Inter-office Memorandum
The Department of Political Science
The College of the Liberal Arts and Sciences
University of Florida

Date: April 25, 2011

To: Faculty, Department of Political Science

From: The Strategic Planning Committee (Michael Bernhard, chair; Badredine Arfi; Sharon Austin; Kenneth Wald)

Subject: Final Report 2010-2011

Introduction
The charge of the committee this year was to collect data in order to understand how we can better pursue the goal of making ourselves a top twenty public university political science department. In the initial stage, we planned to collect data on research productivity, research impact, graduate and undergraduate teaching productivity, and teaching impact.

With the publication of the National Research Council's Report on Doctoral Education and the announcement by the Provost's Office of the formation of a Task Force to study doctoral education at UF, we chose to refocus our efforts on studying the research component of the department's efforts, as well as the visibility of the department within the discipline. Given that productivity, graduate placement, and reputation are essential components of department rankings and evaluations and that the college was interested in having a better picture of the performance of doctoral programs in research and visibility, these areas became the focus of our study.

We thus collected and analyzed data on research productivity, research impact, graduate placement, and disciplinary service (the memo that we circulated to guide data collection is reproduced in the Annex to the report). We looked at our faculty's research productivity and impact in two ways. First we looked at our own trajectory longitudinally. Second, we compared our research productivity and impact to another large public university that was ranked higher than us in the recent NRC study. We also examined and evaluated the placement of our Ph.D. students over the last ten years. And finally, we surveyed the faculty on certain types of service activities that raise the public visibility of the department and thus contribute to our reputation.

Summary of the NRC Rankings

The NRC issues its report on graduate programs every five to ten years. The 2010 report included two different rankings of Ph.D. granting departments: 1) an "r-ranking" based on reputational assessment, and 2) an "s-ranking" based on a survey of what political scientists think makes a good program. On the r-ranking we received a score of 45-77 (5th percentile to 95th percentile) out of 105 ranked programs. In the s-rankings based on the criteria framed by the faculty survey, we did slightly worse, falling between 54 and 76. There are 62 universities with fifth percentile r-rankings higher than ours and 64 universities

with higher fifth percentile s-rankings. Apparently our reputation is slightly better than our performance. This report depicts us as a lower-middle ranked department.

On the r-rankings (5th percentile) we are ranked 37th among public universities and 17th in the South for all public and private institutions. So we are still short of our stated goal of being a top twenty public and a top ten southern department. If you put us in the context of public universities in the South, we fare a little better ninth out of 25 on the r-rankings (see Appendix A). We will treat public universities in the South as our comparison group for subsequent analysis.

The NRC rankings are divided into several component areas—research, graduate student support, and diversity. In our peer group of public universities in the South, we are ranked 11 out of 25 in terms of research. We are ranked 14 out of 25 in terms of student support. In diversity we were 11 out of 25. The good news on this is that our reputation is a little higher than our performance. The bad news is that it is hard to maintain reputation if performance lags for too long.

Research is judged on number of publications (14th), citations (13th), grants (5th), and honors (10th).   It seems that grant activity is our best category and that the presence of the area centers helps us (not to denigrate the efforts of individual faculty members). We are weakest in terms of publications and citations. We believe part of this is attributable to the fact that many of us publish in books and the NRC rankings do not take these publications into account.

Student Services is judged on the percentage of first year graduate students with full support (16th), average percentage completion in six years or less (6th), median time to degree (6th), and percentage of students with academic plans (6th). Here we seem to be hurt by the fact that we fund only 50% of our first year students. Our assumption is that this includes the Master's programs. We would describe this situation as being caught in a vice between pressure from above for tuition and graduate student numbers (magnified under RCM) and the way the NRC rankings are constructed. We do not do badly on completion time. The actual percentage of students finishing under six years is only 32.1%, and the average time to completion is 5.67 years. On the face of it, these two statistics might seem mathematically impossible, but we think they are possible if one factors in uncompleted degrees. Given that many of our dissertations require fieldwork rather than relying on existing data sources, we think we are doing well here.

Diversity is judged on non-Asian minority faculty (19th, 3.4%), female faculty (7th, 26.7%), non-Asian minority graduate students (13th, 9.1%), female graduate students (13th, 39.8%), and foreign graduate students (16th, 18.4%). The only area where we are doing well here is in terms of female faculty and recent hiring will improve this even more. We need to take notice of the poor rankings in non-Asian minority faculty and graduate students and should formulate an action plan to improve this (though there seems to be some underreporting on the faculty side).

Several other measures play into these rankings, including the number of PhDs granted per year (7th), the percentage of interdisciplinary faculty (tied for last at 0%), GRE scores (13th, 615), percentage of first year graduate students with external funding (5th, 12.5%), and whether work space is provided for students (it is not). On these rankings we do relatively well. The weak rankings on interdisciplinary studies strikes us as odd given the number of faculty who are dual affiliated with centers and programs (African Studies, European Studies, Jewish Studies, Latin American Studies, Sustainability Studies, Woman's Studies). Perhaps we made errors here in terms of reporting or the measure misses this part

of our intellectual versatility. We believe that we should also study ways to provide more workspace and general resources (e.g. conference travel) for graduate students in the department.

Research productivity, on which we are below the disciplinary mean as measured in the NRC report, is clearly one of our weaknesses in this assessment. The disciplinary mean for articles is 0.30/capita/year and our score is 0.26/capita/year (min-max [0, 0.7]). The mean for citations is 0.63/article/year and ours is 0.51/article/year (min-max [0, 1.59]). The data for this report was collected in 2005-6. The committee found this depiction of the department to be out of touch with recent developments in research at UF Political Science and thus we made updating these figures and demonstrating our progress in this area a high priority. The next section of the report addresses research productivity of the department in greater detail.

Updating Research Productivity and Impact

Over the last decade the department was able to hire a substantial cohort of faculty, many of whom were beginning assistant professors. It was our conjecture that the growing research productivity of this group of faculty was not captured in the NRC study. We believed that UF Political Science is now a stronger department in terms of research productivity and impact. We thus replicated the NRC measures of research productivity and impact for the period 2005-2010.

To reiterate, the NRC report looked at research for the period 2000-2005. The disciplinary mean for research productivity (measured as articles in published in Social Science Citation Index journal per faculty member per year) was 0.30/capita/year and our score in the report was 0.26/capita/year (min-max [0, 0.7]). When we studied the same indicator for the period 2005-2010, our SSCI publications/capita/year had grown to .41. That is a 58 percent increase in five years. It also puts us substantially above the disciplinary mean for the previous reporting period.

The NRC report used citations/article/year as its measure of research impact. This was again compiled on the basis of SSCI indexed journals.   The mean in the discipline for 2000-2005 for citations was 0.63/article/year and ours was 0.51/article/year (min-max [0, 1.59]). Again we show a strong upward trajectory since the last NRC report. This in demonstrated in the table one below.

Table One: Increasing Impact of UF Political Science's Research Output (2000-2010)
(SSCI Journal Citations/per article/year)

2000-2005	0.51
2005	0.74
2006	0.71
2007	0.79
2008	0.85
2009	0.90
2010	0.97

The impact of our work is almost double in 2010 from what it was during the period of the NRC study. It represents an increase of 90 percent from that period. Again we are now well above the disciplinary mean of that earlier time.

Peer Institution Comparison

In order to understand how we are doing within the discipline, the committee conducted a study of how UF is doing compared to a somewhat higher ranked department with a similar profile. We chose the University of Virginia, another well-regarded public university with a large political science department in the South. Among public universities south of the Mason-Dixon Line Virginia ranks fifth (see Appendix 1). Its reputational ranking in the NRC (5th to 95th percentile) was 26-48 out of 105. That characterizes it as a middle ranked program but above the mean, with a reputational ranking substantially better than UF.

In our comparison to UVA we concentrated again on research productivity and research impact. We not only looked at the SSCI citations counts that were used by the NRC for the period 2005-2010, but developed a broader metric based on Google Scholar. Google Scholar has the advantage of counting books and their citation, as well as a somewhat broader selection of journals than SSCI (which takes into account well over 100 journals in political science). For the Google Scholar comparison we also tracked productivity and impact over the full range of career for both faculties. Table two looks at how the two the faculties stack up in terms of SSCI journals duplicating the NRC scores in the period 2005-2010.

