

A simple proposal for the publication of journal citation distributions

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Abstract

Although the Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is widely acknowledged to be a poor indicator of the quality of individual papers, it is used routinely to evaluate research and researchers. Here, we present a simple method for generating the citation distributions that underlie JIFs. Application of this straightforward protocol reveals the full extent of the skew of distributions and variation in citations received by published papers that is characteristic of all scientific journals. Although there are differences among journals across the spectrum of JIFs, the citation distributions overlap extensively, demonstrating that the citation performance of individual papers cannot be inferred from the JIF. We propose that this methodology be adopted by all journals as a move to greater transparency, one that should help to refocus attention on individual pieces of work and counter the inappropriate usage of JIFs during the process of research assessment.

Introduction

The problem of over-reliance on the Journal Impact Factor (JIF)¹ for research and researcher assessment has grown markedly in the 40 years since it emerged in 1972, conceived originally as a tool for librarians in making decisions on the purchase of journal subscriptions (1). Many stakeholders in academia and academic publishing have recognized that JIFs exert an undue influence in judgements made about individual researchers and individual research papers (2-5).

The main deficiencies of the JIF have been discussed in detail elsewhere (2, 3, 6, 7) but may be summarized as follows: the JIF is calculated inappropriately as the arithmetic mean of a highly skewed distribution of citations²; it contains no measure of the spread of the distribution; it obscures the high degree of overlap between the

citation distributions of most journals; it is not reproducible and the data that support it are not publicly available (8, 9); it is quoted to a higher level of precision (three decimal places) than is warranted by the underlying data; it is based on a narrow two-year time window that is inappropriate for many disciplines and takes no account of the large variation in citation levels across disciplines (10); it includes citations to ‘non-citable’ items and citations to primary research paper are conflated with citations to reviews - it is therefore open to gaming and subject to negotiation with Thomson Reuters (7, 11, 12); its relationship with citations received by individual papers is questionable and weakening (13).

We welcome the efforts of others to highlight the perturbing effects of JIFs on research assessment (notably, the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) (14), the Leiden Manifesto (15), the Metric Tide report (16)) and their calls for concrete steps to mitigate their influence. We also applaud public statements by funders around the world (e.g. Research Councils UK (17), the Wellcome Trust (18), the European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO) (19), the Australian Research Council (20), and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (21)) that no account should be taken of JIFs in assessing grant applications. And we are encouraged by those journals that have cautioned against the misappropriation of JIFs in researcher assessment (7, 11, 22-25). But at the same time we recognize that many academics and many institutions lack confidence in the ability of the members of funding, promotion or other research assessment panels to shed what has become for many a habit of mind. This is exacerbated by the fact that various indicators are increasingly part of the toolbox of research management (16) and are often viewed as a convenient proxy for ‘quality’ by busy academics perennially faced with sifting large numbers of grant applications or CVs.

To challenge the over-simplistic interpretation of JIFs, we present here a simple methodology for generating the citation distribution of

¹ The JIF is formally defined as the mean number of citations received in a given year by papers published in a journal over the two previous years.

² Although the JIF is presented as an arithmetic mean, the numerator is the total number of citations received by all documents published in the journal whereas the denominator is the subset of documents that Thomson Reuters classifies as ‘citable’ (i.e. ‘Articles’ and ‘Reviews’).

Table 1. Citations received in 2015 by document type published in 2013 and 2014

Journal	Article		Review		Correction		Editorial-Material	Others documents	Unmatched Citations		Total Citations		
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%			N.	%			
eLife	5,459	84.4%			10	0.2%	98	1.5%	902	13.9%	6,469		
EMBO J.	3,219	82.2%	472	12.1%	2	0.1%	121	3.1%	4	0.1%	97	2.5%	3,915
J. Informetrics	387	92.6%	6	1.4%	1	0.2%			10	2.4%	14	3.3%	418
Nature	54,143	83.2%	3,554	5.5%	47	0.1%	2,770	4.3%	1,681	2.6%	2,903	4.5%	65,098
Nature Comm.	43,957	88.5%	82	0.2%	15	0.0%					5,609	11.3%	49,663
PLOS Biol.	2,927	87.0%	16	0.5%			201	6.0%			219	6.5%	3,363
PLOS Genet.	9,964	91.6%	238	2.2%	3	0.0%	46	0.4%			621	5.7%	10,872
PLOS ONE	168,590	90.7%	2,753	1.5%	86	0.0%	5	0.0%			14,378	7.7%	185,812
Proc. R. Soc. B	4,462	76.3%	436	7.5%	4	0.1%	31	0.5%			916	15.7%	5,849
Science	43,665	75.6%	5,816	10.1%	4	0.0%	4,522	7.8%	1,011	1.8%	2,747	4.8%	57,765
Sci. Rep.	29,668	86.2%	1	0.0%	11	0.0%	2	0.0%			4,750	13.8%	34,432

papers published in any journal. Consistent with previous analyses (9, 26), application of this method to a selection of journals covering a number of different scientific disciplines shows that their citation distributions are skewed such that most papers have fewer citations than indicated by the JIF and, crucially, that the spread of citations per paper typically spans two to three orders of magnitude resulting in a great deal of overlap in the distributions for different journals. Although these features of citation distributions are well known to bibliometrists and journal editors (7, 23, 26), they are not widely appreciated in the research community. It is the desire to broaden this awareness that motivated us, a group drawn from the research, bibliometrics and journals communities, to conduct the analysis reported here.

We believe that the wider publication of citation distributions provides a healthy check on the misuse of JIFs by focusing attention on their spread and variation, rather than on single numbers that conceal these universal features and assume for themselves unwarranted precision and significance. We propose that this methodology be adopted by all journals that publish their impact factors so that authors and readers are provided with a clearer picture of the underlying data. This proposal echoes the reasonable requests that journal reviewers and editors make of authors to show their data in justifying the claims made in their papers.

Methods

Purchased Database Method: The analyses presented here were conducted using the three main citation indexes purchased from Thomson Reuters by the Observatoire des sciences et des technologies (OST-UQAM): the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Science Citation Index, and the Arts and Humanities Citation index. Data were obtained on March 18th 2016 and the results reflect the content of the database at that point in time. They may therefore differ from results obtained subsequently using its Web version, the Web of Science™, which is continuously updated (see below), though any differences are likely to be small for distributions calculated over equivalent time windows.

To obtain the number of citations per citable item (which we defined as articles and reviews, following Thomson Reuters practice in JIF calculations (27)), we used Thomson Reuters' matching key to define links between citing and cited papers. As part of our analysis, additional citations were retrieved from the database using the various forms of each journal's name³. Although these could not be linked to specific papers and cannot therefore be included in the citation distributions, they are listed as unmatched citations in Table 1 to give an idea of the numbers involved. It is worth noting that

these unmatched citations are included in the calculation of the JIF. For the journals *eLife*, *Scientific Reports*, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biology Sciences*, and *Nature Communications*, the share of unmatched citations is higher, which suggests that citations to specific papers are underestimated by the Thomson Reuters matching key (Table 1). Thus, these distributions underestimate the numbers of citations per paper — and may overestimate the numbers of papers with zero citations. Given that these unmatched citations are likely to be evenly distributed across all papers, this effect should not affect the structure of the distributions.

Subscription Database Method: The use of a purchased database provides convenient access the bulk citation data, but the expense involved means the method described above is only likely to be a viable option for professional bibliometrists. To facilitate the generation of citation distributions by non-specialists, we developed step-by-step protocols that rely on access to essentially the same data via subscription to either the Web of Science™ (Thomson Reuters Inc.) or Scopus™ (Elsevier BV). The details of each protocol are presented in Appendices 1 and 2⁴.

It should be noted that all the protocols we present here for generating distributions use only those citations that are unambiguously matched to specific papers. This is in contrast to the approach used by Thomson Reuters in calculating JIFs which includes citations to all document types as well as unmatched citations (see Table 1). Thus, while the cohort of articles can be matched to the JIF cohort (namely, citations received in 2015 to articles published in 2013 and 2014) the absolute values of the citations to individual articles and the total number of citations can vary substantially from that used in the JIF calculation.

Results

Using the Purchased Database Method described above, we generated frequency plots – or citation distributions – for 11 journals: *eLife*, *EMBO Journal*, *Journal of Informetrics*, *Nature*, *Nature Communications*, *PLOS Biology*, *PLOS Genetics*, *PLOS ONE*, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biology Sciences*, *Science* and *Scientific Reports* (Figure 1). The journals selected are both multidisciplinary and subject-specific in scope, and range in impact factor from less than 3 to more than 30. They represent journals from seven publishers: *eLife* Sciences, Elsevier, EMBO Press, Springer Nature, the Public Library of Science (PLOS), The Royal Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

In an attempt to relate our analyses to the widely-available JIFs for 2015, the period over which the citations accumulated for our

³ For example, the journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B – Biological Sciences* appeared in the reference list as P R SOC B, P R SOC B IN PRESS, P R SOC BIOL SCI, P R SOC LONDON B, etc.

⁴ Since there are more journals and papers indexed in Scopus™, citation rates for individual articles are likely to be higher than those presented here if this database is used to generate distributions.

