#### **University of Malaya**

#### From the SelectedWorks of Nader Ale Ebrahim

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#### How to increase h-index T

Nader Ale Ebrahim







### How to increase h-index

#### How to increase h-index

"Advertise and disseminate publications"

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#### **Abstract**

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Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is a halfway of receiving citation in the future. The rest of the way is advertising and disseminating the publications by using the proper "Research Tools". Familiarity with the tools allows the researcher to increase his/her h-index in the short time. H-index shows the academicians influences in the specified field of research. Therefore, a person with higher level of h-index has more high quality publications with high amount of citations. This presentation, covers the following topics: Why publish and increase h-index?, Definition of h-index and gindex, Importance of h-index, How to use "Research Tools" Mind Map, Paper title preparation, Selecting keywords, Select the proper journal, Advertise published article, and finally Trace published article citation.

**Keywords:** h-index, Increase citations, Research tools

#### The scenarios

- "I have written an article, and I do not know how to select the title and keywords for receiving high citation?"
- "I have published a high quality paper, how can I receive high citation rate in the shortest possible time?"
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"

# Objectives

- To improve the quality of the article title and keywords
- To evaluate Journal measuring factors (like: Journal Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Cited Half Life, five Year Journal Impact Factor) before article submission.
- To search and analyze the right journal to submit.
- To identify journals to publish in or which journals are the best in a particular discipline.
- To disseminate the publications by using "Research Tools" in order to increase citation
- To trace the citation

#### Outline

- Why publish and increase h-index?
- Definition of h-index and g-index
- Importance of h-index
- How to use "Research Tools" Mind Map
- Paper title preparation, Selecting keywords
- Select the proper journal
- Advertise published article
- Trace published article citation



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# Getting published

#### Why publish?

Apart from the final thesis, you should also consider publishing your work as you go along. There are various reasons for this:

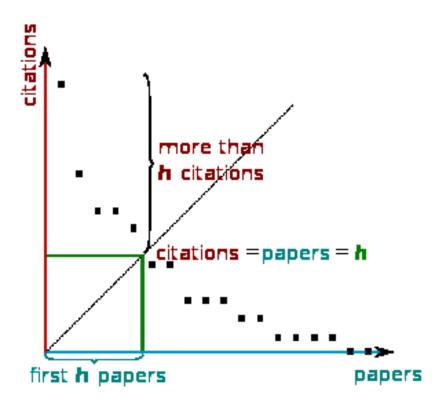
- publications assist in final preparation of your thesis disseminating your knowledge and experience,
- it gives you an academic profile and raises the profile of your institution,
- research publications generate income for the University,
- publications enhance your CV and may help in gaining employment, and
- you may even become rich and famous but don't count on it!

# Why citation is important?

- In the Times Higher Education World University Rankings system <u>Citations research influence (worth 32.5 per cent)</u>.
- Citations are widely recognised as a strong indicator of the significance and relevance that is, the impact of a piece of research.
- However, citation data must be used with care as citation rates can vary between subjects and time periods.
- For example, papers in the life sciences tend to be cited more frequently than those published in the social sciences.
- The rankings this year use normalised citation impact, where the citations to each paper are compared with the average number of citations received by all papers published in the same field and year. So a paper with a relative citation impact of 2.0 is cited twice as frequently as the average for similar papers.
- The data were extracted from the Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the largest and most comprehensive database of research citations available.
- Its authoritative and multidisciplinary content covers more than 11,600 of the highest-impact journals worldwide.
   The benchmarking exercise is carried out on an exact level across 251 subject areas for each year in the period 2004 to 2008.
- For institutions that produce few papers, the relative citation impact may be significantly influenced by one or two highly cited papers and therefore it does not accurately reflect their typical performance. However, institutions publishing fewer than 50 papers a year have been excluded from the rankings.
- There are occasions where a groundbreaking academic paper is so influential as to drive the citation counts to
  extreme levels receiving thousands of citations. An institution that contributes to one of these papers will
  receive a significant and noticeable boost to its citation impact, and this reflects such institutions' contribution to
  globally significant research projects.

### h-index (Jorge E. Hirsch)

 A scientist has index h if h of [his/her] *N<sub>p</sub>* papers have at least h citations each, and the other  $(N_p - h)$  papers have no more than h citations each.



H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

# g-index (Leo Egghe (2006))

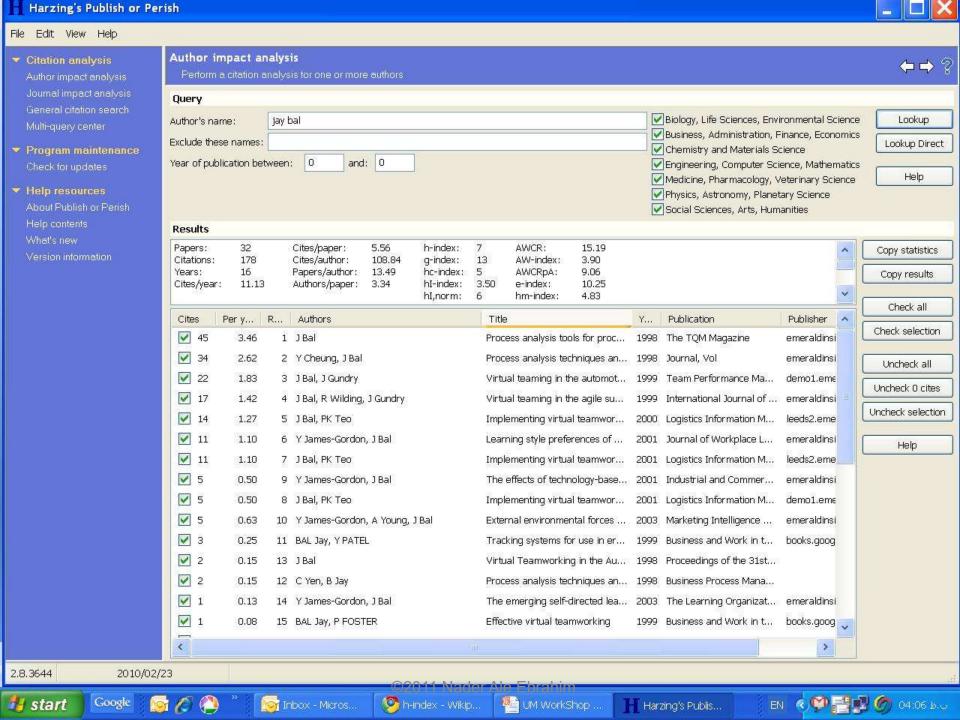
• In order to give more weight to highly-cited articles Leo Egghe (2006) proposed the g-index. The g-index is defined as follows: [Given a set of articles] ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g2 citations. Although the g-index has not yet attracted much attention or empirical verification, it would seem to be a very useful complement to the h-index.

