

Altmetrics in Practice: Librarian and LIS Faculty Views

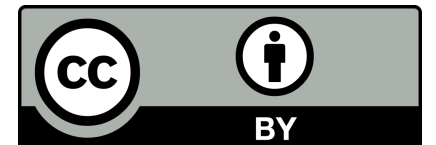
Sarah W. Sutton, Emporia State University SLIM

Stacy Konkiel, Altmetric.com

Rachel Miles, Kansas State University Libraries

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ER&L 2016, Austin, TX



What are altmetrics?



The **volume** and **nature of attention** that research receives online.

How often are people talking, what's being said, and who is saying it?

Article metrics for:

Family income, parental education and brain structure in children and adolescents

Kimberly G Noble, Suzanne M Houston, Natalie H Brito, Hauke Bartsch, Eric Kan, Joshua M Kuperman, Natacha Akshoomoff, David G Amaral, Cinnamon S Bloss, Ondrej Libiger, Nicholas J Schork, Sarah S Murray, B J Casey, Linda Chang, Thomas M Ernst, Jean A Frazier, Jeffrey R Gruen, David N Kennedy, Peter Van Zijl, Stewart Mostofsky, Walter E Kaufmann, Tal Kenet, Anders M Dale, Terry L Jernigan & Elizabeth R Sowell

Nature Neuroscience (2015) | doi:10.1038/nn.3983

Last updated: 21 April 2015 22:51:19 EDT

Total citations



Online attention



This Altmetric score means that the article is:

- in the 99 percentile (ranked 181st) of the 70,057 tracked articles in all journals
- in the 95 percentile (ranked 2nd) of the 46 tracked articles in *Nature Neuroscience*



Score in context

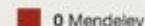
Is one of the highest ever scores in this journal (ranked #9 of 2,657)

show more...

Mentioned by



Readers on



Family income, parental education and brain structure in children and adolescents

News | Blogs | Twitter | Facebook | Google+ | Reddit | Score | Demographics | Help

So far Altmetric has seen 19 stories from 17 outlets.

THE TIMES

News story from The Times on 31st Mar 2015

The Times

It is not only bigger trust funds that the children of the wealthy inherit it could be bigger brains...

2015-03-31T00:01:00+00:00

Videnskab.dk

Fattigdom kan give børn små hjerner

Videnskab.dk

Amerikanske forskere har undersøgt sammenhængen mellem forældres indkomst og deres børns kognitive evner og stressen på deres hjerne...

2015-03-31T08:04:00+00:00

Berliner Morgenpost

Geistige Entwicklung: Armut ist schlecht für das kindliche Gehirn

Berliner Morgenpost

Kinder von wohlhabenden und gut gebildeten Eltern haben einer Studie zufolge größere Gehirne. Sie lösen auch Intelligenztests besser...

2015-03-31T13:19:01+00:00

Lots of speculation, little evidence



ELSEVIER

The Balance Point

Altmetrics: Rethinking the W

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1. Introduction

This installment of the "Balance Point" examines area of metrics called "altmetrics." When researchin umn editor was struck by how much of the dialog found in non-traditional places for academic di wikis, Twitter, and various Web sites. It seemed fit actively involved in the dialog to participate in v and therefore the column editor invited Finbar G for Swets Information Services and blogs about co-author the article. Galligan has written several blogs on altmetrics and related subjects and has dev

Collection Management Matters from page 79

I finished with the list, I gave it to the Special Collections Librarian for review and she turned those books and others she thought should be transferred downward on the shelves, so that they would be easy to identify. The Senior Library Assistant in Collection Management agreed to remove the books from the shelves, but before she took them to cataloging, she verified them against the list created by the Systems Librarian. Although the area had been inventoried about three years ago, there were still items on the shelves that did not appear on the pull list.

As we got further along in the project, the Head of Special Collections became a woman possessed. She could not weed enough books! After the first round, she requested that I come up to the area for an evaluation. We did a walk-through of every shelf, and agreed on additional titles that were more aptly suited for other areas of the library. We did a second and third round where we weeded the science, photography, literature, performing arts, religion, sociology, psychology, business, criminal justice, and political science books.

When the dust settled, and there were many, many dusty books on those shelves, we had actually transferred 3,900 books, which went to Circulation, Reference, the Youth Collection, and the library on our **Avon Williams Campus**. Since I had made the effort to weed the E, F, and G sections before the transferred books started coming out of Cataloging, the Circulation Supervisor and the Stack Supervisor said nothing to me about not having space to shelve them. The Special Collections Librarian was able to bring some of her most popularly requested items out of the storage rooms and on to the shelves in her area.

This project was not successful just because we changed the semantics. All of the concerns of the stakeholders were taken into consideration and systematically addressed. Since this is my seventeenth year at the library, I think I have a pretty good feel for the motives and attitudes of the personalities involved, as well as a history of how past library projects had been facilitated. At bottom, everyone knew that there was a problem that needed to be fixed in the best interests of the students, but agreeing on a way forward was the sticking point. Some

Analyze This: Altmetrics and Your Collection — S Development

by **Andrea Michalek** (Plum Analy <andrea@plumanalytics.com>

and **Mike Buschman** (Plum Analy <mike@plumanalytics.com>

Column Editor: **Kathleen McEvoy** <KMcevoy@ebsco.com>

When there were only print nals, managing your collect much simpler; you knew wh subscribed to, who checked it out, an requested new journals. When journals online, the world became more compl Often, the journals were part of databas the databases came from several vendor all had their own way — or no way — of ing usage to you. In 2002, an initiative l as **COUNTER (Counting Online Us Networked Electronic Resources)** for standardize library usage statistics. Libr publishers, and intermediaries cooperate this initiative and created standard w reporting usage. Now, over ten years **COUNTER** statistics are still a good f assist librarians in managing their colle

Citation counts are another set of sta important to research and researcher hence by extension librarians making d tion decisions. In the 1960s, publishe others developed a methodology that mined the impact of research based upon citation counts. From this approach came statistics, the most popular being **Thon Journal Impact Factor** or **JIF**. There are complaints about statistics based upon citations. However, the biggest probl using JIF and others is that in today's re landscape they are lagging indicators.

The world keeps changing. Over a decade ago, the great shift from print to online had been going on for some years and everyone was getting comfortable managing and purchasing online content. Now, there are other new great

New Opportunities for Repositories in the Age of Altmetrics

by Stacy Konkiet and Dave Scherer

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

For institutional repositories, alternative metrics reflecting online activity present valuable indicators of interest in their holdings that can supplement traditional usage statistics. A variable mix of built-in metrics is available through popular repository platforms: Digital Commons, DSpace and EPrints. These may include download counts at the collection and/or item level, search terms, total and unique visitors, page views and social media and bookmarking metrics; additional data may be available with special plug-ins. Data provide different types of information valuable for repository managers, university administrators and authors. They can reflect both scholarly and popular impact, show readership, reflect an institution's output, justify tenure and promotion and indicate direction for collection management. Practical considerations for implementing altmetrics include service costs, technical support, platform integration and user interest. Altmetrics should not be used for author ranking or comparison, and altmetrics sources should be regularly reevaluated for relevance.

KEYWORDS

altmetrics
digital repositories
impact of scholarly output
statistics
collection management
social web

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Dave Scherer is a scholarly repository specialist at the Purdue ePubs Repository. He can be reached at dscherer@purdue.edu.

Special Section

Altmetrics: What, Why and Where?

University administrators are increasingly trying to find new ways to measure the impact of the scholarly output of their faculty, students and researchers through quantitative means. By reporting altmetrics (alternative metrics based on online activity) for their content, institutional repositories can add value to existing metrics — and prove their relevance and importance in an age of growing cutbacks to library services. This article will discuss the metrics that repositories currently deliver and how altmetrics can supplement existing usage statistics to provide a broader interpretation of research-output impact for the benefit of authors, library-based publishers and repository managers, and university administrators alike.

Metrics Repositories Currently Deliver

Many repository platforms measure usage statistics such as download counts and page views. Less often, repositories report citation counts and altmetrics culled from the social web for their holdings. Here, we will look at usage statistics that are commonly reported on the three most popular repository platforms in use today: Digital Commons, DSpace and EPrints.

Digital Commons. Digital Commons is a proprietary institutional repository and journal-publishing platform run by Bepress. Relying on proprietary, COUNTER-compliant download counts [1] and Google Analytics as a source for metrics on access, the platform records download counts, search terms and referral links for all content held in each repository. These metrics are communicated to repository managers, series administrators and authors via email. The platform provides metrics on publications available to date in each repository, downloads to date, and downloads during the lifetime of the repository. Authors also receive statistics on their deposits through a private Author Dashboard interface.

The platform also operates a federated search and discovery mechanism,

Looking at alternative metrics can help your collection. By knowing in which journals your faculty publishes, you can ensure that you subscribe to these journals. Not only will your faculty be appreciative of this, but also

Our studies

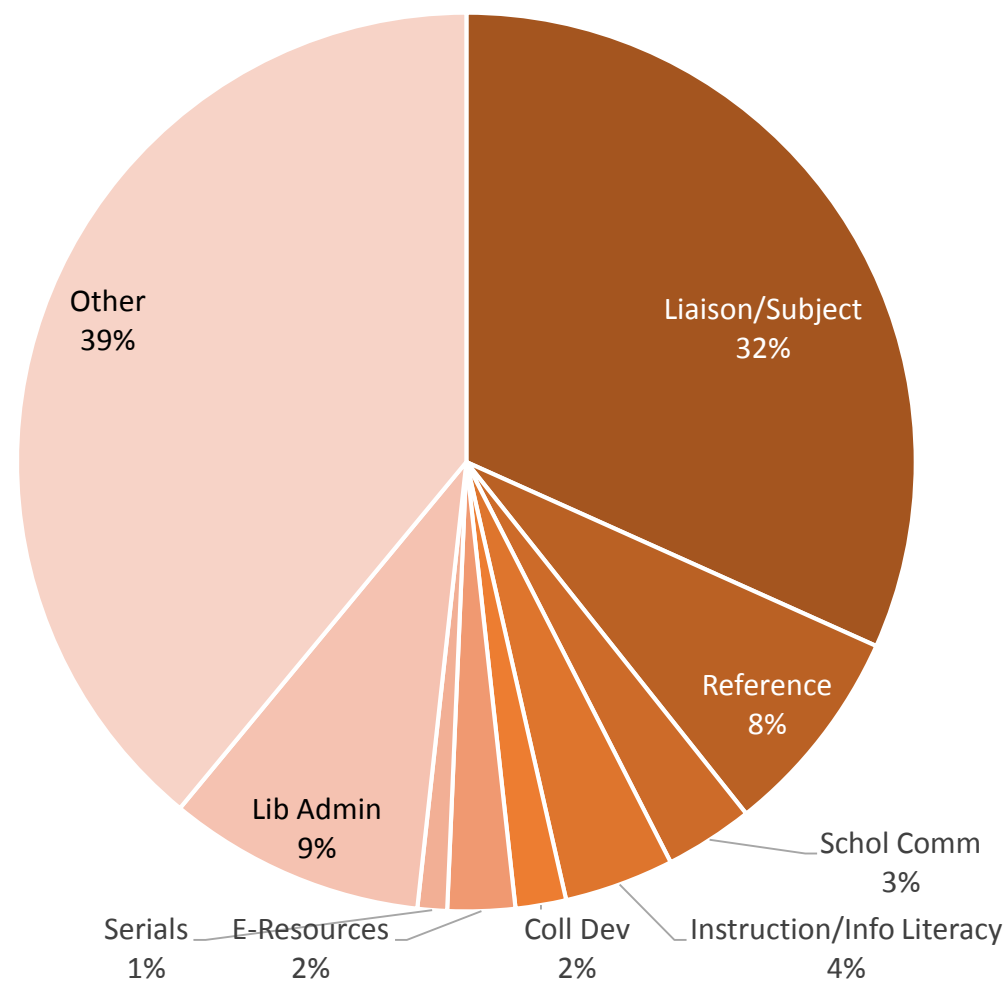
Academic Librarians

- 150 Carnegie-classified “R1” institutions
- 13,436 librarians
- 707 respondents (5.3% response rate)






