





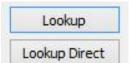
Publish or Perish Citation Metrics

Publish or Perish performs citation metric analysis on academic papers sourced from Google Scholar. It can produce metrics for journal titles not measured in other databases or sources. Publish or Perish can produce metrics for authors, journals, papers in journals and chapters in edited books, and on the edited books. See section G for the range of metrics.

Publish or Perish is software that is freely available and can be downloaded at http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm

Google Scholar references are sometimes inconsistent in how they represent citation data and this will influence your results. You may need a variety of searches, such as *Author Impact* and *General Citations* to gather all metrics on research papers. You may also get duplicate references. You can drag a reference onto another duplicated reference in your results list to get the combined metrics.

There are 2 search buttons.



Lookup – Performs a search using previous searches stored in the *Publish or Perish* cache

Lookup Direct - Retrieves fresh query data from Google Scholar

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A. Author Impact

A1. Single Author Searching

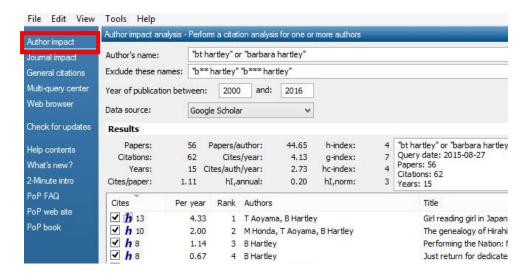
There is limited search functionality in *Author Impact* searching. You may need to undertake a preliminary search retrieving a large number of results to evaluate the preferred forms of name used in papers by the researcher, as well as the forms of name to exclude to remove other unwanted researchers. More functionality is available in *General Citations* searching.

Truncation * is available to retrieve alternative forms of name. Used as a single character replacement. You can have multiple ** added to a text string of name Example: "b** Hartley"

Use " " to retrieve this form of name (text of name must be in this order). Example: "b hartley"

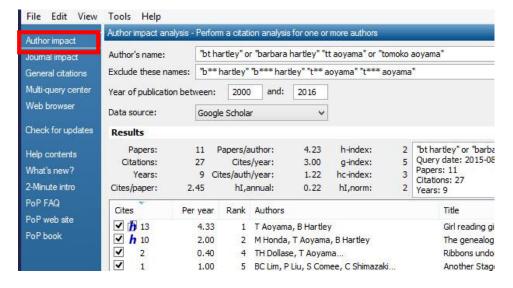
b hartley = Hartley b (gives same results)

"Barbara hartley" will also retrieve citations by "b Hartley"



A2. Co-Authors Searching

In the *Author's name* search line, add the names of the co-authors. You can join variant names of each author with an OR.

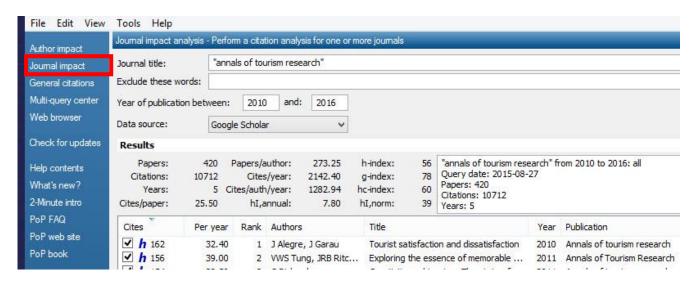


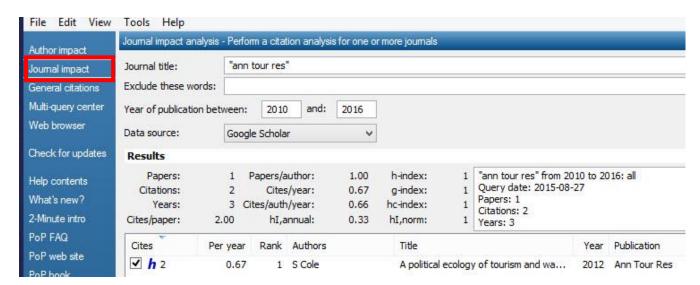
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B. Journal Impact

B1. Journal title searching

In the Journal Title search line add the journal title inside double quotation marks to increase precision. You may need to undertake extra searches to retrieve your journal title in abbreviated title format.





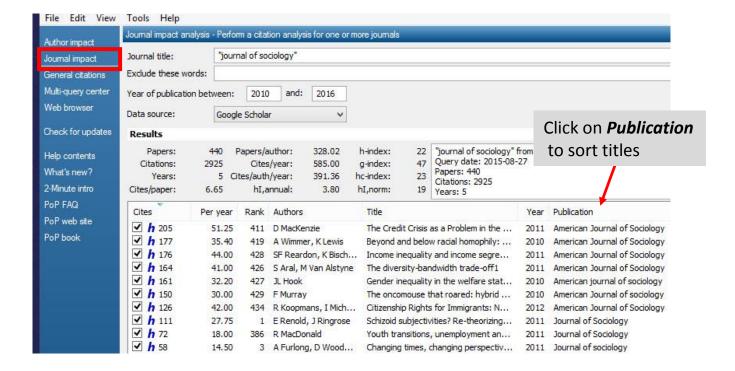
B2. Excluding Unwanted Journal Titles

Many journal titles share common words, so searches can retrieve many references from a variety of different journals. There are two methods to reduce unwanted references.