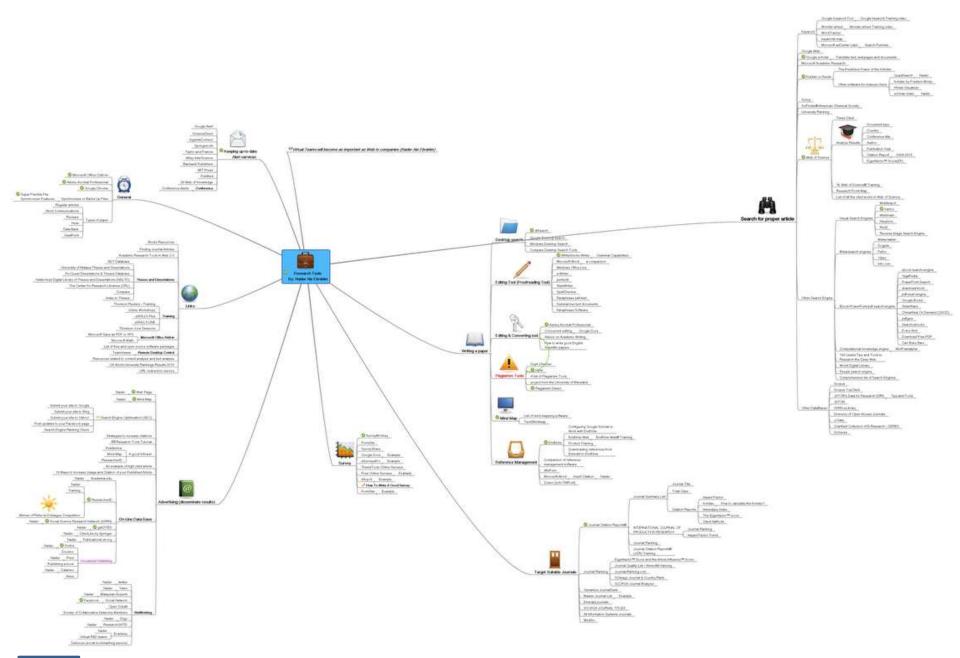
# The Many and Variable Uses of Publish or Perish (PoP)- By: Anne-Wil Harzing –" Your guide to effective and responsible citation analysis"

Academics that need to make their case for tenure or promotion will find PoP useful to create reference groups and show their citation record to its best advantage. When evaluating other academics, PoP can be used as a 5-minute preparation before meeting someone you don't know, to evaluate editorial board members or prospective PhD supervisors, to write up tributes (or laudations) and eulogies, to decide on publication awards and to pre-pare for a job interview. Deans and other academic administrators will find PoP useful to evaluate tenure or promotion cases in a fair and equitable way.

PoP can also be used to assist when you are uncertain which journal to submit it to. You can use it to get ideas of the types of journals that publish articles on the topic you are writing on and to compare a set of journals in terms of their citation impact. Once you have decided on the target journal, it can also help you to double-check that you haven't missed any prior work from the journal in question.

PoP can help you to do a quick literature review to identify the most cited articles and/or scholars in a particular field. It can be used to identify whether any research has been done in a particular area at all (useful for grant applications) or to evaluate the development of the literature in a particular topic over time. Finally, PoP is very well suited for doing bibliometric research on both authors and journals.







# Selecting keywords

### Improving Readership of Your Articles

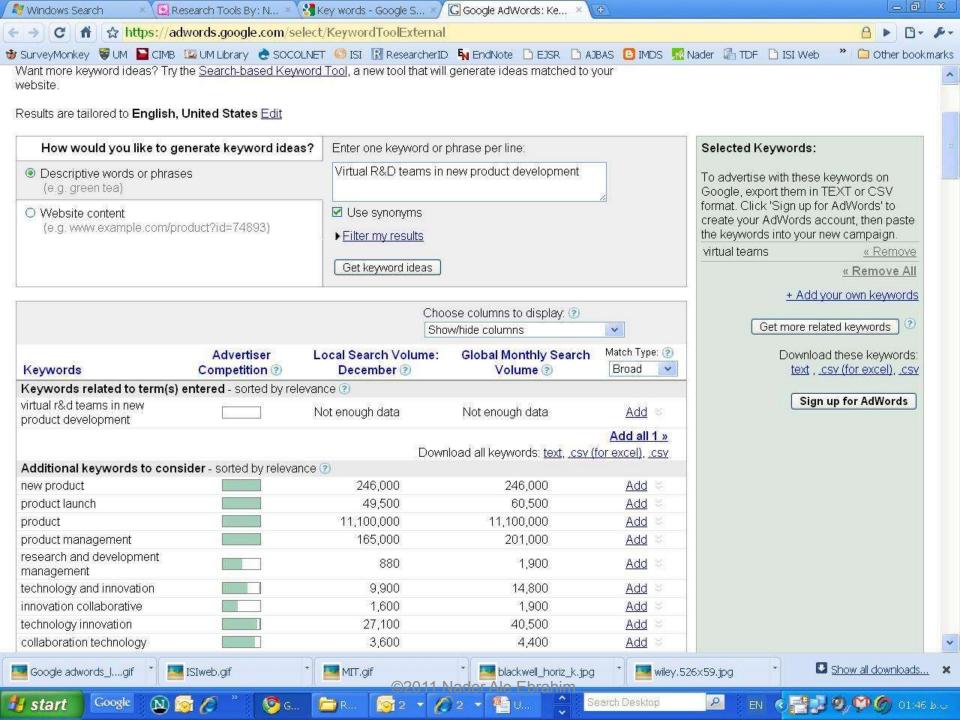
Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include keywords that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.
- The first sentence of the abstract is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

# Keywords

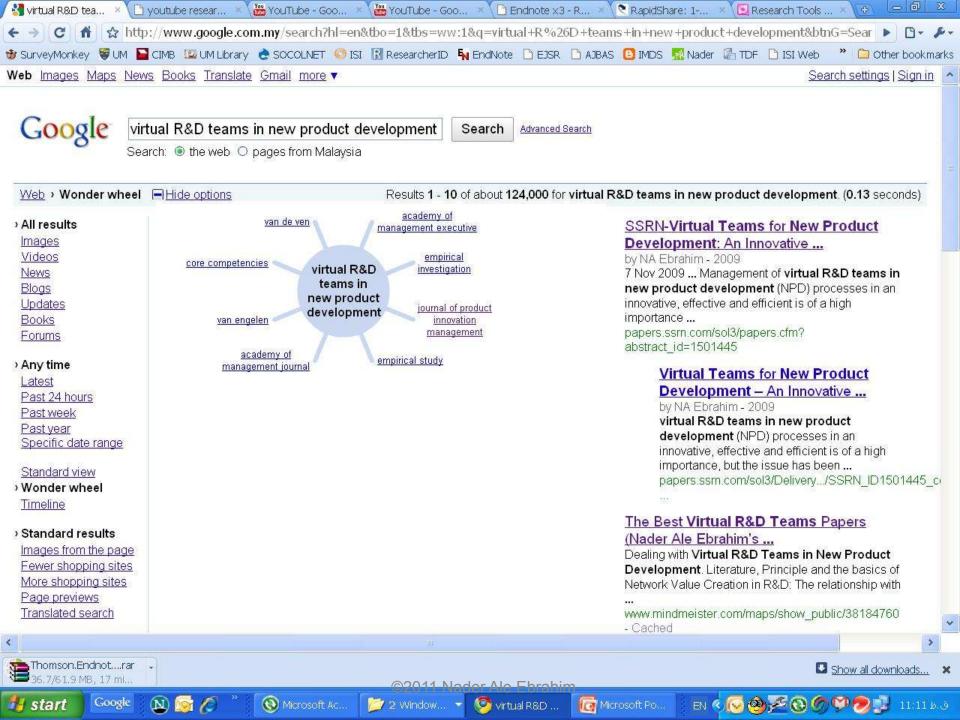
Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Google AdWords Web of Science



# Google Wonder wheel

Save time by exploring relevant results related to the original keyword you search for. Whether it's for a research you are doing, a term paper or just about anything else consuming your time, Google wonder wheel can tell you what you are missing or need to search and save you that precious research time.



