

VI-E

Journal Report to the SAS Executive, EAB and Publications Committee—September 2, 2015

Submitted by: Michael Blades, Peter Griffiths, and Kristin MacDonald

We begin this report by thanking all the people who have helped us to publish *Applied Spectroscopy* over the past year, most importantly the authors and reviewers, the associate editors and various special section editors, Jonell Clardy, who produces the stunning covers and Focal Point graphics, the advertising team at TPM, and Elana in the Editorial Office. Our sincere thanks to all of you. Thanks also to the SAS Office and Executive Committee for supporting the journal and the EIC, Editor, and Managing Editor.

70 years!

In 2016 the Journal will celebrate its 70th year of publication! The Journal was originally published as the Society for Applied Spectroscopy Bulletin and Vol. 1, Issue 1 was published in 1946. Five volumes were published under that name covering the period 1946 to 1951. In 1951, the Journal was first published under the name Applied Spectroscopy with Volume 6 spanning 1951 and 1952. From 1953 to 1957 the journal published 4 issues per year; in 1958 it transitioned to 6 issues; in 1986 to 8 issues per year; in 1990 to 10 issues and in 1992 to its current 12 issues. Some big changes are in store for our 70th year as you will see below.

Changes to the Editorial Advisory Board (EAB)

Starting July 1, 2015, some changes were made with the Editorial Advisory Board. Rick Russo (Associate Editor), Max Diem, Márcia Ferreira, Thomas Huser, Anita Mahadevan-Jansen, Heinz W. Siesler, Siva Umapathy and Peiyi Wu finished their terms on the EAB. We would like to thank these individuals for their service to the journal during the past few years. Effective July 1, 2015, we welcomed Sandy Asher, Johannes Kiefer, Michael George, Michael L. Myrick, Kai-Erik Peiponen, and Nancy Pleshko to the board. Javier Laserna who served on the board previously has also assumed Associate Editor duties. We are planning to expand the Editorial Advisory Board by adding another 5-6 members over the next year. Suggestions are welcome.

Starting in January 2016 Applied Spectroscopy will be published by Sage Publications.

Why?

In the Journal Report to the SAS Executive, EAB and Publications Committee, dated August 29, 2014, it was noted that, “[t]he journal and, because of the close relationship, the Society, continues to be confronted with some significant challenges, most of which are being dictated by market forces and the changes that on-line internet access has brought to the business of scholarly publishing.” The report concluded that “The Society and the journal must adapt to the challenges ... in order to survive into the future. On the journal side, the Society ... empowered an ad-hoc committee, that includes the editorial team, to investigate alternative publishing models and/or publishing partners for *Applied Spectroscopy*.”

The outcome of this investigation is that the Executive Committee has approved a proposal to end the journal’s association with Allen Press and Ingenta and to move all of the manuscript submission, tracking, and production services, as well as the journal hosting and marketing services to one partner. The partner chosen was SAGE (<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/home>). “With nearly 1,500 employees globally from principal offices in Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, and Washington, D.C., [SAGE] publishes more than 850 journals and over 800 books, reference works and databases a year in business, humanities, social sciences, science, technology and medicine.” They are also currently developing online tools and resources such as SAGE Video and SAGE Edge. Sage

will also manage the current hosting/marketing relationship between the SAS and the Optical Society of America (OSA).

Bonnie Saylor and the members of the SAS Executive committee (Diane Parry, Ian Lewis, Gloria Story, Bruce Chase, Ellen Miseo, and Ben Manard) spent many hours working on and negotiating the terms of the contract, and I am very thankful for their persistence and commitment to this transition.

Briefly, the benefits of moving from our current Allen Press/Ingenta partners to SAGE are the following:

- By centralizing the manuscript submission, tracking, and production services, as well as the journal hosting and marketing services under one roof we believe that SAGE can offer the SAS a significantly improved publishing arrangement – one we are convinced will benefit our authors, readers, subscribers, and the Society and its members. In the long run, this should benefit the society financially as well.
- SAGE uses the Scholar One™ system for manuscript submission and tracking and the “HighWire” platform for on-line publication. These platforms will significantly improve the quality of services for our authors, editors, reviewers, and readers of *Applied Spectroscopy*
- Marketing will be considerably improved. SAGE is a global publisher and will increase the market penetration for *Applied Spectroscopy* via their global sales force throughout the world.
- Within SAGE’s STEM portfolio, there are no direct content competitors. *Applied Spectroscopy* will benefit from the time and attention offered to top journals in their consortia and other sales packages.
- Fast production. Less than a month from manuscript acceptance to on-line publishing of the manuscript. Using the existing system, we simply did not have the available resources to enable fast turn-around for accepted manuscripts. For our authors, faster production times mean less time from manuscript acceptance to online publication of the manuscript. The “Online First” feature will allow accepted manuscripts to be on the web less than a month after being accepted.
- The journal will have its own professionally maintained website. The website will look somewhat like this one, <http://jla.sagepub.com/>, with the appropriate SAS branding. On-line readers will access the journal through that website.
- SAGE is the largest independent publisher in the world with extensive experience, and they can advise on the best ways to develop and improve journal without compromising our editorial integrity and independence.

There are some other changes that are not mentioned above, for example, involving copyright, marketing and archiving. These will be discussed at the EAB meeting.

