Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources – Part 1

Nader Ale Ebrahim

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/90/
Two Day Workshop on
The Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources
Two-day workshop on:

**Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources – Part 1**

Available online at:


http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1155165

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

http://scholar.google.com/citations
Abstract

With the increasing use of information and communications technology (ICT), researchers are able to use computer software tools to find, organize, analyze, and share relevant information. However, there are hundreds of such tools to select from, for various research-related uses. Nader has collected over 700 tools that can help researchers do their work efficiently. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled “Research Tools”, which is updated periodically.

“Research Tools” consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research. Several free tools can be found in the child nodes. In this seminar some tools and their application in research will be described. The e-skills learned from the seminar are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.
Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

- “I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search”
- “I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want”
- “I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it”
- “I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?”
- “I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can’t recall where I have kept them in my folders!”
- .......
- “I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal”
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"
The seminar seeks to serve the following objectives:

i. To help students who seek to reduce the search time by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.

ii. To evaluate the types of literature that researchers will encounter.

iii. To convert the information of the search for a written document.

iv. To help researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.

v. To promote their publication for further citation.
Outline

1. **Introduce “Research Tools”** Mind Map
2. **Developing a search strategy**
3. Finding keyword
4. **Finding** proper articles
5. **Evaluate a paper/journal quality** (The impact factor-Journal ranking)
6. **To do an effective** literature search
7. **Keeping up-to-date** (Alert system)
8. **Mind mapping tools**
9. **How to read a paper**
10. **Q&A**
Research Tools Mind Map

- Links
- h-index
- Survey
- Virtual Teams will become as important as

(1) Searching the literature
(2) Writing a paper
(3) Targeting suitable journals
(4) Enhancing visibility and impact

Download

Research Tools
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword
Justify your research
The Systematic Review Process

Planning the review

Systematic review

Conducting the review

Reporting the review

Source: Adapted from Systematic Review: Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Planning the review

1. Identification of the need for a review

2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)
Conducting the review

1. Identification of research
2. Selection of primary studies
3. Study quality assessment
4. Data extraction & monitoring
5. Data synthesis.
The literature review process

Source: © Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill and Martin Jenkins 2003
Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill — 5th ed.

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Effective searching

» Developing a search strategy
» Searching the library catalogue
» Finding journal articles and papers
» Searching the Internet
» Other sources

Developing a search strategy

» Defining the topic
» Considering the scope of your topic
» Identifying the main or important aspects
» Compiling a list of keywords
» Developing your search strategy

It is important to develop a search strategy to, not only, find the information you need but to also clarify your topic.
How to Find and Develop a Viable Research Topic?

Step One: Identify a Topic.
Step Two: Test Your Topic.

Test the main concepts or **keywords** in your topic **by looking them up** in the appropriate background sources or **by using them as search terms**.

If you are finding too much information and too many sources, narrow your topic by using the **and** operator.

Finding too little information may indicate that you need to broaden your topic.
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Google AdWords

Google Trends

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST
Journal of International Business Studies

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**Google AdWords - Keyword Planner**

**Keyword Planner**

Add ideas to your plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search terms</th>
<th>Avg. monthly searches</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Suggested bid</th>
<th>Ad impr. share</th>
<th>Add to plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>virtual teams</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>RM7.98</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Keyword (by relevance)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Avg. monthly searches</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Suggested bid</th>
<th>Ad impr. share</th>
<th>Add to plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>virtual team</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team building</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>RM2.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>training and development</td>
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<td>Medium</td>
<td>RM1.66</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,600</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>RM0.13</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>team building activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>management skills</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>RM0.82</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Google AdWords – Keyword Like

Google AdWords

Keyword Planner
Add ideas to your plan

Virtual Teams

Targeting
Malaysia
English
Google
Negative keywords

Customize your search
Keyword filters
Avg. monthly searches ≥ 0
Suggested bid ≥ RM0.00
Ad impr. share ≥ 0%

Keyword options
Show broadly related ideas
Hide keywords in my account
Hide keywords in my plan
Include/Exclude

Ad group: Keywords like: Virtual Team Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword (by relevance)</th>
<th>Avg. monthly searches</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Suggested bid (RM)</th>
<th>Ad impr. share %</th>
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<td>390</td>
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<tr>
<td>virtual teams definition</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cross functional team</td>
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## Google AdWords - Keyword Output

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<tr>
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<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0.65</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keywords Plus

- KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the database) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. KeyWords Plus are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

Source: http://wos.isitrial.com/help/helpdefs.html
KeyWords Plus- Example-1

• 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
### TABLE 1: Search phrases used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Search Strings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>general/other</td>
<td>brain surgery – neurosurgery – hydrocephalus – peripheral nerve surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spine</td>
<td>spine fusion – spine fixation – spine surgery – spinal surgery – spinal fusion – spinal fixation – [cervical or thoracic or lumbar] and [disc* or disk*]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The asterisk was included in the search string as a wild card character. For example, the search “disc*” would return results for “disc” or “discs” or “discectomy.”

