Maximize your Research Impact Series

Part 2: Researcher Identity
Are you completing this course for GPS credit?

Please make sure you have signed in on the sign up sheet with your:

- Name
- Department
- TCard/library barcode
Who are we?

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Recap from Maximize your Research Impact Part 1: Metrics and Context

The first part of this series focused on the environment regarding quantitative measures of research impact, their context and responsible use.

- Article level metrics (e.g. how your published work is tracked, used, and cited, as well as social media awareness, etc.)
- Researcher metrics or quantitative output of the individual (e.g. h-index, citation metrics, etc.)
- Journal-level metrics to evaluate journals that you plan to submit manuscripts to (e.g. impact factor, CiteScore, etc.).
- Context of these metrics and how to use responsibly
Part 2: Researcher Identity

Today we’ll addresses the **management of your researcher identity**. Focus on:

- The importance of a researcher identifier (e.g. ORCID iD, author profiles, etc.) to distinguish you and your work from others;
- Taking ownership of and managing your researcher identity (e.g. Impactstory, Google Scholar Profiles, ResearcherID)

You will leave with:

- ORCID iD (author identifier) + the beginning of a personal research impact summary.

*Access to your current CV or examples of your scholarly output will be helpful!*
What is your researcher identity?

- Your name as it appears on your publications
- Your institutional and/or organizational affiliation
- Profiles listing your publications/research activities
- Your collaborators
- Citations of your research and publications (i.e: journals)
- Peer review and other editorial activities
- Other forms of scholarly output (i.e: conference proceedings, blog posts, presentations)
- Your work as it appears on ResearchGate and other academic scholarly networks
- Mentions in social media (i.e: Facebook, Twitter)
Why manage your Researcher Identity?

- Others can discover your work easily
- Uniquely distinguish your name
- Collate ALL your research output
- Collect & analyze associated metrics
- Ensure your research is correctly credited
- Streamline research workflow: manuscript & grant submissions, tracking of funded research
- Promote your research & find collaborators
What options are available?

- ResearcherID (Clarivate Analytics, formerly Thomson Reuters)
  - Integrated within: Web of Science

- Scopus Author ID (Elsevier)
  - Integrated within: Scopus and ScienceDirect

- Google Scholar Citations (Google)
  - Integrated within: Google Scholar

- ORCID ID (non-profit)
  - Integrated within: universities, national agencies, publishers, professional societies, other ID systems, etc.

What makes these different from each other? Which do I need to know about?
ResearcherID (Web of Science)

- Provides publication listing and citation metrics for WoS publications
  - ResearcherID: D-1956-2012

- Where can you find it?
  - Web of Science (WoS) -> top menus “Tools” -> ResearcherID
  - [www.researcherid.com](http://www.researcherid.com)
  - Can link through WoS publication search results (click “View ResearcherID and ORCID” when on abstract view - will only show if an author has an ID)

- How can you get one?
  - Registration is needed in order to get your ID assigned

- Can add publications to your profile (searching WoS, uploading RIS file, using EndNote, import from ORCID)

- You can control the privacy settings
## Publication List 1: View

This list contains papers that I find interesting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Added Date</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Making the Best of Mixed-Field Orientation of Polar Molecules: A Recipe for Achieving Adiabatic Dynamics in an Electrostatic Field Combined with Laser Pulses</td>
<td>09-Dec-16</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theoretical description of adiabatic laser alignment and mixed-field orientation: the need for a non-adiabatic model</td>
<td>09-Dec-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pros and Cons of ResearcherID

Why people like it:

- User privacy controls
- Non-registered users can search to view profiles
- Track citation counts and h-index (for WoS publications)
- Find co-authors and collaborators
- Lab tools to view collaboration and citation networks
- Links with ORCID

Cons:

- Need to add publications that are not indexed by WoS (manual entry or import)
- Non-WoS publications do not show citation data
- Only usable in that system
Scopus Author ID (Scopus)

- Scopus Author ID distinguishes between authors in Scopus products to give a publication list and citation metrics
  - Scopus Author ID: 7003880677

- Where you can find it?
  - “Author Search” in Scopus
  - Can link through author name in any Scopus search results

- How do you get one?
  - Automatically generated in Scopus
  - Can request to merge if you have multiple identifiers
  - Can add publications only by request
Regehr, Cheryl
University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
Author ID: 7003880677

http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7814-7836

Other name formats: Regehr, C.

