

Academia.edu: Social Network or Academic Network?¹

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Academic social network sites Academia.edu and ResearchGate and reference sharing sites Mendeley, Bibsonomy, Zotero, and CiteULike give scholars the ability to publicise their research outputs and connect to each other. With millions of users, these are a significant addition to the scholarly communication and academic information seeking eco-structure. There is thus a need to understand the role that they play and the changes, if any, that they can make to the dynamics of academic careers. This article investigates attributes of philosophy scholars on Academia.edu, introducing a median-based time-normalising method to adjust for time delays in joining the site. In comparison to students, faculty tend to attract more profile views but female philosophers did not attract more profile views than did males, suggesting that academic capital drives philosophy uses of the site more than friendship and networking. Secondary analyses of law, history and computer science confirmed the faculty advantage (in terms of higher profile views) except for females in law and females in computer science. It also found a female advantage for both faculty and students in law and computer science as well as for history students. Hence, Academia.edu overall seems to reflect a hybrid of scholarly norms (the faculty advantage) and a female advantage that is suggestive of general social networking norms. Finally, traditional bibliometric measures did not correlate with any Academia.edu metrics for philosophers, perhaps because more senior academics use the site less extensively or because of the range informal scholarly activities that cannot be measured by bibliometric methods.

Introduction

Web sites that seek to harness the social web for academics, such as Academia.edu, CiteULike, Mendeley, Bibsonomy, ResearchGate, and Zotero, give each member a profile and allow them to connect to each other in some way and to share information about their publications. These sites have millions of users altogether (Mangan, 2012) and so it is possible that they, like previous internet technologies such as newsgroups, (Caldas, 2003), discussion groups and mailing lists (Matzat, 2004; Fry & Talja, 2007), are having an impact upon patterns of informal scholarly communication, either in terms of information seeking and sharing or on the architecture of the invisible colleges of science (Crane, 1972). Disciplinary dimensions of scholarly communication probably help to shape the uptake and use of these and other digital environments in different ways (Kling & McKim, 2000). Nevertheless, since younger academics seem to use the internet for informal scholarly communication the most (Barjak, 2006), sites that combine informal communication and social networking with publicity for scholarly outputs seem to give an advantage to younger scholars. As a result, it is important to understand academic social web sites so that current academics can adapt to and, if necessary, adopt the new technologies.

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There is surprisingly little research about academic social network sites and there seems to be none about how Academia.edu could change scholarly communication. Reference sharing services have been investigated to some extent but mainly for the facilities that they offer rather than for the implications of their use. In contrast, methods of constructing metrics from the social web for academic purposes have been researched, including counting tweet citations to estimate the likely impact of articles (Eysenbach, 2011; Shuai, Pepe, & Bollen, 2012). Moreover, the field of altmetrics (Cronin, 2013; Priem, Piwowar, & Hemminger, 2012), which is investigating such indicators, tends to be concerned with impact measures rather than scholarly communication itself or scholarly communication networks (e.g., Kousha, Thelwall, & Rezaie, 2010; Thelwall, Haustein, Larivière, & Sugimoto, in press).

This article focuses on Academia.edu, providing some basic descriptive information about it and methods for investigating it. Since Academia.edu contains social network capabilities in addition to information about publications, it is not clear whether it is essentially a general social network - in which younger members and females can be expected to be disproportionately member, active and recognised - or whether it reflects academic norms so that senior members are more recognised and women are not more prevalent or active. This article addresses these issues and investigates whether these popularity statistics associate with academic impact, and hence could be useful for impact estimation. The investigation focuses on members of philosophy departments because the site was started by a philosopher and philosophers seem to be particularly extensive users (philosophy is the fourth most popular interest, Table 8) and the discipline of philosophy may display the most mature academia.edu use.

Related work

This section gives background information about how academics and students use various kinds of social network sites, focusing on the most academic sites. It also reviews offline gender differences in social network sites and in academia, especially in philosophy, so that it is possible to contrast typical online social network with typical offline academic properties in philosophy in order to assess how academia.edu users fit in. The purpose of the focus on gender here is to allow simple online-offline comparisons around a variable that behaves differently in social network sites in comparison to offline academia so that the results can shed light on the extent to which academia.edu conforms to offline academia or online social networking.

Academic use of mainstream social network sites

The social network site most used by academics seems to be Facebook. As this section shows, general social network sites have been successfully exploited by scholars for various types of communication. Facebook initially targeted students before allowing anyone to join (boyd & Ellison, 2007; Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2007; Skeels & Grudin, 2009). It is used for information dissemination (Neo & Calvert, 2012) and students can gain from Facebook-based information sharing (Junco, 2011). Its scholarly uses include announcing new articles via wall posts (Priem, Groth, & Taraborelli, 2012; Kortelainen & Katvala, 2012). Although there do not seem to be statistics about the differing uptake and usage patterns of Facebook between faculty and students, younger people tend to be the more frequent users of social network sites (Brenner, 2013; Dutton & Blank, 2011; Thelwall, 2008) and so it

seems reasonable to expect students to use social network sites more than faculty and for senior faculty to use it more than junior faculty.

