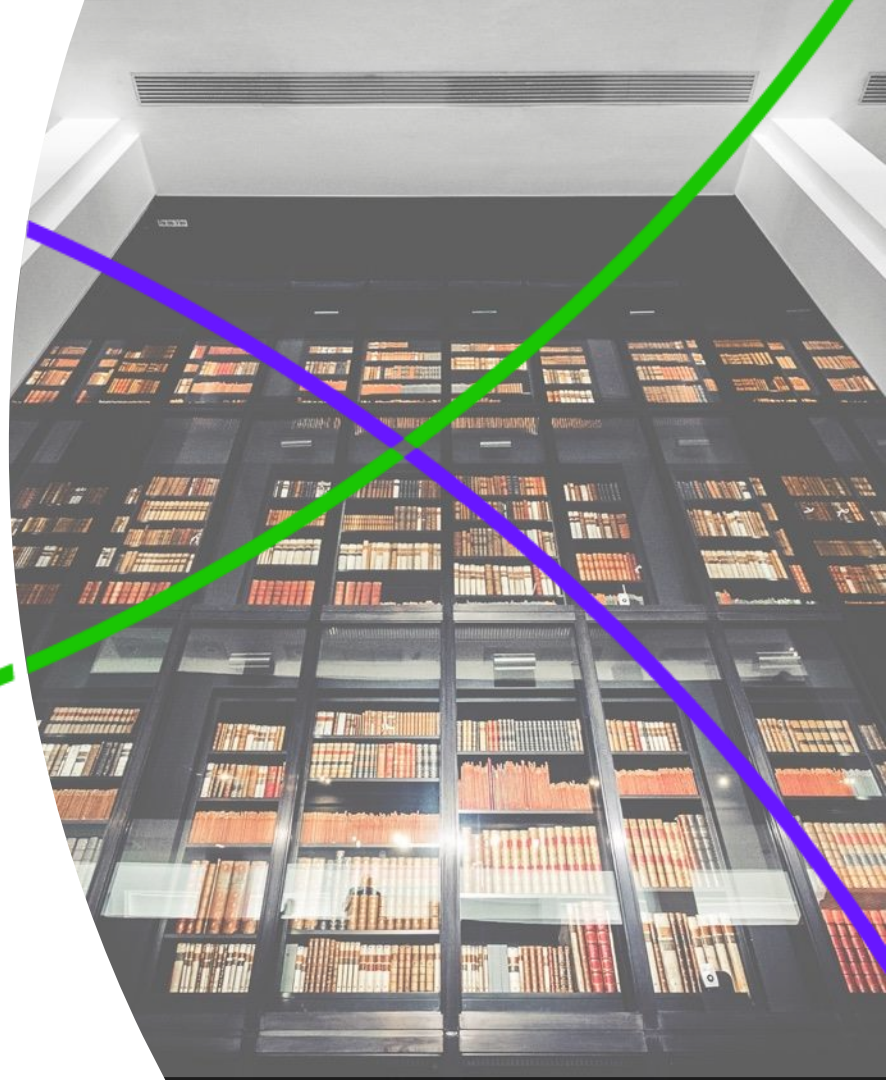


Bibliometrics & Research Management

HESPA – Practical Session 2

February 2017

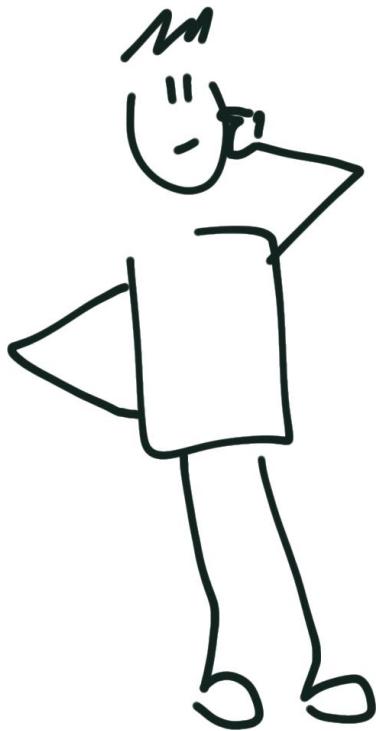


What can I answer using bibliometrics?

