ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAŃ

Scholarly Communication Research Group

Insights regarding social sciences and humanities obtained from studies of national bibliographic databases

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Structure of Presentation

1. National databases versus Web of Science.

2. Publication patterns in the social sciences and humanities

3. Methodological challenges of studies based on the national databases.

Do we really know why we need national databases for the purposes indicated by us / government / policy makers /researchers?

If we need national databases, that means
Web of Science / Scopus / Dimensions
is not enough.

Is it really the case?

Let's start from a small exercise:

1.

What the WoS/Scopus do not allow us to know about SSH?
…and we would like to know it

2.

**What the WoS/Scopus allow us to know about SSH and this is not the case of national databases?**

What are key differences between studies based on WoS/ Scopus and studies based on national databases?

1. Coverage.

2. Publications types.

3. Publication in various languages.

4. Researchers not authors.

5. What can you say about country publication patterns?

6. Data almost ready to use (SciVal / InCites) vs. reach raw bibliographical data from national databases.

1.
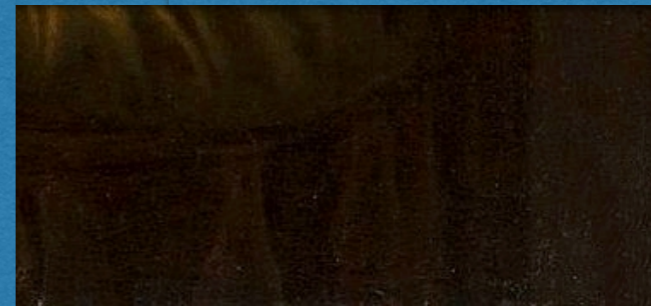## National databases versus Web of Science

Total number of publications in eight European countries in the Social Sciences and the Humanities
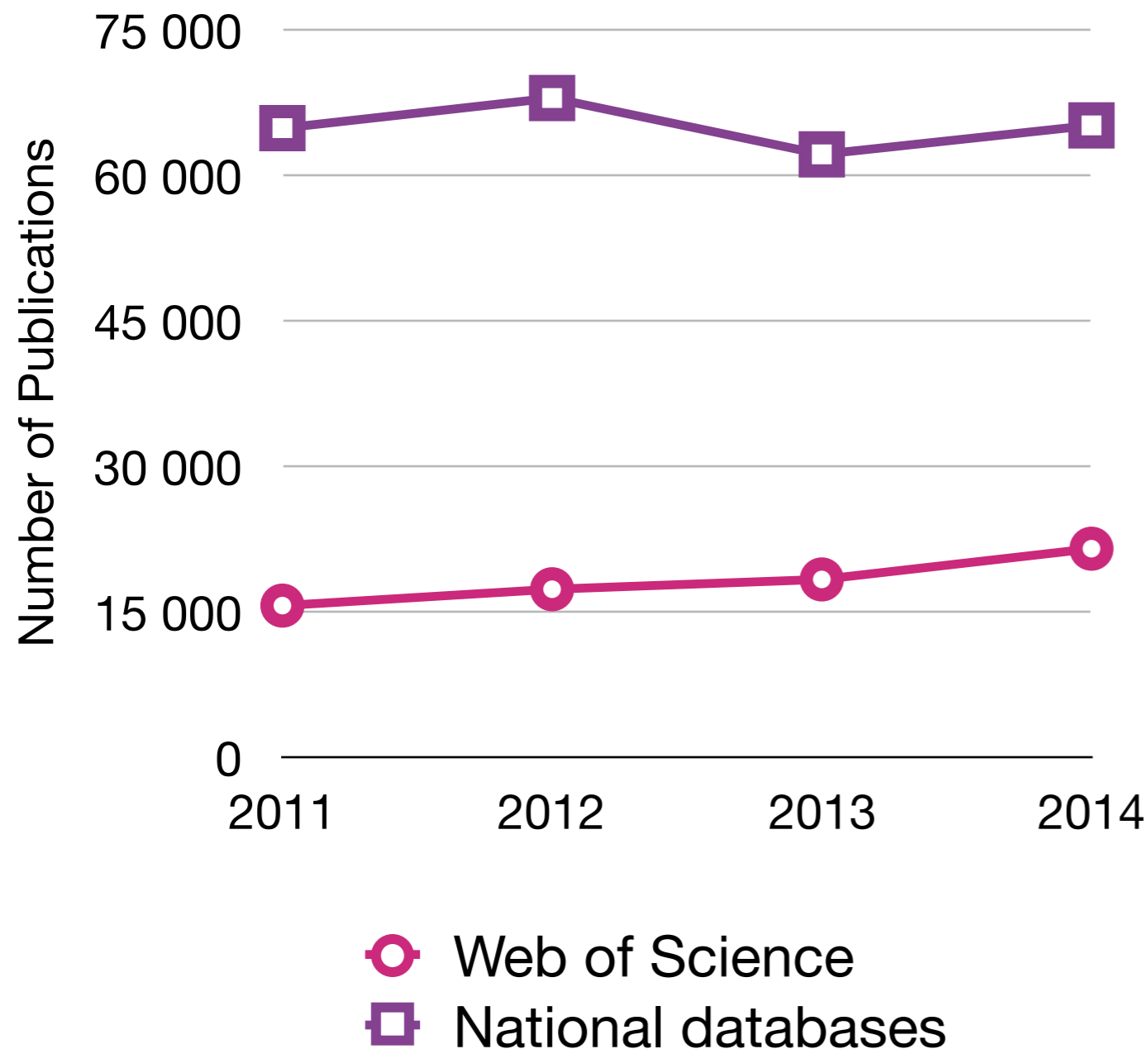
Country	% of coverage in WoS
Poland	14.98%
Slovenia	16.05%
Slovakia	25.86%
Czech Republic	30.25%
Finland	38.34%
Flanders	39.76%
Norway	44.15%
Denmark	50.94%

