INTRODUCTION TO SCIENTOMETRICS

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Workshop Objectives

- Definitions & Concepts
- > Importance & Applications
- Citation Databases
- Basic Scientometric Indices
- Iranian Scientometric Information Database
- Journal Impact Factor, Journal Citation Reports
- CiteScore, SNIP, SJR
- New Scientometric Tools & Indices
- Citation Analysis & Scientometric Reports
- > Researcher Profile Services

Definition

- Scientometrics is the study of measuring and analyzing science, technology and innovation.
- Scientometrics is the measurement of scientific output, and the impact of scientific findings.

History

Modern Scientometrics is mostly based on the work of Eugene Garfield creator and founder of the Science Citation Index and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) which is heavily used for scientometric analysis.

Leydesdorff, L. and Milojevic, S., "Scientometrics" in: Lynch, M. (editor), *International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences* subsection 85030. (2015)

Scientometrics Variables

- Authors
- Publications
- References
- Citations

Importance & Applications

- > Grant / Funding Allocations
- Benchmarking
- Research Priorities
- Scientific Collaboration Models
- Research Ranking
- Policy Decisions
- Science Mapping
- Academic Promotion
- Collection management

Levels of Scientometric Studies

Microlevel

Individuals, Groups

Mesolevel

Universities, Institutions, Journals

Macrolevel

National, Regional, Global

Citation Databases

- ISI Web of Science
- Scopus
- Google Scholar

ISI WoS Content Coverage

- 12,000 journals
- 160,000 conference proceedings
- Coverage dating back to 1900
- More than 250 disciplines

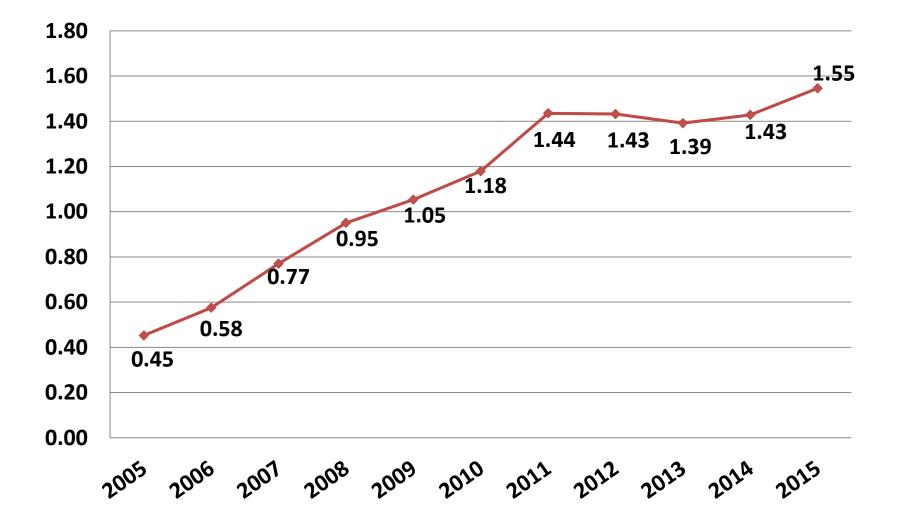
ISI WOS Core Collection

- Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED): 1983-present
- Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): 1983-present
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI):1983-present
- Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI): 2015-present
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S): 1990-present
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH): 1990-present

