BIBLIOMETRICS, OPEN-ACCESS & RESEARCH IMPACT

Sue Bird & Ollie Bridle
February 2016
Where should I publish?

How should I publish?
This Session

- Bibliometrics & Altmetrics
- Open Access
- Oxford Research Archive
The branch of library science concerned with the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliography; the statistical analysis of books, articles, or other publications. (Oxford English Dictionary Online)

In other words...data about publications, or citation frequency

http://ox.libguides.com/bibliometrics
Altmetrics

- Complement traditional bibliometrics
- Measure the impact of articles by counting mentions on social media sites and other web sources.

“Altmetric tracks the buzz around scholarly articles online”
Measuring Research Impact

- **Usage**
  - Downloads
  - Views

- **Peer-review**
  - Expert opinion

- **Citations**
  - Articles
  - Datasets

- **Altmetrics**
  - Social media
  - News outlets
  - Blogs
  - Comments

Diagram adapted from [http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/](http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/) - CC-BY-SA
Journal Level Metrics

- In *theory* the more highly cited a journal is the more widely read and hence influential it is.

- Quality of journal = *rough & ready* measure of quality & prestige of research published there.

- Journals can be ranked using metrics that are based on numbers of citations.

- Different disciplines have different publishing profiles.
Journal Citation Reports

Impact Factor

\[
\text{Journal impact factor for 2014} = \frac{\text{Number of citations received in 2014 to articles published in 2012 and 2013}}{\text{Total number of articles published during 2012 and 2013}}
\]

- An Impact Factor of 1.0 means that, \textit{on average}, published articles have been cited once in the last two years. An Impact Factor of 3.0 means that, \textit{on average}, the articles published in the last two years have been cited three times.

- Uses Thomson Reuters citation data (i.e. Web of Science)
### Journal Titles Ranked by Impact Factor

**Select JCR Year:** 2014

**Select Edition:**
- SCIE
- SSCI

**Open Access:**
- Open Access

**Category Schema:**
- Web of Science

#### JIF Quartile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select</th>
<th>Full Journal Title</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>Eigenvector Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Energy &amp; Environmental Science</td>
<td>36,159</td>
<td>20.523</td>
<td>0.12545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nature Climate Change</td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>14.547</td>
<td>0.03759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nature Climate Change</td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>14.547</td>
<td>0.03759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GLOBAL CHANGE BIOLOGY</td>
<td>25,578</td>
<td>8.044</td>
<td>0.07005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES</td>
<td>34,489</td>
<td>7.977</td>
<td>0.05514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FRONTIERS IN ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>6,205</td>
<td>7.441</td>
<td>0.01791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>REMOTE SENSING OF ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>34,609</td>
<td>6.393</td>
<td>0.04569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Titles

Studies (Soc.Sc.)

Science
SECTION 1 - QUESTION 1

- Let us know if you need help
SJR - SCImago Journal Ranking

- SJR is weighted by the prestige of a journal. Subject field, quality, and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.

- SJR assigns relative scores to all of the sources in a citation network. Its methodology is inspired by the Google PageRank algorithm, in that not all citations are equal. A source transfers its own 'prestige', or status, to another source through the act of citing it.

- A source's prestige for a particular year is shared equally over all the citations it makes in that year; this is important because it corrects for the fact that typical citation counts vary widely between subject fields.

- The SJR of a source in a field with a high likelihood of citing is shared over a lot of citations, so each citation is worth relatively little. The SJR of a source in a field with a low likelihood of citing is shared over few citations, so each citation is worth relatively more. This tends to even out the differences in citation practice between subject fields and facilitate direct comparisons of sources.
## Journal Rankings

**Ranking Parameters**

- **Subject Area:** All
- **Subject Category:** Environmental Science (miscellaneous)
- **Region/Country:** All
- **Order By:** SJR
- **Display journals with at least:** 0 Citable Docs. (3 years)

