WELCOME BACK

Welcome back to campus with another issue of INFORMATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, a continuing newsletter that highlights information resources and services of interest to Emory social scientists. This issue focuses on the usefulness of citation indexing to evaluate scholarly work in the social sciences. Although used all over campus it is not without its pitfalls as described below. We also bring you up-to-date on the status of the library’s summer projects including the Level 5 storage project (p.7), documents clean up (p.6) and the results of the spring e-journal use survey (p.5). Are e-books next? Find out more on p.4. The library has had some important personnel changes including the arrival of new Vice-Provost and Library Director Rich Luce as well as the departure of some familiar faces (p.7). Finally, make sure to check out this issue’s Electronic Update (p.4) for the latest on electronic information resources in the social sciences.

CITATION ANALYSIS & YOU

Are you for promotion? Checking out a prospective hire? Departmental review? If any answer is “yes,” chances are that you are about to enter the challenging world of citation analysis, the confusing game of figuring out who is citing whom—and, more importantly, how much. Seen as an unbiased and scientific way to evaluate the “impact” or influence of scholarly writing, citation analysis now influences decisions on faculty hiring, retention, and promotion as well as department-wide evaluations. In fact, entire universities are now judged by how often their faculty is cited.

The importance of citation analysis rests on the belief that the more a work is cited, the higher is its quality. The result is that a researcher with one frequently cited article is often more highly regarded than one with several works with fewer or no citations. Users of citation analysis seldom give any thought to how citation statistics are compiled and how they differ between the disciplines (and even within a discipline). Here at Emory citation analysis is so common that some background information is overdue.

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What is citation analysis?

Citation analysis is patterned after “shepardizing,” a leading way to do legal research. When you shepardize a decision, you check to see what other cases cite it. Citing cases presumably build on (and possibly change) the same area of law. Using shepardizing, you can follow how a legal idea develops as well as identify relevant current cases. In the 1950’s, Dr. Eugene Garfield, founder of the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI), adapted this technique to trace the development of research ideas in the hard sciences. Practically, this meant that a researcher, who knew one important article on a topic, could use the ISI citation indexes to locate other relevant articles through citation links. Think of this as following the footnotes upside down—indexing articles by their bibliographies. (1).

Notice the use of the word “article” in the above paragraph. Citation indexes are based on journal literature. In the case of the Web of Science, ISI’s most important database (which includes Social Science Citation Index/SSCI), some 8700 journals are currently reviewed for their footnotes and bibliographies. Books are listed if they are cited in a journal article but books themselves are not reviewed for citations. This means that if your book or article is cited in a book or other non-journal format, you will not be listed in Web of Science. Listing also requires citation in one of the journals covered in the ISI database. Studies have shown that key journals are not always included. For example, Sociological Abstracts indexes 1,580 journals, 35 percent of which are in SSCI. PsycINFO covers 1,500 journals, with 45 percent covered by SSCI. (2)

The Success of Citation Analysis

Despite some limitations, scientists quickly embraced citation indexing since it had a variety of advantages over traditional discipline-specific indexes. ISI’s broad groupings of journals allowed scholars to search many disciplines at once—who knows where something might be cited? Plus, you no longer needed to know the unique subject terminology of each discipline or deal with a variety of search software. Citation indexing was also fast. Since it did not involve the time-consuming efforts of human subject indexers, citation indexes were more current than any of the traditional indexes. It’s no wonder that citation indexing soon spread to the social sciences and humanities as another way to locate information.

Although developed as a way to track ideas, before long new uses for citation linking developed. The quantity of citations became as important as where they would lead. Journals began to be evaluated by how often their articles were cited. This was called the “impact” factor. The more a journal was cited, the more influential it became. This in turn affected subscriptions and scholars’ decisions on where to submit articles for publication. Eventually citation counts moved beyond being a tool to evaluate journals to become a way to measure the scholars themselves.

Analyzing Citation Analysis

The growing importance of citation analysis has led to a number of studies of the process. Among the most interesting is the recent “The Tyranny of Citations” by Philip G. Altbach, Director of the Center for Higher Education at Boston College (3). Altbach argues that citation analysis is often misunderstood and misused. He notes that the citation databases produced by ISI (most importantly the Web of Science) are dominated by English language journal literature published in the U.S. Furthermore, the emphasis remains on journals in the hard sciences, ISI’s original target audience. Altbach contends that within higher education, individuals who work in highly cited fields are seen to have more impact than those who do not. Since scientists publish in journals versus books, use many co-authors, and typically cite more material, their work has a higher impact than that of other disciplines. Altbach points out that within the ISI databases, the sciences produce about “350,000 new cited references weekly, while the social sciences generate 50,000 and the humanities 15,000.” According to Altbach this works to the detriment of scholars (and departments) in the social sciences and humanities. Scholars working in fields where few journals are covered in the ISI databases, such as area studies, risk marginalization.

