

A detailed botanical illustration serves as the background for the slide. It features a variety of plants: a pink flower with a long tube and stamens in the upper left; a large yellow flower with a dark red center in the lower left; a green leafy branch with small red flowers at the bottom; and a branch with a single yellow lemon and small white flowers in the lower right. The central text is enclosed in a white rectangular box with a thin black border.

Promotion of Stakeholders' Research Output Through Bibliometric Services



Bibliometrics



A decorative border featuring various plants and flowers. In the top right corner, there are pink and purple flowers with green leaves. In the bottom right corner, there are green leaves and small red flowers. In the bottom left corner, there are large green leaves. The central text is enclosed in a thin black rectangular frame.

RIO



Research

R

Outreach

O

**I
Instruction**





Research Productivity



Research

General Public

Government

Industry





♪ We are one, you and I ♪



Determinants of Research Productivity

(Dundar, Lewis, 1998)

Faculty Size

University Type

**Departmental and Institutional
Policies**

Increased Library Expenditures



Determinants of Research Productivity

(Fetalver, 2010)

Rewards

Age

Position

Leadership Skills

Library Facilities





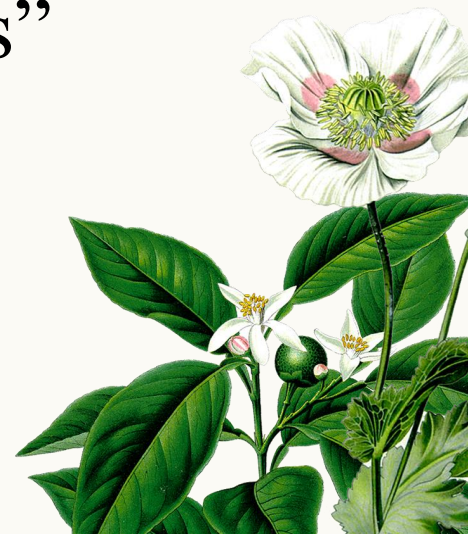
Libraries & Research Productivity

TIME TO BE PRODUCTIVE!





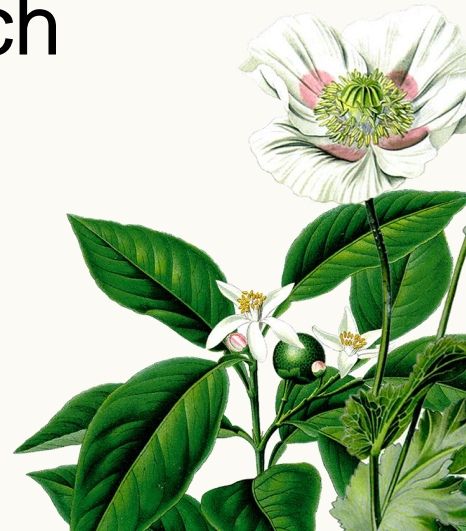
“scholarly research productivity
increases at U.S. doctoral institutions as
they invest more in their libraries”
(Miss, Ogbomo, & Ifijeh, 2018; p. 19)





“The utilization of academic library resources by lecturers is imperative for attaining high level research productivity”

(Rawls, 2015; p. 42)





Libraries can contribute to RP “particularly in the areas of grant-related activity, bibliographic management, selection of traditional and alternative publishing venues, intellectual property management, and data management”
(Hollister & Schroider, 2015; p.110)



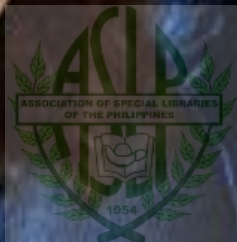


What we're doing is important.





It's super important



How?



Bibliometrics





What is it?



Definition

(Pritchard, 1969; 348-349)

"the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication"



Scientometrics



covering science in general, not just
publications



Infometrics

all information objects





Webmetrics or cybermetrics

web connections, manifestations using
bibliometric techniques to study the relationship
or properties of different sites on the web



Altmetrics



measure and monitor the reach and impact of scholarship and research through online interactions.






Altmetrics

"alternative metrics." The "alternative" part references traditional measurements of academic success such as citation counts, journal prestige (impact factor), and author H-index.






What is 'it'?



Bibliometrics are a range of quantitative measures that assess the impact of research outputs.