Legend:
- Web of Science
- National databases

Kulczycki, E., Engels, T. C. E., Pölönen, J., Bruun, K., Dušková, M., Guns, R., … Zuccala, A. (2018). Publication patterns in the social sciences and humanities: Evidence from eight European countries. *Scientometrics*, *116*(1), 463–486. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2711-0
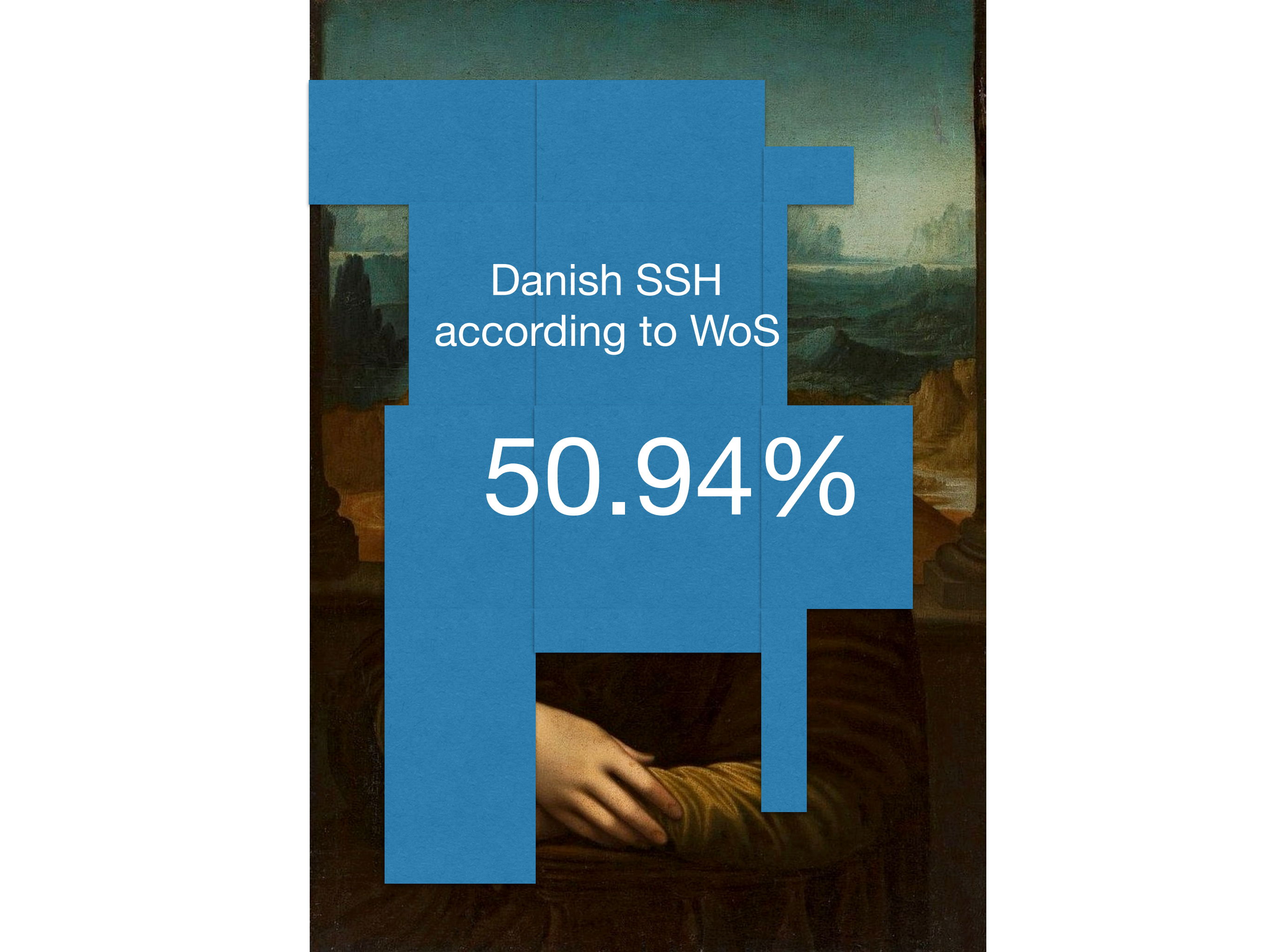
What is it?

