بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
The Leader in Research & Innovation

Citations and its Impact to University Ranking

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

7th September 2015

All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797
Link to this presentation: http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1572259 (Old version)

4th SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency. International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

Abstract

Abstract: Higher education is increasingly becoming a global business. The main factor to distinguish between different universities is university ranking. There are numerous university ranking systems that include a number of citations as one of the measuring indicators. The citations may come from high quality research and publications. However, publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the "Research Tools". Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide various techniques on how one can increase the visibility and enhance the impact of one's research work.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Research Impact

WHAT DO INSTITUTIONS WANT TO FIND OUT FROM CITATION METRICS

- What is the university's research performance?
- Are we competitive compared with our peers?
- How can the university forecast growth?
- Which are our centers of excellence?
- What is our citation ranking?
- What is the influence of our research?
- Which are our most influential papers?
- Which are our top researchers?

Source: RESEARCH EVALUATION - THE METRICS - available at: http://wok.mimas.ac.uk/support/documentation/presentations/2TheMetricsBiblio1010.ppt

Why citation is important?

- **In the Times Higher Education World University Rankings system Citations — research influence (worth 30 per cent).**
- Citations are widely recognised as a strong indicator of the significance and relevance — that is, the impact — of a piece of research.
- However, citation data must be used with care as citation rates can vary between subjects and time periods.
- For example, papers in the life sciences tend to be cited more frequently than those published in the social sciences.
- The rankings this year use normalised citation impact, where the citations to each paper are compared with the average number of citations received by all papers published in the same field and year. So a paper with a relative citation impact of 2.0 is cited twice as frequently as the average for similar papers.
- The data were extracted from the Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the largest and most comprehensive database of research citations available.
- Its authoritative and multidisciplinary content covers more than 11,600 of the highest-impact journals worldwide. The benchmarking exercise is carried out on an exact level across 251 subject areas for each year in the period 2004 to 2008.
- For institutions that produce few papers, the relative citation impact may be significantly influenced by one or two highly cited papers and therefore it does not accurately reflect their typical performance. However, institutions publishing fewer than 50 papers a year have been excluded from the rankings.
- There are occasions where a groundbreaking academic paper is so influential as to drive the citation counts to extreme levels — receiving thousands of citations. An institution that contributes to one of these papers will receive a significant and noticeable boost to its citation impact, and this reflects such institutions' contribution to globally significant research projects.

- Source: http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/analysis-methodology.html

When there is a university that appears to be punching above its weight the cause often turns out to be the citations indicator.

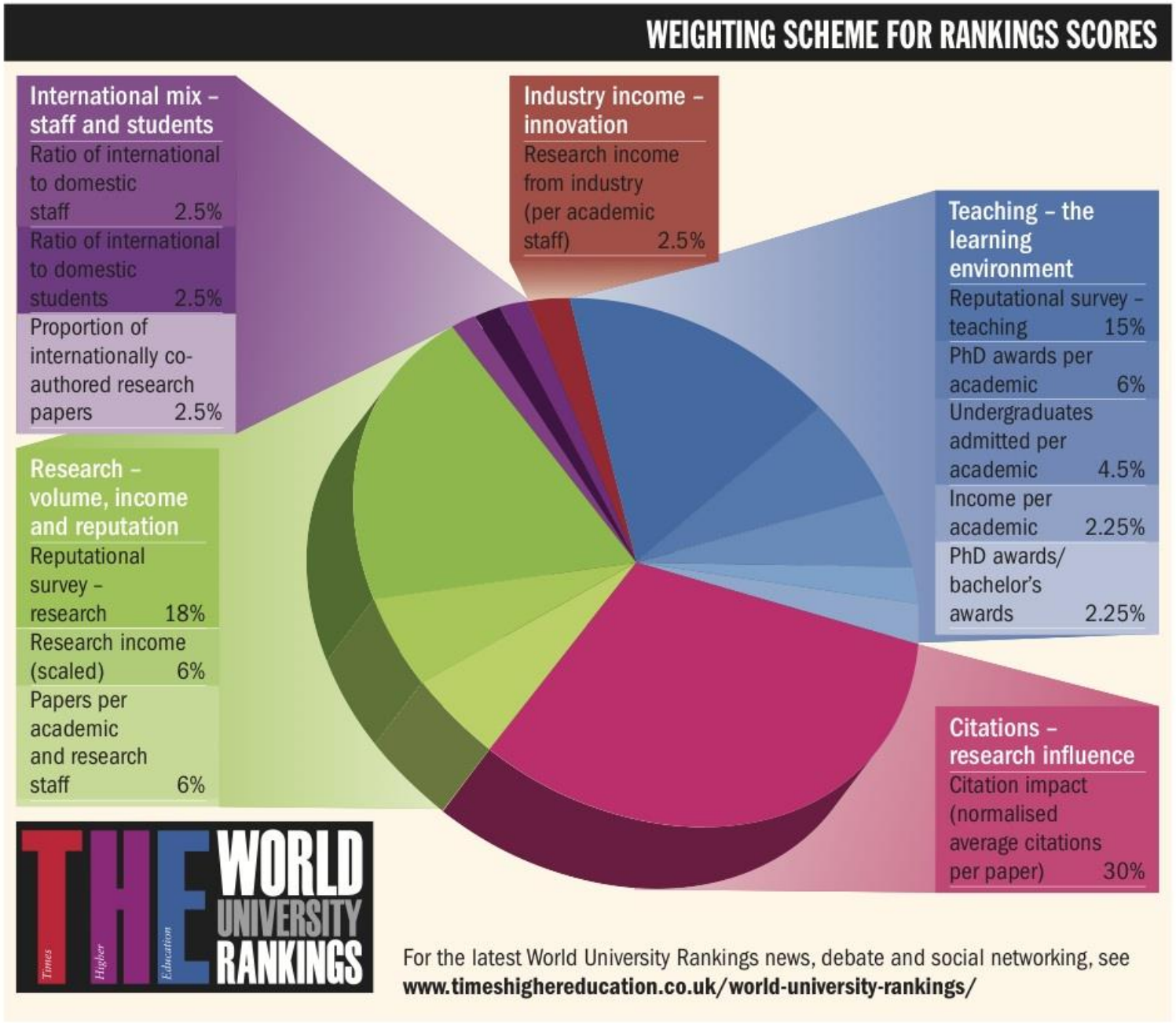
- Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa is 63rd in the world with an overall score of 61.9 but a citations score of 96.4.
- Royal Holloway, University of London is 118th in the world with an overall score of 53 but a citations score of 98.9.
- The University of California, Santa Cruz, is top of the world for citations with an overall score of 53.7 and 100 for citations.
- Bogazici University in Turkey is 139th in the world with an overall score of 51.1 and a citations score of 96.8.
- Federico Santa Maria Technical University in Valparaiso is in the 251-175 band so the total score is not given, although it would be easy enough to work out. It has a score of 99.7 for citations.

