

بنام خدا

شب در کویر خراسان جنوبی



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی بیرجند

# Improving the Editors' Knowledge

Kowsar Publishing Company & Birjand University Of medical Sciences

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**3 March 2021**

# ToC

1. ESCI
2. Footnote



# Web of Science Core Collection:

Journal Evaluation Process and Selection Criteria

**We remain true to our  
heritage, but adapt to  
change.**

# 1955 ...

- Garfield, E. (1955). Citation indexes to science: A new dimension in documentation through association of ideas. *Science*, 122(3159), 108–111.
- TUMS

## Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation  
through Association of Ideas

Eugene Garfield

"The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a serious matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly abhorrent, but just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a writer who is unaware of the criticisms. Buried in scholarly journals, critical notes are increasingly likely to be overlooked with the passage of time, while the studies to which they pertain, having been reported more widely, are apt to be rediscovered." (1)

In this paper I propose a bibliographic system for science literature that can eliminate the uncritical citation of fraudulent, incomplete, or obsolete data by making it possible for the conscientious scholar to be aware of criticisms of earlier papers. It is too much to expect a research worker to spend an inordinate amount of time searching for the bibliographic descendants of antecedent papers. It would not be excessive to demand that the thorough scholar check all papers that have cited or criticized such papers, if they could be located quickly. The citation index makes this check practicable. Even if there were no other use for a citation index than that of minimizing the citation of poor data, the index would be well worth the effort required to compile it.

This paper considers the possible utility of a citation index that offers a new

approach to subject control of the literature of science. By virtue of its different construction, it tends to bring together material that would never be collated by the usual subject indexing. It is best described as an association-of-ideas index, and it gives the reader as much leeway as he requires. Suggestiveness through association-of-ideas is offered by conventional subject indexes but only within the limits of a particular subject heading.

If one considers the book as the macro unit of thought and the periodical article the micro unit of thought, then the citation index in some respects deals in the submicro or molecular unit of thought. It is here that most indexes are inadequate, because the scientist is quite often concerned with a particular idea rather than with a complete concept. "Thought" indexes can be extremely useful if they are properly conceived and developed.

In the literature-searching process, indexes play only a small, although significant, part. Those who seek comprehensive indexes to the literature of science fail to point out that such indexes, although they may be desirable, will provide only a better *starting point* than the one provided in the selective indexes at present available. One of the basic difficulties is to build subject indexes that can anticipate the infinite number of possible approaches the scientist may require. Proponents of classified indexes may suggest that classification is the solution to this problem, but this is by no means the

case. Classified indexes are also dependent upon a subject analysis of individual articles and, at best, offer us better consistency of indexing rather than greater specificity or multiplicity in the subject approach. Similarly, terminology is important, but even an ideal standardization of terminology and nomenclature will not solve the problem of subject analysis.

What seems to be needed, then, in addition to better and more comprehensive indexes, alphabetical and classified, are new types of bibliographic tools that can help to span the gap between the subject approach of those who create documents—that is, authors—and the subject approach of the scientist who seeks information.

Since 1873 the legal profession has been provided with an invaluable research tool known as *Shepard's Citations*, published by Shepard's Citations, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo. (2). A citation index is published for court cases in the 48 states as well as for cases in Federal courts. Briefly, the Shepard citation system is a listing of individual American court cases, each case being followed by a complete history, written in a simple code. Under each case is given a record of the publications that have *referred* to the case, the other court decisions that have affected the case, and any other references that may be of value to the lawyer. This type of listing is particularly important to the lawyer, because, in law, much is based on precedent.

Citation indexes depend on a simple system of coding entries, one that requires minimum space and facilitates the gathering together of a great volume of material. However, a code is not absolutely necessary if one chooses to compile a systematic listing of individual cases or reports, with a complete bibliographic history of each of them. Thus, it would be possible to list all pertinent references under each case with sufficient com-

Mr. Garfield is a documentation consultant with offices at 1530 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.

