



CABELLS



Optimising Journal Decision- Making Using Altmetric and Citation Sentiment Data

Author: Andy Tattersall

March 2026



Contents

- 4 Executive summary
- 4 Introduction
- 5 Methodology; data sources
- 7 Key Findings
- 7 Key Aims
- 8 Case studies:
 - Case study 1 – Science Advances
 - Case study 2 – Trends in Cognitive Sciences (Cell Press)
 - Case study 3 – Obesity Reviews (Wiley)
- 15 Using this guide to help with a research communications strategy
- 15 Useful tips for research managers and communication professionals creating a communications strategy
- 17 Discussion; key questions for future
- 18 Conclusion
- 19 References

Licensing and author copyright details (CC-BY); bibliographic information (speak to Simon)

Executive summary

The main purpose of this guide is to show how Cabells' Journalytics data can help research managers, aligned professionals and researchers gain valuable insights as to how journals are being received in terms of academic and societal impact. The guide showcases the benefits of using alternative indicators of interest and sentiment driven citation analysis using Altmetric and Scite. We will look at what the data tells us about a journal and how that information can be used to help signpost researchers and professionals to their ideal journal. The guide explains the difference between these newer metrics and what they mean in terms of academic and societal impact. We will also explore some of the considerations going forward and implications relating to research communications and an ever-changing digital world. There is also a section providing useful tips for authors and professional support that will help as part of a communications strategy.

Introduction

You have worked hard to conduct your research and write up your paper. So finding the right journal should not be an afterthought, especially in a world where more journals exist than any point in history. Whilst generating impact from your work has become increasingly valued, encouraged and required, should your work be deemed impactful by your institution. This guide explains the current environment and why making evidenced based decisions as to where you publish can enhance the visibility and potential impact of your work.

There are various factors that authors should consider when deciding which is the right journal for them. However, in an ever-changing publishing landscape where titles and special issues compete for articles, choosing the right title is less straightforward than it used to be. For some the decision is straightforward due to the esoteric nature of their work. They may work in a very niche field with few journal titles in that area, but that can come with its own limitations, especially if that journal receives little or no attention. For the majority of authors looking to publish their paper, this can be an afterthought. The problem is that the research process and writing the subsequent paper can take a long time. As a consequence this can lead to an urgency to publish the work to get it out there. This often leads to your article being published in not just the wrong title, but one that gains little traction afterwards. The impact factor is one metric used to inform authors, but there are others that can give an overview of the journal and how it performs against similar titles. Exploring this data is not a laborious process as this guide will show.



There has been a lot of research into research culture over the past decade or so that has looked at the indicators that show why some research gains more traction than others. This is an ever-changing scenario as the research suggests. These range from the use of citation management tools (Thelwall, 2018), to publishing your research open access (Huang et al., 2024) (Dorta-González and Dorta-González, 2023). Whilst the success of these activities will vary from discipline to discipline, by engaging in open and communicative practices make it more likely that your research will be read, shared and cited. The decisions you make using this data can give your research a better chance of traction and visibility. The alternative is to take a chance and publish in a journal based on past decisions and hope it receives attention, which potentially devalues your previous hard work.

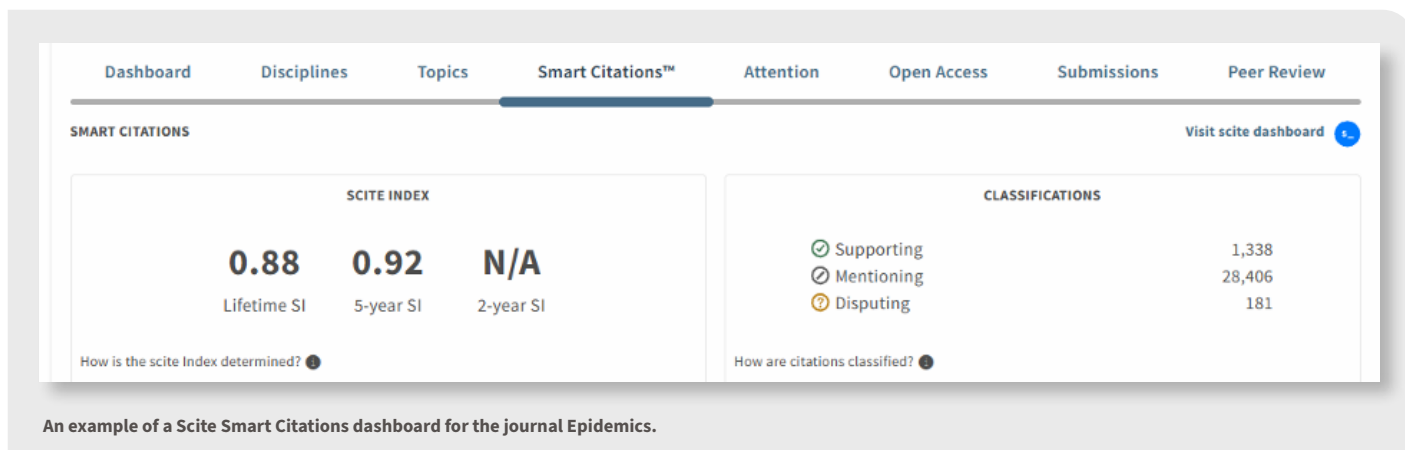
Methodology; data sources

As part of this guide, we present three journal case studies to highlight how Cabells’ Journalytics Academic database can be used to make an informed choice as to where you may publish your paper. The two primary data sources we will look at are the Scite Index score and attention data from Altmetric.

Scite

Scite is an AI tool which categorises traditional publication citations. Historically, publications accrue citations over time, but all citations were counted as equal. Therefore it can be easy to believe that a paper with a lot of citations is a good piece of research. According to the website Retraction Watch, some retracted papers have received citations numbering into the thousands (Anon, 2025a).

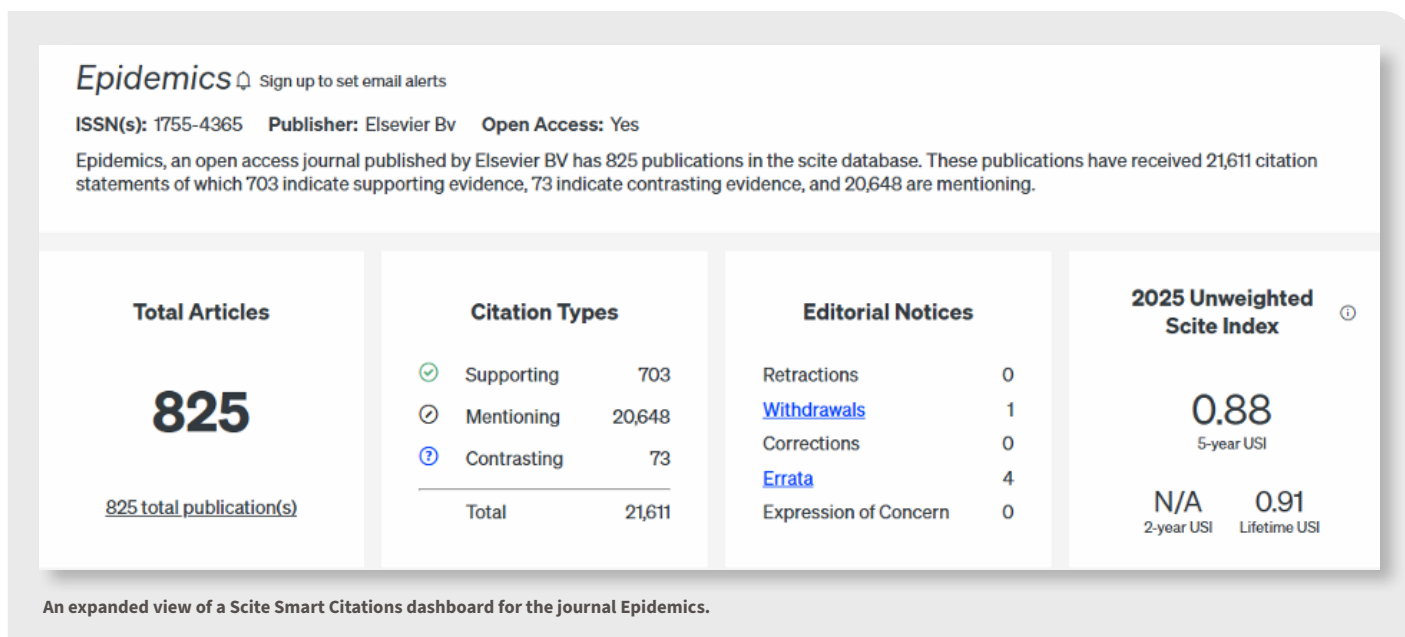
Using AI sentiment analysis, Scite breaks citations down into three groups, which is under the Smart Citations tab as shown below. These are citations that either support, mention or dispute the research it cites. This analysis is an excellent addition to the traditional decision making process as to where you publish your research paper. The information is presented through the Scite Index metric which is applied to journals to give an overview of how journals are received and cited as a whole. This is calculated by measuring the ratio of supporting to contrasting citations. It typically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating higher research reliability. The leading international journal Nature has a Scite Index score of 0.912. That is made up of 656,350 supporting citations, 17,851,848 that just mention a Nature article and 62,953 that dispute Nature articles. Whilst almost 63 thousand disputed citations might seem like a lot, it is just 0.33% of all 18.5m citations. Within Cabells dashboard you can view the Scite Index for the last two years, five years and over the journal’s lifetime.