- Attract highly respected scholars
- Increase visibility and reputation
- Obtain funding in a ever more competitive landscape

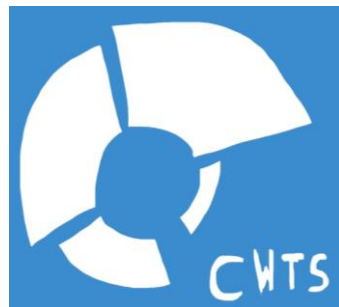
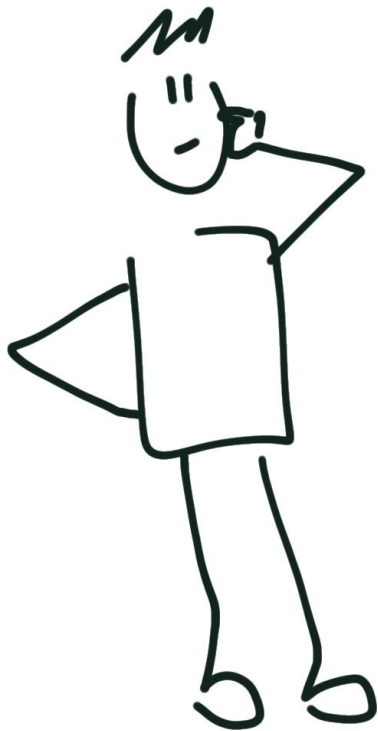
What are the biggest concerns of a strategic planner?

Selecting highly respected scholars



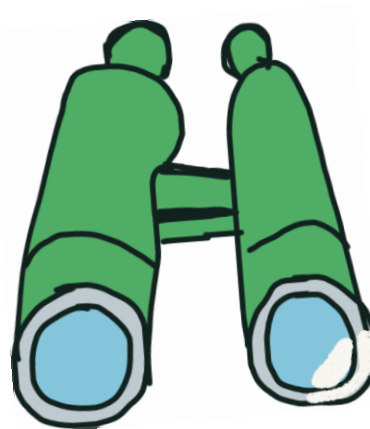
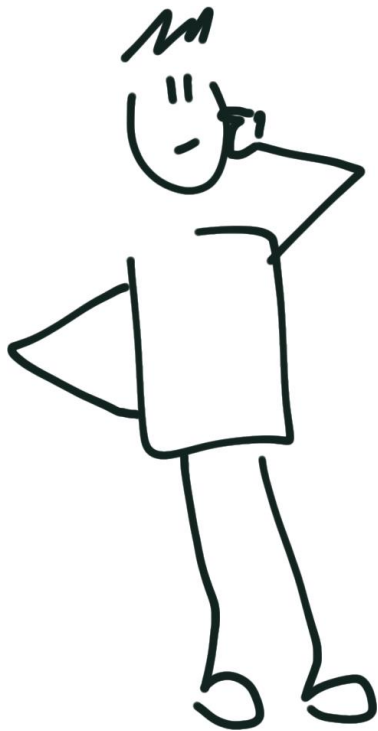
What are the biggest concerns of a strategic planner?

Increase visibility and reputation



What are the biggest concerns of a strategic planner?

Obtain funding



What if you could see further?

Why are bibliometric methods and citation analysis gaining popularity?

- + Availability of bibliometric data e.g. online bibliometric databases
- + Objective, easy and low cost procedure
- + Positive correlation with peer review

Limitations

- No qualitative differentiation between citations
- Technical errors e.g., typographical errors in papers and references (not captured well, result in inaccuracy)
- Citations measure scientific *impact/ utility/ merit*, not quality
- Citations vary across different subject fields and time
- Citation coverage depends on their sources

What indicators can we provide?

Normalization

percentile/average percentile

category normalized citation impact

category expected citation impact

highly cited papers

hot papers

journal normalized citation impact

journal expected citation impact

impact relative to the world

Productivity & Impact

number of WoS documents

times cited

citation impact

% of documents cited

impact factors

H-Index, Eigenfactor, etc.

Performance

% of documents in top 1%

% of documents in top 10%

category expected citation impact

highly cited papers

Collaboration

% industry collab

% internatl collab

international collabs

Some of these indicators are

Number of Citations

Most widely used metric.

Citation Impact

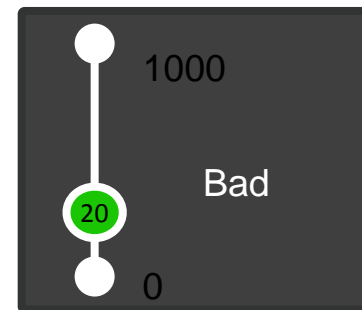
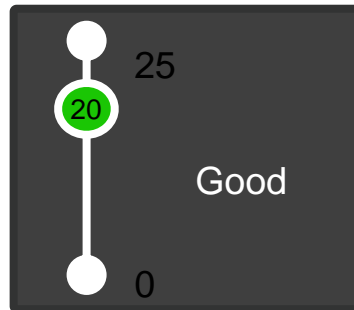
Average number of citations on a set of papers

H-Index

Calculated using the number of publications and citations per publication of an author

Normalization in practice

IS  good or bad?

