

# MESUR

## Making Use and Sense of Scholarly Usage Data

<<http://www.mesur.org>>

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Acknowledgements: Marko A. Rodriguez (LANL), Ryan Chute (LANL), Lyudmila L. Balakireva (LANL), Aric Hagberg (LANL), Luis Bettencourt (LANL)



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Fiesole retreat, Glasgow– July 24th, 2009



# Scholarly assessment for the digital age

Significant changes in type of published resources and how they are accessed -> necessitates changes in scholarly evaluation system

- THEN: paper era
  - RESOURCES: printed articles, journals, books
  - EVALUATION: text, citations
  - METRICS: citation counts, e.g. Impact Factors
  - COMMUNITY: article authors, published in tracked journals
  - TIMELINE: t – publication delay (2-3 years)
- NOW: online era
  - RESOURCES: articles, journals, books, data + software, images, data, audio, video, ...
  - EVALUATION: online networks expressing influence, status, trust, etc
  - METRICS: multiple network metrics, multiple types of impact
  - COMMUNITY: all who have access, article authors + practitioners, laypeople, etc
  - TIMELINE: immediate

We need a scholarly assessment system fit for the online, digital era.



# INNOVATION 1: Usage Data

Usage data offers the ability to:

- Represent user interactions for all digital scholarly content, i.e. papers, journals, preprints, blog postings, datasets, chemical structures, software, ...
  - Not just for a select group of 10,000 journals
- Interactions reflects the activities of all users of scholarly information, not only of scholarly authors
- Interactions are recorded starting immediately after *publication*
  - Not after publication of citeR: publication delays = [1,3] years
  - Rapid indicator of scholarly trends

So the interest in usage data from projects such as COUNTER, Citebase, IKS and MESUR should not come as a surprise!

# And the Obvious Challenges of Usage Data

## Usage data comes with significant challenges

- What exactly is usage?
  - E.g. various types of usage (download pdf, email abstract, ...); impact of user interface on usage recordings, ...
  - *Attention data* would be a better term.
- Privacy concerns
- Aggregating item-level usage data across networked systems:
  - Standardized recording
  - Standardized aggregating
  - Click-streams across networked systems
- How to deal with bots?

## INNOVATION 2: Network-Based Metrics

We have 50 years of network science available to us

- A wide variety of metrics has been proposed to characterize networks, and to assess the importance of nodes in a network
  - E.g. social network analysis; small world graphs, graph theory, social modeling
- So when defining metrics for scholarly communication (clearly a network), we should probably leverage network science
  - Cf. Google's PageRank versus Alta Vista's statistical ranking
- A network (and hence a network-based metric) takes context into account; a statistical count does not.
- Readings:
  - Barabasi (2003) Linked.
  - Wasserman (1994). Social network analysis.

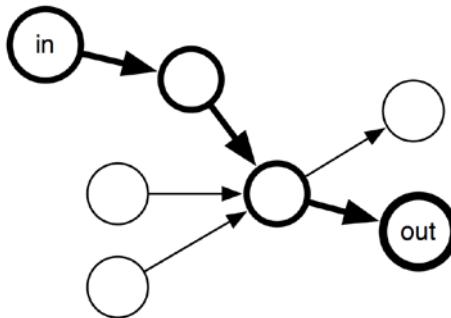
# Network-Based Metrics

Classes of metrics:

- Degree
- Shortest path
- Random walk
- Distribution

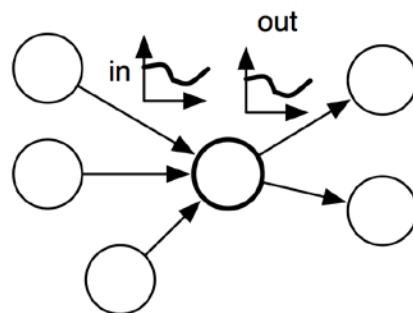
Shortest path

- Closeness
- Betweenness
- Newman



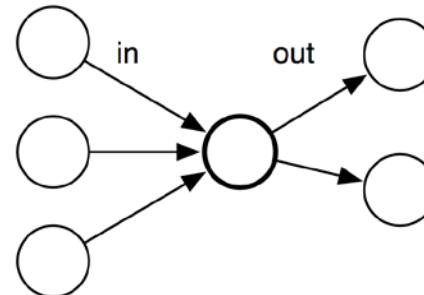
Distribution

- In-degree entropy
- Out-degree entropy
- Bucket Entropy



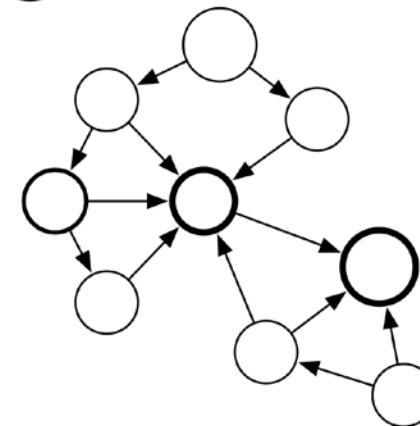
Degree

- In-degree
- Out-degree



Random walk

- PageRank
- Eigenvector



# PageRank computed on Citation Network

	ISI IF		PR <sub>w</sub> x 10 <sup>3</sup>		Y-factor x 10 <sup>2</sup>	
rank	value	Journal	value	Journal	value	Journal
1	52.28	ANNU REV IMMUNOL	17.46	J BIOL CHEM	51.15	NATURE
2	37.65	ANNU REV BIOCHEM	16.51	NATURE	47.72	SCIENCE
3	36.83	PHYSIOL REV	16.02	SCIENCE	19.92	NEW ENGL J MED
4	35.04	NAT REV MOL CELL BIO	13.77	PNAS	14.36	CELL
5	34.83	NEW ENGL J MED	8.90	PHYS REV LETT	14.14	PNAS
6	33.95	NAT REV CANCER	5.93	PHYS REV B	11.32	J BIOL CHEM
7	33.06	CANCER J CLIN	5.72	NEW ENGL J MED	8.73	JAMA
8	30.98	NATURE	5.40	ASTROPHYS J	7.83	LANCET
9	30.55	NAT MED	5.39	CELL	7.22	NAT GENET
10	30.17	ANNU REV NEUROSCI	4.90	J AM CHEM SOC	6.26	PHYS REV LETT

2003 JCR, Science Edition  
5709 journals

Johan Bollen, Marko A. Rodriguez, and Herbert Van de Sompel. [Journal status](#). *Scientometrics*, 69(3), December 2006 (DOI:[10.1007/s11192-006-0176-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-006-0176-z))  
Philip Ball. [Prestige is factored into journal ratings](#). *Nature* **439**, 770-771, February 2006 (DOI:[10.1038/439770a](https://doi.org/10.1038/439770a))

Cf: <http://www.eigenfactor.org/>



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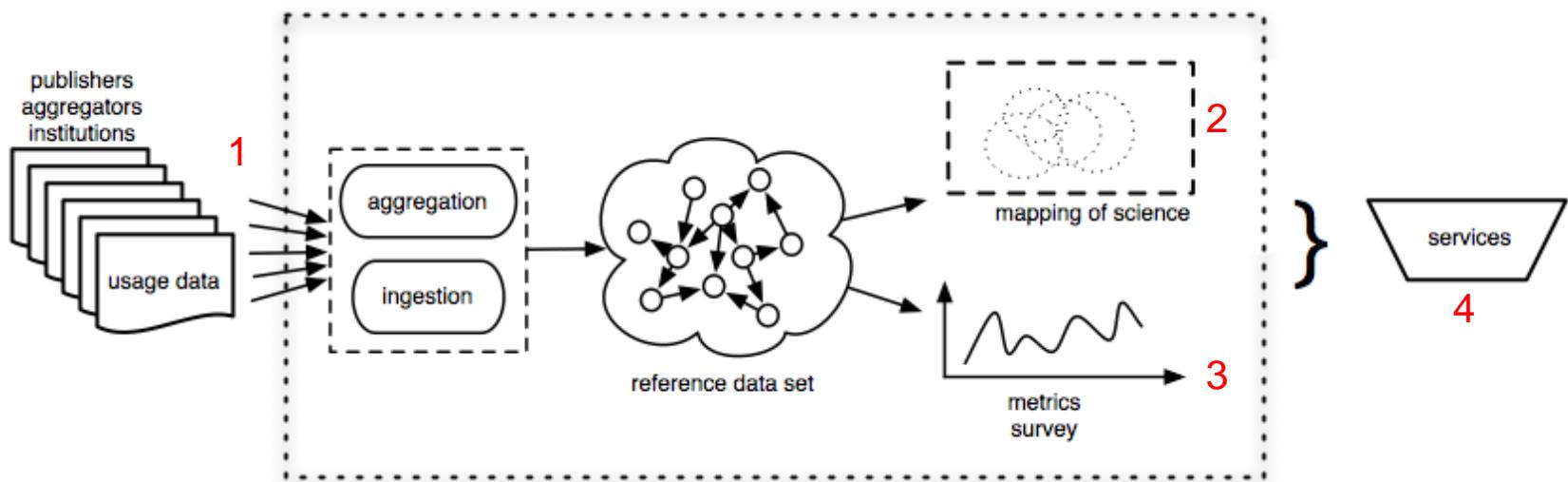


# MESUR: A Thorough, Scientific Approach

1. Create very large-scale reference data set: representative sample?
  - a) Usage, citation and bibliographic data combined
  - b) Various communities, various collections
2. Investigate validity of usage data and usage-based metrics – focus on journals:
  - a) Is there any significant structure in usage data?
  - b) Compute a variety of journal metrics for usage data & cross-validate with other journal metrics, e.g. citation-based IF
3. Deploy tools to explore usage-based journal metrics

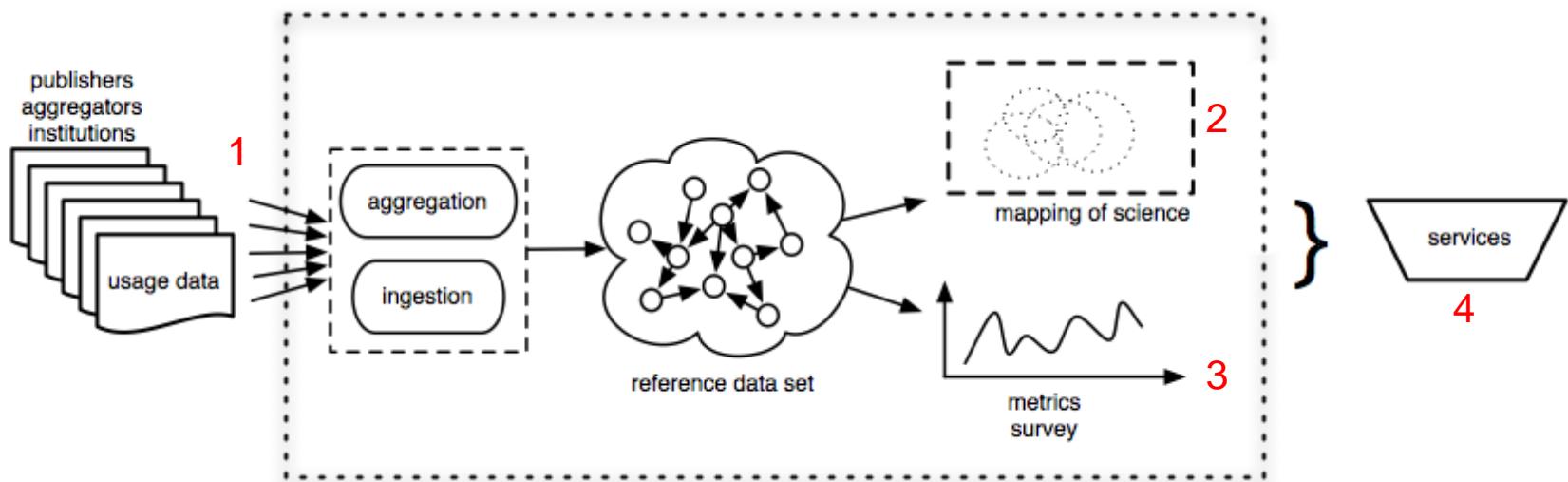
# MESUR: Project Phases

- 1) Usage data acquisition
- 2) Structure in usage data - Map of Science
- 3) Metrics based on usage and citation - Compare
- 4) Services



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# How to Obtain 1,000,000,000 Usage Events?