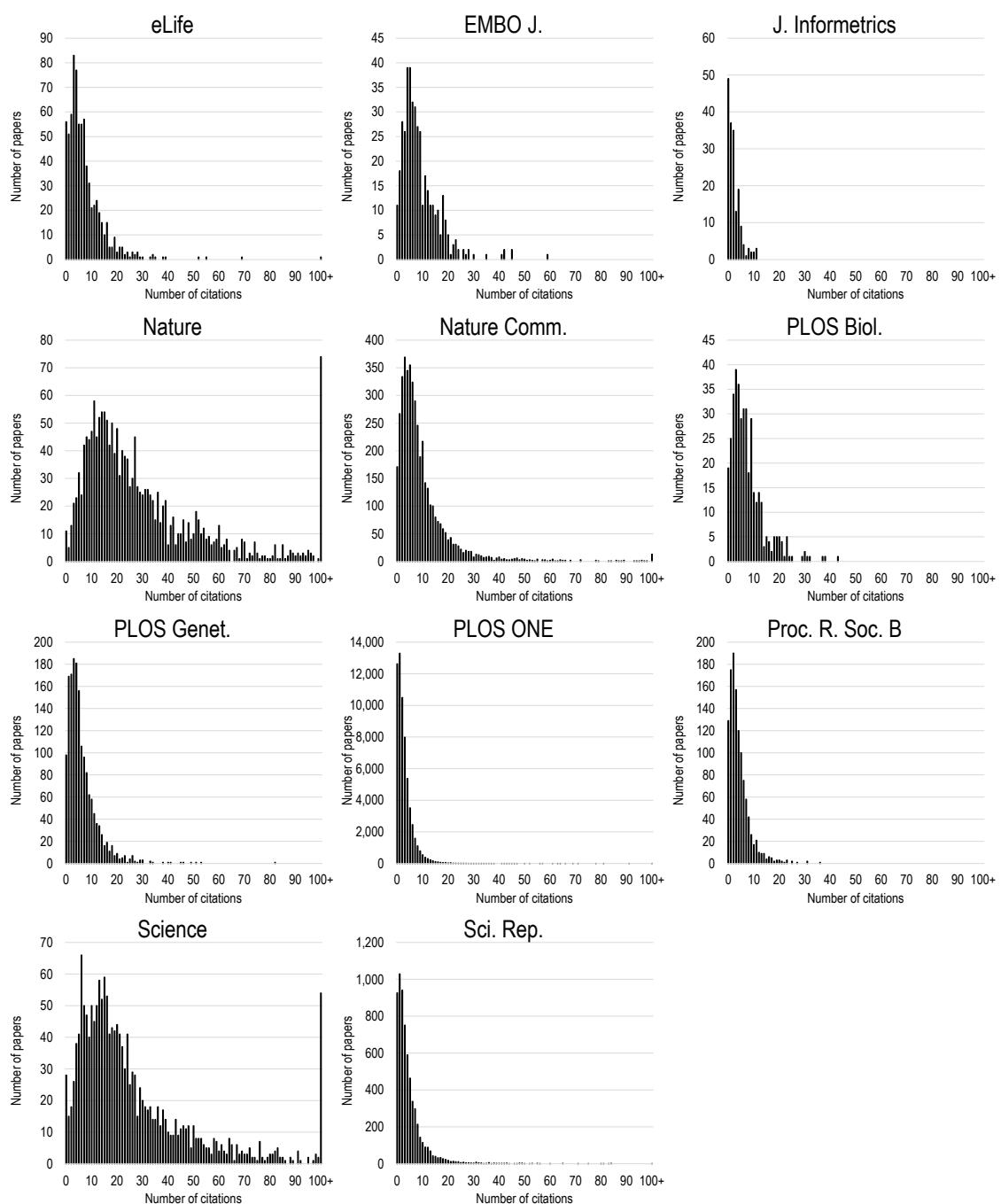


Fig 1. Citation distributions of 11 different science journals. Citations are to ‘citable documents’ as classified by Thomson Reuters, which include standard research articles and reviews. The distributions contain citations accumulated in 2015 to citable documents published in 2013 and 2014 in order to be comparable to the 2015 JIFs published by Thomson Reuters. To facilitate direct comparison, distributions are plotted with the same range of citations (0–100) in each plot; articles with more than 100 citations are shown as a single bar at the right of each plot.

distributions was chosen to match that of the 2015 Journal Impact Factors published by Thomson Reuters – namely, the number of citations accrued in 2015 from documents published in 2013–2014. However, to more effectively compare journal distributions, we opted to include only citable items as classified by Thomson Reuters, which includes standard research articles and review articles (27), because different journals publish different amounts of additional content such as editorials, news items, correspondence, and commentary. It should also be noted that the definition of research and review articles used by Thomson Reuters does not always match the labels given to different document types by journals. Table 1 provides a summary of the number and percentage of articles and citations accrued for each document type within each

journal as classified by Thomson Reuters. The summary data used to generate the distributions are provided in Supplemental File 1. While the distributions presented in Figure 1 were generated using purchased data (see Methods), we tested whether similar distributions could be produced following the step-by-step Subscription Based Method outlined in Appendix 1 which uses data accessed online via Web of Science™. As seen in the distributions calculated for the EMBO Journal (Figure 2), the broad features of the distributions from these different sources are essentially identical, with differences being due to updates made on the database between purchase of data and time of online access.

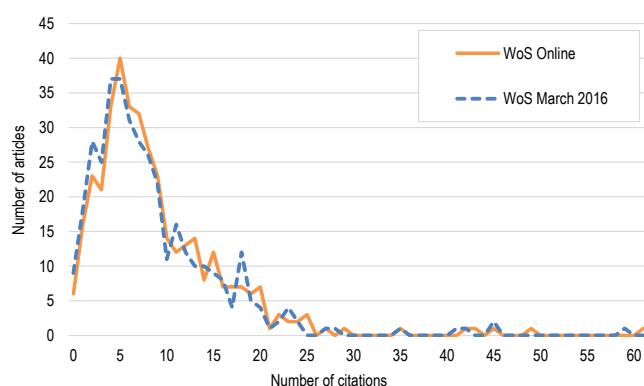


Fig 2. Comparison plot for EMBO Journal. The analyses in this paper are based on proprietary data bought from Thomson Reuters by the Observatoire des sciences et des technologies (OST-UQAM) and is similar to that used by Thomson Reuters to generate the JIFs ('WoS March 2016'). Publishers and Institutions with a subscription to the Web of Science™ have access to a different dataset ('WoS online').

For all journals, the shape of the distribution is highly skewed to the left, being dominated by papers with lower numbers of citations. Typically, 65–75% of the articles have fewer citations than indicated by the JIF (Table 2). The distributions are also characterized by long rightward tails; for the set of journals analyzed here, only 15–25% of the articles account for 50% of the citations as shown in the cumulative distributions plotted in Figure 3. The distributions are also broad, often spanning two or more orders of magnitude. The spread tends to be broader for journals with higher impact factors. Our results also show that journals with very high Impact Factors tend to have fewer articles with low numbers of citations.

The journals with highest impact factors (*Nature* and *Science*) also tend to have more articles with very high levels of citation within the two-year time period used for JIF calculations (and our analyses). The most cited articles in *Nature* and *Science* are cited 905 times and 694 times respectively in 2015 (see Supplemental File 1). Highly cited articles also appear in journals with much lower impact factors; for example, the most-cited articles in *PLOS ONE* and *Scientific Reports* are cited 114 and 141 times in 2015, respectively. For all journals, the very highly cited articles represent a small percentage of the total number of articles and yet have a disproportionate influence on the impact factor because it is based

on an arithmetic mean calculation that does not take proper account of the skew in the distribution.

Despite the variations in citation distributions between journals that are evident in Figure 1, there is substantial overlap in the citation distributions across all the journals (Figure 4a). The overlap becomes more apparent when the number of articles are converted to percentages (Figure 4b). This makes it clear that, even without taking into account the effect of the sizes of different disciplines on citation counts, papers with high and low numbers of citations appear in most, if not all, journals.

Table 2: Percentage of papers published in 2013–2014 with number of citations below the value of the 2015 JIF.

Journal	JIF	% citable items below JIF
eLife	8.3	71.2%
EMBO J.	9.6	66.9%
J. Informetrics	2.4	68.4%
Nature	38.1	74.8%
Nature Comm.	11.3	74.1%
PLOS Biol.	8.7	66.8%
PLOS Genet.	6.7	65.3%
PLOS ONE	3.1	72.2%
Proc. R. Soc. B	4.8	65.7%
Science	34.7	75.5%
Sci. Rep.	5.2	73.2%

Discussion

The aim of this paper is to increase awareness of the journal citation distributions underlying JIFs by disseminating a simple protocol that allows them to be generated by anyone with access, via institutional or publisher subscription, to Web of Science™ or Scopus™ (Appendices 1 and 2). We have selected a group of journals for illustrative purposes and have made no attempt to be comprehensive. Our intention here is to encourage publishers, journal editors and academics to generate and publish journal citation distributions as a countermeasure to the tendency to rely unduly and inappropriately on JIFs in the assessment of research and researchers.

The proposed method is straightforward and robust. It generates citation distributions that have all the same features that have been identified in previous analyses (9, 26). The distributions reveal that

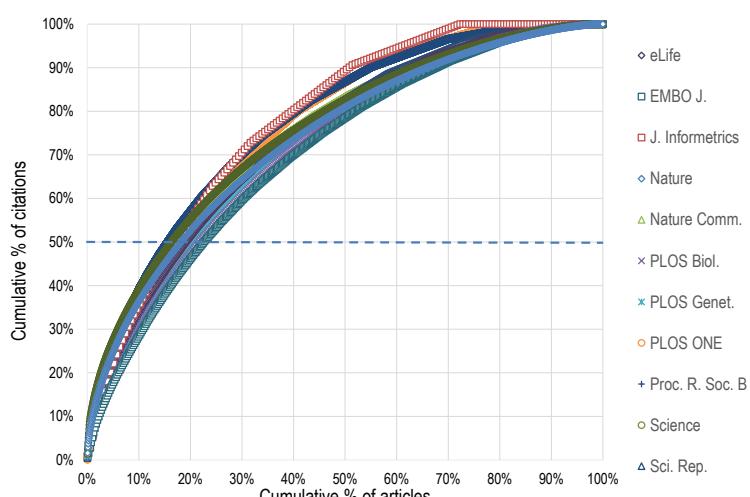


Fig 3. The cumulative % of citations and articles plotted for the 11 journals included in this study. The plots for all the journals are very similar, which reflects the skewness of the distributions shown in Figure 1.

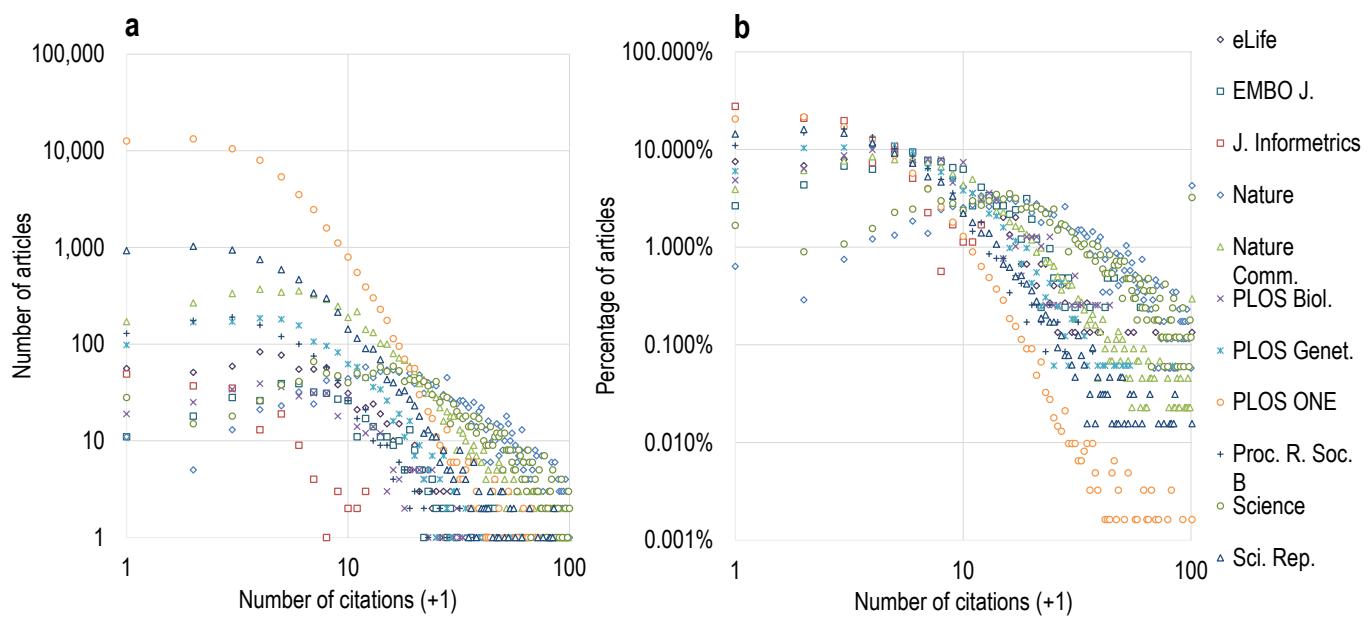


Fig 4. A log-scale comparison of the 11 citation distributions. (a) The absolute number of articles plotted against the number of citations. (b) The percentage of articles plotted against the number of citations.

for all journals, a substantial majority of papers have many fewer citations than indicated by the arithmetic mean calculation used to generate the JIF and that for many journals the spread of citations per paper varies by more than two orders of magnitude. Although JIFs do vary from journal to journal, the most important observation as far as research assessment is concerned, and one brought to the fore by this type of analysis, is that there is extensive overlap in the distributions for different journals. Thus for all journals there are large numbers of papers with few citations and relatively few papers with many citations.