An example of a Scite Smart Citations dashboard for the journal Epidemics.

You can expand on the Smart Citations dashboard by clicking the ‘visit scite dashboard’ which provides further data. This includes how many retractions, withdrawals, corrections, erratums and

expressions of concern the journal has. Scite’s database includes over 281m articles across 28k publishers and 2.8bn citations (Anon, 2026a).



An expanded view of a Scite Smart Citations dashboard for the journal Epidemics.

Altmetric

In simple terms, Altmetrics are alternative indicators of scholarly interest. Their development was driven by the fact that published research was being covered and discussed outside of academia and traditional metrics and there was no simple way of capturing that data. They have been around since 2010 and are an increasingly useful and informative way of identifying which journals and publications are gaining attention. It does this by searching the web for mentions relating to an output with an identifier such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), and then collates all of this information into one Altmetric dashboard page for that journal or article. There are multiple Altmetric category and citation types, all of which provide a weighted count depending on its potential impact.

Altmetric sources

Altmetric tracks thousands of online sources that are split into different categories, which all have their own Altmetric score (Anon, 2026b) Most notable of these in terms of coverage is news which remains a powerful and effective way for your research to gain attention. This includes local, national and international news websites. Blogs also carry a higher attention score due to their widespread reach and appeal with podcasts being added recently as a form of research coverage due to their rapid increase in popularity. Policy documents and clinical guidelines are the most important in terms of impact and are good indicators that a piece of research has formally been included in policy at either international, national or local level. Altmetric also tracks the leading global encyclopedia, Wikipedia where much of the website’s entries are underpinned by academic publication citations. Of the remaining sources, it is X and Bluesky that provides the most useful evidence as to how a piece of research is being received online.

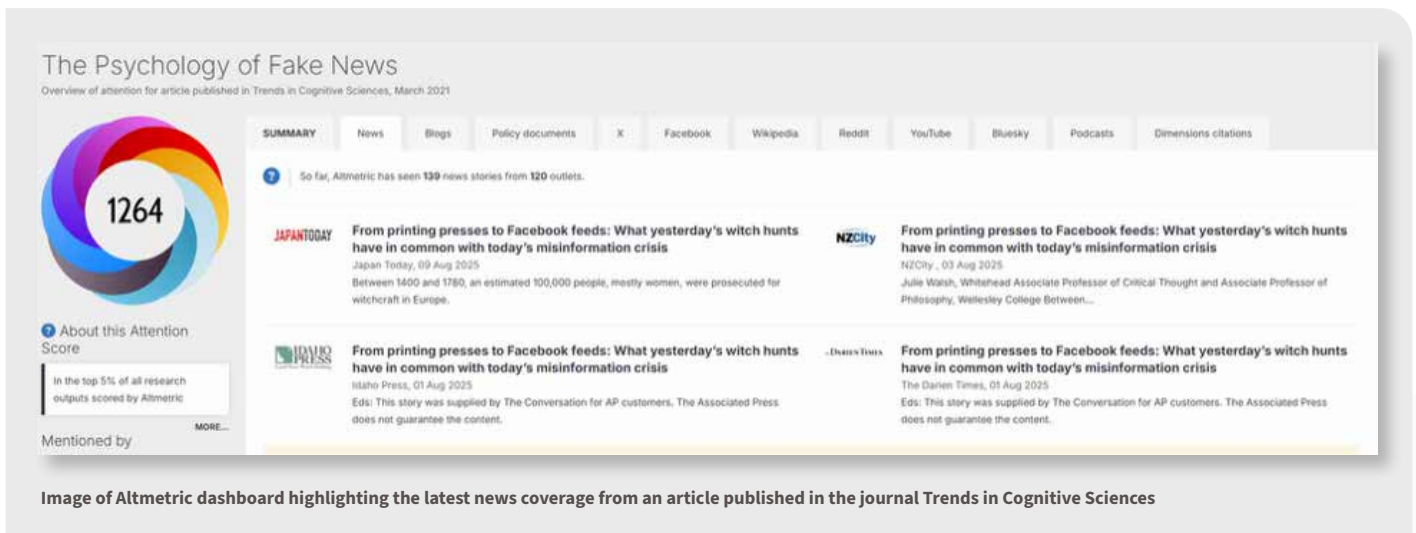


Image of Altmetric dashboard highlighting the latest news coverage from an article published in the journal Trends in Cognitive Sciences

Altmetric data is displayed for each journal as part of the attention tab within Cabells Journalytics dashboard. Each article has its own Altmetric attention dashboard which provides a summary of all the attention across different types. Each journal has an Altmetric donut which is often also displayed on publisher’s websites. Cabells collates all of this data so that you can rank average attention based on the results from your journal search. Within the donut there is the Altmetric Attention Score for each journal article. The attention dashboard displays the top five articles based on their overall attention. The score is derived from an automated algorithm, and represents a weighted count of the amount of attention Altmetric has picked up for a research output. Each attention type has a different colour, red for news, purple for policy, so the more colours in that article’s donut, the wider the attention.

The Psychology of Fake News article was picked up by 120 news outlets, which included JAPANTODAY, NZCITY, IDAHO EXPRESS, YAHOO! News, Los Angeles Times, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, The Washington Post, The Times of India and many others. This obviously highlights a broad range of international news coverage.

The Altmetric donut number informs prospective authors about a few useful things. Firstly, whilst the temptation may be to try and shoehorn your journal paper into titles with the highest number of Altmetric mentions per article, there are a few things to consider. Most notably, whilst higher Altmetric scores may indicate greater coverage it may not reflect the focus of attention that meets your goals. It also depends on what outcomes you would like as a researcher or research group. Are you trying to get your research into the eyeline of policymakers, the media, or across social media. So whilst one journal may receive a lot of policy citations it may not

receive a similar level of media coverage and visa versa. Ideally you are looking for a balanced approach to attention, which you can explore by comparing a few titles from your results. Naturally there are areas of research that do not inform policy, but benefit greatly from media and social media coverage. Secondly, journals that have a low number of mentions per article may do so as a result of a few reasons. It might be that the journal is fairly new, so has not yet established itself on the web and that average is likely to climb over time. It might also be that articles in that journal are just not communicated and shared, or at the very worst done in a poor way.

Key findings

Impact and communication of research are an increasingly important area for academics and their institutions. These tools provide useful information as to how journals are being received within the academic community, wider society, the media and within policy and guidelines. As with all metrics, the usual caveats apply and that it is important to look beyond the numbers, especially with regard to the Altmetric score. For example, whilst a journal may have received a lot of mentions in national and international policy, the numbers may be inflated. For example, a journal paper may have had 100 mentions in policy, but that could drop to 75 due to some being different language versions or executive summaries. That said, any number of mentions in policy is a very positive outcome. Cabell's Altmetric data remains the best way to evaluate and compare and contrast a journal's formal citation and Altmetric data across a spectrum of publishers. This is essential at a time where AI is impacting the quality of the research publishing ecosystem, with predatory publishers, poorly written AI papers and academic malpractice increasingly commonplace. The comprehensiveness and quality of the data that Altmetric and Scite trawls is improving all of the time. You will have put a lot of hard work into your research paper, so selecting the best journal, maximising the reach and impact of your future publications can only be helped by using Cabells data.

