

Research Intelligence

Current status of quantitative evaluation of humanities and social science in global

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Agenda

1

Should metrics be considered for evaluating research performance of Social Sciences (SS) and Art & Humanities (A&H) output?

2

What arrays of metrics should be considered?

5

What are global performance evaluators doing evaluate SS and A&H?

Two Golden Rules of using research metrics to give a balanced, multi-dimensional view

Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions

This is about benefitting from the strengths of both approaches, not about replacing one with the other

Combining both approaches will get you closer to the whole story

Valuable intelligence is available from the points where these approaches differ in their message

Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input

A research metric's strengths can complement the weaknesses of others

There are many different ways of being excellent

Using multiple metrics drives desirable changes in behaviour

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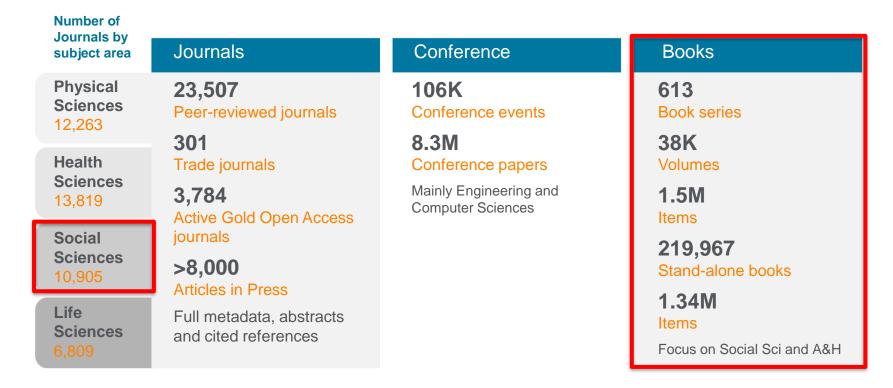
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What are global performance evaluators doing evaluate SS and A&H?

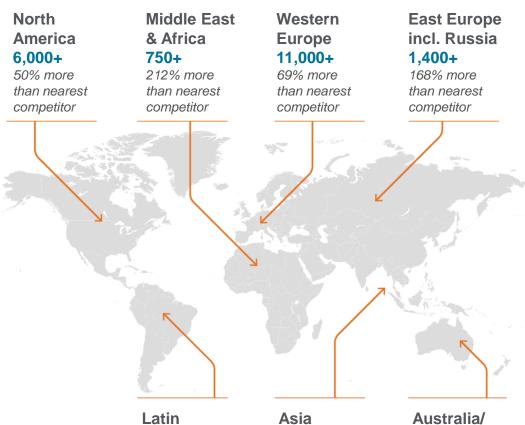
Global Representation means global discovery Across all subjects and content types

Scopus includes content from more than 5,000 publishers and 105 different countries

- 40 different languages covered
- Updated daily
- Multiple regional content types covered (journals, conferences, books, book series)



Global Representation means global discovery Across all subjects and content types



Global Representation

(number of titles)

