

Usage Statistics and Beyond

Workshop “Usage Statistics and Beyond”

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Ulrich Herb | u.herb@sulb.uni-saarland.de



Impact

„The ‚impact factor‘ is the most commonly used assessment aid for deciding which journals should receive a scholarly submission or attention from research readership. It is also an often misunderstood tool.“

Dong et al. 2005

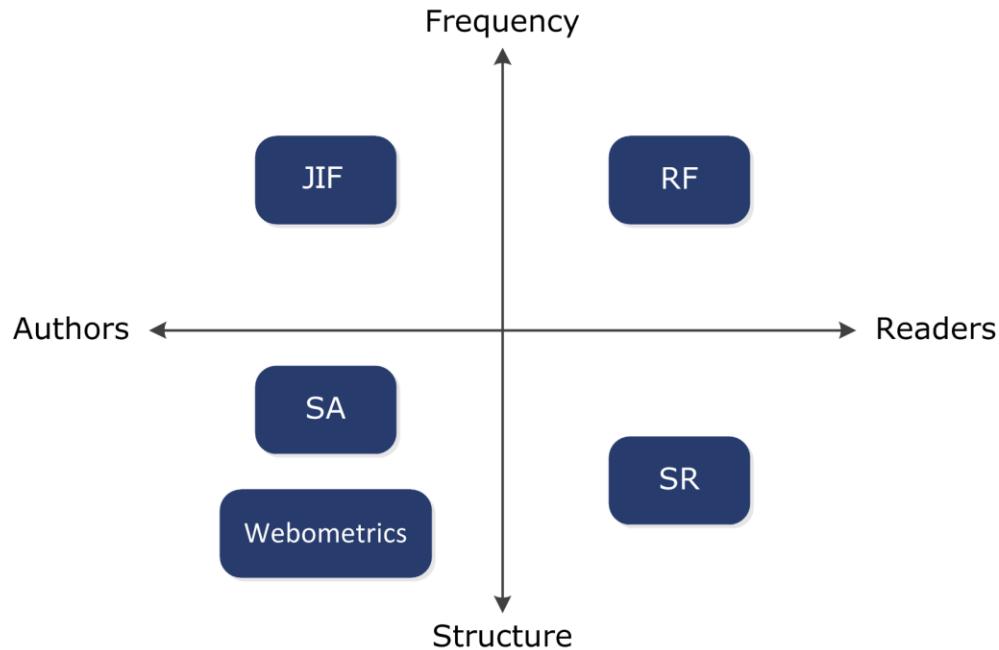
When & Why

- Initial meeting of the later project partners, June 2006
- All of the participating institutions were progressive members of the German Initiative for Networked Information (Deutsche Initiative für Netzwerkinformation DINI) and interested in promoting Open Access
- Main obstacle: Little reputation and impact of Open Access infrastructures (repositories, journals)

Alternative Impact

- Neither repositories nor most Open Access journals were covered by citations databases (scopus, web of science)
- Document usage as an alternative model for assessing the impact of scientific publications

Citations vs. Usage



JIF = Journal Impact Factor

RF = Reading Factor

SA = Structure Author

- based on networks built by authors and their activities, e.g. Google PageRank, citation graphs, webometrics

SR = Structure Reader

- based on document usage and its contextual information, e.g. recommenders, download graphs

Bollen, J. et al. (2005): *Toward alternative metrics of journal impact: A comparison of download and citation data*. In: Information Processing and Management 41(6): S. 1419-1440.