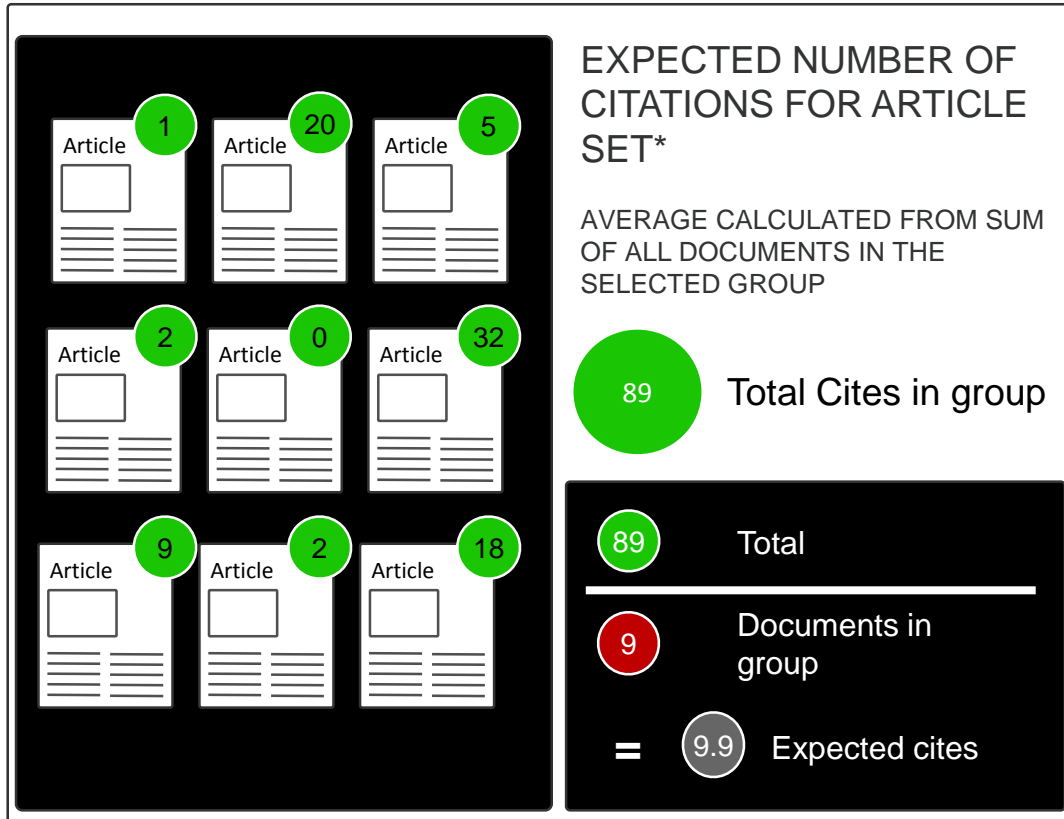


CONTEXT IS EVERYTHING

INDICATORS MUST BE PUT INTO CONTEXT TO BE USEFUL: CATEGORY, JOURNAL, PEERS, GLOBAL

- › **NORMALIZED INDICATORS** — for relative performance comparisons
- › **PERCENTILES** — where does it fall in the range of values?
- › **BENCHMARKS** — how does it compare with a group or globally?

Normalization in practice



NORMALIZED

RATIO OF ACTUAL/EXPECTED CITATIONS



also ORGANIZATIONS, COUNTRIES,
RESEARCH AREAS, PEOPLE

*for journal/category, publication year, and document type

What can I answer using bibliometrics?

- Attract highly respected scholars
- Increase visibility and reputation
- Obtain funding in a ever more competitive landscape

Who are the most impactful researchers?

Established researchers

	Name	Rank	▼ Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Times Cited	% Docs Cited	H-Index	Highly Cited Papers	% Hot Papers	Citation Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Nosten, Francois	1	195	3.25	8,189	97.95%	46	12	0%	41.99
<input type="checkbox"/>	► White, Nicholas	2	173	3.2	8,724	92.49%	48	8	0%	50.43
<input type="checkbox"/>	► D'Alessandro, Umberto	3	167	1.46	2,904	79.04%	28	2	0%	17.39
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Sauerwein, Robert	4	163	2.4	5,036	93.87%	41	4	0%	30.9
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Price, Richard	5	144	2.31	4,755	89.58%	38	6	0%	33.02
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Mueller, Ivo	6	130	1.79	3,314	84.62%	30	3	0%	25.49
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Bousema, Teun	7	122	3	3,139	86.89%	29	5	0%	25.73
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Snow, Robert	8	109	3.08	4,847	98.17%	38	9	0%	44.47
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Smith, Thomas	9	107	1.73	1,578	83.18%	21	3	0.93%	14.75
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Hay, Simon	10	104	8.9	6,130	94.23%	42	18	2.88%	58.94

