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Do we need a book citation index for research evaluation?

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Abstract

Given the importance of books and book chapters as vehicles of knowledge in social sciences and humanities (SSH) disciplines, it has previously been thought that the application of citation metrics to the evaluation of these disciplines should also include, in addition to journal articles, citations from books and book chapters. The main argument supporting this claim is the belief that top cited authors in journal articles and in monographs form two distinct populations. In this article, we compare the rankings of the most cited authors in three SSH disciplines (sociology, philosophy, and history), obtained by counting citations in the journal articles covered in the Web of Science, and a large sample of books and book chapters covered in the book citation index. Contrary to what is often suggested, we show that adding book and book chapter citations to journal citations does not produce significantly different rankings than those obtained solely on the basis of citations in journal articles.

Key words: book citation index; SSH disciplines; bibliomterics; citations; rankings.

Introduction

Over the last 25 years, bibliometric indicators and citation metrics based on journal publications have become of routine use in research evaluation exercises in many STEM disciplines, at the level of individuals as well as that of institutions. More recently, these quantitative evaluation methods have also become used in evaluations of the social sciences and humanities (SSH) (Gimenez-Toledo et al. 2016; Huang and Chang 2008; Hammarfelt and Haddow 2018), despite important differences in the citation practices of these disciplines. For example, it is well known that, contrary to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines, SSH disciplines still use the book and book chapter formats as important vehicles for the diffusion of knowledge (Larivière et al. 2006; Nederhof 2006; Engels, Ossenblok and Spruyt 2012; Sivertsen and Larsen 2012; Engels et al. 2018). Moreover, SSH disciplines tend to cite books more often than is the case in STEM (Glänzel and Schoepflin 1999; Hicks 1999; Hicks 2004: 480–484; Larivière et al. 2006). Finally, publication patterns in SSH not only differ from one discipline to another but also from country to another depending on national and cultural traditions (Kulczycki et al. 2018).

Given the importance of books and book chapters in SSH disciplines, it has thus often been thought that a simple solution to make bibliometric evaluations more valid for the SSH would consist in adding citations coming from books to existing citation databases like the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus. For about 20 years, the only empirical data that could be used to justify this intuition was a paper by Cronin, Snyder and Atkins (hereafter referred to as CSA) (1997) claiming that top cited authors in sociology articles and in monographs formed two distinct populations. Based on a small sample of 90 sociological monographs, their results implied that existing journal databases such as the WoS should also incorporate monographs in order to provide a more comprehensive portrait of the most influential authors (as measured by citations) in a given discipline or research field. Following CSA's paper, Hicks analyzed the coverage of the social sciences literature in the Social Science Citation Index, and noted that 'indicators constructed from journal references alone will differ from indicators that include book references as well' (Hicks 1999: 201). This conclusion takes for granted the general validity of the idea that the absence of book citations does skew the measure of visibility of SSH authors based solely on journal citations. Eugene Garfield also proposed the creation of a book citation index (BKCI) for social scientists, insisting that 'the failure to include monographs as sources in the ISI citation indexes may be a drawback in drawing conclusions about the impact of certain work' (Garfield 1996). However, a more recent

analysis based on a comparison between Google Books and WoS citations tended to contradict the belief about the importance of including books as a citation source to better reflect citation patterns in SSH. Hence, Kousha and Thelwall concluded their analysis of citations to books by noting that 'Google Books citations do not measure a substantially different kind of impact from ISI citation impact' (Kousha and Thelwall 2009: 1549; see also Kousha, Thelwall and Rezai 2011).

Now, since these papers were published, a new database, the BKCI has been created by Thomson Reuters in 2011 (Adams and Testa 2011). It thus provides a new tool to reevaluate on a much larger scale the results obtained by CSA in 1997. The BKCI contains several relevant informations on books as well as book chapters (author names, titles, publication years, publishers, references, etc.) in different fields of the natural sciences, engineering, social sciences, arts, and humanities (Leydesdorff and Felt 2012). Researchers have started to analyze the structure of the BKCI and explore some of its possible uses, biases, and shortcomings (Gorraiz, Purnell and Glanzel 2013; Torres-Salinas et al. 2013; Glänzel, Thijs and Chi 2016). The spectrum of book publishers being an important measure of representativeness and coverage, Torres-Salinas et al. (2014) found that only 33 scientific publishers represented 90% of the books covered in the BKCI. The first three—Palgrave, Springer, and Routledge—accounted for more than half of the database. Also, two countries, the USA and England, represented 75% of the books origin and 96% of the books indexed were published in English. These numbers illustrate very well the extent of the BKCI's strong bias towards Anglo-Saxon publications. However, despite these biases, the BKCI does cover much more books than the sample used by CSA. It also allows the extension of their study to more than one discipline. A second reason for repeating CSA's analysis at a larger scale is that the conclusion of their study is still used to justify the creation of a BKCI for research evaluation. For instance, in 2017, Bar-Ilan repeated CSA's conclusion to the effect that: 'in sociology there are two distinct populations of highly cited authors, one based on journal citations and the other on book citations' (Bar-Ilan 2017: 2291).

The problem is that, as we already said, this result was based on a small sample of books in one discipline and can hardly be taken as a generally valid conclusion. Moreover, it does not really fit with what seems to be the basic dynamics of research in SSH disciplines. First, it has been argued that 'it would be very surprising that a person who is little cited in journals would become widely cited in books in the same discipline, especially since books now tend to contain revised versions of already published papers' (Gingras 2016: 66). Also, the number of articles published each year in a given field of the SSH being much larger than the number of books and edited books, the total number of citations made in journal articles will always be much larger than the total references made in books or edited books. Consequently, adding book and book chapter citations to article citations, to get a better measure of total citations, would only add a small number of citations that could not radically modify the trend obtained from jounal citations alone. Finally, evaluation based on citations is a form of sampling and if the sample is well constructed, just making it larger will not change the results, which are always relative and normalized numbers (Gingras 2016: 67).

Thus, one should expect that adding citations from books and edited books to the citations made in articles will not significantly modify the ranking order of the most frequenty cited authors in journal articles. If this hypothesis is confirmed, then—and contrary to what is often suggested—article databases do constitute a sufficient proxy to construct bibliometric indicators based on citations. The addition of book citations, which is a costly process, does not really affect the outcome and is thus superfluous. Of course, a book is a different object than a journal or a journal article, but there is no reason to think that a citation coming *from* a book or from a book chapter is of a different *kind* than a citation coming *from* a journal article. In all cases, its function is to give scientific credit to an author (Cronin 1984). Finally, it is important to recall the distinction between coverage and citations. Even if books are not *covered* in a journal database, they are much *cited* in SSH journal articles. An author's visibility is thus measured through his or her cited books or book chapters, even for those authors who do not write articles (Larivière et al. 2006). Again, there is no a priori reason to believe that books would cite books or articles that would *not* also get cited in articles. So, considering only citations contained in articles does not imply that the impact of books is ignored.