Library and Information Science Faculty

- 55 ALA accredited LIS programs
- 2,312 faculty members
- 159 respondents (6.8% response rate)

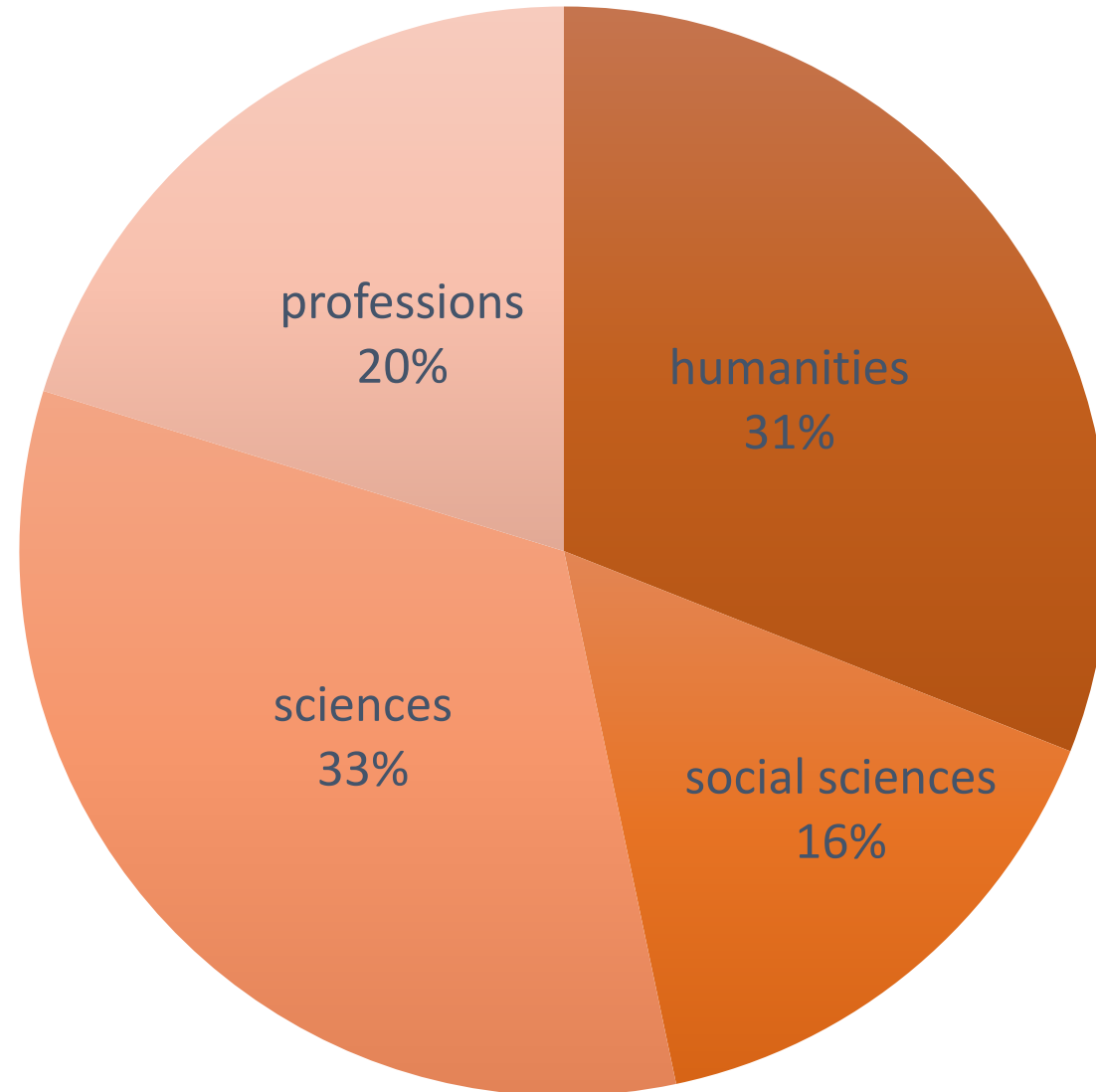
Job Title - Librarians (n=659)



Regular duties (librarians) (n=509)

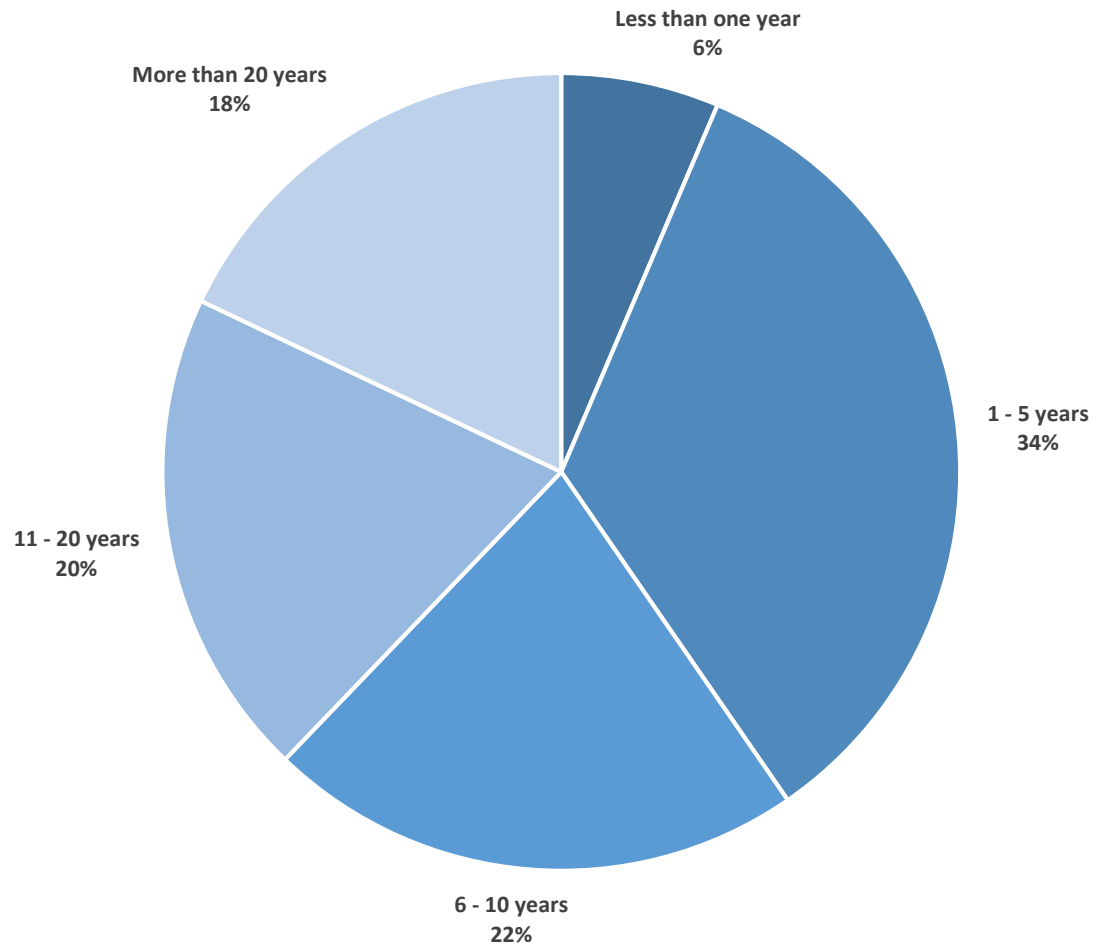
Answer	Bar	Response	%
Collection development (i.e. selecting and purchasing books, journals, etc for faculty or students)		299	59%
Instruction (i.e. teaching workshops and "one-shot" instruction sessions, etc)		326	64%
Reference services (i.e. staffing the reference desk, answering reference questions via email or in 1-on-1 consultations, etc)		380	75%
Scholarly communication support (i.e. helping faculty and students choose research software, tools, and which journals to publish in; helping scholars understand how to measure research impact)		197	39%
Assessment (i.e. gathering and reporting statistics and qualitative studies to understand the success of library-based resources and programs)		235	46%

Liaison Libs - Disciplines served (n=186)