Preprint Online: <http://arxiv.org/abs/cs.DL/0503007>

Citation based measures

Author-centred

Delayed measurement: at first in the following generation of publications

Impact of a separate object is mostly not described

Usage based measures

Reader-centred

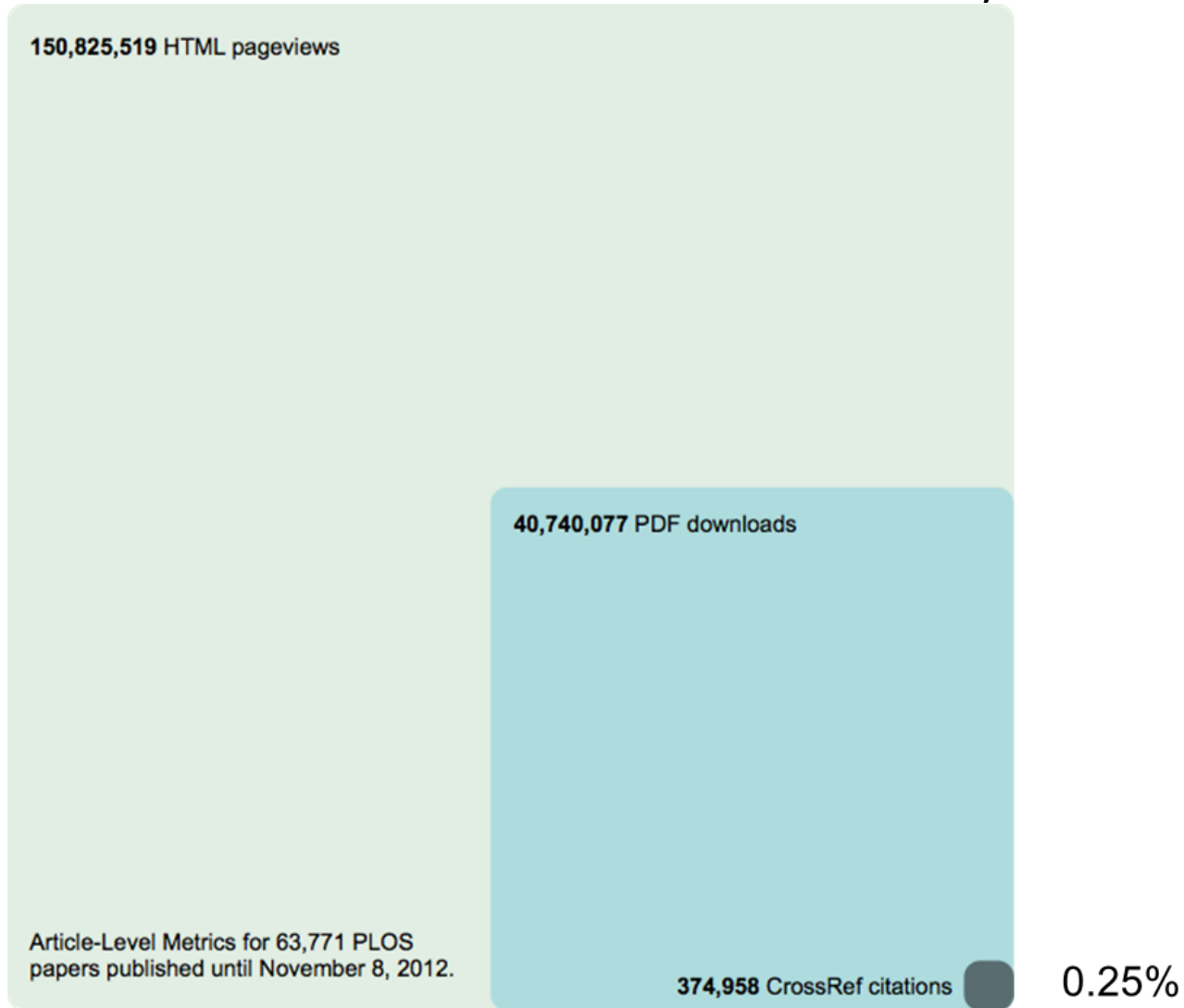
Measuring: on-the-fly and consecutive

Impact of a separate object can be described

Automated measurement is possible

Citations are only a small fraction of how a paper is reused

Slide: Martin Fenner, PLoS



Standards?

„An important issue, however, was the lack of standards on how to produce and report the usage data in a way that could be compared“

Baker et al. 2008

Standards



Counting **O**nline **U**sage of **N**eTworked **E**lectronic **R**esources

<http://www.projectcounter.org>

LogEc

<http://logec.repec.org/>



<http://www.ifabc.org/>

Surveys on usage data and standards

- Two online surveys conducted by Saarland University and State Library on the behalf of OAS
- 32 experts on the realm of usage statistics were selected and invited to take part in the surveys
- Survey I focused on an evaluation of the standards COUNTER, LogEc, IFABC:
8 respondents, 25%
- Survey II focused on functionalities and features based on usage information
9 respondents, 28%
- Participation rate was very low, but not uncommonly low for expert surveys

Standards as seen by the community...

The ideal standard was expected to be

- comparable and widely accepted

The experts mostly ignored

- financial issues
- legal issues as privacy

Standards as seen by the community...

Results

COUNTER was considered

- the most appropriate standard
- „globally recognized“

But nevertheless

- LogEc was considered more useful than COUNTER regarding the definition of double click intervals and robot identification
- experts expressed the need for article level statistics

Standards as seen by the community...

Results

Do you agree that COUNTER/LogEc/IFABC is a suitable standard for your work?			
Table 1	COUNTER	LogEc	IFABC
Strongly disagree	7,7%	7,7%	7,7%
Somewhat disagree	7,7%	15,4%	
Don't know		15,4%	15,4%
Somewhat agree	53,8%	23,1%	15,4%
Strongly agree	30,8%	7,7%	
Not familiar with...		30,8%	61,5%

Standards as seen by the community...

