Scientific metrics

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Agenda

Impartance of Publication Impact

The original purpose of scientific publishing was to enable the global sharing of scientific results, ideas, and discussions within the academic society for more effective scientific achievements.

Influence of a publication is used for

- Allocation of funding resources
- Industrial and economic growth priorities
- Education policies
- The hiring of personnel academics

Types of Scientific Metrics

Journal-level metrics are used to determine the impact a journal has on the scientific community

- Impact Factor

Article-level metrics include any measures of the influence of a single publication.

- Citation Counts

Author-level metrics assess the impact an author makes on the scientific community or field of the study.

- H-Index

Alternative metrics assess other measures of use and influence, such as the number of times a publication is read, downloaded, saved, mentioned, or cited in popular online sources.

Bibliometric Incentive

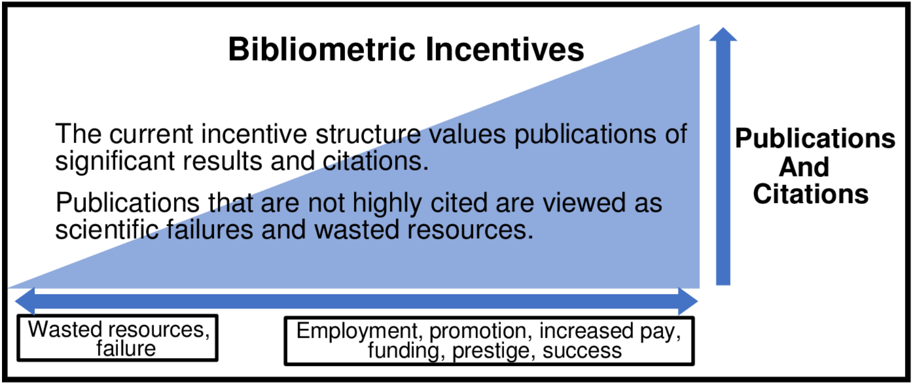

Figure 1: Bibliometric incentives model[1]

[1] https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195321.g001

Bibliographic Databases

Scopus®

Google Scholar

Bibliographic Databases

What is a bibliographic database?

A bibliographic database is a repository of bibliographic or publication records.

Citations in science serve as linkages between similar research items, and lead to related scientific literature

Frequently used biomedical databases include

- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Google Scholar

Bibliographic Databases: advantages and disadvantages

Pros	Cons
✓ Easy access to publication metadata and citation metrics	

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- ✖ May not contain the most recent references
- ✖ Most databases only include published articles
- ✖ Bias towards English language

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- ✓ Easy access to publication metadata and citation metrics
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- ✖ May not contain the most recent references
- ✖ Most databases only include published articles
- ✖ Bias towards English language
- ✖ Limited to specific fields

Altmetric Attention Score

What is Altmetric Attention Score?

The Altmetric Attention Score is an automatically calculated, weighted count of all of the attention a research output has received

It is calculated using data collected from research articles such as mentions on social media, news outlets, blogs, patents, etc.

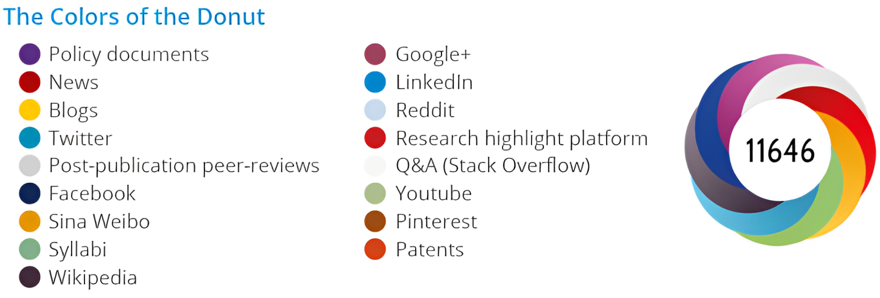

Figure 3: The colors of different sources of attention

Altmetric Attention Score: advantages and disadvantages

Pros	Cons
✓ Quicker to accumulate	

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- ✓ Quicker to accumulate
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- ✖ Does not indicate quality

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- ✓ Quicker to accumulate
- ✓ Captures more diverse impacts
- ✓ Actively engage with conversation around your work

Cons

- ✖ Not telling the whole story
- ✖ Does not indicate quality
- ✖ Not everything gets shared

Bibliography metrics

IF (Impact Factor)

What is Impact Factor?

Impact Factor[?] — a per-year metric based on *Web of Science* database which reflect the mean number of citations to the papers published within prior 2 year.

The Impact Factor is calculated by the following formula:

$$\mathrm{IF}(y) = \frac{C(y)}{D(y-1) + D(y-2)}$$

where

- $C(y)$ – number of citations to the articles published in $[y-2, y-1]$ years
- $D(y)$ – number of published articles in year y

IF: advantages and disadvantages

Pros

✓ Easily calculated and interpreted

Cons

IF: advantages and disadvantages

Pros	**Cons**
✓ Easily calculated and interpreted	✖ Limited availability

IF: advantages and disadvantages

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	✖ Windowed approach (especially 2 year window)
	✖ Doesn't distinguish between citations made to articles, reviews, or editorials

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✖ Doesn't allow to compare titles from different fields

CiteScore

What is CiteScore?

