

**THE CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPACT OF NON-SOURCE ITEMS  
IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES – A PILOT STUDY OF TWO POLITICAL  
SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS IN GERMANY**

DISSERTATION

zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

**Doctor philosophiae (Dr. phil.)**

im Fach Bibliotheks- und Informationswissenschaft

eingereicht

an der Philosophischen Fakultät I

der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

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Datum der Disputation: 21.07.2014

## **Abstract**

Publications that are not indexed by Web of Science or Scopus are named “non-source items”. These have so far been neglected by most bibliometric analyses. The central issue of this study is to investigate the publication and citation characteristics of items in the social sciences with special attention to non-source items of all document types. By analyzing the publications of two top-ranking political science university departments in Germany, this study explores the effect of the inclusion of non-source items in bibliometric evaluations in the social sciences, and answers the following three research questions:

RQ1: What are the characteristics of publications in political science?

a. How is the publication behavior of political scientists in Germany?

Two main communication networks in the publication patterns of German political scientists are distinguished in this study. The significant local communication network covers monographs and regionally oriented journals that are mainly written in German. Its importance has slightly decreased over time. On the other hand, the relatively smaller international one, which covers international peer reviewed journals and international conference papers in English, increased its volume slightly. The modern-type institute and younger political scientists have more internationally-oriented publication behaviors, and thus would benefit in an evaluation from an international perspective. The average impact of source items in this study was found to be higher than the average impact in political science.

b. What are the characteristics of highly cited items in political science?

The results of this study confirm that highly cited items in political science are authored by more researchers on average and have lower shares of self-citations than non-highly-cited items as shown in previous studies in natural sciences. However, the highly cited items are not cited by more foreign researchers as a previous study.

c. Is political science in Germany a locally-oriented field?

Until 2007 political science in Germany remained locally orientated in substance, but an initial increase of its international orientation can already be observed. A growing degree of international orientation in this field can be expected as time elapses.

RQ2: What are the characteristics and impact of non-source items in political science?

a. What are the characteristics of non-source items in political science?

Compared to source items, non-source items are more often written in German than in English, and are the predominant publication type for most of all researchers. However, non-source items, especially those in German, are cited less in Web of Science and attract fewer citations from other countries compared to source items.

b. How would the inclusion of non-source items affect the results of bibliometric evaluations? Even though the increase caused by non-source items in numbers of publications is massive, the additional publications do not lead to an increase in the average citation rates and h-indices to a concordant amount. The impact of non-source items is systematically underestimated in this study due to the missing “non-source citations” in Web of Science. A more comprehensive bibliometric citation database in the social sciences is necessary for a better quality of evaluations in the social sciences. In addition, an estimation method to investigate the comprehensive citation record beyond Web of Science is proposed in this study, and implies that the inclusion of non-source items could increase citations. Overall speaking, the influence of non-source items cannot be underestimated in bibliometric evaluations.

RQ3: How to include non-source items into bibliometric evaluation in political science?

a. What is a suitable coverage of bibliometric databases in political science?

Another regional citation database to supplement the international citation databases is needed for political science in Germany. Two solutions to achieve the national citation coverage in political science are suggested in this study. One approach is adding citation links in the existing German social science literature information system (SOLIS); the other one is to build up a national political science citation database including all *books*, *edited books*, *book chapters*, and *journal articles* of German political scientists.

b. Are there alternatives to standard evaluation methods in political science?

In this study, the suggested evaluation method for German political scientists and institutes takes into account both publication-based and citation-based indicators. For productivity, only peer reviewed *books*, *edited books*, *ISI journal articles*, *non-ISI journal articles*, and *book chapters* are counted and weighted scores are given to them. The citation-based indicators are

calculated from both international and local citation databases by weighted scores according to the distribution of average citation numbers of all evaluated targets.

In short, the results of this study show that non-source items should be included in bibliometric evaluations, regardless of their impact or the citations from them. The demand for a more comprehensive coverage of bibliometric databases in the social sciences for a higher quality of evaluations is shown. The author proposes several approaches to investigate the impact of non-source items in political science and suggests an alternative to evaluate German political scientists according to their publication and citation patterns. The empirical findings of this study can serve as valuable information to investigators of the social sciences. However, further empirical studies in different fields are needed, due to the significant heterogeneity among fields in the social sciences.

Keywords: non-source items; research evaluation; citation analysis; social sciences; bibliometrics; political science

## **Zusammenfassung**

Publikationen, die nicht in Web of Science bzw. Scopus indexiert sind, werden als sogenannte „non-source items“ bezeichnet. Bisher wurden sie in bibliometrischen Studien vernachlässigt. Das zentrale Anliegen dieser Studie ist die Untersuchung der Publikations- und Zitationscharakteristika von Dokumenten in den Sozialwissenschaften unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von *non-source items*, unabhängig vom jeweiligen Dokumenttyp. Indem die Publikationen zweier führender deutscher politikwissenschaftlicher Universitätsinstitute ausgewertet werden, werden die Auswirkungen der Berücksichtigung von *non-source items* in bibliometrischen Evaluationen in den Sozialwissenschaften untersucht und die folgenden drei Forschungsfragen beantwortet:

FF1: Was sind die Charakteristika von Publikationen in den Politikwissenschaften?

a. Wie gestaltet sich das Publikationsverhalten deutscher Politikwissenschaftler?

Zwei wesentliche Netzwerke der Kommunikation werden unterschieden. Das beachtliche lokale Netzwerk, bestehend aus Monographien und regional ausgerichteten Zeitschriften, deren Sprache überwiegend Deutsch ist. Die Vorherrschaft dieses Netzwerkes hat im Laufe der Zeit geringfügig abgenommen. Andererseits gibt es ein vergleichsweise kleineres internationales Netzwerk, das von internationalen Zeitschriften mit Peer Review und internationalen Konferenzbeiträgen in englischer Sprache charakterisiert ist. Das Volumen dieses Netzwerkes hat sich in der Vergangenheit leicht ausgedehnt. Zukunftsorientierte Institute und jüngere Politikwissenschaftler weisen international ausgerichtetes Publikationsverhalten auf und würden daher von einer Evaluation aus internationaler Perspektive profitieren. Es konnte ermittelt werden, dass der durchschnittliche Impact der untersuchten Publikationen höher ist als der Durchschnitt im jeweiligen Fach.

b. Was sind die Charakteristika hochzitatierter Publikationen der Politikwissenschaft?

Die vorliegende Arbeit bestätigt, dass hochzitierte Artikel in der Politikwissenschaft durchschnittlich von mehr Autoren verfasst werden und durchschnittlich weniger Selbstzitationen aufweisen als nicht-hochzitierte Artikel, was bereits in anderen Studien für die Naturwissenschaften gezeigt werden konnte. Im Gegensatz zu diesen erhalten hochzitierte Publikationen ihre Zitationen nicht primär von Forschern aus dem Ausland.

c. Ist Politikwissenschaft ein lokal orientiertes Feld?

Bis 2007 blieb Politikwissenschaft im Wesentlichen lokal ausgerichtet, allerdings kann bereits eine beginnende internationale Ausrichtung festgestellt werden. Es wird erwartet, dass der Grad dieser internationalen Ausrichtung mit der Zeit zunehmen wird.

FF2: Was sind Charakteristika von *non-source-items* und wie ist deren Impact in der Politikwissenschaft?

a. Was sind Charakteristika von *non-source items* in der Politikwissenschaft?

Verglichen mit *source items* sind *non-source items* öfter in deutscher als in englischer Sprache verfasst und sie bilden den vorherrschenden Publikationstyp für die meisten Forscher. *Non-source items*, besonders deutsche, werden weniger in Web of Science zitiert und erlangen weniger Zitationen aus dem Ausland - anders als *source items*.

b. Wie würde sich die Berücksichtigung von *non-source items* in bibliometrischen Evaluationen auswirken?

Obwohl die Zunahme an Publikationen durch *non-source items* sehr groß ist, bedingen die zusätzlichen Publikationen keinen vergleichbar großen Zuwachs in den durchschnittlichen Zitationsraten und h-Indizes. Der Impact von *non-source items* wird in dieser Studie systematisch unterschätzt aufgrund der nicht vorhandenen *non-source citations* in Web of Science. Eine umfangreichere bibliometrische Zitationsdatenbank ist notwendig, um qualitativ bessere Evaluationen in den Sozialwissenschaften zu ermöglichen. Des Weiteren wird eine Schätzmethode für die Zitationen außerhalb des Web of Science vorgeschlagen. Der Einfluss von *non-source items* darf in bibliometrischen Evaluationen nicht unterschätzt werden.

FF3: Wie können *non-source items* in bibliometrische Evaluation eingeschlossen werden?

a. Was wäre ein angemessener Abdeckungsgrad einer bibliometrischen Datenbank für die Politikwissenschaft?

In Deutschland wird eine regionale Zitationsdatenbank für Politikwissenschaft benötigt, um die internationalen Datenbanken zu ergänzen. Es werden zwei Lösungen vorgeschlagen um eine höhere nationale Zitationsabdeckung in der Politikwissenschaft zu erreichen. Eine Möglichkeit ist es Zitationsbeziehungen zum deutschen sozialwissenschaftlichen

Literaturinformationssystem (SOLIS) hinzuzufügen, eine andere Möglichkeit besteht darin, eine nationale politikwissenschaftliche Zitationsdatenbank aufzubauen, die alle Monographien, Sammelbände, Buchkapitel und Zeitschriftenartikel deutscher Politikwissenschaftler beinhaltet.

b. Gibt es Alternativen zu Standardevaluationsmethoden in der Politikwissenschaft?

Die hier vorgeschlagene Evaluationsmethode für deutsche Politikwissenschaftler und politikwissenschaftliche Einrichtungen berücksichtigt sowohl publikationsbasierte als auch zitationsbasierte Indikatoren. Hinsichtlich der Produktivität werden nur Monographien mit Peer Review, Monographien (Herausgeberschaft), ISI Zeitschriftenartikel, nicht-ISI Zeitschriftenartikel und Buchkapitel mit gewichteten Werten gezählt. Die zitationsbasierten Indikatoren werden sowohl aus internationalen als auch lokalen Zitationsdatenbanken berechnet, jeweils nach gewichteten Werten hinsichtlich der Verteilung der Zitationen in den Referenzpublikationen.

Kurz gefasst lässt sich festhalten, dass non-source items in bibliometrischen Evaluationen berücksichtigt werden sollten, unabhängig von ihrem Impact oder ihrer Zitationen. Eine umfassendere Zitationsdatenbank ist notwendig, um qualitativ hochwertige Evaluationen in den Sozialwissenschaften zu ermöglichen. Die Autorin schlägt verschiedene Möglichkeiten vor, den Impact von non-source items in der Politikwissenschaft zu untersuchen und macht einen Vorschlag zur alternativen Evaluation basierend auf Publikations- und Zitationsmustern. Die Strukturen der hier erörterten Formel, Datenbank und des Evaluationssystems können gleichermaßen in anderen sozialwissenschaftlichen Disziplinen angewendet werden. Allerdings sind weitere empirische Untersuchungen in anderen Disziplinen notwendig, um die entsprechenden Faktoren und Werte bestimmen zu können, da die Disziplinen stark heterogen sind.

Schlagwörter: non-source items; Forschungsevaluation; Zitationsanalyse; Sozialwissenschaften; Bibliometrie; Politikwissenschaft

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## Abbreviations

<b>A&amp;HCI</b>	Arts & Humanities Citation Index
<b>AHRC</b>	Arts and Humanities Research Council
<b>ANOVA</b>	Analysis of variance
<b>ANR</b>	French National Research Agency (Agence Nationale de la Recherche)
<b>BKCI</b>	Book Citation Index
<b>BRIC</b>	Brazil, Russia, India and China
<b>CHE</b>	Centre for Higher Education (Centrum für Hochschulentwicklung)
<b>CPCI</b>	Conference Proceedings Citation Index
<b>CPP/FCSm</b>	Citations Per Publication/ Mean Field Citation Score
<b>CRISTin</b>	Current Research Information System in Norway
<b>CSA</b>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<b>CSIC</b>	Spanish Scientific Research Council (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)
<b>CSSCI</b>	Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index
<b>CV</b>	Curriculum Vitae
<b>DEST</b>	Australian Department of Education, Science and Training
<b>DFG</b>	German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft)
<b>ESF</b>	European Social Fund
<b>ESRC</b>	Economic and Social Research Council
<b>GESIS</b>	GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften)
<b>HCI</b>	Highly Cited Items
<b>HERO</b>	Higher Education & Research Opportunities
<b>h-index</b>	Hirsch- Index
<b>ISBN</b>	International Standard Book Number
<b>ISI</b>	Institute of Scientific Information
<b>ISSN</b>	International Standard Serial Number
<b>JCR</b>	Journal Citation Reports
<b>KB</b>	Competence Centre for Bibliometrics for the German Science System (Kompetenzzentrum Bibliometrie)
<b>NWO</b>	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek)

<b>PR</b>	Peer-reviewed
<b>RAE</b>	Research Assessment Exercise
<b>SD</b>	Standard Deviation
<b>SOLIS</b>	Social Science Literature Information System (Sozialwissenschaftliches Literaturinformationssystem)
<b>SQL</b>	Structured Query Language
<b>SSCI</b>	Social Science Citation Index
<b>THCI</b>	Taiwan Humanities Citation Index
<b>TSSCI</b>	Taiwan Social Sciences Citation Index
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>VABB-SHW</b>	Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities (Vlaams Academisch Bibliografisch Bestand voor de Sociale en Humane Wetenschappen)
<b>VUB</b>	Vrije Universiteit Brussel

#### Country Code

<b>AUT</b>	Austria
<b>CHE</b>	Switzerland
<b>CHN</b>	China
<b>DEU</b>	Germany
<b>GBR</b>	United Kingdom
<b>NLD</b>	Netherlands
<b>NOR</b>	Norway
<b>SWE</b>	Sweden
<b>USA</b>	United States of America

#### Language Code

<b>CR</b>	Croatian
<b>EN</b>	English
<b>GE</b>	German
<b>NO</b>	Norwegian
<b>SP</b>	Spanish



# **1. Introduction**

## ***1.1 Problem area***

With the large increase in research projects and funding throughout the world in recent years, the funding agencies of both governmental and private sources have taken greater interest in evaluating the effect of their funding and tracing the influence of research results. There are multiple ways to assess the impact of research on an individual, project, institutional, or national level, depending on its purpose. The amount of funding spent on research or outputs published by researchers can be used to evaluate the research. Quantitative approaches, such as bibliometric analyses, or qualitative approaches, such as interviews or peer reviews, are both frequently adopted as a part of the evaluation.

Lately, the quantitative, i.e., bibliometric, methods are accepted in evaluations with increasing frequency, especially in the natural sciences, for their seemingly objective and time-saving nature. Bibliometric methods are applied to three different fields: the micro level of evaluating individuals for department management, the meso level of university ranking for academic monitoring, and the macro level of the investigation of international cooperation/competition for research policy making. Even though the application of bibliometric methods is more popular and adequate in the natural sciences, the possibilities of applying such techniques in the social sciences should be explored (Glänzel & Schoepflin, 1999; van Leeuwen, 2006). Besides, bibliometric methods for monitoring research performance in the social sciences should explicitly consider the heterogeneity of publication and citation behaviors in these disciplines (Nederhof, 2006).

Natural science and social sciences have dissimilar publication and citation behaviors, especially due to the difference in subjects and methodologies of their research. According to Huang and Chang (2008), even though the border between these two fields may change over time, natural science disciplines focus on natural objects and phenomena while social science disciplines focus on human behaviors and activities. Moreover, natural science works more with rational and logical reasoning, but social sciences are more about intuition, imagination, and figures. In other words, the natural sciences, being regarded as “‘hard sciences’”, are seen to be better organized and structured to develop knowledge than the ‘soft sciences’”, like sociology and other social sciences (Price, 1970; Najman & Hewitt, 2003, p. 63).

The publication and citation behaviors are the main factors influencing the coverage of bibliometric databases in the social sciences, since the communication channels differ among disciplines. Social scientists focus more on issues of national, regional, or even local interest than natural scientists do, as social scientists publish more in their local languages and national media. Hicks (1999) states that the fragmented and polyglot literature of the social sciences makes it difficult to cover them in a single database. The current comprehensive citation databases, which provide users with the citing and cited information for a specific publication, are Web of Science (WoS), Scopus, and Google Scholar. WoS, which contains the Book Citation Index (BKCI), the Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) and three main databases: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), covers over 40 million records available from 1900 onwards and over 30,000 editorially selected books starting from 2005 (Web of Science factsheet, 2013). Scopus, which was launched in 2004, indexes 41 million records, including 21 million records with references dating back to 1996 (Scopus Content Coverage Guide, 2010). Google Scholar, launched in 2004, does not give a clear indication about its sources. It can only be known that a number of publishers have allowed their electronic journal records to be indexed by Google Scholar (Norris & Oppenheim, 2007). Google Books is a separate database from Google Scholar, contracting with several libraries and publishers to make scans of physical books available on the internet (Samuels, 2011). Over 10,000 publishers and 28 library partners are involved in this project (Google Books, 2013). The citations of books could be founded in the bibliographic records.

Besides Hicks' statement, other studies have come to the same conclusion. Although the coverage of journal articles in the natural sciences and life sciences which do not pay as much attention to local audiences and local materials as the social sciences might be relatively high in the SCI, the coverage of the SSCI and the A&HCI is too inconsistent to accurately represent the output of social sciences and humanities (Hicks, 1999; Nederhof, Zwaan, De Bruin & Dekker, 1989; Norris & Oppenheim, 2007). Similarly, 81% of Norwegian publications from 2005 to 2008 in the natural sciences were indexed in WoS, 75% in the health sciences, 63% in engineering, 18% in the social sciences, and only 9% in the humanities (Sivertsen, 2009). The 1976-1987 publication lists of different departments at the Wageningen Agriculture University in the Netherlands show that bioscience departments publish 48% publications in ISI-journals, natural science departments publish 55% ISI-papers, and social science departments publish only less than 10% publications in ISI journals (Nederhof, Meijer, Moed

& van Raan, 1993). Not only the publication coverage (external coverage), but also the reference coverage (internal coverage) is insufficiently covered by WoS in the social sciences. In a study that analyzed the data of Delft University of Technology from 1994 to 2003 (van Leeuwen, 2006), the author reported the share of references to WoS covered publications in the social sciences varied from 20% in political science and public administration to 44% in psychology. The study showed similar results in all social sciences across different countries, from as low as 35% (Germany) to as high as 39% (USA). The analysis applied in the first part of the results section indicated that the publication cultures within the social sciences differ across disciplines. However, the results on an international level show consistent publication behavior across nations; in other words, within the social sciences, the US and non-US scientists show similar publication behavior. Even though the Book Citation Index broadens the coverage of WoS, the new database is still under development and its indexing bias is large; for example, the United States and England account for 35% of publications in BKCI (Gorraiz, Purnell & Glänzel, 2013). The limited coverage of WoS will certainly lead to errors when bibliometric methods are applied to these subject fields. The bibliometric indicators which are applied in evaluation procedures in the social sciences therefore need to be considered carefully.

Number of publications and citations are widely used as bibliometric indicators. Although many issues need to be addressed regarding citedness, citation could, to a certain degree, show the impact of a work. CPP/FCSm (Citations-Per-Publication/ Mean Field Citation Score), relative citation index, journal impact factor, and other related citation indicators are based on the citation of publications to measure the impact of a specific object (Braun, Glänzel & Schubert, 1985; Garfield, 1972; Moed, De Bruin, Nederhof, Van Raan & Tussen, 1992; Moed, 1996). No matter which bibliometric indicators are used in studies, they are all originally calculated from those publications in serials indexed by the SCI, SSCI, A&HCI and Scopus, and are thus limited by weak coverage. Focusing on these sources alone results in using a smaller fraction of research output in the social sciences than in the natural sciences (Hicks, 1999). Therefore, Nederhof (2006) proposes three options for bibliometric monitoring of research performance in the humanities and social sciences: using journal and book weights, standard citation analysis, and citation analysis including non-ISI publications.

It may be that those items not indexed by citation databases play an interesting or even important role in the social sciences and humanities. Here, we provide a definition mainly

from the study by Butler and Visser (2006): the publications not indexed by those bibliometric databases are named “non-source items” in this study. We should first learn more about the characteristics of non-source items in the social sciences, by analyzing source publications and non-source publications in these fields, and to what extent they influence bibliometric results. Butler and Visser (2006) described the types of non-source publications of Australian universities and the field-specific characteristics in terms of the increase in publications and citations due to the inclusion of non-source items. The first two groups with the largest increase in citations are all within humanities and the social sciences. The study took a closer perspective on law, reporting that books were highly cited, and the increase of citations after included non-source items was relatively modest compared to the large increase in publication counts. As the first attempt made to extend bibliometric analysis to non-source items and apply it in practice to the assessment of research, the authors concluded that non-source items can have a significant effect on university rankings, but that further testing is required to confirm their initial results. Thus, this study will focus on the social sciences and look in-depth at the publication and citation characteristics of non-source items in these fields. The role that non-source items play in bibliometric evaluations in the social sciences is the main question, which will be addressed in this study.

Consequently, in this study the impact of non-source items will be tested to see if their inclusion leads to results that differ from those based on source items. This also leads to another question: should the coverage of bibliometric databases be extended to cover more non-source items in the social sciences? To follow the same logic, we will then outline a suitable database coverage according to the impact and characteristics of non-source items. Furthermore, the alternatives to standard evaluation methods in the social sciences will also be discussed to reflect the impact of non-source items.

Political science was selected as the focus of this study because its average-level bibliometric characteristics, such as the WoS coverage, the share of book publications or language preference, are typical of many subfields in the social sciences. It is also a relatively empirical field and among the top three fields with the largest increase in citations caused by the inclusion of non-source items according to one study (Butler & Visser, 2006). Following the initial exploration of non-source items by Butler and Visser, this study provides a deeper perspective into political science. In addition to examining the characteristics of non-source items in political science, this study will also explore the characteristics of highly cited items

which dominate the citation pattern in the field, and the characteristics of the field itself, including the local orientation of this field. Because of their effect on the statistical properties of the distribution, the characteristics of highly cited papers were discovered in many studies. However, most studies exploring highly cited papers only consider the natural sciences, and focus only on papers which are indexed by WoS. Those non-source items are missing in these inquiries, especially in the fields of social sciences and humanities. Therefore, this study will probe the characteristics of highly cited items in the non-source literature in political science.

Although many studies have already pointed out that social science literature is more locally oriented than the natural sciences, it is currently in an ongoing process of internationalization. The annual increase in the percentage of political science articles in English in Flanders and Norway during the period 2005-2009 shows that internationalization is increasing in these two European regions (Ossenblok et al., 2012). Van Leeuwen (2013) showed this trend of source items in political science and public administration which is German WoS-indexed articles in English from 1981 to 2010 increased but the output in German kept stable. Hicks (1999) also argued that the internationalization in the social sciences is increasing, because several disparate forces are working to homogenize the field internationally. However, non-source items in the social sciences are more likely to be local publications than international ones. The internationalization level of non-source items in political science is still unclear and needed to be investigated. Therefore, this study will also shed light on the regionalism inherent in political science. In particular, the language and document type preferences in German political science publications are analyzed in order to explore the influence of German publications on the political science world, as well as their interaction with other countries/territories. It should be pointed out right from the start that the analyses in this study may be generalized in assessments of other social sciences, while the outcomes of the citation- or reference-based analyses are more specific to German political science and any extrapolations should be done with caution.

In order to contribute to the solution of the aforementioned problems, the three primary questions below need to be addressed:

- 1) What are the characteristics of publications in political science?
  - a. How is the publication behavior of political scientists in Germany?
  - b. What are the characteristics of highly cited items in political science?
  - c. Is political science in Germany a locally-oriented field?

- 2) What are the characteristics and impact of non-source items in political science?
  - a. What are the characteristics of non-source items in political science?
  - b. How would the inclusion of non-source items affect the results of bibliometric evaluations?
- 3) How to include non-source items into bibliometric evaluation in political science?
  - a. What is a suitable coverage of bibliometric databases in political science?
  - b. Are there alternatives to standard evaluation methods in political science?

## ***1.2 Organization of the dissertation***

This dissertation includes 6 chapters: introduction, state of research, data and methods, analysis results, discussion, and conclusion and outlook. In chapter 1, this study gives an overview of the currently existing problems in the bibliometric evaluations in the social sciences. Chapter 2 introduces the state of the art on the publication and citation behavior in the social sciences and political science, the limitation of bibliographic databases and the other related citation analyses. The methodology, data sources, and other technical issues are mentioned in chapter 3. Chapter 4 applies four main analyses including coverage analysis, publication analysis, citation analysis, and evaluation analysis, which reveal the characteristics of publications in political science. In chapter 5, the discussions on the results of analyses and non-source citations follow. Chapter 6 includes the conclusion, recommendation, contribution of this thesis, and outlines potential future work. The conclusions about the publication and citation patterns in political science in Germany (RQ1) and the characteristics and impact of non-source items in political science (RQ2) are described in chapter 6.1. The recommendations from the analyses of this dissertation, the suitable degree of coverage of bibliometric databases (RQ3-a) and the alternatives to standard evaluation methods for political scientists and institutes (RQ3-b) are presented in chapter 6.2. The contribution and future work are presented in chapter 6.3 and 6.4.

## **2. State of research**

### ***2.1 Publishing characteristics in the social sciences***

Publication and citation behavior differ between academic disciplines. In contrast to the natural sciences, social scientists publish in different formats, specifically, they rather produce books and contributions to edited volumes and monographs than journal articles. Besides, they may focus more on issues that are of national, regional, or even local interest than natural scientists do. Therefore, they publish more in the local language and in the national media. In addition, the literature is so fragmented that it is extremely difficult to cover all publications comprehensively in a single international database (Archambault, Vignola-Gagné, Côté, Larivière & Gingras, 2006; Hicks, 1999; Nederhof, 2006).

#### *Publishing in more types of literature*

“The social science literature is fragmented because social scientists develop less consensus and adhere to more competing paradigms than natural scientists do” (Hicks, 1999). Bibliometric studies show that while natural scientists mostly publish journal papers, social scientists publish in a wider range of different types of literature. Bourke and Butler (1996) examined all research output from Australian universities for 1991 and found that natural scientists published about 84% of works in journal articles or published conference papers, as opposed to the 60% in the social sciences and humanities. Pestaña, Gómez, Fernández, Zulueta and Méndez (1995) investigated the Annual Reports of the Spanish Scientific Research Council (CSIC) to analyze the research output of the eight divisions of CSIC. 81% of the output from the seven natural science divisions were in journals while the social science and humanities division published 54% of its research as journal articles. The results from the Norwegian system providing complete scholarly publications from 2005 to 2008 reported by Sivertsen (2009) show a similar disparity: 90% of publications in the natural sciences in Norwegian universities are journal articles (articles in series with an ISSN), while 60% of publications in the social science are journal articles. In sociology, Winterhager (1994) analyzed social science publications in the German Social Science Literature Information System (SOLIS) from 1985 to 1989 and found that 42% were journal articles, 32% of them were book series articles, and 26% were monographs.

#### *The main literature of social sciences*

As for the main literature of social sciences, Hicks (2004) summarizes four types of social science literature: international journal articles, books, national literature, and non-scholarly

literature. She mentions that using international journal articles, which are indexed by SSCI and the mainstream of evaluation around the world, to disseminate research results to the international audience is an important part of scholarly work. The Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities (VABB-SHW) confirmed that the vast majority of the scholarly output in the database are journal articles (82.6%), followed by book publications (14.9%) (Engels, Ossenblok & Spruyt, 2012). However, the percentage of journal articles in publications differs between disciplines. For instance, the share of journal articles of Dutch origin ranges from 62% in experimental psychology to 2% in public administration (Nederhof et al., 1989).

Besides journal articles, the high impact of books in the social sciences should not be ignored. Bourke and Butler (1996) show that in 1991, Australian natural scientists published about 10% of their work in books, edited books, and book chapters, while social scientists and humanists published 29% of their work in these three formats. The reasons why social scientists write more books than natural scientists is that they have a long tradition of generating income by selling books, as they do not “discover” and do not have to worry about anticipation and publishing speed as much as scientists do (Hicks, 1999, p. 197). The financial incentive may not be the main concern of publishing books in most disciplines in the social sciences; however, the scholarly or teaching purpose and the “second book” requirement for young researchers may show the elements and impact to the publication pattern in these fields. The criterion of publishing at least two books for being promoted in the university especially increases the publications of books in the social sciences more than in the natural sciences. In general, article authors are younger and less experienced than book authors (Hicks, 2004). Naturally, books take longer to write than articles; about 1.5 years longer according to Burnhill & Tubby-Hille (1994). The longer time may have effects. Hicks (1999, p. 197) states that “the additional time taken to produce a book should allow it to become more substantial and thus raise its impact.”

The third literature of social science, national literature, represents knowledge developed in a local context since both producers and receivers of social science are nationally oriented (Hicks, 1999; Hicks, 2004). The choice of language is an obvious manifestation of this orientation. Social scientists tend to publish more often in their respective local languages than in science’s *lingua franca*, English. Kyvik (1988) reported that in Norway during the period 1979-1981, 33% of the publications of social scientists are published in a foreign language (1.9 average number of article-equivalents in a foreign language divided by 5.7 average



number of article-equivalents for all publications) while 74% of the publications in the natural sciences are written in a foreign language. In addition, 54% of tenured academics at Norwegian universities in the social sciences published in a foreign language while 80% of tenured academics in the natural sciences did. A recent Norwegian study analyzing data from Norway's higher education sector from 2005 to 2008 shows that 97% of natural science publications were published in foreign languages, while only 49% of social science publications were in foreign languages (Sivertsen, 2009). In general we can observe the increased usage of foreign languages in recent decades in Norway, Nonetheless, the difference between natural science and social science is still large.

Whereas scientists communicate mostly with other scientists, humanities scholars and social scientists have the additional responsibility of disseminating knowledge to the general public via non-scholarly literature. Non-scholarly journals are defined as those “usually directed at non-specialists such as high school teachers or, in short, the generic public...” (Nederhof & Zwaan, 1991, p. 335). They are devoted to enlightenment or knowledge transfer to the non-scholarly public. Nederhof et al. (1989) found that departments in three social sciences contribute between 3% and 33% of their publications to a non-scholarly public, while in five humanities disciplines, this varied between 3% and 43%. On the other hand, non-scholarly literature, which is typically also national literature, plays an important role in delivering applicable knowledge. Unfortunately, non-scholarly literature is poorly covered in citation indexes. Non-scholarly output is typically less well valued and cited than output of academic work that adheres to proper scholarly standards (Hicks, 2004).

The publication patterns in the social sciences are not unchangeable. For example, the Norwegian studies mentioned above (Kyvik, 1988; Sivertsen, 2009) show a 50% increase in publishing in a foreign language (mainly in English) within two decades. Engels et al. (2012) concluded from their analyses of the publications in the social sciences and humanities in Flanders during the period 2000-2009 that more publications by SSH scholars working in Flanders are being published, and more publications are often in English and in WoS-indexed journals. However, there are no indications that more journal articles and fewer book publications are published. The trend of the changing patterns is not universal and definite. In the comparison of the publication patterns in Flanders and Norway during the period 2005-2009 (Ossenblok, Engels & Sivertsen, 2012), there is an obvious increase in the WoS coverage of the Flemish scholarly SSH output while the Norwegian SSH outputs in WoS has remained

stable and even decreased in some fields. The authors provided one possibility that Norwegian researchers, under an evaluation model not restricted to WoS journals, are satisfied with and rewarded for publishing in more local outlets.

## ***2.2 Citation behavior in the social sciences***

Not only publication behavior but also citation behavior in the social sciences differs from that of the natural sciences. While the latter prefer to cite journal articles, citation patterns of social scientists are more diverse, with books and monographs being cited the most. Citations to and from books are distributed differently from those to and from journal articles. Additionally, these publications reach their citation peaks much later (Bourke, Butler & Biglia, 1996; Clemens, Powell, McIlwaine & Okamoto, 1995; Hicks, 1999; Hicks, 2004; Line, 1979, Nederhof, van Leeuwen & van Raan, 2010).

### *More citations to books*

Researchers claim that the most cited items in social sciences are books (Earle & Vickery, 1969), and books that are very highly cited account for about 40% of citations in the social sciences (Hicks, 1999, citing Bourke et al., 1996). In a study about sociology in the U.S., books were cited with a ratio of 3:1 more than articles (Clemens et. al., 1995). Samuels (2011, 2013) collected the citations of sets of books and journal articles in political science from both SSCI articles and books and found that the average university-press book receives about three times the number of citations received by an SSCI article. Hicks and Potter (1991) collected a bibliography of sociology of scientific knowledge, and found that journal articles were cited 1.2 times while books got 5.7 citations on average (“books” here includes whole books, edited books, edited journals and monographs.). Bourke and Butler (1996) found that in the social sciences, journal articles published from 1988 to 1992 at the Australian National University received 0.9 citations on average and books got 5.2.

Books should not be ignored by bibliometrics. Hicks (1999) states the best social science is often found in books, which is reflected in their citation rates. The danger of ignoring books is illustrated by research, which explores the differences between the worlds of book and journal publishing. Nederhof, van Leeuwen & van Raan (2010) analyzed the non-WoS references in the top 10% highly cited WoS publications with at least one European address from 1997 to 2003, and reported from their dataset that from 62% (psychology) to 81% (political science) of the non-WoS references are books while 15% (political science) up to

24% (psychology) of them are journal articles. Butler and Visser (2006) analyzed publications of 9 Australian universities from 1994-2002 in law and history, and found that books were cited 4.17 times on average in law and the same in history while journal articles in law were cited 0.4 times on average and 0.6 in history. Amez (2013) counted the citations for 610 articles in the VABB-SHW authored by scientists of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel from 2002 to 2008, with fixed citation window till 2013. The results show that edited books receive 3.5 citations on average, higher than journal articles 1.6 and books or book chapters which are all about 1.3. As books play such an important role in publishing academic results in the social sciences, they should be taken into consideration in research assessments. It is important to bear in mind that 40% of citations that books receive, as reported in Bourke et al. (1996) and Hicks & Potter (1991) by the share of references to monographs, are missed if we use the indicators built from citations by SSCI-indexed journal (Hicks, 1999; Hicks, 2005).

### *Books referenced more widely*

Citations from books are distributed differently than those from journal articles, and often originate from outside the cited work's specialty (Broadus, 1971, cited by Hicks, 1999). Line (1979) analyzed 11,041 references from monographs and 47,925 from journals during the period 1970-1971, and found that monographs referenced proportionally fewer journal articles (25%), and more monographs (51%) and other types of literature (24%) compared to journals which refer 47% to journal articles, 39% to monographs, and 14% to other sources.

### *Longer cited half-life*

The slower pace of theoretical development allows for more time for books and journals to be cited, giving them a longer citation half-life. Over a 14-year period, articles in psychology journals took more than 8 years to reach 50% of their citations compared to 4.5-6.5 years for physics articles (Glänzel & Schoepflin, 1994). The longer time it takes to produce a book than a journal article, the more time it needs to expect a book being cited for returning the more efforts. Books and chapters tend to take longer to reach their citation peaks and have a higher citing rate of older literature than journal articles (Nederhof, 2006).

### *Citing preference in terms of language*

With regard to citing and language, Yitzhaki (1998) found that American and British authors cited English language material 99% of the time, although English language sociology probably accounted for only 70% of the world literature. On the other hand, German and

French authors cited material in their own language more than 60% of the time, although such material accounted for less than 10% of literature in the field. Beside the supposition that English-speakers do not have huge interest in learning foreign languages, we may assume that authors cite literatures in their native language most.

### ***2.3 Publication and citation characteristics in political science***

Books are important in political science. They are one of the main document types in this field, and are cited more than journal articles. Moreover, most of their citations are from books rather than journal articles. The WoS coverage in political science is about 17%-28% (Butler & Visser, 2006; Engels et al., 2012; Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012), which takes a middle position among other subfields in the social sciences.

#### *Document types in political science*

Books and journal articles are both important forms of research output in political science (Samuels, 2011). The most important international journal article community is within political science associations in the United States, according to a personal communication with one of the professors from the sample in this study. For books, Myers (2004) mentions that political scientists write three kinds of books, each for a distinct audience: 1) disciplinary, academic books written for the profession; 2) books that are primarily for class use; 3) books for a broader audience that either cross disciplinary lines or are for a lay audience interested in some public policy question. Very few of the books written by political scientists reach a lay audience because social scientists frequently do not approach questions in the way non-academic people understand (Myers, 2004). Instead, it is journalists that perform the job of writing simple reports for the general public and otherwise disseminate knowledge produced by political scientists. They even have higher impact to the general public than scholars.

#### *Publications in political science are cited more by books than journal articles*

Samuels (2011, 2013) provided both perspectives to compare the citations of journal articles and books in political science. In an earlier study (Samuels, 2011), he found that a set of disciplinary journals which were indexed in SSCI in 1983, 1993, and 2003 are cited by books (from Google Books) more than journal articles (from SSCI) after five years. The 471 SSCI political science articles published in 1983 are cited 2.72 times on average in SSCI articles while they are cited 4.37 times in books. The 433 SSCI articles published in 1993 are cited 4.26 times on average in SSCI articles and 6.64 times in books. The 593 SSCI articles

published in 2003 are cited 5.54 times on average in SSCI articles while they are cited 5.60 times in books. In the later study (Samuels, 2013), he tracked the citations of a list of books classified as political science in 2004 and 2005, and found that these 3,183 books are cited more frequently in other books rather than in articles. He also compared these two studies, and then concluded that the average university-press book receives about three times the number of citations received by an SSCI article. According to his studies, books are more cited in books, and journals are cited more in books as well, which reveals that the citations from books contribute a lot to the advancement of political science research.

### *WoS coverage in political science*

The internal and external coverage<sup>1</sup> of WoS in political science are both explored. In a study, it is evident that political scientists do not refer to ISI articles very much. Van Leeuwen (2006) uses the data of Delft University of Technology over the period 1994-2003 and found that the share of references to ISI publications in political science and public administration is only about 20%. It was identified that the ISI internal coverage of political science is 20%. Political scientists read and cite more articles from local journals or other non-serials sources. In his recent study (van Leeuwen, 2013), he analyzed all publications in political science and public administration in 2010 and the internal coverage is about 31%. The ISI internal coverage of German output in political science and public administration in 2011 is about 40% in the same study. On the other hand, the ISI external coverage of Australian universities publications from 1999 to 2001 in political science reported by Butler and Visser (2006) is also 20%. In another study handled by Engels et al. (2012), the publications in the regional bibliographic database of Flanders in the social sciences and humanities (VABB-SHW) show that publications in political science in Flanders are covered around 17% by WoS during the period 2000-2009. Among these 1,260 publications, 79% of them are published as journal articles, 16% are book chapters, 3% are books as editor, and 2% are book as author. Political science is the only discipline in social science where book publications represent more than 20% of the output in this Flemish study. The authors speculated that it is due to the fact that political scientists more frequently than other social scientists in Flanders choose an international book publisher. More than half of publications in political science in Flanders are published in English (65%), and around 35% are in Dutch. In the Norwegian national publications system (Current Research Information System in Norway, CRISTin), the WoS coverage of all publications in political

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<sup>1</sup> The internal coverage reports the percentage of WoS source items in the references of specific publications, while the external coverage means the percentage of WoS source items among the whole specific publications.

science from 2005 to 2008 is 27%, 64% of publications are in foreign language, and 45% of publications in political science are journal articles with an ISSN, 51% are articles in book or proceedings with only ISBN, the rest 4% are books (Sivertsen, 2009).

### *Internationalization is increasing in political science*

In the comparison of publication patterns in Flanders and Norway during the period 2005-2009 (Ossenblok et al., 2012), 41% of Flemish peer-reviewed articles in political science are written in Dutch but only 25% of all Flemish articles are covered in WoS. On the other hand, 62% of Norwegian peer-reviewed articles in political science are indexed by the WoS and only 30% of articles are in the local language. Both territories show an annual increase in the percentage of political science articles in English. This shows that internationalization is increasing in these two European regions even though the increase in Flanders is much bigger than in Norway (+24% for the period 2005-2009 in Flanders and +6% in Norway). The increasing internationalization is also reflected in another study. The articles indexed by the WoS that were produced in Germany and which were written in English in the field of political science and public administration increased during the period 1981-2010, especially after the year 2000 (van Leeuwen, 2013). The impact of them increases rapidly after 1995. In contrast, a relative stable output in German language is observed, and their impact decreases over the time.

### *Position in the social sciences*

According to the above studies, an ingrained tradition of publishing books in political science was found, contributing the higher share of books than in other social sciences. Among all social sciences, political science has the middle WoS coverage which is not so high as economics or psychology, but not as low as law or media & communication (Butler & Visser, 2006; Sivertsen, 2009; Engels et al., 2012; Ossenblok et al., 2012). This is not surprising, as a field that publishes more books normally has a lower WoS coverage in consequence. The difference between political science and other social sciences is clear but not too extreme, allowing it to represent the generality of social sciences. Therefore, in this study political science is picked up as the representing subfield for the social sciences. It compares the internal and external coverage of WoS and the extent of internationalization in political science in Germany with other countries.

## ***2.4 The limits of current bibliographic databases***

There are several factors arising from the nature of social science literature, such as the fragmentation, language, and diversity, underlying the difficulty for them to be covered comprehensively in a single internationally-oriented database. According to the previous study testing the coverage of WoS, the social science publications of most non-English speaking countries are indexed in WoS below the share of 30% on average. The internal WoS coverage is usually higher than the external coverage, and does not differ across nations as disciplines.

### *Bibliographic databases coverage*

The Institute of Scientific Information (ISI), the former publisher of WoS and a subsidiary owned by Thomson Reuters, strives to cover only higher impact research publications, providing an easy way for researchers to quickly monitor the most prestigious research. It is also a popular and reliable source frequently used for bibliometric analyses. However, the international and peer reviewed orientation and high visibility threshold (citation impact specifically) of WoS limit the inclusion of important social science literature which is published in a local language or in a non-peer reviewed / locally-oriented channel. The fragmentation of social science literature, which is affected by the heavy emphasis on local audiences and local materials, is the factor underlying the difficulty in covering literature comprehensively in a single international database (Hicks, 1999). Schoepflin (1992) reported from a survey in which German professors were asked to rate journals according to their visibility and their perceived value. The result showed that 94% of the highly rated journals in psychology are covered by SSCI, 26% of sociology highly cited journals are covered, and so are 8% of education journals. Nederhof and Zwaan (1991) defined “core journals” according to indicators contributed by the results of an international survey among 385 scholars in six disciplines belong to the social sciences and humanities. They found that in the non-locally-oriented disciplines, WoS covers these core journals quite well (85%-100%), but it is quite the opposite in regards to more locally-oriented disciplines (20%-40%).

A further limitation of the SCI, SSCI and A&HCI comes from the lack of coverage of non-journal publications, especially for those fields where books are the most important publishing medium (Nederhof, 2006). The general trend that can be observed from previous studies (Nederhof et al., 1993; Butler & Visser, 2006; Sivertsen, 2009; Engels et al., 2012) is that the more important books are in a field, the less the literature is covered by WoS. For example, Butler and Visser (2006) found out that the proportion of total output covered in ISI journals

ranges from 90% in chemistry, to 6% in law, where books and other materials are important. However, it is not clear yet whether political science in Germany is book oriented or journal oriented field, and neither is its WoS coverage. These questions will be answered in this study consequently.

Language bias is another related cause for the incomplete coverage of citation databases. National social science literature published in languages other than English is largely not included in the SSCI. About 93-95% of the papers contained in the SSCI are published in English, 2-3% in German, about 1% in French, and 2% in other languages (Nederhof & Noyons, 1990, cited by Nederhof, 2006). Furthermore, 60% of SSCI articles contain U. S. addresses and 20% of them contain U. K. addresses (Andersen, 2000). In the A&HCI, 70-72% of the papers are in English, 11% are in French, and 8% are in German (Nederhof & Noyons, 1990, cited by Nederhof, 2006). In the BKCI, 98% of 2005-2013 covered publications are in English, 1.6% are in German, and 0.3% are in French (own search on 11/16/2013). Scopus has a relatively better coverage for foreign languages than WoS. In the study done by de Moya-Anegón et al. (2007), roughly 85% of Scopus journals are written in English, compared to 74% of the core version of Ulrich's Directory. Van Leeuwen (2006) evaluated the languages covered in the SSCI from 1991-2003 and found that the dominant position of English (increased yearly from 94% to 95%) in the SSCI is more stable as compared to SCI. Where English increases its dominant position within the SCI (van Leeuwen, Moed, Tijssen, Visser & Van Raan, 2001), such a strong development is not observed for the social sciences.