## Politely ask publishers, aggregators, institutions

- Scale: > 1,000,000,000 usage events
- Period: 2002-2007, but mostly 2006
- Span:
  - > 50M articles ; > 100,000 journals (inc. newspapers, magazines,...)
  - Publishers, Aggregators, Linking Servers, Proxy Servers:
    - BMC, Blackwell, UC, CSU (23), EBSCO, ELSEVIER, EMERALD, INGENTA, JSTOR, LANL, MIMAS/ZETOC, THOMSON, UPENN (9), UTEXAS
  - Strict agreements regarding confidentiality of data

# Some Minimal Requirements for Usage Data

**In order to be able to construct usage-based networks**

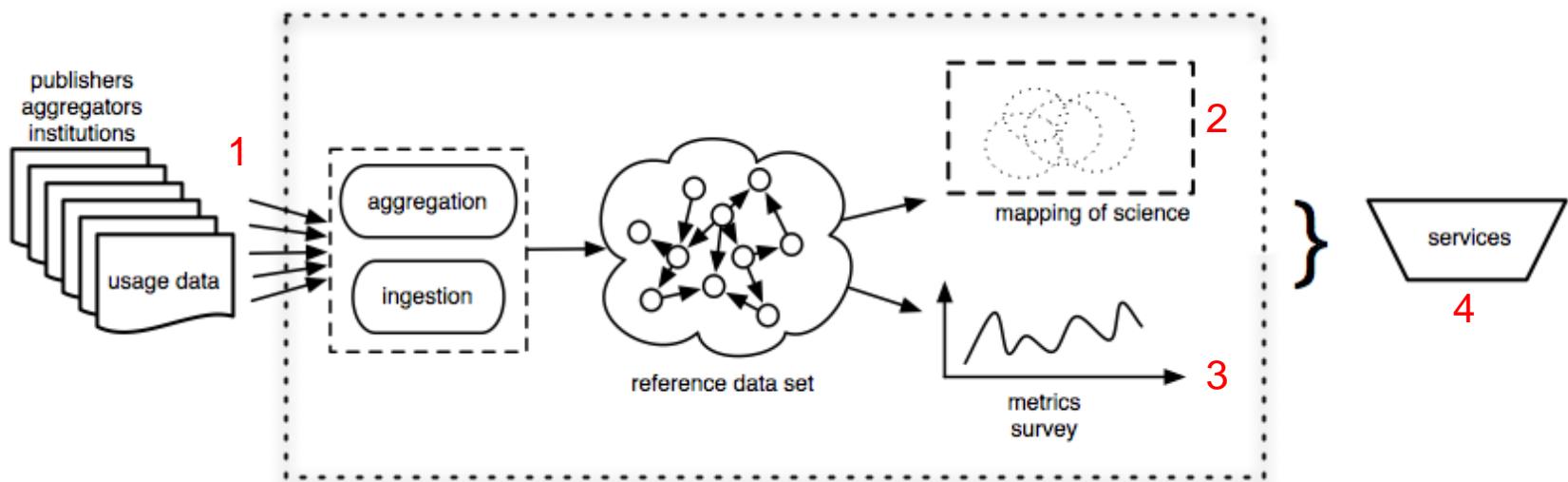
- Article level usage events
- Fields: unique session ID, date/time, unique document ID and/or metadata, request type

**Usage data is NOT usage statistics**

field	data	statistics
event ID	Yes	No
user ID	Yes	No
session ID	Yes	No
request type	Yes	Yes
resource ID	Yes	Yes
date-time	Yes	Yes
aggregate value	No	Yes

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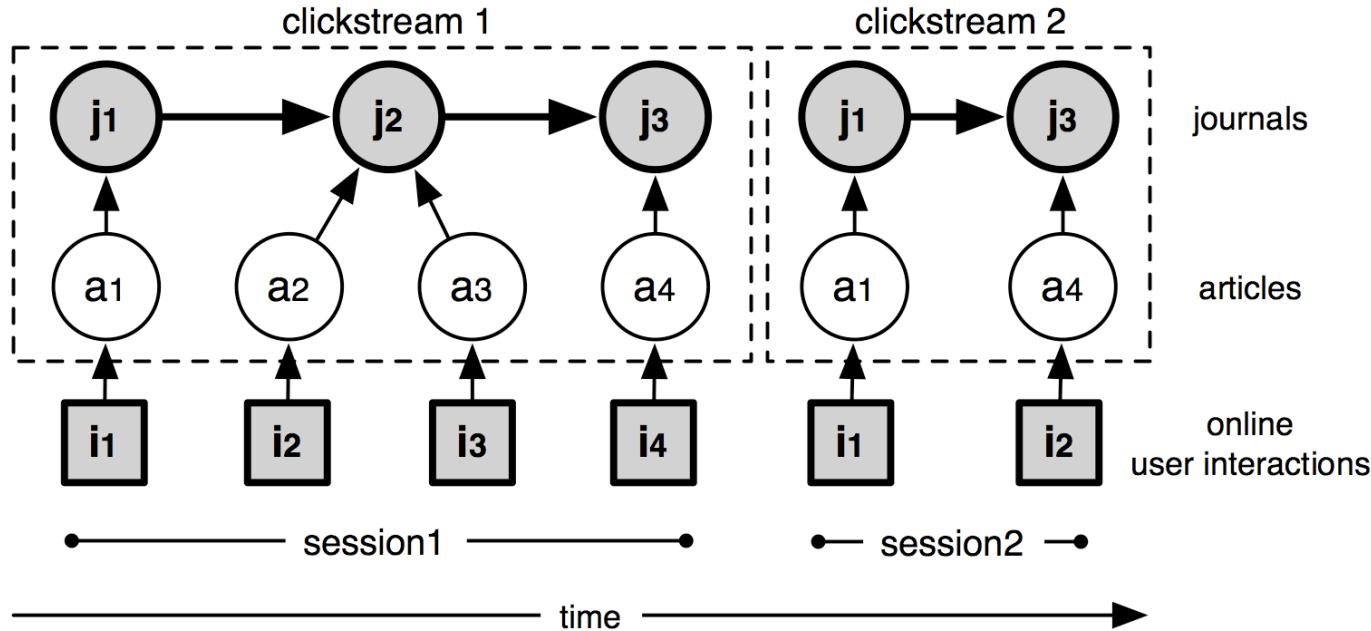


# Data set: subset of MESUR

- Common time period:
  - March 1st 2006 - February 1st 2007
  - Thomson Scientific (Web of Science), Elsevier (Scopus), JSTOR, Ingenta, University of Texas (9 campuses, 6 health institutions), and California State University (23 campuses)
- 346,312,045 usage events
- 97,532 serials (many of which not journals)

Domain	Usage	UC Degrees	JCR
Natural Science	37%	39%	92.8%
Social Sciences	45%	46%	7.2%
Humanities	14%	15%	

# Generating a Network from Usage Data



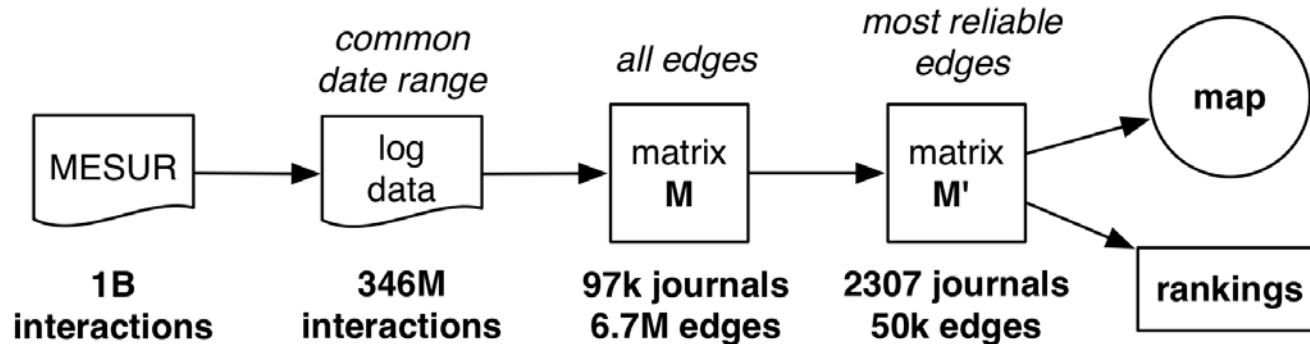
Same session ~ documents relatedness

- Same session, same user: common interest
- Frequency of co-occurrence = degree of relationship
- Normalized: conditional probability