Henk F. Moed’s 2005 study, Citation Analysis in Research Evaluation (4), provides a detailed analysis of the usefulness of citations to study scholarly influence in individual disciplines. Moed looks at two important items: 1) the importance of journal literature in a discipline (Imp of Journals) and 2) ISI’s coverage of the journal literature in the field (ISI coverage). He shows that in sciences such as biology and physics, over ninety per cent of all citations are to journal articles. Within the social sciences, however, only psychology and economics
Information for Social Scientists

Moed then factors in which of the cited journals are covered by ISI to provide an overall estimate of how much of a field's literature is covered by the ISI databases (OVL Cov). Compare the social science counts below to the scientific field of immunology where 97% of all citations are to journal articles and ISI covers 96% of the journals cited.

### Social Sciences in ISI Citation Indexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Impt of Journals</th>
<th>ISI Cov.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ed Studies</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Sci</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>Psych., Bio</td>
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<td>93</td>
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<td>Psych., Soc</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we can see from the above, citation analysis is a reasonable measure of scholarly influence in the sciences including biological psychology. It is a questionable measure of influence in most of the other social sciences.

### Other Sources of Citation Statistics

Although ISI databases remain the major source for citation analysis, other databases are beginning to use citation linking. Several, such as Sociological Abstracts, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, and PsycINFO include non-journal literature to a limited degree. Recently, a new competitor to Web of Science, called SCOPUS, was launched. It also emphasizes scientific literature. You can try out the library's SCOPUS trial at the EUCLID databases page.

Sources:


### More on Citation Analysis:


Allen takes citation analysis a step further by evaluating the importance of journals in sociology by the number of times they are cited in the three most cited journals in the field.


Mart recounts problems in using citation analysis in physics. He points out that even Nobel Prize winners can have poor citation counts but luckily “the Nobel committee did neither look at the Citation Number or consult the Impact Factor; instead, they read the papers.”

### Some Tips on Using Citation Indexes for Citation Counts

--For best results, work from a complete and accurate list of an author's publications. Authors do not always use the same name throughout their careers.

--Be careful when searching author names. ISI databases use last name and first initial. Be sure to truncate the initial (add *) to see a more complete list. ISI databases do index more than the first author.

--Names and other bibliographic information are supplied by the citing author and so may not be correct. Look for strays and evaluate if it is the same publication.

--Remember citation indexes are primarily based on selected journal literature. If the author is most likely to be cited in books, non-English language journals, or journals not covered in the database, the usefulness of citation analysis is limited.
ELECTRONIC UPDATE

Several new databases of interest to social scientists have been added to Emory’s collection. To find a complete list of the library’s databases, click on "Databases" at the General Libraries homepage (http://web.library.emory.edu).

Historical Statistics of the United States Millennial Edition (web edition) is a revised and updated version of the Bicentennial Edition that was published in 1975 and provided statistical information up to 1970. The Millennial Edition has expanded the coverage of the Bicentennial Edition to include data from the 2000 Census (and, with some topics, post 2000 data) and to include topics that were not covered in the Bicentennial Edition (e.g. slavery, poverty, and Native American Indians). The Millennial Edition contains extensive documentation and allows users to create tables of statistics and view them in HTML or PDF format or save them as Excel or .CSV files. Please note that coverage dates will vary by topic.

China Core Newspapers provides abstracts and full text articles from major Chinese newspapers on the subjects of literature, history, arts and philosophy.

Other Databases of Interest --

BioOne indexes full-text scholarly journals in the fields of biological, ecological and environmental science, and combines contemporary biological articles with scientific news of interest to researchers. Coverage extends from 2000 through the present. Coverage primarily includes journals from small, independent publishers.

The Patrologiae Graecae is a collection of the Greek writings from the Christian Church from its beginnings through the Council of Florence in 1439. The Patrologiae Graecae database contains over 160 volumes and represents a complete electronic version of the first edition of Jacques-Paul Migne’s Patrologiae Graecae (1857-1866). The collection includes both the Eastern "Fathers" and those Western Christians who wrote before the Latin takeover of the West in the third century.