Subject areas:
Social Sciences, Medicine, Psychology, Nursing, Arts and Humanities, Business, Management and Accounting

Document and citation trends:

- Documents: 109
- Cited by: 2110 documents
- 97 co-authors

Recent publications:

- Murder at the Dinner Table: Family Narratives of Forensic Mental Health Professionals
  - Authors: Regehr, K., Regehr, C., Glancy, G.
  - Year: 2019
  - Journal: Journal of Loss and Trauma
  - Volume: 24(1), pp. 31-49
Pros and Cons of Scopus Author ID

**Why people like it:**
- Analyze your research output
- View h-index, h-graph
- Create a citation overview
- Find co-authors and collaborators
- Links with ORCID

**Cons:**
- Author identification not always accurate
- Have to contact to correct information
- Multiple IDs may be generated
- Must check accuracy regularly
- IDs only offered to those that have publications in Scopus products
- Inaccessible to those without a subscription
Google Scholar Citations

• Google Scholar Citations is a profiling tool that is used as a way for authors to keep track of citations to their articles.

• Where can you find it? https://scholar.google.ca
  ○ Search for researcher name; if profile available, will come up in search results
  ○ Register for a Citations Profile via Google Scholar

• You can:
  ○ check who is citing your publications
  ○ graph citations over time
  ○ compute several citation metrics: h-index, i10-index and the total number of citations

• Also referred to as Google Scholar Profiles

• Uses the Google Scholar search engine to build profile
  ○ Index includes most peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference papers, theses and dissertations, preprints, abstracts, technical reports, and other scholarly literature, including court opinions and patents
Factors contributing to posttraumatic growth: A proposed structural equation model
S Cadell, C Regehr, D Hemsworth
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 73 (3), 279-287
Cited by: 421 in 2003

Interventions to reduce stress in university students: A review and meta-analysis
C Regehr, D Glancy, A Pitts
Journal of affective disorders 148 (1), 1-11
Cited by: 368 in 2013

Strategies for reducing secondary or vicarious trauma: Do they work?
T Bober, C Regehr
Brief Treatment and Crisis Intervention 6 (1), 1
Cited by: 323 in 2006

Exposure to human tragedy, empathy, and trauma in ambulance paramedics
C Regehr, G Goldberg, J Hughes
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 72 (4), 505-513
Cited by: 310 in 2002
Pros and Cons of Google Scholar Citations

Why people like it:

- “Business card” for scholars / easy to use!
- Captures more citations than Web of Knowledge or Scopus
- Captures "non-traditional" publications, such as software, books, book chapters, and conference papers (also captures non-English language publications)
- Automatically adds /tracks citations for an author
- Inflated h-index

Cons:

- “Dirty Data”: may miss some of your work or add work that doesn’t belong to you (Not good at disambiguation). Unclear where data is pulled from. You are responsible for maintaining.
- May disappear! Commercial product with no mandate to serve community
- Lack of interoperability: doesn’t work with other system and infrastructure available.
- Measures only traditional ‘impact’ (citations)
ORCID ID

- Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier
  - Persistent 16 digit unique identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher
- ORCID iDs integrate into key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, and supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized
  - ORCID is not a profiling or networking tool
- ORCID is a non-profit organization supported by a community of members, including research organizations, publishers, funders, professional associations, and other stakeholders in the research ecosystem
Josiah Carberry

Biography
Josiah Carberry is a fictitious person. This account is used as a demonstration account by ORCID, CrossRef and others who wish to demonstrate the interaction of ORCID with other scholarly communication systems without having to use a real person’s account. Josiah Stinkney Carberry is a fictional professor, created as a joke in 1929. He is said to still teach at Brown University, and to be known for his work in “psychoceramics”, the supposed study of “cracked pots”. See his Wikipedia entry for more details.

Institutional Affiliations

- Wesleyan University: Middletown, CT, United States
  - Professor (Psychoceramics)
  - Source: Josiah Carberry
  - Created: 2013-12-06

- Brown University: Providence, RI, United States
  - Professor (Psychoceramics)
  - Source: Josiah Carberry
  - Created: 2013-12-06

Scholarly Output

- A Methodology for the Emulation of Architecture
  - 2012 | journal-article
  - DOI: 10.5555/12345680
  - Part of ISSN: 0264-3561
  - Source: CrossRef Metadata Search

- The Memory Bus Considered Harmful
  - 2012 | journal-article
  - DOI: 10.5555/666655554444
  - Part of ISSN: 0264-3561

Keywords
psychoceramics, Ionian philology

Websites
Brown University Page
Wikipedia Entry

Email
j.carberry@orcid.org

Other IDs
Scopus Author ID: 7007156898

Your ORCID Record

Your unique iD
If this isn’t a profile or networking tool, why should I care about this?