Note: not something we invented

- Association rule learning in data mining
- Cf. Netflix, Amazon recommendations

# Visualizing a Usage-Based Network

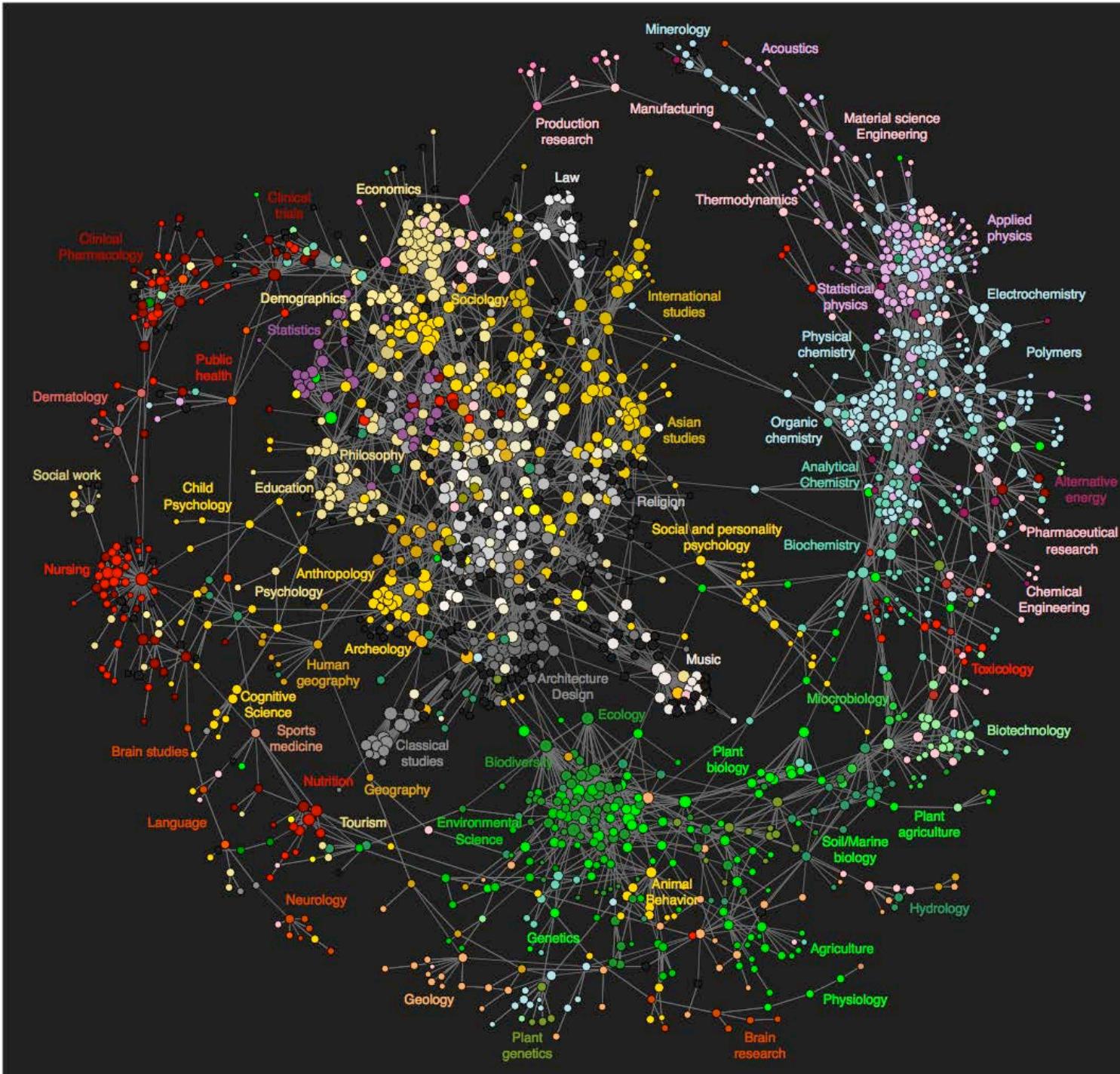


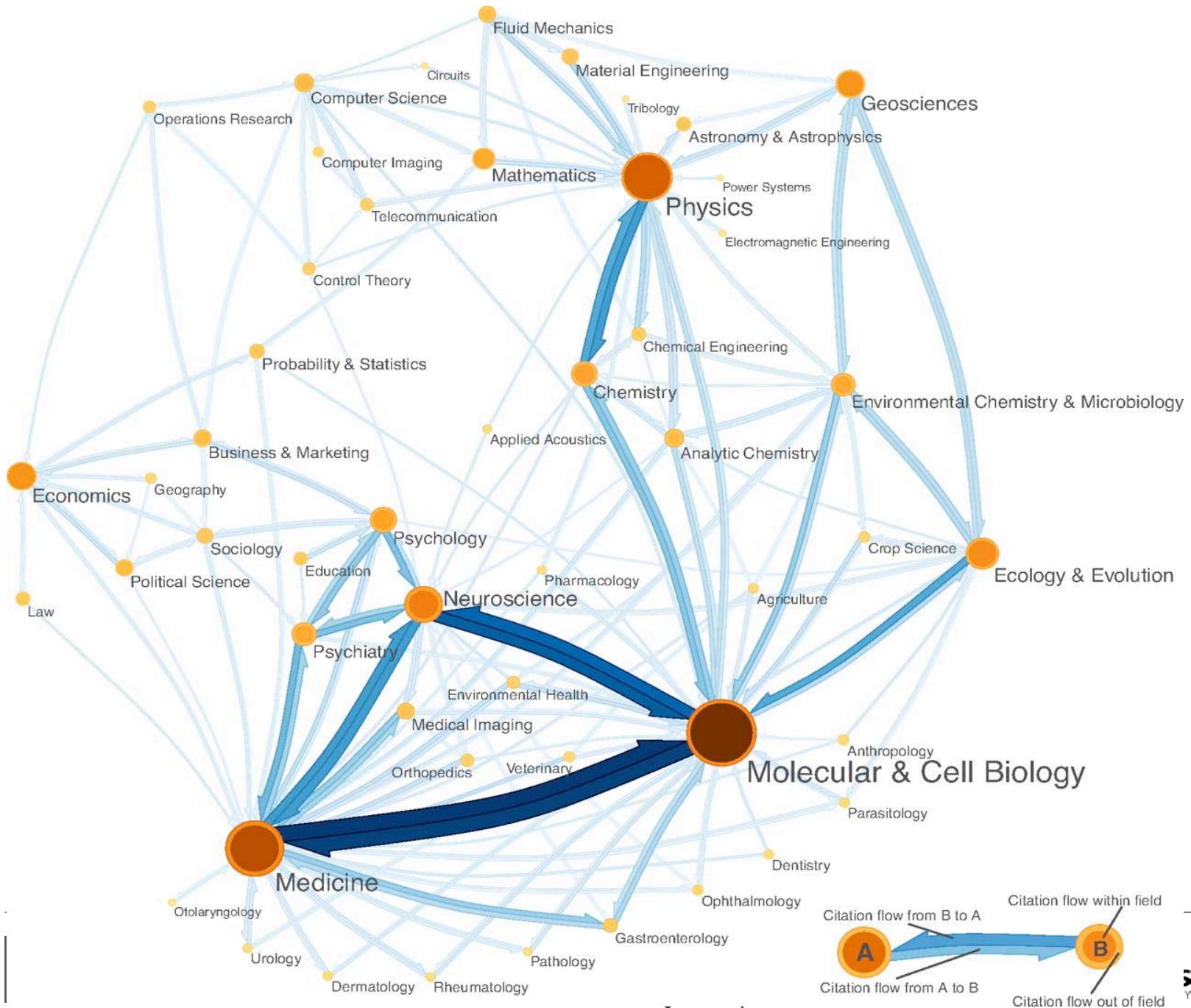
Parameter	Network matrix	
	$M$	$M'$
Journals	97,532	2,307
Edges	6,783,552	50,000
Matrix density	0.071%	0.939%
Strongly Connected Components (SCC)	16,474	236
Journals in SCC	80,934	1,944
Average journal clustering coefficient (SCC)	0.285	0.514
Diameter of largest SCC	37	14

## Layout algorithm:

- “Fruchterman-Reingold” (1991)
- “Force-directed placement”
- Balancing node attraction (edges) with geometric repulsion (distance)

Bollen J, Van de Sompel H, Hagberg A, Bettencourt L, Chute R, et al. 2009 Clickstream Data Yields High-Resolution Maps of Science. PLoS ONE 4(3): e4803. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0004803



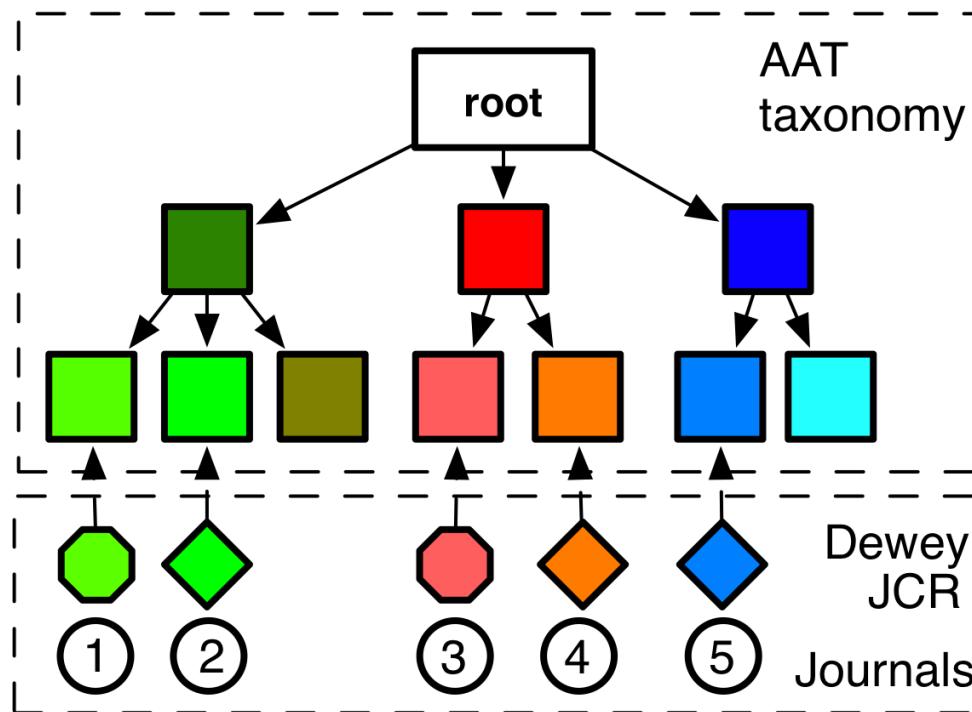


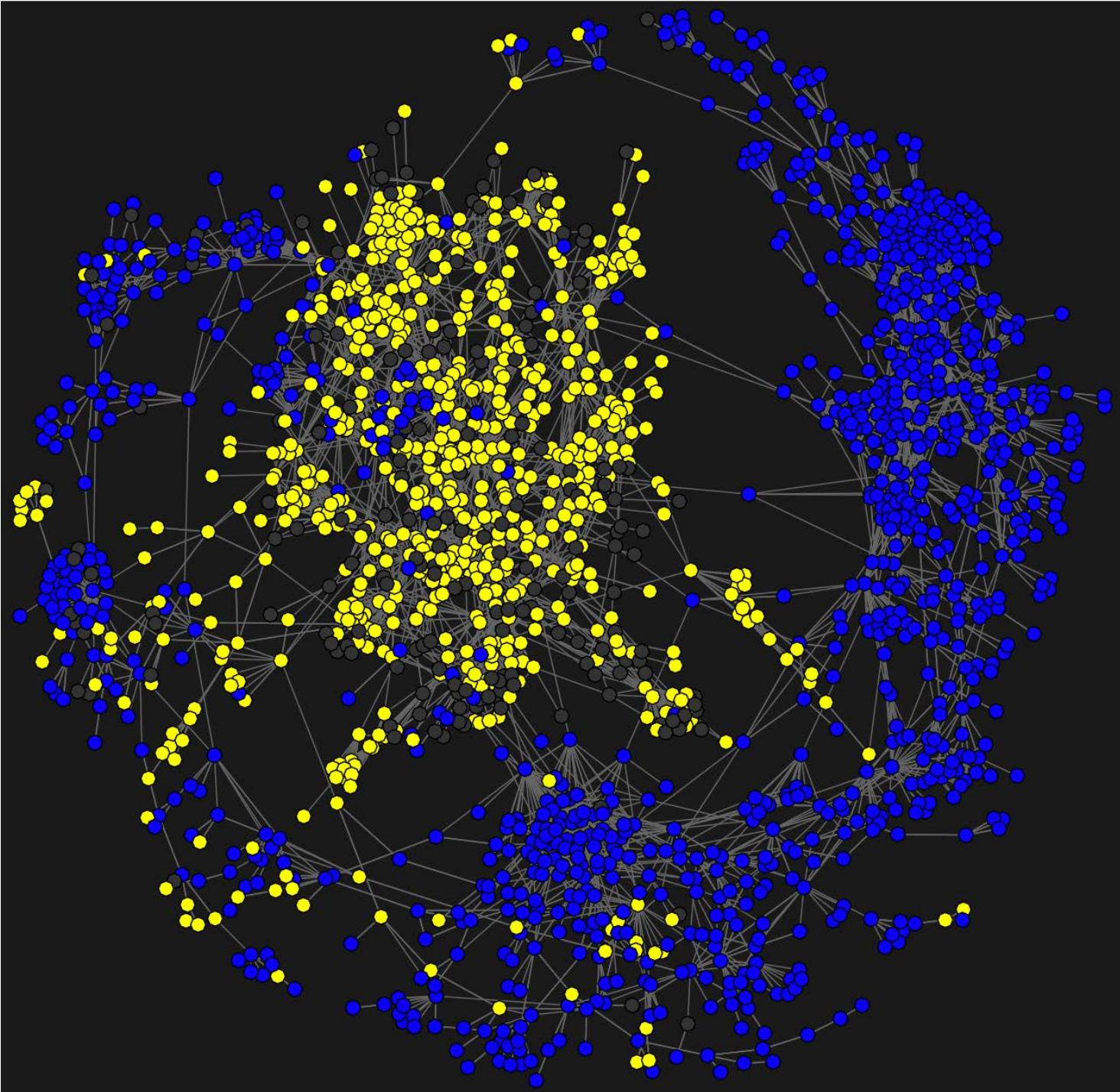
Martin Rosvall and Carl T. Bergstrom (2008) Maps of random walks on complex networks reveal community structure. PNAS January 29, 2008 vol. 105 no. 4 1118-1123