# History of Web of Science

**1964**

- Garfield Introduces the first **Science Citation Index**
- A five-volume print edition indexing 613 journals and 1.4 million citations

**1966**

- The **Science Citation Index** becomes available on magnetic tape

**1988**

- **Science Citation Index** becomes available on CR-ROM

**1997**

- Science Citation Index becomes part of a web environment named **Web of Science**

**2014**

- The Web of Knowledge is redesigned being given its current name **Web of Science Core Collection**

**2017**

- Clarivate Analytics acquires Publons, creator of the leading online global peer-review platform

**1965**

- Dr. Garfield introduces the **Journal Impact Factor**, a metric to measure the impact of a journal

**1975**

- Commercial appearance of the Journal Impact Factor on **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)**

**1992**

- **ISI** is acquired by Thomson, who later merged with Reuters in 2008 to operate as Thomson Reuters

**2001**

- Web of Science is incorporated to other databases into a platform names **Web of Knowledge**

**2016**

- Thomson Reuters sold the Intellectual Property and Science (IP&S) business and from this separation merged an independent company, **Clarivate Analytics**

**2018**

- Clarivate Analytics acquired **Kopernio**, an A.I. technology business that revolutionises how researchers access articles across the globe



# **The Web of Science Core Collection**

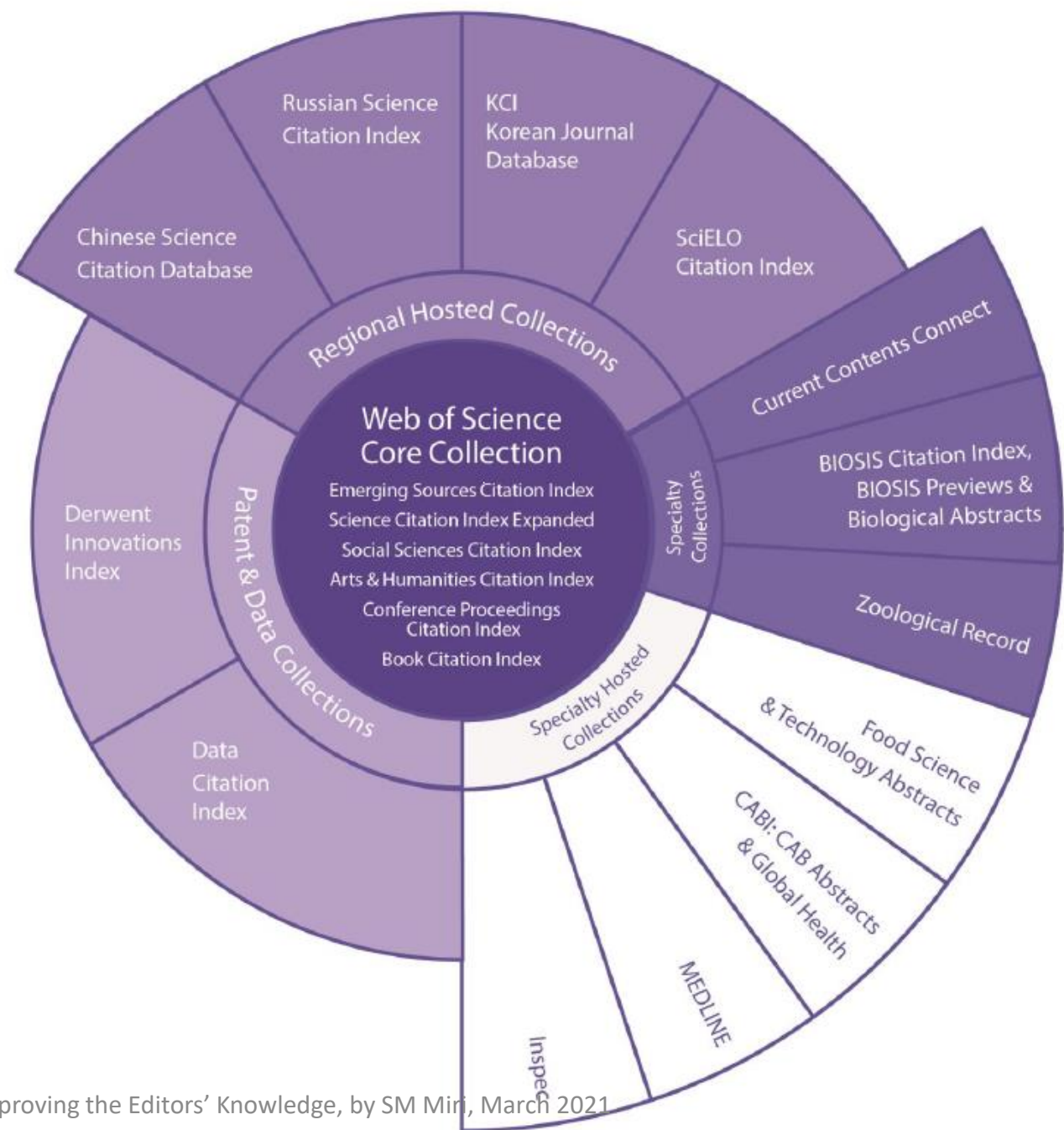


# The *Web of Science Core Collection*

- Our editorial decisions are conducted by our expert in-house editors
- They have no affiliations to publishing houses or research institutes
- No potential bias or conflict of interest
- Each editor is focused on specific subject categories
- Deep nuanced knowledge of the journals in their field
- Our rigorous process for the *Web of Science Core Collection* contrasts with that for other databases that rely on algorithmic approaches and/or delegating aspects of editorial decision-making to the research community.

# The Web of Science Core Collection

At the heart of the Web of Science platform



# The Web of Science Core Collection

## Indices

### 1 Science Citation Index Expanded (**SCIE**)

Created as SCI in 1964, now indexing journals showing data from 1900 to present with complete cited references

### 2 Social Sciences Citation Index (**SSCI**)

Created in 1973, now indexing journals showing data from 1900 to present with complete cited references

### 3 Arts and Humanities Citation Index (**AHCI**)

Created in 1978, now indexing journals showing data from 1975 to present with complete cited references

### 4 Emerging Sources Citation Index (**ESCI**)

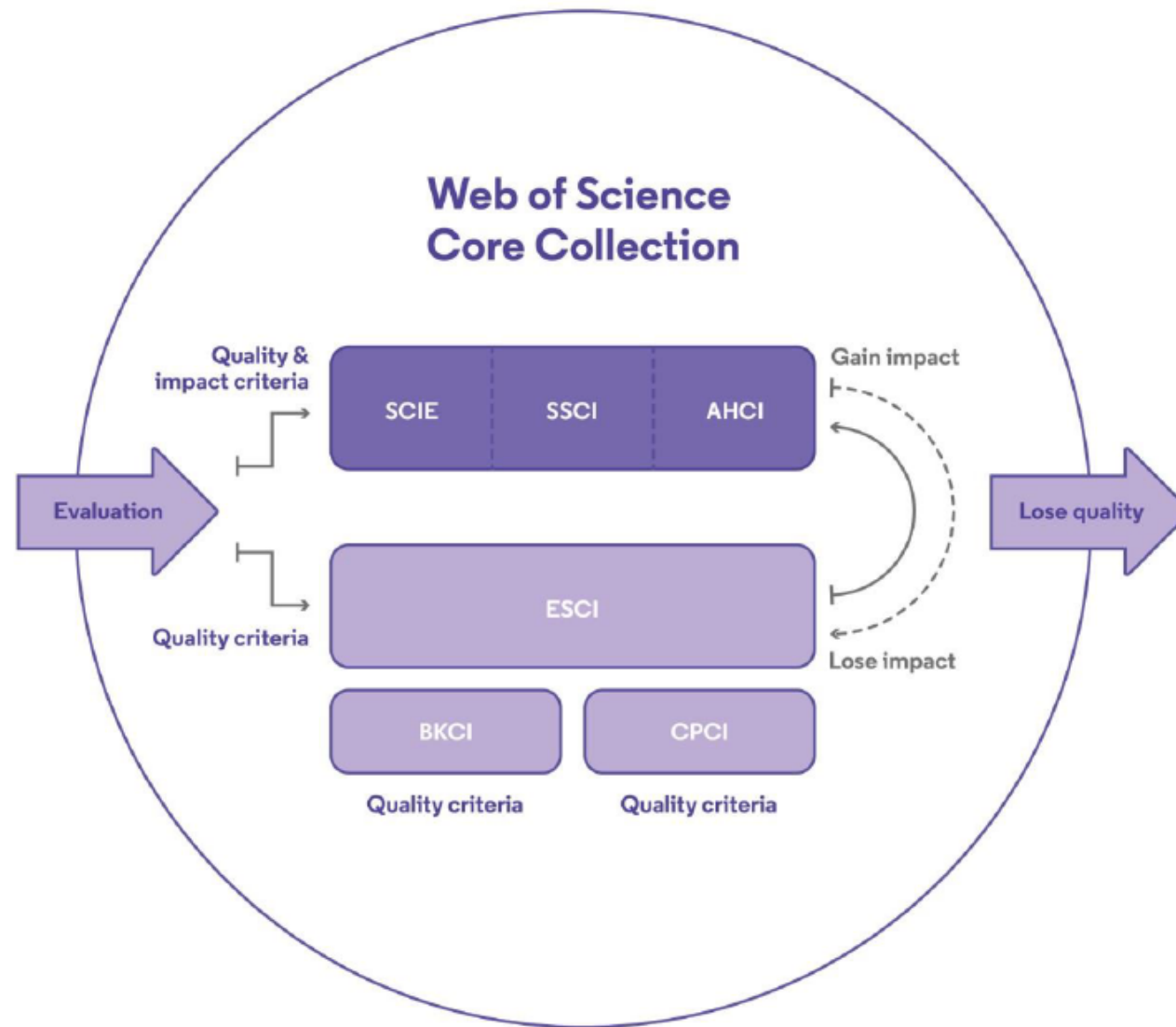
Created in 2015, now indexing journals showing data from 2005 to present with complete cited references