Polish SSH
according to WoS

14.98%

Danish SSH
according to WoS

50.94%

SSH coverage degree according to the WoS

„Core parts" of the whole production
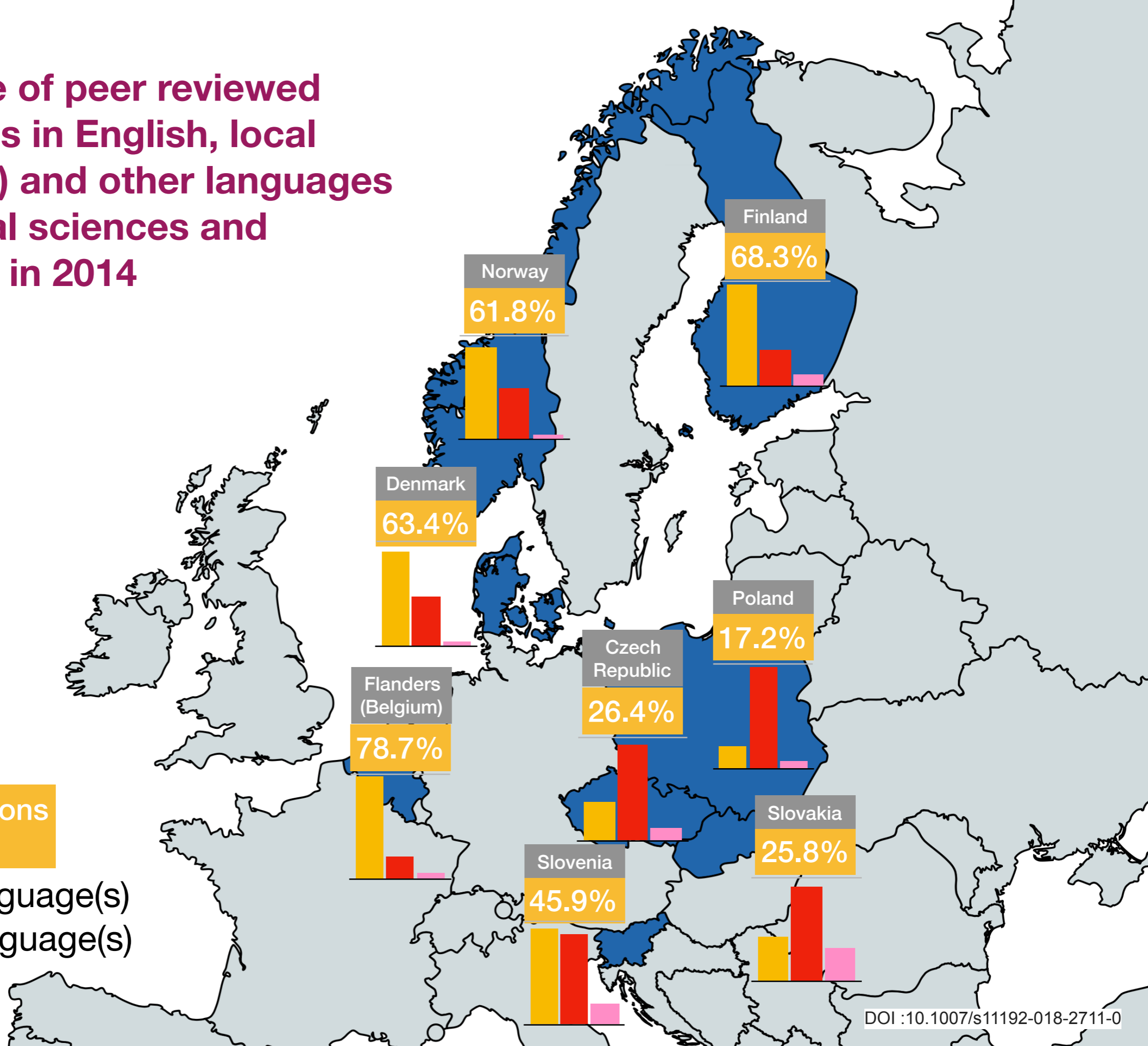
Publication patterns

Publication level

Percentage of peer reviewed publications in English, local language(s) and other languages in the social sciences and humanities in 2014

Finland
68.3%

Norway
61.8%

Denmark
63.4%

Poland
17.2%

Czech Republic
26.4%

Flanders (Belgium)
78.7%

Slovakia
25.8%

Slovenia
45.9%

% of publications in English

Local language(s)

Other language(s)

Share of publications types in seven European countries
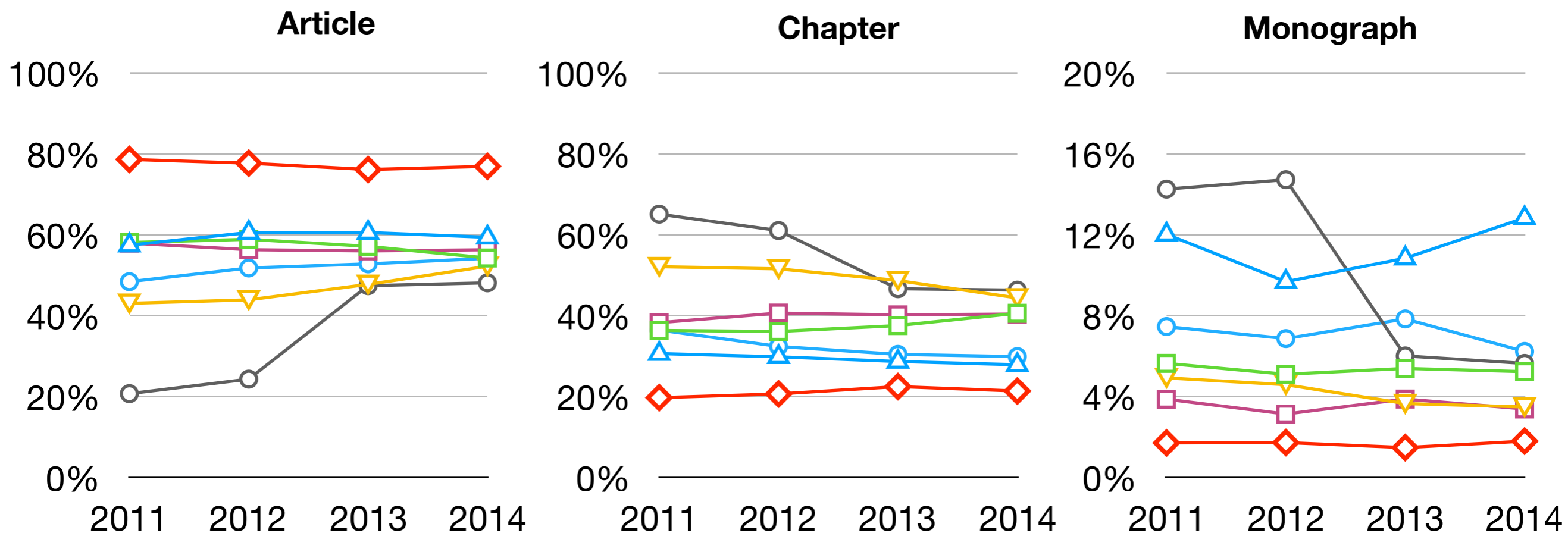
Article

Chapter

Monograph

Legend:
△ Czech Republic □ Denmark ▽ Finland ◇ Flanders
□ Norway ○ Poland ○ Slovenia

The share of publications in English (all publication types) in the years 2011–2014