Citation counts

the number of times a research output appears in the reference lists of other articles and books. Found in: Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science.



H-index

designed to measure an author's productivity and impact. It is the number of an author's publications (h) that have h or more citations to them. Found in: Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science.



Field-weighted citation impact

the ratio of citations received relative to the expected world average for the subject field, publication type and publication year. It can apply to a research output or group of research outputs. Found in SciVal.



Outputs in top percentiles

the number or percentage of research outputs in the top most-cited publications in the world, UK, or a specific country. Found in SciVal.



Journal Impact Factor

based on the average number of citations received per paper published in that journal in the preceding two years. Found in Journal Citation Reports.



Measures

CiteScore

the average number of citations received in a calendar year by all items published in that journal in the proceeding three years.

Measures

SCImago Journal Rank

places a higher value on citations from more prestigious journals.



Scopus SNIP

a ratio of a journal's citation count per paper and the citation potential in its subject field. The Scopus SNIP normalises citation rate subject differences. Found in Scopus.



Uses

- **provide evidence** of the impact of your research outputs when applying for jobs, promotion or research funding
- **find** new and emerging **areas** of research
- **identify** potential research **collaborators**
- **identify journals** in which to publish.



The DLSU Experience







Search: Keyword View Entire Collection

Search by Material Type

- Books
- Serials
- Theses
- AV Materials
- AV Materials: Movies
- Maps
- Article Index
- Archives materials index
- Faculty Research & Creative Works
- Lasalliana Collection
- Literary/History Index

Examples:

Search by Material Type

- Books
- Serials
- Theses
- AV Materials
- AV Materials: Movies
- Maps
- Article Index
- Archives materials index
- Faculty Research & Creative Works
- Lasalliana Collection
- Literary/History Index

Course Reserves

- Course Search
- Instructor Search

Search Satellite Libraries

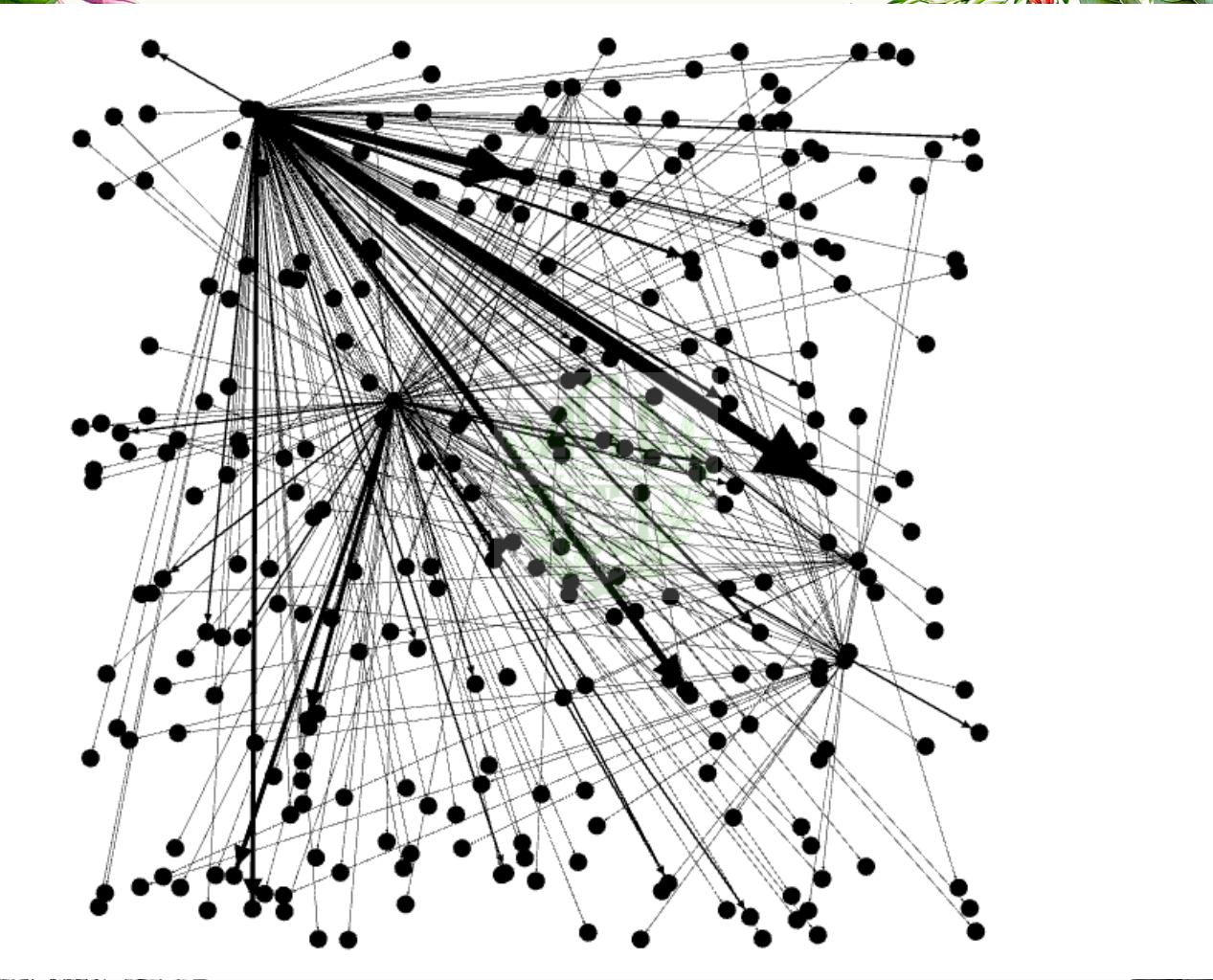
- Br. Benedict Learning Resource Center
- Law Library (BGC)
- Business Library (RCBC)
- Laguna Campus College Library
- KidsOnline - Laguna Campus Integrated School Library