Source: http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20141105105941193

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

THE Rankings Methodology

Source: Phil Baty *Editor,* Times Higher Education World University Rankings



World University Rankings methodology

Citations – research influence (30%)

Citation impact (normalized average citations per paper) (30%)

Source: Phil Baty *Editor,* Times Higher Education World University Rankings

Citations (research influence): 30%

Rank 2015

Our research influence indicator looks at universities' role in spreading new knowledge and ideas.

We examine research influence by capturing the number of times a university's published work is cited by scholars globally. This year, our bibliometric data supplier Elsevier examined more than 51 million citations to 11.3 million journal articles, published over five years. The data are drawn from the 23,000 academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database and include all indexed journals published between 2010 and 2014. Citations to these papers made in the six years from 2010 to 2015 are also collected.

The citations help to show us how much each university is contributing to the sum of human knowledge: they tell us whose research has stood out, has been picked up and built on by other scholars and, most importantly, has been shared around the global scholarly community to expand the boundaries of our understanding, irrespective of discipline.

The data are fully normalised to reflect variations in citation volume between different subject areas. This means that institutions with high levels of research activity in subjects with traditionally high citation counts do not gain an unfair advantage.

This year we have removed the very small number of papers (649) with more than 1,000 authors from the citations indicator.

In previous years we have further normalised citation data within countries, with the aim of reducing the impact of measuring citations of English language publications. The change to Scopus as a data source has allowed us to reduce the level to which we do this. This year, we have blended equal measures of a country-adjusted and non-country-adjusted raw measure of citations scores. This reflects a more rigorous approach to international comparison of research publications.

The methodology for the 2014-2015 World University Rankings is identical to that used since 2011-2012, offering a year-on-year comparison based on true performance rather than methodological change.

Our 13 performance indicators are grouped into five areas:

- Teaching: the learning environment (worth 30 per cent of the overall ranking score)
- Research: volume, income and reputation (worth 30 per cent)
- Citations: research influence (worth 30 per cent)
- Industry income: innovation (worth 2.5 per cent)
- International outlook: staff, students and research (worth 7.5 per cent).

Exclusions

Universities are excluded from the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings if they do not teach undergraduates; if they teach only a single narrow subject; or if their research output amounted to fewer than 1,000 articles between 2008 and 2012 (200 a year).

In some exceptional cases, institutions that are below the 200-paper threshold are included if they have a particular focus on disciplines with generally low publication volumes, such as engineering or the arts and humanities. Further exceptions to the threshold are made for the six specialist subject tables.

Source: http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2014-15/world-ranking/methodology

Overall score
Combined score.

Teaching — the learning environment
30% of overall score.

International outlook — staff and students
7.5% of overall score.

Industry income — innovation
2.5% of overall score.

Research — volume, income and reputation
30% of overall score.

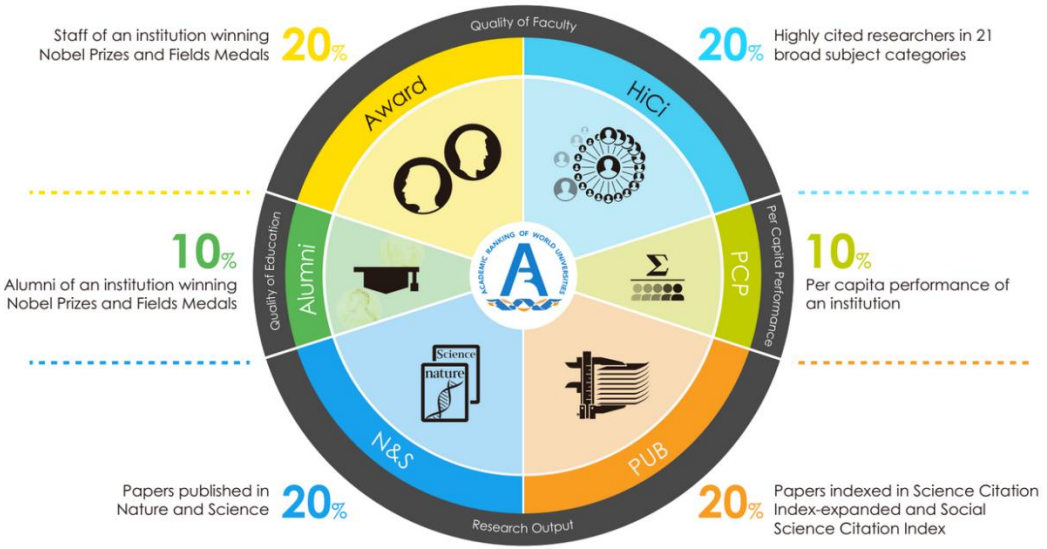
Citations — research influence
30% of overall score.

Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU)

ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES SINCE 2003

Ranking Methodology

Indicators and Weights for ARWU



For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.

Source: http://engineering.ucsb.edu/news/785

Indicators and Weights for ARWU

Criteria	Indicator	Code	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Alumni	10%
Quality of Faculty	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Award	20%
	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	HiCi	20%
Research Output	Papers published in Nature and Science*	N&S	20%
	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	PUB	20%
Per Capita Performance	Per capita academic performance of an institution	PCP	10%
Total			100%

* For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.