To test the coverage of SSCI, many studies adapted different methods and data sources. The summary and comparison of them are shown in Table 1. Schoepflin (1992) compared the UNESCO 1986 World List of Social Science Periodicals with the list of journals indexed in the SSCI. Although the UNESCO's list with 3,515 journals was 2.5 times larger than SSCI's with 1,417, SSCI indexed more American journals than UNESCO. Winterhager (1994) analyzed German social sciences publications in the SOLIS database and found that 25% of them were also indexed in SSCI. Norris and Oppenheim (2007) found only 1994 (43.4%) journal titles and 20,265 (60.4%) articles matching the coverage of WoS, 2,324 (50.6%) journal titles and 22,996 (68.6%) articles matching the coverage of Scopus, and 2,678 (58.3%) journal titles and 24,435 (72.9%) articles matching the coverage of CSA Illumina, comparing 4,594 journals and 33,533 associated articles extracted from the Higher Education & Research Opportunities (HERO) website which holds the records for the 2001 Research Assessment



Exercise in UK to citation databases. However, even though CSA has extensive journal and article coverage, it does not have as good coverage at the cited reference level as the other two databases. The Norwegian national bibliographic database shows that 48% of Norwegian publications from 2005 to 2008 were indexed in WoS in general, varying from 81% in natural sciences, 75% in health sciences, 63% in engineering, 18% in social sciences, and 9% in humanities (Sivertsen, 2009).

**Table 1. WoS coverage statistics of previous studies**

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Data Set</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>All Publ.</i>	<i>WoS Journals</i>	<i>WoS Coverage in the Social Sciences</i>
Schoepflin (1992)	UNESCO's Social Science Periodicals 1986		3,515	1,417	40%
Winterhager (1994)	SOLIS 1985-1989	German	61,889	15,588	25%
Norris and Oppenheim (2007)	RAE 2001	UK	1,994	4,594	43%
Sivertsen (2009)	CRISTin 2005-2008	Norway			18%
Hicks and Wang (2011)	Ulrich's 2009		> 300,000		12%
Nederhof and Zwaan (1991)	Annual reports of universities 1980-1985	Netherlands			vary from 3% (public administration) to 58% (experimental psychology)
Engels et al. (2012)	VABB-SHW 2000-2009	Flanders	29,921	10,576	35%

In a current study, Hicks and Wang (2011) use Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, including more than 300,000 periodicals of all types from around the world, as a canonical source of the complete social science and humanities literature with which to evaluate other databases. WoS covers 12% of the available SSH academic literature, and with the coverage at 18% of Ulrich's English language academic journals and 5% of non-English journals. Scopus has a better coverage at 25% of all literature, and at 34% of English and 18% of non-English journals. Nederhof and Zwaan (1991) compared the annual reports of universities in the Netherlands in six disciplines, and found that in the social sciences the percentages of articles covered by WoS vary from 3% (public administration) to 58% (experimental psychology) while the figures vary between 10% (Dutch language) and 39% (general literature) in humanities. Engels et al. (2012) reported that the Flemish Social Sciences and Humanities publications from 2000 to 2009 are covered by WoS to varying degrees; from less than 10% for law to 80% in psychology. The coverage of political science publications is about 17% in their study. By comparing the publications for the period 2005-2009 in CRISTin and the VABB-SHW, the two national bibliographic databases with complete scholarly publications in Flemish and

Norwegian universities, the overall coverage in WoS for all SSH disciplines amounts to almost one third in both countries (Ossenblok et al., 2012).

### *Internal bibliographic databases coverage*

Not only is the breadth of article coverage a concern, also the coverage of references is a significant challenge in applying bibliometric approaches to the social sciences. Leydesdorff (2003) pointed out that 79% of references from SCI papers are references to other papers indexed in the SCI. In contrast, only 45% of references from papers indexed in the SSCI are within the database. Glänzel and Schoepflin (1999) analyzed the references in the 1993 SCI and SSCI, and found that 64% of the psychology and psychiatry references are to serials, while this percentage amounted to 56% for business, 49% for economics, 40% for sociology, and 35% for history and philosophy of science and social sciences. From the data of Delft University of Technology during the period 1994 to 2003, van Leeuwen (2006) reported that the share of references to ISI covered publications in the social sciences (from 20% in political science and public administration to 44% in psychology) is smaller than the natural sciences (from 20% in Architecture to 63% in nuclear reactor facility). On the other hand, the share is similar across different countries where authors are originating from, from 35% (Germany) to 39% (USA). The author argued that the referencing behaviors differ across disciplines but do not differ across nations.

## ***2.5 Non-source items in the social sciences***

Non-source items, the publications that are not indexed by the well-known bibliographic databases, are important but neglected by most bibliometric analyses in the social sciences. Including non-source items while evaluating social scientists will improve a study's validity. The main approach to depict non-source items is to compare the coverage of a source database with a complete publication dataset from existing publication collections.

### *The role of non-source items in the social sciences*

The studies in section 2.4 lead to the conclusion that the SSCI is insufficient for the needs of bibliometricians and bibliometric evaluations. The limited coverage of the WoS databases in the social sciences will certainly lead to errors when bibliometric methods are applied to these subject fields. Accordingly, the bibliometric indicators which are applied in evaluation procedures in the social sciences need to be considered carefully. Pointing out this feature, Hicks (2004) suggested to apply SSCI-based bibliometric methods to science-like literatures

such as economics and psychology. The other solution is to rely on the national research-documentation system where researchers in a nation's universities could submit their publications (Hicks & Wang, 2009). Moreover, Nederhof (2006, p. 93) suggests that one should extend the data source from only including ISI source serials to include non-ISI source serials, monographs, contributions to edited volumes, formal reports, publications directed at a non-scholarly public. Furthermore, based on the publishing characteristics of social scientists, the databases that wish to index fields in the social sciences should broaden their coverage to include monographs, reports, articles, and articles appearing in non-English language (Norris & Oppenheim, 2007, p. 162).

The non-indexed publications, including books, book chapters, conference papers, articles in journals not covered by ISI, or any other type of publication, are termed by Butler and Visser (2006) “non-source items”. Not only is the share of the non-source items paid attention in studies, but their citations also are. The SCI and SSCI report all references from indexed literatures, including those to non-source items. By analyzing all 1993 publications in SCI and SSCI, Glänzel and Schoepflin (1999) found the percentage of citations that the serial literatures got could be a sensitive measure for characterizing fields. Butler and Visser (2006) extended this idea by analyzing citations to 1997 and 1999 non-source items in three indices, and found that there were four field-groups depending on their different increases in citations from source items to non-source items after the inclusion of non-source items. The groups which have the top increase, Group 1 and Group 2, cover subfields from the social sciences and humanities. The disciplines in the final group are from natural sciences and have good coverage in ISI comparatively. Furthermore, the authors also confirmed that the citations of non-source items could be extracted from the databases efficiently, even for analyses covering many institutions and thousands of publications.

#### *Method design of non-source items studies*

Non-source items could only manifest while a complete publication dataset is at command for comparison. It has been shown in Table 1 in which ways those studies tried to outline the coverage of WoS in specific fields. To collect a proper publication list, two dimensions based on the two methods to define fields using bibliometric data, which were pointed out by Phelan (2000), could be explored: a journal-to-field approach and an author-to-fields approach. The former is based on a journal list which could represent that field while the latter identifies the field by the work done by the researchers working in that field. Therefore, a more complete

publication list including more than journal articles is required while applying the first approach in this kind of studies to distinguish non-source items. Some studies tackle the task through different data sources, for instance, UNESCO World List of Social Science Periodicals (Schoepflin, 1992), Ulrich's Periodicals Directory (Mabe, 2003; Archambault et al., 2006; de Moya-Anegon et al., 2007; Hicks & Wang, 2011), or a survey of scientific periodical publications collecting more than 15,000 national publications from BRIC countries (Wagner & Wong, 2011).

The second method collects publications from authors in universities. Through the national repository or evaluation model covering the whole bibliographic record of publications submitted by their authors in universities is the easiest and most comprehensive method to identify non-source items. Some studies from those countries with national bibliographic systems or evaluation models such as the UK, Australia, Germany, Norway, or Flanders (Norris & Oppenheim, 2007; Bourke & Butler, 1996; Butler & Visser, 2006; Winterhager, 1994; Sivertsen, 2009; Ossenblok et al., 2012; Engels et al., 2012) could potentially have a clear view about the share of non-source items by comparing their coverage to WoS. For countries without this sort of system, annual reports from universities or research councils could be a substitute (Nederhof & Zwaan, 1991; Pestaña et al., 1995; Burnhill & Tubby-Hille, 1994; Nederhof et al., 1993).

The previous studies investigated the publication characteristics of non-source items rather than their impact. Most studies focus on the extent of non-source items and the coverage of WoS. Only Butler and Visser (2006) probed the WoS citations of non-source items to measure their impact and concluded that non-source items can have a significant effect on university rankings, but that further testing is required to confirm their initial results. Therefore, this study follows the idea of Butler and Visser to explore the citation numbers of non-source items, and takes a deeper perspective to look into the characteristics of their citations to analyze the influence of the non-source items. In other words, the role that non-source items play in bibliometric evaluations in the social sciences will be addressed in this study.

## ***2.6 Citation analysis***

Citations could reveal intelligent impacts which influence others, and visible traces of past communication and evolution. Basic indicators of citation analyses based on citation counting include the indicators such as citations per papers, relative citation index, journal impact factor,

or h-index, etc. Self-citations are regarded as signs of direct continuation or improvement from one's previous work, but could also be problematic at a lower level of bibliometric analysis such as assessing individuals or research groups. Highly cited papers affect the statistical properties of the citations distribution strongly, drawing the attention of researchers and being often used as evaluation indicators in bibliometric studies.

### *The role of citations*

Many possible uses of citations are addressed in studies, including bookmarking, tracing intellectual heritage, tracking impact, achieving self-serving purposes, and identifying hot topics (Baird & Oppenheim, 1994; Kostoff, 1998; Leydesdorff, 1998). Glänzel and Schoepfin (1999, p. 32) interpreted citation as “*one important form of use of scientific information within the framework of documented science communication.*” Cronin described citations as “*frozen footprints which bear witness to the passage of ideas*” in the landscape of scholarly achievement (Cronin, 1981, p. 16). In short, a citation implies a relationship between the cited and citing documents; citation analysis is that area of bibliometrics which deals with the study of these relationships (Smith, 1981).

Citations could be taken as information flows to reflect influences on the author and to be visible traces of past communication and evolution; they also give substantive expression to the process of innovation (Cronin, 1981; Edge, 1979). Patterns discovered by citations could be a measurable tool revealing the communication behavior and the development of an idea. However, citation analysis excludes informal influences in the database or in the discussion. Behind the assumption that citations can be used as an indicator of the quality or impact, one should be aware of negative citation, biased citing, self-citing, different citation types, or disciplinary normalization (Edge, 1979; Kostoff, 1998; Macroberts & Macroberts, 1989; Nicolaisen, 2007).

### *Basic citation analyses*

The easiest and also the most frequently used technique for doing citation analysis is citation counting. There are many indicators based on citation counts such as citations per papers, relative citation index, journal impact factor, h-index, and many more (Braun et al., 1985; Garfield, 1972; Hirsch, 2005; Moed et al., 1992; Moed, 1996). In addition, bibliographic coupling and co-citation analysis have been devised to identify the relation between documents (Kessler, 1963; Small, 1973; Small & Crane, 1979). Bibliographic coupling was

popular in the 1960s, while co-citation analysis came into focus in the 1970s (Smith, 1981). The difference between these two techniques is that bibliographic coupling is an intrinsic and static linkage of documents, while co-citation is an extrinsic and dynamic linkage to documents.

### *H-index*

In this study, the h-index is used with other basic bibliometric indicators, such as number of publications and number of citations, for showing the influence of non-source items. One of the most successful indicators for evaluating the research performance of individuals, the h-index, was proposed by Hirsch (2005) and soon attracted a lot of attention from the scientific community, especially in the bibliometrics field. According to Hirsch, “A scientist has index  $h$  if  $h$  of his/her  $N_p$  papers have at least  $h$  citations each, and the other  $(N_p - h)$  papers have no more than  $h$  citations each”. This new indicator combines a measure of publications and citations, and is insensitive to the sets of lowly cited papers or highly cited papers, focusing the number of papers versus the number of cited paper based on the “middle part” concept of Zipf’s Law (Vanclay, 2007). The main reasons it was favored by many important journals and scientific news editors are that it is simple to compute, it gives a robust estimate, and it takes into account both the quantity and the impact of publications (Hirsch, 2005; Bornmann & Daniel, 2007; Costas & Bordons, 2007; Alonso, Cabrerizo, Herrera-Viedma & Herrera, 2009).

However, some limitations of the h-index are remarked by researchers as well (Batista, Campiteli, Kinouchi & Martinez, 2006; Bornmann & Daniel, 2007; Costas & Bordons, 2007; Egghe, 2006; Glänzel, 2006; Kelly & Jennions, 2006; Van Raan, 2006), and modifications have been proposed in the literature. The disadvantages of the h-index include: a single indicator may not express an assessment adequately; the discipline-dependent citation patterns influence the h-index, so it cannot be used to compare scientists from different disciplines; due to its cumulative nature, the h-index cannot be used to compare scientists at different stages of their careers; it gives undue weight to coauthors since all authors could have the same credit from the same paper; self-citations may increase the number of h-index artificially; it is size-dependent and underestimates highly cited papers; it is hard to differentiate the scientific achievements of scientists with common names. To overcome these disadvantages, many new variations of the h-index have been proposed, such as g-index, Hirsch core, A-index, R-index, AR-index, m-index,  $h^2$ -index, etc. (Egghe, 2006; Jin, 2006; Jin, Liang, Rousseau & Egghe, 2007; Bornmann, Mutz & Daniel, 2008; Kosmulski, 2006).

### *Self-citation*

According to Borgman and Furner (2002), *author self-citation* occurs when at least one of the authors of a cited document is the same person as one of the authors of the citing document. This definition could be applied not only to different citation linkages for extended definitions, for example, journal self-citations or institutional self-citations, but also to a restricted version, for matching only the identical first authors (Aksnes, 2003b). Self-citation can be calculated in at least two ways. One can count a publication that cites at least one of its authors, regardless of how many authors or citations are in common. At a more granular level, one can count each occurrence of self-citation for a given author, such that an article may contain more than one self-citation from the authors' other works. (Fowler & Aksnes, 2007).

Lawani (1982) introduced two different ways to calculate self-citations, synchronously and diachronously. Synchronous author self-citations display in the citations an author gives, being traced from the reference lists of his publication. On the other hand, diachronous author self-citations are included in the citations one receives after his work has been published. Bonzi and Snyder (1990) found that the synchronous self-citation rate varies from 16% in the natural sciences (chemical and geology) to 3% in the social sciences (economics and sociology). Aksnes (2003b) reported that the overall diachronous self-citation rate for the Norwegian national ISI articles from 1981 to 1996 is 21%. The characteristics of self-citation which has been explored include: the more self-citations the more citations from others; poorly cited papers have a higher share of self-citations; multi-authored papers receive more self-citations; the highest percentage of self-citations are during the first years after publishing; longer citation windows reduce the effect of self-citations (Aksnes, 2003b; Fowler & Aksnes, 2007; Nederhof et al., 1993).

A researcher may reasonably cite his/her earlier works, as this shows the continuity of his/her research. However, self-citations are seen as problematic in citation-based evaluations for determining the quality of output. Some bibliometric studies, especially for the purpose of evaluation, remove self-citations to reflect the impact to other scholars and reduce the possibility of artificially inflated citation rate. Even though it is agreed that the citation rate could be manipulated by self-citations, Garfield (1979) argued that it is hard to inflate one's rate of citation because frequent publications are required to make a difference through self-citations. Glänzel (2008) pointed out that self-citations age so fast that they lose their influence soon as time passed by (Glänzel, Thijs & Schlemmer, 2004), showing no reason to remove

them from citation statistics. The degree of influence of self-citation is keen to be verified in bibliometric studies. Basically, the problem due to self-citation is more serious at a lower level of bibliometric analysis such as assessing individuals or research groups, rather than at an aggregated level such as comparing nations (Phelan, 1999; Aksnes, 2003b; Glänzel & Thijs, 2004). Although Phelan regarded the studies of universities as being of an aggregated level, Aksnes argued that universities are rather heterogeneous in their research profiles, not unanimous enough to ignore the problem caused by self-citations. Thijs and Glänzel (2006) followed the argument and suggested from their results that both citation-based indicators, including and excluding self-citations, are needed to reflect the impact of universities and institutes.

### *Highly cited papers*

The citation distribution is extremely right-skewed<sup>2</sup> and affected strongly by outliers (Seglen, 1992; Bornmann et al., 2008; Redner, 2005; Wallace, Larivière & Gingras, 2009). Therefore, a few extremely highly cited papers attract the most citations. Because of their effect on the statistical properties of the distribution, the highly cited papers catch the attention of researchers (Aksnes, 2003a; Aversa, 1985; Oppenheim & Renn, 1978) and are often used as evaluation indicators in bibliometric studies (Tijssen, Visser & van Leeuwen, 2002; Plomp, 1994). The highly cited papers in natural sciences show several characteristics: they are authored by many researchers, they resulted largely from international collaboration, they are mainly published in high-impact journals, they are mainly cited by foreign scientists, the share of self-citations is low, and they age less rapidly than other articles (Aksnes, 2003a; Glänzel, Rinia & Brocken, 1995; Aversa, 1985).

However, most studies exploring highly cited papers only consider the natural sciences, and focus only on papers which are indexed by WoS. The non-source items are missing in these inquiries, especially in the fields of social sciences and humanities. Therefore, this study will probe the characteristics of highly cited items in the non-source literature in political science and will include sources of many different document types.

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<sup>2</sup> The right-skewed citation distribution of publications shows that most publications in a given field have low numbers of citations while only few publications receive high citations.



## **2.7 Summary**

The publications in the social sciences are more fragmental, and more often in local languages than those in the natural sciences. The previous studies mentioned in section 2.1 show that while natural scientists mostly publish journal papers, social scientists publish in a wider range of different types of literature. The latter rather produce books and contributions to edited volumes and monographs than journal articles. In addition, citation patterns of social scientists are more diverse, with books and monographs being cited the most. Citations to and from books are distributed differently from those to and from journal articles. Books are cited more, and reference more widely. They reach their citation peaks much later. Political science is a subfield among social sciences with those characteristics of the fields, and at an average status concerning the bibliometric statistics.

The nature of social science literature as mentioned above underlies the difficulty for them to be covered comprehensively in a single internationally-oriented database. Since the coverage of WoS in the social sciences is relatively low, the non-source items particularly need to be included while applying bibliometric methods for the research evaluation in the social sciences. Most previous studies handling the non-source items investigated the publication behaviors instead of their impact. Therefore, this study follows the idea of the only study probing their impact (Butler & Visser, 2006) to explore the citation numbers of non-source items to analyze their influence. Moreover, this study also sheds light on the effect caused by the inclusion of non-source items and the alternatives to standard evaluation methods in the social sciences.

### **3. Data and methods**

This study uses bibliometrics as the main methodology. Publication and citation counting will be used to investigate the publication and citation pattern of the literatures. Different bibliometric indicators, such as the number of items, citations, citations per item, and the h-index, will be applied to evaluate the impact of non-source items. Concerning the data collection, the five-year publication output (2003-2007) of 33 professors of two German top-ranking political science institutions was downloaded from their websites, institutional repositories, and SOLIS, to be the research samples. The bibliographic records of these 1,015 publications were corrected according to authors' feedback. Citations of these publications and references of ISI articles were obtained from the 2012 version of the WoS in-house database of the Competence Centre for Bibliometrics for the German Science System (Kompetenzzentrum Bibliometrie, KB). Sliding citation windows of four years were applied.

The analyses in this study are based on four dimensions to shape the characteristics of the publications in political science: coverage of source items, publication analyses, citation analyses, and evaluation analyses. The first research question of this study, including the four sub-questions about the inherent regionalism, publication characteristic, and citation characteristic of all publications and non-source items in political science will be answered in the first three analyses. The second research question about the effect of the inclusion of non-source items in bibliometric evaluation will be answered in the fourth analysis in this study.

#### ***3.1 Methodology***

##### **3.1.1 Method for data collection**

Section 2.5 points out two methods to collect a complete publication list including more than journal articles: one is from the worldwide complete literature systems, the other one is from the authors in universities or national repository. The problems we are going to face are the fact that the above alternative sources may not completely represent the whole research output in the scholarly world, and some of them are difficult to obtain. Therefore, since there are no existing sources that provide the bibliographic records of all publications of all researchers in Germany<sup>3</sup>, this study utilizes the second approach, collecting the publication lists at an individual level to build up a complete, yet manageable publication list for a specific field in

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<sup>3</sup> Although German Social Science Literature Information System (SOLIS) claims to collect all social sciences literature in Germany, the indexed bibliographic records for the target departments of this study during the particular period are not sufficient enough. Thus, SOLIS was only utilized to double check the list built up by this study, instead of as the main data source.

the social sciences also encompassing related interdisciplinary literature. It focuses on the researchers of two target institutes in Germany, and collects the publication list of each researcher respectively from their official websites and institutional repositories to make sure all kinds of publications are involved. In this way, the completeness of the publication list could be assured.

### 3.1.2 Research samples

As mentioned before, this study concentrates on political science, for it is among the top three fields with the largest increase in citations once non-source items are included (Butler & Visser, 2006). Political science, e.g., as opposed to linguistics, can easily be delineated by departments to define the corresponding departments. To collect the complete publications of representative departments, this study first refers to several renowned rankings in political science, such as CHE (Centrum für Hochschulentwicklung) and the global ranking of political science departments (Hix, 2004). Then it checks the websites of top departments in these rankings to choose two with complete online publication lists of researchers.

The department of Political Science at Mannheim University gets the maximum score in all evaluated categories in CHE University Ranking 2010/11 (CHE, 2010) and is in the highest-ranked among German universities in the global political science department ranking published by Hix (2004). Furthermore, the academic staff in the department provides access to their detailed CVs and publication lists on the department's website. The Institute of Political Science at the University of Münster is in a leading position and shows the updated publication lists on the website as well. On the other hand, the Institute of Political Science at University of Münster operates under the traditional German education system, especially when comparing to its counterpart at Mannheim University, where a more modern teaching system is applied. For example, the latter has a new faculty hierarchy and provides all graduate classes in English. The different orientations may affect the publication behavior, making sense to focus on the publication lists of these two institutes and see whether there are differences.

### 3.1.3 Data collection

In order to adjust the time for papers to be cited and reduce the delayed recognition phenomenon, citation windows with a period of at least three years are suggested by Glänzel (1997; 2008). Sliding citation windows of four years were applied in this study. The five-year

publication output (2003-2007) of professors of these two institutes, including emeritus professors, professors, junior professors, and ‘Außerplanmäßige Professoren’ were downloaded from their websites. The professor list was updated in November 2010 according to the official websites of these two institutes. Visiting professors, research fellows, and Post-Docs are excluded, since they are not the main contributors to scholarly publications or long-term employees. The 1,015 publications from 33 professors in these two institutions (see Appendix 1.) were collected from the researchers’ official websites, institutional repositories, and SOLIS. Furthermore, the full-texts of each bibliography were tried to be collected and every entry item of the list was classified into a different document type. In general, the share of electronic full text files on their websites is about 12%. After data collection, all publications were sent to the professors for verification in December 2011. 60% of the professors confirmed or updated their bibliographic records, especially in the area of the language or document type data. The remaining records from the professors who did not reply are stored as the original data from websites. The complete publication list was finished in February 2012. Citations of these publications and references of ISI articles were obtained from the 2012 version (fixed at the 17<sup>th</sup> week of 2012) of the WoS in-house database of the Competence Centre for Bibliometrics for the German Science System (Kompetenzzentrum Bibliometrie), which excludes BKCI. The list was searched in Scopus on 21st of February 2013 for identifying the coverage of Scopus. Additional citation data were searched in BKCI web version on 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2013 and 29<sup>th</sup> of January 2014, and in Google Scholar on 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 2013 for discussion, but not analyzed with original WoS citations shown in results. The WoS citations mentioned in this study exclude the citations from BKCI.

### 3.1.4 Data cleaning

The bibliographic records of the publication list, which were downloaded from the websites, were sent to their authors for verification. The records were therefore corrected according to authors’ feedback. For example, a journal title of an article was corrected from “Politischeschrift” to “Politische Vierteljahresschrift” by one professor. For those non-responding professors, their publication lists keep the same as downloaded from their websites. Besides this, the bibliographic records of source items downloaded from WoS were also corrected when they are different from the truth. For instance, two source articles in German were indexed in WoS as in English and French separately. Another two source articles were with the different numbers of authors in WoS from the numbers shown in the collected bibliographic records. These downloaded data were all corrected according to the original texts.

### 3.1.5 Method for analyses

The analyses in this study are based on four dimensions to shape the characteristics of the publications in political science. They are reported in the chapter 4, being ordered by the following sequence from general to particular. Since this study has a special focus on the non-source items, the source and non-source items need to be distinguished to report the share of non-source items in the beginning. After the analyses on the publication and citation characteristics for answering the first main research question, the influence of non-source items is explored by the evaluation analyses in the end to answer the second main question of this study.

#### *Coverage of source items*

This sub-chapter analyzes the ratio of source items and source references to investigate the coverage of citation databases, contributing the background information to the research question 3-a: “What is a suitable coverage of bibliometric databases in political science?”. It is also a start to separate source items and non-source items for further analyses. Two approaches are manifested to explore the external coverage of different sourced publications. First, all the journal articles on the complete publication list of the two German political science institutions collected in this study are searched in WoS and Scopus to check whether they are indexed in the database or not. Seventy of them are indexed in WoS, and 67 articles are found in Scopus. Second, all the books, edited books, and book chapters are checked in the BKCI as well. Five *edited books* and 18 *book chapters* are indexed in BKCI. Following this structure, the internal coverage of source references is analyzed within both WoS and the BKCI. The analyses of internal coverage of WoS will be extended and innovated by including the references of those non-source items, making difference from the original method only based on the references of WoS indexed items. Therefore, apart from the references of the 70 WoS articles, references of another 20 randomly selected non-ISI journal articles and 20 randomly selected book chapters are analyzed to investigate the share of WoS references. In the end, the internal coverage of BKCI is checked among all the references of 23 BKCI indexed items.

#### *Publication analyses*

Descriptive statistic is mainly applied in this sub-chapter which contributes to the first main research question. In the beginning, section 4.2.1 “Publication analyses at meso and micro level” shows an overview of the dataset. All the publications are analyzed in this section by

the document types and languages at the overall, institutional and individual level. A further perspective is taken in section 4.2.2 “Publication patterns in political science” to discover the publication patterns of those political science publications in terms of document types, languages, sources, subject categories and number of authors, to answer the research question 1-a “How is the publication behavior of political scientists in Germany?”. In addition, a comparison is provided in section 4.2.3 “Source items vs. non-source items”, which is analyzed by document types, languages, sources, subject categories, number of authors, institutes, and individuals, for answering the research question 2-a “What are the characteristics of non-source items in political science?”.

### *Citation analyses*

Similar to the publication analyses, citation analyses are handled in the same structure and apply descriptive statistics as the main method. First, all the publications are analyzed by the number of citations, citations per item and cited rate at the overall, institutional and individual level in section 4.3.1 “Citation analyses at meso and micro level”. Second, citation patterns of those political science publications are reported in terms of document types, languages, sources, subject categories, institutes, countries and self-citation rates in section 4.3.2 “Citation patterns in political science” to answer the research question 1-a “How is the publication behavior of political scientists in Germany?”, and the research question 1-c “Is political science in Germany a locally-oriented field?”. Self-citation rates are specially reported for showing the degree of influence which may be caused by self-citations in the lower level evaluation. Third, a comparison between source items and non-source items is analyzed in the following way: document types, languages, institutes, individuals, and countries in section 4.3.3 “Source items vs. non-source items”, to answer the research question 2-a “What are the characteristics of non-source items in political science?”. In the end, the citation patterns of highly cited items in political science are additionally reported in section 4.3.4 “The citation patterns of highly cited items in political science” for verifying some previous findings from publications in the natural sciences and answering the research question 1-b “What are the characteristics of highly cited items in political science?”. They are analyzed by the similar dimensions as above: document types, languages, sources, subject categories, institutes, countries, number of authors, and self-citation rates.

### *Evaluation analyses*

The evaluation analyses apply Pearson correlation coefficient and the Wilcoxon signed rank

test to measure the difference influenced by the inclusion of non-source items at micro level in section 4.4.1 “Evaluation analyses at the micro level”, to answer the research question 2-b “How would the inclusion of non-source items affect the results of bibliometric evaluations?”. Among all non-source items, the most influential document type is found out by applying one-way ANOVA in terms of citations per item in section 4.4.2 “The most influential document type in non-source items”. By one-way ANOVA, the significant differences between the mean of all document types could be revealed. Furthermore, a coverage evaluation of the Book Citation Index is reported in section 4.4.3 “The coverage evaluation of the Book Citation Index”, for providing some references to the research question 3-a “What is a suitable coverage of bibliometric databases in political science?”. It reports the coverage of current BKCI-indexed items in terms of their fields, languages, countries, and document types.

### **3.2 Definition**

#### *Non-source items*

There are two terms of non-source items used in this study, visible non-source items and invisible non-source items. The two items expanded the definition of non-source items created by Butler and Visser (2006). The “visible non-source items” refer to the publications that are not indexed by WoS or Scopus, but cited by the publications indexed in these databases. On the other hand, the “invisible non-source items” refer to publications that are not indexed or cited in WoS or Scopus. This study only counts the citation data of visible non-source items, but still attempts to estimate the citations from invisible non-source items.

#### *Self-citation*

According to Borgman and Furner (2002), “*author self-citation* occurs when at least one of the authors of a cited document is the same person as one of the authors of the citing document.” The *author self-citation rate* of an individual is calculated by dividing the number of self-citations by the total number of all citations made by the individual (Borgman & Furner, 2002, p. 16). Citations are traced diachronically to identify the above definition of self-citations (Aksnes, 2003b). It checks all items to see if any of the authors’ name appears in the citations of the same item. The cited references with the same author name should be matched to the author’s publication list to make sure they are the same author.

### *Highly cited items*

There are mainly two different approaches to define highly cited items, involving absolute or relative thresholds (Aksnes, 2003a). This study takes the relative way to define ‘highly cited’ as the top 5% cited items of each document type. The citations of these highly cited items are counted afterwards.

### *Disciplines*

According to the scope note of the category “Political Science” in JCR (Journal Citation Reports) published by Thomson Reuters, Political Science covers resources concerned with political studies, military studies, the electoral and legislative processes, political theory, history of political science, comparative studies of political systems, and the interaction of politics and other areas of science and social sciences. Other separated but related fields such as Public Administration and International Relations are also mentioned in this study. Public Administration, in the definition of the scope note in JCR, covers resources concerned with the management of public enterprises, implementation of governmental decisions, the relationship between public and private sectors, public finance policy, and state bureaucracy studies. International Relations covers resources concerned with foreign policy, comparative world politics, world commerce and trade, international legal issues, peace studies and conflict resolution, military alliances, and strategic studies. The above scope of political science provides the background concept of this field, and helps to distinguish the subfield of political science to apply analyses on topic which is not tackled in this study but outlined in section 6.4.

### ***3.3 Document type classification***

Fundamentally, this study adopts the classification directly from the professors’ CVs. For those publications without a clear document type classification, they were briefly referred to the classification that Butler and Visser (2006) used, which includes Journal Articles, Books, Book Chapters, Reviews, Conference Proceedings, Patents, Theses, and Others, to classify the publication type for them. The detailed structure of their classification is shown in Table 2. Some structures are modified in this study; for example, Working Paper is accepted in this study as an individual category instead of under the Australian category “Others”, for the amount of working papers in the dataset is sizable. Book was also separated into Book (Author) and Book (Editor). Table 3 shows all the document types assigned to our dataset with their original type terms shown in the researchers’ CVs. Each item has only one document type. Those types with less than 10 items are all combined into “Other”. “Peer Reviewed” articles



are classified mainly by the categories of researchers' CVs. The rest of the articles which are not mentioned by the authors are double-checked against their journals' websites in this study. To increase the credibility of the classification, this study asked authors to check the document type assigned to each publication while sending them their publication lists for verification.

**Table 2. Schema of publication types used in Australian DEST study**

<i>Publication Types</i>	<i>Sub Items</i>
Journal Articles	Articles in scholarly refereed journal Other contribution to refereed journal Articles in non-refereed journal Letter or Note Other journal publications
Books	Research monograph, commercial publisher Other research monograph (including textbooks) Revision/New Edition Other books (including privately published)
Book Chapters	Chapter in Research monograph, commercial publisher Other book chapters Other books chapters (including privately published)
Reviews	Major review Encyclopedia/reference entry-substantial
Conference Publications	Full written paper-refereed proceedings Full written paper-non-refereed proceedings Extract Other conference publications
Electronic publications	
Major Reviews/ Reference Works	
Audio-Visual Recordings	
Computer software	
Refereed Design/ Technical Design	
Patents/ Invention	
Theses	
Others	Contract/consultant's report Pamphlets/minor reports/working papers

Source: Butler, L., Visser, M. S. (2006). Extending citation analysis to non-source items. *Scientometrics*, 66(2), pp. 327-343.

**Table 3. Document types of all publications in this study**

<i>Document Types</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>Names given by authors in their CVs</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>
Book Chapter	396	Book Chapter	392
		Book Chapter (Handbook)	4
		Book Chapter (Review)	1
Journal Article (PR*)	161	Journal Article (PR*)	138
		Journal Review Article (PR*) (Book Review)	16
		Journal Review Article (PR*)	5
		Journal Article (PR*) (Editorial Article)	2
Conference Paper	151	Conference Paper	147
		Proceeding Paper	1
		Workshop Paper	1
		Keynote Paper	2
Book (Editor)	76		
Journal Article (non PR*)	60	Journal Article	55
		Journal Review Article (Book Review)	4
		Journal Review Article	1
Book (Author)	45		
Working Paper	29		
Presentation	16		
Report	16		
Lecture/Speech	14	Lecture/Speech	8
		Lecture	4
		Keynote Speech	2
Discussion paper	10		
Magazine/Newspaper Article	10	Magazine Article	8
		Newspaper Article	2
Other	31	Poster	9
		Contribution to Dictionary/Encyclopedia	5
		Data Edition	5
		Online Publication	3
		Dissertation/Thesis	3
		Anthologies Essay	1
		Background Paper	1
		Brochure	1
		Study Material	1
		Book Series (Edit)	1
		Non-classified	1

\* peer-reviewed

### ***3.4 Matching techniques for identifying non-source items in WoS***

Citations to all items were acquired by matching the corresponding search terms to the references in the WoS in-house database, according to a set of rules for different document types. It takes at least two rounds of SQL queries to identify the citing references in the WoS-based database. For example, each Journal Article was searched with the combination of *first author's last name*, *publication year*, *volume* and *first page* in three rounds (I: pub. year & volume & first page, II: pub. year & volume & last name & source title, III: last name & source title) in the references section of the articles in the WoS in-house database. Besides finding an exact match between the first author's last name and source title, to be identified as a citation of a publication from the sample, a reference should also match at least two of the three items: publication year, volume, and first page. For book chapters (see Appendix 2.), during the first round, it searches *the first word of the title* and *the first author name* (surname, first initial) in the references of WoS, then filter the results to include only those items listed with publication year within  $\pm 1$  year of the target year and try to broaden the different abbreviations of journal titles and author names indexed in the database from the primary salvaged results. A specific rule applied to *Book Chapter* is that the matched references with an accurate first page number may have a  $\pm 1$  publication year difference from than the original one, but those without accurate first page numbers need to exactly match the publication year. The first page number is allowed to vary  $\pm 2$  when other conditions are met. The obvious typos, such as p. 267 are indexed as p. 26, are accepted in this study if other metadata are exactly matched. Next, the second round is to repeat the search query by matching *the first page* and *the first author's last name* instead, and filter the results by the rules of year and page again. In the end, duplicates of the combined results from these two rounds are removed. For some source articles showing no exact first page in their references where there are more than two chapters written by the same author in one book, the full-text of the articles was checked manually to make sure which chapter was cited exactly.

The universal guidelines for writing queries include: ignoring umlaut, using only upper case, removing stop words while getting the first word of title, and so on. The specific rules for different document types are addressed in Appendix 3.

### ***3.5 Summary***

This study collects the publication lists at an individual level to build up a complete, yet manageable publication list for a specific field in the social sciences, political science. The

five-year publication output (2003-2007) of 33 professors of the department of Political Science at Mannheim University and the Institute of Political Science at University of Münster were downloaded from their websites, institutional repositories, and SOLIS. The 1,015 publications were classified into 13 different document types and sent to the professors for verification. The bibliographic records were corrected according to authors' feedback. Citations of these publications and references of ISI articles were obtained from the 2012 version of the WoS in-house database of KB. The citations discussed in this study include self-citations. Sliding citation windows of four years were applied.

The analyses in this study are based on four dimensions to shape the characteristics of the publications in political science. First, the source and non-source items need to be distinguished. The external coverage of source publications and the internal coverage of source references are checked in both WoS and the BKCI. Second, publications are analyzed at different levels to show an overview and all the publication patterns of those political science publications. Two specific comparisons are provided in terms of two main dimensions: source items vs. non-source items, items in English vs. items in non-English languages. Third, citation analyses are handled in the same structure as the publication analyses and also apply descriptive statistics as the main method. Only the comparison between items in English and items in non-English languages is not handled in the citation analyses as in the publication analyses, because the most related results are already shown in the citation patterns section. On the other hand, the citation patterns of highly cited items in political science are additionally reported for verifying some previous findings from publications in the natural sciences. Fourth, Pearson's correlation coefficient and the Wilcoxon signed rank test are applied to measure the difference influenced by the inclusion of non-source. Besides, the most influential document type among all non-source items is found out by applying one-way ANOVA in terms of citations per item. In the end, the coverage evaluation of the Book Citation Index in terms of WoS subject categories, languages, countries, and document types is reported.

## 4. Analysis results

First, *the coverage of source items* is reported. The coverage is explored by two dimensions: 1) the external coverage calculated by the number of indexed publications, and 2) the internal coverage of source references.

Second, the results of the publication analyses reveal the *publication patterns*, including 1) the overall publication distribution in general and at institutional/individual level, and 2) the publication patterns in political science in terms of document types, languages, sources, and subject categories; 3) the comparison of source items and non-source items, and 4) the comparison of items in English and non-English.

The third part is the *citation analysis*. This study investigates 1) the overall citation distribution in general and at institutional/individual level, and 2) the citation patterns in political science in terms of languages, sources, subject categories, institutions, and countries; then 3) the comparison of source items and non-source items, and 4) the citation patterns of highly cited items.

Fourth, this study further reports the results of *evaluation analyses* at institutional and individual level and the influence of different document types.

### 4.1 The coverage of source items

#### 4.1.1 The external coverage of WoS, Scopus, and BKCI

Among all 1,015 publications collected from two German political science departments, 70 of them are indexed in WoS (SCIE, SSCI, and A&HCI) while 67 are indexed in Scopus as shown in Table 4. The percentage of overall WoS coverage is about 6.9%. The percentage of Scopus coverage is slightly lower, which is about 6.6%. These 67 Scopus-indexed articles are not all indexed by WoS as well. 7 articles are indexed by Scopus but not WoS, and 10 are indexed by WoS but not Scopus. The total number of citations in WoS (without a specific citation window) obtained by 70 WoS-indexed articles is 498, while the citation counts of 67 Scopus-indexed articles in Scopus are 848.

**Table 4. Citation statistics of WoS and Scopus indexed items**

	<i>No. of Papers (%)</i>	<i>No. of Citations in WoS</i>	<i>No. of Citations in Scopus</i>
WOS Source Items	70 (6.9)	498	688
Scopus Source Items	67 (6.6)	474	848

Note: Scopus was searched on February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

Beyond the citation indices based on journal articles, the coverage of the citation index based on books was probed in parallel. Of a total 396 *book chapters*, 18 (4.5%) are indexed in BKCI and obtained 2.5 citations from WoS and BKCI on average. Five *edited books* are indexed in BKCI, a share of 6.6%, being cited 41.2 times by WoS and BKCI on average. There are no *authored books* covered in BKCI. These 23 BKCI indexed items are all in English, and obtained 251 citations in WoS and BKCI (without specific citation window) in total while 52 (20.7%) citations are from BKCI specifically (see Table 5). To sum up, 7% of publications of German political scientists are indexed by WoS while 2.3% of them are indexed by BKCI.

**Table 5. Citation statistics of BKCI indexed items**

	<i>BKCI items (%)</i>	<i>Citations from WoS<sup>1</sup> (%)</i>	<i>Citations from BKCI<sup>2</sup> (%)</i>	<i>All Citations (%)</i>	<i>Citations per item</i>
Edited Book	5 (21.7)	171 (84.7)	35 (67.3)	206 (82.1)	41.2
Book Chapter	18 (78.3)	31 (15.3)	17 (32.7)	45 <sup>3</sup> (17.9)	2.5
Total	23 (100)	202 (100)	52 (100)	251 (100)	10.9

Note1: WoS citation data are all without citation window and obtained from the 2012 version of the WoS in-house database of the Competence Centre for Bibliometrics for the German Science System.

Note 2: BKCI was searched on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Note 3: 3 citations of *Book Chapter* are overlapped between WoS and BKCI.

#### 4.1.2 The internal coverage of WoS and BKCI

The references of the 70 WoS-indexed articles are analyzed and the results are reported in Table 6. There are 2,593 references cited by these articles, including 818 WoS-indexed items and 1,775 non-WoS indexed items. The internal WoS coverage is 32%, and the average number of references of these 70 articles is 37.04, which is lower than the aggregated average of references (44.40) in the political science category in the 2012 social sciences edition of Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Among the 818 WoS-indexed references, political scientists cited two journals the most (23% in total), *American Political Science Review* and *American Journal of Political Science*.

**Table 6. Reference statistics of WoS indexed items**

	<i>Source References</i>	<i>Non-source References</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2012JCR Political Science Category</i>
Number of References	818 (31.5%)	1,775 (68.5%)	2,593 (100%)	-
Ratio (Ref. per paper)	11.69	25.36	37.04	44.40

In order to investigate the internal coverage of WoS extending to non-source items, this study chose each 20 items for *non-ISI journal articles* and *book chapters* at random to test the proportion. (According to the ratio of different languages in each document type, the number of samples in English and German in a given document type was decided. For instance, among 151 *non-ISI journal articles* published by researchers in two institutes there are 103 articles in German and 40 articles in English; therefore, 14 *non-ISI journal articles* in German and 6 ones in English at random were chosen to be the test samples.) The overall share of references to WoS-indexed items of *non-ISI journal articles* is 10%, and the figure of *book chapters* is 18% (see Table 7). Both of the numbers are lower than the 32% presented by source items. German political scientists refer to more WoS-indexed papers while publishing *ISI journal articles*, than publishing non-source items. The possible reason may be that the output toward the international community would be influenced by international publications, more than some outputs circulating in a local channel. *Book chapters* refer more items on average (47.8) than *non-ISI journal articles* (29.3).

