

**BIBLIOMETRICS ANALYSIS TOOL – A REVIEW****Himansu Mohan Padhy*, Pranati Mishra, Subhashree Behera**

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.2536852**KEYWORDS:** Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Quality, Research Libraries, Research Performance Measurement, Research Assessment, Information Retrieval.**ABSTRACT**

Bibliometrics has become an increasingly necessary tool for studying and analyzing scientific activity. It is a field that uses quantitative means to evaluate academic productivity. This quantitative analysis of scientific literature is rapidly changing with the creation of new evaluation tools, parameters, and normative data and researcher must be able to extract, interpret and represent bibliometric data in different ways depending on the user. In this article, we review and discuss the process of creating a bibliometric data management and consultation tool, called Bibliometrics, whose aim to provide the needs of the different users. We review the paper by describing the reasons that have led us to create this tool, the information sources from which the data are taken (both bibliographic and bibliometric), and the bibliometric indicators used to present the information. This review indicates that bibliometrics offers a useful approach for measuring some aspects of research output and impact.

INTRODUCTION

Researchers need bibliometric data when responding to calls for applications for accreditation, competitive projects, etc. Likewise, the University uses the data for strategic purposes when reporting to the public administration, managing project applications, accrediting doctoral programmes, analysing and assessing scientific output, setting research policies and disseminating its scientific activities. To provide an adequate response to all the information needs, many tools used to manage them as the very unique solution is to download information from the databases [6] and customize it to specific requests but we must be able to extract, interpret and represent the data in different ways [4]. This is a laborious, costly task that can absorb up to 80% of the workload. This is why the UOC's Virtual Library has developed an in-house database, called *Bibliometrics*, which enables bibliometric data to be managed and consulted and the impact of the publications and their authors to be measured [10]. It stores the academic articles and lets users assess their quality based on national and international bibliometric indicators. The bibliometric data are evaluated from the following [9]:

- Evaluation of scientific publications: Assessment reports on scientific outputs at individual, research group, faculty, knowledge area or institutional level.
- Application call procedures for the teaching staff: Researchers a support service for finding bibliometric data (impact factors, citations, etc.) included in the publications section on standardized curricula vitae to be submitted with applications for accreditation by the Quality Assurance Agencies.
- Dissemination of scientific publications (strategic): Researchers guidance and/or reports on where to publish their articles. This strategy includes different issues concerning bibliometric data (the Q1 journals), number of issues per journal, the differences in publication and dissemination practices for each field of study, etc.
- External reports: Several institutions at the central, state and local levels produce annual reports on the scientific productivity of public higher education institutions (number of articles and journal's impact factor).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bibliometric data are analysed [6] in the following steps:

Data model

In this section, we briefly define how the information contained in this database is structured and organized. *Bibliometrics'* main entities are:



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- Author
- Article
- Journal
- Organization
- Subject area
- Indicator

The links between these entities are articulated through the following relationships:

- Authorship (it links an author with his or her article)
- Affiliation (it links an author with the organization)
- Publication (it links an article with a journal)
- Indicator value (it links an article, author, journal or subject area with an indicator)

Information about the authors

Bibliometrics includes the scientific output of the lecturers and researchers affiliated with the UOC and, for each one, provides a series of data, including start and end dates of the affiliation with the University, research centre, and faculty or research group [7]. The information stored for each author is as follows:

Table 1. Detail of the fields corresponding to the entity Author

Field	Definition
Citation name	Form of the name customarily used by the author
Given name	The author's first name
Surname	The author's surname
ORCID	ORCID identifier
Scopus author ID	The author's identifier in Scopus
Research ID	The author's identifier in WoS
Public profile	Indicates whether or not the author's detailed file will be viewable on the application
Affiliation	Indicates or not whether the author belongs (or has belonged) to the UOC
> From	Indicates the date on which affiliation with the UOC began
> To	Indicates the date on which affiliation with the UOC ended

**Bibliographic data from publications :**

The following bibliographic information is collected for each publication:

Table 2. Detail of the fields corresponding to the entity Publication

Field	Definition
Original title	The article's original title
English title	The title in English if the original title is in another language
AI Code	The article's unique code in the CRIS
WoS ID	The article's identifier in WoS
Scopus ID	The article's identifier in Scopus
DOI	The article's DOI identifier
Publication type	Type of publication
Publication status	The article's publication status
Language	The language in which the article is written
Journal	The journal in which the article is published
Volume	The journal's volume number
Issue	The journal's issue number
First page	The number of the article's first page
Last page	The number of the article's last page
Publication year	The year in which the article was published
Publication date	The date on which the article was published in date format
Collaboration	The article's field of institutional collaboration
Conference	Title of the conference
Open access	Indication of whether the article is published in open access
Authorship	The publication's authors, by order of appearance, the institution they belong to and, if they are affiliated with the UOC, details of the centre, faculty or research group to which they belong
Repository URL	Link to the full text of the article in the UOC's repository
Bibliographical reference (APA)	The article's bibliographical reference in APA format
Bibliographical reference (ISO)	The bibliographical reference in ISO-690 format

Information about bibliometric indicators

Each article is assigned the applicable national and international bibliometric indicators, depending on the journal they are published in, the academic discipline or the citations received [7]. Bibliometric indicators included in *Bibliometrics*:

- International indicators: Journal Citation Reports, Journal Rank and Latindex.
- National indicators: MIAR, Carhus+ and DICE.
- Citations: ISI WoS, Scopus, Google Scholar.