Economics and Business

Law

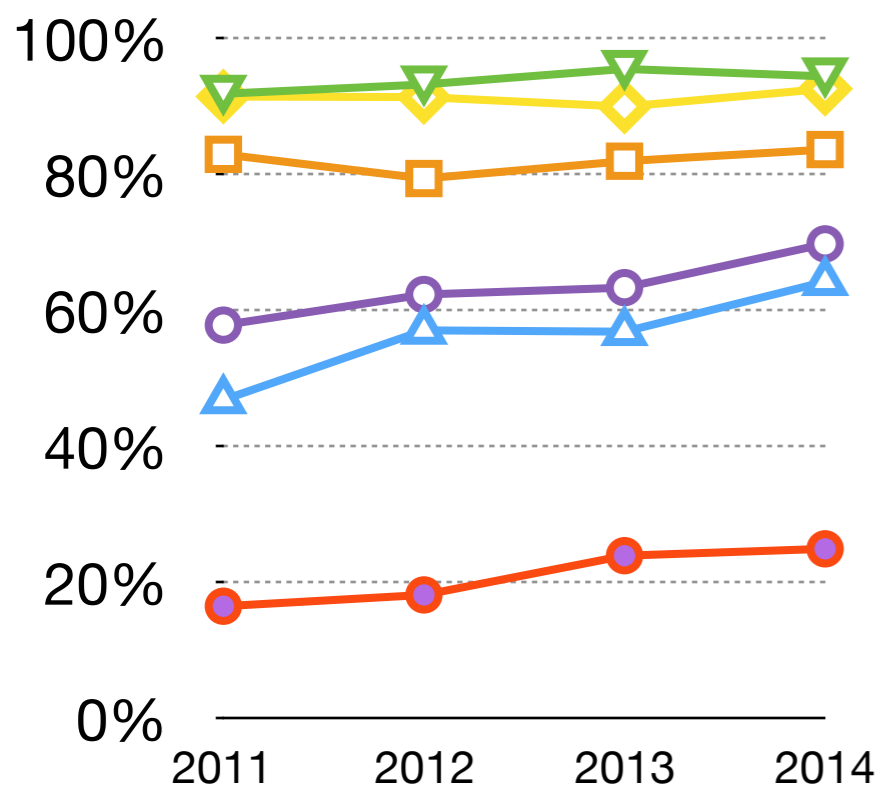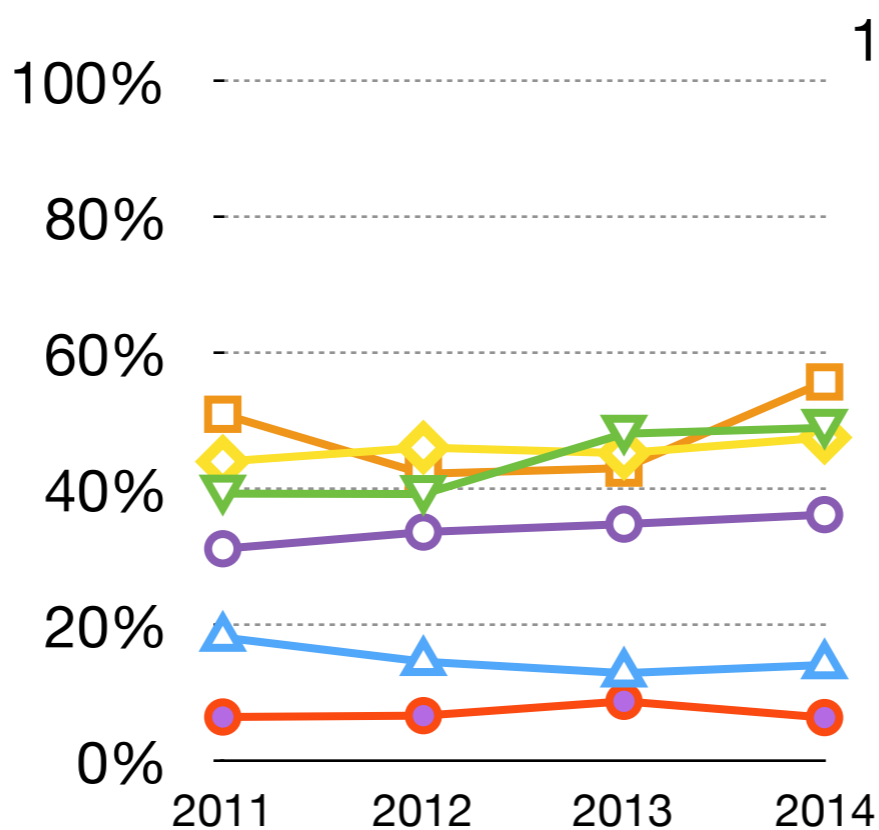**Philosophy & Theology**
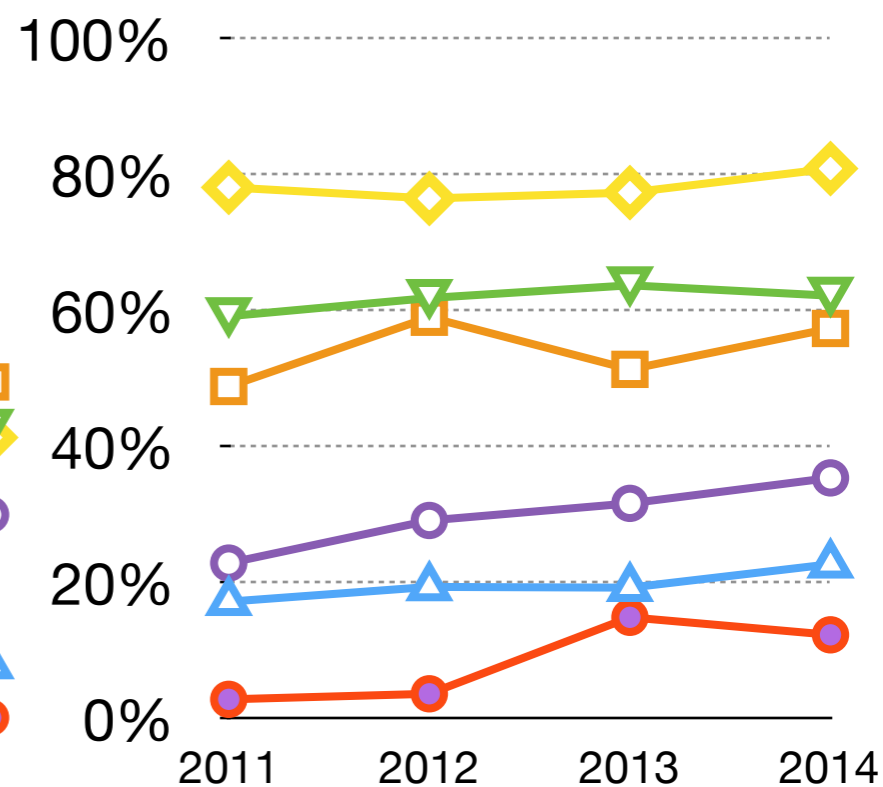
Czech Republic   Finland   Flanders (Belgium)   Norway   Poland   Slovenia