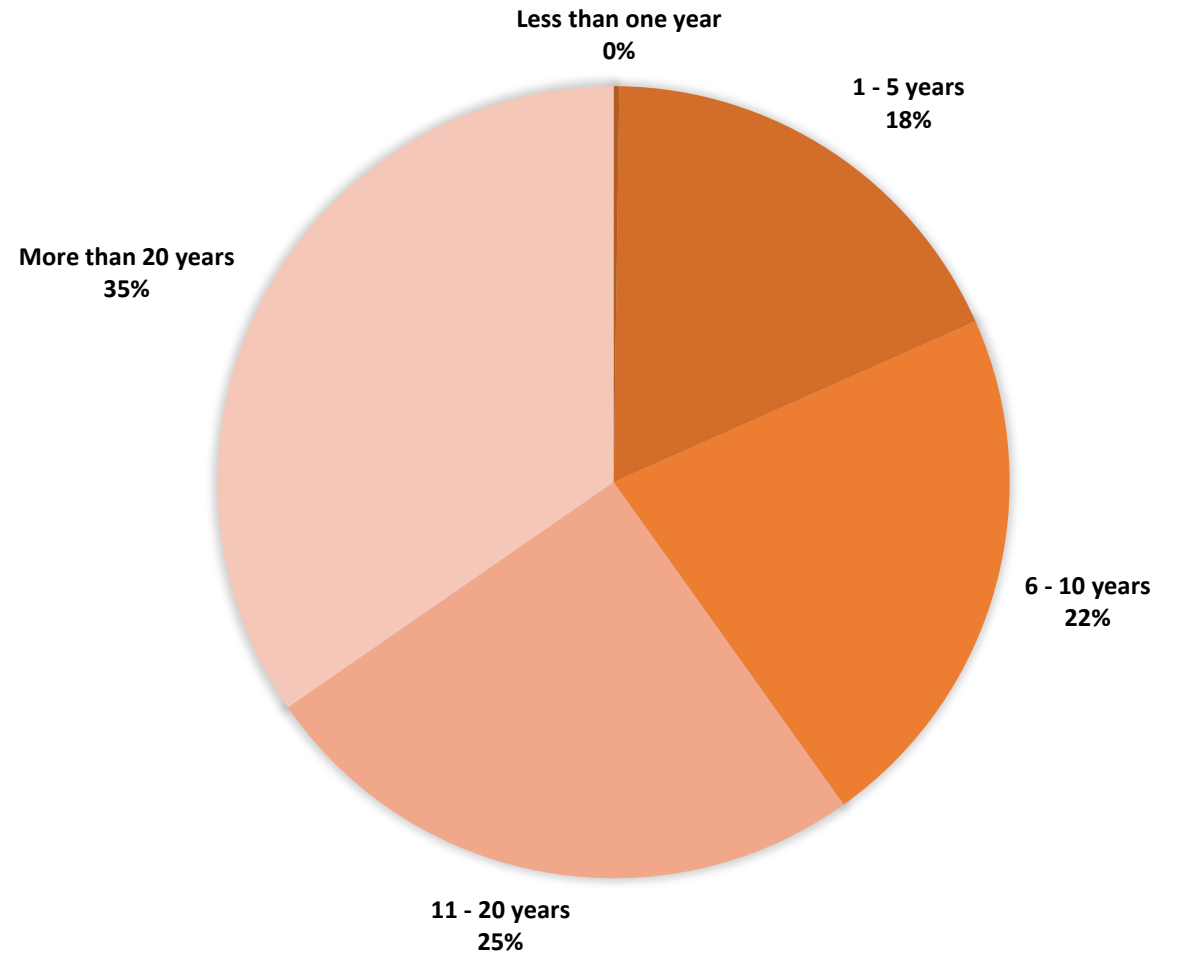


Years on the job

FACULTY (N=160)



LIBRARIANS (N=438)



Is your LIS faculty position full time or part time (e.g. adjunct)?

(n=159)

No answer

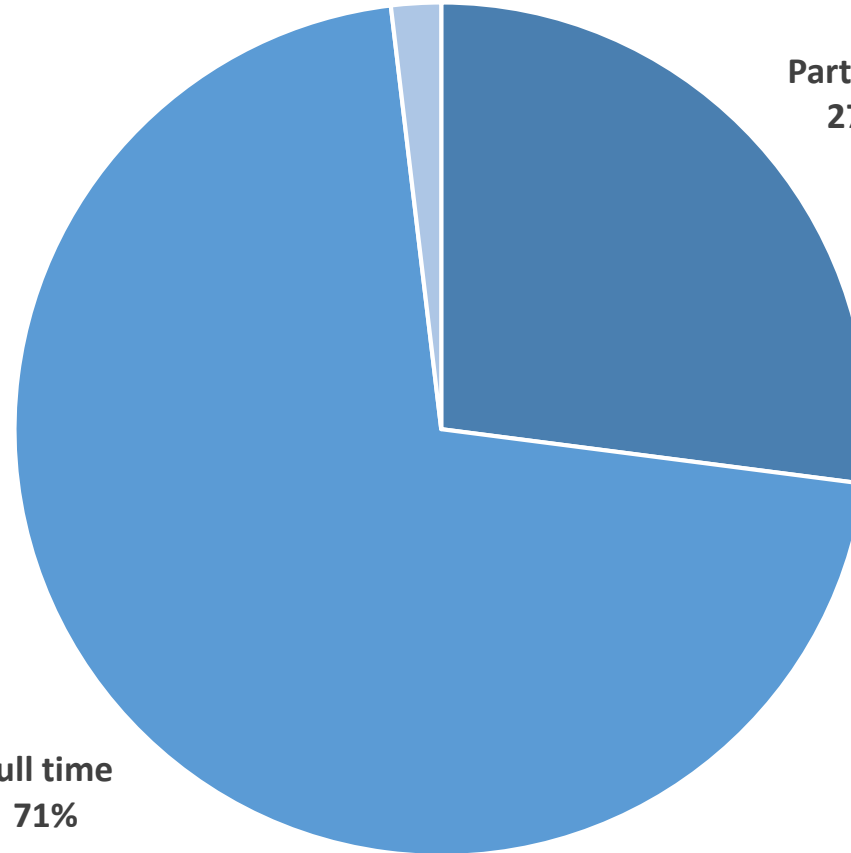
2%

Part time

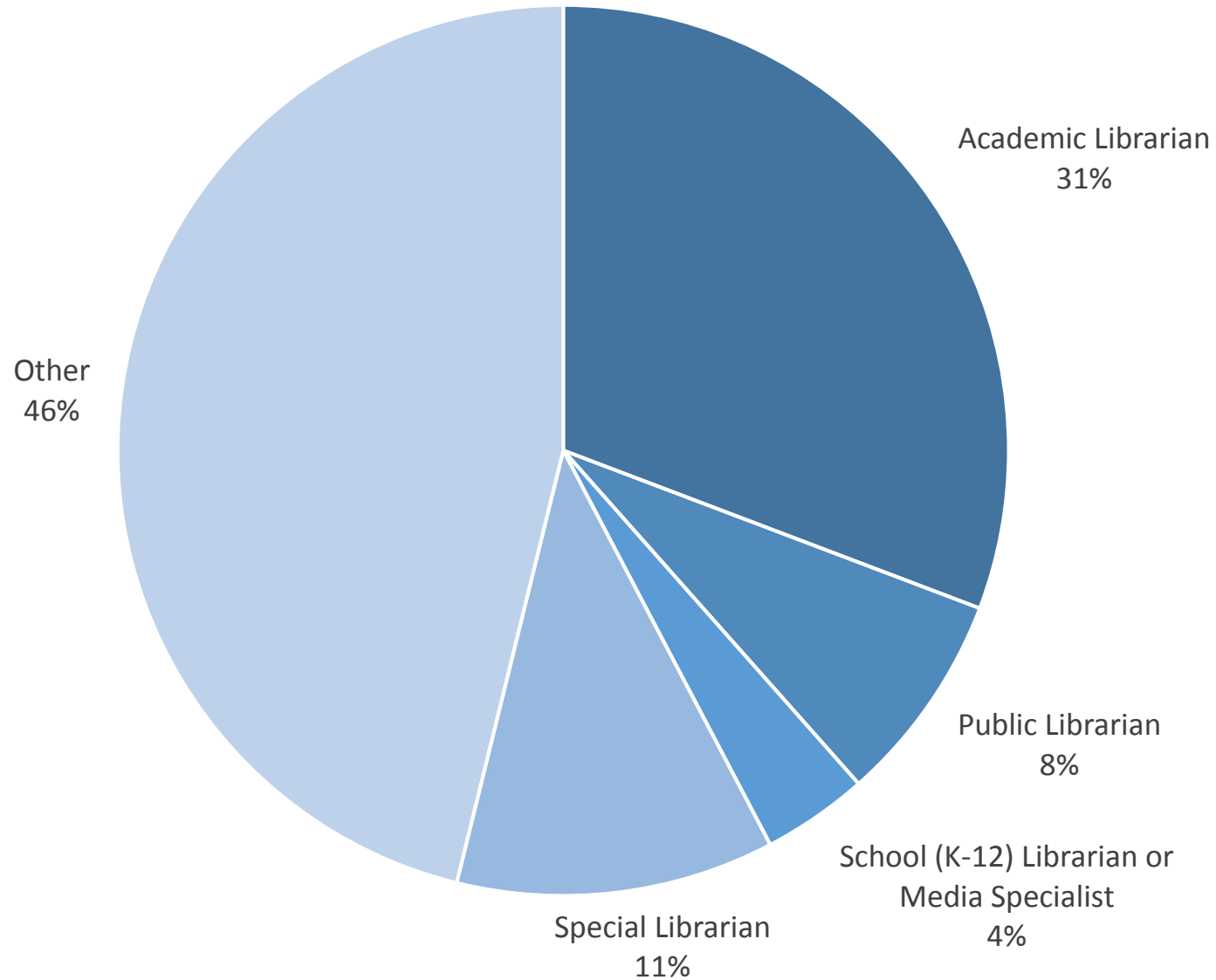
27%

Full time

71%

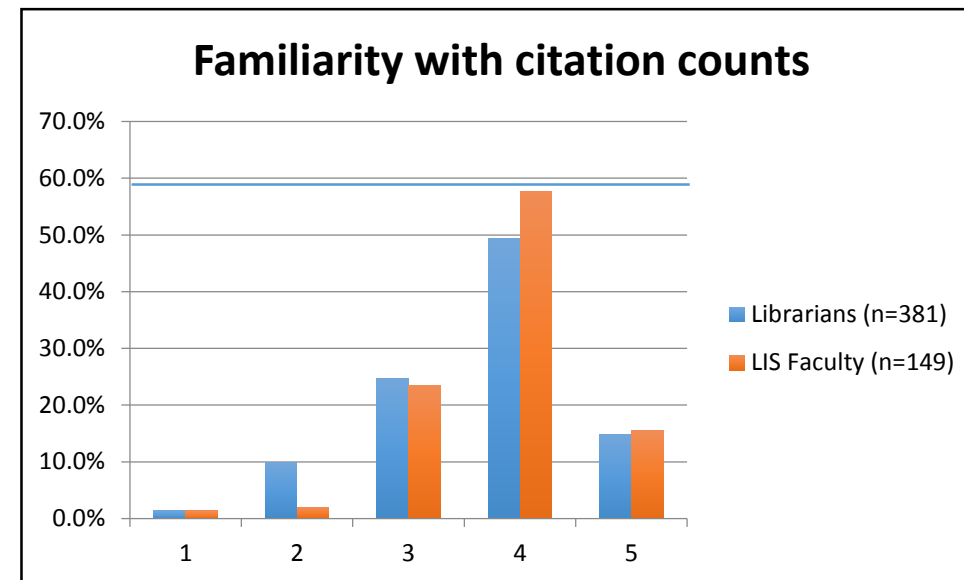
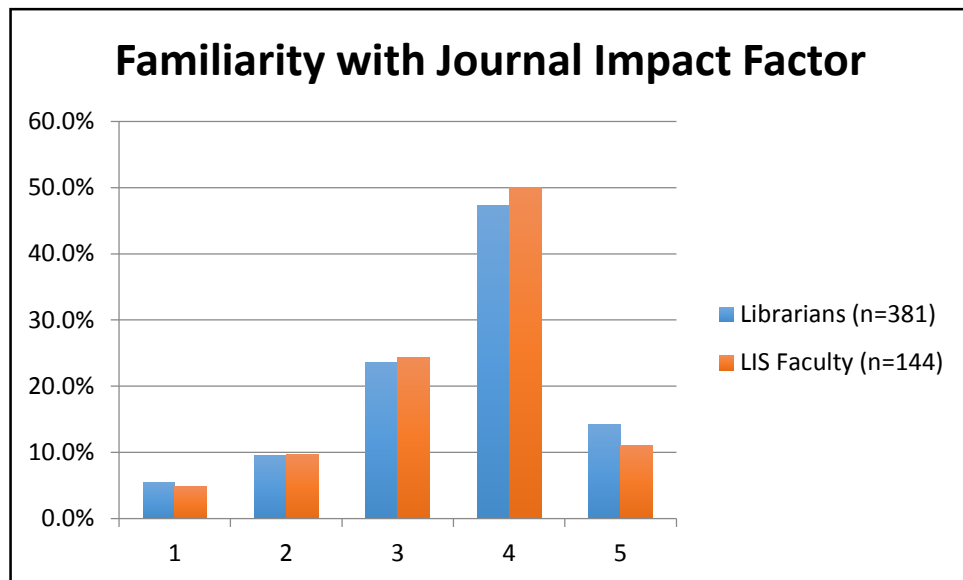


Which of the categories below best describes your
separate full time position? (n=26)



Familiarity with metrics: How do librarians and faculty compare?

