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# INCITES USER MANUAL



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## Overview

InCites is a citation-based evaluation tool for academic and government administrators to conduct analyses on their institutional productivity and benchmark their output against peers and aspirational peers in a national or international context.

### Research Performance Profiles

Research Performance Profiles is a collection of reports that provide aggregate metrics generated from data in a subscription dataset. In addition, customized reports based on selected criteria may be generated through the [Create a Custom Report](#) feature.

### Global Comparisons

Global Comparisons is divided into Institutional Comparisons and National Comparisons. These comparisons enable you to evaluate the research performance over time of an institution, country, or territory in the context of a selected field of research.

## System Requirements

Thomson Reuters supports the following operating systems and browsers:

<b>Windows® Operating System</b> Windows XP or Windows Vista	<b>Supported Web Browsers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet Explorer 7.0 and 8.0</li> <li>• Firefox 3.5</li> </ul>
<b>Macintosh® Operating System</b> MacOS X 10.5 or 10.6	<b>Supported Web Browsers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firefox 3.5</li> </ul>
<b>Note:</b> Be aware that Thomson Reuters <i>does not</i> support any beta versions of Web browsers.	

## A. Glossary

### 2nd generation citations

Total number of citations received by the citing papers of a source article.

### 2nd generation citations per citing article

Total number of citations received by all citing papers divided by the number of citing papers.

### address search dataset

A dataset generated wholly from an address search of Web of Science. Compare [author profile dataset](#).



## affiliate institution

An institution other than your institution where an author has a current position or title.

## aggregate performance indicator

The aggregate performance indicator measures the impact of an institution or country relative to an expected citation rate for the institution or country. The indicator is normalized for field differences in citation rates as well as size differences among entities and time periods.

In a given time period, the total citations accrued for all papers, in all fields, is divided by the sum of the average citation rates for each paper, respective to their fields and time periods.

The resulting ratio can be compared across entities since it has been normalized for the differences among all fields represented in the group.

This metric is calculated by:

$$\frac{ci}{\sum_f \sum_t P_{ift} \left( \frac{cft}{Pft} \right)} = \frac{\text{actual cites}}{\text{expected cites}}$$

Where  $ci$  is the total citations for institution (or country)  $i$ ,  $P_{ift}$  is the number of publications from institution  $i$  in field  $f$  and year  $t$ ,  $cft/pft$  is the average citation rate of papers in field  $f$  and year  $t$ . Sums are over all years and all fields.

## average

Mean value, or the quotient obtained by dividing the sum total of values by the number of values.

## average citations

Mean value, or the quotient obtained by dividing the sum total of citations in the dataset by the number of citing articles.

## average citations without self citations

Mean value, or the quotient obtained by 1) subtracting the number of self citations from the total number of citations and then 2) dividing the result by the number of citing articles.

## average cites

Same as [average citations](#).

## average document age

Average age of a document given in years.

## average percentile

he mean of the [percentiles](#) for articles in the set. [More information](#).



## author profile dataset

A file of author and publication data supplied by an institution. Compare [address search dataset](#).

## category

See [subject area](#).

## category expected citations (CXC)

Average number of citations received by articles of the same [document type](#) from journals in the same database year and same category (subject area). If a journal is assigned to more than one category, the category expected cites is the average for the categories.

You can compare an article's citation count to this norm by forming a [ratio of actual citations to expected citations](#)--the **Category Actual/Expected Citations**. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the article's citation count is better than average.

For example, the average number of citations received by a review article published in 1994 in a journal assigned to the category of Applied Physics is 36.52. This number is the CXC. If a review article in an Applied Physics journal has received 43 citations since it was published in 1994, then the ratio of actual citations to CXC is 1.18, indicating a better-than-average citation count.

On many reports, the Category Actual/Expected Citations ratio is an aggregate ratio: the denominator (expected citations) is the sum of the expected citations of all categories of journals that the documents were published in. The numerator (actual citations) is the sum of the citation counts of the documents. Division of these sums yields the number shown.

## citation frequency distribution

The citation frequency distribution shows the number of papers cited different numbers of times on a scatter plot connected by lines. The horizontal axis shows the number of citations on a linear scale. The vertical axis shows the number of articles on a log scale.

## cited from year

The earliest database year from which cited articles are taken. The cited from year and cited to years mark the beginning and end of a period. In the time series analyses, this denotes the database years of the source papers being cited.

## cited to year

The latest database year from which cited articles are taken. The cited from year and cited to years mark the beginning and end of a period. In the time series analyses, this denotes the database years of the source papers being cited.

## cites per document

Average number of citations per document.

## citing from year

The earliest database year from which citing articles are taken. The citing from year and citing to years mark the beginning and end of a period. In the time series analyses, this denotes the database years of the papers contributing citations to the source papers



## citing to year

The latest database year from which citing articles are taken. The citing from year and citing to years mark the beginning and end of a period. In the time series analyses, this denotes the database years of the papers contributing citations to the source papers.

## CXC

Abbreviation for *category expected cites*.

## database year

The year in which records were added to the Thomson Reuters database (e.g., *Web of Science*). The database year of a bibliographic database may include data from documents with different publication years. Compare *publication year*.

## dataset

A set of bibliographic records compiled according to custom criteria such as subject category, journal title, keyword, and publication year. Each record in a dataset includes bibliographic information (author, title, source publication).

## disciplinarity index

A measure of the concentration of a set of papers over a set of categories. The index ranges from 0 to 1, where the higher the number, the more concentrated the set. For example, an index of .9 indicates a high level of concentration. This index is based on the Herfindahl index, which is commonly used in economics to assess market share.

## document number

The document number is a unique identifier assigned to records in Web of Science. This number is found in the UT field in records exported from Web of Science.

