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Make your data discoverable on a data repository

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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8th June 2016

All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797
Link to this presentation:

3rd SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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==========
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Centre for Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Read more:

1. Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency. International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader. "Optimize Your Article for Search Engine." *University of Malaya Research Bulletin* 2.1 (2014): 38-39.

Abstract

Abstract: Previous studies have found that papers with publicly available datasets receive a higher number of citations than similar studies without available data. In addition, new research has found that by putting your research data online, you'll become up to 30% more highly cited than if you kept your data hidden. In this workshop I will elaborate the advantages of sharing research data and introduce some relevant "Research Tools" for increasing datasets visibility.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility,

- http://blog.impactstory.org/impact-challenge-data-repository/

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Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

Journal Reputation and Impact: publishing a paper in a journal based on disciplinary reputatation or with a high impact factor is the most well known way of getting your paper cited. But there are many other things a scholar can do to promote his or her work and make it easy for others to find.

Utilize Open Access Tools: Open Access journals tend to be cited more than non open access. Deposit your paper in a repository such as Scholars Archive here on campus or a disciplinary repository. Share your detailed research data in a repository.

Standarize Identifying Info: try to use the same name throughout your career as well as the name of your affiliated insitution. Using common "official" names will allow for consistency and easy retrieval of your work by author or affiliation.

Bring Colleagues on Board: team-authored articles are cited more frequently, as does publishing with international authors. Working cross-or inter-disciplinarily helps as well.

Beef Up That Paper: use more references, publish a longer paper. Also papers which are published elsewhere after having been rejected are cited more frequently.

Beyond Peer-Reviewed Original Research: Write a review paper. Present a working paper. Write and disseminate web-based tutorials on your topic.

Search Optimization: use keywords in the abstract and assign them to the manuscript. Use descriptive titles that utilize the obvious terms searchers would use to look for your topic, avoiding questions in the title. Select a journal that is indexed in the key library databases for your field.

Market Yourself: create a key phrase that describes your research career and use it. Update your professional web page and publication lists frequently. Link to your latest and greatest article in your professional email signature file.

Utliize Social Media: Use author profiles such as ResearcherID and ORCID. Contribute to Wikipedia, start a blog and/or podcast, join academic social media sites.

From: ***Ebrahim, N.A., et al. (2013). Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency. International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi:10.5539/ies.v6n11p93***

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Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10th of September, 2015.

AUTHOR NAME	SEPTEMBER 10th (2015) PROFILE VIEWS	NOVEMBER 9th (2015) PROFILE VIEW	MISMATCH (%)
Nader Ale Ebrahim	19,821	13,281	67.00
Chaomei Chen	7,760	3,937	50.73
Loet Leydesdorff	4,227	1,758	41.59
Bakthavachalam Elango	2,883	1,756	60.91
Zaida Chinchilla	5,840	1,569	26.87
Mike Thelwall	4,297	1,568	36.49
Lutz Bornmann	3,129	1,439	45.99
Wolfgang Glänzel	3,012	1,301	43.19
Kevin Boyack	3,256	1,135	34.86
Peter Ingwersen	2,335	1,025	43.90

Source: Martín-Martín, A., Orduna-Malea, E., Ayllón, J. M., & López-Cózar, E. D. (2016). The counting house, measuring those who count: Presence of Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics in Google Scholar Citations, ResearcherID, ResearchGate, Mendeley, & Twitter. *EC3 Reseach Group: Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica Universidad de Granada and Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain), In Progress,*. doi:10.13140/RG.2.1.4814.4402

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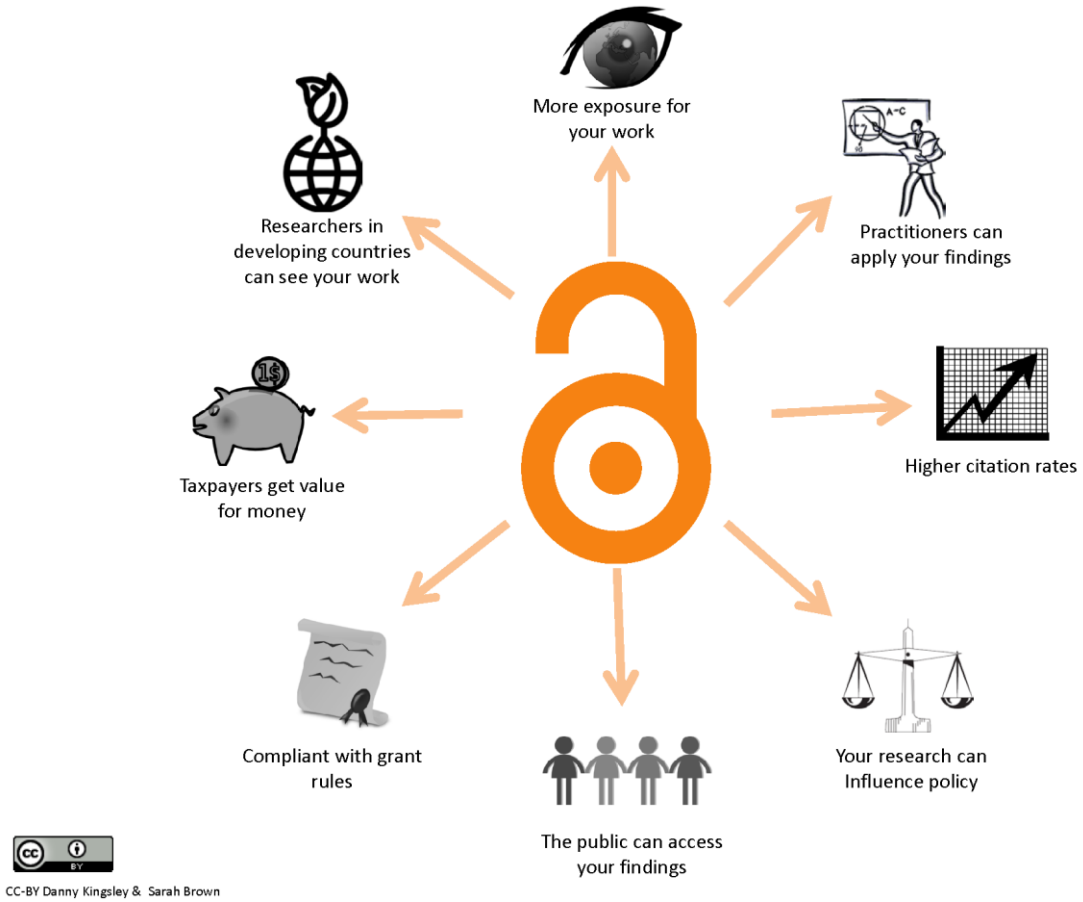
Research Tools Mind Map

Benefits of Open Access



Source: https://aoasg.org.au/resources/benefits-of-open-access/

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Scientists who share data publicly receive more citations

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Scientists who share data publicly receive more citations

Date: October 1, 2013

Source: PeerJ

Summary: A new study finds that papers with data shared in public gene expression archives received increased numbers of citations for at least five years. The large size of the study allowed the researchers to exclude confounding factors that have plagued prior studies of the effect and to spot a trend of increasing dataset reuse over time. The findings will be important in persuading scientists that they can benefit directly from publicly sharing their data.

Share:

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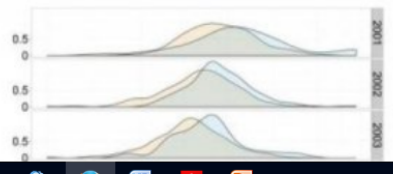
- Encryption

FULL STORY



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Assessing the Role of Negative Citations in Science

Oct. 26, 2015 — Not all academic citations are positive ones, and a new paper finds that as many as one in 50 citations in a top immunology journal were critical in ...

