

Measuring Research Impact: Concepts, Methods, Limitations and Solutions

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Background

- Very few well-recognized metrics for the impact of scientific research
- Bibliometric roots
- Other forms of scientific output (e.g. code, data, experimental protocols, animals, equipment) largely ignored
- **Open Metrics gives stakeholders the data and tools they need to develop and share novels measures of scientific impact**

Methodology

- Informal review of the literature
- Definition of research impact
- Inventory of available tools
- Categorization of impact metric users
- Identification of key open issues
- 22 one-hour, semi-structured interviews with scientists, bibliometricians, metrics providers and publishers

Uses of research metrics

- **Researchers:** guiding their research, and careers
- **Institutions:** managing and developing strategies for research, to compete for prestige, and to manage students, staff and resources
- **Policymakers:** evaluating public spending on higher education and research, allocating resources to institutions and projects

Limitations of current metrics

- Available impact factors present a limited view of the reality of scientific research. They,
 - Create distorted incentives
 - Are easily gamed
 - Encourage publication bias
 - Do not take account of scientific outputs other than publications
- Market dominated by a small number of metrics providers – no role for scientific communities
- Lack of easy reproducibility

Providers of current metrics

- Short term: views, downloads, media attention



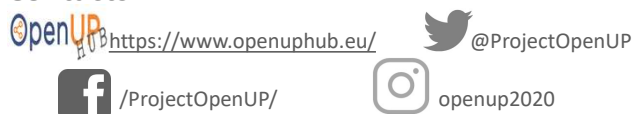
- Medium term: bibliometric data



- Medium to Long term: patents, grants, policies

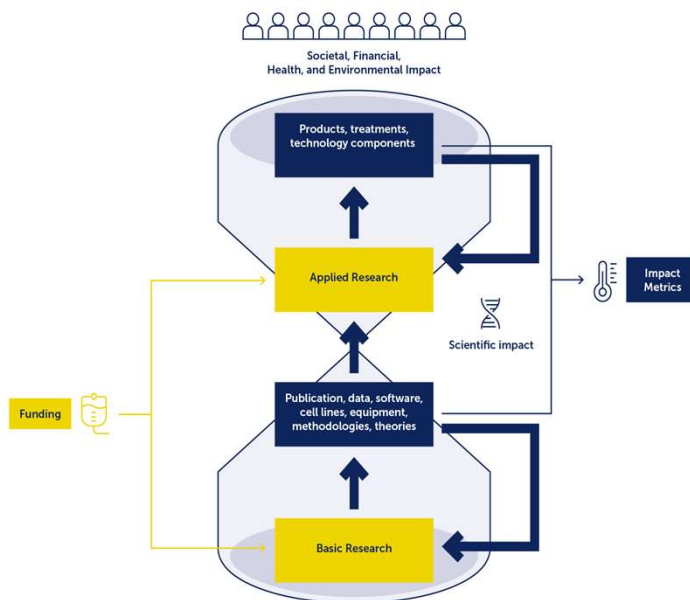


Contacts



What is Return on Investment for research?

- The main impact of basic research is *scientific impact* (societal impact only in the long term)
- **Scientific impact:** Improvements in knowledge of the physical, biological and social world
- The main impact of applied research is *societal impact*
- **Societal impact:** Impact on health, environment, the economy, etc.
- Impacts are hard to measure and only apparent decades after investment
- Strong demand for metrics that *predict* impacts



- **Basic Research outputs:** publication, data, software, cell lines, equipment and methodologies
 - *Short term metrics:* downloads, views, presence in social media etc.
 - *Medium term metrics:* citations
 - Measuring the societal impact of basic research is rarely possible
- **Applied Research outputs:** publications, as well as products, treatments, technology components, medicines etc.
 - Uses outputs from Basic Research
 - Measuring societal impact is difficult
- The key question: **How to predict the impact of basic and applied research?**

OpenUP Impact Data Services Platform

- **Increased coverage** - includes data that is not widely used in current metrics (e.g. citations of data, code, animals, laboratory equipment, experimental protocols, products, technology components, treatments, medicines)
- **New citation standards, and methods to link data** - introduces new citation standards, and new ways of counting citations for data, code, animals, laboratory equipment, experimental protocols, products, technology components, treatments
- **Data collection** – provides data required to calculate impact metrics including article meta-data, links to data and code, reference lists, data for downloads, views etc.) and other data provided by publishers (social and media mentions, patents, etc.).

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