A Bibliometric Analysis of Articles Sponsored by NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration and Research

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NOAA Central Library
12 July 2013
About This Report

This report presents a summary-level bibliometric analysis of the known peer-reviewed journal articles produced as a result of research supported by NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration and Research (OER). This report was produced using data retrieved from the Web of Science, Science Citation Index Expanded database on 8 July 2013. 64 articles known to have resulted from OER-funded research had to be omitted from this analysis, either because the articles are still in press or because Web of Science does not index the journals in which the articles were published. 15 of these omitted articles were produced with support from OER’s underwater archaeology program.

The bibliometric indicators presented in this report are based on citations from the select group of peer-reviewed journal articles indexed by Web of Science and, as such, do not reflect citations to OER-sponsored research from peer-reviewed journals outside of Web of Science or from other sources such as book chapters, conference proceedings, or technical reports.

More information about the methodology used and a full listing of all of the articles evaluated in this report are available upon request to Chris.Belter@noaa.gov.

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Summary Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliometric Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Publications (p)</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Citations Received (c)</td>
<td>6,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Citations per Paper (c/p)</td>
<td>12.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H- Index*</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An H-Index of 35 means that this group of 486 publications includes 35 articles that have received 35 or more citations each. For more details on the H-Index, see Hirsch (2005).

Publication Analysis

The following figures analyze the number of publications produced as a result of OER-sponsored research. For brevity, the figures showing the number of publications per subject, author, journal, institution, and funding agency only list the top 10 results in each category.

![Number of Publications per Year](image-url)
Subject categories are defined and assigned to articles automatically by Web of Science based on the journal in which an article appears. These subject categories are not mutually exclusive.

Number of Publications per Author

Baker, ET
Ross, SW
Embley, RW
Fisher, CR
Dziak, RP
Chadwick, WW
De Ronde, CEJ
Cordes, EE
Resing, JA
Lupton, JE
Note: Journal special issues on OER research explorations include: Deep-Sea Research Part II 57(1-2), (21-23), and (24-26), Journal of Geophysical Research – Solid Earth 113 (B8), Oceanography 20(4) and 25(S1), and Polar Biology 28(3).
Number of Publications per Funding Agency*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Number of Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOEM / BOEMRE / MMS</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods Hole Oceanog Inst</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA/PMEL Vents Program</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred P. Sloan Foundation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Geological Survey</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David &amp; Lucile Packard Found.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natl Inst Water &amp; Atmos Res</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Naval Research</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripps Inst Oceanog</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Citation Count Distribution Curve*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of publications co-funded by OER and other agencies and foundations based on an analysis of the ‘Acknowledgements’ texts of 247 articles published 2008-present for which this information is available.

Citation Count Analysis
Top 50 OER articles by citation count shown. The red line indicates the H-Index threshold (slope: y = x). The point at which this line intersects with the OER article curve (35) is the H-Index of these articles.

Number of Citations Received per Year*

*Non-cumulative number of citations received by all 486 articles in this set per year

Citing Article Analysis

The following tables analyze the articles that cite OER-sponsored journal articles in order to determine the subjects, journals, and institutions citing OER-sponsored research. These tables include self-citations. For brevity, the tables only include the top 10 results in each category.
Geographic Mapping

The following map illustrates the article productivity and citation impact of OER articles by geographic location in the US. OER articles were assigned to zip codes based on the address of each article’s reprint author. Articles were then aggregated by zip code and article citation counts were summed. These values were then superimposed onto a map of the US using the Science of Science (Sci2) Tool (Sci2 Team 2009). A total of 377 out of the 486 articles (78%) were assigned to 118 unique zip codes depicted on the map. The other 109 articles (22%) either did not have reprint addresses or had reprint addresses outside the US; these articles are not shown. On the map, circles are positioned over each zip code that produced at least one OER article; circle size indicates the number of articles produced at that zip code and circle color indicates the total citation count of those articles.
Bibliometric Mapping

Bibliometric maps attempt to create visual representations of the structure of scientific research by analyzing networks of scientific publications (Borner and others 2007). Depending on the level of analysis, bibliometric maps attempt to show the relationships between different lines of research on a single topic, between sub-disciplines within a field, and between major disciplines. Such maps can be constructed depicting co-authorship networks (Newman 2001), article citation networks (Boyack and Klavans 2010), or article keyword networks (Mane and Borner 2004). For an extensive survey of the field, see Borner and others (2003).