Sorce: PeerJ. "Scientists who share data publicly receive more citations." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 1 October 2013. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/10/131001091451.htm

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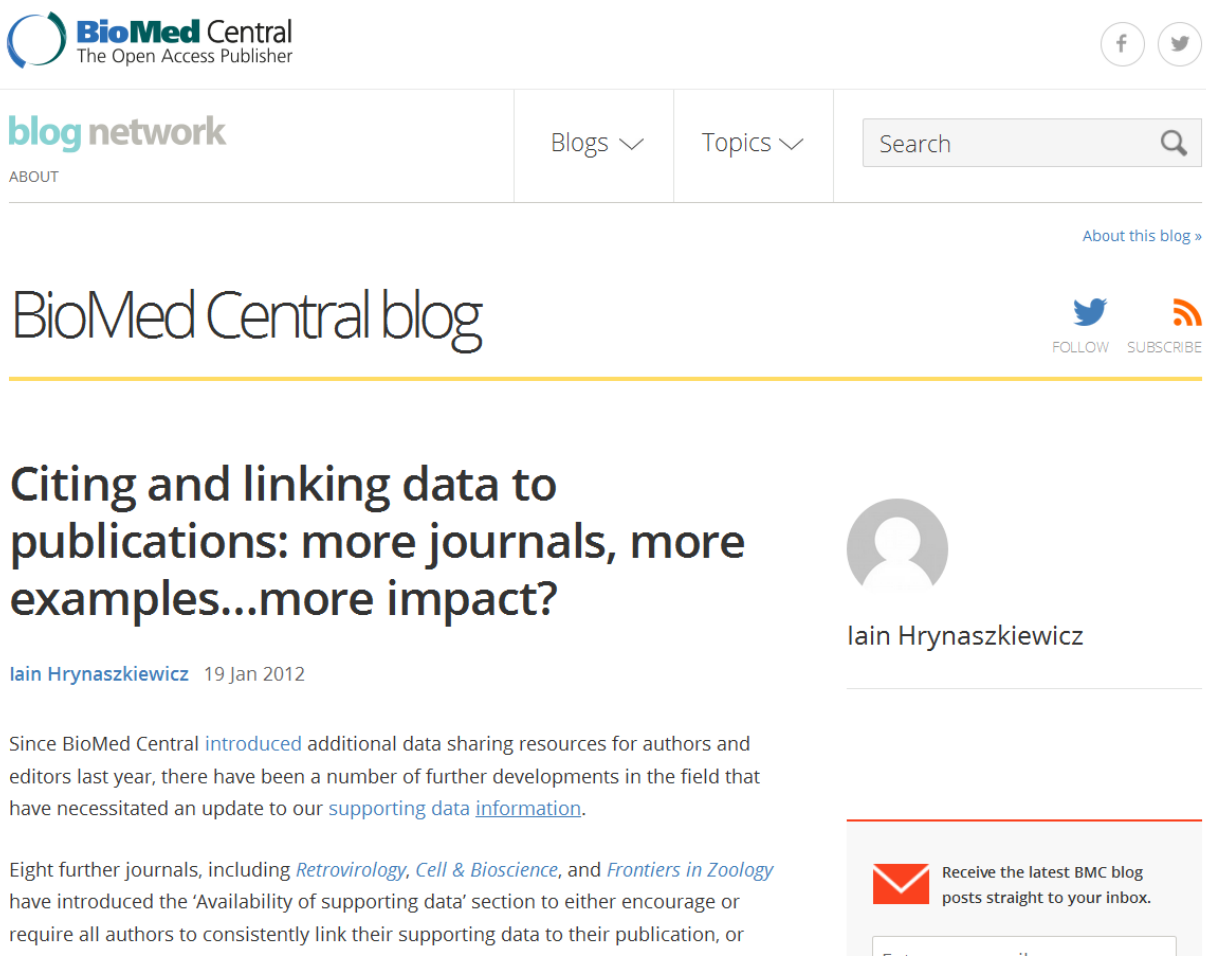
The study – an abstract presented at the American Geophysical Union 2011 meeting – reported a 35% increase in citations to articles published in the journal *Paleoceanography*,



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Citing and linking data to publications: more journals, more examples...more impact?

Iain Hrynaszkiewicz 19 Jan 2012

Since BioMed Central introduced additional data sharing resources for authors and editors last year, there have been a number of further developments in the field that have necessitated an update to our supporting data information.

Eight further journals, including *Retrovirology*, *Cell & Bioscience*, and *Frontiers in Zoology* have introduced the 'Availability of supporting data' section to either encourage or require all authors to consistently link their supporting data to their publication, or

Iain Hrynaszkiewicz

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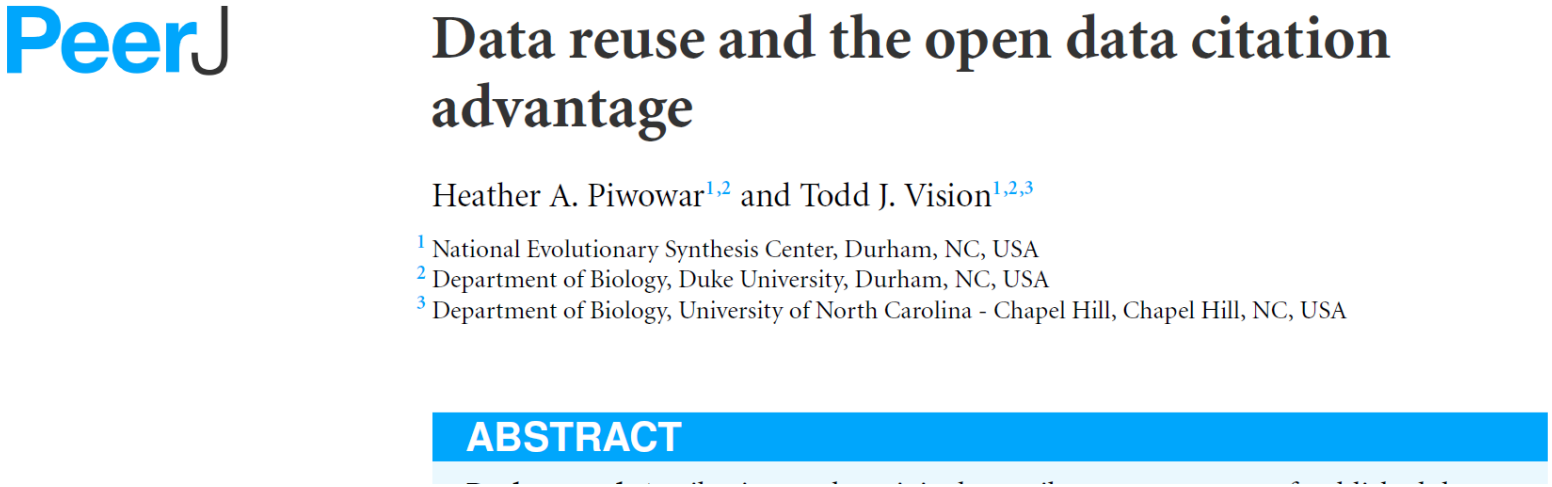
Source: https://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2012/01/19/citing-and-linking-data-to-publications-more-journals-more-examples-more-impact/

Data reuse and the open data citation advantage

- They found that studies that made data available in a public repository received 9% more citations than similar studies for which the data was not made available.