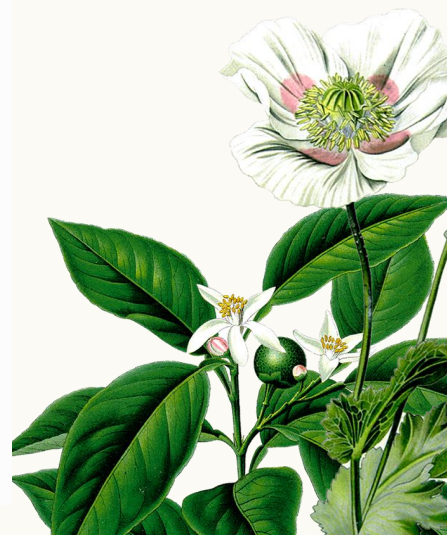
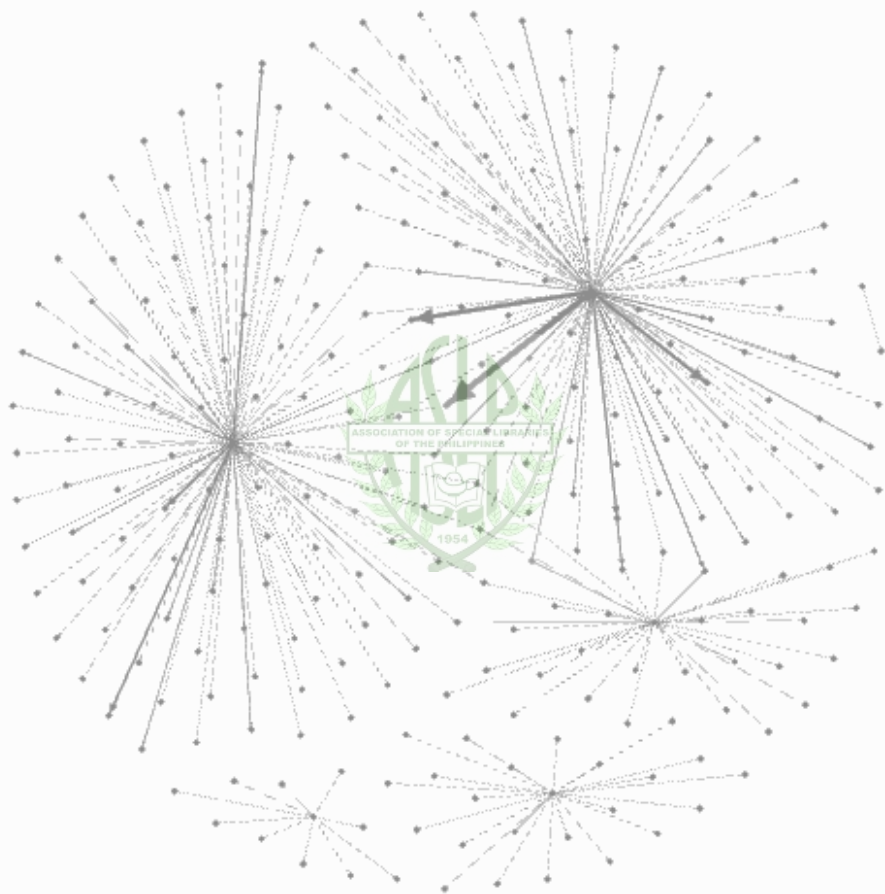
Library Services