Key Words Selection

Results: 26
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: ("Envelope Design")
Timespan: All years. Indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Results: 477
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: ("efficiency envelope*" OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR (envelope* energy* saving*) OR ("Envelope* System*") OR ("thermal* envelope*") OR ("Envelope* Design*))
Timespan: All years. Indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.
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Finding proper articles
Three key measures of research impact are:

1. **Quality of the journal** – journal rankings, impact factors
2. **Quality of the publication/article** = times cited as found in tools like Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar
3. **Personal or departmental measure** = $h$-index

Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:
   - Author
   - Date of Publication
   - Edition or Revision
   - Publisher
   - Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:
   - Intended Audience
   - Objective Reasoning
   - Coverage
   - Writing Style
   - Evaluative Reviews
**h-index** (Jorge E. Hirsch)

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

As an example, a researcher with an H-index of 15 has (of their total number of publications) 15 papers which have been cited at least 15 times each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper rank</td>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>Paper rank</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Neither researcher can have an H-index of more than 6.

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

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<thead>
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<th>Rank (squared) - Publications</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Sum</th>
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</thead>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (4) B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (9) C</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (16) D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (25) E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (36) F</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (49) G</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (64) H</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (81) I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publish or Perish is a free program that retrieves citations from Google Scholar and allows users to calculate:

- Total number of papers
- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Average number of citations per author
- Average number of papers per author
- Average number of citations per year
- Hirsch's h-index and related parameters
- The contemporary h-index
- The age-weighted citation rate
- Two variations of individual h-indices
- An analysis of the number of authors per paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cites</th>
<th>Per year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<td>13,522</td>
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<td>Outline of a new approach to the analysis of complex dynamic systems</td>
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<td>Systems, Plan and Cybernetics</td>
<td>Elsevier</td>
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<td>1975</td>
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<td>Fuzzy logic: computing with words</td>
<td>1974</td>
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**Results**

- **Papers:** 42
- **Citations:** 151,157
- **Year:** 1973-2015
- **Citations per year:**
  - 1973: 42
  - 1975: 370
  - 1980: 488
  - 1993: 1,111
  - 1999: 682
  - 2000: 258
  - 2001: 1,111
  - 2005: 1,111
  - 2015: 42

**Query date:** 2013-01-07

**Note:** Subject area selection is currently non-functional.
Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study

- Sciences: 10.6
- Agricultural sciences: 8.9
- Engineering: 8.5
- Social sciences: 5.2
- Applied health sciences: 4.9
- Business: 3.8
- Humanities: 2.3
- Architecture and design: 0.9
- Fine arts: 0.8

Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures
Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Web of Science

• Web of Science® is perhaps the most well-known tool for determining the number of times a publication has been cited.

• **Web of Science®** is made up of three citation indexes owned by Thomson Scientific:
  – Science Citation Index ®
  – Social Sciences Citation Index ®
  – Arts & Humanities Citation Index ®.

Citation Report
Distinct Author Summary: Zadeh, LA.
Timespan: All Years. Databases: SCIE, SSCI, AI, CPCI-SSH, CPCI-S.

This report reflects citations to source items indexed within Web of Science. Perform a Cited Reference Search to include citations to items not indexed within Web of Science.

Published items in Each Year

Citations in Each Year

Results found: 75
Sum of the Times Cited: 5167
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations: 5114
Citing Articles: 4159
Citing Articles without self-citations: 4130
Average Citations per Item: 89.16
h-index: 26
Evaluate a paper/journal quality &
Do an effective literature search
Paper/journal quality

• Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.

• Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.
The single publication h index has been introduced by Schubert (2009) as the h-index calculated from the list of citing publications of one single publication.

Source: [http://labs.dbs.uni-leipzig.de/gsh/](http://labs.dbs.uni-leipzig.de/gsh/)
For More Info.

How to do an Effective Literature Search?

Application Training Module Series I
by Customer Education Team

ts.training.asia@thomson.com
The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as Thomson ISI and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar Thomson Reuters Corporation.

- ISI offered bibliographic database services. Its speciality: citation indexing and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of academic journals, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the Science Citation Index (SCI), as well as the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's Web of Knowledge database service.
Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI) has been the authority on citation data for over 50 years.

- Science Citation Index
- Social Sciences Citation Index
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index
- ISCI Web of Knowledge
- PC-based Indicators for journals, nations, institutions
- Essential Science Indicators
- Custom citation projects and national indicators - mainframe
- Century of Science
- TS Innovation
Eugene Garfield, Ph.D.