Table Two: Comparison of SSCI Data UVA and UF, Department and Subfields (2005-2010)

	UVA SSCI		Florida SSCI	
	Items	Cites/Item	Items	Cites/Item
Department	0.32	4.22	0.47	5.32
American	0.36	6.24	0.51	7.24
Comparative	0.3	2.13	0.52	5.96
IR	0.35	5.77	0.46	2.91
Theory	0.22	1.14	0.17	1.07

In terms of SSCI journal publication and citations, UF has surpassed UVA in terms of productivity (gauged in items) and impact (cites per item) in the last half-decade. Across subfields this is a bit uneven. UF's American and Comparative politics subfields publish substantially more and are cited at higher rates than UVA's corresponding faculties. In IR UF has become more productive but its impact still trails behind UVA. The theory programs in both universities have very similar profiles, with UF lagging just a little.

The picture that emerges from a consideration of the Google Scholar Data is somewhat different (see table 3). Overall UF is the more productive department, with more published items per faculty member. However the number of citations per item is much higher for UVA. We believe that these numbers reflect that UVA includes a number of faculty members who have produced more influential books than our department.

Table Three: Comparison of Google Scholar Data for UVA and UF, 2005-2010

	UVA Google Scholar		Florida Google Scholar	
	Items	Cites/Item	Items	Cites/Item
Department	0.78	2.10	1.12	0.82
American	0.80	2.28	1.41	0.56
Comparative	0.73	3.25	1.08	1.46
IR	0.75	1.38	0.94	0.56
Theory	0.90	0.57	0.53	0.36

The overall picture painted by both the longitudinal and peer institution comparisons indicates that UF political science is a department on an upward research trajectory. It shows substantial increases in both productivity and impact in a relatively short period and progress in creating a research profile that makes the attainment of the department's goals a realistic future prospect. In as much as reputation tends to lag productivity, we can be optimistic about the prospects for improvement in future NRC reports. These accomplishments however should not lead us to sit on our laurels and assume we can rest in our efforts to improve research productivity, publication placement, and impact.

Graduate Placement

The committee also collected data on what has happened to the cohort of graduate students trained in the last decade. In order to achieve our goals, we need to place our graduate students in tenure track positions in doctoral degree granting institutions. We have begun to take such steps, but in small numbers. Some of the best news in this regard is that two of these placements have been at programs that we presently consider peer institutions, University of South Carolina, and University of North Texas (numbers 8 and 13 in the NRC rankings (see Appendix A).

Table Four summarizes the job placement record for our PhDs for the last decade. A full 78 percent of our graduates are placed in the academic sector. Our rate of production of PhDs in this decade was also impressive, averaging over six per year.

Table 4: Post-graduate Job Placement of UF Political Science PhDs
(2000-2010)

Sector	Number	Percentage
Academic	57	78.1
Non-Academic	12	16.4
Unknown	2	2.7
Unemployed	1	1.4
Deceased	1	1.4
Total	73	100

Table five summarizes the kinds of the placements we have made in the academic sector.   A full 60 percent of our PhD graduates in the academic sector hold tenured or tenure-track faculty jobs (Assistant or Associate Professor, or Chair). Over time we would expect several others early in their careers who

have taken fixed term or one-year positions in short-term, hoping to secure tenure-line jobs in the future.

Table 5: Positions Held by UF Political Science PhDs in Academia (2000-2010)

Title	Number	Percentage
Adjunct	2	3.5
Assistant Professor	23	40.4
Associate Professor	11	19.3
Assistant VP	1	1.8
Chair	1	1.8
Director	1	1.8
Instructor, Lecturer	9	15.8
Limited Term Appointment	1	1.8
Research Fellow	1	1.8
Secretary of Development	1	1.8
Senior Lecturer	2	3.5
Visting Assistant	4	7.0
Total	57	100

Presence in the Discipline

Members of the department are extremely active in the life of political science as a discipline. Florida Political Scientists have held over thirty leadership positions in a number of professional organizations over the last decade (See Appendix B). Amie Kreppel has recently served as President of the European Union Studies Association and Ido Oren as Vice-President of the International Studies Association. Several members have been section heads in the American Political Science Association. We see a similarly high level of activity in Regional Professional Organizations (see Appendix C). Notable here is Larry Dodd's service as President of the Southern Political Science Association. Also important is the role that a number of faculty play on the program committees of national and international meetings (see Appendix D). The number of faculty on the program committee of the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association is indicative of the growing recognition of the department in the discipline.

Members of the department are increasingly active in publication service as well. Both Laura Sjoberg and Michael Scicchitano are presently journal editors (see Appendix E). There are also two influential professional newsletters housed in the department. A group of comparativists with interests in democratization this year launched *CD-APSA*, the newsletter of the Comparative Democratization Section of the American Political Science Association, and Amie Kreppel has edited *European Union Studies Review* for two years (see Appendix F).   Four members of the department are also active editors of book series for presses (see Appendix G).   Perhaps the most longstanding and influential has been Ken Wald's tenure of the "Religion, Politics, and Social Theory" series at Cambridge University Press. Finally eighteen different members of the department have been on the editorial boards of eighteen journals and presses over the course of the last decade (see Appendix H).

Conclusions

The department has come through an important decade in its development. There has been substantial progress in laying the foundations for reaching our stated goal of making ourselves a top twenty public university political science department. First, the second half of the decade saw rapid growth in the research productivity of the department as well as in the impact of that work. Second, for a program that had a small PhD program in the recent past, we are graduating a substantial number of students and placing a high percentage of them in tenure-track jobs. Most encouraging has been the placement of three of those students in peer institutions. This represents an important milestone in terms of the quality of students that we produce. Third, a high percentage of our faculty has been very visible in leadership positions in the discipline. Such visibility brings attention to the sorts of things we are doing right in terms of research and graduate training.

Despite this progress, the attainment of our goal is no certainty. We cannot rest on our laurels in terms of research productivity and impact. Five good years is not enough to firmly establish the academic reputation of a department. We need to continue to publish and seek to publish in increasingly more visible and influential journals and presses. We will also need to continue to improve graduate placement. Given the current budgetary situation and the lack of hiring by many universities, this means we must do an even better job in focusing on cultivating publication as a central facet of graduate training. Finally, the austerity in our own University is taking a toll. In particular, two key losses of faculty and the impossibility of hiring in these circumstances will impede our ability to make progress. The loss of one of our methodologists two years ago has put a substantial burden on the remaining methodologist and constrained us in our ability to offer advanced courses in methodology. The loss of one of our three political theorists while the two other theorists are discharging important administrative responsibilities has left us with .75 FTEs for both the undergraduate and graduate offerings in this field. Such a situation is not tenable in anything more than the short-term.