# Validating the Usage-Based Map

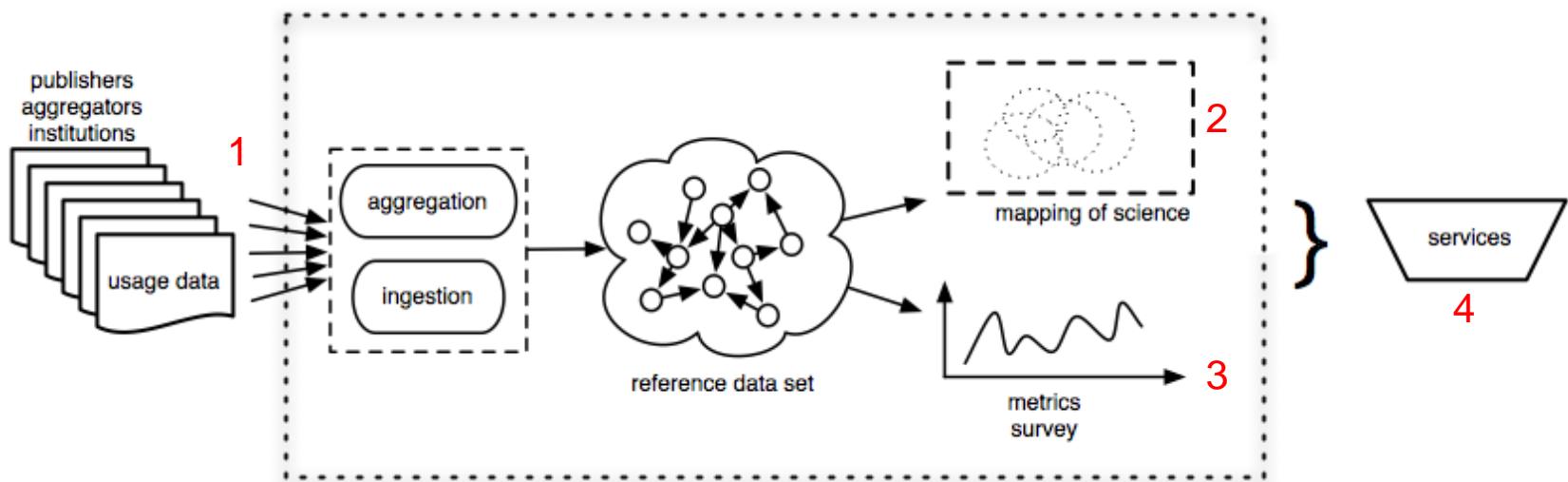
- Leverage Getty Research Art & Architecture thesaurus
- Cross-validation





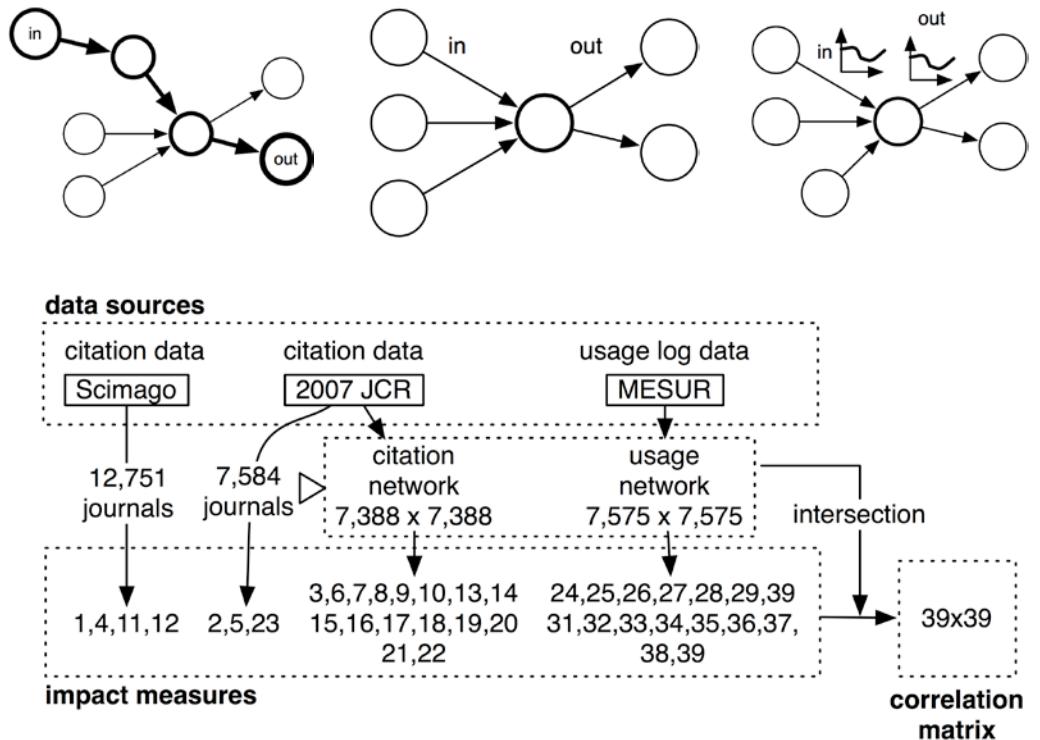
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# Metrics Computed for Usage and Citation Data

ID	Type	Measure	Source
1	Citation	Scimago Journal Rank	Scimago/Scopus
2	Citation	Immediacy Index	JCR 2007
3	Citation	Closeness	JCR 2007
4	Citation	Cites per doc	Scimago/Scopus
5	Citation	Journal Impact Factor	JCR 2007
6	Citation	Closeness centrality	JCR 2007
7	Citation	Out-degree centrality	JCR 2007
8	Citation	Out-degree centrality	JCR 2007
9	Citation	Degree Centrality	JCR 2007
10	Citation	Degree Centrality	JCR 2007
11	Citation	H-Index	Scimago/Scopus
12	Citation	Scimago Total cites	Scimago/Scopus
13	Citation	Journal Cite Probability	JCR 2007
14	Citation	In-degree centrality	JCR 2007
15	Citation	In-degree centrality	JCR 2007
16	Citation	PageRank	JCR 2007
17	Citation	PageRank	JCR 2007
18	Citation	PageRank	JCR 2007
19	Citation	PageRank	JCR 2007
20	Citation	Y-factor	JCR 2007
21	Citation	Betweenness centrality	JCR 2007
22	Citation	Betweenness centrality	JCR 2007
23	Citation	Citation Half-Life	JCR 2007
24	Usage	Closeness centrality	MESUR 2007
25	Usage	Closeness centrality	MESUR 2007
26	Usage	Degree centrality	MESUR 2007
27	Usage	PageRank	MESUR 2007
28	Usage	PageRank	MESUR 2007
29	Usage	In-degree centrality	MESUR 2007
30	Usage	Out-degree centrality	MESUR 2007
31	Usage	PageRank	MESUR 2007
32	Usage	PageRank	MESUR 2007
33	Usage	Betweenness centrality	MESUR 2007
34	Usage	Betweenness centrality	MESUR 2007
35	Usage	Degree centrality	MESUR 2007
36	Usage	Out-degree centrality	MESUR 2007
37	Usage	In-degree centrality	MESUR 2007
38	Usage	Journal Use Probability	MESUR 2007
39	Usage	Usage Impact Factor	MESUR 2007



**Fig. 4.** Schematic representation of data sources and processing. Impact measure identifiers refer to Table 1.

Bollen J, Van de Sompel H, Hagberg A, Chute R. 2009 A principal component analysis of 39 scientific impact measures. <http://arxiv.org/abs/0902.2183> Submitted to PLoS ONE

# Citation Network Rankings

## 2004 Impact Factor

value	journal
1 49.794	CANCER
2 47.400	ANNU REV IMMUNOL
3 44.016	NEW ENGL J MED
4 33.456	ANNU REV BIOCHEM
5 31.694	NAT REV CANCER

## Citation Pagerank

value	journal
1 0.0116	SCIENCE
2 0.0111	J BIOL CHEM
3 0.0108	NATURE
4 0.0101	PNAS
5 0.006	PHYS REV LETT

## betweenness

value	journal
1 0.076	PNAS
2 0.072	SCIENCE
3 0.059	NATURE
4 0.039	LECT NOTES COMPUT SC
5 0.017	LANCET

## Closeness

value	journal
1 7.02e-05	PNAS
2 6.72e-05	LECT NOTES COMPUT SC
3 6.43e-05	NATURE
4 6.37e-05	SCIENCE
5 6.37e-05	J BIOL CHEM

## In-Degree

value	journal
1 3448	SCIENCE
2 3182	NATURE
3 2913	PNAS
4 2190	LANCET
5 2160	NEW ENGL J MED

## In-degree entropy

Value	journal
1 9.849	LANCET
2 9.748	SCIENCE
3 9.701	NEW ENGL J MED
4 9.611	NATURE
5 9.526	JAMA

# Usage Network Rankings

## 2004 Impact Factor

value	journal
1 49.794	CANCER
2 47.400	ANNU REV IMMUNOL
3 44.016	NEW ENGL J MED
4 33.456	ANNU REV BIOCHEM
5 31.694	NAT REV CANCER

## Pagerank

value	journal
1 0.0016	SCIENCE
2 0.0015	NATURE
3 0.0013	PNAS
4 0.0010	LNCS
5 0.0008	J BIOL CHEM

## betweenness

value	journal
1 0.035	SCIENCE
2 0.032	NATURE
3 0.020	PNAS
4 0.017	LNCS
5 0.006	LANCET

## Closeness

value	journal
1 0.670	SCIENCE
2 0.665	NATURE
3 0.644	PNAS
4 0.591	LNCS
5 0.587	BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO

## In-Degree

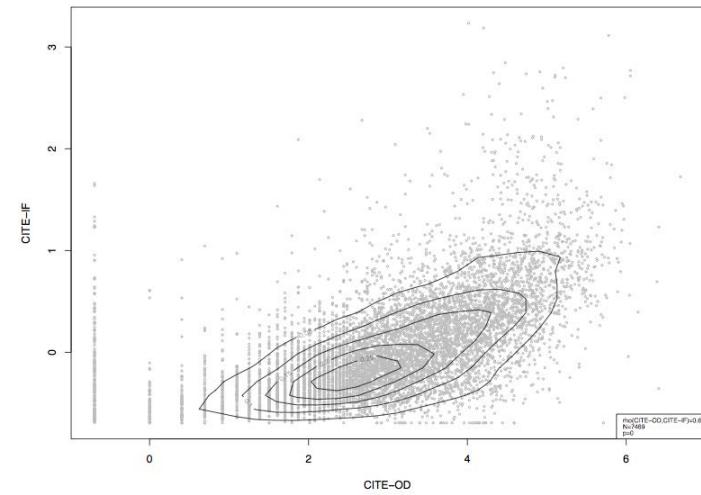
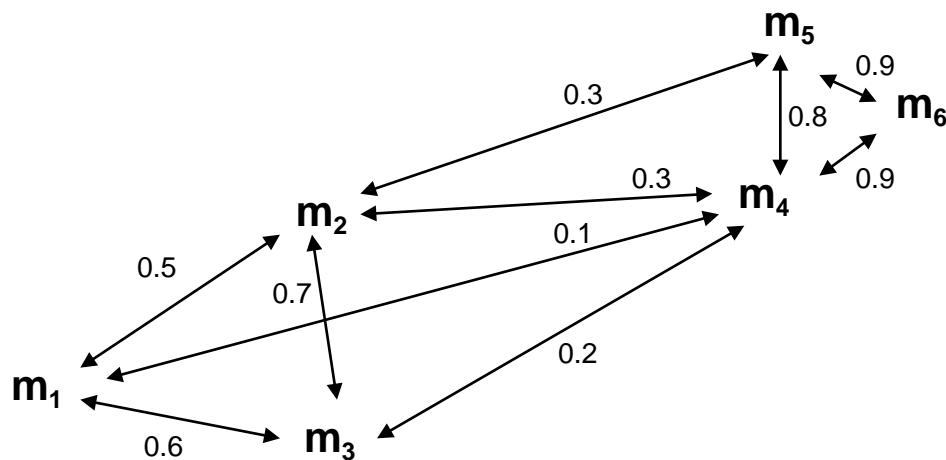
value	journal
1 4195	SCIENCE
2 4019	NATURE
3 3562	PNAS
4 2438	J BIOL CHEM
5 2432	LNCS

