Practice with PoP:

How to use Publish or Perish effectively?

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Presentation outline

1. How Publish or Perish and Google Scholar have democratised citation analysis

2. Publish or Perish users: who are they and how do they use PoP?

3. How PoP can help librarians (to help academics)
   - Track someone’s citation metrics, including ISI and Scopus
   - Help an academic to make their case for promotion or grant application
   - Help with literature reviews
   - Help with cleaning GS Profiles
   - Exporting bibliographic details
   - Doing bibliometrics research

   - If possible we’ll do live analyses for point #3
PoP & GS democratise access to citation data (1)

- **Wide user base:** PoP used by academics, librarians, governments, grant agencies, and research laboratories
  - Approximately half a million individual academic users
  - Thousands of libraries worldwide list the software as a free alternative to Scopus and the Web of Science
  - Government [departments]: e.g. US EPA, US Agency for International Development, Colciencias (Columbia), Poland, France
  - Grant giving agencies: e.g. SSHRC in Canada, CNRS in France
  - Research laboratories: e.g. Microsoft, Hewlett Packard, IBM

- **Wide geographical base:** PoP used in more than 100 countries
  - Prestigious Western universities: e.g. Harvard, Stanford, MIT, Oxford, Cambridge, INSEAD
  - Very popular in Italy, Poland, France, Germany, and Greece for its broader coverage and as a tool to expose nepotism in academic appointments
  - But also... used in under-resourced universities in countries such as Armenia, Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Paraguay, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uruguay
PoP & GS democratise access to citation data (2)

- **Wide language base: PoP used to cover non-English language publications**
  - Web of Science and Scopus have very limited coverage of LOTE publications
  - Until recently the Web of Science didn’t allow searches in non-Western scripts

- **Wide disciplinary base: PoP used for bibliometric research in the Social Sciences and Humanities**
  - Thousands of published papers using Publish or Perish to analyze Google Scholar data
  - Bibliometrics can now be used in these disciplines with appropriate metrics and databases
Publish or Perish users: who are they and how do they use Publish or Perish?

[Some survey data and blog posts]
What disciplinary area do users come from?

- 42.6% Social Sciences (e.g., Business, Economics, Education, Political Science)
- 21.4% Life Sciences (e.g., Medicine, Dentistry, Biology, Agriculture)
- 17.4% Engineering (e.g., Computing & Information Systems, Mechanical Engineering)
- 11.4% Sciences (e.g., Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy)
- 7.2% Arts & Humanities (e.g., History, Languages, Law, Music)
How long have you been using Publish or Perish?
How often do you use Publish or Perish?

- 1.2% Once a year or less
- 7.3% Daily
- 14.5% A couple of times a year
- 20.6% A couple of times per week
- 15.3% Once a month
- 15.9% Once a week
- 25.2% A couple of times per month
What do you use PoP for [multiple answers possible]?

- Check my own h-index
- Look up other academ... (with different categories represented by bars)
- Evaluation of academ...
- Journal evaluation...
- Literature reviews...
- Find most cited pape...
- Bibliometric research...
- Make case for tenure...
- Decide where to subm...
- Other - Write In...

Percent
PoP helps with dozens of daily academic tasks

- Making your case for impact
- **Looking for John Smith**: disambiguate authors in Google Scholar
- Preparing a case for tenure or promotion
- Deciding where to submit your next paper
- Having a meeting with your academic hero?
- Impressing your academic interview panel
- Doing a literature review
- Evaluating your research group/department/school
- And many many more... [PoP: a Swiss army knife]
How PoP 5 can help librarians (to help academics)?