For all these reasons, the conclusion that book citations are needed for research evaluation seems dubious, and older results obtained on the basis of a small sample of books should be revised in light of the new BKCI. To test our hypothesis, we compare the rankings of the most cited authors in three disciplines (sociology, philosophy, and history), obtained by counting citations in the journal articles covered in the WoS, and in the books and book chapters covered in the BKCI. Chosing disciplines from the social sciences (sociology) as well as humanities (philosophy and history) will make it possible to observe if differences in rankings are more important among humanities fields as suggested by Hellqvist (2009).

Finally, it has often been suggested that Google Scholar could be used as an alternative source of citation data to the WoS and Scopus databases, especially in the SSH where it provides a broader coverage (Harzing 2013; Harzing and Alakangas 2016). However, Google Scholar could not be used for the type of analysis conducted in this article, since the structure of the database is not accessible and contains no disciplinary classification of the citing books or journal articles. Moreover, there is no systematic method to distinguish between books and edited books. Also, it would be difficult to know if a given citation to an author comes from a book, a book chapter, or a journal article. In short, in contrast to the WoS and BKCI databases, the absence of suitable and easily accessible metadata makes it impossible to use Google Scholar as a database to test our hypothesis.

Methods

We first considered all the papers categorized as research articles, review articles, and research notes published in the fields of philosophy, sociology, and history, indexed in the WoS between 2005 and 2010 inclusively. Then, for the same disciplines and time window, we considered all the books and book chapters indexed in the BKCI. To assign a discipline to each of these types of publications, we used the WoS categories field applied to journals, books, and edited books of the *Web of Science* core collection. The total number of analyzed items for each type of publication and in each discipline are presented in Table 1.

Although we used the top-50 most frequently cited authors as a basis of comparison, all authors in the top-125 of each type of publication (articles, books, and book chapters) were manually disambiguated. This step proved particularly important for authors with common family names such as BUTLER-J (Jon and Judith), DAVIDSON-D, LEWIS-D, SCHLESINGER-A (Arthur Sr. and

Table 1. Number of analyzed articles (WoS), books and book chapters (BKCI) between 2005 and 2010

Discipline *N* items	Philosophy	Sociology	History
Articles (WoS)	20,991	22,254	27,779
Books (BKCI)	510	481	1,493
Book Chapters (BKCI)	4,307	5,086	6,458

Jr., both historians), SCOTT-J (James and Joan), SMITH-A (Adam and Anthony), TAYLOR-A, WILLIAMS-R, etc. The disambiguation method was based on the use of the cited document title associated to the cited author in order to distinguish between different authors with the same name. For instance, a citation to BUTLER-J was attributed to Jon or Judith Butler depending on the associated cited document title.

When counting the total number of citations made to a given author in our samples of books or book chapters, we also had to correct the bias introduced by the presence of scientific and intellectual biographies, as well as introductory books devoted to the work of a single author. For instance, a whole book or edited volume dedicated to the work of an author, such as for example Sigmund Freud or W.E.B. Dubois, would disproportionately increase his or her number of citations and artificially raise his ranking because of the great number of references that would naturally be made to his works in a scientific biography. In order to avoid this distortion, instead of using authors cited publications as our reference counting unit, we only counted authors presence in the bibliography. In other words, even if an author was cited multiple times for different publications in the same book, he would be awarded only one citation. For consistency purposes, the same methodology was applied when counting citations in book chapters and articles. In order to test whether counting all citations received by an author or only its presence could affect the rankings, we performed a Spearman's rank-order, for the case of philosophy articles, on the rankings obtained with each counting method. The two rankings were indeed very similar and the correlation obtained highly positive (Spearman's coefficient = 0.85).

After having established the top-50 most cited authors in each discipline and for each type of publication, a Spearman's rank coefficient correlation was used to compare the rankings of authors in (1) articles and books and (2) in articles and book chapters. A Spearman's coefficient (ρ) equal to 1.0 indicates a perfect monotonic relation between the two meausres of ranking. Usually, when ρ varies between 0.9 and 1.0, the correlation is considered very highly positive. For values of ρ varying between 0.7 and 0.9, the correlation is considered highly positive. For values of ρ varying between 0.5 and 0.7, the correlation is considered moderately positive (Hinkle, Wiersma and Jurs 2003). The Spearman coefficient in itself, however, dos not constitute a sufficient indicator of the correspondance of rankings between two types of publications. One has also to draw the monotonic curve to make sure that the two rankings are situated in the same range of values. For instance, ranking positions from 1 to 50 in sociology books might correspond to ranking positions from 100 to 150 in journal articles. Such a result would yield a Spearman coefficient of 1.0 but it would also mean that the most frequently cited authors in sociology books and articles form two completely distinct populations.

We applied a Spearman's rank correlation to three different scenarios. First, rankings based on book citations were compared with rankings based on article citations in the disciplines of philosophy, sociology, and history. This scenario reproduced CSA's experiment with a larger sample of books and with a comparison of the top-50 most cited authors instead of the top-25. The second scenario repeated the first one, but this time comparing rankings based on book chapter citations and article citations. The third scenario compared rankings based on article citations to rankings based on the sum of citations received in articles, books and book chapters (i.e. the sum of citations received in all three categories of publications). The third scenario allowed us to measure the extent to which adding citations received in books and book chapters to the count of citations received in articles would modify the ranking of the top cited authors solely based on journal articles citations. If the ranking remained essentially unchanged, one could conclude that article citations count provides a sufficient proxy to determine the population of most cited authors in a given field or discipline. If the ranking varied substantially, one should then conclude that it is indeed necessary to take book and book chapter citations into acount.

Before performing citation counts and correlations, we first characterized our sample of books and book chapters in the BKCI. In all three disciplines, more than 80% of the analyzed books are associated with only six publishers from the USA and the UK (Tables 2–4). This confirms the very skewed distribution of books amongst academic or commercial publishers, as well as the strong Anglo-Saxon bias already noted by the previous studies which described the structure of the BKCI.

Results and discussion

The case of philosophy

The comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in philosophy books and articles yields a Spearmans' coefficient of 0.739 (Figure 1a). This value corresponds to a highly positive correlation. The ranking of the top-50 most cited authors in both categories is provided in Appendix Table A. Figure 2a shows that the top-50 most cited authors in books can be found in the articles top-100 most cited authors, while the top-25 most cited authors in books can be found in the articles top-43.

The comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in philosophy books chapters and philosophy articles yields a Spearman's coefficient of 0.762 (Figure 1b), which also corresponds to a highly positive correlation. Figure 2b shows that, except for one author, the top-50 most cited authors in book chapters can be found in the articles top-100 most cited authors, while the top-25 most cited authors in book chapters can be found in the articles top-55.

In order to test the robustness of these results, and despite the fact that the range of absolute numbers of citations differ in journals, books, and book chapters (see Appendix Tables A, B1, and C), Pearson's correlation coefficients were also calculated for the distributions of the absolute number of citations received by the top-50 most frequently cited authors in philosophy. For philosophy books vs articles, the Pearson's correlation coefficient (PCC) is 0.731, and for book chapters vs articles, it gives 0.707. As could be expected, these results are very similar to those obtained with the Spearman's rank correlation test.

The rankings comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in philosophy articles and the top-50 most cited authors in the aggregated categories of articles, books, and book chapters yields a Spearman's coefficient of 0.957, which corresponds to a very highly

Table 2. Main academic publishers in the philosophy books sample

Academic publisher	*N* of books in the sample	% of books in the sample
Cambridge University Press	112	21.96
Palgrave	102	20.00
Routledge	66	12.94
Walter De Gruyter & Co.	63	12.35
Springer	50	9.80
Princeton University Press	39	7.65
Other (22 publishers)	78	15.29
Total	510	100.00

Table 3. Main academic publishers in the sociology books sample

Academic publisher	*N* of books in the sample	% of books in the sample
Palgrave	156	32.43
Routledge	119	24.74
Princeton University Press	47	9.77
University of California Press	41	8.52
Cambridge University Press	26	5.41
Springer	13	2.70
Other (33 publishers)	79	16.42
Total	481	100.00

Table 4. Main academic publishers in the history books sample

Academic publisher	*N* of books in the sample	% of books in the sample
Palgrave	345	23.11
Cambridge University Press	242	16.21
Routledge	175	11.72
University of North Carolina Press	148	9.91
Princeton University Press	105	7.03
University of California Press	97	6.50
E. J. Brill	51	3.42
University Press of Kentucky	45	3.01
Other (49 publishers)	576	19.09
Total	1493	100.00

positive correlation. Figure 1c shows that the top-50 most cited authors in the articles category can be found in the three aggregated categories top-55, while the top-25 of articles can be found in the three aggregated categories top-30. These results clearly indicate that, contrary to what is often suggested, articles are a sufficient proxy to identify the most frequently cited authors in the discipline of philosophy.

The case of sociology

The comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in sociology books and articles yields a Spearmans' coefficient of 0.578 (and a PCC of 0.823). The Spearmans' coefficient value corresponds to a moderately positive correlation (and a highly positive one for the PCC). The ranking of the top-50 most cited authors in both categories is shown in Appendix Table B1. Figure 2a indicates that the top-50 most cited authors in books are present in the articles top-125 most cited authors, while the top-25 can be found in the articles top-60. These results sharply contrast with CSA's study which found

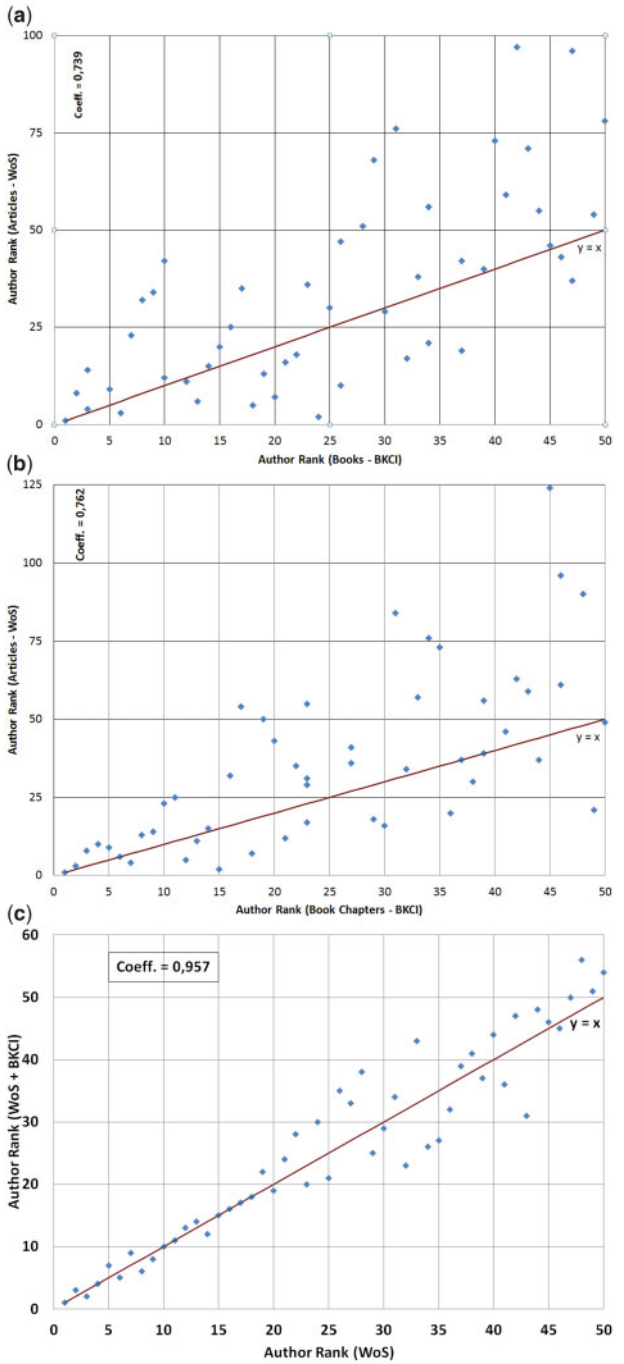

Figure 1. (a) Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in philosophy books vs articles (2005–2010). (b) Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in philosophy book chapters vs articles (2005–2010). (c) Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in philosophy articles vs articles + books + book chapters (2005–2010).

that the 'bottom five authors on the monographic rankings did not feature among the top 532 authors in the SSCI sample' (Cronin, Snyder and Atkins 1997: 267).