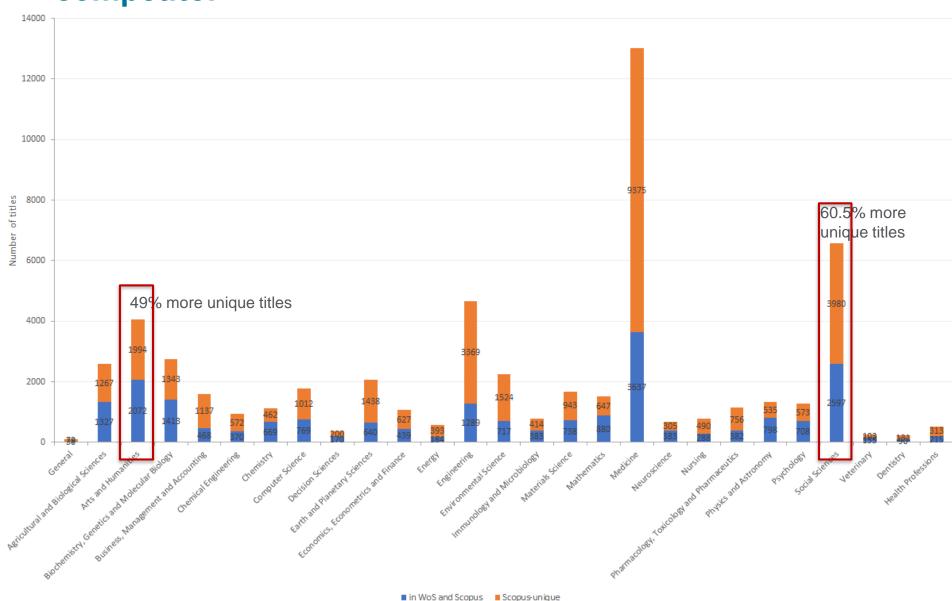
Latin America 700+ 168% more

168% more 230% than nearest than competitor comp

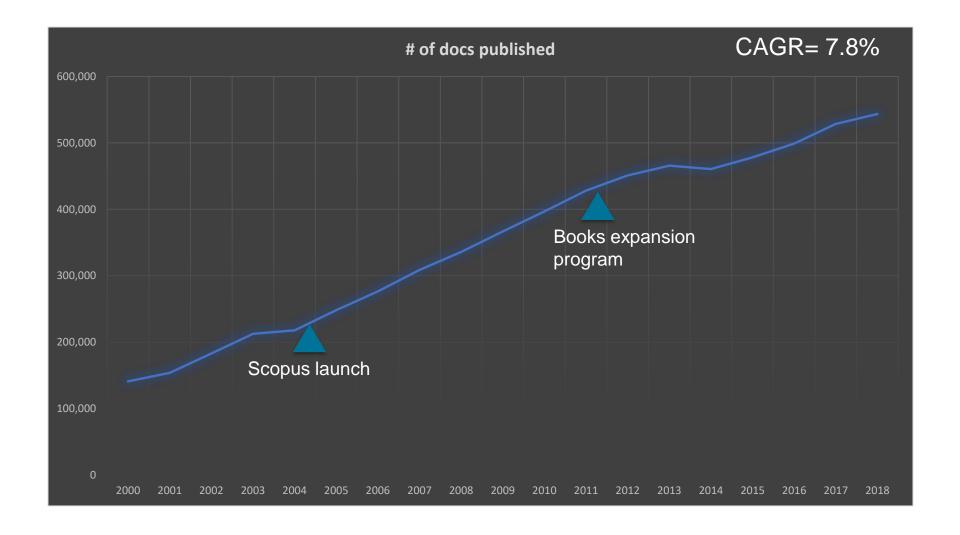
Pacific 2,000+ 230% more than nearest competitor Australia/ New Zealand 300+ 206% more

206% more than nearest competitor

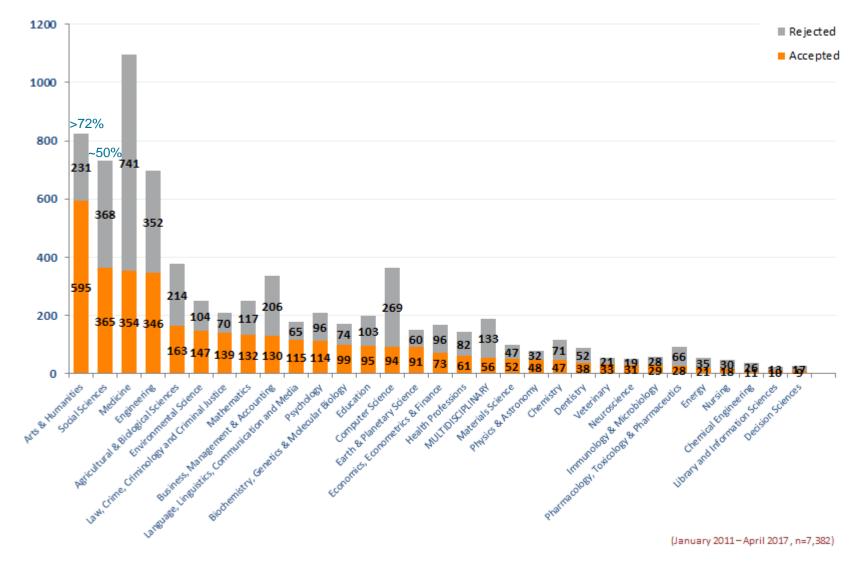
More titles across all subjects compared to nearest competitor