## In-degree entropy

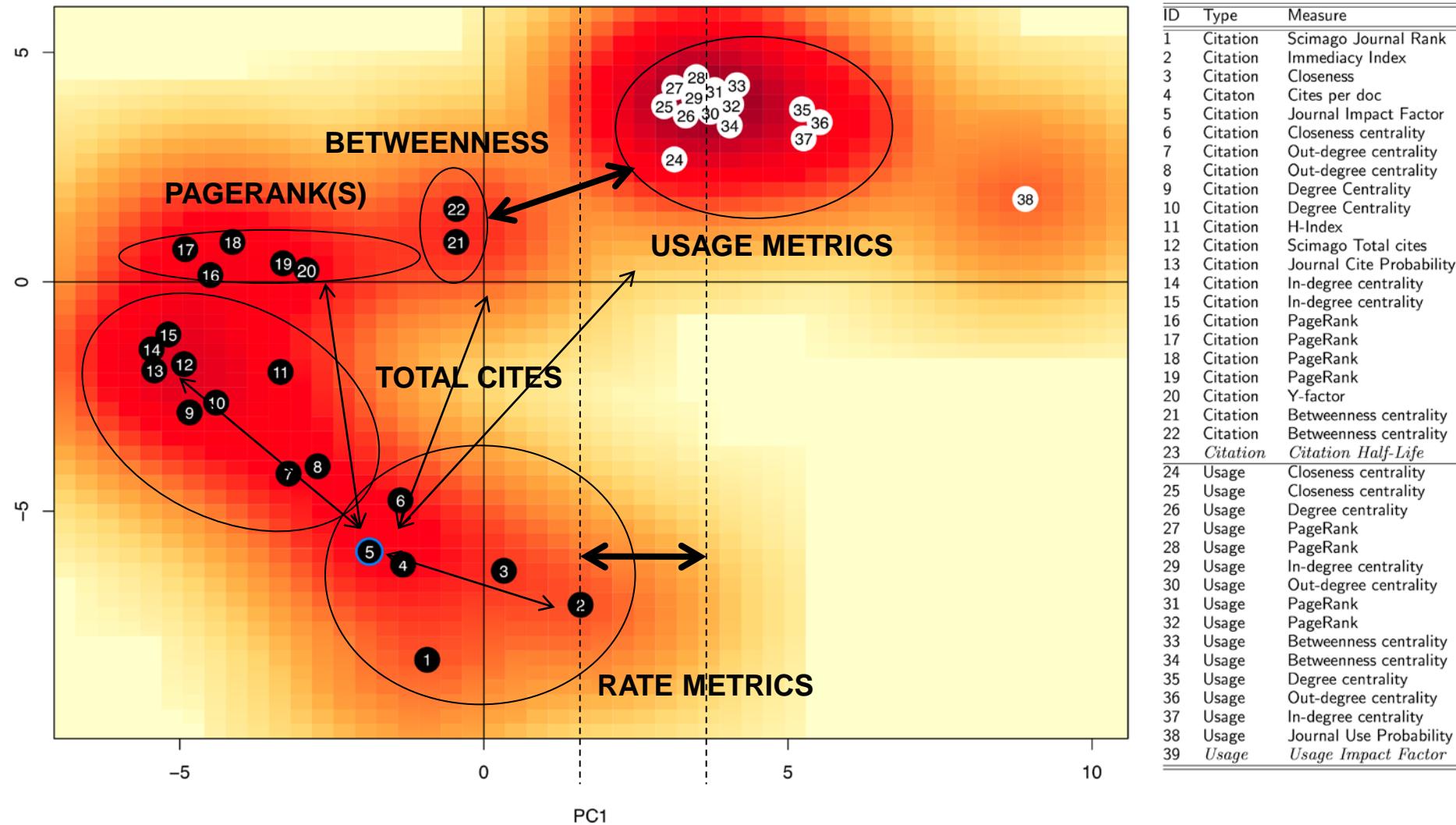
Value	journal
1 9.364	MED HYPOTHESES
2 9.152	PNAS
3 9.027	LIFE SCI
4 8.939	LANCET
5 8.858	INT J BIOCHEM CELL B

# Metric Correlations: Metric Maps

$R_{10 \times 10} =$	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>1.00</td><td>0.71</td><td>0.77</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.55</td><td>0.69</td><td>0.63</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.18</td></tr> <tr><td>0.71</td><td>0.99</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.69</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.85</td><td>0.49</td><td>0.44</td><td>0.49</td><td>0.22</td></tr> <tr><td>0.77</td><td>0.52</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.63</td><td>0.39</td><td>0.70</td><td>0.73</td><td>0.68</td><td>0.20</td></tr> <tr><td>0.52</td><td>0.69</td><td>0.62</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.68</td><td>0.78</td><td>0.49</td><td>0.56</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.06</td></tr> <tr><td>0.79</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.63</td><td>0.68</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.82</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.15</td></tr> <tr><td>0.55</td><td>0.85</td><td>0.39</td><td>0.78</td><td>0.82</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.40</td><td>0.40</td><td>0.50</td><td>0.13</td></tr> <tr><td>0.69</td><td>0.49</td><td>0.70</td><td>0.49</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.40</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.89</td><td>0.85</td><td>0.53</td></tr> <tr><td>0.63</td><td>0.44</td><td>0.73</td><td>0.56</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.40</td><td>0.89</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.97</td><td>0.45</td></tr> <tr><td>0.60</td><td>0.49</td><td>0.68</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.50</td><td>0.85</td><td>0.97</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.42</td></tr> <tr><td>0.18</td><td>0.22</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.13</td><td>0.53</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.42</td><td>1.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1.00	0.71	0.77	0.52	0.79	0.55	0.69	0.63	0.60	0.18	0.71	0.99	0.52	0.69	0.79	0.85	0.49	0.44	0.49	0.22	0.77	0.52	1.00	0.62	0.63	0.39	0.70	0.73	0.68	0.20	0.52	0.69	0.62	1.00	0.68	0.78	0.49	0.56	0.65	0.06	0.79	0.79	0.63	0.68	1.00	0.82	0.66	0.62	0.66	0.15	0.55	0.85	0.39	0.78	0.82	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.13	0.69	0.49	0.70	0.49	0.66	0.40	1.00	0.89	0.85	0.53	0.63	0.44	0.73	0.56	0.62	0.40	0.89	1.00	0.97	0.45	0.60	0.49	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.50	0.85	0.97	1.00	0.42	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.06	0.15	0.13	0.53	0.45	0.42	1.00	19: Citation PageRank 5: Journal Impact Factor 22: Citation Betweenness 6: Citation Closeness 11: Citation H-index 1: Citation Scimago Journal Rank 31: Usage PageRank 34: Usage Betweenness 24: Usage Closeness 39: Usage Impact Factor
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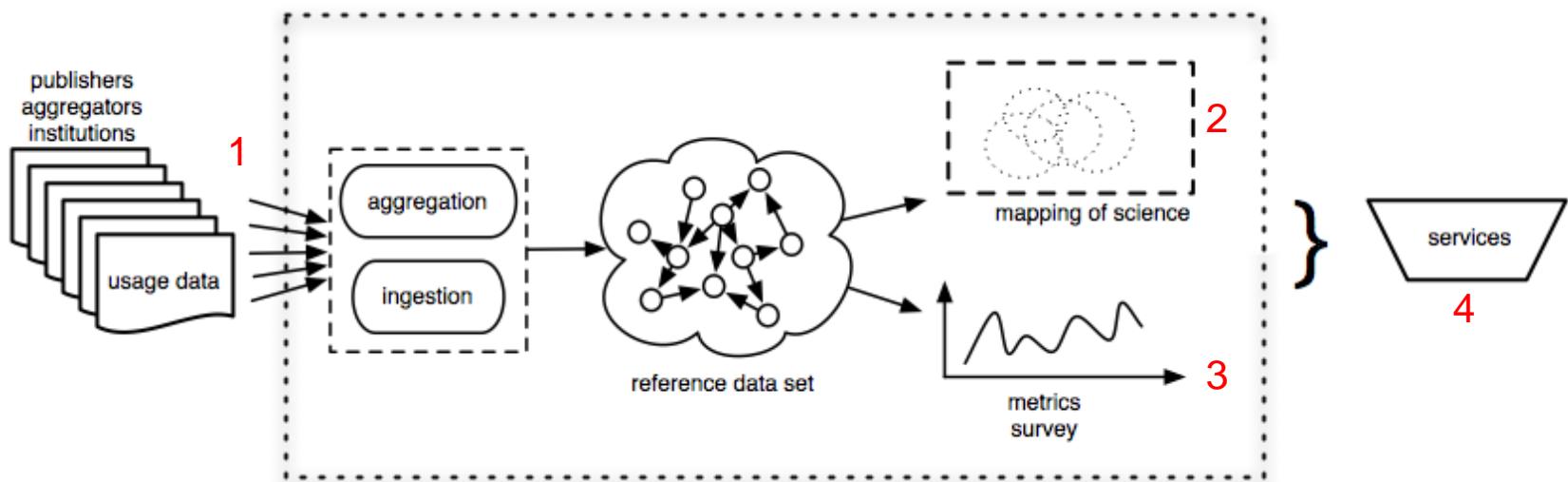


# The MESUR Metrics Map



# MESUR: Project Phases

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# MESUR Services – <http://www.mesur.org/services/>

**mesur**

MESUR: science maps and rankings from large-scale usage data

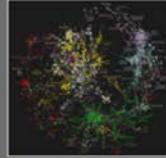
Services: [Maps](#) [Rankings](#) [Documentation](#) [Demos](#)

Search a domain, e.g. [biology](#) [Search](#)

The MESUR project studies science from large-scale usage data collected from some of the world's most significant publishers, aggregators and university consortia.

## MESUR services

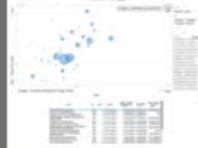
**Maps of science**



Explore interactive maps of science generated from large-scale usage data, including impact rankings provided for journals in the map (requires Java).  
Featured in *Nature News*, *Wired*, the *New York Times* and many other venues.

[go to maps](#)

**Interactive journal ranking service**



An interactive journal ranking service that allows you explore the top journals in a domain according to a variety of different impact metrics derived from MESUR's usage data collection.

[go to journal ranks](#)

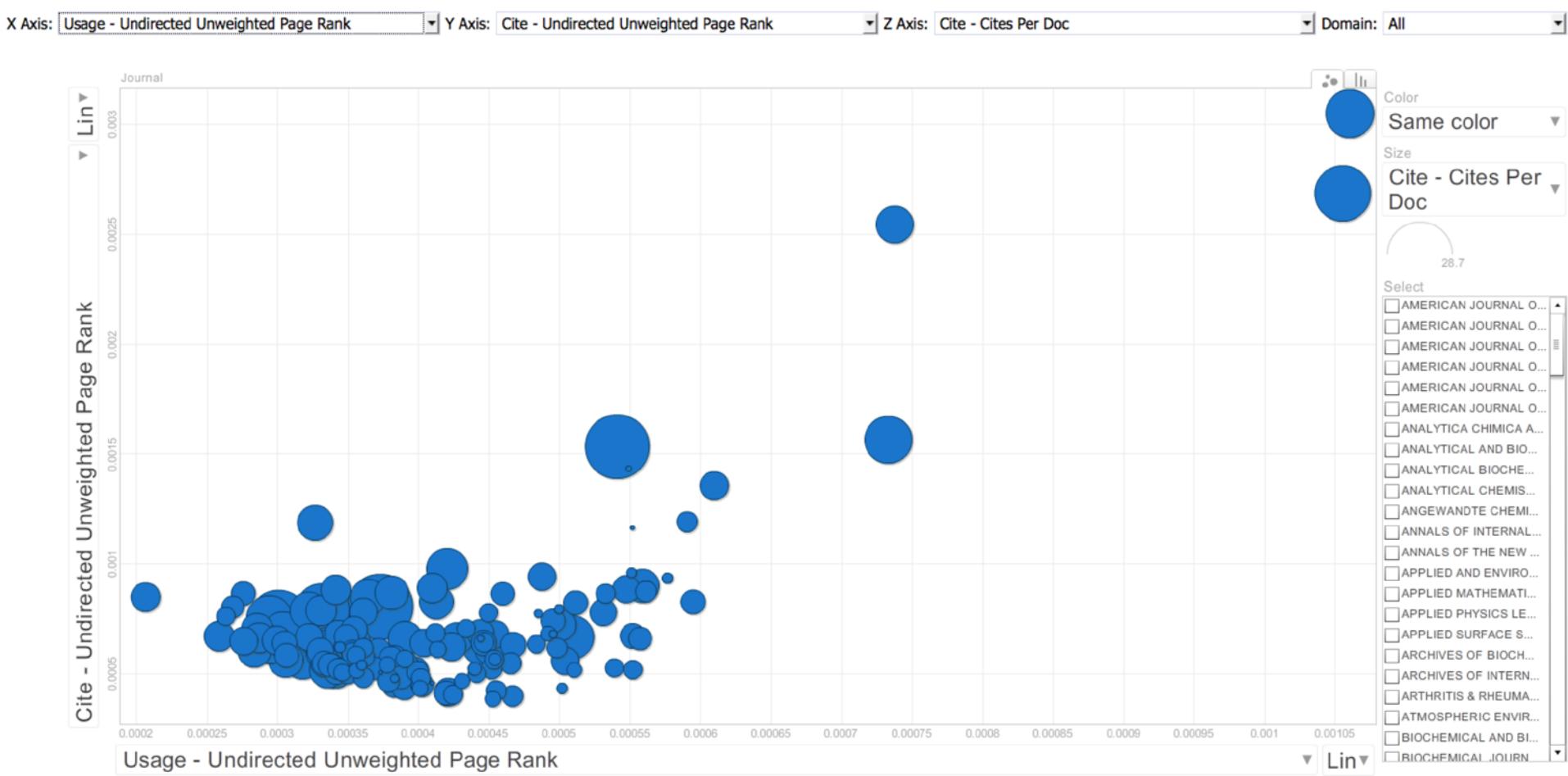
**Announcement:**  
MESUR has received an NSF grant to pursue...