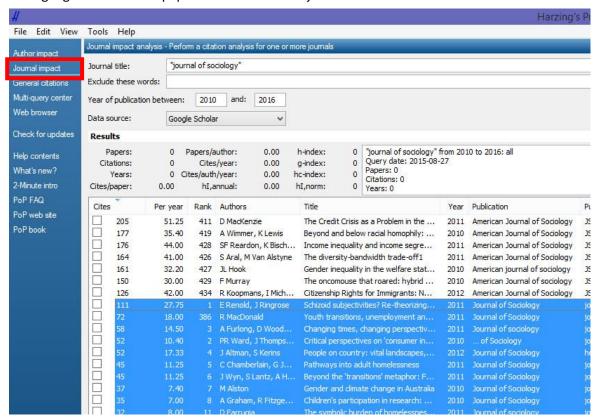
Method 1. - Selecting the relevant papers from a list

- · Add the journal title and perform the search
- Sort the results by **Publication** column heading

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- Click the Uncheck all button
- Highlight the relevant papers with the wanted journal title



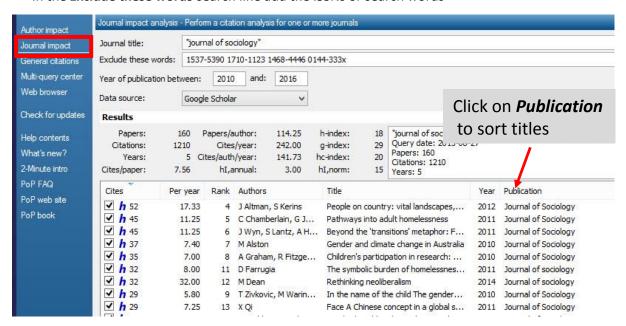
Click the Check selection button to calculate the metrics

Method 2. - Adding ISSNs or title words to exclude

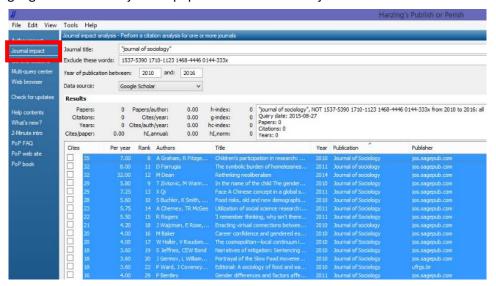
This method may require you to perform an initial journal title search to detect unwanted journal titles that need to be excluded. It is preferable to exclude by ISSN. You may need to perform searches to find the unwanted journal title ISSNs.

If you add journal title words to exclude, these words are sent to Google Scholar to exclude the words anywhere in a reference. This may remove references from the wanted journal title in your results list, and leave the results list with CITATIONS only form of references and not the actual papers from the journal title.

- Add journal title
- In the Exclude these words search line add the ISSNs or search words



- Click the **Lookup Direct** button
- Sort the results by **Publication** column heading
- Click the **Uncheck all** button
- Highlight the relevant journal papers with the wanted journal title



Click the Check selection button to calculate the metrics

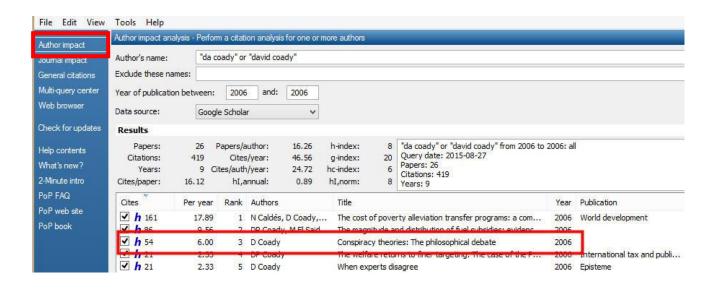
C. Edited Book and Chapters Impact

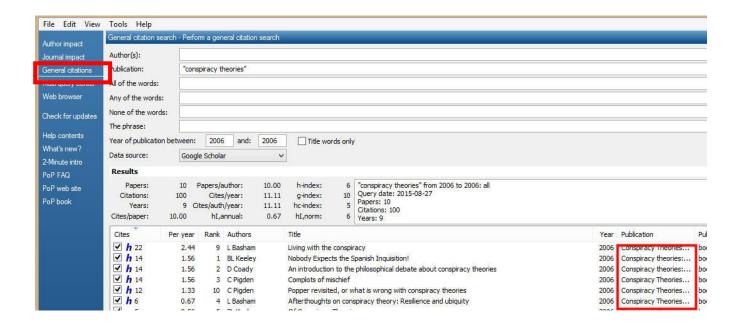
C1. Edited book and chapter searching

You need to perform two searches. Use an *Author Impact* search with the editor/s names to find the metrics for the book title, and a *General Citations* publication search with the book title to find the metrics for the individual chapters from the book.