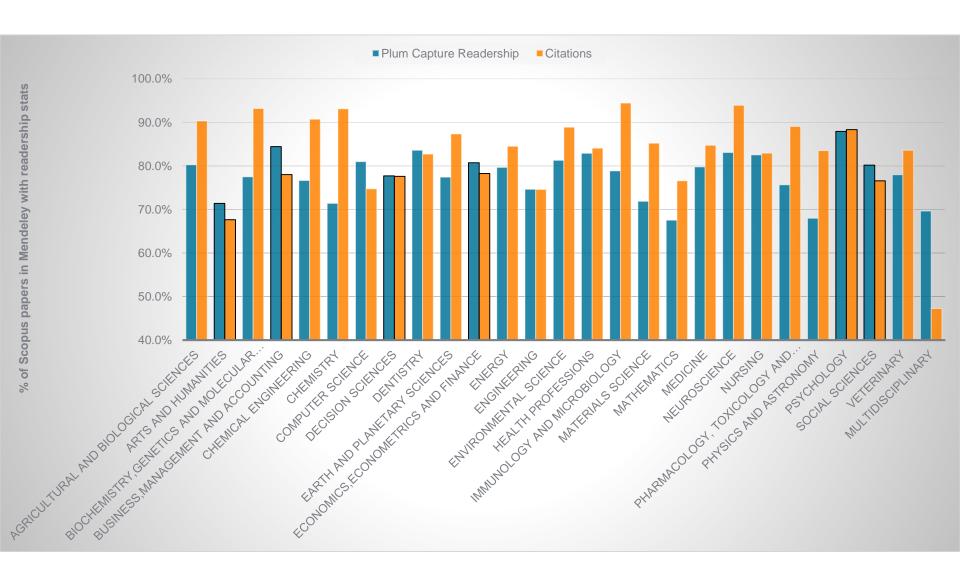
SS&AH publication coverage evolution



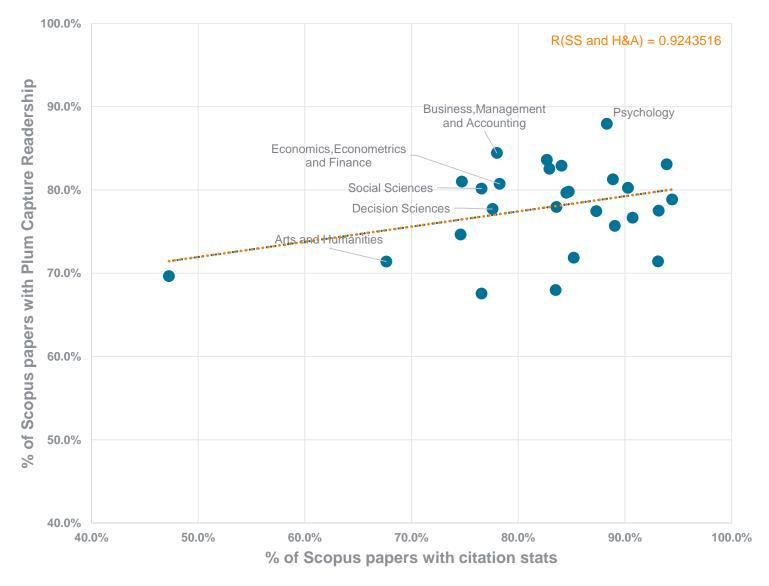
Titles reviewed per subject area: SS&AH have the highest acceptance rate



How differently are SS and A&H papers read and cited?