### 5 Conference Proceedings Citation Index (**CPCI**)

Created in 2008, now indexing proceedings from 1990 to present with complete cited references

### 6 Book Citation Index (**BKCI**)

Created in 2011, now indexing books



#### Journals

**SCIE:** clinical, natural and applied sciences

**SSCI:** social sciences

**AHCI:** arts & humanities

**ESCI:** all disciplines

#### Books

**BKCI:** all disciplines

#### Conference Proceedings

**CPCI:** all disciplines



# The *Web of Science Core Collection*

Curated with care by an expert team of in-house *Web of Science* Editors

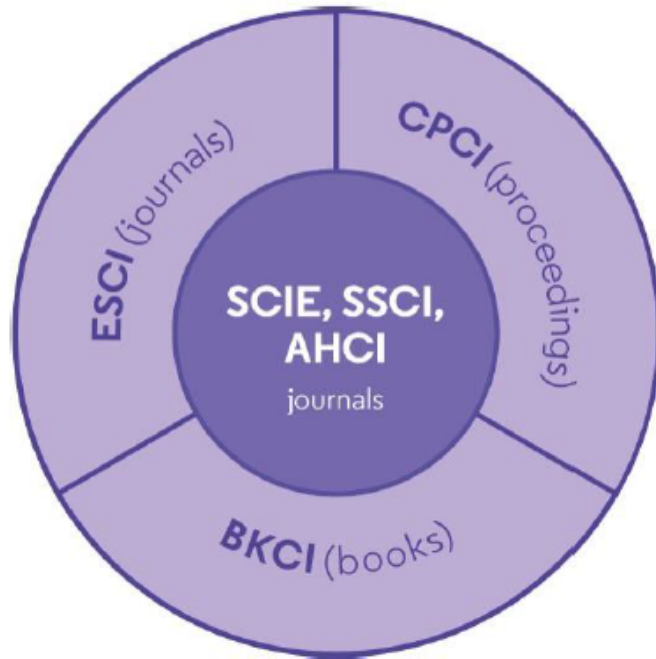
- We use a single set of 28 criteria to evaluate journals:
  - 24 **quality criteria** designed to select for editorial rigour and best practice at the journal level
  - 4 **impact criteria** designed to select the most influential journals in their respective fields using citation activity as a primary indicator of impact
- Journals that meet the quality criteria enter ESCI in the *Web of Science Core Collection*
- Journals that meet the additional impact criteria enter SCIE, SSCI or AHCI depending on their subject area
- These are dynamic collections subject to continuous curation to ensure journals are in the appropriate collection
- ESCI journals that gain impact move to SCIE, SSCI or AHCI
- SCIE, SSCI and AHCI journals that decrease in impact move to ESCI
- **Any journal that fails to meet all 24 quality criteria will be removed from the *Web of Science Core Collection***