### Subject Category: Environmental Science (miscellaneous).

### Year: 2014.

### Download data (Excel .xlsx)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>SJR</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Total Docs. (2014)</th>
<th>Total Docs. (3years)</th>
<th>Total Refs.</th>
<th>Citable Docs. (2years)</th>
<th>Citations / Doc. (2years)</th>
<th>Ref. / Doc.</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Annual Review of Environment and Resources</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.509</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>152.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Global Biogeochemical Cycles</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>2.122</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>6.055</td>
<td>1.203</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>68.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Applied Catalysis B: Environmental</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>2.088</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>1.446</td>
<td>32.469</td>
<td>9.970</td>
<td>1.433</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>45.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Environmental Research Letters</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>1.870</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>11.375</td>
<td>2.933</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>44.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Geobiology</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>1.841</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>3.117</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>82.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WIREs Climate Change**

Country: United States

Subject Area: Earth and Planetary Sciences | Environmental Science | Social Sciences

**Subject Category:**
- Atmospheric Science
- Geography, Planning and Development
- Global and Planetary Change

Publisher: John Wiley and Sons Inc., Publication type: Journals. ISSN: 17577780, 17577799

Coverage: 2010-2015

H Index: 26

---

**SJR Indicator vs. Cites per Doc (2y)**

The SJR indicator measures the scientific influence of the average article in a journal, it expresses how central to the global scientific discussion an average article of the journal is. Cites per Doc (2y) measures the scientific impact of an average article published in the journal, it is computed using the same formula that journal impact factor ™ (Thomson Reuters).
SECTION 1 – QUESTION 2

- Let us know if you need help.
Other Sources of Journal Metrics

- **Google Scholar**
  - Journal H-index and five year H-index
  - Rolling 5 year dataset
  - Compare journals within broad categories

- **Microsoft Academic Search**
  - Limited journal metrics available
  - Data showing numbers of publications and citations to a specific journal
So Many Journal Metrics

▶ Do they mean much?

▶ What other factors, besides research quality, might influence an impact factor?
  ▶ Type of articles
  ▶ How articles are made available

▶ Beware of making faulty inferences from Journal level metrics to the quality of individual papers
# Article Level Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional measures</th>
<th>Newer measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>Altmetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identify citing articles</td>
<td>• Identify mentions on social media and in the news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>Views and Downloads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Using citation metrics to identify ‘hot papers’</td>
<td>• Look at how many times an article has been accessed or added to a reference manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No measure is perfect
- Altmetrics *complement* rather than *replace* traditional metrics
- Different services will give you a different view
- Most metrics can be gamed!
Citations in SCOPUS

DFT and theoretical kinetics studies on the reaction of nitrate radical with α-pinene and β-pinene
Saheb, V., Rezaei, F., Hosseini, S.M.A.
(2015) Computational and Theoretical Chemistry

Atmospheric reactions between E,E-2,4-hexadialol and OH, NO3 radicals and Cl atoms
Colmenar, I., Martin, P., Cabañas, B.
(2014) Atmospheric Environment

Distributions of atmospheric non-sea-salt sulfate and methanesulfonic acid over the Pacific Ocean between 48°N and 68°S during summer
Jung, J., Furutani, H., Uematsu, M.
(2014) Atmospheric Environment

View all 381 citing documents

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:

Set citation alert | Set citation feed

Documents by author

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors

Brown, S.S.  
Ravishankara, A.R.  
Martinez, K.  
Plant, U.  
Barnes, I.  
Cabañas, B.  
Fehsenfeld, F.C.
SECTION 2 – QUESTION 3

- Let us know if you need help.
From quiescence to unrest: 20 years of satellite geodetic measurements at Santorini volcano, Greece

Parks, M.M. 6, Moore, J.D.P. 5, Papanikolaou, X. 7, Biggs, J. 8, Mather, T.A. 6, Pyle, D.M. 9, Raptakis, C. 4, Paradissis, D. 8, Hooper, A. 1, Parsons, B. 5, Nomikou, P. 4