# KeyWords Plus

Hi there! This issue, we are going to explain how **KeyWords Plus** broadens your search. **KeyWords Plus** is the result of our Thomson Reuters editorial expertise in Science.

What our editors do is to review the titles of all references and highlight additional relevant but overlooked keywords that were not listed by the author or publisher. With **KeyWords Plus**, you can now uncover more papers that may not have appeared in your search due to changes in scientific keywords over time.

Thanks and keep your feedback and questions coming! Smiles,

Lim Khee Hiang

Ph.D., Principal Consultant

## KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development;
   Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS;
   PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY;
   KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION;
   PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION;
   NETWORK; WORKING

# **Target Suitable Journal**

#### Why target a suitable journal is important?

- 1. Journal selection is vital for quick publication.
- 2. Finding a suitable journal can lead to easy publication; more citation and visibility to your published article.
- 3. Choosing an irrelevant journal can lead to slow publication, unkind reviewer comments and finally rejection.

## Strategies to increase citations

- Target a journal with a high impact factor, or, in fact, with any impact factor at all!
- Choose a new, rapidly growing field of research. Articles on hot topics tend to cite much more recent references than those in more traditional fields.
- Target journals in rapidly growing research fields because they tend to publish papers with a short time interval from submission to acceptance.
- Write research articles, technical notes and reviews. For the purposes of calculating citations, these are considered "citable" items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are "non-citable items".
- Write reviews in addition to research papers. Reviews are more likely to be cited than original research papers.
- Write at length. Longer articles are cited more often.

# Strategies to increase citations

- Make it easy for others to access your work. Online availability of articles clearly increases citations (and therefore, the journal's impact factor). It helps if researchers can find relevant articles and access them instantly, rather than working their way through barriers of passwords and technicalities. This effect will increase with the availability of search engines like Google Scholar.
  - Target "open access" journals (especially if they have an impact factor).
  - Make your work available via the Google searches/ResearcherID.
  - Put the address for your ResearcherID page into your email signature as a clickable link.
- Don't write as a member of a consortium. It's better to be one in a list of individual authors. Some evidence shows citations to articles written by consortia have been undercounted.
- Find quick publication Journals

# **Open Access Journal**

One key request of researchers across the world is unrestricted access to research publications. Open access gives a worldwide audience larger than that of any subscription-based journal and thus increases the **visibility** and **impact of published** works. It also enhances indexing, retrieval power and eliminates the need for permissions to reproduce and distribute content.

### **Self Citation**

"Self-citation refers to a paper being submitted to a specific journal in which papers that have been published during the previous 2 years in that same journal are cited in the reference list. While self-citation of relevant papers is legitimate, excessive self-citation can indicate a manipulation.

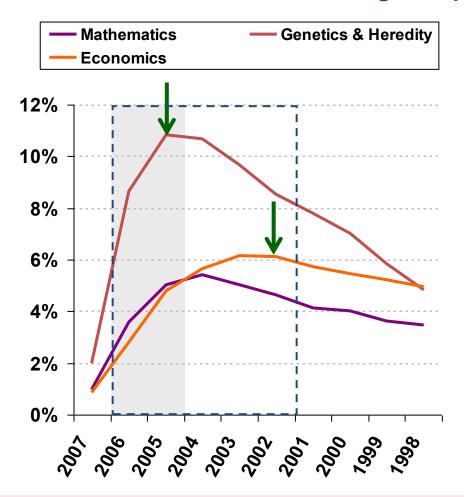
Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the company which now lists journal impact actors, considers self-citation to be acceptable up to a rate of 20%, anything over that is considered suspect" (Diana Epstein, 2007).

• Source: Diana Epstein, Impact factor manipulation, The Journal of the European Medical Writers

Association, Vol. 16, No. 3, 2007

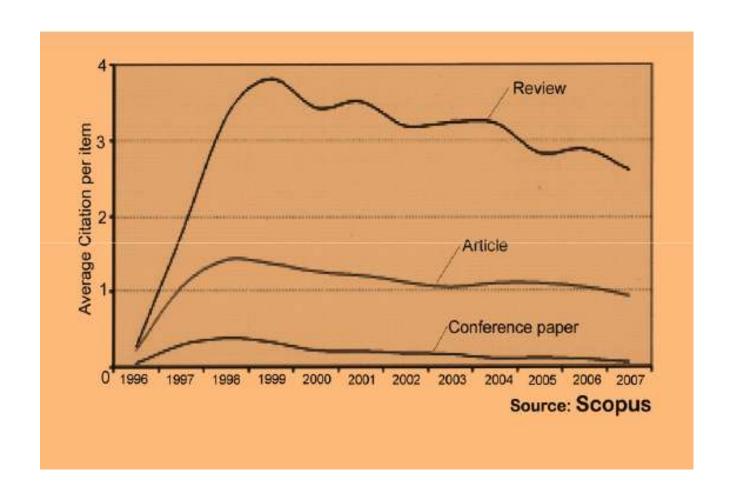
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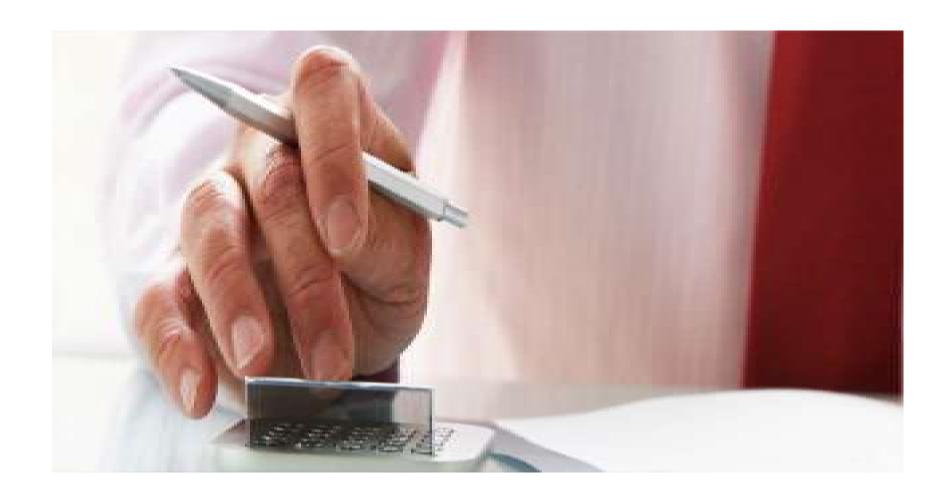
#### Citation Behavior, variance among disciplines:



There are inherent differences between different fields with regards to citation behavior. For some fields such as Mathematics or Economics it takes longer to reach the peak of citation activity.

#### Citation trends for different types of publications





### Where should I submit my publication?

#### The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by <u>Eugene</u>
   <u>Garfield</u> in 1960. It was acquired by <u>Thomson Scientific & Healthcare</u> in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar <u>Thomson Reuters Corporation</u>.
- ISI offered <u>bibliographic database</u> services. Its speciality: <u>citation indexing</u> and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of <u>academic journals</u>, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the <u>Science Citation Index</u> (SCI), as well as the <u>Social Sciences Citation Index</u> (SSCI), and the <u>Arts and Humanities</u> <u>Citation Index</u> (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's <u>Web of Knowledge</u> database service.

#### The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

The ISI also publishes annual <u>Journal Citation Reports</u> which list an <u>impact factor</u> for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.