## document type

In addition to research articles, many journals publish review articles and short items such as letters and editorials. To see the complete list of article types in your subscription dataset, select the Document Type report.

## documents from other sources

In an author profile dataset, documents from other sources are documents that are not found in Web of Science and therefore are not used to calculate citation metrics. Compare [Web of Science document](#).

## field

See *subject area*.

## impact

In a comparison report, impact is the average number of citations received per paper. More broadly, impact is the degree to which a collection of papers influences research as measured by citation activity.



## impact relative to country/territory

[Impact](#) for country in a subject area divided by citation impact for the country in all fields (C1/P1)/ (C3/P3). A value greater than 1 indicates that the impact of the country in the selected field is better than the average impact of the country across all fields.

## impact relative to subject area

[Impact](#) of an institution or country divided by impact for the subject area as a whole (C1/P1)/ (C2/P2). A value greater than 1 indicates a better-than-average impact relative to subject area.

## impact relative to organization/region

[Impact](#) of an organization or region in a field divided by the impact for the organization/region in all fields (C1/P1)/ (C3/P3). A value greater than 1 indicates that the impact of the organization/region in the selected field is better than the average impact of the institution across all fields.

## impact relative to world

[Impact](#) of a country in a field divided by the impact for the country in all subject areas (C1/P1)/ (C3/P3). A value greater than 1 indicates that the impact of the country in the selected subject area is better than the average impact of the country across all subject areas.

## h-index

The h-index is based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by the times cited. The value of h is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations.

For example, an h-index of 77 indicates that in the dataset, 77 papers were cited at least 77 times each.

## h-index without self citations

An h-index based on times cited values calculated by subtracting the number of self citations from the times cited number.

## interdisciplinarity index

An entropy measure of the dispersion of papers over the categories. There is an upper limit of 1 so that a value of 1 indicates an equal dispersion of papers over all categories. The closer the value to 1, the more multidisciplinary the set of papers. A value of 0 indicates that only one category is represented in the dataset. The interdisciplinarity index is based on the Shannon entropy and can be expressed as:

$$-\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_{10} p_i\right) \div \log_{10} n$$

where  $p_i$  is the share of papers in category  $i$  and  $n$  is the number of categories

## journal expected citations (JXC)

Average number of citations to articles of the same [document type](#) from the same journal in the same database year.

You can compare an article's citation count to this norm by forming a [ratio of actual citations to expected citations](#)--the **Journal Actual/Expected Citations** ratio. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the article's



citation count is better than average.

For example, the average number of citations received by an article published in 2004 in the journal *Circulation* is 55.34. This number is the JXC. If an article published in *Circulation* in 2004 has received 30 citations, the ratio of actual citations to JXC is .54, indicating a below-average citation count.

On many reports, the Journal Actual/Expected Citations ratio is an aggregate ratio: the denominator (expected citations) is the sum of the expected citations of all journals that the documents were published in. The numerator (actual citations) is the sum of the citation counts of the documents themselves. Division of the sums yields the number shown.

## Journal Impact Factor

Average number of times articles from a journal published in the past two years have been cited in the current year. The journal impact factor displayed is the most current journal impact factor available.

## JXC

Abbreviation for *journal expected cites*.

## mean

Same as [average](#).

## median

Middle value in a range of values. If there is no middle value, then the median is the average of the two middle values.

## median cites

The number of citations to an article at the midpoint of a ranking. For example, in a ranking of 20 authors, the median cites would be the number of citations received by the 10th author on the list.

## past institution

An institution where an author held a position or title before joining your institution.

## % documents cited

Number of cited documents divided by the total number of documents  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

## % documents cited relative to country/territory

Percentage of cited papers for a country/territory in a subject area divided by percentage of cited papers for a country/territory as a whole. A value greater than 1 indicates that the impact of the country/territory in the selected subject area is stronger than the impact of the country/territory across all subject areas.

## % documents cited relative to institution

Percentage of cited papers for an institution in a subject area divided by percentage of cited papers for an institution as a whole. A value greater than 1 indicates that the impact of the institution in the selected subject area is stronger than the impact of the institution across all subject areas.





## **% documents cited relative to subject area**

Percentage of cited papers for a country or territory divided by percentage of cited papers for the world. A value greater than 1 indicates a better-than-average impact relative to subject area.

## **% documents cited relative to world**

Percentage of cited papers for a country in one subject area divided by percentage of cited papers for a country as a whole. A value greater than 1 indicates that the impact of the country in the selected subject area is stronger than the impact of the country across all subject areas.

## **% documents in country/territory**

Number of articles produced by a country/territory in one subject area divided by the total number of documents produced by that country/territory in all subject areas  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

## **% documents in institution**

Number of articles produced by an institution in one subject category divided by the total number of documents produced by that institution in all subject areas  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

## **% documents in subject area**

Number of articles in a subject area produced by a country, territory, or institution divided by the total number of documents in the subject area  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

## **% documents in world**

1) Number of documents produced by a country/territory in one subject area divided by the total number of documents produced by that country/territory in all subject areas  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

2) Number of documents in a subject area divided by the total number of documents produced in all subject areas  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

## **% self citations**

Number of [self citations](#) divided by the total number of citing articles  $(P1/P2) \times 100$ .

## **percentile in subject area**

The percentile in which the paper ranks in its category and database year, based on total citations received by the paper. The higher the number citations, the smaller the percentile number. The maximum percentile value is 100, indicating 0 cites received. Only article types *article*, *note*, and *review* are used to determine the percentile distribution, and only those same article types receive a percentile value. If a journal is classified into more than one subject area, the percentile is based on the subject area in which the paper performs best, i.e. the lowest value.

## **publication year**

The year in which a document was published. Compare *database year*.

## **references to source articles**

Number of references made by a citing article to source articles in a dataset.