- Overall
- Tenure track vs. non tenure track
- Years of experience



■ Librarians
■ LIS Faculty

Scale

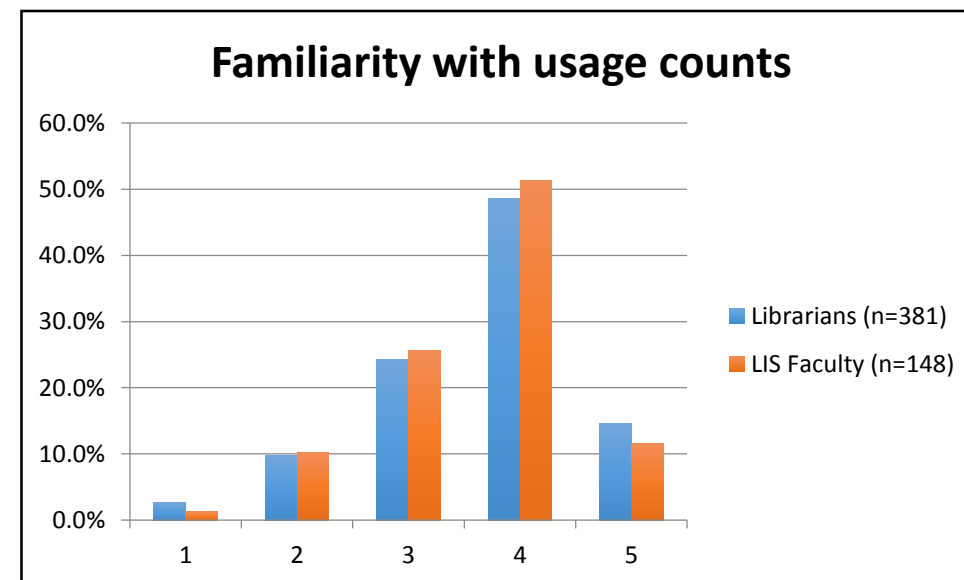
1 = I've never heard of them

2

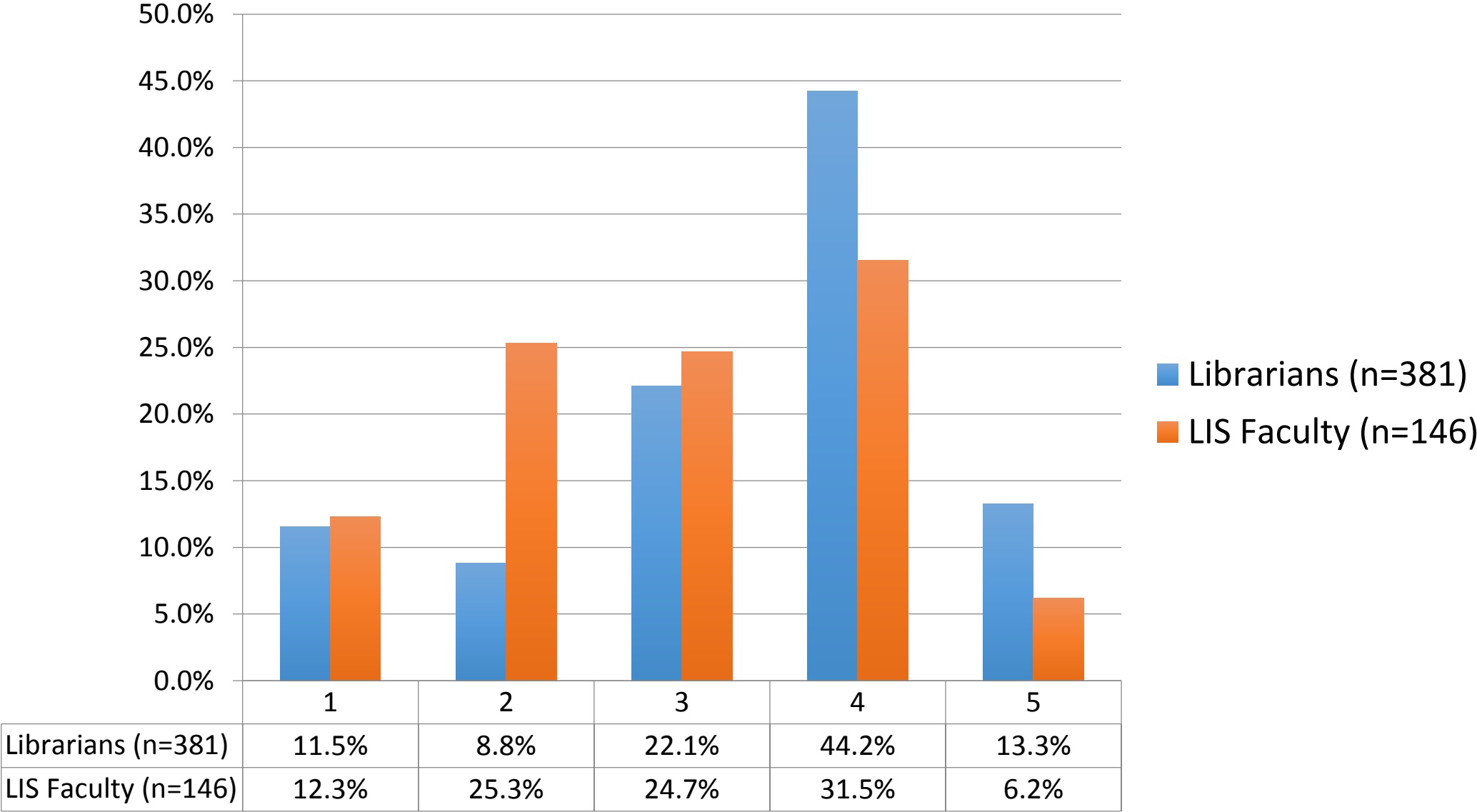
3

4

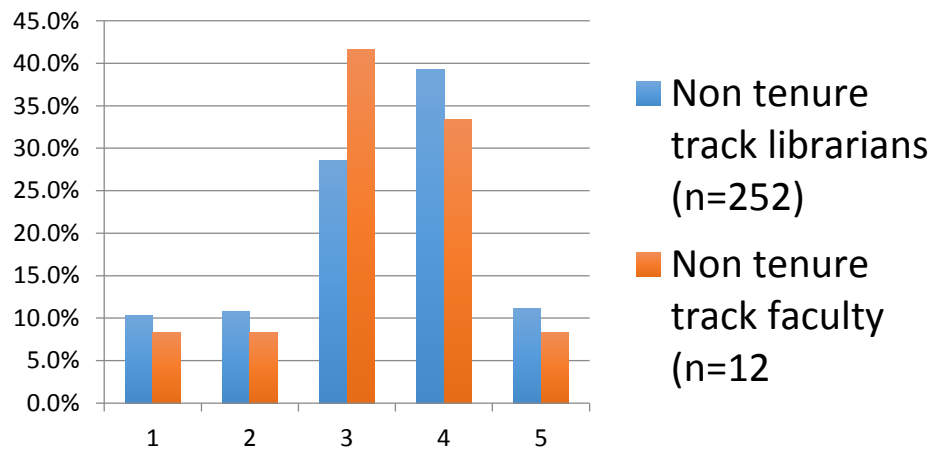
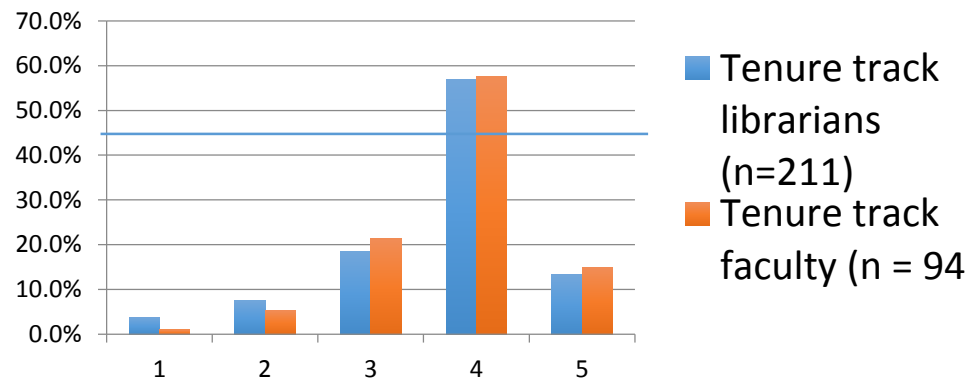
5 = I'm an expert



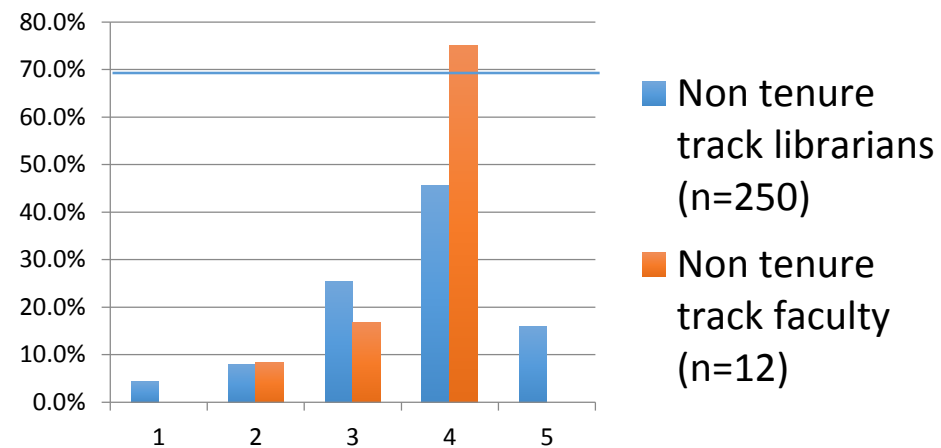
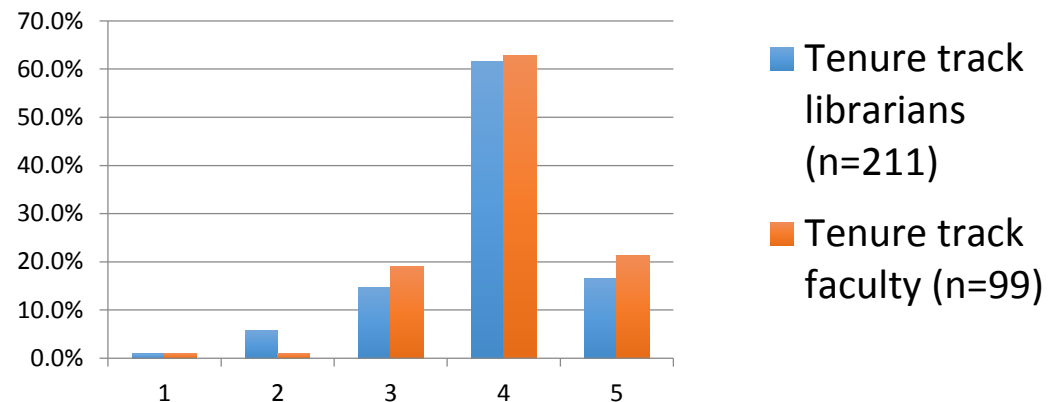
Familiarity with altmetrics



