



SEARCH
FIND

CITATION SEARCHING

To the world at large, citation searching (CS) may seem like an esoteric academic exercise. Mention it to your nonlibrarian friends and family members and watch their eyes glaze over. Not long ago, mentioning it to your librarian colleagues may have elicited a yawn as well. But the times they are a-changin.' The proliferation of electronic publishing and advances in computer technology have renewed interest. Today, your colleagues' eyes may light up with excitement at the mention of it. Well, we can fantasize.

Along with expanding interest in CS, of course, has come an attendant body of literature about new tools and techniques. For the purposes of this article, CS will refer to the searching of both backward-in-time cited references and forward-in-time citing references. Cited references appear in the bibliographies of target documents as footnotes, endnotes, or a reference list, detailing content on which the authors have relied in the development of their articles. Cited references are always retrospective in nature, pointing to documents published in the past. Citing references, in contrast, are always prospective in nature, referring to previously published documents used by subsequent authors writing at a future time. The second concept, citing reference searching, has long been the basis of products from Thomson Scientific's Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Now other database vendors and Web services have begun adding the function.

During the past 5 years or so, dozens of articles have appeared in library and information science journals

examining these new tools in detail and comparing them with the traditional ones, primarily the Thomson ISI suite of citation indexes. This trend shows no sign of abating, as electronic databases respond with increasingly sophisticated features that take advantage of the evolving computing power. (Although a complete review of the CS literature is outside the scope of this article, we have added a list of articles for suggested reading. For an historical overview of citation indexing, start with Wikipedia's Web page [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citation_index], which includes links to relevant articles and Web sites.)

For now, let's look at a handful of databases and take a snapshot of the CS features available today. By the way, the authors give credit for this idea to Dana Roth, who inspired us with his 2005 article in *Current Science*. In it, he examined the CS features of subject databases in the physical sciences along with selected Web services. Very recently, he re-visited these databases and noticed some changes. (For a list of databases examined in his original article, recent revisions, and a couple of new players, see Roth's blog: <http://onlinedatabases.blogspot.com/2006/07/databases-for-citation-searching-july.html>.)

We will pick up where Roth left off by focusing on primary databases in health, social sciences, and education. In addition, we will describe a low-cost method of searching the Thomson ISI citation indexes, used successfully at our university library in partnership with a federated searching tool.



New Players, New Tools

History of Citing Reference Searching

The concept of citation indexing did not actually originate with the Institute for Scientific Information (now ISI) and founder Eugene Garfield's work. The first citation system was created in 1873 by Frank Shepard, who listed each legal case heard by the Illinois Supreme Court that cited a previous case. This citation index grew to cover almost all jurisdictions and became a vital tool in the field of law for case verification. Any lawyer or law librarian still knows what it means to "shepardize" a case.

The Shepard service clearly inspired Garfield to create a similar system for scientific literature many years later. In the period after World War II, the explosion of scientific, medical, and technical research resulted in significant indexing delays, which made it difficult for researchers to find relevant articles. Garfield believed citation indexing could provide an alternative approach to subject control.

In addition to hastening the dissemination of published work, Garfield recognized several other advantages to a citation index for the scientific and technical fields. As an association-of-ideas index, it could help researchers identify relationships among articles and trace the historical development of ideas. As an example, Garfield conducted a study using citation analysis to outline the discovery of DNA. He believed the importance or impact of a published work or particular researcher could be measured through a citation index, which would include articles and all the sources cited by those

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Web Sites for CITATION SEARCHING

California State University–Northridge — Oviatt Library

http://library.csun.edu/Research_Assistance/citedreferences.html

This site offers links to the ISI Citation indexes using a custom Dialog form (restricted to authorized users), Google Scholar (open access), and Google Print (open access). It also gives guidelines on searching effectively for cited and citing references and illustrated tutorials for cited reference searching on CINAHL Plus (EBSCOhost), PI (EBSCOhost), Sociological Abstracts (CSA), ScienceDirect (Elsevier), Communication and Mass Media Index (EBSCOhost), and SciFinder Scholar's Chemical Abstracts. It links to other Web sites that can help interested patrons find more information on cited reference searching.