### Web of Science Coverage Expansion

by ThomsonReuters on 04-27-2010 01:42 PM

In recent years, we have witnessed an explosion in the production and availability of scholarly research results. This growth is reflected in the gradual expansion of journal coverage in the Web of Science.

Journal coverage in Web of Science consists of three major indexes, namely the (Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. In addition, the Conference Proceedings Citation Index (formerly ISI Proceedings) became an edition of Web of Science in October) 2008.

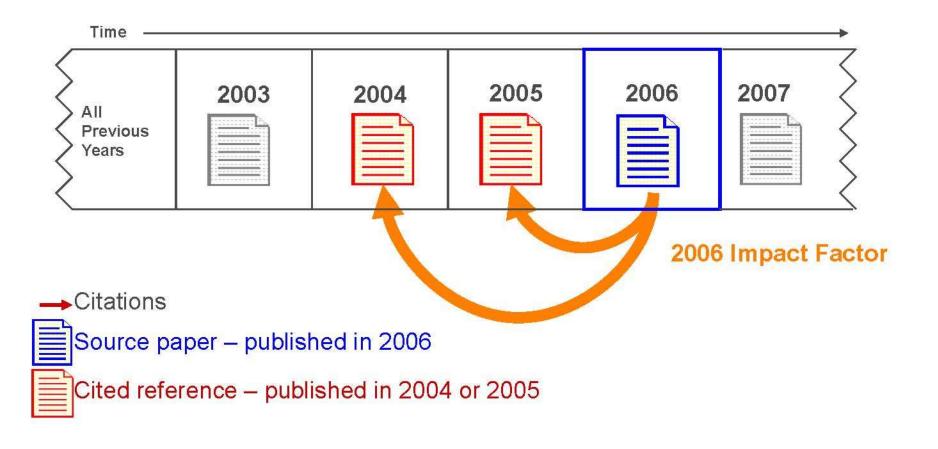
In 2000 journal coverage in Web of Science totaled 8,684 titles. In 2005, Web of Science covered 9,467 journals, an increase of 9%. As of April 1, 2010 **11,519 journals** are covered in **Web of Science**, and increase of 22%.

# **Impact Factor**

 The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI

#### Impact Factor-Journal Ranking

- Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area
- The Economic History Review has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier Englishlanguage journal in its field (its major competitor, the Journal of Economic History Review, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. Economic History Review ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this subdiscipline.



The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years



#### INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH **Impact Factor in 2008**

Cites in 2008 to items published in:

2007 = 144 Number of items published in:

2007 = 278

2006 = 280

2006 = 270

Sum:

424

Sum: 548

Calculation:

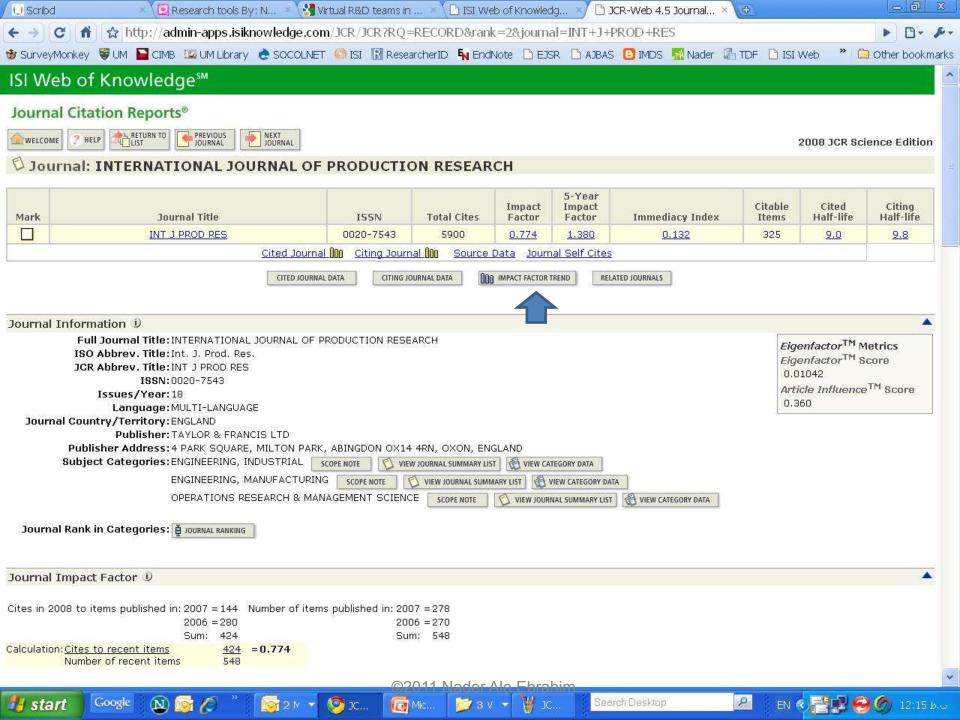
Cites to recent items

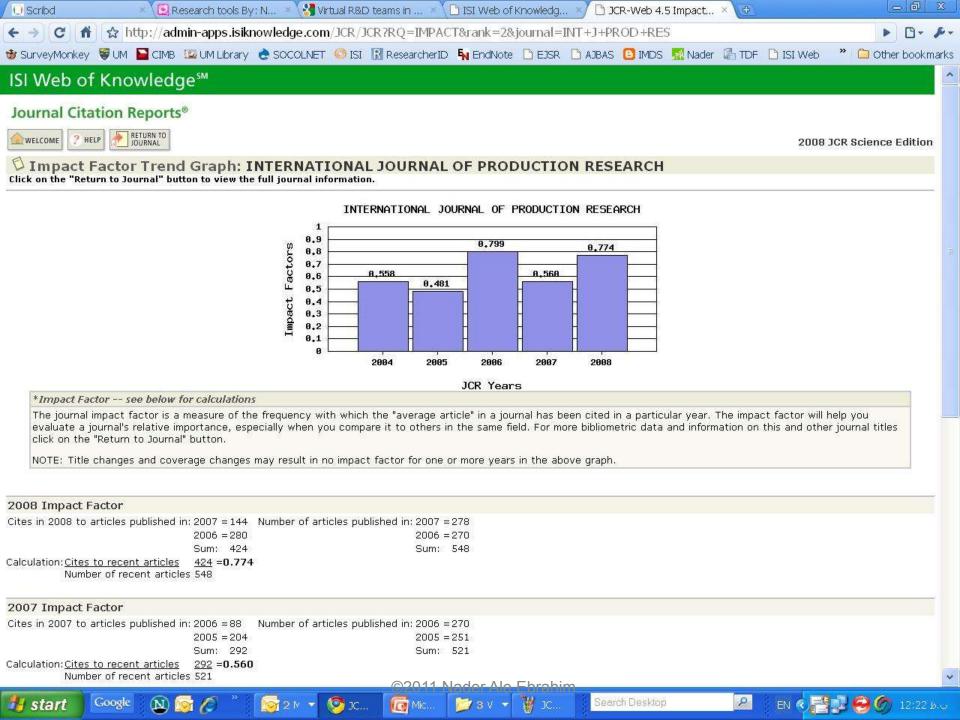
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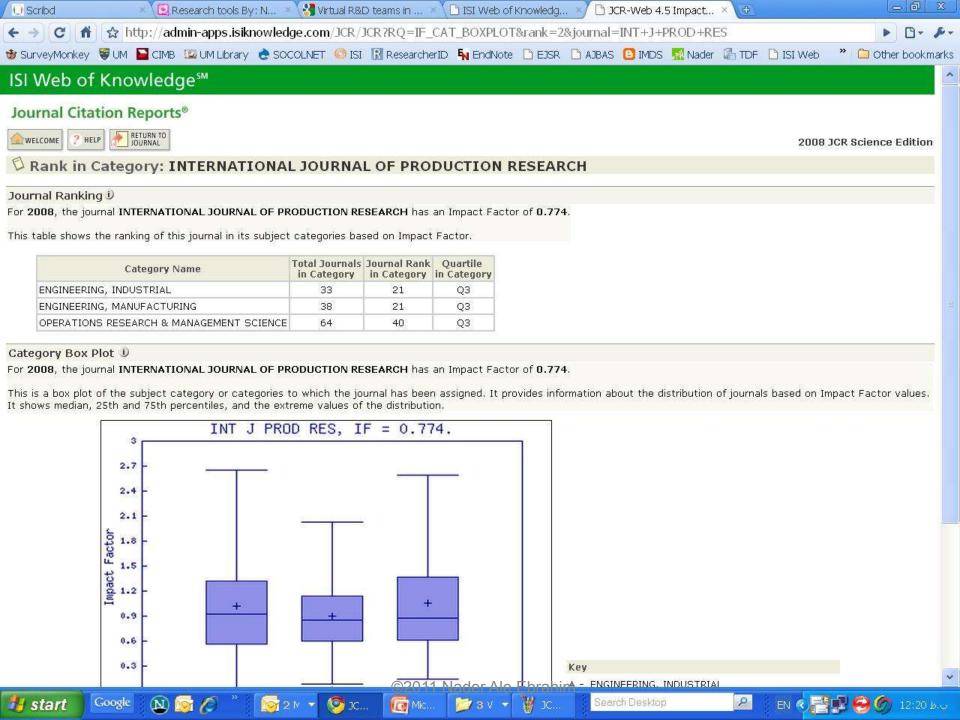
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#### Number of references