Example:

Coady, David 2006, Conspiracy theories, Ashgate, Aldershot.

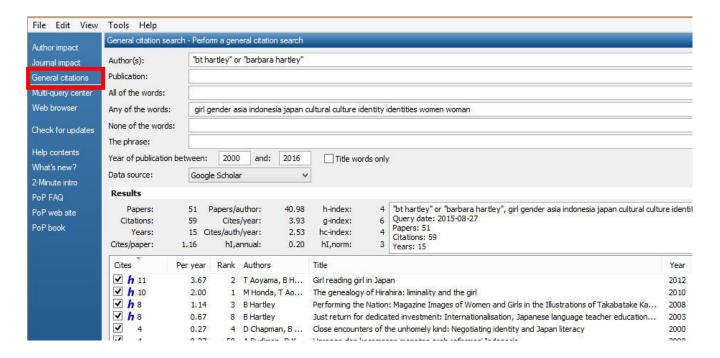




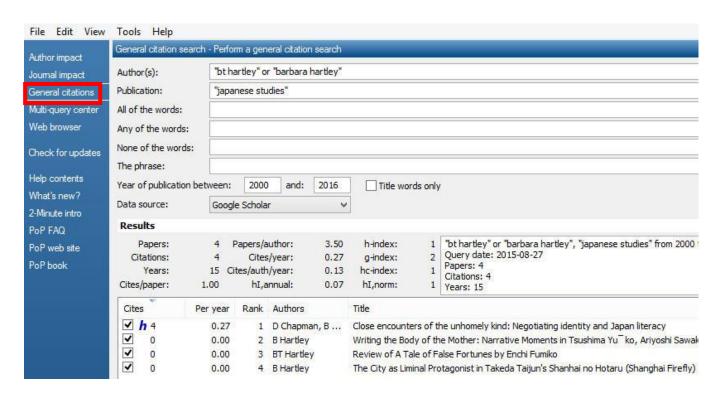
D. General Citations Search

General citations search allows more search words to be used. It is designed to send the search words into an advanced Google Scholar search.

D1. Combined author name and topic or title words



D2. Combined author name and journal title



D3. Scant and incomplete article words

Publish and Perish will retrieve more accurate and much less results than Google Scholar when exact article titles are unknown.

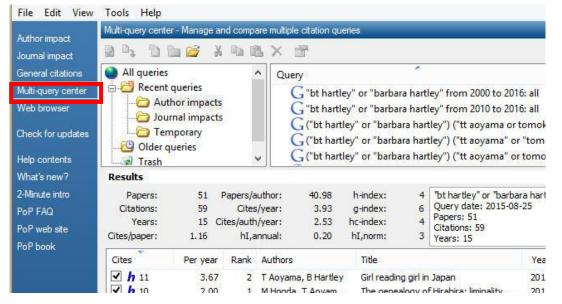
- Add the known title search words in All of the words search line
- Click on the Title words only checkbox
- Click the Lookup Direct button



E. Managing and Re-Executing Searches (Multi Query Center)

Multi-query center

- Stores search history and results re-display results kept in cache or can you re-execute past searches
- Re-execute a single search or multiple concurrent searches
- Store searches into folders
- Cut or Copy folders, or Cut or Copy searches into folders



F. Exporting Search Results

Results of searches can be exported to:

- BibTeX
- .CSV (comma separated value) Excel and related Microsoft products
- EndNote import
- RIS data exchange format (other reference management softwares)
- Perform a search
- From the results list, click on the File dropdown menu
- Choose the form of file to export (example: Save As EndNote...)



G. Metrics

- **h-index -** common measurement on the research impact of a researcher where the scholar with an index of *h* has published *h* papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least *h* times. H-index can also be applied to journal titles.
- **hc-index** weighting is applied to older research outputs so these items are considered less influential in calculating an index number
- **hl-index** calculates the h-index, then divides it by the average number of co-authors that contributed to the h-index to create a revised h-index, reducing the effects of co-authorship
- **hl,norm** *Publish or Perish's* own individualised h-index calculation by dividing the number of citations by the number of co-authors before calculating the h-index, reducing the effects of co-authorship
- **hl,annual** Average annual increase in the hl norm index. Average annual increase in a researcher's impact as opposed to a lifetime's rank in the h-index.
- **g-index** designed as an improvement to the h-index by giving more weighting to highly cited papers. If the collected set of papers are ranked in descending order of the number of cites, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g^2 citations
- **e-index -** Designed to differentiate researchers with same h-indices but have different citation patterns to cause the same h-index
- AWCR Age Weighted Citation Rate. Average number of citations calculated on a collection of research papers which has also been adjusted for the ages of the individual research papers

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