University of Michigan–Shapiro Science Library

http://www.lib.umich.edu/science/reference/srg/cited_ref/index.html

This site offers illustrated tutorials on cited reference searching for Web of Science, ScienceDirect, MathSciNet, and SciFinder Scholar.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute–Gordon Library

<http://www.wpi.edu/Academics/Library/Help/Soft/citedreference.html>

In addition to directions for their subscription to Web of Science, this library has an extensive table with directions for CiteSeer/IST and Google Scholar (both open access), EBSCOhost Business Source Premier, IEEE Explore, JSTOR, MathSciNet, PI (APA), ScienceDirect (Elsevier), and SciFinder Scholar (these seven require authentication). The table approach offers a clear view of dates covered and authentication needs. It also identifies free Web resources for journal impact factors, namely Science Gateway, at <http://www.sciencegateway.org/rank/index.html> and ISI in-cites SCI-BYTES at <http://in-cites.com/research/2005/index.html>.

National University of Singapore Libraries

<http://www.lib.nus.edu.sg/lion/sib/d/Cite/index.html>

This extensive list of links provides illustrated directions and encourages patrons to utilize expert searching in full-text databases such as ABI/INFORM. The links go to Amazon.com (open access) and the following restricted access indexes: ISI Web of Knowledge, ABI/INFORM, Expanded Academic ASAP Int'l Edition, Factiva, ScienceDirect, ISI Web of Knowledge, SciFinder Scholar, MathSciNet, IEEE Xplore, and JSTOR.

articles. (Many of Garfield's articles can be accessed full text at <http://garfield.library.upenn.edu>.)

Another advantage of citation indexing is that it is free of semantic difficulties. That is, its use does not depend on the researcher, or even the indexer, knowing the correct subject terms or keywords to search. Garfield saw CS as a new and easier approach to subject control because citations are simply bibliographic descriptions. This point is debatable, however, because one must know the names of at least some authors, journals, or institutions in order to start searching in the ISI indexes.

Garfield envisioned the use of computers in citation indexing, but his vision was ahead of reality in 1955. Adequate technology did not exist at that time to realize his vision. Although early editions of ISI's Science Citation Index were in print, the advent of CD-ROM started to make linking easier. Then in the 1970s, the Dialog system began mounting the ISI databases. In the 1980s, ISI leased tapes to organizations that could support computer access to the Science Citation Index. But it wasn't until the 1990s, with the introduction of the Internet to popular use, that Garfield's dream really manifested itself. In 1997, ISI launched the Web of Science, providing a Web-based interface to the Science Citation Index, the Social Science Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Index. In 2003, ISI launched an even more comprehensive product, Web of Knowledge, which provides the ability to "search through time and across disciplines," according to the company. ISI developed these two products, in part, because none of its existing database vendors wanted to bother with offering the early years of its century's worth collection of data.

A few additional developments in the 1990s also contributed to the revolution of CS. First, automated citation indexing was developed, which enabled automatic algorithmic extraction and grouping of citations. Previously, citation extraction was a purely manual process — and still is in some databases. This led to new systems for public and automated citation indexing, the first being CiteSeer. Google Scholar is a more recent incarnation.

The second important development occurred when subject-specific subscription databases began adding cited references to their own records. Early adopters in this development included CINAHL, covering nursing and allied health professional literature. After enough years, the number of records with cited references reached a critical mass that enabled the searching of forward-in-time citing references. In 2004, CINAHL, then acquired by EBSCO, added the Times Cited in this Database feature for easy searching of citing references. PsycINFO started adding cited references to its records in 2001 and followed with a citing references feature in



2005. Other subscription databases have since added similar tools.

Forward-in-time CS took another leap forward recently with the introduction in 2004–05 of free Web services such as Google Scholar [<http://scholar.google.com>], Google Book Search [<http://www.books.google.com>], and Amazon.com [<http://www.amazon.com>]. These services have rapidly become valuable adjuncts to the previously mentioned CS tools. Both Google Book Search (“the service formerly known as ‘Print’”) and Amazon.com’s Search Inside This Book use optical character recognition (OCR) to scan PDF full-text books. By finding citing references within books, these two tools fill a gap left by the traditional CS tools with their emphasis on journals.

Google Scholar uses a proprietary algorithmic indexing system to extract cited references from documents on a large scale. It automatically analyzes and extracts citations and presents them as separate results. For each record retrieved, an embedded link labeled “Cited by ___” leads to Web documents that include the given record in their bibliographies. Google sorts these results by “cited-ness,” displaying the most-often-cited documents first. One oft-lamented limitation is that it does not offer any other true sort option, such as by publication date. In response to complaints, however, Google recently added a quasi-sort option called “Recent Articles.” This feature is available as a link on the results page. It seems to limit results to those published in the last 5 years or so, although the results are not sorted chronologically.

