

Jürgen Gerhards

1. Most cited articles

(based on 'Social Sciences Citation Index of Web of Knowledge')

Gerhards, Jürgen & Dieter Rucht. 1992. Mesomobilization. Organizing and Framing in Two Protest Campaigns in West Germany. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 98: 555-596.
Anheier, Helmut K., Jürgen Gerhards & Frank P. Romo. 1995. Forms of Capital and Social Structure in Cultural Fields: Examining Bourdieu's Social Topology. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 100: 859-903.
Gerhards, Jürgen & Silke Hans. 2009. From Hasan to Herbert: Name Giving Patterns of Immigrant Parents between Acculturation and Ethnic Maintenance. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 114(4): 1102-1128.
Gerhards, Jürgen & Rolf Hackenbroch. 2000. Trends and Causes of Cultural Modernization. An Empirical Study of First Names. <i>International Sociology</i> 15: 501-532.
Gerhards, Jürgen. 1993. Westeuropäische Integration und die Schwierigkeiten der Entstehung einer europäischen Öffentlichkeit [West European Integration and the Emergence of a European Public Sphere]. <i>Zeitschrift für Soziologie</i> 22: 96-110.
Gerhards, Jürgen. 1997. Diskursive versus liberale Öffentlichkeit: Eine empirische Auseinandersetzung mit Jürgen Habermas [Discursive versus Liberal Public Sphere. An Empirical Test of Jürgen Habermas' Theory]. <i>Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie</i> 49: 1-39.
Ferree, Myra Marx, William Gamson, Jürgen Gerhards & Dieter Rucht. 2002. Four Models of the Public Sphere in Modern Democracies. <i>Theory and Society</i> 31: 289-324.
Gerhards, Jürgen & Mike S. Schäfer. 2010. Is the Internet a Better Public Sphere? Comparing Old and New Media in Germany and the US. <i>New Media & Society</i> 12(1): 143-160.
Fuchs, Dieter, Jürgen Gerhards & Edeltraud Roller. 1993. Wir und die Anderen. Ethnozentrismus in den zwölf Ländern der europäischen Gemeinschaft [We and the Others. Ethnocentrism in 12 Countries of the European Community]. <i>Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie</i> 45: 238-253.
Gerhards, Jürgen & Michael Hölscher. 2003. Kulturelle Unterschiede zwischen Mitglieds- und Beitrittsländern der EU. [Cultural Differences between Member States and Accession Countries of the European Union]. <i>Zeitschrift für Soziologie</i> 32: 206-225
Gerhards, Jürgen. 2010. Non-Discrimination Towards Homosexuality: The European Union's Policy and its Support among Citizens in 27 European Countries. <i>International Sociology</i> 25(1): 5-28.

Gerhards, Jürgen & Silke Hans. 2011. Why not Turkey? Attitudes towards Turkish Membership in the EU among Citizens in 27 European Countries. *Journal of Common Market Studies* 49(4): 741-766

Gerhards, Jürgen & Jörg Rössel. 1999. Zur Transnationalisierung der Gesellschaft der Bundesrepublik. [Transnationalisation of German Society] *Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 28: 325-344.

2. Social Sciences Citation Index of the Web of Knowledge (January 2017)

Number of papers ('all document types') published in scientific journals which are listed in the 'Social Sciences Citation Index' of the 'Web of Knowledge'	65
Number of cites of these 55 articles published in scientific journals which are listed in the 'Social Sciences Citation Index' of the 'Web of Knowledge'	849
H-Index*	14

3. Google Scholar – Harzing's Publish or Perish

Number of cites	10360
H-Index*	42

* **H-Index** (Hirsch Index): Wikipedia: „The index is based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications. Hirsch writes: A scientist has index h if h of his/her N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have no more than h citations each. In other words, a scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times. Thus, the h -index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication. The index is designed to improve upon simpler measures such as the total number of citations or publications. The index works properly only for comparing scientists working in the same field; citation conventions differ widely among different fields.