[Six key examples]
Common tasks librarians will be asked to help with

1. Track someone’s citation metrics, including ISI and Scopus
2. Help an academic to make their case for promotion or grant application
3. Help with literature reviews
4. Help with cleaning GS Profiles
5. Exporting bibliographic details
6. Doing bibliometrics research
1. Track citation metrics with GS or MA

- Run an author search, e.g. “A Harzing” with Google Scholar, Google Scholar Citations Profile or Microsoft Academic

- Review various measures of impact
  - Many well-cited pubs (h-index) vs some highly-cited pubs (g-index, total citations)
  - Single versus co-authored (hl norm corrects for multiple authors)
  - Combined corrections for co-authorship and career stage (hla)

- Which of your publications is a star?
  - Review citations per year for each publication
  - Shows you which of your research topics have more impact
  - What type of publication is it?
1. Track citation metrics: Import ISI or Scopus data
1. Track citation metrics across 4 data-sources with PoP5
2. How to make your case?

- It is all about finding your “diamonds” and polishing them to make them shine!

- Find your reference group
  - Overall record: Average or range for academics at the same level in your department or field of research (either nationally or worldwide)
  - Individual papers: Publications in the same journal in the same year

- How does your article score within the journal?
  - One of the top-3/5/10(%) scorers in that year? (OS 2003) (see screenshot, slide 18)
    - Play with this for the different data sources: 6th most cited in Google Scholar, 4th most cited in MA, 3rd most cited in Scopus, 2nd most cited in Thomson Reuters ISI
  - The most cited paper in that year (JWB 2013) (see screenshot, slide 18)
  - Most cited single-authored paper in that year (JWB 2002) (see screenshot, slide 19)
  - The first listed paper from your country/outside USA that year? (IJHRM 1995) (see screenshot, slide 19)
### Metrics for Google Scholar Query

**Authors:**  
**Publication/Journal:** Journal of World Business

- **Publication years:** 2002-2002
- **Citation years:** 15 (2002-2017)
- **Papers:** 36
- **Citations:** 5490
- **Cite/year:** 366.00
- **Cites/paper:** 153.50
- **Cites/author:** 2412.67
- **Papers/author:** 18.28
- **Authors/paper:** 2.56
- **h-index:** 25

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<th>Title</th>
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<td>416</td>
<td>27.73*</td>
<td>AH Harzing</td>
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<td>Retaining repatriates: The role of organization...</td>
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<td>221</td>
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<td>The management of expatriates: messages from...</td>
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<td>219</td>
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<td>G Bakaci, T Sandor, K Andras, L...</td>
<td>Eastern European cluster: tradition and transi...</td>
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### Metrics for Google Scholar Query

**Authors:**  
**Publication/Journal:** International Journal of Human Resource Management

- **Publication years:** 1995-1995
- **Citation years:** 22 (1995-2017)
- **Papers:** 62
- **Citations:** 4733
- **Cite/year:** 215.14
- **Cites/paper:** 76.94
- **Cites/author:** 3157.41
- **Papers/author:** 42.83
- **Authors/paper:** 1.87
- **h-index:** 32

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<td>JP Duberley, P Wallay</td>
<td>Assessing the adoption of HRM by small and medium-sized manufa...</td>
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<td>The competitive advantage of nations: the role of HRM and its soci...</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>International Journal of Human Resource Management</td>
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3. Literature reviews

- Before submitting to a journal ensure you have not missed any publications on your topic
- Enter journal title in publication field
- Enter topic key words in “all of the words”, “any of the words” or “the phrase” [words in that exact order]
- If you get too many results, tick the box “title words only” which searches only in the title (as opposed to the entire article)
- You can combine searches by using OR (in capitals)
4. Clean out Google Scholar Profiles

- Originally bulk import of over 300 publications in my profile
- Getting an overview of the “dross” is hard in the GS Profile interface; you can only see a dozen or so publications on screen at the same time and cannot sort by journal or author
- PoP allows me to easily spot strays [which can then be merged in GSP] and incomplete references [which can then be completed in GSP], resulting in a (now) very clean profile
4. Spotting dirty GS profiles easily