Twitter also seems to be used for primarily recreational reasons (Chen, 2011) but is more clearly suited to information dissemination (Hughes & Palen, 2009; Jansen, Zhang, Sobel, & Chowdury, 2009; Wigand, 2010), although it also has conversational aspects (boyd, Golder, & Lotan, 2009). Twitter hashtags give academics the ability to communicate with each other easily and quickly around a specific topic or conference (Desai et al., 2012; Weller, Dröge, & Puschmann, 2011). Tweeting published articles also seems to be an effective sharing strategy (Eysenbach, 2011; Shuai et al., 2012; Mathelus, Pittman, & Yablonski-Crepeau, 2012).

LinkedIn is a professional social network site that aims to connect people via work relationships, especially through indirect connections (Skeels & Grudin, 2009). LinkedIn does not provide academic-specific features like reference management and may not be useful for academic networking because disciplines are already well organised (Skeels & Grudin, 2009) through conferences, web sites, and academic publications. LinkedIn has adapted to academics to some extent by giving users the option to list publications in their profile, although in April 2013 this was an additional option rather than standard.

Online reference sharing sites

Reference managers store academic references and may allow users to publish or share their references or generate reference lists. Online reference managers that allow reference sharing (perhaps mainly for journal articles - Borrego & Fry, 2012) include Mendeley, Bibsonomy (Hotho, Jäschke, Schmitz, & Stumme, 2006; Hotho, Jäschke, Schmitz, & Stumme, 2007; Mitzlaff, Benz, Stumme, & Hotho, 2010), CiteULike (Bogers & Bosch, 2008) and Zotero (Ritterbusha, 2007). Reference sharing can occur by visiting like-minded authors' reference lists or through social tagging (Zanardi & Capra, 2008; Lee & Schleyer, 2012). At the time of writing, Mendeley (now bought by Elsevier) allowed users to list their own articles on their profile even though the site seems to be mainly focused on sharing reference lists rather than scientists publicising their own research. Some reference managers, such as RefWorks (Hristovaa, 2012), also allow reference sharing although this is not their primary function.

Mendeley was created to use collaborative filtering to help users find references by connecting to similar others (Henning & Reichelt, 2008), and there is CiteULike evidence that this works (Bogers & Bosch, 2008). Mendeley readership statistics have been shown to correlate with academic citations (Li, Thelwall, & Giustini, 2012), confirming the scholarly nature of the site. One small scale study suggests that Mendeley may index the majority of articles of academics in some areas (Bar-Ilan et al., 2012).

Academic social network sites

Whilst reference sharing sites focus on readers, helping users to share and find relevant references for their work (Hull, Pettifer, & Kell, 2008), Academia.edu and ResearchGate focus more on the producers of research. For example, one (current) difference is that Academia.edu users can post their own papers but Mendeley users can also share others' papers in their *My Library* section. Academia.edu was founded by an Oxford University philosopher as an academic social network site. Part of its rationale was to connect authors to readers so that it would be easy to send a query on a paper that had just been read (Mangan, 2012; c.f. Maxmen, 2010). ResearchGate (Madisch, 2008) has similar features but seems to have targeted specific communities of users in addition to individual academics

(Gewin, 2010) and perhaps emphasises discussions more (Lin, 2012). In contrast, current research information systems are widely used in some countries and focus on providing accurate and up-to-date research information (Bittner & Müller, 2011). Subject repositories (Moed, 2007) and institutional home pages (Barjak, Li, & Thelwall, 2007) also compete in the sense that an academic might not join an academic social network if their publications are already posted online (Lin, 2012). According to Alexa.com, however, in May 2013 Academia.edu was the most visited academic social website (Table 1).

An investigation of Academia.edu users with a registered interest in anthropology, philosophy, chemistry, and computer science based upon data from March-June 2011 found differences in the extent of its use between disciplines and between types of user (faculty, graduate students, independent researchers, postdoctoral researchers) (Almoussa, 2011). Philosophers and anthropologists seemed to be the most active users, and faculty had similar profile attributes to graduate students in most respects, except that faculty uploaded more documents in all disciplines. One substantial disciplinary difference was that philosophers and anthropologists listed twice as many interests than did chemists (Almoussa, 2011). This study did not normalise for the length of time spent as a member, however, which may have affected the results. The statistics of registered research interests in Academia.edu suggest that it tends to be most heavily used by academics in social sciences and humanities fields (Table 8, Appendix A).

Academia.edu plays a role in formal scholarly communication because authors can upload preprints and other documents to their profile. Although Academia.edu is cited less than a third as often as Facebook, excluding citations to general pages, its contents are more cited than those of the other specialist academic sites (Table 1).