This underscores the need to examine each paper on its own merits and serves as a caution against over-simplistic interpretations of the JIF. Users of JIFs should also appreciate other complicating factors, such as the inflationary effect on citations in journals with higher JIFs, which may be due to greater visibility and perceived prestige of such journals (28-30). This effect is illustrated by analysis of citations to a medical “white paper” that was published in eight different journals in 2007 and showed that the number of citations that each publication received correlated strongly ($R^2 = 0.91$) with the JIF of the host journal across a range of JIF values from 2 to 53 (31).

With one exception (*J. Informatics*), our analyses cover a collection of journals that are generally broad in scope, encompassing several different disciplines across the sciences. It may be that the breadth of the distributions are less marked in journals of narrower scope, although their JIFs are just as prone to outlier effects and overlapping distributions of citations have been observed in more specialized journals (9, 32).

Despite the overlap, there are evident differences in the average citation performance of different journals, and we are not arguing that the JIF has no value in the comparison of *journals* (the significance of which has been analyzed by Royle (9)). Rather we hope that this analysis helps to expose the exaggerated value attributed to the JIF and strengthens the contention that it is an inappropriate indicator for the evaluation of research or researchers.

On a technical point, the many unmatched citations (*i.e.* citations not clearly linked to a specific article, Table 1) that were discovered in the data for *eLife*, *Nature Communications*, *Proceedings of the Royal Society: Biology Sciences* and *Scientific Reports* raises concerns about the general quality of the data provided by Thomson Reuters. Searches for citations to *eLife* papers, for example, have revealed that the data in the Web of Science™ are incomplete owing

to technical problems that Thomson Reuters is currently working to resolve. We have not investigated whether similar problems affect journals outside the set used in our study and further work is warranted. However, the raw citation data used here are not publicly available but remain the property of Thomson Reuters. A logical step to facilitate scrutiny by independent researchers would therefore be for publishers to make the reference lists of their articles publicly available. Most publishers already provide these lists as part of the metadata they submit to the Crossref metadata database (33) and can easily permit Crossref to make them public, though relatively few have opted to do so. If all Publisher and Society members of Crossref (over 5,300 organisations) were to grant this permission, it would enable more open research into citations in particular and into scholarly communication in general (33).

The co-option of JIFs as a tool for assessing individual articles and their authors, a task for which they were never intended, is a deeply embedded problem within academia and one that has no easy solutions. We hope that by facilitating the generation and publication of journal citation distributions, the influence of the JIF in research assessment might be attenuated, and attention focused more readily onto the merits of individual papers – and onto the diverse other contributions that researchers make to research such as sharing data, code, and reagents (not to mention their broader contributions, such as peer review and mentoring students, to the mission of the academy).

To advance this agenda we therefore make the following recommendations:

- We encourage journal editors and publishers that advertise or display JIFs to publish their own distributions using the above method, ideally alongside statements of support for the view that JIFs have little value in the assessment of individuals or individual pieces of work (see [this example at the Royal Society](#)). Large publishers should be able to do this through subscriptions to Web of Science™ or Scopus™; smaller publishers may be able to ask their academic editors to generate the distributions for their journals.
- We encourage publishers to make their citation lists open via [Crossref](#), so that citation data can be scrutinized and analyzed openly.
- We encourage all researchers to get an [ORCID iD](#), a digital identifier that provides unambiguous links to

published papers and facilitates the consideration of a broader range of outputs in research assessment.

These recommendations represent small but feasible steps that should improve research assessment. This in turn should enhance the confidence of researchers in judgements made about them and, possibly, the confidence of the public in the judgements of researchers. This message is supported by the adoption in many journals of article-level metrics and other indicators that can help to track the use of research paper within and beyond the academy. We recognize that drawing attention to citation distributions risks inadvertent promotion of JIFs. However, we hope that the broader message is clear: research assessment needs to focus on papers rather than journals, keeping in mind that downloads and citation counts cannot be considered as reliable proxies of the quality of an individual piece of research (16). We would always recommend that a research paper is best judged by reading it.

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Supplemental Files

Supplemental File 1: Microsoft Excel spreadsheet containing the summary data used to prepare the Figures and Tables for this paper. Also contains the Figures and Tables themselves.

Supplemental File 2: Microsoft PowerPoint file containing ready-to-use, high-resolution slides of the Figures and Tables from this paper.

Supplemental File 3: PDF version of Supp. File 2, containing ready-to-use, high-resolution slides of the Figures and Tables from this paper.

Author Contributions Statement

Vincent Larivière: methodology, formal analysis, investigation, writing – original draft preparation, visualization

Véronique Kiermer: writing – review and editing

Catriona MacCallum: writing – original draft preparation, review and editing

Marcia McNutt: writing – review and editing

Mark Patterson: writing – original draft preparation, review and editing

Bernd Pulverer: writing – review and editing

Sowmya Swaminathan: writing – review and editing

Stuart Taylor: methodology, formal analysis, investigation, writing – original draft preparation, visualization

Stephen Curry: conceptualization, investigation, writing – original draft preparation, review and editing

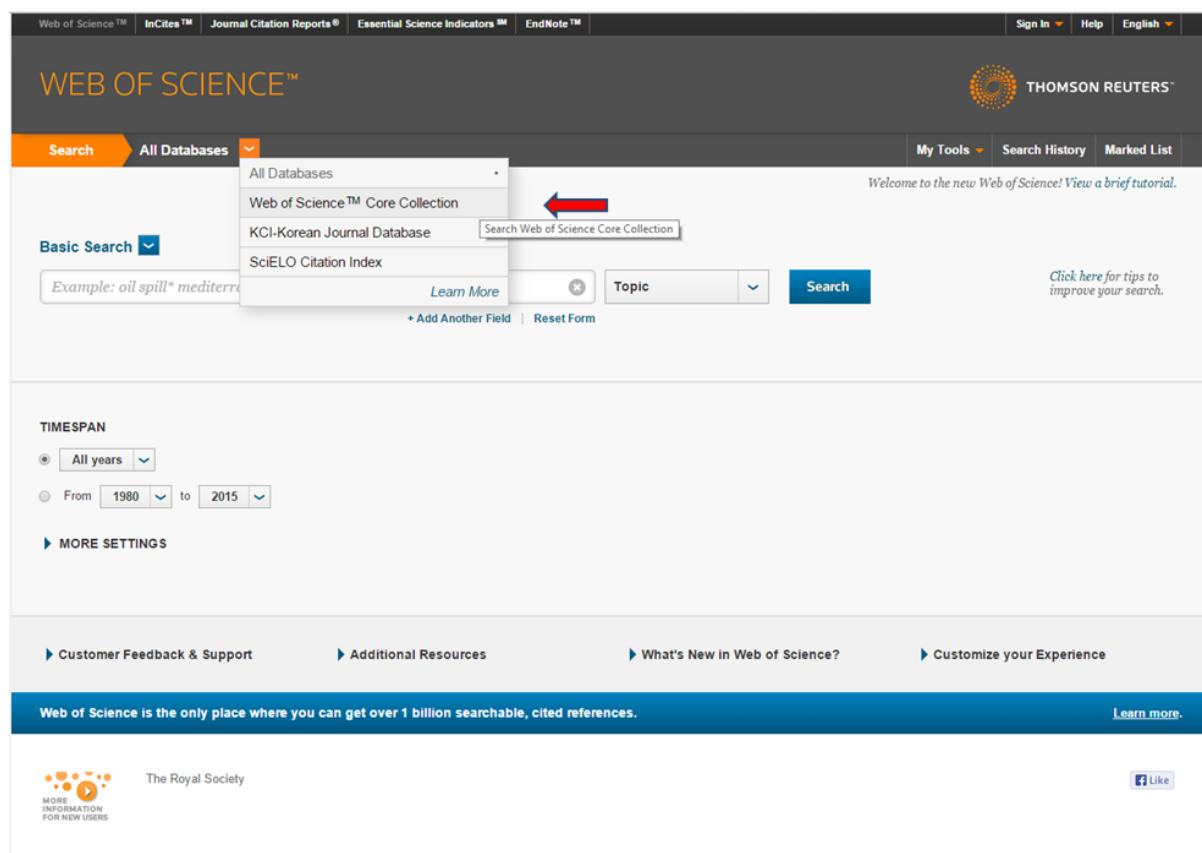
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Appendix 1 - Method for generating the journal citation distribution graph from the Web of Science™ (2014 Impact Factor set)

The example given below is for generating distributions over the two-year window (2012-2013) that is used in calculation of the 2014 Journal Impact Factor. For later years, such as for the distributions based on the 2015 JIF in the main article here, the two-year window should be adjusted accordingly.

1. In [Web of Science](#), select *Core Collection*.



The screenshot shows the Web of Science search interface. At the top, there are links for 'Web of Science™', 'InCites™', 'Journal Citation Reports®', 'Essential Science Indicators™', and 'EndNote™'. On the right, there are 'Sign In', 'Help', and 'English' dropdowns. Below the header, the 'WEB OF SCIENCE™' logo is on the left and the 'THOMSON REUTERS' logo is on the right. A red arrow points to the 'Web of Science™ Core Collection' option in the 'All Databases' dropdown menu. The search bar contains the placeholder 'Example: oil spill* mediterranean sea' and includes fields for 'Search', 'Topic', and 'Basic Search'. Below the search bar, there are 'TIMESPAN' settings with 'All years' selected, and 'MORE SETTINGS' and footer links for 'Customer Feedback & Support', 'Additional Resources', 'What's New in Web of Science?', and 'Customize your Experience'. The footer also features links for 'The Royal Society' and a 'Like' button for Facebook.

2. Select ‘Publication Name’ as the filter for the first field and then enter the journal name in the associated free text box. Select the ‘Add Another Field’ option and select ‘Year Published’ as the second filter and enter 2012-2013 in the text box. Click search. In the example shown, the journal *Biology Letters* has been selected.

The screenshot shows the 'Basic Search' interface of the Web of Science Core Collection. The search query 'biology letters' is entered in the first search box, and '2012-2013' is entered in the 'Year Published' dropdown. Red arrows point to both of these fields. The search results page is visible below, showing a list of articles from 2012 and 2013.