A new service has recently emerged — Windows Live Academic from Microsoft Corp. [<http://academic.live.com>]. Though still in beta, the service is fully functional and ready to use. Currently, it mainly carries articles in the fields of computer science, physics, electrical engineering, and related subject areas. If one has a citation or part of a citation, a search will yield a list of article titles along with snippets of text, which, in many cases, contain citing references. In addition, Windows Live Academic supports OpenURL and can identify a user’s affiliation with an institution (and that institution’s licensed collection) via the user’s IP address. If so identified, appropriate search results will be accompanied by a link to your institution’s OpenURL resolver vendor. Depending on the vendor, the record may include a link to references citing the source article. One advantage of Windows Live Academic over Google Scholar is its ability to sort results by date, in both chronological (oldest to newest) and reverse chronological order (newest to oldest).

A word of caution: Automated citation indexing is far from perfect, with an error rate estimated by some at 10 percent. Google Scholar’s “Cited by” scores can be

way off base. Yet it has tremendous merit in retrieving Web-only and other sorts of documents not readily found elsewhere, e.g., online journals, online theses, course syllabi, reading lists, preprints, abstracts, and technical reports, in addition to peer-reviewed journal articles. The best feature of all is the price — free!

Social Sciences and Education Databases

PsycINFO

<http://www.apa.org/psycinfo>

PsycINFO (PI) is the premiere database for psychology and behavioral sciences and, with more than 2 million records, is among the largest of all subject databases. Produced by the American Psychological Association (APA), it is available directly from the APA as well as from several vendors including CSA; EBSCO; OCLC; Ovid Technologies, Inc.; Dialog; and ProQuest. PI covers a broad range of behavioral sciences with substantial content from medical and biological sciences and other disciplines. About half of its indexed journals are also indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Since 2001, the records in PI have included cited references appearing in journal articles, books, and book chapters. Although comprehensive coverage of cited references only began in 2001, references appear in some records as early as 1920 and APA continues to add retrospective coverage. The addition of references to earlier records in PI makes this a very useful feature. As of midyear 2006, it held more than 20 million cited references, included in more than 510,000 records. Records average 42 cited references. Most (96 percent) author names are indexed by last name and initials only. PI recently added several indexes for references cited in source documents, with Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs). DOIs are links that can be added to any content objects in the digital environment. Information about a digital object may change over time, including where to find it, but its DOI name will not change. This system provides a framework for persistent identification, managing intellectual content, managing metadata, linking customers with content suppliers, facilitating electronic commerce, and enabling automated management of media. (For more information, see <http://www.apa.org/psycinfo/about/citedrefs.html>.)

Reference searching features in PI vary slightly among vendors. For the purpose of comparison, let’s look at the PI platforms from EBSCO and SilverPlatter. Both have prominently displayed tabs for finding records based on citation information; EBSCO’s is labeled “Cited References” and SilverPlatter’s is labeled “Find Citation.” We did a search for the author Rie R.



Mitchell, who co-wrote a 1994 book entitled *Sandplay: Past, Present, and Future* about that psychotherapeutic technique, as well as a number of articles. In its Cited Author search box, EBSCO allowed the use of two initials and retrieved 10 items, all with Ric Mitchell as either first or second author. The SilverPlatter search failed completely when using two initials, retrieving nothing. When using one initial, it retrieved 205 items, most written by other authors named Mitchell.

The two vendors also differ in features they provide for finding cited references of a known item. EBSCO has a tab labeled "Cited References" with text boxes for searching Reference Author, Title, Source, Date, or All reference fields. Unfortunately, there are no browseable indexes as in SilverPlatter, nor are references' fields available in the pull-down menus of the Advanced Search screen. From its results list of cited references, EBSCO does provide a button labeled "Times Cited in this Database," which retrieves 17 citing sources for the Mitchell book.

Each record in SilverPlatter with references citing that item has a button labeled "Find Citing Articles." We retrieved 12 citing items from the record for the Mitchell book. A check of the complete records for these items confirms that all 12 do indeed include references to the book. SilverPlatter also has five reference fields — Reference Author, Reference Publisher, Reference Source, Reference Title, and Reference Year — available from both the index tab and the pull-down menus of the Advanced Search screen. The Reference Author index is browseable by author name in the Reference field and includes both first and secondary authors. This can help a lot when trying to locate variations of an author's name. Likewise, one can browse the References field for publishers, source journals, and keywords from cited article titles. These separate indexes offer highly sophisticated reference searching — something undergraduate students or casual researchers may not need, but that librarians, graduate students, and faculty may greatly appreciate. One unrelated but nevertheless significant disadvantage of the SilverPlatter platform is its heavy use of JavaScript, which can make performance slow and frustrating at times.