Founder & Chairman Emeritus
Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

For more Info
The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The ISI also publishes annual Journal Citation Reports which list an impact factor 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.
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 and other bibliometric parameters

Source: How to Write Great Papers From title to references From submission to acceptance (2012) By: Anthony Newman, Publisher, Elsevier, Amsterdam
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 English-language 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 sub-discipline.
Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area

- Fundamental Life Sciences
- Neuroscience
- Clinical Medicine
- Pharmacology & Toxicology
- Physics
- Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
- Earth Sciences
- Environmental Sciences
- Biological Sciences
- Materials Science & Engineering
- Social Sciences
- Mathematics & Computer Sciences

Source: How to Write Great Papers From title to references From submission to acceptance (2012) By: Anthony Newman, Publisher, Elsevier, Amsterdam

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
What are journal impact factors?

Impact factors are a measure of the "quality" of a journal - they identify the most frequently cited journals in a field.

Impact factors can be used to:
- identify journals in which to publish
- identify journals relevant to your research
- confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

The impact factor of a journal is based on the average number of times that articles published in that journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2008 and 2009) were cited in the subsequent year (i.e. 2010). This is calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009}}{\text{Number of items published in 2008 and 2009}}
\]

If an impact factor is lower than 1.0 that means there were more articles published in the journal than there were cites to those articles in any given year.

Be aware that...

- Many journals do not have an impact factor (sources other than JCR need to be consulted).
- The impact factor cannot assess the quality of individual articles.
- Only research articles, technical notes and reviews are “citable” items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are “non-citable items”.

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

**Impact Factor** = \[
\frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}
\]
Cites in 2008 to items published in:

- 2007 = 144
- 2006 = 280
- Sum: 424

Number of items published in:

- 2007 = 278
- 2006 = 270
- Sum: 548

Calculation:

\[
\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{424}{548} = 0.774
\]
## Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

<table>
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<th>Mark</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
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<th>immediacy Index</th>
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### Journal Information

**Full Journal Title:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH  
**ISO Abbrev. Title:** Int. J. Prod. Res.  
**JCR Abbrev. Title:** INT J PROD RES  
**ISSN:** 0020-7543  
**Issues/Year:** 18  
**Language:** MULTI-LANGUAGE  
**Journal Country/Territory:** ENGLAND  
**Publisher:** TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD  
**Publisher Address:** 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND  
**Subject Categories:** ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### Journal Rank in Categories: 1 JOURNAL RANKING

### Journal Impact Factor

- **Cites in 2008 to items published in:** 2007 = 144  
  - Number of items published in: 2007 = 278  
  - 2006 = 260  
  - Sum: 424  
  - 2006 = 270  
  - Sum: 548

- **Calculation:** Citations to recent items = 424 / Number of recent items = 548

---

**Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim**
**Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH**

Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.

*Impact Factor -- see below for calculations*

The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more bibliometric data and information on this and other journal titles click on the "Return to Journal" button.

NOTE: Title changes and coverage changes may result in no impact factor for one or more years in the above graph.

**2008 Impact Factor**

Cites in 2008 to articles published in:
- 2007 = 144
- 2006 = 260
- Sum: 404

Number of articles published in:
- 2007 = 278
- 2006 = 270
- Sum: 548

Calculation: Cites to recent articles
\[ \frac{404}{548} = 0.734 \]

**2007 Impact Factor**

Cites in 2007 to articles published in:
- 2006 = 88
- 2005 = 204
- Sum: 292

Number of articles published in:
- 2006 = 270
- 2005 = 251
- Sum: 521

Calculation: Cites to recent articles
\[ \frac{292}{521} = 0.560 \]
### Journal Citation Reports

**Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH**

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#### Journal Information

- **Full Journal Title:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH
- **ISO Abbrev. Title:** Int. J. Prod. Res.
- **JCR Abbrev. Title:** INT J PROD RES
- **ISSN:** 0020-7543
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- **Publisher Address:** 1 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND
- **Subject Categories:** ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

#### Journal Impact Factor

- **Cites in 2008 to items published in 2007:** 144
- **Number of items published in 2007:** 278
- **Cites in 2005 to items published in 2006:** 260
- **Cites in 2006 to items published in 2005:** 270
- **Sum:** 424

**Calculation:**

\[
\text{Number of recent items} = 548
\]

\[
\text{Cites to recent items} = \frac{424}{548} = 0.774
\]
Rank in Category: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

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<td>21</td>
<td>Q3</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Q3</td>
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<td>OPERATIONS RESEARCH &amp; MANAGEMENT SCIENCE</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Q3</td>
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</table>

Category Box Plot

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.
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### Impact Factor

- **Impact Factor**: Refers to the average number of citations received per peer-reviewed article published in that journal over the past two years.