6 Nordic Volcanological Center, Institute of Earth Sciences University of Iceland Reykjavik Iceland
7 COMET, Department of Earth Sciences University of Oxford Oxford UK
8 Higher Geology Laboratory National Technical University Athens Greece
9 View additional affiliations

Abstract

Periods of unrest at caldera-forming volcanic systems characterized by increased rates of seismicity and deformation are well documented. Some can be linked to eventual eruptive activity, while others are followed by a return to quiescence. Here we use a 20 year record of interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) and GPS measurements from Santorini volcano to further our understanding of geodetic signals at a caldera-forming volcano during the periods of both quiescence and unrest, with measurements spanning a phase of quiescence and slow subsidence (1993-2010), followed by a phase of unrest (January 2011 to April 2012) with caldera-wide inflation and seismicity. Mean InSAR velocity maps from 1993-2010 indicate an average subsidence rate of ~6mm/yr over the southern half of the intracaldera island Nea Kameni. This subsidence can be accounted for by a combination of thermal contraction of the 1866-1870 lava flows and load-induced relaxation of the substrate. For the period of unrest, we use a joint inversion technique to convert InSAR measurements from three separate satellite tracks and GPS observations from 10 continuous sites into a time series of subsurface volume change. The optimal location of the inflating source is consistent with previous studies, situated north of Nea Kameni at a depth of ~4km. However, the time series reveals two distinct pressure pulses. The first pulse corresponds to a volume change (ΔV) within the shallow magma chamber of (11.5±0.14)×10^6m^3, and the second pulse has a ΔV of (9.73±0.10)×10^6m^3. The relationship between the timing of these pulses and microseismicity observations suggests that these pulses may be driven by two separate batches of magma supplied to a shallow reservoir. We find no evidence suggesting a change in source location between the two pulses. The decline in the rates of volume change at the end of both pulses and the observed lag of the deformation signal behind cumulative seismicity, suggest a viscoelastic response. We use a simple model to show that two separate pulses of magma intruding into a shallow magma chamber surrounded by a viscoelastic shell can account for the observed temporal variation in cumulative volume change and seismicity throughout the period of unrest. Given the similarities between the geodetic signals observed here and at other systems, this viscoelastic model has potential use for understanding behavior at other caldera systems. ©2014. American Geophysical Union.

Author keywords

GPS; InSAR; Joint inversion; Santorini volcano; Viscoelastic; Volcanic unrest

ISSN: 21099313  Source Type: Journal  Original language: English
DOI: 10.1002/2014JB011540  Document Type: Article in Press
Publisher: Blackwell Publishing Ltd

© Copyright 2015 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
Article Metrics From Publishers

- Many publisher websites now accompany articles with additional information -
  - Number of downloads
  - Number of ‘saves’ to reference managers
Stability in Ecosystem Functioning across a Climatic Threshold and Contrasting Forest Regimes

Elizabeth S. Jeffers, Michael B. Bonsall, Kathy J. Wills

Published: January 18, 2011 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0016134

Viewed

Total Article Views
2,915
Jan 18, 2011 (publication date) through Feb 17, 2016

28.03% of article views led to PDF downloads

Discuss
Public Library of Science (PLOS)

At PLOS, we believe that research articles should primarily be judged on their individual merits, rather than on the basis of the journal in which they were published. In March 2009, we inaugurated a program to provide Article-Level Metrics (ALM) on every article across all journals. Article-Level Metrics (ALMs) capture the manifold ways in which research is disseminated and can help users determine the value of an article to them and to their scientific community. The regularly updated data include the following metrics:

**Viewed**
- PLOS Journals (HTML, PDF, XML)
- PubMed Central (HTML, PDF)
- Figshare (HTML, Downloads, Likes)

**Saved**
- Mendeley
- CiteULike

**Discussed**
- Twitter
- Facebook
- Reddit
- PLOS Comments
- ResearchBlogging
- ScienceSeeker
- Nature Blogs
- Wordpress.com