Appendix A

Ranking of Large Southern Public Universities (NRC 2010)

Rank	Institution Name	R Rankings: 5th Percentile	R Rankings: 95th Percentile
1	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL	8	18
2	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK	9	22
3	TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY	22	46
4	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	23	43
5	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	26	48
6	LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	41	76
7	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	43	80
8	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA COLUMBIA	43	68
9	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	45	77
10	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	48	88
11	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	52	87
12	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	55	89
13	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	58	86
14	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	64	100
15	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	67	96
16	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA NORMAN CAMPUS	68	94
17	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE	70	98
18	GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	71	95
19	OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY	77	95
20	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	88	100
21	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	88	102
22	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	90	101
23	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	98	104
24	UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS	103	105
25	UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	Not Ranked	Not Ranked

Appendix B

Offices Held by Faculty Since 2000 in National Professional Organizations
(Consisting of at least 500 Members)

Faculty Member	Professional Organization	Position Held	Year(s) of Appt.
Anderson, Leslie	APSA (Comparative Democratization Section)	Treasurer	2008-10
Bernhard, Michael	APSA (European Politics Section)	President-Elect	2010-11
Dodd, Larry	APSA (Legislative Studies)	Section Head	2007-09
Dodd, Larry	APSA (Elections Committee)	Member	2003-04
Dodd, Larry	APSA	Executive Council	2002-04
Hedge, Dave	APSA (Organized Section on Public Policy)	Secretary	1999-Present
Kreppel, Amie	European Union Studies Assn.	President	2011-13
Kreppel, Amie	European Union Studies Assn.	Executive Committee	2009-11
Kreppel, Amie	APSA (European Politics and Society)	Executive Committee	2008-2012
Kreppel, Amie	APSA (Conference Group on Italian Politics)	Executive Committee	2008-2011
Lindberg, Staffan	African Politics Conference Group of the APSA, ISA, and the ASA	Vice-Chair	2009-11
Matheny, Albert	NAAA (Professional Development)	Member	2007-09
Oren, Ido	ISA	Vice-President	2009-10
Oren, Ido	ISA	Vice-President-Elect	2008-09
Oren, Ido	ISA Governing Council	Member	2006-07
Oren, Ido	ISA (Professional Development Committee)	Chair	2006-07
Oren, Ido	ISA Executive Board	Member	2005-06
Oren, Ido	ISA (Professional Development Committee)	Member	2005-06
Oren, Ido	ISA Governing Council	Member	2004-05
Schwartz, Katrina	AABS	Secretary	2002-04
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Women's Caucus)	President-elect	2012
Sjoberg, Laura	APSA (Women's Caucus for Intl. Studies)	Secretary	2010-11
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Professional Development Committee)	Member	2009-11
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Workshop Grants Committee)	Member	2011-14
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Feminist Theory and Gender Studies)	Section Chair	2009-11
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Feminist Theory and Gender Studies)	Section Vice-Chair	2007-09
Smith, Dan	State Politics and Policy Association	Exec. Board Member	2010-12
Smith, Dan	APSA (State Politics Section)	Chair	2004
Wald, Ken	APSA (Task Force on Religion and Democracy)	Member	2006-09
Woods, Patricia	AIS (People and Politics)	Chair	2003, 07, 10

Abbreviations used in appendices B to H:
AABS - Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies
AIS - Association for Israel Studies
APSA - American Political Science Association
FPSA - Florida Political Science Association
ISA - International Studies Association
MPSA- Midwest Political Science Association
NAAA - National Academic Advising Association
NCOBPS - National Conference of Black Political Scientists
SPSA - Southern Political Science Association
WPSA – Western Political Science Association

Appendix C

Offices Held by Faculty Since 2000 in Regional Professional Organizations
(Consisting of at least 500 Members)

Faculty Member	Professional Organization	Position Held	Year(s) of Appt.
Anderson, Leslie	SPSA	Status of Women in the Profession in the South	2010-Present
Anderson, Leslie	SPSA	Endowments Committee	2007-Present
Anderson, Leslie	SPSA	Treasurer	2010-13
Austin, Sharon	SPSA	Executive Council	2005-07
Austin, Sharon	NCOBPS	State and Local Politics Section Head	2002-04
Dodd, Larry	SPSA	President-Elect	2013-14
Dodd, Larry	SPSA	Vice-President	2011
Dodd, Larry	SPSA	Vice-President-Elect	2010-11
Dodd, Larry	SPSA	Program Chair	2011
Hedge, Dave	FPSA	President-Elect	2005-06
Hedge, Dave	FPSA	Executive Council	2003-04
Hedge, Dave	FPSA	Program Chair	2005
Oren, Ido	ISA (South)	President	2004
Oren, Ido	ISA (South)	Vice-President	2003
Oren, Ido	ISA (South)	Executive Council	2001-Present
Oren, Ido	ISA-South	Program Chair	2003
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Northeast)	President-Elect	2011-12
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Northeast)	President-Elect and Acting President	2010-11
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Northeast)	Vice-President	2009-10
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (Northeast)	Governing Council	2009-10
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (West)	Treasurer	2010-Present
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (West)	President	2009-10
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA (West)	Vice-President	2006-09
Smith, Dan	WPSA	Local Co-Host, Annual Meeting (Denver)	2003
Smith, Dan	WPSA	Committee on Membership, Attendance, and Registration	2000

Appendix D

Service on Program Committees of National or International Conventions Since 2000

Faculty Member	Name of Convention	Program Committee	Year(s) of Service
Arfi, Badredine	Quantum Interaction	Program Committee of the 2nd International Conference, Oxford UK	2008
Bernhard, Michael	APSA	European Politics	2011
Bernhard, Michael	APSA	Communist and Postcommunist Politics	2009
Hedge, Dave	APSA	State Politics and Politics	2000-02
Kreppel, Amie	European Union Studies	Biennial Conference Committee	2007
Kreppel, Amie	European Union Studies	Program Committee	2007
Kreppel, Amie	APSA	Advanced Industrial Societies	2008
Oren, Ido	APSA	Interpretive Methodology and Methods	2011
Sjoberg, Laura	ISA	Women's Caucus	2011
Thiele, Les	APSA	Foundations of Political Theory	2009
Wald, Ken	APSA	Religion and Politics	2002
Woods, Patricia	AIS	Program Committee	2004

Appendix E

Journal Editorships Held by Faculty since 2000

Faculty Member	Name of Journal	Title/ Position	Year(s) of Service
Scicchitano, Mike	State and Local Government Review	Editor	Currently
Sjoberg, Laura	International Feminist Journal of Politics	Homebase Editor	2011-17

Appendix F

Newsletter Activity Since 2000

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Faculty Member	Name of Newsletter	Position	Year(s) of Service
Baldwin, Kate	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently
Bernhard, Michael	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Editorial Chair	Currently
Kreppel, Amie	European Union Studies Review	Editor	2009-2011
Lindberg, Staffan	African Politics Conference Group of the APSA, ISA, and ASA Newsletter	Member	2004-08
Lindberg, Staffan	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently
Lindberg, Staffan	International Political Science Assn. Newsletter	Member	2003-Present
Moraski, Bryon	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently
O'Dwyer, Conor	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently
Smith, Ben	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently
Villalon, Leo	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently
Williams, Philip	APSA-Comparative Democratization Newsletter	Board Member	Currently

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Appendix G

Book Series Edited by Faculty Since 2000

Faculty Member	Name of Press	Title of Series	Year(s) of Service
Dodd, Larry	Westview Press	Transforming American Politics	Currently
Oren, Ido	Routledge	Interpretive Methods	Currently
Sjoberg, Laura	Oxford University	Gender and International Relations	Currently
Sjoberg, Laura	New York University	Gender and Political Violence	Currently
Wald, Ken	Cambridge U. Press	Religion, Politics and Social Theory	Currently

Appendix H

Editorial Board Memberships Held by Faculty Since 2000

Faculty Member	Name of Journal or Press	Title/ Position	Year(s) of Service
Arfi, Badredine	Quantum Interaction	Editorial Board Member	Currently
Austin, Sharon	Ralph Bunche Journal of Public Affairs	Editorial Board Member	2008-Present
Bernhard, Michael	Central European Review	Member of Editorial Circle	1999-2002
Bernhard, Michael	Penn State Press	Board Member	1998-2006
Dodd, Larry	Congress and the Presidency Journal	Editorial Board Member	2000-2010
Hedge, Dave	Policy Studies Journal	Editorial Board Member	2003- 09
Hedge, Dave	State Politics and Policy Quarterly	Editorial Board Member	2000-03
Hozic, Aida	Journal of International Relations and Development	Editorial Board Member	2004-Present
Kreppel, Amie	Bulletin of Italian Politics	Editorial Board Member	2009-13
Kreppel, Amie	European Union Studies Review	Editorial Board Member	2009-11
Kreppel, Amie	Legislative Studies Quarterly	Editorial Board Member	2004-07
Lindberg, Staffan	Democratization	Advisory Board Member	2010-Present
Martinez, Michael	American Review of Politics	Editorial Board Member	Currently
Matheny, Albert	U.F. Journal of Law and Public Policy	Editorial Board Member	1987-Present
Scicchitano, Mike	Intl. Journal of Political Affairs	Editorial Board Member	2004-06
Smith, Dan	State Politics and Policy Quarterly	Editorial Board Member	2000-05
Sjoberg, Laura	Foreign Policy Analysis	Editorial Board Member	Currently
Sjoberg, Laura	Review of International Studies	Editorial Board Member	Currently

Annex

Data Collection Procedures Memorandum

Compiling Your Data for Strategic Planning

We want two different kinds of data from you.