PeerJ

Data reuse and the open data citation advantage

Heather A. Piwowar[1,2] and Todd J. Vision[1,2,3]

[1] National Evolutionary Synthesis Center, Durham, NC, USA
[2] Department of Biology, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA
[3] Department of Biology, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

ABSTRACT

Source: Piwowar, H. A., & Vision, T. J. (2013). Data reuse and the open data citation advantage. *PeerJ, 1*. doi:10.7717/peerj.175
https://peerj.com/articles/175/

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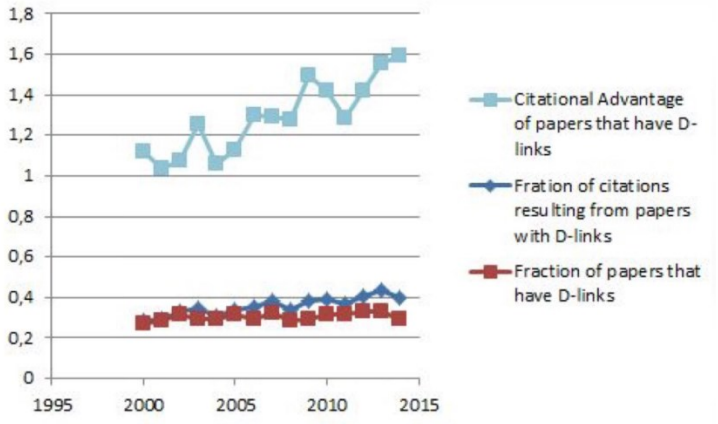
Existance of an advantage: Using simple measures based on publication and citation data from NASA's Astrophysics Data System, a Citation Advantage amounts to certain peer reviewed research articles with links to research data receiving on the average significantly more citations per paper per year, than the corresponding research articles without links to data

3. Results and Analyses
Example: Citation Advantage for ApJ 2000 - 2015



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Evidence that data sharing increases citation impact

from astrophysics

Bertil F. Dorch (corresponding), Thea M. Drachen, Ole Ellegaard & Asger V. Larsen
University Library of Southern Denmark

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Source: http://www.liber2015.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/4.1-Evidence-that-Data-Sharing-Increases-Citation-Impact.pdf

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Elsevier and Dryad Implement Reciprocal Linking Between Datasets and Published Research Articles

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Science And Technology

Elsevier and Dryad Implement Reciprocal Linking Between Datasets and Published Research Articles

Elsevier articles on ScienceDirect and scientific and medical research data at Dryad now reciprocally linked

Share this:

Amsterdam, July 25, 2013

Elsevier, a world-leading provider of scientific, technical and medical information products and services, and the Dryad Digital Repository , a leading archive for scientific and medical research data, today announced that they have implemented two-way linking between their respective content.

The Dryad Digital Repository provides facilities for archiving, discovery and accessibility of data files associated with any published article in the sciences or medicine, as well as software scripts and other files important to the article. Dryad is a nonprofit organization committed to its mission of making data publicly available for research and educational reuse. All datasets stored by Dryad receive persistent, resolvable Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) to allow their proper citation.

Source: https://www.elsevier.com/about/press-releases/science-and-technology/elsevier-and-dryad-implement-reciprocal-linking-between-datasets-and-published-research-articles

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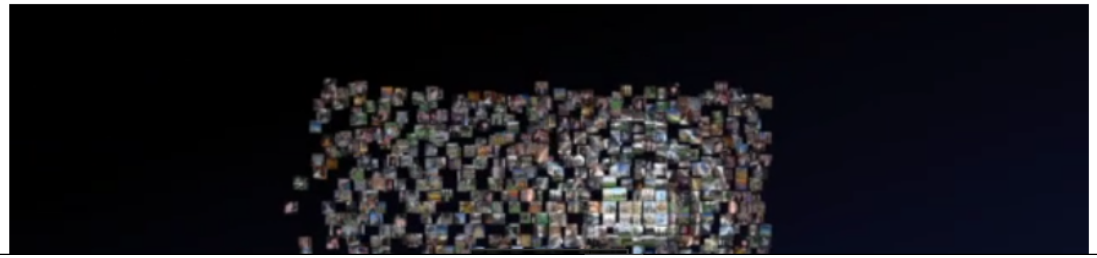
Principles of data sharing

The sharing of research data offers many benefits for the researcher, research community and public.

Ben Goldacre, LSHTM Research Fellow and author of *Bad Science*, explains the importance of making scientific data open and available.



Resources
General Information
Guidance
Using the Archives
Specialist Services
- Open Access
- Research Data Management
  - Introduction to RDM
  - Produce a DM Plan
  - Create and Organise Data
  - Keeping Data Securely
  - Documenting your Data
  - Curate and Preserve Data

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… since data sharing may increase the impact of your research and data sharing may be required

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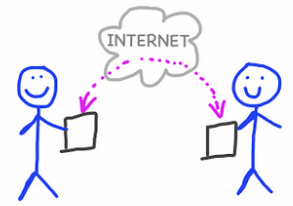
Overview | Get Ready | Make a Plan | Save Data | Describe Data | Share Data | Follow Ethics | About

Share data

Know the benefits of data sharing and any requirements for it

… since data sharing may increase the impact of your research and data sharing may be required



Potential benefits of data sharing

- increase the citation rate to your publication (Piwowar et al., 2007)
- facilitate new scientific inquiry and collaborations

Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share

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The more widely available your research data is, the more impact it will have.

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search

- Research Data Management
- Why manage research data
- Why share data
- Copyright and research data
- Planning and costing
- Organising your data
- Storing active data
- Archive, discover and share
- Training, help and support
- What does your funder require?

Computing Services Home

University home > Computing Services > Research Data Management > Why share data

Sharing your data

Why Share Data?

Knowing when to share or not to share is imperative when managing your data. There are many benefits in sharing your data.

Maximising impact of research

The more widely available your research data is, the more impact it will have. The move towards open data means that data can be viewed by a more extensive audience than previously and this means that its impact may extend further in the academic community as well as being more likely to influence society both nationally and internationally.

Increased citation rates

Making data available for other researchers to use increases the likelihood of it being cited as shown by research from PLOS ONE that found that making data publicly available resulted in a 69% increase in citations. Citation rates on individual datasets are also being calculated by Thomson Reuters using the data citation index, which can be selected from the drop-down menu next to 'all

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Research Impact and Publishing: Open data

What is open data?

Open Data is data that can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose (The Open Definition).

Some funding organisations and publishers are introducing guidelines for sharing data associated with publications and/or funded research projects. Examples include:

- NHMRC: Statement on data sharing
- Wellcome trust: Policy on data management and sharing
- PLoS journals: Data availability policy

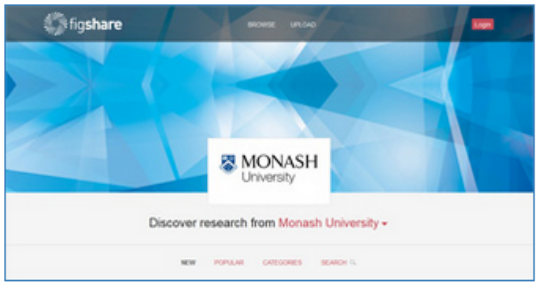
Further information:

- "Open data" Australian National Data Service (ANDS)
  Provides a definition and features of open data, and an overview of the benefits of open data.
- JISC "Linked/ open data"

Data repositories

A large number of repositories are available for promoting and sharing open data, including:

- Monash Figshare
  Share research outputs including figures, datasets, media, papers, posters, presentations and filesets. Data is stored on Monash servers.



- Monash University Research Repository

Benefits of open data

CC BY by Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

Data journals

Data journals publish brief articles which describe a data set(s). They are often open access and peer reviewed, and the articles can be cited.