**Table 7. Reference statistics of non-WoS indexed items**

	<i>Source Ref. (%)</i>	<i>Non-source Ref. (%)</i>	<i>Ratio (Ref. per item)</i>
Non-ISI journal articles in German (N=14)	30 (7.7)	359 (92.3)	27.8
Non-ISI journal articles in English (N=6)	29 (14.7)	168 (85.3)	32.8
Non-ISI journal articles (N=20)	59 (10.1)	527 (89.9)	29.3
Book chapters in German (N=15)	98 (14.0)	602 (86.0)	46.7
Book chapters in English (N=5)	71 (27.8)	184 (72.2)	51.0
Book chapters (N=20)	169 (17.7)	786 (82.3)	47.8

Like the expansion of the external coverage to the citation index based on books reported in section 4.1.1 and Table 4, the internal coverage of BKCI was probed as well on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Among 23 BKCI indexed items, only 6 of them are provided with reference data in BKCI. It is obvious that BKCI does not yet provide sufficient cited references data currently. In Table 8, two *edited books* have 813 references, including 148 WoS source references and 6

BKCI source references (18.9% in total). The other 4 *book chapters* have 178 references, including 35 WoS source references (19.7%). The internal BKCI coverage of BKCI-indexed items is 19.1%. *Edited books* contain many more references, around 9 times, than *book chapters*.

**Table 8. Reference statistics of BKCI indexed items**

<i>BKCI items</i>		<i>Source Ref.</i> (% of all Ref.)	<i>Non-source Ref.</i> (% of all Ref.)	<i>Ratio</i> (Ref. per item)
Edited Book	2	154* (18.9)	659 (81.1)	406.5
Book Chapter	4	35 (19.7)	143 (80.3)	44.5
Total	6	189 (19.1)	802 (80.9)	165.2

\*includes 6 BKCI indexed references

Note: BKCI was searched on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

### 4.1.3 Summary

The percentage of overall WoS coverage is about 6.9%, BKCI coverage is about 2.3%, and the coverage by Scopus is about 6.6%. The internal WoS coverage of WoS-indexed items in this study is 32%. The overall share of references to WoS-indexed items of *non-ISI journal articles* is 10%, and the figure of *book chapters* is 18%. The internal BKCI coverage of BKCI-indexed items is 19.1%.

For sampled non-source items, their internal WoS coverage is lower than source items. This shows German political scientists refer to more WoS-indexed papers while publishing *ISI journal articles*, than when publishing non-source items. *Book chapters* reference more items on average (47.8) than *ISI journal articles* (37.0) and *non-ISI journal articles* (29.3).

## 4.2 Publication analysis

This study provides an overlook on the publication patterns of German political science in this subchapter.

### 4.2.1 Publication analyses at meso and micro level

#### *Overall analysis*

The basic statistics of political science publications in terms of document types and languages are shown in Table 9. The most research output was published as *monographs, journal articles*, and *conference papers* (87.6% in total). German political scientists mainly present their



academic results in these three channels to disseminate their ideas to their peers. Half of these publications are published in monographs, including *book chapters*, *books*, and *edited books*. In particular, 39% of the whole publications are *book chapters* and 22% are *journal articles* (in peer reviewed and non-peer reviewed journals). Most of these 221 journal papers are published in peer reviewed journals (73%). Among these 161 *peer reviewed journal articles*, 70 are indexed by WoS (44%) and 56 (80%) of these source items are written in English.

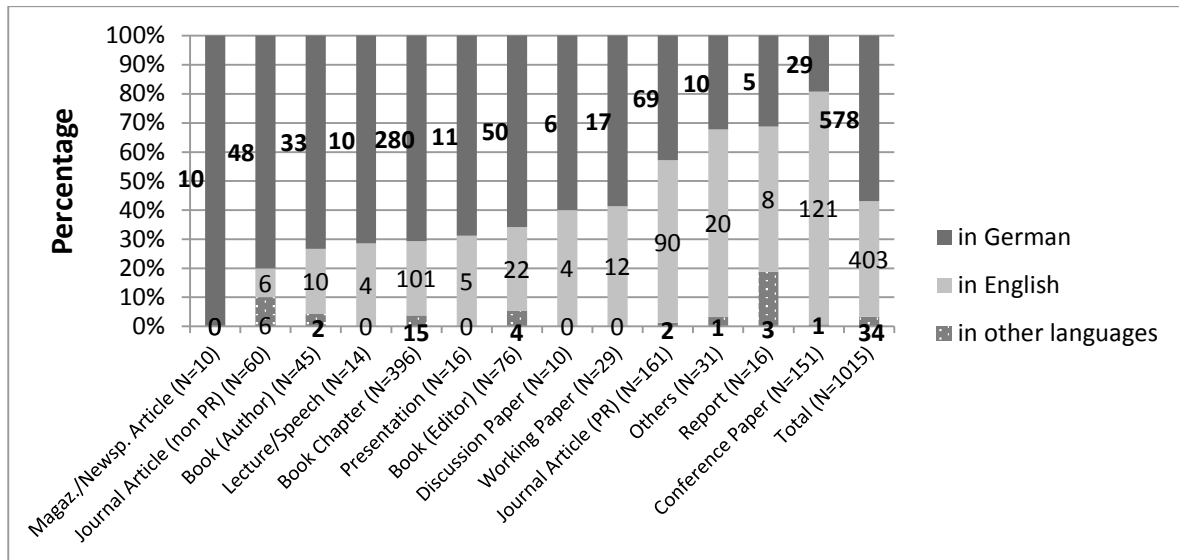
**Table 9. Language composition of different document types**

<i>Document Types</i>	<i>Items (% in all types)</i>	<i>Items in English (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>Items in German (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>Items in Other Lang. (% in all lan.)</i>
Book Chapter	396 (39.0)	101 (25.5)	280 (70.7)	15 (3.8)
Journal Article (PR*)	161 (15.9)	90 (55.9)	69 (42.9)	2 (1.2)
Conference Paper	151 (14.9)	120 (80.0)	29 (19.3)	1 (0.7)
Book (Editor)	76 (7.5)	22 (28.9)	50 (65.8)	4 (5.3)
Journal Article (non PR*)	60 (5.9)	6 (10.0)	48 (80.8)	6 (10.0)
Book (Author)	45 (4.4)	10 (22.2)	33 (73.3)	2 (4.4)
Working Paper	29 (2.9)	13 (43.3)	17 (56.7)	0
Presentation	16 (1.6)	5 (31.3)	11 (68.8)	0
Report	16 (1.6)	8 (50.0)	5 (31.3)	3 (18.7)
Lecture/Speech	14 (1.4)	4 (28.6)	10 (71.4)	0
Discussion paper	10 (0.9)	4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	0
Magazine/Newspaper Article	10 (0.9)	0	10 (100)	0
Others	31 (3.1)	20 (64.5)	10 (32.3)	1 (3.2)
Total	1,015 (100)	403 (39.7)	578 (56.9)	34 (3.4)

\* Peer-reviewed

Note: Types with less than 10 items are combined into 'Others'.

In Table 9, around 57% of the 1,015 published items were in German and 40% were in English. Items in English and items in non-English languages among these publications published by German political scientists are in a ratio of 2 to 3. Among 396 published *book chapters*, about 70% of them were in German. Compared to ISI papers which are published mostly in English, the other 91 non-ISI peer reviewed papers are more often published in German (60%) than in English (37%). Figure 1 shows that the dominant position of German is also prevalent in other publication types, such as *edited books*, *books*, and *non-peer reviewed journal articles*. German political scientists use German to publish in books and regionally oriented journals. In contrast, English is used more often than German in *peer-reviewed journal articles* and *conference papers*. These types serve more international communication purposes and are therefore written in English.



**Figure 1. Shares of items in different languages by document types**

Note: The chart is ordered by the share of publications in German.

### *Institutional analysis*

The differences between the Institute of Political Science at University of Münster and Department of Political Science at Mannheim University in terms of the education system and academic culture, as mentioned in section 3.1.2, affected their publication behaviors. From 2003 to 2007, Department of Political Science at Mannheim University have 99 publications more than Institute of Political Science at University of Münster in total, as shown in Table 10. Political scientists at Mannheim University publish many more *peer-reviewed journal articles* and *conference papers* than those at University of Münster, showing they take more account of international communication, publishing these two document types mainly in English. In contrast, political scientists at University of Münster publish many more *books* and *book chapters* than Mannheim University, and wrote them mainly in German. They even publish *peer-reviewed journal articles* in German dominantly, which is the totally opposite publishing behavior from Mannheim University's. In general, 74% of their publications (340 out of 458) were published in German, whereas only 43% of publications of Mannheim University (239 out of 557) were in German.

**Table 10. Language composition of two institutions**

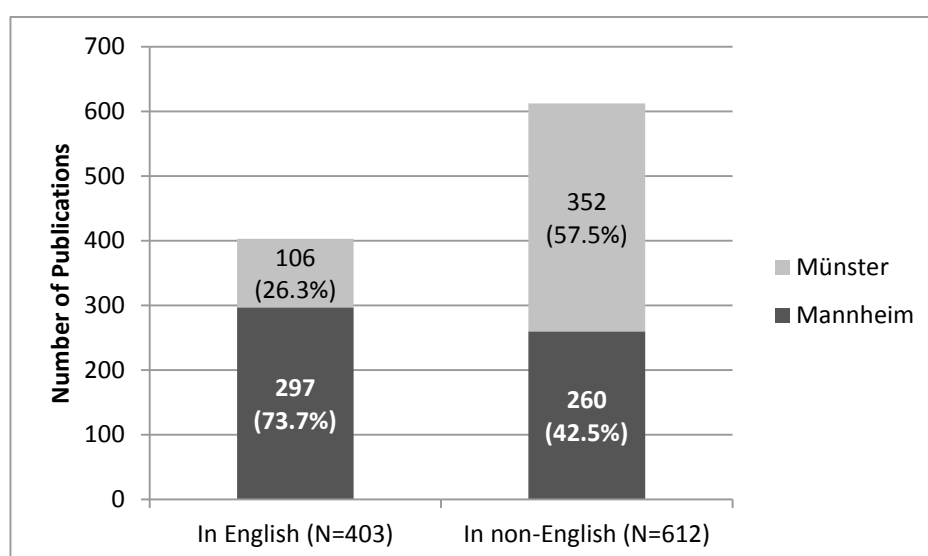
<i>Document Types</i>	<i>Mannheim University<sup>1</sup></i>			<i>University of Münster<sup>2</sup></i>		
	<i>Items (% in all types)</i>	<i>Items in Eng. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>Items in Ger. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>Items (% in all types)</i>	<i>Items in Eng. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>Items in Ger. (% in all lan.)</i>
Book Chapter	182 (32.7)	72 (39.6)	100 (54.9)	214 (46.7)	29 (13.6)	180 (84.1)
Journal Article (PR <sup>3</sup> )	100 (17.9)	75 (75.0)	24 (24.0)	61 (13.3)	15 (24.6)	45 (73.8)
Conference Paper	107 (19.2)	91 (85.0)	15 (14.0)	44 (9.6)	30 (68.2)	14 (31.8)
Book (Editor)	40 (7.2)	15 (37.5)	23 (57.5)	36 (7.9)	7 (19.4)	27 (75.0)
Journal Article (non PR <sup>3</sup> )	31 (5.6)	5 (16.1)	24 (77.4)	29 (6.3)	1 (3.4)	24 (82.8)
Book (Author)	19 (3.4)	5 (26.3)	12 (63.2)	26 (5.7)	5 (19.2)	21 (80.8)
Working Paper	20 (3.6)	7 (35.0)	13 (65.0)	9 (2.0)	5 (55.6)	4 (44.4)
Presentation	16 (2.9)	5 (31.3)	11 (68.8)	0	0	0
Report	12 (2.1)	6 (50.0)	3 (25.0)	4 (0.9)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)
Lecture/Speech	2 (0.4)	2 (100)	0	12 (2.6)	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)
Discussion paper	9 (1.6)	3 (33.3)	6 (66.7)	1 (0.2)	1 (100)	0
Magazine/Newspaper Article	4 (0.7)	0	4 (100)	6 (1.3)	0	6 (100)
Others	15 (2.7)	11 (73.3)	3 (20.0)	16 (3.5)	9 (56.3)	7 (43.8)
Total	557 (100)	297 (53.3)	238 (42.7)	458 (100)	106 (23.1)	340 (74.2)

Note 1: includes 15 researchers

Note 2: includes 18 researchers

Note 3: peer-reviewed

From the other perspective, 74% of the 403 items in English are published by Mannheim University while 26% of them are published by University of Münster (see Figure 2). In contrast, 612 items in non-English are published more by University of Münster (58%) than Mannheim University (43%). Figure 2 shows that the professors of University of Münster published many more publications in non-English than in English, comparing to Mannheim University.



**Figure 2. Institutional analysis of items in English and items in non-English languages**

### *Individual analysis*

Providing detailed views of our dataset at individual level, Table 11 shows that the average age of these 33 professors from two political science institutes is 59, and their average age of receiving professorship (excluding Junior Professors and ‘Außerplanmäßige Professoren’) is 42. Professor Emerita and Emeritus have polarization of performance. Some of them have much fewer publications during 2003 to 2007, but some of them still publish.

**Table 11. Publication statistics of 33 professors**

<i>Researcher</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Current Age(-2013)</i>	<i>Age of Achieving Professorship</i>	<i>WoS Source Items(%)</i>	<i>Non-Source Items(%)</i>	<i>Total(%)</i>
#1	Professor	61	59	3 (4.2)	41 (4.1)	44 (4.2)
#2	Junior Professor	38	-	5 (7.0)	67 (6.8)	72 (6.8)
#3	Junior Professor	38	-	3 (4.2)	23 (2.3)	26 (2.5)
#4	Professor	44	40	8 (11.3)	20 (2.0)	28 (2.6)
#5	Professor	39	36	3 (4.2)	21 (2.1)	24 (2.3)
#6	Professor	45	39	8 (11.3)	63 (6.4)	71 (6.7)
#7	Professor	52	38	14 (19.7)	37 (3.7)	51 (4.8)
#8	Professor	56	46	2 (2.8)	47 (4.8)	49 (4.5)
#9	Professor	63	30	0	28 (2.8)	28 (2.6)
#10	Professor	38	32	8 (11.3)	23 (2.3)	31 (2.9)
#11	Professor	57	47	3 (4.2)	31 (3.1)	34 (3.2)
#12	Professor	63	39	1 (1.4)	31 (3.1)	32 (3.0)
#13	Professor Emerita	72	31	0	35 (3.5)	35 (3.3)
#14	Professor Emeritus	74	39	6 (8.5)	18 (1.8)	24 (2.3)
#15	Professor Emeritus	85	47	0	33 (3.3)	33 (3.1)
#16	Apl. Professor	43	-	0	21 (2.1)	21 (2.0)
#17	Professor	56	42	0	3 (0.3)	3 (0.3)
#18	Professor	47	38	1 (1.4)	18 (1.8)	19 (1.8)
#19	Professor	52	50	1 (1.4)	63 (6.4)	64 (6.0)
#20	Professor	66	40	0	19 (1.9)	19 (1.8)
#21	Professor	62	51	0	25 (2.5)	25 (2.4)
#22	Professor	-	-	1 (1.4)	15 (1.5)	16 (1.5)
#23	Professor	53	48	1 (1.4)	28 (2.8)	29 (2.7)
#24	Professor	59	42	3 (4.2)	72 (7.3)	75 (7.1)
#25	Professor	74	36	0	8 (0.8)	8 (0.8)
#26	Professor	70	-	0	18 (1.8)	18 (1.7)
#27	Professor Emeritus	-	-	0	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
#28	Professor Emeritus	76	37	0	5 (0.5)	5 (0.5)
#29	Professor Emeritus	72	47	0	6 (0.6)	6 (0.6)
#30	Professor Emeritus	72	39	0	56 (5.7)	56 (5.3)
#31	Professor Emeritus	80	38	0	5 (0.5)	5 (0.5)
#32	Professor (retired in 2010)	68	53	0	44 (4.4)	44 (4.2)
#33	Professor (retired in 2011)	67	53	0	64 (6.5)	64 (6.0)

For noticing the different publishing preferences among different groups, this study classified these professors by age (excluding two professors whose ages are unknown) and status, showing different publication patterns affected by seniority. Professors who are older than 65 years old (12 persons) publish around 26.42 publications on average during the reporting period, and publish very few source items (0.50 on average). Instead of publishing journal articles (6 ISI source articles and 46 non-ISI articles, in total 16% of all), this group of professors publishes more in books, resulting 71% of their publications are *book chapters*, *books*, and *edited books*. Furthermore, the ratio of *ISI journal articles* to *non-ISI journal articles* is 0.14 (6:46).

Researchers aged between 50 and 65 (11 persons) publish around 39.45 publications and 2.55 source items on average. They publish more journal articles (24%) but fewer books (54%) than the older group. Their ratio of *ISI journal articles* to *non-ISI journal articles* is 0.37 (28:75). Those who are younger than 50 (8 persons) publish around 36.50 publications and 4.50 source items on average. 24% of their publications are journal articles and 28% are books, showing that they publish more diversely than other two groups. The ratio of *ISI journal articles* to *non-ISI journal articles* in this group is 1.03 (36:35).

The analyses show that the publication behaviors change in the cohorts of younger researchers. The older researchers publish fewer publications during the period 2003-2007 due to the inactivity in retirement. They have a higher preference for publishing books than journal articles, and they published in *non-ISI journal articles* more than *ISI journal articles* while publishing journal articles. In contrast, the younger researchers publish more *ISI journal articles* and fewer *books*.

In Figure 3, the curve shows that the older researchers publish more percentages of non-English items in general. The age of researchers and the share of their non-English items have significant correlation (Pearson correlation coefficient = .622,  $p < 0.01$ ). The researchers who publish more than 60% of publications in non-English languages are mostly older than 65 years. In contrast, the researchers who are younger than 50 years old mostly publish more than 60% of their publications in English.

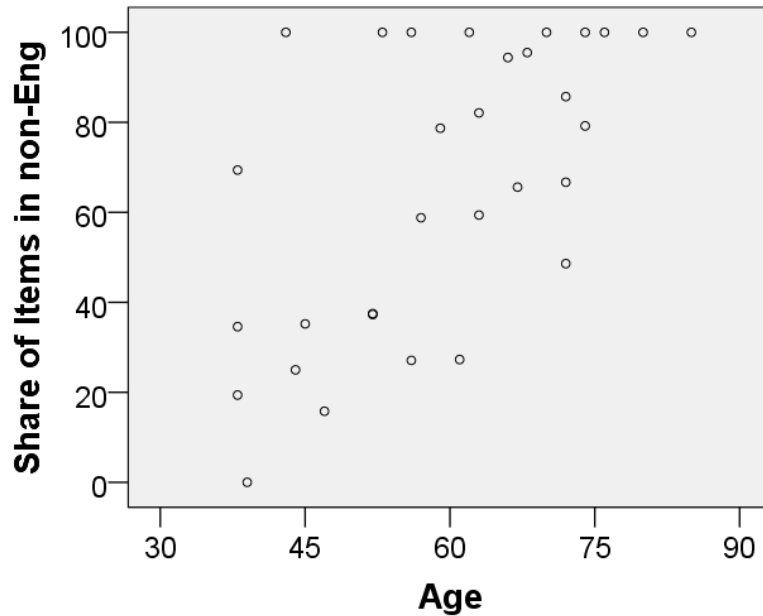
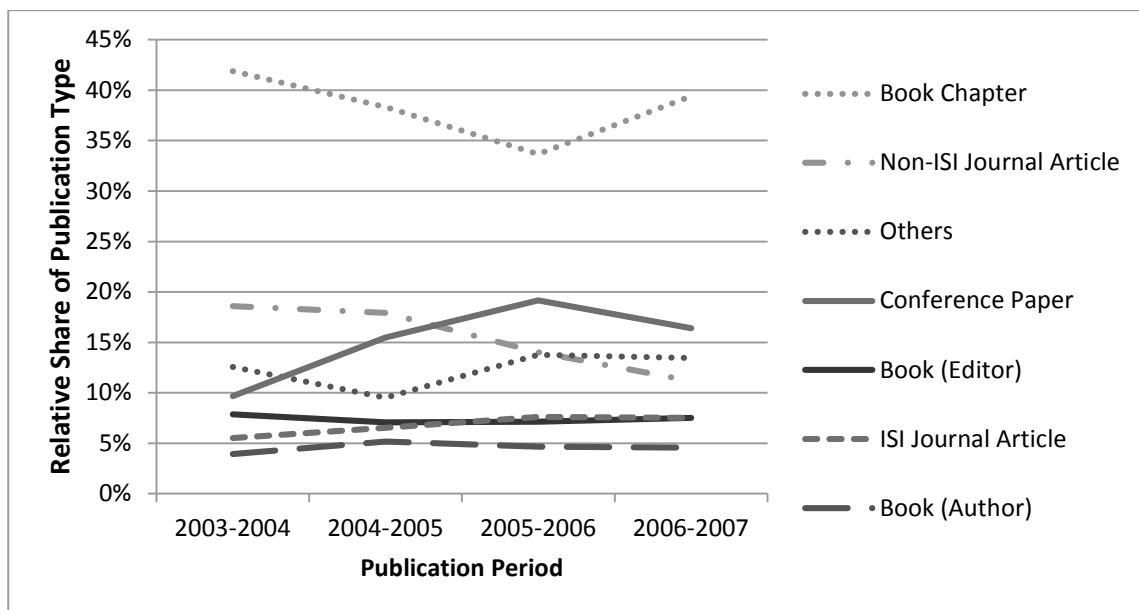


Figure 3. Scatter plot of researchers' age and share of items in non-English

#### 4.2.2 Publication patterns in political science

##### *Document types*

Figure 4 provides an outlook on their changing publication behavior as time elapses. In 2004, there is a trough shown in the composition of the whole publications. After 2004, German political scientists increase publishing output yearly and publish nearly twice the number of *conference papers* in 2005. In general, publications of most document types are increasing, except for *non-ISI journal articles* and *edited books*. The amount of *conference papers* and *(non-ISI) journal articles* published are equal (151), but show different patterns. In Figure 4, the share of *conference papers* increases over the time frame.



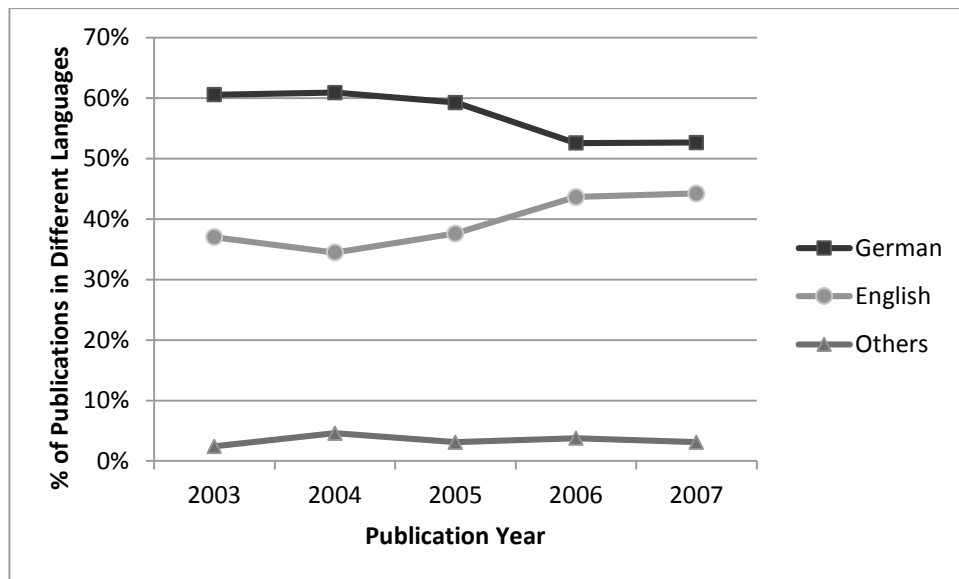
**Figure 4. Shares of different document types by publication year**

Note: The document type categories in this figure are ordered by the share in the period of 2003-2004

The difference in the publication share in the 2003-2004 and 2006-2007 periods in Figure 4 is significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  (using the Chi-squared test of difference in proportion). The two-year publication period is applied for aggregating more analysed samples for each document type category. The share of *non-ISI journal articles* decreased (the difference in publication share between the first and last observation period is significant). *ISI journal articles'* share increases slightly, but the difference is not found to be statistically significant. This might indicate that the publication behavior of these German political scientists is changing: they publish more conference papers, but less non-ISI journal articles when they are publishing in journals.

### *Languages*

Even though the German political scientists in this case study publish many publications in German for a sizable local communication network, language preference is changing year by year. Figure 5 reveals that generally they published less in German but more in English during the five years. Language could be seen as a marker of internationality (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012). Therefore, Figure 5 may indicate that an increase in international orientation is occurring slightly as time elapses in the sample set. Hicks (1999) summarized several studies to argue that social science research is becoming more international. The result shown in this study may be further evidence for this phenomenon, similar to observations in Flanders, Norway, and Sweden (Ossenblok et al., 2012; Albertsson, Kågedal & Hammarfelt, 2013).



**Figure 5. Shares of items in different languages by publication year**

### *Sources*

According to Table 12, the studied German political scientists publish more articles in German journals and mostly choose European journals while publishing in journals covered by WoS. In terms of monographs, Table 12 shows that *books*, *edited books*, and *book chapters* are mostly published with Springer VS. Compared to the results shown in section 4.1.2, German political scientists prefer to publish their research output in European journals, but they cite American journals more than European ones.

In Table 12, the top 5 sources of *ISI journal articles* and *books*, *edited books*, and *book chapters* contribute half publications in these two categories (50%, 52.4%, respectively). *Non-ISI journal articles*, far from the above two categories, are dispersed in 91 journals. 50% of 151 *non-ISI journal articles* are contributed to the top 20 journals. It shows the publication channels of locally-oriented journals are more diverse.

Not all the sources of non-source items were never covered in WoS. For example, *German Politics*, *Democratization*, *European Political Science* are indexed in WoS after 2008. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice* started to be indexed after 2009. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft* was once indexed in WoS from 1980 to 2000, then started to be indexed again from 2007<sup>4</sup> to 2012.

<sup>4</sup> One of the German political science publications in this study, which was published in *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft* in 2007, is classified as source item.

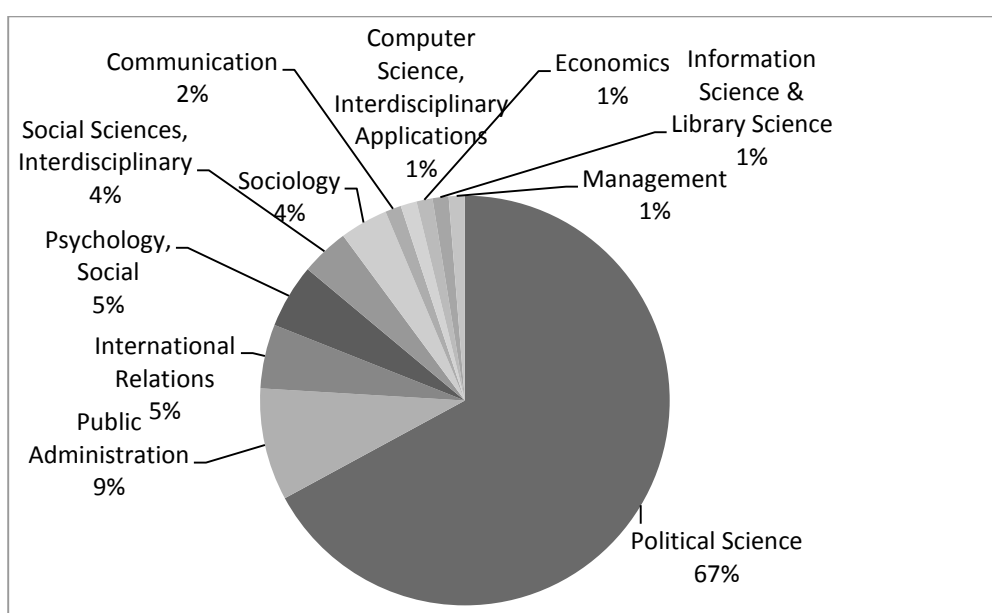


**Table 12. Top 5 sources of journal articles and monographs**

<i>ISI Journal Articles</i>		<i>Non-ISI Journal Articles</i>		<i>Books/ Edited Books/ Book Chapters</i>	
<i>Journal Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Journal Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Publisher Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>
Politische Vierteljahresschrift	9 (12.9)	Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen	11 (7.3)	Springer VS	131 (25.3)
European Journal of Political Research	7 (10.0)	Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen	9 (6.0)	Nomos	37 (7.2)
European Union Politics	7 (10.0)	German Politics	7 (4.6)	Waxmann	36 (7.0)
British Journal of Political Science	6 (8.6)	Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte	7 (4.6)	Oxford University Press	23 (4.4)
Journal of European Public Policy	6 (8.6)	Femina Politica	5 (3.3)	Campus / Taylor & Francis Group	22 (4.3)

### *Subject Categories*

In Figure 6, 70 *ISI journal articles* are assigned by WoS in 11 subject categories at the journal level. Most of them are assigned into the category *Political Science*. The other main subject categories include *Public Administration*, *International Relations*, ‘*Psychology, Social*’, ‘*Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary*’, and *Sociology*.



**Figure 6. Disciplines analysis of ISI journal articles**

### *Numbers of authors*

Generally speaking, the average number of authors of items in English is slightly higher than items in non-English languages. According to Table 13, the mean number of authors per items in English is 1.77, while the mean number of authors per items in non-English languages is

1.65. Only among *books*, *edited books*, and *others*, the average numbers of authors in items in non-English languages are higher than items in English. However, the influence contributed by document type makes even stronger differences than language does. For example, *edited books* have a much higher average number of authors than other document types, no matter what languages they are written in.

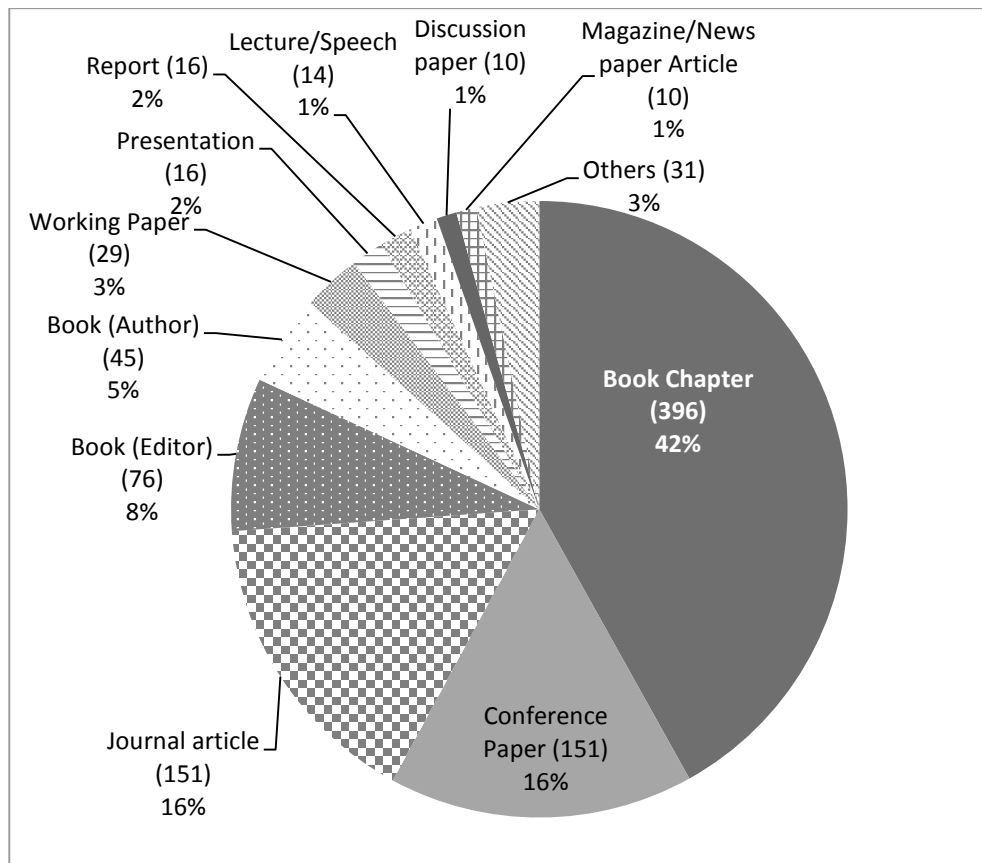
**Table 13. Average numbers of authors of items in English and items in non-English languages**

<i>Document types (No. of Items)</i>	<i>No. of Auth. per Item in English</i>	<i>No. of Auth. per Item in non-English</i>	<i>No. of Auth. per Item</i>
ISI Journal Article (70)	1.82	1.64	1.79
Non-ISI Journal Article (151)	1.75	1.75	1.75
Book (45)	1.50	2.03	1.91
Edited Book (76)	2.18	2.76	2.59
Book Chapter (396)	1.79	1.38	1.49
Conference Paper (151)	1.73	1.43	1.67
Others (126)	1.66	1.68	1.67
Total (1,015)	1.77	1.65	1.70

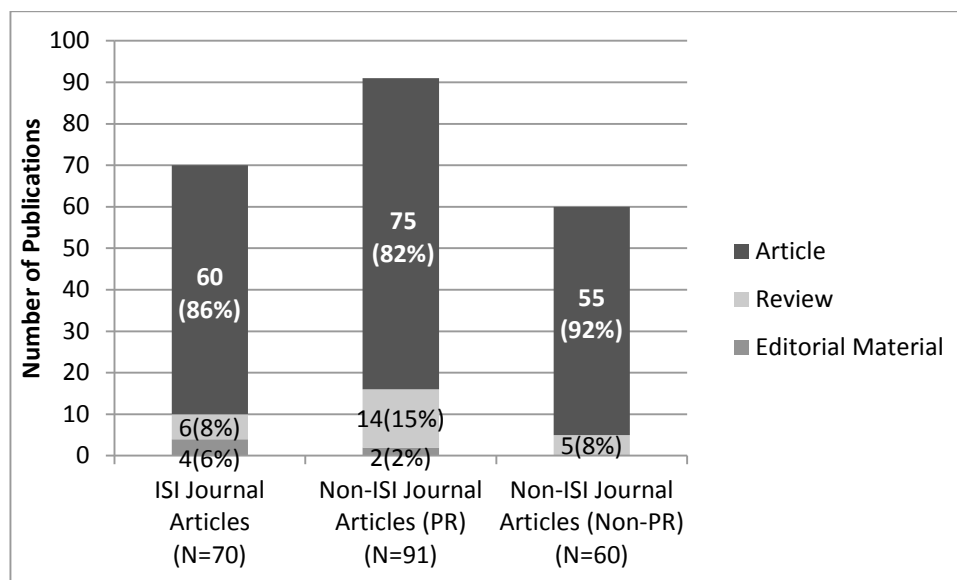
#### 4.2.3 Source items vs. non-source items

##### *Document types*

As mentioned in the external coverage section (4.1.1), only 7% of the German political science publications are indexed in WoS. In other words, there are 70 source items and 945 distinct non-source items in this study. Figure 7 shows that the distribution of non-source item document types is similar to the overall distribution, except for a lower percentage of *journal articles*. Of the total of non-source items in political science, 42% are published as *book chapters*. *Journal articles* comprise 16% and *conference papers* another 16%. *Edited books and books* together account for 13% of the total. These top five document types combined contribute to around 90% of non-source items. In Figure 8, ISI journal articles as well as non-ISI journal articles are often published as *articles*. *Reviews* or *editorial materials* do not take a dominant role in composition.



**Figure 7. Document types of non-source items**

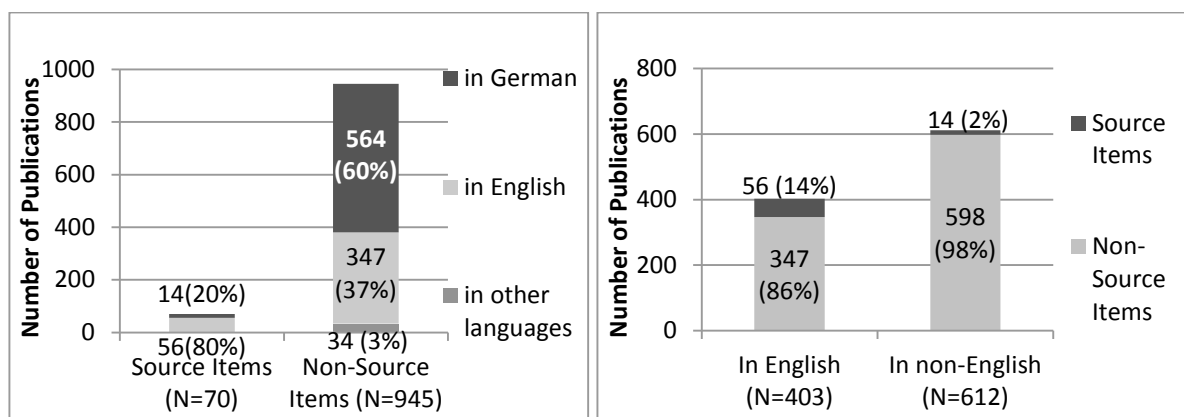


**Figure 8. Publication types of ISI journal articles and non-ISI journal articles**

### *Languages*

Figure 9 shows that the 70 source items are predominantly written in English (80%), whereas non-source items are more often written in German (60%) than in English (37%). From another aspect of analysis, items in English have 14% source items, whereas items in non-English languages have only 2% publications which are indexed in WoS. It shows these

political scientists publish their articles in English more in ISI journals than publishing articles in German in ISI journals.



**Figure 9. Language analysis of source items vs. non-source items and source analysis of items in English vs. items in non-English languages**

Table 14 provides more details in terms of the languages used in different document types. Source items contain only *peer-reviewed journal articles* and are published in English more than in German, whereas non-source items are published in German more than English in general. However, the non-sourced *peer-reviewed journal articles* are published in English (56%) slightly more than in German (43%). Among non-source items, only in *peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, reports, and others* German does not have a predominant position.

**Table 14. Document types and languages of source items and non-source items**

<i>Document Types</i>	<i>WoS Source Items</i>		<i>Non-Source Items</i>			<i>Total (% in all types)</i>
	<i>In Eng. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>In Ger. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>In Eng. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>In Ger. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>In other Lan. (% in all lan.)</i>	
Book Chapter	0	0	101 (25.5)	280 (70.7)	15 (3.8)	396 (39.0)
Journal Article (PR*)	56 (80.0)	14 (20.0)	90 (55.9)	69 (42.9)	2 (1.2)	161 (15.9)
Conference Paper	0	0	121 (80.1)	29 (19.2)	1 (0.7)	151 (14.9)
Book (Editor)	0	0	22 (28.9)	50 (65.8)	4 (5.3)	76 (7.5)
Journal Article (non-PR*)	0	0	6 (10.0)	48 (80.0)	6 (10.0)	60 (5.9)
Book (Author)	0	0	10 (22.2)	33 (73.3)	2 (4.4)	45 (4.4)
Working Paper	0	0	12 (41.4)	17 (58.6)	0	29 (2.9)
Presentation	0	0	5 (31.3)	11 (68.8)	0	16 (1.6)
Report	0	0	8 (50.0)	5 (31.3)	3 (18.8)	16 (1.6)
Lecture/Speech	0	0	4 (28.6)	10 (71.4)	0	14 (1.4)
Discussion paper	0	0	4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	0	10 (0.9)
Magazine/Newspaper Article	0	0	0	10 (100.0)	0	10 (0.9)
Others	0	0	20 (64.5)	10 (32.3)	1 (3.2)	31 (3.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 (80.0)</b>	<b>14 (20.0)</b>	<b>347 (36.7)</b>	<b>564 (59.7)</b>	<b>34 (3.6)</b>	<b>1,015 (100)</b>

\* Peer-reviewed

Note: Types with less than 10 items are combined into 'Others'.

### *Institutes*

Table 15 shows that professors from the Institute of Political Science at University of Münster publish far fewer publications in the journals indexed by WOS (7) than those of Mannheim University (63). In other words, only 1.5% of their publications (7 out of 458) are covered by WOS. In contrast, 15 professors of Department of Political Science at Mannheim University publish more publications in WoS-indexed journals and in English. Their WoS coverage is about 11.3% (63 out of 557). 53% of their publications (297 out of 557) are published in English, while 23% of publications of University of Münster (106 out of 458) are in English.

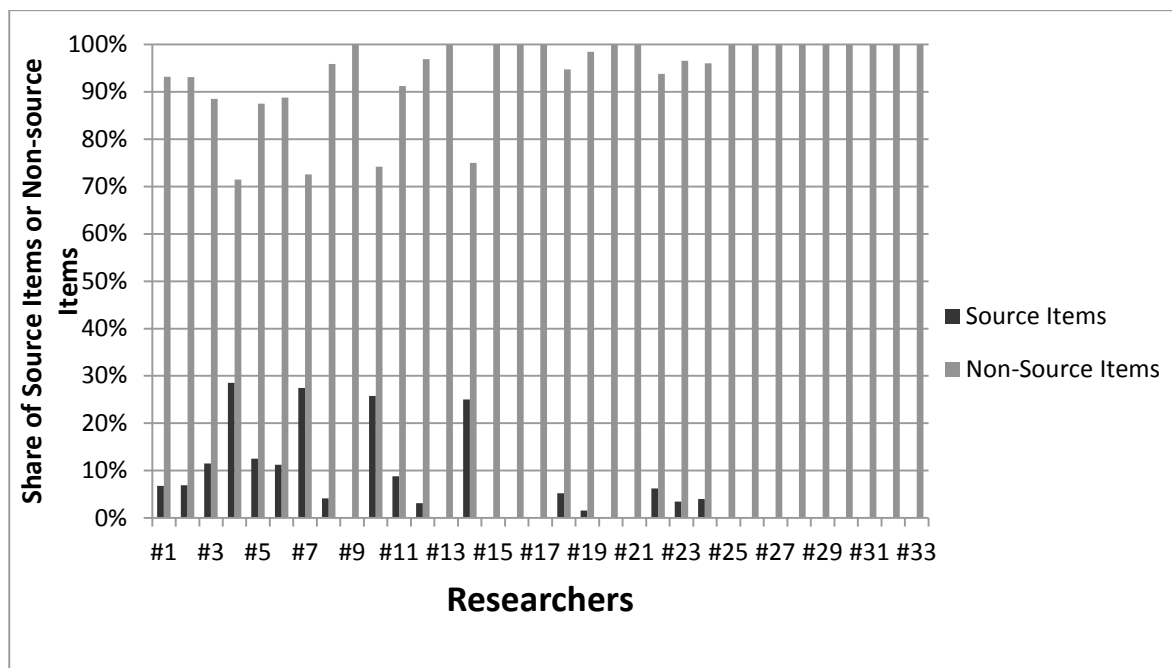
**Table 15. Language composition of source items and non-source items of two institutions**

<i>Inst. (No. of Prof.)</i>	<i>WoS Source Items</i>			<i>Non-Source Items</i>				<i>Total (% in all items)</i>
	<i>All (% in all items)</i>	<i>In Eng (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>In Ger. (% in all lan.)</i>	<i>All (% in all items)</i>	<i>In Eng. (% in all lan)</i>	<i>In Ger. (% in all lan)</i>	<i>In Other Lan. (% in all lan)</i>	
Mannheim (15)	63 (11.3)	53 (84.1)	10 (15.9)	494 (88.7)	244 (49.4)	228 (46.1)	22 (4.5)	557 (55)
Münster (18)	7 (1.5)	3 (42.9)	4 (57.1)	451 (98.5)	103 (22.8)	336 (74.5)	12 (2.7)	458 (45)
Total (33)	70 (6.9)	56 (80.0)	14 (20.0)	945 (93.1)	347 (36.7)	564 (59.7)	34 (3.6)	1,015 (100)

### *Individuals*

Among 33 researchers, as shown in Figure 10 there are only 4 professors who published more than 20% of their publications as source items. The average age of these 4 professors is 52 (standard deviation 13.64). 80% of all researchers (26) published less than 10% of their publications as source items. Among these 26 researchers, half of them (16, 48%) whose average age is 68 (standard deviation 9.72)<sup>5</sup>, published no source items.

<sup>5</sup> One of these professors without age data is excluded in this calculation.



**Figure 10. Shares of source items and non-source items of 33 professors**

### *Number of authors*

German political scientists tend to cooperate with just a few other researchers. The maximum number of authors of all publications is 7, but the median of it is only 1. 41% of source items (29 ISI papers) and 51% of non-ISI journal articles (77 papers) are written by single author. Table 16 shows that the average number of authors per item of all 1,015 publications is 1.70. The average numbers of authors of source items are just slightly bigger than non-source items (1.79; 1.69). They are higher than the average number of authors of *book chapters* (1.49). The highest average number of authors per item can be found in the document type *Edited Book*, which is 2.59.