Louisa Strain, SAGE Commissioning Editor, and Kimberly Simpson, SAGE Marketing Manager, will attend the Editorial Advisory Board Meeting (Tuesday, September 29th from 12:00–2:00 pm) to discuss the transition with us and answer any of your questions.

I believe that this is a very important step for *Applied Spectroscopy*, one that will expand the reach and accessibility as well as the quality of the journal.

Copyright

Currently we require authors to sign over copyright for their scholarly work to the SAS. For most SAGE journals, SAGE allows authors to retain copyright but ask the author for an EXCLUSIVE license to publish the work. You can read about the SAGE policy here: <https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/copyright-and-permissions>. Sage recommends that we adopt the same progressive copyright/license agreement as is described at the website. There is a good overview of copyright management at: https://copyright.cornell.edu/policies/copyright_management.cfm and there is a landmark report, "SEIZING THE MOMENT SCIENTISTS: AUTHORSHIP RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE" that

was commissioned by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The AAAS publication Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) has this policy, "... the author(s) retains copyright to individual articles, and the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America retains an exclusive license to publish these articles and holds copyright to the collective work.". Nature Publishing Group (NPG) has a similar policy, "NPG does not require authors of original (primary) research papers to assign copyright of their published contributions. Authors grant NPG an exclusive license to publish, in return for which they can reuse their papers in their future printed work without first requiring permission from the publisher of the journal."

The Editorial team has recommended that we adopt the SAGE model. The Governing Board will vote on this change at SciX since it requires a By-law amendment.

The transition to SAGE has already started

SAGE has finished configuring the Scholar One manuscript submission and tracking system for Applied Spectroscopy and Kristin, Peter, and I are troubleshooting the system to make sure it is ready to accept manuscripts. This system will look familiar to our authors. The Scholar One workflow system is currently used for more than 3,400 journals. It is much more advanced than Allen Track, and should make Author and Associate Editor tasks easier once it is implemented.

Our current plan is to have the system go live for manuscript submission on, or around, October 1, 2015. After that date, manuscript submissions will be directed to the Sage system and we will no longer accept new manuscripts to Allen Track. Existing manuscripts in the Allen Press system, currently 66 under review and another 50 or so waiting for revision (as of August 20, 2015), will continue to be peer-reviewed using the Allen Track system. Allen Track will be completely phased out on June 30, 2016 or when the last manuscript is completed. It is probable that for manuscripts that are "decisioned" after October 1, and require revision, will be resubmitted to the SAGE system.

Some Content Highlights

One highlight from 2014 was a special issue devoted to LIBS in the September (68/9) AS. Our thanks to Steve Buckley and Mohamad Sabsabi who acted as Guest Editors for this issue. There were 18 papers in the special issue covering a range of LIBS topics including, "Planetary Geochemical Investigations Using Raman and Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy", Femtosecond Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy, and a variety of interesting applications of LIBS.

There will be a special issue published in 70/1 (January 2016 issue) on Spectroscopy and Cultural Heritage with Mary Kate Donais and Peter Vandenabeele as guest editors.



Another special issue is planned for 2016 on "Portable Spectroscopy" with guest editors Mark Druy and Richard Crocombe. The issue will cover handheld and portable spectrometers, including cell-phone spectrometers,

their design and performance, applications, data processing, libraries and chemometrics. We have received 21 submissions for this issue.

Manuscript submission statistics

A summary table with submission statistics is provided below. The table on the following page summarizes the publication statistics for the past seven years (2015 is incomplete).

Some highlights:

- Fewer manuscripts were submitted in 2014 compared with 2013 (which was a record year) but the number is right on the six-year average of 395. At this stage, for 2015, at the current submission rate, we expect to receive in the range of 450 manuscripts.
- The rejection rate for 2014 was 52%, the highest for the past six years. This is of course partly related to the higher than average number of submissions, but is also a reflection of our push for higher selectivity.
- A total of 174 papers were published in the 2014 volume, the smallest in six years. Again, this is because we are being more selective through tighter editorial standards for acceptance. For the 2015 volume, we expect to publish 162 papers. This number is below the number that we are comfortable with that should be in the 180 range, and we will aim for that number for the 2016 issue.

Overall, we continue to have lots of manuscripts being submitted. This is encouraging for the health of the journal but we continue to be concerned with the overall quality and/or appropriateness (within Aims and Scope) of some of the submissions. This is reflected in the increase in rejection rate over the past five years.

Comprehensive manuscript Submission statistics (2009-2015)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2015 Proj
Original manuscripts submitted	382	371	356	394	471	395	279	457
Revised manuscripts submitted	260	262	208	255	289	201	174	298
Manuscripts accepted without revision	7	7	14	13	8	9	7	12
Return with Revisions	201	223	206	227	227	183	144	247
Manuscripts rejected	123	124	109	137	184	196	122	209
Rejected with review	66	86	80	82	83	90	51	87
Rejected without review	57	38	29	55	101	106	71	122
Rejected after revision	9	15	9	15	12	13	8	14
Rejection Rate (%)	34.3%	34.6%	31.8%	38.5%	42.3%	51.4%	45.7%	
Manuscripts requiring additional revision	65	54	37	63	71	44	41	70
Manuscripts accepted after revision	224	224	179	220	243	180	141	242
Manuscripts withdrawn	23	13	13	38	36	14	12	21
Original manuscripts not withdrawn	359	358	343	356	435	381	267	458
Total manuscripts submitted (original & revision)	642	633	564	649	760	596	450	771
Total papers published	196	200	177	177	188	174		162
Breakdown of Paper Type								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 Proj
Focal Point	3	3	9	10	8	5		3
Accelerated Papers	4	4	0	0	3	2		2
Submitted Papers	166	179	156	144	156	141		136
Spectroscopic techniques	11	6	4	12	7	9		17
Rapid Comm.						4		1
Notes	11	8	8	11	10	7		3
Total manuscript pages published	1442	1452	1440	1491	1484	1420		
Rejection Rate Calculation	0.34262	0.34637	0.31778	0.38483	0.423	0.514	0.457	

