

CITATION TRACKING CITINGS AND SIGHTINGS

by Phyllis Holman Weisbard

Good news on the “cited reference” front: the pioneer cited reference source ISI (Web of Knowledge/Web of Science) is no longer the main game in town for tracking forward the influence of a journal article by finding out where it is cited. This is good for women’s studies scholars, since the Web of Science (WOS) approach has always been a decidedly flawed tool for the field.

Since WOS is so well accepted, however, it’s good to understand a bit about how it works before moving on to the newer citation trackers. Bear with me: this is subtle and technical, but I’ll try to make it understandable. WOS is made up of three databases: Science Citation Index (SCI) does full indexing of 6,650 “major journals” from 1900 through the present; Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), full indexing of over 1,950 journals plus “selected, relevant items from over 3,300 of the world’s leading scientific and technical journals” from 1956 through the present; and Arts & Humanities Citation (A&HCI) Index, full coverage of 1,160 journals and “selected, relevant items from over 6,800 major science and social science journals” from 1975 through the present.

The first use of WOS, therefore, is as a straightforward resource leading to the indexed articles. These indexes can be searched separately or together. Most women’s studies topics are best searched across SSCI and A&HCI together, because although SSCI includes women’s studies among the “disciplines covered,” there’s nothing explicit about women’s studies in the comparable list for A&HCI — yet we know that many women’s studies journals exist in the arts and humanities and that women/gender-related articles are frequently published in other arts and humanities journals as well. Leaving out SCI is helpful when one is interested in the social aspects of contraceptives, breast cancer, and other women’s health topics, when inclusion of purely scientific/medical articles in a results list will just be confounding. However, WOS is an incomplete resource for women’s studies topics because it does not index numerous important women’s studies journals, among them *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, *Feminist Media Studies*, *Journal of Feminist Family Therapy*, *Politics & Gender*, *NWSA Journal/Feminist Formations*, *Gender in Management*, *Gender & Language*, *Gender & History*, *Yale Journal of Law and Feminism* (or most other law reviews focusing on women/gender/feminism), *Women & Performance*, *Women in Judaism*, and *Women’s Studies Quarterly*.¹ Since we have better tools, such as the

database Women’s Studies International, for capturing women’s studies publishing, this gap in WOS coverage is mainly of passing annoyance (as in, “Gee, why don’t they include these journals?”).

But the “power” built into WOS that I wish to describe in detail is that it traces forward where a particular article has been cited. For example: you are interested in how often and where Anne McClintock’s article “Family Feuds: Gender, Nationalism, and the Family,” *Feminist Review* vol. 44 (Summer 1993), pp. 61–80, has been cited to date. *Feminist Review* is one of the journals indexed by WOS. Here’s how to run that search, which is illustrated in **Figure A**:

- [1] Select the Web of Science tab from the Web of Knowledge opening screen.
- [2] Select its “Cited Reference Search” tab.
- [3] Deselect SCI and leave SSCI and A&HCI checked.
- [4] Enter the bibliographic information about the article, paying attention to the WOS format, and click on “Search.”

Figure A

Figure B shows that WOS finds various hits corresponding to the article in question. Select them all, and click on “Finish Search.” WOS now displays 78 items citing the

Citation Tracking

Figure B

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM

All Databases | Select a Database | Web of Science | Additional Resources

Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | Search History | Marked List (0)

Web of Science®

<< Back to previous

Cited Reference Search. Find the articles that cite a person's work
Step 2 of 2: Select cited references and click "Finish Search."
 Select the references for which you wish to see the citing articles, then click the "Finish Search" button.
 Hint: Look for cited reference variants (sometimes different pages of the same article are cited or papers are cited incorrectly)

CITED REFERENCE INDEX
 References: 1 - 11 of 11

Select Page | Select All | Clear All

Finish Search

Select	Cited Author	Cited Work [SHOW EXPANDED TITLES]	Year	Volume	Page	Article ID	Citing Articles **	View Record
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44			2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	19		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	60		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	61		65	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	62		4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	63		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	64		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	66		2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	70		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV	1993	44	77		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLINTOCK A	FEMINIST REV SUM	1993				1	

Select Page | Select All | Clear All

Finish Search

McClintock article, as recent as in the latest issue (vol. 16, no. 4, 2010) of *GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies* (see Figure C), as displayed at UW–Madison, including “Find-It” links to availability of the items on that campus.