Table 1. Scopus publications citing selected social network sites (March 2013) and Alexa global site popularity ranks (May 2013).

Social network	Total citations	Specific citations*	Typical cited contents	Alexa rank**
Facebook.com	2,463	1,003	Profile pages; Groups pages; blog entries; Facebook staff notes pages	2
Twitter.com	869	586	Twitter developer blog posts; User profile pages.	11
Academia.edu	355	327	Article information pages.	2,930
Mendeley.com	186	161	Article information pages.	18,769
CiteUlike.org	229	144	Article information pages.	12,369
ResearchGate.net	33	26	Article information pages.	5,538
Bibsonomy	42	14	Article information pages.	5,063
Zotero.org	61	8	Zotero blog; User profile pages.	27,992

*Excluding site home pages and other standard contents produced by the sites rather than their users (e.g., about, help, privacy and FAQ pages).

**Global site popularity, according to Alexa.com toolbar users.

Gender and science

There is a substantial gender imbalance in faculty members in US universities that is stronger for more senior positions and is strongest for full professors. Amongst the disciplines, women seem to be worst represented in engineering, physics and other numerate subjects, but are better represented at all levels in the human-oriented subjects of psychology and sociology (Nelson & Brammer, 2011). A slight majority of US doctoral

awards went to males overall (54%) in 2011 but a majority went to females in all broad areas except engineering and the physical sciences (for explanations, see Ceci & Williams, 2011). For the humanities, 52% of PhD awards went to females in 2011 (NSF, 2011). Although little philosophy gender data is unavailable, according to 1993 US data, women were less well represented amongst philosophy faculty than for other humanities subjects, with men outnumbering women by 2 to 1 (NCES, 2000). There was no improvement by 2011: about 30% of graduate students and 26% of faculty at a typical US philosophy department in 2011 were female (Paxton, Figdor, & Tiberius, 2012).

In the EU in 2009-2010, women accounted for 46% of PhD awards, with a similar disciplinary spread to that of the US (European Commission, 2012, p. 5). Moreover "the proportion of women among full professors was highest in the humanities" at 28.4% (European Commission, 2012, p. 6).

From the above data, if Academia users reflect US and EU trends and are predominantly graduate students and faculty, philosophers should be dominated by males at a rate of about 70% and this proportion should be higher for faculty and especially for more senior faculty and presumably also for more successful faculty.

Gender and social networking

Gender plays a role in social network sites (Raacke, & Bonds-Raacke, 2008; Walther, Van der Heide, Kim, Westerman, & Tong, 2008) but in the opposite direction to academia, with females dominating. In the early years of social networking, (US student) females were much more common users of social networking sites in general (Hargittai, 2007; Tufekci, 2008) or Facebook in particular (Acquisti, & Gross, 2006; Valenzuela, Park & Kee, 2009) than (US student) males. A December 2012 US adult survey confirmed the continued female preference for social networking, with 62% of male internet users and 71% of female internet users participating in at least one social network site (Brenner, 2013). In the UK in 2011, females in the general population were also more common users of social networking sites and also tended to prefer social network messaging over email more (Dutton & Blank, 2011). A large scale study of users of the social network site MySpace found that women seemed to be more popular users, in terms of having more friends and being more often added to the MySpace top Friend list (Thelwall, Wilkinson, & Uppal, 2010, see also Joinson, 2008), perhaps due to better communication.

Overall, then, although most of the findings about gender and social network site are for US students and are several years old, the results suggest that females are more likely to be users than males and that females may be more popular users than males. Nevertheless, it is not clear whether there are similar gender differences in academic social web site use and popularity.

Research questions

The overriding objective for this research is to investigate whether Academia.edu is essentially used like a general social networking site, in which case younger users (e.g., students rather than faculty) and female users should be over-represented and more active. In contrast, negative answers to the three questions below suggest that Academia.edu may reflect the scholarly status quo in terms of gender and rather than challenging it by importing social networking norms.

1. Are students more popular users than faculty in the sense of attracting more profile and document views?

2. Are females more common and popular users than males in the sense of joining more often and attracting more profile and document views?

If Academia.edu reflects the scholarly status quo then it could also be expected that the popularity of scholars within the site would vary according to their achievements, and so this gives a third way of assessing whether Academia.edu imports general social networking norms.

3. Do more successful academics attract more profile and document views?

Finally, the remaining question targets deepening the understanding of Academia.edu by assessing which features are present in the more popular academic profiles.

4. Which kinds of profile content associate with increased profile views?

Methods

Academia.edu allows members to list their books, talks, papers and interests (a list of keywords) on their profile page, along with their name, a picture and affiliation information. Others viewing the member's profile will see this information as well as the number of times the profile has been viewed and the number of times that each document listed in the profile has been viewed (and an overall document count). This information formed the source of raw data for the study.