1) A Social Science Citation Index Count (2005-2010 inclusive). About 45 minutes.

2) A Google Scholar citation using Publish or Perish (All authored books, articles, and chapters authored at any time). About 45 minutes.

Please follow the instructions carefully. If you do not provide the needed data, I may have to ask you to try again.

All materials should be submitted to Michael Bernhard (bernhard@ufl.edu) by Wednesday, November 24, 2010.

1) How to do a Social Science Citation Index Count?

To do this you will need to be on campus or connected to the web remotely through gatorlink VPN (Virtual Private Network software, downloadable at: http://net-services.ufl.edu/provided_services/vpn/).

I am using myself as an example here. I am making my own data public because I will compile everybody else's. I will not share individual results with others.

The URL for this is:
http://apps.isiknowledge.com/UA_GeneralSearch_input.do?preferencesSaved=&product=UA&SID=2A8EGNbighLH9NBhnA3&search_mode=GeneralSearch&last_prod=WOS&highlighted_tab=UA&cacheurl=no

You should see this on your screen. Click on the yellow "Web of Science" tab.
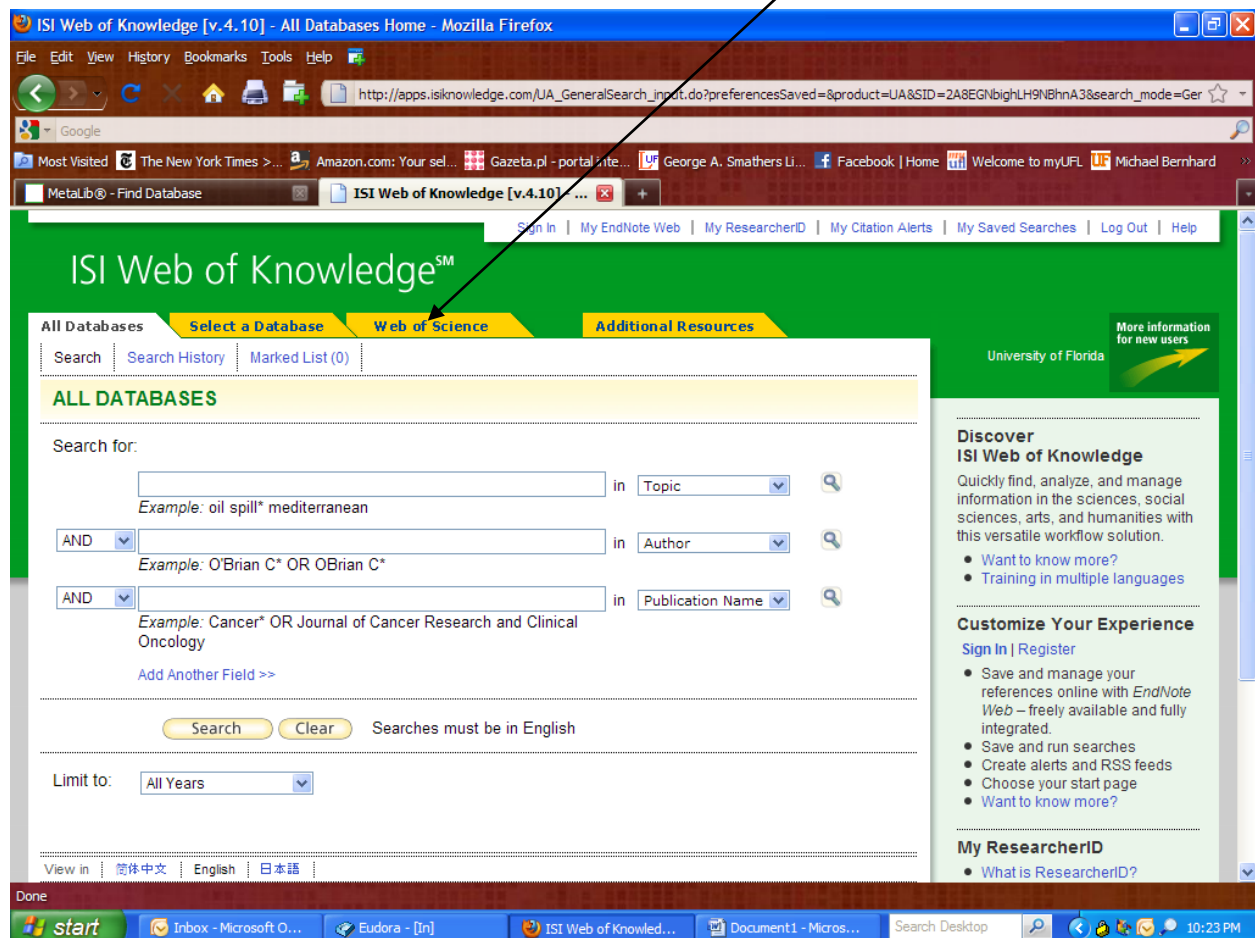
You will need to limit the search for publications since 1981 (not a problem for most of us) and limit the search to the SSCI as in the NRC report. Cursor down to the bottom of the page to find these.
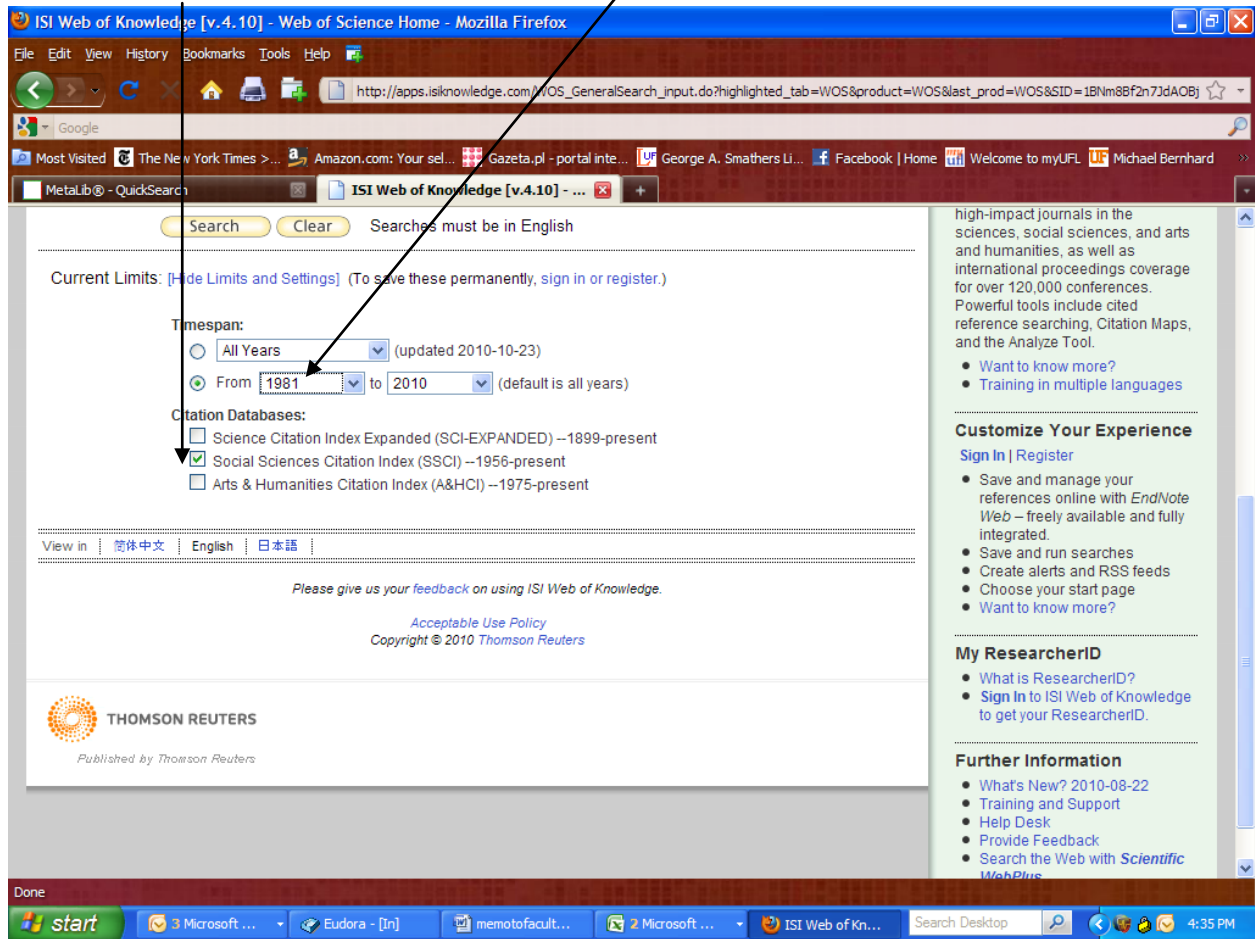
Insert your last name and your first initial followed by an asterisk (e.g. Bernhard, M*) into the author search pane and hit search.