Figure C

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM

All Databases | Select a Database | Web of Science | Additional Resources

Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | Search History | Marked List (0)

Web of Science®

<< Back to previous

Results Cited Author(McClintock A*) AND Cited Work(Feminist Rev*) AND Cited Year(1993)
 Timespan: All Years, Database(SOC, ABAC)

Results: 78

Refine Results

Search within results for

Subject Areas

- Humanities (24)
- Geography (12)
- Sociology (10)
- Political Science (8)
- History (7)
- more options / values...

Document Types

- Article (87)
- Proceedings Paper (6)
- Review (4)
- Editorial Material (1)
- more options / values...

Authors

Publication Years

Institutions

Funding Agencies

Languages

1. Title: "CHECK ME OUT" Queer Encounters in Shaul Wale's Chic Point: Fashion for Israeli Checkpoints
 Author(s) Hosheng QZ
 Source: *GLQ: A JOURNAL OF LESBIAN AND GAY STUDIES* Volume 16 Issue 4 Pages: 577-587 Published 2010
 Times Cited 0
[Find It](#)

2. Title: The Family Is Worthy of Being Rebuilt: Perceptions of the Jewish Family in Mandate Palestine, 1918-1948
 Author(s) Riaz T
 Source: *JOURNAL OF FAMILY HISTORY* Volume 35 Issue 4 Pages: 395-415 Published OCT 2010
 Times Cited 0
[Find It](#)

3. Title: Twisted Materialism FROM PEACE TO VIOLENCE
 Author(s) Gentry CE
 Source: *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS* Volume 11 Issue 2 Pages: 235-252 Published 2009
 Times Cited 0
[Find It](#)

4. Title: Creating citizens through play: the role of leisure in Indonesian nation-building
 Author(s) Moser S
 Source: *SOCIAL & CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY* Volume 11 Issue 1 Pages: 53-73 Published 2010
 Times Cited 0
[Find It](#)

5. Title: UNDERGROUND VOICES, VIOLENCE IGNORED: Discourse, political violence and gender in the Rettig and Valech Reports
 Author(s) Viteri H
 Source: *LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW* Volume 44 Issue 3 Pages: 58-+ Published 2009
 Times Cited 0
[Find It](#)

However, this cited reference search is only looking for citings within journals indexed by WOS. In other words, every single one of these 78 citings is to an article in a journal indexed by WOS. If the McClintock article has been cited in any journals that aren't indexed by WOS — or in a book — you won't find out about those from the WOS Cited Reference Search. The McClintock article has, in fact,

been cited in such journals (e.g., in “Furies’ and ‘Die-hards’: Women and Irish Republicanism in the Early Twentieth Century,” by Louise Ryan, *Gender & History* vol. 11, no. 2, July 1999, pp. 256–275; and in “Women on the Frontlines: Rethinking War Narratives Post 9-11,” by Lorraine Dowler, *GeoJournal* vol. 58, nos.2–3, 2002, pp. 159–165), as well as in several books, among them *Race and Ethnicity in Latin America* (1997), *Feminist Methodologies for International Relations* (2006), and *Purifying Empire: Obscenity and the Politics of Moral Regulation in Britain, India and Australia* (just published in 2010). In terms of assessing the impact of women's studies scholarship, being cited in a book is as important as being cited in a journal article. And knowing about citings within some but not all academic journals due to the vagaries of indexing choices of a particular database leaves a lot to be desired.

Figure D

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM

All Databases | Select a Database | Web of Science | Additional Resources

Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | Search History | Marked List (0)

Web of Science®

Cited Reference Search. Find the articles that cite a person's work
Step 1: Enter the author's name, the work's source, and/or publication year.

Cited Author:
 Example: O'Brian C* OR OBrian C*

Cited Work:
 Example: Feminist Med*
 Example: J Comput Appl Math*
 journal abbreviation list

Cited Year(s):
 Example: 1943 or 1943-1945

It also is possible using the Cited Reference Search feature to find cited references to *some* individual articles from journals that aren't indexed by WOS, and to *some* books. This is most likely only in instances where someone publishing in one of the indexed journals has cited these works, thus bringing them into the WOS orbit.² For instance,

Figure E

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM Take the next step

Web of Science®

Cited Work List

Use the Browse feature to locate cited works to add to your query.

