

## Finding Articles: Web of Science (for all subjects, not just science!)

The Web of Science Core Collections brings together major 'citation indexes' including:

- Science Citation Index
- Social Science Citation Index
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index
- Book Citation Index
- Emerging Sources Citation Index
- Current Chemical Reactions and Index Chemicus

Between them they bring together thousands of journals articles. In addition, Web of Science tracks citations to articles. You can therefore find out which articles and authors have been most heavily cited, and for an individual article you see how often its been cited, which papers have cited it and which papers it cites.

### Connecting and choosing citation indexes

1. Connect to SOLO (<http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>), search for **Web of Science Core Collections** and click **Online access**. Alternatively, use Databases A-Z (<https://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/az.php>), and find Web of Science Core Collection under W or by doing a keyword search. Click **Online access** to connect to the database.
2. Click the 'Editions' dropdown (at the top of the search box). This lists the various databases that you can search from Web of Science (e.g. Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, etc). You can search across them all but, unless your topic is very interdisciplinary, it is often a good idea to limit your search to just one or two databases. By default all the databases are ticked, so untick any that you don't want to include.

3. Look at the search terms that you came up with in the 'Building a search' exercise earlier and work out how to use the terms you identified in Web of Science. Below is a screenshot showing the search query example on the topic of the human rights of child asylum seekers formatted as follows:

("asylum seeker\*" OR refugee\*) AND (child\* OR minor? OR infant\* OR juvenile\*) AND "human rights"

The individual concepts are entered on individual rows.

See the tips below for more information.

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search interface. At the top, it says "Search in: Web of Science Core Collection" and "Editions: All". Below this are tabs for "DOCUMENTS", "AUTHORS", "CITED REFERENCES", and "STRUCTURE". The search form consists of three rows. Each row has a "Topic" dropdown menu and a text input field. The first row has "asylum seeker\*" OR refugee\*" in the input field. The second row has "child\* OR minor? OR infant\* OR juvenile\*" in the input field. The third row has "human rights" in the input field. Below the input fields are buttons for "+ Add row", "+ Add date range", and "Advanced Search". At the bottom right, there are "X Clear" and "Search" buttons.

- What key concepts did you identify in the 'Building a search exercise'? In Web of Science, it is easiest to put each distinct concept on a separate line in the search form. In the example above, the key concepts are asylum seekers, children and human rights, so each term is entered on a separate line. Note, if there is only one line in the search form, click 'Add row' to add more rows.
- If you identified synonyms or alternative words for your search terms, enter these on the same line in the search form and add OR in between them, e.g. asylum seekers OR refugees.
- To find alternative word endings use an asterisk e.g. child\* finds child, children, childhood, child's etc.
- To search for an exact phrase use "quotation marks". This is suitable for words which have a particular meaning when they are used together e.g. "asylum seekers", "Human Rights".

- To replace a single letter or number use a question mark e.g. wom?n finds women and woman.
- Make sure all of the drop down menus are set to **Topic** and click **Search**.

## Working with your results

1. Take a look through your results and try out some of the following actions:
  - Use the options on the left to refine your results list (e.g. by subject/category).
  - Use the menu at the top right of the screen (defaults to 'Relevance') to sort your results by **Citations: highest first** (this will bring the articles which have been most heavily cited to the top of the list).
  - Choose some results by ticking the check boxes to the left and email them to yourself or to export them to RefWorks or Endnote.

The screenshot shows a search results interface with several callouts:

- Refine options:** Points to the left sidebar containing 'Quick Filters' (Review Articles, Early Access, Open Access, Associated Data) and 'Publication Years' (2021-2017).
- Email, print, export options etc.:** Points to the 'Export' dropdown menu for a selected item, which includes options like EndNote online, EndNote desktop, Plain text file, RIS, BibTeX, Excel, etc.
- Sort options:** Points to the top right dropdown menu currently set to 'Relevance', with 'Citations' as an alternative option.
- Check for 'full text':** Points to the 'Full Text at Publisher' link for a specific article.

2. Click on one of items in your list to see:

- An abstract.
- Citation Network: a list of later items which have cited the article.
- Cited References: the article's bibliography with links to full text.
- View Related Records: articles with at least one citation in common.

**Citation Network**  
In Web of Science Core Collection

**14**  
Citations  
[Create citation alert](#)

**14**  
Times Cited in All Databases  
[+ See more times cited](#)

**83**  
Cited References  
[View Related Records](#)

Later items citing this article

This article's bibliography (i.e. items cited by this article)

- When viewing the article abstract, it is also worth looking at the keywords section. This may help you to identify more search terms to use next time.

**Educational needs and barriers for refugee students in the United States: A review of the literature**

[Associated Data](#)

By: [McBrien, JL](#) (McBrien, JL)  
**REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH**  
 Volume: 75 Issue: 3 Page: 329-364  
 DOI: 10.3102/00346543075003329  
 Published: FAL 2005  
 Document Type: Review

**Abstract**

Since 1975, the United States has resettled more than 2 million refugees, with approximately 1 million arriving as children. Refugee children have traumatic experiences that can hinder their learning. The United States has specified in conventions, and researchers have concurred, that education is essential to refugee children's psychosocial adjustment. However, government officials, public opinion, and researchers have often differed about what is best for refugees' healthy acculturation. On the basis of a large-scale longitudinal study of the children of immigrants and refugees, Portes and Zhou (1993) suggested the theory of segmented assimilation, which accounts for diverse entry situations and receptions of immigrant and refugee populations. This review uses their theory, to consider the needs and obstacles to education for refugees, and interventions for success.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords:** acculturation; human rights; refugees; segmented assimilation  
**Keywords Plus:** SEGMENTED-ASSIMILATION; IMMIGRANT STUDENTS; LEARNING AMERICA; SELF-ESTEEM; VIETNAMESE; ADJUSTMENT; CHILDREN; ACCULTURATION; ASPIRATIONS; FAMILIES

The keywords section can help you identify more terms to include in your search

**Connecting to the full text**

- To find the full text of an article click 'Find it @ Oxford'. Note, if you are looking at the abstract you will need to click on **Full text options** in order to see the 'Find it @ Oxford' button. You will see a pop up window (illustrated below) listing:

- 'Full text available via': provides links to database which have the full text of the article.
- 'Check SOLO': allows you to search for a printed copy of the article in Oxford Libraries.

The image shows a screenshot of a library interface with two callout boxes. The first callout box, on the right, points to the 'Full Text' section and contains the text: 'Databases holding the full text of the article. Click on the link to connect.' The second callout box, on the bottom right, points to the 'Check SOLO' link and contains the text: 'Search for a printed copy of the article in Oxford.'

**Full Text:**  
Full text available via [Wiley Online Library 2009 Full Collection](#)  
Full text available via [Wiley Online Library 2012 Full Collection](#)

**Print holdings**  
Check [SOLO](#)

## Finding more databases for your subject

Find the recommendations for your subject on Databases A-Z. To do this go to <https://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/az.php> and choose your subject area from the subject drop down menu.

Once you have chosen a subject, you will then see a full list of databases in your chosen subject.