COUNTER: the pros and **cons**

- usage information on article level not available
- robot list considered „unorganized“
- time span of COUNTERs double click intervall considered to short
- COUNTER makes it difficult to compare Open Access and Closed Access items

Standards as seen by the community...

COUNTER: the **pros** and cons

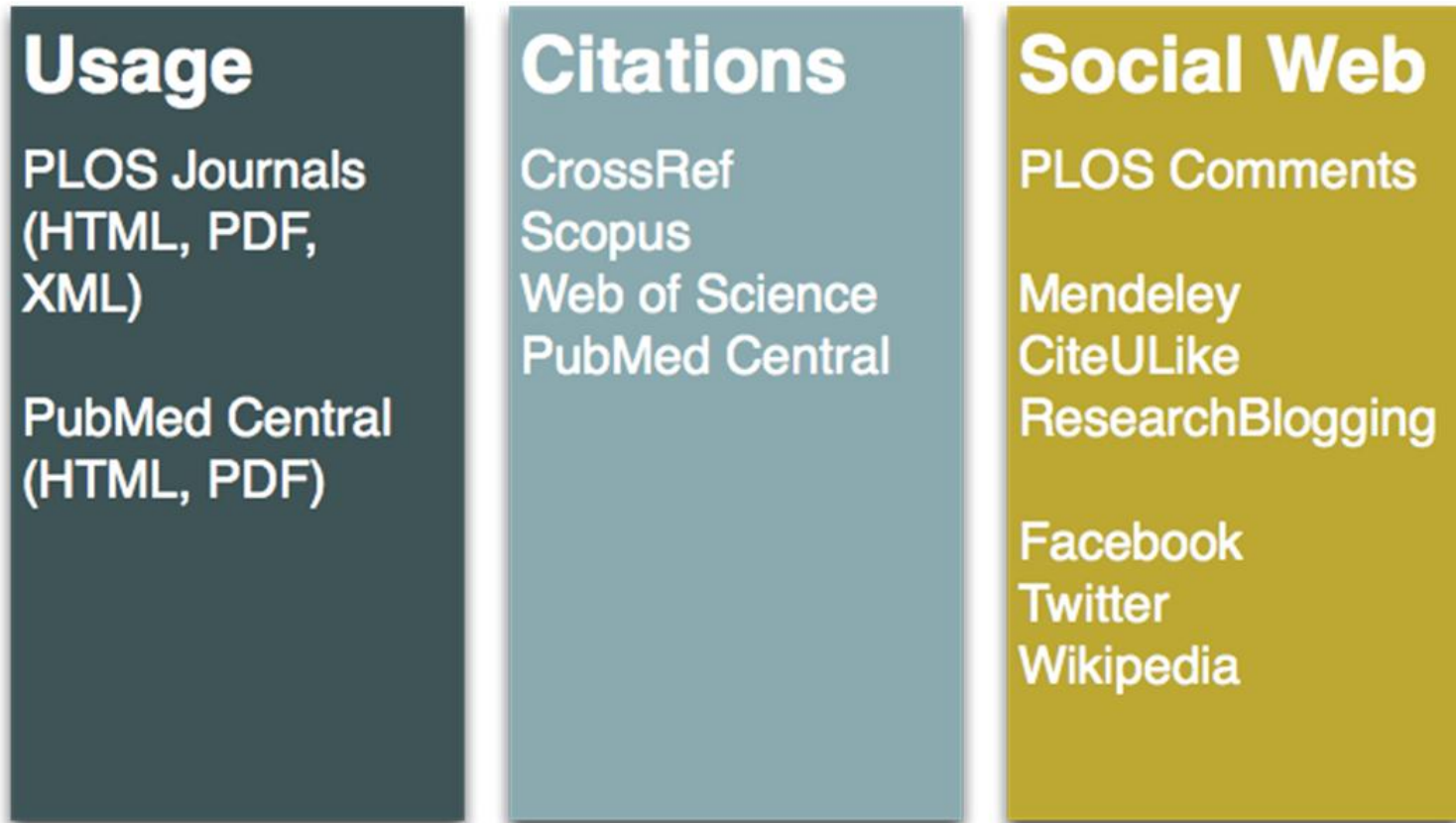
- efficient and well-organised
- reputable
- reliable

(Usage based) features...

- Cross-linkage of Open Access items/ repositories with other e-publication services, social networks for scientists or social media services
- Offering additional context information as affiliation, citations, co-downloads
- Recommender services, based on usage, contributing authors
- Ranking and sorting of results according to usage frequencies
- Integration of Social Media Impact

Article-level metrics add granularity to journal-based metrics

Slide: Martin Fenner, PLoS



PLOS is collecting and displaying ALM since 2009

Many thanks for your attention. Questions?

E-Mail: u.herb@sulb.uni-saarland.de

Website: <http://www.dini.de/projekte/oa-statistik/english/>

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