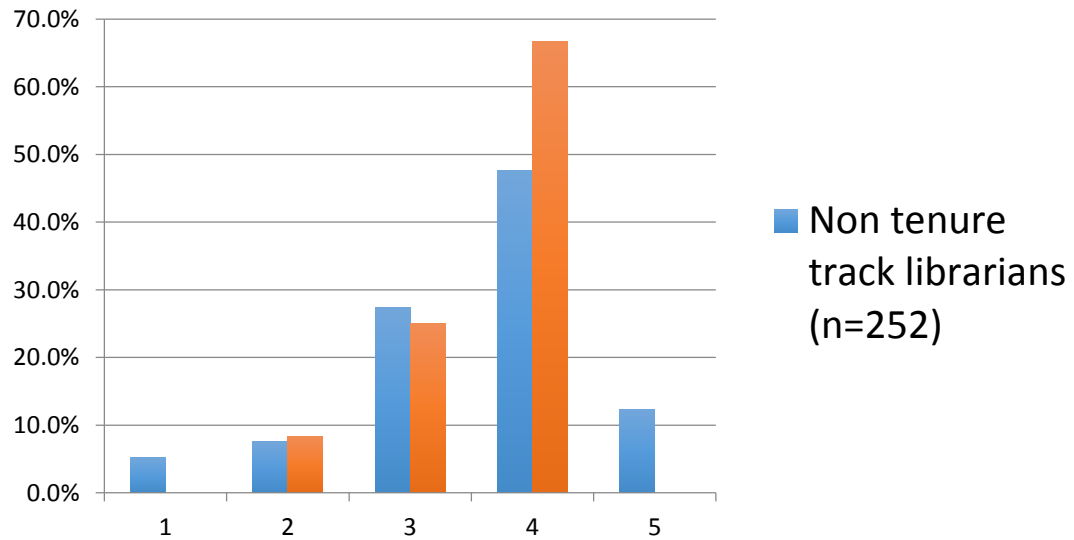
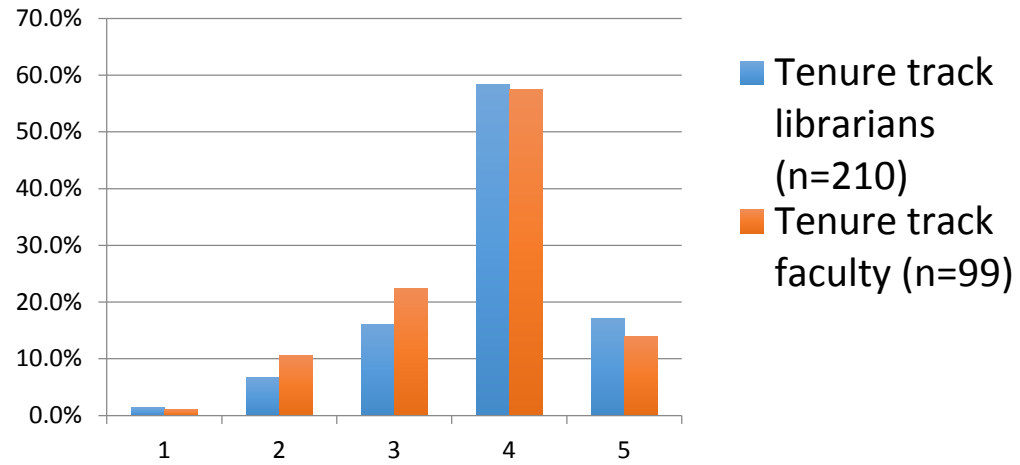
Familiarity with Journal Impact Factors



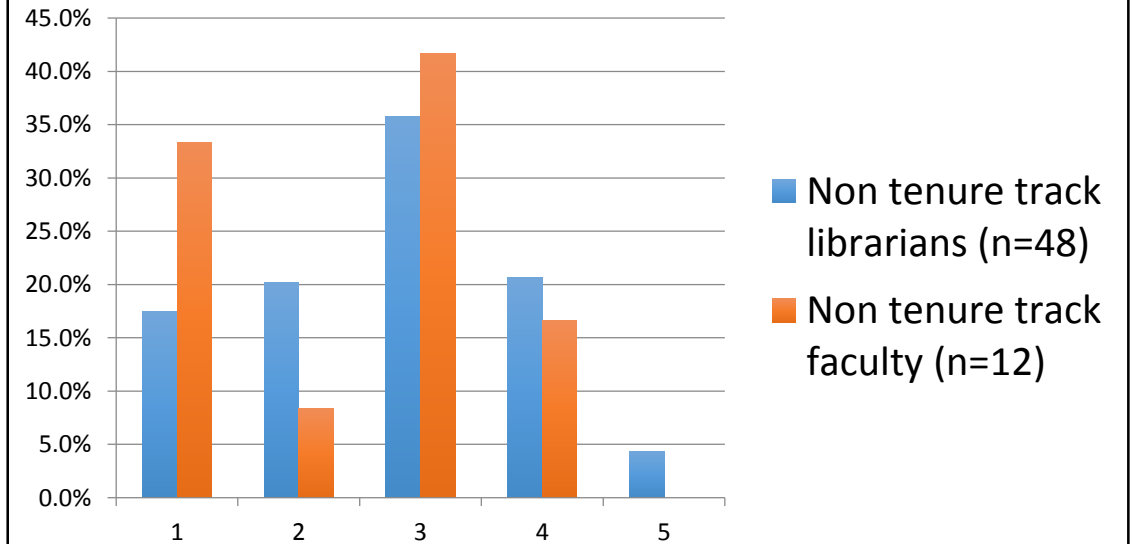
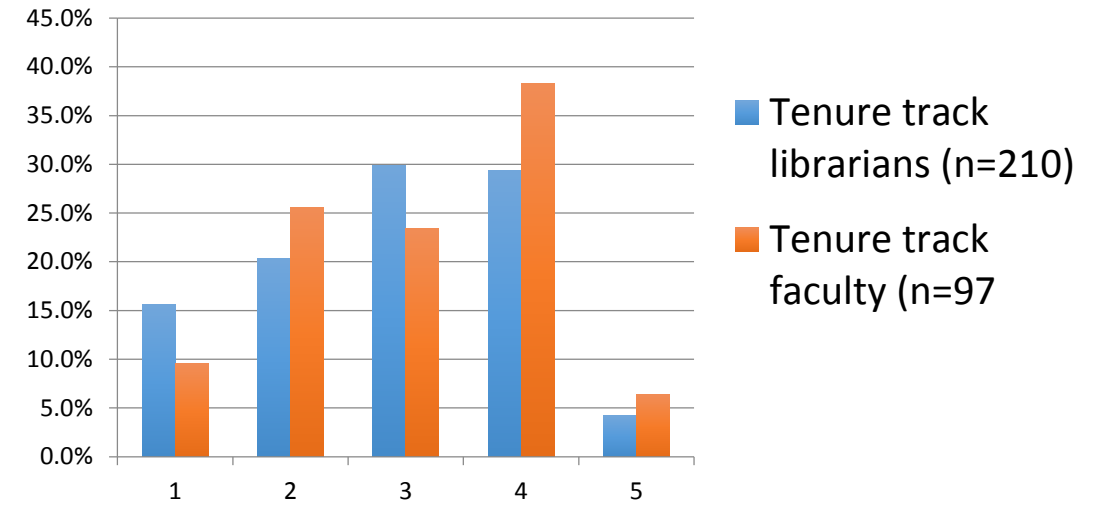
Familiarity with citation counts



