Publish & Flourish!

Find, read and publish in high impact journals

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21 Apr 2017
How do you explore the literature?

- You found a paper that’s useful to you. Then?

**Key Questions:**

1. How do you find which **newer papers** that has used this paper?
2. How do you find **related** papers?

But you can only find older papers, never newer ones.
A Citation Index was conceived by Dr Eugene Garfield as early as 1955


Citation Indexes for Science:

A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas

Eugene Garfield, Ph.D.

"The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly a problem, just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a well-known authority who is unaware of the criticisms. Buried in scholarly journals, critical notes are increasingly overlooked with the passage of time, while the studies to which they pertain, having been cited once or twice, are cited no more."

(1)
What are Citation Linkages?

Look back on how this idea was developed

Look forward to see how this paper lead to new ideas

Cited References

2012

Times Cited

Related Records

1974

2008

2010

2013

2012

1999

2000

2003

2014

2016

Web of Science
Trust the difference
Using a citation index, you can navigate BOTH forward and backward in literature

A 1979 article on “sodium heparin”

Cited by

A 1996 Conference Proceeding paper on “low molecular weight heparin”

Cited by

A 2015 Highly Cited paper on “venous thromboembolic disease”

Citing various references

1976 Meeting Abstract on the “anticoagulant effect of heparin”

A 1985 Review on “acute venous thromboembolism”

A 2015 Article on “Heparin sodium salt form used for dermal applications”

2001 Article on “lithium heparin”

External

External

External

External

Full text from publisher, ordering service, open access resources or Google Scholar.

Web of Science
Trust the difference
“Citation Index was designed as, and is, a system of very precise information retrieval”

Eugene Garfield (1925 – 2017)
Founder
Institute of Scientific Information
What do these have in common?

All of them exists in overwhelming numbers!
How many journals do you need?

80% of all citations came from just 2,400 journals

Bradford’s Law: A relatively small number of journals publish the majority of significant scholarly results


Source: Journal Citation Reports 2016
WoS is designed to be selective in coverage

12,819 + 5116 Journals (High impact + Emerging)
From 1900

187,315 CONFERENCES
From 1990

76,982 SCHOLARLY BOOKS
From 2005

• 65 Million Source Items
• >1 Billion Cited References

SELECTION PROCESS

Journal Publishing Standards
Editorial Content
International Diversity
Citation Analysis

Web of Science
Trust the difference
What use is a citation index in the internet age?

- **Efficient information retrieval**
  - Which paper(s) should I read?

- **Research evaluation**
  - Number of papers published, cited. etc
  - Which work(s) is highly cited?
  - Who are the leaders in the field?

- **Data for analytics**
  - Which fields are emerging/decline?

Many many more.....
Web of Science Demo:

www.webofscience.com
WoS Quiz  - True/False questions

Web of Science covers only scholarly journals

False! It also covers conferences and books.

Web of Science Core Collection is the largest citation database in the world

False! Google Scholar is by far the largest. However, note that large size ≠ most useful.
Clarivate Analytics (formerly ISI) is a major primary publisher and has a tendency to choose their own journals to be included into Web of Science

False! Clarivate Analytics (formerly ISI) has always maintained a publisher neutral stance and DOES NOT compete with primary publishers.

Web of Science is a full-text provider

False! Clarivate Analytics does own full text copyrights as it is not a primary publisher.
Simple Analytics using WoS data
WoS comes with simple analytical tools

In this example, you can see that the topic (Zika) was quiet for many years before spiking in 2016.
Analyze your search results

Institutions publishing on the topic “Zika”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field: Organizations-Enhanced</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 1160</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL PREVENTION USA</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5.000 %</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO</td>
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<td>3.017 %</td>
<td></td>
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<td>UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM</td>
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<td>MINIST HLTH</td>
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<td>NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION NIE SINGAPORE</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.948 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can do the same for authors, year, country, etc...
Using Web of Science with Google Scholar

Web of Science is instantly discoverable from a Google Scholar search!
Getting information off the Internet is like taking a drink from a fire hydrant.

— Mitchell Kapor
Google Scholar results include citations in Web of Science
Create your publication strategy
Where does JCR draw their data from?

**WEB OF SCIENCE PLATFORM**

**Web of Science Core Collection**
- Science Citation Index Expanded
- Social Sciences Citation Index
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index
- Emerging Source Citation Index
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index
  - Science
  - Social Science & Humanities
- Book Citation Index
  - Science
  - Social Science & Humanities

Impact Factors reported annually in the Journal Citation Reports

**NO Impact Factor**
The world well-known Journal Impact Factor

\[ IF_{2016} = \frac{\text{\# of citations to all items published in 2014 and 2015}}{\text{Articles & reviews published in 2014 and 2015}} \]
Universal Impact Factor

About Us:

Universal Impact Factor (UIF) is founded for improving Impact Factors of journals with the help of its growing article database. A huge database of articles from various countries in different disciplines helps providing quality information to the researchers.