The Best Global Universities Ranking - 2015

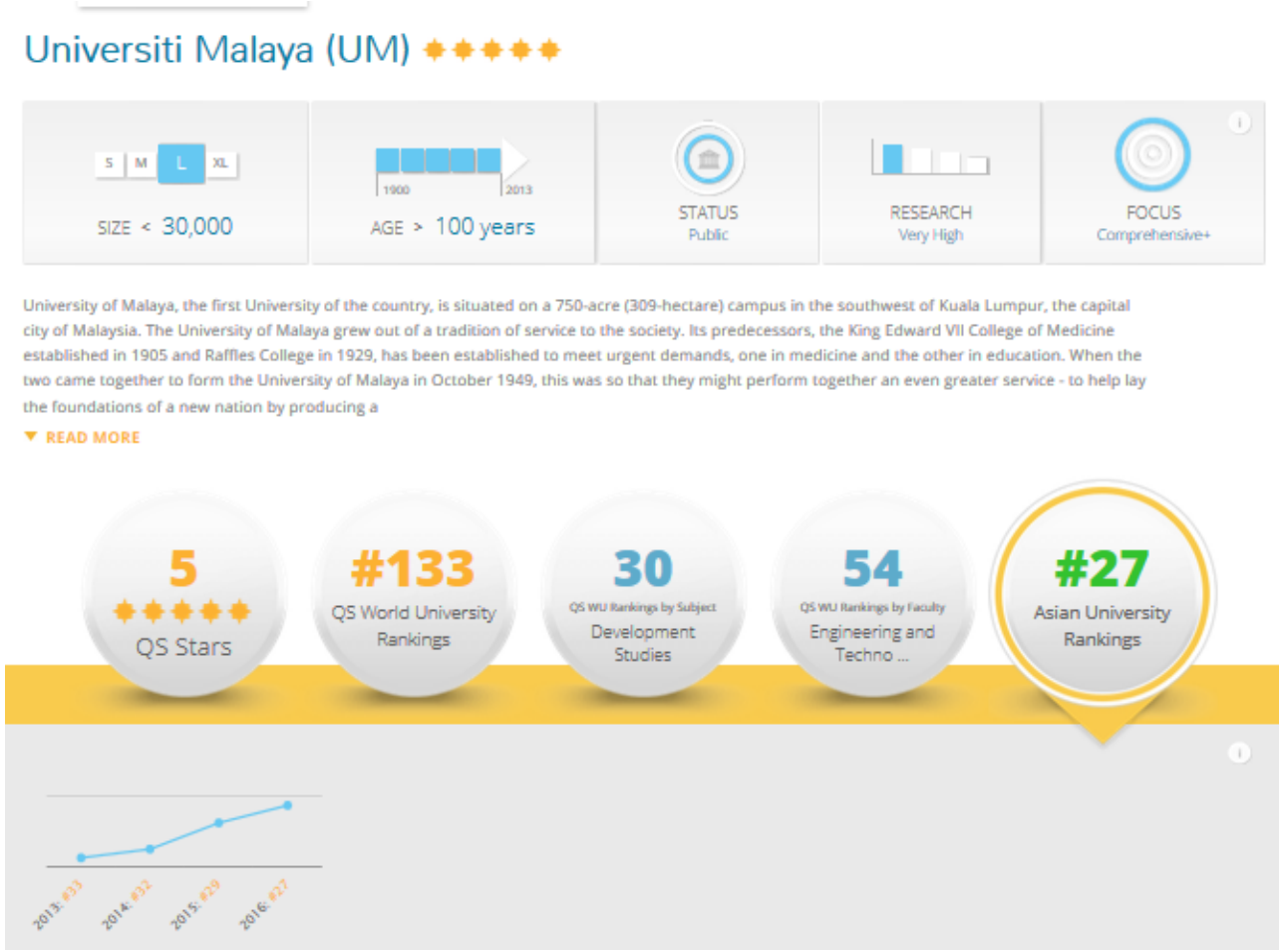
Ranking indicator	Weight
Global research reputation	12.5%
Regional research reputation	12.5%
Publications	12.5%
Normalized citation impact	10%
Total citations	10%
Number of highly cited papers	12.5%
Percentage of highly cited papers	10%
International collaboration	10%
Number of Ph.D.s awarded	5%
Number of Ph.D.s awarded per academic staff member	5%

The Best Global Universities Ranking - 2016

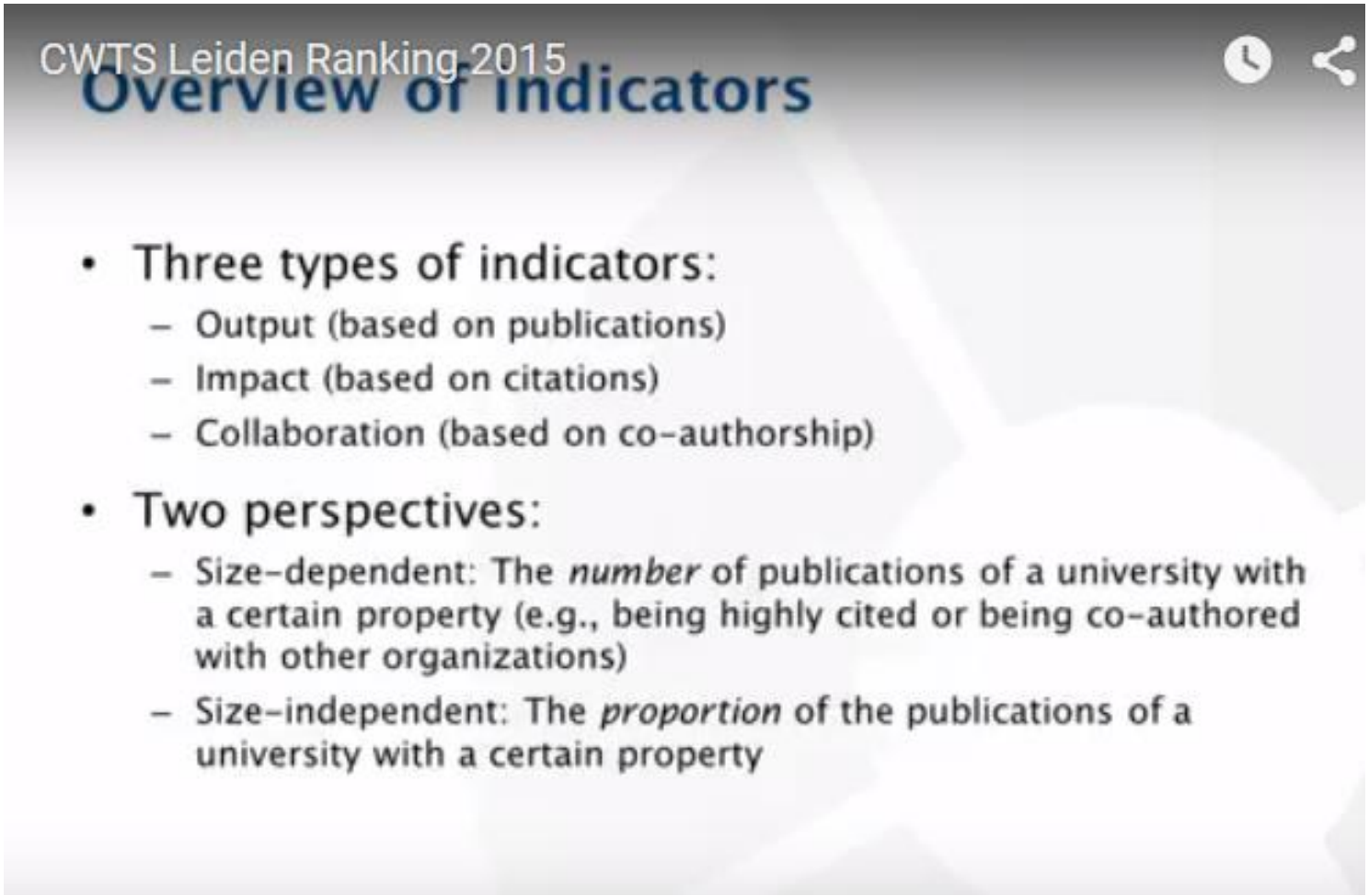
Ranking indicator	Weight
Global research reputation	12.5%
Regional research reputation	12.5%
Publications	10%
Books	2.5%
Conferences	2.5%
Normalized citation impact	10%
Total citations	7.5%
Number of publications that are among the 10 percent most cited	12.5%
Percentage of total publications that are among the 10 percent most cited	10%
International collaboration	10%