The comparison of citation practices between sociology books and articles are further explored by comparing the top-50 most cited documents in these two categories (Appendix Table B2). The first striking observation is the near absence of journal articles in the top-

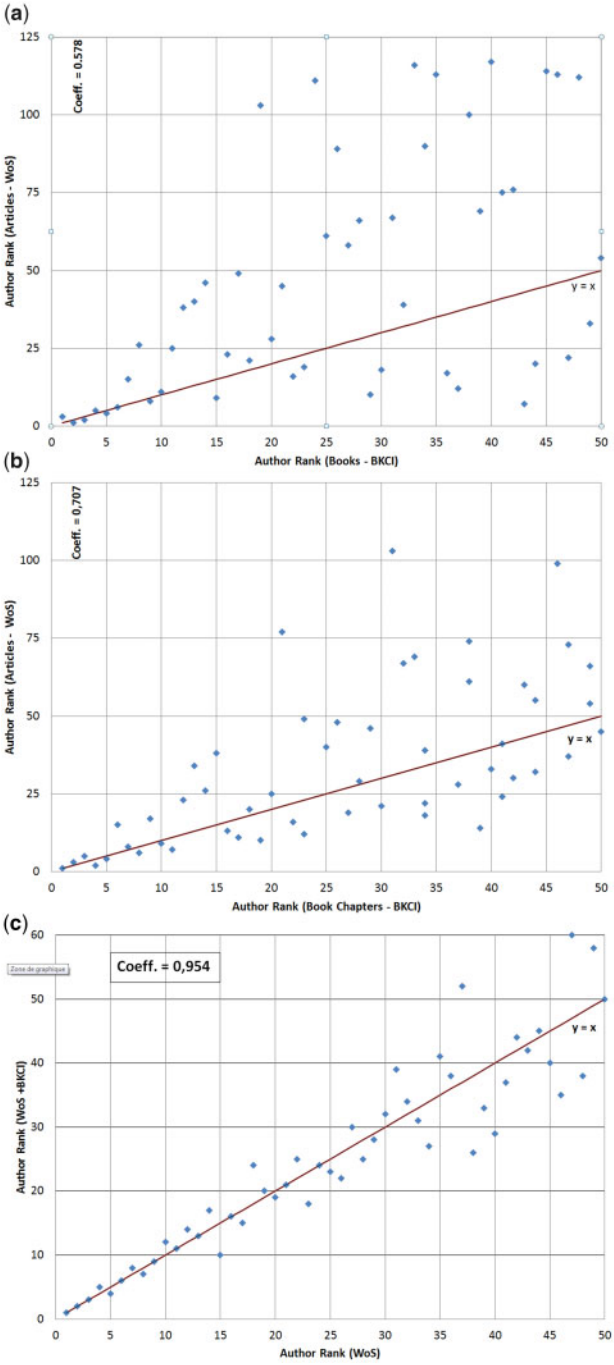

Figure 2. (a) Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in sociology books vs articles (2005–2010). (b) Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in sociology book chapters vs articles (2005-2010). (c) Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in sociology articles vs articles + books + book chapters (2005–2010).

50 most cited documents from the books category. It actually comprises only one journal article, Mark Granovetter's seminal paper 'The Strenght of Weak Ties' (Granovetter 1973). Granovetter's paper appears in the 50th position of the books category ranking, while ranked 14th in the top-50 most cited publications of the articles category. In addition to Granovetter's paper, seven other journal articles are present in the top-50 most cited publications in the articles category, which indicates that articles tend to be cited more frequently in articles than in books, probably in relation to their timeliness mentioned above. That being said, in both articles and books, books remain the type of publication that attracts the most citations, a result consistent with previous research. The other difference between the most cited publications in sociology articles and books is the absence of textbooks in the latter category, while the article category comprises Strauss and Corbin's textbook on the basics of qualitative research (Strauss and Corbin 1990), ranked in the 15th position, and Long and Freese's textbook on the use of the statistical software Stata (Long and Freese 1996), ranked in the 20th position. These results are consistent with Clemens et al. observation (1995: 459) that sociological books are more likely to use qualitative data, while journal articles use more frequently quantitative data.

The comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in sociology book chapters and sociology articles yields a Spearmans' coefficient of 0.702 (and a PCC of 0.907). The Spearmans' coefficient value corresponds to a highly positive correlation (Figure 2b). This result also suggests that sociology book chapters look more like journal articles than books in terms of citation patterns.

The rankings comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in sociology articles and the top-50 most cited authors in the aggregated categories of articles, books, and book chapters yields a Spearman's coefficient of 0.966, which again indicates a very highy positive correlation. Figure 2c shows that the top-50 most cited authors in articles can be found in the three aggregated categories top-60 most cited authors, while the top-25 most cited authors in articles can be found in the three aggregated categories top-26. As in the case of philosophy, this confirms that scholarly articles are a sufficient proxy to identify the most fequently cited authors in the discipline of sociology.

The case of history

The case of history diplays one of the major limitations of the BKCI: its very strong bias toward Anglo-Saxon monographs (Gimenez-Toledo, Manana-Rodríguez and Sivertsen 2017). It has already been shown that the WoS, as well as the Scopus database, are biased toward US and UK publications, especially in the SSH (Archambault et al. 2006; Mongeon and Paul-Hus 2016). This bias is even more accentuated in our sample of history books extracted from the BKCI, where six academic publishers, three from the UK (Palgrave, Routledge, and Cambridge University Press) and three from the USA (University of North Carolina Press, Princeton University Press, and University of California Press), account for 75% of the books covered (Table 4). While this situation is similar in philosophy and sociology, the induced bias has a lesser impact in these two disciplines, whose objects of investigation are much less local than those of history. For instance, concepts such as logic, knowledge, justice or ethics in philosophy, or objects such as criminality, distribution of wealth, health or religion in sociology can be treated similarly in different countries and use similar theories based for example, in the case of sociology, on Bourdieu's field theory, Durkheim's concept of anomy or Merton's theory of science.

By contrast, objects studied by historians are much more localized and dependent on national, cultural, geographic, and linguistic contexts. Having a sample of books that is mainly dominated by Anglo-saxon scholars will obviously bring to the top ranking positions authors who are mainly concerned with subjects related to the

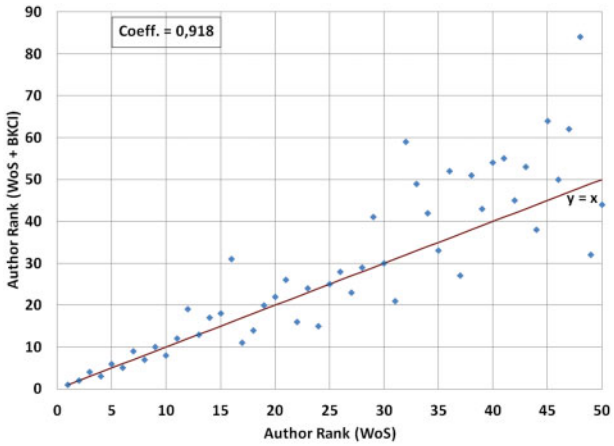

Figure 3. Rank correlation for the top-50 cited authors in history articles vs articles + books + book chapters (2005–2010).

particular history of the USA and the UK. This is clearly visible in the respective rankings of the top-50 most cited authors in articles and books shown in Appendix Table C. Authors such as Eric Foner, specialist of American Political history (BKCI rank = 7, WoS rank = 69), Arthur Schelesinger Jr., biographer of many American presidents (BKCI rank = 15, WoS rank = 130), Comer Vann Woodward, historian of the American South and race relations (BKCI rank = 18, WoS rank = 425), Eugene Genovese, historian of American slavery (BKCI rank = 27, WoS rank = 240) or Paul Kennedy, historian of British foreign policy (BKCI rank = 32, WoS rank = 185), all occupy relatively high positions in the books ranking in comparison to their very low ranking in history journal articles.

