



The new age of altmetrics: the case of Scimago Journal & Country Rank

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Metrics

What metrics are:

- quantitative measurements
- statistics
- data analyzing various subject fields
- different kinds of metrics according to the field that they investigate

Advantages of Altmetrics

- 1)continuously up to date indicators of online impact
- 2)multiple forms of information can be analyzed such as articles, videos, datasets, books, slides / presentations, conference proceedings
- 3)differentiation of impact depending on two different audiences, academic and non-academic
- 4)provision of results at a faster speed compared to traditional metrics

Disadvantages of Altmetrics

- 1)statistics from social media can be manipulated by services selling likes, tweets or blog mentions
- 2)a highly cited output on social media does not entail its approval, negative criticism may be applied
- 3)creator's popularity can affect positively the amount of citations that receives

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a publicly available portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database.

References

Types of metrics

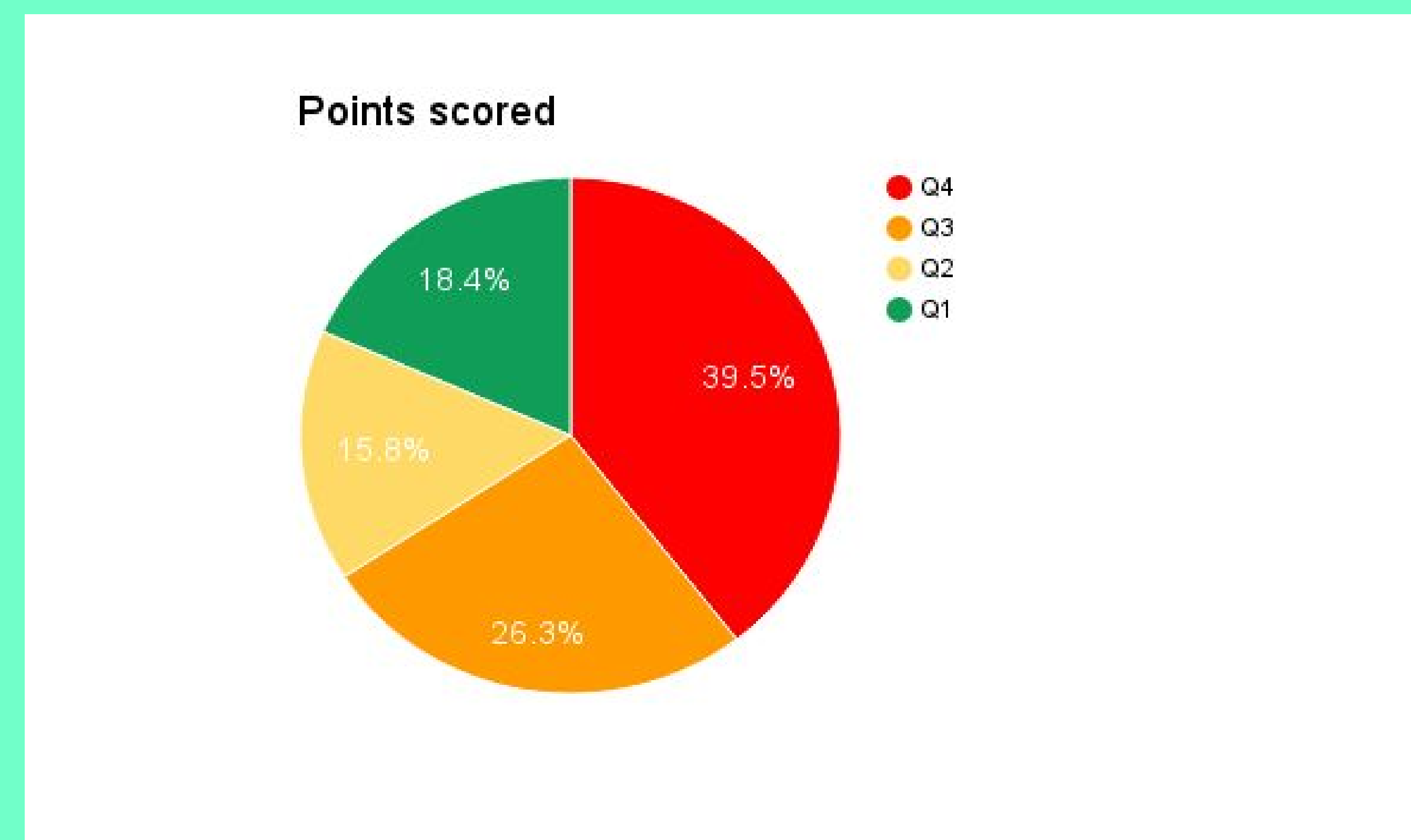
Categories emerged over time:

Classical metrics (librametrics, bibliometrics -citation analysis- / scientometrics, informetrics)

Neo-classical metrics (cybermetrics / webometrics)

Modern metrics (wikimetrics, open source metrics, journal metrics, author metrics, article-level metrics, altmetrics)

Scimago Journal & Country Ranks diagram



Altmetrics

What altmetrics are:

- 1)complementary to traditional, citation-based metrics
- 2)metrics using multiple forms of assessment that are derived from activity at social media
- 3)considered as an interesting option for measuring broader impact of research

Altmetrics may refer to academic outputs that are:

- viewed or read in HTML or PDF formats
- saved in bibliographic reference managers or social bookmarks such as Mendeley and CiteULike respectively
- discussed through comments in social media, science blogs and in the website of a journal
- recommended in databases such as F1000Prime
- cited in another paper of research

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