CONGRATULATIONS UM!

QS University Rankings: Asia 2016/17



CWTS Leiden Ranking Methodology



National Taiwan University Ranking (NTU Ranking)
Methodology

Table 1 The Criteria and Indicators, and Their Respective Weightings, Used for the Overall Performance-Based Ranking

Criteria	2014 Overall Performance Indicators	Weighting	
Research productivity	Number of articles in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)	10%	25%
	Number of articles in the current year (2013)	15%	
Research impact	Number of citations in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)	15%	35%
	Number of citations in the last 2 years (2012-2013)	10%	
	Average number of citations in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)	10%	
Research excellence	h-index of the last 2 years (2012-2013)	10%	40%
	Number of Highly Cited Papers* (2003-2013)	15%	
	Number of articles in the current year in high-impact journals (2012-2013)	15%	

*Note: The timeframe of the three long-term indicators is consistent with that in ESI, providing cumulative data for the last 11 years.

Source: http://nturanking.lis.ntu.edu.tw/BackgroundMethodology/Methodology-enus.aspx#2

http://roundranking.com/

- Round University Ranking (RUR) is a world university ranking, measuring performance of 750 leading world universities on 20 across 4 key missions: teaching, research, international diversity, **financial sustainability**.
- The ranking is published by RUR Rankings Agency based in Moscow.

Round University Ranking Methodology

Round University Ranking Methodology		
Teaching		40%
1	Academic staff per students	8%
2	Academic staff per bachelor degrees	8%
3	Doctoral degrees per academic staff	8%
4	Doctoral degrees per bachelor degrees	8%
5	Teaching reputation	8%
Research		40%
6	Citations per academic and research staff	8%
7	Doctoral degrees per admitted PhD	8%
8	Normalized citation impact	8%
9	Papers per academic and research staff	8%
10	Research reputation	8%
International Diversity		10%
11	International academic staff	2%
12	International students	2%
13	International co-authored papers	2%
14	International teaching reputation	2%
15	International bachelors	2%
Financial Sustainability		10%
16	Institutional income per academic staff	2%
17	Institutional income per students	2%
18	Papers per research income	2%
19	Research income per academic staff	2%
20	Research income per institutional income	2%

University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP)

Welcome to URAP 2015-2016

University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP) Research Laboratory was established at Informatics Institute of Middle East Technical University in 2009. Main objective of URAP is to develop a ranking system for the world universities based on academic performances which determined by quality and quantity of scholarly publications. In line with this objective yearly World Ranking of 2000 Higher Education Institutions have been released since 2010.

Word Ranking Indicators

1	**Article** is a measure of current scientific productivity which includ...	4	**Article Impact Total (AIT)** is a measure of scientific productivity corrected by the ins...
2	**Citation** is a measure of research impact and scored according to the ...	5	**Citation Impact Total (CIT)** is a measure of research impact corrected by the institution...
3	**Total Document** is the measure of sustainability and continuity of scientifi...	6	**International Collaboration** is a measure of global acceptance of a university. Internati...

University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP)

Indicator	Objective	Weight (out of 600)	Source
Number of Articles	Scientific Productivity	%21	InCites
Citation	Research Impact	%21	InCites
Total Documents	Scientific Productivity	%10	Web of Science
Article Impact Total	Research Quality	%18	InCites
Citation Impact Total	Research Quality	%15	InCites
International Collaboration	International Acceptance	%15	InCites

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_Ranking_by_Academic_Performance

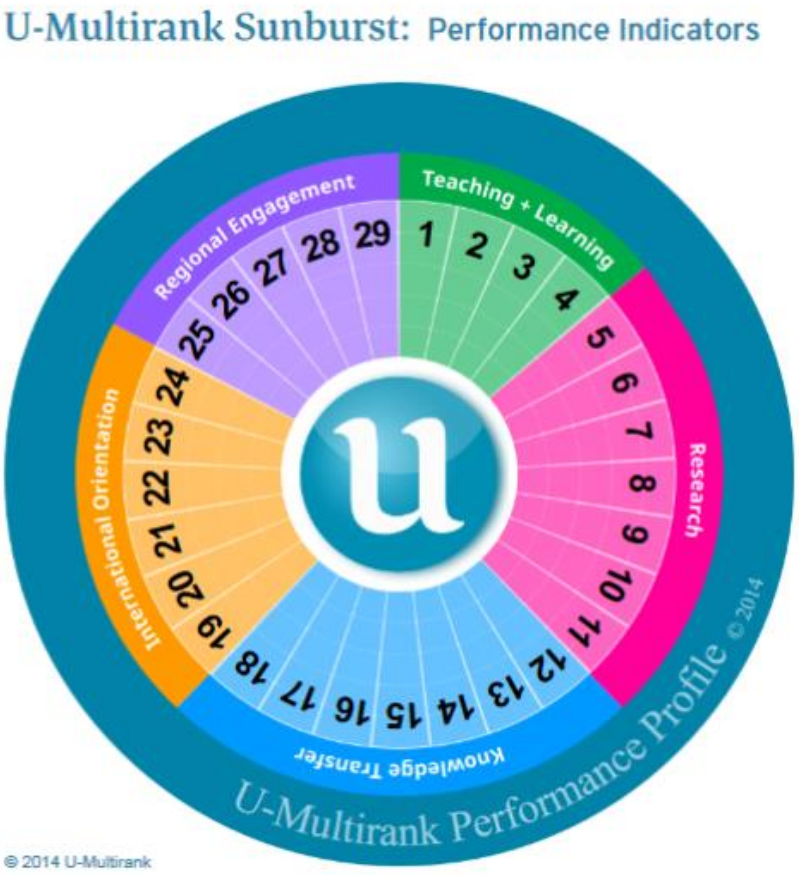
University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP)