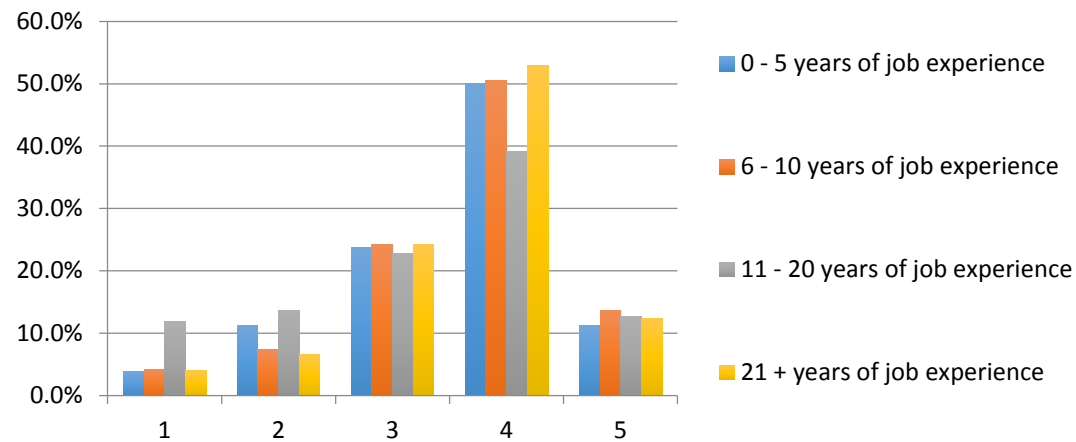
Familiarity with usage counts



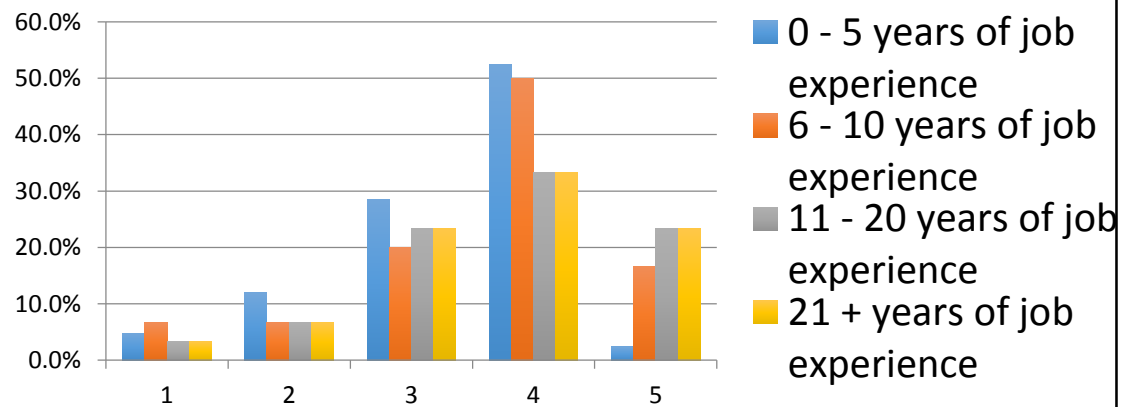
Familiarity with altmetrics



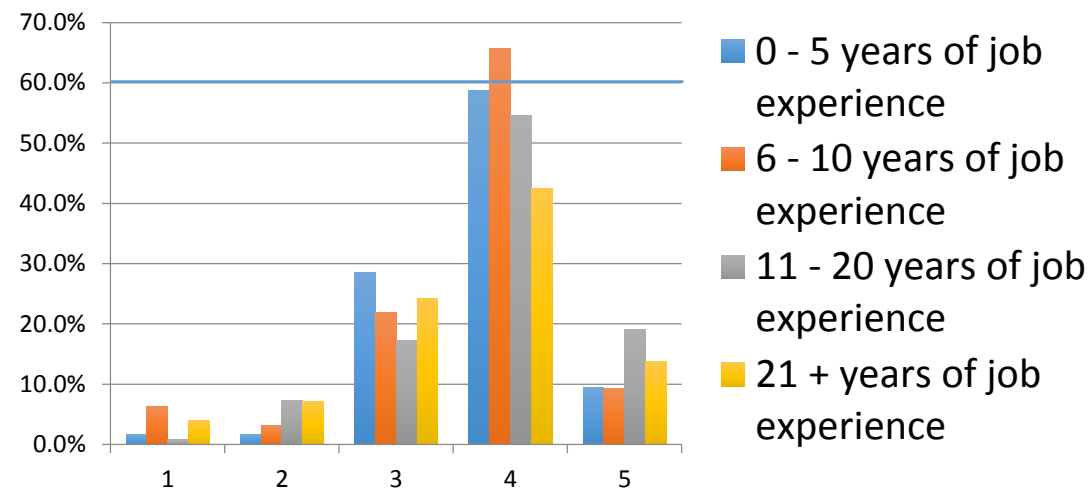
Librarians' familiarity with Journal Impact Factor



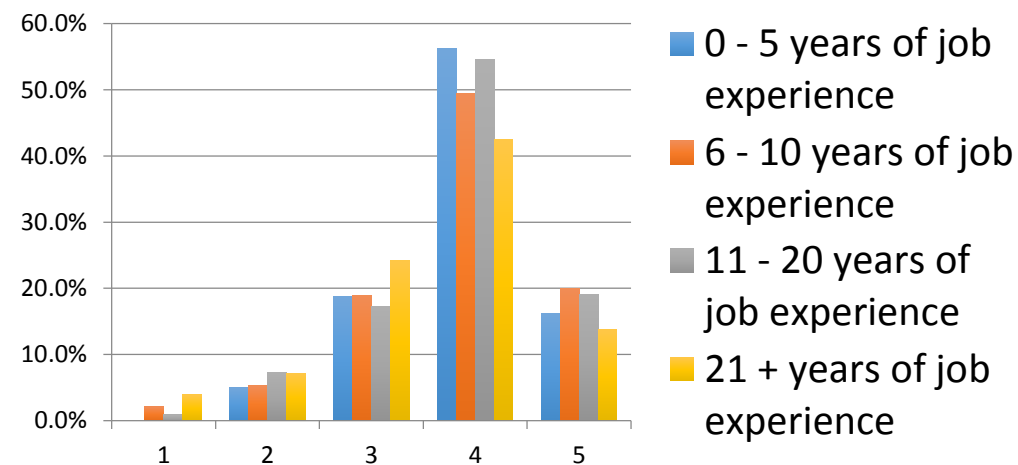
LIS faculty familiarity with Journal Impact Factor



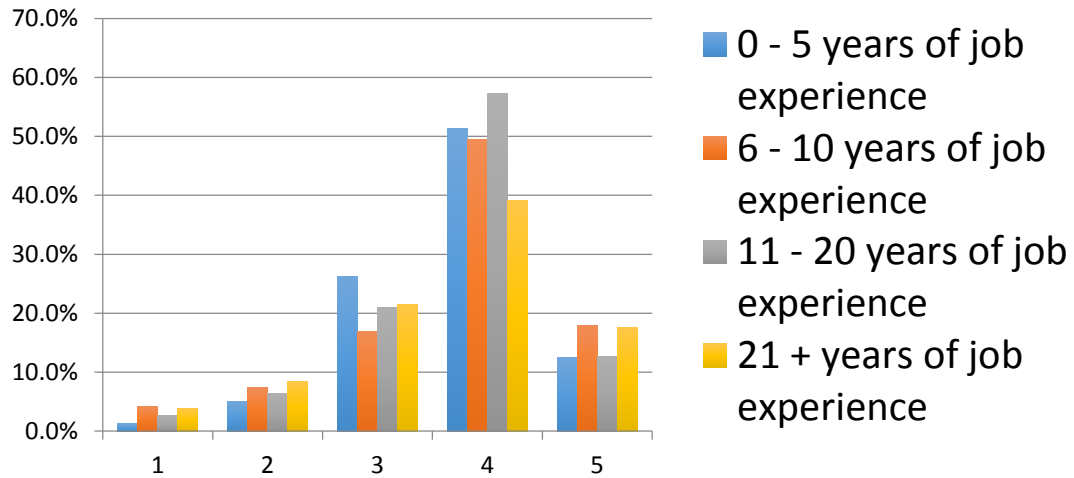
LIS Faculty familiarity with citations



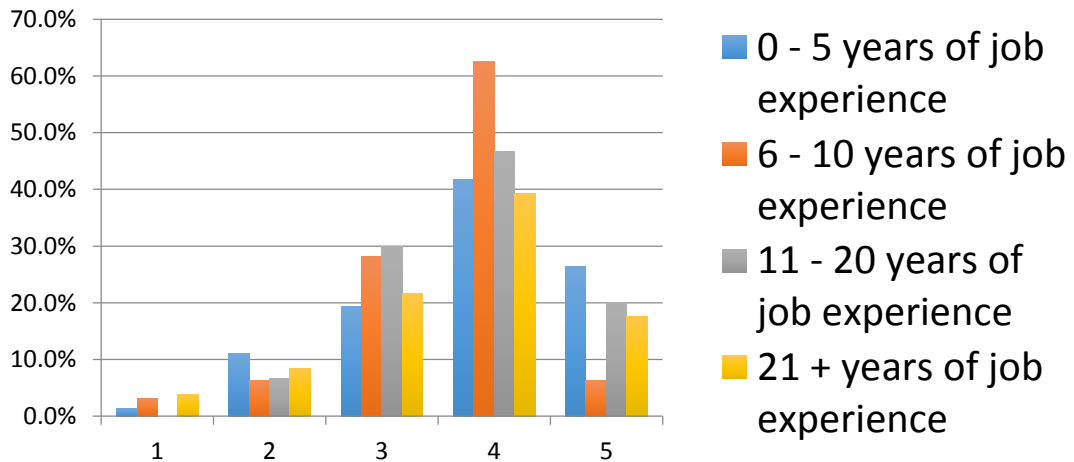
Librarians' familiarity with citations



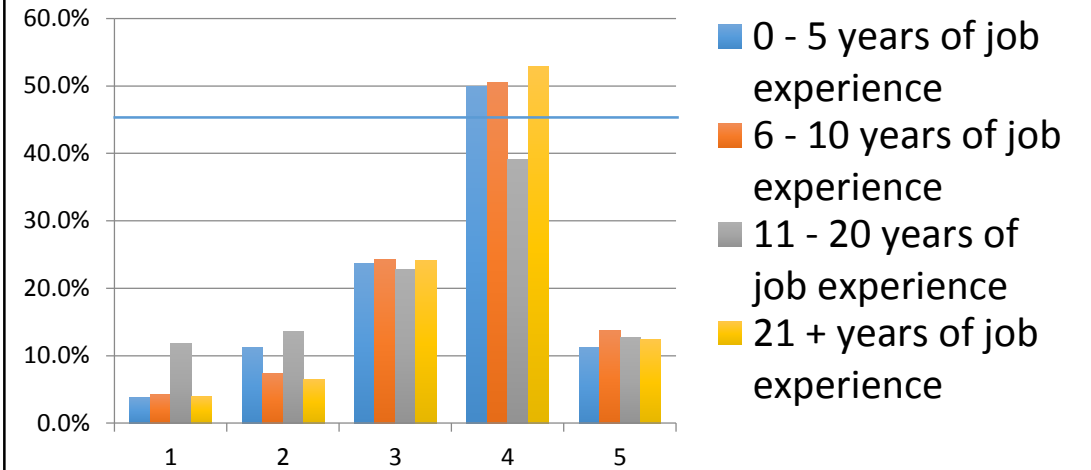
Librarians' familiarity with usage counts



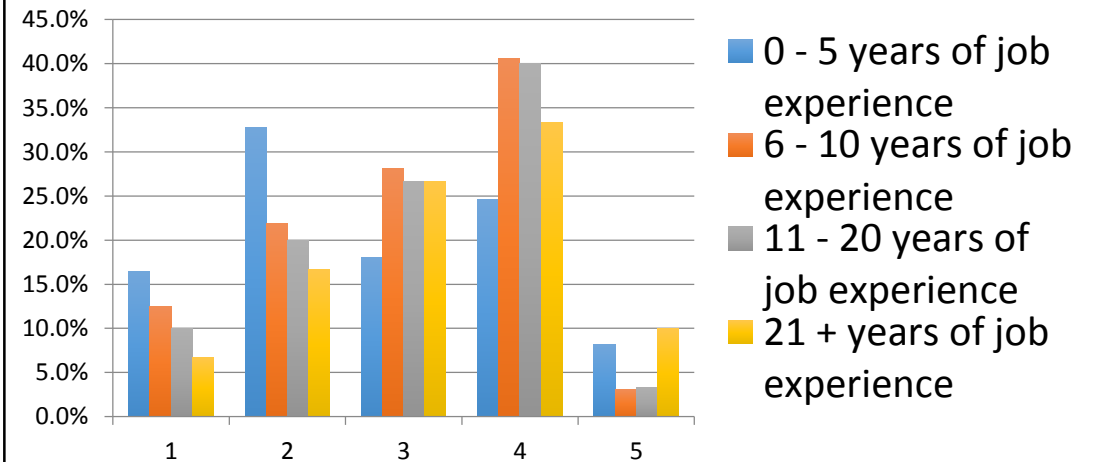
LIS Faculty familiarity with usage counts