Psychiatry Online contains a collection of psychiatry books, journals and self-assessment tools available from American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc. This collection includes online access to the latest version of DSM.

Trials

Congressional Quarterly (CQ) Political Reference Suite includes cumulative online versions of a number of well-known CQ reference publications, such as the Political Handbook of the World, Congress and the Nation, Washington Information Directory, Vital Statistics on American Politics and several others. Cross-text searching is available.

E-BOOKS@Emory

Is e-book (electronic book) time at last? Google and many publishers certainly think so. Since Emory social scientists have embraced electronic journals so enthusiastically (see Moving Beyond Paper Survey, p.5), are e-books the next step?

The library has been active in exploring many e-book options, but so far has yet to find a publishing model which totally meets all our user and service requirements. Here are some of the issues that we have encountered:

- Browsing, viewing, downloading, and printing currently are governed by the vendor’s and publisher’s business rules.
Publishers who sell e-books directly to libraries, serve them from their own web sites and can enforce whatever access restrictions they choose

- Software platforms vary widely from vendor to vendor, which means a steep learning curve for our users
- Most e-book services place significant restrictions on printing, downloading, and using electronic reserves with their content, which affects their functionality at Emory.

Despite these problems, you will find e-books in Euclid. Many were acquired from NetLibrary. These include some 16,000 digital full-text versions of books such as reference works, scholarly monographs, literature and fiction, and some 3000 public domain titles. Users can search both the table of contents and the full-text of each title. Unfortunately, NetLibrary titles are not very user friendly and require campus registration and various checkout procedures.

Currently, the libraries of Emory, Brown and the University of Texas are working with a new vendor, E-Book Library (EBL). EBL offers more than 35,000 digital editions of academic works. Individual digital editions can be purchased and become the permanent property of the library. These works can be circulated just as their print counterparts, are available for electronic reserves, and have some limited use via Interlibrary Loan. In addition, EBL titles can be downloaded to a computer or PDA for offline-use for a set period of time. EBL texts are also fully searchable by keyword or phrase. Lastly, and perhaps most attractive to Emory, most EBL titles can be rented for a short time in lieu of purchase, giving our users access to thousands of titles which we might otherwise not plan to add to our permanent collections.

Here are some of the remarkable features of EBL:

- Search full text, by title, keyword, by ISBN, by publisher, and by 28 broad subject categories signed by EBL
- Publications are displayed as page images
- Multiple simultaneous users can view/borrow the online copy
- Place chapters on electronic reserve
- Provide document delivery and course-packs online
- Browse books for 10 minutes before borrowing or purchasing

- Printing is limited to 20% of the total pages of each book. Copying and pasting content is restricted to 5% of the total pages of the book
- Make unlimited notes and highlight unlimited amounts of text

So more e-books are coming your way. As you search EUCLID, keep your eye out for the new EBL titles and send us your feedback. EBL titles can be identified by the location of EBRARY.

E-JOURNALS: YOU LIKE THEM!

Regular readers of this newsletter may recall reading about the library’s “Moving Beyond Paper” project, a multi-year effort to evaluate moving to electronic-only subscriptions for periodicals. [See “Moving Beyond Paper: E-Journals” from the April 2006 issue of Information for Social Scientists - http://web.library.emory.edu/subjects/socsci/newsletters/April_2006.pdf ] As part of the project, faculty, graduate students and staff were surveyed on their use of e-journals in the spring. Some 2227 people participated, including 315 who identified themselves as social scientists. Here are some highlights:

Usage: Scientists and social scientists are heavy users of electronic journals. Almost 74% of social scientists use electronic journals and a high percentage (96%) prefer electronic to print access. Usage in the humanities was noticeably lower, 58% were using some e-journals.

Content: Respondents were asked whether the amount of and content of material available on-line were sufficient for their needs. 50.0% of humanities respondents agreed with a statement that the amount of material available on-line was very limited compared to what is available in print while only 20.8% of scientists and 22.6% of social scientists agreed. The survey asked a related question about whether the quality of relevant
visual materials in online journals was sufficient for their needs. Perhaps not surprisingly, humanities respondents were more likely to agree that quality of visuals was not sufficient than were respondents from the sciences or the social sciences (22.7% v. 4.9% v. 7.7%, respectively).