On the opposite, many non Anglo-Saxon historians are highly positioned in the articles ranking but much lower in the books ranking. This is the case of French historians who were identified to or influenced by the School of Annales, such as Roger Chartier (WoS rank = 16, BKCI rank = 92), Marc Bloch (WoS rank = 26, BKCI rank = 68), Pierre Nora (WoS rank = 21, BKCI rank = 74), and Jacques Le Goff (WoS rank = 33, BKCI rank = 93). The same applies to German historian of ideas Reinhart Kosellek (WoS rank = 34, BKCI rank = 86) as well as to the main figure of the field of microhistory, Italian scholar Carlo Ginzburg (WoS rank = 37, BKCI rank = 91). Interestingly, history articles retrieved from the WoS offer a much more diverse ranking of top-cited authors in terms of national origins than the sample of books from the BKCI, which confirms again the much more accentuated Anglo-Saxon bias of this database.

Despite the observed disparities in the rankings obtained from books are articles, the comparison between the top-50 most cited authors in history articles and the top-50 most cited authors in the aggregated categories of articles, books, and book chapters yields a Spearman's coefficient of 0.916, which still confirms a very highy positive correlation between aggregate book and articles citations and just articles citations. Figure 3 shows that the top-50 most cited authors in history articles can be found in the articles top-61 most cited authors in three aggregated categories, while the top-25 most cited authors in articles can be found in the three aggregated categories top-27. As was the case of philosophy and sociology, this clearly shows that journal articles are a sufficient proxy to identify the most frequently cited authors in the discipline of history. In this case, the use of a less biased history book database in terms of national and linguistic would probably yield a ranking that would be even closer to that obtained from journal articles.

Conclusion

One could have expected that comparing the rankings of the most cited authors in articles, books and book chapters in disciplines as different as philosophy, sociology, and history would yield results pointing toward the need for a BKCI for research evaluation. On the contrary, the results obtained in this paper show that adding book citations to journal citations does not produce a significantly different outcome in authors ranking than the one obtained solely from citations in journals. While adding a small proportion of book citations to article citations could not in itself change the global ranking to make visible scholars not already visible in cited articles (our third scenario), the first two scenarios (the comparison of articles vs books and articles vs book chapters) confirm that the separate rankings based on article and book citations are not drastically different, even when the samples are biased. In fact, having a nonbiased sampling would only rise the correlation between book citations and article citations, and confirm the similarity between the two population of authors. Our results are thus consistent with the idea that evaluations are never based on an exhaustive set of documents but rather on a representative sample taken from the main journals defining a research field.

From this point of view, as it had been suggested above, adding citations from books to a pool of citations sampled from journals would simply raise the average level of total number of citations but will not likely affect evaluation results (Gingras 2016). Moreover, our results show that given the larger spectrum of domains and objects treated in journals and the much more biased and limited content of the books contained in the BKCI, using book citations offer an even less representative view of the structure of a field than do journal citations. Finally, given the cost associated with adding book citation data to the WoS or Scopus data, one must conclude that even at the level of the cost effectiveness of research evaluations in SSH, the need for a BKCI supposed to act as a corrective to standard bibliometric evaluation is not justified. That being said, there is no doubt that a BKCI is a useful resource for bibliometric and sociological studies of publication practices in different disciplines, but that does not imply its necessity for doing research evaluations.

Conflict of interest statement. None declared.

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Table A. Top-50 most cited authors in philosophy articles and books