**Table 16. Statistical records on the number of authors of source items and non-source items**

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
Source Items	1.79	0.82
Non-source Items	1.69	0.99
All	1.70	0.98

### 4.2.4 Summary

German political scientists in this study mainly present their academic results in three channels, *monographs*, *journal articles*, and *conference papers*, to disseminate their ideas to their peers. Their publication behaviors are changing: the relative share of *book chapters*, *edited books*

and *authored books* increases during the five years, whereas the share of journal articles (*ISI journal articles* and *non-ISI journal articles*) decreases during this time. However, they publish more *ISI journal articles* rather than *non-ISI journal articles* when they are publishing in journals. They also publish more *conference papers* for international communication.

German political scientists publish relative more output (60%) in German, but use English in international peer reviewed journals and international conference papers. German political scientists publish less slightly in German over the observation period. There is a strong decrease in German language *conference papers* and *non-ISI journal articles*.

Political scientists at University of Münster publish many more *books* and *book chapters* but fewer source items than Mannheim University's, and wrote them mainly in German. The individual analysis shows that 80% of all professors published less than 10% of their publications as source items. The other pattern is that older researchers have higher preference in publishing non-English items and publishing books rather than journal articles. They published *non-ISI journal articles* more than *ISI journal articles* when publishing journal articles.

The low average number of authors per publication shows that German political scientists tend to cooperate with just a few other researchers. They prefer to publish their research output in European journals, but they cite American journals more than European ones. Publication channels of locally-oriented journals are more diverse. Most of *ISI journal articles* are assigned into the category *Political Science*.

### ***4.3 Citation analysis***

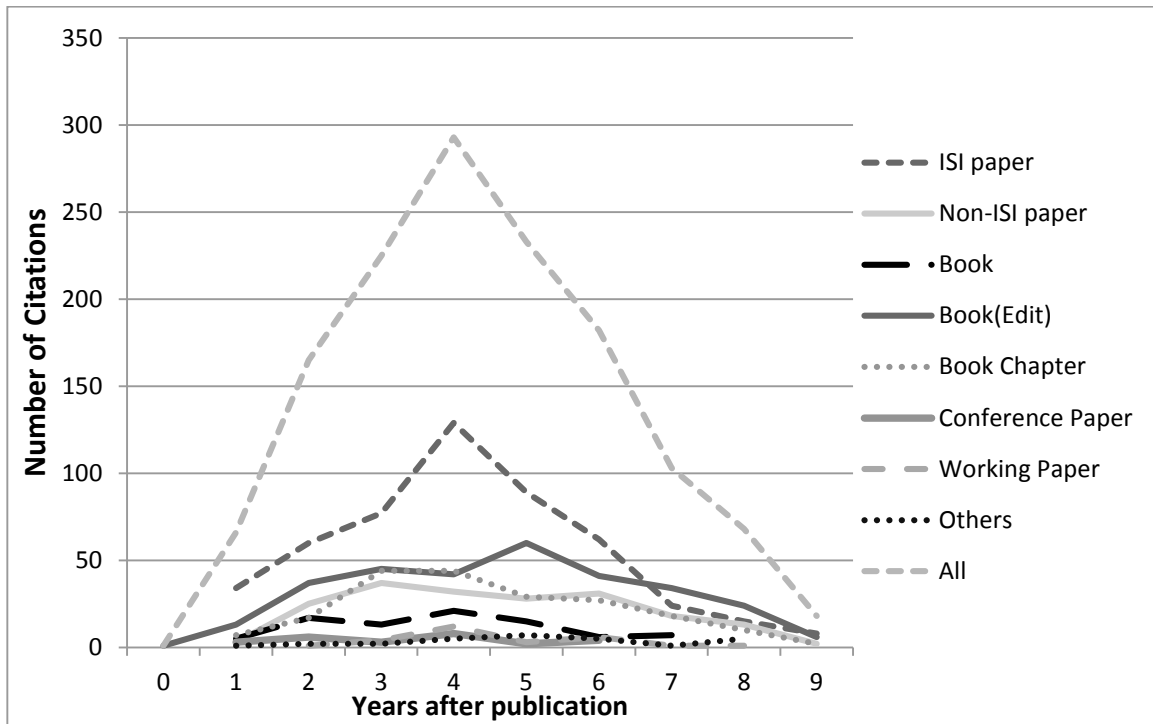
Due to the limited source for citations (SCI, SSCI, and AHCI) in this study, most non-source items have lower “WoS source citations” than source items since they may be cited more by other more numerous non-source items (e.g., in local language discourses). However, “non-source citations” cannot be measured; therefore, this study discusses merely the WoS source citations.

#### **4.3.1 Citation analyses at meso and micro level**

##### *Overall analysis*

Most of the citations of 1,015 publications (only 273 of them are cited at least once) were

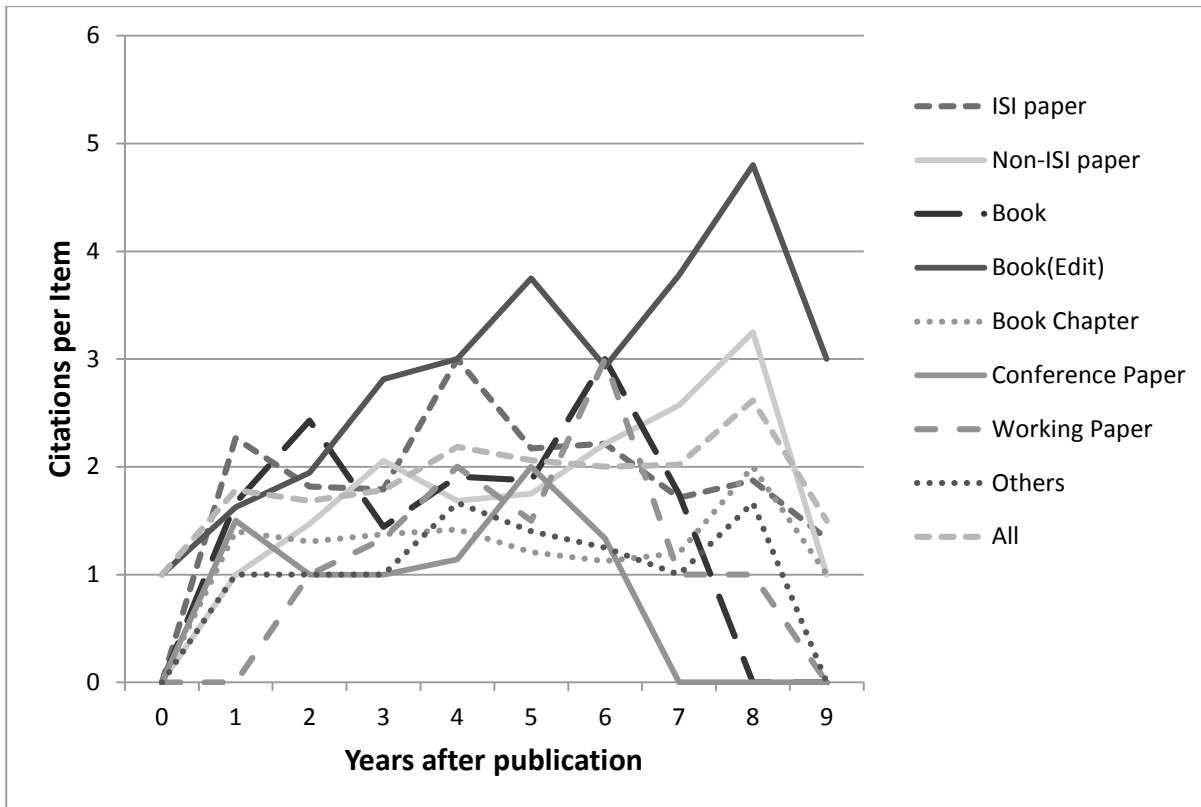
published between 2008 and 2010. Figure 11 shows the distribution of citations by year. Most publications were cited within four years after they were published (e.g., for an item published in the year 2003 citations until 2006 were considered). This is the main reason why a four-year window is applied in this study to calculate citation rates for all publications. Figure 11 also shows that *conference papers* cease to be cited after a few years; the longest citation life of this document type is 6 years.



**Figure 11. Numbers of citations within different time periods after published**

In Figure 12, all publications have higher average citations after four years of being published, and are cited the most in general after eight years of being published. *Edited books, non-ISI papers, book chapters, and others* all follow this trend. The older these items are, the more impact they have. *ISI papers, books, working papers, conference papers* have earlier citation peaks, appearing within four to six years after publication. Their first peak of average citations all happened within the first two years after being published.





**Figure 12. Average citation rates within different time periods after published**

Table 17 shows the numbers of WoS citations of different document types both within and without a sliding citation window. The 1,015 publications have 1,354 citations in total up to 2012, and 750 citations within a four-year citation window. Among all document types, 161 *peer reviewed journal articles* receive almost half of all citations; the second most cited category, *Edited Book*, receives around one fifth of all citations. Within a four-year sliding citation window the citation number of each document type is lower but the percentage of each document type remains the same as the percentage without citation window, showing that the distributions of two citation datasets are not far from each other. Self-citation rates within the citation window are not far from the rates outside the citation window, except for *peer reviewed journal articles* and *edited books*. In the following sections this study reports only the citation counts within the citation window to provide more comparable conditions between items of different ages and to reduce some problematic issues.

**Table 17. Numbers of citations within different citation timespan**

<i>Document Types</i>	<i>Items (%)</i>	<i>Citations up to 2012</i>		<i>Citations w/in 4-year Citation Window</i>	
		<i>Total Cit. (%)</i>	<i>% Self-cit.</i>	<i>Total Cit. (%)</i>	<i>% Self-cit.</i>
Book Chapter	396 (39.0)	198 (14.6)	<b>18.2</b>	112 (14.9)	<b>19.6</b>
Journal Article (Peer Reviewed)	161 (15.9)	639 (47.2)	<b>17.8</b>	373 (49.7)	<b>22.3</b>
Conference Paper	151 (14.9)	26 (1.9)	<b>15.4</b>	20 (2.7)	<b>15.0</b>
Book (Editor)	76 (7.5)	303 (22.4)	<b>9.9</b>	138 (18.4)	<b>18.8</b>
Journal Article (non-PR)	60 (5.9)	48 (3.5)	<b>4.2</b>	24 (3.2)	<b>4.2</b>
Book (Author)	45 (4.4)	84 (6.2)	<b>19.1</b>	56 (7.5)	<b>19.6</b>
Working Paper	29 (2.9)	28 (2.1)	<b>25.0</b>	17 (2.3)	<b>23.5</b>
Presentation	16 (1.6)	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Report	16 (1.6)	3 (0.2)	<b>0</b>	1 (0.1)	<b>0</b>
Lecture/Speech	14 (1.4)	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Discussion Paper	10 (0.9)	6 (0.4)	<b>66.7</b>	4 (0.5)	<b>75.0</b>
Magazine/Newspaper Article	10 (0.9)	2 (0.2)	<b>100</b>	1 (0.1)	<b>100</b>
Others	31 (3.1)	17 (1.3)	<b>23.5</b>	4 (0.5)	<b>25.0</b>
Total	1,015 (100)	1,354 (100)	<b>16.2</b>	750 (100)	<b>20.7</b>

Note: Types with less than 10 items are combined into ‘Others’.

In Table 18, *book chapters* have the highest number of publications, but *peer reviewed journal articles* and *edited books* have the highest number of citations. Therefore, the average citation rate of *peer reviewed journal articles* is the highest (2.32), followed by the *edited book* (1.82), both being far greater than for other document types. Half of the *peer reviewed journal articles* are cited at least once, and 40% of the *edited book* are cited. From the data of citation rate and average citations in Table 18 the importance in terms of impact of *peer reviewed journal articles*, *books* and *edited books* can be recognized. These publications draw more attention from the scientific world.

**Table 18. Citation statistics of different document types**

<i>Document Types</i>	<i>All Items (%)</i>	<i>Cited Items (%)</i>	<i>Citations (%)</i>	<i>Share of Cited Items</i>	<i>Citations per Item</i>
Book Chapter	396 (39.0)	57 (25.9)	112 (14.9)	14.4%	0.28
Journal Article (PR*)	161 (15.9)	81 (36.8)	373 (49.7)	50.3%	2.32
Conference Paper	151 (14.9)	15 (6.8)	20 (2.7)	9.9%	0.13
Book (Editor)	76 (7.5)	30 (13.6)	138 (18.4)	39.5%	1.82
Journal Article (non PR*)	60 (5.9)	6 (2.7)	24 (3.2)	10.0%	0.40
Book (Author)	45 (4.4)	16 (7.3)	56 (7.5)	35.6%	1.24
Working Paper	29 (2.9)	8 (3.6)	17 (2.3)	27.6%	0.59
Presentation	16 (1.6)	0	0	0	0.00
Report	16 (1.6)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.1)	6.3%	0.06
Lecture/Speech	14 (1.4)	0	0	0	0.00
Discussion paper	10 (0.9)	3 (1.4)	4 (0.5)	30.0%	0.40
Magazine/Newspaper Article	10 (0.9)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.1)	10.0%	0.10
Others	31 (3.1)	2 (0.9)	4 (0.5)	6.5%	0.13
Total	1,015 (100)	220 (100)	750 (100)	21.7%	0.74

\* Peer-reviewed

Note: Types with less than 10 items are combined into ‘Others’.

A further perspective on the citations per item in terms of languages is shown in Figure 13. *ISI journal articles* have higher impact than non-*ISI* items, and differences between publications written in German and English are evident. Results from Mann-Whitney U Test of two independent samples of the citation counts of English and German publication respectively indicates statistical independence of their distributions at  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $N_{Eng} = 403$ ,  $N_{Ger} = 578$ . The average citation rate of items in English is much higher than that of German language items across all document types. This may reflect the fact that the English language reaches a broader audience in WoS and therefore attracts more citations to the work. *ISI journal articles* in English receive 5.07 citations on average, followed by *edited books* with 4.95 citations on average. The relatively high average citation rates of *edited books* and *authored books* reveal the high impact of books in the field. In addition, *ISI journal articles* in English have higher average citation rate than *non-ISI journal articles* in English. Similarly, the average citation rate of *non-ISI journal articles* in German is much lower than that of *ISI journal articles* in German. In general, the effect of language on the rate of citation is clear. Except for *working papers*, items in all other document types all support this fact.

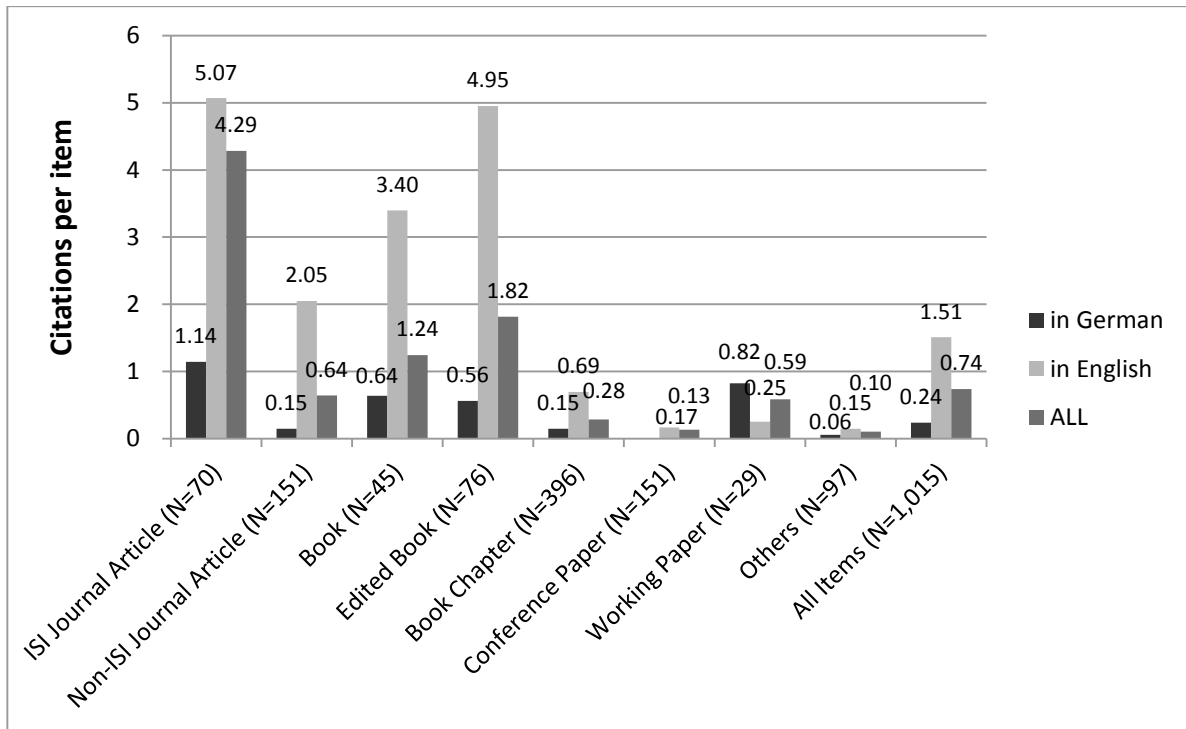


Figure 13. Average citation rates in different languages by document types

### *Institutional analysis*

Concerning the differences in citation rates between the two institutions, Table 19 shows that Mannheim University publications account for the greater share of citations received across the 1,015 publications. 194 of 557 (34.8%) publications by Mannheim University were cited by 699 articles in WoS, while 26 of 458 (5.7%) publications from University of Münster were only cited 51 times in WoS. The uncited rate of University of Münster reaches 94%, which is much higher than the 65% of Mannheim University. The average citation rate of Mannheim University is 1.25, which is much higher than the rate of 0.11 for publications of the University of Münster. The huge differences originate in the types of *edited books* and *peer reviewed journal articles*. Mannheim University has the highest impact in *peer reviewed journal articles* while the highest impact publications of the University of Münster are in *books*.

**Table 19. Citation statistics of two institutions**

	<i>Mannheim University</i>			<i>University of Münster</i>		
	<i>No. of Items (% Cited)</i>	<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>No. of Items (% Cited)</i>	<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>
Book Chapter	182 (28.0%)	102	0.56	214 (2.8%)	10	0.05
Journal Article (Peer Reviewed)	100 (79.0%)	369	3.69	61 (3.3%)	4	0.07
Conference Paper	107 (14.0%)	20	0.19	44 (0%)	0	0.00
Book (Editor)	40 (50.0%)	121	3.03	36 (27.8%)	17	0.47
Journal Article (non-PR)	31 (16.1%)	23	0.74	29 (3.4%)	1	0.03
Book (Author)	19 (47.4%)	37	1.95	26 (26.9%)	19	0.73
Working Paper	20 (40.0%)	17	0.85	9 (0%)	0	0
Presentation	16 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0
Report	12 (8.3%)	1	0.08	4 (0%)	0	0
Lecture/Speech	2 (0%)	0	0	12 (0%)	0	0
Discussion paper	9 (33.3%)	4	0.44	1 (0%)	0	0
Magazine/Newspaper Article	4 (25.0%)	1	0.25	6 (0%)	0	0
Others	15 (13.3%)	4	0.27	16 (0%)	0	0
Total	557 (34.8%)	699	1.25	458 (5.7%)	51	0.11

*Individual analysis*

In Table 20, of the researchers who publish WoS source items, around 40% are cited on average more than 2 times per paper. The Aggregate Impact Factor of 2012 JCR in political science, 0.875 may be introduced as a reference against which the citation rates of a political science article in WoS within a 2-year citation window can be compared. 90% of professors have an average citation rate lower than 2.0, and their total average citation rate counting only non-source items is 0.50, which is much lower than the 4.34 of their total average citation rate counting only source items. However, there are still three researchers who have average citation rates of non-source items higher than 2.0 (Researcher#7, 10, 13).

12 professors who are older than 65 years old obtained 0.36 citations on average, including 3.00 citations per source item and 0.31 citations per non-source items. Researchers aged between 50 and 65 (11 persons) obtained 0.84 citations from all items on average, including 4.43 citations per source item and 0.59 citations per non-source items. Those who are younger than 50 (8 persons) have the highest average citation rate, 1.13. They obtained 4.61 citations per source item and 0.64 citations per non-source item. The results from different categories show that younger researchers were cited more than older researchers.

**Table 20. Citation statistics of 33 professors**

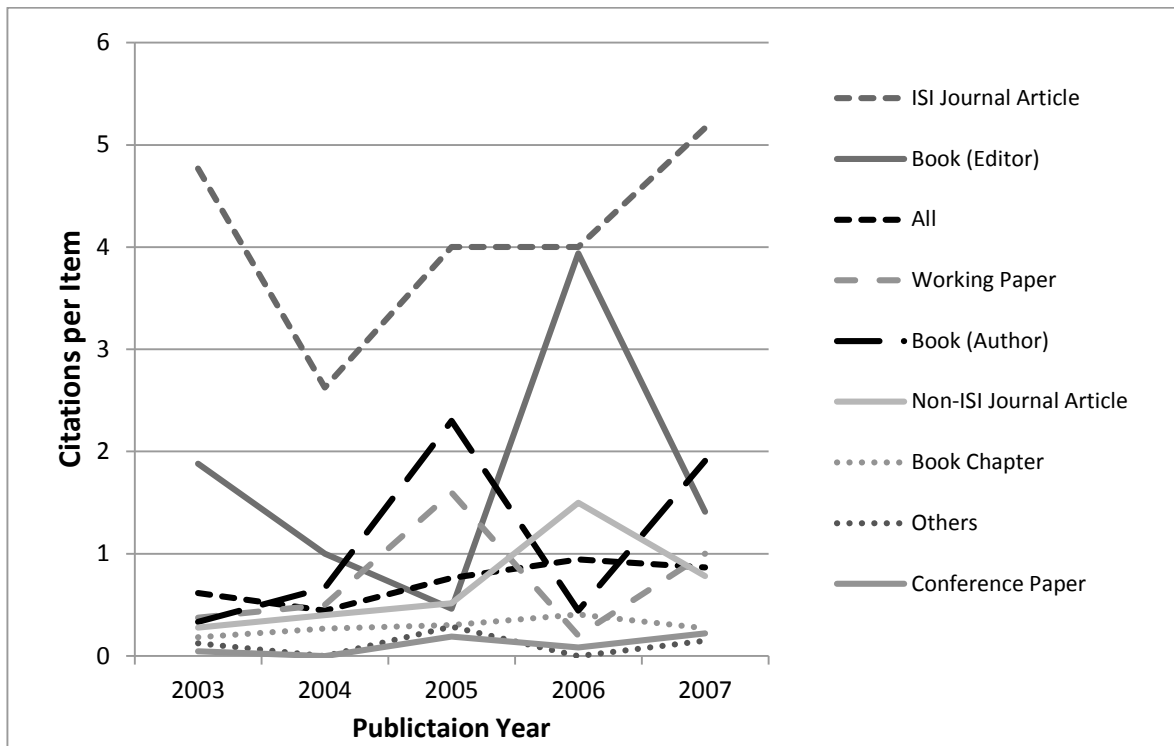
Resear-cher	Status	WoS Source Items			Non-Source Items			All
		No. of Publ. (Cited Rate)	No. of Cit.	Ave. Cit.	No. of Publ. (Cited Rate)	No. of Cit.	Ave. Cit.	Ave. Cit.
#1	Professor	3 (66.7%)	18	6.0	41 (26.8%)	19	0.5	0.8
#2	Junior Professor	5 (80%)	9	1.8	67 (19.4%)	25	0.4	0.5
#3	Junior Professor	3 (100%)	19	6.3	23 (39.1%)	9	0.4	1.1
#4	Professor	8 (75%)	33	4.1	20 (30%)	13	0.7	1.6
#5	Professor	3 (66.7%)	14	4.7	21 (19.0%)	9	0.4	1.0
#6	Professor	8 (100%)	44	5.5	63 (33.3%)	38	0.6	1.2
#7	Professor	14 (92.9%)	88	6.3	37 (45.9%)	89	2.4	3.5
#8	Professor	2 (100%)	5	2.5	47 (38.3%)	50	1.1	1.1
#9	Professor	0	0	-	28 (21.4%)	6	0.2	0.2
#10	Professor	8 (87.5%)	47	5.9	23 (43.5%)	53	2.3	3.2
#11	Professor	3 (66.7%)	9	3.0	31 (32.3%)	19	0.6	0.8
#12	Professor	1 (100%)	2	2.0	31 (25.8%)	29	0.9	1.0
#13	Professor Emerita	0	0	-	35 (40.0%)	74	2.1	2.1
#14	Professor Emeritus	6 (83.3%)	18	3.0	18 (33.3%)	15	0.8	1.4
#15	Professor Emeritus	0	0	-	33 (6.1%)	2	0.1	0.1
#16	Apl. Professor	0	0	-	21 (4.8%)	2	0.1	0.1
#17	Professor	0	0	-	3 (0%)	0	0	0
#18	Professor	1 (0%)	0	0	18 (22.2%)	16	0.9	0.8
#19	Professor	1 (0%)	2	2.0	63 (3.2%)	5	0.1	0.1
#20	Professor	0	0	-	19 (5.3%)	1	0.1	0.1
#21	Professor	0	0	-	25 (12.0%)	5	0.2	0.2
#22	Professor	1 (0%)	0	0	15 (0%)	0	0	0
#23	Professor	1 (0%)	0	0	28 (10.7%)	4	0.1	0.1
#24	Professor	3 (0%)	0	0	72 (9.7%)	13	0.2	0.2
#25	Professor	0	0	-	8 (12.5%)	1	0.1	0.1
#26	Professor	0	0	-	18 (0%)	0	0	0
#27	Professor Emeritus	0	0	-	1 (0%)	0	0	0
#28	Professor Emeritus	0	0	-	5 (0%)	0	0	0
#29	Professor Emeritus	0	0	-	6 (16.7%)	1	0.2	0.2
#30	Professor Emeritus	0	0	-	56 (3.6%)	2	0	0
#31	Professor Emeritus	0	0	-	5 (0%)	0	0	0
#32	Professor (retired in 2010)	0	0	-	44 (0%)	0	0	0
#33	Professor (retired in 2011)	0	0	-	64 (1.6%)	1	0	0

### 4.3.2 Citation patterns in political science

#### *Document types*

Figure 14 shows that German political science publications exhibit an increasing average citation rate during the first five years observation period, especially *non-ISI journal articles*

and *book chapters*. The more highly cited items, such as *ISI journal articles*, *edited books*, and *books*, do not show a stably increasing curve.

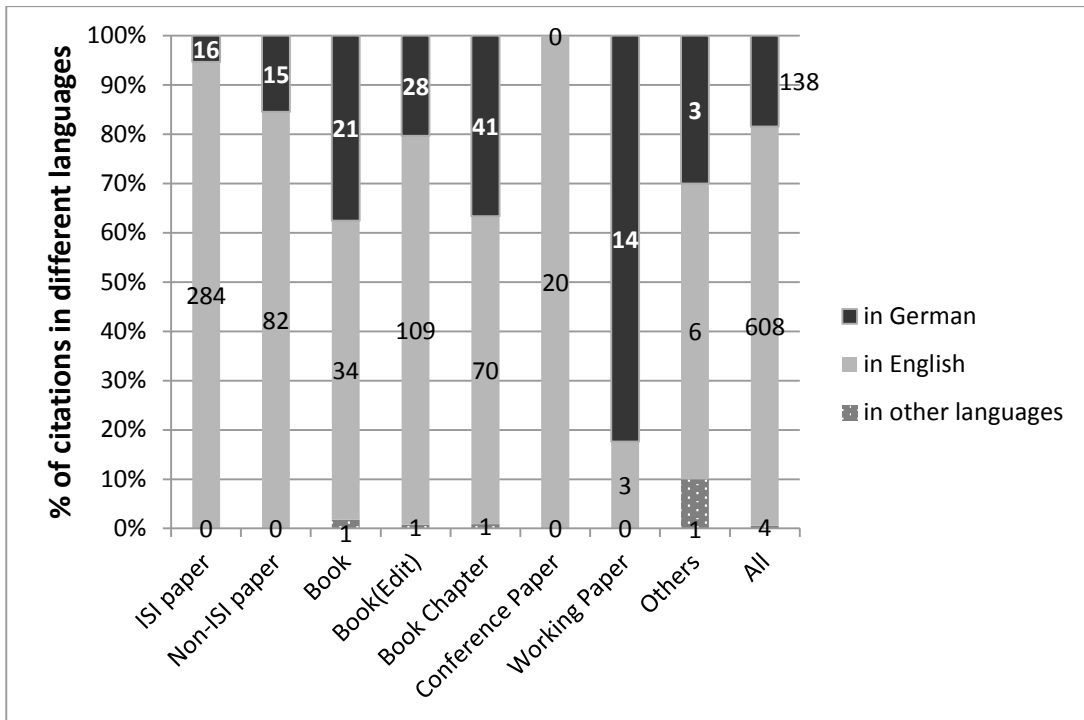


**Figure 14. Average citation rates of document types by publication year**

Note: The document type categories in this figure are ordered by the citations per item in 2003

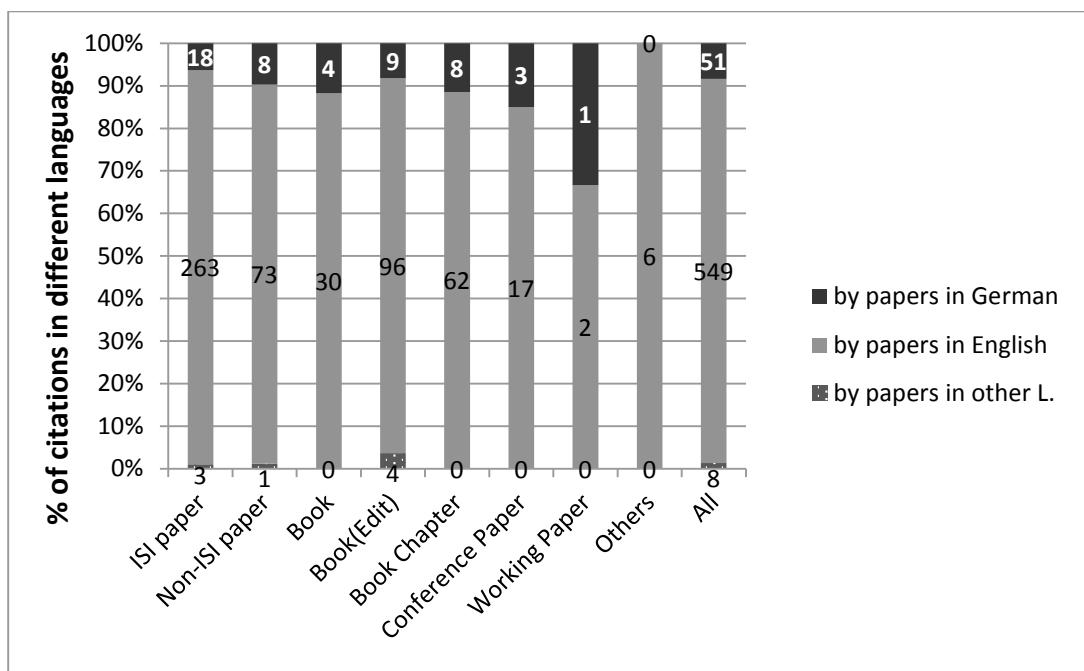
### *Languages*

The enormous gap between the languages in Figure 15 shows yet again that language is an important factor of being cited, because it affects the extent to which a publication is received in the international academic community. This leads to a consideration of the language of the citing works. Figure 15 shows that most document type categories are predominantly cited by papers in English, except for *working papers*. Apart from *working papers*, *books* and *book chapters* are cited by papers written in German more often than other document types.



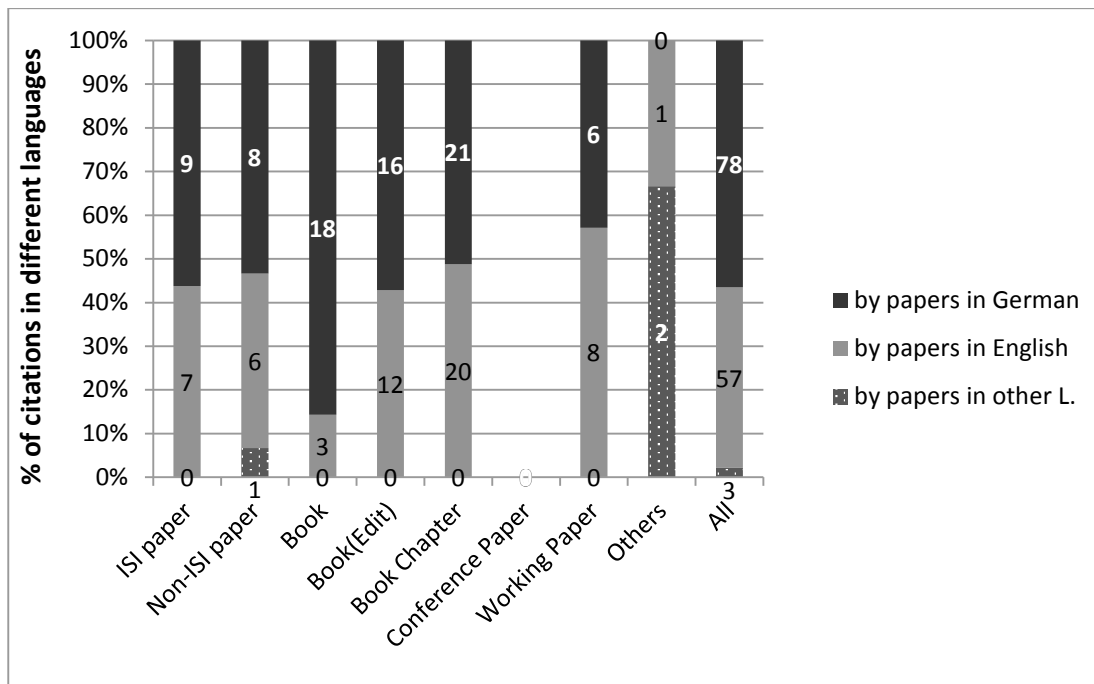
**Figure 15. Shares of papers in different languages citing all items**

Are items in German mostly cited by German articles since they can be only read by German speaking authors? Figure 16 shows that items in English are cited mostly by articles also written in English. In contrast, Figure 17 shows that citations of items in German are coming from ISI articles in German roughly half the time. In particular, more than 80% of citations of *books* in German are from articles in German. The difference between languages is larger than the difference between source items and non-source items.



**Figure 16. Shares of papers in different languages citing items in English**





**Figure 17. Shares of papers in different languages citing items in German**

It is clear that language represents a barrier between different communities. Language also has an impact on the time period for being cited. On average, it takes 3.0 years for an *ISI journal article* to be cited (only once cited articles were counted). *ISI journal articles* in German take a slightly longer time (3.3) to be cited than *ISI journal articles* in English (2.9). This additionally suggests that a citation window longer than three years is needed in order to properly analyze the citation characteristics of *ISI journal articles* published by German political scientists.

To sum up, this study shows that, *peer reviewed journal articles* (especially *ISI journal articles*) and *edited books* receive the most citations. Items in English were cited by articles written in English, reflecting by their higher number of citations than items in German. Items in German tend to attract citations from articles in German much more often than from those written in English.

Consequently, the following question arises: do political scientists get higher average citation rates when publishing more items in English, since works in English have higher possibility of attracting citations? The results in van Leeuwen's (2013) study show that the impact of German WoS articles in English in political science and public administration from 1981-2010 increases obviously, while the impact of articles in German decreases gradually. In section 4.2.2, Figure 5 illustrates that German political scientists publish less publications in German

during the five years. Figure 18 points out that items in English were also cited more year by year. The average citation rates of *non-ISI journal articles* and *conference papers* are increasing over time.

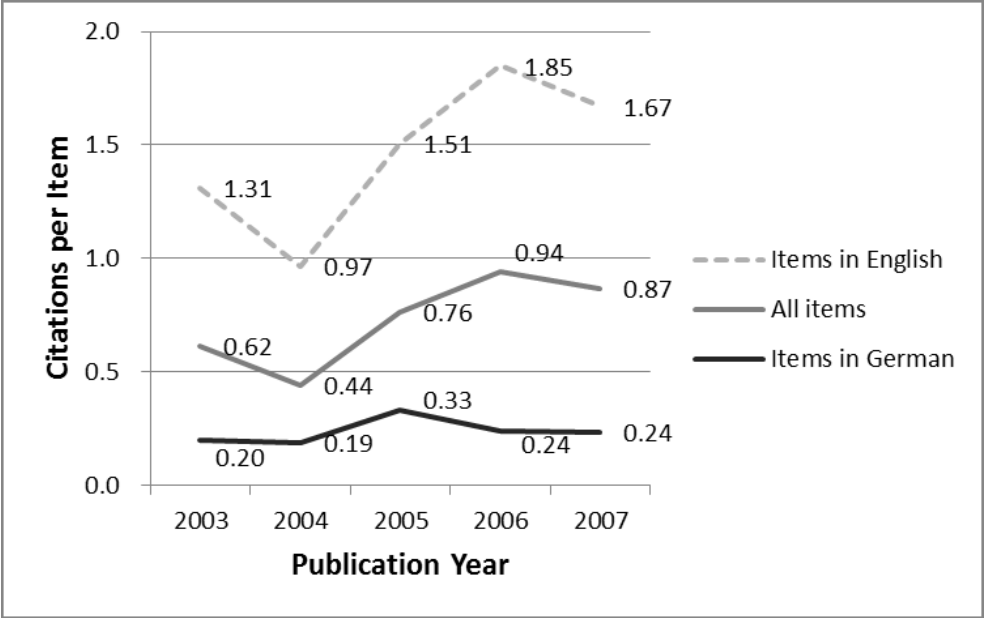


Figure 18. Average citation rates of items in different languages by publication year

*Sources*

According to Table 21, all items are cited mostly by European journals, especially *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, *West European Politics*, and *European Union Politics*. The top five journals that contain citations to the ISI indexed journal articles are almost the same top five journals in which the *ISI journal articles* were published (in Table 12, section 4.2.2).

**Table 21. Top 5 sources citing different document types**

<i>ISI Journal Articles</i>		<i>Non-ISI Journal Articles</i>		<i>Books/ Edited Books/ Book Chapters</i>		<i>Others</i>	
<i>Journal Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Journal Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Journal Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Journal Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>
Journal of European Public Policy	53 (17.7)	Politische Vierteljahresschrift	11 (11.3)	Politische Vierteljahresschrift	49 (16.0)	Politische Vierteljahresschrift	10 (21.3)
European Union Politics	38 (12.7)	Journal of European Public Policy	9 (9.3)	Journal of European Public Policy	32 (10.5)	German Politics	6 (12.8)
Politische Vierteljahresschrift	25 (8.3)	West European Politics	7 (7.2)	West European Politics	16 (5.2)	Electoral Studies	3 (6.4)
European Journal of Political Research	15 (5.0)	Electoral Studies	4 (4.1)	European Journal of Political Research	14 (4.6)	European Union Politics	3 (6.4)
Electoral Studies	11 (3.7)	International Journal of Public Opinion Research	4 (4.1)	European Union Politics	14 (4.6)	Journal of European Public Policy	3 (6.4)
				JCMS-Journal of Common Market Studies	14 (4.6)	West European Politics	3 (6.4)

### *Subject categories*

The 300 citations of 70 *ISI journal articles* are assigned to items in 19 different WoS journal-based subject categories<sup>6</sup>, and the 97 citations of *non-ISI journal articles* occur across 21 categories. 306 citations of *books, edited books & book chapters* span 28 categories, and 47 citations of *other items* are within 22 categories. Table 22 shows the top five categories. The top five categories citing these document types are basically the same. All the categories are cited mostly (about 70% or more) within *Political Science, Public Administration, and International Relations*, which are all political science related fields, showing that the disseminating channel of these political science journal articles is narrow. Comparing to section 4.2.2 (Figure 6), the scope of *ISI journal articles* concentrates more in political science fields than the citation circle.

In addition, the visibility of *non-ISI journal articles* in political science is higher in other fields than *ISI journal articles* and *books*. For example, the ratio of papers under sociology and economics categories to top three political science related categories for *non-ISI journal articles* (16%) is much higher than *ISI journal articles* (9%).

<sup>6</sup> WoS provides only journal level classification applied on issue level, instead of an article level classification.

**Table 22. Top 5 subject categories citing different document types**

<i>ISI Journal Articles</i>		<i>Non-ISI Journal Articles</i>		<i>Books, Edited Books &amp; Book Chapters</i>		<i>Others</i>	
<i>Subject Category</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Subject Category</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Subject Category</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Subject Category</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>
Political Science	174 (58.0)	Political Science	40 (41.2)	Political Science	175 (57.2)	Political Science	36 (76.6)
Public Administration	58 (19.3)	Communication	9 (9.3)	Public Administration	33 (10.8)	International Relations	3 (6.4)
International Relations	19 (6.3)	Public Administration	9 (9.3)	International Relations	24 (7.8)	Public Administration	3 (6.4)
Economics	15 (5.0)	International Relations	8 (5.2)	Economics	19 (6.2)		
Sociology	7 (2.3)	Economics	6 (6.2)	Sociology	8 (2.6)		

Not only are the disseminating fields explored in this study, but the source fields are as well. The subject categories of 818 source references of 70 *ISI journal articles* are therefore analyzed as well. Among 818 source references of 70 *ISI journal articles* there are only 657 unique articles which can be analyzed. This is due to the shortcoming of the WoS in-house database of the Competence Centre for Bibliometrics for the German Science System, which covers the timespan from 1980 to present. Within 102 subject categories, the top 5 cited by *ISI journal articles* are basically the same as where these articles are cited. The top three categories are *Political Science* (366), *International Relations* (84), *Economics* (61), followed by *Public Administration* (20) and *Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods* (17).

### *Institutes*

Where are the citations from? Who cited the works of these two institutes? Through an analysis of the affiliations of citations going to the two German political science institutes, the influence of their outputs could be tracked at the institutional level. The two institutions are cited mostly by researchers from neighboring countries, such as the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria. In Table 23, the publications of Mannheim University are cited mostly by researchers in Mannheim University. In contrast, publications of University of Münster are cited more broadly by other universities. In general, publications of Mannheim University are cited by articles with more authors from different institutions. The average number of author-institutions citing Mannheim University is 1.18, while the average number of University of Münster is 1.09.