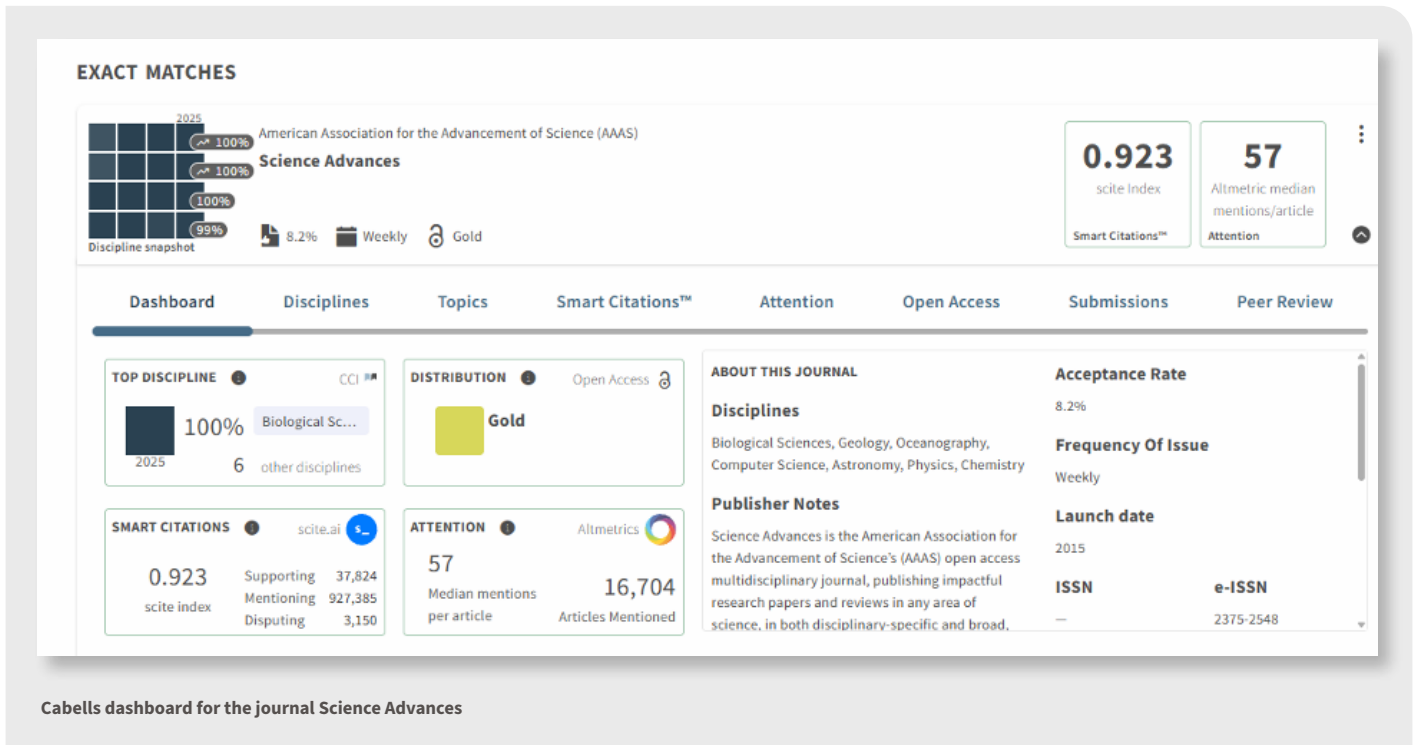


Key aims

The aim of this guide is to provide valuable information to help authors and research support professionals to make a more informed choice about where to best publish their research. At present Cabells Journalytics Academic database indexes over 33k journals, of which 19,831 are identified as being predatory and therefore should be avoided at all costs. This highlights the scale of the problem researchers and their institutions face. As a result, countless quality journal papers end up in predatory titles where the author gains no attention, no credit, no citations, in addition to wasting publishing fees. Academic publishing is changing rapidly due to recent developments in AI and how the world communicates online. This has led to an increase in publishing outputs and an increase in research communications bandwidth. Therefore it is crucial researchers considering the areas of impact, engagement, esteem and information quality, use any tools at their disposal to make a more strategic and informed decision. In this next section we will provide three case studies from journals in science, psychology and health. We will explore how to access and analyse the Scite and Altmetric data to better understand how these metrics work and what they can tell us.

Case studies

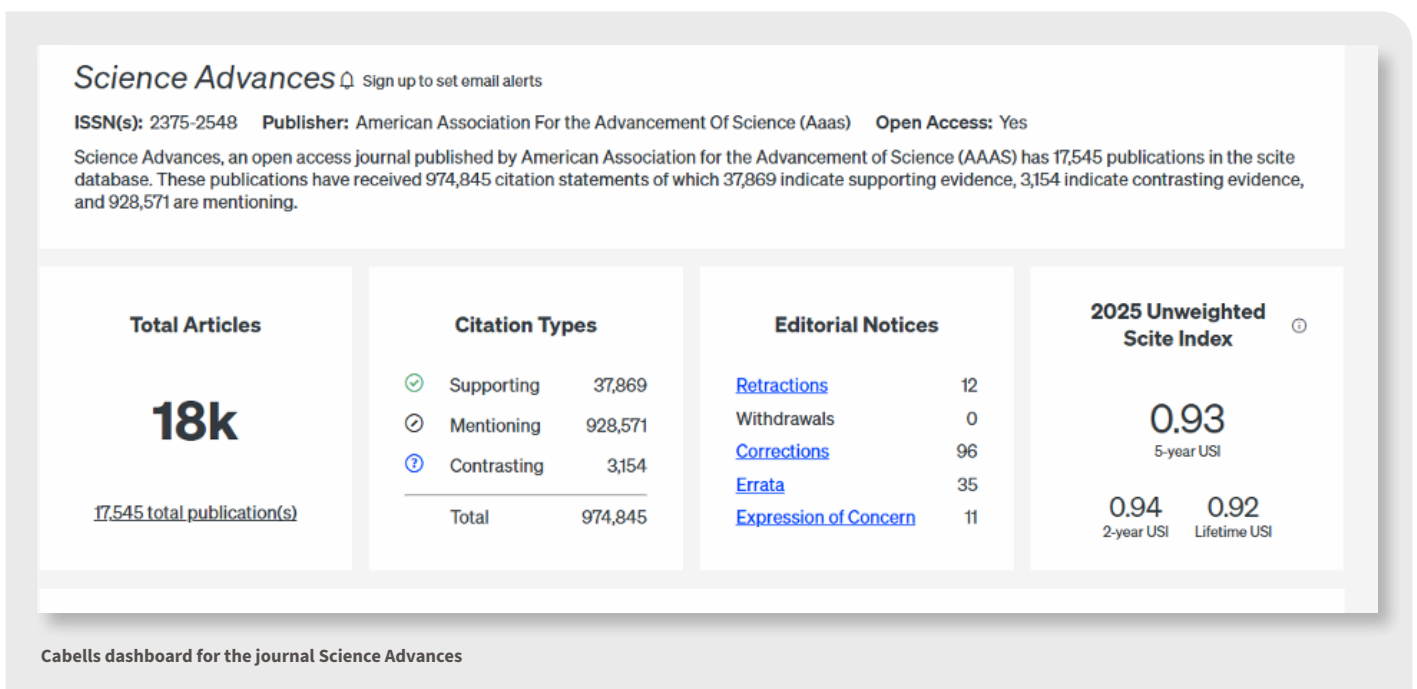
Case study 1 – Science Advances



Science Advances (American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS))

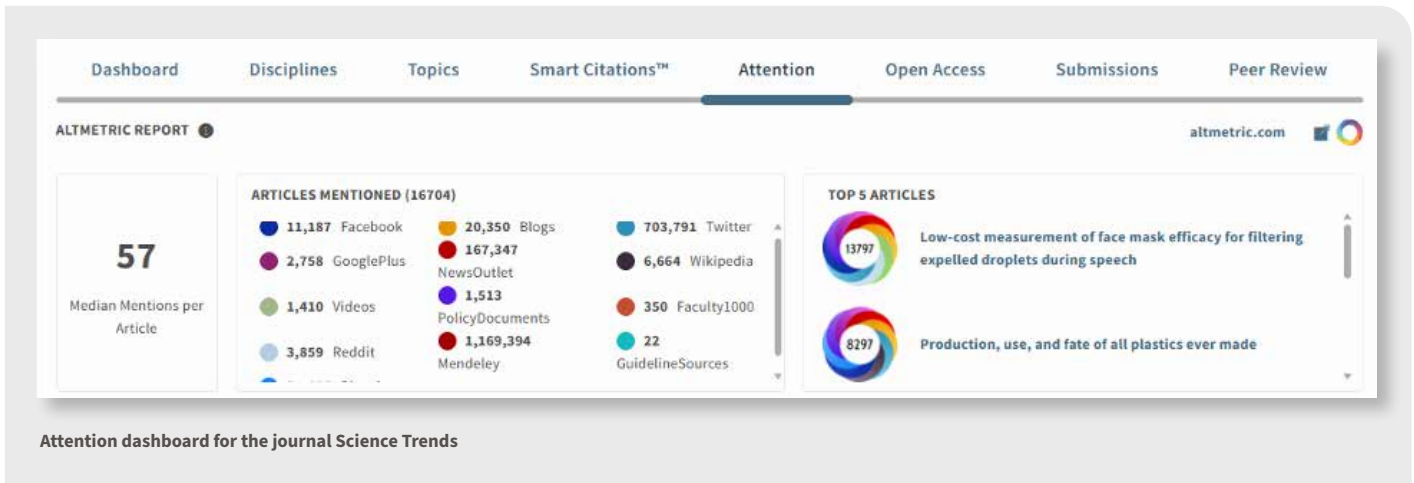
Science Advances is a Gold Open Access publication from the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS). It has a Scite Index score of 0.93, which is made up of 37,869 supporting citations, 3,154 disputing and 928,571 neutral mentions. According

to Scite’s Annual Rankings Report (Anon, 2024), and using their Unweighted Scite Index (USI) Science Advances ranks in the top 100. You can also see from the following screenshot the very small number of retractions, corrections and expressions of concern.