Share of monographs in the humanities

Year	Flanders	Finland	Norway	Poland	Slovenia
2004	2.6				8.2
2005	3.0		4.7		6.7
2006	3.4		5.6		5.9
2007	3.4		6.7		6.1
2008	3.8		4.9		6.5
2009	2.3		5.9	13.9	5.6
2010	3.1		5.1	13.5	6.4
2011	3.2	4.6	5.4	14.3	4.8
2012	3.6	4.2	3.8	15.4	6.6
2013	2.4	4.3	5.3	5.7	7.7
2014	3.0	4.0	4.5	6.0	6.1
2015	2.5	4.9	3.8		7.2

Engels, T. C., Istenič Starčič, A., Kulczycki, E., Pölönen, J., & Sivertsen, G. (2018). Are book publications disappearing from scholarly communication in the social sciences and humanities?. Aslib Journal of Information Management, 70(6), 592-607.

Share of monographs in the social sciences

Year	Flanders	Finland	Norway	Poland	Slovenia
2004	1.3				4.0
2005	1.2		4.8		4.1
2006	1.2		4.6		3.9
2007	1.1		3.3		4.3
2008	1.7		6.3		5.2
2009	0.7		5.1	11.1	4.3
2010	1.1		3.5	11.5	4.2
2011	1.9	4.6	2.6	11.9	5.2
2012	1.6	4.4	2.4	12.0	4.7
2013	1.6	3.0	2.5	5.6	5.3
2014	2.1	2.9	2.6	5.0	4.1
2015	2.1	2.7	2.1		5.2

Engels, T. C., Istenič Starčič, A., Kulczycki, E., Pölönen, J., & Sivertsen, G. (2018). Are book publications disappearing from scholarly communication in the social sciences and humanities?. Aslib Journal of Information Management, 70(6), 592-607.

Bibliometrics is focused mostly on publications.

However, the picture of publication languages is substantially different, when we focus on researchers instead of publications.

51,063 of SSH researchers from 7 countries: Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Flanders, Norway, Poland, Slovenia

164,218

peer-reviewed articles from 2013–2015 published in over 50 languages
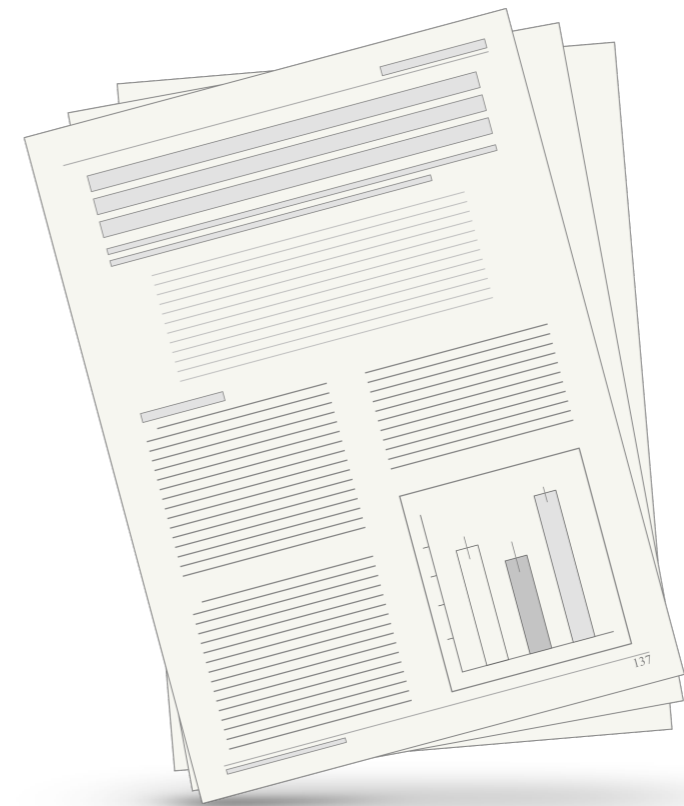
E. Kulczycki, R. Guns, J. Pölönen, T. C.E. Engels, E. Rozkosz, A. A. Zuccala, K. Bruun, O. Eskola, A. Istenič Starčič, Michal Petr, G.Sivertsen, Multilingual publishing within the social sciences and humanities: A seven-country European study. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* (in revision).

The majority of these peer-reviewed journal articles in Czech, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Norwegian, Polish, Slovene and Swedish are invisible in international databases:

97% of articles are not indexed in WoS and **92%** of articles is not in Scopus.