Examples include:

- Scientific data
  Open-access, peer-reviewed publication for descriptions of scientifically

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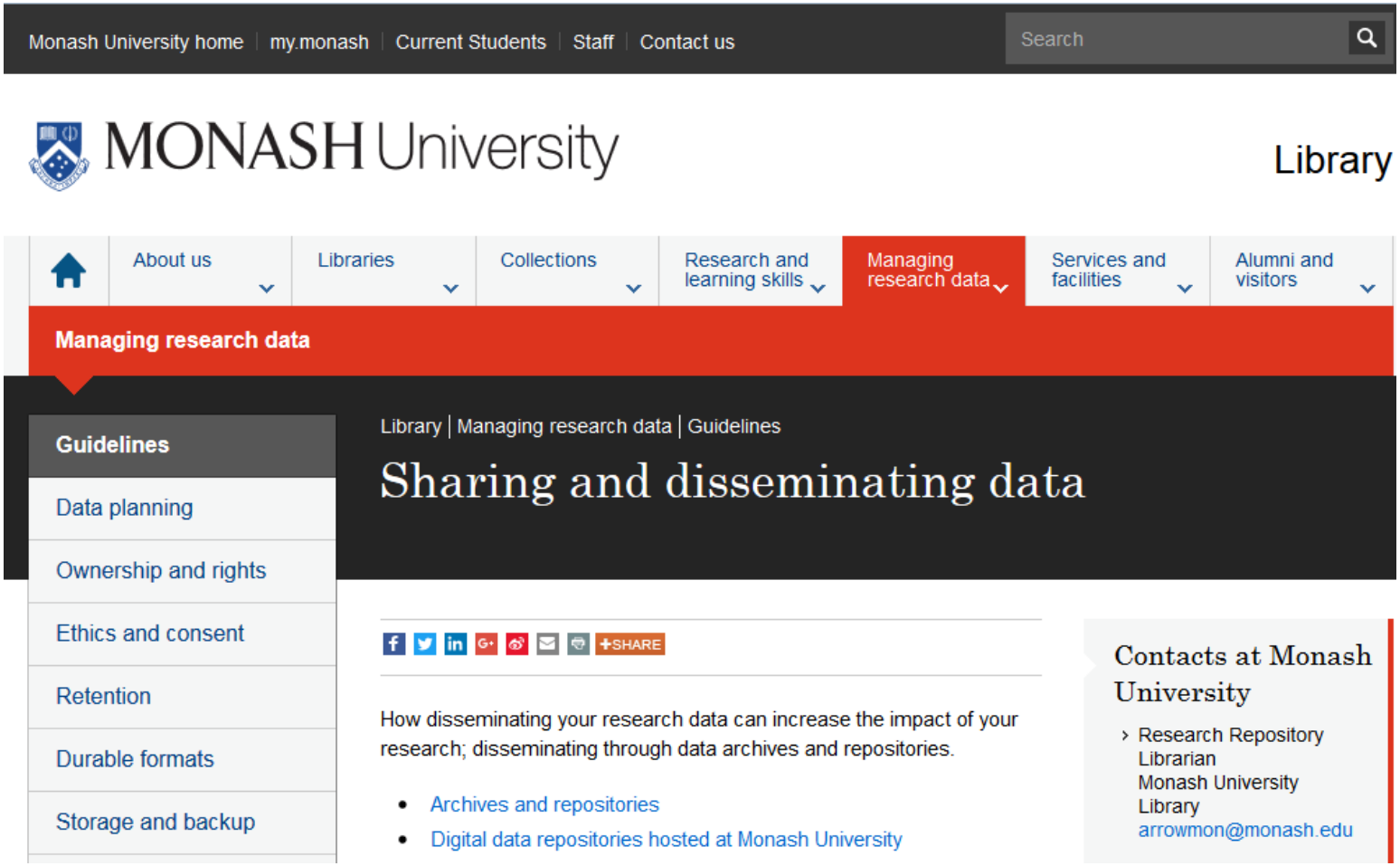
Sharing and disseminating data



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Reasons to share data

Making your data available for access and use offers several benefits:

- *Enhanced visibility*: Your research will be promoted in different locations, exposing it to different audiences
- *Enable validation:* Research will be easier to verify by others, increasing confidence in the validity of your work
- *Enhance your reputation:* Data sharing enables you to gain credit for all of the research outputs produced, not just your publications
- *Higher citation rates:* Studies have found that publication with accompanying data receive higher rates of citation than those that do not (Piwowar & Vision, 2013).
- *Enhance research impact:* Data produced in one study can be used in new and innovative ways, which in turn will increase your citation rate and reputation.
- *Support equitable research:* Greater openness ensures research can be used by a wide range of organisations, irrespective of their size or location.
- *Greater transparency:* Research communities and funding bodies increasingly expect research to be made available, to ensure transparency and accountability

Source: https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/research/researchdatamanagement/sharing_principles.html#

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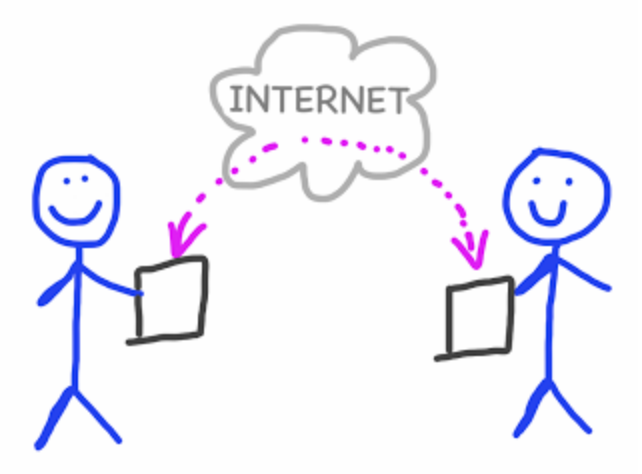
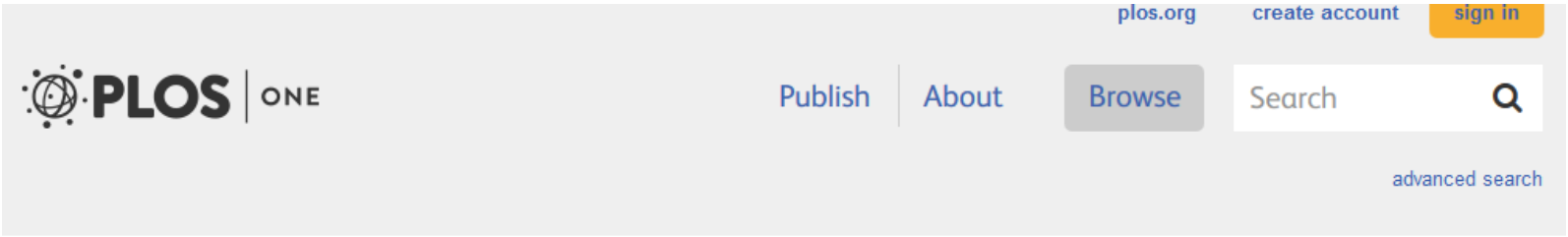
Journal publication policy

- Nature and Science require the availability of data and materials as a condition for publication.



Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share

Data Availability



Acceptable Data-Sharing Methods

Unacceptable Data Access Restrictions

Explanatory Notes and Guidance

Recommended Repositories

FAQs for Data Policy

Data Availability

The following policy applies to all of PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

PLOS journals require authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.

When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a *Data Availability Statement* describing compliance with PLOS's policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the data availability statement will be published as part of the final article.

Refusal to share data and related metadata and methods in accordance with this policy will be grounds for rejection. PLOS journal editors encourage researchers to contact them if they encounter difficulties in obtaining data from articles published in PLOS journals. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a correction, to contact the authors' institutions and funders, or in extreme cases to retract the publication.

Methods acceptable to PLOS journals with respect to data sharing are listed below, accompanied by guidance for authors as to what must be indicated in their data availability statement and how to follow best practices in reporting. If authors did not collect data themselves but used another source, this source must be credited as appropriate. Authors who have questions or difficulties with the policy, or readers who have difficulty accessing data, are encouraged to contact the relevant journal office or data@plos.org.