Correlation between Plum Capture Readership and Citations



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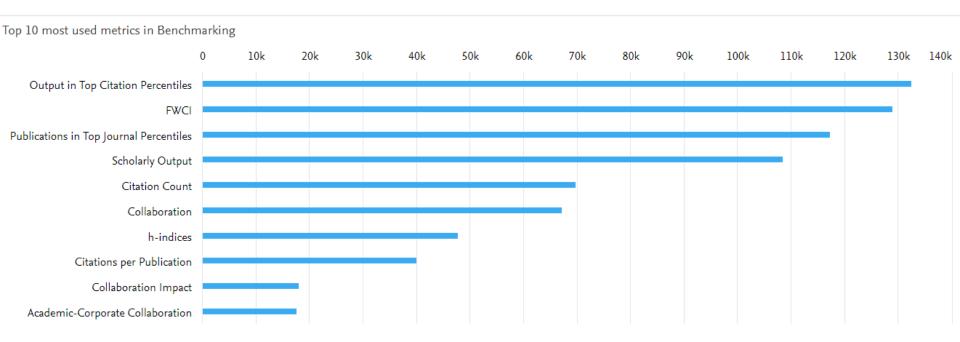
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Arrays of metrics for each entity in the research ecosystem

Figure 1: The Snowball Metrics Landscape

	Research Inputs	earch Inputs Research Processes	
Research	Research applications Research awards - Price / overhead recovery - Philanthropy	Research income Space utilisation Staff recruitment Start / end date slippage	Publications & citations Collaboration (co-authorship) Esteem measures • Socio-economic impact
Enterprise Activities/ Economic Development	Industrial income - Industry - engagement	Industry research income	Patenting Licensing income Spin-out generation / income • KTPs numbers • Consultancy income
Post-Graduate Education	PGR volumes PGT volumes International PGT volumes UG to PG conversion rates	Post-Graduate experience • Facilities	Completion rates - Alumni / destination of leavers - Skills development (impact)
Denominators "Slice and dice" Normalize for size	(Number of) People Researcher, authors Principal / co-investigators Academic staff by category Research assistants PGR Students UG / PGT Students Post-doctoral staff Support staff	Organizations Institution Faculty / department Cost Centre Groups / clusters Funders by type Centres / institutes	Themes / Schemes Standard grants Strategic initiatives (Calls) Grand Challenges Subject areas Keywords

Example: Top 10 most used metrics in SciVal



Evaluating research performance through citations: the FWCI

Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of mean citation impact, and compares the actual number of citations received by an article with the expected number of citations for articles of the same document type (article, review or conference proceeding paper), publication year and subject field*.

The Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) for a set of N publications is defined as:

$$FWCI \equiv \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{c_i}{e_i}$$

 c_i = citations received by publication i

 e_i = expected number of citations received by all similar publications in the publication year plus following 3 years

Capturing other metrics to better tell the story of Research



BILLION Total number of interactions with research in PlumX





USAGE (clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays)





CAPTURES (bookmarks, code forks, favorites, readers, watchers)



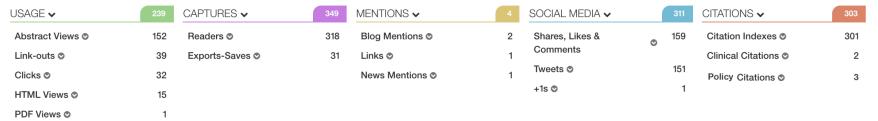
CITATIONS (citation indexes, patent citations, clinical & policy citations)

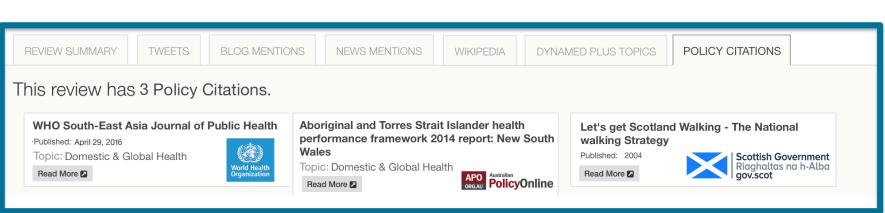
Innovation in Research Metrics: Clinical and Policy "citations"