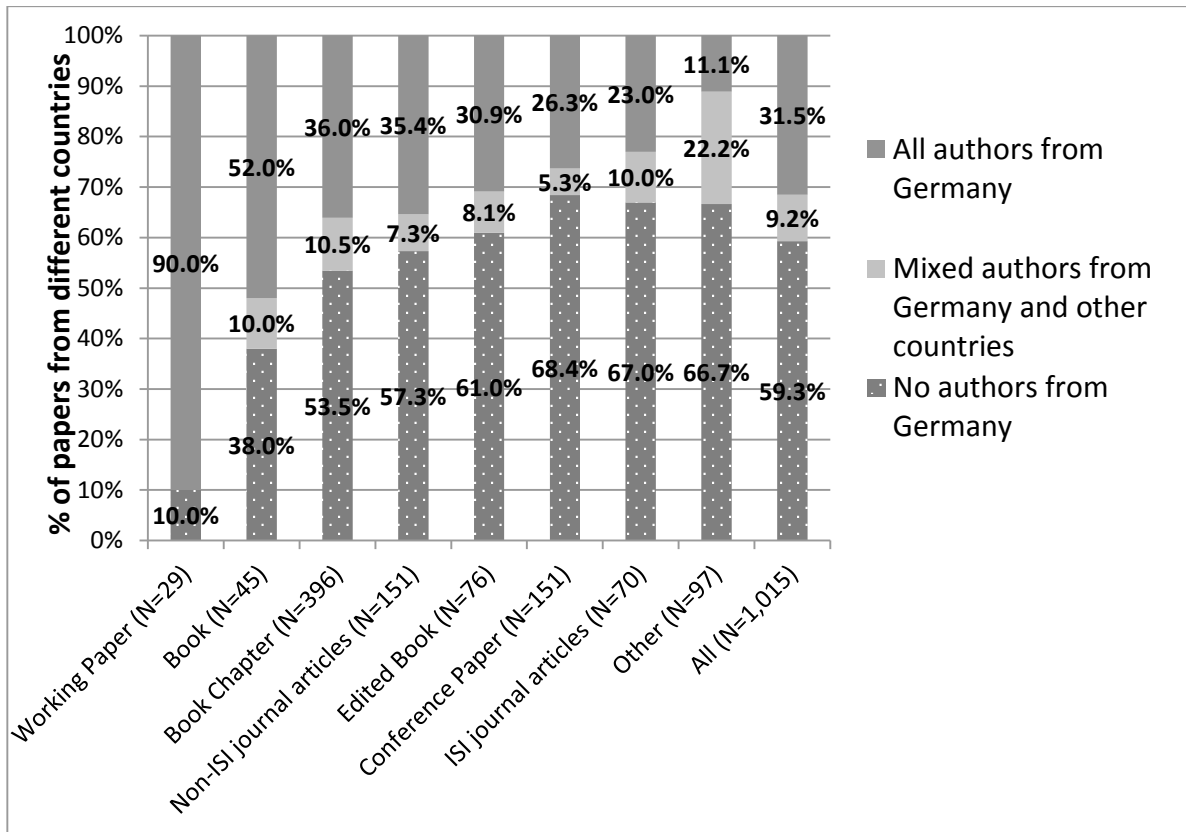
**Table 23. Top 5 institutions citing publications of two institutions**

<i>Mannheim University</i>		<i>University of Münster</i>	
<i>Inst Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Inst Name</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>
Univ Mannheim	103 (8.5)	Univ Vienna	7 (6.3)
Leiden Univ	30 (2.5)	Univ Amsterdam	6 (5.4)
Univ Konstanz	25 (2.1)	Univ Zurich	5 (4.5)
Univ Cologne	19 (1.6)	Univ Bern	4 (3.6)
Univ Twente	18 (1.5)	Univ Konstanz	4 (3.6)

### *Countries*

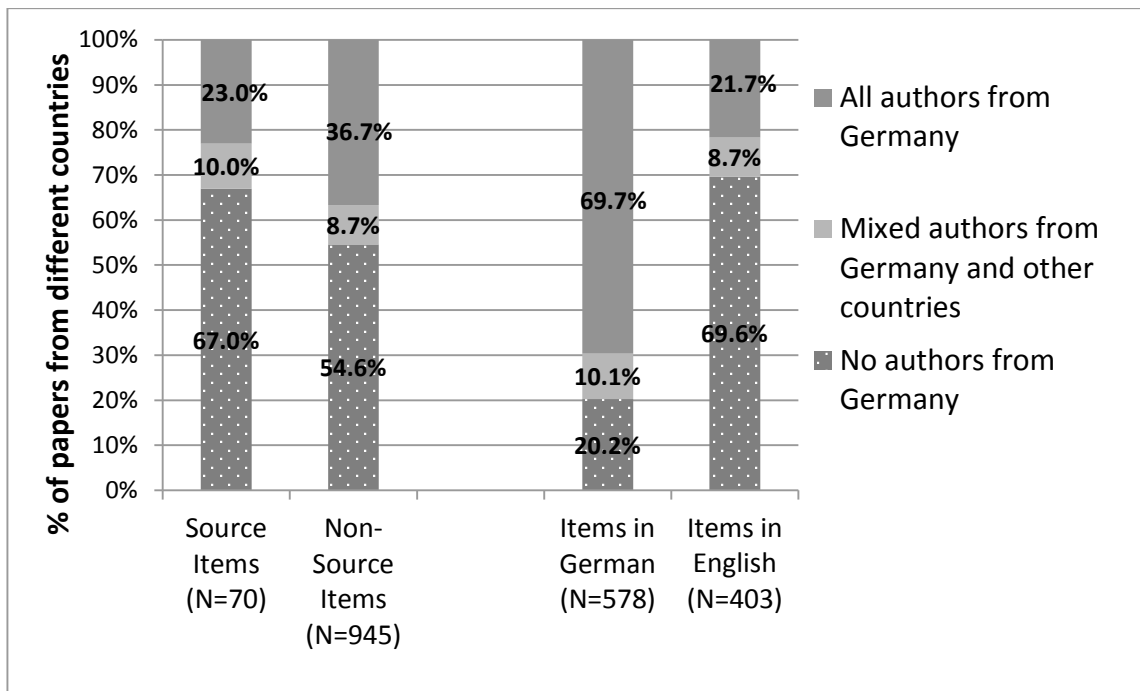
Apart from the institutional level, this study follows a further perspective towards citation links between nations. Figure 19 shows that more than one third of citations of all items are from articles with at least one address in Germany. Only *working papers* and *books* are highly cited by articles written by authors only from Germany. The 46,849 Norwegian scientific articles from 1981 to 1996 (Aksnes, 2003a) show that only 19% of the citations come from Norwegian scientists due to the size of the nations. The author expects that the share of domestic citations would be much higher for a larger scientific nation like Germany. The political science articles in this study support this prediction. German articles garner a higher rate of domestic citations than Norwegian ones.

On the other hand, political science articles here have a large share (60-80%) of citations from articles with at least one address from non-German countries. They are not predominantly cited by authors from Germany. This result might challenge the notion of political science as a locally-oriented field in the social sciences, since these German political science articles attract most citations from countries other than Germany.



**Figure 19. Shares of papers from different countries citing different document types**

In Figure 20, the difference between source items (ISI papers) and non-source items (all other items not indexed by WoS) in terms of the ratio of citations from articles written by authors from Germany and to those outside of Germany is statistically significant (Chi-squared test,  $p < 0.0001$ ). About 45% of citations of non-source items are from articles with at least one author address from Germany, while 33% of citations of source items are cited by articles with at least one author address from Germany. This difference is even more pronounced with regard to languages (Chi-squared test,  $p < 0.0001$ ). About 70% of citations of items in German are from articles written by authors from Germany exclusively, while articles in English have a wider international influence, with 70% of citations from countries other than Germany. This indicates publications in German have a more locally oriented impact than those in English; in contrast, the overall publications of German political science have a disseminating network which is far from locally oriented.



**Figure 20. Shares of papers from different countries citing items in different categories**

Which countries are the authors of articles citing publications of two German political science institutes from? In Table 24, publications in different document types are cited mostly by authors from Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. In particular *ISI journal articles* and *conference papers*, which are published more in English (see 4.2.1, Table 9 & Figure 1), are cited predominantly by English-speaking countries, showing their international dissemination. *Non-ISI journal articles* and *books* are cited by authors from Germany in terms of the ratio to other countries.

The finding about the main audiences of *non-ISI journal articles* is worth considering some more: Section 4.2.2 discussed the decreasing localization in the journal community (see Figure 4 & Figure 5). The evidence shows that German political scientists publish fewer and fewer *non-ISI journal articles* and increasingly write in English. However, Table 24 demonstrates that the main dissemination network of *non-ISI journal articles* is still the audience from Germany.

**Table 24. Top 3 countries citing different document types**

	<b>Ctry. Code</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>Ctry. Code</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>Ctry. Code</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>Ctry. Code</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>
ISI Journal Article	USA	172 (27)	DEU	159 (25)	GBR	81 (13)		
Non-ISI Jounl. Artic.	DEU	82 (39)	GBR	22 (10)	NLD	21 (10)		
Book	DEU	66 (55)	USA	11 (9)	AUT	10 (8)	NLD	10 (8)
Edited Book	DEU	107 (32)	NLD	35 (10)	GBR	33 (10)		
Book Chapter	DEU	95 (41)	NLD	30 (13)	GBR	27 (12)		
Conference Paper	DEU	15 (25)	USA	13 (22)	GBR	7 (12)		
Working Paper	DEU	22 (92)	CHN	2 (9)				
Other	SWE	7 (29)	DEU	6 (25)	GBR	5 (21)		

### *Self-citation rates*

Table 25 shows that the average self-citation rate is about 21% (the average self-citation rate without a 4-year citation window is approximately 16%), i.e., about 16% of the citations the authors from these institutions receive in the WoS database are from their own publications indexed in WoS, on average). *Non-ISI journal articles* have the lowest rate. Other types, such as *Others*, *ISI Journal Article*, *Book* and *Book Chapter*, have much higher average self-citation rates over or close to 20%. The self-citations of *edited books* center on the first four years after publications, showing a large difference of the self-citation rate between the two citation spans.

**Table 25. Self-citation statistics of different document types**

	<i>No. of Pub.</i>	<i>Share of Cited Items</i>	<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>No. of Self-cit.</i>	<i>Share of Self-cit.</i>	<i>Ave. Cit.</i>	<i>Ave. Cit. (w/o self-cit.)</i>
ISI Journal Article	70	81.4%	300	72	24.00%	4.29	3.26
Non-ISI Journal Article	151	19.9%	97	12	12.37%	0.64	0.56
Book	45	35.6%	56	11	19.64%	1.24	1.00
Edited Book	76	39.5%	138	26	18.84%	1.82	1.47
Book Chapter	396	14.4%	112	22	19.64%	0.28	0.23
Conference Paper	151	9.9%	20	3	15.00%	0.13	0.11
Others	126	11.9%	27	9	33.33%	0.21	0.14
Total	1,015	21.7%	750	155	20.67%	0.74	0.59

### 4.3.3 Source items vs. non-source items

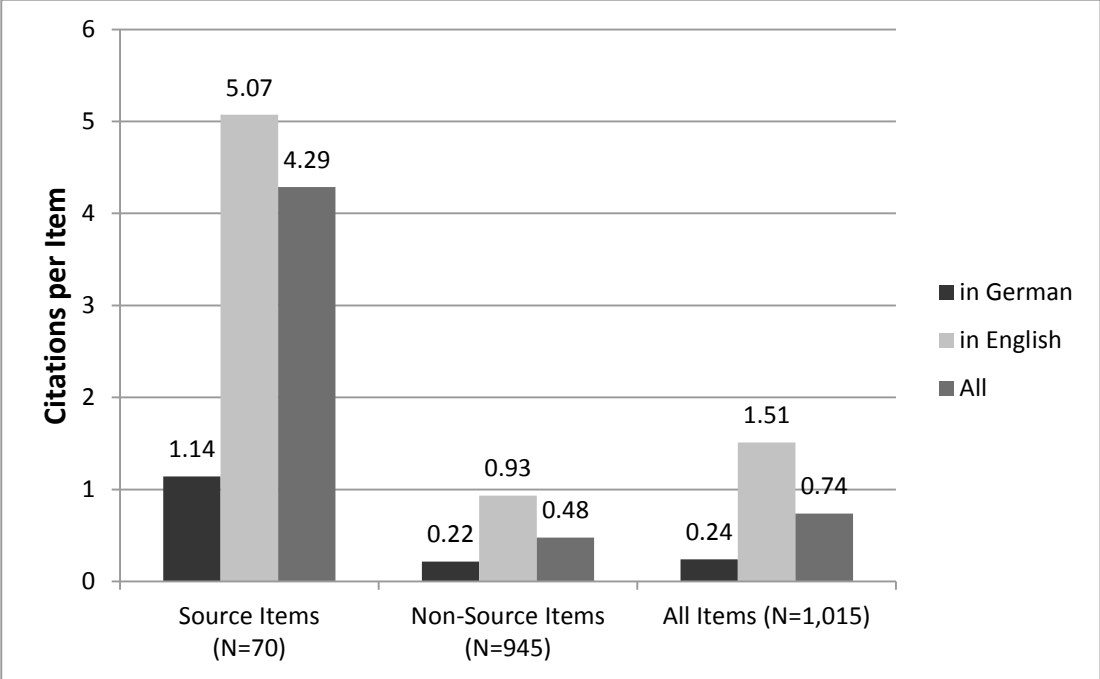
In this study, 70 source items receive a total of 300 citations in WoS within a four-year citation window, while the 945 non-source items receive 450 citations. The inclusion of non-source items increases the value of the indicator “number of publications” considerably (+1350%), but not so much the “number of citations” (+150%). Therefore, their inclusion lowers the



average citation rate of source items (4.29) and leads to a massively lower average citation rate for all items (0.74).

*Languages*

Source items, regardless whether in English or German, receive higher average citation rates than non-source items (Fig. 21). From the perspective of language, it is obvious that papers written in English are perceived by a broader audience, resulting in substantially more citations. However, the difference between English and German is larger than the difference between source items and non-source items in terms of the ratio of citations from articles written in different languages. This finding indicates that items in German, which are cited mostly by papers with author addresses from Germany or in German (Fig. 17, Fig. 20 & Fig. 22), already distance themselves from international audience; therefore, being published in WoS-indexed sources or not does not bring variation to their citation counts.



**Figure 21. Average citation rates of source items and non-source items**

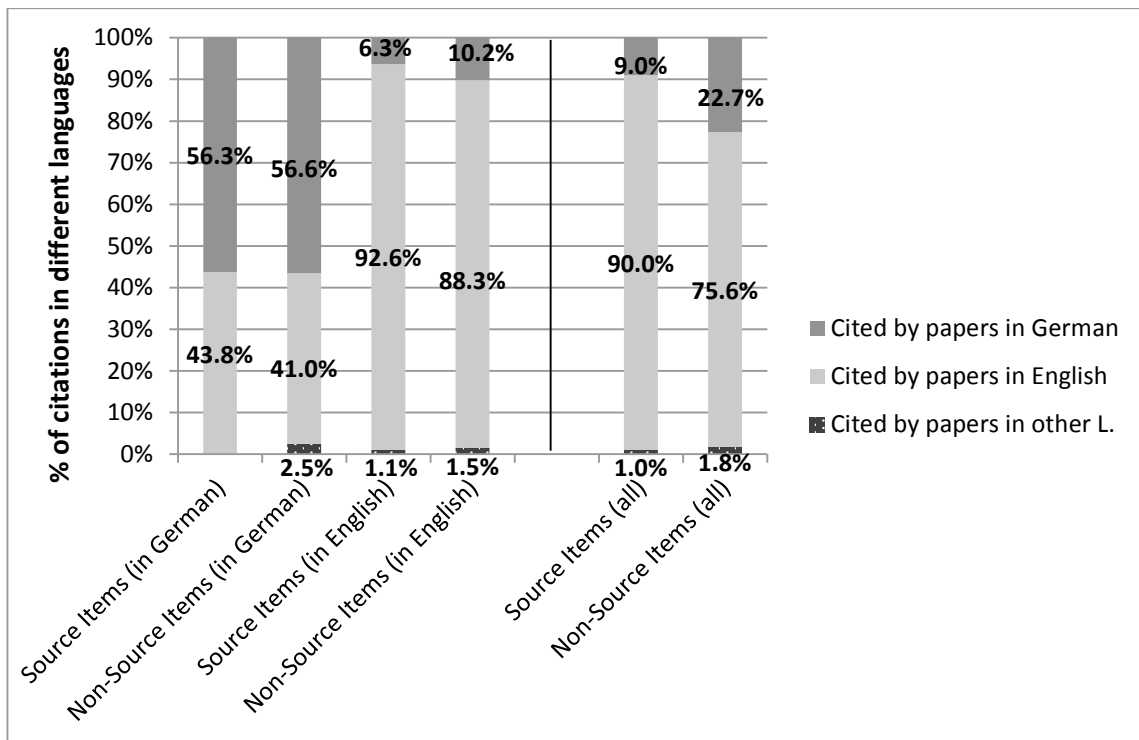


Figure 22. Shares of languages of the citations of source items and non-source items

### *Institutes*

The institutional comparison does not show obvious differences among two institutes in non-source items, but in source items. In Table 26, Mannheim University has more ISI articles and more citations from them. The average number of citations of source items of Mannheim University (4.75) is almost 30 times than the one of University of Münster (0.14). Generally the difference between source items and non-source items in terms of average citation rate is large (4.29 : 0.48). University of Münster published similar amounts of non-source items as Mannheim University, but attracted much fewer citations than Mannheim Univ. Therefore, the average number of citations of non-source items of University of Münster (0.11) is lower than that of Mannheim University (0.81). However, even though University of Münster gains much less citations from their non-source items than Mannheim University, the average citation rate divided by once being cited items is not far from that of Mannheim University (2.00 : 2.90).

**Table 26. Publication and citation statistics of source items and non-source items of two institutions**

<i>Universities</i>	<i>WoS Source Items</i>				<i>Non-Source Items</i>			
	<i>No. of Publ.</i>	<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>Cited Rate</i>	<i>No. of Publ.</i>	<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>Cited Rate</i>
Mannheim University	63	299	4.75	88.9%	494	400	0.81	27.9%
University of Münster	7	1	0.14	14.3%	451	50	0.11	5.5%
Total	70	300	4.29	81.4%	945	450	0.48	17.2%

*Individuals*

As reported in section 4.2.1 and 4.3.1, Table 27 shows that source items are cited more on average if published by younger researchers<sup>7</sup>, compared to non-source items. Source items do not only have higher citations per item than non-source items, but also have a bigger difference of citations per item between older researchers and younger researchers. Professors who are older than 65 years old (12 persons) publish fewer publications during the five years on average and are cited less. Researchers aged between 50 and 65 (11 persons) publish the most, but fewer source items on average than those who are younger than 50. The youngest group, including researchers who are younger than 50 (8 persons), publishes the most source items on average and has the highest citation impact of the groups.

**Table 27. Publication and citation statistics of 3 age groups**

<i>Age</i>	<i>No. of reachers</i>	<i>WoS Source Items</i>		<i>Non-source Items</i>		<i>All Items</i>	
		<i>Ave. No.</i>	<i>Ave. Cit.</i>	<i>Ave. No.</i>	<i>Ave. Cit.</i>	<i>Ave. No.</i>	<i>Ave. Cit.</i>
>65	12	0.5	3.00	25.9	0.31	26.4	0.36
50-65	11	2.6	4.43	36.9	0.59	39.5	0.84
<50	8	4.5	4.61	32.0	0.64	36.5	1.13

Note. Two professors whose ages are unknown are excluded in this analysis.

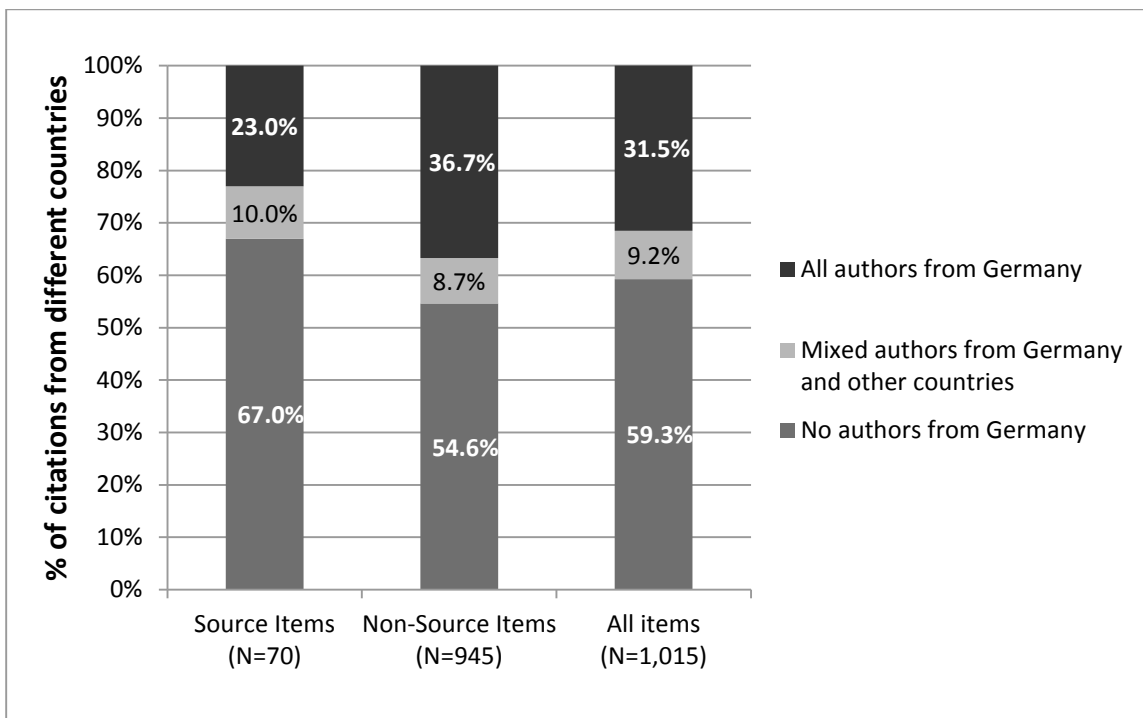
This shows that source items are cited more on average if published by younger researchers, compared to non-source items. Political scientists who are younger than 65 years old have higher citation impact than older researchers, especially with regard to source items. Of course, many professors from Group 1 are already retired and do not publish a lot in this phase, but these 12 professors still have 26.4 publications per person on average (Group 2 has 39.5 publications per person on average, and Group 3 has 36.5 publications per person). From the dataset we may get a picture that the publication behaviors of different generations are

<sup>7</sup> Two professors whose ages are unknown are not included in this analysis.

changing (the younger, the smaller the ratio of books), which has an influence on the citation impact of their works.

### Countries

As mentioned in Figure 20, Figure 23 shows that there is a significant difference between source and non-source items in the citation sources in terms of citing authors who are from Germany or from abroad (Chi-squared test,  $p < 0.0001$ ). About 67% of citations of source items come from articles with author addresses from countries other than Germany, while 55% of citations of non-source items are from articles with author addresses from outside of Germany.



**Figure 23. Shares of papers from different countries citing source items and non-source items**

Table 28 shows that non-source items are cited mostly by papers with author addresses from Germany (39%), while source items are cited mostly by papers with author addresses from USA and the UK (40% in total). Among all items, 34% of them are cited by papers with author addresses from Germany, and 27% of them are cited by papers with author addresses from USA and the UK.

**Table 28. Top 5 countries citing source items and non-source items**

<i>Source Items</i>		<i>Non-source Items</i>		<i>All Items</i>	
<i>Ctry. Code</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Ctry. Code</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Ctry. Code</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>
USA	172 (27.3)	DEU	393 (39.0)	DEU	552 (33.7)
DEU	159 (25.2)	GBR	103 (10.2)	USA	249 (15.2)
GBR	81 (12.8)	NLD	102 (10.1)	GBR	184 (11.2)
NLD	37 (5.9)	USA	77 (7.5)	NLD	139 (8.5)
CHE	27 (4.3)	AUT	37 (3.7)	CHE	54 (3.3)

#### 4.3.4 The citation patterns of highly cited items in political science

The highly skewed citation distribution underlines the significance of highly cited papers, especially in bibliometric evaluations. However, the characteristics of highly cited papers are rarely tested in the social sciences, especially in those publications not indexed in WoS. Therefore, in this study a series of analyses on highly cited papers in political science will be tackled.

##### *Document types*

This study takes the relative way to set the threshold of the definition of ‘highly cited’, which is the top 5% cited items of each document type. The citations of these highly cited items are counted as well. In Table 29, in most document types, these highly cited items contribute nearly 50% (or more) citations, except for *ISI journal articles*. Highly cited *edited books* have the highest average citation rate, which is 23.7.

**Table 29. Publication and citation statistics of highly cited items**

	<i>No. of HCI</i>	<i>Cit. of HCI</i>	<i>Ave. cit. rate of HCI</i>	<i>% of Cit. of HCI</i>
ISI Journal Article	3	48	16.0	16.0%
Non-ISI Journal Article	7	51	7.3	52.6%
Book	2	25	12.5	44.6%
Edited Book	3	71	23.7	51.5%
Book Chapter	24*	79	3.3	70.5%
Conference Paper	5	10	2.0	50.0%
Others	6	18	3.0	66.7%
Total	50	302	6.0	40.3%

\*the number is more than the original 5% of items in the type due to the equal values of citations.

##### *Languages*

The 50 highly cited German political science publications are mainly published in English as shown in Table 30, especially in those types with high average citation rate (e.g., *edited books*,

ISI journal articles, books, and non-ISI journal articles). 24% of them are in German and obtained only 13% of total citations. However, for the types which have highly cited items in German, such as *book chapters* and *others*, their average citation rates of items in German are not lower than items in English.

**Table 30. Publication and citation statistics of highly cited items in different languages**

	<i>In English</i>			<i>In German</i>		
	<i>No. (% of all lan.)</i>	<i>Cit. (% of all lan.)</i>	<i>Ave. cit. rate</i>	<i>No. (% of all lan.)</i>	<i>Cit. (% of all lan.)</i>	<i>Ave. cit. rate</i>
ISI Journal Article	3 (100)	48 (100)	16	0	0	0
Non-ISI Journal Article	7 (100)	51 (100)	7.3	0	0	0
Book	2 (100)	25 (100)	12.5	0	0	0
Edited Book	3 (100)	71 (100)	23.7	0	0	0
Book Chapter	16 (66.7)	53 (67.1)	3.3	8 (33.3)	26 (32.9)	3.3
Conference Paper	5 (100)	10 (100)	2.0	0	0	0
Others	2 (33.3)	5 (27.8)	2.5	4 (66.7)	13 (72.2)	3.3
Total	38 (76.0)	263 (87.1)	6.9	12 (24.0)	39 (12.9)	3.3

#### *Number of authors*

According to Table 31, the average number of authors of highly cited items in this study is 1.82, while the average number of all items is 1.70. Generally highly cited items in all kind of document types are authored by more researchers than the other items, except for *journal articles* and *authored books*. The average number of authors differs significantly between highly cited items and all items, for the insignificant correlation between these two categories (Kendall's tau-b correlation coefficient = .003).

**Table 31. Average numbers of authors, average numbers of countries in citation, and self-citation rates of highly cited items and all items**

	<i>Ave. no. of Authors</i>		<i>Ave. no. of countries in citations</i>		<i>% of self-citations</i>	
	<i>All</i>	<i>HCI</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>HCI</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>HCI</i>
ISI Journal Article	1.79	1.33	1.23	1.25	24.00%	18.75%
Non-ISI Journal Article	1.75	1.71	1.13	1.16	12.37%	7.84%
Book	1.91	1.00	1.07	1.16	19.64%	4.00%
Edited Book	2.59	3.33	1.30	1.18	18.84%	26.76%
Book Chapter	1.49	1.71	1.09	1.14	19.64%	21.52%
Conference Paper	1.67	1.80	1.45	1.20	15.00%	10.00%
Others	1.67	2.17	0.89	0.67	33.33%	27.78%
Total	1.70	1.82	1.19	1.15	20.67%	18.54%

Note: The count of countries of some articles without address information in the database is seen as 0.

### Countries

Table 31 shows that the average number of countries in citations of highly cited items is lower than all items. The average numbers of countries in their citations are different in both highly cited items and all items, for the insignificant correlation between these two categories (Kendall's tau-b correlation coefficient = .001). Figure 24 points out that highly cited items are cited by authors from other countries outside Germany (56.5%) less than all items are (59.3%).

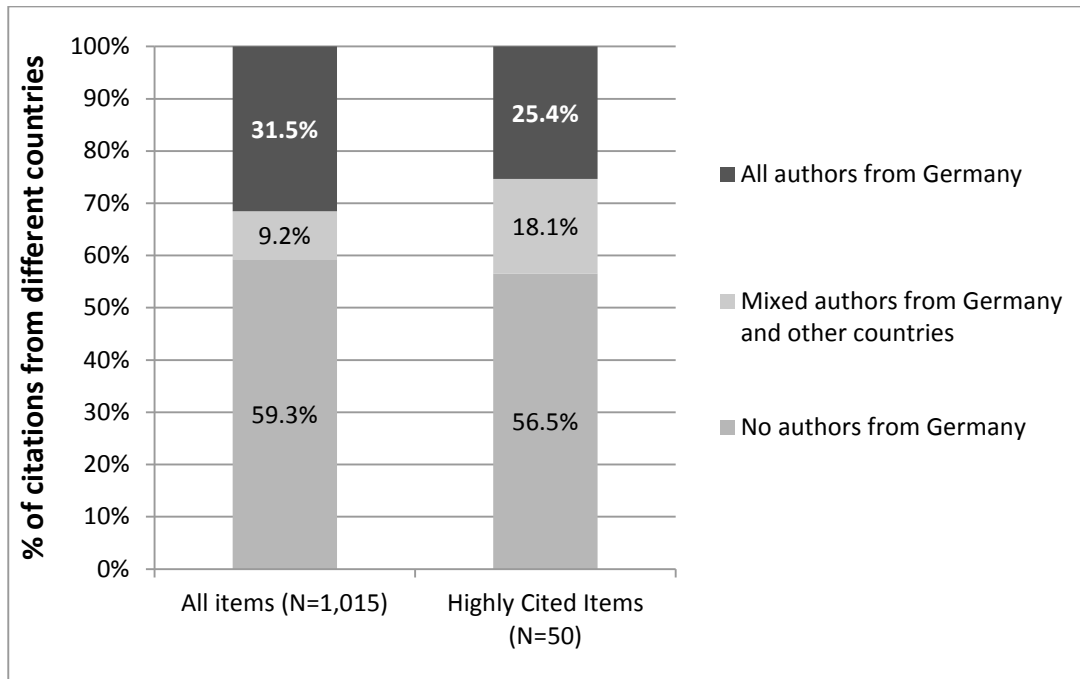


Figure 24. Shares of papers from different countries citing all items and highly cited items

### Self-citation rates

Table 31 shows that highly cited items have lower share of self-citations than all items, especially in *books, non-ISI journal articles* and *conference papers*.

### Citations: Languages, Sources, Subject categories, Institutions, Countries

From the citations of highly cited items, Table 32 shows that highly cited German political science items are cited by the journals which they are published in, and within the political science fields. They are cited mainly in English, and from Germany, especially from University of Mannheim. The results are similar to the results of previous citation analyses on whole items in this study, showing the dominance of highly cited items over other publications.

**Table 32. Top 5 of sources, subject categories, languages, countries, and institutions citing highly cited items**

<i>Source Title</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Subject Category</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Lang. Code</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Ctry. Code</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>	<i>Inst. Code</i>	<i>No. (%)</i>
Journal of European Public Policy	53 (17.5)	Political Science	161 (53.3)	EN	256 (84.8)	DEU	105 (30.4)	Univ Mannheim	32 (9.3)
Politische Vierteljahresschrift	31 (10.3)	Public Administration	55 (18.2)	GE	41 (13.6)	USA	55 (15.9)	Univ Leiden	15 (4.3)
European Union Politics	20 (6.6)	Economics	22 (7.3)	SP	3 (1.0)	GBR	47 (13.6)	Univ Cologne	9 (2.6)
West European Politics	19 (6.3)	International Relations	22 (7.3)	CR	1 (0.3)	NLD	39 (11.3)	Univ Bremen	8 (2.3)
JCMS-Journal of Common Market Studies	13 (4.3)	Sociology	8 (2.6)	NO	1 (0.3)	NOR	12 (3.5)	Univ Twente	8 (2.3)

### 4.3.5 Summary

The impact of *peer reviewed journal articles, books and edited books* is evident in their higher cited rates and average citations per item. The inclusion of non-source items increases the value of the indicator “number of publications” considerably (+1350%), but not so much the “number of citations” (+150%). Items written in German, which are cited mostly by papers with author addresses from Germany or in German, already distance themselves from an international audience. In contrast, items written in English are perceived by a broader audience, resulting in substantially more citations from the English dominant citation database. These items in English were not only published but also cited more year by year. Younger political scientists publish more in English and in source journals, therefore their output achieves higher citation impact than older researchers’.

*ISI journal articles* are assigned, citing or cited mostly within *Political Science, Public Administration, and International Relations*, which are all political science related fields, showing that the disseminating channel of these political science journal articles is narrow. Furthermore, evidence of internationalization was found since German political scientists publish fewer and fewer *non-ISI journal articles* and even changed from the German language to English while publishing them. They attract most citations from countries other than Germany.

Mannheim University publishes more source items and contributes the most citations to these 1,015 publications. Publications of Mannheim University are cited mostly by researchers in Mannheim University. Mannheim University has the highest impact in *peer reviewed journal articles* while the highest impact publications of University of Münster are in *books*.



The 50 highly cited German political science publications contribute nearly 50% citations and are mainly published in English, especially in those types with high average citation rate.

#### 4.4 Evaluation analysis

##### 4.4.1 Evaluation analyses at the micro level

From the perspective of individual research performance, Figure 25 shows that the inclusion of non-source items increases individual publication output to a much higher degree than average citations per item. Consideration of all items has a large effect on the indicator “number of publications”, predominantly due to many professors having no or only a single source-item publication while having many publications that are not indexed. The inclusion of non-source items leads to a decrease in the average citation count per person. These 17<sup>8</sup> researchers have much lower citations per publication of non-source items than of source items. The mean of the citations per publication of non-source items is 0.66, while the mean of the citations per publication of source items is 3.12. The Wilcoxon matched-pair signed-rank test is applied to test the difference in mean citation scores (citations per item) across 17 researchers when restricted to only source items (group 1) and counting all items (group 2) as it is the paired and non-parametric test. It shows that the means of the citations per publication of source items and all items are significantly different ( $p < 0.001$ ).

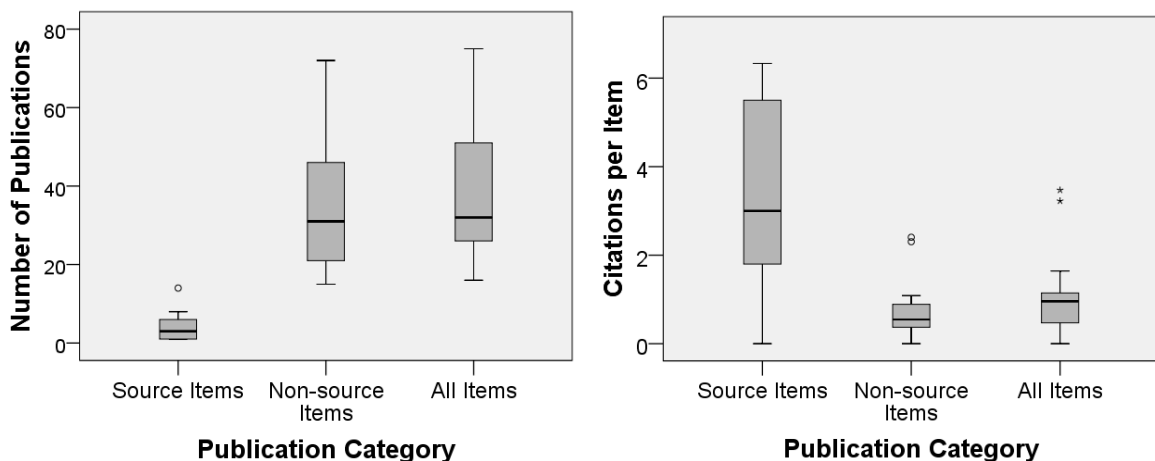


Figure 25. Boxplots of numbers of publications and average citation rates of 17 professors

<sup>8</sup> The other 16 researchers without any source item are excluded in this analysis.

In contrast to the observed lower citations per publications of non-source items, 8 of 17 researchers have higher h-indices counting only non-source items ( $\bar{x} = 1.70$ ,  $SD = 1.468$ ,  $R = 5$ ) than for source items ( $\bar{x} = 1.03$ ,  $SD = 1.591$ ,  $R = 6$ ). Wilcoxon matched-pair signed-rank test confirms that the means of the h-indices counting only source items and only non-source items are significantly different ( $p < 0.001$ ). It becomes evident that the h-indices counting only source items are limited by the low publication numbers of these political scientists, resulting in the lower h-indices even though the citations per publication of source items are much higher than non-source items.

Figure 26 shows that after including non-source items, the h-indices taking into account all items are higher than the h-indices counting only source items. This is due to the non-decreasing nature of the h-index when adding publications. However, the difference between the group means of h-indices counting only source items and all items on average is only 1.29. In addition, the mean of each group is very small and its standard deviation is relatively large. This strongly implies that the small values of h-indices may not be meaningful to be used to distinguish the performance of German political scientists.

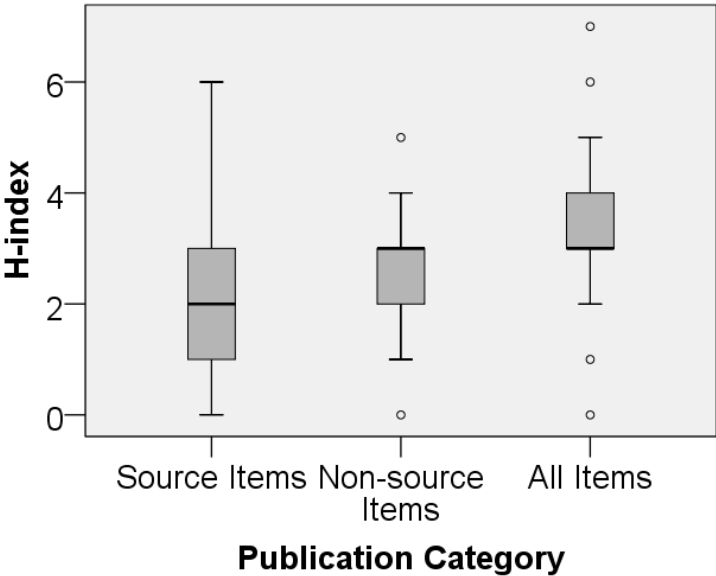


Figure 26. Boxplot of the values of h-indices of 17 professors

#### 4.4.2 The most influential document type in non-source items

In this section, one-way ANOVA is applied to test whether there are significant differences in means of all document types of non-source items in terms of citations per item. Scheffé Test is used as the post hoc comparisons after the F-test of ANOVA is significant, because the sizes

of different document type groups are different and citation distribution is not a normal distribution. The first step is testing one-way ANOVA in the whole publications in terms of citations per item. Then, this study focuses on non-source items and applies Scheffé Test to tell the differences between document types. The dataset manifested in this section is based on publications.

In the dataset of this study, there is a significant effect of document types on number of citations per item at the 0.05 confidence level for all items including 13 document types [ $F(12, 1002) = 19.575, p < 0.001$ ]. The Scheffé post hoc comparisons indicates that the mean score for the *ISI Journal Article*, which is the highest mean score among all document types ( $\bar{x} = 4.29, SD = 4.226$ ), is significantly different from all other document types. Apart from this, *Edited Book* ( $\bar{x} = 1.82, SD = 5.573$ ) has a significantly higher mean of number of citations than *Book Chapter* ( $\bar{x} = 0.28, SD = 0.883$ ), and *Conference Paper* ( $\bar{x} = 0.13, SD = 0.427$ ).

In order to test how the document type of only non-source items influenced the citations per item, a further one-way between-subjects ANOVA is conducted to compare the effect of document type on citations per item in the remaining 12 types (excluding *ISI Journal Article*). The effect of document types on citations per item for the 12 document types is significant [ $F(11, 933) = 4.882, p < 0.001$ ].

Among those 12 document types of non-source items, post hoc comparisons using the Scheffé Test indicates that *Edited Book* ( $\bar{x} = 1.82, SD = 5.573$ ) has a significantly higher mean of number of citations than *Book Chapter* ( $\bar{x} = 0.28, SD = 0.883$ ), and *Conference Paper* ( $\bar{x} = 0.13, SD = 0.427$ ). Aside from *Edited Book*, the other document types do not significantly differ from another.

#### 4.4.3 The coverage evaluation of the Book Citation Index

During the period 2003 to 2007 there are 168,940 publications which are indexed in the Book Citation Index-Science and Book Citation Index-Social Sciences & Humanities (own search on 11/14/2013). Table 33 shows that the biggest WoS category within these 168,940 publications is Political Science (10%), followed by History (9%) and Economics (8%). Most of these 168,940 publications are published as book chapters (93%) and articles (77%) according to the classification of BKCI. Only 7% of them are books. They are mainly in English (98%) and from English-speaking countries (>46%).

When the analysis is limited to the 21,338 items under the three political science related categories (Political Science, International Relations, and Public Administration) from 2003 to 2007, there are only 8 items in German. They are all the chapters of one book “Haftung und Entschädigung nach Tankerunfällen auf See: Bestandsaufnahme, Rechtsvergleich und Überlegungen de lege ferenda“. Apart from 9 items in French and 2 in Estonian, the rest are all in English. Based on this finding, it is clear why the BKCI external coverage of the two German political science departments is very low (2.3%).

**Table 33. Top 5 categories, document types, languages, and countries of BKCI indexed items (2003-2007)**

<i>WoS Categories</i>	<i>Items(%)</i>	<i>Doct. Types*</i>	<i>Items(%)</i>	<i>Lang.</i>	<i>Items(%)</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Items(%)</i>
Political Science	16,929 (10.0)	Book Chapter	156,973 (92.9)	English	164,667 (97.5)	USA	44,937 (26.6)
History	15,441 (9.1)	Article	130,178 (77.1)	German	3,718 (2.2)	England	20,683 (12.2)
Economics	13,497 (8.0)	Editorial Material	20,038 (11.9)	French	340 (0.2)	Germany	8,128 (4.8)
Literary Theory Criticism	8,102 (4.8)	Book	11,967 (7.1)	Spanish	211 (0.1)	Australia	6,104 (3.6)
Education Educational Research	7,382 (4.4)	Review	5,663 (3.4)	Italian	105 (0.1)	Canada	5,822 (3.4)

\* One BKCI indexed item may have more than one category of document types.

Search date: November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

#### 4.4.4 Summary

Even though the increase of non-source items in numbers of publications is massive, the additional publications do not lead to an increase in the average citation rates and h-indices to a concordant amount. The inclusion of non-source items results in an increase to the h-index generated by source items, but the relative change in values is small. The publication type *Edited Book* is significantly different from other non-source items and has higher mean of citations per item than other document types.

Book Citation Index covers more literature in political science than in other disciplines. However, language bias leads to low coverage of the German political science publications. It is at this point not possible to use the database to track the monographs produced by German political scientists.

## 4.5 Summary

### *The coverage of source items*

The percentage of overall WoS coverage is about 6.9%, BKCI coverage is about 2.3%, and the coverage by Scopus is about 6.6%. The internal BKCI coverage of BKCI-indexed items is 19.1%, while the internal WoS coverage of WoS-indexed items in this study is 32%. For sampled non-source items, their internal WoS coverage is lower than source items. This shows German political scientists refer to more WoS-indexed papers while publishing *ISI journal articles*, than when publishing non-source items.

### *Publication analysis*

German political scientists in this study mainly present their academic results in three channels, *monographs, journal articles, and conference papers*, to disseminate their ideas to their peers. Apart from the large local language output share (60% of their works), German political scientists also publish in English in international peer reviewed journals and international conference papers. The slight increase of international orientation over time can be observed in the sample set of this study. The usage of German in publishing research output is decreasing, while the publications in English and usage of the more international English-language channels, such as *ISI journals articles and conference papers*, are increasing year by year.

The low average number of authors per publication shows that German political scientists tend to cooperate with just a few other researchers. The differentiation of source dispersion between publication languages is bigger than being indexed in WoS or not. In terms of differences between the publishing cultures of two institutions, political scientists at University of Münster publish much more *books and book chapters* but fewer source items than Mannheim University's, and wrote them mainly in German. Another pattern revealed by individual analysis is that older researchers published more non-English items and have higher preference for publishing books than journal articles.

### *Citation analysis*

The relatively high impact of *peer reviewed journal articles, books and edited books* is shown by their higher cited rates and average citations per item. Younger political scientists publish more in English and in source journals, therefore their output achieves higher citation impact than older researchers'. The top 5% cited items contribute nearly 50% citations and are mainly

published in English.

*ISI journal articles* are assigned, citing or cited mostly within *Political Science* related fields, showing that the disseminating channel of these political science journal articles is narrow. Furthermore, evidence of internationalization was found since German political scientists publish fewer and fewer *non-ISI journal articles* and even changed to English while publishing them. They attract most citations from countries other than Germany.

#### *Evaluation analysis*

Even though the increase of non-source items in numbers of publications is massive, the additional publications do not lead to an increase in the average citation rates and h-indices to a concordant amount. The publication type *Edited Book* is significantly different from other non-source items and has higher mean of citations per item than other document types. The impact of non-source items will be discussed in section 5.2.

## 5. Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis reported in chapter 4, this chapter will discuss two phenomena shown in the publications of two German political science institutions: the characteristics of publications in political science and the impact of non-source items in political science.