ERIC

<http://www.eric.ed.gov>

The Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, is the world's premier database of education literature. ERIC provides a public Web site for searching more than a million citations going back to 1966 and, with contributor permission, users can access more than 110,000 full-text sources at no charge.

ERIC, too, is available through several vendors, including EBSCO, SilverPlatter, CSA Illumina, Dialog, and OCLC FirstSearch. Each platform offers different features to enhance this database. As is the case with PI, ERIC's features for cited and citing reference searching vary by platform. In exploring the various features, it might be useful to compare the two platforms—CSA and OCLC. Neither have tabs for searching cited references; searchers must learn to use the Advanced Search screen available through pull-down menus.

As a searching example, let's use a 2000 article written by David Buckel entitled "Legal Perspective on Ensuring a Safe and Nondiscriminatory School Environment for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered Students." Using only the last name of the author and the year of publication, both CSA and OCLC easily retrieve the record. Of the two, though, only CSA has a tool for locating references that cite this article. Clicking the link labeled "Cited by 5" retrieves those five records. All are journal articles; the citing references feature is not available for ERIC documents in PDF. A check of the full record for these items confirms that each does indeed include a reference to the Buckel article. Some of the citing articles have in turn been cited themselves and have embedded links for easy access to their citing articles.

In addition to CSA's enhanced ability to find citing references in journal articles indexed by the ERIC database, it also has a reference formatting tool called QuikBib. Accessible from the Save, Print, E-mail link at the top of a results list, QuikBib offers 13 choices of bibliographic styles in which to format selected records automatically. Students, researchers, and writers at all levels will surely appreciate this handy feature.

Sociology Abstracts and Social Services Abstracts

<http://www.csa.com/factsheets/socioabs-set-c.php>;

<http://www.csa.com/factsheets/ssa-set-c.php>

Sociology Abstracts (SA) and Social Services Abstracts (SSA) are both available through the CSA Illumina platform. Articles indexed in these databases use the same sociological thesaurus, which is also available in Spanish and French. At 680,000 and 107,000 records respectively, SA and SSA are significantly smaller than PI (2-plus million) and ERIC (1-plus million). About half of the journals indexed in SA are also indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Many records from key journals in sociology added to SA since 2002 include the references cited in the bibliography of the source article. Cited references were added to records in SSA starting in 2004. Like the ERIC database on the CSA platform, records in SA and SSA include a "Cited by x" button that retrieves records of articles in the database that cite the original article. In



a particularly useful feature, the citing references link is available across the whole range of social science databases on CSA Illumina. Therefore, if an item has citing references, a notation will appear: "xx records describe publications within the current Social Sciences subject group that have cited the above item." Each citing record will be identified by the specific

and provides full text for hundreds of journals. The appearance of citation information in CINAHL began around 1994; coverage continues to be expanded, both in the number of journals covered and in a retrospective project to extend dates of coverage. CINAHL now offers a "cited references" link in the toolbar. Typing in whatever information you have about the reference will

It is worth mentioning that the content of SSA differs from SA with its focus on the application of sociological theory in areas such as social work, human services, social welfare, social policy, and community development.

database that indexes the citing article, whether it comes from SA, SSA, or others. (For more information, see http://www.csa.com/help/index.html#Advanced_Search/cited_reference.html.)

Unfortunately, SA and SSA cited references only go back a few years, so the ability to locate citing references has limited value as of yet. As time goes by, or if CSA decides to add references to records retrospectively, this will change.

It is worth mentioning that the content of SSA differs from SA with its focus on the application of sociological theory in areas such as social work, human services, social welfare, social policy, and community development. Although the same journal may be indexed in both databases, the specific articles chosen for inclusion may differ. For example, a search for articles by Richard Caputo, who writes about working poor families, child welfare, employment, and labor market conditions, yields 66 records in SSA but only 44 in SA.