The screen you will see is likely to be reporting things other than articles authored by you or folks with similar names to you. The first step to pare this down is to restrict the items to articles (in line with the NRC statistics). Open up the document types, check articles, and hit the refine button.

In my case this reduces the number of cited publications from 46 to 13 but this is still not quite right. There is, for instance in position two, an article I did not write. You should look through the pages and figure how many of the remaining articles are not yours. You can rid of these by refining according to field. For most of us, limiting the search to political science and international relations journals should do it. Try a second refine using the subject areas to weed out articles that are not yours.

Doing that isolates eleven of my articles in the database. Once you have that hit the "create citation report" button. The database will not find articles that are not in SSCI indexed journals, and may occasionally miss other articles. We will check this.

This will generate a citation report that looks like this. Look at publications and ascertain if anything you've written is omitted. I know I published two articles in 2007 and one is missing. I will have to do search for that one as a supplement (more on that later). You will need to print off all pages of this report and save a copy of the file so we can compile the department-wide data.
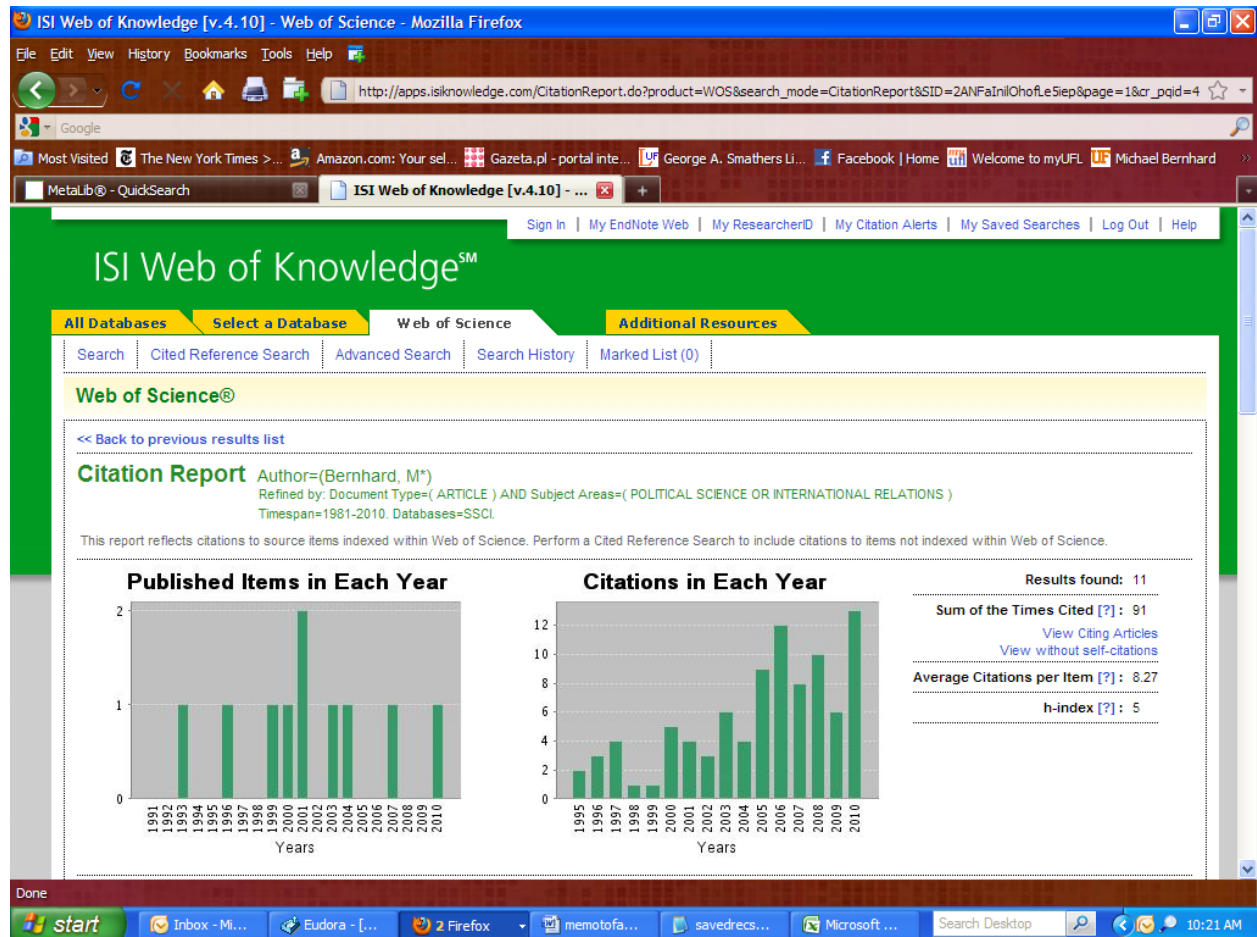
In some of testing of this, the narrowing of publications did not remove all inappropriate items. This page offers an ability to do this before generating your report. Tick the item (or items) and remove it from your list by hitting this button.

The print and save functions are at the bottom of the page. Hit the print key to generate a hard copy.