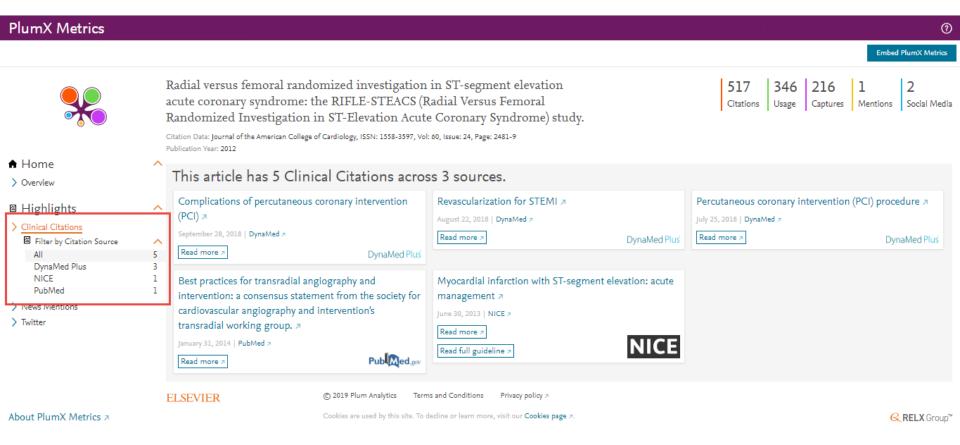
Sedentary time in adults and the association with diabetes, cardiovascular disease and death: systematic review and metaanalysis.

Citation data: Diabetologia, ISSN: 1432-0428, Vol. 55, Issue: 11, Page: 2895-905 Publication Year: 2012

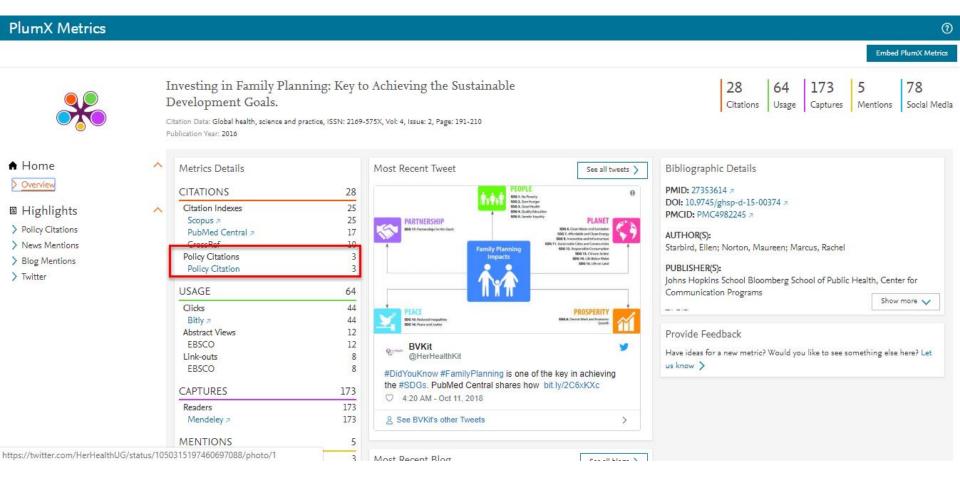




Societal Impact – Clinical Citations



Societal Impact – Policy Citations



Visualizing Impact: Plum Print

- Embeddable widget
 - Article Pages
 - Search Results
 - Institutional Repository Pages
 - CRIS/RIMS Pages
- Includes the 5 categories of metrics
- Circles dynamically change size based on metrics in each category



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The Excellence of Research for Australia (ERA) Clusters

Cluster 1	Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences			
Cluster 2	Humanities and Creative Arts			
Cluster 3	Engineering and Environmental Sciences			
Cluster 4	Social, Behavioural and Economic Sciences			
Cluster 5	Mathematics, Information and Communication Sciences			
Cluster 6	Biological Sciences and Biotechnology			
Cluster 7	Biomedical and Clinical Research			
Cluster 8	Public and Allied Health, and Health Sciences			

ERA - Different measurement criteria

Volume and **Activity**

Ranked Outlets

Citation **Analysis**

Peer Review

Esteem Measures Research Income

Applied measures

- Staffing Profile
- Ranked Journals

- Relative Citation Impact (RCI) against

- RCI Classes
- Centile Profile

- Peer review

- Plant Breeder's

- Registered Designs

- Journal articles and Journal and
- All other outputs and eligible assigned and apportioned to up to 3 four-digit FoR codes of the
- Staff must be employed on the census date to count

- All disciplines use
- apportion against the FoR codes of the **ERA Conference list**
- a listed conference the listed FoR. institutions can conference and assign up to three FoRs of their choice

- Only applies to journal articles
- Low volume journal articles.
- The citation supplier for 2010 is Scopus.

