Who is citing you?

WORKBOOK

This practical workshop looks at citation metrics (counts and patterns) and how they can be used to measure the impact of your research.

Using Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar Citations, the session will focus on the author, and will cover creating citation reports, the H-index and cited reference searching, including finding where and how frequently your own academic work has been cited in other publications and social media. It is a companion to the Journal Rankings and Impact Factors workshop.

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Introduction

Bibliometric measures such as citation counts and the H-index, are one indicator of the importance of a published work to the research community. Peer review, awards and grants are also important indicators. Bibliometric tools can be used to:

- Identify new areas of research, collaborators, and suitable journals to publish in
- Provide evidence of research impact for funding proposals etc.

There are a number of tools which you can use to obtain citation analysis of individual researchers, such as their H-Index, and to create citation reports for an individual author. The Highly Cited Index (H-index) was developed by Professor Jorge Hirsch (University of California) as a way of quantifying the output of an individual researcher. It is only meaningful when compared to work within the same discipline area. Researchers in one discipline may have very different H-indices from researchers in another. It can be a useful metric because it discounts the disproportionate weight of highly cited papers or papers that have not yet been cited. You can also do Cited Reference Searching, enabling you to assess the impact of an individual work. Increasingly social media mentions via tools like Altmetrics are also used to gain citation information.

This workshop will focus on citation analysis at the level of the author, using Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar. It will also look at improving author disambiguation when doing citation analysis by using an ORCID unique persistent digital identifier for each researcher.

1. Comparative strengths of available tools

Pros

Web of Science

- Good depth of coverage for science, social science, arts & humanities (from 1900-present for some journals)
- 33,000 journals (incl. regional journals), 7.4 million proceedings, scholarly books with fully referenced articles of original research or literature reviews.
- It captures and indexes cited references for all records and has ‘Times Cited’ links for all articles, 1900- present
- Can remove self-citations when calculating h-index but only for first authors
- ResearcherIDs and ORCID IDs are searchable and displayed when available
- Institutional and funding information are both searchable when available
- Easy to remove duplicates.

Scopus

- 22,800+ journals, 150,000 books, 70,000 institutional profiles, 12 million author profiles and other document types. (Scopus content info updated 2017)
- It includes cited references going back to 1970.
- Strong coverage of science, technology and engineering.
- Authors are assigned a unique identifier number in Scopus which syncs with their ORCID ID.
- Funding data is searchable where available
- Easy to remove duplicates.
Google Scholar
- Covers everything it can find online; journals, websites, grey literature, pre-prints, theses, monographs, books from the Google Books project, e-only publications
- Adds a record for every cited work found which makes them directly visible.

Cons

Web of Science
- Journal coverage not as wide as Scopus (around 12,000)
- Better coverage of sciences than arts and humanities
- Not as easy to use as Scopus.

Scopus
- Depth of coverage not as good as width but is currently extending to 1970.
- Poor coverage for arts and humanities but improving
- H-index calculation may be skewed but it has been improving with the addition of records going back to 1970.

Google Scholar
- Scholar metrics currently only covers articles published between 2013 and 2017.
- Poorer coverage of print-only material or small publications
- Covers some non-research material e.g. reading lists, student projects, etc.
- Difficult to distinguish between authors
- Difficult to de-duplicate as results will often include pre-prints and post-prints.

2. Web of Science

The Web of Science database has a Cited Reference Search function which helps assess the impact of an individual paper. It will determine the citation activity for that paper, including cited and citing papers. You can then set up a citation alert for this article. Then whenever a new paper that cites this article is added to Web of Science, you will be alerted.

2.1. Finding citations of a specific article

From the Online Library, select A-Z Resources, then Web of Science

Click the tab in the centre of the screen for Web of Science

In the search box, type the article title. In the adjacent box, select Title.
In the results, click the number next to: **Times Cited**

You will now see the list of publications (held within WoS) that have cited the original title. In addition, you can see what disciplines have cited your work by clicking ‘**Analyze Results**’
You can also get more information about other researchers and their geographical location, funding, research areas, institutions and organizations involved, etc.

2.2. Finding citations by a specific author

From the WoS search screen, enter University of Brighton, then select Organization-Enhanced in the adjacent box. Next, select add row, and enter author name (surname, first name), then select Author in the adjacent box and click Search.
### 2.3. Finding your H-index

The Web of Science Citation Report will automatically generate the H-index. It is based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited. The value of H is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations. In other words, an H-index of 31 tells us that an author has written 31 papers that have each received at least 31 citations.

Follow steps 1 & 2 for Exercise 2 (‘Finding Citation by a Specific Author’), as above.

Select all items that you wish to include (if all, select ‘Select Page’) option

Click: **Create Citation Report**

See your H-Index, alongside total number of citations (as above).
3. **Scopus**

3.1. **Finding citations of a specific article**

From the Online Library, select A-Z Resources, then Scopus

Search for this article:
“Determinants of post-exercise glycogen synthesis during short-term recovery”

Click on the article title to see more information about it.