Sample selection and data collection

Potential philosophers were identified in Academia.edu by downloading the profile pages of all 30,167 people listed in the philosophy interest page <http://www.academia.edu/People/Philosophy> using SocSciBot on 28 January 2013. This includes all people listing philosophy as an interest. SocSciBot (socscibot.wlv.ac.uk) is a free academic web crawler that is able to download web pages and follow links in downloaded web pages recursively in order to create a complete local copy of a specified website or part of a website. The people in the philosophy interest page are all those in the site that list philosophy as an interest. At the time of the initial data collection, Academia.edu gave implicit permission for crawling by not outlawing it (in the agreed robots.txt format). This blanket permission was later withdrawn but Academia.edu then gave explicit permission for SocSciBot to crawl the site at a slow speed for research purposes. A simple computer program (now added to the free general purpose webometric software Webometric Analyst lexiurl.wlv.ac.uk) processed the downloaded profiles to extract the user names, departmental affiliations, academic statuses and research interests. In addition, the total number of profile views for each page and the total number of document views for each page were downloaded separately using SocSciBot using a data call from Academia.edu². Using this combination of methods, all information listed in the profile pages was able to be extracted except for the count of followers. Profile pages also list a researcher's papers and give download counts for them but this information was not used.

The list of academics included many who were clearly not philosophers but who had registered philosophy as one out of many interests. To identify genuine philosophers from the philosophy list, those with an affiliation (typically a department) containing the word philosophy in any language were retained and the rest were discarded. This was operationalized as a search for *philos*, *filos*, or *filoz* within the affiliation field. An alternative method that was considered but rejected was to extract those with no other interests

² More details at: <http://lexiurl.wlv.ac.uk/examples/HowToExtractAcademiaInfoAboutSubjects.pdf>

specified in addition to philosophy. This latter choice was on the assumption that a person specifying multiple interests could be a non-philosopher that mentioned philosophy as a casual interest along with many other terms. The group of people from the philosophy list with only philosophy as an interest ($n=1,933$) was found to have significantly different academia.edu attributes and hence it seemed to be likely to dilute the results if these people were added to the department group. Hence the final sample consisted only of the department group (irrespective of the number of interests declared, as long as one of the interests was philosophy). Even though philosophy departments may contain non-philosophers, this restriction seems to give the most coherent set to examine. It would have been possible to combine the two methods and select people in a philosophy department and listing only philosophy as an interest. This would have narrowed the focus more on pure philosophers but would have introduced an unknown degree of skewing, such as against more prolific scholars that might have multiple interests.

The remainder of the paper reports the main data set that is the outcome of this stage: 3,186 people from the Academia.edu philosophy list with an affiliation including the term philosophy (*philos*, *filos*, or *filoz*).

Academia.edu members must register a status for themselves and can either select from a predefined list (Faculty Member, Post-Doc, Graduate Student, Adjunct, Emeritus/Emerita, Undergraduate, Alumnus/Alumna) or enter a free text self-description. The most common of these in the data were Graduate Student (1,291 out of 3,186) and Faculty Member (1,254 out of 3,186). We coded status into two, faculty (1,778) and students (1,358), because there was insufficient evidence for a reliable fine-grained distinction (e.g., assistant/associate/full professor).

Time normalisation

It is not appropriate to analyse the raw data from the profiles in contexts where the attributes may naturally increase over time (e.g., profile views) and this increase may generate second-order influences that obscure the analyses. For example, senior academics may tend to be members longer than junior members, and hence have higher values on all profile statistics, because they joined when junior and were subsequently promoted.

To circumvent the problem of likely systematic seniority biases in time of joining Academia.edu, for each type of raw data except status and user ID, a time-normalised variant was calculated. It is not possible to translate the IDs into timestamps because profiles do not give the joining date of members. The time-normalised variant of any numerical data is the data point divided by the median of the same data for the 50 profiles in the philosophy data set with immediately preceding profile IDs and the 50 profiles in the philosophy data set with immediately following IDs. For instance, the time-normalised profile view count of the 51st member is their profile view (1,930) divided by the median of the first 50 and 52nd to 101st profile views (1,334) or $1,930/1,334=1.453$ (i.e., the 51st member's number of profile views is above that which would be expected for their ID so they seem to have attracted disproportionately many profile views). The medians used for time normalisation are plotted in Figure 1, showing that this method is essential to avoid bias from the large advantage of members with lower IDs who are the early members. The growth rate of Academia.edu seems to have been approximately linear rather than exponential since its launch in September 2008 (at least according to Google Trends³) and so

³ <http://www.google.com/trends/explore#q=academia.edu>

the shape of the graph may not be due to exponential membership growth. Although there may be anomalies in the ID system, such as gaps and unused numbers, this will not affect the results as long as the IDs are assigned in chronological order. If they are not assigned in chronological order then this is likely to reduce the power of the tests used but will not increase the chance of false positive results.