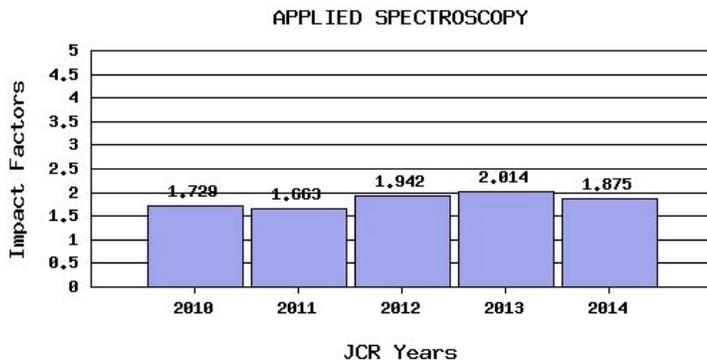
* 2015 is incomplete. Data are up to August 8, 2015.

We also have some (a lot of) concern about the number of Focal Point (FP) articles published in 2014/2015. Five FP articles were published in the 2014 volume, down from the number in the previous few years. For 2015, we currently have published two Focal Points and we are expecting to publish a third in the December 2015 issue. We would like to have published more, but many of the promised manuscripts for 2015 did not materialize.

At this stage 2016 is looking more promising since we have two FP's for 2016 already accepted, another under review, and a further 20 promised for submission in late 2015 and 2016. A full list of these is provided in the appendix at the back of this report.

Impact Factor

These days a journal's fate is tied strongly to the JCR Impact Factor. It is a topic that comes up regularly and a source of concern for the journal because of the inherent focus on metrics in the publishing world and in the academic community. The five-year trend for our two-year Impact Factor is in the graph below (Source: Journal Citation Reports).



After cracking 2.0 in 2013 we have fallen back to the sub-2.0 zone. We published 359 papers in 2012/2013. We needed 718 cites to reach 2.0 again and we were 45 cites short. We continue to experience the problem that, on average, about 35% of our published papers are not cited in the first two years of their publication (see more details on this below). We are doing fine in terms of submission numbers but the high impact stuff is mainly Focal Points and a smattering of the submitted papers. To attain an Impact Factor of 2.0, we needed 45 more cites in 2014 for the 359 papers published in 2012-3. You would think it wouldn't be that hard. We have been trying to weed out papers at the pre-peer-review stage that are "mundane" or lack any novelty but we have to be careful not to "throw the baby out with the bath water." (There is a discussion of this relating to three highly cited papers later in this report.)

We are struggling with a problem typical of "smaller journals" that publish relatively small numbers of papers whose impact factors tend to be heavily influenced by a relatively small percentage of the total number of papers published.

"While many scholars and editors eschew the notion of attributing the success of individual articles by the prominence of the journal, scientific authors continue to place great importance on the Journal Impact Factor in their decisions on where to submit their manuscripts. Open access authors are no different. Many institutions around the world have adopted a direct compensation model that reward authors based on the Impact Factor of the journal in which they publish, an incentive that locks many of the world's authors into this unidimensional measure of journal performance.

(<http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2013/06/20/the-rise-and-fall-of-plos-ones-impact-factor-2012-3-730/>)

As long as our impact factor stays relatively low we are going to struggle to attract the numbers of high quality submitted papers that are required to boost it.

"In smaller journals that base acceptance in part on novelty and significance, a downward spiral can be thwarted by concerted efforts of the editors to attract high-impact articles and reviews and by preventing perceived low-impact articles from being accepted."

(<http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2013/06/20/the-rise-and-fall-of-plos-ones-impact-factor-2012-3-730/>)

This is precisely what we have been attempting to do in the past few years.

The data presented in table below is a significant cause for concern. The table shows the actual impact factor and a hypothetical impact factor that excludes the effect of Focal Point Reviews.

Appl. Spec.	Pubs	Cites to papers published in the 2 years before	Impact Factor	FP Reviews in publication year	Cites to Reviews published in the 2 years before	Cites per Focal Point Article	Fraction of cites that are to FP's	Impact factor without FP's
2004	219			4				
2005	201			6				
2006	208	789	1.88	5	27	3	3.4	1.86
2007	197	778	1.90	3	30	3	3.9	1.88
2008	207	835	2.06	6	32	4	3.8	2.02
2009	195	632	1.56	3	14	2	2.2	1.56
2010	197	695	1.73	2	28	3	4.0	1.70
2011	177	652	1.66	9	23	5	3.5	1.63
2012*	177	732	1.94	10	97	9	13.3	1.75
2013	188	719	2.01	8	233	12	32.4	1.45
2014	173	688	1.88	5	224	12	32.6	1.34
2015								

