

Citation Searching with Web of Science

Web of Science (WoS) is a citation database with content from the most-cited journals in the Sciences, Humanities, and Social Sciences. It includes the Social Science Citation Index (1956-) which indexes references in articles from over 3,000 leading journals. Citation indexes are used to track citations to specific publications and map research fields.

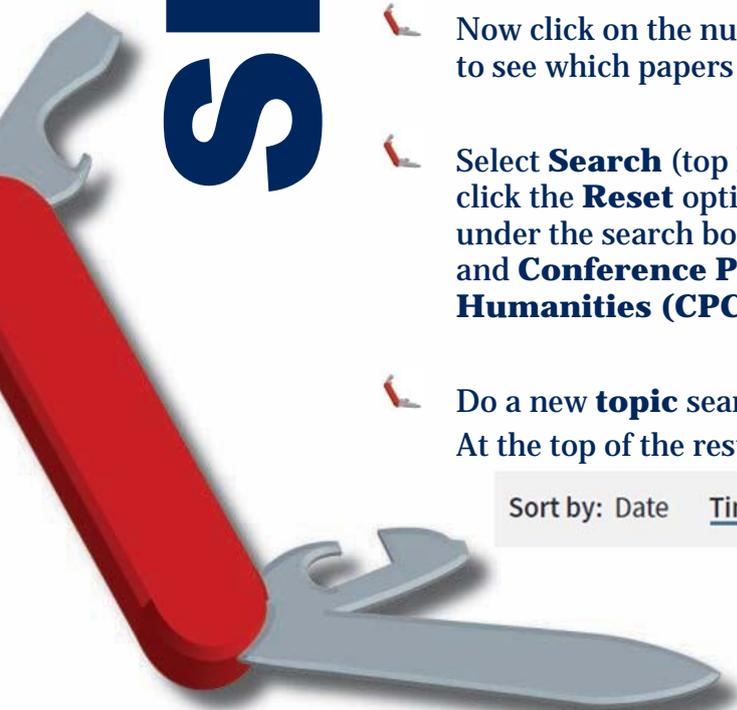
During this short task you will learn how to: search for citations to a specific article, find the most cited articles on a research topic, map a research topic across different journals, find an author, and see what journals are highly ranked in a subject area.

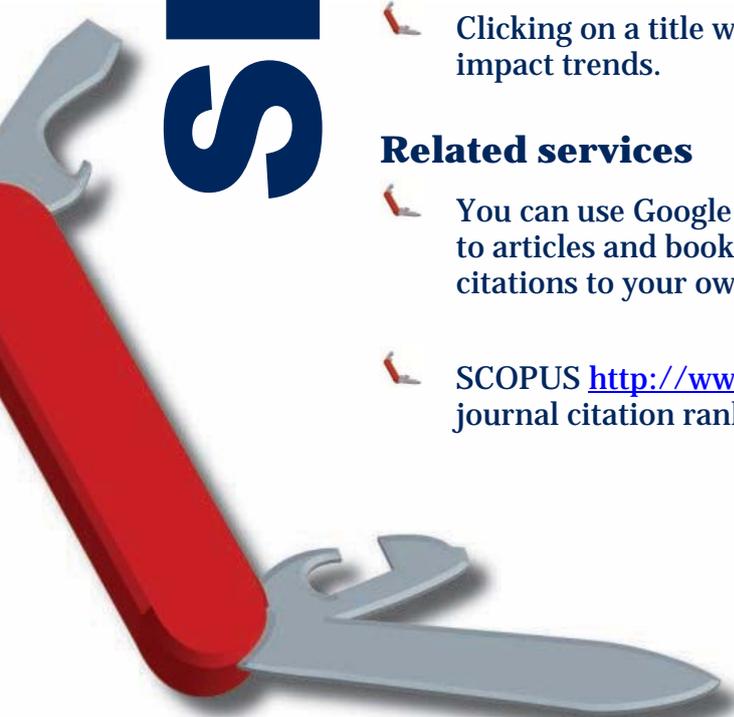
- ✂ Go to **SOLO** <http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk> and type **Web of Science** in the search box.
- ✂ If necessary select **Databases** from the **Resource Type** menu on the left.
- ✂ Click Online Access to access **Web of Science**.
- ✂ When on the homepage make sure it says you are searching **Web of Science Core Collection**

Select a database

- ✂ Search for this reference using significant words from the article title as a topic search combined with the author's name in the format **Woods N***
Woods, N. (2008) 'Whose aid? Whose influence? China, emerging donors and the silent revolution in development assistance'. *International Affairs*, 84(6), pp. 1205-1221
Tip: Search for a couple of words from the title in the first box then add a box and change the drop down at the end from 'Topic' to 'Author' to put in the author details.
- ✂ Now click on the number next to **Times Cited** (to the right of the result) to see which papers in the database have cited that article.
- ✂ Select **Search** (top left) to return to the Web of Science search screen and click the **Reset** option underneath the search bars. Under **More Settings** under the search box make sure only the **Social Science Citation Index and Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)** are selected.
- ✂ Do a new **topic** search for **monetary union**
At the top of the results, change the Sort by from **Date** to **Times Cited**.

Sort by: Date Times Cited Usage Count Relevance More ▼





Research students'
SKILLS Toolkit

- ✂ On the right side select **Analyze Results**
Choose **Source Titles** from the list of options on the left. You should now see which highly cited journals publish the most articles on this topic.
Try experimenting with the other ranking and display options.
- ✂ Click the **Web of Science logo** to get back to the home page.
- ✂ Try to find papers by Professor David Gellner. Once you have a list of articles written by this academic click **Create citation report** on the right side to see a breakdown of what he has published and the number of times his work has been cited.
- ✂ Go to **SOLO** <http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk> and type **Journal Citation Reports** in the search box.
- ✂ If necessary select **Databases** from the **Resource Type** menu on the left.
- ✂ Click Online Access to access **Journal Citation Reports**.
- ✂ Choose to **Browse by Journal** and on the left hand menu under **Select Edition** make sure only the box **SSCI** is ticked. You will need to scroll down the left hand options to click **Submit**.
- ✂ On the left hand menu under **Select Categories**, select a subject area closest to your own.
- ✂ This lists the journals in your subject by **Impact Factor**. This is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past two years have been cited in the JCR year and is a standard measure for comparing journals.
- ✂ Clicking on a title will give you more citation measures including recent impact trends.

Related services

- ✂ You can use Google Scholar <http://scholar.google.co.uk/> to find citations to articles and books and the new Google Scholar Citations to track citations to your own publications: <http://scholar.google.com/citations>.
- ✂ SCOPUS <http://www.scopus.com/> includes citations to articles and journal citation rankings (but not for all social science subjects).