## self citation

A citation from a citing article to a source article with the same author name on both the source and citing articles.

## self cite

Same as [self citation](#).

## sRefs

Abbreviation for *references to source articles*.

## source article

An article in a journal. An InCites dataset is a collection of source articles and their citation data. Source articles may be viewed as [Web of Science documents](#).

## subject area

A field of research. Every journal is assigned to at least one subject area.

## Times Cited

Total number of citations from Web of Science (as of last InCites update).

## Times Cited without self citations

Times Cited without self citations is calculated by subtracting the number of self citations from the Times Cited number. If there are no self citations, then this number equals the number of total citations.

## total articles

Total number of articles in the dataset.

## unique authors

Number of distinct author names in a set of papers.

## unique organizations

Number of distinct organization names in a set of papers.

## Web of Science document

The record of an article that may be viewed in Web of Science, a database of records of articles from more than 11,000 scholarly publications. Author Profile datasets may include records of documents not included in Web of Science.

The term [source article](#) is synonymous with Web of Science document.



## B. Research Performance Profiles

### 1. Create a Custom Report

Options on the Create a Custom Report page enable you to generate reports that show metrics for selected items. By selecting items such as authors or institutions, you create a document collection--a subset of the dataset identified at the top of this page. This document collection may be saved or refined on the [Preview Document Collection](#) page.

1. Select the [type of report](#) you want from the drop-down list.
2. Select a time period. Depending upon the type of report selected, the time period data displayed will either be [publication years](#) (source and citing article reports) or [database years](#) (time series reports).
3. Select a category such as Authors or Institutions and then select the items you want to include in the report. Consult these [guidelines](#) for selecting specific items.

Alternatively, click the **My Saved Selections** link to select a set of previously saved selections.

4. Your selections appear in the **Selected items** box.

Boolean logic will automatically apply to multiple items. OR logic will be used to combine multiple values for the same item (e.g., two or more author names). AND logic will be used to combine multiple values from different items. For example, the criteria shown in the box below will be applied according to the logic expressed in this query:

Institutions=(UNIV BASEL OR UNIV MAINZ) AND Subject Areas=(CELL BIOLOGY OR MICROBIOLOGY)

**Selected items:** [ hide all selections ]

**Institutions:** [ hide ]

- UNIV BASEL
- UNIV MAINZ

**Subject Areas:** [ hide ]

- CELL BIOLOGY
- MICROBIOBIOLOGY

5. (Optional) Set [thresholds](#) to limit the results.
6. Click **Create Report** to generate the report or perform any of the following operations:
  - o Click **Preview Documents** to go to the [Preview Document Collection](#) page to refine the document collection you just created.
  - o Click **Save Selections** to save the custom report selections to the [My Saved Custom Report Selections](#) folder.
  - o Click **Clear Selections** to clear the selections

#### 1.1 Preview Document Collection

Options on this page enable you to refine the document collection you created on the Create a Custom Report page. After you make changes to the collection, select a report from the drop-down list, and then click **Create Report**. You may also click **Save Collection** to save the document collection to the My Saved Document Collections folder.



Note: the maximum number of documents in a preview collection is 10,000.

### Deleting Documents

Select one or more documents and then click **Remove**. The report will be based on the remaining documents.

### Refining the Collection

Click the **Show Refine** tab on the left-hand side of the page to display the following Refine categories.

#### Subject Areas

The subject areas listed are the subject areas of journals in which the documents are published. The number in parentheses next to each subject area indicates the number of documents from journals in the specified subject area.

Select one or more subject areas and then click **Refine** to limit the collection to documents from journals in the selected subject areas.

#### Authors

The authors listed are the authors of the documents in the collection. The number in parentheses next to each name indicates the number of documents by that author.

Select one or more author names and then click **Refine** to limit the collection to documents by the selected authors.

#### Journal Titles

The journals listed are the journals in which the documents are published. The number in parentheses next to each title indicates the number of documents from that journal. Select one or more titles and then click **Refine** to limit the collection to documents from the selected journals.

#### Publication Year

The years listed are publication years of the journals in which the documents are published. The number in parentheses next to each title indicates the number of documents from that journal. Select one or more years and then click **Refine** to limit the collection to documents published in the selected years.

## 2. Overview and Summary Metrics

### 2.1 Institution Publication Profile

The Institution Publication Profile reports publication activity at your institution. The overall metrics provide counts of documents and authors in the author profile dataset supplied by your institution. Bar graphs depict publication activity by department, document type, and subject area. This report is available only if the dataset is an author profile dataset.

#### Overall Metrics

**Web of Science Documents.** Number of Web of Science Documents in the dataset. Click the number to see a [Source Articles Listing](#) with bibliographic details about each document.

**Documents from other sources.** Number of documents in the dataset that are not in Web of Science.



**Average document age.** Average age of the Web of Science documents in years.

**Web of Science Authors.** Number of Web of Science distinct author names in the dataset.

**Total Authors.** Number of all distinct author names in the dataset. Click the number to see an Author List report.

### Top Ten Lists

**Journals.** This is linked to a [Journal Ranking Report](#) that lists all journals that publish Web of Science documents in your dataset.

**Most recent Documents.** Displays the Source Articles Listing report, limited to the ten most recent articles.

### Bar Graphs

**Publication Activity by Year.** Indicates the number of publications per year. It counts only Web of Science documents.

**Documents per Department.** Shows the top 10 departments ranked by number of publications. Click the **View Full List** link to view a table listing all departments in alphabetical order, along with counts of their total publications and publications by document type.

**Document Types within Departments.** Shows the top 10 departments and the document types published within the departments. Click the **View Full List** link to view a table of all departments in alphabetical order, with total publication activity and publication activity categorized by document type.