Why people like it:

- Distinguishes you from others with the same or similar name
- Ensures your research outputs and activities are correctly attributed to you
- Reliably and easily connects you with your contributions and affiliations
  - Your scholarly record “moves” as you move
  - Reduces data entry
- Improves recognition and discoverability for you and your research outputs
- Is interoperable
- Is persistent

Challenges:

- Your ORCID record is not:
  - a social media platform, nor a profile system, nor an online CV or content repository (you can’t upload your work here)
  - Sometimes a researcher will have to manually input things

But it connects with other tools to fulfil these functions
Why is name disambiguation important?

Would the real Sofia Garcia stand up?
Stand out in the sea of researchers

How your ORCID iD in a journal record will benefit you:

# Comparison of tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>ResearcherID</th>
<th>ORCID</th>
<th>Scopus Author ID</th>
<th>Google Scholar Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persistent ID</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User profile</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication list</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation metrics</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User privacy controls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitates networking</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrates with</td>
<td>ORCID</td>
<td>ResearcherID</td>
<td>Scopus Author ID</td>
<td>ORCID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[http://utas.libguides.com/ManageID](http://utas.libguides.com/ManageID)
What about Academic Social Networks (ASN)?

- **Examples:** ResearchGate, Academia.edu, or Mendeley
- **Purpose:** Social networking sites for researchers.
  - Researchers are able to create profiles, share their papers and other scholarly outputs, develop and maintain professional relationships, and also participate in discussion
  - Some sites offer metrics giving insight into how people are using your work
- **Can I share my research on these sites?**
  - It is the responsibility of the author to make sure that posting their article on an ASN complies with their publisher’s copyright policies. Popular sites like ResearchGate do not pre-screen submissions for copyright infringement, but rather respond to notices of infringement sent by a publisher
Publications

See your own publication stats

- **Total publication views**: 3,867
- **Total full-text downloads**: 1,527
- **Total dataset downloads**: 19
- **Total full-text requests**: 6

**TOP PUBLICATION VIEWS**

1. A Tuned and Scalable Fast Multipole Method as a Preeminent Algorithm for Exascale Systems
   - 5 Views

2. Comparing the treecode with FMM on GPUs for vortex particle simulations of a leapfrogging vortex ring
   - *Computers & Fluids* - COMPUT FLUIDS, 01/2011;
   - 3 Views

**Views by country**
- **China**: 8
- **United States**: 7
- **Ukraine**: 2

**Views by institution**
- We do not have any institution information for last week’s visitors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Open Access Repositories</th>
<th>Academia.edu</th>
<th>ResearchGate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term preservation</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports export or harvesting</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Access with no login walls</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business model</td>
<td>Nonprofit (usually)</td>
<td>Commercial (sells job posting services, hopes to sell data)</td>
<td>Commercial (sells ads, job posting services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wants your address book</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sends you lots of emails (by default)</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfils Tri-Agency OA policy requirements</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Open Access Repositories” by University of California OSC, used under CC BY 4.0 / Modified from original
How do these tools work together?

- The proprietary systems do not speak to each other
- However, ORCID integrates with Scopus Author ID and ResearcherID
  - You need to set this up
  - You must monitor your presence
- ORCID differs from the other identity management tools
  - Because of the interoperability
  - ORCID acts as the plumbing - enter once use often
Using these tools effectively

- Be aware of your research presence
- Take ownership where you can/wish to
- Keep information current
- Connect and integrate profiles (where possible)
- Make use of their purposes
  - Citation metrics
  - Find collaborators
- Publicize and use your IDs
  - Use in your applications and submissions, use in collaboration, and add to your website, CV, posters, email signature, etc.
- Understand how systems can use these tools
How do I learn more about my reach as a researcher?

Traditional citation based metrics

- Guide on licensed tools offered by the U of T that measure author impact using citation analysis: [https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/researchimpact](https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/researchimpact)
  - Will be a focus on h-index, total citations, etc.
- What sources can you use:
  - Web of Science
  - Incites
  - Scopus
At a an article level, Scopus has integrated Plum Analytics which captures interaction online
InCites example

Some data points/metrics available:
- % of documents cited
- Times cited
- Category normalized citation impact
Impactstory is an open-source website that helps researchers explore and share the online impact of their research.

“Tack buzz on Twitter, blogs, news outlets and more: we’re like Google Scholar for your research's online reach.”