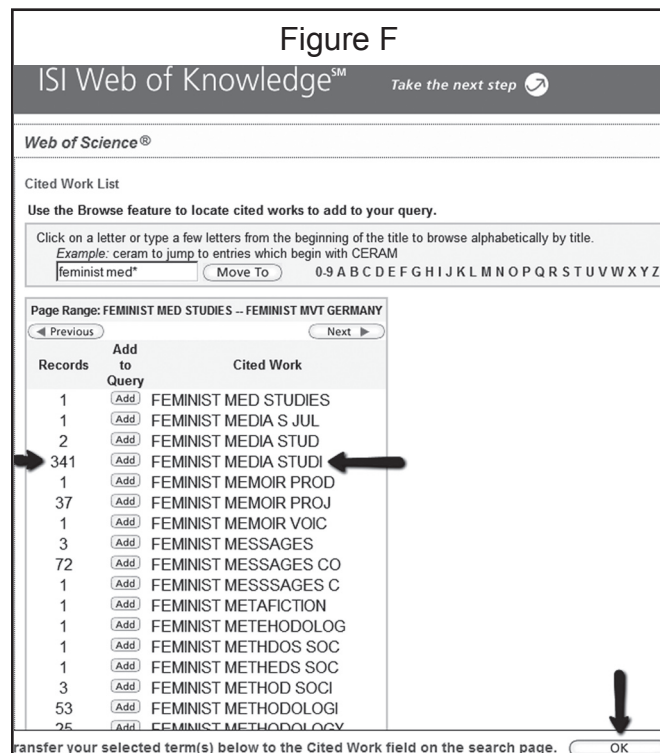
Click on a letter or type a few letters from the beginning of the title to browse alphabetically by title.
 Example: ceram to jump to entries which begin with CERAM

feminist med* 0 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Back to top

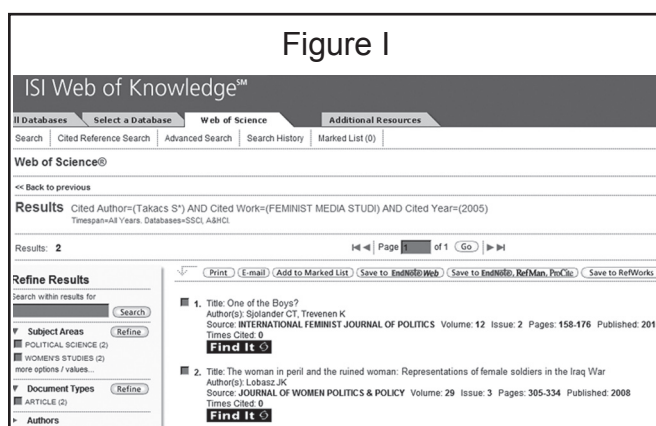
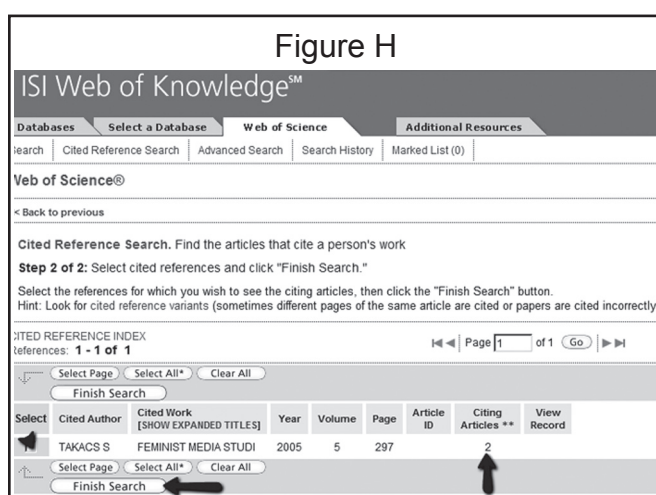
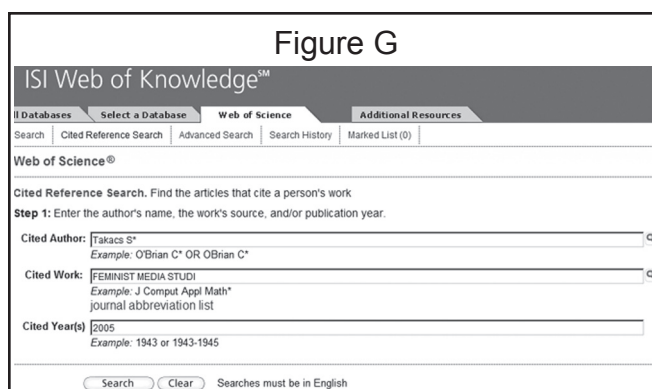
“Jessica Lynch and the Regeneration of American Identity and Power Post-9/11,” by Stacy Takacs, was published in *Feminist Media Studies* (v. 5, no. 3, 2005, pp. 297–310). As

mentioned above, *Feminist Media Studies* is not indexed by WOS. Nevertheless, searching for this specific citation is possible: Start with “Cited Reference Search” (Figure D); click on the icon to invoke the “Cited Work List” to find the correct abbreviation for the publication name. Then (Figure E), search for the beginning of the publication name (feminist med*), and click “Move To.” Note the probable abbreviation “Feminist media studi”) (Figure F), and add it to the search.



