

## 各分野で引用された科学者リストの世界トップ 2%にランクイン中

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スタンフォード大学が 2019 年から毎年公表している世界のトップ 2%の科学者を特定する包括的なリスト『標準化された引用指標に基づく科学者データベース』(2023 年 10 月 4 日更新版)「生涯部門」に引き続きランクインしています。 **151,287 / 2%ランク 204,643 人中**

Scopus 引用データベースに基づき

医学、化学、工学、経済学など 22 の科学分野および 176 のサブ分野において

約 1,000 万人の科学者の中から上位 2% (20 万人) のトップ科学者がランキングされています。

「生涯部門 (career-long)」と「単年度部門 (single recent year)」別々のデータベースが示され

「長年の研究により引用が蓄積されていくシニア科学者」と「引用の蓄積期間が短い若手科学者」の双方を評価します。

複合的な評価指標を基にした多角的解析による選出として

世界で最も影響力のある科学者のランキングの 1 つです。

参考資料: 「標準化された文献引用指標による科学者データベース」

<https://elsevier.digitalcommonsdata.com/datasets/btchxktzyw/6>

### October 2023 data-update for "Updated science-wide author databases of standardized citation indicators"

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Contributor: John P.A. Ioannidis

#### Description

Citation metrics are widely used and misused. We have created a publicly available database of top-cited scientists that provides standardized information on citations, h-index, co-authorship adjusted hm-index, citations to papers in different authorship positions and a composite indicator (c-score). Separate data are shown for career-long and, separately, for single recent year impact. Metrics with and without self-citations and ratio of citations to citing papers are given. Scientists are classified into 22 scientific fields and 174 sub-fields according to the standard Science-Matrix classification. Field- and subfield-specific percentiles are also provided for all scientists with at least 5 papers. Career-long data are updated to end-of-2022 and single recent year data pertain to citations received during calendar year 2022. The selection is based on the top 100,000 scientists by c-score (with and without self-citations) or a percentile rank of 2% or above in the sub-field. This version (6) is based on the October 1, 2023 snapshot from Scopus, updated to end of citation year 2022. This work uses Scopus data provided by Elsevier through ICSR Lab (<https://www.elsevier.com/icsr/icsrlab>). Calculations were performed using all Scopus author profiles as of October 1, 2023. If an author is not on the list it is simply because the composite indicator value was not high enough to appear on the list. It does not mean that the author does not do good work.

PLEASE ALSO NOTE THAT THE DATABASE HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN AN ARCHIVAL FORM AND WILL NOT BE CHANGED. The published version reflects Scopus author profiles at the time of calculation. We thus advise authors to ensure that their Scopus profiles are accurate. REQUESTS FOR CORRECTIONS OF THE SCOPUS DATA (INCLUDING CORRECTIONS IN AFFILIATIONS) SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO US. They should be sent directly to Scopus, preferably by use of the Scopus to ORCID feedback wizard (<https://orcid.scopusfeedback.com/>) so that the correct data can be used in any future annual updates of the citation indicator databases.

The c-score focuses on impact (citations) rather than productivity (number of publications) and it also incorporates information on co-authorship and author positions (single, first, last author). If you have additional questions, please read the 3 associated PLoS Biology papers that explain the development, validation and use of these metrics and databases. (<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002501>, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000384> and <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000918>).

Finally, we alert users that all citation metrics have limitations and their use should be tempered and judicious. For more reading, we refer to the Leiden manifesto: <https://www.nature.com/articles/520429a>

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