Measure your author impact with…

**Web of Science**

**Search by Author:** From the +More menu choose Author Search

Add your Last Name and Initials, then you can choose to select a Research Domain and Organisation to narrow the results (University of Otago is on the list)

From your results list you can save these to a spreadsheet using the Citation Report or export to EndNote.
From the Times Cited articles link, add these citing works to a separate spreadsheet per article of yours, so you can keep a record, and follow up on how your research was described or used – useful for your research contribution section of your Evidence Portfolio, especially when an article continues to have research impact.

Comment on the type of publication your research was cited in, e.g. conference paper, textbook, book, chapter, report...

View the Author’s Citation Report to check on publishing history and author bibliometrics – set the date range as appropriate to strengthen your metrics.

Comment on the average citations per year, over a given date range, for an article of yours.

Analyse Citing Articles, e.g.

- by Authors
• by Source Titles your research appears in

• Countries/Regions citing your work

• Organisations ...

Analyze results

• From an Author search – analyse by, e.g. Source Titles to find out which key publications an author is published in – relate to that in your description if they are in the same field as you. View as a Treemap or bar graph.
Search by topic words: sort results by ‘Times Cited’. Explore Times Cited articles.

Create a Citation Report to see when your topic terms have appeared in these research articles.

Mention other lead authors writing on the same topic as you at the time you were published.

View a Citation Report on when this topic was being researched and cited in the last 20 years:

Make comment based on how this research topic is being strongly/regularly/increasingly cited in the PBRF date range

Analyse results

- From a Topic search – sort/analyse by key/lead authors researching in the same field as you
How to use Web of Science data to describe your research impact

- If you have published recently and therefore have no citations yet you can search by:
  - lead authors in your field to determine if they are publishing in the same titles as you, or citing articles in the same publication
  - research topic/s to determine who, and from what country or research discipline, is writing about the same niche area
  - publication name to determine which are covering your niche research topic/s

- Use the Times Cited data to show:
  - who is citing you
  - from which disciplines
  - in what context, and
  - in which publications you are being cited

- Use the above evidence in conjunction with the Journal Impact Factor
- You could also rank the journal within its subject category, based on Journal Impact Factor, or Eigenfactor Score.
- Continue to use the same company’s impact factor metrics rather than mixing metrics in your narrative, as they are based on different time comparisons.
- Always qualify your comments with the company and relevant date range that your metrics come from.

**h-Index**

What does it measure?
The author h-index measures a researcher’s impact based on the number of citations to their work.

The journal h-index measures the journal’s impact based on the number of citations to the journal.

How is it calculated?
The h-index is the number of papers (N) with at least N citations each.

For example, an author with an h-index of 9 has at least nine published papers, each of which has been cited at least nine times, over a given date range.

Two key factors may impact on your h-index
1. The journals indexed by the database
   - Journals not indexed by the database will not be included in the h-index
   - No database indexes every journal
2. The name you publish under
   - Search every variation of your name used in your publications
3. The date range during which you are measuring your publication history

Tools to use to find your h-Index include: (use the tool that presents you in the best light)
- Publish or Perish™ – search author in “quotation marks” e.g. "P Fielding" OR “PJ Fielding”...
- Web of Science – search author surname with truncated initial e.g. Fielding P*
- Scopus – use Author Search option and enter a combination of Last Name, Initials and Affiliation, ORCID ID, and Subject Area to narrow the results.
- Or, manually create your own h-index using a spreadsheet.