

METADATA & FULL TEXT LIBRARY HOLDINGS

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CAN EXPANDED FULL TEXT LIBRARY HOLDINGS SUBSTITUTE FOR WEB OF SCIENCESM?

The rise of digital scholarship has enabled libraries to offer their constituents a wealth of full text collections. But the availability of full text does not necessarily translate into downloads and review of the collection's increased literature — that is, how will patrons pinpoint and connect with articles relevant to their research in an ever-expanding sea of scholarship? As libraries broaden and deepen their full text collections, metadata has taken a central role in helping users navigate with precision.

A fully searchable layer of metadata streamlines searches. In the most basic example, a search across full text may deliver articles where a recurring term is not even the focus of the study. Compare this to term searches that review abstracts and keyword metadata. Moreover, within the metadata layer, order and a set of dynamic evaluative tools will provide key data points that further empower the user in the quest for the most influential and relevant study. This is where the *Web of Science*SM, with its sophisticated layers of metadata, offers great value to help navigate collections. From highly structured data on key words or journal, institutional, and conference information, to unique data on citation counts, impact factor, and even citing articles, *Web of Science* allows researchers to discover the scholarly background and impact of the most relevant literature. With over a hundred years of fully indexed publications in the sciences and social sciences, and thirty years of arts & humanities coverage, the *Web of Science* has the power to unlock the riches buried in a great full text collection.

IN WEB OF SCIENCE, EVERY ELEMENT OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD, INCLUDING ABSTRACT, IS INDEXED AND SEARCHABLE.

The metadata associated with one article may be useful in and of itself. In the *Web of Science*, however, it becomes a part of specific building blocks useful in reconstructing the world from which the study emerged.

A search yielding tens of thousands of results is not useful unless it can be mined for specific information. *Web of Science* metadata enables the researcher to find:

- When the papers were written
- In which journals they were published
 - Which of these journals is most influential in its field (Journal Impact Factor)
- Which of these papers are
 - Articles
 - Reviews
 - Proceedings Papers
 - Editorial Material
- Who are the authors of these papers
 - What other papers, on what subjects, have these authors written

- In what language are these papers written
- Where do these authors work
 - What Country
 - What Institution
- Which of these papers were most highly cited (Times Cited)
 - By journal articles
 - By conference proceedings papers
 - By books and book chapters (coming soon)
- What organization funded this research
 - What other research did this organization fund

With over one hundred years of coverage, the *Web of Science* has effectively organized and ordered the world of scholarly information leading researchers directly to the answers to these questions.

The advantage of having metadata spread across a full text collection is the ability to search for particular elements, all of which are fielded (e.g. title, author, abstract, keyword, cited references). Occurrence of a term in an article's full text does not necessarily mean that it is the focus of the article. Occurrence of a term in the abstract, keywords, or in the cited references, however, changes and deepens the significance and meaning of the term.

METADATA PROVIDES CONTEXT; CONTEXT DEEPENS MEANING

Research indexed in *Web of Science* is deeply contextualized enabling not only scientific discovery, but also meaningful and reliable bibliometric analyses. Through the carefully constructed metadata on one paper, the user discovers the scholarly background and future impact of the study at hand and is able to understand and to visualize the institutional and collegial associations of the authors. Further, isolation of any associated author or institution enables the user to understand their particular contribution to this, or to other studies.

Searching across more than 12,000 active journal titles and over 100 years of coverage yields key findings that can then be used to unlock the power of a great full text collection. The integration of *Web of Science* and full text collections deepens the value of both resources. These two resources deepens the value of each.

Consistent and rigorous application of Bibliographic Control, (e.g. standardized presentation of journal titles, author names, addresses,) over the entire *Web of Science*, enables a uniform approach to search and discovery, regardless of the topic. Active titles become clearly distinct from ceased, merged, suspended, or absorbed journal titles. Cited reference indexing further deepens the topical context of every result and of every author, or institution associated with that specific result.

SELECTIVITY OF MATERIALS PROVIDES A FAST TRACK TO DISCOVERY

The best journals publish the most important and influential research. Eugene Garfield, Ph.D., founder of the Institute for Scientific Information, understood that the most important and influential scientific information was to be found in a relatively small number of journals. For nearly fifty years, the Editorial Development team at Thomson Reuters has dedicated itself to building a collection of the leading international and regional journals in every subject in science, social science, and arts & humanities.

A well-documented and consistently applied Journal Selection Process informs this effort.

- The process is objective, transparent, and entirely publisher neutral.
- The search for quality is the guiding force.
- Superior content lays the foundation.

The *Web of Science* contains not only the most highly cited international journals in every field, but also the best regional journals. Each journal is categorized in one or more of 250 subject categories. Each issue is indexed cover to cover including editorial materials as well as research and review articles. All cited references are fully indexed for each paper. If the citation refers to a paper once covered as a source, then a hyperlink to the full record is forged.

INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE GLOBE USE BACKFILES TO ENHANCE THEIR RESEARCH

"No other database [other than Web of Science with Century of Science backfiles] offers this level of accuracy and detail on such a multidisciplinary scale, giving researchers the confidence to pursue a research path without missing critical data that may change results and conclusions. For researchers, the confidence to pursue a research path without missing any critical data is essential. For this reason, Web of Science is a vital research tool that will help me to find related ideas as part of my study and article writing."

Fuh Kwo Shiah, Ph.D.

Research Center for Environmental Changes,
Academia Sinica
Taiwan

"Often (users) need to find records that date before the 1960s. Web of Science helps them do just that. Without historical depth, our researchers can only go so far within a computerized search. To continue, they must embark on the labor-intensive and time-consuming task of sifting through paper abstracts. "

Louis Houle

Head Serials and ILL/Document Delivery,
McGill University
Canada

"Many of today's most cited works were slow developers in terms of citations and therefore recognition. Some works were forgotten over time. The historical archives within the Web of Science provide an efficient and trusted mechanism to research the past, to investigate historical relationships that determine the scientific process, and to better understand these ideas in the wider context that they existed in. The Web of Science ... can bring long forgotten, hugely innovative ideas to life and provide an impulse for today's research."

Werner Marx, Ph. D.

Chemical Physical Technical (CPT) Section
of the Max Planck Society, Max Planck Institute
for Solid State Research
Germany

**COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE
OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS COMPLEMENTS JOURNAL COVERAGE.**

The *Conference Proceedings Citation Index* covers more than 10,000 conferences annually in all areas of science, social science, and the humanities. As with the journal literature, every bibliographic element, including abstract and cited references is fully indexed and fielded. In addition, full information on the conference itself is given. Subjects such as engineering and computer science are heavily reliant on the conference proceedings literature as a fundamental source of scholarly communication.

Searching across fully indexed metadata that can be analyzed, mined, and intelligently linked provides the contextualized knowledge that leads to discovery in the broader literature.

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