Doing bibliometrics responsibly
Openness of bibliometric metadata

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ISKO UK Research Observatory
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Outline

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Some key questions

How do we know what’s happening in the research system?

Who gets to decide what counts and what doesn’t?

How can we make the research system more open and transparent, more equitable, and ultimately more democratic?
Proprietary bibliometric data sources
Proprietary bibliometric data sources

• **Web of Science:**
  – Launched in 1964 by the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) as the Science Citation Index (SCI)
  – Nowadays owned by Clarivate Analytics

• **Scopus:**
  – Launched in 2004 by Elsevier

• **Dimensions:**
  – Launched in 2018 by Digital Science
  – Limited version freely accessible
  – Large-scale data access (BigQuery)
Content selection policies

• Web of Science:
  – Focus on selectivity
  – Content selection by internal Editorial Development team

• Scopus:
  – Balance between selectivity and comprehensiveness; claims to deliver “the most comprehensive overview of the world’s research output”
  – Content selection by Content Selection and Advisory Board

• Dimensions:
  – Focus on comprehensiveness: “The database should not be selective but rather should be open to encompassing all scholarly content that is available for inclusion ... The community should then be able to choose the filter that they wish to apply to explore the data according to their use case.”
Free access to Scopus and Dimensions data for research purposes

About ICSR Lab

ICSR Lab is a cloud-based computational platform which enables you to analyze large structured datasets, including those that power Elsevier solutions such as Scopus and PlumX.

For exploratory projects, replication studies or when developing new research metrics and indicators, ICSR Lab supports your scholarly research by giving access, at no cost, to powerful research metadata and metrics.

Apply for access by submitting a short proposal and soon you and your collaborators could access, explore and analyze the rich research information available with complete control over your calculations and analyses.

ICSR Lab is powered by Databricks and accessible in all major web browsers. You can code in interactive notebooks to explore and analyze the data.

Read more about the Lab and its data sources

Free data access for scientometric research projects

- Free access to Dimensions data for noncommercial scientometric research projects.
- Support provided via email, office hours with Dimensions data scientists, and in-person meetings at conferences.
- Opportunities to collaborate with Digital Science on both scientometric studies and projects that improve Dimensions data for all.
- Special consideration for International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics members.

Please note: We are temporarily scaling back our no-cost access program in order to prioritize company resources in light of the coronavirus pandemic. To learn more about what this means for your research, visit our Support portal.
Toward openness of bibliometric metadata
Open bibliometric data sources

• PubMed:
  – Launched in 1996 by NLM/NIH
  – Not a citation index

• Crossref:
  – Large-scale data access
  – Major gaps due to publishers depositing incomplete data

• Microsoft Academic:
  – Launched in 2016 by Microsoft; discontinued in 2021

• OpenAlex:
  – Launched in 2022 by OurResearch as a successor of Microsoft Academic
AN INDEX TO QUANTIFY AN INDIVIDUAL’S SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OUTPUT

2005 PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


I propose the index h, defined as the number of papers with citation number h, as a useful index to characterize the scientific output of a researcher.

SCLENTOMETRICS

Sclentometrics is the field of study which concerns itself with measuring and analyzing scientific literature. Sclentometrics is a sub-field of bibliometrics. Major research issues include the measurement of the impact of research papers and academic journals, the understanding of scientific stature. MORE

Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact

2011 JOURNAL OF MEDICAL INTERNET RESEARCH

Gunter Eysenbach

Background: Citations in peer-reviewed articles and the impact factor are generally accepted measures of scientific impact. Web 2.0 tools such as Twitter, blogs or social bookmarking tools provide the possibility to construct innovative article-level or journal-level metrics to gauge impact and influ.