Librarians' familiarity with altmetrics



LIS Faculty familiarity with altmetrics

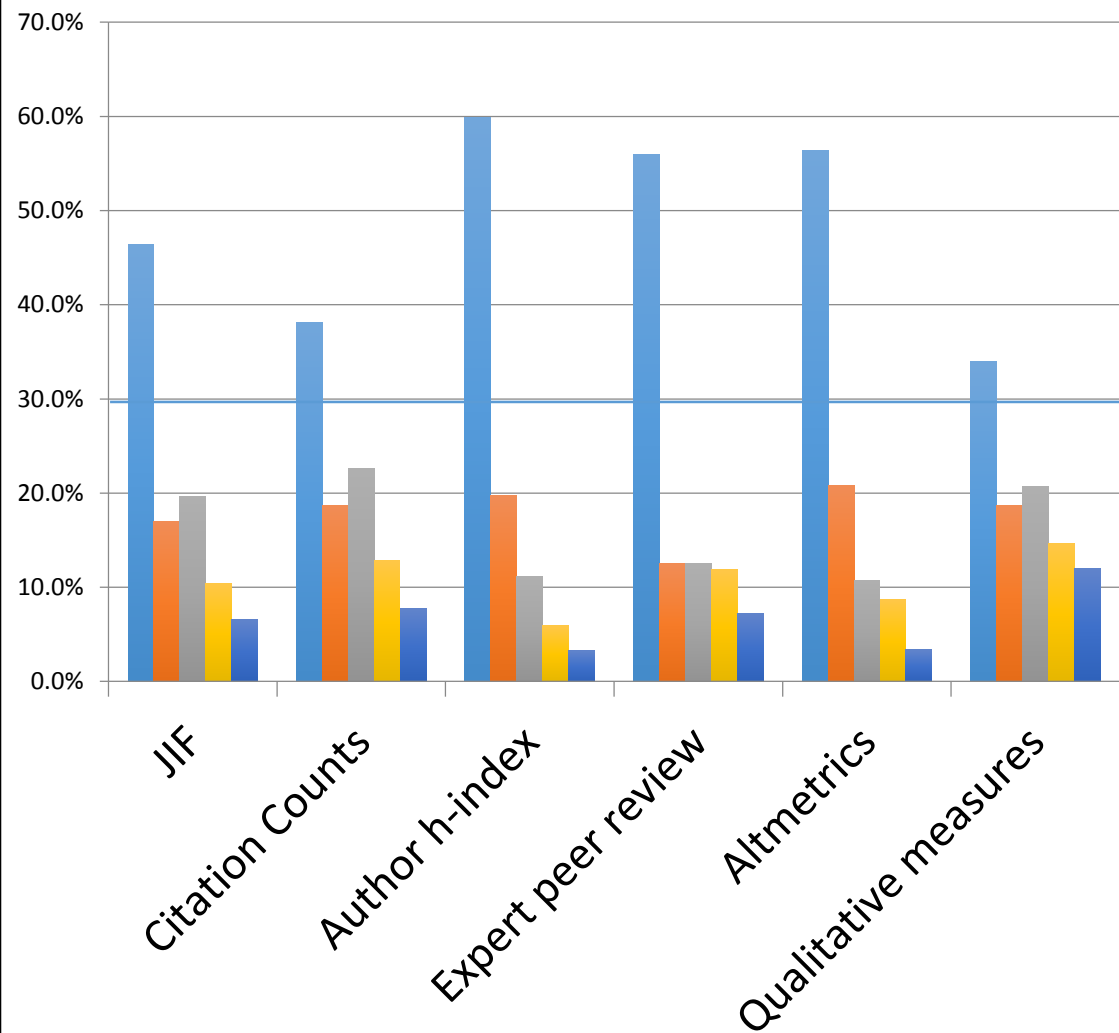


How are librarians and faculty using research impact metrics?

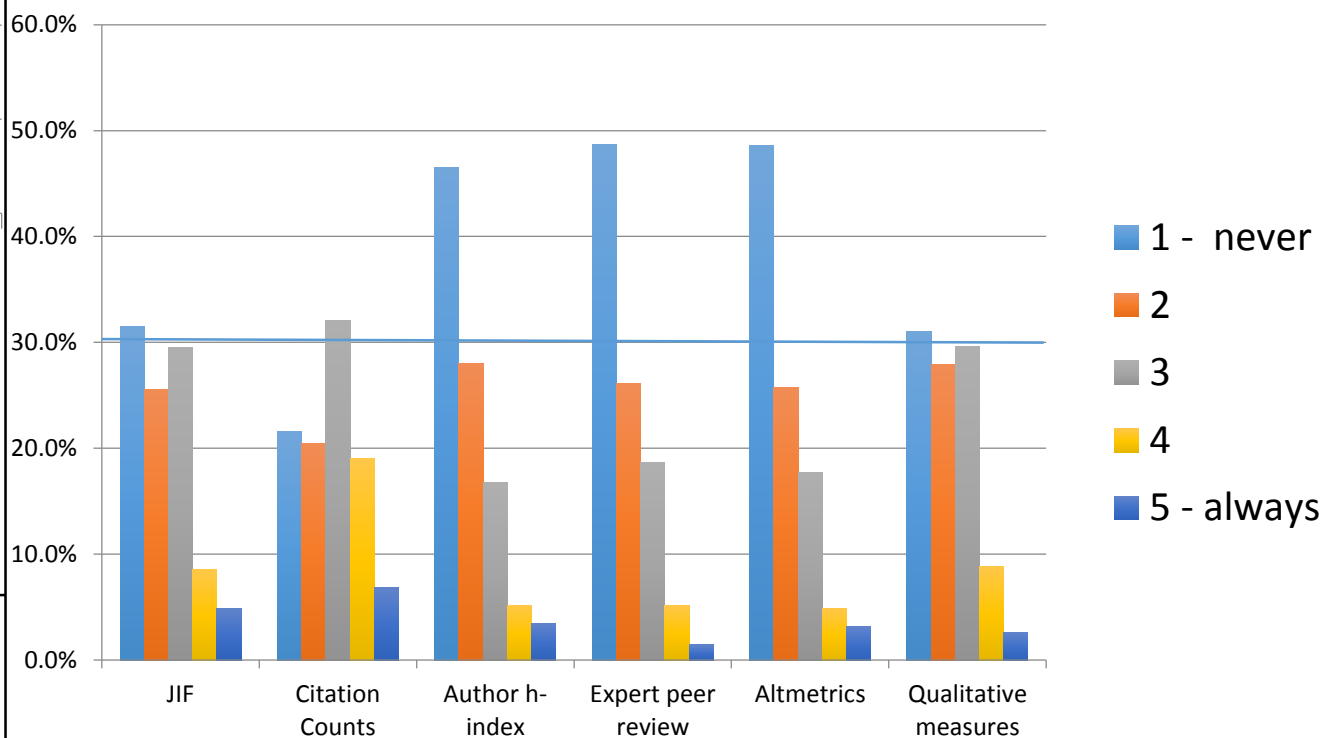
- In instruction and teaching
- Evidence for promotion and tenure
- To select a venue in which to publish
- Choosing what to read

When teaching workshops or classes, how often do you address the following indicators of research impact?