A Spearman correlation was calculated between status code (1-6 scale: 1=undergraduate; 2=postgraduate; 3=PhD student; 4=assistant professor or postdoc; 5=associate professor; 6=full professor) and user ID was -0.269 (significant at $p < 0.001$) confirming that higher status academics had earlier IDs. These higher status academics may have been more junior when they joined so this does not imply that senior academics joined before junior academics.

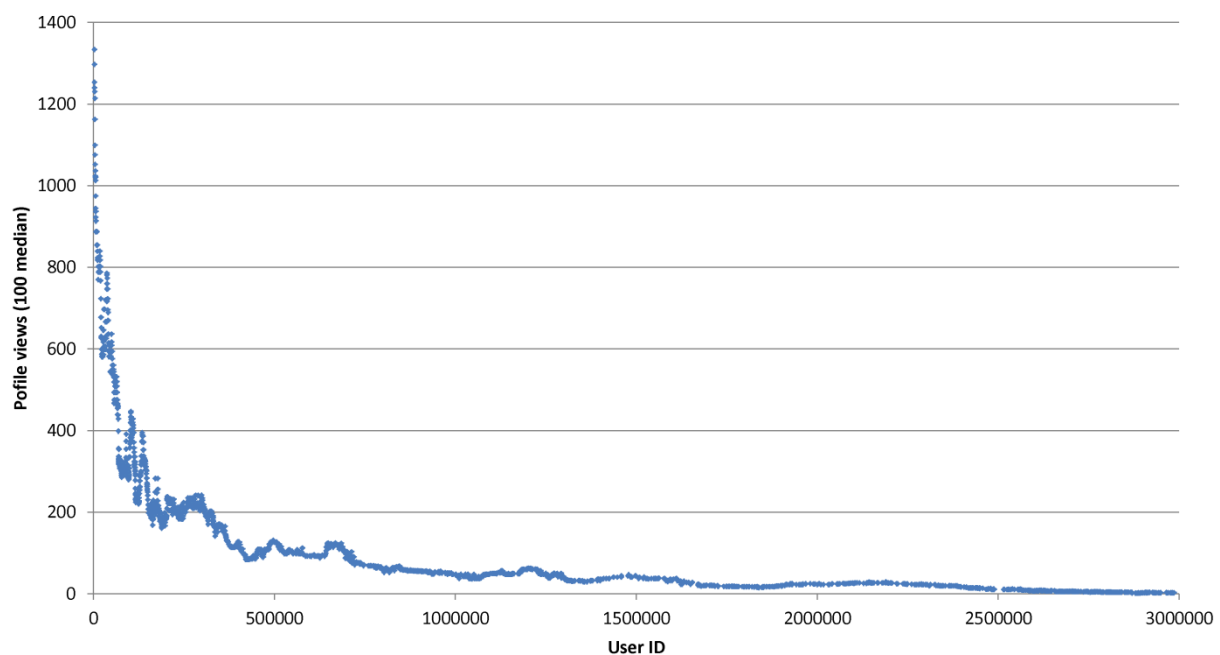


Figure 1. Median numbers of profile views (not time-normalised) against user ID from Philosophy members in Academia.edu. Medians are taken over 100 adjacent user IDs.

Faculty citation and gender sub-samples

We identified the gender of 1250 of the members from the sample, selected using Excel's random number generator separately for faculty and students. For each person, we assigned them an apparent gender based upon their first name, if it appeared to be unambiguous. For ambiguous cases (e.g., Sam, Andrea) or unknown cases (mainly names uncommon in the UK) we visited the profile page of the academic to identify their gender from their picture. When no gender was present we searched the web for photographs of them and if this failed we searched online lists of children's names for gender information. In five cases all methods failed and we did not assign a gender to the person but replaced them with another random academic.

We used Scopus to identify the citation profiles of 250 randomly selected faculty members from the set of 1250 with an identified gender. Scopus was chosen in preference to the Web of Science due to its greater coverage of philosophy in our initial testing. For each member, we identified the total number of documents authored by them in Scopus, if any. We then identified the citations received by these documents and used the results to

calculate the faculty member's h-index (Hirsch, 2005) as an indicator of their overall academic impact.

Results

The results are organised into separate sections for each research question.

Students compared to faculty

Students listed slightly more interests than faculty, on average, but faculty listed more books and papers on their site and received more views for their profile, full text documents and publication information pages (Table 2). The most substantial difference is for document views: faculty documents are viewed much more often than student documents. This is not surprising since more experienced academics will tend to have more publications of all types. More importantly, students list more interests and if academia.edu is essentially a social network site and interests attract views (as shown below) then this should get them more views, but it does not; faculty profiles are viewed more often.

This suggests that Academia.edu reflects scholarly norms rather than being a typical general social network site dominated by younger members because faculty (who are presumably typically older than students) get more profile views than do students. These views could be for the additional content on faculty profiles or recognition for their publications. Alternatively, some of the views for senior faculty may come from Google via users directly searching for the senior academics and finding their Academia.edu pages. Another possible explanation is that more senior academics have wider academic networks and hence more friends in the web site, leading to more views.