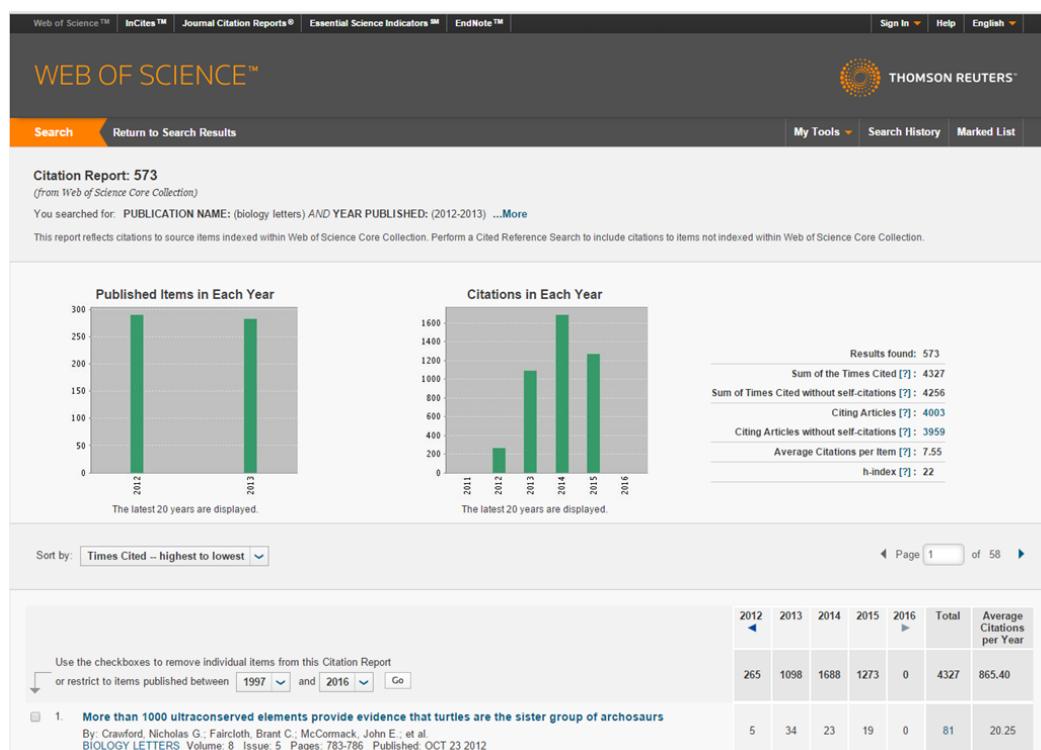
3. That produces the requisite article set. Next, click *Create Citation Report*. (To match as closely as possible the distributions shown in the analyses in this paper, limit the search to ‘Articles’ and ‘Reviews’ using the buttons on the left hand side of the screen under ‘Document Types’.). Note that, as in the screenshot below, if the journal does not publish reviews (as classified by Thomson Reuters), an option to tick ‘Reviews’ will not be available.

The screenshot shows the search results page for the query. The results are sorted by 'Times Cited – highest to lowest'. The first four results are listed:

- More than 1000 ultraconserved elements provide evidence that turtles are the sister group of archosaurs
By: Crawford, Nicholas G.; Faircloth, Brant C.; McCormack, John E.; et al.
BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 5 Pages: 783-786 Published: OCT 23 2012
- Resolving the phylogeny of lizards and snakes (Squamata) with extensive sampling of genes and species
By: Wiens, John J.; Hutter, Carl R.; Mulcahy, Daniel G.; et al.
BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 6 Pages: 1043-1046 Published: DEC 23 2012
- Exploring uncertainty in the calibration of the molecular clock
By: Wamock, Rachel C. M.; Yang, Zheng; Donoghue, Philip C. J.
BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 156-159 Published: FEB 23 2012
- Elevated carbon dioxide affects behavioural lateralization in a coral reef fish
By: Domenici, Paolo; Allan, Bridie; McCormick, Mark I.; et al.
BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 78-81 Published: FEB 23 2012

On the right side of the results, there are buttons for 'Analyze Results' and 'Create Citation Report'. A red arrow points to the 'Create Citation Report' button. Below each result, there are 'Times Cited' counts (81, 75, 51, 49 respectively) and 'View Citation Report' links.

4. The citation report should look similar to this. Note the number of articles retrieved by the search at the top of the page (573 in example below).



5. Scroll to the bottom of the web-page and export the list to Excel.

The figure shows a screenshot of the Web of Science search results table. The table lists 10 articles with columns for year, title, authors, journal, pages, and citation counts. At the bottom of the table, there is a 'Select Page' dropdown and a 'Save to Text File' dropdown. A red arrow points to the 'Save to Excel File' option in the 'Save to Text File' dropdown. The table is sorted by 'Times Cited -- highest to lowest'. A note at the bottom states '573 records matched your query of the 24,377,322 in the data limits you selected.'

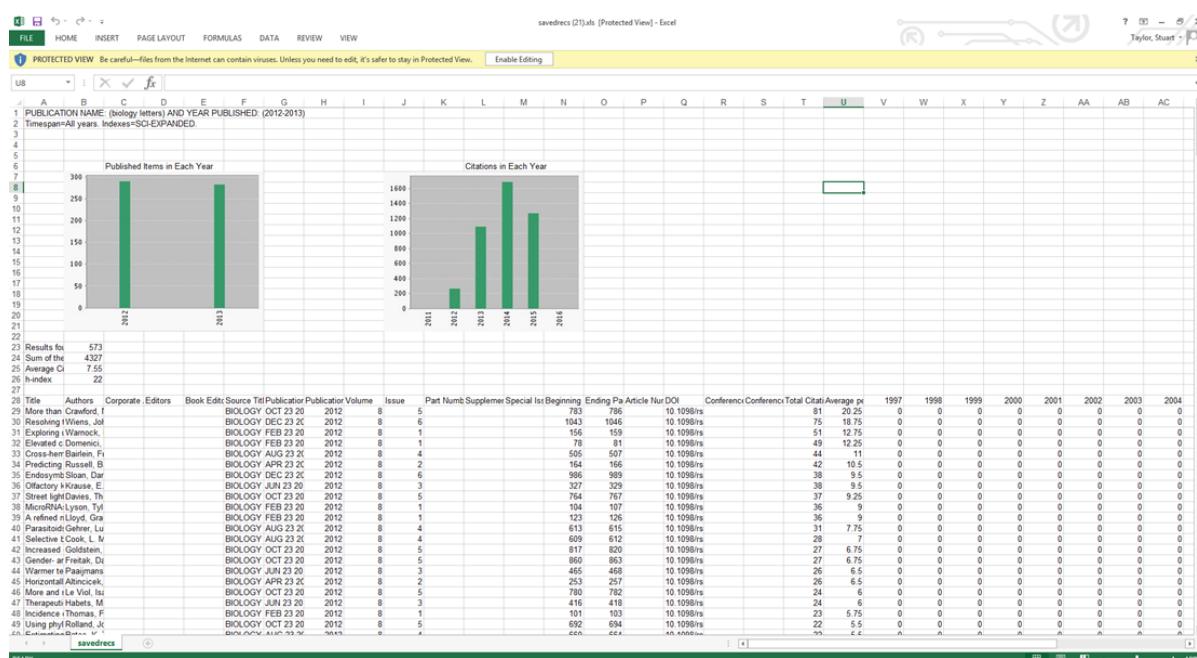
Year	Title	Authors	Journal	Pages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Average Citations per Year
2012	Resolving the phylogeny of lizards and snakes (Squamata) with extensive sampling of genes and species	By: Wiens, John J.; Hutter, Carl R.; Mulcahy, Daniel G.; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 6 Pages: 1043-1046	2	20	28	25	0	75	18.75
2012	Exploring uncertainty in the calibration of the molecular clock	By: Wamock, Rachel C. M.; Yang, Ziheng; Donoghue, Philip C. J.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 156-159	7	10	17	17	0	51	12.75
2012	Elevated carbon dioxide affects behavioural lateralization in a coral reef fish	By: Domenici, Paolo; Allan, Bridie; McCormick, Mark I.; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 78-81	6	17	18	7	0	49	12.25
2012	Cross-hemisphere migration of a 25 g songbird	By: Bairlein, Franz; Norris, D. Ryan; Nagel, Rolf; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 4 Pages: 505-507	6	17	18	3	0	44	11.00
2012	Predicting ecosystem shifts requires new approaches that integrate the effects of climate change across entire systems	By: Russell, Bayden D.; Harley, Christopher D. G.; Wernberg, Thomas; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 2 Pages: 164-168	6	13	12	11	0	42	10.50
2012	Endosymbiotic bacteria as a source of carotenoids in whiteflies	By: Sloan, Daniel B.; Moran, Nancy A.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 6 Pages: 986-989	1	10	21	6	0	38	9.50
2012	Olfactory kin recognition in a songbird	By: Krause, E.; Tobias, Krueger, Oliver; Kohlmeier, Philip; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 3 Pages: 327-329	4	12	11	11	0	38	9.50
2012	Street lighting changes the composition of invertebrate communities	By: Davies, Thomas W.; Bennie, Jonathan; Gaston, Kevin J.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 5 Pages: 764-767	1	3	14	19	0	37	9.25
2012	MicroRNAs support a turtle plus lizard clade	By: Lyson, Tyler R.; Sperling, Erik A.; Heimberg, Alysha M.; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS	Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 104-107	7	19	6	4	0	36	9.00
	Select Page	Save to Text File	Save to Text File	Save to Excel File							

6. When prompted, enter the number of articles retrieved by the search as the maximum number of records. Web of Science™ will only process 500 records at a time, so if you have more articles than that, you'll need to export several Excel files and then combine them.

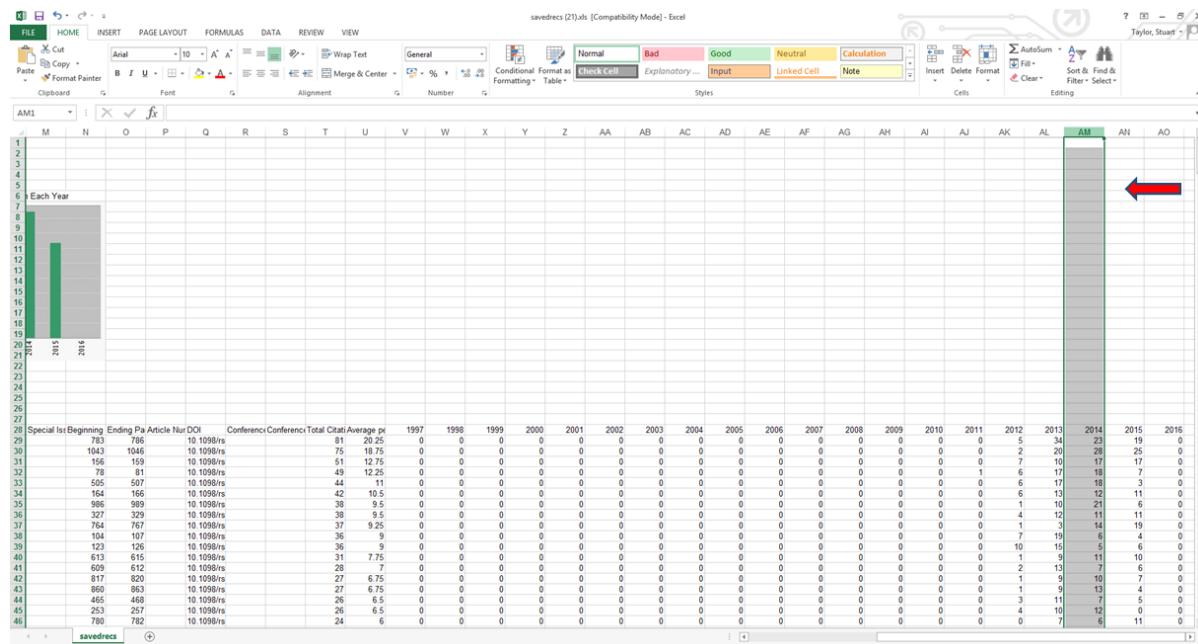
The screenshot shows a list of 10 scientific publications from the BIOLOGY LETTERS journal. Below the list is a 'Send to File' dialog box. The dialog box has a radio button for 'All records on page' and another for 'Records 1 to 500', with the second option selected. A red arrow points to the '500' input field. At the bottom of the dialog box are 'Send' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below the dialog box are 'Select Page' and 'Save to Excel File' buttons.