UIF maintains academic database services to researchers, journal editors and publishers. UIF focuses on: citation indexing, citation analysis, and maintains citation databases covering thousands of academic journals. Also UIF provides a detailed report of individual journal for further improvement of respective journal overall look up and technical aspect for better Impact Factor.
BIOREMEDIATION OF AN IRON-BINDING ALGAE, *LEMNA MINOR*

By: Teixeira, S (Teixeira, S.), Vieira, MN (Vieira, M.N.), Pereira, R (Pereira, R.).

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHYTOREMEDIATION

Volume: 16 Issue: 12 Pages: 1228-1240
DOI: 10.1080/15226514.2013.821454
Published: DEC 2 2014

Abstract

Contamination of natural resources by mine effluents from a closed iron-ore mine in the north of Portugal (São Pedro da Couceira) is a major environmental problem. Neutral mine drainage, rich in iron (Fe) and other metals, flows into surrounding streams (Ribeira de Murta e Rio Ferreira) and is a significant source of pollution. The objective of this study was to investigate the potential of the iron-binding alga, *Lemna minor*, to remove Fe from such waters. The work aimed to test the potential of the alga to remove Fe from water, under greenhouse conditions, and to determine the bioaccumulation of Fe, under greenhouse exposure, required to achieve maximum removal of Fe. The results indicated that *L. minor* can effectively remove Fe from water and that it can develop in Fe-rich effluents, reducing the bioaccumulation of this element. Throughout the 21 days of testing, it was observed that the alga could effectively remove Fe from the water.
Asean mentioned in this infographic is Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. For three other countries, which are Japan, Netherlands, and United Stated, are used as standard.
How good an impact factor is depends on subject!

Is an IF of 3.45 good or poor?
Metrics are Subject Discipline Dependent

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Edition</th>
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<th>Aggregate Impact Factor</th>
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</table>
Journal ranking is subject dependent

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### PLANT FOODS FOR HUMAN NUTRITION

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<tr>
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<td>55/199</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>72.613</td>
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<tr>
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<td>54/197</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>72.843</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Q2</td>
<td>73.421</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>38/188</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>80.053</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>52/173</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>70.231</td>
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<td>53/156</td>
<td>Q2</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>92/152</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>39.803</td>
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<td>Q3</td>
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**CHEMISTRY, APPLIED**

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**NUTRITION & DIETETICS**

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<td>2000</td>
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<td>Q4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Journal ranking is subject dependent

- **max**
- **median**
- **min**

Impact Factor

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

25%
Three scenarios for publication strategy

- **Aggressive Approach**
  - Max

- **Moderate Approach**
  - Median

- **Conservative Approach**
  - Min
Any Metric Can be Manipulated

Ssshh! You cite me, I’ll cite you

this is all so vulgar

C’mom, join us here below

Web of Science
Trust the difference

Citations
- Citation stacking
- Self-citation
- False publications

Mentions
- Purchased likes
- Mention bots
- Purchased retweets

Social media promotion tools & Bots
Journal Self-Citations Affects Impact Factor

Journal: ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW
Categories: BUSINESS / MANAGEMENT

**Journal Impact Factor**

Cites in 2012 to items published in: 2011 = 172
   2010 = 278
   Sum: 450
Number of items published in: 2011 = 30
   2010 = 27
   Sum: 57
Calculation:

\[
\text{Cites to recent items} = 450 \\
\text{Number of recent items} = 57 \\
\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{450}{57} = 7.895
\]

**5-Year Journal Impact Factor**

Cites in {2012} to items published in: 2011 = 172
   2010 = 278
   2009 = 208
Number of items published in: 2011 = 30
   2010 = 27
   2009 = 32

Calculation:

\[
\text{Total Cites} = 16810 \\
\text{Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation} = 450 \\
\text{Self Cites} = 324 (1\% \text{ of } 16810) \\
\text{Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation} = 37 (8\% \text{ of } 450) \\
\text{Impact Factor} = 7.895 \\
\text{Impact Factor without Self Cites} = 7.246
\]

The tables show the contribution of the journal's self-cites to its impact factor. This information is also represented in the cited journal graph.
Journals with Excessive Self-Citations Will be Suppressed

Journal: Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia-Brazilian Journal of Pharmacognosy