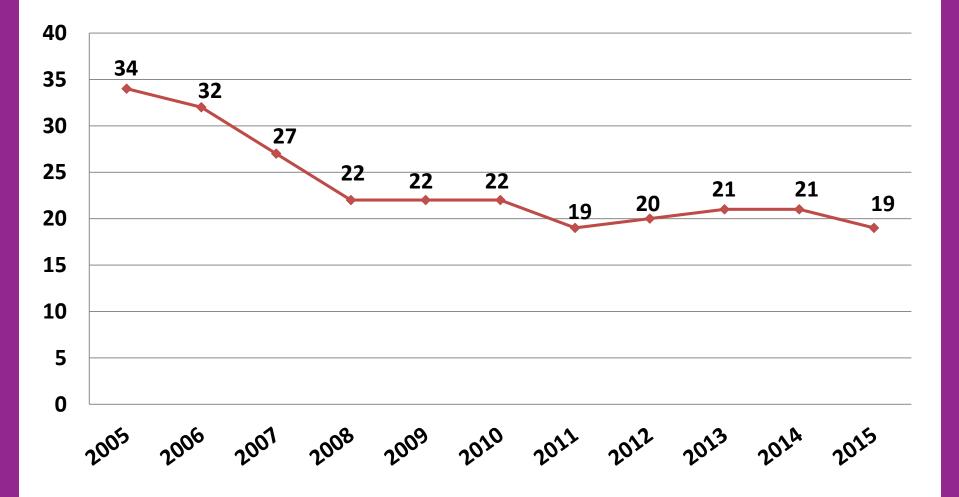
Scopus Content Coverage

- More than 66 million records
- Over 22,700 peer-reviewed journals
- More than 4,470 are full open access
- Over 558 book series including 34,000 individual book volumes
- More than 138,000 non-serial books and 20,000 added each year

Iran Contribution to World Science



Iran Science Production Rank in ISI



Top Regional Countries: Comparison of Science Production in ISI

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Turkey	33289	36392	37568	43847	46458
Iran	30698	31136	33416	38255	45131
Saudi Arabia	9376	11792	14518	17461	18995
Egypt	9321	10417	11779	13955	16063

Iranian Scientometric Information Databse

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Types of Scientometric Indices

- Quantitative Indices
- Qualitative Indices
- Quantitative-Qualitative Indices

Scientometrics Indices

- Scientific Productivity
- Citations
- Immediacy Index
- Cited half life
- Highly Cited
- Citation per Paper
- H-Index
- M-Index
- G-Index
- FWCI

H-Index

- The h-index was suggested in 2005 by Jorge E.
 Hirsch, an American physicist.
- The h-index is a measurement that aims to describe the scientific productivity and impact of a researcher.
- The h-index is defined by how many h of a researcher's publications each have at least h citations.

Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

- The average number of citations received in a year by articles published in that journal during the two preceding years.
- JIF was devised by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the ISI to compare journals.
- JIFs are calculated yearly starting from 1975.

Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

Journal Impact Factors are calculated and released annually by one of the most important and useful **ISI** databases called Journal Citation Reports.

CiteScore

- **CiteScore** is the new journal evaluation metrics proposed by Elsevier.
- The concept is the same as Impact Factor.
- It's a 3 years period of time index



SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

- SJR is normalized by the total number of citations in the citing journal for the year in question.
- Each journal is a node and each directed connection is a normalized value of the number of citations from one journal to another over a three year window.

SCImago vs JCR

Source of data

> Coverage

> Algorithm

> Access

> Application

Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP)

- SINP normalizes the different fields based on the citing-side form of normalization, rather than normalizing with respect to the just total *citations* a journal receives.
- SINP normalizes with respect to the number of references in the citing journals.

http://www.journalmetrics.com/

1.2							Journal Searc	h
Jou	Irnal Met	rics			Powered by	Scopus		Search
								Download Full Values
HOME	ABOUT JOURNAL METRICS	SEARCH	VALUES	RESOURCE LIBRARY	FAQ	ABOUT SCOPUS	CONTACT US	

Welcome to Journal Metrics from Elsevier

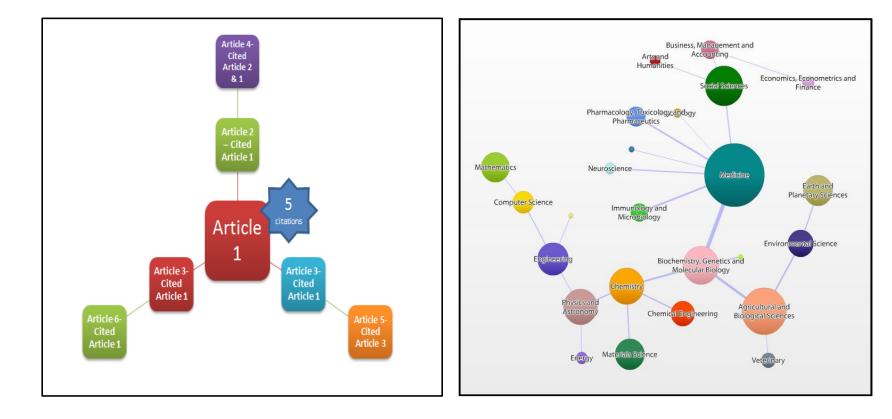
The academic community has long been demanding more transparency, choice and accuracy in journal assessment. Elsevier now provides three alternative, transparent and accurate views of the true citation impact a journal makes:

- Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- The Impact per Publication (IPP)
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

The three different impact metrics are all based on methodologies developed by external bibliometricians and use Scopus as the data source. Scopus is the largest citation database of peer-reviewed literature and features tools to track, analyze and visualize research output. Via this website, the three journal metrics are provided free of charge.