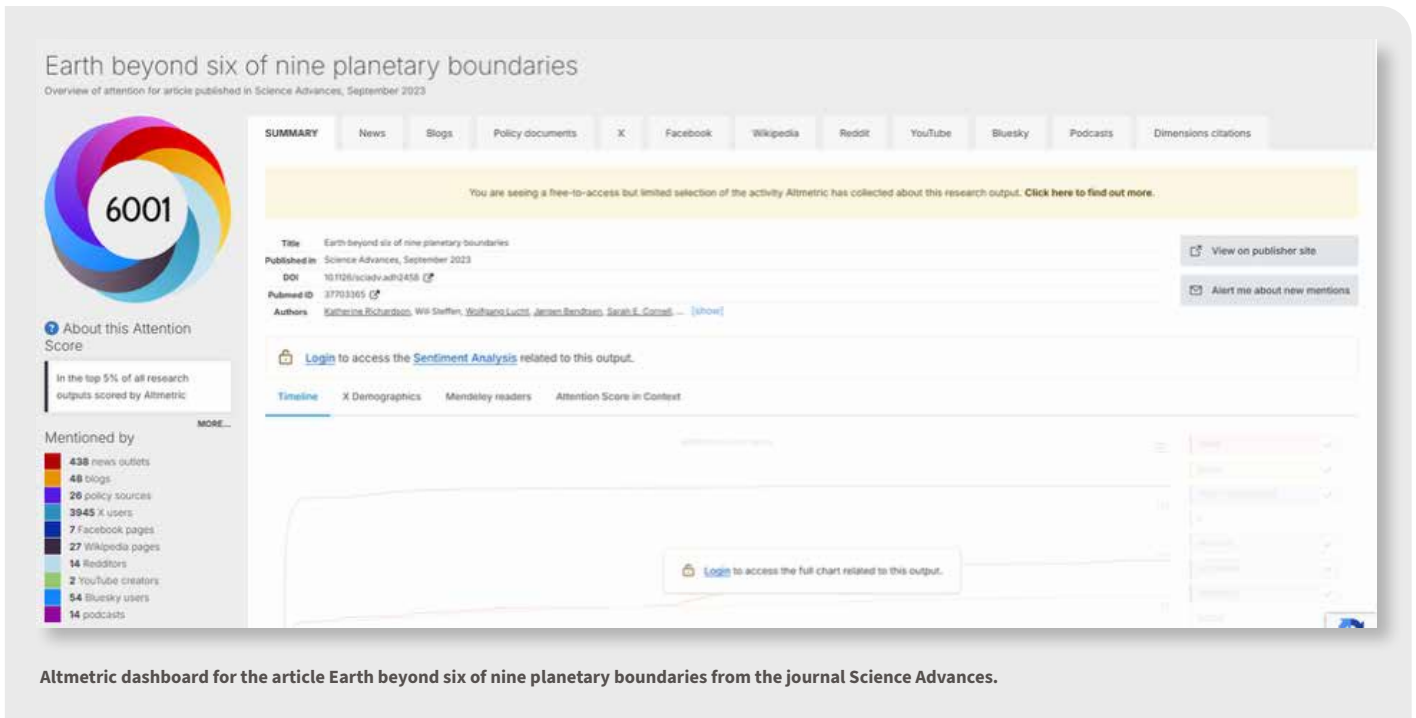
The journal has on average 57 Altmetric mentions per article which ranks it very highly in terms of coverage. Not all articles gain online attention, with the majority of that bandwidth relating to recent publications, as is the trend with Altmetric data due to the nature of modern research communications. In total there were 16,704 mentions across 13 different categories. There have been 167,347 news articles that in some way cite or mention a research paper from Science Advances. These will be local, national or international

news stories. It is important to note that some of this coverage may not be a story about the specific article’s findings but may cite it to help underpin the news article. Blogs still play an important part of the scientific communications ecosystem and articles published in Science Advances have been cited over 20 thousand times. In terms of evidence that is impactful, the journal has been cited in 1513 policy documents, which is an awful lot, even taking into account duplicates and executive summaries.



Across social media, the journal has been Tweeted over 700 thousand times. But as the academic social media landscape shifts towards Bluesky, this is indicated by over 34 thousand posts on the growing social media platform in just over a year. Articles have also been cited in Wikipedia 6,664 times which cannot be understated. Wikipedia is the world's leading encyclopedia, published in numerous languages and usually ranks in the top 10 most visited websites according to Similarweb and Semrush (Anon, 2026c).

An important aspect of Altmetrics is how quickly it captures attention relating to a new publication. The third highest attention grabbing paper is by (Richardson et al., 2023) which was published in 2023. In the short time since being published, it has accrued mentions across 438 news items, 48 blogs and has been cited 26 times in policy. The paper has also been Tweeted 3945 times, shared on Bluesky 54 occasions and cited in Wikipedia 27 times.



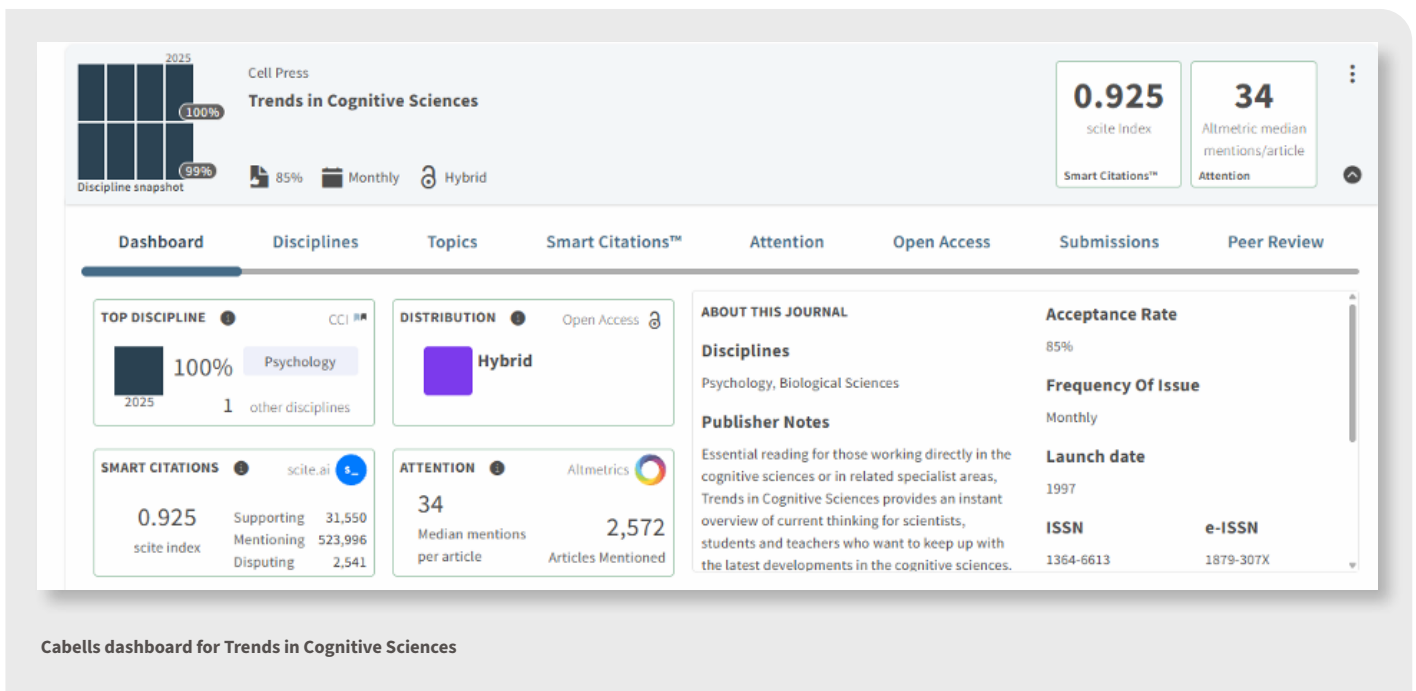
Altmetric dashboard for the article Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries from the journal Science Advances.

