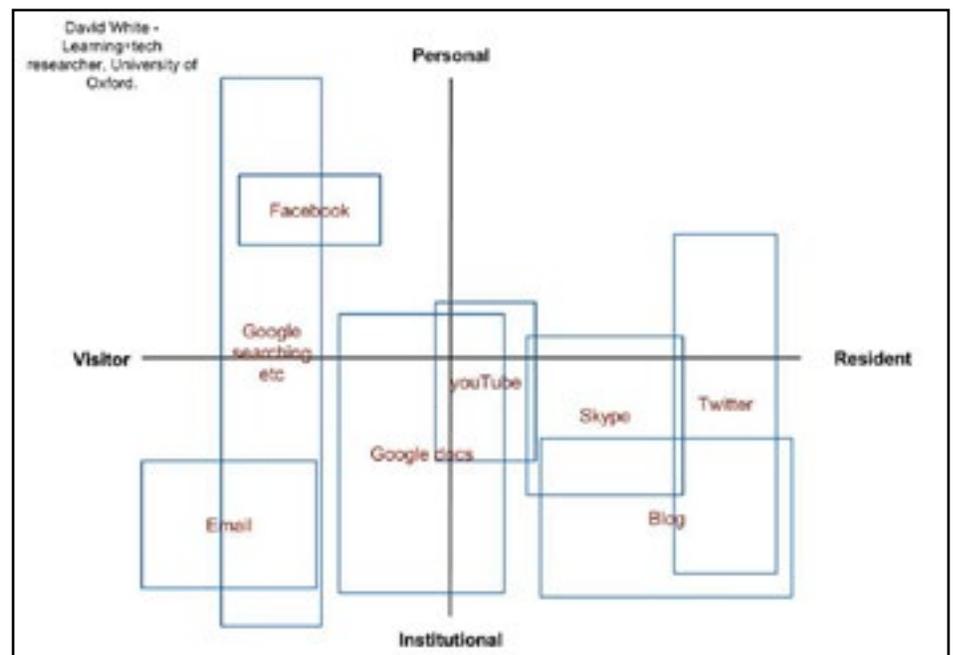
Contact
Denise Troll Covey

## From Keith and Denise

The first issue of the SC Digest was well received. In this issue, we've added some "just for fun" suggestions to familiarize you with new tools, and reference an InfoKit that might spark your next research project or conversation with colleagues.

## Research Lifecycle

Tools in the Visitors and Residents InfoKit can help us understand the contexts that surround student and faculty engagement with digital resources, spaces, and tools and help us think constructively about which services to provide and how to provide them to support the research lifecycle. For example, the V&R mapping process can provide a picture of a researcher's engagement landscape.

## Discover

### Find researchers' professional activities

Research organizations struggle to benchmark research strengths and impacts because they cannot easily and accurately identify and link researchers with their professional activities. ORCID helps solve this problem by enabling the systematic identification of researchers' intellectual outputs, even if they change organizations or departments.

Complying with the recordkeeping requirements of funders and accreditors will be easier for the University, and keeping Research Showcase @ CMU up to date will be easier for the Libraries, if reseachers have an ORCID profile that includes their citations. We plan to acquire ORCIDs for CMU researchers, but they will have to complete their profile and import their citations. Importing from Scopus, Web of Science, and CrossRef can be accomplished with a click.

***Just for fun:***

Register for an ORCID ID. Complete your profile and import your citations. (Instructions are provided after you register.)

For more information, read Ten things you need to know about ORCID right now.

### Discover CMU theses and dissertations

Research Showcase @ CMU has a growing collection of CMU theses and dissertations. The collection is harvested and indexed by Google Scholar. To further enhance access to these important works, the Libraries recently joined the National Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD). CMU work will soon be discoverable in the NDLTD database.

Point PhD students to Depositing / Publishing Your Dissertation to help them make informed decisions about disseminating their work.

## Gather and Manage

### Delve into the Research Process

According to Ivan Oransky of the blog Retraction Watch, the percentage of articles being published and later retracted is on the rise. Fraud, including plagiarism, accounts for most of the retractions. Retracted articles often continue to be cited.

Publishers are increasingly implementing plagiarism detection software. The update identifier CrossMark was developed to alert researchers to article retractions and updates.

What does the increase in retractions say about the education of researchers, competition for funding, and the quality of peer review? See the article on the next page for developments in peer review.

***Just for fun:***

Check out PubMed's graph of retraction notices per 100K publications. You can view the data cummulatively, by year, or by the top 20 journals notable for retractions.

## Create and Share

### Rethink peer review

Peer review is essential to advancing the disciplines. But traditional peer review suffers from many problems, including quality, secrecy, bias, turn-around time, cost of coordination, availability of reviewers, and volume of publications. In response, new models are emerging.

- *Pre-publication* peer review relies on recruited reviewers to assess either the significance or more recently simply the methodological soundness of a work. The reviews are not shared with the public.
- *Post-publication (open)* peer review relies on peers voluntarily reviewing a work after it is made publicly available. The reviews are shared with the public and may be signed or anonymous.

Nikolaus Kriegeskorte contends that open peer review is essential to the future of scientific publishing. He is not alone. Standalone peer-review platforms are proliferating to accommodate open peer reviews. Several Carnegie Mellon faculty are involved in the Faculty of 1000 open peer review initiative.

### Rethink attribution and value

Changing practices are raising questions about what it means to be an author and increasing pressures to recognize and reward other roles and new types of publication.  See:

- When a Scholar is One Among 500, What Does it Mean to be "An Author"?
- Publons: Evaluating academic research
- Improving the Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship
- Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles

*Just for fun:*

If you think data citations should be accorded the same importance as citations of publications, consider endorsing the Data Citation Principles. If you endorse the Principles, let us know.