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# The *Web of Science Core Collection*

Options to save you valuable search time

## Web of Science Core Collection



Allows search and discovery of a **trusted set** of titles with **comprehensive coverage** in terms of subject, region, and medium

## SCIE, SSCI, AHCI

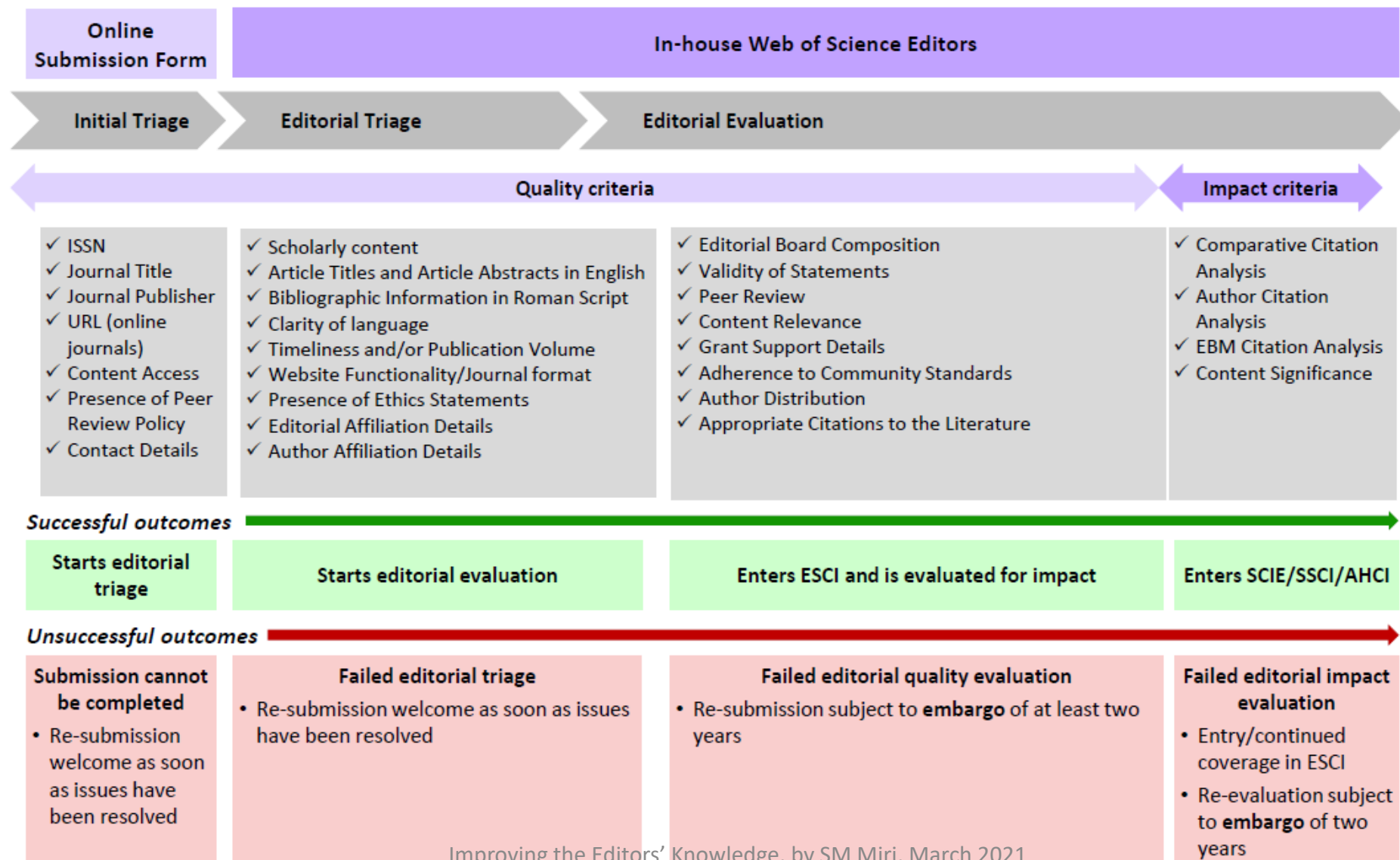


Contain the most **impactful journals** enabling searches to be restricted to the most influential publications