Science Advances was still active on X with 67.3k followers, whilst its parent publisher Science remains active on X with 5.4m followers. It is also active on Facebook with 4.9m followers and also on Bluesky with 101k followers. It has a Threads account with 241k followers, and 458k on Instagram in addition to 343k YouTube subscribers.

<https://www.science.org/journal/sciadv>

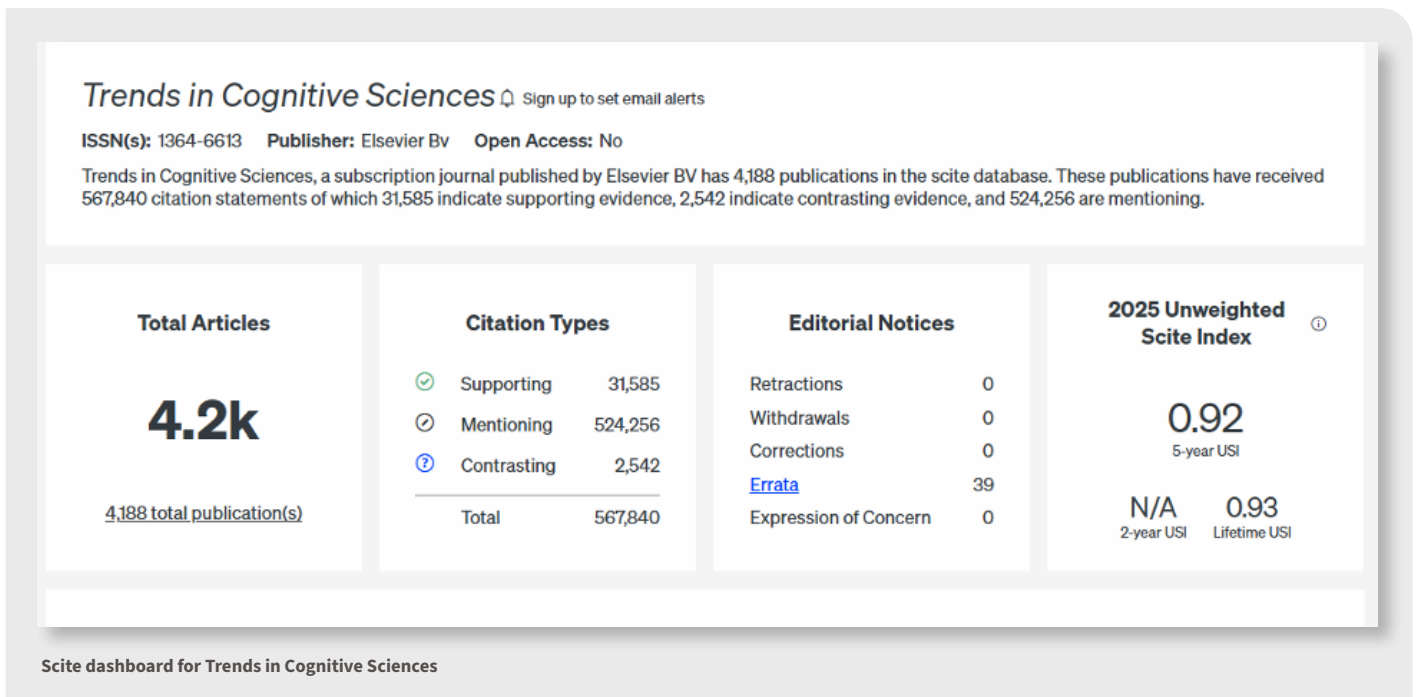


Case study 2 – Trends in Cognitive Sciences (Cell Press)



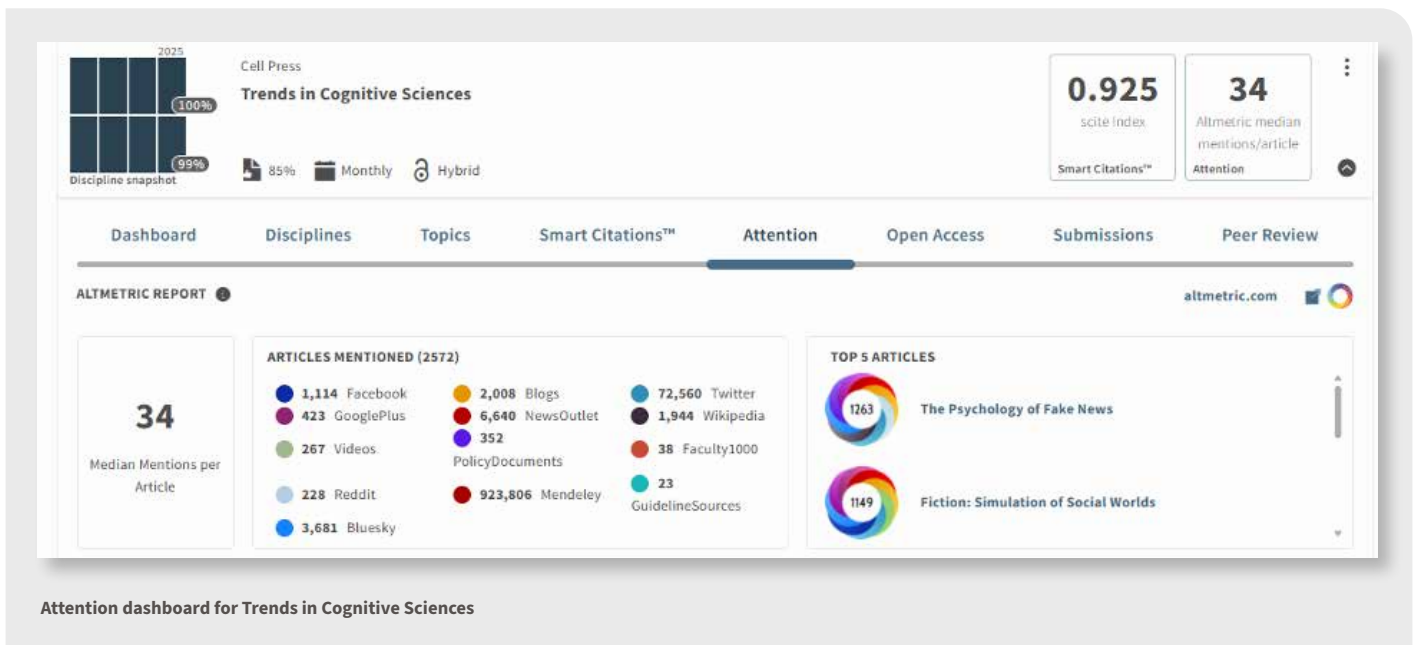
Trends in Cognitive Sciences has a very similar Scite Index score to the aforementioned Sciences with 0.925. Of which 31,500 citations support articles from the journal, 523,996 mention research and 2,541 dispute the research. This makes up for just

0.0005% of all citations which highlights the quality and prestige of this publication. It has generated no retractions, corrections or expressions of concern.