Back on the “Cited Reference Search” screen (Figure G), fill out the author and date. Note that there are two citing articles for this citation (Figure H). Select the citation and click on “Finish Search.” As you can see in Figure I, WOS now displays the two citations citing the Takacs article, one each from *Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy* and *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. As with the McClintock example, both of these journals are themselves indexed by WOS, but we don’t know where else Takacs might have been cited.

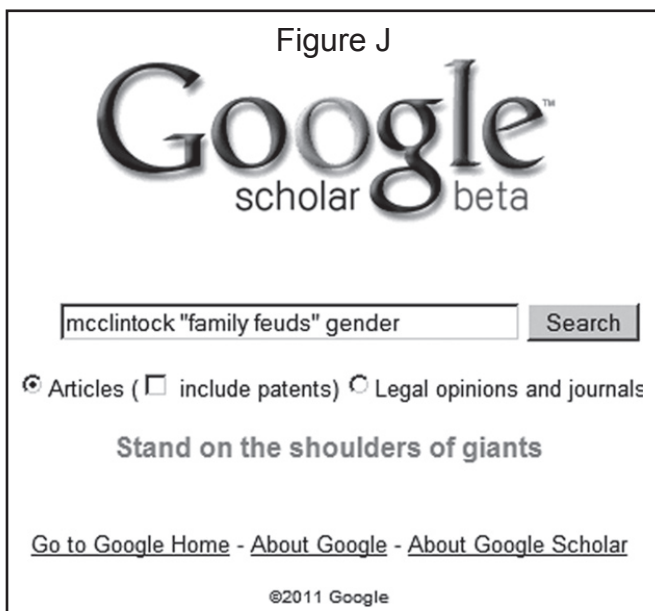
In summary, there are several defects in relying on WOS to follow citations forward. First, WOS looks for the citation trail only within the journals indexed in its database; second, WOS does not track books citing indexed articles. This means that if, for example, you’ve published in *Signs*, *Sex Roles*, *Feminist Studies*, *Feminism & Psychology*, *Social Politics*, or *Tulsa Studies in Women’s Literature*, your influence will be



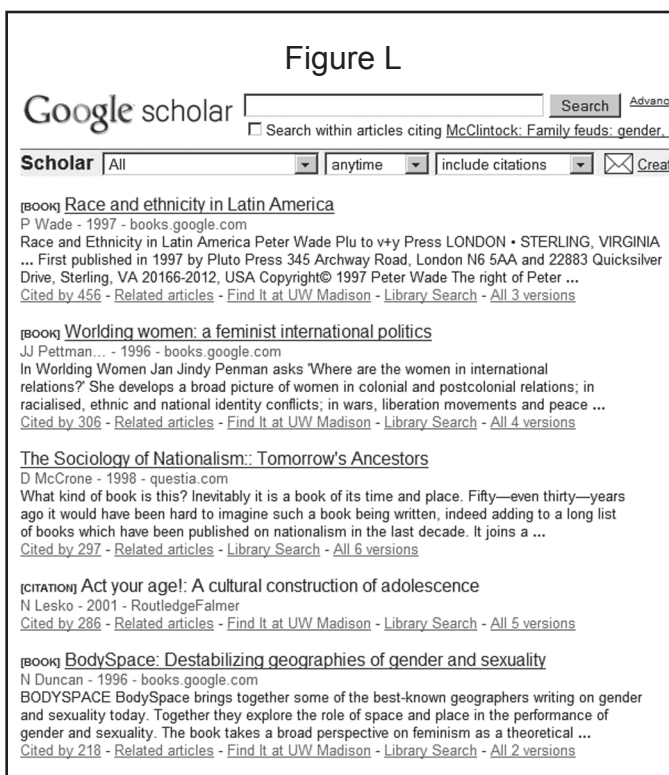
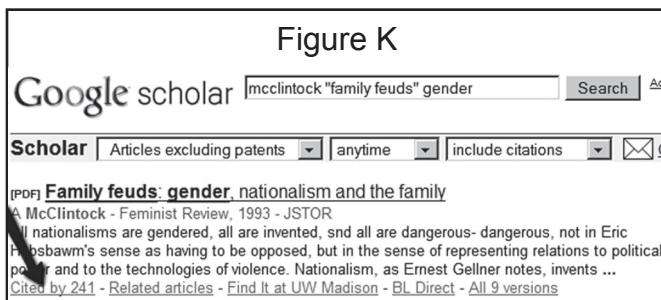
reasonably well tracked by WOS, but not if you’ve published in or been cited in *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, *Feminist Media Studies*, *NWSA Journal/Feminist Formations*, *Women’s Studies Quarterly*, or the other journals mentioned above — or in most books. Other problems: new journals, such as *Girlhood Studies*, take a long time to get established enough to the point where WOS will even consider them; and if someone cites your research in a newspaper account or extols your work in a blog posting, it is ignored by WOS.³