Topic: Malaria

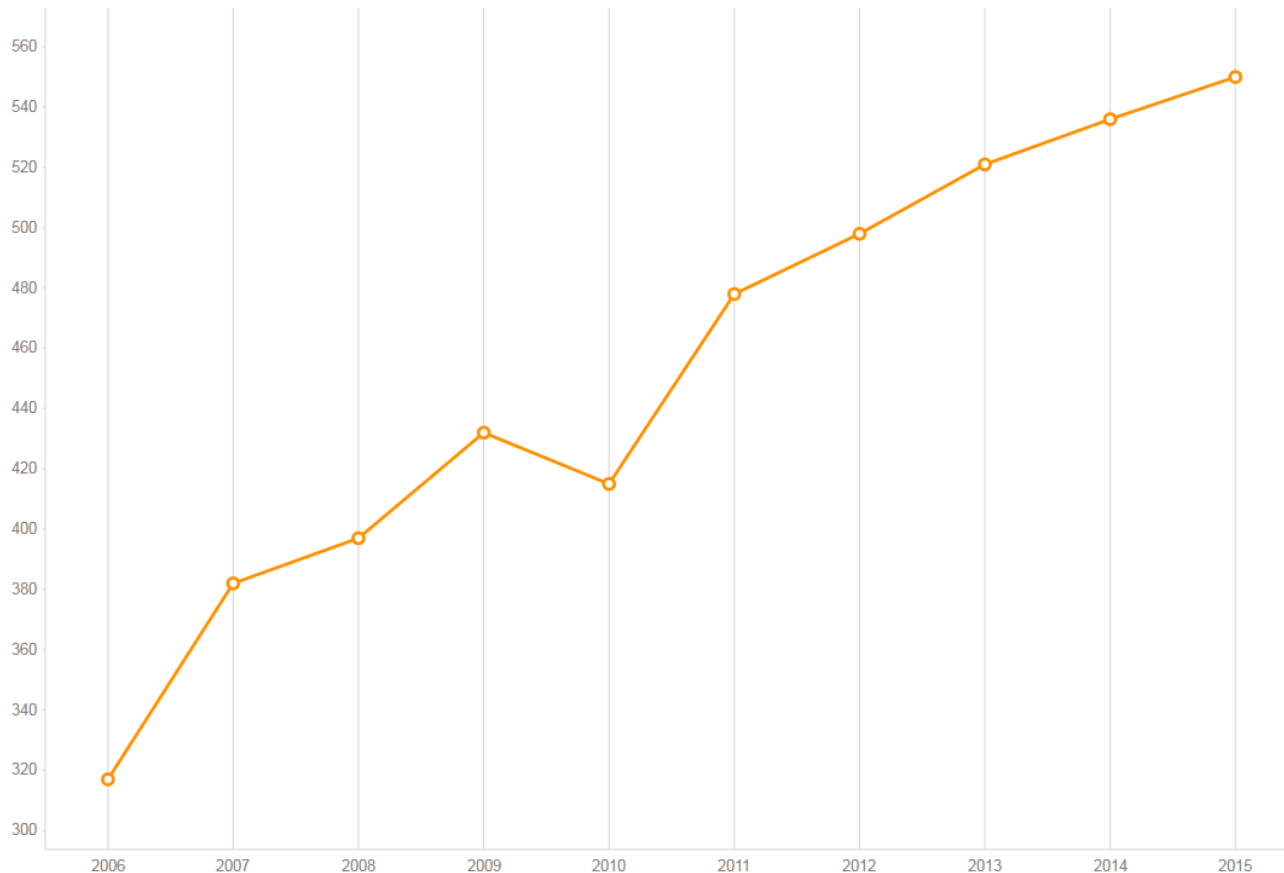
Who are the most impactful researchers?

Rising Stars

	Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	▼ Times Cited	% Docs Cited	H-Index	Highly Cited Papers	% Hot Papers	Citation Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Hotez, Peter	1	35	28.4	6,403	100%	19	7	2.86%	182.94
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Black, Robert	2	17	11.9	2,510	94.12%	13	3	0%	147.65
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Dimopoulos, George	3	35	3.24	2,349	100%	21	4	0%	67.11
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Newbold, Chris	4	30	3.35	1,829	100%	21	1	0%	60.97
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Renia, Laurent	5	32	2.61	1,824	96.88%	21	2	0%	57
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Winzeler, Elizabeth	6	34	2.62	1,535	97.06%	22	2	0%	45.15
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Ralph, Stuart	7	29	2.46	1,493	100%	18	2	0%	51.48
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Baum, Jake	8	33	2.23	1,375	96.97%	19	1	0%	41.67
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Scherf, Artur	9	34	1.63	1,323	100%	19	0	0%	38.91
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Miotto, Olivo	10	16	14.01	1,322	93.75%	11	6	0%	82.63