**Press:**  
Discussion of map of science in EOS, a prominent Belgian science magazine.

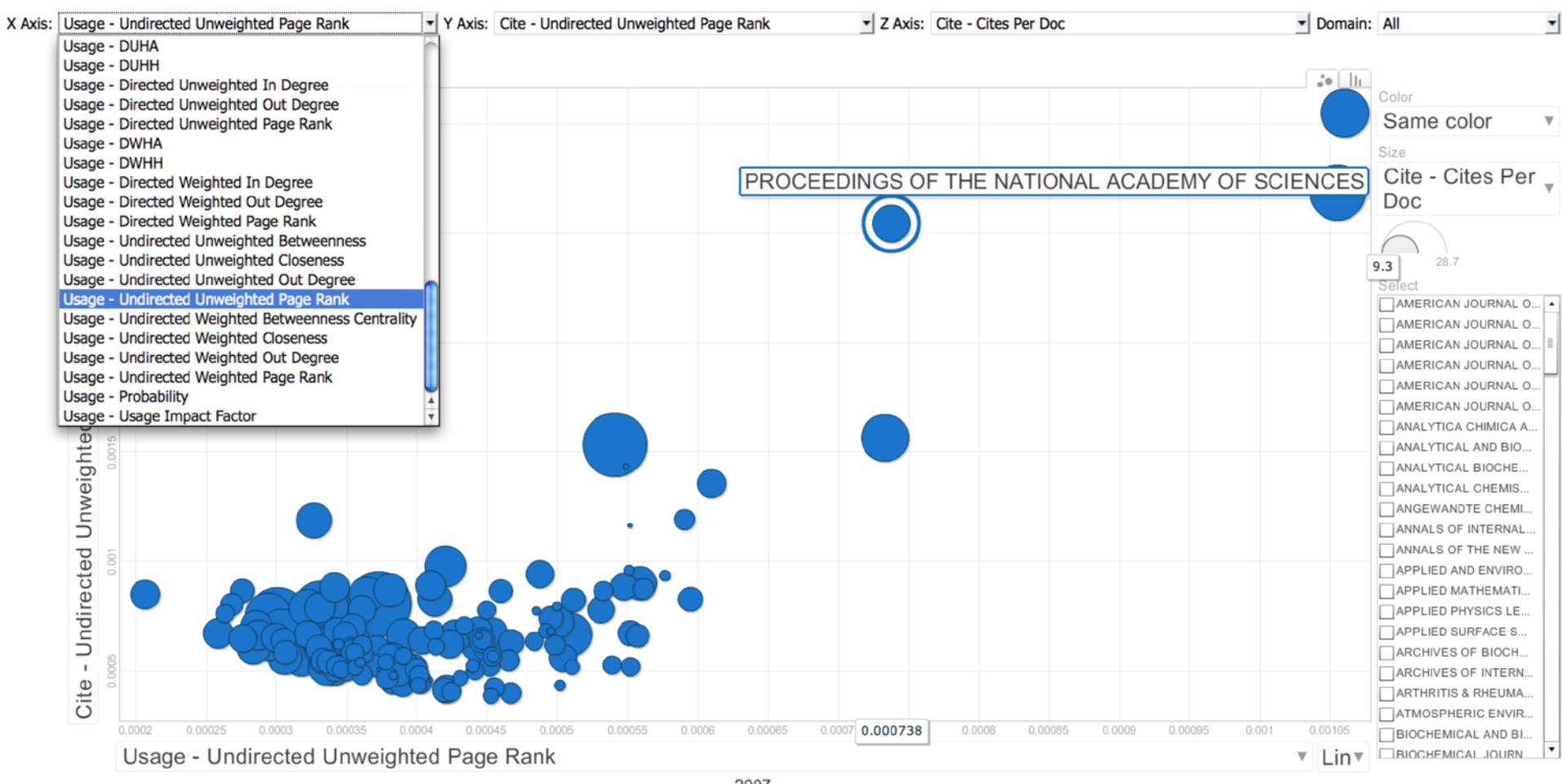


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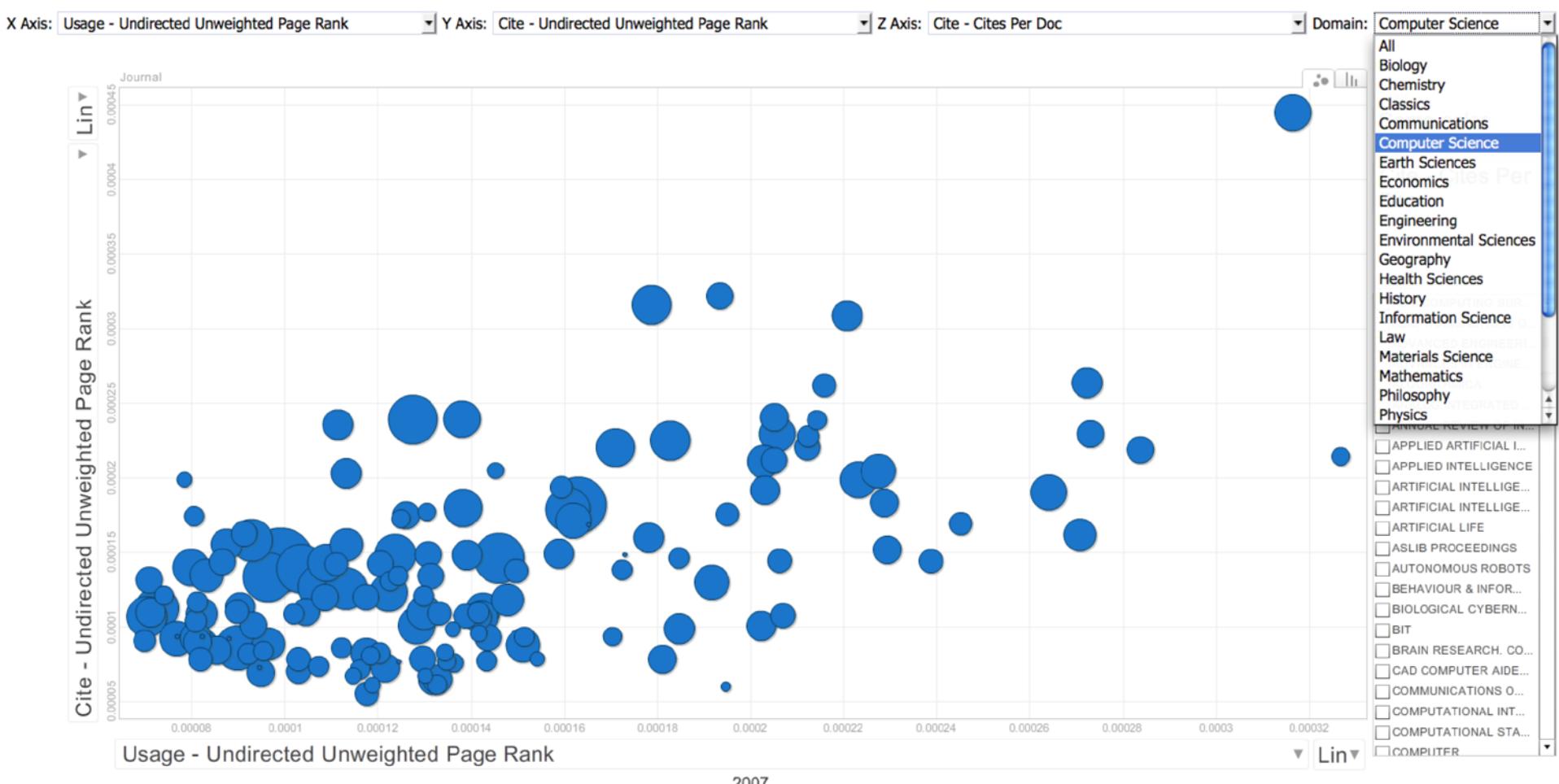




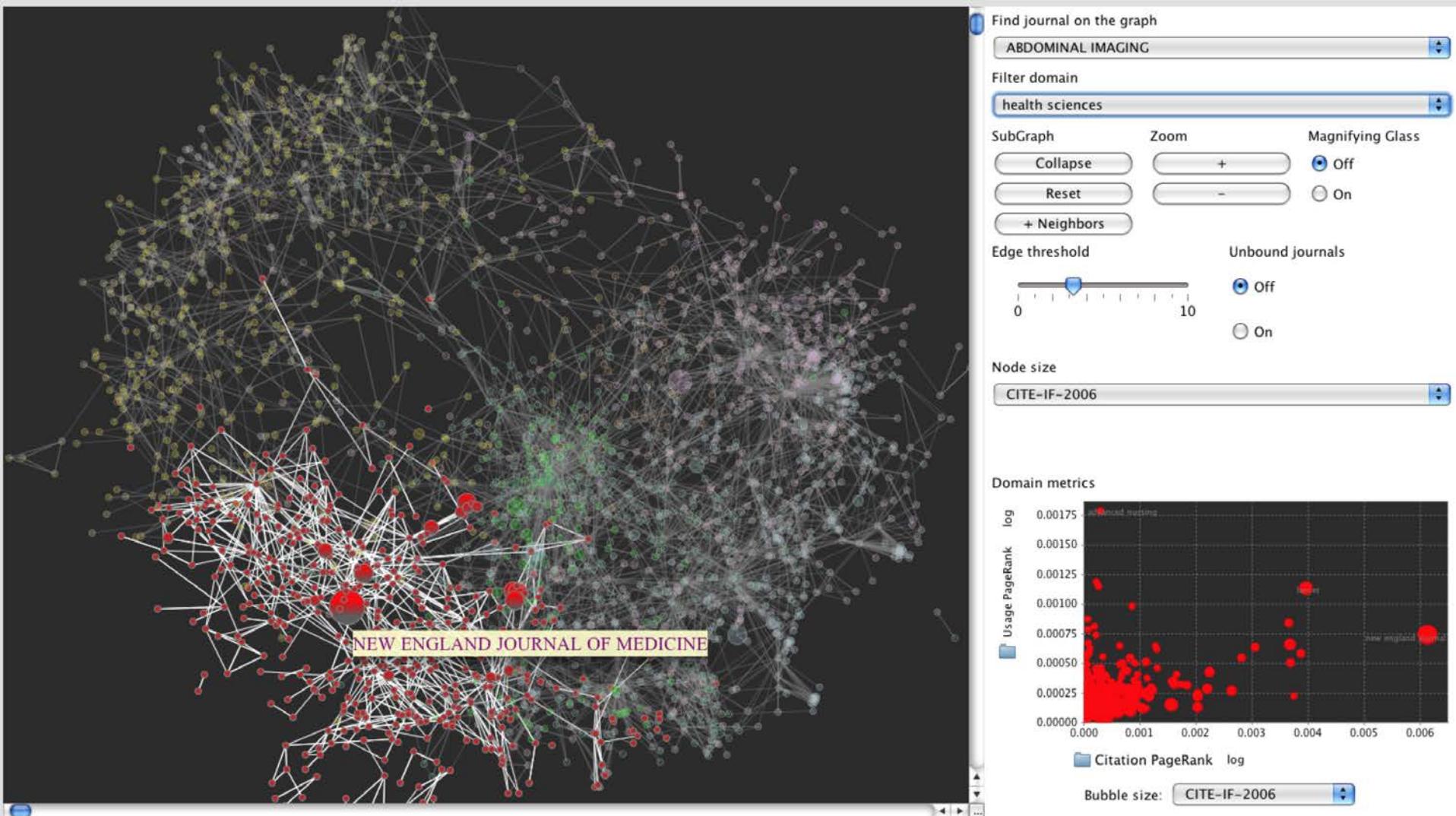
Journal	Year	Rank	Domain	Usage - Undirected Unweighted Page Rank	Cite - Undirected Unweighted Page Rank	Cite - Cites Per Doc
SCIENCE	2007	1	science	0.001060366	0.0030490425	15.4600000381
NATURE	2007	2	science	0.0010552662	0.0026860067	20.7700004578
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	2007	3	science	0.0007375684	0.0025442564	9.2700004578
LANCET	2007	4	health sciences	0.0007331272	0.0015647924	15.0600004196
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE	2007	5	health sciences	0.0005408772	0.0015339617	27.7099990845
JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY	2007	6	chemistry	0.0006096485	0.0013558392	5.4699997902
JAMA THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	2007	7	health sciences	0.0005490104	0.0014342124	0.2000000003