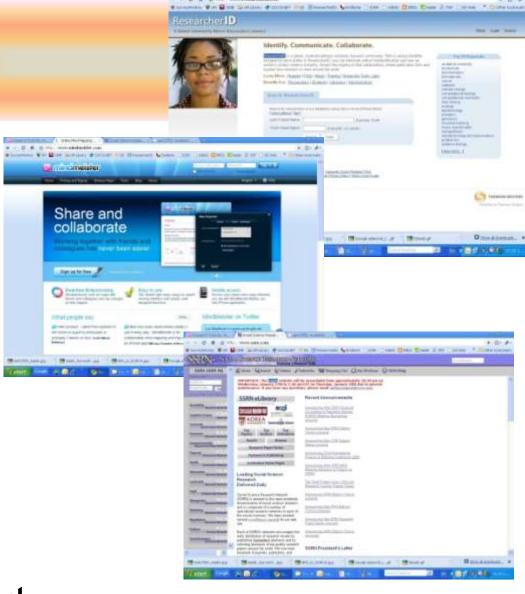
#### Journal Source Data (JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY- IF= 1009)

	Citable items			
	Articles	Reviews	Combined	Other items
Number in JCR year 2009 (A)	176	6	182	32
Number of references (B)	5200	839	6039	123.00
Ratio (B/A)	29.5	139.8	33.2	3.8

# Disseminate Your Results (Advertising)

## Advertising

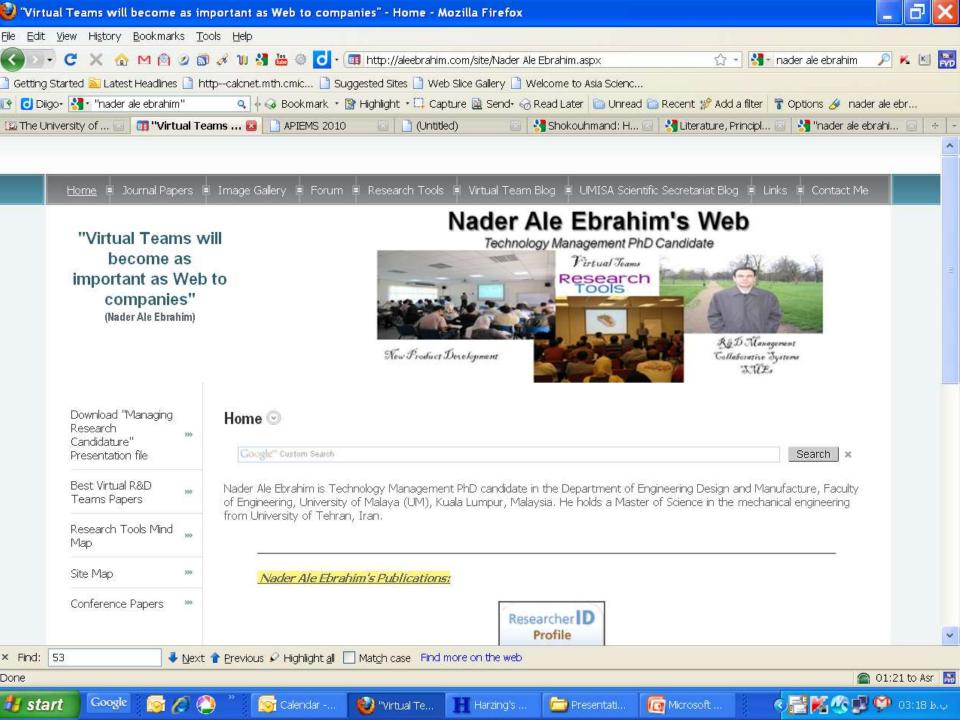
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- Academica
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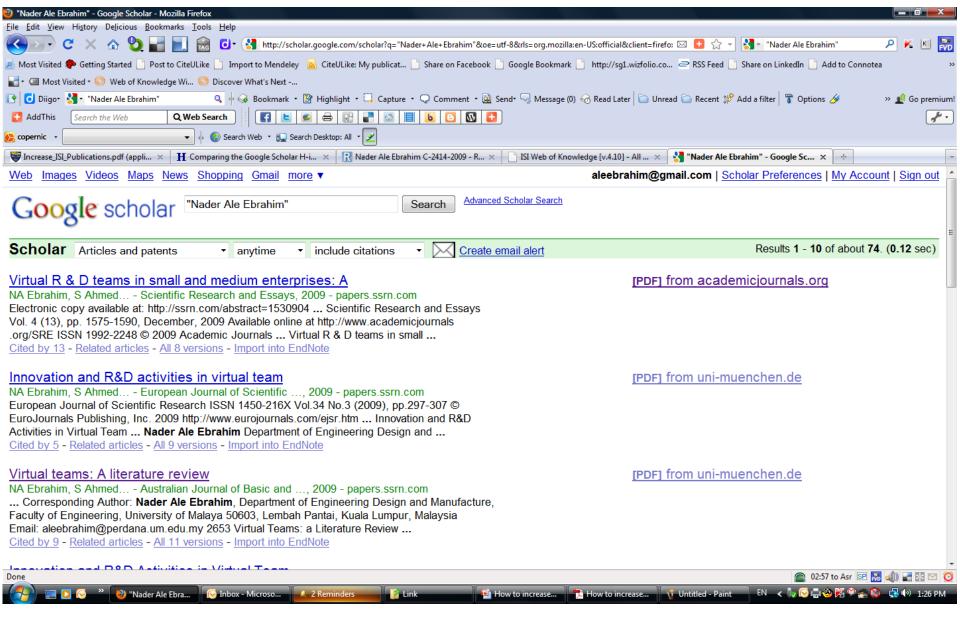