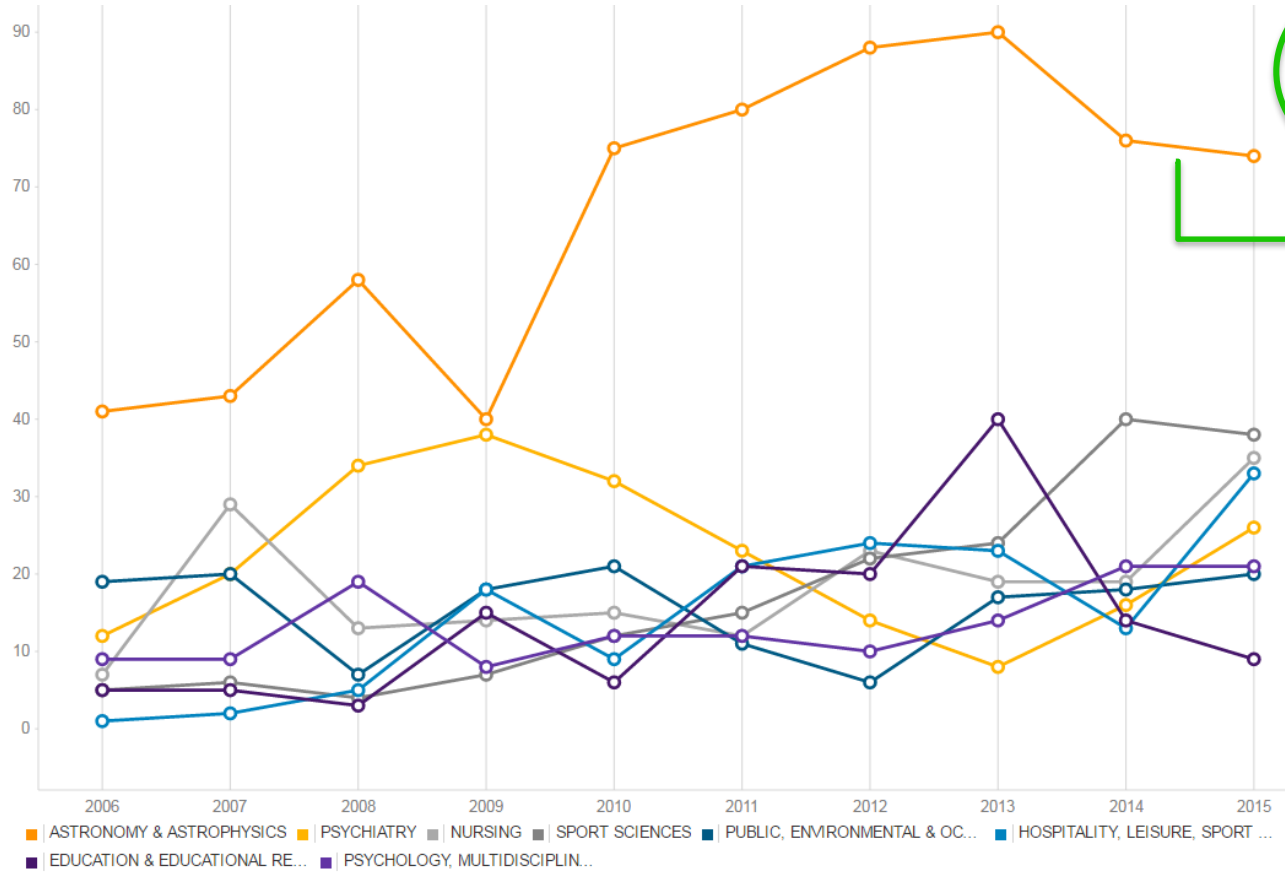
Topic: Malaria

Increase visibility and reputation



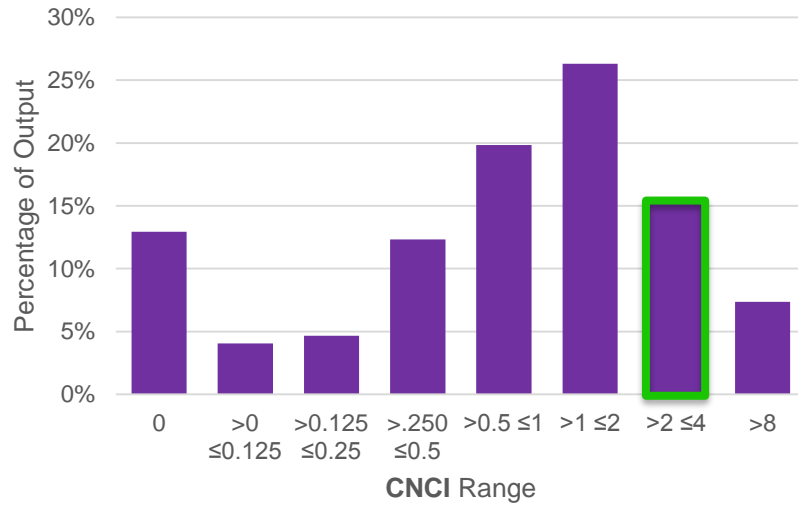
**Productivity of the
University of Central
Lancashire**
Source: InCites
Period: 2006-2015