Make a profile via your Twitter login.
The proportion of core species in a community varies with spatial scale and environmental heterogeneity.
Something new(er): scienceopen.com

- ScienceOpen is a freely accessible search and discovery platform that puts research in context.
  - Smart filters, topical collections and input from the academic community help you to find the most relevant articles in your field and beyond.
- ScienceOpen is an independent start-up company based in Berlin and Boston
- Allows you set up a personal profile based on your ORCID and to network with other researchers.
- View your own research in context – with citations, Altmetric scores, usage numbers, shares and more.

http://about.scienceopen.com
A closer look

Derek Horneier

Publications

Clouds in the atmosphere of the super-Earth exoplanet GJ 1214b
Sara Seager, Laura Kreidberg, Jacob L. Bean, Jean-Michel Desert, Andreas Jerphagnon, 3 more...
(2014)

Recent surveys have revealed that planets intermediate in size between Earth and Neptune ("super-Earths") are among the most common planets in the Galaxy. Atmospheric studies are the next step toward developing a comprehensive understanding of this new class of object. Much effort is needed to interpret the results of these studies.

A global cloud map of the nearest known brown dwarf
B. Biller, E. Burresi, J. E. Schlieder, J. Crossfield, W. Brandner, 7 more...
(2014)

Brown dwarfs — substellar bodies more massive than planets but not massive enough to initiate the sustained hydrogen fusion that powers self-luminous stars — are born hot and slowly cool as they age. As they cool below about 3,200 K, liquid or crystalline particles composed of calcium aluminate...
Workshop Activity

Creating an ORCID iD + building your record
When might you encounter ORCID?

- Journals
  - List of publishers that require an ORCID iD when paper is published: https://orcid.org/content/requiring-orcid-publication-workflows-open-letter

- Funders
  - Funders with ORCID policies: https://orcid.org/organizations/funders/policies

- May appear in signatures, on websites, in databases etc

- Creating a CV to export
Journals or publishers that require ORCID

- Wiley
- eLife
- The Royal Society
- Royal Society of Chemistry
- American Chemical Society
- Springer Nature
- PLOS
- EMBO Press
- American Geophysical Union
- IEEE
- Hindawi
- ScienceOpen

- Frontiers
- JMIR Publications
- Faculty of 1000
- Society of Open Science
- American Physical Society
- Rockefeller University Press
- Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery
- Wellcome Open Research
- IOP Publishing
- SAGE Publications
- Biomedical Research Network
- BMJ Journals
Visibility of your ORCID Record

- There are three visibility settings that can be controlled by you at an individual item level
- Default setting when you sign up?
  - Name = everyone
  - Email address = only me

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visibility Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Everyone</strong></td>
<td>Information marked as everyone can be viewed by anyone who comes to the orcid.org website or using the API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trusted parties</strong></td>
<td>Information marked as Trusted parties can be seen by any trusted parties that you have authorized to connect to your ORCID record. These connections require explicit action on your part. You will be asked if you would like to make a specific connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Only me</strong></td>
<td>This information may only be seen by you. It is also used by ORCID algorithms but the information is not shared.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What types of work does ORCID support?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book (written or edited)</th>
<th>Journal or Magazine article (or issue)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book Chapter</td>
<td>Newspaper/Newsletter article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Review</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry in a Dictionary or Encyclopedia</td>
<td>Online Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuals (<em>includes Course and assignment materials produced for teaching purposes</em>)</td>
<td>Supervised Student Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Report or Tool</td>
<td>Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Working Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture or Speech</td>
<td>Test Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Publications (abstracts, papers, posters)</td>
<td>Dataset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you have any of these items you can add to your ORCID record?

[http://members.orcid.org/api/resources/work-types](http://members.orcid.org/api/resources/work-types)
## Other Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Disclosure</th>
<th>License for IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invention</td>
<td>Trademark registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright registration</td>
<td>Spin off Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patents</td>
<td>Methodology or Technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://members.orcid.org/api/resources/work-types
Why is it good to register as a grad student?

- Moves with you (through changes in career and personal life)
- Builds as your career progresses
- You may need it (required for some journals or funders)
- Helps you track your research output
- It is exportable (work around to CCV through BibTeX export)
- Links to many systems (trusted authorities, imports)
- Allows for manual entry for things that are missed
- Accepts non-traditional types of outputs (which can be common in graduate work)
Live Demo

Adding output to your ORCID Record
Creating your ORCID Record

1. Visit https://orcid.org/register and register for an ORCID iD

2. Start populating your ORCID record
   - Did you bring a CV? Consider adding some of your output to your record.
   - No CV? Add your education and other identifying information (like biography, ‘also known as’)
   - Do you have any journal publications or output with persistent identifiers?
     - You can manually enter items or add them using the “search and link” tool

Slides will be available shortly: https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/researchimpact

Thank you for joining us today!