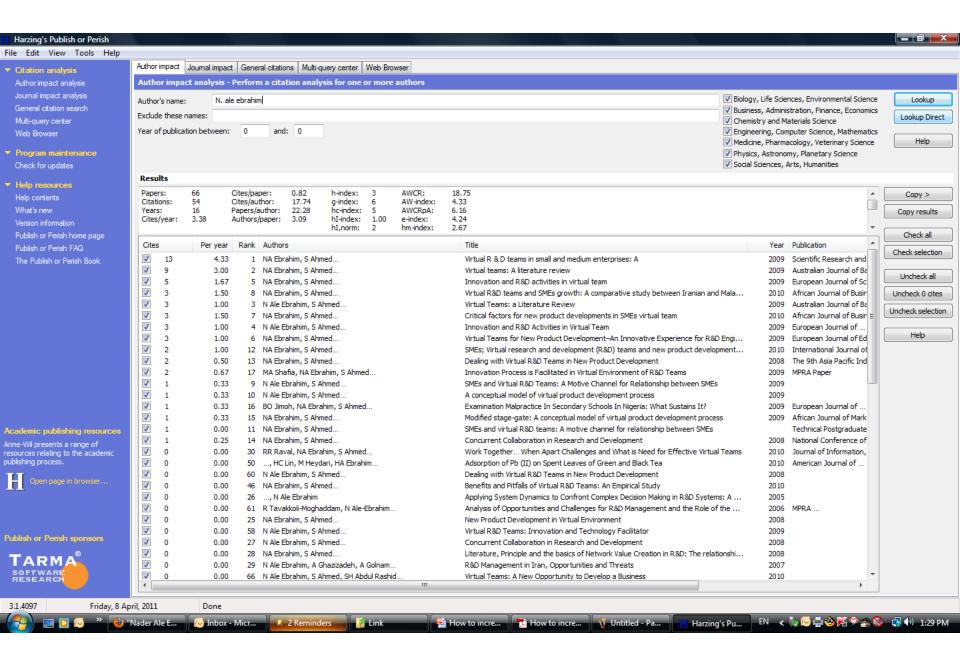


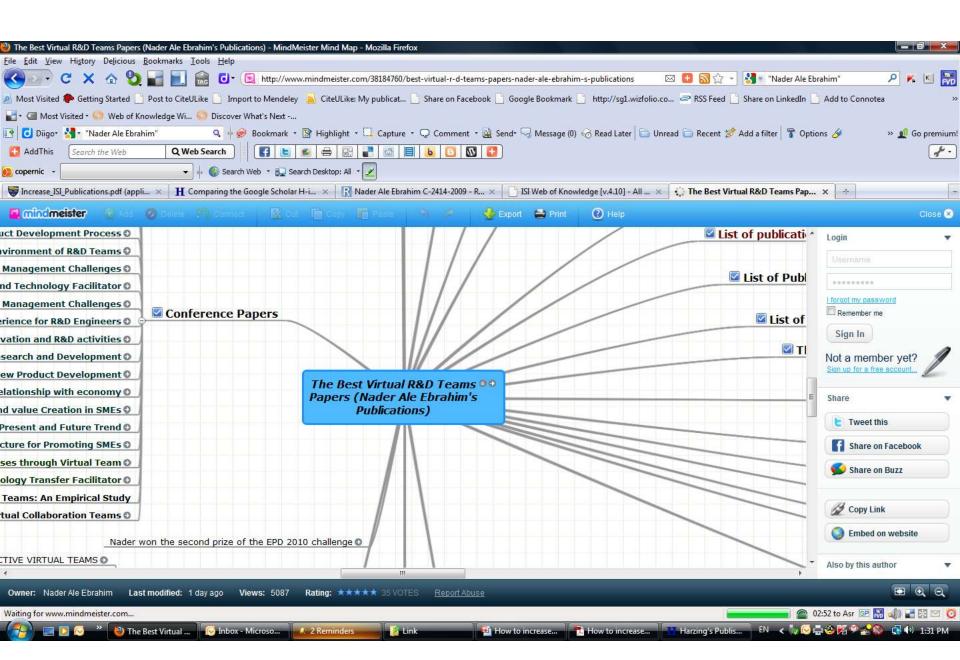


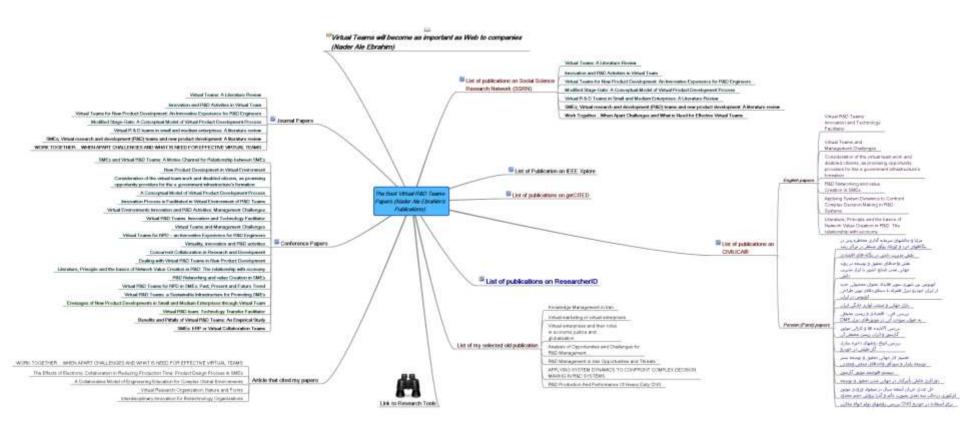


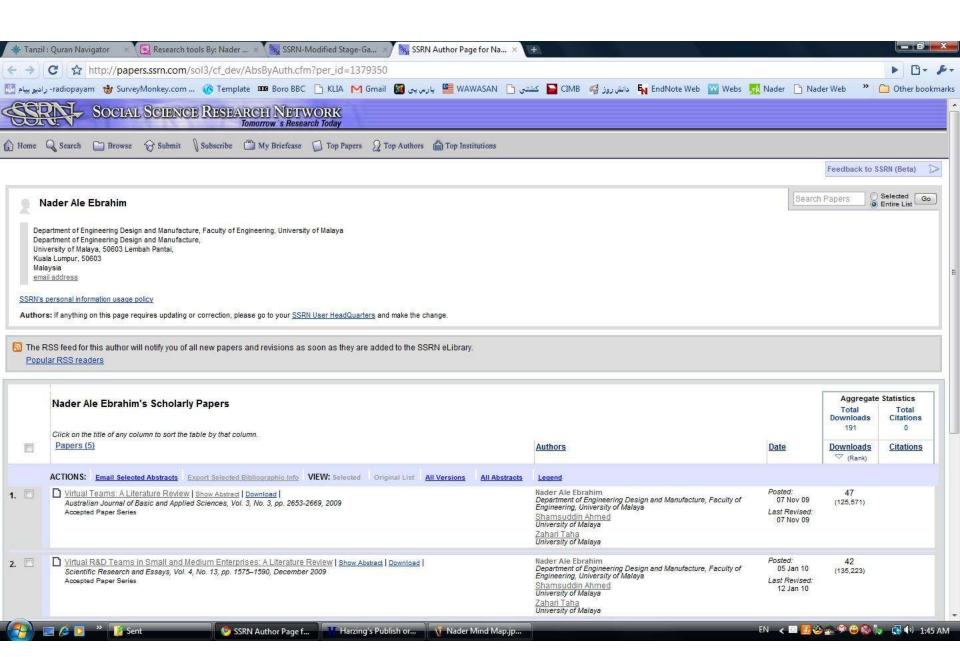


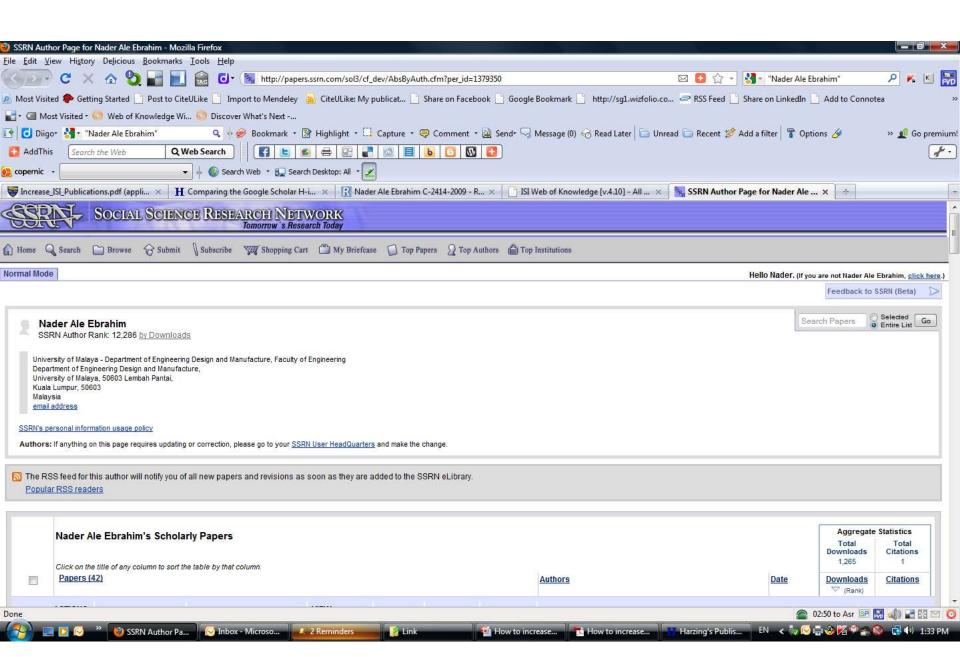
See the list of Nader Ale Ebrahim's publications in the references section