Languages of articles

The share of articles per article language across countries

Czech Republic

33.5% 58.8% 7.8%

Denmark

69.7% 27.7% 2.6%

Finland

78.3% 18.1% 3.6%

Flanders

75.2% 20.6% 4.3%

English Local Others

Norway

84.5% 13.1% 2.3%

English Local Others

Poland

21.0% 74.2% 4.8%

English Local Others

Slovenia

46.8% 46.3% 6.9%

English Local Others

Share of articles
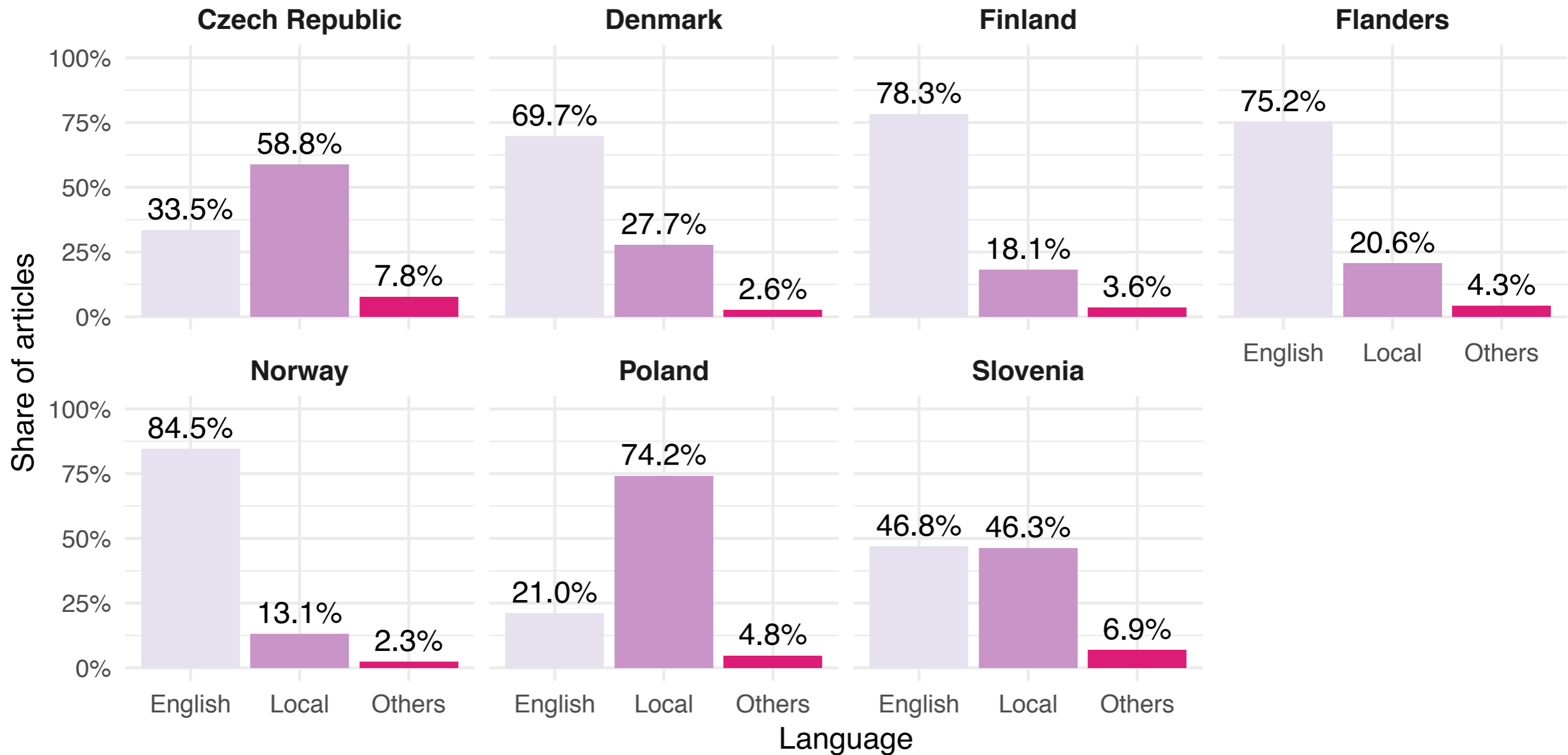
Language

TOP5 Languages

Country	Number of languages	cs	da	de	en	es	fi	fr	hr	it	nl	no	pl	ru	sk	sl	sv
Czech Republic	33	58.8	<0.1	2.3	33.5	0.5	<0.1	0.8	<0.1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.1	<0.1
Denmark	16	0	27.7	1.1	69.7	0.5	<0.1	0.3	0	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0	0	0	0.20
Finland	25	<0.1	0.10	0.7	78.3	0.3	17.3	0.7	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.9	0	0	0.9
Flanders	13	0	0	0.6	75.2	0.7	0	2.5	0	0.2	20.6	0	<0.1	<0.1	0	<0.1	0
Norway	19	0	0.30	0.5	84.5	0.4	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	13.1	<0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3
Poland	44	0.10	0	1.7	21.0	0.3	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	74.2	1.0	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Slovenia	25	0.20	<0.1	1.8	46.8	0.4	0	0.6	1.2	0.6	<0.1	0	0.2	0.4	0.1	46.3	<0.1