This will generate a document that looks like this. Hit the "print this page" key for all pages of your document.
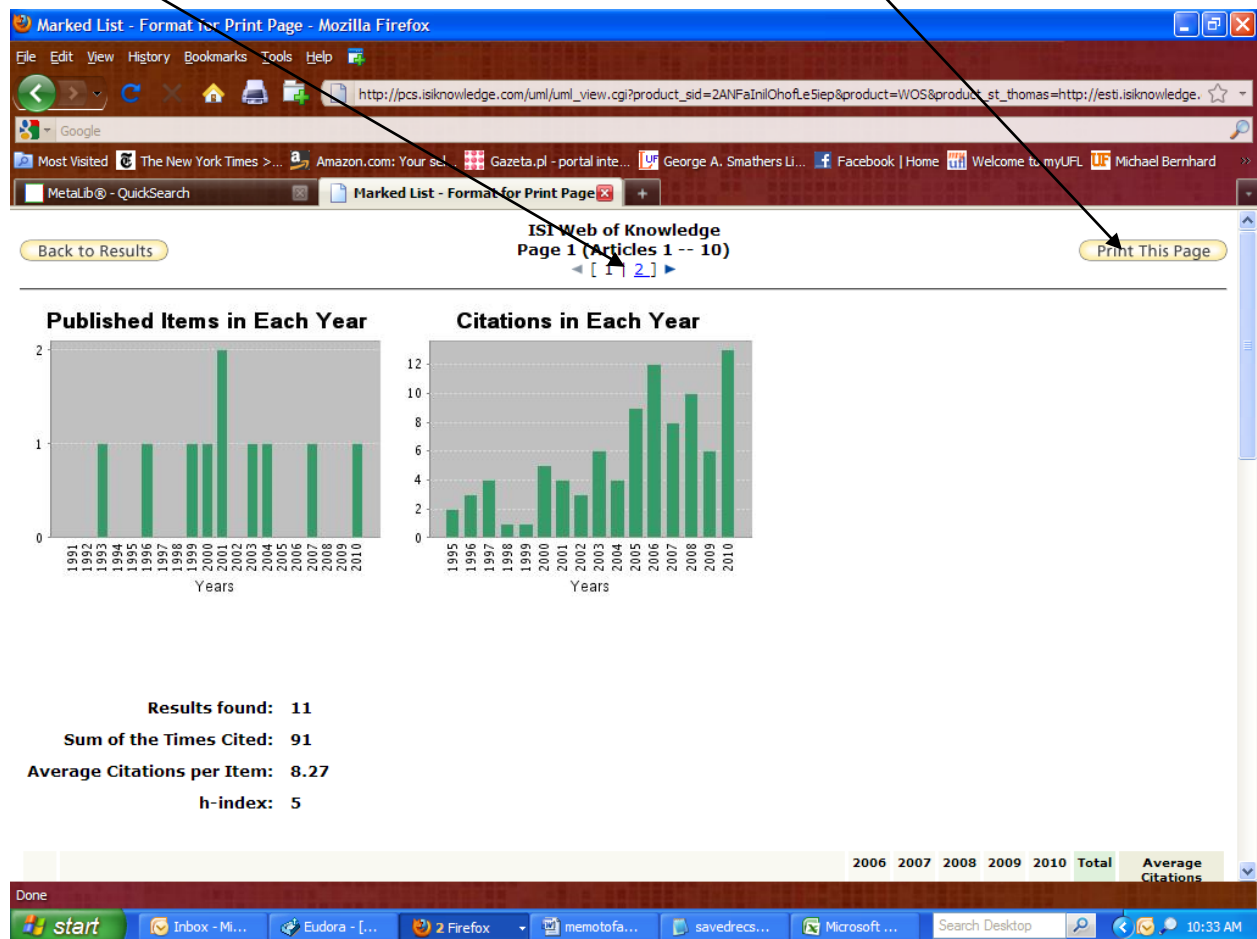
Once you have printed off the report, save a copy to hand in to the committee. Return to your results by hitting the button on the lower left.

This will return you to the previous screen. Set your publication total to the number you have found in the search and save the results.