Top cited authors in philosophy articles (WoS)	Cit.	Top cited authors in philosophy books (BKCI)	Cit.	Top Cited Authors in Philosophy Book Chapters (BKCI)	Cit.
1 - KANT-I	1794	1 - KANT-I	223	1 - KANT-I	430
2 - LEWIS-D	1529	2 - ARISTOTLE	138	2 - HEIDEGGER-M	287
3 - HEIDEGGER-M	1373	3 - HUME-D	135	3 - ARISTOTLE	238
4 - WITTGENSTEIN-L	971	3 - WITTGENSTEIN-L	135	4 - HUSSERL-E	232
5 - QUINE-WVO	969	5 - HEGEL-GWF	132	5 - HEGEL-GWF	213
6 - RAWLS-J	962	6 - HEIDEGGER-M	131	6 - RAWLS-J	207
7 - DAVIDSON-D	895	7 - NIETZSCHE-F	127	7 - WITTGENSTEIN-L	198
8 - ARISTOTLE	879	8 - LOCKE-J	123	8 - HABERMAS-J	194
9 - HEGEL-GWF	874	9 - TAYLOR-C	120	9 - HUME-D	193
10 - HUSSERL-E	820	10 - WILLIAMS-B	118	10 - NIETZSCHE-F	189
11 - DERRIDA-J	819	10 - PLATO	118	11 - FOUCAULT-M	188
12 - WILLIAMS-B	816	12 - DERRIDA-J	117	12 - QUINE-WVO	180
13 - HABERMAS-J	750	13 - RAWLS-J	116	13 - DERRIDA-J	178
14 - HUME-D	748	14 - RUSSELL-B	111	14 - RUSSELL-B	163
15 - RUSSELL-B	739	15 - NAGEL-T	107	15 - LEWIS-D	156
16 - PUTNAM-H	733	16 - FOUCAULT-M	106	16 - LOCKE-J	154
17 - KRIPKE-S	731	17 - RORTY-R	99	17 - MARX-K	152
18 - SEARLE-J	698	18 - QUINE-WVO	97	18 - DAVIDSON-D	150
19 - MCDOWELL-J	695	19 - HABERMAS-J	96	19 - MILL-JS	144
20 - NAGEL-T	693	20 - DAVIDSON-D	95	20 - PLATO	139
21 - DENNETT-DC	620	21 - PUTNAM-H	94	21 - WILLIAMS-BAO	126
22 - CHALMERS-D	602	22 - SEARLE-J	92	22 - RORTY-R	125
23 - NIETZSCHE-F	586	23 - DESCARTES-R	91	23 - KRIPKE-S	124
24 - FODOR-JA	586	24 - LEWIS-D	88	23 - DELEUZE-G	124
25 - FOUCAULT-M	574	25 - STRAWSON-PF	85	23 - MERLEAUPONTY-M	124
26 - ARMSTRONG-DM	573	26 - HUSSERL-E	84	26 -NUSSBAUM-MC	123
27 - GOLDMAN-A	570	26 - MILL-JS	84	26 -JAMES-W	123
28 - WILLIAMSON-T	568	28 - MARX-K	83	28 - DESCARTES-R	121
29 - NUSSBAUM-MC	541	29 - MACINTYRE-A	82	29 - SEARLE-JR	118
30 - STRAWSON-PF	529	30 - NUSSBAUM-MC	81	30 - PUTNAM-H	117
31 - MERLEAUPONTY-M	515	31 - HOBBES-T	80	31 - DWORKIN-R	116
32 - LOCKE-J	510	32 - KRIPKE-S	77	32 - TAYLOR-C	115
33 - DRETSKE-F	501	33 - NOZICK-R	76	33 - SARTRE-JP	114
34 - TAYLOR-C	497	34 - ARENDT-H	75	34 - HOBBES-T	113
35 - RORTY-R	494	34 - DENNETT-DC	75	35 - LEIBNIZ-GW	110
36 - DESCARTES-R	493	34 - ANSCOMBE-G	75	36 - NAGEL-T	106
37 - LEVINAS-E	484	37 - FRANKFURT-HG	73	37 - LEVINAS-E	105
37 - FREGE-G	484	37 - MCDOWELL-J	73	38 - STRAWSON-PF	103
39 - NOZICK-R	477	39 - JAMES-W	72	39 -NOZICK-R	101
40 - HARMAN-G	475	40 - LEIBNIZ-GW	71	39 - ARENDT-H	101
41 - JAMES-W	474	42 - POPPER-K	68	41 - GADAMER-H	99
42 - DUMMETT-M	460	43 - ROUSSEAU-JJ	67	42 - CARNAP-R	96
43 - PLATO	456	44 - MACKIE-JL	66	43 - POPPER-K	95
43 - PARFIT-D	456	44 - DELEUZE-G	66	44 - FREGE-G	93
43 - FRANKFURT-H	456	46 - RICOEUR-P	63	45 - CASSIRER-E	86
46 - GADAMER-HG	436	47 - GADAMER-HG	62	46 - DEWEY-J	85
47 - MOORE-GE	430	48 - KUHNT-TS	60	46 - KUHN-TS	85
48 - SCANLON-TM	424	48 - LEVINAS-E	60	48 - GOODMAN-N	84
49 - RICOEUR-P	416	49 - SARTRE-JP	59	49 - DENNETT-R	83
50 - MILL-JS	413	50 - ADORNO-T	57	50 - RICOEUR-P	82

Table B1. Top-50 most cited authors in sociology articles and books

Top cited authors in sociology articles (WoS)	Cit.	Top cited authors in sociology books (BKCI)	Cit.	Top cited authors in sociology book chapters (BKCI)	Cit.
1 - BOURDIEU-P	2370	1 - FOUCAULT-M	186	1 - BOURDIEU-P	353
2 - GIDDENS-A	1499	2 - BOURDIEU-P	184	2 - FOUCAULT-M	311
3 - FOUCAULT-M	1361	3 - GIDDENS-A	165	3 - WEBER-M	252
4 - GOFFMAN-E	1264	4 - WEBER-M	133	4 - GIDDENS-A	240
5 - WEBER-M	1204	5 - GOFFMAN-E	120	5 - GOFFMAN-E	224
6 - BECK-U	1029	6 - BECK-U	114	6 - DURKHEIM-E	176
7 - COLEMAN-JS	911	7 - HABERMAS-J	112	7 - HABERMAS-J	172
8 - DURKHEIM-E	894	8 - BUTLER-J	106	8 - TILLY-C	163
9 - PUTNAM-RD	827	9 - DURKHEIM-E	103	9 - PUTNAM-RD	152
10 - PORTES-A	753	10 - BAUMAN-Z	101	10 - BECK-U	148
11 - BAUMAN-Z	744	11 - HALL-S	97	11 - COLEMAN-JS	144
12 - MASSEY-DS	703	11 - MARX-K	97	12 - ESPINGANDERSEN-G	141
13 - DIMAGGIO-P	695	13 - ANDERSON-B	95	13 - CASTELLS-M	133
14 - BECKER-GS	685	14 - GEERTZ-C	75	14 - BUTLER-J	131
15 - HABERMAS-J	679	14 - PUTNAM-RD	75	15 - DIMAGGIO-P	130
16 - BERGER-PL	651	16 - CASTELLS-M	74	15 - MARX-K	130
17 - TILLY-C	624	17 - HARVEY-D	72	17 - GRANOVETTER-MS	129
18 - HOCHSCHILD-AR	607	18 - PARSONS-T	69	18 - BAUMAN-Z	128
19 - MERTON-RK	601	19 - SAID-E	67	19 - PORTES-A	123
20 - GRANOVETTER-M	599	20 - SIMMEL-G	65	20 - HALL-S	115
21 - PARSONS-T	597	20 - DOUGLAS-M	65	21 - MCADAM-D	114
22 - LATOUR-B	582	20 - BERGER-PL	65	21 - SASSEN-S	114
23 - CASTELLS-M	564	23 - MERTON-RK	63	23 - ANDERSON-B	112
24 - CONNELL-RW	562	24 - BAUDRILLARD-J	62	24 - HARVEY-D	108
25 - HALL-S	540	24 - WILLIAMS-R	62	25 - MERTON-RK	105
26 - BUTLER-J	523	24 - TAYLOR-C	62	26 - SAID-E	103
27 - BLAU-PM	522	27 - ELIAS-N	59	27 - HOCHSCHILD-AR	101
28 - SIMMEL-G	519	27 - BELL-D	59	27 - BERGER-PL	101
29 - MCADAM-D	488	29 - PORTES-A	58	29 - MEYER-JW	100
30 - INGLEHART-R	479	29 - HOCHSCHILD-A	58	30 - PARSONS-T	95
31 - GLASER-BG	476	31 - APPADURAI-A	57	31 - GEERTZ-C	94
32 - SNOW-DA	468	31 - MILLS-CW	57	32 - INGLEHART-R	92
33 - COLLINS-R	465	33 - HOBSBAWM-E	56	33 - MILLS-CW	91
34 - ESPINGANDERSEN-G	464	33 - TURNER-BS	56	34 - LATOUR-B	89
35 - STRAUSS-A	445	35 - DERRIDA-J	55	34 - TARROW-S	89
36 -WILSON-WJ	440	36 - TILLY-C	54	36 - SIMMEL-G	87
36 - ALLISON-PD	440	37 - MASSEY-DS	53	36 - URRY-J	87
38 - MARX-K	435	37 - SENNETT-R	53	36 - CONNELL-RW	87
39 - MILLS-CW	434	37 - URRY-J	53	39 - WILLIAMS-RH	86
40 - ANDERSON-B	423	40 - FEATHERSTONE-M	52	39 - COLLINS-R	86
41 - ROSE-N	419	41 - CALHOUN-CJ	51	39 - HUNTINGTON-SP	86
42 - SAMPSON-RJ	417	41 - HUNTINGTON-SP	51	42 - APPADURAI-A	85
43 - DENZIN-NK	410	43 - COLEMAN-JS	49	43 - SNOW-DA	84
44 - LUHMANN-N	396	43 - GRANOVETTER-M	49	44 - BECKER-GS	82
45 - DOUGLAS-M	386	43 - FRASER-N	49	44 - BECKER-HS	82
46 - GEERTZ-C	383	46 - ADORNO-T	48	44 - WALLERSTEIN-I	82
47 - WUTHNOW-R	382	47 - LATOUR-B	46	47 - ALEXANDER-JC	79
48 - MEYER-JW	377	47 - FUKUYAMA-F	46	48 - ROSE-N	77
49 - GAMSON-WA	371	49 - COLLINS-R	45	48 - WILSON-WJ	77
50 - MEAD-GH	370	49 - ALEXANDER-JC	45	50 - DENZIN-NK	76

