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Research Profiling of Gender Studies Based on the Scientometric Indicators

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INTRODUCTION

The application of scientometric indicators is crucial to both research evaluation and the advance of science itself also (Chen & Song, 2017). In keeping with these factors, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information(KISTI) developed the 'Insightful Integrated Indicators Metrics(i*Metrics)' to calculate scientometric indicators for journal publications patents. In this study, ***we investigate the research profiling of gender studies for 11 countries*** using journal papers published from 1999 to 2017 by KISTI i*Metrics system with 11 indicators

DATA & METHODS

01 Using SCOPUS Database developed at KISTI from the SCOPUS XML Custom Data provided by Elsevier
02 Creating the dataset applying ASJC codes classification system of SCOPUS for the 'gender studies'
03 Analysing 29,219 research publications with document type of article, conference paper, and review published by 11 countries (1999 ~ 2016)

11 INDICATORS

Number of Publication **(NP)**
Activity Index **(AI)**
Compound Annual Growth Rate **(CAGR)**
Times Cited **(TC)**
Citations per Paper **(CPP)**
Attractivity Index **(AAI)**
Mean Normalized Citation Score **(MNCS)**
Excellent Journal Rate **(EJR)**
Paper Collaboration Size **(PCS)**
Diffusion Rate to Others **(DRO)**
Absorption Rate from Others **(ARO)**

REFERENCES

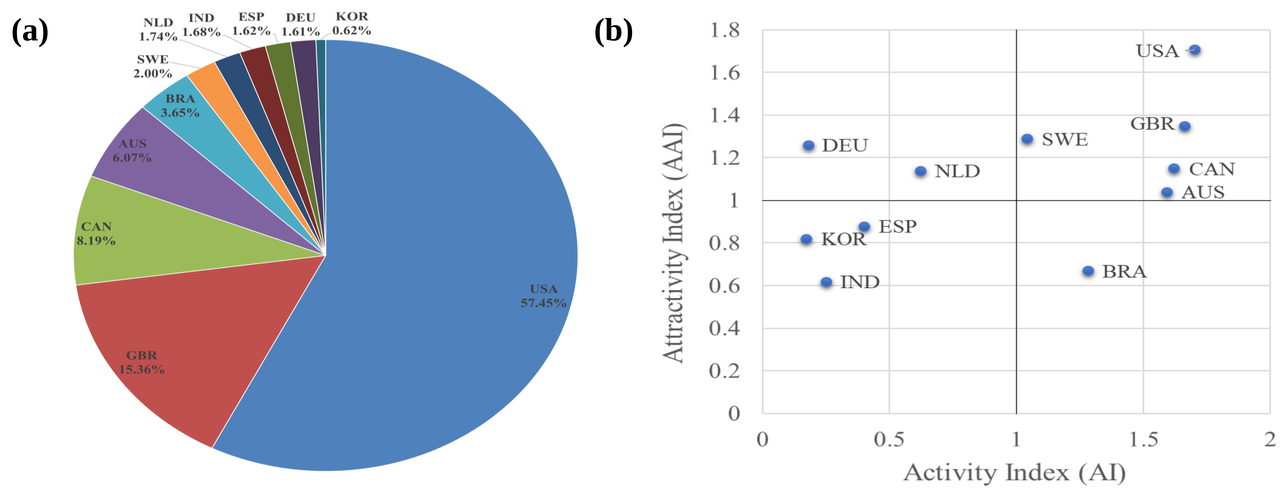
Chen, C., & Song, M. (2017). Measuring Scholarly Impact. In *Representing Scientific Knowledge: The Role of Uncertainty* (pp.139-204). Springer.
Tsay, M. Y., & Li, C. N. (2017). Bibliometric analysis of the journal literature on women's studies. *Scientometrics*, 113(2), 705-734.