### *5.1 The characteristics of publications in political science*

In this subchapter the overall characteristics of publications in political science, including the coverage of source items, disseminating networks, the changing publication and citation patterns, average citation rate, uncited rate, self-citation rate, and highly cited items are discussed.

#### 5.1.1 The coverage of source items in political science

The external coverage of WoS found in this study is lower than previous studies in other countries. Only 7% of the publications of the two German political science departments are covered in WoS, which is much lower than the WoS coverage in political science in Norway (28%), in Australia (20%), and in Flanders (17%) (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012; Butler & Visser, 2006; Engels et al., 2012). One of the possible reasons for this may be the funding allocation purpose of those national bibliographic systems steering the submissions to focus towards scholarly publications with peer review, including *journal articles*, *books*, *book chapters*, and *conference papers*. This study deals with all publications; therefore, its share of source items is lower.

Another reason might be the language preference for publications. The more publications in one field or one country are published in English, the higher the WoS coverage in this field or country would probably be. According to the above-cited studies, around 65% of Flemish publications in political science are in English, and 63% of Norwegian political science publications are in international languages (mainly in English). It goes without saying that Australia is an English speaking country. In this German dataset, only about 40% of publications in political science are published in English (which is reported in section 4.2.2). Since the domestic scientific community in Germany is larger than in Flanders and Norway, it can support a scientific literature in the local language resulting in a lower WoS indexed coverage.

The internal coverage in this study is generally higher than external coverage, showing that German political scientists pay attention to cite source articles while publishing, although they do not publish mainly in ISI journals. According to the data from Delft University of Technology from 1994 to 2003 (van Leeuwen, 2006), the share of references to ISI covered publications in political science and public administration is about only 20%, lower than the 32% shown in this study. The results shown in another similar study (van Leeuwen, 2013) indicate the gradual increase of the share of ISI references in political science and public administration in Germany, from 15% in 1991 to 40% in 2011. The share of ISI references of source items in this study increases from 31.6% in 2003 to 37.5% in 2007. From these two studies it can be seen that the share of WoS references in political science in Germany is increasing. When German political scientists publish WoS articles, they refer more and more to ISI articles. Authors might tend to cite more WoS articles because they are easier to find. The other possible reason may be that journals often ask authors to cite other articles from the same journal.

Table 34 shows that including BKCI additionally leads to a 20% increase in citations to the BKCI indexed items, even though there are only 23 items indexed in BKCI (5 *edited books* and 18 *book chapters*). The average citation rate of BKCI indexed items (10.9) is higher than WoS indexed items (7.1). The average reference rate of BKCI indexed items with references data (165.2) is also higher than WoS indexed items (37.0). This shows that *edited books* and *book chapters* are cited more in WoS than *ISI journal articles* are, and also refer to more references than *ISI journal articles* do due to their longer length. However, the BKCI indexed items refer to much fewer source references (19%) than WoS indexed items (32%). *Edited books* and *book chapters* in political science in Germany refer to more document types other than *ISI journal articles*, while *ISI journal articles* refer to more *ISI journal articles* relatively.

**Table 34. Citation and reference statistics of WoS- and BKCI- indexed items**

	<i>No. Items</i>	<i>All Citations<sup>1</sup> (% of Cit. from WoS)</i>	<i>Citations per item</i>	<i>Items with Ref. Data</i>	<i>All References (% of Source References)</i>	<i>References per item</i>
WoS Indexed Items	70	498 (100)	7.1	70	2,593 (31.5)	37.0
BKCI Indexed Items	23	251 <sup>2</sup> (80.5)	10.9	6 <sup>3</sup>	991 <sup>4</sup> (19.1)	165.2
Total	93	749 (93.5)	8.1	76	3,584 (28.1)	38.5

Note 1: citation rates reported in this table are without four-year citation window and from the 2012 version of the WoS in-house database of KB.

Note 2: includes 52 citations from BKCI (3 citations are overlapping with WoS)

Note 3: 2 *edited books* and 4 *book chapters*

Note 4: includes 6 BKCI indexed references



The low external coverage of WoS shows that this citation index covers only a very small part of the German political science publications. Consequently, relying only on this database fails to include the whole scientific communication of the community in this field. Especially for evaluating research performance this can be regarded as problematic. Moreover, the lower external coverage of WoS and higher internal coverage of WoS in this study compared to other studies imply that *ISI journal articles* are published in a relatively small and closed publishing channel in political science in Germany compared to other countries. *ISI journal articles* refer to more *ISI journal articles* than *edited books* and *book chapters* do.

### 5.1.2 Dissemination networks in political science

Table 35 shows that German political scientists publish more *books*, *edited books*, and *book chapters* (51%) than journal articles (22%). In comparison, the Norwegian and Flemish data (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012; Engels et al., 2012) suggest that Norwegian political scientists publish these two types nearly commensurately (54% items with ISBN and 46% with ISSN) and Flemish political scientists publish much more *journal articles* (79%) than *books*, *edited books*, and *book chapters* (20%). As mentioned in section 5.1.1, the funding allocation is based on being covered in the other two national bibliographic systems; therefore, there are only two main peer reviewed types of publication (books and journal articles) in their datasets. Peer reviewed *conference papers* are rarely collected in the Flemish bibliographic database (VABB-SHW), and even included in the category of *articles in books* in the Norwegian system (CRISTin). The larger share of monographs in this study comparing to other studies may be because the non-peer reviewed monographs (especially *book chapters*) are included in this dataset but excluded in VABB-SHW and CRISTin. However, the large differences in preference for publishing books or journal articles among these three studies could still be observed in this comparison. German political scientists publish about twice as many monographs compared to journal articles, while Flemish political scientists publish about three times as many journal articles than monographs. The obvious difference implies that the evaluation targets in different system are different due to a difference in focus. In fact, the difference in publication patterns for the same field among different countries should be smaller than the difference across fields. Sivertsen and Larsen (2012, p. 569) state that “publication patterns differ between disciplines but are similar across countries, and that results from studying only one country can be generalized to a certain extent.” The difference among three political science datasets analyzed here shows that there could be a reflection of different system designs instead of the fundamental divergence. On the other hand, it could

also be the effect of different size of countries. The bigger local audience would allow a bigger country to keep the traditional publishing culture more than smaller countries.

**Table 35. Shares of document types in political science in different countries**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Sources (Span)</i>	<i>WoS articles</i>	<i>Journal articles</i>	<i>Books as author</i>	<i>Books as editor</i>	<i>Book chapters/ articles in books</i>	<i>Proceeding papers</i>
Germany	Pub. lists of two institutes (2003-2007)	7%	22%	4.4%	7.5%	39%	15%
Norway	CRIStin (2005-2009) <sup>1</sup>	28%	46%	4% <sup>2</sup>		50% <sup>3</sup>	-
Flanders, Belgium	VABB-SHW (2000-2009) <sup>4</sup>	17%	79%	1.7%	2.6%	16%	0.3%

Note 1: Source: Sivertsen, G., Larsen, B. (2012). Comprehensive bibliographic coverage of the social sciences and humanities in a citation index: an empirical analysis of the potential. *Scientometrics*, 91(2), p. 572.

Note 2: *books as editor* are not included in this study

Note 3: *articles in books* include articles in proceedings in this study

Note 4: Source: Engels, T. C. E., Ossenblok, T. L. B., Spruyt, E. H. J. (2012). Changing publication patterns in the social sciences and humanities, 2000-2009. *Scientometrics*, 93(2), p. 379.

In journal articles, the citation flow shows that German political scientists publish mostly in European journals and get their citations from them (see Table 12 & Table 21), indicating that there is a continental community in political science. However, they cite American journals, *American Political Science Review* and *American Journal of Political Science*, the most. To illustrate the background of this phenomenon, one of the professors from the samples was consulted. According to this personal communication, American political science journals, especially *American Political Science Review* and *American Journal of Political Science*, are regarded as the best journals in this field with very high quality criteria and very high rejection rates<sup>9</sup>.

The influence of the American community on German political scientists can also be shown in the location of the conferences they attended from their *conference papers*. About 26% of the conferences where these political scientists published their *conference papers* with location information are in USA, while 27% of the conferences are in Germany. Apart from the German conferences, German political scientists frequently attend conferences in the United States, especially the *Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association*. The above two findings in terms of the referencing and conference attendance show that even though the local German communication network is important, the American academic community still has a large impact on German political scientists.

<sup>9</sup> Only 1 article among 221 journal articles of 33 professors was published in *American Journal of Political Science*.

To sum up the phenomenon discussed in section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2, there are two main communication patterns apparent in the dataset. The bigger local communication network covers monographs and regionally-oriented journals, which are mainly written in German, while the smaller international one serves German political scientists in communicating with an international readership by publishing international peer-reviewed journal articles and international conference papers in English. In the international communication network, the influence of the American community is large, potentially due to the quality and impact of the American studies. The ratio of English to local language in this study is similar to that reported by a Dutch study (Nederhof et al., 1993). The social science departments of Wageningen Agricultural University publish more than 60% of their publications in Dutch.

### 5.1.3 The changes of publication and citation patterns in political science

#### *Document types*

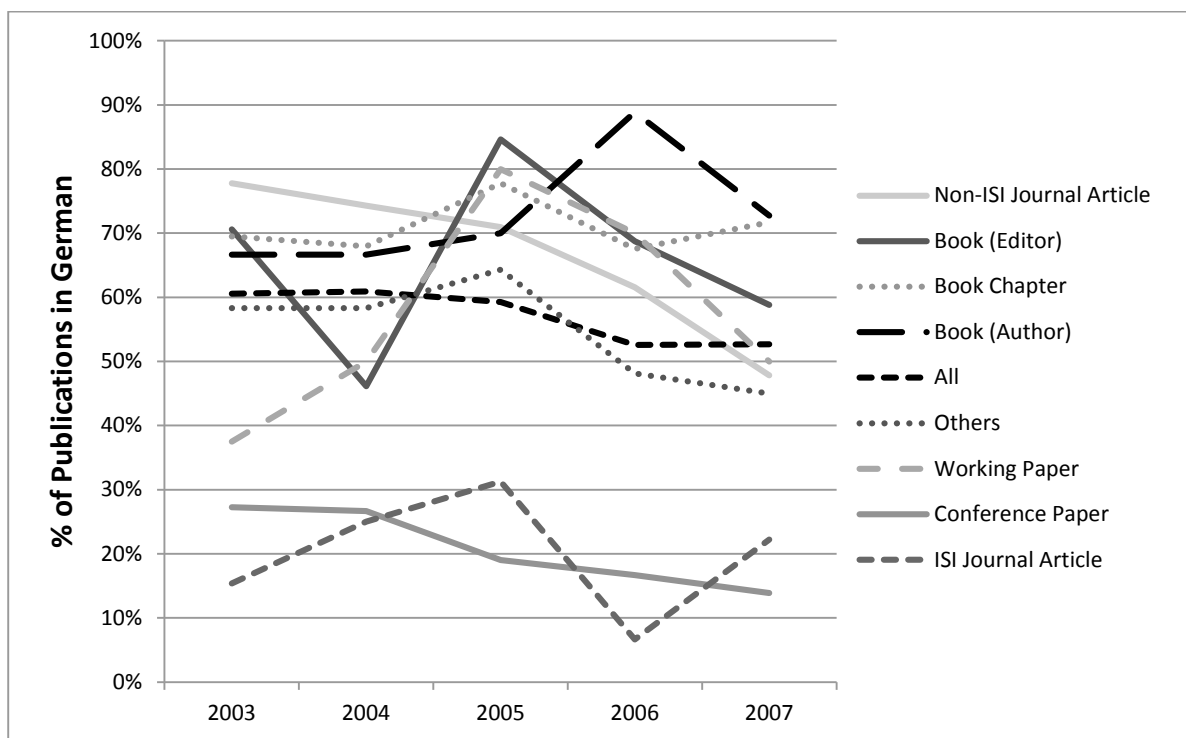
The publication behavior of German political scientists is changing. Figure 4 in section 4.2.2 shows that the relative share of *book chapters*, *edited books* and *authored books* increases during 2003-2007 (from 50.5% in total to 56.2%), whereas the share of journal articles (*ISI journal articles* and *non-ISI journal articles*) decreases during this time (from 23.6% to 18.1%). Monograph publications are the main contribution to the political science publications in Germany, and in a greater proportion than other countries such as Flanders and Norway (see Table 35). The increase of monograph publications is not significant but shows the stable status of being the main publication type.

Although the overall share of journal articles decreases, the ratio of *ISI journal articles* to *non-ISI journal articles* is increasing every year. Figure 4 shows that the amount of *ISI journal articles* increases over the five years but the amount of *non-ISI journal articles* decreases. According to personal communication with one of the professors from the sample, it becomes clear that he has to turn to journals with high prestige, both for submitting papers and being an editor or reviewer, due to limited time. Not many German local journals meet certain criteria. This may be one of the reasons why the numbers of *non-ISI journal articles* are diminishing.

#### *Languages*

Language preference is slightly changing year by year from German to English as revealed in Figure 5. Considering the share of items in German to items in all languages specifically, as

shown in Figure 27, there is a strong decrease in German language *conference papers*, and most markedly in *non-ISI journal articles*, which decreased significantly from 78% down to 48% in five years (Chi-squared test,  $p < 0.05$ ). The increase of *conference papers* in English is expected, due to their international orientation. This suggests that these professors attend more international conferences than before.



**Figure 27. Shares of items in German to all languages by publication year**

Note: The document type categories in this figure are ordered by the % of items in German in 2003.

However, why are *non-ISI journal articles*, which are seen as more locally oriented publication channels, not published more in the local language? A personal communication with one of the professors revealed that publishing in English can be regarded as a trend (however, in the dataset of this study it shows the number of publications in English is increasing but the increase from 37% to 44%, is not statistically significant. See Figure 5), since even German journals (e.g., *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*) start to ask authors to provide English titles and abstracts when submitting a paper in German<sup>10</sup>. This may possibly be a reason why these political scientists publish fewer *non-ISI journal articles* in German, but further exploration is needed.

<sup>10</sup> One of the reasons is that those journals want to be covered by WoS and Scopus, therefore English bibliographic data are needed.

Another study from the perspective of source items (van Leeuwen, 2013) shows a trend in political science and public administration: the number of German authors' WoS-indexed articles in English from 1981 to 2010 increased, but the output in German remained stable. In the sample of this study, German political scientists tend to publish *non-ISI journal articles* more in English, while no clear trend of language change is apparent in *ISI journal articles*. In fact, the percentage of *ISI journal articles* in German to all languages even increases slightly from 2003 to 2007 (from 15.4% to 22.2%, in Figure 27), but it could not be regarded as a trend, due to the actual numbers of *ISI journal articles* in German being very small (2 in 2003 and 4 in 2007).

### *Main dissemination networks*

As concluded in section 5.1.2 there are two communication networks, a local one and an international one, generated by differently oriented output. The local one reduced its coverage slightly during the time span from above evidences, such as the insignificant decrease of the share of publications in German (from 61% to 53%, Figure 5). In addition, the share of *monographs* in German remains stable (from 69.5% to 70.1%, Figure 27), but the share of *non-ISI journal articles* in German decreased significantly (from 78% down to 48%%, Figure 27). All these findings point to the local dissemination network becoming slightly smaller as time elapses.

In contrast, the international network increased its volume slightly. The share of publications in English increased, but not significantly (from 37% to 44%, see Figure 5). The share of *conference papers* in English as a percentage of all languages increased from 73% to 86% in five years. *ISI journal articles* increased slightly from 2003 to 2007 (the share of all document type items is from 6% to 8%), but the share of *ISI journal articles* in English as a percentage of all languages decreased during the period (from 85% to 78%). In general, the international audience grew slightly, leading to the observation of the increase in international orientation over time in the sample set of this study.

### *Individual publishing behaviors*

The younger political scientists publish more in English and in WoS source journals, thus attaining a higher citation impact than older researchers (see *Individual analyses* in section 4.2.1, 4.3.1, and Table 27 in section 4.3.3). Furthermore, the personal communication with one of the professors from the sample in this study indicates that the professor prefers

collaboration with other researchers while publishing journal articles rather than book chapters, for the former are peer-reviewed and seen as prestigious. After publishing several articles, he would collect articles to the same topic in order to publish them as a book. However, the total amount of *book chapters* (39%, in Table 9) is still the majority of all German political science publications in this study.

#### 5.1.4 Average citation rate, uncited rate and self-citation rate

Books, including edited books, have higher impact than other non-source items in the social sciences. The uncited rate may be influenced by the language or the accessibility, resulting in different numbers for different document types, fields, or countries. Basically, the document types with higher citation impact have a lower uncited rate, though working papers and discussion papers have low uncited rates which may be influenced by their high self-citation rates. However, self-citation rates in different studies analyzing different fields or countries do not differ as much as the uncited rates. The trend found in different studies is that the longer time for citing, the lower the self-citation rates.

##### *Average citation rate*

In this study, the average citation rate of *peer reviewed journal articles* is the highest (2.32), followed by the *edited books* (1.82) but far above other document types. In general, books (including edited books) have higher impact than other non-source items in the social sciences as shown in Table 36, especially in the field of law in Australia. In Amez' study (2013), the analysis of the 610 non-source items in VABB-SHW by Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) authors shows that in the social sciences and humanities *books as editor* have the highest average citation rate (3.54), followed by *articles in non-source journals* (1.63), *books as author* (1.34), and *chapters in book* (1.24) (see Table 36). The high impact of *edited books* among non-source items is shown in both Amez' and the present study (deviations from other document types in each study are both positive). However, the *authored books* in German political science have a higher citation impact than *books as author* in the Belgian SSH (deviation -0.16: -0.60), compared to the difference of average citation rates of *book chapters* between two studies (deviation -1.12: -0.70).

**Table 36. Average citation rates in German, Belgian, and Australian studies**

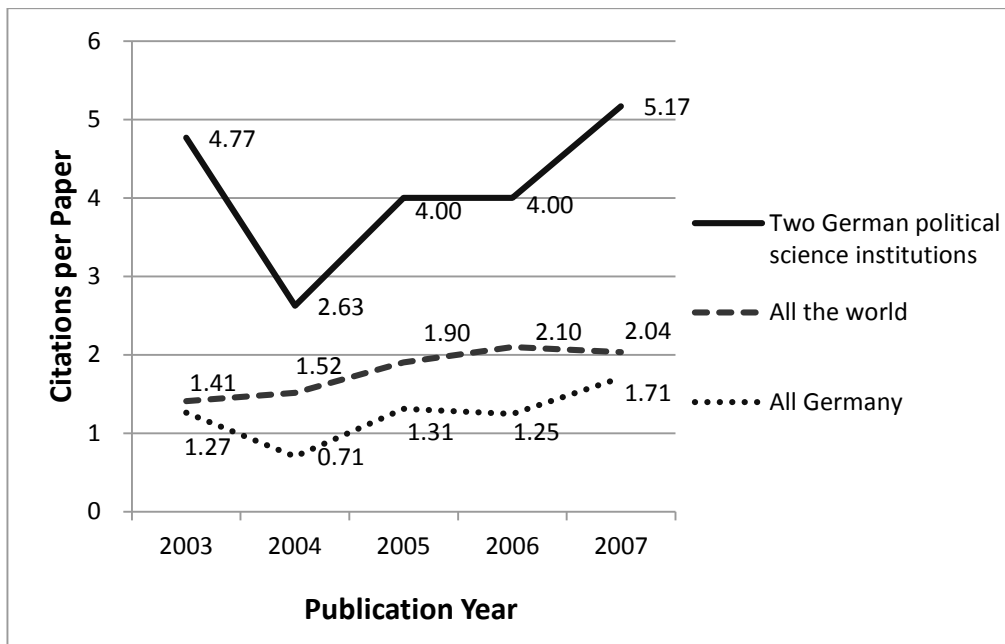
<i>2 German Political Science Departments<sup>1</sup> (2003-2007)</i>			<i>1 Belgian University in VABB-SHW<sup>2</sup> (2002-2008)</i>			<i>The Discipline of Law in DEST Australia<sup>3</sup> (1997, 1999)</i>		
	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>Deviation</i>		<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>Deviation</i>		<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>Deviation</i>
ISI Journal Article	4.29	2.89				Source Publications	2.96	1.41
Non-ISI Journal Article	0.64	-0.76	Article in journal	1.63	-0.31	Non-source Journal Articles	0.24	-1.31
Book	1.24	-0.16	Book as author	1.34	-0.60	Books	4.17	2.62
Edited Book	1.82	0.42	Book as editor	3.54	1.60			
Book Chapter	0.28	-1.12	Chapter in book	1.24	-0.70	Book Chapters	0.40	-1.15
Conference Paper	0.13	-1.27				Conference Papers	0	-1.55

Note 1: with a sliding 4-year citation window

Note 2: Source: Amez, L. (2013). Citation patterns for social sciences and humanities publications. In J. Gorraiz, E. Schiebel, C. Gumpenberger, M. Hörlesberger, H. Moed (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference* (Volume II, p. 1892). Vienna: AIT GmbH.

Note 3: Source: Butler, L., Visser, M. S. (2006). Extending citation analysis to non-source items. *Scientometrics*, 66(2), p. 338.

In order to assess the citation impact of the German political scientists in this study at a worldwide level, the average citation rate of all the articles (document type is limited to “Article”) published from 2003 to 2007 in the category “Political Science” of WoS are calculated in the in-house database of KB with a sliding four-year citation window. Figure 28 shows that the average citation rate of *ISI journal articles* in this study is much higher than the average of WoS articles in the whole world and the average for all of Germany in political science. Although the reason may be that this study collects only publications of professors, which might be more qualified than publications from other researchers or students, Figure 28 still reveals the high impact of the *ISI journal articles* of these two German political science institutions.



**Figure 28. Average citation rates of WoS papers in political science**

### *Uncited rate*

Table 18 shows the share of cited items of each document type (in section 4.3.1). In this section, the uncited rate is discussed from the opposite perspective of the share of cited items. In this study, the overall uncited rate of all publications of two German political science departments is about 80%. The document types having the highest citations per item also have the lowest uncited rates. It shows that some document types have higher influence than some other types. Only 19% of the *ISI journal articles* are never cited four years after they are published, and 61% of the *edited book* and 64% of the *books* are uncited. On the other hand, *non-ISI journal articles* and *conference papers, reports, magazine/news articles, and others* have uncited rates even higher than 80%.

Table 37 shows that two Australian universities (Butler & Visser, 2006) have publications with a lower share of uncited items than the German study in political science. In particular, their research monographs are cited more often than the German ones. Disciplinary difference and the language influence could be both possible reasons contributing to the lower uncited rate of Australian publications. The share of uncited German political science source items (19%) which are mainly in English (56 out of 70, in Figure 9) is not very different from the Australian source items' (14%). *Conference papers* are rarely cited in both German and Australian studies in Table 37, and have relatively low impact as proved in German, Belgian, and Australian studies (see Table 36). These results show that *conference papers* which contain preliminary research results are not the main reference for citation.



**Table 37. Uncited rates in German and Australian studies**

<i>2 German Political Science Departments<sup>1</sup></i> (2003-2007)			<i>2 Australian Universities<sup>2</sup></i> (1995, 1997, 1999)		
<i>Document Type</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>% uncited</i>	<i>Document Type</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>% uncited</i>
ISI Journal Article	70	19%	Source publications	5,579	14%
Non-ISI Journal Article	151	80%	Non-source Journal Articles (C1): Article in scholarly refereed journal	2,547	70%
Book (Author)	45	64%	Books (A1): Research monograph, commercial publisher	170	35%
Book (Editor)	76	61%			
Book Chapter	396	86%	Book Chapters (B1): Chapter in A1 book	1,115	70%
Conference Paper	151	90%	Conference Publications (E1): Full written paper- refereed proceedings	1,613	82%

Note 1: with a sliding 4-year citation window

Note 2: Source: Butler, L., Visser, M. S. (2006). Extending citation analysis to non-source items. *Scientometrics*, 66(2), p. 334.

In comparison to the Belgian study (Amez, 2013) which reports on non-source publications in social sciences and humanities from 2002 to 2008, Table 38 shows that the share of German political science *books* (64%) and *edited books* (61%) which are never cited by WoS-source items is lower than Belgian ones (both 78%). These two document types also have relatively higher impact than other document types in this study. In contrast, the *non-ISI journal articles* and *book chapters* which have relatively low impact are cited less often than the SSH publications of the VUB. Amez also points out that contrary to the Australian case, the VABB-SHW contains only items from the social sciences and humanities, showing a more prominent role played by book contributions.

**Table 38. Uncited rates in German and Belgian studies in the social sciences**

<i>2 German Political Science Departments<sup>1</sup></i> (2003-2007)				<i>1 Belgian University in VABB-SHW<sup>2</sup></i> (2002-2008)			
<i>Document Type</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>% uncited</i>	<i>Document Type</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>% uncited</i>
Non-ISI Journal Article	151	0.64	80%	Article in journal	289	1.63	75%
Book (Author)	45	1.24	64%	Book as author	32	1.34	78%
Book (Editor)	76	1.82	61%	Book as editor	41	3.54	78%
Book Chapter	396	0.28	86%	Chapter in book	278	1.24	73%

Note 1: with a sliding 4-year citation window

Note 2: Source: Amez, L. (2013). Citation patterns for social sciences and humanities publications. In J. Gorraiz, E. Schiebel, C. Gumpenberger, M. Hörlesberger, H. Moed (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference* (Volume II, p. 1892). Vienna: AIT GmbH.

### *Self-citation rate*

The overall self-citation rate for the Norwegian national ISI articles from 1981 to 1996 considering citations from year of publication until 2000 reported by Aksnes (2003b) is 21%.

The self-citation rate of physics in the Netherlands (1985-1994) is 29% (van Leeuwen, Rinia & van Raan, 1996, cited by Aksnes 2003b), and is the same as reported in a study on Dutch chemistry (1980-1991) (Moed & van der Velde, 1993, cited by Aksnes 2003b). The observed rate in this study (21%) is not very different from other fields.

Another trend shown in these studies is that with longer citation life the self-citation rate declines. In Aksnes' (2003b) study, the self-citation rate is 36% within a 3-year citation window, 29% within a 5-year window, and 21% without any citation window. This is similar to the results in this study, which shows a self-citation rate of 21% with a 4-year citation window and 16% when there is no citation window applied. It may reveal that authors start to cite more recent articles when citing themselves.

### 5.1.5 Highly cited items in political science

The highly cited papers in natural sciences have several characteristics which were investigated in previous studies. While testing some of these hypotheses it was found that highly cited items in this study are authored by more researchers and have lower share of self-citations than non-highly-cited items compared to those in Aksnes' study. However, they are not cited by more foreign researchers as in Aksnes' study.

#### *Are highly cited items authored by many researchers?*

In the Norwegian study (Aksnes, 2003a), 46,849 scientific articles from 1981 to 1996 show that 297 unique highly cited papers were authored by 8.9 scientists on average, which is significantly higher than the overall average of 3.7 authors in the publication set. The median highly cited paper was written by four scientists. In this study, Table 31 shows that the numbers of authors of highly cited items are higher than all items. Both studies confirm that highly cited items are authored by more researchers than other items.

The non-significant correlation between the average numbers of authors of highly cited items and all items is actually related to the correlation between citation counts and number of authors which has been shown in chemical engineering (Peters & Van Raan, 1994) and Norwegian papers (Aksnes, 2003a). In these two studies, papers with four or more authors are cited almost twice as much as papers with one or two authors.

*Are highly cited items mainly cited by foreign scientists?*

The average numbers of countries in citations of highly cited items is lower than all items in this study (Table 31). In addition, the highly cited items are not cited by authors from countries outside Germany more often than other items (Figure 24). Being different from Aksnes' study (2003a), the highly cited items in this data set are not more highly cited by foreign researchers.

*Is the self-citation rate of highly cited items low?*

The share of self-citations among highly cited papers is supposed to be relatively low, because high citation counts cannot only be obtained through self-citations. Aksnes' (2003a) findings verify this hypothesis since the average share of self-citations for highly cited papers in his study is 15% while the average share of all Norwegian papers is 21%. In the German dataset, highly cited items have a lower share of self-citations as well (Table 31).

## ***5.2 The impact of non-source items in political science***

The citations from non-source items have so far been ignored in this study. Therefore, apart from the influence of non-source items based on the citations from WoS, the “non-source citations” are discussed in this subchapter. An investigation into the citations between books and journals by comparing the citations from from BKCI and SSCI to books and journals is tackled. In addition, the citation numbers from different citation resources are compared and discussed. In the end, a formula to estimate the non-source citations is proposed.

### **5.2.1 The influence of non-source items in political science**

*Document types of non-source items*

Table 39 shows that *journal articles* and *conference proceedings* are the main document types of the non-source items of two Australian universities and one Dutch agricultural university. Compared to the political science data in Germany, Norway, and Flanders (see Table 35 in section 5.1.2), the datasets that include all fields in Australia and the Netherlands have more *conference papers*. The comparison with the document types of non-source items in political science in different countries in Table 40 shows that the non-source items of German political scientists include much fewer *non-ISI journal articles*, but many more *conference papers* than Norway and Flanders. Norway has even higher percentage of *book chapters* than other two studies in political science.

**Table 39. Shares of document types of non-source items in all fields**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Sources (Span)</i>	<i>Non-ISI journal articles</i>	<i>Conference publications/proceedings</i>	<i>Book chapters/chapters in scientific books</i>	<i>Theses/PhD theses</i>	<i>Books/scientific books</i>
Australia	Pub. lists of two Univs <sup>1</sup> (1995, 1997, 1999)	38.6%	31.9%	16.5%	4.7%	4.4%
Netherlands	Pub. lists of one Univ <sup>2</sup> (1976-1987)	23.8%	28.4%	28.1%	7.4%	5.3%

Note 1: Source: Butler, L., Visser, M. S. (2006). Extending citation analysis to non-source items. *Scientometrics*, 66(2), p. 334.

Note 2: Source: Nederhof, A. J., Meijer, R. F., Moed, A. F., van Raan, A. F. J. (1993). Research performance indicators for university departments: A study of an agricultural university. *Scientometrics*, 27(2), p. 166.

**Table 40. Shares of document types of non-source items in political science**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Sources (Span)</i>	<i>Non-ISI jourl. artl.</i>	<i>Proceeding papers</i>	<i>Book chapters/articles in books</i>	<i>Books as author</i>	<i>Books as editor</i>
Germany	Pub. lists of two institutes <sup>1</sup> (2003-2007)	16%	16%	42%	5%	8%
Norway	CRISTin <sup>2</sup> (2005-2009)	25%	-	69% <sup>3</sup>	6% <sup>4</sup>	
Flanders, Belgium	VABB-SHW <sup>5</sup> (2000-2009)	74.9%	0.4%	19.6%	2.0%	3.2%

Note 1: see Figure 5 in section 4.2.3

Note 2: Source: Sivertsen, G., Larsen, B. (2012). Comprehensive bibliographic coverage of the social sciences and humanities in a citation index: an empirical analysis of the potential. *Scientometrics*, 91(2), p. 572.

Note 3: *articles in books* include articles in proceedings in this study

Note 4: *books as editor* are not included in this study

Note 5: Source: Engels, T. C. E., Ossenblok, T. L. B., Spruyt, E. H. J. (2012). Changing publication patterns in the social sciences and humanities, 2000-2009. *Scientometrics*, 93(2), p. 379.

### *Citation impact of non-source items*

The influence of non-source items cannot be underestimated in bibliometric evaluations. By excluding non-source items, one misses on average 93% of the publications in the German political science literature, and 60% of citations from WoS to all publications with regard to the researchers of these two German institutions. Compared to the high level of the increase in citations due to the inclusion of non-source items in the politics and policy field in Australia (+242%) (Butler & Visser, 2006), political science in Germany does not reach this level (+150%). This could be the consequence of WoS' international orientation, citing more items in English than items in non-English.

The average citation rate of non-source items is much lower than that of source items in this study, presumably at least in part as a result of the limited coverage of WoS. Therefore, including the non-source items lowers the average citation rate of all publications. A small test for the difference between the average citation rate of source items and non-source items with a larger citation source to edited books was applied in BKCI and SSCI on 29th of January

2014. Table 41 shows that the average citation rate when there is no citation window (including the citations from SSCI and BKCI) of 5 BKCI indexed *edited books* is 14.6, while the rate of the other 71 non-BKCI-indexed *edited books* is 3.5 only. When limited to the citations only from BKCI, the average citation rate when there is no citation window of 5 BKCI indexed *edited books* (3.2) is still higher than the number of the other 71 non-BKCI-indexed *edited books* (1.0). This indicates that the source items attract more citations than non-source items in a limited coverage of international citation source, even though the citation source is enlarged from journals to books.

**Table 41. Citations from SSCI and BKCI to edited books**

	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>Citations from BKCI</i>		<i>Citations from WoS (SSCI+BKCI)</i>	
		<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>	<i>No. of Cit.</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>
BKCI indexed edited books	5	16	3.2	73	14.6
Non-BKCI edited books	71	74	1.0	248	3.5
All edited books	76	90	1.2	321	4.2

Note1: SSCI and BKCI were searched on January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

Note2: without citation window

However, the above experiment is still influenced by the limited coverage of the citation database. In order to compare the real impact of source items and non-source items a much broader coverage of citation source is needed. Despite its limitations, Google Scholar is the only alternative, as a broader citation source. This source was searched on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September, 2013. The 70 source items (*ISI journal articles*) in this study were cited on average 36.3 times in Google Scholar as shown in Table 42. The average Google Scholar citation rate of the *non-ISI journal articles* is 10.6, while the numbers for *books* and *edited books* are 29.6 and 35.1, respectively. The results show that some document types with higher impact in non-source items, such as *books* and *edited books*, might have a similar average citation rate to source items within a broader citation source. It also implies that relying only on the citations from WoS would underestimate the impact of non-source items.

**Table 42. Citations from Google Scholar**

<i>Document Type</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>No. of Citations</i>	<i>Cit. per Item</i>
ISI Journal Article	70	2,541	36.3
Non-ISI Journal Article	151	1,596	10.6
Book	45	1,332	29.6
Edited Book	76	2,668	35.1

Note 1: Google Scholar was searched on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013.

Note 2: without citation window

The average numbers of citations per publication when taking only non-source items into account are lower than for source items. The opposite is the case, however, if citation frequencies are calculated using h-indices of researchers. This shows that the non-source items which have great amount of publications but relatively fewer citations are advantaged by the design of h-index but not by the average citation rate. Consequently, the effect of highly cited publications should be measured by citations per publication and not by the h-index. Therefore, the choice of indicators in an evaluation needs to be carefully considered.

### 5.2.2 Non-source citations in political science

In the last section, Table 42 showed that when using a broader citation source than WoS, *books* and *edited books* were cited, at about the same as *ISI journal articles*. This finding expands the discussion about the scope of citations from the journal article base to a broader one. In this section, the non-source citations, which are the citations from outside of WoS, will be further discussed.

Citations to and from books are distributed differently from those to and from journal articles (Broadus, 1971). Larivière, Archambault, Gingras and Vignola-Gagné (2006) analyzed journal articles in SSCI and A&HCI finding that references to journal articles amount to about 40-50% in the social sciences and humanities during the period 1981-2000, or 45% in general. However, Line (1979) found that monographs referenced proportionally fewer journal articles (25%), and more monographs (51%) and other types of literature (24%) compared to journals, whose reference lists are comprised of 47% journal articles, 39% monographs, and 14% other items. These studies show that books reference more books than articles, and journal articles refer to more articles than books.

The data in this study are basically in line with the previous studies. As shown in Table 34, the BKCI indexed *edited books* and *book chapters* in political science in Germany refer to

19% of references as *ISI journal articles*, while *ISI journal articles* refer to more *ISI journal articles* relatively (32%). As for non-SSCI/BKCI sourced items, according to the test reported in section 4.1.2 (Table 7), the 20 *book chapter* samples refer to 18% of the references as *ISI journal articles*, while *non-ISI journal articles* refer only to 10% *ISI journal articles*. In addition, items in English cite more items in English. *Non-ISI journal articles* in German cite more items in German (63%) than *book chapters* in German (46%).

*Non-ISI journal articles* refer to much fewer *ISI journal articles* than expected since journal articles are expected to refer to more journal articles than other documents (22% of their references are journal articles, in fact). The different referencing patterns may provide a line between international journal articles and locally-oriented journal articles, which should be considered while applying bibliometric evaluations on journal articles in political science.

In terms of citations, Samuels (2013) points out that books in political science are cited by books more than by SSCI journal articles (16.3 times vs. 6.6 times, on average). In another study (Samuels, 2011), SSCI articles are likewise cited more by books than journal articles. In general, Hicks (1999) states that 40% of the citations that books receive, investigated by the share of references to monographs in Bourke et al. (1996) and Hicks & Potter (1991), are missed if we use the indicators built from citations by SSCI-indexed journals. This indicates that citations from journal articles are not the largest source of citations obtained by social science publications.

The limited coverage of WoS in the social sciences, which is due to the selection thresholds on high impact, international and peer-reviewed journals, leads to missed citation links in these fields on a large scale. However, this study reports the citations from WoS only. The reason for applying WoS citations in this study is that the data may then be derived from the most reliable citation database in the academic community. Scopus has a somewhat broader coverage than WoS but is still a journal oriented citation database just as WoS is. Moreover, the coverage of Scopus in this study does not exceed that of WoS. The BKCI may provide a new opportunity to increase citation coverage, though its publication coverage is not well developed yet (see section 4.4.3). Google Scholar would be an alternative to probe the unlimited citing and cited connections if the lower data assurance quality and the limitation to electronic documents are accepted. Google Books offers a new source of book citation data; however, it cannot so far be used for automatic assessment of the impact of an item as SSCI

or other similar tools (Samuels, 2011). Google Books is also limited to publications that are published in an electronic format and made ready for indexing by Google.

Therefore, this study reports the citation analyses based on the WoS citations, but supplements additionally some tests with the citation data from Scopus, BKCI, and Google Scholar for different discussions. As a pilot study probing the publication and citation characteristics of non-source items in political science, this study manipulates the searches for citations to non-source items in WoS, and analyzes the citation characteristics from the perspective of journal articles. This citation analysis could provide a critical view of the possible results of biases in common bibliometric evaluations in social sciences. Some results, such as source items and items in English are cited more by WoS, which reflect the influence of the orientation of international peer reviewed journal articles, and are helpful to illustrate the citation links from journal articles. Of course, the citations only from WoS are not sufficient for analyzing the comprehensive citation characteristics of political science publications. The limitation due to the choice of manageable and reliable citation source is not only discussed, but also leads to further investigations to explore the real citations of non-source items in the following subsections.

### 5.2.3 Citations between books and journals

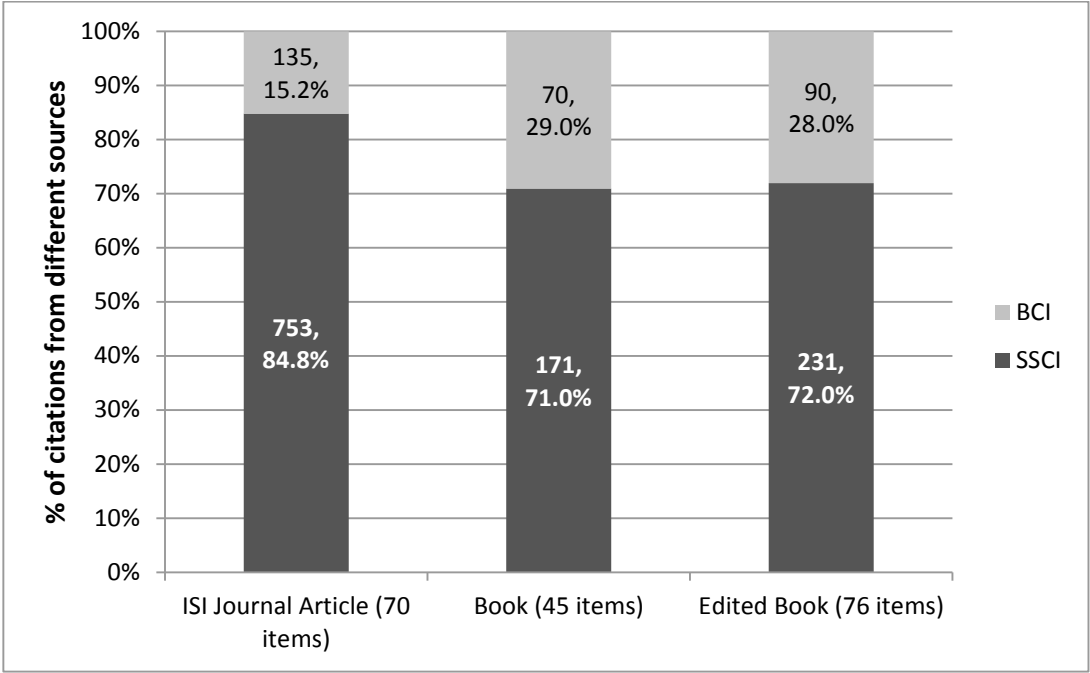
As mentioned in section 5.2.2, although it is important to point out that the citations from non-journals cannot be measured with the current methodology, these “invisible citations” from non-source items could increase the overall citations considerably, especially of regional publications.

In order to investigate the citations from outside of WoS journals and compare the citations from books to the citations from journals, 70 *ISI journal articles*, 45 *books*, and 76 *edited books* were checked for their citations in both SSCI and BKCI. *ISI journal articles* are cited more than *books* and *edited books* in both SSCI and BKCI. However, Figure 29 shows that *books* have a higher percentage of citations from books than *ISI journal articles* have. *ISI journal articles*, about 15% of citations are from BKCI, while about 30% citations of *books* and *edited books* are from BKCI.

In general, the percentage of citations from books to books is lower than the 40% observed by Hicks (1999) likely due to the current insufficient coverage of BKCI and also not as strong as



those reported by Samuels (who found that books are cited by other books more than twice as often as they are cited by SSCI journal articles, and overall books and journal articles are both cited more by books). However, the result in this study shows that books receive more citations from books than journal articles receive citations from books. Therefore, the danger of relying on SSCI as an exclusive citation source is apparent again. This re-emphasizes the need to consider the citation coverage while applying bibliometric evaluations in the social sciences.



**Figure 29. Shares of citations from SSCI and BKCI**

Note1: Web versions of SSCI and BKCI were searched on January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014.  
 Note2: without citation window

In Figure 30, items in German (no matter which document type) are observed to be cited by more SSCI citations in German than items in English. The *books* in German have 62% of SSCI citations in German, while books in English have only 8% of SSCI citations in German. The difference caused by languages is obvious as pointed out in section 4.3.2 (Figure 16 & Figure 17). On the other hand, Figure 30 also shows that BKCI does not have a sufficient coverage of books in German in political science (the same as what Table 33 in section 4.4.3 reveals), reflecting a very poor percentage of BKCI citations in German to all items. This implies that BKCI is not ready to be one of the citation sources for the evaluations in political science in Germany, even though it could be a useful supplement to collect citations from books to non-source items in the future. Furthermore, the percentage of citations from books to books is expected to be much higher (and could possibly reach the 40% observed by Hicks) after the coverage of BKCI is improved.