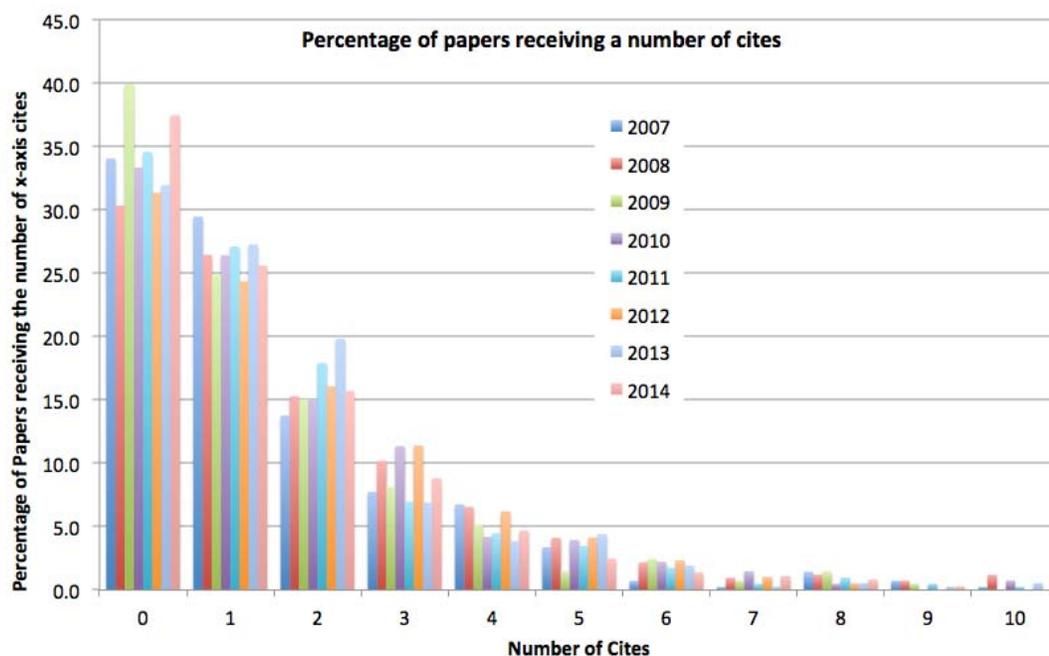
* Focal Points were made open access starting 2012

It's difficult to pin down the "cause" but average citation rates to submitted papers are dropping. The table points out how important Focal Point articles have become to contributing to our Impact Factor. We are "stemming the tide" with some highly cited Focal Points but, as we have seen, 2015 is a "bad" year for Focal Points. The effect of this won't be felt for a couple of years though. However, by any measure, 2014 was not a good year in terms of citations to submitted papers.

I don't think it helps us to obsess too much about Impact Factor and cites but the trend is concerning. I'm crossing my fingers for 2015 but the lack of the 2012 LIBS paper from Omenetto and Hahn, that has so far been cited a total of 185 times—81 times in 2014—to boost our cites for 2015 is important.

At the heart of the matter is that in order for the two-year Impact Factor to be higher, the papers published in the journal need to be cited more. The figures below constitute a plot of the citation frequency for papers published in Applied Spectroscopy during the past eight years. Each vertical bar represents the number of papers that are cited a given number of times for the citation statistics in that particular year. For example, for the 2009 data (the green line), 162 papers published in 2007 and 2008 received ZERO citations in 2009. This represents 39.9% of the papers published in 2007 and 2008.

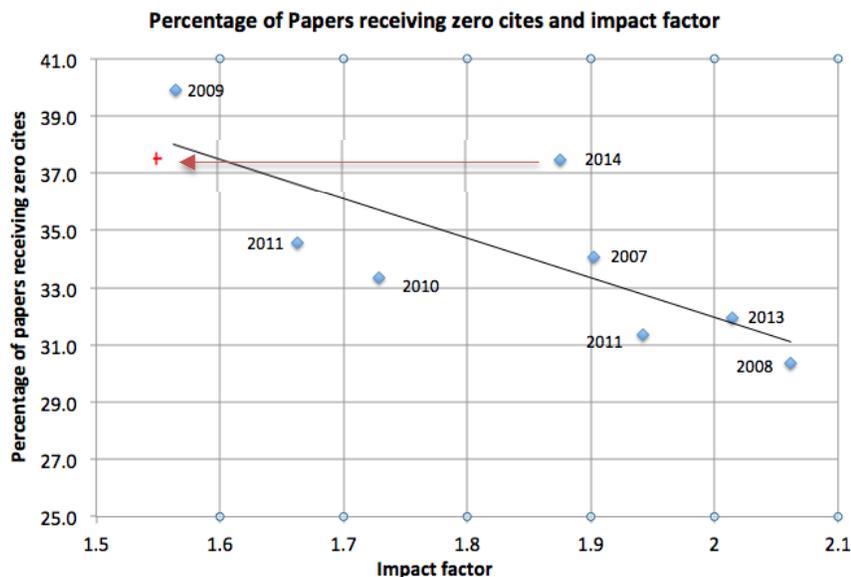
If you are finding that this plot has too many lines I have provided the summary data in a table below it.