Publication Title	Author(s)	Volume	Issue	Pages	Published	Impact Factor			
Cross-hemisphere migration of a 25 g songbird	By: Bairlein, Franz; Norris, D. Ryan; Nagel, Rolf; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 4 Pages: 505-507 Published: AUG 23 2012	6	17	18	3	0	44	11.00
Predicting ecosystem shifts requires new approaches that integrate the effects of climate change across entire systems	By: Russell, Bayden D.; Harley, Christopher D. G.; Wemberg, Thomas; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 2 Pages: 164-166 Published: APR 23 2012	6	13	12	11	0	42	10.50
Endosymbiotic bacteria as a source of	By: Sloan, Daniel B.; Moran, Nancy A.	BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 6 Pages: 605-607 Published: JUN 23 2012	10	21	6	0	38	9.50	
Olfactory kin recognition in a songbird	By: Krause, E. Tobias; Krueger, Oliver; Kohl, Michael	BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 3 Pages: 305-307 Published: MAY 23 2012	12	11	11	0	38	9.50	
Street lighting changes the composition of urban bat communities	By: Davies, Thomas W.; Bennie, Jonathan; Gaston, K. J.	BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 5 Pages: 764-767 Published: OCT 23 2012	3	14	19	0	37	9.25	
MicroRNAs support a turtle plus lizard clade	By: Lyson, Tyler R.; Sperling, Erik A.; Helmberg, Alysha M.; et al.	BIOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 104-107 Published: FEB 23 2012	7	19	6	4	0	36	9.00

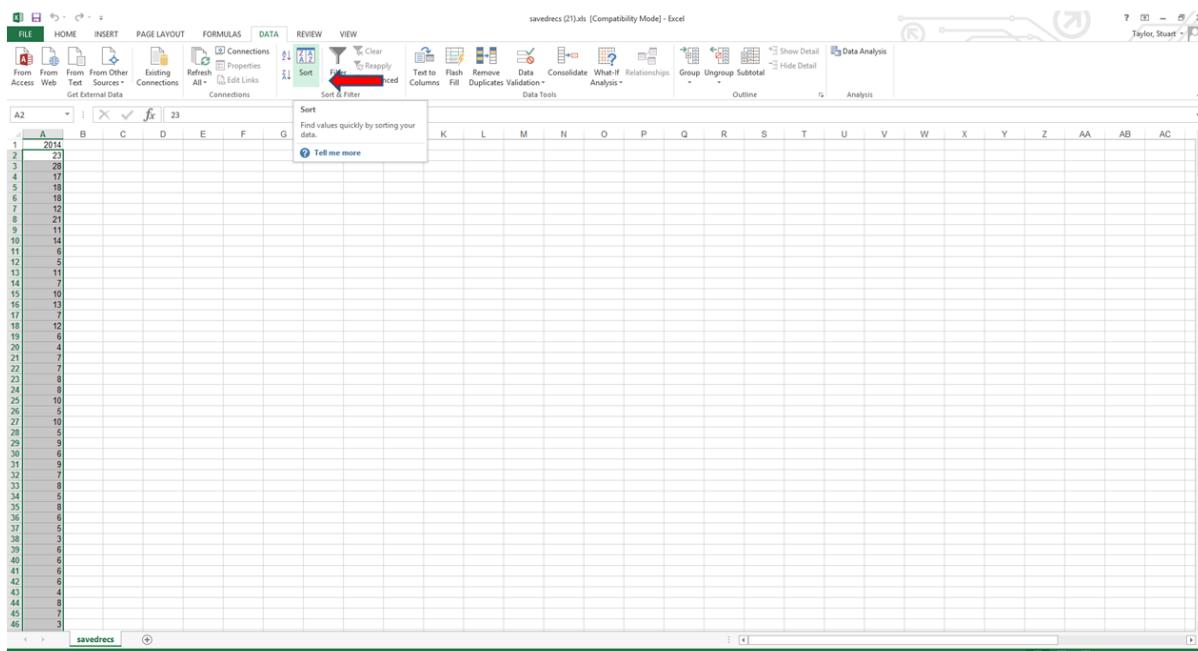
7. Open the combined file in Excel.



8. Only the column for the citations received in 2014 is needed for the distribution, so scroll across and select that column.



9. Sort the column into descending order (omitting the '2014' label at the top).



10. Note the maximum citation (x) count and create a new column containing 0 to X called “Citations”. In the example shown below, x = 28.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "savedrecs (21).xls [Compatibility Mode] - Excel". The spreadsheet contains a single sheet with data from row 1 to 36. Column A contains years from 2014 down to 2008. Column B contains citation counts from 28 down to 7. Column C is labeled "Citations" and contains values from 0 to 28. Red arrows point to the header "Citations" in column C and to the value 28 in cell C32, which is highlighted with a green border.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	2014	28																					
2	23																						
3	21																						
4	19																						
5	18																						
6	18																						
7	17																						
8	14																						
9	13																						
10	12																						
11	12																						
12	11																						
13	11																						
14	11																						
15	11																						
16	10																						
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26	8																						
27	8																						
28	8																						
29	8																						
30	8																						
31	8																						
32	8																						
33	8																						
34	8																						
35	8																						
36	7																						

11. Enter the formula $=COUNTIF(A:A,D4)$ into the cell next to the 0 citations (where A is the column containing the citations, and D4 is the cell indicating zero citations – see below).

A screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "savedrecs (21).xls [Compatibility Mode] - Excel". The spreadsheet contains a single sheet with data from row 1 to 36. Column A contains years from 2014 down to 2008. Column B contains citation counts from 28 down to 7. Column C is labeled "Citations" and contains values from 0 to 28. Cell E4 contains the formula $=COUNTIF(A:A,D4)$. A red arrow points to cell E4, which is highlighted with a green border. The formula bar at the top also shows $=COUNTIF(A:A,D4)$.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	2014	28																					
2	23																						
3	21																						
4	19																						
5	18																						
6	18																						
7	17																						
8	14																						
9	13																						
10	12																						
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33	8																						
34	8																						
35	8																						
36	7																						

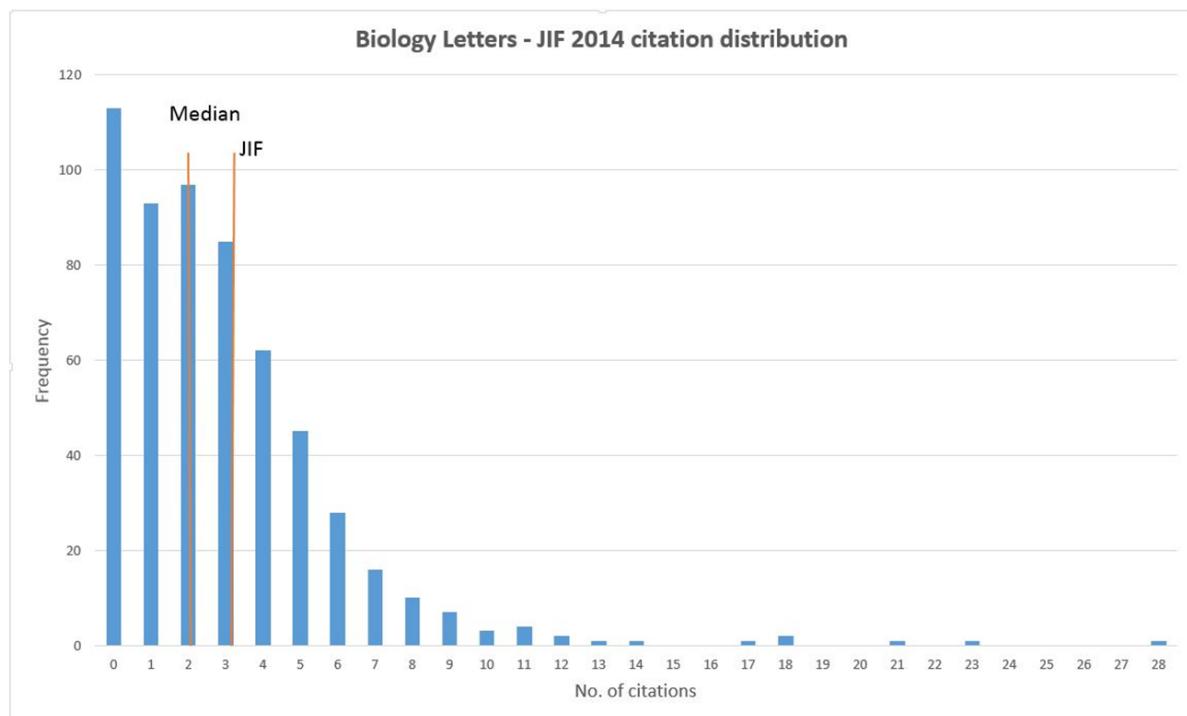
12. Copy and paste this formula into the remaining cells in the Citations column. This generates the data for the frequency distribution.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
2014	28																				
28																					
23																					
21							0	113													
18							1	93													
18							2	97													
17							3	85													
14							4	62													
13							5	45													
12							6	28													
12							7	16													
11							8	10													
11							9	7													
11							10	3													
9							11	4													
13							12	2													
10							13	1													
10							14	1													
9							15	0													
9							16	0													
9							17	1													
9							18	2													
9							19	0													
9							20	0													
9							21	1													
8							22	0													
8							23	1													
8							24	0													
8							25	0													
8							26	0													
8							27	0													
8							28	1													
8							28	1													
8							8	0													

13. If you wish to determine the median, use Excel's **MEDIAN** function on column A (excluding the 2014 label).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
2014	28																				
28																					
23																					
21							0	113													
18							1	93													
18							2	97													
17							3	85													
14							4	62													
13							5	45													
12							6	28													
12							7	16													
11							8	10													
11							9	7													
11							10	3													
9							11	4													
13							12	2													
10							13	1													
10							14	1													
9							15	0													
9							16	0													
9							17	1													
9							18	2													
9							19	0													
9							20	0													
9							21	1													
8							22	0													
8							23	1													
8							24	0													
8							25	0													
8							26	0													
8							27	0													
8							28	1													
8							8	0													

14. Then make a bar chart with the “Citations” field as the x-axis and the frequency counts as the y-axis. If desired, add vertical lines to indicate the JIF and the Median.



Appendix 2 - Method for generating the journal citation distribution graph from Scopus™ (2014 Impact Factor set)

The example given below is for generating distributions over the two-year window (2012-2013) that is used in calculation of the 2014 Journal Impact Factor. For later years, the two-year window should be adjusted accordingly.

1. In Scopus™, search for the journal using the ‘Source Title’ field (or print ISSN or online ISSN) and select the date range 2012-2013. Journal editors should check the resulting hit-list against the journal’s own records as tests showed that the numbers of articles returned may differ depending on which field is used for the search. Users without access to internal records can check article counts via tables of contents.

