



Doing bibliometrics responsibly

Openness of bibliometric metadata

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April 27, 2022



Universiteit
Leiden

Outline

- Proprietary bibliometric data sources
- Toward openness of bibliometric metadata
- Comparison of bibliometric data sources

Scientometric data sources



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

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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

Microsoft Academic

Microsoft Academic scientometrics ✕ 🔍 ” Sign up / Sign in

FILTER BY: Showing semantic results matching "scientometrics" 1-10 of 4744 (0.156 seconds) SORT BY RELEVANCE ▾

Time

FROM 1908 ▾ TO 2019 ▾

Top Topics

Scientometrics Computer science

Data mining Citation

Bibliometrics Citation analysis

Information retrieval Data science

Indexation Citation impact

MORE

Top Authors

- J. E. Hirsch
- Loet Leydesdorff
- Mike Thelwall
- Lutz Bornmann
- Wolfgang Glänzel
- Vincent Larivière
- Anthony F. J. van Raan
- Jason Priem
- Cassidy R. Sugimoto
- Stefanie Haustein

MORE

AN INDEX TO QUANTIFY AN INDIVIDUAL'S SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OUTPUT
2005 PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
J. E. Hirsch *University of California, San Diego*

g-index Scientometrics Journal ranking +7

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

DOWNLOAD CITATIONS* (8,808) SHARE CITE

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
Gunther Eysenbach

Social media analytics Social media Scopus +7

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 infl...

CITATIONS* (754) SHARE CITE

Sleeping Beauties in science
2004 SCIENTOMETRICS
Anthony F. J. van Raan *Leiden University*

Scientometrics Scientific literature Computer science +3

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 l...

Scientometrics

Scientometrics is the field of study which concerns itself with measuring and analysing scientific literature. Scientometrics 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 citatio... MORE

PARENT TOPICS

Social science Data mining World Wide Web

CHILD TOPICS

Informetrics

RELATED TOPICS

Bibliometrics Impact factor Citation analysis

+17

Comprehensiveness of Microsoft Academic

Thursday 26 November 2015

WEDDING IN VALENCIA: ALEXANDRA + PABLO

POSTED IN WEDDING DAY



Alexandra and Paulo celebrated their wedding this summer in the Gardens of Monforte, 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 Paulo was born in Valencia. Fate brought them together by chance and they found out to be made one for each other.

The wedding of Alexandra and Paul was an intimate ceremony with family and friends. The civil ceremony was held in the Gardens of Monforte, an elegant and cozy place in Valencia. Grooms uttered 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 fabled 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](https://twitter.com/OpenAlex_org).

Crossref

Richer metadata makes content useful.
Make sure your work can be found.

SAGE Publications

215,811
Total registered
content items

Content type: Journal articles

Reports 42 Preprints 1,594 Journal articles 209,416 Books 670 Book chapters 4,089

Journal articles

Search by title

Current content

References

84%

Open references

99%

ORCID IDs

51%

Funder Registry IDs

24%

Funding award numbers

19%

Crossmark enabled

99%

Text mining URLs

99%

License URLs

99%

Similarity Check URLs

99%

Abstracts

53%

Richer metadata makes content useful.
Make sure your work can be found.

American Psychological Association (APA)

27,945
Total registered
content items

Content type: Journal articles

Journal articles 19,823 Datasets 6,468 Books 133 Book chapters 1,521

Journal articles

Search by title

Current content

References

1%

Open references

0%

ORCID IDs

66%

Funder Registry IDs

36%

Funding award numbers

27%

Crossmark enabled

1%

Text mining URLs

1%

License URLs

18%

Similarity Check URLs

75%

Abstracts

0%

Initiative for Open Citations (I4OC)

I4OC

I4OC

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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) 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)

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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.



Aaron Tay
Library Analytics
Manager



Bianca Kramer
Information/Collection
Specialist



Ludo Waltman
Professor of Quantitative
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Deputy Director



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

June 30, 2020 • Opinion & Commentary • 9 min read

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.