Table 2. Median values (100 median time-normalised) for interests, publications and views listed on 1,778 student and 1,358 faculty profiles.*

Median (mean)	Interests listed	Books listed	Papers listed	Talks listed	Profile views	Document views
Student	1.18	0	0	0	0.91	0
(mean)	(2.82)	(0.04)	(0.23)	(0.11)	(1.76)	(103.78)
Faculty	1	0	0	0	1.07	9.12
(mean)	(2.18)	(0.27)	(1.05)	(0.12)	(2.68)	(384.39)

*All distributions are statistically significantly different at $p=0.001$ (independent samples Kruskal-Wallis test) except talks listed, for which the difference is insignificant. In each case the member type (student or faculty) with the higher mean also had generally higher values.

Gender differences

Independent samples Mann-Whitney U-tests were used to test for gender differences in properties of faculty (Table 3) and students (Table 4) but revealed no significant differences. In particular, there were no gender differences in the number of self-reported interests listed by members on their profile page, nor in the number of their own books, papers or talks listed by members. Moreover, male profile pages and documents posted by males were not viewed significantly more or less often than those of females. For the Scopus data for faculty, the lack of any difference for citations and the h-index may be due to the virtual absence of citations for the philosophers concerned: 41 of the 61 females (67%) and 119 of the 189 males (63%) had received no citations. About half of the academics, 46% of the females and 51% of the males, also had no documents indexed in Scopus.

Females were a minority of students (34%) and faculty (24%) Academia.edu philosophers, and the figures are very broadly consistent with gender imbalances in US philosophy departments (Paxton, Figdor & Tiberius, 2012), although Academia.edu includes non-US members as well. From this it is impossible to be sure whether female or male philosophers are the more likely to join Academia.edu.

The absence of significantly greater female activities, membership and recognition, together with the similar demographics of users compared to philosophy departments again suggest that Academia.edu reflects scholarly norms for philosophy rather than general social network site norms.

Table 3. Medians and Mann-Whitney U-tests for gender differences for faculty members in terms of three bibliometric indicators and for 100 median time-normalised profile attributes and views.

Medians and sample sizes	H-index	Citations	Docs	Interests norm.	Books norm.	Papers norm.	Talks norm.	Profile views norm.	Doc. views norm.
Males (n=)	0 (189)	0 (189)	0 (189)	1.000 (504)	0.000 (503)	0.118 (504)	0.000 (501)	1.167 (504)	2.082 (111)
Females (n=)	0 (61)	0 (61)	1 (61)	0.778 (201)	0.000 (200)	0.154 (201)	0.000 (199)	1.149 (201)	2.000 (24)
Sig. (p=)	0.276	0.343	0.683	0.595	0.941	0.769	0.751	0.402	0.908

Table 4. Medians and Mann-Whitney U-tests for gender differences for students for 100 median time-normalised profile attributes and views.

Medians and sample sizes	Interests norm.	Books norm.	Papers norm.	Talks norm.	Profile views norm.	Doc. views norm.
Males (n=)	1.000 (333)	0.000 (330)	0.000 (333)	0.000 (320)	0.766 (333)	0.000 (25)
Females (n=)	1.000 (170)	0.000 (170)	0.000 (170)	0.000 (161)	0.875 (170)	0.000 (24)
Sig. (p=)	0.179	0.779	0.345	0.764	0.407	0.540

Relationships with traditional bibliometric indicators for faculty

Time-normalised profile attributes were correlated with bibliometric indicators from Scopus (documents authored, citations received, h-index) for 250 selected faculty members but no significant differences were found (Table 5). This suggests that Academia.edu popularity (profile and document views) does not relate significantly to academic performance, at least as measured by traditional bibliometric indicators. This is the first result that casts doubt on the suggestion that Academia.edu reflects scholarly norms in philosophy.

Perhaps surprisingly, even the most basic publishing indicators did not correlate significantly – Scopus documents and Academia documents (i.e., papers listed), at least after the Bonferroni correction. The explanation for the low correlation in the case of documents may be that more senior and active academics may not consider it necessary to spend time listing their publications in Academia.edu, either because they have too many or because they already self-archive with their institutional home page or list them in philpapers.org. Hence the results of this section may not be indicative of the nature of Academia.edu.

Table 5. Spearman correlations between 100 median time-normalised profile attributes and views with (raw) citation metrics for 250 randomly selected faculty.

Spearman's rho+*	Interests listed	Books listed	Papers listed	Talks listed	Profile views	Document views
H-index	-0.124	0.083	0.116	-0.032	0.122	0.062
Citations	-0.136	0.078	0.117	-0.046	0.116	0.058
Documents	-0.135	0.091	0.137	-0.067	0.157	0.157

+The sample size is 241 for all columns except the document views column, for which it is 49 due to missing values created by dividing by zero in the normalisation process.