Health Sciences Databases

CINAHL: Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature

<http://www.cinahl.com>

The Glendale Adventist Hospital in California produced the CINAHL index beginning in the 1940s. (To read about its history, go to <http://www.cinahl.com/about/about.htm>.) In 2003, EBSCO acquired the database. CINAHL Plus with Full Text provides indexing for 3,024 journals from the fields of nursing and allied health, with coverage going back to 1937. It also contains searchable cited references for more than 1,160 journals

return records that match the list of references from the 1,160 journals on the database. Searchable fields in the toolbar's Cited References Web page include Cited Author, Cited Title, Cited Source, Cited Year; you can select one or more fields to search.

PubMed Central

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>

PubMed Central (PMC) is the U.S. National Institutes of Health's (NIH) free digital archive of 257 full-text biomedical and life sciences journal titles. Years of coverage vary now, but the NIH intends to digitize older issues of participating journals. For example, coverage for the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS)* starts in 1915 with a 6-month embargo for current issues, while *British Medical Journal (BMJ)* has coverage starting in 1998 but no embargo.

If connecting directly into PMC [<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov>] to search for references cited in the full-text articles, select the Preview/Index field and change the default field to Reference or Reference Author. To search for articles citing author, e.g., Linus Pauling, select the reference author index, type the author's last name and first initial(s), click on the appropriate Boolean operator to send the search to the Search box, and then click either the "Preview" or the "Go" button to initiate the search. The Preview will display the search strategy and a link to its retrieval in the Most Recent queries box. The Go button will display the results directly. For further refinements, combine terms with the Boolean operator AND. To refine a search to words in the reference title, select Reference



as in the following search strategy: "pauling [Reference author] AND common cold [Reference]".

PubMed

<http://www.pubmed.gov>

PubMed is a free service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine. As of July 2006, it has more than 16 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical literature back to the 1950s. MEDLINE was built around the printed Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature, and International Nursing Index. PubMed has more than MEDLINE; it also includes

ISI Citation Indexes via Dialog

Oviatt Library of California State University–Northridge (CSUN) has offered access to ISI databases on Dialog for over 20 years. Initially patrons had to reimburse the library for costs incurred. In 1987, a CSUN-sponsored instructional improvement grant allowed subsidized access to students in a classroom environment via Dialog's teaching-password program. Once the CSUN grant money was spent, the Library incorporated costs for classroom instruction for the highly discounted teaching passwords into its own budget.

PubMed has no search for cited references as such, but you can search for the citations. If the citation is one of the 16 million records indexed in PubMed, the Links page may offer additional information.

PREMEDLINE, Publisher references, and OLDMEDLINE (1950–1965). PubMed is just one database of a very large list of National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) databases. PubMed offers links to many of these NCBI databases, including PMC.

PubMed has no search for cited references as such, but you can search for the citations. If the citation is one of the 16 million records indexed in PubMed, the Links page may offer additional information. For example, the Linus Pauling article on "The significance of the evidence about ascorbic acid and the common cold" (Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1971) has a record in PubMed. The article is also available full text in PMC and clicking on "Links" offers links to the following: Compound via MeSH, Substance via MeSH, Cited Articles, Free in PMC, Cited in PMC. The cited articles refer to the list of references in the article in PubMed Central; the "Cited in PMC" refers to the other article(s) in PMC referencing Pauling's 1971 *PNAS* article. The "Cited in PMC" links are a recent enhancement.

The Links pull-down menus were described in NLM's technical bulletin dated Aug. 29, 2002, at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/ja02/ja02_links.html with special reference to the addition of Cited in Book and Cited in PMC. The Cited articles, the bibliographies in PubMed Central, were described in NLM's Bulletin for July 18, 2005, at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/ja05/ja05_pmc.html.

Eventually, Dialog restricted this program to just library schools, which disrupted affordable access.

In 1997, Dialog began offering two Web-based products, DialogWeb and DialogSelect. The DialogSelect program's costs were affordable. The DialogSelect program offers a Web form, which librarians still need to monitor to stay on top of full-citation display costs. In 2005, Dialog began offering a custom form program in which patrons can conduct their own searches, but are blocked from displaying the costly full record. A base subscription rate was determined using a cumulative review of the many years' use of CSUN's teaching-password program. The custom form service reaches three Thomson ISI citation indexes: SciSearch (1974–1989 and 1990–present), Social SciSearch (1972–present), and the Arts & Humanities Search (1980–present). Their print counterparts are *Science Citation Index*, *Social Sciences Citation Index*, and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*. These three indexes have been searchable on Dialog for many years and normally incurred steep hourly fees as well as expensive full-record display fees. Currently it costs more than \$6 per record to view the full record. The custom form allows our patrons unlimited, unmediated searching. The form is behind our proxy server, so our patrons are required to authenticate.