- MyLibrary**
 - register pin/password / view library account / renew borrowed book(s)
- Suggest a purchase**
- Comments**
- New Acquisitions/Featured lists**
 - to view new titles acquired

How to...

- How to Reserve for Books Out on Loan
- How to Activate Your Personal Borrowing History







ULRICHSWEB™
GLOBAL SERIALS DIRECTORY



Scopus®

CABELLS
SCHOLARLY ANALYTICS



Hello LORAs,

Could you please check [Journal of Materials Science and Engineering A](#) and [Journal of Materials Science and Engineering B](#) in other scholarly indexers where these may be listed? Wala sa Scopus.

Thanks.

All the best,
Christine

On Fri, Nov 11, 2016 at 11:59 AM, Christine Abrigo <christine.abrigo@dlsu.edu.ph> wrote:

Will check po, Dr. Nila. Will get back to you.

Thanks.

All the best,
Christine



On Fri, Nov 11, 2016 at 9:56 AM, Leonila Abella <leonila.abella@dlsu.edu.ph> wrote:

Dear Christine,

May I know if this journal is abstracted in EBSCO or in any indexing company? I was informed before that this journal is an abstracted refereed journal.

Thanks for your time.

Nila

On Wed, Nov 9, 2016 at 12:36 PM, Christine Abrigo <christine.abrigo@dlsu.edu.ph> wrote:

Dear Dr. Nila,

Upon checking the Scopus title list, there is no entry there for both Journal of Materials Science and Engineering A and Journal of Materials Science and Engineering B:

Dear Dr. Nila,

I asked the Reference librarians to check our indexing sources and upon their investigation, it appears that the publisher is a predatory one. Please refer to their report below.

FYI. Thanks.

All the best,
Christine

On Fri, Nov 11, 2016 at 12:58 PM, DLSU Libraries <library@dlsu.edu.ph> wrote:

Miss Tin,

Can't seem to find the titles in eJournals A to Z which means the titles are not indexed in our subscriptions.

I started to suspect, then I verified and have found out that the ***[publisher is predatory](#)*** for the following reasons:

1. The publisher is listed in [Beall's List of Predatory Publishers](#).
2. Publisher's bogus identity is verified by a couple of articles ([1](#), [2](#)).
3. Though the titles are in [Ulrich](#), this does not justify their legitimacy.
4. Sudden change of [site address](#) from .com domain to .org for them to be appear legit.

Thank you.





Dear All:

The DLSU Libraries has emailed me that the International Journal of Marketing Management which was emailed to all of us last June 8 is part of the Beall's List. Please see email below. This means that it can be a predatory journal. If it is classified as a predatory journal, any publication in this Journal cannot be counted as part of permanency, promotion, etc. Please always have the Journal checked by the DLSU Library to know if it is part of the Beall's List. Or you can go to this link to check:

<https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>







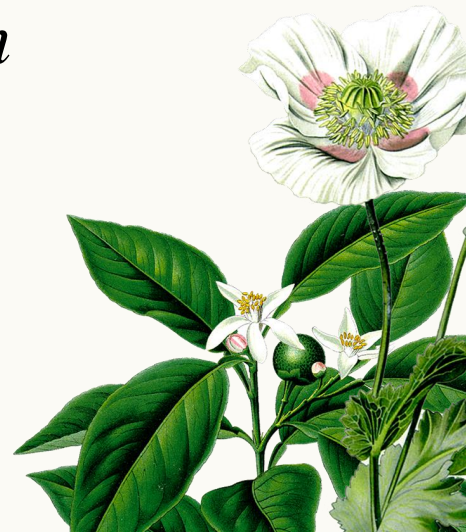
Calculating an author's h-index





*index (h) is equal to the number of papers
(N_p) with at least h citations each*

$$h = N_p = h$$





Publication		Times Cited
1	.....	87
2	.....	70
3	.....	46
4	.....	32
5	.....	19
6	.....	15
7	.....	10
8	.....	9
<hr/>		
9	.....	8
10	.....	6
11	.....	4
12	.....	1