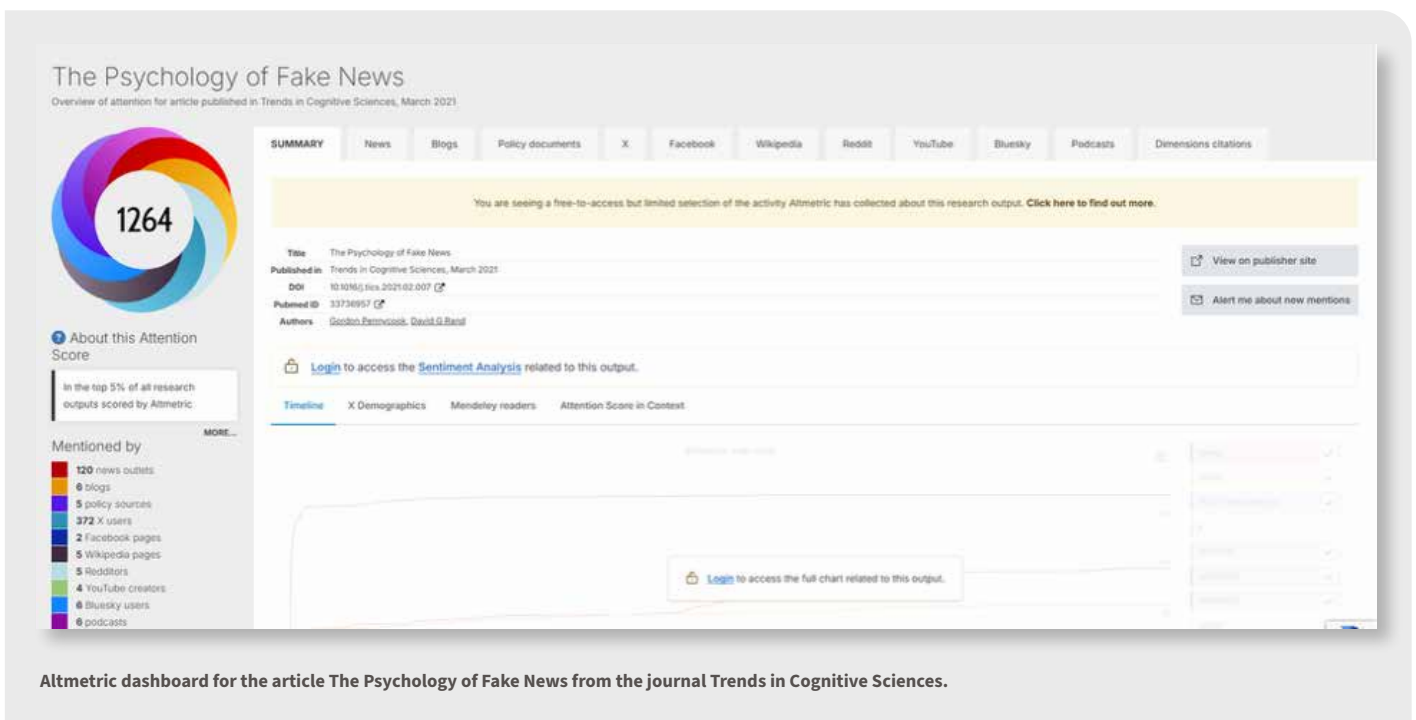
The publication receives a lot of attention in the news media with 6,640 news articles that link back to papers published in the journal. This is in addition to over 2000 mentions and links via blogs.

There has also been a lot of attention across Twitter/X with over 70 thousand tweets and over three and a half thousand Bluesky posts.



The top five attention grabbing articles from Trends in Cognitive Sciences are listed in Cabells attention dashboard. At the top is an article titled: The Psychology of Fake News (Pennycook and Rand, 2021) which has an Altmetric score of 1263. By clicking on the article

in the attention dashboard it takes you through to the article’s Altmetric dashboard. As you can see in the following image, it has been cited in 120 news articles, six blogs, five policy sources as well as Wikipedia, social media and podcast mentions.



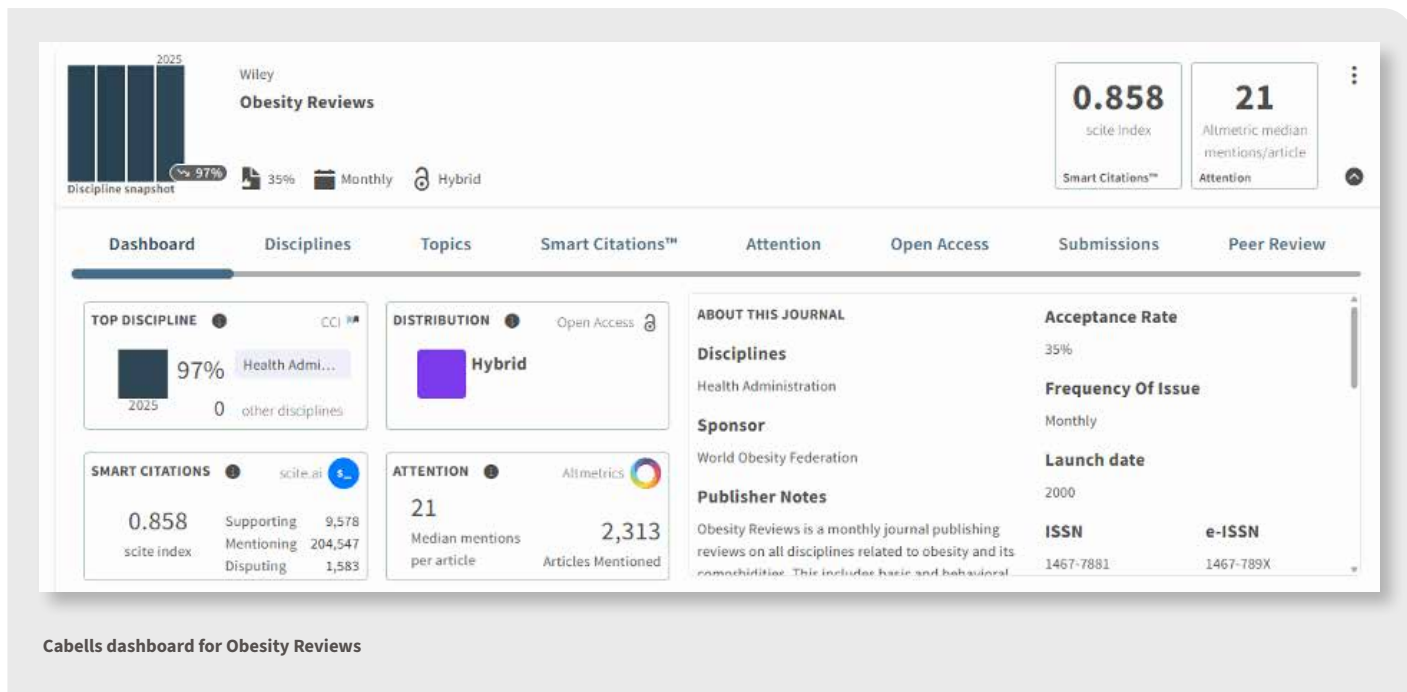
Trends in Cognitive Sciences has an active X account with 30.7k followers. The parent publisher Cell Press has 72k followers on LinkedIn, 55k followers on Facebook, 59k followers on Instagram and 9.4k on Bluesky.

<https://www.cell.com/trends/cognitive-sciences/home>

Case study 3 – Obesity Reviews (Wiley)

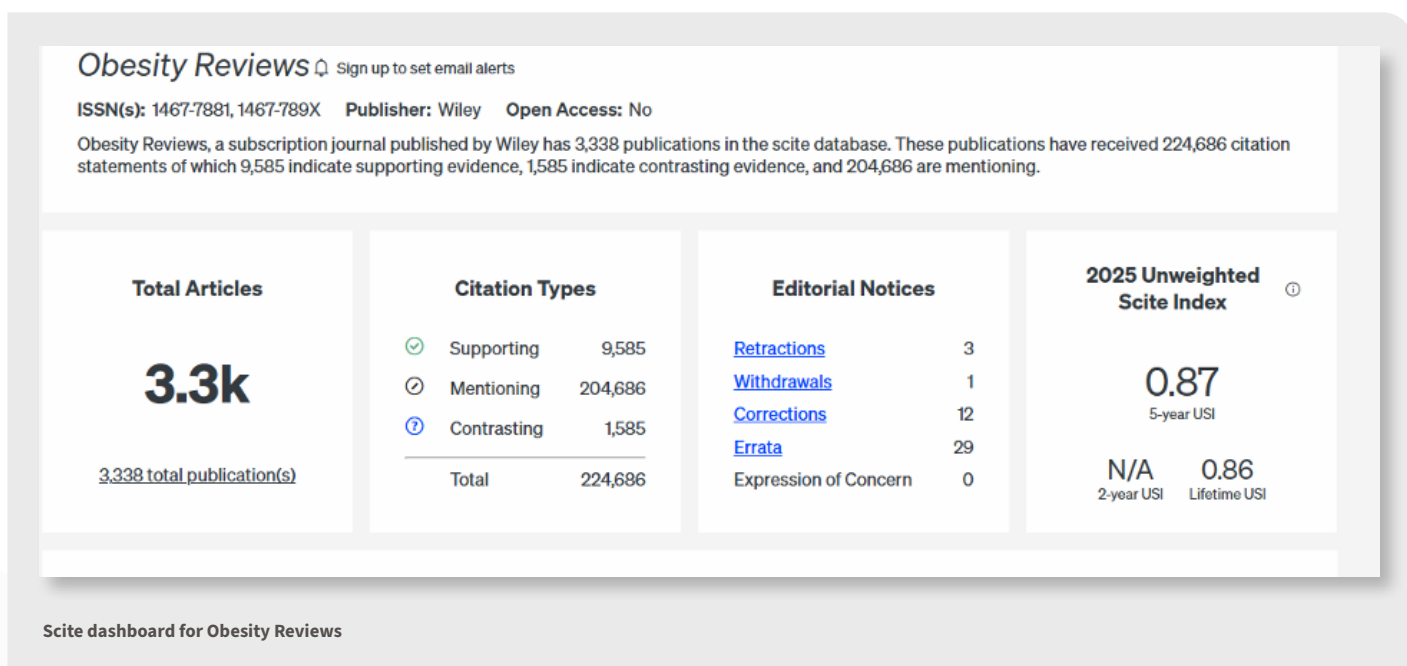
Authors submitting their manuscript to Wiley’s Obesity Reviews have a good chance of success with about one in three being accepted.