# **The Journal Selection Process**

# Editorial Workflow

Improving speed and transparency through an updated journal evaluation process





# Initial Triage (I)

## ISSN

The journal must have a registered ISSN that is verifiable on the ISSN database (<https://portal.issn.org/>) and is clearly and consistently displayed on all journal platforms (electronic and/or print). If both print and electronic ISSNs are present both should be provided.

## Journal Title

The journal must have a distinct title that is aligned with the registered ISSN, the journal's stated scope, published content, and community demographic (editorial board and authors). The title should be consistently displayed at the article, issue (if present), journal, and website level.

## Journal Publisher

The publisher name must be clearly defined, and a verifiable, physical address (not P.O. Box) for the publisher's business offices must be provided. If there is a society affiliation or ownership, this should be stated, and verifiable contact information must be provided.

# Initial Triage (II)

## Journal URL

Where both online and print editions are available, it is mandatory to provide the journal URL and full-text access details of current content.

## Content Access

The Web of Science Group must have full access to the published content with all necessary permissions to view that content. Web of Science Group will provide IP ranges if needed.

## Presence of Peer Review Policy

The journal must provide a readily accessible, clear statement of the commitment to peer-review and/or editorial oversight of all published content. Primary research articles must be subject to external peer review.

## Contact Details

Contact details for the submitted journal's primary editorial and production roles must be provided to allow direct communication between Web of Science Group and the journal staff.

# Editorial Triage (I)

## Scholarly Content

The journal must contain primarily original scholarly material. The academic level of the research reported should be appropriate to a graduate, post-doctoral, and/or professional research audience. Publications in which the majority of the content is conference proceedings will be preferentially evaluated for the Conference Proceedings Citation Index.

## Article Titles and Article Abstracts in English

Regardless of the language of the main body of published content, the journal must provide an accurate, comprehensible English language translation of all article titles. Scholarly articles must have abstracts, and those abstracts must be translated to English.

## Bibliographic Information in Roman script

Cited references, names, and affiliations must be published in Roman script to allow rapid, accurate indexing, and easy comprehension by our global users.

# Editorial Triage (II)

## Clarity of Language

For titles, abstracts, and all other published text presented in English, the language must be clear and comprehensible to a global audience.

## Timeliness and/or Publication Volume

The journal must state whether it has a defined publication frequency, or if it operates under an irregular or continuous publication schedule. The journal must conform to the stated schedule. The volume of scholarly articles published annually is expected to be within ranges appropriate to the subject area.

## Website Functionality/Journal Format

Website information must be accurate, the information architecture and navigation system must ensure easy access to the published content and all other features defining the journal (such as Editorial Board, instructions to authors, peer review, access model, and so on). The journal website must clearly link to the publisher website and *vice versa*.



# Editorial Triage (III)

## Presence of Ethics Statements

The journal must be transparent about their ethical requirements for authors and published works. If the journal supports and uses one or more third-party organization's principles (WAME, COPE, Declaration of Helsinki, etc.), either the full text of the guidelines should be presented and appropriately credited to the source, or a functioning link to the full text of the guideline should be provided.

## Editorial Affiliation Details

Names and institutional affiliations – including country – of all members of the editorial team are required (such as Editor-in-Chief, Editorial Board Members, Associate Editors, Regional Editors etc.).

## Author Affiliation Details

Names and institutional affiliations – including country – and addresses of all contributing authors are required.

# Editorial Evaluation (Quality) (I)

## Editorial Board Composition

Editor and Editorial Board Member affiliations, geographic diversity, and publication records must be consistent with the stated scope and published content of the journal. The size and composition of the Editorial Board must be consistent with the volume and breadth of publication output. Due consideration will be given to journals that employ full-time professional editors.