The screenshot shows the Scopus search interface. The search bar at the top contains 'Biology Letters' and 'Source Title'. Below the search bar, there is a 'Date Range (inclusive)' dropdown set from '2012' to '2013'. To the right of the search bar, there is a 'Document Type' dropdown set to 'ALL'. On the left side of the search interface, there are several filters: 'Published' (2012 to 2013), 'Added to Scopus in the last 7 days', and subject areas like 'Life Sciences' and 'Health Sciences'. On the right side, there are promotional links for Scopus features like 'Improve Scopus', 'Follow @Scopus on Twitter', and 'Get citation alerts pushed straight to your inbox'.

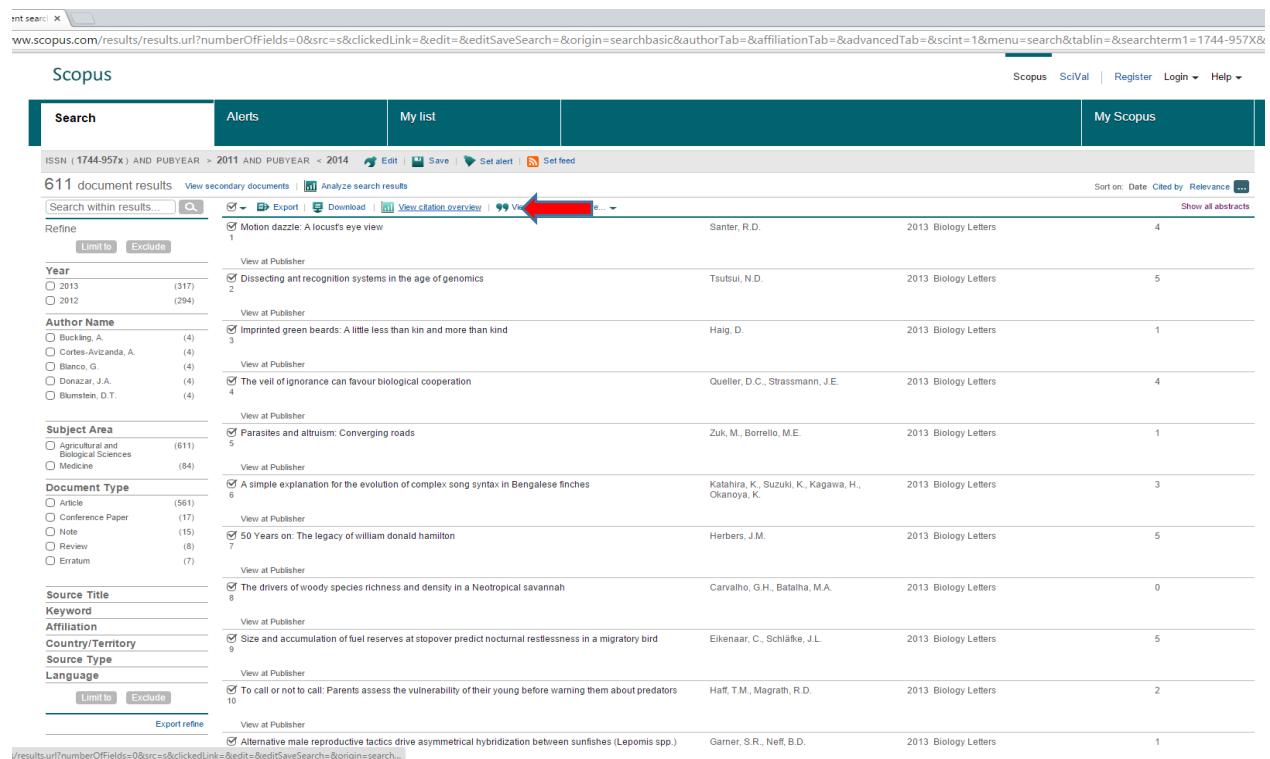
2. “Select all” from the resulting hit-list. (To match as closely as possible the distributions shown in the analyses in this paper, limit the document types in the search to ‘Articles’ and ‘Reviews’ using the buttons on the left hand side of the screen.)

The screenshot shows the Scopus search results page for 'Biology Letters' with a search date range of 2012-2013. The results table has 611 documents. On the left, there are various filters: 'Year' (2013, 2012), 'Author Name' (Buckling, A., Cortes-Avila, A., Blanco, G., Donazar, J.A., Blumster, D.T.), 'Subject Area' (Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Medicine), 'Document Type' (Article, Conference Paper, Note, Review, Erratum), and 'Source Title', 'Keyword', 'Affiliation', 'Country/Territory', 'Source Type', and 'Language'. A red arrow points to the 'Select all' checkbox in the top-left corner of the results table header. The results table lists documents with columns for Author, Year, Source Title, and Cited by count.

Author	Year	Source Title	Cited by
Santer, R.D.	2013	Biology Letters	4
Tsutsui, N.D.	2013	Biology Letters	5
Halig, D.	2013	Biology Letters	1
Queller, D.C., Strassmann, J.E.	2013	Biology Letters	4
Zuk, M., Borrello, M.E.	2013	Biology Letters	1
Katahira, K., Suzuki, K., Kagawa, H., Okano, K.	2013	Biology Letters	3
Herbers, J.M.	2013	Biology Letters	5
Carvalho, G.H., Batalha, M.A.	2013	Biology Letters	0
Eikenaar, C., Schläfle, J.L.	2013	Biology Letters	5
Haff, T.M., McGrath, R.D.	2013	Biology Letters	2
Gamer, S.R., Neff, B.D.	2013	Biology Letters	1

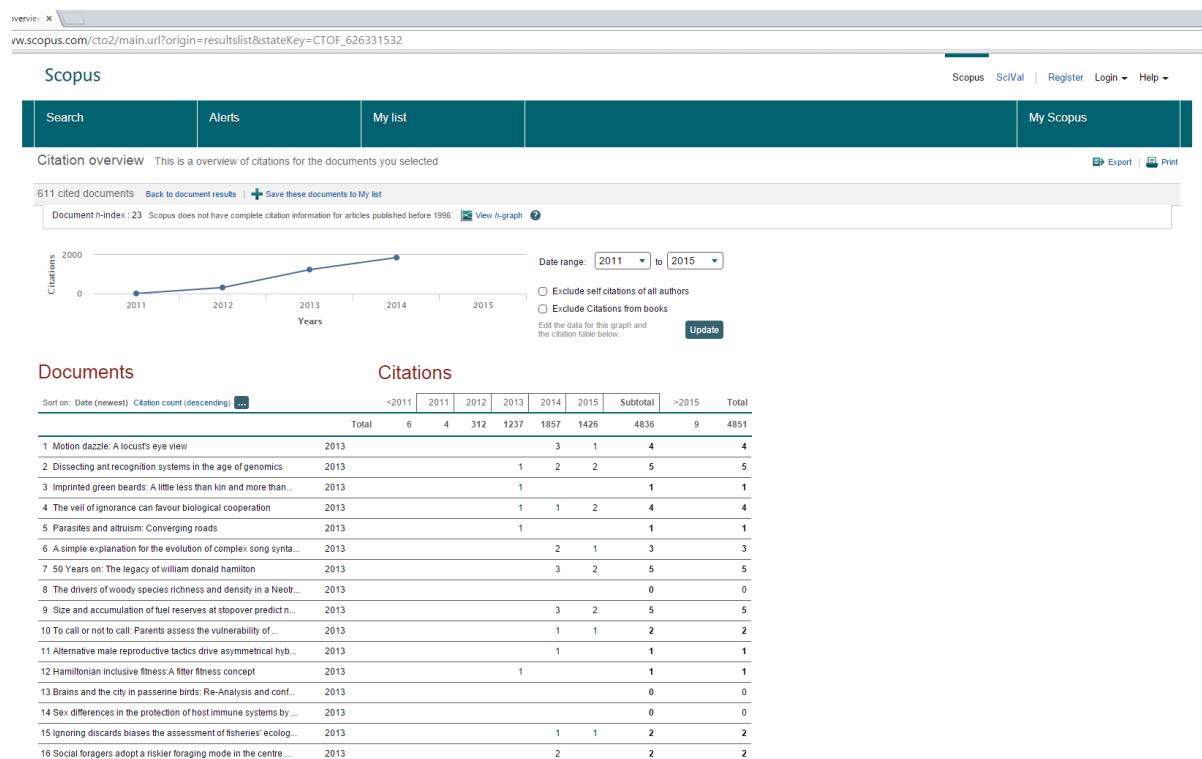
Larivière et al. (2016) – Publication of Journal Citations

3. Click “view citation overview”.



The screenshot shows the Scopus search results page for the query "ISSN (1744-957X) AND PUBYEAR > 2011 AND PUBYEAR < 2014". The results are sorted by relevance. A red arrow points to the "View citation overview" button in the top right corner of the result list.

4. The Citation Overview will look something like this:

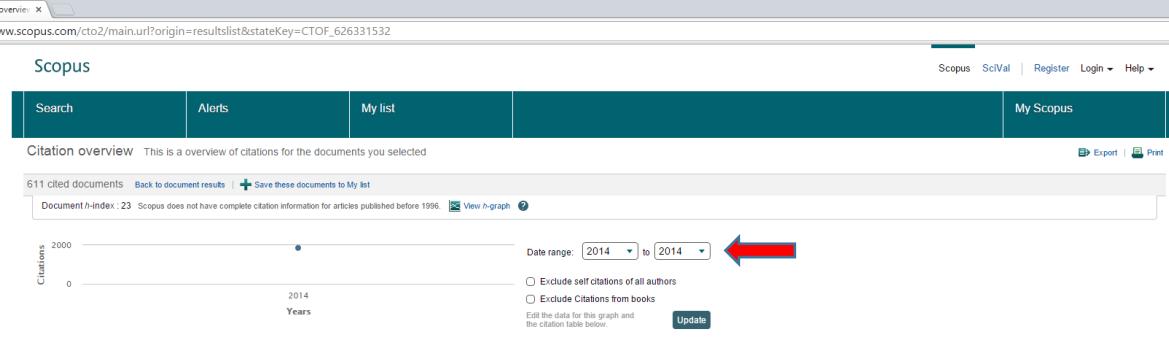


The screenshot shows the Scopus Citation Overview page for the same search query. It features a line graph showing the number of citations over time from 2011 to 2015. Below the graph is a table of 16 documents, each with its title, year, and citation count.