Increase visibility and reputation

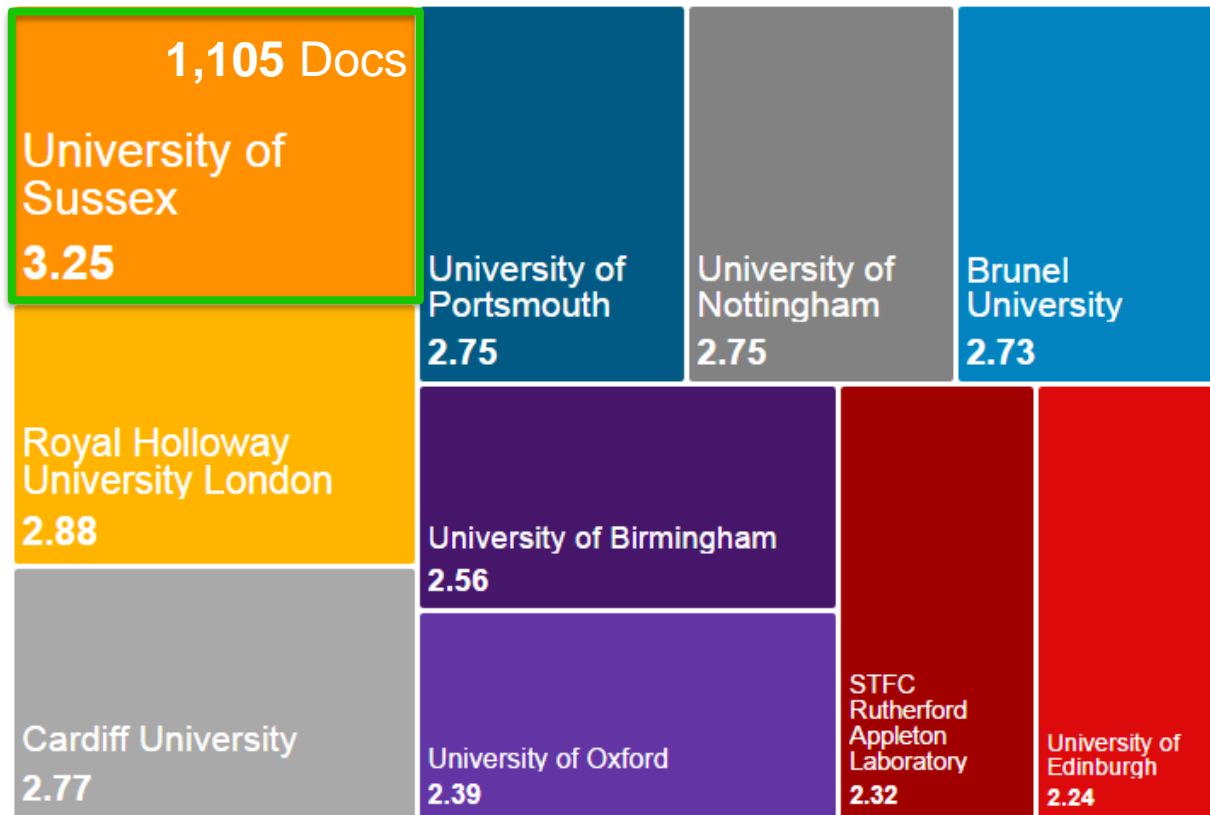


CNCI
1.53

Increase visibility and reputation



Increase visibility and reputation



Increase visibility and reputation

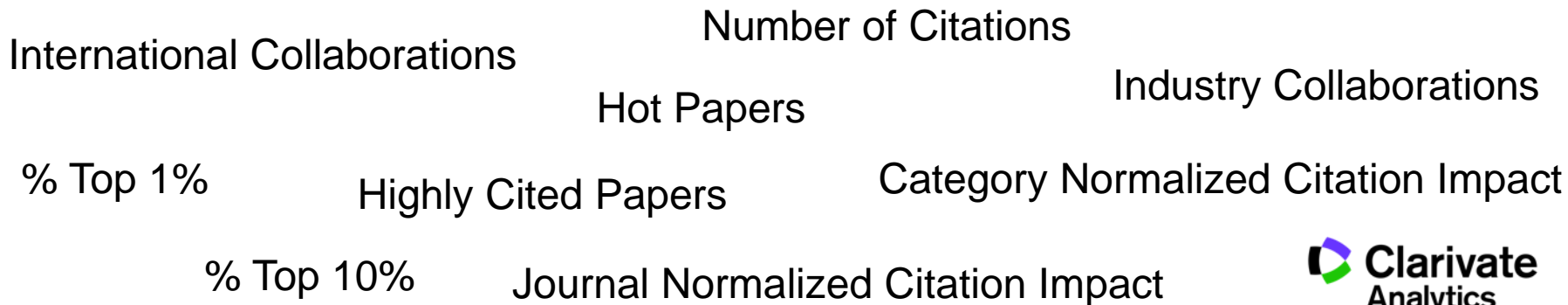
Which journals make you more visible?

Which papers from your institution are part of research fronts?

Is publishing in Open Access being of value for you? Can you optimise it?

What is the impact of international collaborations in this area?

Who is publishing the trends in this research area?



Analysing funding agencies

Contribution of main funders in percentage of Publications in Scotland



Analysing funding agencies

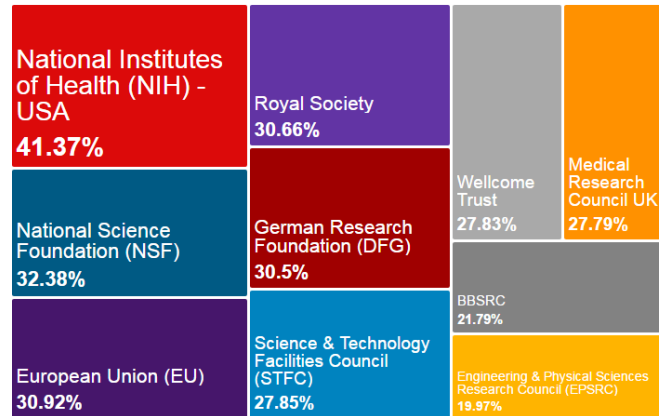
9,054 Publications in the ESI research area of **Chemistry** from Scotland

29% Percentage of total which is funded by EPSRC (2,600)

1.56 CNCI of publications funded by EPSRC vs 1.27 overall

Analysing funding agencies

Contribution of main funders in percentage of Publications in **University of Edinburgh**



Percentage of documents in top 10% from
top 10 funders

A small, stylized network diagram in the top right corner, featuring a few interconnected nodes and lines, with the number '22' positioned above it.

Can I trust your data?

Statistics are as valid as the data behind them

At the heart of our solutions: THE WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION

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Journals, Conference and books are strictly selected using a **set of quality criteria** established and developed for over 50 years

Journals are indexed **cover-to-cover**



All affiliations and addresses

All funding sources
(2008) manually
captured

Genome-Wide Identification of Somatic Aberrations from Paired Normal-Tumor Samples