## Validity of Statements

It is not the intention of our review to ensure the applicability and enforcement of all ethical and plagiarism standards. As required, however, we will undertake investigation of questionable content or false claims.

## Peer Review

Articles must show evidence of peer review, beyond the peer-review statement.

## Content Relevance

Published content must be consistent with the title and stated scope of the journal.

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# Editorial Evaluation (Quality) (II)

## Grant Support Details

In subject areas where grant support is common or required, appropriate acknowledgement regarding the source of funding is recommended.

## Adherence to Community Standards

Editorial policies are consistent with recognized best practices, such as COPE Core Practices, and/or national and international organizations and scholarly societies that advance principles for research integrity within their communities. Articles in the journal are consistent with accepted best practices in their subject area (for example, accepted standards in organism or chemical nomenclature).

## Author Distribution

The authors must have affiliations, geographic diversity, and publication records that validate their participation in the scholarly community associated with the stated scope of the journal. The demographic of the contributing authors should be consistent with the topical and geographic characteristics of the Editorial Board.

## Appropriate Citations to the Literature

It is expected that articles will appropriately acknowledge the surrounding literature for the topic.

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# Editorial Evaluation (Impact) (I)

## Comparative citation analysis

Our most selective indices (SCIE, SSCI and AHCI) contain the most impactful journals in their discipline. In the comparative citation analysis both the number and the sources of the citations to the journal are taken into consideration.

## Author citation analysis

Most authors should have a discernable publication history in *the Web of Science*. Authors' citation networks should be appropriate to the category and to journals of comparable scope.



# Editorial Evaluation (Impact) (II)

## Editorial Board citation analysis

Most Editorial Board Members should have a discernable publication history in the *Web of Science*. Editorial Board Members' citation networks should be appropriate to the category and to journals of comparable scope.

## Content significance

The content in the journal should be of interest, importance, and value to its intended readership and to *Web of Science* subscribers. Content significance may be evidenced as a unique specialization, novel perspective, regional focus, unusual content, or content that enriches the breadth of *Web of Science* coverage. These attributes are not exclusively reflected in journal-level citation activity.

# Recent Policy Changes

- ESCI is no longer restricted to online journals; print journals can enter ESCI
- The restriction on dual-indexing in BIOSIS and ESCI has been removed; Journals that enter our quality criteria can enter ESCI
- The restriction on ESCI journals being assigned to a single category has been removed; in common with other *Web of Science Core Collection* indices, ESCI journals can be assigned to up to six categories

# Open Peer Review

- <https://sites.kowsarpub.com/mcj/articles/110749.html>

# Footnotes

- **Authors' Contribution:**
- **Conflict of Interests:**
- **Ethical Approval:**
- **Funding/Support:**
- **Informed Consent:**

# How to write an "Authors' Contribution"?

- 1.Study concept and design:**
- 2.Acquisition of data:**
- 3.Analysis and interpretation of data:**
- 4.Drafting of the manuscript:**
- 5.Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:**
- 6.Statistical analysis:**
- 7.Administrative, technical, and material support:**
- 8.Study supervision:**



# Conflict of Interest

- <https://sites.kowsarpub.com/scinews/articles/97193.html>
- <https://sites.kowsarpub.com/scinews/articles/97963.html>

# Ethical Approval Code

- This code **must be linked** to a webpage showing the details of approval.
- <https://sites.kowsarpub.com/scinews/articles/87576.html>
- <https://sites.kowsarpub.com/scinews/articles/89239.html>

# Funding/Support:

- [https://sites.kowsarpub.com/mcj/knowledgebase/category/tree.html#funding\\_support.html](https://sites.kowsarpub.com/mcj/knowledgebase/category/tree.html#funding_support.html)

# Informed Consent:

- [https://sites.kowsarpub.com/mcj/knowledgebase/category/tree.html#informed\\_consent.html](https://sites.kowsarpub.com/mcj/knowledgebase/category/tree.html#informed_consent.html)

# Stop plastic pollution!







مراقب حیات وحش بیرجند باشیم





Lizard in desert ,Birjand ,Iran