The data policy was implemented on March 3, 2014. Any paper submitted before that date will not have a data availability

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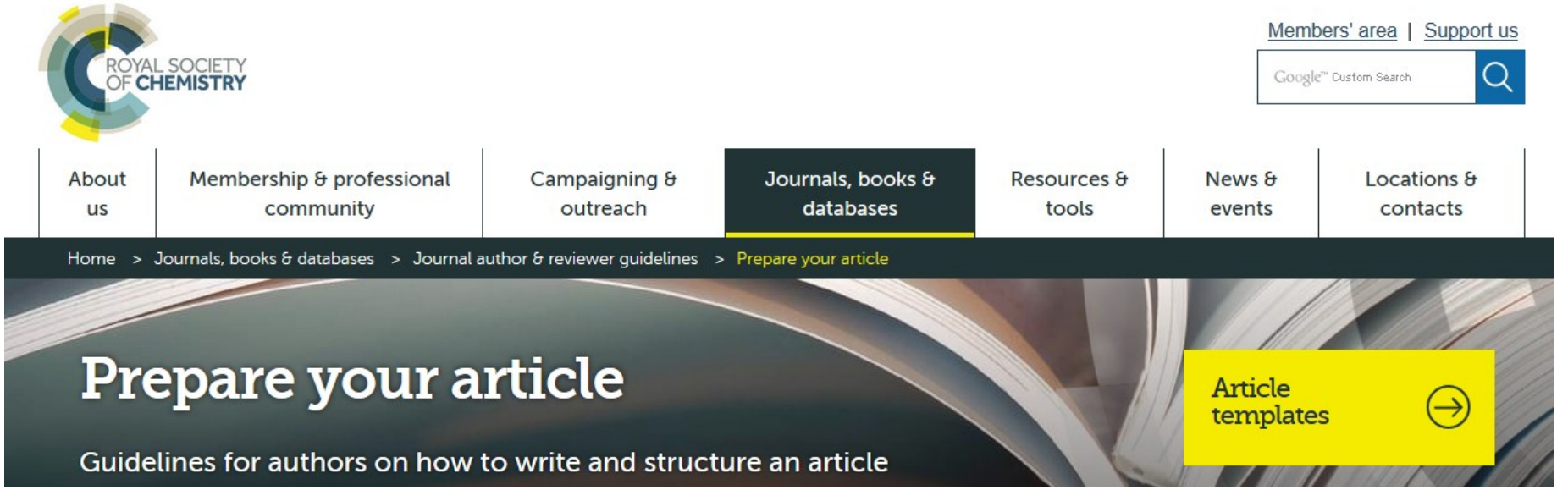

Experimental data

- On submission of a manuscript authors should provide all data required to understand and verify the research presented in the article. The Royal Society of Chemistry believes that where possible all data associated with the research in a manuscript should be freely available in an accessible and usable format, enabling other researchers to replicate and build on that research.
- Read about our data policy and the experimental data you should include for the characterisation of new compounds, X-ray crystallography and macromolecular structures.

Source: http://www.rsc.org/journals-books-databases/journal-authors-reviewers/prepare-your-article/

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“any data obtained with federal funds be accessible to the general public”

Source: http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/dci/collaborative_science/

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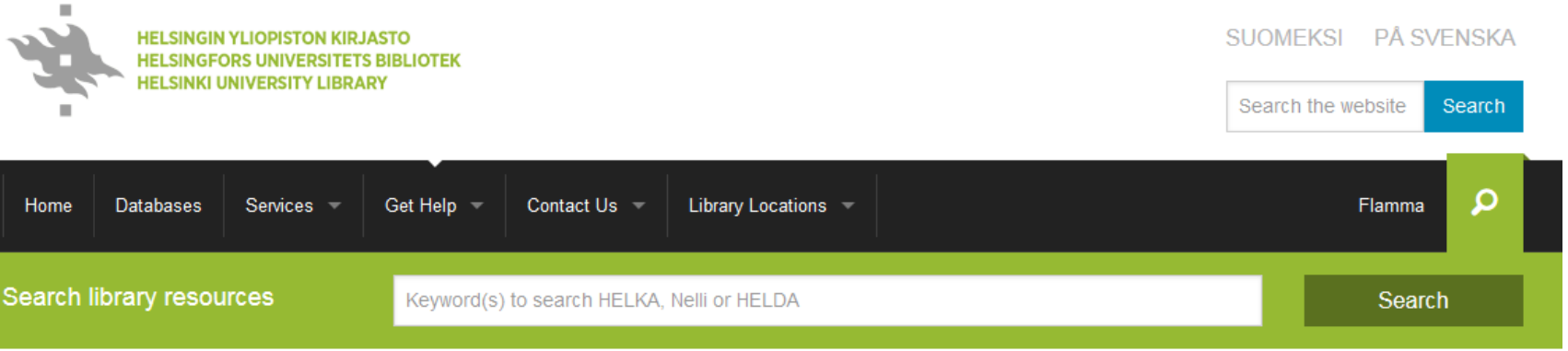
Availability of Research Data



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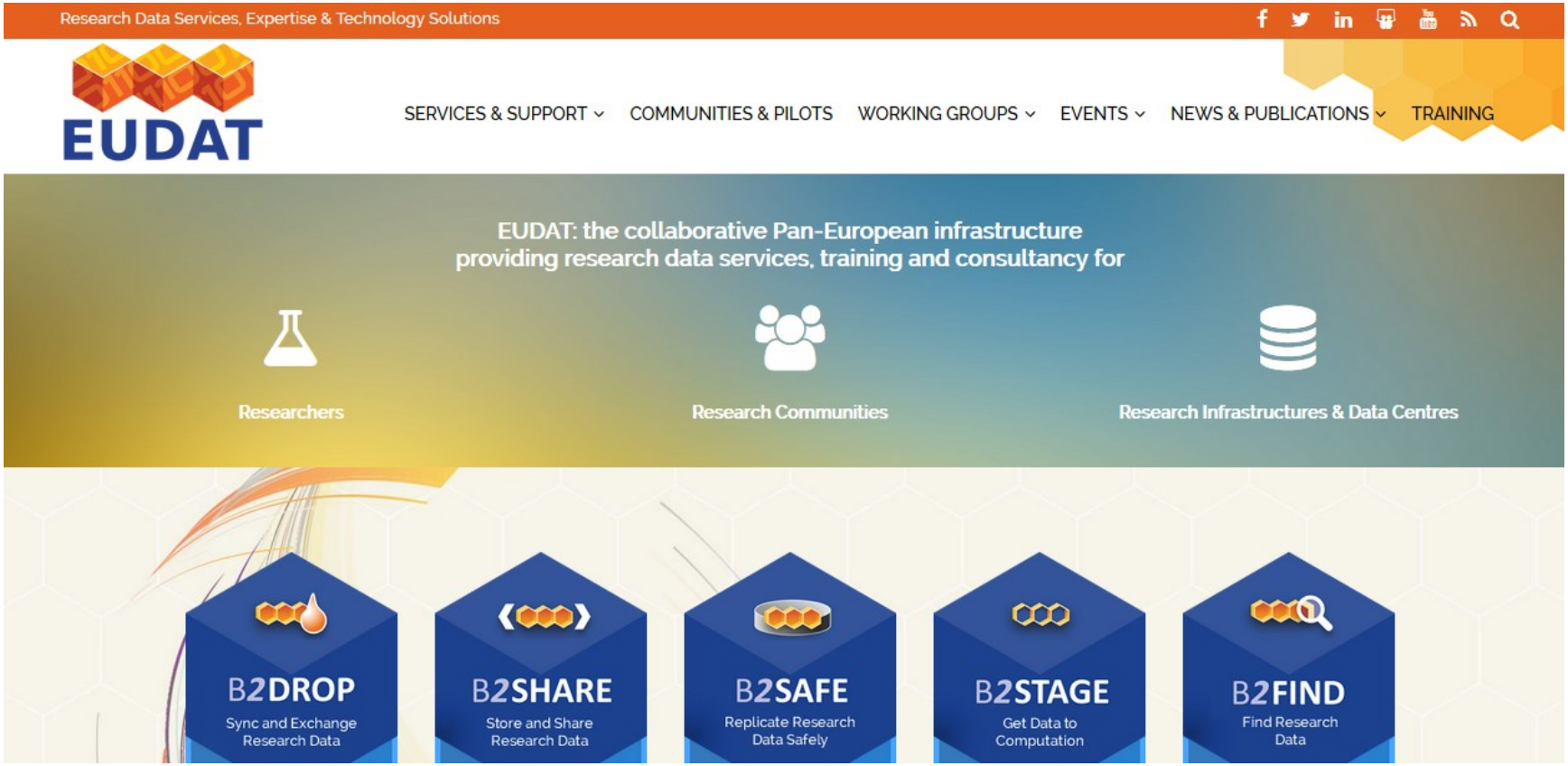
EUDAT: the collaborative Pan-European infrastructure providing research data services, training and consultancy.