CiteScore[?] — a per-year metric provided by *Scopus* which measure rate between the received citations to **all peer-reviewed documents** of a title published within 4 years.

The CiteScore is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{CiteScore}(y) = \frac{CD_{y-3}(y)}{D(y) + D(y-1) + D(y-2) + D(y-3)}$$

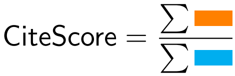
where

- $CD_x(y)$ – the number of citations in year range from x to y to all documents published within those years.
- $D(y)$ – the number of all **peer-reviewed** documents published in year y

CiteScore 2016 vs CiteScore 2019

CiteScore 2019-2021 vs CiteScore 2016-2018

Previously CiteScore has been calculated within 3 year range, and count citation received only in year y.



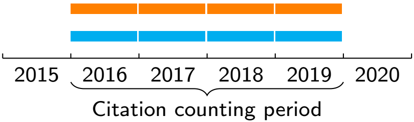


Figure 4: CiteScore 2019

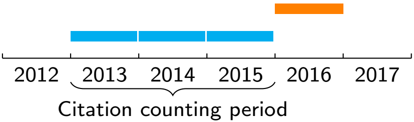


Figure 5: CiteScore 2016

– number of citation received by publications published in citation counting period

– number of documents (in CiteScore 2019 only peer-reviewed) published in corresponding year

CiteScore: advantages and disadvantages

Pros	Cons
✓ Transparency	

CiteScore: advantages and disadvantages

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✓ Only citation from peer-reviewed content counted

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- ✓ Transparency
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- ✓ Covers more titles than IF

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SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper)

What is SNIP?

SNIP[?] measures a journal's contextual citation impact, taking into account subject field with use of, so called, citation potential of the field of science. The SNIP score is calculated based on *Scopus* database.

The SNIP is calculated by the following formula:

$$\mathrm{SNIP}(y) = \frac{RIP(y)}{RDCP(y)}$$

where

- $RIP(y)$ – raw impact per paper in year y (IPP / CiteScore 2016)
- $RDCP(y)$ – relative database citation potential in a journal's subject field in year y

RDCP

$$RDCP^j(y) = \frac{DCP^j(y)}{\operatorname{med}_i \; DCP^i(y)}$$

where DCP – database citation potential in a journal's subject field:

$$DCP^j(y) = \frac{\sum\limits_{p \in CP(y)} DCP^j_p(y)}{\# CP^j(y)}$$

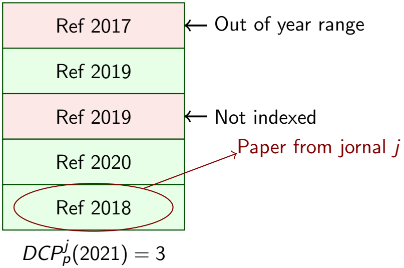

Figure 6: Example of DCP^j_p calculation

where

- $CP^j(y)$ – papers citing the journal j and **published in journals processed for the database** in the range $[y-3, y-1]$ years
- $DCP^j_p(y)$ – number of references to the papers published in those years from paper $p \in CP^j(y)$

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- ✖ Calculation is more complicated

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✖ Calculation is more complicated

✖ Citation potential tends to be highest for topical journals

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)

What is SJR?

SJR[?] is a metric provided by *Scopus* which is based on the number of citations and the prestige of the titles which cite this journal.

Key points of SJR:

- Based on PageRank[**?**] algorithm to calculate the prestige of the journal: citations issued by more important journals will be more valuable than those issued by less important ones
- Self-citation limited to 33% of the total references
- Citation time frame is 3 year

SJR: methodology

The SJR indicator is computed in two phases:

1. Prestige SJR (PSJR) – size- dependent measure that reflects the overall journal prestige
2. normalization of this measure to give a size-independent metric

The formula for the SJR metric (2 stage) is the following:

$$\mathrm{SJR}_i(y) = c \cdot \frac{PSJR_i(y)}{Art_i(y)}$$

where

- $Art_i(y)$ – number of primary items (articles, reviews, and conference papers) of journal i published in three previous years [y-3, y-1].
- c – common constant to prettify values of SJR

Prestige SJR

The PSJR calculation is an iterative process which started with **identical amount** of prestige to each journal until the differences between journal prestige in consecutive iterations is under threshold.

$$PSJR_i = \overbrace{\frac{1-d-e}{N}}^{\text{min value}} + \overbrace{e \cdot \frac{Art_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} Art_j}}^{\text{number of papers}} + d \overbrace{\left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{ji} \cdot \frac{PSJR_j}{C_j} \cdot CF + \frac{Art_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} Art_j} \cdot \sum_{k \in DN} PSJR_k \right]}^{\text{number and ``importance'' of the citations from other journals}}$$

where

- C_j – number of references of journal j
- C_{ji} – references from journal j to journal i
- d – constant: 0.9
- N – number of journals in the database
- DN – journals that do not cite other journals
- e – constant: 0.0999

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where

- CF(Correction Factor) is introduced that spreads the undistributed prestige over all the journals proportionally to their accumulated prestige

$$CF = \frac{1 - \sum_{k \in DN} PSJR_k}{\sum_{h=1}^{N} \sum_{l=1}^{N} C_{lh} \cdot \frac{PSJR_l}{C_l}}$$

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- ✖ Hard to interpret and calculate
- ✖ Still windowed approach

Author-level metrics

h-index

What is the h-index?