Citation

- is a measure of research impact and scored according to the total number of citations received in 2011-2013 for the articles published in 2011-2013 and indexed by Web of Science. The effect of citation on the overall ranking is %21.

Source: http://www.urapcenter.org/2015/indicator.php?q=2

U-Multirank for *2016/17*



Teaching + Learning

1 Bachelor graduation rate
2 Masters graduation rate
3 Graduating on time (bachelors)
4 Graduating on time (masters)

Research

5 External research income
6 Research publications (size-normalised)
7 Art related output
8 Citation rate
9 Topcited publications
10 Interdisciplinary publications
11 Post-doc positions

Knowledge Transfer

12 Income from private sources
13 Co-publications with industrial partners
14 Patents awarded (size-normalised)
15 Industry co-patents
16 Spin-offs
17 Publications cited in patents
18 Income from continuous professional development

International Orientation

19 Foreign language bachelor programmes
20 Foreign language master programmes
21 Student mobility
22 International academic staff
23 International doctorate degrees
24 International joint publications

Regional Engagement

25 Bachelor graduates working in the region
26 Student internships in the region
27 Regional joint publications
28 Income from regional sources
29 Master graduates working in the region

Source: http://www.umultirank.org/assets/sunburst_indicators.pdf

Malaysia's H-index 1996 – 2015

Published in 2016

SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

Home | Journal Rankings | Country Rankings | Viz Tools | Help | About Us

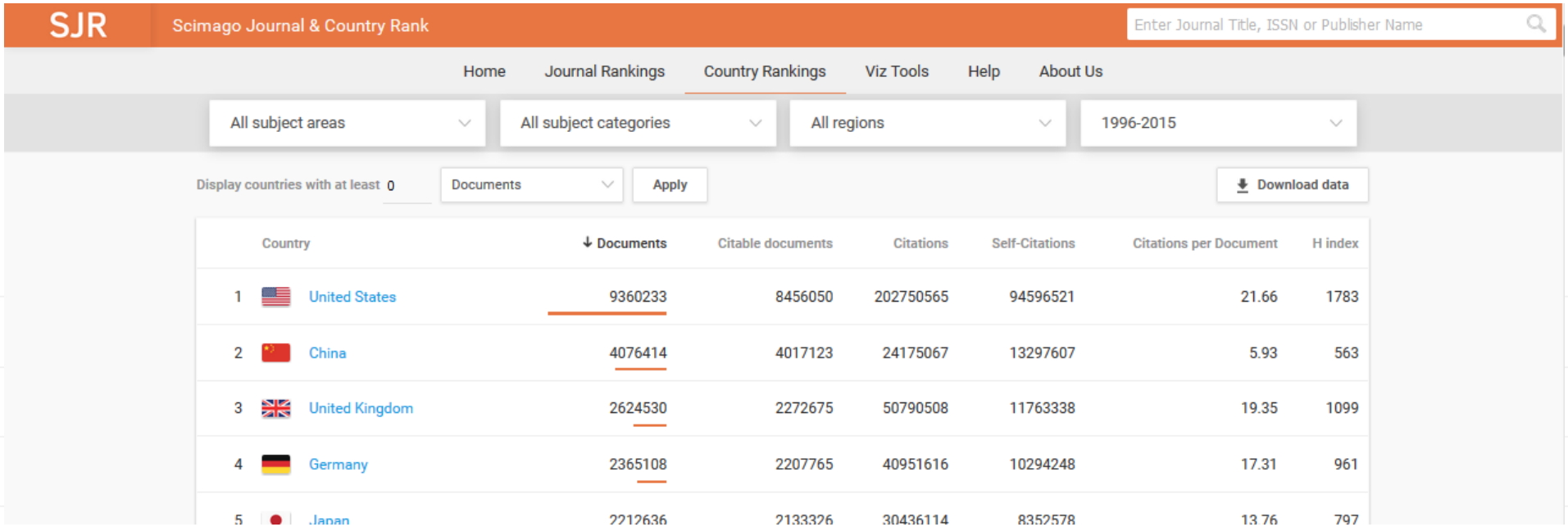
All subject areas | All subject categories | All regions | 1996-2015

Display countries with at least 0 | Documents | Apply | Download data

	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	United States	9360233	8456050	202750565	94596521	21.66	1783
2	United Kingdom	2624530	2272675	50790508	11763338	19.35	1099
3	Germany	2365108	2207765	40951616	10294248	17.31	961
4	France	1684479	1582197	28329815	6194966	16.82	878
46	Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	19
47	Ukraine	145332	142812	732429	198882	5.04	188
48	Romania	141731	138041	752219	181584	5.31	187
49	Colombia	60402	57407	468135	69810	7.75	186
50	Estonia	28660	27323	381206	64171	13.30	185
51	Bulgaria	59384	57590	523844	80800	8.82	184