Cut-off





Raymond R. Tan

[De La Salle University](#)

Verified email at dlsu.edu.ph

[Process systems engineering](#) [Process integration](#)

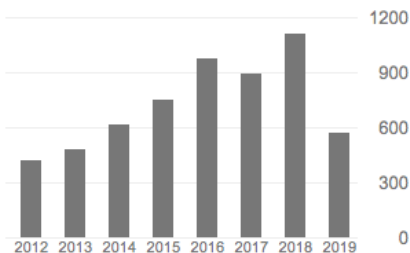


TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Pinch analysis approach to carbon-constrained energy sector planning RR Tan, DCY Foo Energy 32 (8), 1422-1429	235	2007
Net energy analysis of the production of biodiesel and biogas from the microalgae: Haematococcus pluvialis and Nannochloropsis LF Razon, RR Tan Applied Energy 88 (10), 3507-3514	225	2011
Sustainable consumption and production for Asia: sustainability through green design and practice ML Tseng, RR Tan, AB Siriban-Manalang Journal of Cleaner Production 40, 1-5	192	2013
Automated targeting technique for single-impurity resource conservation networks. Part 2: Single-pass and partitioning waste-interception systems DKS Ng, DCY Foo, RR Tan Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research 48 (16), 7647-7661	144 *	2009
Synthesis of direct and indirect interplant water network IML Chew, R Tan, DKS Ng, DCY Foo, T Majazi, J Gouws Industrial & engineering chemistry research 47 (23), 9485-9496	126	2008
Bi-level fuzzy optimization approach for water exchange in eco-industrial parks KB Aviso, RR Tan, AB Culaba, JB Cruz Jr Process Safety and Environmental Protection 88 (1), 31-40	117	2010
Game theory approach to the analysis of inter-plant water integration in an eco-industrial park IML Chew, RR Tan, DCY Foo, ASF Chiu Journal of Cleaner Production 17 (18), 1611-1619	114	2009

Cited by

[VIEW ALL](#)

	All	Since 2014
Citations	6994	4932
h-index	44	35
i10-index	160	146





Calculating a journal's impact factor



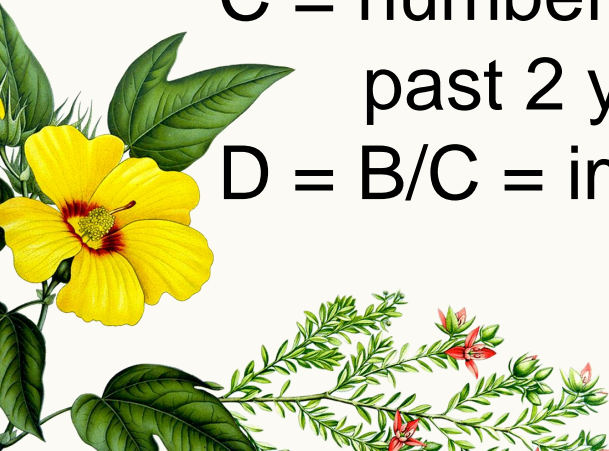


A = total cites in calculated year

B = cites in the calculated year published in
the past 2 years

C = number of articles published in the
past 2 years

D = B/C = impact factor



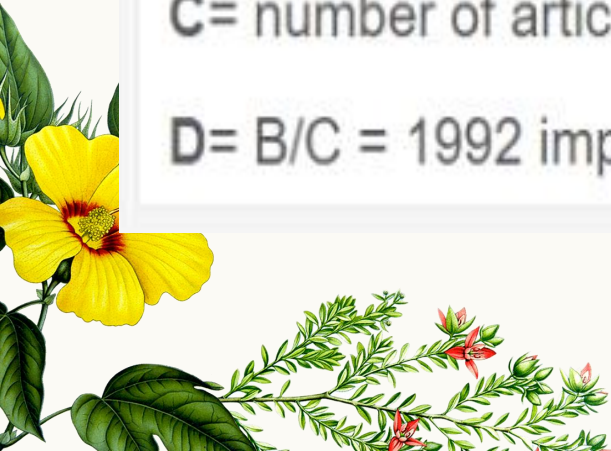


A= total cites in 1992

B= 1992 cites to articles published in 1990-91 (this is a subset of A)

C= number of articles published in 1990-91

D= B/C = 1992 impact factor





Let's do this!