**Recommended**
- F1000Prime

**Cited**
- CrossRef
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- PubMed Central
- PMC Europe
- PMC Europe Database Links

The article metrics are made available rapidly after publication and are continually updated. Each source captures different behaviors and thus its natural activity will vary by time (i.e., publication age) and research area of the article. Further discussion of known limitations to individual metrics is detailed in the section below.
SECTION 2 – QUESTION 4

- Let us know if you need help.
RESEARCHER LEVEL METRICS
Personal Metrics

$H$ – index

- The more you publish
- The more you are cited
- The higher your $h$-index

Sometimes asked for in funding applications
Researcher Metrics – H-index

- Takes into account –
  - Number of papers produced
  - Number of citations received
  - E.g. an h-index of 5 means I have produced at least 5 papers that have been cited at least 5 times each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lots of Places to Calculate an H-index

- SCOPUS, Web of Science, Google Scholar...
- Results will vary depending on the data source
- Various tools for visualising h-index data
- Make sure that you’re including all the available papers
## Merge selected authors

You have requested to merge the following authors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Author Name</th>
<th>ORCID</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dorling, Danny</td>
<td>7004860409</td>
<td>University of Sheffield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dorling, Danny F L</td>
<td>7004860406</td>
<td>University of Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dorling, DFL F L</td>
<td>56238789400</td>
<td>Newcastle University, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Show recent documents**
- **Start**
Beyond the Research Paper

Other types of research output can be placed in repositories, cited and used for altmetrics

Software
- GitHub

Datasets
- Dryad
- Figshare
- ORA Data

Posters & Presentations
- ORA
- SlideShare

On-line Resources
- Research websites (Bod Web Archive)
- Blogs, videos, podcasts
An ORCID number provides researchers with a way to unambiguously identify themselves. Each researcher is given a unique, persistent (and free!) ORCID number when they set up a profile. The number can be attached to — Publications, Datasets, Grants. http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1079-2289
Researcher advantages of ORCID

- Clearly identify publications
- Easily display an on-line publications list and CV information using ORCID
- Help improve researcher altmetrics
- Identify all research outputs – data, software, grants, patents etc.
We have a mechanism for affiliating your ORCID number with Oxford. This verifies your status as a member of the University. The system is based on your SSO (Single Sign On). If you already have an ORCID number, you can upgrade it to affiliate the number with Oxford.
Welcome Sc, one last step before you get started

Follow researchers to keep up with their latest work. You will be able to edit your follow list later.

Most people on ResearchGate follow about 17 researchers.

Why follow people?
Following is how you:
• Build your network
• Create exposure for your research
• Get updates on other people's work.

I can't find my colleagues

Search

elizabeth jeffers
Let us know if you need help.
OPEN ACCESS
What is Open Access?

“free availability and unrestricted use”

- Journal articles & conference papers
- Free to read
- Free from copyright & licensing restrictions
  - Readership, reuse, copyright, posting, and machine readability
What are the Benefits of Open Access?

To Research:
- Wider **access** to published research
- Increased **visibility** > citations > impact
- More **freedom** to use/reuse research
- Facilitate research **collaboration**

To Everybody:
- Publicly funded research visible to all
- Benefit to economy
Two Routes to Open Access Publication

**Green**
- Publish in a subscription journal
- Deposit peer-reviewed manuscript in an on-line repository
- Make freely available *after* embargo period
- No APC

**Gold**
- Immediate open access through publisher
- Paid for by APC (Author Processing Charge)
- Publish in hybrid or fully open access journal
Licensing Open Access Publications

Creative Commons

- [http://creativecommons.org/](http://creativecommons.org/)

- Types of licence:
  - CC-BY (Attribution)
  - CC-BY-NC (Noncommercial)
  - CC-BY-NC-ND (No Derivatives)
  - CC-BY-NC-SA (Share-Alike)
Oxford’s Position

- University encourages researcher’s to make publications open access with minimum restrictions on re-use
- University favours the Green route to OA
- ‘ORA’ central to Oxford’s OA initiative

University OA Policy will **not** affect Academic Freedom. Authors must be free to choose where to publish.
What Exactly is ORA?