By: Li, A (Li, Ao)^[1,2]; Liu, YN (Liu, Yuanning)^[2]; Zhao, QH (Zhao, Qihong)^[3]; Feng, HQ (Feng Huangqing)^[2]; Harris, L (Harris, Lyndsay)^[4]; Wang, MH (Wang, Minghui)^[1,2]

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[4] Case Western Reserve Univ, Sch Med, Seidman Canc Ctr, Cleveland, OH USA

ells, and recent advances in the ever, the complicated nature of informatic tool, named GIANT, for measured with SNP arrays. By tely detects different types of contamination. Furthermore, it morigenesis by using statistical various datasets including tumor results show that GIANT has the as 5~10%. Application on a large

Abstract

Genomic copy number alteration and allelic imbalance are distinct features of cancer cells, and recent advances in the genotyping technology have greatly boosted the research in the cancer genome. However, the complicated nature of tumor usually hampers the dissection of the SNP arrays. In this study, we describe a bioinformatic tool, named GIANT, for genome-wide identification of somatic aberrations from paired normal-tumor samples measured with SNP arrays. By efficiently incorporating genotype information of matched normal sample, it accurately detects different types of aberrations in cancer genome, even for aneuploid tumor samples with severe normal cell contamination. Furthermore, this work was supported by grants from National Natural Science Foundation of China [31100955 and 61101061], and Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities [2013ZD0007], United States Department of Defense (W81XWH-04-1-0 549) and the Breast Cancer Research Foundation. The funders did not participate in the design and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

have declared that no competing interests exist.

to this work.