If you have ever prepared a tenure dossier and despaired of finding a way to highlight the significance of your work, take heart. Google Scholar — and, to a lesser extent, several other database vendors — to the rescue!

Let's take the two examples above — the articles by McClintock and by Takacs — and compare the results obtainable in WOS (78 citations for McClintock and 2 for Takacs) to those we can find using Google Scholar:



First, go to Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com>) and enter the author's last name and enough words from the article title to identify the article; see **Figure J** for McClintock. Click on "Search." Locate the entry for the article in question, note the number "Cited by," and click on that link; see **Figure K**. ("Find It at UW Madison" will only appear from UW Madison searches. Other campuses may have a similar configuration for Google Scholar.) Google Scholar finds 241 instances of citations to McClintock's article; the first ones are in **Figure L**. A similar procedure for the Takacs article results in 15 hits.



Cited books also get fuller treatment in Google Scholar. For example, WOS finds 91 citations of Michael Kimmel's important study *The Gendered Society* (Oxford University Press, 2000), but Google Scholar retrieves a whopping 517.

While Google Scholar casts the widest net, many database vendors also now include some form of forward citation tracking. EBSCO has added a "times cited in this database" link to some articles in some EBSCO products (SocIndex, CINAHL Plus), which duplicates the WOS procedure of relating one article solely to articles in that database or from a particular vendor. CSA (e.g., *Sociological Abstracts*) seems to do the same thing, providing a "Cited by" link for some items, leading to other items also within that same database. Proquest (e.g., Proquest Research Library) does better. Using "Cited by" as its indicator, it seems to include both material indexed in a Proquest database, including *Dissertations & Theses*, and material elsewhere. Like EBSCO and CSA, Proquest tracks only some of the items in its databases (or perhaps the others have not been cited anywhere). Forward citation tracking within these databases can be a convenient way of finding additional material on a given subject, but at this stage it is insufficient for comprehensive retrieval. This is an area of rapid change, however. Watch for further development of citation tracking in databases and "discovery tools" such as Summon or Primo.⁴

Notes

1. Woe unto anyone who searches for a journal with an apostrophe in its name; the search will fail. In other words, search for *Women's Studies International Forum* as *Womens Studies International Forum*.

2. I could not make this work for sample articles from *Journal of Lesbian Studies* or *Journal of Feminist Family Therapy*, as neither is in the Cited Work list. And the abbreviation for book titles in the Cited Work list is a bit arcane, e.g., FEMINIST ACAD CREATI for *Feminist Academics: Creative Agents for Change*.

3. In fact, Stacy Takacs' article on Jessica Lynch was mentioned in several blog posts after it was reprinted in the anthology *Why We Fought: America's Wars in Film and History*, Peter C. Rollins & John E. O'Connor, eds. (University Press of Kentucky, 2008).

4. These are tools that allow for easy searching across multiple platforms and products.

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Women's Studies Consortium University of Wisconsin System



The UWS Women's Studies Consortium works to ensure the continued development of Women's Studies in the UW System, to maintain a national prominence in the field, and to create a unique inter-institutional model for educational innovation. The Consortium serves as the formal organization of the fourteen campus-based Women's Studies programs and UW Extension, as well as the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian and the Women & Science Program.

The Consortium focuses on initiatives in instruction, research, outreach, library resource development and international programs; encourages all the UW System Women's Studies programs to fulfill central goals of the mission of the University, leading to the continued growth and development of education by, for, and about women in the State of Wisconsin; offers, through its Women's Studies programs, approximately 300 courses to a total of over 8,000 students yearly; and promotes communication and collaboration among the System's Women's Studies departments, programs, research centers, faculty members and scholars.

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