Malaysia's No. of Documents 1996 – 2015

Published in 2016



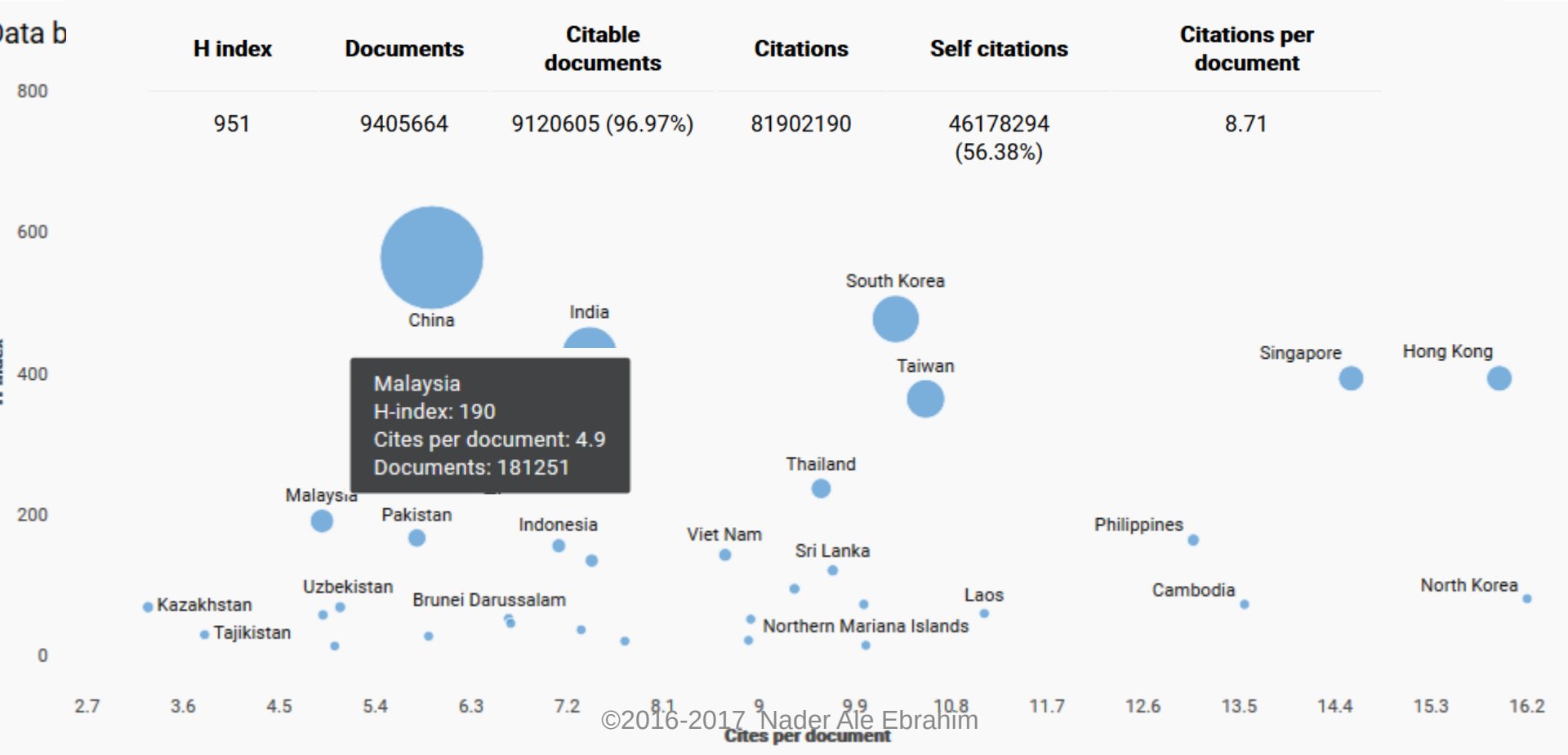
	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	United States	9360233	8456050	202750565	94596521	21.66	1783
2	China	4076414	4017123	24175067	13297607	5.93	563
3	United Kingdom	2624530	2272675	50790508	11763338	19.35	1099
4	Germany	2365108	2207765	40951616	10294248	17.31	961
5	Japan	2212636	2133326	30436114	8352578	13.76	797
33	Portugal	214838	201562	2544577	483861	11.84	334
34	South Africa	188104	172424	2125927	454537	11.30	320
35	Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	19
36	New Zealand	180340	162720	2940051	436745	16.30	387
37	Argentina	159172	150927	1965624	405797	12.35	300
38	Ireland	150552	135523	2382077	269113	15.82	364

World Report

Asiatic Region

All subject areas

H index	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self citations	Citations per document
951	9405664	9120605 (96.97%)	81902190	46178294 (56.38%)	8.71



Malaysian’s institutions “Total RG Score" on ResearchGate 07/09/2016

TOP 5 BY TOTAL RG SCORE IN MALAYSIA

1		**University of Malaya** Kuala Lumpur	41,556.35
2		**Universiti Putra Malaysia** Putrajaya	26,951.60
3		**Universiti Sains Malaysia** George Town	24,801.97
4		**Universiti Teknologi Malaysia** Johor Bahru	23,525.83
5		**National University of Malaysi...** Putrajaya	21,132.66

Top 5 by total ResearchGate Score in Asia
07/09/2016

TOP 5 BY TOTAL RG SCORE IN ASIA

1	**Chinese Academy of Sciences** Beijing	310,732.40
2	**Tsinghua University** Beijing	71,241.01
3	**The University of Tokyo** Bunkyō-ku	68,963.15
4	**Shanghai Jiao Tong University** Shanghai	60,402.06
5	**Zhejiang University** Hangzhou	59,123.51

Webometrics Ranking

Webometrics is the largest academic ranking of Higher Education Institutions in the world. **Web presence** and **visibility** are used as indicators of global performance and take into account the teaching commitment, the research results, the perceived international prestige, the links with the community, including industrial and economic sectors, of the university. In the near future Web indicators will be an important part of the evaluation procedures and world university rankings.

Webometrics

Activity

Size	Number of webpages, rich files, academic papers, media files, languages, age
Web 2.0	Social networks presence, blogmetrics, wikimetrics
Search Engines	Size, geographical coverage, languages, biases, algorithms, updating frequency, operators

Impact

Visibility	Number of external inlinks, Web impact factor, g-factor, PageRank
Networks	Inter-linking, co-linking, clusters, similarity, network measurements
Mentions	Names of authors, papers, institutions, journals, hot topics

Position

Presence	Presence in search engines and directories
Position	Rank in search results
Criteria	Frequency, presence in selected html tags, title, URL, bad practices

Analytics (usage)

Popularity	TrafficRank
Visits, visitors	Number of visits, visitors, geographical and temporal distribution
Behavior	Patterns of visits, referrers, referrals

Ranking Web of Repositories

RANKING WEB OF REPOSITORIES

Methodology

- **Size (S)**. Number of web pages extracted from Google
- **Visibility (V).** The total number of external links received (backlinks) by the number of referring domains for such links obtained from MajesticSEO and ahrefs databases.
- **Rich Files (R)**. Files in formats like Adobe Acrobat (*.pdf*), MS Word (*doc, docx*), MS Powerpoint (*ppt, pptx*) and PostScript (*.ps & .eps*) extracted from Google.
- **Scholar (Sc)**. Using Google Scholar database we calculate the normalised number of papers between 2007 and 2011.