ORA is a permanent and secure online archive of research materials produced by members of the University of Oxford and is also the home of Oxford digital theses.

► **Dissemination**
Depositing research outputs in ORA maximises their visibility and makes them easily accessible.
ORA is crawled by Google and results in high ranking hits
ORA maximises visibility of unpublished items such as reports, working papers and other works.

► **Meeting research funder requirements**
ORA supports compliance with research funders' policies for open access to research literature

► **Long-term curation**
Deposited items are held in the Bodleian Libraries archival store
Every item is assigned a persistent URL which will not ‘die’

http://ora.ox.ac.uk
RCUK Policy in a Nutshell

- Publish in RCUK OA compliant journals
- Research articles in peer-reviewed journals or conference proceedings
- Journal achieves compliance through Gold CC-BY, or Green, 6 months, post-print, CC-BY
- Papers must contain statements of funding source and how to access underlying data
Who’s Affected?

BBSRC - bioscience for the future
EPSRC - pioneering research and skills
ESRC - economic & social research council
Arts & Humanities Research Council
Natural Environment Research Council
Science & Technology Facilities Council
MRC - Medical Research Council

100 years of life-changing discoveries
How do Researcher’s Comply?

- **Publish Gold option with APC paid by the block grant**
  - Paper published in a hybrid or fully open access journal
  - Apply for funds from block grant (£500 + APC charge)
  - Paper immediately available on-line to all
  - Must be under a CC-BY licence

- **Publish Green option for free**
  - Paper published in a subscription journal
  - Accepted manuscript made available after 6 – 12 months embargo through an on-line repository
  - Must be under a CC-BY licence
  - May need to deposit in a specified repository (e.g. Europe PubMed Central)

- **Your Thesis**
  - Record available as soon as possible in an institutional repository (i.e. ORA)
  - Full text available within 12 months
Researcher Decision Tree – ‘Green’ or ‘Gold’? 
How to meet the UK Research Councils’ requirements on Open Access

http://openaccess.ox.ac.uk/
open-access-enquiries@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

AUTHOR CHOSES JOURNAL & THEIR PREFERRED ROUTE TO OA

GREEN OA PERMITTED BY PUBLISHER? – Y

PUBLISHER OFFERS GOLD OPTION? – N

ORA COPY FOR PRESERVATION – ID/OA*

PUBLISHER OFFERS CC-BY LICENCE? – N

ORA – COPY FOR PRESERVATION – ID/OA*

APC FUNDS AVAILABLE? – Y

ACCEPT GREEN EMBARGO WHERE PERMITTED AND/OR COPY IN ORA FOR PRESERVATION – ID/OA

IMMEDIATE GOLD OA + PRESERVATION COPY IN ORA

GREEN OA - ORA AND/OR SUBJECT REPOSITORY

PUBLISHER EMBARGO COMPLIES WITH FUNDER POLICY? – Y

N

N

N

* Immediate Deposit/Optional Access
Tools to Help Check Compliance

- **SherpaJULIET** – check your funders OA policy.
- **SherpaROMEO** – summary of publishers OA policies and publication options.
- **SherpaFACT** – Check for Gold/Green compliance of particular journals (*currently in Beta*)
- Journal/publisher websites
- You can always ask for help
HEFCE and the next REF

- HEFCE’s OA requirements take effect in relation to articles and conference proceedings submitted for publication from 1 April 2016.

- From that date onwards, journal articles and conference papers will be eligible to be submitted in the next REF only if HEFCE’s OA conditions are met:
  - Paper must be deposited in a repository within 3 months of acceptance of the manuscript
  - On-line record of publication immediately available
  - Fully open-access in the repository after the publishers embargo period (max 12 months)
  - Must go into repository even if paper is also published open-access by the Gold route
What is Researchfish?