**Documents per Subject Area.** Shows the top 10 subject areas and the number of documents per subject area. Click the **View Full List** link to view a table of all subject areas in alphabetical order, with total publication activity and counts of publications by document type.

**Document Types within Subject Areas.** Shows the top 10 subject areas and the document types published in each subject areas. Click the **View Full List** link to view a table of all subject areas in alphabetical order, with total publication activity and counts of publications by document type.

## 2.2 Institution Profile

The Institution Profile contains three graphs that measure author populations at your institution. These graphs are based on [author profile data](#) supplied by your institution. This report is available only if the dataset is an author profile dataset.

### Institution Size Bar Graph

Each bar indicates the number of authors at your institution by [publication year](#). All documents in your dataset are counted to generate this graph, not just Web of Science documents.

### Department Size Bar Graph

Each bar indicates the size of departments at your institution by number of authors in each department.

### Roles Bar Graph

Each bar on this graph indicates the number of roles assumed by authors at your institution.



## 2.3 Executive Summary

The executive summary supplies key measures of research performance.

### Metrics

The number of [unique authors](#) is the entire population of individuals who have contributed at least one paper to the dataset. The number of [unique organizations](#) is the entire set of organizations that have contributed research to the dataset.

The two averages provide baseline measures of collaboration. These may be used to analyze data in a custom report. For example, if the the number of average organizations per article in a custom report based on output in a single field is 10 but the number of average organizations shown on the executive summary is 3, then the research in that one field is a more collaborative enterprise.

Rankings at the bottom of the report reveal areas of strength.

**Top Producing Authors.** The top producing authors are those authors with the greatest number of papers in the dataset.

**Most Cited Authors.** The most cited authors are the authors whose papers have received the largest number of citations. It is instructive to compare this list with the list of top producing authors. The most productive researchers may not be the most influential--and vice versa.

**Most Active Fields.** This metric reveals areas of robust research activity. The fields identified here are the subject categories of the journals where the source papers were published.

### Bar Graph

The bar graph depicts the growth or decline in the number of source papers published in the period covered by the dataset and reveals the number of citations received by those papers. Note the interval units on each side of the graph. The interval unit for papers is 100. The interval unit for citations is 1000.

Two bars for each year along the x-axis show the total number of articles and the total number of citations. Place your cursor on a bar to see the exact number of papers or citations.

**Total Papers** is the number of articles published in a given year. **Total Cites** is the number of citations received by those papers. For example, if the years of the dataset are 1990-2010, you may see these numbers for year 2008:

Total Papers = 400

Total Cites = 1,355

These numbers reveal that 1) 400 papers were published in 2008 and 2) those 400 papers received 1,355 citations. The citing articles may have been published in any year, starting in 2008.

## 2.4 Summary Metrics

Summary metrics are organized into these categories: citation metrics, disciplinary metrics, and collaboration metrics. Consult the [glossary](#) for a definition of each metric.

A fourth category of summary metrics, self citation metrics, is available for Author Self-Citations & Summary

Metrics reports. This is a summary metrics report with additional metrics that count self-citations. This report is only available as a [custom report](#).

## Graphs and Gauges

### % Documents Cited/Uncited

The pie chart depicts the proportion of cited documents and uncited documents in the set. The total percentage is 100. A document is cited if it received at least one citation.

### Average Percentile

The average percentile is the average of the [percentiles](#) for documents in the set. The gauge indicates where the average percentile is in relation to the expected average percentile, which is 50. If the needle on the gauge points to the right of the expected average, then the average percentile is higher than the expected average percentile. If it points to the left, then the average percentile is lower than the expected average percentile. An average percentile figure close to 0 indicates that all papers in the set had high citation counts in their field and year. The value of 100 indicates that all papers have 0 cites.

### Category Actual/Expected Citations

The [category actual/expected citations](#) is the ratio of total citations received by documents in the dataset divided by the number of total category expected citations for all documents in the dataset. If the number of total citations is the same as the category expected cites, then the ratio equals 1. If the needle points to the right of 1, then the number of total citations is greater than the total number of citations expected for the categories represented in the dataset. If it points to the left, then the number of total citations is smaller than the total number of citations expected for the categories represented in the dataset. This ratio provides a normalized measure of category-level performance for a multidisciplinary set of papers.

When a document appears in a journal that is classified into more than one category, the category expected cites value used is an average of the category expected cites for all categories in which the document belongs.

### Journal Actual/Expected Citations

The [journal actual/expected citations](#) is the ratio of total citations received by documents in the dataset divided by the number of total journal expected citations for all documents in the dataset. If the number of total citations is the same as the total journal expected cites, then the ratio equals 1. If the needle points to the right of 1, then the number of total citations is greater than the number of total citations expected for the journals represented in the dataset. If it points to the left, then the number of total citations is smaller than the total number of citations expected for the journals represented in the dataset. This ratio provides a normalized measure of journal-level performance for a set of papers from multiple journals and categories.

### Percentage documents above, below Expected Level

This graph compares three document types (article, note and review) in a customer's dataset against all documents of these types in Web of Science for the same time period. The collection of documents from Web of Science, called the baseline dataset, is divided into quintiles by the number of citations they have received. The average number of citations received by articles in each percentile represents an expected citation level. The graph indicates what percent of documents in the customer's dataset fall above or below this expected citation level. The corresponding table shows the number of documents in the dataset that fall within each percentile and the percent of the dataset these documents represent.

For example, suppose that a selected dataset of 1000 documents consists of articles from journals that belong to the subject areas botany and horticulture published in 2000-2005. The baseline dataset would comprise all articles from journals in botany and horticulture published between 2000 and 2005. Analysis of citations to the baseline dataset yields these data:



Percentile	1	5	10	25	50
Average number of citations	55	47	20	12	7

Papers in the 25th percentile are cited 12 or more times. Papers in the 50th percentile are cited 7 or more times.