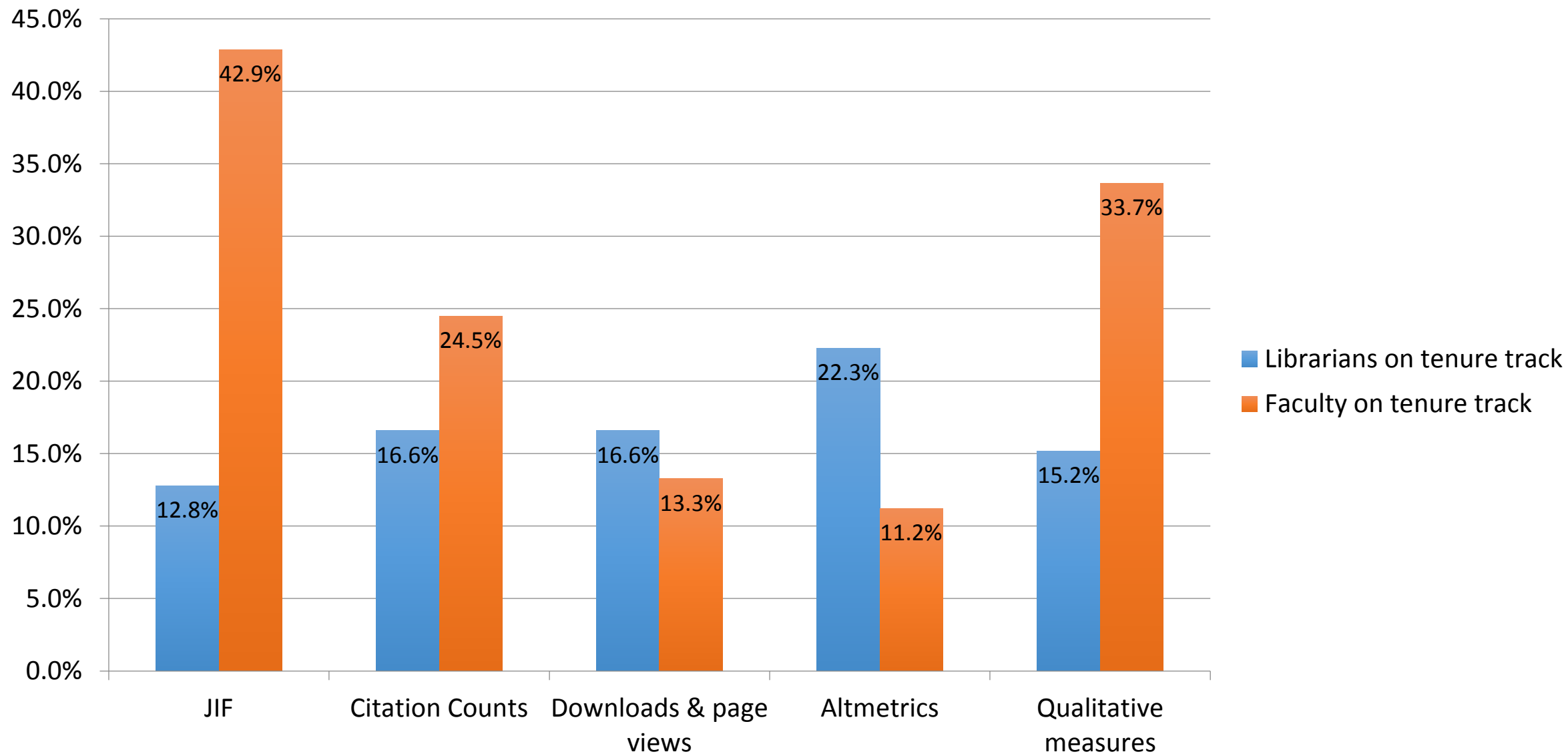
Faculty: mentions during teaching



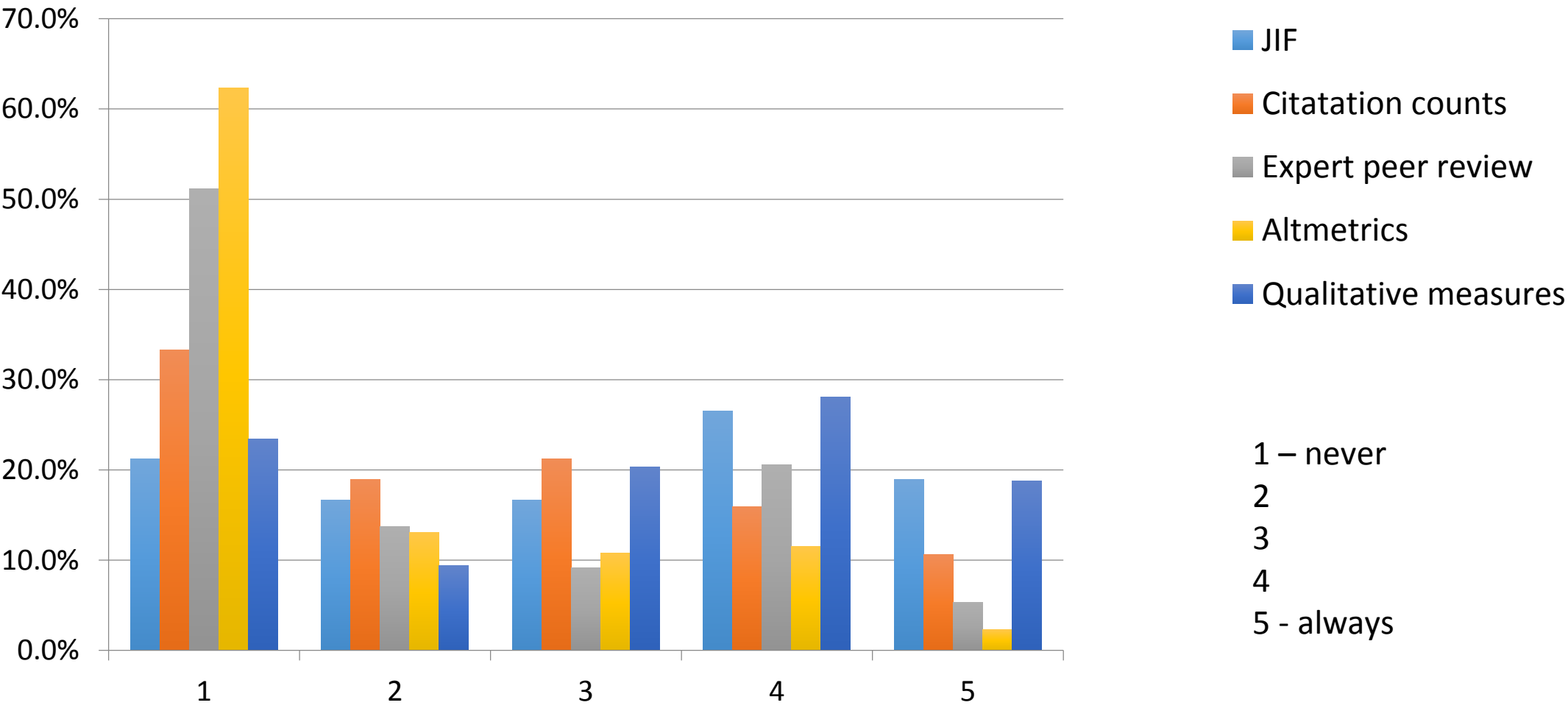
Librarians: mentions during teaching



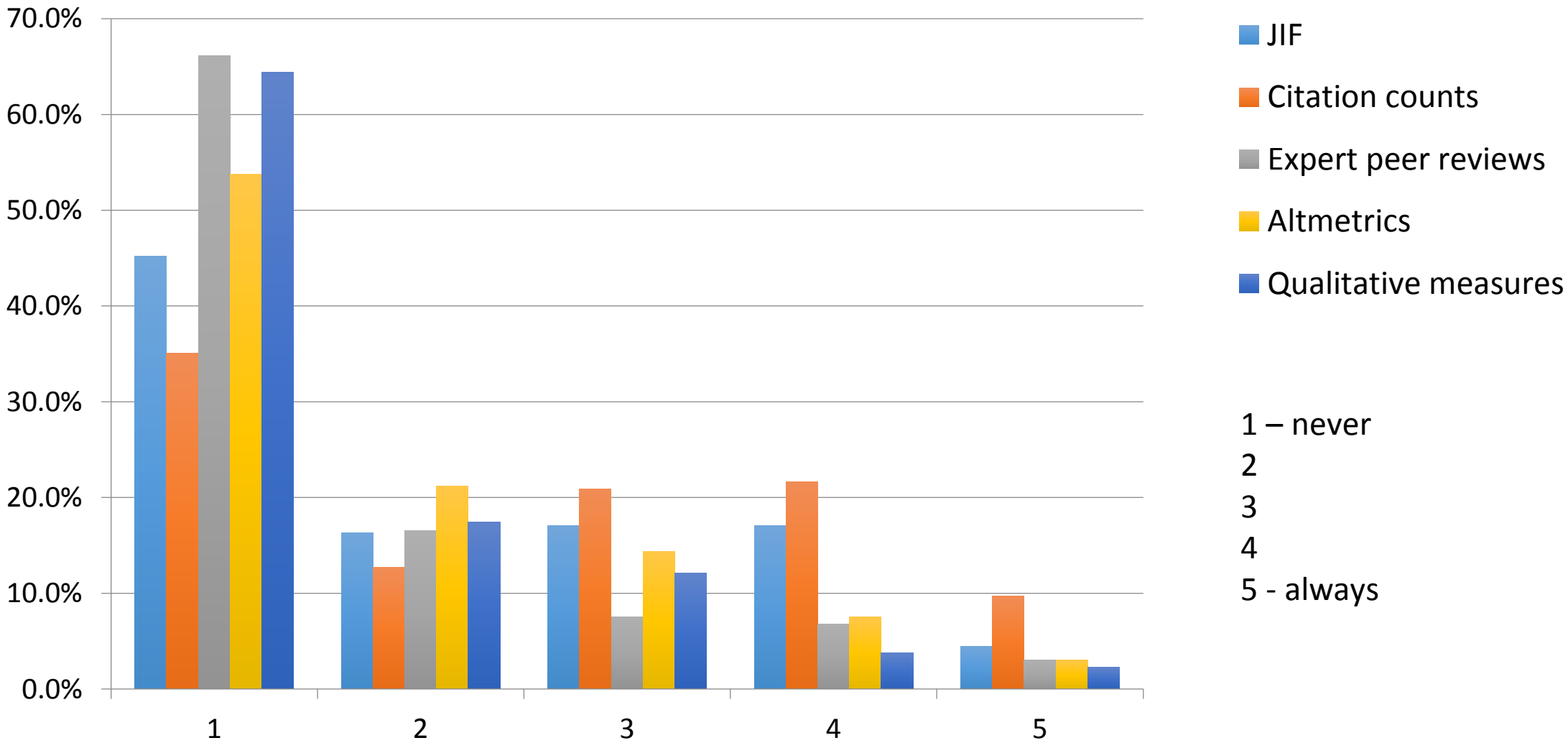
Use of metrics to support tenure and promotion



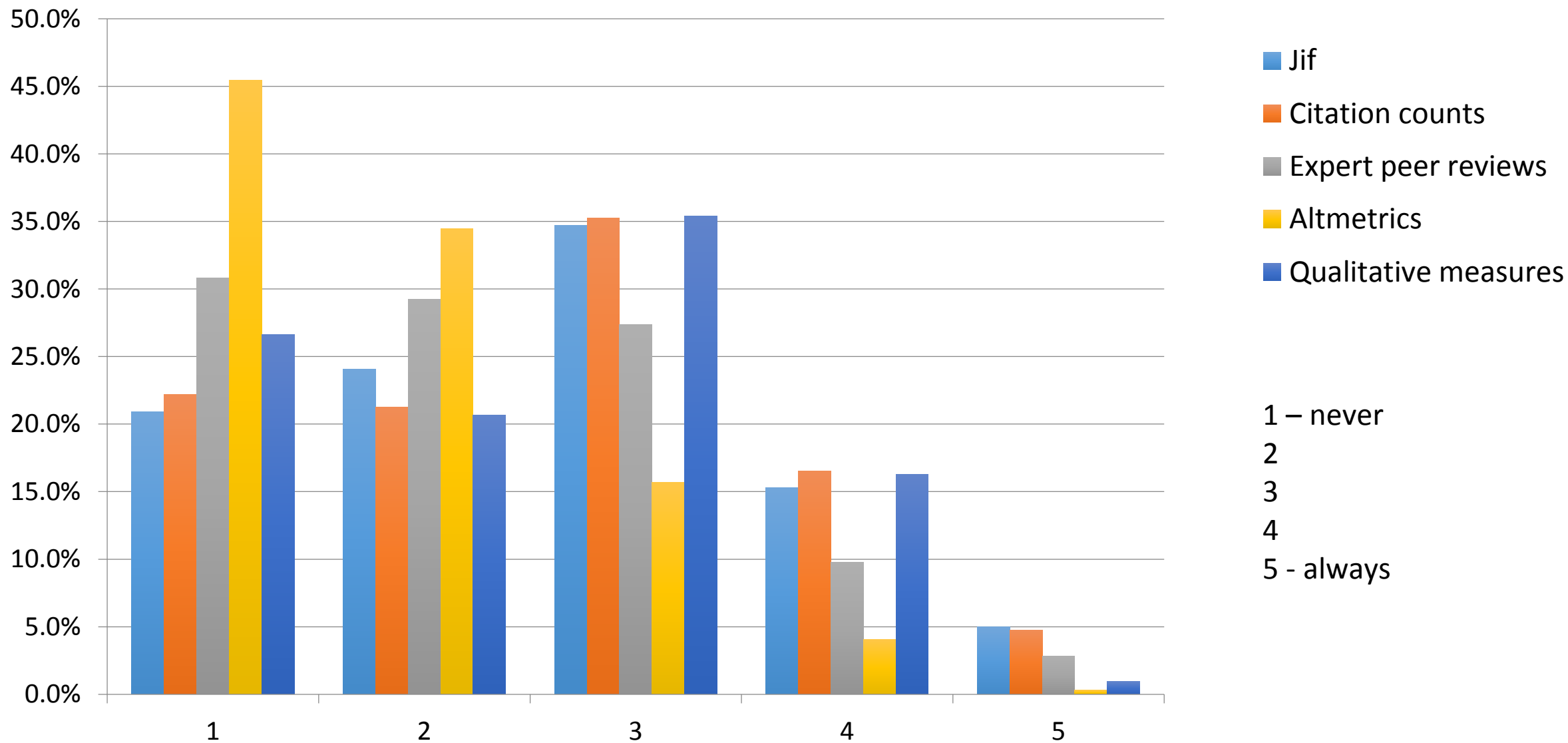
How often do faculty consider the following indicators of research impact in the course of selecting a venue in which to report the results of your research?



How often do faculty use the following indicators of research impact in the course of conducting library research and literature reviews?



How often do librarians evaluate materials using the following indicators of research impact in the context of collection development



Thanks for your interest in our ongoing research!

Questions?

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