SLEEPING BEAUTIES IN SCIENCE

2004 SCIENTOMETRICS

Anthony F.J. van Raan. Leiden University

A ‘Sleeping Beauty in Science’ is a publication that goes unnoticed (‘sleeps’) for a long time and then, almost suddenly, attracts a lot of attention (‘is awakened by a prince’). We here report the – to our knowledge – first extensive measurement of the occurrence of Sleeping Beauties in the science...
Comprehensiveness of Microsoft Academic

Thursday 26 December 2015

WEDDING IN VALENCIA: ALEXANDRA + PABLO

POSTED IN WEDDING DAY

Alexandra and Pablo celebrated their wedding this month in the Gardens of Moraira, the party was held at the Golf Club Scorpion Valencia. As a wedding photographer I love to work with people from different countries. Alexandra is from Russia and Pablo was born in Valencia. Fate brought them together by chance and they found out to be made for each other.

The wedding of Alexandra and Pablo was an intimate ceremony with family and friends. The civil ceremony was held in the Gardens of Moraira, an elegant and rare place in Valencia. Crowns crowned the "Yes I do" in an atmosphere of happiness and joy. After the ceremony we made some group photos and portraits on the grounds. Then the couple and the guests moved to the place of the banquet, the Golf Club "Scorpion" a few kilometers from the city.
OurResearch blog
News from the OurResearch team

MAG replacement update: meet OpenAlex!

Last month, we announced that we’re launching a replacement for Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG) this December—just before MAG itself will be discontinued. We’ve heard from a lot of current MAG users since then. All of them have offered their support and encouragement (which we really appreciate), and all have also all been curious to learn more. So here’s more! It’s a snapshot of what we know right now. As the project progresses, we’ll have more details to share, keeping everyone as up-to-date as we can.

Name
We’ve now got a name for this project: OpenAlex. We like that it (a) emphasizes Open, and (b) is inspired by the ancient Library of Alexandria — like that tabled institution, OpenAlex will strive to create a comprehensive map of the global scholarly conversation. We’ll start with MAG data, and we’ll expand over time. Along with the name, we’ve got the beginnings of a webpage at openalex.org, and a Twitter account at @OpenAlex_org.
An initiative to open up citation data

The aim of this initiative is to promote the availability of data on citations that are **structured**, **separable**, and **open**.

**Structured** means the data representing each publication and each citation instance are expressed in common, machine-readable formats, and that these data can be accessed programmatically. **Separable** means the citation instances can be accessed and analyzed without the need to access the source bibliographic products (such as journal articles and books) in which the citations are created. **Open** means the data are freely accessible and reusable.

How many citations are open today?

As of October 2021, the fraction of publications with open references has grown from 1% to 88% out of 56.9 million articles with references deposited with Crossref.

We encourage all other scholarly publishers to follow the example of these trail-blazing publishers by making their reference metadata publicly available. Please contact Crossref Support ([support@crossref.org](mailto:support@crossref.org)) for more information, or to let them know that you are ready to open up your reference metadata now. See also our list of responses to frequently asked questions.
Initiative for Open Abstracts (I4OA)

Initiative for Open Abstracts

The Initiative for Open Abstracts (I4OA) is a collaboration between scholarly publishers, infrastructure organizations, librarians, researchers and other interested parties to advocate and promote the unrestricted availability of the abstracts of the world’s scholarly publications, particularly journal articles and book chapters, in trusted repositories where they are open and machine-accessible. I4OA calls on all scholarly publishers to open the abstracts of their published works, and where possible to submit them to Crossref.

Why openly available abstracts are important — overview of the current state of affairs

Openness of the metadata of scientific articles is increasingly being discussed. In this blog post, Aaron Tay (SMU Libraries, Singapore Management University), Bianca Kramer (Utrecht University Library), and Ludo Waltman (CWTS, Leiden University) discuss the value of openly available abstracts.
The Initiative for Open Abstracts (I4OA) launched this week. The initiative calls on scholarly publishers to make the abstracts of their publications openly available. More specifically, publishers that work with Crossref to register DOIs for their publications are requested to include abstracts in the metadata they deposit in Crossref. These abstracts will then be made openly available by Crossref. 39 publishers have already agreed to join I4OA and to open their abstracts.