Table B2. Top-50 most cited documents in sociology articles and books

Top cited publications in sociology articles (BKCI)	Rank	Top cited publications in sociology books (WoS)	Rank
FOUCAULT M-DISCIPLINE PUNISH BI	1	BOURDIEU-P-DISTINCTION SOCIAL C	1
FOUCAULT M-HIST SEXUALITY	2	PUTNAM-RD-BOWLING ALONE COLLAP	2
BOURDIEU P-DISTINCTION SOCIAL C	3	WEBER-M-ECONOMY SOCIETY	3
ANDERSON B-IMAGINED COMMUNITIES	4	GIDDENS-A-MODERNITY SELF IDENT	4
GIDDENS A-MODERNITY SELF IDENT	5	BECK-U-RISK SOC NEW MODERNI	5
BUTLER J-GENDER TROUBLE FEMIN	6	GOFFMAN-E-PRESENTATION SELF EV	6
GOFFMAN E-PRESENTATION SELF EV	7	GLASER-BG-DISCOVERY GROUNDED T	7
BOURDIEU P-OUTLINE THEORY PRACT	8	FOUCAULT-M-HIST SEXUALITY	8
BECK U-RISK SOC NEW MODERNI	9	COLEMAN-JS-AM J SOCIOL 1988	9
PUTNAM RD-BOWLING ALONE COLLAP	10	FOUCAULT-M-DISCIPLINE PUNISH	10
WEBER M-ECON SOC	11	BOURDIEU-P-OUTLINE THEORY PRACT	11
GEERTZ C-INTERPRETATION CULTU	12	COLEMAN-JS-FDN SOCIAL THEORY	12
DURKHEIM E-DIVISION LABOUR SOC	13	ANDERSON-B-IMAGINED COMMUNITIES	13
HABERMAS J-THEORY COMMUNICATIVE	14	GRANOVETTER-M-AM J SOCIOL 1973	14
GIDDENS A-CONSEQUENCES MODERNI	15	STRAUSS-A-BASICS QUALITATIVE R	15
GIDDENS A-CONSTITUTION SOC	16	GOFFMAN-E-STIGMA NOTES MANAGEM	16
BUTLER J-BODIES MATTER DISCUR	17	BERGER-PL-SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION	17
DURKHEIM E-ELEMENTARY FORMS REL	18	GIDDENS-A-CONSEQUENCES MODERNI	18
HARVEY D-CONDITION POSTMODERN	19	BOURDIEU-P-HDB THEORY RES SOCIO	19
HABERMAS J-STRUCTURAL TRANSFORM	20	LONG-JS-REGRESSION MODELS CA	20
SAID E-ORIENTALISM	21	MEAD-GH-MIND SELF SOC STANDP	21
MERTON RK-SOCIAL THEORY SOCIAL	22	WILSON-WJ-TRULY DISADVANTAGED	22
GOFFMAN E-STIGMA NOTES MANAGEM	23	ESPINGANDERSEN-G-3 WORLDS WELFAR	23
GRAMSCI A-SELECTIONS PRISON NO	24	DURKHEIM-E-ELEMENTARY FORMS REL	24
GIDDENS A-TRANSFORMATION INTIM	25	BUTLER-J-GENDER TROUBLE FEMIN	25
MILLS CW-SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINA	26	WEBER-M-PROTESTANT ETHIC SPI	26
BOURDIEU P-LOGIC PRACTICE	27	HOCHSCHILD-A-MANAGED HEART COM	27
BERGER PL-SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION	28	BOURDIEU-P-LOGIC PRACTICE	28
DETOCQUEVILLE A-DEMOCRACY AM	29	GRANOVETTER-M AM J SOCIOL 91 1985	29
PARSONS T-SOCIAL SYSTEM	30	CONNELL-RW-MASCULINITIES	30
WEBER M-M WEBER ESSAYS SOCIO	31	DURKHEIM-E-DIVISION LABOR SOC	31
CASTELLS M-RISE NETWORK SOC	32	WEST-C-GENDER SOC 1987	32
CONNELL RW-MASCULINITIES	33	TARROW-S-POWER MOVEMENT SOCIA	33
BOURDIEU P-INVITATION REFLEXIVE	34	BECKER-GS-TREATISE FAMILY	34
DOUGLAS M-PURITY DANGER	35	GIDDENS-A-CONSTITUTION SOC OUT	35
MARCUSE H-ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN	36	MASSEY-DS-AM APARTHEID SEGREGA	36
COLLINS PH-BLACK FEMINIST THOUG	37	SWIDLER-A-AM SOCIOL REV 1986	37
MARX K-CAPITAL	38	GARFINKEL-H-STUDIES ETHNOMETHOD	38
VEBLEN T-THEORY LEISURE CLASS	39	DURKHEIM-E-SUICIDE	39
BENJAMIN W-ILLUMINATIONS	40	MERTON-RK-SOCIAL THEORY SOCIAL	40
BAUMAN Z-LIQUID MODERNITY	41	BLUMER-H-SYMBOLIC INTERACTION	41
DECERTEAU M-PRACTICE EVERYDAY LI	42	PORTES-A-ANNU REV SOCIOL 1998	42
APPADURAI A-MODERNITY LARGE CULT	43	HABERMAS-J-THEORY COMMUNICATIVE	43
LYOTARD JF-POSTMODERN CONDITION	44	BOURDIEU-P-INVITATION REFLEXIVE	44
POLANYI K-GREAT TRANSFORMATION	45	CASTELLS-M-RISE NETWORK SOC	45
ESPINGANDERSEN G-3 WORLDS WELFAR	46	GEERTZ-C-INTERPRETATION CULTU	46
BARTHES R-MYTHOLOGIES	47	PUTNAM-RD-MAKING DEMOCRACY WOR	47
BECK U-REFLEXIVE MODERNIZAT	48	SNOW-DA-AM SOCIOL REV 1986	48
HOBSBAWM E-INVENTION TRADITION	49	COLLINS-PH-BLACK FEMINIST THOUG	49
GRANOVETTER M-WEAK TIES AM J SOC 1973	50	MCADAM-D-POLITICAL PROCESS DE	50