You can see where the article was cited as well as mentions on social media by clicking on **View all Metrics**.
3.2. Finding citations by a specific author

Click on ‘Authors’ and fill in any information you have e.g. surname, first name, place of work, ORCID id. Then click ‘Search’

You will get a list of authors with the same name and you may have to select one.

Click on the name you want to view.

You can now see a list of articles by this author, their co-authors, set up alerts and request corrections by clicking on their name.

3.3. Finding your h-index

Once you have done a search with an author’s name, you can see metrics information such as their h-index on the Citation overview page.

Click View h-graph to get more detailed information.
4. **Google Scholar**

Google Scholar (GS) is primarily a database or collection of scholarly articles, books chapters, conference proceedings and other academic literature. In addition, GS allows researchers to identify citations of a specific work, as well as citations across their body of work as a whole.

**Important:** if you are using GS off campus, you should adjust its settings to identify you as being part of the University of Brighton, as this will connect you via the Find it @ Brighton link to our subscribed full text articles. To do so, select Settings, then Library Links, then type Brighton in the search box and tick the box 'University of Brighton – Find it @ Brighton' and Save.

4.1. **Finding citations on a specific publication**

From the GS home screen, enter the article/book chapter title, and select Search

Click the Cited by link to see who has cited this article.

Further article metrics are available by clicking on the article title. The way these are displayed varies from publisher to publisher but there is usually a link that says ‘Metrics’ or ‘Article Metrics’. Click ‘Article Metrics’ to see mentions on social media or other databases.
Click the Altmetric link to see more social media information such as the actual mentions and demographics.

4.2. Searching Google Scholar for your own citations: My Citations

Google Scholar: My Citations provides a simple way for authors to keep track of citations to their articles. You can check who is citing your publications, create graphs of your citations over time, and calculate several citation metrics (e.g. h-index). You can also make your profile public, so that it appears in Google Scholar results when people search for your name.
It is very quick to set up and simple to maintain - even if you have written hundreds of articles, and even if your name is shared by several different scholars. You can add groups of related articles, not just one article at a time; and your citation metrics are computed and updated automatically as Google Scholar finds new citations to your work on the web. You can even choose to have your list of articles updated automatically – but you can also choose to review the updates yourself, or to manually update your articles at any time.

4.3. Setting up your profile on Google Scholar

First, create a regular Google account, or sign in to the one you already have. It is a good idea to use a personal account, not your university account, so that you can keep your profile for as long as you wish.

Once you’ve signed in to your Google account, select the link to My Citations from the GS homepage. There are three stages to complete. The Citations sign up form will ask you to confirm the spelling of your name, and to enter your affiliation, interests, etc.

We recommend that you also enter your university email address, because that would make your profile eligible for inclusion in Google Scholar search results.

On the next page, you’ll see groups of articles written by people with names similar to yours. Click “Add all articles” next to each article group that is yours, or "See all articles" to add specific articles from that group. If you don’t see your articles in these groups, click "Search articles" to do a regular Google Scholar search, and then add your articles one at a time.

Once you’re finished adding articles, you will be asked what to do when the article data changes in Google Scholar. You can either have the updates applied to your profile automatically, or you can choose to review them beforehand. In either case, you can always go to your profile and make changes by hand.

Finally, you will see your profile. This is a good time to make a few finishing touches - upload your professional looking photo, visit your email inbox and click on the verification link, double check the list of articles, and, once you’re completely satisfied, make your profile public.

Once your profile is public you can be searched for by name. Your profile will display the articles which have been collected by Google Scholar, the number of citations they have received (citations indices), and a map of your H-index.
5. **Orcid:** [https://orcid.org](https://orcid.org)

Researcher ID helps attribute research outcomes to the right people. Make it easier to discover and analyse a researcher’s work. ORCID provides a unique persistent digital identifier for each researcher which helps distinguish each researcher from another. Through integration with manuscript and grant submission workflows, it also supports automated linkages between the person and their research activities. It is free, can be linked to other identifiers such as Scopus, Researcher ID or LinkedIn, and it can be included in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

Submitted by Laure Haak on Thu, 2013-02-21 19:11

The primary mission of ORCID is to create a permanent ID for researchers and scholars. To be useful to the research community, ORCID IDs must be actionable and linked back to the ORCID Registry. Whether on your website, in the metadata for research works, in the submission process for a conference, or any other venue where the ID can be expressed, we recommend that ORCID IDs be displayed as a URI, with hyphens between every 4th digit, as such:

[http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097](http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097)

In the event that space is limited, the URI can be shortened to: orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097.

More information on display and usage guidelines, including downloadable ID icons, is available on our Website at [http://about.orcid.org/trademark-and-id-display-guidelines](http://about.orcid.org/trademark-and-id-display-guidelines).

Blog
Laure Haak’s blog