About Journal Metrics	Journal Search		About IPP
	Search the entire collection of jo Scopus along with their SNIP, IF going back to 1999.		The Impact per Publication measures the ratio of citations per article published in the journal.
	Journal title keyword		The Impact per Publication measures the ratio of citations in a year (Y) to scholarly papers
	Start Year	Start Year 👻	published in the three previous years (Y-1, Y-2, Y-3) divided by the

Citation Analysis & Scientometic Reports



SciVal

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Compare and benchmark your Institution to other Institutions, Researchers and Groups of Researchers using a variety of metrics.

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Explore the collaboration network of both your Institution and other Institutions.

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FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT (FWCI)

of citations received by a document expected # of citations for similar documents

Similar documents are ones in the same discipline, of the same type (e.g., article, letter, review) and of the same age. An FWCI of 1 means that the output performs just as expected against the global average. More than 1 means that the output is more cited than expected according to the global average; for example, 1.48 means 48% more cited than expected.

Altmetrics: Using Big Data to Measure Scholarly Impact



A way to measure the impact of a scholarly article or project by charting social media mentions as well as blog posts and bookmarks.

Why Altmetrics?

- NO ONE CAN READ EVERYTHING.
- We rely on filters to make sense of the scholarly literature, but the narrow, traditional filters are being swamped.
- The growth of new, online scholarly tools allows us to make new filters
- Altmetrics reflect the broad, rapid impact of scholarship in this burgeoning ecosystem.
- We call for more tools and research based on altmetrics.

Researcher Profile Services

- Services through which researchers can set their own academic CV's & profiles.
- Increasing the visibility of researchers and their work
- Choosing to be public or private in some services
- Many universities have their own RPS.
- Auto vs Manual generation

Top Researcher Profile Services

- 1) ORCID
- 2) Scopus Author ID
- 3) ResearcherID
- 4) Google Scholar Citations

ORCID <orcid.org>

- ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) is a registry of persistent unique identifiers for researchers. (Over 3,500,000 IDs)
- As an international, interdisciplinary, open and notfor-profit organization, ORCID was created in 2010 for the benefit of research organizations, research funders, publishers and researchers.

(i) orcid.org



FOR RESEARCHERS

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

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HELP

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Connecting Research and Researchers

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ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. Find out more.

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INFO

ADD YOUR Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).



USE YOUR Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.



LATEST **NEWS**

Mon 11/14/2016 All About #ORCID16DC

Wed 11/02/2016 Another year for ORCID, another Public Data File for the Community.

Mon 10/31/2016 Organization identifier project: A way forward

ResearcherID http://www.researcherid.com

- ResearcherID is an identifying system for scientific authors.
- The system was introduced in January 2008 by Thomson Reuters.
- A unique identifier consists of alphanumeric characters, each number contains the year in which you registered.
- Example: A-9873-2013

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Login	ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable in to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your Research	
New to ResearcherID?	information integrates with the Web of Science and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one account. Search the	
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Google Scholar Citations http://scholar.google.com/citations>

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- A simple way for authors to keep track of citations to their articles.
- Researchers can check who is citing their publications
- Computing several citation metrics.
- Quick to set up and simple to maintain



Reza Malekzadeh

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Title 1–20	Cited by	Year
A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 SS Lim, T Vos, AD Flaxman, G Danaei, K Shibuya, H Adair-Rohani, The lancet 380 (9859), 2224-2260	5834	2013
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Shahin Merat

Farin Kamangar

Paolo Boffetta

Christian Abnet

Mehdi Mohamadnejad

Seyed Mehdi Nouraie

The Lancet 380 (9859), 2129-2143

Scopus Author Identifier

- The Scopus Author Identifier assigns <u>a unique</u> <u>number to groups of documents written by the</u> <u>same author via an algorithm that matches</u> authorship based on a certain criteria.
- Many authors have similar names.
- Author names can be formatted differently.

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