(Text continued on page 32)



California State University Northridge **Oviatt Library**

Cited References Search using ISI databases on DIALOG

- Read Search Tips at the bottom of this web page first.
- Type in the author's last name, initials and a "?" in the proper format; then click the SEARCH button to retrieve records that will identify the title and year of the articles that match the cited author name you submitted.
- You will be asked for the account and password.
- The Search Results retrieved advise how many times your author or the author's particular publication is cited.
- The retrieved records will identify the title and year of the citing article.
- To identify the full citation and/or to find the citing article(s), select and search appropriate database(s) for your field. You can find the full list of CSUN databases on Database A-Z or About Search.
- If you need further help with a DIALOG database please read the About DIALOG (let bases)

Databases

- Social SciSearch
- SciSearch 1974-1989
- SciSearch 1990-present
- Arts & Humanities Search

Cited Author (The last name is required, you may also add up to three initials) You must end the cited author's name with a question mark. **

Subject (Optional)

Cited Year (Optional)

Search Tips You may also add the year, volume and/or page number as part of your cited author search. However, you must separate the elements by a comma and end the search string with a question mark.

Figure 1. Dialog custom search form

Dialog

Search results: 10 hits

1. [Dismissing women: Revisiting the presumption of legitimacy in the state-sec complex](#) - 2000 - Social SciSearch® - 029000

2. [A minor exception?: The impact of Lawrence v. Texas on LGBT youth](#) - 2005 - Social SciSearch® - 034900

3. [Strategies counter schooling](#) - 2005 - Social SciSearch® - 034900

4. [Gay youth and gay adults: Defining the generation gap](#) - 2002 - Social SciSearch® - 033000

5. [Sisters, fathers, husbands, and Divkes: Gender, sexual orientation, and a new politics of education?](#) - 2005 - Social SciSearch® - 032000

6. [Critical consciousness, democratic concepts, and the new path to schools](#) - 2000 - Social SciSearch® - 028000

7. [Standing for just and right decisions: The long, slow path to school safety](#) - 2000 - Social SciSearch® - 027000

8. ["Well, we haven't solved anything but we've..." and the practical: Discourse reveals when these are leaders and schools](#) - 2000 - Social SciSearch® - 030000

9. [Educational equity for gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgendered, and gender-questioning students: The demands of democracy and civil justice for America's schools](#) - 2000 - Social SciSearch® - 029000

10. [Sexual orientation and gender identity in America's urban schools: Introduction](#) - 2000 - Social SciSearch® - 028000

Figure 2. Dialog custom search displays

Dialog

Standing for just and right decisions: The long, slow path to school safety. 2000

© 2000 Journal for Gender Studies. All rights reserved. (http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1463750031000163750)

Dialog

Processing women: Revisiting the presumption of legitimacy in the state-sec complex etc.

Subjects

- LAWRENCE V. TEXAS
- FAMILY LAW
- ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
- DISCRIMINATION IN LAW
- LEGAL ABORTION
- PATRIARCHY
- CHILDREN
- MARRIAGE
- RIGHTS
- CHILDREN

© 2000 Journal for Gender Studies. All rights reserved. (http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1463750031000163750)

Figure 3a. A custom full display

Figure 3b. Another custom full display

California State University Northridge **Oviatt Library**

MetaSearch

Identify database: Categories: 2 Categories: Educational Psychology

Database Name: Type: Actions

- PsycINFO (EBSCO) Index
- Education Index (Wilson) Index
- ERIC (CSA) Index
- Academic Search Elite (EBSCO) Full Text Index

Figure 4. Title phrase search in MetaSearch federated search engine

California State University Northridge **Oviatt Library**

MetaSearch Results

Combined results for: 1 titles (Standing for ... (4 hits))

No.	Rank	Author	Title	Year	Database	Actions
1		LeCompte, Margaret D.	Standing for just and right decisions: The long, slow path to school safety	2000	Education Index (Wilson) Academic Search Elite (EBSCO)	Find Text
2		LeCompte, Margaret D.	Standing for just and right decisions: The long, slow path to school safety	2000	ERIC (CSA)	Find Text
3		LeCompte, Margaret D.	STANDING FOR JUST AND RIGHT DECISIONS.	2000	Academic Search Elite (EBSCO)	Find Text
4		LeCompte, Margaret D.	Standing for just and right decisions: The long, slow path to school safety	2000	Academic Search Elite (EBSCO)	Find Text