Suppose 120 documents in the selected dataset earned 20 or more citations. Those documents would all belong to the 10th percentile of the baseline dataset. However, they represent 12% of the selected dataset (120/1000).

The table on the summary metrics page would display these data:

[baseline percentile]	1	5	10	25	50
Number of documents			120		
Percent of documents			12%		

The bar chart on the summary page would reveal a positive difference of 2% between the percent of documents in the dataset and the baseline percentile.

### 2.5 Citation Frequency Distribution

The citation frequency distribution graph is a scatter plot that correlates a number of documents and Times Cited. The horizontal axis shows the Times Cited number on a linear scale. The vertical axis shows the number of documents on a log scale. In most cases, the graph illustrates a negative correlation: as the number of documents decreases, the number of citations earned per document increases.

If you move your cursor to a point on the graph, you will see the values for its two coordinates.

Median Cites, Average Cites per Document, h-index

A table underneath the graph shows these three averages:

The [Median Cites](#) is the median number of citations received by articles in the dataset. Half the articles in the dataset received fewer than this number of citations, and half received more than this number of citations.

[Average Cites per Document](#) is the average number of citations per article. It is calculated by dividing the total number of citations received by all articles in the dataset by the total number of articles in the dataset.

The [h-index](#) is a measure of the average number of citations received by articles in the dataset.

#### Citation Frequency Distribution Table

From the graph, click **View Tabular Data** to display the citation frequency distribution table.

Each row in the table shows the number of citations and the corresponding number of source documents that have earned that number. For example, the following table shows that 175 documents have received 5 citations each and 250 papers have received 10 citations each.

Web of Science Documents	Times Cited
175	5
250	10





Use the navigation links at the bottom of the page to move through the table. If you want to view or export the entire table, follow the instructions for [Saving a Report](#).

## 2.6 Source Articles

### Source Articles per Year

The Source Articles per Year bar graph shows the number of source articles published in each year. If you point to a bar on the chart, a screen tip displays the number of source articles published that year.

Each year along the X-axis of the graph is linked to a source articles listing report that supplies metrics about the source articles published in that year.

### Source Articles Listing

This tabular report provides the following metrics for each source article:

- [Times Cited](#). Click the number in this column to view the [citing documents](#) for the source article.
- [2nd Generation Citations](#)
- [2nd Generation Citations per Citing Document](#)
- [Journal Expected Citations](#)
- [Category Expected Citations](#)
- [Percentile in Subject Area](#)
- [Journal Impact Factor](#)

### Subject Area

Click the name of a specific subject area to see a list of all subject areas that the journal is assigned to. Most journals are assigned to just one subject area. Click **View Ranking** to view a [Field Specialization Analysis report](#).

### Document type

Click **View Ranking** to view an [Article Type Ranking report](#).

### First Author

Click View All Authors to see an [Author Ranking report](#), showing all authors in the document set in ranked order. Click **et al** to view all the authors of the article.

### Journal

Click View Ranking to view a [Journal Ranking report](#).

### Document Title

Click the title of any article to view the full record of the article in Web of Science.

Use the navigation links at the bottom of the page to move through the table. If you want to view or export the entire table, follow the instructions for [Saving a Report](#).



## Sort Order

The default sort criterion is Times Cited. The source document with the largest number of citing documents is at the top of the list. You may select a different sort criterion from the **Sort By** list

The sort order for the following criteria is descending:

- Times Cited
- 2nd Generation Citations
- 2nd Generation Citations per Citing Document

The sort order for Percentile in Subject Area is ascending.

In addition, a report may be sorted alphabetically by:

- Subject Area
- Document Title
- First Author
- Journal
- Document Type

## 3. Productivity and Researcher Output

### 3.1 Author List

The Author List provides details about each author at your institution. An empty cell indicates that the data provided by your institution provided no details. This report is available only if the dataset is an author profile dataset.

By default, the list is sorted in alphabetical order by author last name. You can also sort by any other field. The sort order is always alphabetical (ascending order). Note that empty cells precede populated cells in a sorted list.

Click the name of an author to go to the [Author Profile](#) page for that author.

### 3.2 Source Articles

#### Source Articles per Year

The Source Articles per Year bar graph shows the number of source articles published in each year. If you point to a bar on the chart, a screen tip displays the number of source articles published that year.

Each year along the X-axis of the graph is linked to a source articles listing report that supplies metrics about the source articles published in that year.

#### Source Articles Listing

This tabular report provides the following metrics for each source article:

- [Times Cited](#). Click the number in this column to view the [citing documents](#) for the source article.
- [2nd Generation Citations](#)
- [2nd Generation Citations per Citing Document](#)



- [Journal Expected Citations](#)
- [Category Expected Citations](#)
- [Percentile in Subject Area](#)
- [Journal Impact Factor](#)

### Subject Area

Click the name of a specific subject area to see a list of all subject areas that the journal is assigned to. Most journals are assigned to just one subject area. Click **View Ranking** to view a [Field Specialization Analysis report](#).

### Document type

Click **View Ranking** to view an [Article Type Ranking report](#).

### First Author

Click View All Authors to see an [Author Ranking report](#), showing all authors in the document set in ranked order. Click **et al** to view all the authors of the article.

### Journal

Click View Ranking to view a [Journal Ranking report](#).

### Document Title

Click the title of any article to view the full record of the article in Web of Science.

Use the navigation links at the bottom of the page to move through the table. If you want to view or export the entire table, follow the instructions for [Saving a Report](#).

### Sort Order

The default sort criterion is Times Cited. The source document with the largest number of citing documents is at the top of the list. You may select a different sort criterion from the **Sort By** list

The sort order for the following criteria is descending:

- Times Cited
- 2nd Generation Citations
- 2nd Generation Citations per Citing Document

The sort order for Percentile in Subject Area is ascending.