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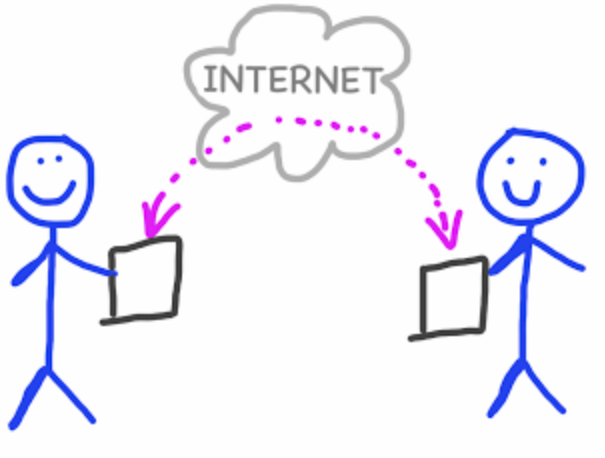
Potential benefits of data sharing

- increase the citation rate to your publication (Piwowar et al., 2007)
- facilitate new scientific inquiry and collaborations
- avoid duplicate data collection
- provide rich, real-life resources for education
- promote scientific transparency and accountability
- archive data in a reliable public database



Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share

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Tips for raising research data impact

- Deposit data in a trustworthy repository
- Provide appropriate metadata
- Enable open access
- Apply a license to the data
- Raise awareness

Source: Alex Ball, Monica Duke (2015). 'How to Track the Impact of Research Data with Metrics'. DCC How-to Guides. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre. Available online: http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides

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A game theoretic analysis of research data sharing

Supplemental Information

Go to:

Appendix S1

Calculations of the pool of available datasets X:

Click here for additional data file. (42K, docx)

Appendix S2

Additional output of the model for impact:

Click here for additional data file. (67K, docx)

Source: Pronk, T. E., Wiersma, P. H., van Weerden, A., & Schieving, F. (2015). A game theoretic analysis of research data sharing. *PeerJ, 3*, e1242. doi:10.7717/peerj.1242 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4579014/

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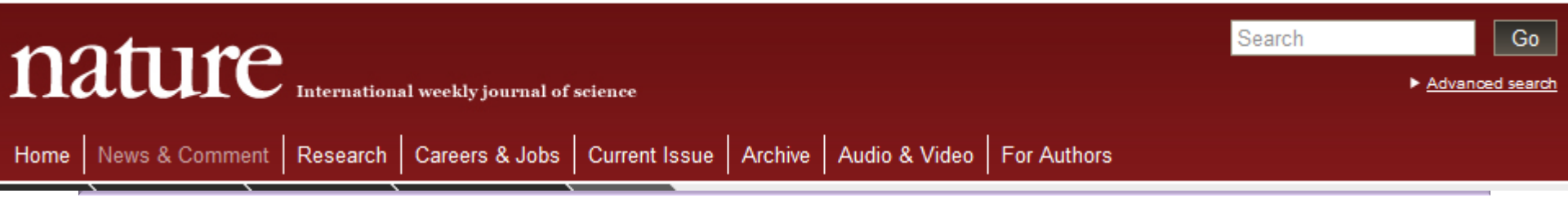

- To mark the anniversary, *Nature* asked Thomson Reuters, which now owns the SCI, to list the 100 most highly cited papers of all time. (See the full list at Web of Science Top 100.xls or the interactive graphic, below.)

Source: Van Noorden, R., Maher, B., & Nuzzo, R. (2014). The top 100 papers. *Nature 514*.

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Data Citation for Researchers

- confirming you are able to publish the data by considering issues such as contractual arrangements, copyright and ethics
- determining the license conditions under which the data can be released and reused
- preparing the data for publication by considering issues such as data cleansing and file formats
- securely storing the data to enable ongoing management and access
- assigning a DOI to the data
- providing appropriate metadata to describe the data including citation information
- publishing the metadata including the DOI.

Source: http://www.ands.org.au/working-with-data/citation-and-identifiers/data-citation/data-citation-for-researchers

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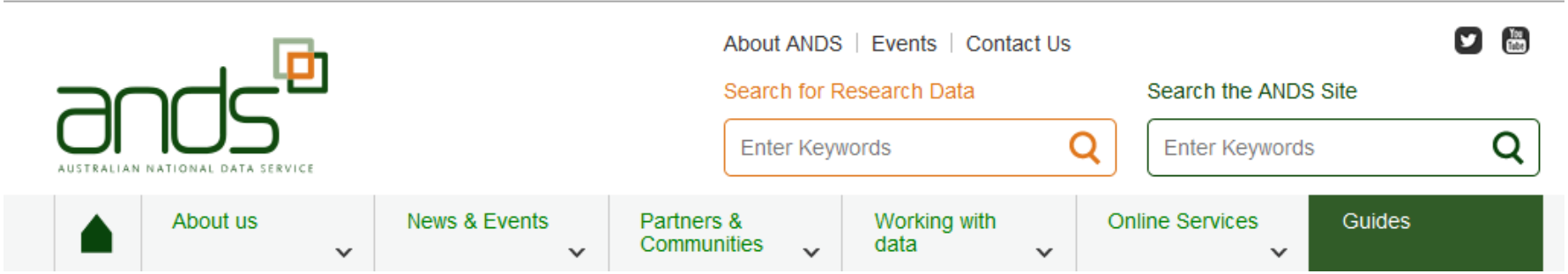

Institutional Planning implications

- File format types should ideally be considered and decided upon *before* the commencement of data collection. eg Information lost by storing data using a lossy image, sound or video format cannot be recovered. Migrating data from an unsuitable format to a more sustainable option is always difficult and expensive, and may in some cases be impossible. Uncompressed non-lossy file formats take up a lot more storage space that needs to be taken into account when budgeting for storage.
- University of Western Australia: Research Data Preservation Formats
- University of Sydney: Durable Formats
- Monash University: Durable Formats

Tools to manage file formats

- FIDO (Format Identification for Digital Objects): command-line tool to identify the file formats of digital objects, and is designed for simple integration into automated workflows
- BitCurator Access: open-source software that supports the provision of access to disk images Webinar on using BitCurator
- Apache Tika: toolkit detects and extracts metadata and text from over a thousand different file types (such as PPT, XLS, and PDF)
- BWFMetaEdit: free, open source tool that supports embedding, validating, and exporting of metadata in Broadcast WAVE Format (BWF) files