SCIENTOMETRIC INDICATORS OF GENDER STUDIES BY COUNTRY

Country	Trend	Productivity			Influence & Excellence					Collaboration	Progress & Diffusion	
		NP	AI	CAGR	TC	CPP	AAI	MNCS	EJR	PCS	DRO	ARO
USA		16,785	1.70	0.07	2,961	0.18	1.71	0.88	0.21	1.13	0.60	0.11
GBR		4,488	1.66	0.07	861	0.19	1.35	1.12	0.24	1.22	0.62	0.09
CAN		2,394	1.62	0.10	447	0.19	1.15	0.99	0.24	1.26	0.62	0.10
AUS		1,775	1.59	0.08	303	0.17	1.04	0.96	0.23	1.21	0.60	0.10
BRA		1,066	1.28	0.29	21	0.02	0.67	0.13	0.02	1.10	0.59	0.04
SWE		585	1.04	0.21	114	0.19	1.29	1.16	0.30	1.37	0.64	0.12
NLD		509	0.62	0.09	136	0.27	1.14	1.32	0.28	1.44	0.62	0.13
IND		492	0.25	0.11	30	0.06	0.62	0.34	0.05	1.21	0.68	0.05
ESP		474	0.40	0.28	74	0.16	0.88	0.77	0.18	1.36	0.61	0.12
DEU		470	0.18	0.15	97	0.21	1.26	1.05	0.20	1.53	0.61	0.12
KOR		181	0.17	0.08	7	0.04	0.82	0.22	0.14	1.30	0.67	0.10

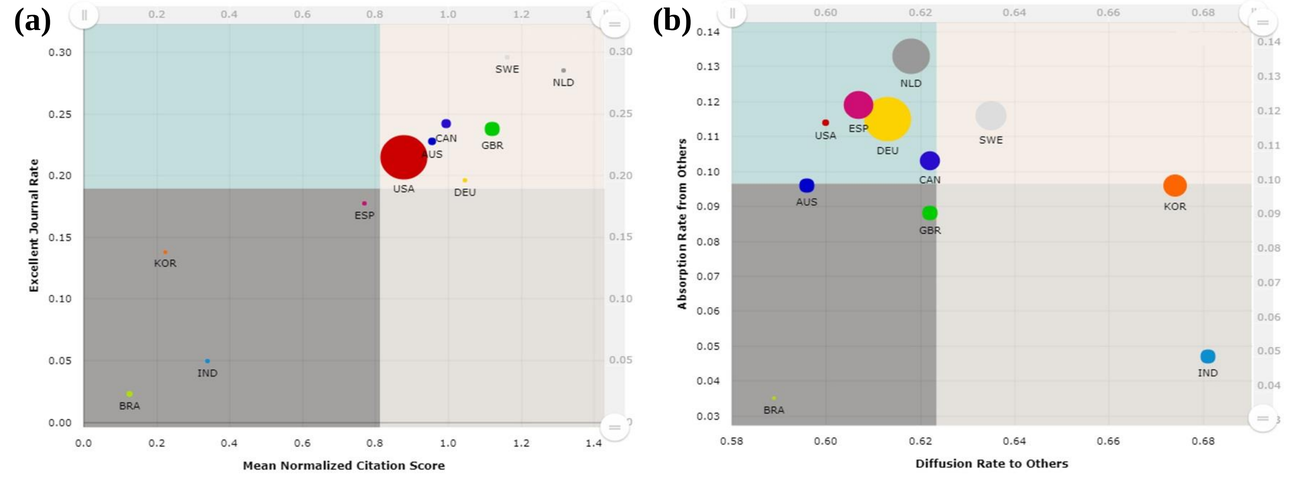
The table shows the overall results of the scientometric indicators analysis of gender studies in 11 countries. All figures for each indicators excluding NP and TC are averaged for the yearly calculated values. The USA has the highest NP and AI, and Sweden and the Netherlands are strong at EJR and MNCS values. Meanwhile, Asian countries such as India and South Korea were particularly vulnerable to productivity and influence & excellence indicators such as NP, AI, CPP and so forth.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ANALYSIS OF 11 COUNTRIES



The USA published the most journal papers with share of 57.45% of total NP, and had the highest values for AI and AAI indicators also. It shows that the USA has played a leading role in terms of research activities in gender studies.

INDICATOR COMBINATION ANALYSIS OF 11 COUNTRIES



As a result of analysing the qualitative aspect of publications applying MNCS and EJR (Figure (a)), Sweden and the Netherlands were outstanding countries. Figure (b) shows the degree of collaboration by discipline and country through DRO, ARO and PCS. Generally, gender studies is referred as interdisciplinary field (Tsay & Li, 2017), and the analysis result partially support this opinion for gender studies.

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