For a publication that has a Journal Impact Factor of 7.4, it makes it an attractive option should your research paper be in scope of its readership.



Obesity Reviews has a Scite Index score of 0.86, which comes from over 200k citations. Of those, 9,578 are supportive, 204,547 mention the research and 1,583 dispute it. Again, this is just a very small

percentage of 0.7% of citations. It has reported three retractions, 12 corrections and no expressions of concern.



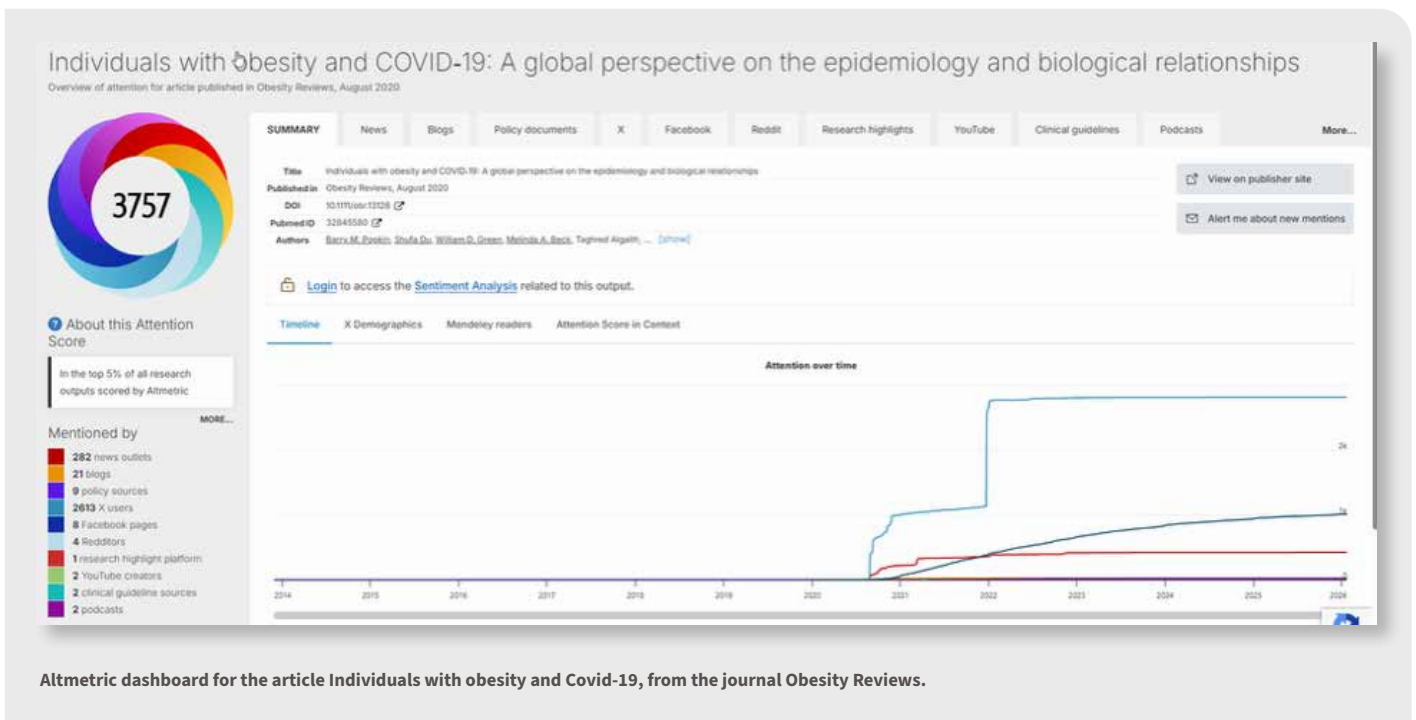
Obesity Reviews has on average 21 Altmetric mentions per article, which is very good in the field of Health Administration. This places it within the top 40 out of 893 for this field. Obesity is a quickly growing area of research due to the increased number of people living with it. Articles published in the journal have had 7,001 news outlet

mentions in addition to 844 blog posts. Most notably, due to the impact of research in this area, the journal has been cited in policy documents 1,857 times. The journal has received a lot of coverage on Twitter/X with over 35,000 Tweets and has 818 Wikipedia citations across the encyclopedia.



The article with the most attention explored the global implications of obesity alongside Covid-19 (Popkin et al., 2020). The paper featured in 282 news stories and led to nine policy citations as well

two clinical guideline sources and a lot of coverage on Twitter/X as shown in the Altmetric dashboard for this article.



Obesity Reviews is not on social media but their publisher Wiley remains active on X with 18.9k followers. On LinkedIn it has a very good 392k followers, 20k followers on Facebook and 9.5k followers on Instagram.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1467789x>


Using this guide to help with a research communications strategy

The majority of academics are not actively involved in communicating and sharing their research. There are several reasons for this, most notably time pressures, confidence, a lack of communication skills, money and resources to generate communication activities. However, as identified in this guide, that does not mean their work is not cited in policy or not covered in the media or across social media. By using Cabells' data, authors and research teams can make a much more informed decision to give their research a better chance of being picked up and shared across the web.


According to Altmetric's data we know roughly how much research has been shared across X/Twitter and Bluesky over the past few years and that Bluesky is increasingly becoming the primary space for sharing new research publications. X has a considerably bigger user base than its much newer rival, possibly on a scale of 12 to 1. Nevertheless, articles published in 2025 received more attention on Bluesky than X, knocking the social media platform off of the top spot for new research publication communications (Taylor, M and Kidambi, 2025).

Useful tips for research managers and communication professionals creating a communications strategy


The web is constantly shifting and with that the tools in how we communicate research. There are new opportunities appearing all of the time, and it can be overwhelming for academics and professionals in deciding where they invest their limited time and energy. The purpose of this guide is not to teach you how to communicate your research, but we can highlight some useful tips as to how you can improve the visibility of your new research paper as part of a wider communications strategy.


 **Tag others into your communications:** Depending on what social media platform you use, Bluesky, X, LinkedIn etc, the chances are that some of your co-authors, journal, institution or funder may have a profile there.

Spend a few minutes searching the platform to discover which accounts exist and tag them into your social media posts. By tagging them into the posts, they have a better chance of seeing it and resharing across their own social networks. That said, it is important not to overdo it and spam others. Think of your communication activities as a campaign and spread your messages over a period of time relating to your new publication. Many researchers are not on social media, so another strategy is to contact those running the social media accounts at the journal, your institution and funder in advance via email. The sooner you do this, the more chance you have that they can share it across their social networks.

 **Ensure you link to your article:** Researchers and their communication teams often initially communicate their research through press releases or social media. This hopefully leads to attention through local and mainstream media, extended social media coverage, mentions in blogs and podcasts to name but a few. A common failing is to miss out a link to the research paper, especially in a press release. This means any subsequent shares or re-posts are likely to leave out the journal article link (Tattersall and Carroll, 2023). Whilst Altmetric can trawl thousands of websites and social media for article titles, it ultimately needs a weblink, DOI or other notable digital identifier. Should your press release fail to include a link to the research paper and a formatted citation, then it is unlikely to appear in subsequent coverage. Once it is picked up and shared by a news agency it is too late to add that information. Typically local news websites are

syndicated, which means one story will appear on multiple news sites. They may also then be shared on blogs and social media. Altmetric now also tracks notable research podcasts for mentions of academic papers. So it is important you include as much information in your communications as possible so that you can track the attention and gain credit for potential impact.

 **Timing is key:** Depending where you are located in the world, most activity related to your own networks will take place across weekdays between early morning to early evening. Therefore it is important to consider the right time to share your new publication update. Ideal times are the first thing in the working day when people are looking at social media as part of their commute or as they start work. Lunch times are also a good time to share updates as people look at their social media platforms. That said, research is international and your wider network may include many people based in another part of the world. So it is useful to consider the time differences and the opportunity to share your research at a time appropriate for that audience. Some social media platforms and tools have scheduling options, which allow you to plan several posts ahead of time.


 **Engage with awareness events:** Nationally and internationally there are hundreds of awareness campaigns which help bring attention to various issues relating to society. There are set days, weeks or months of the year where it could be a prime time for you to communicate your research. Awareness days focus on societal, health, environmental, arts and culture issues and are often led by one or more organisations. You can explore what awareness days are taking place in the coming year by visiting the websites listed below. If you do decide to align your communication activities as part of a wider awareness campaign then it is important to plan well ahead. As part of that plan, carry out a search to see what organisations are involved in the awareness day and what social media platforms they are using. If applicable, tag their social media handles into your posts and if possible, share your research and any supporting outputs such as press releases and plain English summaries with their communication teams.