Predicting scientific success

H-index prediction

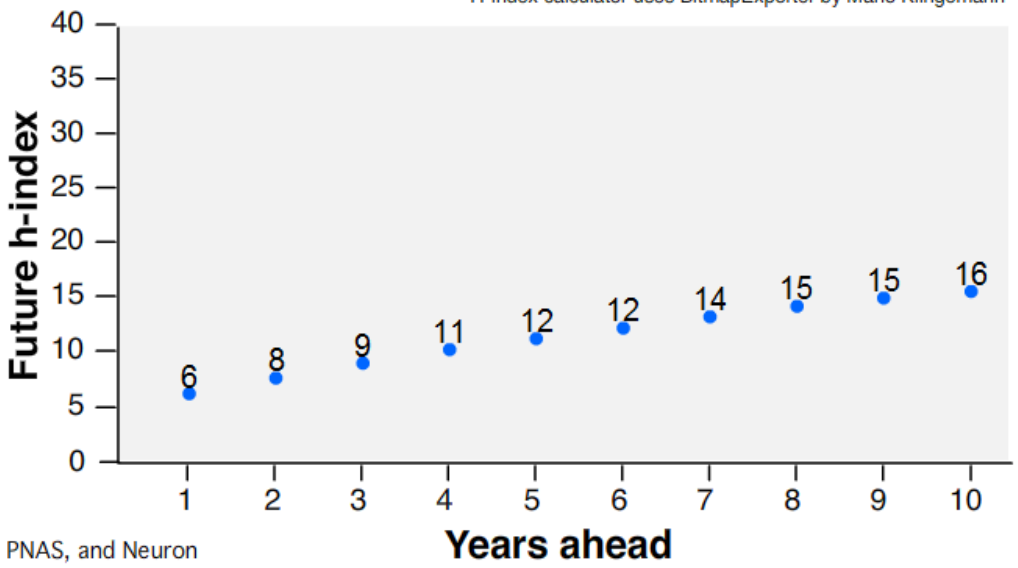
Read details in Acuna, Allesina, Kording, Nature, 489, 201-202 (2012)

Save to file

H-index calculator uses BitmapExporter by Mario Klingemann

H-index	5
# articles	12
Years since first article	8
# distinct journals	5
# articles in 'top' journals*	1

Reset features



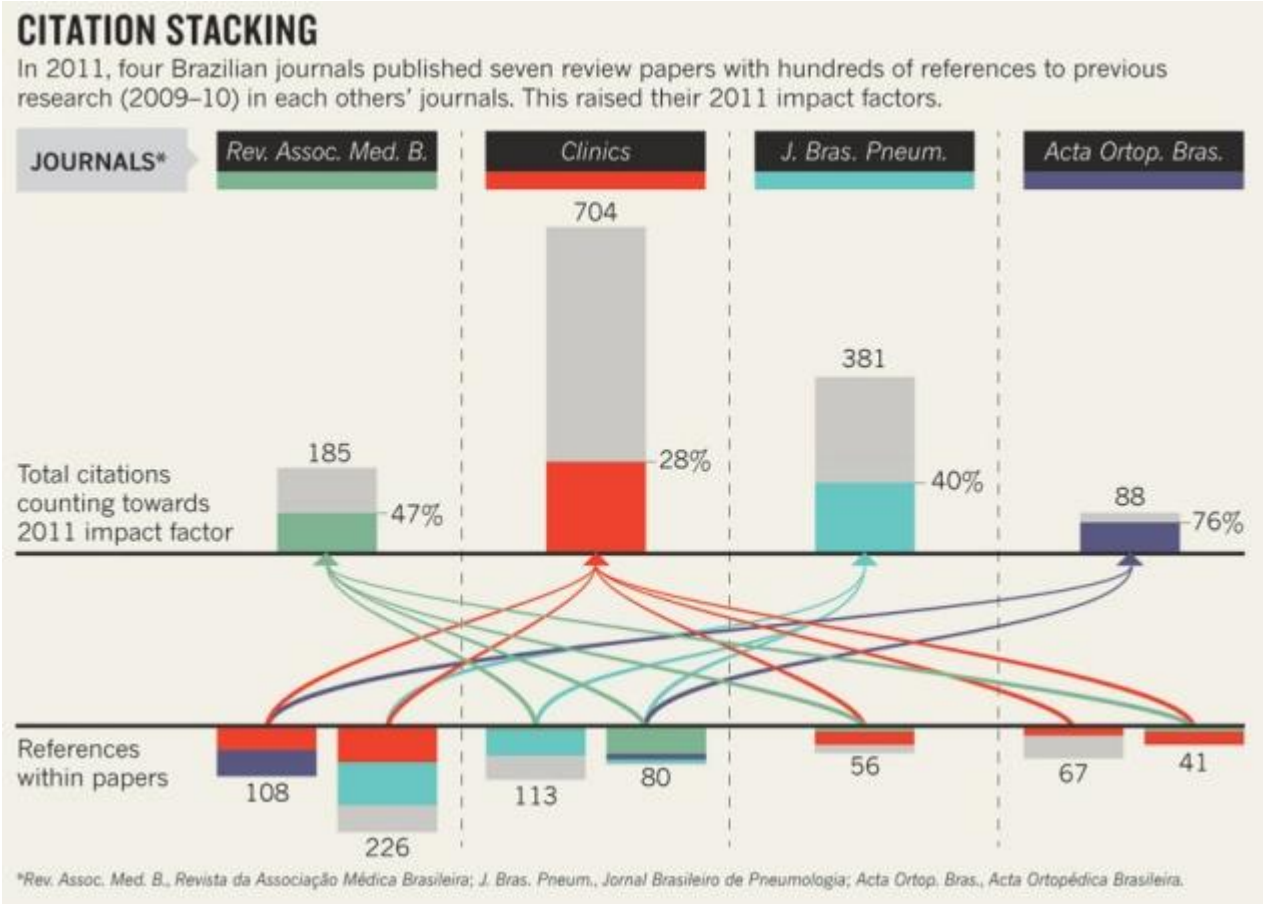
* Nature, Science, Nature Neuroscience, PNAS, and Neuron

 # distinct journals: number of different journals where you have published in.

Note: The equations and the calculator model people that are in Neurotree, have an h-index 5 or more, and are between 5 to 12 years after publishing first article.