FAIRness of publications

The image is a screenshot of a webpage from Leiden Madtrics. At the top, the site's name 'Leiden Madtrics' is displayed in a serif font. Below it, a navigation menu includes 'HOME', 'CONTRIBUTORS', and 'ABOUT', followed by a search icon. A profile section for Ludo Waltman, identified as a Professor of Quantitative Science Studies and Deputy Director, is visible. The main content area features a large graphic with an orange padlock icon. To the left of the padlock, the words 'Open Access' are written in orange. To the right, the FAIR principles are listed: 'Findable', 'Accessible', 'Interoperable', and 'Reusable', each on a new line in orange. Below this graphic, the article title 'Publications should be FAIR' is shown in a large, bold, black font. Underneath the title, a metadata line indicates the date 'October 26, 2020', the category 'Opinion & Commentary', and a '3 min read' duration. The article's introductory paragraph states that scholarly data sets are increasingly expected to be FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable) and that Ludo Waltman argues for FAIR publications as well.

Leiden Madtrics

HOME CONTRIBUTORS ABOUT

Ludo Waltman
Professor of Quantitative
Science Studies and
Deputy Director

Open Access

Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable

Publications should be FAIR

October 26, 2020 • Opinion & Commentary • 3 min read

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 Jan van Eck , Ludo Waltman  

 Check for updates

> Author and Article Information

Quantitative Science Studies (2021) 2 (1): 20–41.

https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00112 [Article history](#) 

 Cite  PDF  Permissions  Share   Views 

Abstract

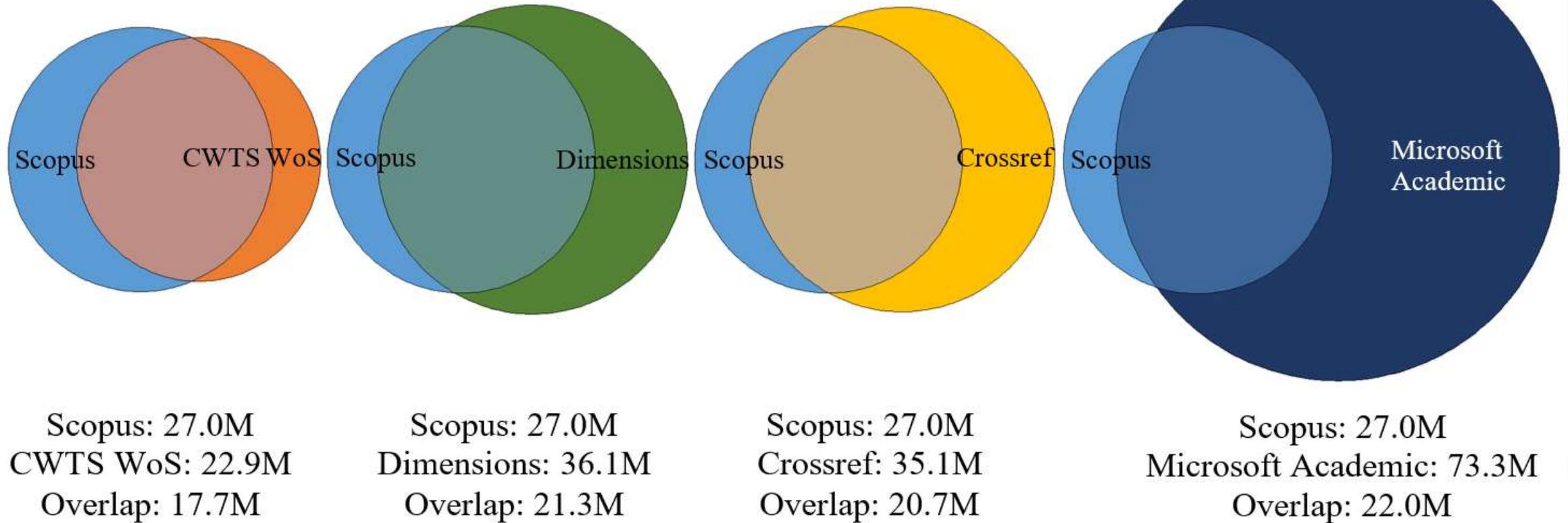
We present a large-scale comparison of five multidisciplinary bibliographic data sources: Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Crossref, and Microsoft Academic. The comparison considers scientific documents from the period 2008–2017 covered by these data sources. Scopus is compared in a pairwise manner 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