Data maintenance

Adequate data maintenance requires cross-functional collaboration among all the University departments responsible for data maintenance and quality in order to guarantee their reliability:

- Author maintenance: affiliations, name variants, unique identifiers.
- Indicator maintenance: indicators and their databases.
- Publication maintenance: publication types, status.
- Organization maintenance: UOC faculties, research centres, research groups, institutions.
- Subject area maintenance: academic disciplines, fields of study, research areas.
- Term list maintenance: countries, languages, nature, publication types, publication status, collaboration, occupational categories, research group roles, database types.



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- Database maintenance: coverage, academic disciplines, UOC faculties.

Consultation environment

Bibliometrics has defined 3 user roles: public, author (this inherits the public role's permits but can also edit its profile) and administrator (this can edit and create data). The consultation environment is common to all of the tool's users, irrespective of their role.

Table 3. Filters for the entities Publications, Authors and Journals

Entity	Filter
Publications	UOC faculty
	Research centre
	Research group
	Academic discipline
	Field of study
	Author
	Publication type
	Author profile
	Peer review
	Open access
	Indexed
	Publication year
	Date range
Authors	Author profile
	UOC faculty
	Research centre
	Research group
	Academic discipline
	Field of study
	Active
Journals	Open access
	Peer review
	Indexed
	Language

Furthermore, the data displayed on the results pages can be downloaded with the following formats:

- Publications: CSV, RIS, ISO-690, APA
- Authors: CSV
- Journals: CSV

What does *Bibliometrics* offer?

- Bibliographic and bibliometric information and high-quality, normalized data in terms of researchers, research groups, research centres, faculties or the University as a whole.
- Graphic representation of the data.
- Comparative bibliometric analysis of the UOC's researchers, research groups, research centres and faculties.
- Data extraction in different formats for exporting.
- Faceted search.

Indicators

Bibliometrics provides four levels of indicators to represent the data:

**Productivity**

The number of publications can be consulted by year of publication, author and type of publication. As regards consultations of publications by year of publication, the user can compare the publications between faculties, research centres, research groups, academic disciplines or field of study. The calculation is performed as follows: for the research groups, research centres or faculties, it counts the number of publications whose authorship is assigned to the UOC research group, research centre or faculty. For the knowledge areas, it counts the number of publications that have an author affiliated with the knowledge area.

One of the calculations offered by Bibliometrics in this section is the Author's productivity, and the information that the user can access is the following:

Table 4. Calculations of the indicator Author's productivity

Indicator	Calculation
PDI (research and teaching staff)	This counts the total number of UOC members who are active within each organization unit or knowledge area.
% PDI	The percentage of the PDI with respect to the total number of active UOC members.
Publications	The total number of publications whose authorship is assigned to the organization unit or knowledge area.
% Publications	The percentage of publications by the organization unit or Knowledge area with respect to the total number of publications.
Productivity by PDI	The number of publications by the organization unit or knowledge area divided by the PDI of the organization unit or knowledge area.

Visibility

This enables the articles' quality to be analysed in terms of the journal they are published in, using international (WoS, Scopus) and/or national (MIAR, Carhus+, etc.) bibliometric indicators. It is true that sometimes an article's visibility has been measured on the basis of whether or not it has been cited (the most cited articles are considered more visible than those that have not been cited) [2], but we have applied this interpretation to the impact indicator. As regards the possibility of comparing data, the tool offers the user the possibility of comparing only between Journal Citation Reports and Scimago Journal Rank, as they are the only two indicators that apply to all the knowledge areas in which research is performed at the UOC.

Impact

This enables the citations received by publication in WoS, Scopus and Google Scholar to be analysed. The user can consult the number of citations received by year of publication and, in addition, by way of summary, he or she can see how many publications are indexed, what is the % of publications cited and what is the total number of citations received (the results will vary depending on the search carried out by the user, depending on whether or not the data have been filtered by an organization). Lastly, the user can also compare the citations received between research centres, faculties or research groups.

Table 5. Calculations of the indicator Comparative citations

Indicator	Calculation
Publications	For the UOC research groups, research centres or faculties, it counts the number of publications whose authorship is assigned to the UOC research group, research centre or faculty. For the knowledge areas, it counts the number of publications that have an author affiliated with the knowledge area.
Total citations	It adds the total number of citations received in each of the databases.



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Total cited	It counts the number of publications that have at least one citation in each of the databases.
Not cited	It counts the number of publications that are not cited in any of the data-bases.
% Cited	The percentage of cited publications with respect to the total number of publications by the UOC research group, research centre or faculty.

Collaboration

This enables the level of co-authoring of publications to be analysed in terms of the authors' affiliation (institution and country): international, national, inter-university or without collaboration. The user can compare the collaboration among the publications' authors between faculties, research centre, research groups, academic disciplines or field of study. The calculation is performed as follows:

- The percentage of publications from each organization unit or knowledge area by level of collaboration (UOC, national, international), with respect to the total number of publications.
- For UOC research groups, research centres or faculties, it counts the number of papers whose authorship is assigned to the organization.
- For knowledge areas, it counts the number of publications that have an author affiliated with the knowledge area.
- For collaboration between institutions, the user can access data on the mean number of citations received at Scopus for publications co-authored with one member of the institution (number of citations/number of publications). The same thing happens with collaboration between countries, as the user can access data about the mean number of citations received at Scopus for papers co-authored with an institution in the country (number of citations/number of publications).

CONCLUSION

This bibliometric data management and tool created for the analysis is the outcome of the realization of publication data. However, on an individual level, it provides information on the impact of an author's publications or, a centre, faculty or research group level, assistance in decision making. It is therefore a strategic tool for the publication data analysis. We need to expand the tool in the near future to include other document typologies that could be beneficial for authors performing research in this field: books and book chapters. It is important to be aware of the assessment differences between disciplines when interpreting the data extracted from *Bibliometrics*. Without this awareness, it is easy to come to mistaken conclusions and make incorrect interpretations.

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