Brazilian citation scheme outed

Thomson Reuters suspends journals from its rankings for ‘citation stacking’



Source: Richard Van Noorden , Nature News, 27 August 2013

Refreshing honesty? Journal asks authors to help game its impact factor

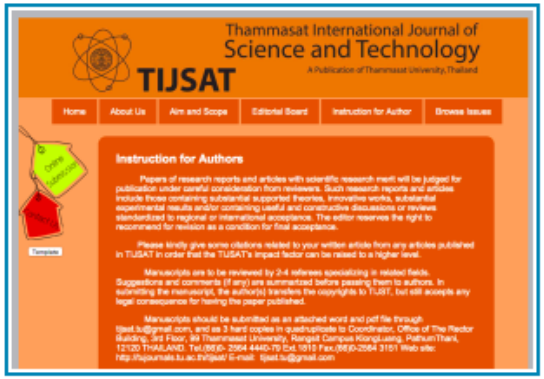
We and others have documented plenty of cases where papers get retracted because authors manipulate citations to boost their impact factor.

Sometimes, journal publishers pressure authors to cite papers within the journal to artificially inflate its impact factor. Since this is highly discouraged – COPE has extensive commentary on the problem – it usually happens behind closed doors.

Since we're all about transparency, we were delighted to discover that the *Thammasat International Journal of Science and Technology*, a publication out of Thammasat University in Thailand, lists the policy up front:

> Please kindly give some citations related to your written article from any articles published in TIJSAT in order that the TIJSAT's impact factor can be raised to a higher level.

Here's a screenshot, in case the journal gets cold feet (click for larger version):



Source: http://retractionwatch.com/2015/02/09/refreshing-honesty-journal-asks-authors-help-game-impact-factor/

Citation manipulation: Journal retracts paper because author boosted references to a journal he edits

Written by Cat Ferguson
February 9th, 2015 at 5:30 pm

Posted in citation manipulation

Citation manipulation: Journal retracts paper because author boosted references to a journal he edits

with 5 comments

A group of researchers have lost a paper in a computer science journal because they were apparently using its references to help the impact factor of a different journal that one of them edits.

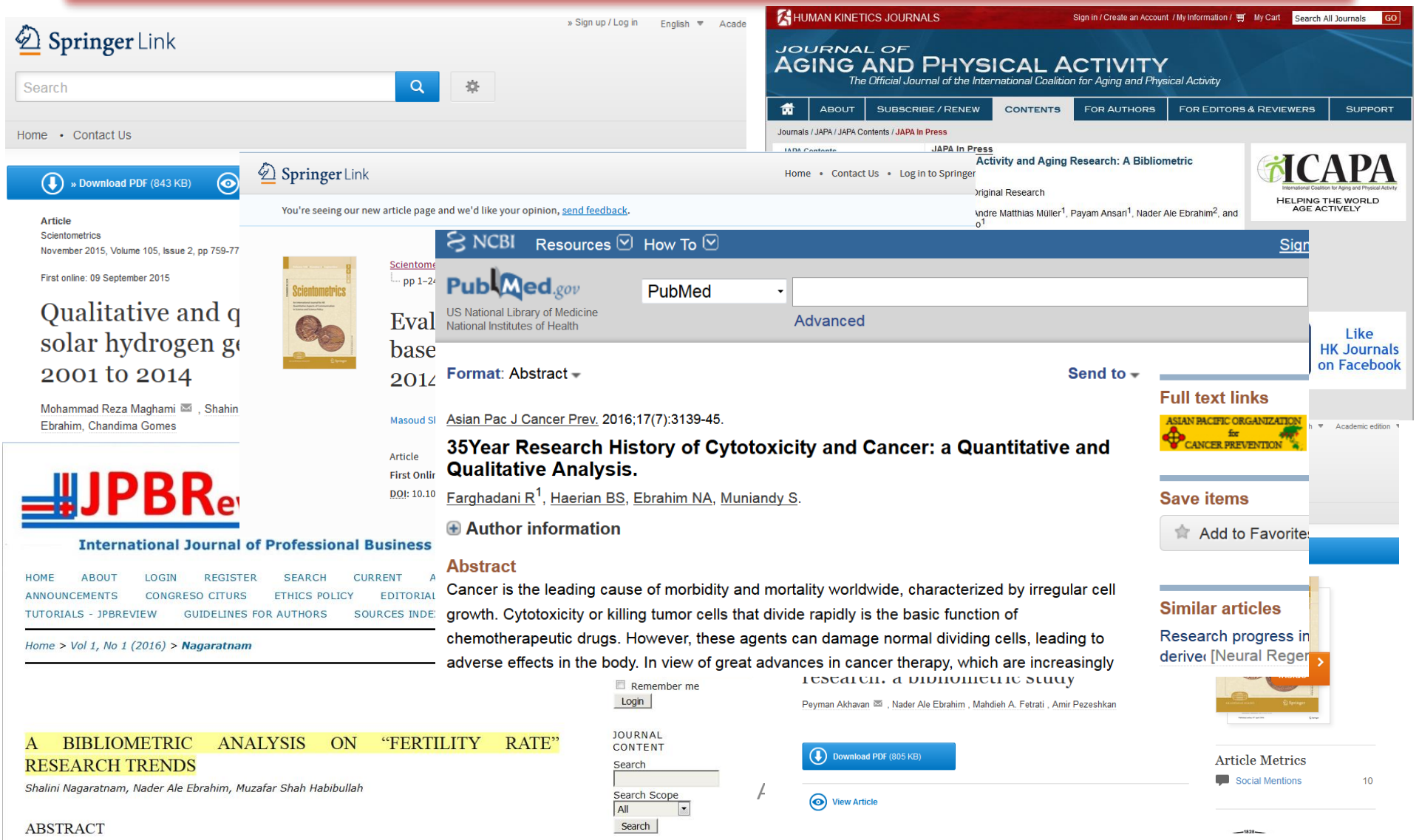
Here's the notice for "Impacts of sensor node distributions on coverage in sensor networks," a paper first published in 2011 and cited four times, according to Thomson Scientific's Web of Knowledge: Read the rest of this entry »

Share this:

Source: http://retractionwatch.com/2014/02/03/citation-manipulation-journal-retracts-paper-because-author-boosted-references-to-a-journal-he-edits/

Research Tools Mind Map

My recent publications



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Questions?


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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

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University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

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