This will prompt you to open a file in notepad. Hit OK.
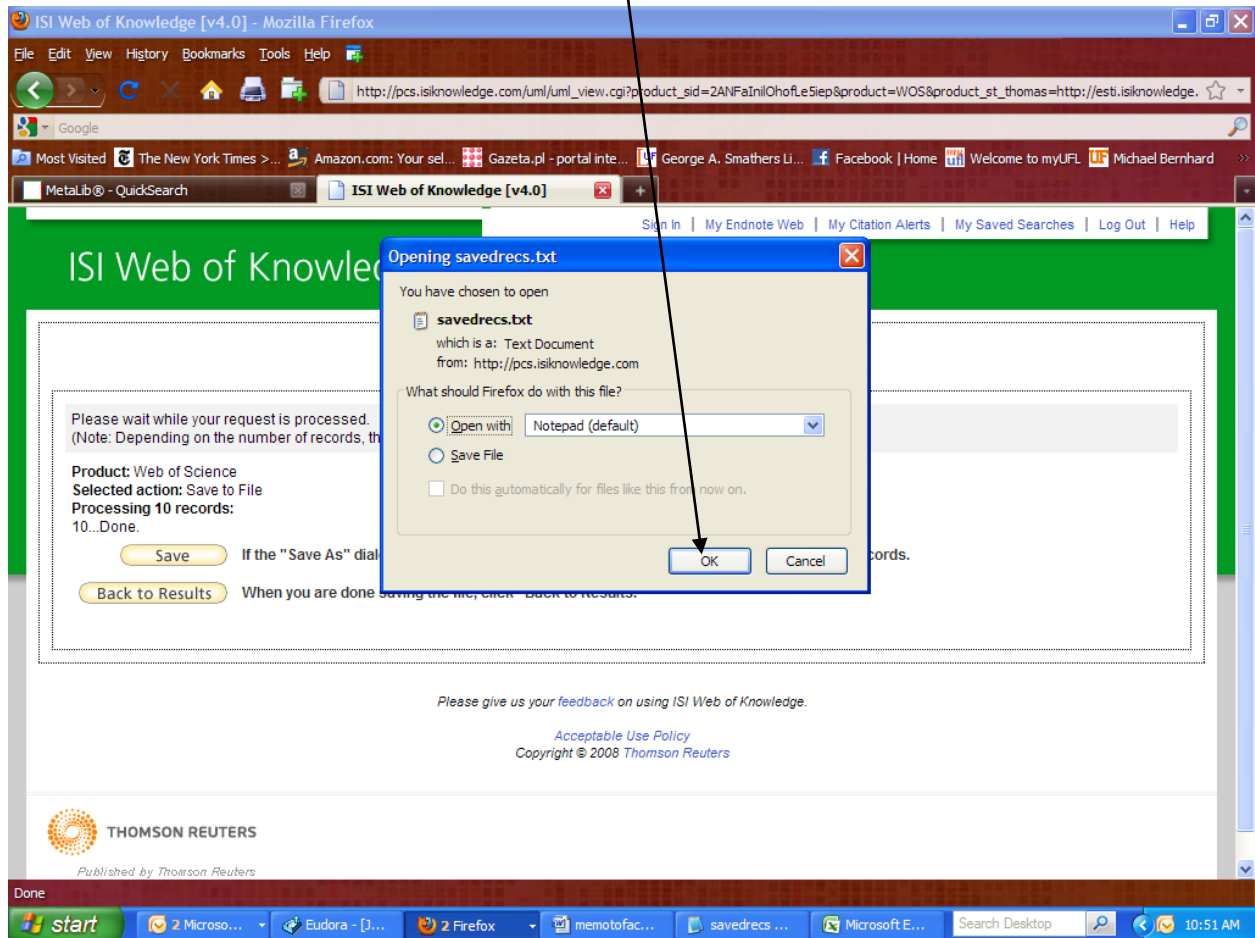
Open the file and you will see something like this.
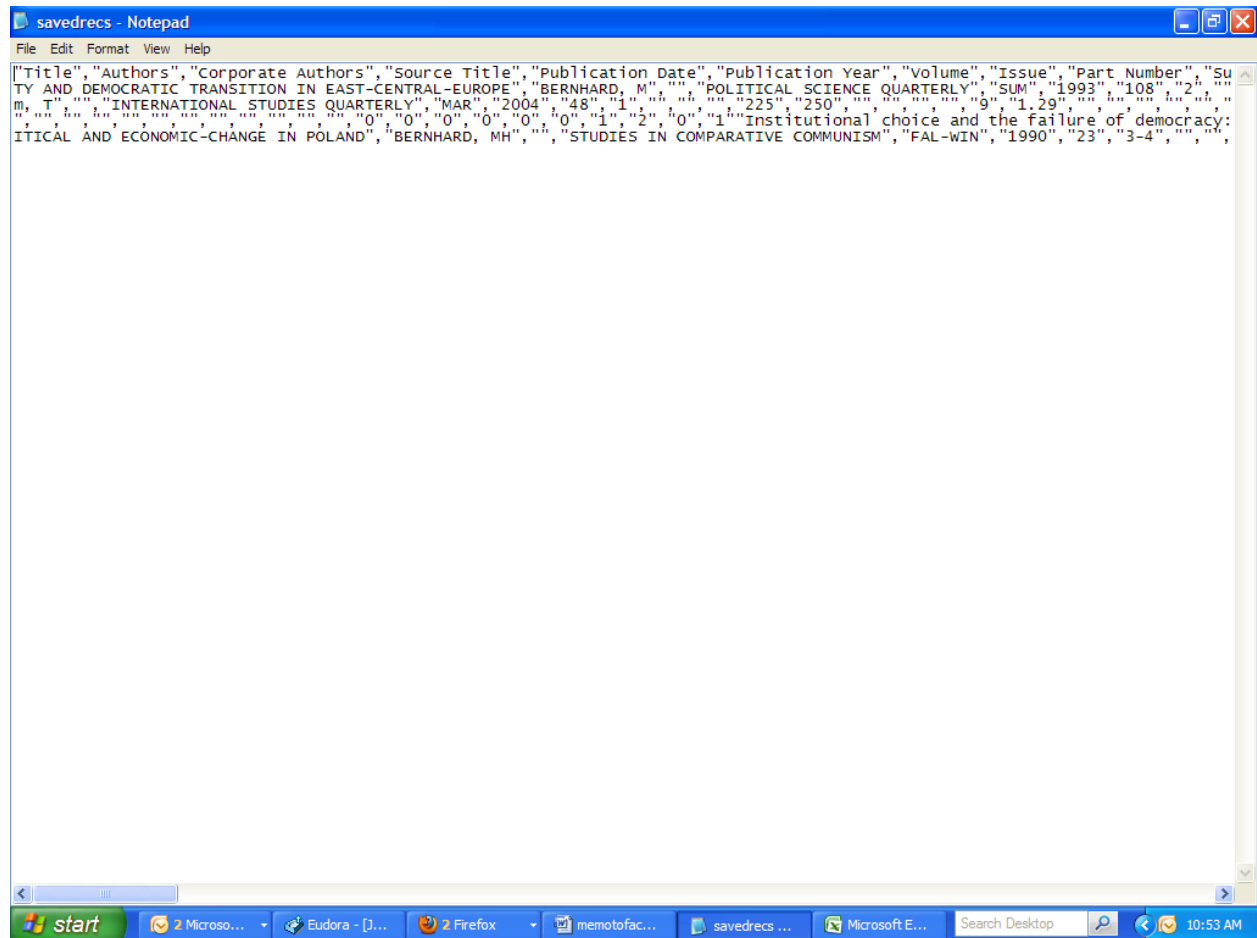
Use the "file" button "save as" command to rename the file with your first initial, last names, and cites. Email this file to bernhard@ufl.edu. I will be able to open this file in excel to calculate department publication and citation rates.
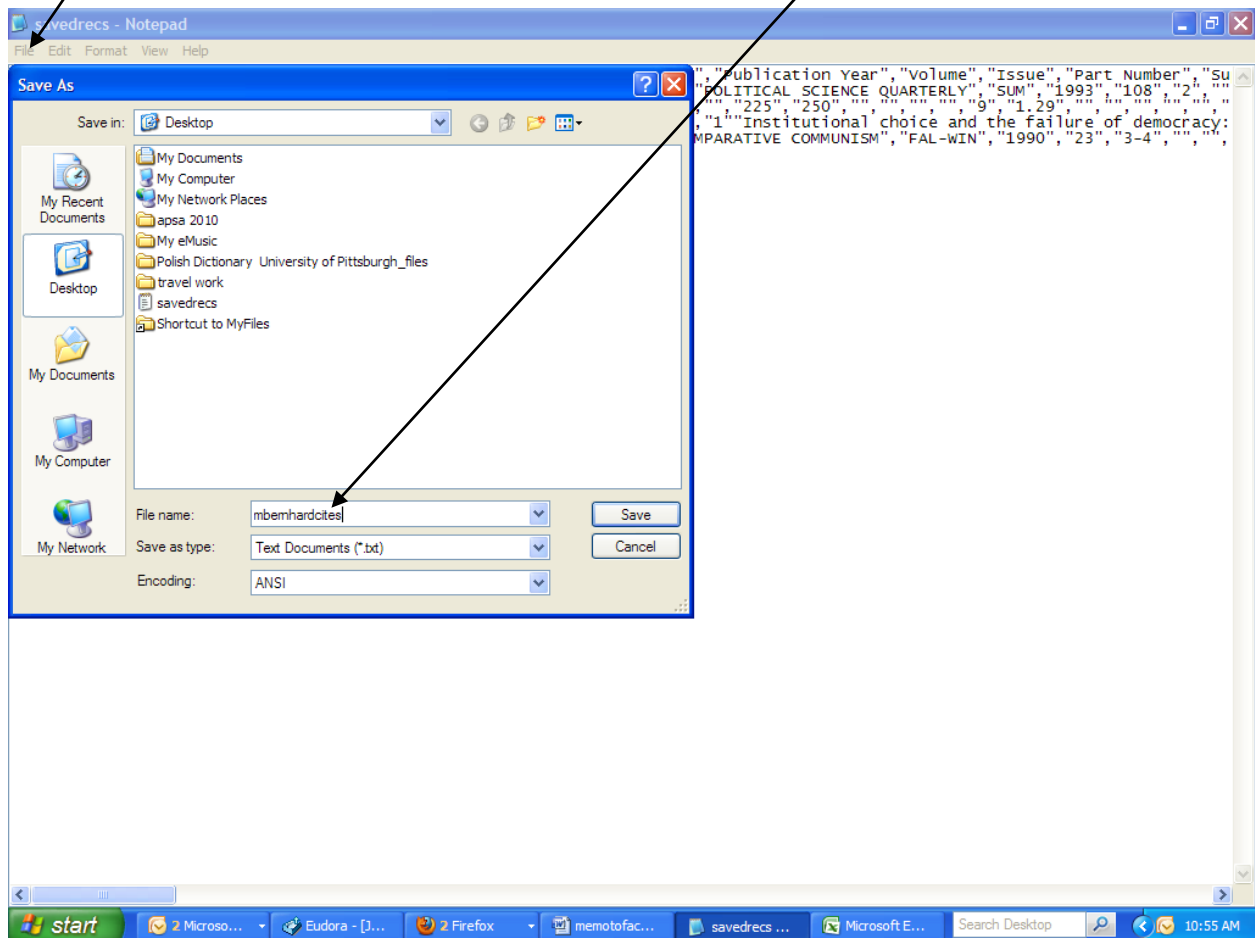
It is also important for us to make sure that all your articles are counted. In going through the list of eleven that the database produced for me, I noted one or two pieces that did not appear. This may be a function of SSCI's journal selection or other bugs in the database. Do an individual title search for any missing articles and see if you can locate it.

In my case this produced a recent article with four hits. If the piece that you found has citations between 2005 and 2010, print off an individual report on it, and save these in a supplementary file (e.g. "mbernhardcitessup1"). Include the supplemental report in your paper report and send this file to me as well.

2) We also need you to compile your citations in Google Scholar using publish or perish freeware. You need to go to software download site (http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm#download)and download the proper version for your operating system. Windows or Mac (or Linux, maybe Badredine?)

Once you have installed the software you should see a panel that looks like this.   Please click on the author impact tab.