Effect of Self Citations on rank in category:
From Q1
To Q4
• Chemistry, Medicinal
• Pharmacology & Pharmacy

Source: 2010 Journal Citation Reports

Journal was suppressed from 2010.
Clarivate is the ONLY database provider that monitors journals

InCites™ Help

- Data and Subscription Notifications
- What’s New
- Overview and Support
- Sign In and Registration
- Research Performance Profiles
- Global Comparisons
- Institutional Profiles
- Essential Science Indicators
- Journal Citation Reports
  - Journal Citation Reports
  - Scope Notes
  - Title Suppressions
  - How to Cite Journal Citation Reports
  - Master Search
  - Download
    - Categories By Rank
    - Category Profile
    - Journals By Rank
    - Journal Profile
- Saving and Printing Reports
- My Folders
- Interpreting the Metrics
- Abbreviations
- Glossary (one page)
- Glossary - A to Z

**TITLE SUPPRESSIONS**

Metrics for the titles listed below are not published due to anomalous citation patterns found in the 2014 citation data. These patterns result in a significant distortion of the Journal Impact Factor and rank that does not accurately reflect the journal’s citation performance in the literature. The Journal Impact Factor provides an important and objective measure of a journal’s contribution to scholarly communication. In the interest of fairness and accuracy for all journals, the distortion of the Journal Impact Factor by an excessive concentration of citations gives rise to the need for suppression. JCR staff will monitor these journals going forward and the titles will be included in a future edition of JCR when the anomalous patterns are resolved. Coverage of these journals in Web of Science and other Thomson Reuters products is not immediately affected by suppression from the JCR, however, the titles may be subject to review to determine if they continue to meet the quality and publication standards necessary for inclusion in Web of Science. More information on journal suppression is available at: http://wokinfo.com/media/pdf/jcr-suppression.pdf.

A list of title suppressions for previous years can be downloaded here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JCR Title</th>
<th>Full Title</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMFITEATRU ECON</td>
<td>Amfiteatru Economic</td>
<td>Self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAT SCI EDUC</td>
<td>Anatomical Sciences Education</td>
<td>Self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPL INTELL</td>
<td>Applied Intelligence</td>
<td>Self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAB J SCI ENG</td>
<td>Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering</td>
<td>Self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCH MIN SCI</td>
<td>Archives of Mining Sciences</td>
<td>Self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B INDONES ECON STUD</td>
<td>Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies</td>
<td>Self</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clarivate is the ONLY database provider that monitors journals

### Self Citation Suppressed Titles

This table lists the categories for each journal (note that each journal may be included in multiple categories), the percentage of citations in the Journal Impact Factor numerator that are self cites, and the distortion in category rank due to self cites. The distortion in category rank is based on analysis of all journals in all categories of the JCR ranked both with and without the inclusion of self cites. Here distortion equals the percentage shift in rank with self cites included versus excluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Title</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% Self cites in JIF numerator</th>
<th>% Distortion of category rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amfiteatrul Economic</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomical Sciences Education</td>
<td>Education, Scientific Disciplines</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Citation Stacking Suppressed Titles

This table lists the recipient and donor journal pairs along with the percentage of citations in the Journal Impact Factor numerator that are from the donor to the recipient (x% of the JIF Numerator cites to Recipient journal from Donor journal). The percentage exchange to the Journal Impact Factor years is the proportion of all citations from donor to recipient (all years) that reference the two years considered in the Journal Impact Factor calculation (x% of all citations from Donor to Recipient were concentrated in the Journal Impact Factor years).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient Journal</th>
<th>Donor Journal</th>
<th>% JIF Numerator</th>
<th>% Exchange to JIF Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JPC-Journal of Planar Chromatography-Modern TLC</td>
<td>Central European Journal of Chemistry</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Information Systems</td>
<td>IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Journal Citation Reports Demonstration

• Where to find impact factors
• Journal quartiles. How do they affect you?
• How to find journals in your field of study?
• How to find related journals
• Effect of self-citations
Any journal can calculate and publish its own impact factor.

False! Impact factors are published **ONLY** by Clarivate in its annual Journal Citation Reports. Be careful of fake impact factors!

JCR covers Science, Social Sciences and Arts & Humanities journals.

False! JCR does not cover Arts & Humanities journals as citation analysis is less useful in those subjects.
High impact factor journals are always better than journals with lower impact factors

False! Impact factors are subject dependent and it is unfair to compare impact factors superficially between different subjects.

Clarivate Analytics take serious actions against citation manipulation

True! Clarivate monitors its database and is the ONLY database provider that has a history of annual deselections.