How to Calculate H-Index using Web of Science

1. Navigate to Web of Science: [http://moffitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://www.webofknowledge.com](http://moffitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://www.webofknowledge.com). This link will work on or off the network. You will be prompted to login with your Moffitt credentials.

2. Conduct a search using the database; you can search by specific author name or article titles, if you are building a publication list for a specific faculty member/author.

3. To be sure you’re getting the correct author’s publications, you can narrow down the search by affiliation, publication year, document type, name variations, and other various filter options. Using the affiliation filter will probably be the best option to narrow down publications, if you’re not searching by specific article titles.
4. Scroll down to see the Affiliation options when you’ve conducted a search and are on the results page. Sometimes you’ll see “H Lee Moffitt Cancer Center” as an affiliation option, so you can check the option then, or you can search for it in the affiliation search box. Then click “Refine.”

5. Once you have a list of publication results that you’re satisfied with, either by filtering down to publications you know are correct or by building a Marked List (Building a Marked List Tutorial available at https://library.moffitt.org/research-guides-handouts), now you can create a citation report that includes the H-Index.
6. The Citation Report option is at the top of the results page on the right-hand side:

![Image of the Citation Report button](image)

7. Once you click on the Citation Report button, a new page will open with the citation report, which includes metrics like total number of publications, times cited, and H-Index.

![Image of the Citation Report page](image)

8. You will have the option to Export Full Report, which will create an Excel File with the information shown, as well as a sortable list of publication citations.
Things to keep in mind when building lists to calculate H-Index:

A. The newer the publication, the less time it has had to amass citations from other authors, i.e., less time for other authors to cite the articles in their own papers/research. So, the H-Index will be lower due to the decreased number of times cited.
   a. In other words, an article published in 2021 will potentially not be as well-cited as an article published in 2010, because the 2010 publication has had more time to disseminate through academic channels.
   b. The best way to get an accurate H-Index is to gather all publications from an author’s academic career, build a list of ALL publications and then calculate for H-Index using all the publications, rather than just using publications published within the past year or two.