Summary data:

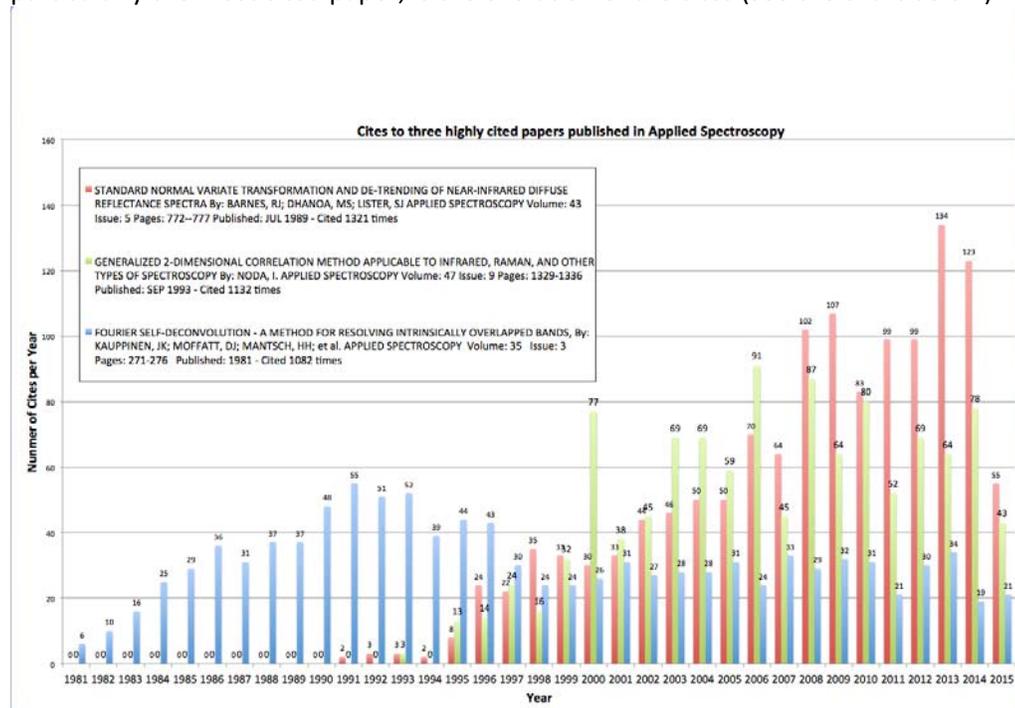
Year	Impact Factor	Impact Factor without Focal Points	% of papers with no cites
2006	1.88	1.86	
2007	1.90	1.88	34.1
2008	2.06	2.02	30.3
2009	1.56	1.56	39.9
2010	1.73	1.70	33.3
2011	1.66	1.63	34.6
2012*	1.94	1.75	31.3
2013	2.01	1.45	32
2014	1.88	1.34	37.5

We appreciate that correlation doesn't necessarily mean causation, **BUT**, the plot below shows the correlation between Impact factor and the percentage of papers that receive zero cites. It should be noted that one of the factors that causes 2014 fall off of the line is that there were two papers included in the 2014 Impact factor calculation which received extraordinarily high individual cites 81 (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS), Part II: Review of Instrumental and Methodological Approaches to Material Analysis and Applications to Different Fields) and 44 (Quantum Dots in Bioanalysis: A Review of Applications Across Various Platforms for Fluorescence Spectroscopy and Imaging). Without those two papers (out of a total of 359) the IP would have been around 1.5 (where the red cross is) on the plot!



A project for 2016 – Highly cited papers

In the history of Applied Spectroscopy there have only been three papers that have exceeded 1000 cites. You don't get that many cites without being useful and influential. The interesting thing about the papers, particularly the most cited paper, is the evolution of the cites (see the chart below)



The paper by Barnes et al. “Standard Normal Variate Transformation and De-trending of Near-Infrared Diffuse Reflectance Spectra”, has been cited 1321 times (as of July 15, 2015). I believe that this was one of the first papers published on SNV transformation and as such may be considered as seminal. Interestingly, after 26 years it is more highly cited than ever—134 cites in 2013! The list of research areas affected by the paper is

similarly impressive (attached) as is the list of journals (over 100 different journals) that have cited this paper.

<input type="checkbox"/> CHEMISTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> IMAGING SCIENCE PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL MEDICINE
<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ELECTROCHEMISTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTOMOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> FOOD SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> REMOTE SENSING	<input type="checkbox"/> TOXICOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECTROSCOPY	<input type="checkbox"/> RADIOLOGY NUCLEAR MEDICINE MEDICAL IMAGING	<input type="checkbox"/> SURGERY
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTRUMENTS INSTRUMENTATION	<input type="checkbox"/> BIOPHYSICS	<input type="checkbox"/> RHEUMATOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> COMPUTER SCIENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICS	<input type="checkbox"/> REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATION CONTROL SYSTEMS	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
<input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY	<input type="checkbox"/> MARINE FRESHWATER BIOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> PATHOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> MATHEMATICS	<input type="checkbox"/> GENETICS HEREDITY	<input type="checkbox"/> ORTHOPEDICS
<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> FISHERIES	<input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONS RESEARCH MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER RESOURCES	<input type="checkbox"/> NUCLEAR SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> NUTRITION DIETETICS	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY OTHER TOPICS	<input type="checkbox"/> METEOROLOGY ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
<input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ECOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> ROBOTICS	<input type="checkbox"/> MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> PLANT SCIENCES	<input type="checkbox"/> RESEARCH EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE	<input type="checkbox"/> LIFE SCIENCES BIOMEDICINE OTHER TOPICS
<input type="checkbox"/> BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> GEOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> INFECTIOUS DISEASES
<input type="checkbox"/> OPTICS	<input type="checkbox"/> ZOOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> IMMUNOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> ENERGY FUELS	<input type="checkbox"/> ONCOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> HEMATOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> FORESTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> MINING MINERAL PROCESSING	<input type="checkbox"/> DERMATOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> VETERINARY SCIENCES	<input type="checkbox"/> MINERALOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTION BUILDING TECHNOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> POLYMER SCIENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> MICROBIOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> CELL BIOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> MATERIALS SCIENCE		