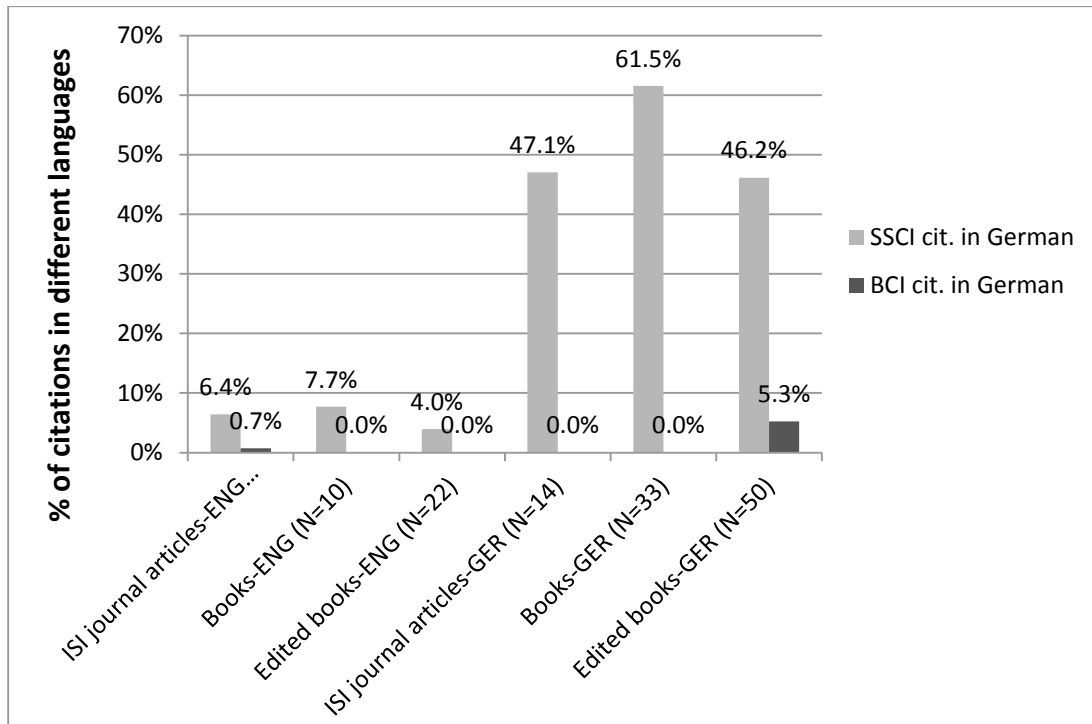


Figure 30. Shares of citations in German from SSCI and BKCI

#### 5.2.4 Citations from SSCI, BKCI, and Google Scholar

To investigate the citations from outside of WoS, a comparison of different citation resources is shown in Table 43. As discussed in the last section, the BKCI brings more citations from books to the given items but not to a large degree due to the limited indexing coverage at its early age. The number of citations from Google Scholar is significantly larger than citations from SSCI, especially for *books* and *edited books*. This indirectly supports the trend discussed in last section: books receive more citations from books than they do from journal articles. The larger citation numbers from Google Scholar also imply that the citation impact of monographs is underestimated if the data is drawn from WoS only.

Table 43. Citations from SSCI, BKCI and Google Scholar

Document Type	No. of Items	WOS <sup>1</sup>			Cit. per Item	Google Scholar <sup>2</sup>	
		No. of Citations <sup>3</sup> SSCI	BKCI	Total		No. of Citations <sup>3</sup>	Cit. per Item
ISI Journal Article	70	753	135	888	12.69	2,541	36.30
Book	45	171	70	241	5.36	1,332	29.60
Edited Book	76	231	90	321	4.22	2,668	35.11

Note 1: WoS (SSCI & BKCI) were searched on January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

Note 2: Google Scholar was searched on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013.

Note 3: without citation window

The total number of citations including source citations and non-source citations are difficult, almost impossible, to obtain. From previous studies and some tests in this study, the insufficiency of WoS as a data source of citations is confirmed. This should be accounted for in the design of bibliometric evaluations in the social sciences. However, as mentioned above all the current citation indexes are incapable of providing all the citation links. This is the limitation of probing the citations of non-source items, and also what could be further studied to resolve this limitation. Apart from building up a database indexing all the publications in a field, which is unrealistic but may be possible for a small field, the idea of estimating citations is presented in the following section as a pilot proposition.

### 5.2.5 Estimated citation rate in political science

Instead of tracing all the indexed citation links, the other possible method to test the non-source citations is calculating citation counts by figuring them out from the citations of WoS. Since the proportions of source items in publications and references in political science are established in this study, the ratio might be used to estimate the possible citations. The overall assumption applied here is: to extrapolate the rate at which non-source items cite source items so as to estimate the rate at which they also cite non-source items. The main logic of the formula presented below is to broaden the citation scope according to the external and internal sourced coverage, under different conditions including language and document type.

The estimated citation rate is based on these preconditions:

- 1) The source items cite  $a$  source references and  $b$  non-source references.

$$R_{SI}^{all} = R_{SI}^{SI} + R_{SI}^{NSI} = a + b$$

$$R_{SI}^{all} = \text{All the references cited by source items}$$

$$R_{SI}^{SI} = \text{source references cited by source items, } a = \text{Number of } R_{SI}^{SI}$$

$$R_{SI}^{NSI} = \text{non-source references cited by source items, } b = \text{Number of } R_{SI}^{NSI}$$

- 2) The non-source items cite  $c$  source references and  $d$  non-source references.

$$R_{NSI}^{all} = R_{NSI}^{SI} + R_{NSI}^{NSI} = c + d$$

$$R_{NSI}^{all} = \text{All the references cited by non-source items}$$

$$R_{NSI}^{SI} = \text{source references cited by non-source items, } c = \text{Number of } R_{NSI}^{SI}$$

$$R_{NSI}^{NSI} = \text{non-source references cited by non-source items, } d = \text{Number of } R_{NSI}^{NSI}$$

Therefore,

- 3) the source items are cited  $(a + c)$  times in total;

$$C_{all}^{SI} = C_{SI}^{SI} + C_{NSI}^{SI} = a + c = R_{SI}^{SI} + R_{NSI}^{SI}$$

$C_{all}^{SI}$  = Number of citations from all items to source items

$C_{SI}^{SI}$  = citations from source items to source items,  $a$  = Number of  $C_{SI}^{SI}$  (known as citations from WoS to source items)

$C_{NSI}^{SI}$  = citations from non-source items to source items,  $c$  = Number of  $C_{NSI}^{SI}$  (unknown)

4) each non-source item is cited ( $b + d$ ) times in total.

$$C_{all}^{NSI} = C_{SI}^{NSI} + C_{NSI}^{NSI} = b + d = R_{SI}^{NSI} + R_{NSI}^{NSI}$$

$C_{all}^{NSI}$  = Number of citations from all items to non-source items

$C_{SI}^{NSI}$  = citations from source items to non-source items,  $b$  = Number of  $C_{SI}^{NSI}$  (known as citations from WoS to non-source items)

$C_{NSI}^{NSI}$  = citations from non-source items to non-source items,  $d$  = Number of  $C_{NSI}^{NSI}$  (unknown)

The aim of this section is to estimate the number of  $c$  and  $d$  according to their relations to  $a$  and  $b$  respectively. In order to result to the relation between  $a$  and  $c$  and the relation between  $b$  and  $d$ , we should know the relation between  $a$  and  $b$ , and the relation between  $c$  and  $d$  in advance.

5) The relation between  $a$  and  $b$ , and the one between  $c$  and  $d$ , could be calculated according to the formula 1) and 2) from the reference patterns of a specific document type.

$$a : b = R_{SI}^{SI} : R_{SI}^{NSI} \Rightarrow a = \frac{R_{SI}^{SI}}{R_{SI}^{NSI}} b, b = \frac{R_{SI}^{NSI}}{R_{SI}^{SI}} a$$

$$c : d = R_{NSI}^{SI} : R_{NSI}^{NSI} \Rightarrow c = \frac{R_{NSI}^{SI}}{R_{NSI}^{NSI}} d, d = \frac{R_{NSI}^{NSI}}{R_{NSI}^{SI}} c$$

For instance, in this study 70 *ISI journal articles* cite 818 source references and 1775 non-source references. The relation between  $a$  and  $b$  is therefore:  $a = \frac{818}{1775} b, b = \frac{1775}{818} a$ .

Furthermore, there are two assumptions applied in this study for the formula of estimated citation rate.

Assumption 1: The citations from non-source items of given items could be enlarged from their citations from source items by the ratio of the publication number of non-source items to the publication number of source items. That means, it supposes that the percentage of non-source items in a specific field, for example 60%, will bring additional 60% of citations to the field other than the 40% citations from source-items.

- 6) The possible citing non-source items are estimated by the ratio of the number of source items and non-source items in a given field (e.g., political science in this study). The citations from all non-source items are estimated by the ratio to source items on the divisor of citations and publications.

$$C_{SI}^{all} : C_{NSI}^{all} = \frac{P_{SI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} : \frac{P_{NSI}}{C_{SI}^{all}}$$

$C_{SI}^{all}$  = Number of all the citations from source items

$C_{NSI}^{all}$  = Number of all the citations from non-source items

$P_{SI}$  = Number of publications of source items

$P_{NSI}$  = Number of publications of non-source items

Assumption 2: The citation rate could be inferred from the reference rate.

- 7) The ratio of the total number of citations from source items to the total number of citations from non-source items is the same as the ratio of total number of references cited by source items to the total number of references cited by non-source items according to formula 1) and 2).

$$C_{SI}^{all} : C_{NSI}^{all} = R_{SI}^{all} : R_{NSI}^{all} = (a + b) : (c + d)$$

- 8) Combing formula 6) and 7), and taking into account the formula 5), the relation between  $a$  and  $c$  and the relation between  $b$  and  $d$  are conducted.

$$C_{SI}^{all} : C_{NSI}^{all} = \frac{P_{SI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} : \frac{P_{NSI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} = (a + b) : (c + d)$$

$$= \left( a + \frac{R_{SI}^{NSI}}{R_{SI}^{SI}} a \right) : \left( c + \frac{R_{NSI}^{NSI}}{R_{NSI}^{SI}} c \right) = \left( \frac{R_{SI}^{SI}}{R_{NSI}^{NSI}} b + b \right) : \left( \frac{R_{NSI}^{SI}}{R_{NSI}^{NSI}} d + d \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( a + \frac{R_{SI}^{NSI}}{R_{SI}^{SI}} a \right) : \left( c + \frac{R_{NSI}^{NSI}}{R_{NSI}^{SI}} c \right) = \frac{P_{SI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} : \frac{P_{NSI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} \Rightarrow c = \frac{P_{NSI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{NSI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{SI}^{NSI} + R_{SI}^{SI})}{P_{SI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{SI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{NSI}^{NSI} + R_{NSI}^{SI})} a$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( b + \frac{R_{SI}^{NSI}}{R_{NSI}^{SI}} b \right) : \left( \frac{R_{NSI}^{SI}}{R_{NSI}^{NSI}} d + d \right) = \frac{P_{SI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} : \frac{P_{NSI}}{C_{SI}^{all}} \Rightarrow d = \frac{P_{NSI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{NSI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{SI}^{NSI} + R_{SI}^{SI})}{P_{SI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{SI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{NSI}^{NSI} + R_{NSI}^{SI})} b$$

- 9) According to formula 3) and 4), the citations from all items to source items and non-source items could be calculated by inserting the relations between  $a$  and  $c$  and  $b$  and  $d$  from formula 8) as a factor to the citation counts from WoS.

$$C_{all}^{SI} = C_{SI}^{SI} + C_{NSI}^{SI} = a + c = a + \frac{P_{NSI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{NSI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{SI}^{NSI} + R_{SI}^{SI})}{P_{SI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{SI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{NSI}^{NSI} + R_{NSI}^{SI})} a, a = C_{SI}^{SI} \text{ (known as citations from WoS to source items)}$$

$$C_{all}^{NSI} = C_{SI}^{NSI} + C_{NSI}^{NSI} = b + d = b + \frac{P_{NSI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{NSI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{SI}^{NSI} + R_{SI}^{SI})}{P_{SI} \cdot C_{SI}^{all} \cdot R_{SI}^{SI} \cdot (R_{NSI}^{NSI} + R_{NSI}^{SI})} b, b = C_{SI}^{NSI} \text{ (known as citations from WoS to non-source items)}$$

### Preliminary results

This formula could be applied to publications in different document types and languages according to their own ratio of citations numbers to citations numbers of all non-source items based on the estimated citation rate of the whole non-source items. Table 44 shows the estimated citation rates of specific document types applying the data obtained in this study, and the citations searched in Google Scholar for comparison. Source items have a factor 4.7 applying to their original WoS citations, while non-source items have a factor 10.8. Each document type of non-source items has its estimated citations according to the ratio of citations source to all non-source items, for example, the estimated citations of books is 10% of the estimated citations of the whole non-source items. The estimated citation rate of *ISI journal articles* is similar to the Google Scholar citations as shown in Table 44. However, *books* are underestimated, while *non-ISI journal articles* and *edited books* are overestimated in this calculation of formula than Google Scholar.

**Table 44. WoS citations, estimated citations, and Google Scholar citations of source items and non-source items**

<i>Document type</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>WoS Citations<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Source Ref. (%)</i>	<i>Non-source Ref. (%)</i>	<i>Formula Factor</i>	<i>Estimated Citations</i>	<i>Google Scholar Citations<sup>2</sup></i>
Source items	70	498	818 (32)	1,775 (68)	4.68	2,332	2,541
Non-source items	945	856	228 <sup>4</sup> (15)	1,313 <sup>4</sup> (85)	10.78	9,224	-

<i>Individual document types of non-source items</i>							
<i>Document type</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>WoS Citations<sup>1</sup>(%)<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Formula Factor</i>	<i>Estimated Citations</i>	<i>Google Scholar Citations<sup>2</sup></i>		
Non-ISI journal articles	151	189 (22)	10.78	2,037	1,596		
Books	45	84 (10)	10.78	905	1,332		
Edited books	76	303 (35)	10.78	3,265	2,668		
Book chapters	396	198 (23)	10.78	2,134	-		
Conference papers	151	26 (3)	10.78	280	-		
Others	126	56 (7)	10.78	603	-		
Total	945	856(100)	10.78	9,224	-		

Note 1: without citation window

Note 2: Google Scholar was searched on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013.

Note 3: percentage of citations of specific document type to citations of all non-source items

Note 4: The numbers of source reference and non- source reference of non-source items are from the test samples including 20 *non-ISI journal articles* and 20 *book chapters*. (According to the ratio of different languages in each document type, the number of samples in English and German in a given document type was decided. For instance, among 151 *non-ISI journal articles* published by researchers in two institutes there are 103 articles in German and 40 articles in English; therefore, 14 *non-ISI journal articles* in German and 6 ones in English were chosen randomly to be the test samples.) 20 *non-ISI journal articles* have 59 source references and 527 non- source references. 20 *book chapters* have 169 source references and 786 non-source references.

According to the estimated citation rates in Table 44, the inclusion of non-source items increases the value of the indicator “number of (estimated) citations” (+396%) more than before estimated (+150%). Non-source items contribute to 80% of the estimated citations of all publications of two German political science institutions, while source items contribute 20% of the whole estimated citations. This estimation proves that the influence of non-source items is more than while only applying the WoS citations.

### *Precautions*

While applying this formula, several issues need to be considered. First of all, each document type should have its own citation rate since the publication and citation behaviors in different document types are different. Secondly, the calculation should consider the differences between English and non-English languages in drawing attentions from broader or narrower audiences. Thirdly, the degree of referencing to non-scholarly publications (e.g., treaties, law, statistics, government reports, newspaper items, historical material) that cannot provide citations in return should also be taken into consideration. Other issues, such as age of works, subject, and even the accessibility, all defer the possibility to be cited and need to be considered. Above all, the quality of the item affects the citation number the most.

### *Limitations*

Since the estimated citation rate is applying a factor to the WoS citations, both of them in any document type are highly correlated and have the same distribution. It shows the different distance between source items and non-source items but the relative distances among non-source items are still the same, when the formula is applied to the researchers in this study. The estimation which follows the same distribution as the citations from WoS may not be the real situation under the more complicated conditions. As the result the difference from Google scholar citations is shown in Table 44. (However, Google scholar citations are not the real citations anyway.) The limitation of this estimating formula is that it idealizes the increase of citations at linear rate and misses the individual independence, but the real citations to each item are independent. Therefore, the linear increase may lack fidelity, and the estimate could only be applied to a set of works instead of each item. Furthermore, the estimated citation number in this study is only applied to its sample set. The empirical data, for example, the ratio of source references to non-source references or the ratio of source items to non-source items, could be changed to generate new factors for different fields according to other sample sets in other fields, but not universal in all fields.

### *Improvements and further studies*

This estimation is an innovative trial to experience a different method to probe non-source citations, which are missing in WoS, even though it is not perfect yet. There are several limitations in this formula that need to be improved. First, more empirical reference data of non-source items should be collected to produce a better factor. This formula estimates the citations of non-source items based on the corresponding relation between source items and non-source items. Therefore, the estimated citation rate is for all non-source items. This requires that the numbers of samples in different document types need to be considered more carefully, in order to represent the distribution of all non-source items. For instance, according to the publications of the two German political science institutions in this study, 39% of the samples used to demonstrate the reference patterns should be *book chapters*, 15% of them should be *non-ISI journal articles* and 4% should be *books*, etc. In this study, there are only 40 samples in 2 document types are tackled. The factor would be more accurate if the ratios of source references to non-source references in all document types are adopted, according to their publication distributions.

Second, the language dimension could be taken as a second step to improve this formula. It could be separated to different system to generate different factor for different languages, according to their different reference behaviors and citation behaviors. Third, the different document types of non-source items should have independent values to reflect their own citing and cited culture. The current formula estimates the citations of the whole group of non-source items and then calculates the estimated citations of each type according to the share of citations of a specific type to citations of all non-source items. A better method than the current one could be expected to improve the validity of this formula.

### **5.3 Summary**

#### *The characteristics of publications in political science*

The lower external coverage of WoS and higher internal coverage of WoS in this study as compared to other studies imply that *ISI journal articles* reside within a relatively small and closed publishing channel in political science in Germany compared to other countries. Relying only on *ISI journal articles* to evaluate political scientists does not reveal their research performance adequately.



There are two main networks of academic communication in the publication pattern of German political scientists. A large local communication network covers monographs and regionally oriented journals which are mainly written in German. The role of this communication network has slightly decreased over time. There is a relatively small international communication network, which serves international communication by publishing in English in international peer reviewed journals and conferences. The role of this network has increased slightly, as can be observed in the sample set of this study. In the international communication network, the influence of the American community is large, as measured by citations.

Being concordant to other studies in the social sciences, *books* have a higher impact than other non-source items in this study. The document types with a higher citation impact have lower uncited rate, while the publications with longer time for citing have lower self-citation rate. The observed self-citation rates do not vary across fields as does the uncited rate.

Some characteristics of highly cited items in this study are the same as in other studies: highly cited items are authored by more researchers and have a lower share of self-citations than infrequently-cited items. However, contrary to what previous studies have found, they are not more cited by foreign researchers.

#### *The impact of non-source items in political science*

The non-source items of German political scientists include relatively fewer *non-ISI journal articles* and *conference papers*, but relatively more *book chapters* than in other countries. The impact of non-source items would be underestimated as shown in the tests in BKCI and Google Scholar while relying only on the citations from SSCI. The results of these tests indicate that books receive more citations from books than journal articles do. These “invisible citations” from non-source items could increase the overall citations considerably.

WoS is not sufficient for analyzing the comprehensive citation characteristics of political science publications; however, it is the most reliable index for obtaining the citation networks in the academic community. BKCI does not have sufficient coverage to be the citation source for the evaluations in political science in Germany. Google Scholar’s data quality is not assured. Therefore, this study reports the citation analyses only based on the WoS citations, but supplements additionally some tests from other citation sources for different discussions. In addition, an innovative attempt to estimate non-source citations is proposed. It provides a

new aspect to probe those potential but missing citations and implies that the inclusion of non-source items could increase the number of citations by about 400% to bibliometric evaluations in this discipline.

## 6. Conclusion and outlook

Section 6.1 contains the answers to the research questions 1. “What are the characteristics of publications in political science?” and 2. “What are the characteristics and impact of non-source items in political science?” as a part of the conclusion. Section 6.2 states recommendations to answer the research question 3. “How to include non-source items into bibliometric evaluation in political science?” Last, the contribution of this dissertation and further work related to it are described in section 6.3 and 6.4 at the end of this chapter.

### 6.1 Conclusion

#### 6.1.1 The characteristics of publications in political science

##### *Publication and citation patterns*

German political scientists surveyed in this study mostly published via three main channels, *monographs*, *journal articles*, and *conference papers*. There are two main communication networks in the publication pattern of German political scientists. The significant local communication network covers monographs and regionally oriented journals that are mainly written in German. Its importance has slightly decreased over time. On the other hand, the relatively smaller international one, which covers international peer reviewed journals and international conference papers in English, enlarged its coverage slightly. The international orientation of this network is shown by its amount of citations from English-speaking countries as well, as compared to the domestic audience of the local communication network in terms of the ratio to other countries. In the international communication network, the influence of the American community is large, likely owing to the American studies’ quality, impact and numbers.

The impact of *ISI journal articles* of the German political scientists in this study is much higher than the average in political science (compared to both Germany and the whole world). Items written in English with higher international visibility were not only published, but also cited more often in the past many years. However, it should be noted that this can only be verified from the perspective of citations from international journal articles. In addition, the publishing language influences the international impact (i.e., items in German are cited mostly by papers with author addresses from Germany or in German language), whereas being indexed by WoS or not has less influence on impact. This would support the opinion of Sivertsen and Larsen to treat the language of a publication channel as a marker of internationality (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012, p. 570).

### *Institutional publishing culture*

The different publishing behaviors between the two institutions represent the different cultures of these educational systems in political science in Germany. It is not surprising that the modern-type one would benefit the evaluation result from an international perspective according to the results of this study. Therefore, an evaluation method designed to fit the publication publishing cultures of both modern- and traditional-type systems in political science is required in Germany.

### *Individual publishing behavior*

The low average number of authors per publication shows that German political scientists tend to cooperate with just a few other researchers. This lends support to the summary of Nederhof (2006), explaining that a “single author” approach can be found in the social sciences unlike in the natural sciences. The younger political scientists publish more in English and in WoS journals, thus achieving a higher citation impact than older researchers from WoS. The different publishing behaviors between generations imply that a trend of international orientation has begun, although it is not significant yet.

### *Highly cited items*

The top 5% cited items of each document type, contribute to nearly 50% (or more) of citations and are mainly published in English. The results of citation analyses on highly cited items are similar to the results of previous citation analyses on all items in this study, showing the dominance of highly cited items over other publications.

This study confirms that highly cited items in political science are authored by more researchers on average and have lower shares of self-citations than non-highly-cited items as shown in previous studies in the natural sciences (Aksnes, 2003a; Glänzel et al., 1995; Aversa, 1985). However, the highly cited items are not cited by more foreign researchers as found in one previous study (Aksnes, 2003a).

### *International and local orientation*

As mentioned above, the growing international communication network, the change of language preference, and the different publishing behaviors between generations reveal an increasing trend in international orientation over time in the sample set. Even though the trend

is not significant yet, its emergence demonstrates an agreement with the results of other studies in the social sciences.

German political science publications attract most citations from countries other than Germany. Although about 40% of citations of all items, a higher rate of domestic citations than Norwegian ones (19%), likely because of the size of the nations, are from articles with at least one address in Germany, the publications have a larger share (68%) of citations from articles with at least one address from non-German countries. This result might challenge the notion of political science as a locally-oriented field in the social sciences; however, it reflects only the biased characteristics of citations from WoS and therefore the level of local orientation in this field is underestimated.

To sum up, until 2007, political science in Germany remains locally oriented in substance, but an initial increase of its international orientation can already be observed. A growing degree of international orientation in this field can be expected as time elapses. This result supports the statement of Luwel et al. (1999) that some fields in the social sciences and humanities, for instance law, linguistics, sociology, public administration, or political sciences, have a relatively strong regional or national orientation, although there is an international research frontier in humanities research (Luwel et al., 1999, cited by Nederhof, 2006)

### *Political science in the social sciences*

The different publication patterns across countries show that bigger countries may have a stronger traditional publication culture than smaller countries because of their bigger local community. First, the culture of monograph orientation in political science in Germany is affirmed. German political scientists publish many more *monographs*, but fewer *journal articles* and *conference papers* than other social science fields in Australia and the Netherlands (Butler & Visser, 2006; Nederhof et al., 1993). Compared to other political scientists in Norway and Flanders (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012; Engels et al., 2012), they still publish *monographs* in a greater frequency than *journal articles*. Second, German political scientists publish relatively more publications in their local language than in international languages compared to other countries' political scientists (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012; Engels et al., 2012).

Differences in publication and citation patterns in many fields in the social sciences are large, although there is a tendency that science communication patterns are increasingly found

(Nederhof, 2006). The heterogeneity among fields in the social sciences is significant. This study even shows that countries of different sizes may have different publication characteristics in the same field. Therefore, the interpretations across fields and countries need to be considered carefully. However, some features are universal in the social science and humanities. The importance of books in the social sciences stated in the summary of the literature in section 2.2 is confirmed. Concerning the average citation rate and uncited rate, *books* (including authored and edited books) have a higher impact than other non-source items in the social sciences (this study, Amez, 2013; Butler & Visser, 2006) and other disciplines (Nederhof et al., 1993).

### 6.1.2 The characteristics and impact of non-source items in political science

#### *Characteristics*

The top five document types, *book chapters*, *journal articles*, *conference papers*, *edited books* and *books*, constitute almost all non-source items. Compared to source items, non-source items are more often written in German than in English. Researchers at Mannheim University publish more non-source items in English than in German, whereas at University of Münster, more non-source items are published in German than in English. Most of all researchers publish non-source items predominantly. However, non-source items, especially those in German, are cited less in WoS, and attract fewer citations from other countries, compared to source items.

#### *Impact*

Even though the increase caused by non-source items in numbers of publications is massive, the additional publications do not lead to an increase in the average citation rates and h-indices to a concordant amount. Non-source items benefit from the design of h-index instead of the average citation rate, which reveals the effect of highly cited publications better. However, the small and similar values of h-indices of German political scientists show the limitation to distinguish the performance of each individual by using h-index. Applying h-index to evaluate German political scientists is not recommended.

#### *Non-source Citations*

The actual percentage of citations missed is likely to be much higher when counting citations *from* non-source items in addition to those *to* non-source items. The impact of non-source items reported in this study is only based on the WoS citations as it is the most reliable citation

source, and is therefore systematically underestimated due to the missing “non-source citations”. This limitation is discussed in this study and leads to an estimation to investigate the comprehensive citation record beyond WoS. The estimation implies that the inclusion of non-source items could increase citations.

The characteristics of non-source citations in political science include: books are cited by books more than by journal articles, books and journal articles are all cited more by books than by journal articles. The supplement tests in this study prove that books receive more citations from books than journal articles do, but the degree of books to be cited by books is not more than journal articles as above, due to the limited BKCI coverage.

### *Political science in the social sciences*

The non-source items in political science in Germany include much fewer *non-ISI journal articles* and *conference papers*, but many more *book chapters* than other countries’ political science (Sivertsen & Larsen, 2012; Engels et al., 2012). This indicates that the degree of localization in political science in Germany is higher than in other smaller countries. Moreover, the increase in citations from WoS to non-source items in political science in Germany does not reach the same level as non-source items in politics and policy in Australia (Butler & Visser, 2006), but the increase in estimated citations does. These findings strongly imply that German non-source items may be underestimated by the internationally-oriented database. Therefore, a more comprehensive bibliometric citation database in the social sciences is necessary for a higher quality of evaluations in the social sciences.

## **6.2. Recommendation**

Recommendations about necessary publication type coverage of bibliometric databases and evaluation methods for political scientists to answer the research question 3-a and 3-b are stated in this subchapter.

### 6.2.1 Coverage of bibliometric databases

The large amount of non-source items and the underestimated citations of them in this study indicate that a comprehensive national database is needed in political science in Germany in order to facilitate bibliometrics-based evaluation and evaluation informed by citation analysis in particular.

### *Indexed item coverage*

The low external coverage of WoS shows that evaluating German political scientists only by *ISI journal articles* does not allow for an adequate assessment of their research. The Book Citation Index could be seen as an extended reliable source to include more publications in political science, and it does cover more literature in political science than other disciplines (section 4.4.3). However, its language bias and low share of indexed items with references data lead to only very limited coverage of German political science publications. At this point BKCI is not a solution to track the monographs produced by German political scientists, but it could in principle be an alternative to supplement the scope of source items and the citations from them if coverage is improved.

### *Citation coverage*

Citations from WoS to non-source items are proved to be manageable in this study. However, they are insufficient to assess the whole impact of non-source items due to the missing citations from non-source items. The internationally-oriented coverage of WoS brings internationally-oriented citations and language bias to the given samples, which may underestimate the regional literatures. Thus, a broader citation coverage, resulting from more comprehensive indexed coverage, is needed in the social sciences.

### *Suggested coverage*

A national political science bibliometric database with citation links collecting all the scholarly publications in Germany is recommended to overcome the above limitations. It is useful to characterize the German political science publications better, and to improve the visibility of the regional publications in this field. It could also archive the national publications and help researchers or departments manage their publication lists for internal purposes (Sivertsen, 2010; Engels et al., 2012).

Two methods to create the nationwide literatures database are summarized here: 1) The bottom-up collecting strategy gathers all the published research output from the higher education sector of an entire country. For example, the data in the Norwegian complete scholarly publications system, CRISTin (Sivertsen, 2006, 2008, 2010; Schneider, 2009), are produced by institutions for performance based funding, and all the scholars have their unique researcher ID to update their scholarly publications. VABB-SHW, which achieves full bibliographic coverage of academic SSH publications by researchers affiliated with Flemish



universities, has a similar purpose and structure to CRISin (Engels et al., 2012; Ossenblok et al., 2012, 2014). This model assures the competence of the nationwide coverage and fits the purpose of distributing funding.

2) The top-down strategy collects data from regional journals, institutions, publishers, and other representing sources. Nationwide citation databases, such as Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) (Su, Deng & Shen, 2014), Taiwan Social Science Citation Index (TSSCI, 2014), or Taiwan Humanities Citation Index (THCI) (Chen, 2004), utilize this approach to collect not only bibliographic data but also to generate citation data. A citation database built up by this method contains the citations from regional literature only, which means it lacks international citations. Therefore, their locally-oriented citations need to be combined with the internationally-oriented citations from WoS or Scopus, at least when comprehensive characteristics of citations are demanded.

In Germany, the Social Science Literature Information System (SOLIS), produced by the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS) and its partners, which deliver their documentation from specialized areas to SOLIS, contains 450,000 social science publications published in German-speaking countries, including journal articles, contributions in compilations, monographs, and grey literature, from 1945 to present (SOLIS introduction, 2014), although it does not completely index all the national literatures from the aspect of the bottom-up method. It is economically impractical to build up another national political science literature system based on the individual output of Germany, especially considering that Germany is much bigger than Norway or Flanders.

It could be possible to add citation links into the existing system. A German national social science citation system would contribute a lot to characterize and evaluate the local citations to non-source items, which are missing in this present study, even though the citations from it are just German oriented. Those citations from nations other than Germany are still missing in this German language oriented database. However, the combination of citations from a German national social science citation system and WoS could be accepted as main citations of a publication in political science in Germany out of economic concerns, since no language other than German and English is identified to have significance in this study.

A pilot project on the national social science citation database was once proposed by GESIS but not funded. Since the German social science citation database is not going to be achieved practically, the discussion here will turn to outline the suitable conditions of a German political science bibliometric database, which could be used to evaluate the German political scientists properly.

In the beginning, the definition of indexed items needs to be set forth. In CRIStin and VABB-SHW, Table 45 indicates that an indexed item of these two systems has to be accessible, be peer reviewed, and contribute to new insight. These criteria are basically agreed upon in this study for recommending the coverage of a Germany political science database, except for the peer review process. Out of their funding distribution purposes, these two systems focus only on peer reviewed scholarly output, to take quality-assured productivity as an alternative to traditional citation-based indicators.

However, the purpose of outlining the coverage of a German political science bibliometric database in this study is not only for budget allocation but evaluation appropriate to the German political scientists' own publication behavior. That means that the criterion of fitting researchers' publishing behaviors is more important than peer review in this database. In particular, German political scientists publish monographs (especially *book chapters*, which may be rarely peer reviewed) on a major scale. Their monograph orientation is shown in this study and should be considered while evaluating them. Another more important reason is that including these frequently published but not peer reviewed types will enlarge the citations from these majorities, providing more comprehensive citations in the database. The limitation of indexing non-peer reviewed publications in an evaluation system could be tackled by giving a lower weight to them, excluding them through a function in the database as needed, or counting their citations to account for the (lower) impact, etc. The classification of an item being peer reviewed or not should be coded in the database.

**Table 45. Publication definitions in CRIStin and VABB-SHW**

	<i>CRIStin</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>VABB-SHW</i> <sup>2</sup>
Definition of scholarly output	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. present new insight</li> <li>2. be in a form that allows the research findings to be verified and/or used in new research activity</li> <li>3. be in a language and with a distribution that makes the publication accessible for a relevant audience of researchers</li> <li>4. Be in a publication channel (journal, series, book publisher) with peer review</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. be publicly accessible</li> <li>2. be unambiguously identifiable by ISBN or ISSN number</li> <li>3. make a contribution to the development of new insights or to applications resulting from these insights</li> <li>4. have been subjected—prior to publication—to a demonstrable peer review<sup>3</sup> process by scholars who are experts in the (sub)field to which the publication belongs.</li> </ol>
Publication type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Articles (in ISSN-titles: journals, series, yearbooks)</li> <li>2. Book chapters (Articles or chapters in ISBN-titles)</li> <li>3. Books (ISBN-title)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Articles in journals</li> <li>2. Books as author</li> <li>3. Books as editor</li> <li>4. Articles or chapters in books</li> <li>5. Proceedings papers</li> </ol>

Note 1: Source: Sivertsen, G., Larsen, B. (2012). Comprehensive bibliographic coverage of the social sciences and humanities in a citation index: an empirical analysis of the potential. *Scientometrics*, 91(2), pp. 569-570.

Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions. (2004). A Bibliometric Model for Performance-based Budgeting of Research Institutions (English version), p. 12. from [http://www.uhr.no/documents/Rapport\\_fra\\_UHR\\_prosjektet\\_4\\_11\\_engCJS\\_endelig\\_versjon\\_av\\_hele\\_oversettelsen.pdf](http://www.uhr.no/documents/Rapport_fra_UHR_prosjektet_4_11_engCJS_endelig_versjon_av_hele_oversettelsen.pdf)

Note 2: Source: Engels, T. C. E., Ossenblok, T. L. B., Spruyt, E. H. J. (2012). Changing publication patterns in the social sciences and humanities, 2000-2009. *Scientometrics*, 93(2), p. 375.

Note 3: Peer review should be done by an editorial board, a permanent reading committee, external referees or else by a combination of these.

This bibliometric database is not suggested to index all publications. The data in this study show that *edited books*, *books*, *book chapters*, *journal articles*, and *conference papers* contribute the most to research output in political science in Germany, but only *conference papers* have very low citation impact. Apart from the low impact, *conference papers* are not seen as the main research output because scientists normally improve their primary research results, which are presented in *conference papers*, to be subsequently published as *journal articles* or *book chapters*. Therefore, the German political science bibliometric database is suggested to include researchers' publications only in the following four document types: *books*, *edited books*, *book chapters*, and *journal articles*.

To sum up, an indexed publication in the German political science bibliometric database should achieve the following criteria:

1. to present new insight
2. to be published in a publication channel (*books*, *edited books*, *book chapters*, or

*journal articles*)

3. to be in any language
4. to be publicly accessible
5. to be unambiguously identifiable by ISBN or ISSN number

The idea could be expanded to other social science disciplines according to other empirical studies on different fields, if the German political science bibliometric database is established and runs successfully.

### 6.2.2 Alternatives to standard evaluation methods for political scientists and institutes

Research evaluation models can be characterized as either “*ex ante*” or “*ex post*” according to their process timing: prior to the execution of research or after it has been completed (Kogan, 1989; Schneider, 2009; Debackere & Glänzel, 2004). This study focuses on the latter.

Three dimensions of approaches to *ex post* evaluation model are classified as to 1) be based on peer review, bibliometric indicators, or a combination of both; 2) include only some or all research fields; 3) include some or all publications (Schneider, 2009). The funding models based on bibliometric indicators may have different dimensions. For instance, the Australian and Norwegian funding models focus only on the productivity of research. The difference between them is that the Australian system applied the undifferentiated publication-based indicator and has had the effect of a large growth in lower overall impact research output (Butler, 2004). Bibliometric indicators can become “reactive measures” when researchers alter their behavior in ways unintended by those applying indicators (Weingart, 2005).

The Norwegian model differentiates the quality of productivity and doesn't have the adverse effects experienced in Australia so far (Sivertsen, 2006, 2008, 2010). In Flanders, bibliometric indicators based on both publications and citations are applied to support the funding model in selected fields using data from WoS (Debackere & Glänzel, 2004). A regional SSH academic publication database (VABB-SHW) was constructed to further fine-tune the distribution of research funding in social sciences and humanities in Flanders (Engels et al., 2012; Debackere & Glänzel, 2008).

The presently suggested evaluation method for German political scientists and institutes makes use of both publication-based and citation-based indicators. For productivity, it counts only peer reviewed *books*, *edited books*, *book chapters*, and *journal articles*. The reason why *conference papers* are not included is explained above (in section 6.2.1), which is in line with the absence of *conference papers* in the social sciences field at RAE in the UK (Bence & Oppenheim, 2004, Table 4, p. 58). For citation impact, both WoS citations and citations from the regional database should be calculated for a given item in order to cover the citations from local and international networks. The total publication and citation numbers should only be compared in the same document types. Therefore, quartile-based indicators are applied to researchers to compare their performance relatively.

In this study, quartile is suggested to assure that publications in all document types are comparable. (However, the choice of indicator is open to the scientific community. Decile, vigintile or percentile, which provides the same conception to different levels of precision, are all optional, depending on the distribution of samples.) For instance, a German political scientist would have a score 4 if his publication numbers or citation numbers (the total citations are the combinations from WoS and the local database) of a specific document type reaches the top 25% of all evaluated targets' numbers in the same document type. The researchers having publication numbers or citation numbers among the second quartile would get a score of 3; the third quartile get a score of 2; and a score of 1 is given to the rest researchers. The design of weighting scores is based on the relative comparison between each document type, to generate a comparable scaled number instead of actual counts. Even though the scores are suggested from 1 to 4 in this study due to the quartile approach, the numbers could be applied as any numbers for different purpose, e.g., 1-10 for decile approach or 1-100 for percentile approach, according to the experiences and opinions of subject committee.

With this method, the publication and citation numbers of a given researchers are weighted compared to other publications in the same document type and the weighted scores can be compared with other scores from different document types. In order to take into account the impact of highly cited items, another score based on the citations per publication calculated in the same way is added to the evaluation. The final score of each researcher is calculated as:  $(1/3 \times \text{Publication Score}) + (1/3 \times \text{Citation Score}) + (1/3 \times \text{Citations per Publication Score})$ .

Table 46 shows the preliminary results evaluating only *journal articles*, *non-ISI journal articles*, *books*, and *edited books* of the 33 political scientists in this study. Each *Publication Score*, *Citation Score*, and *CPP Score* is the sum of the scores of a given researcher in every document type in terms of publication numbers, citation numbers, and citations per publication. The final score is generated by these three scores equally. In Figure 31 and 32, it is clear that the skewed distributions of original total publication numbers and total citation numbers are avoided by applying the new scores. The final scores of 33 political scientists ( $\bar{x} = 5.16$ ,  $SD = 3.69$ ) are therefore close to a linear distribution as shown in Figure 33. This shows that the suggested evaluation system in this study is able to distinguish the performance of political scientists among different document types better than the highly skewed original numbers.

**Table 46. Preliminary evaluation results of political scientists in this study**

<b>Researcher</b>	<b>No. of Publications<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Publication Score<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>No. of Citations<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Citation Score<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Cit. Per Publ.<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>CPP Score<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Final Score<sup>7</sup></b>
#1	10	6	26	8	2.60	10	8.00
#2	20	7	29	6	1.45	3	5.33
#3	4	3	20	5	5.00	7	5.00
#4	11	6	34	5	3.09	4	5.00
#5	7	5	19	4	2.71	7	5.33
#6	17	11	60	13	3.53	12	12.00
#7	27	11	154	12	5.70	11	11.33
#8	9	7	36	6	4.00	7	6.67
#9	8	6	3	3	0.38	4	4.33
#10	17	11	93	16	5.47	16	14.33
#11	13	7	17	7	1.31	6	6.67
#12	13	10	21	9	1.62	9	9.33
#13	13	9	49	10	3.77	10	9.67
#14	11	7	27	9	2.45	9	8.33
#15	19	11	2	3	0.11	2	5.33
#16	8	6	0	0	0	0	2.00
#17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.33
#18	6	5	14	6	2.33	7	6.00
#19	20	9	7	4	0.35	4	5.67
#20	3	2	0	0	0	0	0.67
#21	12	9	4	3	0.33	2	4.67
#22	5	3	0	0	0	0	1.00
#23	12	8	2	3	0.17	2	4.33
#24	33	14	13	7	0.39	7	9.33
#25	4	3	1	2	0.25	1	2.00
#26	11	8	0	0	0	0	2.67
#27	0	0	0	0	-	0	0.00
#28	0	0	0	0	-	0	0.00
#29	6	6	1	1	0.17	1	2.67
#30	16	9	1	1	0.06	1	3.67
#31	0	0	0	0	-	0	0.00
#32	15	8	0	0	0	0	2.67
#33	9	5	1	2	0.11	2	3.00

Note 1: Total amount of the numbers of *ISI journal articles, non-ISI journal articles, books, and edited books*

Note 2: Total amount of the publication scores of *ISI journal articles, non-ISI journal articles, books, and edited books*

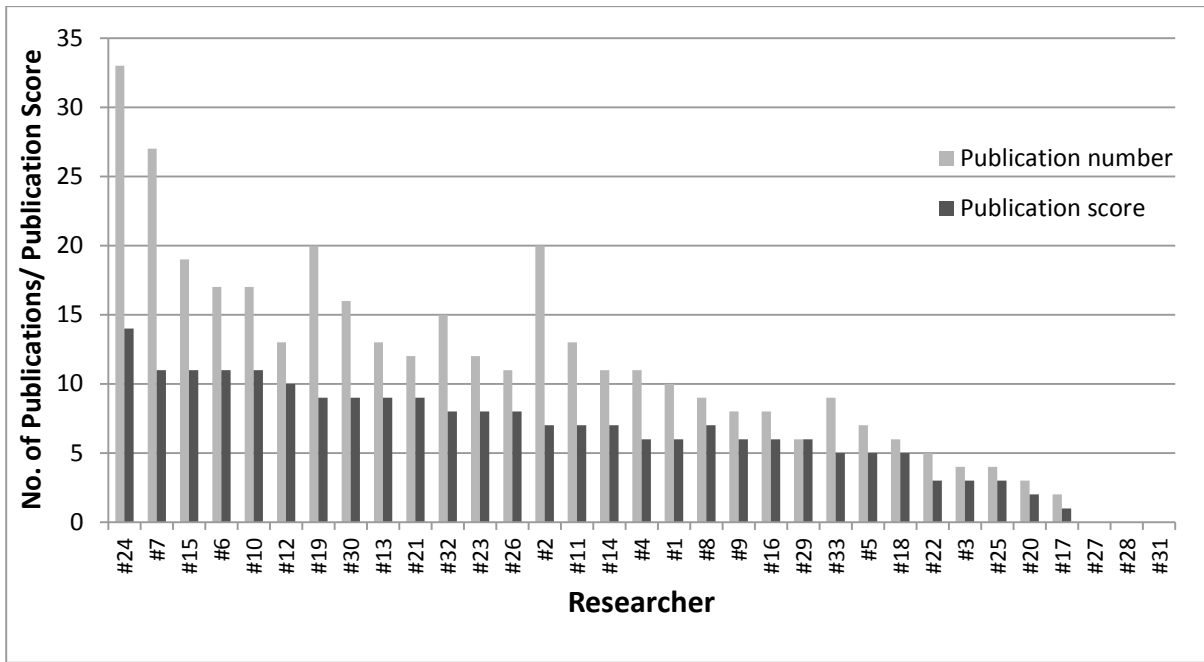
Note 3: Total amount of the citations of *ISI journal articles, non-ISI journal articles, books, and edited books* (with a 4-year citation window)

Note 4: Total amount of the citation scores of *ISI journal articles, non-ISI journal articles, books, and edited books*

Note 5: **No. of Citations** ÷ **No. of Publications**

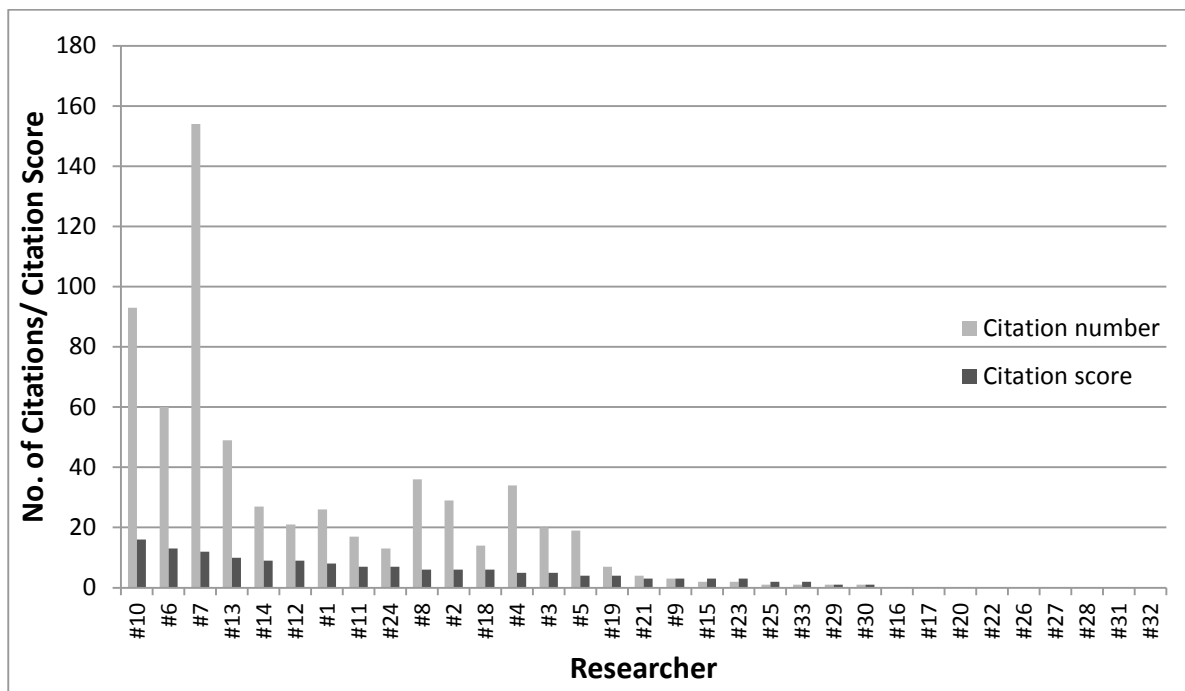
Note 6: Total amount of the citations per publication scores of *ISI journal articles, non-ISI journal articles, books, and edited books*

Note 7:  $(1/3 \times \text{Publication Score}) + (1/3 \times \text{Citation Score}) + (1/3 \times \text{CPP Score})$



**Figure 31. Distributions of publication numbers and publication scores of 33 professors**

Note: The chart is ordered by the publication scores of researchers.