The **h-index**[?] is a measure used to quantify the cumulative impact and relevance of an individual's scientific research output.

First introduced by Professor Jorge E. Hirsch in 2005.

h-index formula:

$$h = \max i \in N : f(i) \geq i$$

where

- i is the published paper
- $f(i)$ is the number of citations for i

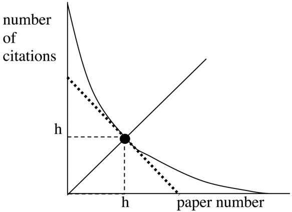

Figure 7: Graphical representation of the h-index

h-index

Example

4 publications: A,B,C,D citations per paper: 7,5,4,3

h-index=3

Pros

✓ It avoids previous indexes' problems

Cons

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- ✖ Order of authors' contribution is ignored
- ✖ Insensitive to highly cited publications
- ✖ Exposed to manipulation
- ✖ Time-dependent

h-index variations

m quotient

It allows comparisons between scientists with different career lengths.

m quotient formula:

$$m = \frac{h}{n}$$

where

- n the number of years of academic activity

normalized h-index

It reduces the discipline bias.

normalized h-index formula:

$$|h| = \frac{h}{d}$$

where

- d the average number of academics in the field

h-index variations

individual h-index or hI

It reduces the effects of co-authorship.

hI formula:

$$hI = \frac{h}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i}$$

where

- h – the h-index
- n – the number of papers and
- a_i – average number of authors

g-index

What is the g-index?

The **g-index**[?] is a modified version of the h-index

First introduced by Leo Egghe in 2006.

How is it calculated?

Decreasingly order the papers based on the number of citations for each.
The index is the largest number s.t. the top g articles received together at least g^2 citations.

g-index

g-index formula:

$$g^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{g} c_i$$

where

- c_i – number of citations for each i paper

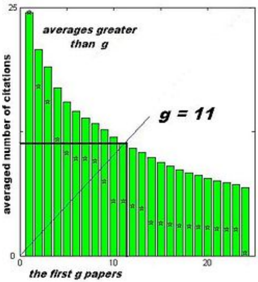

Figure 8: Graphical representation of the g-index

g-index

Example

Top publications: 5
Citations: 25
g-index=5

g is always greater or equal to h.

Frequently used biomedical databases include

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- Scopus
- Google Scholar

Bibliographic Databases: advantages and disadvantages

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- ✖ Saturation value
- ✖ It lacks discriminatory power

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✖ Saturation value

✖ It lacks discriminatory power

✖ It only favours academics with many publications

c-indexes

What are c-indexes?

c-indexes[?] are the result of the augmentation of the h-index based on the citation order.

Introduced in 2018 in the magazine Cureus.

c-indexes formulas:

$$c_p = h + i_p \qquad c_s = h + i_s \qquad c_o = h + i_p + i_s$$

The augmentations are given by the following formulas:

$$i_p = n_f + 0.5n_s$$
$$i_s = n_l + 0.5n_s$$

c-indexes

Pros

✓ All the advantages of the h-index

Cons

c-indexes

Pros

- ✓ All the advantages of the h-index
- ✓ More accurate

Cons

c-indexes

Pros

✓ All the advantages of the h-index

✓ More accurate

✓ Takes citation order into account

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- ✓ More accurate
- ✓ Takes citation order into account

Cons

- ✖ Time-dependent
- ✖ Field of research is ignored

What is the l-index?

The **l-index**[?] is a bibliometric based measure derived from the h-index which enhances highly cited papers.

Introduced in 2014.

l-index formula:

$$L(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{x_i}{x_i^*}\right) x_i^*$$

After normalization:

$$l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{L(x)}{\ln 2}}$$

where

- x – real citation distribution
- x^* – ideal citation distribution

l-index

Pros

✓ All the advantages of the h-index

Cons

I-index

Pros

- ✓ All the advantages of the h-index
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Cons

l-index

Pros

- ✓ All the advantages of the h-index
- ✓ It rewards papers with many citations
- ✓ Regular and robust

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- ✖ Time-dependent
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- ✖ Field of research is ignored
- ✖ Complex calculation

CONCLUSION

- Simple metrics like number of publications, number of citations or impact factor are often inappropriate to quantify the impact of a journal or an academic.
- More complex metrics must be employed.
- Deciding which metric to use depends on its specific properties and on the academic context.

References I