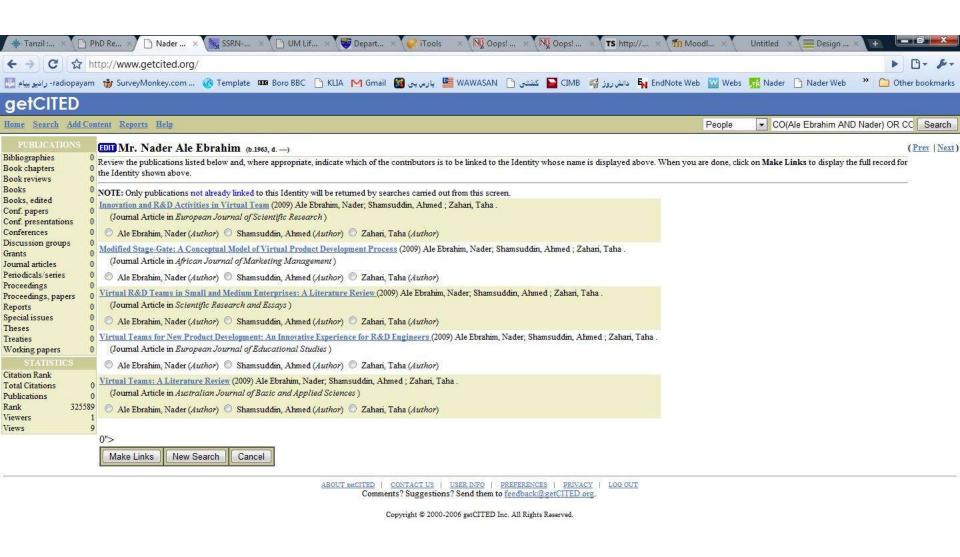




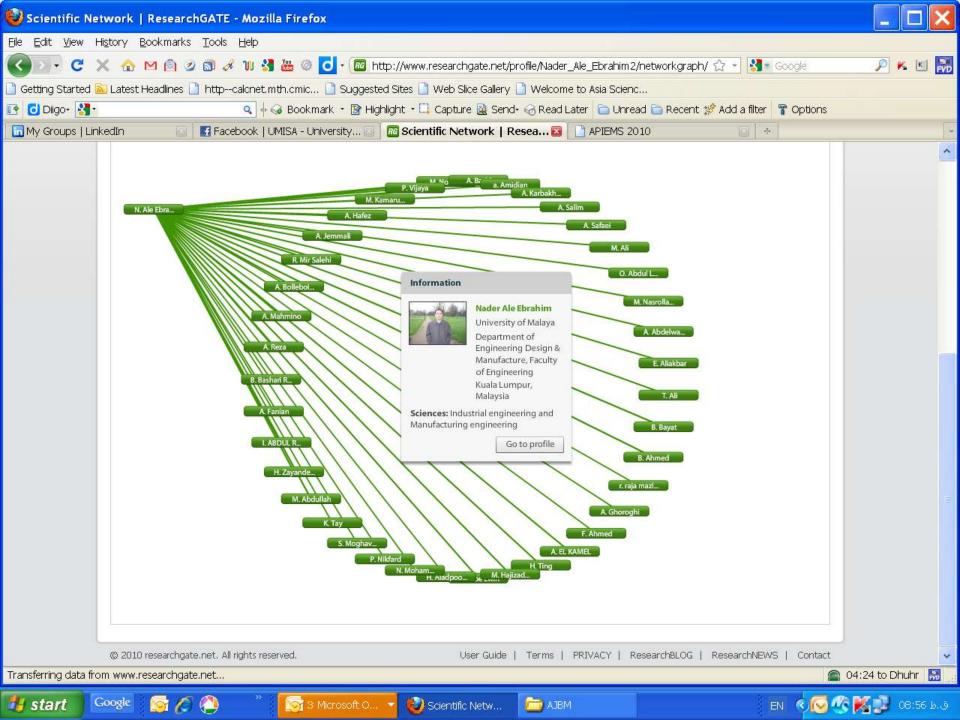


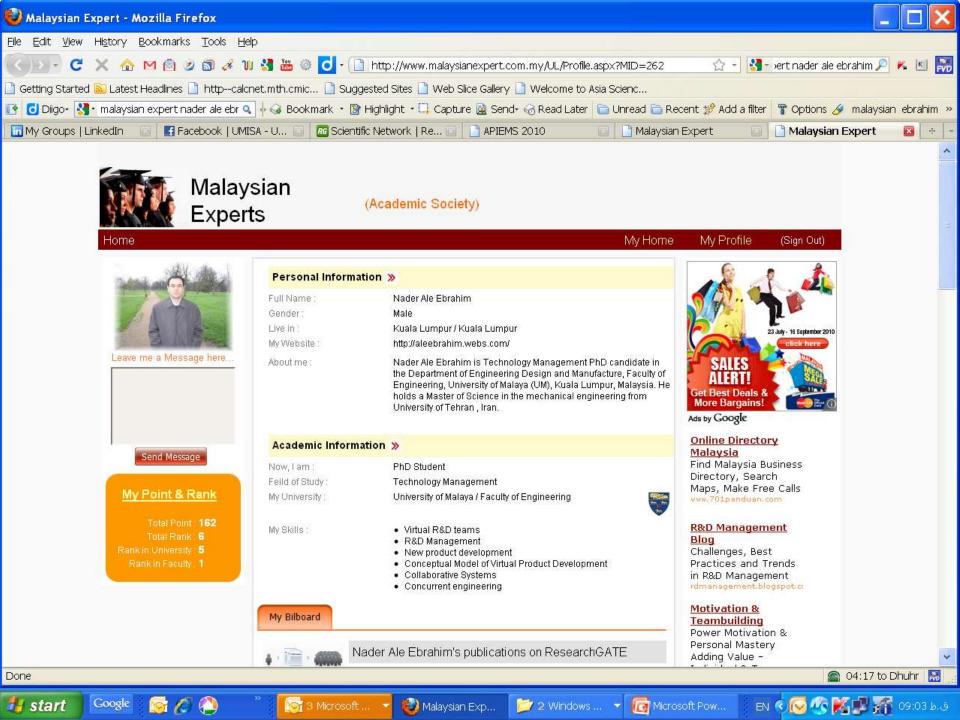












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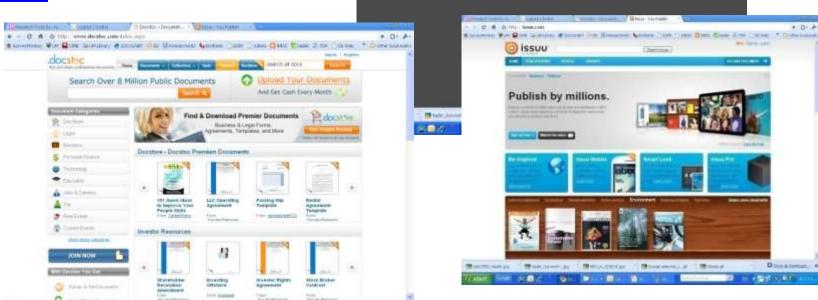
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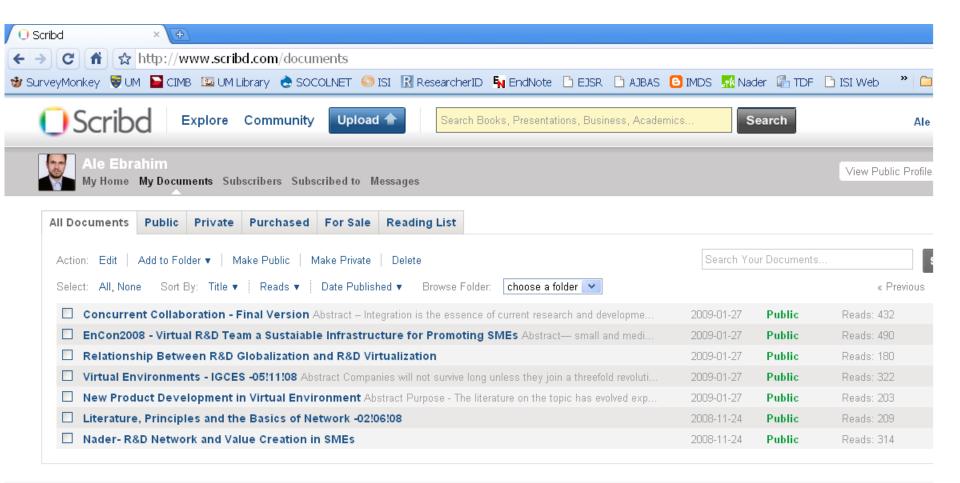