### Look at PeerJ's rethinking of the landscape

PeerJ is an open access journal in the biological and medical sciences. It uses a traditional single-blind peer review process but encourages transparency and the recognition of all forms of contribution:

- PeerJ authors have the option of displaying their peer-review history with their published articles. 80% of them do.
- Many PeerJ open peer reviewers sign their reviews.
- PeerJ assigns a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to each open peer review, enabling the reviews to be cited and the reviewer's contribution to be recognized.
- Open peer-reviewers and those who make other contributions to PeerJ (e.g., editors, commenters) receive Academic Contribution points. Accumulated points display on the researcher's PeerJ profile, incentivizing engagemenet and good behavior.

PeerJ also has an innovative business model: lifetime memberships. The Libraries pay for CMU authors' PeerJ memberships at the Basic or Enhanced level. The fee is paid automatically when CMU authors submit or have an article accepted for publication in PeerJ.



### Extend ProQuest embargo

Authors may request an embargo longer than two years on open or restricted access to their dissertation in the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database by sending email to disspub@proquest.com **after** the dissertation citation and abstract become available in the database. ProQuest is considering our suggestion to update the submission form to enable PhDs simply to enter the embargo period they want when they submit their work to ProQuest.

## Maximize Impact

### Plumb Plum Analytics

[Plum Analytics](#) is a tool to measure and visualize research impacts. It gathers metrics around all research outputs, including articles, books, blogs and datasets. The metrics span five weighted categories of impact:

1. ***Citations*** - Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, PubMed
2. ***Mentions*** - blog posts, news stories, Wikipedia articles, comments, reviews
3. ***Usage*** - downloads, views, book holdings, document delivery
4. ***Captures*** - saves, bookmarks, favorites, groups, readers
5. ***Social media*** - Tweets, +1's, likes, shares, ratings

See the [Current List of Metrics](#) for details.

The University Library System, University of Pittsburgh, recently adopted Plum Analytics. This [presentation](#) describes their pilot project and follow-up assessment.

### Check out Web of Science InCites

To enable greater exploration of traditional metrics, CIT has acquired a site-license for [InCites](#). The tool enables us to analyze CMU researcher productivity and benchmark our work against peers worldwide.

***Just for fun:***

1. Go to [Web of Science](#).
2. Click InCites in the upper left.
3. Create an account.
4. Play.

Let us know what you discover.

### What's your ImpactStory?

[ImpactStory](#) is an open-source tool that helps researchers explore and share the impacts of their work, including articles, presentations, blogs and software. Researcher stories are helping to change the scholarly reward system to value different kinds of web-based work.

This [example](#) story is impressive! The citations were imported from ORCID, GoogleScholar, SlideShare and Github.

***Just for fun:***

[Create](#) your ImpactStory.

### Ponder

Web-based engagement and sharing are emerging as the hallmarks of contemporary scholarly communication, creating an interactive ecosystem that is driving the recognition of contributions beyond publication.

Where are you on the Visitor-Resident continuum? If your work is not on the web in venues that harness what the ecosystem offers and the new tools capture, you've stifled its demonstrable impact. Consider putting your work in multiple venues to enhance discovery, engage readers and help you tell your story. With the following venues, it's easy to share your work on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google+, Pinterest and elsewhere:

- [Research Showcase @ CMU](#) - reports downloads; also preserves your work
- [Scribd](#) - reports views, ratings, likes and downloads
- [SlideShare](#) - reports views, likes, comments and downloads

## Policy

### CMU Research Data Management Policy

The [Research Data Management Resolution](#) passed by the Faculty Senate in January 2014 calls for the University to develop a Research Data Management (RDM) Policy.  We've drafted an outline of Policy components and are preparing to recruit a representative group of stakeholders to draft the Policy.

*Action requested*:

Please send us your questions to help us develop an RDM Policy FAQ for researchers.

### What is the market spending on open access publication?

It's difficult to know for sure, but it appears to be lots.  See:

- [What are we spending on OA publication?](#)
- [Wellcome Trust releases details of APC spend](#)
- [The costs for going Gold in the Netherlands](#)

### Statement on open access embargos

The Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR) has issued a [statement](#) calling for a maximum embargo period of 6 months for life and physical sciences and 12 months for social sciences and humanities.  The statement also calls for open access policies to articulate a strategy for reducing or eliminating the embargoes. Signatories include:

- Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
- Association of European Research Libraries (LIBER)
- Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)

### ACRL 2014 Legislative Agenda

ACRL's [legislative agenda](#) focuses on three critical issues:

- Public access to federally funded research
- Network neutrality
- Government surveillance

## Did You Know?

Post-publication peer review using blogs makes corrections to the literature eight times more likely to happen than corrections reported to journal editors in the traditional manner.  See Brookes, PS. (2014) [Internet publicity of data problems in the bioscience literature correlates with enhanced corrective action](#).

Mentions of articles on scholarly blogs correlate to later citations.  See Shema, H., Bar-Ilan, J., and Thelwall, M. (May 2014) [Do blog citations correlate with a higher number of future citations?](#) Research blogs as a potential source for alternative metrics. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 65 (5): 1018-1027.

Video abstracts attract more readers.  Spicer, S. (April 2014). [Exploring video abstracts in science journals: An overview and case study](#). *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication*.

A higher percentage of humanities and social sciences articles have altmetrics than articles in the biomedical and life sciences.  Costas, R., Zahedi, Z., and Wouters, P. (January 2014). [Do altmetrics correlate with citations? Extensive comparison of altmetric indicators with citations from a multidisciplinary perspective](#).  arXiv:1401.4321.