*No correlations are statistically significant at $p=0.05$ after a Bonferroni correction. Without this correction, the correlation for interests listed with citations and documents would be significant at $p=0.05$, as would the correlation between documents and interests listed, papers listed and profile views.

Profile content and profile views

For the final analyses, profile content was correlated with document and profile views in order to identify whether any particular kind of document attracted visitors to a profile. Time-normalised total document views, as reported on the profile, correlated significantly with both the number of papers on the profile (0.895, $p<0.001$) and the number of books in the profile (0.514, $p<0.001$), but less strongly with the latter. Thus, despite the book orientation of philosophy, papers seem to be more viewed on philosophers' profiles than books. This may be because there are many more of the former and there may have been fewer full text books than full text papers.

The total number of interests listed (after normalisation, as with all data discussed here) correlated moderately with the number of profile views (0.455, $p<0.01$) and the number of document views (0.430, $p<0.01$) suggesting that listing many interests may be an effective strategy for a scholar to attract interest to their work and themselves, or that more versatile or prolific academics attracted more interest.

For an additional qualitative analysis, the profiles of some members were checked if they did not list any documents on their profile pages but had many visits. From these, some had extensive connections but no content. For instance, a full professor of philosophy at one of the top 5 US universities had over 3,500 profile views, over 500 followers and followed over 125 people but had no information on his profile page at all except for the name of his department. A list of his publications was available on his institutional web site but there was no link to the site from Academia.edu. When contacted by email, the academic reported that he had joined but did not use the site and assumed that the people that he had apparently followed had been automatically added by the system.

Secondary analysis of other top disciplines

The results described above could be specific to philosophy rather than generic to Academia.edu. To test this, we analysed the top 3 Academia.edu disciplines (law, history and computer science; philosophy was fourth; see Appendix A) for gender and status. These were crawled from 13 to 24 April 2013. We also changed the statistical analysis method to account for the possibility of gender differences being caused by faculty/student differences or vice versa. For the new statistical method, 2-way ANOVA, the time-normalised profile and document view data were given a log transformation to make them approximately fit the

normal distribution (an ANOVA requirement). A 2-way ANOVA allows the effects of seniority and gender to be analysed separately and combined. The sample sizes are large for all the profile analyses: the smallest subgroup within the analysis is female computer science faculty (565). The sample sizes are much smaller for the document views analysis so these are significantly less powerful; the smallest subgroups are female computer science students (7) and female philosophy students (6). This section reports the analysis of all four disciplines using 2-way ANOVA on the log-transformed, time-normalised profile view and document view data.

Faculty attracted statistically significantly more profile views than did students for all four disciplines. Breaking down the differences by gender, the same was true when the analysis was restricted to just males and also when the analysis was restricted to just females with two exceptions: female computer science faculty and students attracted a similar amount of profile views; and female law faculty and students attracted a similar amount of profile views (i.e., the differences were not statistically significant) (Table 6).

Faculty only attracted statistically significantly more document views than did students in philosophy. The lack of statistically significant differences may be due to the low power of the tests because of small sample sizes, a result of most members having zero document views and the need for a non-zero median to for the time-normalisation procedure (Table 7).

Females attracted statistically significantly more profile views than did males in law, history and computer science but not in philosophy. Gender was significant for both faculty and students (treated separately) for law and for computer science. Gender was not significant for history faculty, but was significant for history students. Gender was not significant for philosophy faculty or for philosophy students (Table 6).

Females and males did not have statistically significant differences in document views in any discipline. The lack of statistically significant differences may again be due to the low power of the tests (Table 7).

In summary, the finding that faculty are more popular than students in Academia.edu seems to be universally true across disciplines, although only four disciplines were analysed and there were some exceptions for females. In contrast, gender seems to be important outside of philosophy, suggesting that philosophy might be a special case. The importance of gender for the other disciplines suggests that general social networking norms might have an influence on Academia.edu site use.

Table 6. Mean log time-normalised **profile** views by status and gender.

	Law	History	Computer Science	Philosophy
Male faculty	.590++ (n=1412)	.786++ (n=3173)	.445++ (n=2488)	.201++ (n=501)
Female faculty	.744** (n=882)	.786++ (n=1883)	.590** (n=565)	.284++ (n=201)
Male students	.415 (n=1473)	.491 (n=3492)	.283 (n=3020)	-.174 (n=322)
Female students	.703** (n=1332)	.615** (n=2855)	.586** (n=619)	-.133 (n=169)

**Significantly greater than males in same category (i.e., staff/students) using post-hoc tests, p=0.01.

++Significantly greater than students with the same gender using post-hoc tests, p=0.01.

Table 7. Mean log time-normalised **document** views by status and gender. No values are significantly different between genders or statuses for any discipline.