**Interface:** The quality of interfaces for electronic journals was also important to some respondents. As an example, 58.6% of respondents from the humanities agreed with a statement that they preferred print journals due to browseability, while only 44.4% of social scientists and 39.4% of scientists agreed with that statement.

**Long-term Viability:** The relative importance of print versus electronic to the humanities is also evident in the responses to statements about the long-term viability of print sources. Majorities in all fields agreed that print would remain essential to research, but the majority was largest in the humanities -- 79.7% of humanities respondents agreed that print would remain essential, compared to 64.0% of social scientists and 56.0% of scientists. Similarly, when asked about whether print would be obsolete within 10 years, 52.7% of scientists and 44.0% of social scientists agreed, while only 23.8% of humanists agreed.

A second round of surveys is planned for the fall. The data from the combined surveys will inform library decisions about moving to e-only subscriptions in various disciplines, so it is very important for researchers to participate.

Expect to see summary survey results published on the “Moving Beyond Paper” website at http://web.library.emory.edu/moving_beyond_paper/

Information on the first wave of the survey is at http://web.library.emory.edu/moving_beyond_paper/eJournals_Survey_crosstabs.pdf

If you have any questions or comments about this project, feel free to contact your subject librarian or contact the Serials Review Working Group at SERIALS-REVIEWS-WG-L@listserv.cc.EMORY.EDU.

**DOCUMENTS CLEAN UP**

A major shifting project has been undertaken on Level One in Government Documents. Every volume has been moved during this project—no easy task since the collection occupies almost three miles of shelf space! Although many titles are now being received in electronic form, there continue to be areas (e.g., congressional publications, statistics, etc.) that require print editions and so shifting remains necessary.

A few highlights of the reorganization are:

(1) All United Nations (i.e., GOV-UN) materials are now shelved together
(2) GOV-UK has been moved towards the back of the collection, preceding the United Nations materials rather than being in the middle of US Docs.
(3) Serial Set volumes that are available in duplicate formats will be placed with other Serial Set volumes that are already in the locked shelving; non-duplicated Serial Set volumes will come right after the locked shelving, so that all print Serial Set documents are shelved in the same area.
(4) The US Code and the Congressional Record will be moved from special locations and interfiled by Sudocs number (Y 1.2/5 and X1.1, respectively).

In addition to cleaning up the collection physically, the library is revising and adding bibliographic records for U.S. documents to EUCLID. So far 154,000 paper, 75,530 fiche, and almost 39,000 online documents have EUCLID records.

Government information is valuable and with better physical and bibliographic control, we hope you will find what you need. Come by and visit the collection on Level One and talk to your subject librarian about documents of interest to you and your students.
LEVEL 5 STORAGE

Materials with call numbers from the beginning of PJ to the end of PR are at the Storage Library until January 2007. However, document delivery is now available for these materials. Information on how to request Level 5 titles is available at http://web.library.emory.edu/services/stacks/archive/renovation/retrievals.html

The Level 5 Stack Tower conversion to compact shelving will increase shelving capacity in the Stack Tower in order to keep as much of the library's collection as possible on campus and accessible. Plans call for the renovation of one stack floor every two to three years, eventually increasing working capacity of the Stack Tower by 50% from 1.2 million to 1.8 million volumes. Level 5 work began May 30, 2006.

A special website detailing the project is at http://web.library.emory.edu/services/stacks/archive/renovation/ If you have additional questions about the project, retrieval services, your borrowing privileges, electronic resources, or storage, please contact us at WoodLibRenovation-L@listserv.emory.edu

CARTER WOODSON EXHIBIT

Watch for the upcoming exhibit of the Carter Woodson and Association for the Study of African American Life and History Library in the Schatten Gallery from Sept. 15-Dec. 20, 2006. The collection is drawn from the treasures of Emory’s growing African American collection in the Manuscript, Archives and Rare Book Library.

The Woodson and Association Library is among Emory’s most distinguished holdings. It contains exceedingly rare volumes, many privately published by African American authors and inscribed to Woodson. The library includes pro-slavery as well as anti-slavery texts; books on economics, literature, politics, art and culture; and books dealing with the history of Russia, India, and Europe as well as Africa, the Caribbean, and Latin America. It also includes many of the books Woodson published through Associated Publishers, Inc., the leading 20th-century publisher of books related to African American history and culture.