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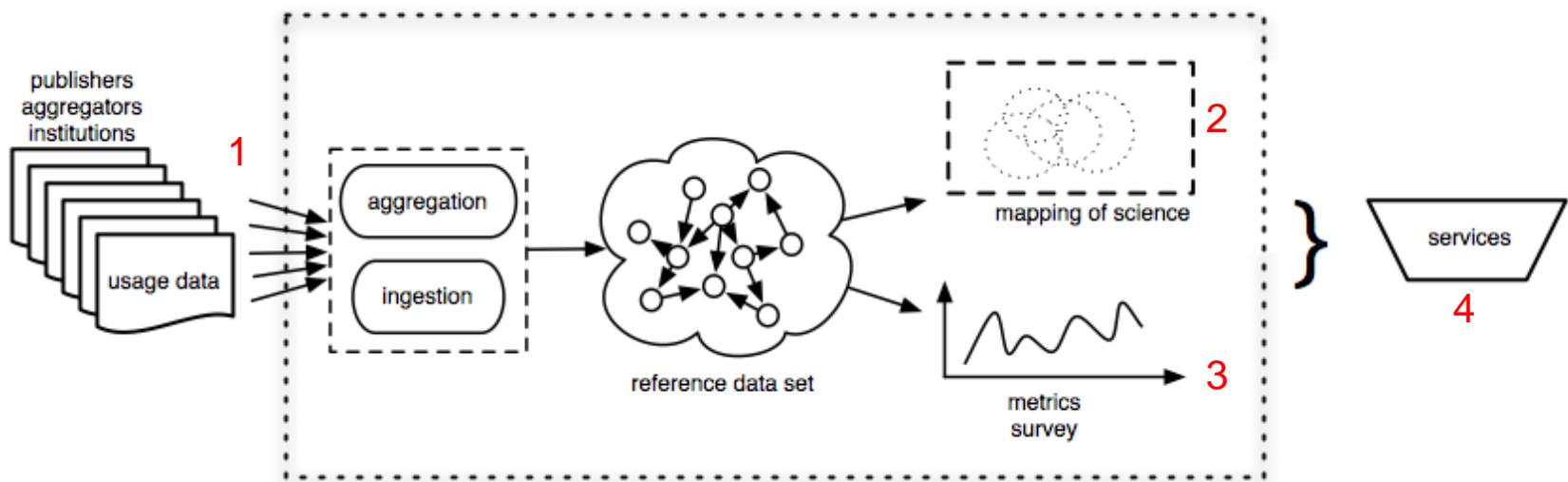


Journal	Year	Rank	Domain	Usage - Undirected Unweighted Page Rank	Cite - Undirected Unweighted Page Rank	Cite - Cites Per Doc
JOURNAL OF COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS	2007	1	computer science	0.0003164522	0.0004445359	2.6700000763
PATTERN RECOGNITION	2007	2	computer science	0.0002722307	0.0002634107	1.8500000238
MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER MODELLING	2007	3	computer science	0.0003267292	0.0002140573	0.6399999857
COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM	2007	4	computer science	0.000220716	0.0003084775	1.8400000334
COMPUTERS & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	2007	5	computer science	0.0002729736	0.000229205	1.4400000572
THEORETICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE	2007	6	computer science	0.0001934019	0.0003216609	1.3999999762
EXPERT SYSTEMS WITH APPLICATIONS	2007	7	computer science	0.0002836945	0.0002185048	1.4400000572



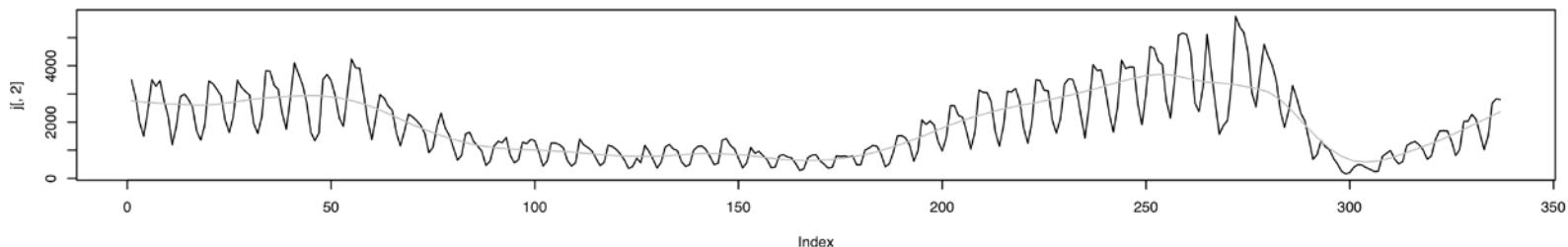
# MESUR: Project Phases

- 1) Usage data acquisition
- 2) Structure in usage data - Map of Science
- 3) Metrics based on usage and citation - Compare
- 4) Services

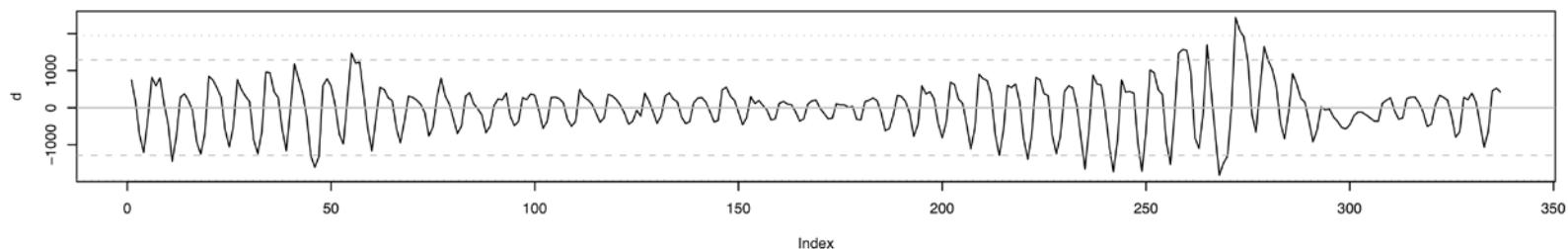


# Animated maps: tracing bursts of scientific activity

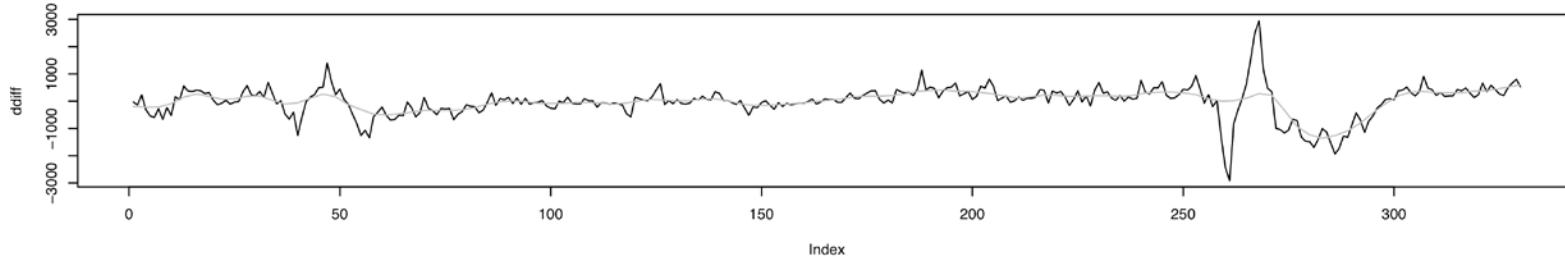
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: time series



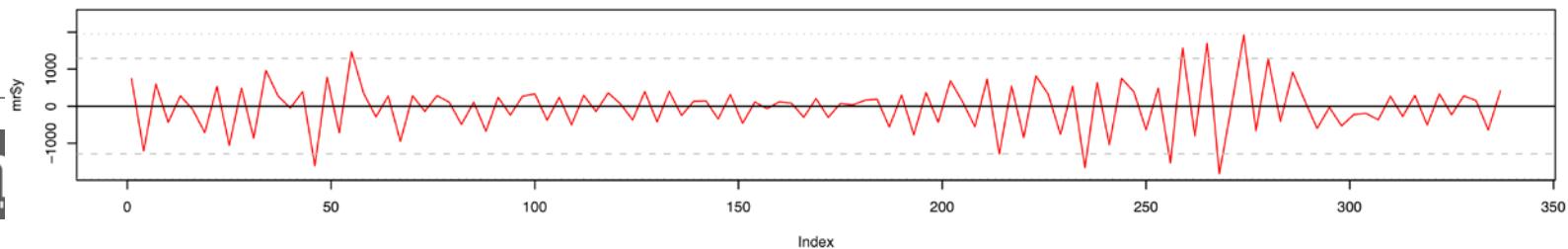
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: residuals and percentiles (separate for < or > 0)