In addition, a report may be sorted alphabetically by:

- Subject Area
- Document Title
- First Author
- Journal
- Document Type

## 3.3 Article Type Ranking

The article type ranking report ranks document types in a dataset according to Times Cited or some other



[criterion](#). This report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- [h-index](#)
- [journal actual/expected citations](#)
- [category actual/expected citations](#)
- [average percentile](#)

### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited. In the following report, documents assigned the document type Article have received the highest number of citations: 36,349.

Rank	Document Type	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	ARTICLE	36,349	1,827	19.90
2	REVIEW	5,614	310	18.11
3	NOTE	849	20	42.45
4	EDITORIAL	233	143	1.63
5	REPRINT	170	1	170.00

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for document type is ascending (alphabetical).

### 3.4 Author Ranking

The Author Ranking report ranks author names in a dataset according to Times Cited or some other criterion. This report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents
- Average Cites per document
- [h-index](#)
- [journal actual/expected citations](#)
- [category actual/expected citations](#)
- [average percentile](#)

The **Author Ranking with Self Citation Analysis** report supplies the same metrics as the Author Ranking report. In addition, it includes the following metrics that count or discount self citations: [self citations](#), Times Cited without self cites, [% self cites](#), average cites without self cites, and [h-index without self cites](#).



**Rank (Sort) Order**

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited. In the following report, QR Chen is ranked number 1 because articles by QR Chen have received the largest number of citations.

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Chen, QR	1500	10	150.00
2	Wilson, JM	1300	11	118.18
3	Tarlton, GW	1230	7	175.71

If the report is sorted by Web of Science documents, then JM Wilson is number 1:

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Wilson, JM	1300	11	118.18
2	Chen, QR	1500	10	150.00
3	Tarlton, GW	1230	7	175.71

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for author is ascending (alphabetical).

**3.5 Journal Ranking**

The Journal Ranking report ranks journals in a dataset according to total citations or some other criterion. The Journal Ranking report provides the following metrics:

- [Total Citations](#)
- Total Articles
- Average Cites per Article
- [h-index](#)
- [Journal Expected Cites](#)
- [Category Expected Cites](#)
- [Mean Percentile](#)

**Rank (Sort) Order**

By default, values are ranked according to total citations. Total citations are all citations received by the source articles published in the journal. The following report shows that 80 articles in the dataset were published in the journal *Lancet*. Taken together, these 80 papers have received a total of 2500 citations.

Rank	Journal	Total Citations	Total Articles	Average Cites per article
1	Lancet	2500	80	31.25
2	Journal of Infectious Diseases	2158	86	25.09
3	Nature Medicine	1890	94	20.11



If the report is sorted by total articles, then *Nature Medicine* is number 1:

Rank	Journal	Total Citations	Total articles	Average Cites per article
1	Nature Medicine	1890	94	20.11
2	Journal of Infectious Diseases	2158	86	25.09
3	Lancet	2500	80	31.25

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- total citations
- total articles
- average cites per article
- h-index
- journal expected citations
- category expected citations

The sort order for mean percentile is ascending. The sort order for journal is ascending (alphabetical).

### 3.6 Country Ranking (Custom Report Only)

The Country Ranking report ranks countries in a dataset according to Times Cited or some other criterion. To generate this report, you need to use the Custom Report feature. This report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents
- Average Cites per document
- [h-index](#)
- [journal actual/expected citations](#)
- [category actual/expected citations](#)
- [average percentile](#)

#### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited. For example, in the following report, Germany is ranked number 1 because articles by researchers in Germany have received the largest number of citations.

Rank	Country	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Germany	1500	100	15.00
2	Australia	1300	110	11.82
3	Thailand	1230	76	16.18

If the report is sorted by Web of Science Documents, then Australia is number 1:

Rank	Country	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Australia	1300	110	11.82
2	Germany	1500	100	15.00
3	Thailand	1230	76	16.18



The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for country is ascending (alphabetical).

### 3.7 Institution Ranking (Custom Report Only)

The Institution Ranking report ranks institutions according to Times Cited or some other criterion. To generate this report, you need to use the Custom Report feature. This report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents
- Average Cites per document
- [h-index](#)
- [journal actual/expected citations](#)
- [category actual/expected citations](#)
- [average percentile](#)

#### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited. In the following report, the University of Munich is ranked number 1 because documents by researchers at this institution received the largest number of citations.

Rank	Institution	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	UNIV MUNICH	2360	110	21.45
2	TOYAMA UNIV	2140	125	17.12
3	DUKE UNIV	1975	105	18.81

If the report is sorted by Web of Science documents, then Toyama University is number 1:

Rank	Institution	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	TOYAMA UNIV	2140	125	17.12
2	UNIV MUNICH	2360	110	21.45
3	DUKE UNIV	1975	105	18.81

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for institution is ascending (alphabetical).

## 4. Collaboration and Research Networks

### 4.1 Collaborating Institutions

A collaborating institutions report is based a set of papers where the same institution appears in all author addresses. If the dataset is defined by other criteria, then you must use the Custom Report feature to create the appropriate dataset.

1. Under Research Performance Profiles, select **Create A Custom Report**.
2. Select the report you would like to create: **Collaborating Institutions Listing**.
3. Select the items you want to include in the report: Select *one* institution from the list of institutions.
4. Click **Create Report**.

The country at the top of a collaborating institutions report is in the address field in every document in the dataset. The other institutions co-exist in the address field in some of the documents. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science Documents
- Average Cites per Article
- [h-index](#)
- [Journal Actual/Expected Citations](#)
- [Category Actual/Expected Citations](#)
- [Average Percentile](#)

#### Rank (Sort) Criterion

By default, institutions are ranked according to Times Cited. For example, the following collaborating institutions report is generated from a dataset of 1460 articles all of which have Duke Univ as an institution. Taken together, these 1460 documents have received a total of 27740 citations.