Laura gave me permission to use her for this search. Put your name in this window. Click the relevant disciplines. For some "Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanties" might be enough, for others "Business, Administration, Finance, and Economics" might help (folks with a public policy or political economy research agenda). Hit look up.
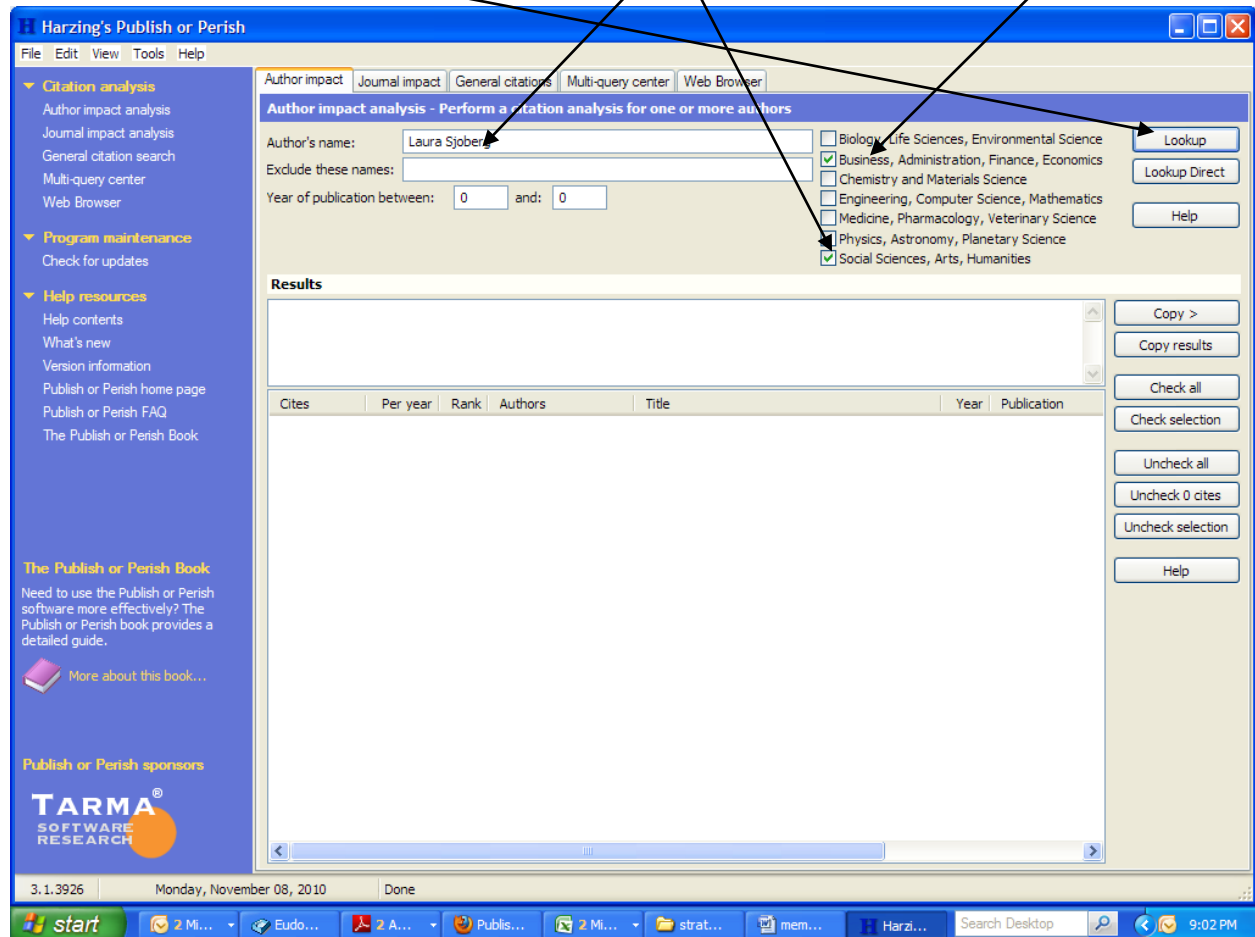
You will then get a screen that looks something like this with a whole lot of papers noted (this includes, books, chapters, and many other things). Work through this list and uncheck anything that is not yours, plus chuck out stuff like book reviews, lists of reviewers, newsletters, indexes. Only check books, articles, and authored chapters. You may find that some of your items are cited as more than one publication (my first book). Keep it in if it has more cites than your average cites per paper. If it is less than that figure, strike it because it will not help us in terms of the metrics that matter (cites/paper, cites per year, h-index). As you do that, the statistics at the top will start to change. Some recent stuff won't be cited yet (don't despair). I have a paper from 1999 that only has two cites (I am justified in despairing over that one).

Once you have things sorted out hit the copy button on the right and it will generate a menu.

Select copy statistics for Excel with header.

Hit the file button and then save as a "CSV"

Save a file called (name)googlestats.csv
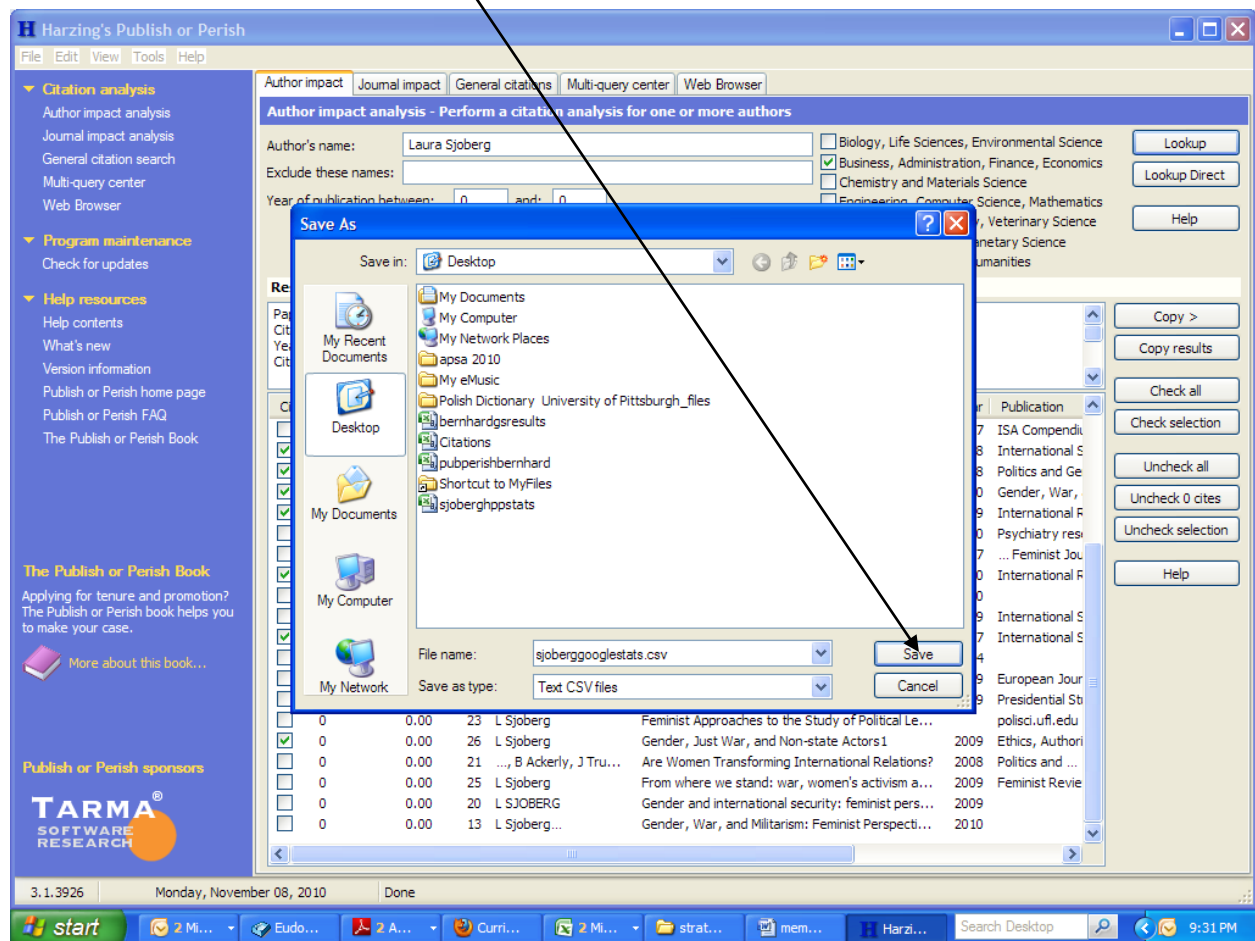
You will create a CSV file that will open in excel. It will look something like this. I need you to create second sheet in the file and call it results.

Go back to publish and perish. Put your cursor in the results panel and highlight all those stats by hitting cntrl-a on the keyboard. Then copy all that text.

Paste that data in the second page of the excel sheet. It will look like that.

Checklist for what you need to turn in.

a) SSCI citations since 2005.

☐ Hardcopy of citation report generated by SSCI (p. 14)

☐ .txt file with citation report. Supplements if necessary. Email to bernhard@ufl.edu (p. 19, 21)

b) Google scholar citations.

☐ Hard copy of both sheets in the Excel spreadsheet generated by Publish or Perish. (p. 32, 34).

☐ Email the spreadsheet to bernhard@ufl.edu

c) A list of published authored books, articles, and book chapters.

☐ Please separate them into the three categories listed above and order then from the most recent to the oldest.