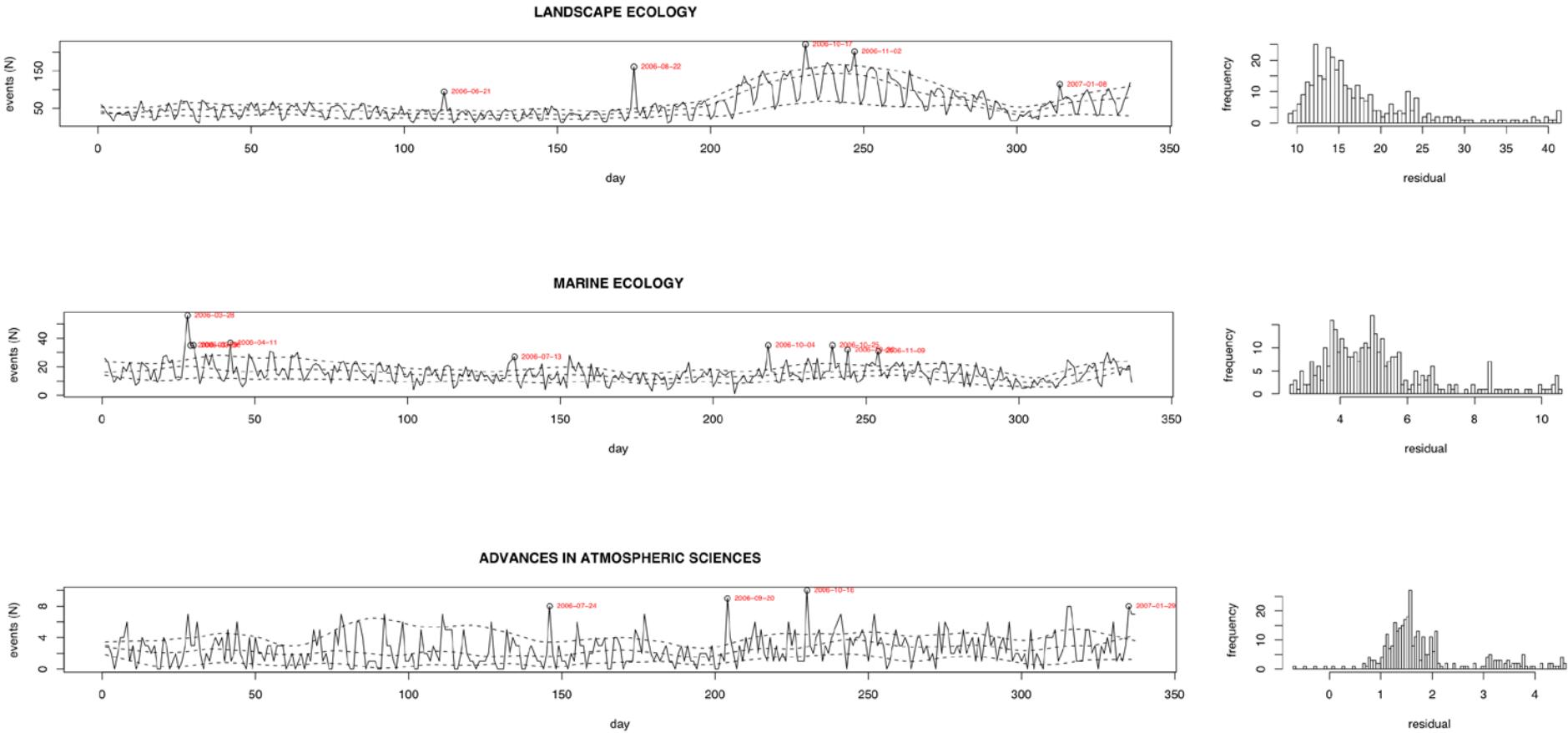
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: lagged difference,  $I=1$



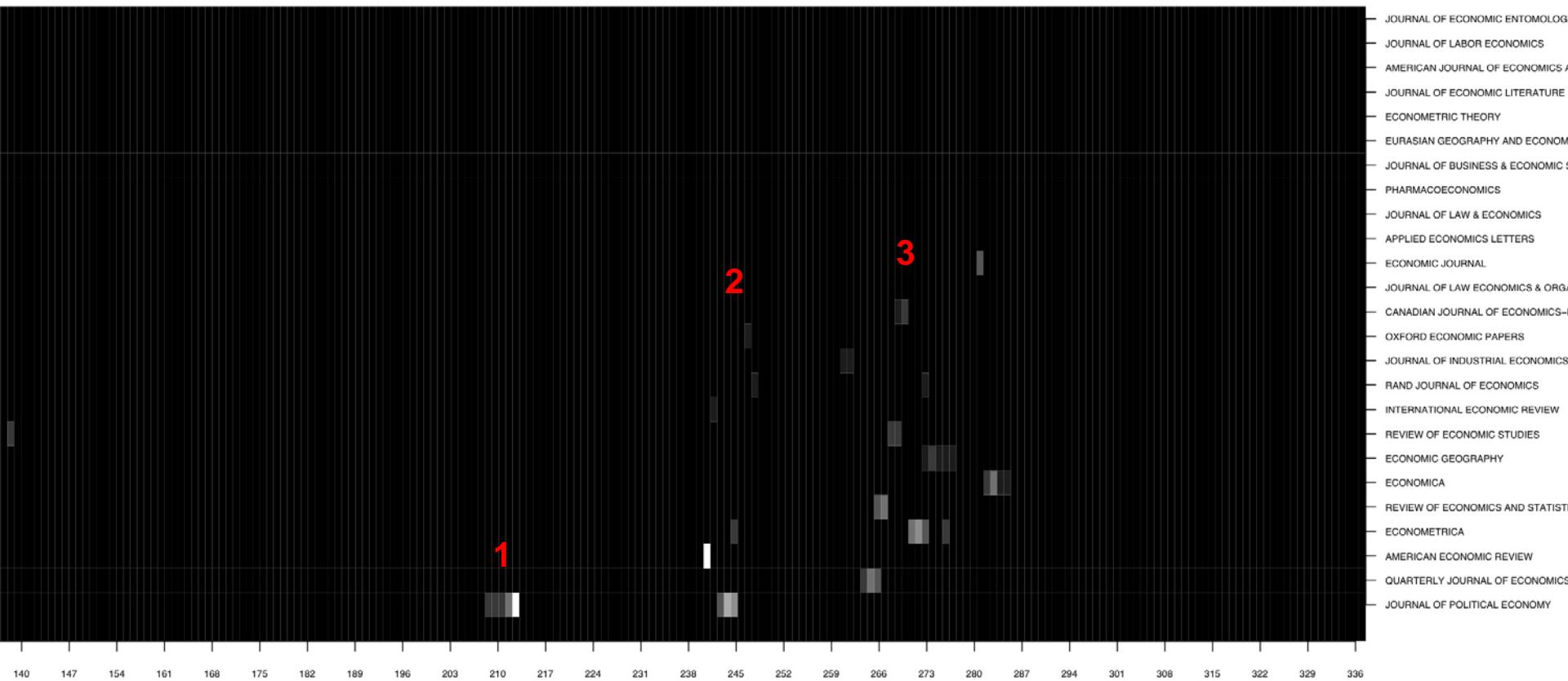
JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: residuals smoothed



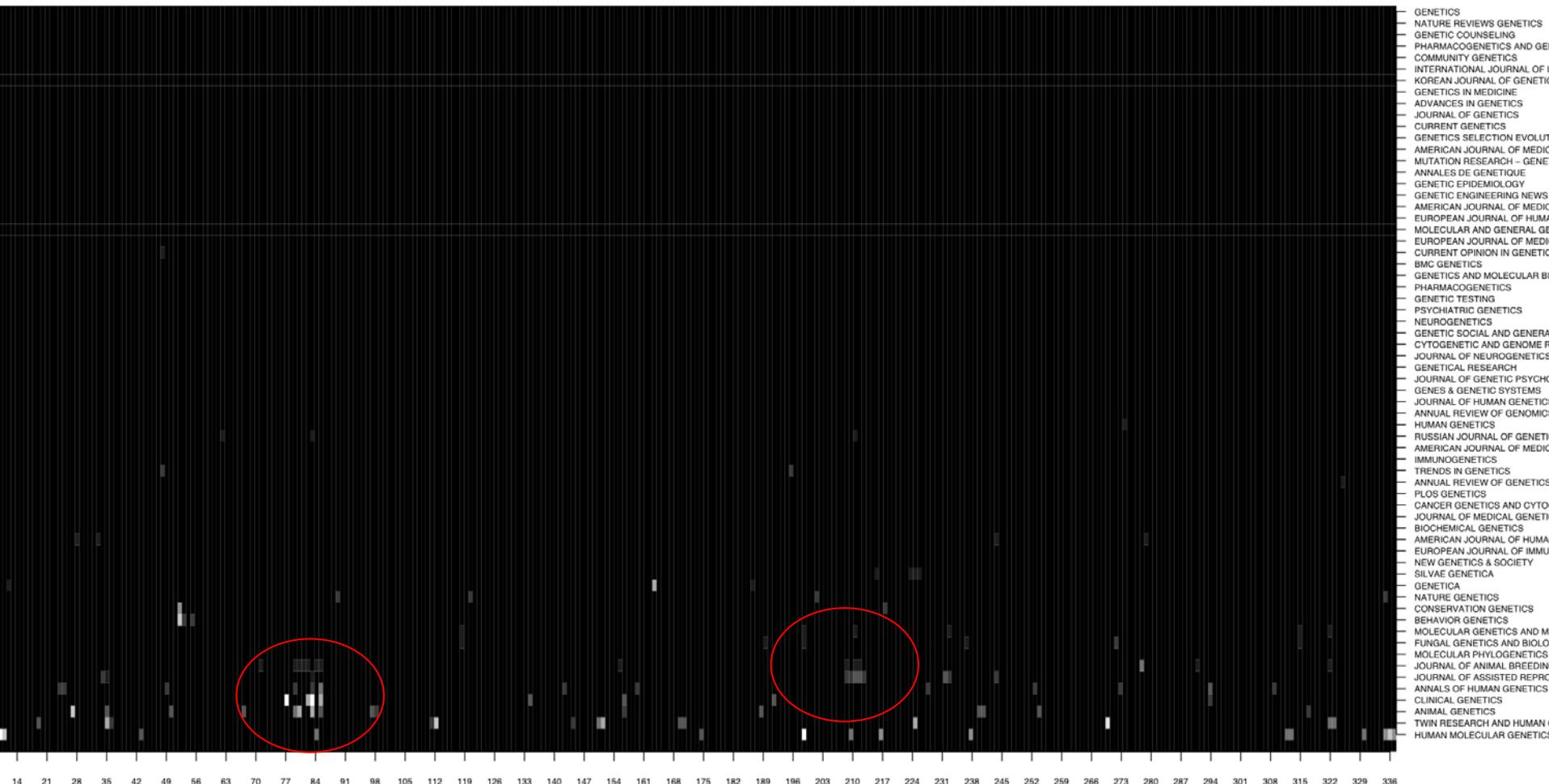
# Animated maps: tracing bursts of scientific activity



# Coordinated bursts



# Coordinated bursts



# MESUR: the good ...

After 2 years of MESUR:

- Scientific exploration of metrics for scholarly evaluation
- Creation of large-scale reference data set
- Mapping science from the viewpoint of users: there **is** structure!
- Variety of Metrics that cover various aspects of scholarly impact and prestige
- MESUR dataset contains many more pearls for future research
- Foundation for future continued research program:
  - Longitudinal studies
  - Models of collective behavior of scientists



# MESUR: the bad and the ugly ...

Scalability of the approach:

- Lengthy negotiations to obtain log data
- No infrastructure standards (yet): Recording, aggregating, normalization, ingestion, de-duplication,...
- No generally accepted policies: privacy, property, ...
- No census data: when is a sample large and representative enough?

Quality control:

- Bots, Crawlers (detectable but never perfect)
- Cheating, manipulation (easier with usage statistics than network metrics)

Acceptance:

- Network-based usage metrics require session information. This is overlooked! As a result, will we end up with usage-based statistics only?
- “As simple as possible, but not more simple!”



# Publications related to MESUR

Johan Bollen, Herbert Van de Sompel, Aric Hagberg, Luis Bettencourt, Ryan Chute, Marko A. Rodriguez, Lyudmila Balakireva. **Clickstream data yields high-resolution maps of science.** PLoS One, March 2009.

Bollen J, Van de Sompel H, Hagberg A, Chute R, 2009 **A Principal Component Analysis of 39 Scientific Impact Measures.** PLoS ONE 4(6): e6022.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0006022

Johan Bollen, Herbert Van de Sompel, and Marko A. Rodriguez. **Towards usage-based impact metrics: first results from the MESUR project.** In Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Digital Libraries, Pittsburgh, June 2008

Marko A. Rodriguez, Johan Bollen and Herbert Van de Sompel. **A Practical Ontology for the Large-Scale Modeling of Scholarly Artifacts and their Usage,** In Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Digital Libraries, Vancouver, June 2007

Johan Bollen and Herbert Van de Sompel. **Usage Impact Factor: the effects of sample characteristics on usage-based impact metrics.** (cs.DL/0610154)

Johan Bollen and Herbert Van de Sompel. **An architecture for the aggregation and analysis of scholarly usage data.** In Joint Conference on Digital Libraries (JCDL2006), pages 298-307, June 2006.

Johan Bollen and Herbert Van de Sompel. **Mapping the structure of science through usage.** Scientometrics, 69(2), 2006.

Johan Bollen, Marko A. Rodriguez, and Herbert Van de Sompel. **Journal status.** Scientometrics, 69(3), December 2006 (arxiv.org:cs.DL/0601030)

Johan Bollen, Herbert Van de Sompel, Joan Smith, and Rick Luce. **Toward alternative metrics of journal impact: a comparison of download and citation data.** Information Processing and Management, 41(6):1419-1440, 2005.



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