Rank	Institution	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Duke Univ	27740	1460	19.00
2	Emory Univ	8696	482	18.04
3	Univ Texas Austin	7540	501	15.05
4	Univ Michigan	5228	771	6.78
3	Rice Univ	3004	282	10.65

This table also shows that Emory University is an author institution in 482 of the 1460 documents in the set. These 482 papers have earned 8696 citations, or an average of 18.04 citations per paper. These citation metrics suggest that the collaboration between Duke University and Emory University has made the greatest impact of any collaboration between Duke University and another institution.

If the same report is ranked according to total articles, this is the result:

Rank	Institution	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Duke Univ	27740	1460	19.00
2	Univ Michigan	5228	771	6.78
3	Univ Texas Austin	7540	501	15.05
4	Emory Univ	8696	482	18.04
5	Rice Univ	3004	282	10.65



Observe that University of Michigan is now the second institution on the list. Duke University and University of Michigan are found together in the address list in more articles any other pair of institutions. This ranking shows that the collaboration between Duke University and University of Michigan has produced more articles than the collaboration between Duke University and Emory University. However, the collaboration between Duke University and Emory University has made the greater impact.

You may select a different sort criterion from the **Sort By** list. The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for institution is alphabetical.

## 4.2 Collaborating Countries

A collaborating countries report is based on a set of papers where the same country appears in all author addresses. The set of papers may be defined by the output of a single country or by the output of a single institution that operates in a single country.

If the dataset is defined by other criteria, then you must use the Custom report feature to create dataset that can yield a collaborating countries report.

1. Under Research Performance Profiles, select **Create A Custom Report**.
2. Select the report you would like to create: **Collaborating Countries Listing**.
3. Select the items you want to include in the report: Select *one* country from the list of countries.
4. Click **Create Report**.

The country at the top of a collaborating countries report is in the address field in every document in the dataset. The other countries co-exist in the address field in some of the documents. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science Documents
- Average Cites per Article
- [h-index](#)
- [Journal Actual/Expected Citations](#)
- [Category Actual/Expected Citations](#)
- [Average Percentile](#)

### Rank (Sort) Criterion

By default, countries are ranked according to Times Cited. The following collaborating countries report is generated from a dataset of 1460 articles all of which have Poland in the address field. Taken together, these 1460 papers have received a total of 27740 citations.



Rank	Country	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Poland	27740	1460	19.00
2	United States	8696	482	18.04
3	Germany	7540	501	15.05
4	France	5228	771	6.78
3	England	3004	282	10.65

This table also shows that the United States is in the address field in 482 of the 1460 source articles in the set. These 482 papers have earned 8696 citations or an average of 18.04 citations per paper. The citation metrics suggest that the collaboration between Poland and the United States has made the greatest impact of any collaboration between Poland and another country.

If the same report is ranked according to total articles, this is the result:

Rank	Country	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Poland	27740	1460	19.00
2	Germany	5228	771	6.78
3	United States	7540	501	15.05
4	France	8696	482	18.04
5	England	3004	282	10.65

Observe that Germany is now the second country on the list. Poland and Germany are found together in the address field in more articles than any other pair of countries. This ranking shows that the collaboration between Poland and Germany has produced more articles than the collaboration between Poland and the United States. However, the collaboration between Poland and the United States has had a greater impact.

You may select a different sort criterion from the **Sort By** list. The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for country is alphabetical.

### 4.3 Collaborating Authors (Custom Report Only)

A collaborating authors report lists people who have co-authored papers with selected authors. To generate this report, you need to use the Custom Report feature.

1. Under Research Performance Profiles, select **Create A Custom Report**.
2. Select the report you would like to create: **Collaborating Authors Listing**.
3. Select at least *one* author from the list of Authors.
4. Optionally, select additional parameters such Fields or Journals.
5. Click **Create Report**.

If you select just one author in step 3, that author should be number 1 in the table. The other rows show researchers who have co-authored at least one paper with that author.

In the following collaborating authors listing, WR Kenyon is the selected author. M Falk and AB Parkinson



have each co-authored three papers with WR Kenyon. These *may* be the same three papers, or they may be three different papers, or two of the three papers may be the same.

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Kenyon, WR	24	7	3.42
2	Falk, M	15	3	5.00
3	Parkinson, AB	15	3	5.00
4	Wang, WL	8	2	4.00
5	Tarlton, GW	6	1	6.00

If you select more than one author in step 3, then the report will list all of the researchers who have co-authored at least one paper with the selected authors.

For example, suppose you selected M Falk and E Martini in step 3, and this is the collaborating authors listing. M Falk and E Martini are in the top rows. You cannot infer that M Falk and E Martini have co-authored any papers. They may have co-authored all 12 of the papers by E Martini. They may have co-authored only one or two. They may have co-authored no papers. What you can infer about the other authors on the list is that each one has co-authored each of the articles counted in the Web of Science Documents column with either Falk or Martini (or both Falk and Martini).

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Falk, M	112	16	7.00
2	Martini, E	100	12	8.33
3	Lee, AQ	38	6	6.33
4	Ackerman, LL	19	5	3.80
5	Grieg, HC	14	5	2.80

The collaborating authors report also provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science Documents
- Average Cites per Article
- [h-index](#)
- [Journal Actual/Expected Citations](#)
- [Category Actual/Expected Citations](#)
- [Average Percentile](#)

### Rank (Sort) Criterion

By default, author names are ranked according to Times Cited. the set. In the following collaborating authors report, the author KA Hall is the author of 25 articles. Taken together, these 25 papers have received a total of 400 citations.