Source: http://www.ands.org.au/guides/file-formats

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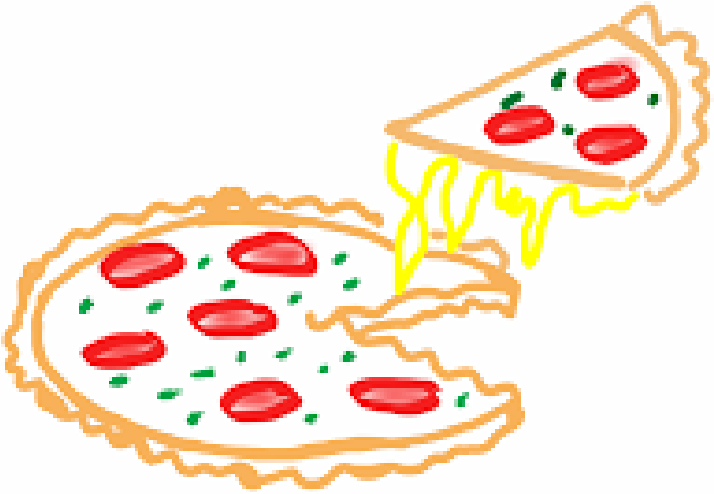
Share data selectively

- Share the best version of your data or files. Consider whether preliminary analyses or drafts will be necessary or helpful.
- Be cautious of sharing confidential, private, personal, or proprietary information.



Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share

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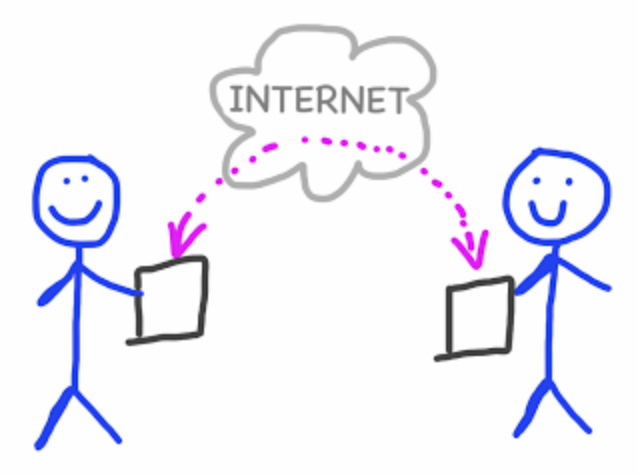
Try online collaboration services to share data within your research team

- ... it will be easier for your team to view and edit the data together
- There are online services that let you upload research materials so that they are viewable in a web browser. You can then create accounts for your team members so they can make changes to these files collaboratively.



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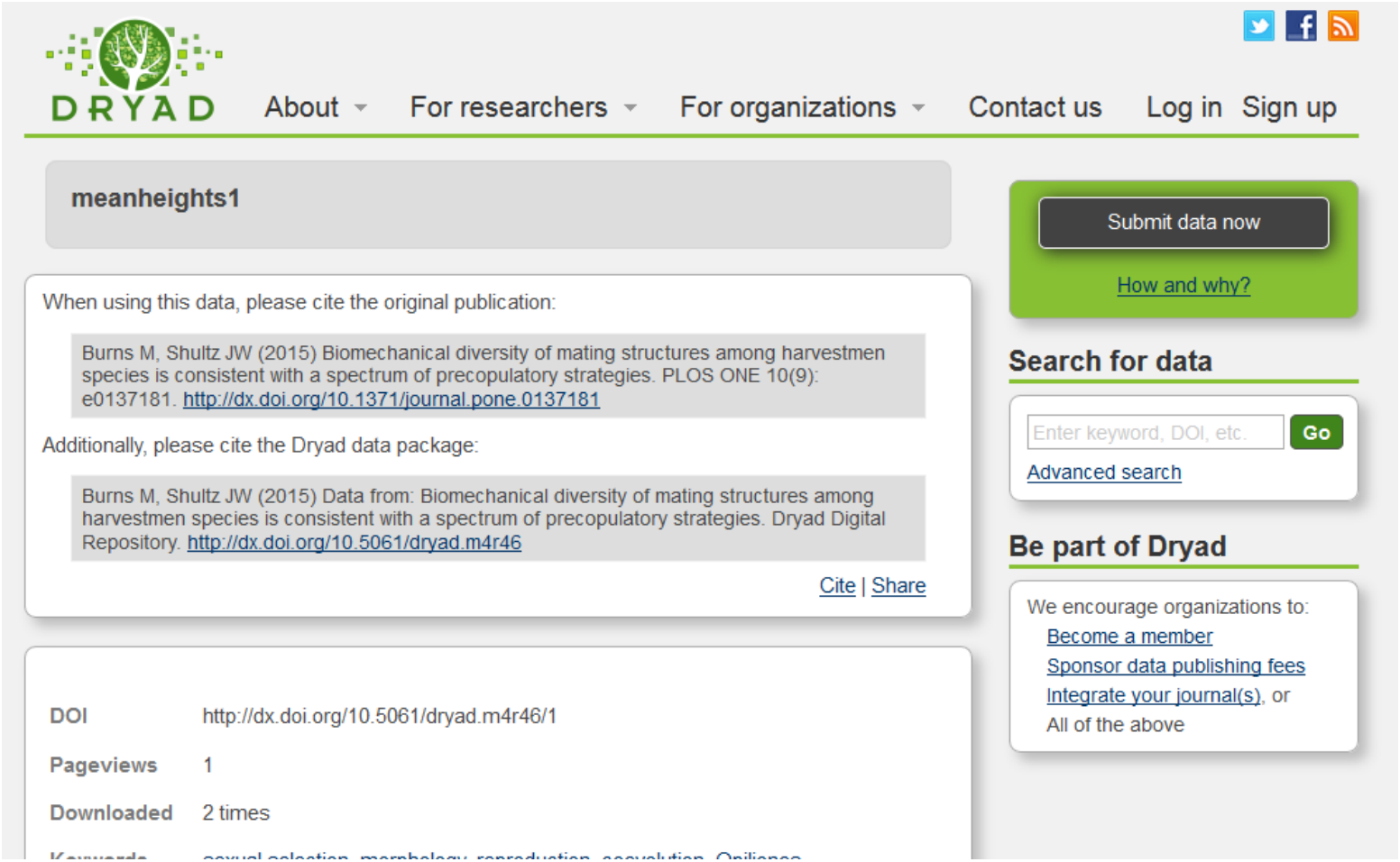

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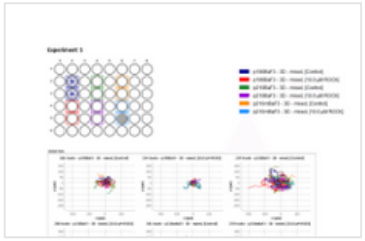