In terms of contributing to the 1990 and 1991 impact factor for the journal, it would have had a negative effect - an average of one cite per year that would have dragged down our impact factor. No cites in 1990 and two in 1991. From 1992 onward it would not have counted in the immediate impact factor calculation. Yet the publication has clearly had an enormous impact and points out the importance of the journal in publishing novel papers. After some discussion we have decided to write an article for the journal and the website on these three papers, the importance of the papers, some of the history behind them, some examples on the significance from users. It will also include material from interviews with the authors.

We also believe that the three papers could form the basis of a symposium at a future Pittcon or SciX. A great way to highlight the authors, the papers, and the journal and society's important role in disseminating high impact knowledge and methodology.

Review times:

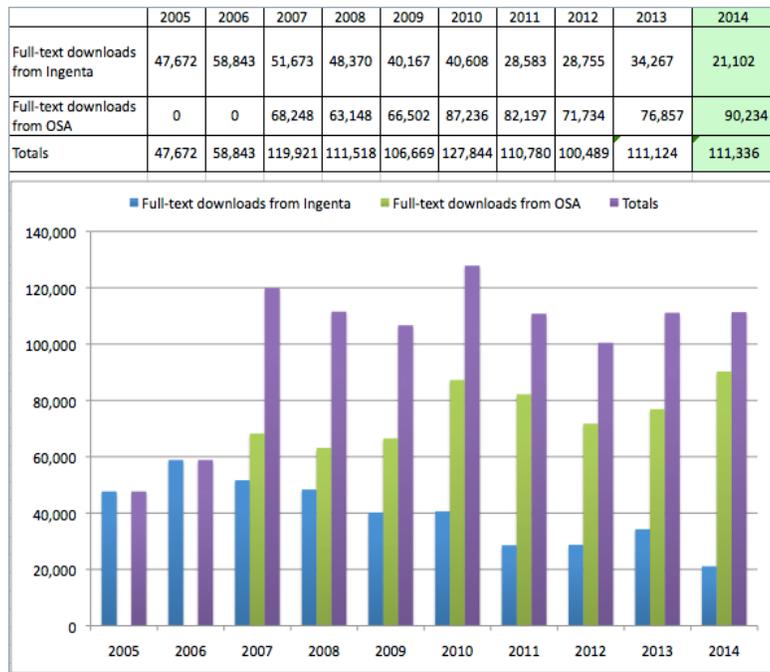
Stats on the review time are provided in the table below. According to the report obtained from Allen Press we are making some significant progress in reducing the turn-around time for peer review. The rate limiting steps are the *securing reviewers* and *waiting for both reviews to be returned*. The two biggest challenges we face are dealing with tardy reviewers and reviewers who do not respond to requests to review.

Review time data

Applied Spectroscopy	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Review Time Statistics					
Average Days from Date Received to Associate Editor Secured	2.7	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.4
Average Days from Date Received to First Reviewer Secured	9.7	12.9	13.8	13.9	10.6
Average Days from Date Received to Final Reviewer Secured	24.0	25.8	25.6	28.8	21.9
Average Days from Date Received to First Decision (review returned)	39.3	38.9	39.0	39.5	30.5
Average Days from First Reviewer Secured to Final Review Returned	42.7	42.7	35.4	35.0	30.3
Average Days from Final Review Returned to Final Decision	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.3	1.8
Average Days from Received to Decision Rendered	55.2	58.8	53.2	52.2	42.6

Downloads Statistics (Full text)

The table and graphic below indicate that our downloads were up slightly (but not statistically significant) for 2014 relative to 2013. While the total number of downloads is relatively constant, it is apparent from the data below that there has been a somewhat steady decline in SAS (Ingenta) downloads and an increase in OSA downloads. This trend more or less follows the trend in subscription data (shown below) for the past five years.



Top downloaded papers 2014 (sorted by total downloads). The right hand column is the total number of cites the paper has received. Data is unavailable for the question marks cells. Accessing metrics data like this is fairly frustrating. We cannot access the data on-line and the data provided by both OSA and Ingenta is incomplete. Of the top 12 downloaded papers, 10 are Focal Point Reviews. It's interesting to note that that a paper from 2003 is still on the top 12 download list.