- Applies to a range books, book
- Low volume
- nominate 20% of total output for a FoR for peer review.
- linked to a listed staff of the institution.
- researcher cannot be identified through the

- select as many fourdigit FoRs each income item
- Number of grants is collected for
- denominator for all
- select up to 3 fourmeasure submitted. income where there number of four-digit FoR codes
- are linked to the

11 Unit of Assessments (UoAs) opted to use bibliometrics for the Research Excellence Framework (REF) 2014

REF 2021 PANEL	UOA	SCOPUS COVERAGE OF REF 2014	SCOPUS ARTICLES + CONF. PAPERS, 2014-CURRENT		
1711122		(%)	GLOBAL	UK	
Α	1. Clinical Medicine	99.8%	1.9M	125K	
Α	2. Public Health, Health Services and Primary Care	99.0%	1.5M	105K	
Α	3. Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	98.5%	552K	33K	
Α	4. Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuroscience	99.4%	587K	59K	
Α	5. Biological Sciences	99.8%	1.6M	107K	
Α	6. Agriculture, Veterinary and Food Science	99.2%	672K	34K	
В	7. Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences	99.4%	1.3M	90K	
В	8. Chemistry	99.6%	1.7M	71K	
В	9. Physics	99.7%	2.3M	125K	
В	11. Computer Science and Informatics	96.2%	1.8M	91K	
С	16. Economics and Econometrics	99.1%	192K	18K	
	Overall across 11 UOAs (citation-eligible outputs)	99.1%	9.5M	579K	

REF 2014 - Contextual data

For Panels

Contextual Data (11 sub panels using citations)

- Number of citations received by papers in the top 1%, 5%, 10% and 25% of cited papers (percentiles)
- Average (mean) number of times that papers have been cited
- Period 2008-2012
- Provided at level of each Unit of Assessment (UoA)
- And provided at level of each ASJC included in each UoA
- Provided right after closure of submission period Dec. 2013

Comparative Data (Main panels A & B)

- Provide a set of indicators to help inform these main panels' deliberations about the overall output sub-profiles at UOA level
- For: UK, USA, Germany, France, Japan, Canada
- At UoA level
- Period 2008-2012
- Indicators will be:
 - The average field normalised citation score for papers from each country
 - The proportion of each country's outputs that are in the top 1%, 5%, 10% and 25% of the world's outputs in each of these categories
 - The number of outputs produced by each country

SS and A&H in university rankings (1/3)

Example (THE WUR):

Which ranking indicators are driving Japan current ranking performance?

		Clinical and Health research (26							
	All subjects (89 universities)			universities)		Social Sciences (6 universities)			
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
		of	of		of	of		of	of
		universities	universities		universities	universities		universities	universities
		with score	with score		with score	with score		with score	with score
Ranking		above	below		above	below		above	below
indicators	Median	median	median	Median	median	median	Median	median	median
Teaching	24.9	31.50%	68.50%	24.5	57.70%	42.30%	27.1	66.70%	33.30%
Research	18.9	20.20%	79.80%	21.9	50%	50%	26.6	50%	50%
Citations	47	5.60%	94.40%	62.7	7.70%	92.30%	68.4	33.30%	66.70%
Industry	38.4	47.20%	43.8	40.6	69.20%	30.80%	39.8	16.70%	83.30%
International									
Outlook	43.7	1.10%	98.60%	49.3	0%	100%	51.5	66.70%	33.30%

Importance of books in assessment and rankings





Article, Review, Conference Papers, **Books and Book**



Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy















Contribution of Research to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also evaluated through metrics





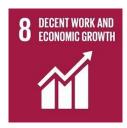






























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