Mean (sample size)	Law	History	Computer Science	Philosophy
Male faculty	3.901 (n=91)	3.023 (n=184)	3.160 (n=130)	4.219 (n=58)
Female faculty	3.295 (n=45)	3.006 (n=112)	3.155 (n=25)	4.768 (n=12)
Male students	3.672 (n=8)	3.190 (n=41)	2.831 (n=33)	2.592 (n= 9)
Female students	3.152 (n= 8)	2.136 (n=31)	3.245 (n=7)	3.413 (n= 6)

Discussion and conclusions

The philosophy results are consistent with Academia.edu reflecting scholarly norms rather than those of general social network sites in the sense that younger members do not seem to be more active or more popular because more senior members attracted more profile views. Similarly, female users are not disproportionately members or more active because no gender differences were found, other than those reflecting the gender imbalance of US philosophy department faculty and students. Nevertheless, Academia.edu does not seem to simply reflect existing academic structures because no correlations were found between traditional bibliometric measures and Academia.edu measures, although this could be due to senior academics not listing their documents in the site. This suggests that either Academia.edu has a different dynamic for philosophers, and is perhaps more egalitarian, or that there are two opposing forces at work that partially cancel each other out, traditional structures are to some extent reflected but more senior academics use Academia.edu less and hence get less profile views. For instance, a senior academic might attract many profile views due to their offline reputation (including via Google searches for their name) but not post content on their site. In contrast, a more junior academic that posts all their outputs in Academia.edu may get a similar number of profile views from people accessing that content.

The secondary analysis of law, history, computer science and philosophy confirmed the advantage of faculty in terms of profile views and also showed that this advantage occurred both for males and females separately, except in the case of female computer scientists and lawyers. Females tended to attract more profile views than males for both faculty and students, except for history faculty and all philosophers. This suggests that there will be female advantages in many disciplines in Academia.edu, which is suggestive of the influence of general social networking norms (where females are more successful).

The lack of a significant correlation between the h-index and both profile views and document views for faculty means that profile views may not be useful as an altmetric (i.e., a social web indicator of their impact). Nevertheless, it is possible that profile views indicate a type of research impact but that traditional bibliometric indicators do not in philosophy because of the book orientation of humanities disciplines (Nederhof, 2006) and the potential importance of other research activities (e.g., see Hicks, 2004). An alternative research strategy would be needed to assess such a case for the value of profile views as an altmetric, however.

In answer to the fourth research question, posting content online correlated with profile and document views in philosophy and listing more research interests also correlated with receiving more profile views. In general, then, more active use of Academia.edu seems

to generate more interest from other users, which is intuitively logical because humanities scholars “frequently work with colleagues in a consultative manner, sharing citations, ideas, and drafts of papers” (Palmer, 2005, p.1145).

An important limitation is that the sample only covers philosophy, law, history and computer science, and the results may not be the same for other disciplines. For example, some disciplines may treat Academia.edu like a general social network site even though philosophers seem not to and philosophy, law, history and computer science seem to, to some extent. Another limitation is that the use of the site may change over time, especially if its user-base expands.

In conclusion, Academia.edu seems to be a hybrid scholarly social network in the sense that it mirrors scholarly norms to some extent (a faculty advantage over students) and general social networking norms to some extent (the female advantage in 3 out of 4 disciplines investigated) and so the use of it and similar sites should be seriously considered by the academic community. Moreover, active use of the site in terms of posting content seems to be effective in generating interest although it is not clear whether this interest translates into tangible academic rewards. Finally, Academia.edu does not appear to be a useful source for new altmetrics due to the lack of a correlation with traditional bibliometric measures, at least in philosophy. Nevertheless, its scholarly social network structure could be a valuable data source to explore aspects of informal scholarly communication, especially if the new academic social web sites revolutionise research as much as the Internet did a long time ago (Borgman & Furner, 2002).

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Appendix A

Table 8. Broad research interests registered by Academia.edu users (20 March 2013).

Discipline	Users
Law	107,289
History	38,938
Computer Science	33,639
Philosophy	33,306
Psychology	31,729
Education	28,827
Anthropology	25,353
Archaeology	23,828
Sociology	23,191
Economics	22,293
Architecture	20,072
Political Science	19,311
Business	16,904
Communication	15,578

Languages and Linguistics	14,763
Biology	14,608
Physics	14,274
Literature	12,446
Music	12,326
Cultural Studies	12,042
Social Sciences	11,944
Engineering	11,028
Chemistry	10,904
Art	10,693
Mathematics	9,672
Religion	8,445
Environment	8,438
Media Studies	8,278
Management	7,984
Health Sciences	5,802
Agriculture	4,956
Ecology	4,956
Public Health	4,023
Performing Arts	3,502
Medicine	3,296
Biochemistry	3,273
Environmental Studies	2,405
Pharmacology	1,319
Medical Sciences	1,184

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