Title	Volume	Issue	Pages	Year	Total SAS	Total OSA	Total	Cites Total
Quantum Dots in Bioanalysis: A Review of Applications Across Various Platforms for Fluorescence Spectroscopy and Imaging	67	3	215-252(38)	2013	507	1169	1676	47
Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for Quantitative Analysis in Environmental and LifeSciences: A Review of Challenges, Solutions, and Trends	66	8	843-868(26)	2012	52	1383	1435	26
AFM-IR: Combining Atomic Force Microscopy and Infrared Spectroscopy for Nanoscale Chemical Characterization	66	12	1365-1384(20)	2012	132	1187	1319	21
Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) and Surface-Enhanced Resonance Raman Scattering (SERRS): A Review of Applications	65	8	825-837(13)	2011	405	840	1245	80
Review of Super-Resolution Fluorescence Microscopy for Biology	65	9	967-980(14)	2011	402	760	1162	46
Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS), Part II: Review of Instrumental and Methodological Approaches to Material Analysis and Applications to Different Fields	66	4	347-419(73)	2012	272	745	1017	137
Improved Dispersion of Bacterial Endospores for Quantitative Infrared Sampling on Gold Coated Porous Alumina Membranes	59	8	1068-74	2005	?	566	566	10
Methods and Applications of Raman Microspectroscopy to Single-Cell Analysis	67	8	813-828(16)	2013	356	?	356	2
Infrared Spectroscopic Imaging: The Next Generation	66	10	1091-1120(30)	2012	279	?	279	40
Time-Resolved Resonance Raman Spectroscopy: Exploring Reactive Intermediates	65	10	1087	2011	?	242	242	7
Multidimensional Raman Spectroscopic Signatures as a Tool for Forensic Identification of Body Fluid Traces: A Review	65	11	1223-32	2011	?	210	210	16
Automated Method for Subtraction of Fluorescence from Biological Raman Spectra	57	11	1363-1367	2003	?	207	207	360

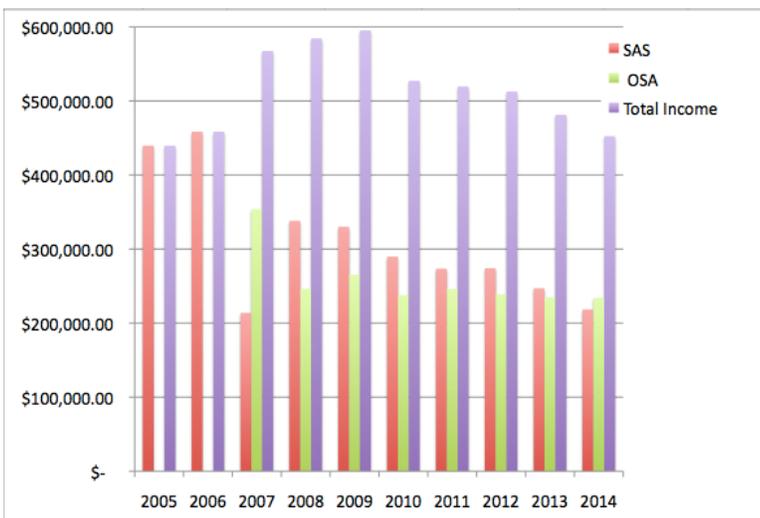
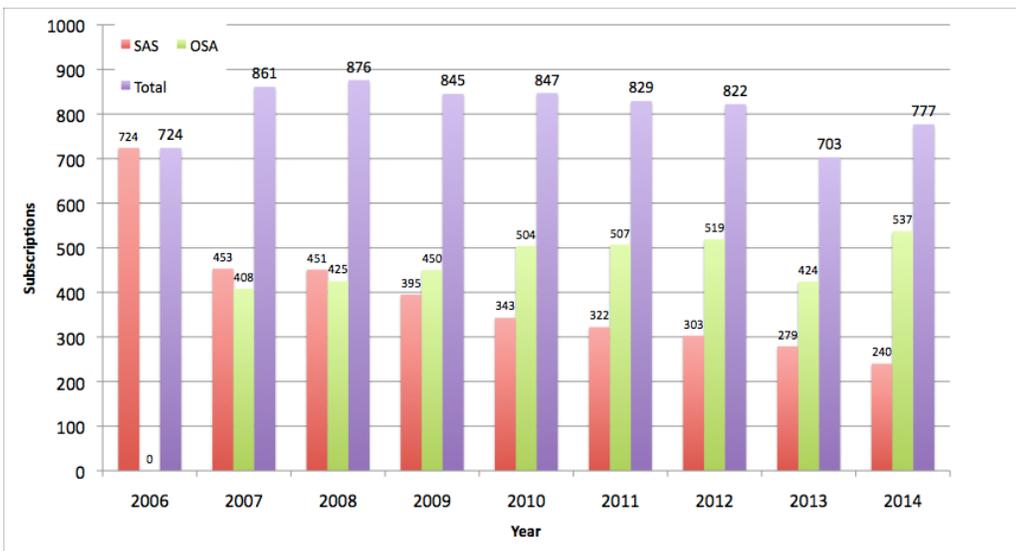
The top downloads for 2015 (January → June)