Figure 5. MetaSearch results display articles indexed in several databases

California State University Northridge **Oviatt Library**

Title: Standing for just and right decisions: The long, slow path to school safety

Source: Education and urban society [0013-1245] LeCompte yr:2000 vol:32 iss:3 pg:41

FindText Services for this record

Full Text

Full text available via Sage Publications

Year: 2000 Volume: 32 Issue: 3 Start Page: 413 GO

Holding information

We have this title. Check availability in CSU Northridge Catalog GO

Help

Figure 6. SFX FindText menu helps patron retrieve the article



(Text continued from page 30)

The screen shots on page 31 give examples of search results using the new CSUN program. Figure 1 shows the Dialog custom search form. Figure 2 shows the retrieved records of items which cite a 2000 article by Davis Buckel, referred to in the ERIC database description. These brief displays are free because

A host of citation tracking resources are now available, all of which can contribute to a thorough search for citing references.

only the title of the article, the year published, and subject indexing (when available) are shown. Figures 3a and 3b show full records (also free) of two items from the brief displays.

We advise CSUN Library patrons to partner with our federated search engine when they want the full text of citing articles by metasearching a title phrase in several relevant databases simultaneously. This process is illustrated in figures 4 and 5. Figure 4 shows such a search in the Educational Psychology-category and Figure 5 shows the results. Our patrons can often use the SFX FindText button to easily retrieve the entire citing article and verify the original record in its bibliography. Figure 6 shows the link to full text on the SFX menu.

Conclusion

A host of citation tracking resources are now available, all of which can contribute to a thorough search for citing references. There are those freely available on the Internet (Google Scholar, Google Book Search, Windows Live Academic, PMC, CiteSeer); full-text subscription databases (Science Direct, JSTOR); and a host of subject-specific subscription databases such as PI and CINAHL. All subject-specific databases and Web sites, free or subscription, are important complements to ISI's citation indexes. One university's venture into offering cost effective, but limited, access to the ISI databases has succeeded in curbing expenses, while still offering the ability to search for cited references. An exhaustive search for cited references requires searching more than one appropriate resource. ♦

Suggested Reading About

Bakkalbasi, N., Bauer, K., Glover, J., Wang, L., "Three options for citation tracking: Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science," *Biomedical Digital Libraries*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2006, pp. 7+.

This rigorous study of literature in the fields of oncology and condensed matter physics analyzes the citing references of a set of articles. Among the three tools used — Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar — the article found no clear winner. Not surprisingly, the authors found that Web of Science does better with older materials. Google does better with new material, but also finds unique citations and a wider variety of publication types as well as some journals not indexed elsewhere. The bottom line is the best tool for citation tracking may depend on the subject and publication date of a given article.

Belew, R., "Scientific impact quantity and quality: Analysis of two sources of bibliographic data," 2005. <http://arxiv.org/PS/cache/cs/pdf/0504/0504036.pdf> [accessed 6.30.2006].

Authors are now self-archiving their e-print papers in open access archives, and this is one of those papers. Belew conducted a bibliometric study comparing data-citation counts provided by ISI indexes and Google Scholar for a large sample of publications and found surprisingly good agreement and small overlap. He argues for the importance of using these measurements, as open access increases its impact on electronic publishing in the sciences.

Cameron, B., "Trends in the usage of ISI bibliometric data: Uses, abuses, and implications," *portal: Libraries & the Academy*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2005, pp. 105–125. Retrieved Friday, June 30, 2006, from the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts database.

While several items in this bibliography discuss the limitations of CRS tools, this lengthy article presents a serious indictment of using ISI products for making important funding, tenure, and promotion decisions. This article is a real eye-opener, uncovering a rather unattractive side of academia and scholarly publishing. It includes a good history of citation indexing, starting with Eugene Garfield's association-of-ideas index vision, which led to the Science Citation Index.

Corby, K., "Method or madness? Educational research and citation prestige," *portal: Libraries and the Academy*, vol. 1, no. 3, 2001, pp. 279–288. Retrieved June 30, 2006, from the ERIC database.

This study outlines the hazards of citation analysis for faculty evaluation, particularly in the discipline of education. In addition to the inherent limitations of the ISI citation indexes, which can be significant, they are also weak in their coverage of education journals. Corby discusses legitimate uses of these



Citation Searching

indexes for research purposes, but presents a persuasive argument for caution in using them to decide the professional fate of tenure-seeking faculty members.