Document	Year	Citation count
1 Motion dazzle: A locust's eye view	2013	4
2 Dissecting ant recognition systems in the age of genomics	2013	5
3 Imprinted green beards: A little less than kin and more than...	2013	1
4 The veil of ignorance can favour biological cooperation	2013	4
5 Parasites and altruism: Converging roads	2013	1
6 A simple explanation for the evolution of complex song syntax...	2013	3
7 50 Years on: The legacy of william donald hamilton	2013	5
8 The drivers of woody species richness and density in a Neotropical savannah	2013	0
9 Size and accumulation of fuel reserves at stopover predict nocturnal restlessness in a migratory bird	2013	5
10 To call or not to call: Parents assess the vulnerability of their young before warning them about predators	2013	2
11 Alternative male reproductive tactics drive asymmetrical hybridization between sunfishes (<i>Lepomis</i> spp.)	2013	1
12 Hamiltonian inclusive fitness: A filter fitness concept	2013	1
13 Brains and the city in passerine birds: Re-analysis and conf...	2013	0
14 Sex differences in the protection of host immune systems by ...	2013	0
15 Ignoring discards biases the assessment of fisheries' ecol...	2013	2
16 Social foragers adopt a riskier foraging mode in the centre ...	2013	2

Larivière et al. (2016) – Publication of Journal Citations

5. Select the date range 2014 (to get only citations in 2014) and click “update”.



Citation overview This is an overview of citations for the documents you selected

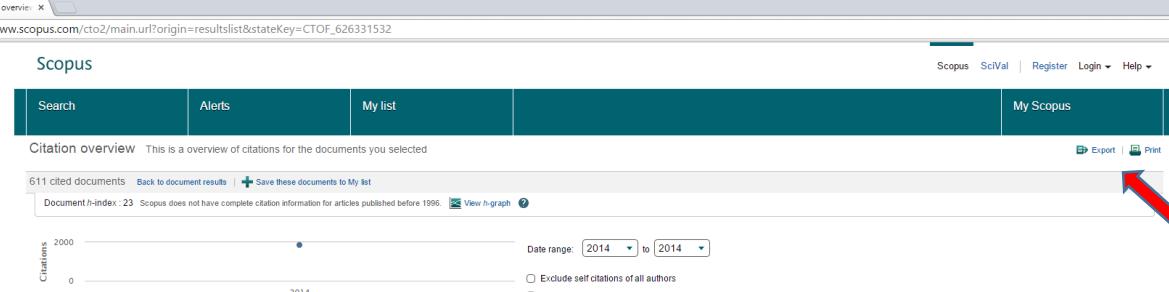
611 cited documents Back to document results + Save these documents to My list Document h-index: 23 Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996. View h-graph

Date range: 2014 to 2014 

Exclude self citations of all authors
 Exclude Citations from books
Edit the data for this graph and the citation table below.

Documents	Citations
Sort on: Date (newest) Citation count (descending)	<input type="button" value="..."/>
Total	<2014 2014 Subtotal >2014 Total
1 Motion dazzle: A locust's eye view	2013 3 3 1 4
2 Dissecting ant recognition systems in the age of genomics	2013 1 2 2 5
3 Imprinted green beards: A little less than kin and more than...	2013 1 0 1
4 The veil of ignorance can favour biological cooperation	2013 1 1 1 2 4
5 Parasites and altruism: Converging roads	2013 1 0 1
6 A simple explanation for the evolution of complex song synta...	2013 2 2 1 3
7 50 Years on: The legacy of William Donald Hamilton	2013 3 3 2 5
8 The drivers of woody species richness and density in a Neotr...	2013 0 0
9 Size and accumulation of fuel reserves at stopover predicti...	2013 3 3 2 5
10 To call or not to call: Parents assess the vulnerability of...	2013 1 1 1 2
11 Alternative male reproductive tactics drive asymmetrical hy...	2013 1 1 1
12 Hamiltonian inclusive fitness: A fitter fitness concept	2013 1 0 1
13 Brains and the city in passerine birds: Re-analysis and conf...	2013 0 0
14 Sex differences in the protection of host immune systems by ...	2013 0 0
15 Ignoring discards biases the assessment of fisheries' ecolog...	2013 1 1 1 2
16 Social foragers adopt a riskier foraging mode in the centre...	2013 2 2 2

6. Then click “Export”.



Citation overview This is an overview of citations for the documents you selected

611 cited documents Back to document results + Save these documents to My list Document h-index: 23 Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996. View h-graph

Date range: 2014 to 2014 

Exclude self citations of all authors
 Exclude Citations from books
Edit the data for this graph and the citation table below.

Documents	Citations
Sort on: Date (newest) Citation count (descending)	<input type="button" value="..."/>
Total	<2014 2014 Subtotal >2014 Total
1 Motion dazzle: A locust's eye view	2013 3 3 1 4
2 Dissecting ant recognition systems in the age of genomics	2013 1 2 2 5
3 Imprinted green beards: A little less than kin and more than...	2013 1 0 1
4 The veil of ignorance can favour biological cooperation	2013 1 1 1 2 4
5 Parasites and altruism: Converging roads	2013 1 0 1
6 A simple explanation for the evolution of complex song synta...	2013 2 2 1 3
7 50 Years on: The legacy of William Donald Hamilton	2013 3 3 2 5
8 The drivers of woody species richness and density in a Neotr...	2013 0 0
9 Size and accumulation of fuel reserves at stopover predicti...	2013 3 3 2 5
10 To call or not to call: Parents assess the vulnerability of...	2013 1 1 1 2
11 Alternative male reproductive tactics drive asymmetrical hy...	2013 1 1 1
12 Hamiltonian inclusive fitness: A fitter fitness concept	2013 1 0 1
13 Brains and the city in passerine birds: Re-analysis and conf...	2013 0 0
14 Sex differences in the protection of host immune systems by ...	2013 0 0
15 Ignoring discards biases the assessment of fisheries' ecolog...	2013 1 1 1 2
16 Social foragers adopt a riskier foraging mode in the centre...	2013 2 2 2

7. This will download a CSV (comma-separated values) file. Open it in Excel.

This screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "CTOExport (2).csv - Excel". The spreadsheet contains a table of citation data. The first few rows provide an overview: row 1 states "This is a citation overview for a set of 611 documents.", row 2 has a blank cell, row 3 indicates an "h-index = 23", and row 4 notes that Scopus is updating pre-1996 cited references. The main data starts at row 7, with columns for "Publication Year", "Document Type", "Authors", "ISSN", "Journal Title", "Volume", "Issue", and several citation metrics: "<2014", "2014 subtotal", ">2014", and "total". The data spans from 2013 to 2013, listing various articles and their citation counts. The table is styled with a green header row and standard black text for the data.

Publication Year	Document Type	Authors	ISSN	Journal Title	Volume	Issue	<2014	2014 subtotal	>2014	total
2013	Motion de Santer R.C.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	3	3	1	4
2013	Dissecting Tsutsui N.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	2	2	2	5
2013	Imprinted Haig D.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	0	0	0	1
2013	The veil o' Queller D.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	1	1	2	4
2013	Parasites Zuk M., Bc	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	0	0	0	1
2013	A simple e Katahira K	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	2	2	1	3
2013	50 Years o' Herbers J.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	3	3	2	5
2013	The driver Carvalho C	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Size and A Eikenaar C	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	3	3	2	5
2013	To call or i Haff T.M.,	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	1	2
2013	Alternativ Garner S.F	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	0	1
2013	Hamiltoni Costa J.T.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	0	0	0	1
2013	Brains and Maklakov	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Sex differ Nishikawa	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Ignoring d Viana M.,	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	1	2
2013	Social for Beaucham	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	2	2	0	2
2013	Maternal i Kallio E.R.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	1	2
2013	It is all in Lefevre C.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	2	2	3	5
2013	Detecting Madsen J.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	2	2
2013	The early Farine D.R	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	4	4	5	9
2013	Climatic e Ockendor	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	3	3	4	8
2013	Fatal attra Fea M.P.,	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	0	1
2013	Rates of tr Sousa A.,	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	3	3	1	4
2013	Relations Magurran	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Nice to kir Boomsma	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	2	2	4	7
2013	The impact Gundale M	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	0	1
2013	Embryonic Deeming i	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	1	1	0	1
2013	Action at Ravignani	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	2	2	4	6
2013	Chamelec Ligon R.A.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	5	5	5	10
2013	A century- Watts P.C.	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Ants learn Sasaki T.,	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	0	0	0	3	3
2013	Towards g Wenseleer	17449561	Biology Letters	9	6	1	1	1	2	4

8. Scopus™ may contain duplicate records for the same paper that have both accumulated citations. To resolve this, sort the records on the title column (A-Z) to make it easy to identify duplicates. For each pair, delete one, but make sure to add its citation count (e.g. in the 2014 column) to the remaining one to produce the correct total.

Clipboard		Font	Alignment	Number	Styles
A1		X ✓ fx			
1	This is a citation overview for a set of 611 documents.	B	C	D	E
2					
3	h-index = 23 (Of the 634 documents considered for the h-index, 23 have been cited at least 23 times.)				
4	Scopus is in progress of updating pre-1996 cited references going back to 1970. The h-index might increase over time.				
5					
6					
7	Publication Document Title	Authors		ISSN	Journal Title
8	2013 50 Years on: The legacy of William Donald Hamilton	Herbers J.M.		17449561	Biology Letters
9	2013 A basal thunnosaurian from Iraq reveals disparate phylogenetic origins for ctenoid fishes	Fischer V., Appleby R.M., Naish D., Liston J., Riding J.B., Brindley S., Godefroit P.		17449561	Biology Letters
10	2013 A brood parasite selects for its own egg traits	Spottiswoode C.N.		17449561	Biology Letters
11	2013 A brood parasite selects for its own egg traits	Spottiswoode C.N.		1744957X	Biology letters
12	2013 A century-long genetic record reveals that protist effective population sizes are Watt P.C., Lundholm N., Ribeiro S., Ellegaard M.			17449561	Biology Letters
13	2012 A cockroach that jumps	Picker M., Colville J.F., Burrows M.		17449561	Biology Letters
14	2013 A dominant allele controls development into female mimetic male and diminishes Lank D.B., Farrell L.L., Burke T., Piersma T., McRae S.B.			17449561	Biology Letters
15	2012 A gigantic bird from the Upper Cretaceous of Central Asia	Naish D., Dyke G., Cau A., Escuillie F., Godefroit P.		17449561	Biology Letters
16	2013 A low trophic position of Japanese eel larvae indicates feeding on marine snow Miller M.J., Chikaraishi Y., Ogawa N.O., Yamada Y., Tsukamoto K., Ohkouchi N.			17449561	Biology Letters
17	2012 A male-killing Wolbachia carries a feminizing factor and is associated with degenerate <i>Sugimoto T.N.</i> , Ishikawa Y.			17449561	Biology Letters
18	2012 A minute fossil phoretic mite recovered by phase-contrast x-ray computed tomography Dunlop J.A., Wirth S., Penney D., McNeil A., Bradley R.S., Withers P.J., Preziosi R.F.			17449561	Biology Letters
19	2013 A new hero emerges: another exceptional mammalian spine and its potential	Stanley W.T., Robbins L.W., Malekani J.M., Mbalintini S.G., Migurum D.A., Mukinzi J.C.		1744957X	Biology letters
20	2013 A new hero emerges: Another exceptional mammalian spine and its potential	Stanley W.T., Robbins L.W., Malekani J.M., Mbalintini S.G., Migurum D.A., Mukinzi J.C.		17449561	Biology Letters
21	2013 A novel hearing specialization in the New Zealand bigeye, <i>Pempheris adspersa</i> Radford C.A., Montgomery J.C., Caiger P., Johnston P., Lu J., Higgs D.M.			17449561	Biology Letters
22	2013 A novel method of reduction of brood parasitic eggs reduces parasitism intensities De Marsico M.C., Gloag R., Ursino C.A., Reboreda J.C.			17449561	Biology Letters
23	2012 A refined modelling approach to assess the influence of sampling on palaeobio Lloyd G.T.			17449561	Biology Letters
24	2012 A shot in the dark: Same-sex sexual behaviour in a deep-sea squid	Hoving H.J.T., Bush S.L., Robison B.H.		17449561	Biology Letters
25	2013 A simple explanation for the evolution of complex song syntax in Bengalese fir Katahira K., Suzuki K., Kagawa H., Okano Y.			17449561	Biology Letters
26	2012 A simple test of vocal individual recognition in wild meerkats	Townsend S.W., Allen C., Manser M.B.		17449561	Biology Letters
27	2012 A stab in the dark: Chick killing by brood parasitic honeyguides	Spottiswoode C.N., Koorevaar J.		17449561	Biology Letters
28	2013 A switch from constitutive chemical defence to inducible innate immune response Schmidberger H., Rohrich C., Vogel H., Vilcinskas A.			17449561	Biology Letters
29	2012 A test of the oxidative damage hypothesis for discontinuous gas exchange in the Matthews P.G.D., Snelling E.P., Seymour R.S., White C.R.			17449561	Biology Letters
30	2013 A trade-off between having many sons and shorter maternal post-reproductive Helle S., Lummaa V.			1744957X	Biology letters
31	2013 Absence of major histocompatibility complex class II mediated immunity in pig Haase D., Roth O., Kalbe M., Schmiedeskamp G., Scharsack J.P., Rosenstiel P., Reusch T			1744957X	Biology letters
32	2013 Accelerometry predicts daily energy expenditure in a bird with high activity level Elliott K.H., Le Vaillant M., Kato A., Speakman J.R., Ropert-Coudert Y.			17449561	Biology Letters
33	2013 Action at a distance: Dependency sensitivity in a New World primate Ravignani A., Sonnweber R.-S., Stobbe N., Fitch W.T.			17449561	Biology Letters
34	2013 Adaptive evolution of vertebrate-type cytochrome b in the ancestors of Hymer Wang B., Xiao J.-H., Bian S.-N., Gu H.-F., Huang D.-W.			17449561	Biology Letters
35	2012 Adaptive significance of permanent female mimicry in a bird of prey Sernalski A., Mougeot F., Bretagnolle V.			17449561	Biology Letters
36	2013 After the frass: Foraging pikas select patches previously grazed by caterpillars Barrio I.C., Hik D.S., Peck K., Bueno C.G.			17449561	Biology Letters
37	2013 Age-related effects on malaria parasite infection in wild chimpanzees De Nys H.M., Calvignac-Spencer S., Thiesen U., Boesch C., Wittig R.M., Mundry R., Leen			17449561	Biology Letters
38	2013 Alternative male reproductive tactics drive asymmetrical hybridization between Garner S.R., Neff B.D.			17449561	Biology Letters
39	2012 Ambient noise increases missed detections in nestling birds Leonard M.L., Horn A.G.			17449561	Biology Letters