Author 1

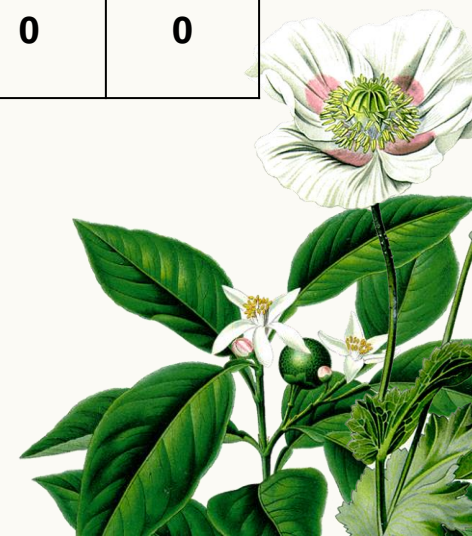
Papers

1 (2015)	2 (2012)	3 (2018)	4 (2010)	5 (2012)	6 (2010)	7 (2017)	8 (2018)	9 (2017)
8	5	4	4	1	1	0	0	0

Citations

h - index = _____
i10 index = _____

Calculate the indices.





Author 2

Papers

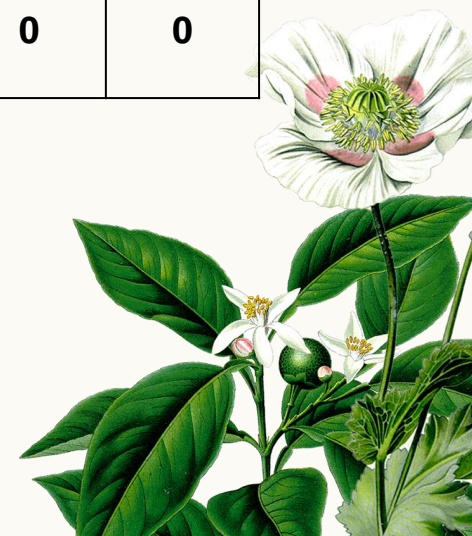
1 (2013)	2 (2010)	3 (2018)	4 (2013)	5 (2017)	6 (2015)	7 (2012)	8 (2018)	9 (2016)
25	22	18	12	4	1	0	0	0

Citations

h - index = _____

i10 index = _____

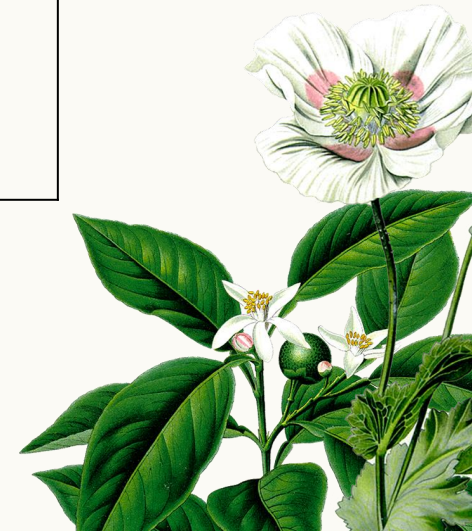
Calculate the indices.





Journal 1

2016	2017	2018
12	13	16 from 2016 and 2017



Calculate the impact factor.



Journal 2

2012	2013	2014
9 articles	9 articles	12 citations from 2012 and 2013



Calculate the impact factor.



Thank you!





John Louie Zabala

Readers' Services Librarian

De La Salle University

john.louie.zabala@dlsu.edu.ph





Dundar, H., & Lewis, D. R. (1998). Determinants of research productivity in higher education. *Research in higher education*, 39(6), 607-631.

Fetalver Jr, M. A. (2013). Predictors of research dissemination and utilization in State Higher Education Institutions in Region IV, Philippines. *Liceo Journal Higher Education Research*, 6(2), 171.

Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. *Journal of documentation*, 25(4), 348-349.