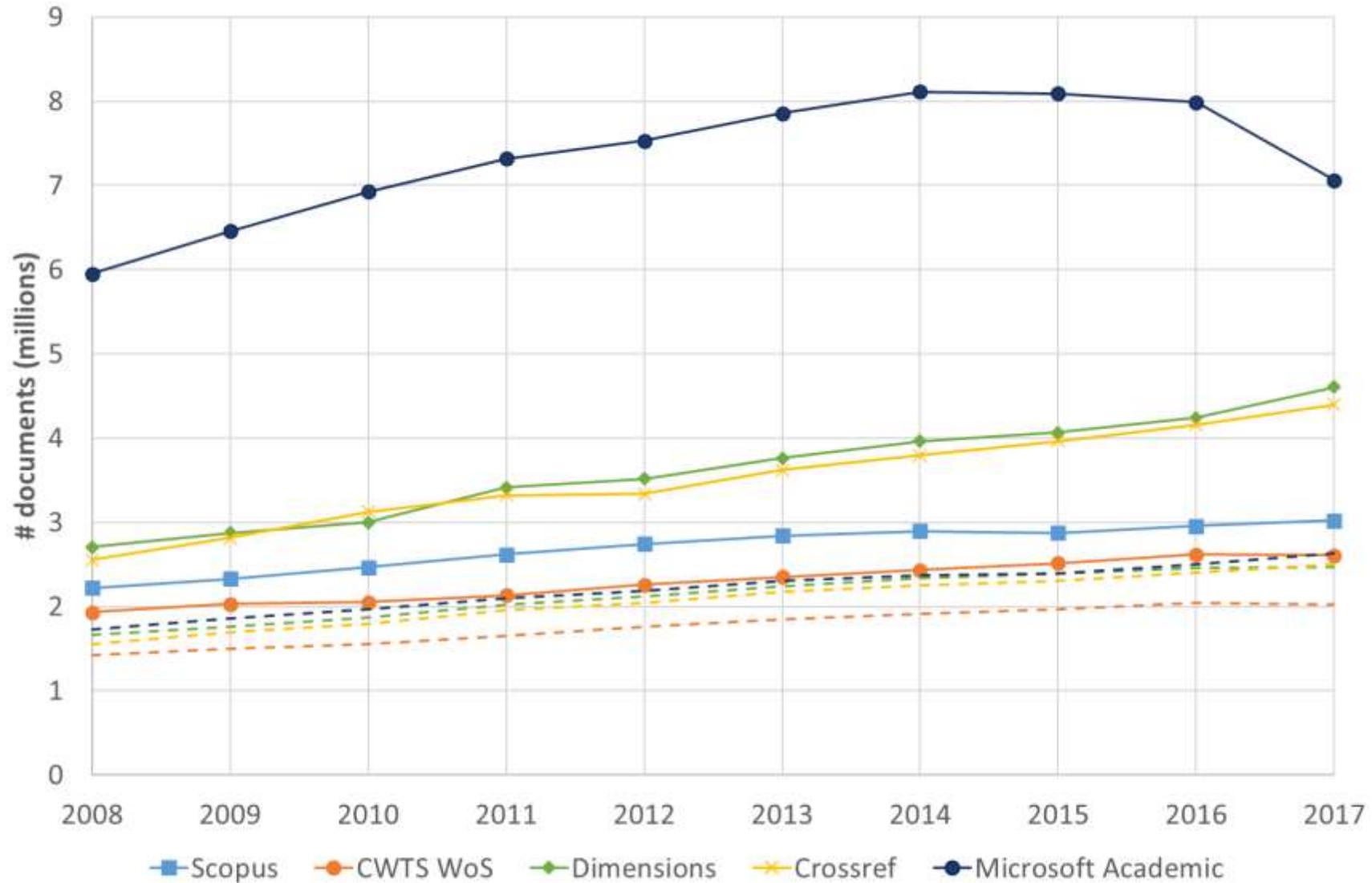
Comparison of bibliographic data sources