- **Total Citations**: The total number of citations received by all articles published in the journal over the past two years.

- **5-Year Impact Factor**: The average number of citations received per peer-reviewed article published in that journal over the past five years.

- **Immediacy Index**: Measures the speed at which an article is cited, calculated as the number of citations received in a given year divided by the number of articles published in that year.

- **Articles**: The total number of peer-reviewed articles published in the journal.

- **Cited Half-life**: The time it takes for half of the total citations to be received.

- **Eigenfactor® Score**: A measure of the journal's influence, considering not only the number of citations but also the quality of the citing journals.

- **Article Influence™ Score**: A measure of the impact of an individual article, taking into account the citation context.
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  ... are 7 Page 28. Introduction discussed in the next section of this thesis. Finally, web servers may sup- port virtual hosting, content compression and other things that may help manage client-server communication. Application ...

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Conference Alerts

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Mind mapping tools
Mind Map

Mind Map Tools, By: Seyyed Ali Fattahi Computer PhD Candidate FTSM UKM

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Mind Map Tools

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Scavenger hunt with 70 kids and their smartphones - awesome! Read more -->

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MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

Example
Example of a MindMap

**Motivation**

- **rewards & motivation**
  - carrot & stick
  - money
  - other factors

- **internal forces**
  - basic existence
  - social acceptance
  - team
  - growth through achievement

- **autonomy, self control**
  - making own choices
  - stimulation
  - challenges, sense of achievement

- **self motivation**
  - interests
  - ambitions
  - improve status
  - personal sense of uniqueness
  - desire to improve

- **theories**
  - Maslow
  - McGregor
  - McClelland
  - Vroom
  - Locke
A Literature Map, Hierarchical Design

Literature Map

The Need for Teaching Programs to Be Culturally Responsive

* Bennet, 1995; Eastman & Smith, 1991; Grant, 1994; Noel, 1995 *

Study Abroad Programs

Possible Improvements

* Martin & Rohrlich, 1991 *
  * Stachowski, 1991 *

U.S. Programs

Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers

* Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995; Mahan & Stachowski, 1991 *

Attitudes Toward Study Abroad

* King & Young, 1994 *

Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers

* Cockrell, Placier, Cockrell & Middleton, 1999; Goodwin, 1997; Kea & Bacon, 1999 *

Predominantly English Speaking Cultures

* Mahan & Stachowski, 1990; Quinn, Barr, McKay, Jarchow, & Powell, 1995; Vail & Tennison, 1992 *

Need for Further Study: Non-English Speaking Cultures

* Question: Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers? *

Conventional Programs

* Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Smolen, 1995; Rodriguez & Sjoström, 1995; Vavrus, 1994 *

Cross-Cultural Programs

* Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990; Larke, Wiseman, & Bradley, 1990 *

A Literature Map, Circular Design

Need for Further Study:
Non-English Speaking Cultures

Question: "Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?"

Study Abroad Programs

- Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers (Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995)
- Attitudes Toward Study Abroad (King & Young, 1994)
- Predominantly English Speaking Cultures (Mahan & Stachowski, 1990)

U.S. Programs

- Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers (Cockrell, Placier, Cockrell, & Milleton, 1999)
- Conventional Programs (Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Smolen, 1995)
- Cross-Cultural Programs (Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990)

Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map

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How to Read a Paper
THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1-The first pass

The first pass is a quick scan to get a bird’s-eye view of the paper. You can also decide whether you need to do any more passes. This pass should take about five to ten minutes and consists of the following steps:

1. Carefully read the title, abstract, and introduction
2. Read the section and sub-section headings, but ignore everything else
3. Read the conclusions
4. Glance over the references, mentally ticking off the ones you’ve already read.

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The second pass

In the second pass, read the paper with greater care, but ignore details such as proofs. It helps to jot down the key points, or to make comments in the margins, as you read. The second pass should take up to an hour. You should be able to summarize the main idea of the paper, with supporting evidence, to someone else.

1. Look carefully at the figures, diagrams and other illustrations in the paper. Pay special attention to graphs.
2. Remember to mark relevant unread references for further reading (this is a good way to learn more about the background of the paper).

1- The third pass

To fully understand a paper, particularly if you are reviewer, requires a third pass. The key to the third pass is to attempt to virtually re-implement the paper: that is, making the same assumptions as the authors, re-create the work. By comparing this re-creation with the actual paper, you can easily identify not only a paper’s innovations, but also its hidden failings and assumptions.

This pass can take about four or five hours for beginners, and about an hour for an experienced reader.

Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

http://scholar.google.com/citations
References


