Using SciVal to measure International Reach

Before using SciVal to measure this, it is important to define the queries that can be made of the data to measure International Reach for your purpose.

This guide will help you to answer the questions:

**Which countries are citing an individual/group’s publications?**

**How many countries are citing an individual/group’s publications?**

**Looking at International Collaboration - how do I analyse the impact of International Collaborations?**

If you can define other questions you’d like to answer, please see the contacts at the end of this guide.

**Which countries are citing an individual?**

This can actually be completed in Scopus and the results can be cut and pasted into a report. In Scopus complete an author search to find the author’s Scopus profile.

Find their ‘Cited by’ documents and click on ‘View in search results format’.
From the search results view, you can remove self-citations by using ‘Refine results’ to exclude the author. This would leave you with a list of the documents citing the individual, excluding documents where they are citing themselves.

From here, click on ‘Analyze search results’ to see some basic analysis of these documents.

One of the options here is a graph showing ‘Documents by country/territory’ that you can click on to adjust the date range and see the numbers of documents cited in different areas. You can then use snip tool or print screen to copy this image into your reports.
Which countries are citing a group?

To view the above analysis for publications resulting from a group, you will need to first define the group in SciVal (see ‘Defining entities in SciVal’ guide). If your group is a School or Faculty, these are pre-defined and the list of researchers in that group will just need to be verified first.

Once your group is defined and added to your panel, select them in ‘Overview’ and go to the ‘Researchers’ tab. ‘Export’ the data to a spreadsheet.

The spreadsheet will have a column for ‘Scopus author ID’. To search in Scopus for lots of authors’ publications at once, we will create a search string using the CONCATENATE function in Excel.

Copy and paste the author IDs into a blank sheet, with space either side of the column. In the cell to the left of the top ID, type AU-ID(, and in the cell to the right of the top ID type ).

Then, in the cell to the left of the second top ID, type OR AU-ID( . Copy this cell to the bottom of the set of IDs, and do the same for the ) on the other side.
You should have a spreadsheet that looks like below:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU-ID( 6603382752 )</td>
<td>OR AU-ID(57023922900 )</td>
<td>OR AU-ID(56352083100 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR AU-ID(55898301900 )</td>
<td>OR AU-ID(56560311700 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CONCATENATE function will pull these into a single cell and saves a lot of typing, particularly for lots of publications. Find a blank space on your spreadsheet and type =CONCATENATE( and then select individually the cells in the top row you’ve typed in, containing AU-ID(, the Scopus ID, and ). Complete the formula by typing the final ) and press return.

Finally, copy the formula down the column, so that it will run it for the other IDs. The image below shows you what this should look like.

You can then copy the cells with the search string in (cells with content in column F in the example above) and paste this into an advanced search in Scopus. (You can then save this search in Scopus to re-run again on a future date).
This will retrieve all publications by these authors. You can then follow the instructions as for an individual and 'View cited by', remove self-citations if appropriate, and 'Analyze Search Results' to see 'Documents cited by country/territory'.

How many countries are citing a publication/ group of publications?

The number of countries citing a publication can be pulled into benchmarking for analysis.

Just select the entity you’d like to work with in benchmarking. The ‘Number of Citing Countries’ can be found in the axis drop down under ‘Cited’.
You then need to just choose what outputs to include for comparison/analysis. This information can also be displayed as a table. Up to twenty metrics can be included in one table.
Looking at International Collaboration

You can view International Collaboration for an entity in the ‘Overview’ screen.

In ‘Summary’ you can scroll down to ‘Performance Indicators’ and view a percentage showing International Collaboration for that entity. You can add it to a report from here.

What is the impact of the International Collaboration?

You can do some deeper analysis on those publications that are part of International Collaboration by clicking on ‘Analyze in more detail’. This will take you to the ‘Collaboration’ screen.

From the ‘Collaboration’ screen you can click on the number of publications with International Collaboration to view them as a list.

Before analysing further, it is worth asking “what does real collaboration look like in this discipline?” There may be mass-authored papers where actually, the authors don’t know each other at all.
Within the list of publications with International Collaboration, you can filter out mass-authored publications, choose specific publication types or choose specific regions to explore.

You can then export the list of publications as a spreadsheet and use the DOIs from here to define a publication set. You can then open these publications in **Overview** or use them for further benchmarking and impact analysis.

For further assistance

**For further support on SciVal and metrics, please contact your Information Specialist:** Informationspecialists@plymouth.ac.uk

**For REF-related SciVal support please contact Alison Bendall from Research and Innovation:** Alison.Bendall@plymouth.ac.uk