Note: Colored cells represent the share of publications published in five most used languages in a given country.
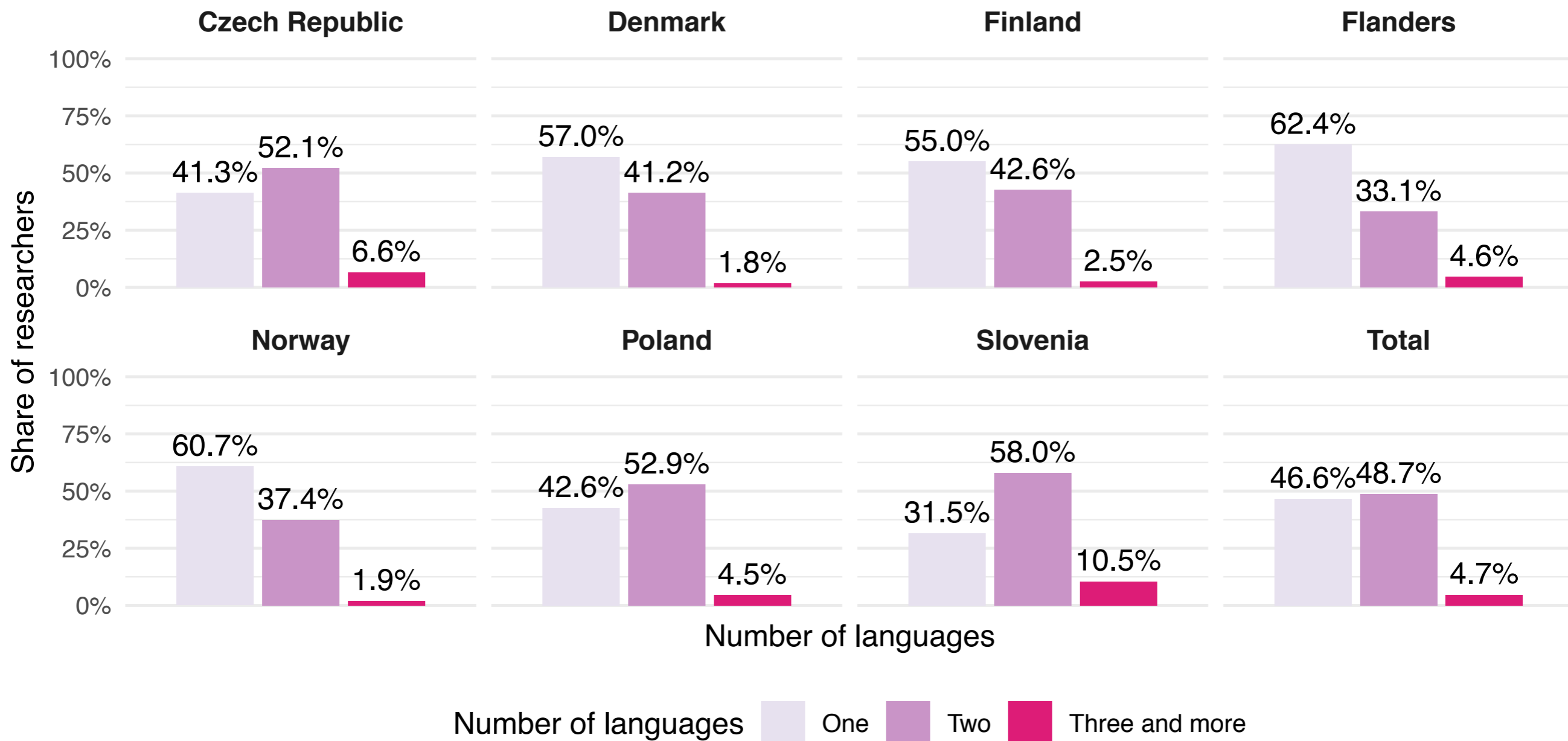Languages: cs – Czech; da – Danish; de – German; en – English, es – Spanish; fi – Finnish; fr – French; hr – Croatian;|it – Italian; nl – Dutch; no – Norwegian; pl – Polish; ru – Russian; sk – Slovak, sl – Slovenian, sv – Swedish

Multilingualism of researchers

Language patterns of article publishing on the researcher-level across countries

Researchers who published at least three articles in 2013–2015

Czech Republic — One: 41.3%, Two: 52.1%, Three and more: 6.6%
Denmark — One: 57.0%, Two: 41.2%, Three and more: 1.8%
Finland — One: 55.0%, Two: 42.6%, Three and more: 2.5%
Flanders — One: 62.4%, Two: 33.1%, Three and more: 4.6%
Norway — One: 60.7%, Two: 37.4%, Three and more: 1.9%
Poland — One: 42.6%, Two: 52.9%, Three and more: 4.5%
Slovenia — One: 31.5%, Two: 58.0%, Three and more: 10.5%
Total — One: 46.6%, Two: 48.7%, Three and more: 4.7%

Share of researchers

Number of languages

Number of languages: One · Two · Three and more

E. Kulczycki*, R. Guns, J. Pölönen, T. C.E. Engels, E. Rozkosz, A. A. Zuccala, K. Bruun, O. Eskola, A. Istenič Starčič, Michal Petr, G.Sivertsen, Multilingual publishing within the social sciences and humanities: A seven-country European study. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* (in revision).

2.
Methodological challenges of studies based on the national databases.

Areas:

1. Completeness of the data.

2. Peer-reviewed publications.

3. Definitions of publications types.

4. Definition of a country.

5. Definition of national (local) languages.

6. Definition of a researcher / an author.

7. Discipline classification.

8. Understanding data with(out) experts in the national databases.

Completeness of the data

Czech Republic: Researchers from all Czech universities, basic and applied sciences institutes.

Denmark: Researchers from all eight Danish universities.

Flanders: Researchers from all five Flemish universities, who are affiliated to a unit (research group, department, or faculty) classified as SSH. Emeriti and PhD researchers are included insofar as their publications mention an affiliation to a Flemish university.

Finland: Researchers from 5 out of 14 universities, of whose FTE in the years 2011–2012 at least 50 % was allocated to SSH fields according to the personnel and publication information provided to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Norway: Researchers from the 4 largest (out of a total of 10) Norwegian universities who published at least three times (but not only articles) in the years 2011–2017.

Poland: Researchers employed by all Polish universities, basic and applied sciences institutes. In the study, we include all PhD level researchers who attributed SSH fields (mostly on the basis of their PhD) in the Polish current research information system.

Slovenia: Researchers from all Slovenian universities, basic and applied sciences institutes and other researchers who are registered in SICRIS system.