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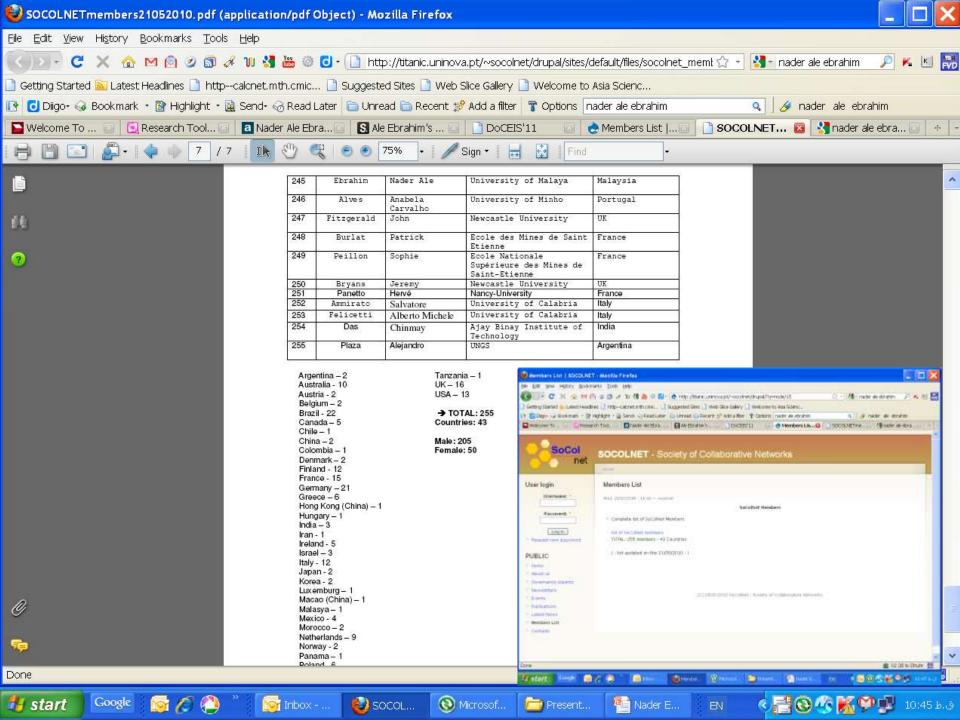
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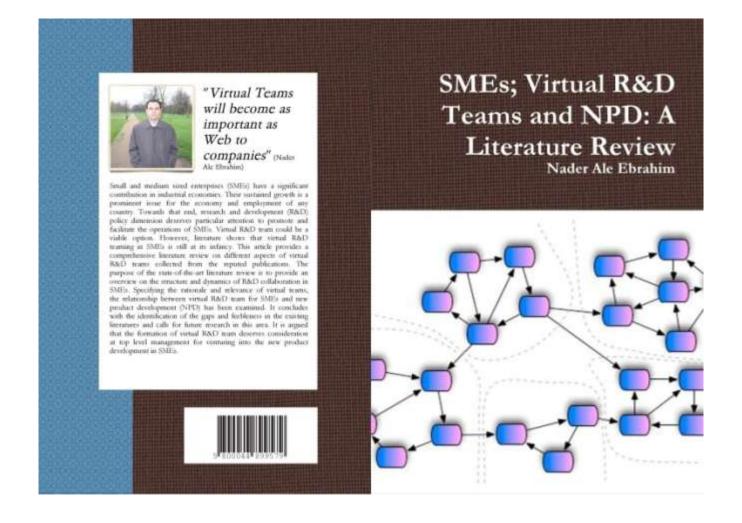




#### Social Network



### Publishing a book





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## Thank you!

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