Table C. Top-50 most cited authors in history articles and books

Top cited authors in history articles (WoS)	Cit.	Top cited author in history books (BKCI)	Cit.	Top cited author in history book chapters (BKCI)	Cit.
1 - FOUCAULT-M	693	1 - ANDERSON-B	195	1 - FOUCAULT-M	168
2 - HOBSBAWM-E	554	2 - HOBSBAWM-E	190	2 - HOBSBAWM-E	114
3 - BOURDIEU-P	496	3 - FOUCAULT-M	189	3 - ANDERSON-B	89
4 - ANDERSON-B	466	4 - SAID-E	147	4 - HABERMAS-J	87
5 - WEBER-M	351	5 - WEBER-M	144	5 - PORTER-R	84
6 - SAID-E	334	6 - BOURDIEU-P	130	6 - SAID-E	77
7 - BURKE-P	330	7 - FONER-E	117	7 - POCOCK-JGA	75
8 - THOMPSON-EP	327	8 - TOMPSON-EP	115	8 - NASH-GB	70
9 - SCOTT-JC	312	9 - MARX-K	109	9 - WEBER-M	66
10 - HABERMAS-J	286	10 - SCOTT-JC	108	9 - THOMPSON-EP	66
11 - WHITE-R	282	11 - GEERTZ-C	99	11 - BOURDIEU-P	65
12 - COOPER-F	275	12 - WILLIAMS-R	97	12 - ARENDT-H	63
13 - POCOCK-JGA	273	13 - HABERMAS-J	94	12 - WHITE-R	63
14 - BAYLY-C	266	14 - BERLIN-I	91	14 - MARX-K	62
15 - BRAUDEL-F	248	15 - SCHLESINGER-A	90	14 - COLLEY-L	62
16 - CHARTIER-R	241	16 - HUNTINGTON-SP	85	16 - BERLIN-I	61
17 - MARX-K	239	17 - GELLNER-E	79	17 - DAVIS-NZ	59
18 - COLLEY-L	234	18 - WOODWARD-CV	77	18 - MCPHERSON-JM	58
19 - DAVIS-NZ	227	18 - MCPHERSON-JM	77	19 - GEERTZ-C	57
20 - STOLER-A	225	20 - BURKE-P	75	19 - FONER-E	57
21 - NORA-P	220	21 - COLLEY-L	74	21 - HUNTINGTON-SP	56
22 - ARENDT-H	218	22 - MOSSE-GL	72	22 - BREEN-TH	55
23 - WILLIAMS-R	216	23 - POCOCK-JGA	71	23 - WILIAMS-R	51
24 - SCOTT-JW	215	23 - FERGUSON-N	71	24 - BURKE-P	50
25 - GEERTZ-C	210	23 - ARENDT-H	71	25 - CANNADINE-D	49
26 - BLOCH-M	209	26 - FONER-PS	70	26 - THOMAS-K	48
27 - DECERTEAU-M	207	27 - FRANKLIN-JH	68	27 - BREWER-J	47
28 - MOSSE-GL	206	27 - GENOVESE-ED	68	27 - BLOCH-M	47
29 - ELIAS-N	198	29 - BRAUDEL-F	67	29 - SCHLESINGER-A	46
29 - WHITE-H	198	29 - DAVIS-NZ	67	30 - SMITH-A	45
31 - TILLY-C	196	29 - SMITH-AD	67	30 - LOCKE-J	45
32 - BERLIN-I	192	32 - HALL-S	66	32 - HALL-S	44
33 - LEGOFF-J	189	32 - KENNEDY-PM	66	32 - HUNT-L	44
34 - KOSELLECK-R	188	32 - HOFSTADTER-R	66	34 - ULRICH-LT	43
35 - BARTHES-R	182	32 - SCOTT-JW	66	34 - DUBOIS-WEB	43
35 - BENJAMIN-W	182	36 - GADDIS-JL	64	36 - STONE-L	42
37 - GINZBURG-C	181	36 - TOCQUEVILLE-A	64	37 - ELIAS-N	41
38 - BREWER-J	180	38 - TILLY-C	63	37 - BRAUDEL-F	41
39 - SKINNER-Q	179	39 - BREWER-JD	62	37 - STOLER-A	41
40 - HUNT-L	176	39 - GIDDENS-A	62	37 - ARMITAGE-D	41
41 - APPADURAI-A	173	39 - WHITE-R	62	41 - BROWN-P	40
41 - LENIN-VI	173	42 - FAUST-DG	61	42 - MOSSE-GL	39
43 - CRONON-W	170	43 - STOLER-AL	60	42 - CRONON-W	39
44 - CANNADINE-D	169	43 - BROWN-PR	60	42 - SMITH-AD	39
45 - WINTER-J	165	43 - BAYLY-CA	60	42 - CARSON-C	39
46 - CORBIN-A	164	46 - KEEGAN-J	59	46 - FERGUSON-N	37
47 - HALL-S	163	46 - GILBERT-M	59	46 - SCOTT-JC	37
48 - TAYLOR-C	162	46 - TAYLOR-AJP	59	46 - COHEN-L	37
49 - ELEY-G	161	49 - AYERS-E	58	46 - GENOVESE-ED	37
50 - STONE-L	160	50 - DUBOIS-WEB	58	50 - GADDIS-JL	36