The following maps depict co-authorship, paper citation, and word co-occurrence networks derived from OER journal articles indexed in Web of Science. These maps were generated using the Science of Science Tool (Sci2 Team 2009). Higher resolution images of these maps are available upon request.
Co-Authorship Network

The following map depicts the largest connected co-authorship network of authors of OER-supported research. In this map, lines represent co-authored works. Author name size is proportional to the number of publications by that author; values range from 1 to 25 publications. Name colors indicate the number of citations received by each author, values range from 0 (blue) to 437 (red). Line size and darkness are proportional to the number of co-authored works between the connected authors; values range from 1 to 14. This map depicts 4,494 co-author relationships between 930 authors of OER-supported articles. Due to inconsistencies in the underlying data, some authors may be shown multiple times.
Article Bibliographic Coupling Network

The following map depicts the bibliographic coupling network of 401 (83%) of the 486 articles in this set. Bibliographic coupling (Kessler 1963) is a method of grouping papers into topical clusters based on the number of cited references they share. The larger the number of common references between two articles, the higher the probability that they are about the same topic. The 401 articles depicted on this map are representative of the major topics covered by OER-sponsored journal articles. In this map, circles represent articles and lines represent bibliographic coupling links. Circle size is proportional to the article’s citation count; paper citation counts range from 0 to 180 citations. Circle colors represent paper communities, or research topics, identified by the community detection algorithm developed by Blondel and others (2008). Labels indicating the major topic areas on the map have been added based on a review of the articles grouped in each community. Line size and darkness indicates the number of shared references between the connected articles; the number of shared references depicted ranges from 2 to 41. For clarity, lines with a weight of less than 2 were removed and only the largest connected component of the network is shown.
Word Co-Occurrence Network

The following map depicts the relationships between the 90 words most commonly co-occurring in OER-sponsored journal articles. These words were drawn from article titles only, not from the abstract or the full text of these articles. These words were truncated to increase mapping accuracy and stopwords (“and”, “the”, “if”, etc) were removed. In the map, lines represent articles in which the two words connected both appear. For clarity, only words co-occurring in at least 5 article titles are depicted. Word size is proportional to the number of articles in which the word appears; these values range from 5 articles to 87 articles. Words are colored based on the results of the community detection algorithm of Blondel and others (2008). Some words were repositioned slightly to increase clarity. Line size and darkness are proportional to the number of articles in which the two connected words both occur; these values range from 5 articles to 53 articles.
Citation Performance Evaluation

Bibliometric researchers have recently agreed that paper citation counts ought to be evaluated using percentiles rather than averages. In this new method, a paper is assigned a percentile rank (top 1%, top 10%, etc.) based on how its citation count compares to that of all other papers in a given set. Sets of papers, such as those by an author or by a research group, are evaluated by calculating the percentage of those papers that have citation counts that rank in a certain percentile (or set of percentiles) when compared to a similar set of papers. For more information about these methods, see (Bornmann and others 2012; Leydesdorff and others 2011; National Science Board 2012; Waltman and others 2012).

Here, I calculated the percentage of OER publications in five subject categories that had citation counts ranking in the top 10% of all publications in WoS that were published in the same categories during the same years (2002-2011). The five subject categories selected were those in which OER-supported research was most often published. The following chart shows the percentage of OER-supported publications that rank in the top 10% for citation counts in each of these five subject categories as compared to the average of all similar publications in WoS.
Recent Highly Cited Articles

The following lists highlight recently published OER-sponsored articles that have received enough citations for them to rank in the top 10% for citation counts out of all publications in WoS in their respective disciplines. Because articles typically require at least 2-3 years to accumulate enough citations for article-level bibliometric indicators to be reliable (Abramo and others 2012; Costas and others 2011), I only list articles published in 2011 or 2010.

2011


2010


Works Cited


Boyack KW, Klavans R. 2010. Co-Citation Analysis, Bibliographic Coupling, and Direct Citation: Which Citation Approach Represents the Research Front Most Accurately? Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 61(12):2389-2404. doi:10.1002/asi.21419