Funding	
Funding Agency	Grant Number
National Natural Science Foundation of China	31100955 61101061
Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	WK2100230007
United States Department of Defense	W81XWH-04-1-0 549
Breast Cancer Research Foundation	

>1 Billion cited references

Citation Network

34 Times Cited

36 Cited References

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(data from Web of Science™ Core Collection)

All Times Cited Counts

36 in All Databases

34 in Web of Science Core Collection

30 in BIOSIS Citation Index

4 in Chinese Science Citation Database

0 in Data Citation Index

0 in SciELO Citation Index

Continuous disambiguation effort

SOURCE

Add	EDINA NATL DATA CTR
Add	EDINBURG DENT INST
Add	EDINBURGH ARTERY STUDY
Add	EDINBURGH BIOMOL NMR UNIT
Add	EDINBURGH BREAKTHROUGH RES UNIT
Add	EDINBURGH BREAST RES GRP
Add	EDINBURGH BREAST UNIT
Add	EDINBURGH BUSH ESTATE

Funding	
Funding Agency	
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)	

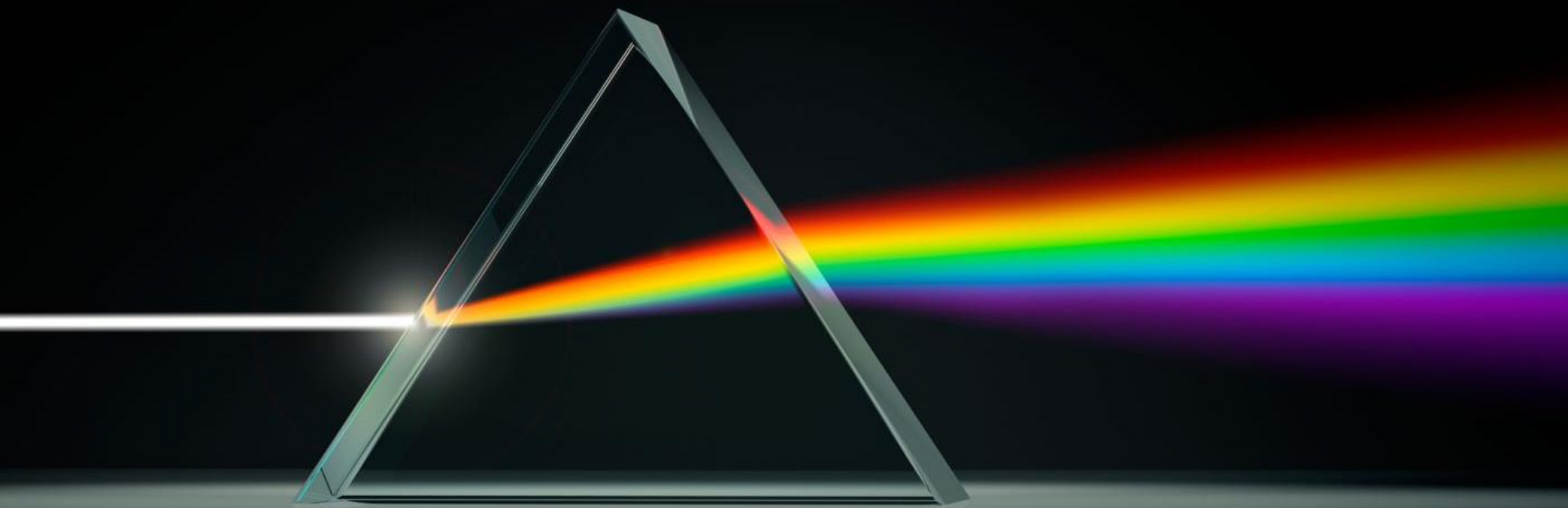
Funding Agency	
Natural Environment Research Council	
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council	

Funding Agency	
EPSRC	

ANALYSIS

	Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Times Cited	% Docs Cited
<input type="checkbox"/>	University of Edinburgh	1	129,577	1.57	3,036,293	69.65%
<input type="checkbox"/>	University of Glasgow	2	104,755	1.37	2,034,979	67.57%
<input type="checkbox"/>	University of Aberdeen	3	56,290	1.33	1,102,423	70.35%
<input type="checkbox"/>	University of Dundee	4	40,465	1.42	1,051,402	71.44%
<input type="checkbox"/>	University of St Andrews	5	35,176	1.34	673,401	67.78%
<input type="checkbox"/>	University of Strathclyde	6	35,849	1.13	494,404	69.87%

	Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Times Cited	% Docs Cited	Category Normalized Citation Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)	1	8,738	139,979	86.5%	1.48
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wellcome Trust	2	6,058	174,250	91.65%	2.41
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical Research Council UK	3	5,901	171,527	90.68%	2.35
<input type="checkbox"/>	BBSRC	4	5,126	112,959	90.6%	1.76
<input type="checkbox"/>	European Union (EU)	5	4,966	135,530	90.74%	2.37



Data can be analyzed through **different angles**.
Publishing more isn't always a synonym of **more impact**.



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