Hitchcock, S., Bergmark, D., Brody, T., Gutteridge, C., "Open citation linking: The way forward," *D-Lib Magazine*, vol. 8, no. 10, 2002 [<http://opcit.eprints.org>]. Retrieved Friday, June 30, 2006, from the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts database.

This discusses the Open Citation Project, a collaboration from 1999–2002 between Southampton University, Cornell University, and arXiv.org. An outgrowth of the open access movement to facilitate scientific communication, it added links to references contained in Web-based scholarly papers. By creating a database of such links, Hitchcock and colleagues tried to show that Web papers can have a measurable impact by determining the number of times the papers have been cited.

Jacsó, P., "Savvy searching: Citation searching," *Online Information Review*, vol. 28, no. 6, 2004, pp. 454–460. Retrieved June 30, 2006, from ABI/INFORM Global database.

This column explores the fine points of CRS features available through several database publishers, aggregators, and facilitators. Much depends on technical questions, such as whether cited references are added to a database via manual or algorithmic extraction; whether entries are word, phrase, or both; and what fields they are extracted from. If a database does not offer separate cited reference indexes, then only rudimentary citation searching is possible. Jacsó's clear writing and screen shots of search examples help the reader to navigate this rather dry material.

Jacsó, P., "Savvy searching: Options for presenting search results: Part 2: options for citation searching," *Online Information Review*, vol. 29, no. 4, 2005, pp. 412–418. Retrieved June 30, 2006, from ABI/INFORM Global database.

Along with the growing sophistication of CRS tools comes a growing demand to sort by citedness scores as a way to determine a work's relative impact. This column examines the ability of various databases to rank results by the number of times an item is cited. CSA, Scopus, HighWire Press, and ISI all do a decent job of displaying citedness data; Google Scholar does as well, but unfortunately offers no other sort option.

Nisonger, T., "Citation autobiography: An investigation of ISI database coverage in determining author citedness," *College & Research Libraries*, vol. 65, no. 2, 2004, pp. 152–163. Retrieved Friday, June 30, 2006, from the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts database.

This discusses the incompleteness of ISI citation indexes and the need to use additional tools for comprehensive citing

reference searching. Using himself as a case study, Nisonger found that ISI captured less than a third of the total citations of his published writings in LIS, missing entire categories of documents, including those on the Web and international journals. The bottom line is that librarians and researchers can no longer rely solely on ISI.

Notess, G., "Scholarly Web-Searching: Google Scholar and Scirus," *ONLINE*, vol. 29, no. 4, 2005, pp. 39–41. Retrieved Friday, June 30, 2006, from the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts database.

Notess looks at two Web-based tools — Google Scholar and Elsevier's Scirus — including their coverage and features for citing references. Despite the deficiencies of Google Scholar, he promotes it as a starting point for researchers who have access to full-text resources through a university library as a way of finding free copies of articles on the Web.

Perdue, B., Piotrowski, C., "Cited author searching: implications for instruction in forensic psychology," *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, vol. 31, no. 3, 2004, pp. 220+. Retrieved June 30, 2006, from InfoTrac OneFile.

This addresses CRS for court-related topics and advocates its teaching to law students. Attorneys must often challenge the credibility of expert witnesses during pretrial or cross-examination. Astute investigators will look for writings that critique or limit the accuracy of the expert's position, as well as review the expert's own writing for contradictory opinions.

Reed, J., Baxter, P., "Citation searching," *Library Use: Handbook For Psychology* (3rd ed.), 2003, pp. 97–102. American Psychological Association.

This is a valuable book for psychology librarians as well as graduate students. The Citation Searching chapter promotes CRS as an alternative to subject searching and as a research method not to be overlooked. Includes instructions for using the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Roth, D., "The emergence of competitors to Science Citation Index and Web of Science," *Current Science*, vol. 89, no. 9, 2005, pp. 1531–1536. Retrieved Friday, June 30, 2006 from the ArticleFirst database.

Roth reviews the CRS features of 17 databases, mostly in the physical sciences, along with two patent databases and three Web tools: CiteSeer, Google Scholar, and Amazon.com. Since the article was published, Roth has revisited these databases and updated his reviews at <http://onlinedatabases.blogspot.com/2006/07/databases-for-citation-searching-july.html>.

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