- 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

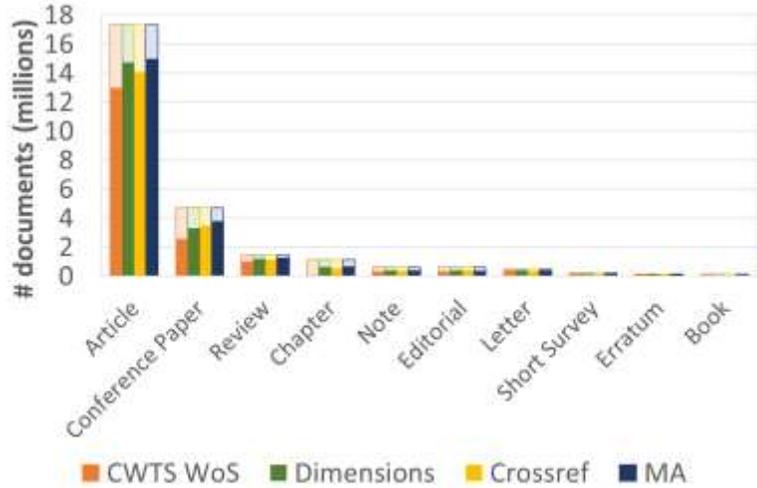


Differences in coverage by publication year

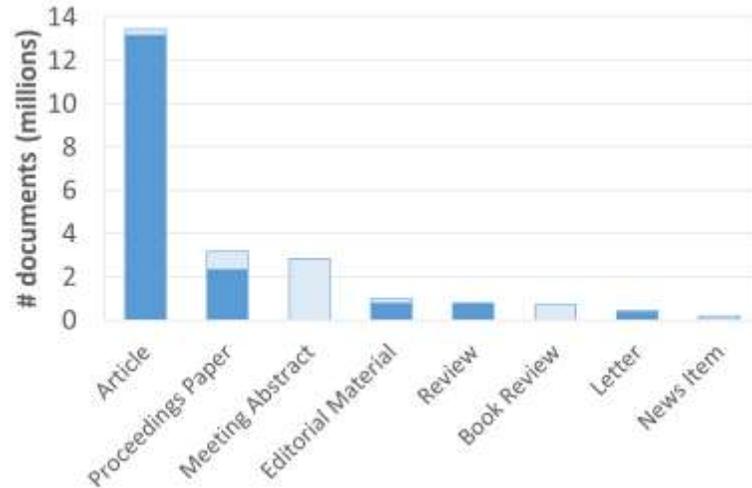


Differences in coverage by document type

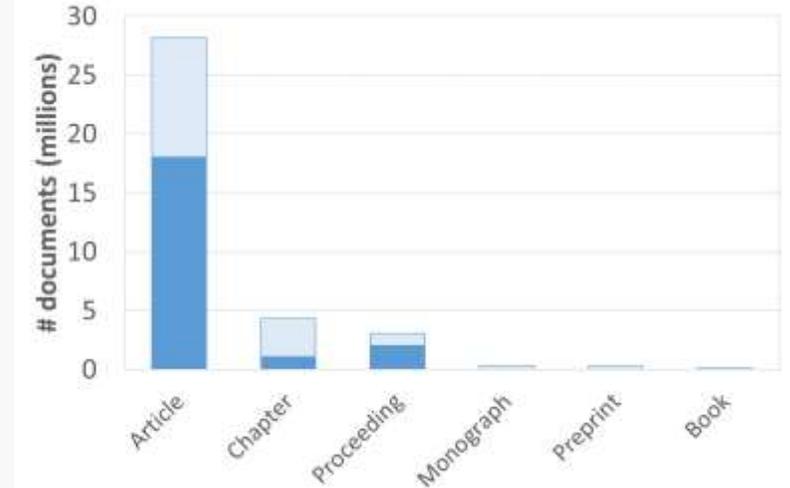
Other data sources from Scopus perspective