Where are we at the moment in terms of openness of abstracts? For an individual publisher working with Crossref, the percentage of the publisher's content for which an abstract is available in Crossref can be found in Crossref's Participation Reports. The chart presented below gives the overall picture (as of September 1, 2020) for medium-sized and large publishers working with Crossref. The vertical axis shows the number of journal articles of a publisher in the period 2018-2020. Because of the large differences between publishers in the number of articles they publish, this axis has a logarithmic scale. The horizontal axis shows the percentage of the articles of a publisher for which an abstract is available in Crossref. The orange dots represent publishers that have agreed to join I4OA. The publishers colored in blue have not yet agreed to join the initiative.
FAIRness of publications

Scholarly data sets are increasingly expected to be FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable). To fully realize the benefits of open access to the scholarly literature, Ludo Waltman argues that publications should be FAIR as well.
Comparison of bibliometric data sources
Comparison of bibliographic data sources

April 08 2021

Large-scale comparison of bibliographic data sources: Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Crossref, and Microsoft Academic

Martijn Visser , Nees Jen van Eck , Ludo Waltman

https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00112

Abstract

We present a large-scale comparison of five multidisciplinary bibliographic data sources: Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Crossref, and Microsoft Academic. The comparison considers scientific documents from the period 2006–2017 covered by these data sources. Scopus is compared in a pairwise manner with each of the other data sources. We first analyze differences between the data sources in the coverage of documents, focusing for instance on differences over time, differences per document type, and differences per discipline. We then study differences in the completeness and accuracy of citation links. Based on our analysis, we discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the different data sources. We emphasize the importance of combining a comprehensive coverage of the scientific literature with a flexible set of filters for making selections of the literature.

Keywords: bibliographic data source, Crossref, Dimensions, Microsoft Academic, Scopus, Web of Science
Comparison of bibliographic data sources

• Bibliographic data sources:
  – Web of Science (SCIE, SSCI, AHCI, and CPCI)
  – Scopus
  – Dimensions
  – Microsoft Academic
  – Crossref

• For practical reasons, Scopus is used as baseline
• Document-level matching of data sources
• Period of analysis: 2008–2017
Comparison of coverage of documents

Scopus: 27.0M
CWTS WoS: 22.9M
Overlap: 17.7M

Scopus: 27.0M
Dimensions: 36.1M
Overlap: 21.3M

Scopus: 27.0M
Crossref: 35.1M
Overlap: 20.7M

Scopus: 27.0M
Microsoft Academic: 73.3M
Overlap: 22.0M
Differences in coverage by publication year
Differences in coverage by document type

Other data sources from Scopus perspective

Scopus from Web of Science perspective

Scopus from Dimensions perspective

Scopus from Crossref perspective

Scopus from Microsoft Academic perspective
Comparison of completeness and accuracy of citation links

- Scopus: 176.5M
  CWTS WoS: 169.9M
  Overlap: 166.4M

- Scopus: 205.0M
  Dimensions: 189.7M
  Overlap: 183.3M

- Scopus: 199.9M
  Crossref: 86.3M
  Overlap: 84.1M

- Scopus: 209.7M
  Microsoft Academic: 193.0M
  Overlap: 183.1M
Conclusions
Some key questions

How do we know what’s happening in the research system?

Who gets to decide what counts and what doesn’t?

How can we make the research system more open and transparent, more equitable, and ultimately more democratic?
Why does openness of bibliometric metadata matter?

• Bibliometric metadata plays a crucial role in finding and accessing scientific literature
  – Openness will improve discoverability

• Bibliometric metadata plays a crucial role in the way we value scientific work and assess researchers and research teams
  – Openness ensures that the scientific community will be able to decide itself how it wants scientific work to be valued and researchers to be assessed

• Openness creates an equal playing field in which everyone can decide themselves what should be counted and what shouldn’t

• Openness enables research metrics to be made fully transparent and their merits and shortcomings to be discussed in a democratic way
Thank you for your attention!