Publish or Perish software
Tips on using this for citation analysis based on Google Scholar

For advice and ‘health warnings’ on using Google Scholar for citation analysis please see the Library research support pages at www.kcl.ac.uk/library/researchsupport - Evaluation

Download the software from http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm It is only available for Windows but can be used on a Mac under Windows emulation.

Tips

- Choose the Author impact tab and enter the author's name as: Surname and initial(s) in inverted commas - the order does not matter. eg “Rogers, PR” or “PR Rogers” Don't use more than one initial if you have not always published this way

- Tick relevant subject areas if required - but not too selectively – the areas are not defined accurately in Google Scholar

- Click Lookup

- Check to see if most of the publications are 'yours.' If not, try refining the search if this is appropriate.

- Deselect any articles that are not yours.

- Check for duplicate versions of the same publication - sort by title (click the Title column heading). You can increase the width of the Title column to see more details. If you are sure the duplicates are the same publication you can merge them by dragging one on to another. You can also select several with shift click, and drag them on to another of the duplicate records.

- Checking the publications themselves – When you double click the record in Publish or Perish the Google Scholar list displayed is for the publications that cite it. To double check the actual publication click the link to this at the top of the screen.

- Re-sort by citations - click the top of the citations column twice to re-sort and bring the articles with most citations to the top.

The citation metrics

- The h-index and many other measures are displayed. If you are mainly interested in the h-index, concentrate on checking the top ‘h’ publications to make sure they are yours. Un-tick any that are not. The metrics will immediately be recalculated.

- If any citations have been wrongly attributed this would have most effect on the h-index if the errors are present for the publications with h citations or a few above, so these are the ones that may need checking.

- Checking citing publications - Double clicking on any publication link will bring up the Google Scholar page for the publications citing it. These can be checked to ensure they are scholarly publications, published after the article it is claimed they cite, and to make sure they do really cite the article.

- This checking may sometimes be difficult if the full text of the publication is not available to you on the web. It is worthwhile setting up King’s sfx e-linking service to work in Google Scholar on your computer as this will link articles to King's subscribed content. See http://www.kcl.ac.uk/library/researchsupport/managinginformation/sfxfree.aspx