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Paola Masuzzo yesterday

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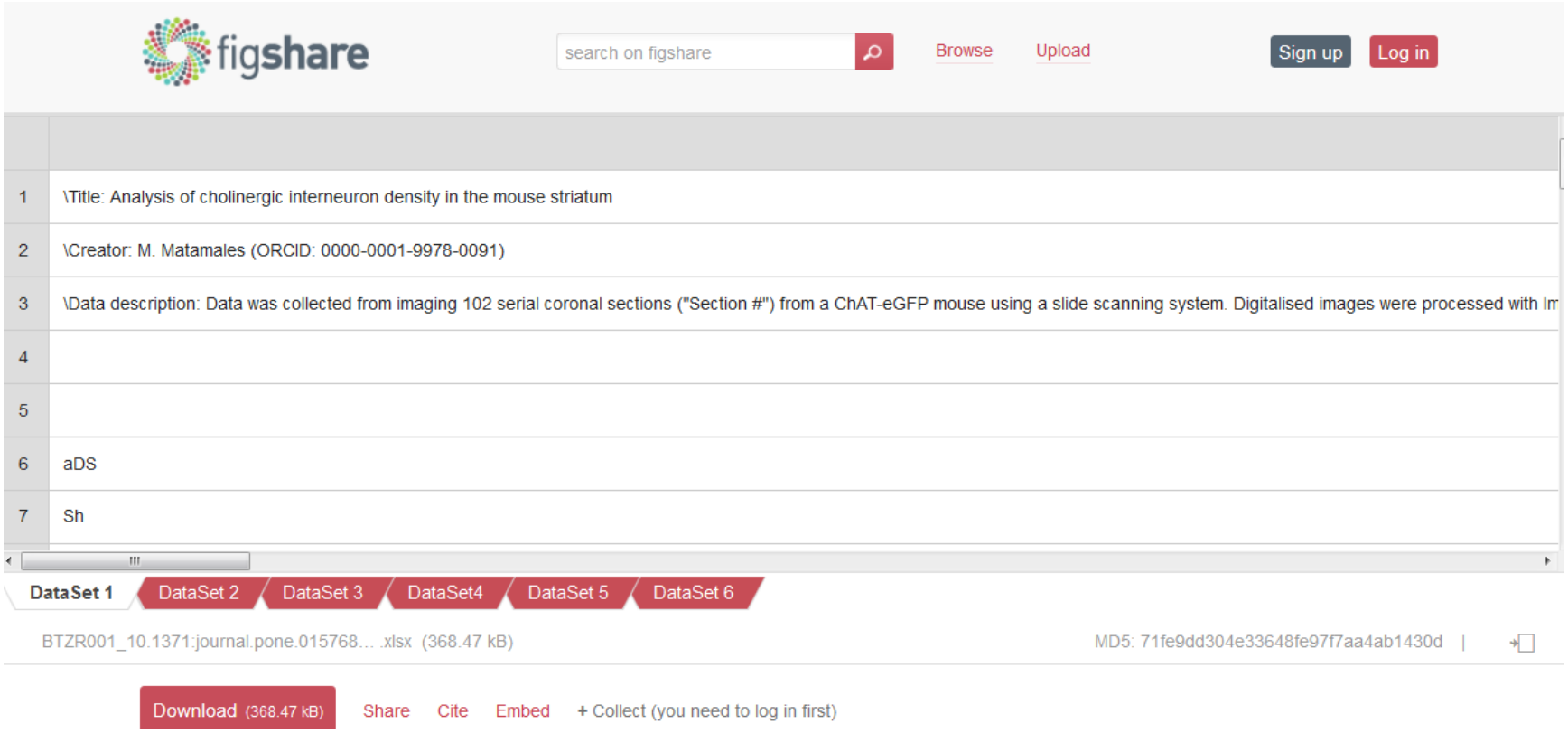

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Add Database Linking for Published Articles.

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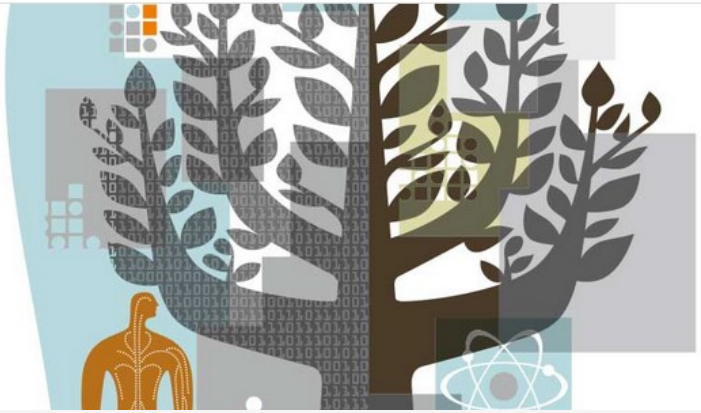

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Add Database Linking for Published Articles.

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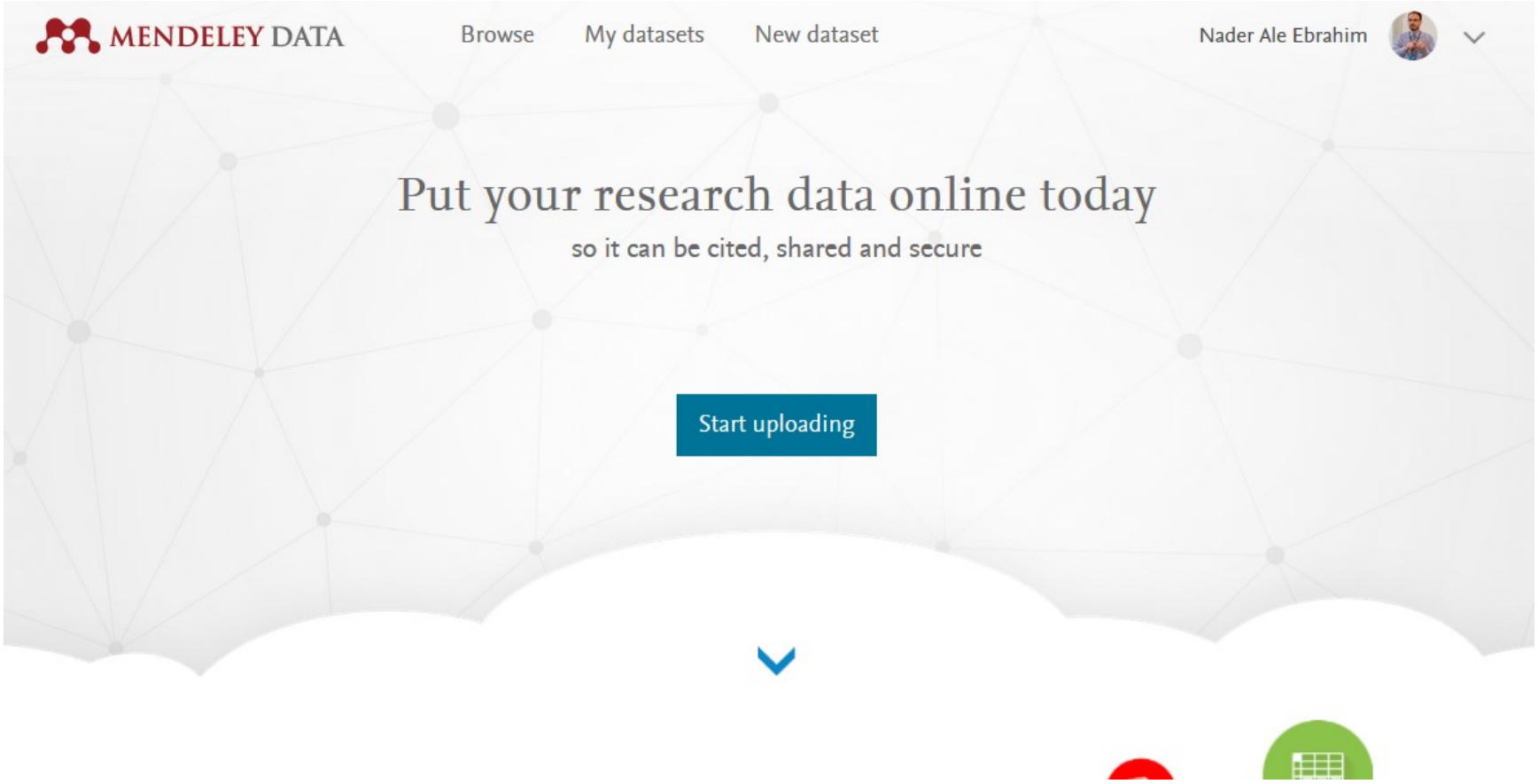

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