9. After de-duplication of the data, select the column for the citations received in 2014; (the other columns can be deleted).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	This is a citation overview for a set of 611 documents.																
2																	
3	h-index = 23 (Of the 611 documents considered for the h-index, 23 have been cited at least 23 times.)																
4	Scopus is in progress of updating pre-1996 cited references going back to 1970. The h-index might increase over time.																
5																	
6								<2014	2014	subtotal	>2014	total					
7	Publication	Document	Authors	ISSN	Journal	Title	Volume	Issue	1559	1857	1857	1435	4851				
8	2013 Motion da Santer R.C.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	3	3	1	4						
9	2013 Dissecting Tsutsui N.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	2	2	2	5						
10	2013 Imprinted Haig D.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	0	0	0	1						
11	2013 The veil o Queller D.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	1	1	2	4						
12	2013 Parasites Zuk M., Bc	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	0	0	0	1						
13	2013 A simple Katahira K	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	2	2	1	3						
14	2013 50 Years o Herbers J.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	3	3	2	5						
15	2013 The driver Carvalho C	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	0	0						
16	2013 Size and Eikenaar C	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	3	3	2	5						
17	2013 To call or Haff T.M.,	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	1	2						
18	2013 Alternativ Garner S.F.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	0	1						
19	2013 Hamiltoni Costa J.T.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	0	0	0	1						
20	2013 Brains anc Maklakov	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	0	0						
21	2013 Sex differ Nishikawa	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	0	0						
22	2013 Ignoring Diana M.,	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	1	2						
23	2013 Social fort Beauchan	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	2	2	0	2						
24	2013 Maternal Kallio E.R.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	1	2						
25	2013 It is all in Lefevre C,	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	2	2	3	5						
26	2013 Detecting Madsen J.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	0	2						
27	2013 The early Farine D.R	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	4	4	5	9						
28	2013 Climatic e Ockendorf	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	3	3	4	8						
29	2013 Fatal attr Fea M.P.,	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	0	1						
30	2013 Rates of ti Souza A., I	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	3	3	1	4						
31	2013 Relations Magurran	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	0	0						
32	2013 Nice to kir Boomsma	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	2	2	4	7						
33	2013 The Impac Gundale N	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	0	1						
34	2013 Embryoni Deemling I	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	1	1	0	1						
35	2013 Action t Ravignani	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	2	2	4	6						
36	2013 Chamelec Ligon R.A.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	5	5	5	10						
37	2013 A century Watts P.C.	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	0	0						
38	2013 Ants learn Sasaki T., I	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	0	0	0	3	3						
39	2013 Towards g Wenseleir	17449561	Biology	Le	9	6	1	1	1	2	4						

10. Sort the column into descending order – make sure to omit the row labels.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with data from row 8 to 24. The first column (A) contains the year '2014' and citation counts ranging from 0 to 28. The second column (B) contains the same citation counts. A red arrow points to the 'OK' button in the 'Sort' dialog box, which is overlaid on the spreadsheet. The dialog box has 'Column A' selected in the 'Sort by' dropdown and 'Largest to Smallest' selected in the 'Order' dropdown.

11. Note the maximum citation (x) count and create a new column containing 0 to X called “Citations”. In the example shown below, x = 28.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with data from row 1 to 38. The first column (A) contains the year '2014' and citation counts. A red arrow points to the value '28' in cell B2. Another red arrow points to the header 'Citations' in cell C3. The data is sorted by citation count in descending order, with the highest value being 28. The 'Citations' column is empty for all other rows.

12. Enter the formula =COUNTIF(A:A,D4) into the cell next to the 0 citations (where A is the column containing the citations, and D4 is the cell with the zero citation count).

A screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "savedrecs (21).xls [Compatibility Mode] - Excel". The spreadsheet has two columns: "Citations" and "Frequency". The "Citations" column contains values from 0 to 28. The "Frequency" column contains the count of each citation value. Cell E4 contains the formula =COUNTIF(A:A,D4), and cell F4 displays the result 113. Red arrows point from the formula in E4 to the cell itself and from the result in F4 to the cell.

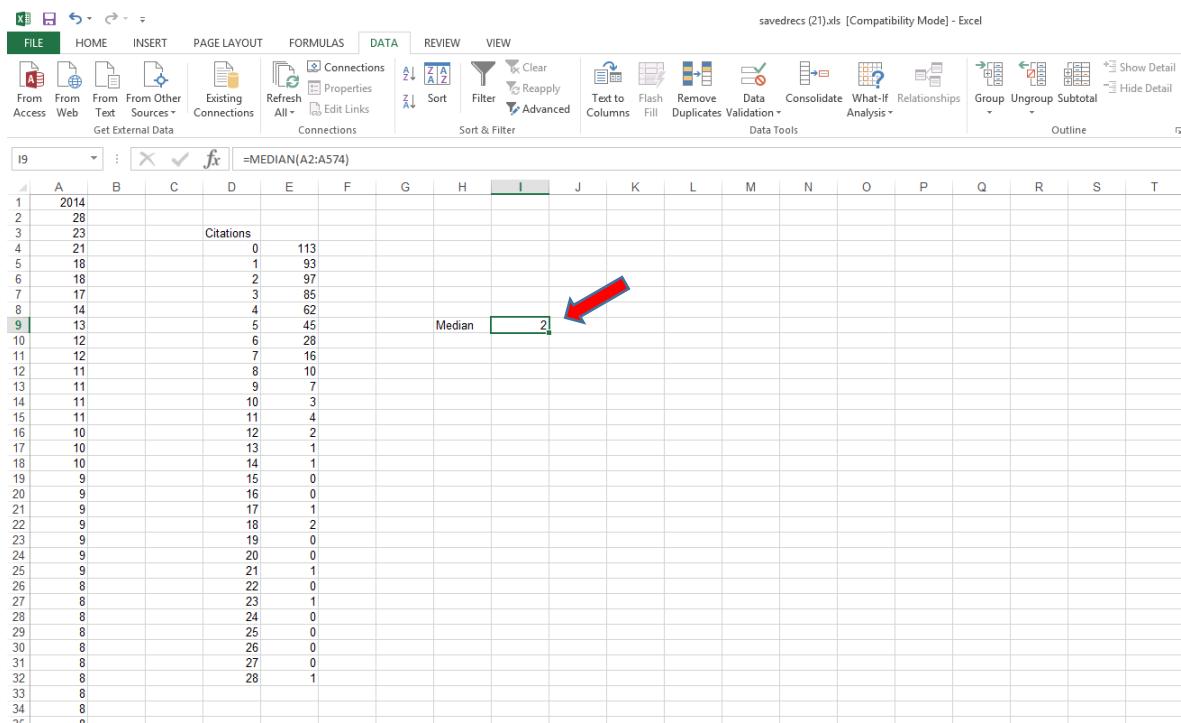
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	2014																					
2	28																					
3	23																					
4	21																					
5	18																					
6	18																					
7	17																					
8	14																					
9	13																					
10	12																					
11	12																					
12	11																					
13	11																					
14	11																					
15	11																					
16	10																					
17	10																					
18	10																					
19	9																					
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21	9																					
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23	9																					
24	9																					
25	8																					
26	8																					
27	8																					
28	8																					
29	8																					
30	8																					
31	8																					
32	8																					
33	8																					
34	8																					
35	8																					

13. Copy and paste this formula into the remaining cells in the Citations column to generate the frequency distribution data.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "savedrecs (21).xls [Compatibility Mode] - Excel". The spreadsheet has two columns: "Citations" and "Frequency". The "Citations" column contains values from 0 to 28. The "Frequency" column contains the count of each citation value. Cell H27 contains the formula =COUNTIF(A:A,H4), and cell I27 displays the result 1. Red arrows point from the formula in H27 to the cell itself and from the result in I27 to the cell.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	2014																					
2	28																					
3	23																					
4	21							0	113													
5	18							1	93													
6	18							2	97													
7	17							3	85													
8	14							4	62													
9	13							5	45													
10	12							6	28													
11	12							7	16													
12	11							8	10													
13	11							9	7													
14	11							10	3													
15	11							11	4													
16	10							12	2													
17	10							13	1													
18	10							14	1													
19	9							15	0													
20	9							16	0													
21	9							17	1													
22	9							18	2													
23	9							19	0													
24	9							20	0													
25	9							21	1													
26	8							22	0													
27	8							23	1													
28	8							24	0													
29	8							25	0													
30	8							26	0													
31	8							27	0													
32	8							28	1													
33	8																					
34	8																					
35	8																					

14. If you wish to determine the median, use Excel's **MEDIAN** function on column A; be careful not to include the '2014' label.



15. Then make a bar chart with the “Citations” field as the x-axis. If desired, add a vertical line to denote the JIF and the Median.