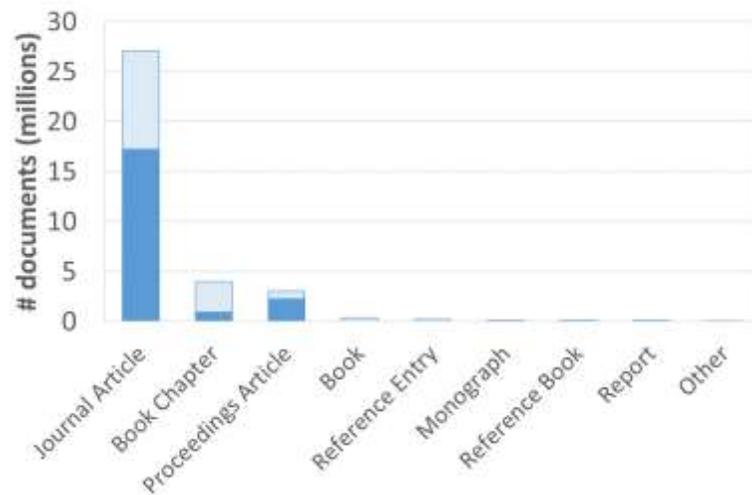
Scopus from Web of Science perspective



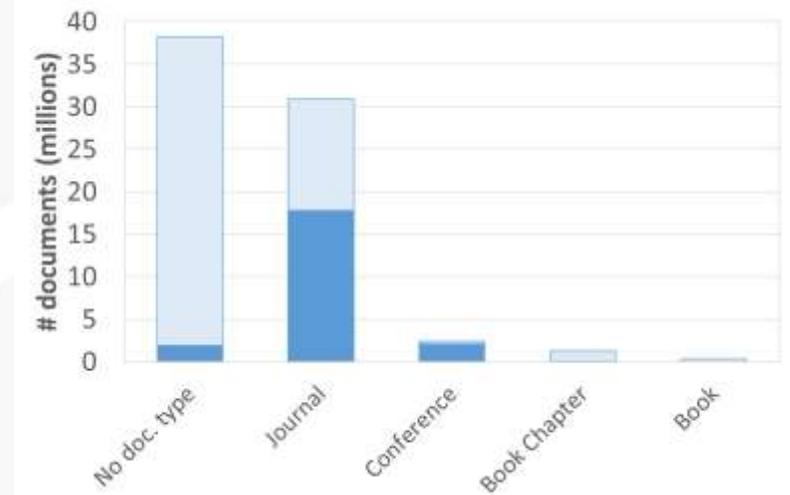
Scopus from Dimensions perspective



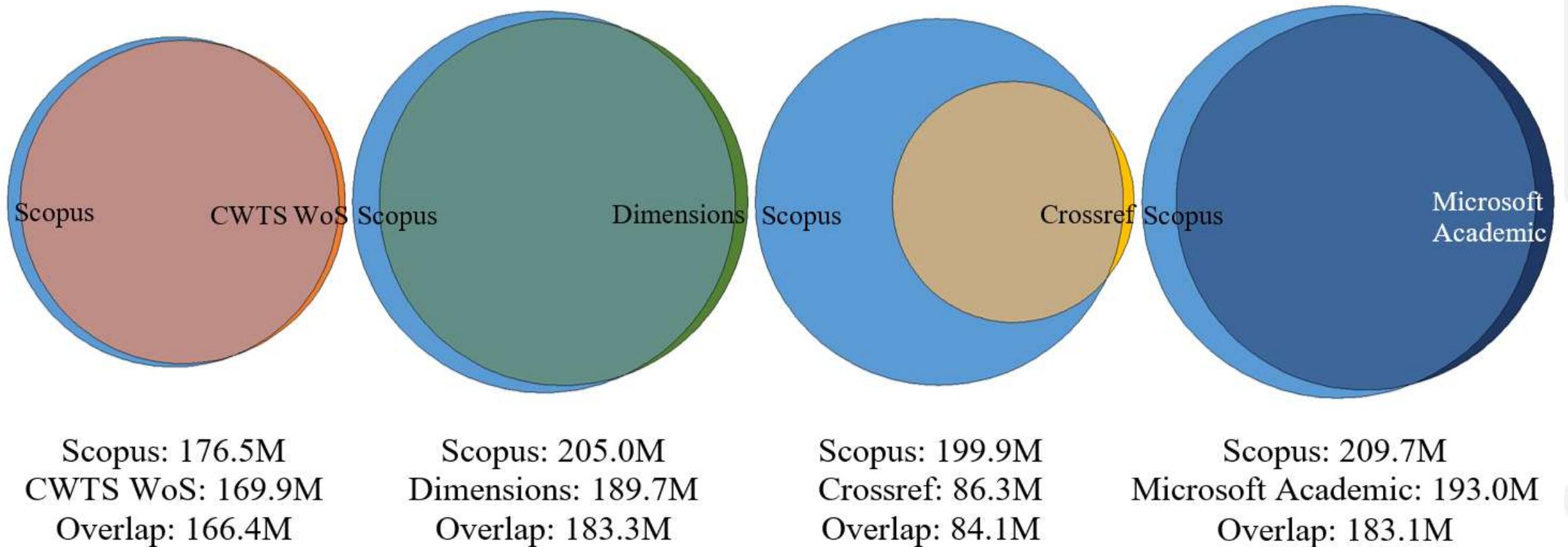
Scopus from Crossref perspective



Scopus from Microsoft Academic perspective



Comparison of completeness and accuracy of citation links



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!