**Figure 32. Distributions of citation numbers and citation scores of 33 professors**

Note: The chart is ordered by the citation scores of researchers.



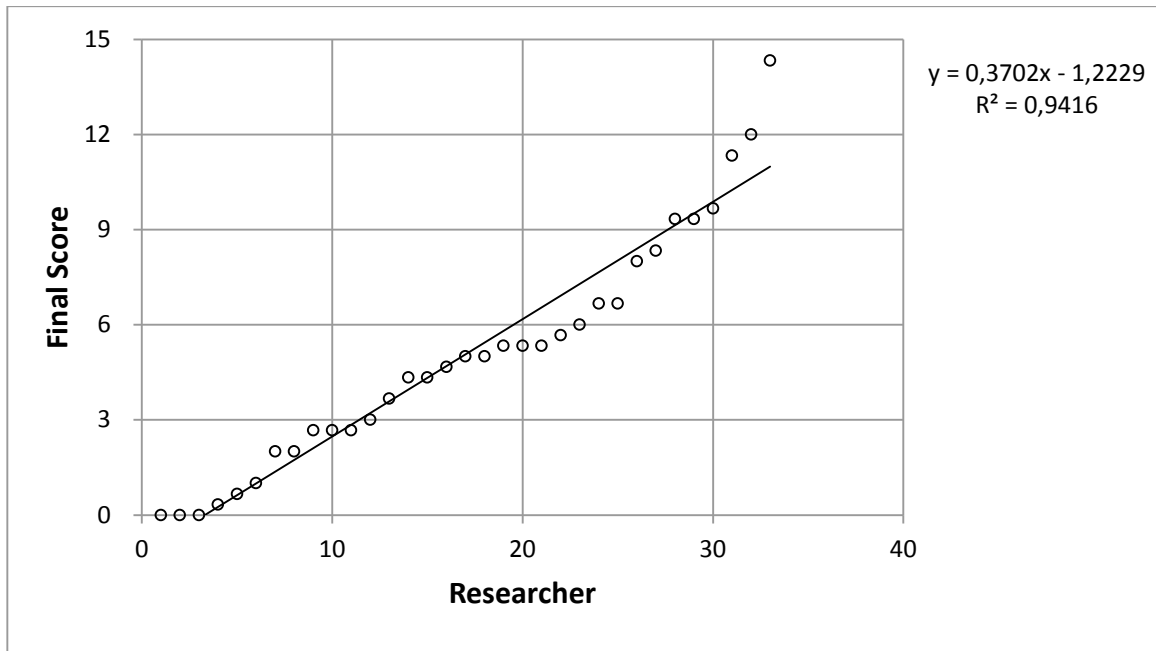


Figure 33. Scattor plot of final scores of 33 professors

As concluded above in section 6.1.1, two different cultures of the educational systems in this study are identified by their different publishing behaviors. Figure 34 proves that the modern-type institution would benefit from an international perspective evaluation based on the citations from WoS. The department of Political Science at Mannheim University has higher average final score ( $\bar{x} = 7.78$ ,  $SD = 2.92$ ) and steeper linear distribution than the Institute of Political Science at the University of Münster ( $\bar{x} = 2.81$ ,  $SD = 2.43$ ).

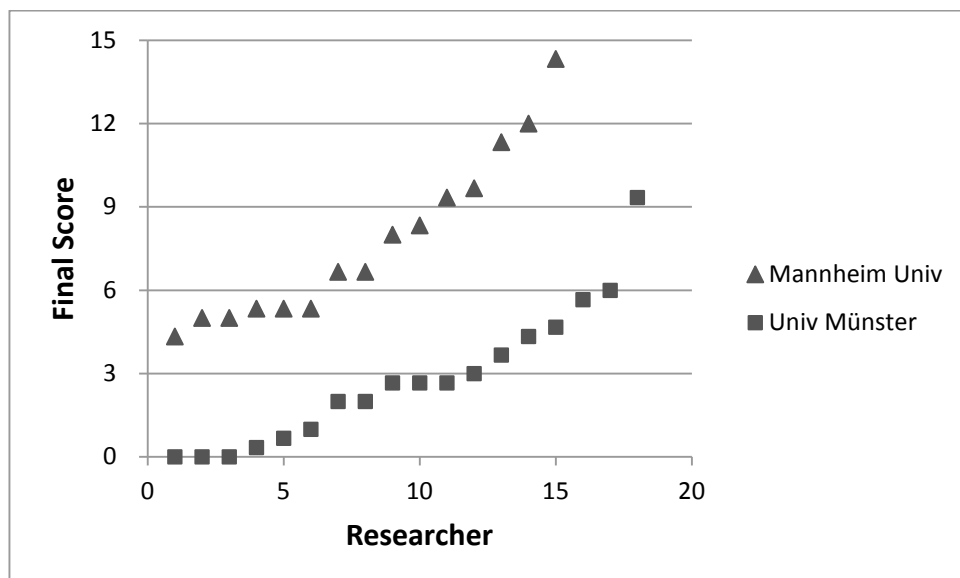
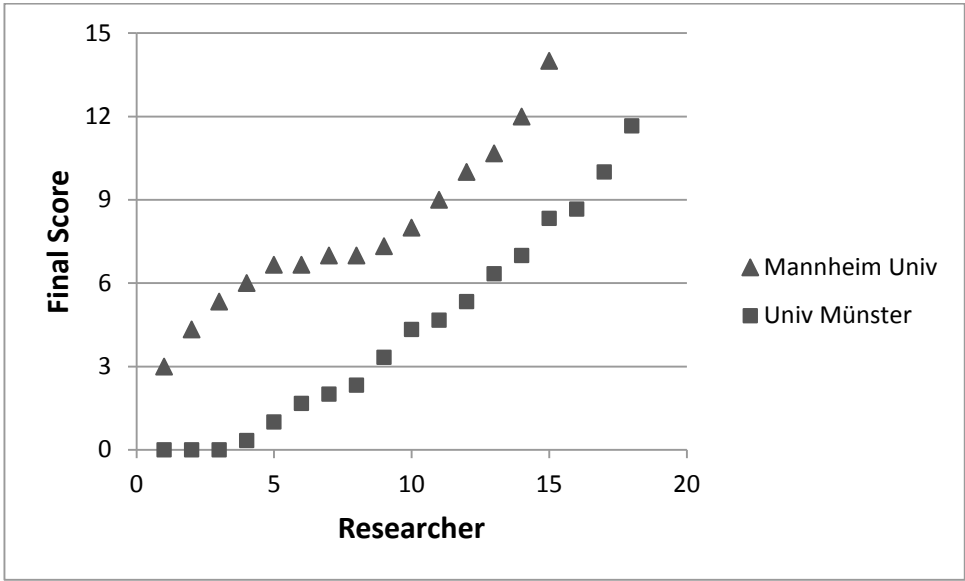


Figure 34. Scattor plot of final scores of two institutions

In order to reduce the bias of WoS citations, another test calculating final scores of these 33 professors are analyzed following the same evaluation approach but basing on the citations from Google Scholar instead of citations from WoS. The similar distributions of two institutions shown in Figure 35 indicate that the suggested evaluation score in this study could reflect the relatively compared results well in a broader citation source. However, the differences between the values of two institutions still exist after reduced the bias of citation source and the heterogeneity among document types. Political scientists at University of Münster have higher final scores ( $\bar{x} = 4.28$ ,  $SD = 3.60$ ) while a broader citation source is applied, but the values are still generally lower than those of Mannheim University ( $\bar{x} = 7.80$ ,  $SD = 2.82$ ). This result demonstrates that political scientists at Mannheim University have great performance in the bibliometrically-oriented evaluation. On the other hand, respecting the different publication behaviors and education cultures, modern- and traditional-type systems in political science in Germany are suggested to be treated differently in bibliometric evaluations.



**Figure 35. Scatter plot of final scores based on Google Scholar citations of two institutions**

Even though the citation data from a regional citation database may not be available currently for some practical reasons, the relative comparative design between researchers in a document type could still be used to further compare the impact of items in different types. However, the choice of citation source must be paid attention to the probably consequences, such as the different results shown in Figure 34 and 35. The design of this system could be applied to

other social sciences when their publication and citation patterns are already studied, to provide empirical support to the weights.

The significantly different WoS citation numbers of items in English and items in German shown in this study will not be an issue in the suggested evaluation system, because the items in German will also obtain the corresponding citations from the national political science database and alleviate the problems caused by the language bias in WoS.

The h-index is *not* suggested to be applied in the evaluations in political science, especially while only using the WoS data, due to the small values of h-indices found for the researchers. Half of the German political scientists in this study have h-indices below 1. This problem may be overcome if better broader citation coverage is attained. Furthermore, the h-index reflects the general performance of a researcher, but it could only be used to compare researchers who have larger values of the indices. The cons and pros of different indicators towards the target sample should be taken into account according to the purpose of evaluations.

### **6.3. Contribution**

This study provides a novel investigation to publication and citation patterns of non-source items in political science in Germany, working in concert with one of the recommendations proposed in a report produced for German Research Foundation (DFG), Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NOW), French National Research Agency (ANR) and European Social Fund (ESF) (Martin et al., 2010), to conduct a pilot study of one specific social sciences and humanities disciplines for the development of a comprehensive SSH bibliometric database. Contributions are made in the following areas:

First, publication and citation characteristics in political science in Germany are explored for the very first time, especially the characteristics of non-source items. Several findings, hypotheses, or conclusions from previous studies in the social sciences could be verified. The results of this study are highly instructive to political scientists who would like to find out more not only about their own field but also about the evaluation methods possible in it. Bibliometricians likewise have a vested interest in the field's publication properties for establishing the characteristics and particularities of it, and the evaluation measurements in the social science as well.

Second, this study proves that the citations of non-source items could be extracted from WoS systematically by setting up algorithms specific to different document types. These rules for different document types to distinguish non-source references of source items contribute to the development of systems for counting the citations to non-source items.

Third, the results of this study show that the impact of non-source items is high but underestimated while only WoS citations are applied in an evaluation. A discussion and further experiments on non-source citations are started in this study. This is an important issue in the social sciences but previous studies reported only the problems instead of providing solutions. An evaluation system, including the construction of a regional political science citation database and evaluation measurements, to evaluate political science in Germany is recommended in the study. These suggestions would fit the needs of policy makers and bibliometricians to conduct an appropriate evaluation system for this discipline in Germany. Furthermore, an innovative concept to estimate the real citation rate of a non-source item in political science in Germany is proposed in this study. Even though the idea is just in the initial stage and immature, it may point out a new direction to probe the missing citations and imply the higher impact of non-source items.

Last, the findings of this study help to investigate a part of the social sciences, although it is not easy to generalize the whole field from one subfield due to their high heterogeneity. The knowledge about political science field and contributions providing its empirical experience to the social sciences is created in this study.

#### ***6.4 Future work***

The results of this study show the importance of non-source items in bibliometric evaluations, although their impact is underestimated while only taking into account citations from WoS. The demand for a more comprehensive coverage of bibliometric databases in the social sciences for a higher quality of evaluations is shown. The author suggested a citation database and an alternative method to evaluate German political scientists according to their publication and citation patterns. In order to investigate the impact of non-source items in other subfields in the social sciences and construct further appropriate evaluation methodologies, some further studies could be tackled in the future:

1. Further case studies in different fields in the social sciences could be conducted to investigate the properties of non-source items and the efficiency of bibliometric evaluations in different disciplines. As a pilot study, the present work provides a perspective to the phenomenon in political science in Germany, but it is not possible to generalize the findings to all the social sciences. More empirical studies in other social science fields are necessary.
2. The estimation formula proposed in section 5.2.5 could be further improved by collecting more reference data of non-source items, and separating the factor values for different document types and languages. It is an attempt to start a discussion on missed citations and needs more improvements to make sure it is practicable.
3. A dataset of all peer reviewed German political science scholarly publications could be created to compare with the Flemish and Norwegian datasets more adequately. The size of the samples in this study limits the validity of the comparisons to these two studies. A more comprehensive dataset would enable further in-depth international comparisons.
4. Topic analysis and co-word analysis in titles and keywords could be further applied in the dataset of this study to research the subfields in political science. The dimension of research topics of German political scientists is not included in this study, but is of high interest to experts.

Overall, political science in Germany is a relatively locally-oriented field compared to other smaller countries. The impact of the publications in this field is difficult to reveal in internationally-oriented citation databases. A formula to estimate missing citations, coverage of citation database, and an evaluation system based on the citation database to improve evaluations in political science are proposed in this study. The empirical findings of this study can serve as valuable information to investigators of the social sciences. However, further empirical studies in different subfields are needed due to the significant heterogeneity among fields in the social sciences.

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1. Publication lists of the department of Political Science at Mannheim University and the Institute of Political Science at the University of Münster

#### *Journal articles*

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  391. Young, Brigitte (2003). Economic and Monetary Union, employment and gender politics: feminist constructivist analysis of neo-liberal labour-market restructuring in Europe. In Overbeek, Henk (Ed.), *The Political Economy of European Employment. European integration and the transnationalization of the (un)employment question*. (pp. 99-112). London/New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis.
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## Conference papers

1. Schmitt, Hermann, Van der Brug, Wouter (2007). Class, religion and the vote in Europe. ECPR Joint Sessions, ECPR Workshop, Bologna, Italy.
2. Schmitt, Hermann, Van der Brug, Wouter (2006). Class, Religion and the Vote in Europe. The last quarter of a century. University of Bologna, IPSA Research Committee on Political Sociology, Philadelphia, USA, August 28-31.
3. Karp, Jeffrey A, Schmitt, Hermann, Wüst, Andreas M. (2003). Electoral Systems and Government Arrangements: Evaluating Preferences of Parliamentary Candidates in New Zealand and Germany. the Annual Conference of the American Political Science Association, Dipartimento di Studi Sociali e Politici, Mailand, Italy.
4. Wessels, Bernhard, Schmitt, Hermann (2007). Meaningful Choices, Political Supply, and Institutional Effectiveness./Nr. 01/07. Università degli Studi di Milano, Brüssel, Belgium.
5. Schmitt, Hermann, Scheuer, Angelika (2007). Public Policy Mood and Support for European Integration in Germany. Europäische Kommission, Nicosia, Cyprus.
6. Schmitt, Hermann (2006). Partisanship: Causes and Consequences. ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops.
7. Faas, Thorsten, Mackenrodt, Christian, Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2007). The Influence of Published Polls on Voters' Expectations and Voting Intentions in the 2005 German Bundestag Election Campaign: Evidence from a Rolling Cross-Section Survey. the 60th Annual Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) "Public Opinion and the Challenges of the 21st Century", Berlin, Germany, 19.-20. Juli 2006.
8. Faas, Thorsten, Schoen, Harald (2007). Mehrwertsteuer, Staatsverschuldung, Hartz IV: Lassen sich die Einstellungen der Bevölkerung durch Framing verschieben? Rahmen der Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“ der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW) zum Thema „Policy-Präferenzen und Einstellungen zu Policies“, Mainz, Germany, Juli 2007.
9. Faas, Thorsten (2007). Der Rolling Cross-Section Survey: Ein Instrument zur Beschreibung und Erklärung dynamischer Prozesse der Einstellungsentwicklung. Rahmen der Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises „Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft“ der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW) zum Thema „Kausalität“ in Kassel, Kassel, Germany, Mai 2007.
10. Wolsing, Ansgar, Faas, Thorsten (2007). From „Innovators“ to „Laggards“: Diffusion of Unrestricted Surveys on the Web. Rahmen der 9. General

- Online Research (GOR) Konferenz, Leipzig, Germany, März 2007.
11. Holler, Sebastian, Wolsing, Ansgar, Faas, Thorsten (2006). Knowing Hans-Peter Rietberg: An Experimental Approach to the Perception of Politicians' Websites. Rahmen der 9. General Online Research (GOR) Konferenz, Leipzig, Germany, März 2007.
  12. Faas, Thorsten, Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2006). Wahrnehmung und Wirkungen von politischen Meinungsumfragen: Eine Analyse am Beispiel der Bundestagswahl 2005. Tagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen", Fukuoka, Japan, July 9 to 13.
  13. Faas, Thorsten, Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2006). Duels, Elephant Rounds and other Events: Campaign Dynamics at the 2005 German National Election. the 56th Annual Conference of the International Communication Association (ICA), Granada, Spain, April 14-19.
  14. Faas, Thorsten, Wolsing, Ansgar (2006). Online-Umfragen? Online-Experimente!. Rahmen der Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises „Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft“ der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW) zum Thema „Mixed Methods“, Hamburg, Germany, Mai 2006.
  15. Faas, Thorsten (2005). Arbeitslose (Nicht-)Wähler: Ausmaß und Erklärungen der Wahlbeteiligung von Arbeitslosen. Rahmen der Tagung „Politische Herausforderungen im Verhältnis von Bürgern und Politik“ des Arbeitskreises „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“ der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW), Mannheim, Germany, Juni 2005.
  16. Maier, Jürgen, Faas, Thorsten (2005). Debates, Media and Social Networks: How Interpersonal and Mass Communication Affected the Evaluation of the Televised Debates in the 2002 German Federal Election. Rahmen der 55. Jahrestagung der International Communication Association (ICA), New York, USA, Mai 2005.
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  18. Faas, Thorsten (2004). Online-Umfragen- Potenziale und Probleme: Ergebnisse von Offline- und Online-Umfragen anlässlich der Bundestagswahl 2002 im Vergleich. Rahmen des Panels „Zum Spannungsverhältnis zwischen Soziologie und Online-Forschung“ des 32. Kongresses der Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS), München, Germany, Oktober 2004.
  19. Faas, Thorsten (2004). German State Elections and the Internet: What Candidates Think about New ICT's (and How They Use Them). Rahmen der 100. Jahrestagung der American Political Science Association (APSA), Chicago, USA, September 2004.
  20. Faas, Thorsten, Schoen, Harald (2004). The State of Online Surveys: Evidence from Germany- Vortrag gehalten im Rahmen der 6. Rahmen der 6. International Conference on Social Science Methodology des Research Committee on Logic and Methodology der International Sociological Association (ISA), Amsterdam, Netherlands, August 2004.
  21. Maier, Jürgen, Faas, Thorsten (2004). The Affected German Voter: Televised Debates, Follow-up Communication and Candidate Evaluations. Rahmen der 54. Jahrestagung der International Communication Association (ICA), New Orleans, USA, Mai 2004.
  22. Faas, Thorsten, Rattinger, Hans (2004). Liefern Access Panels wirklich repräsentative Ergebnisse? Rahmen der 6. German Online Research (GOR) Konferenz, Duisburg, Germany, März 2004.
  23. Faas, Thorsten, Rattinger, Hans (2003). Drei Umfragen, ein Ergebnis? Ergebnisse von Offline- und Online-Umfragen anlässlich der Bundestagswahl 2002 im Vergleich. Rahmen der Tagung „Die Bundestagswahl 2002: Analysen der Wahlergebnisse und des Wahlkampfes“ des Arbeitskreises „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“ der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW), Stuttgart, Germany, Juni 2003.
  24. Maier, Jürgen, Faas, Thorsten (2003). Die Fernsehduelle bei der Bundestagswahl 2002: Einfluss der Massenmedien und der interpersonellen Kommunikation auf die Bewertung der Kanzlerkandidaten. Rahmen des Kongresses der European Communication Association (ECA), München, Germany, März 2003.
  25. Wüst, Andreas, Faas, Thorsten (2006). Saying and Doing (Something Else?): Does EP Roll Call Voting Reflect Euromanifesto Content? the European Election Study 2004 Conference (with support of CONNEX), Philadelphia, USA.
  26. Bäck, Hanna, Dumont, Patrick, Meier, Henk Erik, Persson, Thomas, Vernby, Kåre (2007). Does European Integration Lead to a Presidentialization of Executive Politics? Ministerial Selection in Swedish Post-War Cabinets. the ECPR General Meeting, Pisa, Italy, September 6-8.
  27. Bäck, Hanna, Dayican, Bengü, Smets, Kaat (2007). Contextual Explanations to Non-Electoral Forms of Political Participation: A Cross-Country Analysis. the ECPR General Meeting, Pisa, Italy, September 6-8.
  28. Bäck, Hanna, Persson, Thomas, Vernby, Kåre (2007). European Integration and Prime Ministerial Power: An Interrupted Time-Series Study of Cabinet Reshuffles. the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, August 30-September 2.
  29. Bäck, Hanna, Dumont, Patrick, Persson, Thomas, Vernby, Kåre (2007). Presidentialized Executive Politics. The Effect of European Integration in the Swedish Case. the ECPR Joint Sessions, Helsinki, Finland, May 7-12.
  30. Bäck, Hanna, Dumont, Patrick (2006). Making the First Move. A Two-Stage Analysis of the Role of Formatuers in Parliamentary Government Formation. the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, USA, August 31-September 3.
  31. Bäck, Hanna, Teorell, Jan (2006). The Stability of Partisanship. Evidence from a Russian Panel Study. the ECPR Joint Sessions, Nicosia, Cyprus, April 25-30.
  32. Bäck, Hanna, Hadenius, Axel (2005). Democracy and Governance. A Dynamic Study of a J-Shaped Relationship. the Quality of Government conference, Göteborg, Germany, November 17-19.
  33. Bäck, Hanna, Vernby, Kåre (2005). Våljarna och partirynden. En studie av osäkerhet och tendens i väljarnas uppfattningar av partierna. the NOPS meeting, Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug 11-13.
  34. Bäck, Hanna, Teorell, Jan (2005). Party Attachment and Political Participation. A Panel Study of Citizen Attitudes and Behavior in Russia. Studying Political Action, June 7-9.
  35. Bäck, Hanna, Persson, Thomas (2005). Party Size and Portfolio Payoffs. A Study of the Mechanism Underlying Gamson's Law of Proportionality. the ECPR Joint Sessions, Granada, Spain.
  36. Bäck, Hanna (2005). Intraparty Politics and Coalition Formation. Evidence from Swedish Local Government. the ECPR Joint Sessions, Granada, Spain, April 14-19.
  37. Bäck, Hanna, Teorell, Jan, Westholm, Anders (2004). Explaining Modes of Participation. A Dynamic Test of Alternative Theoretical Models. the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, September 2-5.
  38. Bäck, Hanna, Dumont, Patrick (2004). A Combination of Methods. The Way Forward in Coalition Research. the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, Sept 2-5.
  39. Bäck, Hanna, Vernby, Kåre (2003). In the Eye of the Beholder. Sources of Uncertainty in MPs' placements of Other Parties. the Midwest Political Science Association Conference, Chicago, USA, April 3-6.
  40. Bräuninger, Thomas, Brunner, Martin (2007). Torn Between Coalition Agreement and Party Line: Intra-Coalition Conflict in Legislation. the 4th ECPR General Conference, Pisa, Italy, September 6-8.
  41. Bräuninger, Thomas, Hallerberg, Mark (2007). Monetary Unions and Domestic Policy Reforms. the First World Meeting of the Public Choice Society, Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 29-April 1.
  42. Bräuninger, Thomas, Debus, Marc (2006). The Sources of Bipartisan Politics in Parliamentary Democracies. the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, April 20-23.
  43. Bräuninger, Thomas (2005). Using Time Constraints as a Method to Avoid Bargaining Before an Audience. the ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Granada, Spain, April 14-19.
  44. Bräuninger, Thomas, Debus, Marc (2005). Intraparty Factions and Coalition Bargaining in Germany. the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Granada, Spain, April 14-19.
  45. Bräuninger, Thomas, Debus, Marc, Wüst, Fabian (2005). Government, Opposition, and Legislative Activity. the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA.
  46. Bernhagen, Patrick, Bräuninger, Thomas (2003). Structural Power, Information Asymmetry and Public Policy: A Signaling Model of Business Lobbying in Democratic Capitalism. the 99th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2nd ECPR General Conference, Philadelphia, USA, August 28-31.
  47. Bräuninger, Thomas (2003). Do Preferences Make a Difference? Parties and the Composition of Budgets in Nineteen OECD Countries. the 99th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2nd ECPR General Conference, Philadelphia, USA, August 28-31.
  48. Bräuninger, Thomas (2003). Partisan Veto Players, Party Preferences, and the Composition of Government Expenditures. the Annual Meeting of the Public Choice Society, Nashville, USA, 21-23 March.
  49. Bräuninger, Thomas, Ganghof, Steffen (2003). Bikameralismus und Parteipolitik. the Workshop "Theoretische Perspektiven auf das deutsche Regierungssystem", Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Köln, Germany, June 27-28.
  50. Bräuninger, Thomas, Hallerberg, Mark (2003). Cabinet Decision-Making and Policy Outcomes in Parliamentary Democracies. the Midwest Political Science Association Conference 2003, Chicago, USA.
  51. Carey, Sabine C., Colaresi, Michael (2006). To Kill or To Protect: Military Strength, Domestic Institutions, and Genocide. APSA Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, USA, August 2006.

52. Carey, Sabine C., Poe, Steven C., Rost, Nicolas (2006). Risk & Opportunity Assessment for Human Rights in Africa. Annual ISA Convention, San Diego, USA, March 2006.
53. Carey, Sabine C. (2006). European Aid Reconsidered: How important are Human Rights? Annual ISA Convention, San Diego, USA, March 2006.
54. Carey, Sabine C. (2005). An Empirical Analysis of the Onset and Escalation of Intra-State Conflict. ECPR General Conference, Budapest, Hungary, September 2005.
55. Carey, Sabine C., Poe, Steven C., Rost, Nicolas (2005). Recognizing Regimes Risking Repression and Ripe for Rights Realization: Toward A Systematic Risk (and Opportunity) Assessment for Physical Integrity Rights. Annual ISA Convention, Hawaii, USA, March 2005.
56. Carey, Sabine C. (2004). Violent Dissent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1970-1995. Annual ISA Convention, Montreal, Canada, March 2004.
57. Carey, Sabine C. (2003). Repression and Dissent in the late 20th Century. APSA Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, USA, August 2003.
58. Carey, Sabine C. (2003). Guerrilla Warfare in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1970-1995. ECPR Joint Sessions, Edinburgh, UK, March 2003.
59. Hooghe, Marc, Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Voter Responses to Pre-Electoral Coalitions in Belgium. Results from an Experimental Study. the International Conference on Experimental Methods in Political Science, Brussels, Belgium, 14 December.
60. Meffert, Michael F., Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Voting for Coalitions? The Role of Coalition Preferences and Expectations in Voting Behavior. a workshop funded by the British Academy "Voters, Coalitions, and Democratic Accountability, Exeter, UK, October.
61. Meffert, Michael F., Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Strategic Voting under Proportional Representation and Coalition Governments: A Case for Experimental Triangulation. the International Conference on Experimental Methods in Political Science, Brussels, Belgium, 14 December.
62. Meffert, Michael F., Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Strategic Voting under Proportional Representation & Coalition Governments: A Simulation and Laboratory Experiment. a "Research Colloquium", Lambrecht/Pfalz, Germany, July.
63. Meffert, Michael F., Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Strategic Voting under Proportional Representation and Coalition Governments: A Simulation and Laboratory Experiment. the annual meeting of the Arbeitskreis Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie (Working Group for Decision Theory and Behavioral Decision Making) of the German Political Science Association (DVPW), Jena, Germany, June.
64. Zittel, Thomas, Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Individualisierte Wahlkämpfe im Wahlkreis: Eine Analyse am Beispiel des Bundestagswahlkampfes von 2005. the Conference on "Wahlen und Repräsentation im politischen System der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", Max Planck for the Study of Societies, Cologne, Germany, March.
65. Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Contamination effects in multi-level systems of governance. the CONNEX-Conference (RG3) "The Multi-Level Electoral System of the EU", Villa La Collina, Cadenabbia, Italy, March.
66. Gschwend, Thomas (2006). Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems. the Conference on "Contextual Effects in Electoral Research", European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 30 November - 1 December.
67. Zittel, Thomas, Gschwend, Thomas (2006). Personalisierte Wahlkämpfe im Wahlkreis: Eine Analyse des Bundestagswahlkampfes von 2005. the 3-Länder-Tagung „Politik und Persönlichkeit“ [3-Country-Conference „Politics and Personality“], Vienna, Austria, 30 November - 2 December.
68. Gschwend, Thomas (2006). Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems. the Annual Meeting of the Elections, Public Opinion and Parties Specialist Group of the Political Studies Association, Nottingham, UK, 01.09.
69. Gschwend, Thomas (2006). District Magnitude and the Comparative Study of Strategic Voting. the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, USA, September.
70. Zittel, Thomas, Gschwend, Thomas (2006). Der Bundestagswahlkampf von 2005 und Politische Repräsentation: Ein kurzer Anlauf zum langen Abschied. the Annual Meeting of the German Political Science Association, Section: Wahlen und politische Einstellungen [Elections and public opinion], Berlin, Germany, July.
71. Andersson, Patric, Gschwend, Thomas, Meffert, Michael F., Schmidt, Carsten (2006). Forecasting the Outcome of a National Election: The Influence of Expertise, Information, and Political Preferences. the Annual Conference of the International Communication Association, Dresden, Germany, June.
72. Elff, Martin, Gschwend, Thomas, Johnston, Ron (2006). How Much Can Be Inferred From Almost Nothing? A Maximum Entropy Approach to Fundamental Indeterminacy in Ecological Inference With an Application to District-Level Prediction of Split-Ticket Voting. the second international R user conference useR!, Vienna, Austria, June.
73. Gschwend, Thomas, van der Kolk, Henk (2006). Forecasting the Number of Split-Ticket Voters in Parliamentary Systems. the conference of the Center for American Political Studies, Harvard University, on "Democracy, Divided Government, and Split-Ticket Voting", Boston, USA, May.
74. Elff, Martin, Gschwend, Thomas, Johnston, Ron (2006). What Can We Learn From Almost Nothing? An Extended Maximum Entropy Approach to Uncertainty in  $R \times C$  Ecological Inference, with an Application to Split-Ticket Voting. the conference of the Center for American Political Studies, Harvard University, on "Democracy, Divided Government, and Split-Ticket Voting", Boston, USA, May.
75. Gschwend, Thomas (2006). Identifiability of Coalitions, District Magnitude and Strategic Voting. the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, April.
76. Gschwend, Thomas, van der Kolk, Henk (2005). Split ticket voting in Mixed Member Proportional Systems: The case of The Netherlands. the expert meeting "Changing the Electoral System. The Case of the Netherlands", Amsterdam, Netherlands, 01.09.
77. Gschwend, Thomas (2005). Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems. the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, USA, August/September.
78. Elff, Martin, Gschwend, Thomas (2005). EMax- Die Ergänzung der ökologischen Inferenz durch Survey-Daten. the Annual Meeting of the Ad Hoc Gruppe "Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft", Hagen, Germany, May.
79. Irwin, Galen, van Holsteyn, Joop, Gschwend, Thomas (2005). Clarity of pre-election coalitions and strategic voting in PR systems: The case of the Netherlands. the Annual Politicologenetmaal, the 4th Dutch-Belgian Political Science Conference, Antwerp, Belgium, May.
80. Gschwend, Thomas, Hooghe, Marc (2005). Should I Stay or Should I Go? Voter Reactions to Pre-Electoral Coalitions. Results from an Experimental Study in Belgium. the Annual Politicologenetmaal, the 4th Dutch-Belgian Political Science Conference, Antwerp, Belgium, May.
81. Gschwend, Thomas (2005). Strategic Voting in Belgium. the Annual Politicologenetmaal, the 4th Dutch-Belgian Political Science Conference, Antwerp, Belgium, May.
82. Gschwend, Thomas (2005). Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems. the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, April.
83. Gschwend, Thomas (2005). Institutional Incentives for Strategic Voting: The Case of Portugal. the Conference "Portuguese Electoral Behavior: Comparative and Longitudinal Approaches, Lisbon, Portugal, January.
84. Gschwend, Thomas, Stoiber, Michael, Günther, Mareen (2004). Strategic Voting in Proportional Systems: The Case of Finland. the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, April.
85. Gschwend, Thomas, Norpoth, Helmut (2003). Schröders Sieg: Knapp aber absehbar. the meeting of the German Political Science Association (DVPW-Tagung), Mainz, Germany, September.
86. Gschwend, Thomas (2003). Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems. the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, USA, September.
87. Gschwend, Thomas, Pappi, Franz Urban (2003). Stimmensplitting und Koalitionswahl. the annual meeting of the German Political Science Association, Section: Wahlen und politische Einstellungen [Elections and public opinion], Stuttgart, Germany, May.
88. Gschwend, Thomas (2003). Inhaltliche Interpretationen von Multinominalen Logit Modellen. the Annual Meeting of the Ad Hoc Gruppe "Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft", Bamberg, Germany, May.
89. Gschwend, Thomas (2003). Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting. An Empirical Test of the Leys-Sartori Conjecture. the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, April.
90. Meffert, Michael F., Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Voting for Coalitions? The Role of Coalition Preferences and Expectations in Voting Behavior. the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, September.
91. Meffert, Michael F., Gschwend, Thomas (2007). Polls, Coalition Signals, and Strategic Voting: An Experimental Investigation of Perceptions and Effects. the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association, San Francisco, USA, May.
92. Müller, Wolfgang C. (2006). Intra-party Conditions for Power-sharing: Comparing Power-sharing Post-War and Conflict Inter-War Austria. Workshop 'Power-sharing and Democratic Governance in Divided Societies', Center for the Study of Civil War, Prio, Oslo, Norway.
93. Müller, Wolfgang C., Müller, Bernhard (2005). Coalition government and intra-party politics. ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Granada, Spain, 14. - 19. April 2005.
94. Müller, Wolfgang C. (2005). Condemned to success: The 1945 transitional government in Austria. Workshop on Transitional Institutions, Center for the Study of Civil War, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Oslo, Norway, 11-13 May 2005.
95. Jenny, Marcelo, Müller, Wolfgang C. (2005). Delors' Vision and the Sobering Reality of Europeanizing the Legal Order: An Austrian Perspective. ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Granada, Spain, 14. - 19. April 2005.
96. Müller, Wolfgang C., Stefou, Peter (2005). Green Varieties: Ideological Beliefs Of Green Party Members And Tensions Between Them In Western Europe And Beyond. 3rd European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Conference, Budapest, Hungary, 8. - 10. September 2005.

97. Ström, Kaare, Müller, Wolfgang C. (2005). Parliamentary Democracy, Agency Problems, and Party Politics. ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops; Workshop 25 'Intraparty Politics and Its Effects on Government Formation and Duration in Parliamentary Systems', Granada, Spain, 14. - 19. April 2005.
98. Müller, Wolfgang C., Stefou, Peter (2003). Green Grassroots: What Makes Austrian Green Party Members Tick? the workshop "European Green Party Members: Analysing Political Behaviour", ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops.
99. Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Huckfeldt, Robert (2006). Personal Communication, Mass Communication, and Turnout at Local Elections. the 20th World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA), Panel 'RC22.112 Communication and Democratic Political Culture', Dresden, Netherlands, June 19-23 2006.
100. Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2005). Contextual Effects on Electoral Turnout at a German Municipal Election. the ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, workshop on "Local Participation in Different Con-texts", San Diego, USA, May 23-27.
101. Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2003). The Impact of mass communication and interpersonal communication on the vote: a compara-tive analysis. the Political Communication division of the In-ternational Communication Association (ICA), 53rd Annual Conference, San Diego, USA.
102. van Deth, Jan, Maloney, William (2005). Assessing the Associational Impact on Members: Associations as Schools of Democracy? the Joint Sessions of the European Consortium for Political Research, Granada, Spain.
103. van Deth, Jan, Maloney, William (2005). The Associational Impact on Attitudes Towards Europe: A Tale of Two Cities. the second Meeting of Work Package 5-1, Network of Excellence on "From National Toward International Linkages? Civil Society and Multilevel Governance", Ljubljana, Slovenia, 20. - 22. May 2005.
104. van Deth, Jan, Maloney, William (2005). The Associational Impact on Attitudes Towards Europe: A Tale of Two Cities. first Meeting of Work Package 5-1, Network of Excellence on 'Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe'.
105. Kohler-Koch, Beate (2007). Political Representation and Civil Society in the EU. Connex Thematic Conference on Political Representation, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, May 25-26.
106. Kohler-Koch, Beate, Christoph Humrich, Finke, Barbara (2006). Enhancing Multi-level Democracy by Organizing Civil Society. 20th IPSA World Congress, Fukuoka, Japan, July 9-13.
107. König, Thomas, Mäder, Lars (2007). The Delegation of Transposition Powers in the Member States of the EC: Between Parliament and the Administrative State. the 4th General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research, Pisa, Italy.
108. Kersting, Norbert (2007). Soccer World Cups, nationalism, national pride, and patriotism. From Germany to South Africa. DAAD Lecture, Stellenbosch, South Africa, September.
109. Kersting, Norbert (2007). Referendums in Africa. ECPR conference, Pisa, Italy.
110. Kersting, Norbert (2007). Free list proportional voting. The best of three world. ECPR conference, Pisa, Italy.
111. Kersting, Norbert (2007). Electoral reform in international perspective. EISA conference, Cape Town, South Africa.
112. Kersting, Norbert (2007). Good governance and electoral reform. Monitoring SADC workshop, Stellenbosch, South Africa.
113. Kersting, Norbert (2006). Central local relations. the RC5 "Comparative studies on local government and politics" at IPSA conference 2006, Fukuoka, Japan.
114. Kersting, Norbert (2006). Assessing local referenda and innovative participatory instruments Keynote speech. 2. Congress on Local Politics in Europe, University of Brussels, Belgium, May- 2006.
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## Appendix 2. A SQL search query example for *Book Chapters*.

1ST ROUND with a table containing first word of title, and first author name

```
SELECT items.pk_items, items.t9_sgr, items.article_title, items.firstpage, items.lastpage, items.pages,
items.pubyear, items.doctype, items.author_cnt, items.country_cnt, items.ref_cnt, items.inst_cnt,
issues.sourcetitle, issues.issn, issues.volume, issues.issue, issues.pubtype, item_languages.languagecode,
classifications.classification, references.citing_t9_sgr, references.cited_r9_sgr, references.pubyear,
references.refitle, references.volume, references.issue, references.author_lastname, references.author_firstname,
references.sourcetitle, references.firstpage FROM WOS8B.ITEMS, WOS8B.REFERENCES, WoS8b.issues,
WoS8b.items_classifications, WoS8b.classifications, WoS8b.item_languages
WHERE CITING_T9_SGR = T9_SGR
and pk_issues = fk_issues
and items.pk_items = items_classifications.fk_items
and items.pk_items = item_languages.fk_items
and fk_classifications = pk_classifications
AND REFERENCES.sourcetitle like 'BUNDESTAGSWAHL%'
AND REFERENCES.author_lastname = 'FAAS, T'
;
```

---

checking the results

\*allow year  $\pm 1$

\*with exact firstpage data ( $\pm 1$  year)

\*without firstpage data (must with exact year)

2ed ROUND containing firstpage, and first author name

```
SELECT items.pk_items, items.t9_sgr, items.article_title, items.firstpage, items.lastpage, items.pages,
items.pubyear, items.doctype, items.author_cnt, items.country_cnt, items.ref_cnt, items.inst_cnt,
issues.sourcetitle, issues.issn, issues.volume, issues.issue, issues.pubtype, item_languages.languagecode,
classifications.classification, references.citing_t9_sgr, references.cited_r9_sgr, references.pubyear,
references.refitle, references.volume, references.issue, references.author_lastname, references.author_firstname,
references.sourcetitle, references.firstpage FROM WOS8B.ITEMS, WOS8B.REFERENCES, WoS8b.issues,
WoS8b.items_classifications, WoS8b.classifications, WoS8b.item_languages
WHERE CITING_T9_SGR = T9_SGR
and pk_issues = fk_issues
and items.pk_items = items_classifications.fk_items
and items.pk_items = item_languages.fk_items
and fk_classifications = pk_classifications
AND REFERENCES.firstpage = '277'
AND REFERENCES.author_lastname = 'FAAS, T'
;
```



### Appendix 3. The specific rules for distinguishing different document types

#### *Journal articles*

Triple-search for:

1st round: pubyear, volume, and firstpage

2ed round: pubyear, volume, lastname and sourcetitle

3rd round: lastname and sourcetitle

Checking rule:

Besides exactly matching the the lastname and sourcetitle, a reference should also match at least two items among pubyear, volume, and firstpage to be identified as the citation of the samples. The first page is extended to  $\pm 2$  pages or a page between first and last page. Exceptions: p. 447 for p. 47, p. 259 for p. 269.

#### *Books*

Double-search for:

1st round: first word of title, and first author name

2ed round: first word of title, and pubyear

Checking rule:

The year is extended to  $\pm 1$  year; the firstpage field should be empty.

The reference with exact title and first author name cannot be calculated as citation only if it does not contain firstpage.

#### *Book chapters*

Double-search for:

1st round: first word of title, and first author name

2ed round: firstpage, and first author name

Checking rule:

The matched references with an accurate first page number may have a  $\pm 1$  publication year difference from than the original one, but those without accurate first page numbers need to match the publication year exactly.

The firstpage data is allowed to extent to  $\pm 2$  when other conditions are matched.

Exceptions: p. 267 for p. 26, p. 744 for p. 747

## **Declaration of academic honesty**

Hiermit erkläre ich, Pei-Shan Chi, Matrikel-Nr: 549441, dass ich die vorliegende Dissertation selbstständig und ohne Benutzung anderer als der angegebenen Hilfsmittel angefertigt habe. Die aus fremden Quellen direkt oder indirekt übernommenen Gedanken sind als solche kenntlich gemacht. Die Dissertation wurde bisher in gleicher oder ähnlicher Form keiner anderen Prüfungsbehörde vorgelegt oder veröffentlicht.

I, Pei-Shan Chi, hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Berlin, den 15.05.2014

Pei-Shan Chi