Researchfish is an online facility that enables research funders and Research Organisations to track the impacts of their investments, and researchers to log the outputs, outcomes and impacts of their work.

It is currently used by 90+ funders to gather information from researchers about the outcomes from their work. All seven UK Research Councils now use Researchfish.

RCUK is actively working with Researchfish Ltd to implement better interoperability with the research information systems used by Research Organisations (ROs) by Autumn 2015. Robust system interoperability is challenging in a number of ways. To this end we will be holding a workshop later in the year to explore the issues further, and should a member of your staff wish to register their interest, they should contact roh@rcuk.ac.uk.

Researchfish makes available a monitoring dashboard to Research Organisations, called 'RO Life'. This helps an RO keep track of the use being made of the system by its staff, and so be able to provide additional support where needed. A more sophisticated management information dashboard is available from Researchfish for a subscription of £1,000 per year, but this is not needed in order to fulfil Research Council requirements or for an RO to be able to support its staff in using the system.

For a full overview of Researchfish's functionality, please see the Researchfish website.

NB: Other funders may differ from the Research Councils in how they use Researchfish e.g. they may have different submission periods or compliance requirements. Award holders who are required to submit outcomes to other funders should therefore approach them directly for further guidance.

https://www.researchfish.com/
OA Help

» Website –
http://openaccess.ox.ac.uk/

» E-mail –
openaccess@bodleian.ox.ac.uk
What About Research Data?
Research Data Management

Good practice in data management is one of the core areas of research integrity, or the responsible conduct of research.

The following diagram provides further insight to some of the stages involved in research data management, and the facilities and services available to help, both within the University and from external providers.

http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/rdm/dmp/checklist/
Data management planning

All NERC proposals require an Outline Data Management Plan to identify data sets of long term value that should be made available to NERC data centres for archiving and reuse at the end of the fellowship or grant.

- Outline Data Management Plan (Word, 19KB)
- Outline Data Management Plan guidance (PDF, 76KB)
- Data management planning lifecycle (PDF, 179KB)

The data centres are funded to help and advise you how to prepare your data for submission to the data centres and the long term storage and dissemination of the data.
Researchers can cite ORA-Data as a suitable data archive in grant applications.

Charge for archiving: £140 (base cost) + £5 per Gb (storage) one-off up front charge.

Researchers requiring immediate data deposit can contact ORA staff who will deposit on their behalf.
ORYA DATA

- Connects data to research publications in ORA
- Automatically gathers metadata from each of the tools and repositories it connects to
- Assigns DOIs if necessary
- Ensures the metadata complies with DataCite standards
- Gathered metadata will be available as linked data
- Map this to the CERIF standard, (alerts can be issued to compatible management systems when new project outputs are made available)
Data Archiving and Sharing
Find out about securely storing and sharing your research data.

More...

New: UKDS: Webinar: Linking multimedia city data - Social aspects on the urban environment as part of a series showcasing research using new and novel forms of data. 12th of April from 14:00 to 15:00.

More news

Data Analysis
A selection of tools for making best use of the data you have collected for your research.

Data Obligations
What you need to know about using data at Oxford. Your responsibilities and how to comply with data use terms and conditions.

Research Data Management
Find out more about effectively organising data as part of your research.
Research Data Management Support

- Advice on handling your research data
- Training in understanding RDM
- Guidance on preserving and archiving data
- Guidelines on meeting funder requirements
- Advice on increasing research visibility and impact
- Support for data management planning
RDM Support for Researchers

Visit the Research Data Oxford website:
researchdata.ox.ac.uk

Email the support team:
researchdata@ox.ac.uk
Let us know if you need help.
Conclusions

- Bibliometrics are a TOOL
- Provide indications not definitive answers
- Different answers from different sources
- Need to be careful about how each source calculates its metrics
- Bibliometrics can form part of assessments for funding and research quality
- The terms are bandied about so useful to get your head round them
THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF LIES: LIES, DAMNED LIES AND STATISTICS.