- Tsinghua University for example has many dirty profiles, but the extent only becomes clear when displaying them in PoP. Here is a junior academic with publications several decades before he was born 😁
  - Misappropriation of Geim’s graphene article
  - First fifteen publications seem to refer to at least 10 different people in different disciplines

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<tr>
<td>h 2391</td>
<td>1291.10</td>
<td>AK Geim, KS Novoselov</td>
<td>The rise of graphene</td>
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<td>h 2305</td>
<td>1126.22</td>
<td>R. Jengenathan, Z. Wang</td>
<td>The conditional CAPR and the cross-section of expected returns</td>
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<td>h 1432</td>
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<td>Z Zhu, H Horner, Z. Wang, Q. Chen, ...</td>
<td>Pulmonary expression of interleukin-13 causes inflammation, inflammation, inflammation...</td>
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<td>h 1250</td>
<td>1781.80</td>
<td>A. Takaoka, Z. Wang, MK. Choi, HY. Yoo</td>
<td>DAI (DLM-I/2BP1) is a cytosolic DNA sensor and an activator of the type I interferon pathway</td>
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<td>h 737</td>
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<td>ZH Ren, JP Gao, LG Li, XL Cai, W Wu, LM Li</td>
<td>A rice quantitative trait locus for salt tolerance encodes a sodium channel</td>
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<td>h 596</td>
<td>1301.58</td>
<td>Z. Wang, G. Wang</td>
<td>APID: the antimicrobial peptide database</td>
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| h 540 | 1350.00 | M. Ablikim, M. Chen, X. Ai, G. Gao | Observation of a Charged Charnomulike Structure in e-e-electron ...
 Design and construction of the BESIII detector |
| h 530 | 760.00 | M. Ablikim, ZH An, JZ Bai, N Berger, ... | HHMG proteins function as universal senders for nucleic-acid ...
 Determination of fatty acids in broiler breast meat by near-infr...
 A genome-wide search for asthma susceptibility loci in ethnic...
 Posterior cormal surface topographic changes after laser in situ...
 Polymorphism and phylogenetic relationships among species i...
 Observation of a Near-Threshold Enhancement in the p+ p- Mas...
 The amylose content in rice endosperm is related to the post-bra... |
| h 428 | 53.50 | H. Yama, T. Bari, ZC Wang, MK Choi, ... | 2009 Nature |
| h 412 | 82.40 | JZ Zhang, JZ Zhang, ZH Zhang, LY. Wu, ... | 2012 Multiscience |
| h 402 | 20.10 | D. C. McMillan, NE. Maestri, LF. Freidhoff, ... | 1995 Nature |
| h 371 | 14.84 | ZY. Wang, G. Su, SD. Tankersley | 1999 Ophthalmology |
| h 367 | 26.21 | JZ. Bai, Y. Bai, JG. Bian, X. Cai, JF. Chen, ... | 1992 Theoretical and Applied Genetics |
| h 348 | 15.82 | ZY. Wang, FQ. Zheng, QZ. Shen, JP. Gao, ... | 2003 Physical review letters |
5. Export full bibliographic details

- Export one, many or all results into any format!
5. The result? A neat list of references in a few clicks

6. Intuitive exporting of results or metrics
6. The result: A neat list of data for further analysis.
Any other use cases?

Any questions or comments?
Want more information?

- PoP tutorial (80 tips: book & online)
  - What the heck are all these metrics?
  - Present your case: Find the pearls in your record
  - Meeting an academic visitor
  - Preparing for a job interview
  - Tips for Deans and other administrators
  - Where to submit your paper?
  - Identifying key authors, journals & publications in a field
  - Bibliometric research with Google Scholar
  - Finding reviewers, examiners, keynote speakers, referees
  - Tracking a forgotten conference contact
  - And many many more...

- Publications on research evaluation

- Many white papers and presentations on PoP & Google Scholar
  - [http://www.harzing.com/publications/white-papers](http://www.harzing.com/publications/white-papers)