CITATION ANALYSIS

Prof. Tom Kwanya

Definitions

- Citation analysis is a way of measuring the relative importance or impact of an author, an article or a publication by counting the number of times that author, article, or publication has been cited by other works.

- Citation analysis may be conducted to establish the impact that a particular work has had; learn more about a field or a topic; and to determine what impact a particular author has had.

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knowledge management   information science   communication   public relations   web publishing

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Intelligent libraries and apomediators: Distinguishing between Library 3.0 and Library 2.0 T Kwanya, C Stilwell, PG Underwood Journal of Librarianship and Information Science 45 (3), 187-197	98	2013
Library 3.0: intelligent libraries and apomediation T Kwanya, C Stilwell, P Underwood Elsevier	81	2014
Library 2.0 versus other library service models: A critical analysis T Kwanya, C Stilwell, PG Underwood Journal of Librarianship and Information Science 44 (3), 145-162	54	2012
The application of Web 2.0 tools by libraries in Kenya: a reality check T Kwanya, C Stilwell, P Underwood SCECSAL XXth Conference. Nairobi, Kenya: June	51	2012
Publishing and perishing? Publishing patterns of information science academics in Kenya T Kwanya Information Development 36 (1), 5-15	43	2020
Responsible AI in Africa: challenges and opportunities DO Eke, K Wakunuma, S Akintoye Springer Nature	36	2023
The emerging roles of academic librarians in Kenya: apomediaries or infomediaries? J Nakitare, E Sawe, J Nyambala, T Kwanya Library Management 41 (6/7), 339-353	31	2020

Cited by

VIEW ALL

	All	Since 2019
Citations	1438	1121
h-index	21	18
i10-index	46	39
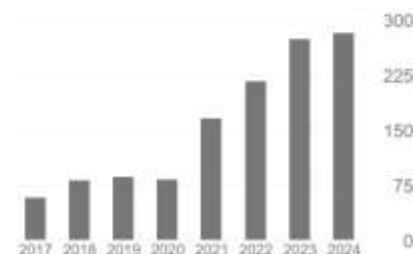
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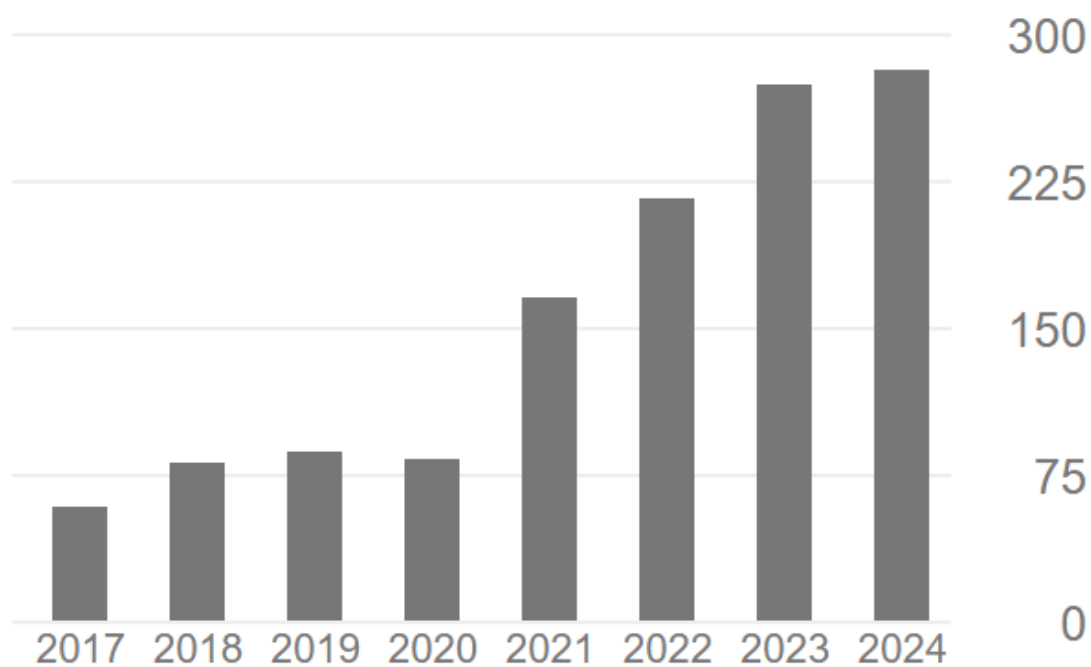
Citation Metrics

- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Number of citations per author (co-authored)
- Number of citations per author per year
- Number of authors per paper
- Average number of authors per paper (sum of the author counts across all papers, divided by the total number of papers)

H-Index

- Author-level metric which measures both productivity and citation impact of scientific publications of a scholar.

- It is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received.

- The h-index is the maximum value of h such that the given author/journal has published h papers that have each been cited at least h times.

Individual H-Index

- Divides the standard h-index by the average number of authors in the articles that contribute to the h-index, in order to reduce the effects of co-authorship.

- It provides a framework for apportioning the popularity of co-authored works to individual contributing authors.

- Normalises influence of co-authored works.

i10-Index

- Created by Google Scholar
- i10-Index = the number of publications of a scholar which have at least 10 citations.
- It is a way of assessing the impact of a scholar's work based on the number of citations their most popular works have attracted.
- It is only used by Google Scholar.

Author Influence - ResearchGate

Journal Impact Factor

- A measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year.

- It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited.

- Often, journal impact is pegged on the number of citations attracted in the first two years after publication.

Journal Impact Factor

Top publications

Top cited publications over the last five years   Learn more

	Publication	h5-index	h5-median
1.	Nature	488	745
2.	IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition	440	689
3.	The New England Journal of Medicine	434	897
4.	Science	409	633
5.	Nature Communications	375	492
6.	The Lancet	368	678
7.	Neural Information Processing Systems	337	614
8.	Advanced Materials	327	420
9.	Cell	320	482
10.	International Conference on Learning Representations	304	584

Journal h5-index

- The h5-index for a journal is the largest number **h** such that **h** articles in the journal have been cited at least **h** times each.

- To calculate the h5-index of a journal, you would typically consider the h-index of the articles published in that journal.

- The specific h5-index of a journal or conference can vary and may change over time as new articles are published and cited.

Journal h5-median

- This is a metric used in academic and scientific research to evaluate the impact of scholarly journals, much like the h5-index.

- While the h5-index emphasizes the most highly cited articles, the h5-median considers the middle point in the distribution of citations.

- Journals with a high h5-median value are more likely to have a consistent impact across their articles, as opposed to a few highly cited ones skewing the results.

Age-Weighted Citation Rate

- The AWCR measures the number of citations to an entire body of work, adjusted for the age of each individual paper.

- It is calculated by dividing the number of citations to a given paper by the age of that paper.

- It helps to normalise the influence of the age of publication of papers on their citation.

Immediacy Index

- This is the average number of times an article is cited in the year of its publication.

- The Immediacy Index is calculated by dividing the number of citations to articles published in a given year by the number of articles published in that year.

- Immediacy index gives an indication of the uptake of latest research.

Group Work Questions

- Group 1:
  - What are the primary advantages of using the h5-index as a metric for evaluating the impact of scholarly journals?
  - Are there any limitations or demerits associated with relying solely on the h5-index? If so, what are they?

Group Work Questions

- Group 2:

  - How does the h5-median differ from the h5-index in terms of what it measures in academic publications?

  - What are the strengths and weaknesses of the h5-median as a metric for assessing the impact of journals?

Group Work Questions

- Group 3:
  - In what situations would it be beneficial to consider both the h5-index and the h5-median when evaluating the influence of a journal?
  - How might combining these two metrics provide a more comprehensive view of the impact of a journal?

Group Work Questions

- Group 4:

  - What are the contextual factors that researchers and scholars should consider when using the h5-index and h5-median to assess journals in specific fields or disciplines?

  - How might the choice between these metrics depend on the goals and objectives of the assessment?