PLOS | ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

How to identify peer-reviewed publications: Open-identity labels in scholarly book publishing

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3 Federation of Finnish Learned Societies, Helsinki, Finland

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Abstract

This article discusses the open-identity label, i.e., the practice of disclosing reviewers' names in published scholarly books, a common practice in Central and Eastern European countries. This study's objective is to verify whether the open-identity label is a type of peer-review label (like those used in Finland and Flanders, i.e., the Flemish part of Belgium), and as such, whether it can be used as a delineation criterion in various systems used to evaluate scholarly publications. We have conducted a two-phase sequential explanatory study. In

| Country / Database	Method of identifying peer-reviewed articles	
	Authors' self-report	Authority list
Czech Republic – The National Registry of RD & I Outputs	+	−
Denmark – The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator (Denmark)	−	+
Finland – The VIRTA Publication Information Service	+	−
Flanders – The Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities	−	+
Norway – The Norwegian Science Index	−	+
Poland – The Polish Scholarly Bibliography	+	−
Slovenia – The Cooperative online bibliographic system and services	−	+

A book chapter is a scholarly book publication type or an article?

Is *edited volume* a book? Or a monograph? Or it should not be counted as a book?

Definition of a country and its name
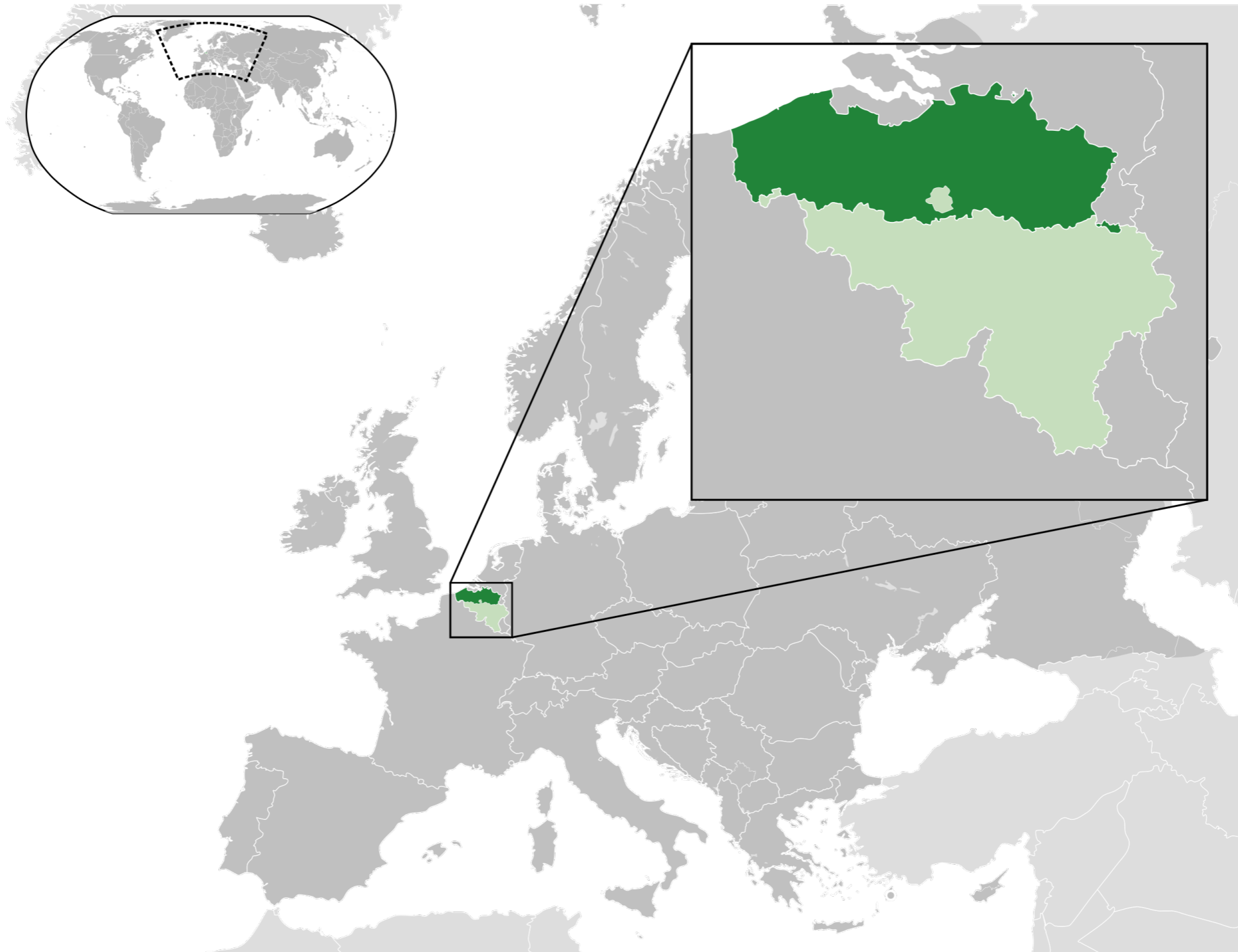
Definition of national (local) languages

Definition of a researcher / an author

Database / country	Researchers included in the data			
	Full-time	Part-time	Emeritus	PhD researchers
Czech Republic – The National Registry of RD & I Outputs	+	+	+	+
Denmark – The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator (Denmark)	+	+	+	+
Finland – The VIRTA Publication Information Service	+	+	−	+
Flanders – The Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities	+	+	+	+
Norway – The Norwegian Science Index	+	+	+	+
Poland – The Polish Scholarly Bibliography	+	+	+	−
Slovenia – The Slovenian Current Research Information System	+	+	+	−

Discipline classification

Database / country	Classification system			
	Cognitive	Administrative	Organizational	Qualification-based
Czech Republic – The National Registry of RD & I Outputs	+	–	–	–
Denmark – The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator (Denmark)	+	–	–	–
Finland – The VIRTA Publication Information Service	–	–	–	+
Flanders – The Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities	–	–	+	–
Norway – The Norwegian Science Index	+	–	–	–
Poland – The Polish Scholarly Bibliography	–	–	–	+
Slovenia – The Slovenian Current Research Information System	+	–	–	–

Understanding data with(out) experts in the national databases

Thank you

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