<https://www.awarenessdays.com/>


<https://www.inclusiveemployers.co.uk/awareness-day/>

<https://www.nhsemployers.org/events/calendar-national-campaigns>

<https://www.worklifecentral.com/Annual-Calendar-Awareness-Days.htm>

 **Make your posts more eye-catching:** Social media is transient by nature, posts can be easily missed due to constant updates from your network. You can enhance your research visibility by adding images to your social media posts. By using tools such as Canva you can design graphics as part of your communication activities or as part of a longer campaign. Consider incorporating branding from your funder (with permission) and institution. Tools such as Canva allow you to add your organisational brand colour scheme. Another thing to consider is by adding visualisations such as figures and graphs from your new research paper, provided you have permission to do so. Not only does this help make your research more eye-catching, but believable, which leads to the next tip.

 **Make your communications more trustworthy:** Sadly we live in an age where online information is increasingly being diluted by fake news, misinformation and harmful content. This makes communicating research harder, but more important than ever as evidence should rank above opinion. According to the Ipsos Veracity Index (Anon, 2025b) which ranks professions by whether society deems them as telling the truth or not, traditionally ranks scientists and professors near the top as most trustworthy. However, there is a battle between evidence and misinformation on social media, especially in the areas of vaccine, COVID-19 and climate change research. Therefore it is critical that researchers do everything they can to ensure they inform society, especially the majority caught in the middle of this information war. There are steps you can take without making much effort. For example, research by (Boothby et al., 2021) found that posts on Twitter/X were deemed more credible if they contained a screenshot of a chart from a paper, and this increased slightly if it contained a screenshot of an abstract.

 **Look after your reputation and protect your wellbeing:** Thankfully, most academics have a neutral or positive experience of communicating their research online. However, on the occasion that your research may come in for criticism or abuse, then familiarise yourself with the tools and people who can support you. Try not to engage with trolls and conspiracy accounts whose primary goal is to agitate and undermine your hard work and expertise. When such situations arise, you have to decide whether to engage, or walk away from the conversation. In some cases, engagement can be useful if the criticism comes from a genuine misunderstanding of your work. Where applicable use the block and report functions available on social media platforms. If things look like they may escalate and be a potential problem, contact your communications team for guidance and support. In most cases on social media, blocking the perpetrator will stop things becoming a bigger issue further down the line.



Discussion; key questions for future

Academic publishing is in a state of flux right now, not least due to the ongoing opportunities and threats brought about by AI. Whilst AI has afforded researchers and practitioners to undertake research in new and faster ways, it is not without its challenges. One of which is the ongoing threats due to fabricated data, articles and references. This has led to journals having to retract thousands of articles due to fraudulent academic practices, genuine errors and flaws in the peer review process. You can access this information as previously highlighted through Cabells Smart Citations function.

There are things researchers and research professionals can do to build on Cabells data when making informed decisions as to where they submit their journal article. Historically there has been evidence that showed journals that were active on Twitter/X received more citations than those that were not (Ortega, 2016). Whilst the social media landscape has changed much since Twitter became X, evidence remains that research shared on social media still increases citation counts (Chan et al., 2023). Researchers may feel hamstrung by the number of followers they have on social media, but many journals and publishers are active in this space. They may have thousands of followers (as noted in the case studies), meaning there is a good chance they will share your new research paper if successful in your submission.

X has seen a steady downturn in the number of posts that cite peer reviewed academic papers, but much of this has been at the expense of Bluesky which started to take off in early 2024. Insights from the Altmetric Blog highlight how Bluesky has steadily eaten into X's bandwidth making up for about a third of all posts that link to a research paper. Whilst in terms of research that has been published since 2025, Bluesky now out performs X in terms of coverage (Taylor, M and Kidambi, 2025).

Policy and clinical guideline citations remain instrumental and an excellent means to translate research into impact. The activity of knowledge mobilisation has grown considerably in recent years as funders explore new ways for their research findings to make a positive societal change. By exploring which journals are gaining attention is a powerful way to maximise your articles reach and impact.



Conclusion

The goal of any publication strategy is to ensure that research does not simply exist but that informs and hopefully leads to a change for the better. It is also a goal to reach the right audience who will benefit from this work. Whether they are peers, funders, policy makers, the media and the public, using Cabells Journalytics data can help with that. The shift from X to Bluesky, the rise of AI-driven citation analysis and the growing importance of policy mentions highlight the significance of value and impact. Strategic decision-making can be supported by Cabells Journalytics to empower authors and research managers to navigate an ever-shifting terrain with confidence. By balancing citation sentiment analysis with Altmetrics, researchers can place their work in journals that offer the best possible reach and attention. As we head towards a heavily influenced AI world, the ability to verify credibility and track real-world reach will become a truly valuable currency in the global research economy.

References

- Anon, 2026a. Scite Data and Services [WWW Document]. Anon. URL <https://scite.ai> (accessed 1.27.26).
- Anon, 2026b. The donut and Altmetric Attention Score. Altmetric. URL <https://www.altmetric.com/about-us/our-data/donut-and-altmetric-attention-score/> (accessed 1.27.26).
- Anon, 2026c. List of most-visited websites. Wikipedia.
- Anon, 2025a. Top 10 most highly cited retracted papers. Retraction Watch. URL <https://retractionwatch.com/the-retraction-watch-leaderboard/top-10-most-highly-cited-retracted-papers/> (accessed 1.26.26).
- Anon, 2025b. Ipsos Veracity Index 2025. URL <https://www.ipsos.com/en-uk/ipsos-veracity-index-2025> (accessed 1.22.26).
- Anon, 2024. Scite Annual Rankings Report 2024 [WWW Document]. scite.ai. URL <https://scite.ai> (accessed 1.22.26).
- Boothby, C., Murray, D., Waggy, A.P., Tsou, A., Sugimoto, C.R., 2021. Credibility of scientific information on social media: Variation by platform, genre and presence of formal credibility cues. *Quant. Sci. Stud.* 2, 845–863. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00151
- Chan, H.F., Önder, A.S., Schweitzer, S., Torgler, B., 2023. Twitter and citations. *Econ. Lett.* 231, 111270. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econlet.2023.111270>
- Dorta-González, P., Dorta-González, M.I., 2023. Citation differences across research funding and access modalities. *J. Acad. Librariansh.* 49, 102734. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2023.102734>
- Huang, C.-K., Neylon, C., Montgomery, L., Hosking, R., Diprose, J.P., Handcock, R.N., Wilson, K., 2024. Open access research outputs receive more diverse citations. *Scientometrics* 129, 825–845. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-023-04894-0>
- Ortega, J.L., 2016. To be or not to be on Twitter, and its relationship with the tweeting and citation of research papers. *Scientometrics* 109, 1353–1364. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-2113-0>
- Pennycook, G., Rand, D.G., 2021. The Psychology of Fake News. *Trends Cogn. Sci.* 25, 388–402. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2021.02.007>
- Popkin, B.M., Du, S., Green, W.D., Beck, M.A., Algaith, T., Herbst, C.H., Alsukait, R.F., Alluhidan, M., Alazemi, N., Shekar, M., 2020. Individuals with obesity and COVID-19: A global perspective on the epidemiology and biological relationships. *Obes. Rev.* 21, e13128. <https://doi.org/10.1111/obr.13128>
- Richardson, K., Steffen, W., Lucht, W., Bendtsen, J., Cornell, S.E., Donges, J.F., Drüke, M., Fetzer, I., Bala, G., Von Bloh, W., Feulner, G., Fiedler, S., Gerten, D., Gleeson, T., Hofmann, M., Huiskamp, W., Kummu, M., Mohan, C., Nogués-Bravo, D., Petri, S., Porkka, M., Rahmstorf, S., Schaphoff, S., Thonicke, K., Tobian, A., Virkki, V., Wang-Erlandsson, L., Weber, L., Rockström, J., 2023. Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries. *Sci. Adv.* 9, eadh2458. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adh2458>
- Tattersall, A., Carroll, C., 2023. The missing link: the quality of UK local and national online media coverage of research. *Insights UKSG J.* 36, 15. <https://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.624>
- Taylor, M, Kidambi, M., 2025. Bluesky's ahead, but is X a dead parrot? Altmetric Blog. URL <https://www.altmetric.com/blog/blueskys-ahead-but-is-x-a-dead-parrot/> (accessed 1.23.26).
- Thelwall, M., 2018. Early Mendeley readers correlate with later citation counts. *Scientometrics* 115, 1231–1240. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2715-9>



CABELLS