A catalog of the library will be published in conjunction with the exhibition. All proceeds from the sale of the catalog will be used to establish a fellowship to support research in the Woodson and Association Library at Emory University.

COMINGS & GOINGS

Rick Luce, new Vice Provost and Director of Libraries has arrived. Mr. Luce replaces Dr. Linda Matthews who has retired after a 35 year career at Emory. Rick comes to campus from Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico where he was research library director. At Los Alamos, Luce managed a world-class scientific research library with a $12.5 million budget that supported high tech information delivery to 4,000 Ph.D.s and 8,800 laboratory researchers. He forged regional, national and international public information and communication technology collaborations and co-organized the Berlin and Brazilian Declarations on Open Access. Luce was co-founder of the Open Archives Initiative to develop interoperable standards for author self-archiving systems and, as project leader for the Library Without Walls at Los Alamos, oversaw one of the world’s most advanced large-scale digital library implementations and the only U.S. Department of Energy-approved library user-facility center in the nation. Library without Walls supported 26 nationally prominent research organizations and 180,000 researchers. For his efforts Rick was awarded the 2005 Fellows Prize for Leadership at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the first ever awarded to a nonscientist.

Lest you think Rick Luce is all science you’ll be pleased to learn that he holds a bachelor’s degree in political science from the University of San Diego.
and a master of public administration degree from San Diego State University.

**Sala Shierling**, Librarian for Educational Studies and Psychology, has resigned to take care of her new baby boy. Sala was a frequent contributor to this newsletter and a widely respected instructor and promoter of information literacy. A search for her replacement is underway.

**LIBRARY AND COMPUTING SUPPORT (ECCS) CONTACTS:**

**GENERAL LIBRARIES**

**LIAISONS /LIBRARIANS**

Librarians are assigned to work with individual academic departments. They acquire research materials in the field and can assist faculty and students with instruction or research needs. Librarians also serve a liaison function for their departments and can provide general information about library news and services.

- **Carmelita Pickett** 7-2629 cnpicke@emory.edu
  African-American Studies Librarian
- **Liz Cooper** 7-0115 ecoope2@emory.edu
  Anthropology Librarian
- **Liz McBride** 7-6953 libemb@emory.edu
  African Studies and Sociology Librarian
- **Bill Holden** 7-0621 wholden@emory.edu
  LGBT Librarian
- **Rob O’Reilly** 7-6129 roreill@emory.edu

Coordinator of Electronic Data Services. Oversees electronic data collections and services. Emory’s representative to ICPSR.

- **Justin Otto** 7-0150 jotto@emory.edu
  Economics Librarian
- **Chris Palazzolo** 7-0143 cpalazz@emory.edu
  Political Science & International Documents Librarian
- **Nancy Reinhold** 7-0148 libngr@emory.edu
  Journalism
- **Betsey Patterson (acting)** 7-0179 librbp@emory.edu
  Educational Studies & Psychology Librarian
- **Sandra Still** 7-1061 libsjs@emory.edu
  Women’s Studies Librarian

**SERVICES**

- **Government Information**, 7-6880
- **Interlibrary Loan Services**, Margaret Ellingson, Coordinator. 7-6874 is the main service number. Margaret may be reached at 7-6893 or libmgw@emory.edu
- **Instruction & Reference Services**, Nancy Reinhold, Head. 7-6875 is the main service number. Contact Nancy at 7-0148 or libngr@emory.edu
- **Reserves**, Maurice York, Interim Reserves Coordinator at 7-0127 maurice.york@emory.edu.
- **Studies/Carrels**, Administrative Office, 7-6861.

**EMORY COLLEGE COMPUTING SUPPORT (ECCS)**

(ANTHROPOLOGY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY & SOCIOLOGY)

- **Jack Murray**, Desktop support, 7-4634
  (Educational Studies & Economics)
- **Derek Spransy**, Desktop Support, 7-8266,
- **Kim Culbertson**, Desktop Support, 7-8266,
- **Laura Pokalsky**, Desktop Support, 7-8266
Questions? Comments?

Contact Liz McBride, ISS Editor at 7-6953 pr
libemb@emory.edu

Back Issues

Electronic copies of back issues of Information for Social Sciences are now available at

http://web.library.emory.edu/subjects/socsci/issindex.html

Print copies of back issues may also be available. Requests should go to Liz McBride, libemb@emory.edu or 7-6953.