Journal Title	Volume	Issue	Article Title	Downloads		Total	Cites
				Ingenta	OSA		
Applied Spectroscopy	66	8	Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for Quantitative Analysis in Environmental and Life Sciences: A Review of Challenges, Solutions, and Trends	87	1,209	1296	32
Applied Spectroscopy	66	12	AFM-IR: Combining Atomic Force Microscopy and Infrared Spectroscopy for Nanoscale Chemical Characterization	175	588	763	29
Applied Spectroscopy	66	4	Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS), Part II: Review of Instrumental and Methodological Approaches to Material Analysis and Applications to Different Fields	110	651	761	177
Applied Spectroscopy	65	8	Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) and Surface-Enhanced Resonance Raman Scattering (SERRS): A Review of Applications	243	410	653	93
Applied Spectroscopy	67	3	Quantum Dots in Bioanalysis: A Review of Applications Across Various Platforms for Fluorescence Spectroscopy and Imaging	220	319	539	69
Applied Spectroscopy	65	9	Review of Super-Resolution Fluorescence Microscopy for Biology	136	359	495	55
Applied Spectroscopy	67	4	Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering: An Emerging Label-Free Detection and Identification Technique for Proteins	65	410	475	8
Applied Spectroscopy	69	1	Terahertz Time-Domain and Low-Frequency Raman Spectroscopy of Organic Materials	255	22	277	
Applied Spectroscopy	68	12	Imaging the Optical Near Field in Plasmonic Nanostructures	109	138	247	
Applied Spectroscopy	65	10	Time-Resolved Resonance Raman Spectroscopy: Exploring Reactive Intermediates	39	146	185	
Applied Spectroscopy	65	11	Multidimensional Raman Spectroscopic Signatures as a Tool for Forensic Identification of Body Fluid Traces: A Review	35	145	180	20
Applied Spectroscopy	65	7	Determination of Absolute Configuration of Chiral Molecules Using Vibrational Optical Activity: A Review	63	93	156	59
Applied Spectroscopy	65	5	Review of the State-of-the-Art of Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry	37	101	138	76

Subscription Income 2005-2014.

The institutional subscription income has been declining for the past six years. The current rate of decline is 6% per year. This is very concerning for the Society since journal subscription income provides an important portion of journal revenues! We hope that Sage can reverse this trend with aggressive marketing and making us part of their bundles to libraries, particularly ones that have not subscribed to Applied Spectroscopy in the past.

Institutional Subscriptions (2006-2014)



YEAR	SAS	OSA	Total Income	Rate
2005	\$ 439,508.00	\$ -	\$ 439,508.00	
2006	\$ 458,505.00	\$ -	\$ 458,505.00	4%
2007	\$ 213,758.00	\$ 353,718.00	\$ 567,476.00	24%
2008	\$ 338,085.00	\$ 246,232.00	\$ 584,317.00	3%
2009	\$ 329,991.00	\$ 265,220.00	\$ 595,211.00	2%
2010	\$ 289,738.00	\$ 237,514.00	\$ 527,252.00	-11%
2011	\$ 273,380.00	\$ 246,033.00	\$ 519,413.00	-1%
2012	\$ 274,033.00	\$ 238,526.00	\$ 512,559.00	-1%
2013	\$ 247,025.00	\$ 234,663.00	\$ 481,330.00	-6%
2014	\$ 218,473.00	\$ 233,853.00	\$ 452,326.00	-6%

Appendix: Focal Point articles expected for 2016/7:

The following is a list of Focal Point articles that are currently submitted (green) or for which we have a promise of submission.

Author Last	Author First	Afiliation	MS #	Title
Confirmed				
Donais/ P. Vandenaabeele	Mary Kate/Peter		15-08000R	REVIEW: Mobile Spectroscopic Instrumentation in Archaeometry Research
López-Sánchez	José	Faculty of Chemistry, University of Barcelona	15-08120	Recent developments and quality assessment of inorganic arsenic determination in food: a review
Navas	María José	Universidad de Sevilla	15-08117	Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry as analytical technique in studies of ancient coins
Deckert	Volker	Jena University	15-08014	Exploring the Nano Scale - 15 Years of Tip-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy
Chen	Peter	Spellman University		An Introduction to Coherent Multidimensional Spectroscopy
Kammrath	Brooke	University of New Haven		Spectroscopy and Forensic Science
Whitley	Andrew	Horiba		Fluorescence Avoidance and Correction Methods in Raman Spectroscopy
Larsen	Delmar	UC Davis		Ultrafast Photobiology
Mizaikoff	Boris	University of Ulm		Mid-infrared waveguides
Ciminelli	Caterina	Politecnico di Bari, Italy		Photonic and plasmonic nanotweezers for biomolecules trapping, manipulation, and sensing
Wood	Bayden	Monash University		Use of Spectroscopy in Detection & Research of Malaria
Pudney	Paul	Unilever		Skin monitoring (creams, drugs)
Nafie/Dukor	Larry/Rina			VOA in the Pharmaceutical Industry
Wasylyk	John			On-line Process Analysis using spectroscopy
George	Michael			Time Resolved IR Spectroscopy
Stone	Nick			Raman Spectroscopy for Cancer Diagnostics
Prieto	Nuria	Lacombe Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada		Application of spectroscopy to characterize meat and meat products
Slepkov	Aaron			Coherent Raman scattering microscopy techniques from an applied experimental approach point of view.
Ryder	Alan	National University of Ireland-Galway		Spectroscopy in Biopharma Analysis
Chen	Bi-Chang	Research Center for Applied Science, Academia Sinica, Taiwan		Light Sheet Fluorescence Microscopy
Clay	Bradford	Biomerieux, MO		Raman Spectroscopy for the Identification of Microorganisms
TBA				Review of LIBS Applications and/or Fundamentals
Marcus	Ken	Clemson		Atmospheric pressure glow discharge (LS-APGD) microplasmas for spectrochemical analysis