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Hall, KA	400	25	16.00
2	Pierce, AP	180	16	11.25
3	Lee, R	165	20	8.25
4	Unruh, V	55	12	4.58
5	Faberge, EL	50	7	7.14

This table also shows that AP Pierce co-authored 16 of 25 articles with KA Hall. These 16 papers have earned 180 citations or an average of 11.25 citations per paper. These citation metrics suggest that the collaboration between AP Pierce and KA Hall has made the greatest impact of any collaboration between KA Hall and another author.



If the same report is ranked according to total articles, this is the result:

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Hall, KA	400	25	16.00
2	Lee, R	165	20	8.25
3	Pierce, AP	180	16	11.25
4	Unruh, V	55	12	4.58
5	Faberge, EL	50	7	7.14

Observe that R Lee is now the second author on the list. KA Hall has co-authored more articles with R Lee than with any other author (20 of 25). This ranking shows that the collaboration between KA Hall and R Lee has produced more articles than the collaboration between KA Hall and AP Pierce. However, the collaboration between KA Hall and AP Pierce has made the greater impact.

You may select a different sort criterion from the **Sort By** list. The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for author is alphabetical.

## 5. Specialization and Field Strengths

### 5.1 Field Specialization Analysis (Field Ranking)

The Field Ranking report ranks subject areas according to Times Cited or some other criterion. The subject areas are [Web of Science subject areas](#). All journals in a dataset are assigned to a subject area. Some journals are assigned to more than one subject area. This report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents
- Average Cites per document
- [h-index](#)
- [journal actual/expected citations](#)
- [category actual/expected citations](#)
- [average percentile](#)

#### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited, which is the number of citations received by articles published in a journal assigned to the subject area. In the following report, Virology is ranked number 1 because articles in Virology journals have received the largest number of citations.



Rank	Subject Area	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	VIROLOGY	10,441	356	29.33
2	ONCOLOGY	9,457	455	20.78
3	IMMUNOLOGY	8,465	395	21.43
4	MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL	4,706	299	15.74
5	MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	2,753	182	15.13

If the report is sorted by Web of Science Documents, then Oncology is number 1:

Rank	Subject Area	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	ONCOLOGY	9,457	455	20.78
2	IMMUNOLOGY	8,465	395	21.43
3	VIROLOGY	10,441	356	29.33
4	MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL	4,706	299	15.74
5	MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	2,753	182	15.13

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for subject area is ascending (alphabetical).

## 5.2 Keyword Ranking

The Keyword Ranking report ranks keywords from source according to total citations or some other criterion. A keyword is any word or term found in the title, abstract, author keywords list, or Keywords Plus® list of an article. Keywords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

The Keyword Ranking report provides the following metrics:

- [Total Citations](#)
- Total Articles
- Average Cites per Article
- [h-index](#)
- [Journal Expected Cites](#)
- [Category Expected Cites](#)
- [Mean Percentile](#)



## Rank (Sort) Order

By default, keywords are ranked according to total citations. Total citations are all citations received by source articles where the keyword is found. Each article is counted once, regardless of the number of occurrences of the keyword in the article.

Rank	Keyword	Total Citations	Total Articles	Average Cites per article
1	INFECTION	8,871	303	29.28
2	EXPRESSION	6,874	186	20.96
3	VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLES	6,173	334	18.48
4	IMMUNIZATION	5,685	247	23.02
5	VACCINATION	5,062	343	14.76

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- total citations
- total articles
- average cites per article
- h-index
- journal expected citations
- category expected citations

The sort order for mean percentile is ascending. The sort order for keyword is ascending (alphabetical).

## 6. Trends and Time Series Analysis

The times series report displays bar graphs that show how different measures of citation activity vary over time. The table at the bottom of each report supplies these data in tabular form. The [category actual/expected citations](#), [journal actual/expected citations](#) and the [average percentile](#) are all based on the Cited To/Cited From period; the Citing To/Citing From period is not applicable. In addition, these metrics are based on the most recent citation counts available (usually the last calendar year). In the context of time series reports, *year* denotes [database year](#), not publication year.

### 6.1 1 Year Citing All Prior Years Cumulative

On all three graphs, each time period on the horizontal axis is defined by a start year and an end year. The start year remains the same for each time period. The end year is incremented by 1. Thus, from left to right, the time period increases by one year, reflecting a cumulative number of source papers.

#### Citations Graph

Each bar indicates the number of citations in one year to Web of Science documents in all prior database years, as well as the year of the citing articles. For example, if Years=81-04 and Times Cited=4,000, then documents from the database years 1981-2004 received 4,000 citations in 2004.

In the table at the bottom of the page, the Cited From and Cited To years define the time period of the cited articles. The Citing From and Citing To years, which are the same, denote the database year of the citing articles.

#### Articles Graph

Each bar indicates the total number of Web of Science documents in the time period defined on the horizontal axis. This graph depicts an aggregation of documents over time.



### Cites per Article Graph

Each bar indicates the average number of citations received by Web of Science documents in the time period defined on the horizontal axis. It is the Times Cited number divided by the total number of documents.

#### 6.2 1 Year Cited by All Subsequent Years

On all three graphs, each point on the horizontal axis corresponds to a single database year.

### Citations Graph

Each bar shows the number of citations to Web of Science documents in one year from citing articles in that year and all subsequent years. For example, if Years=2003 and Times Cited=550, then documents in 2003 received 550 citations from citing articles in 2003 and all subsequent years.

In the table at the bottom of the page, the Cited From and Cited To years, which are the same, denote the year of the cited (source) articles. The Citing From and Citing To years define the time period of the citing articles.

### Articles Graph

Each bar shows the total number of source articles in one database year.

### Cites per Article Graph

Each bar shows the average number of citations to source articles in the specified year from citing articles in all subsequent years. It is the number of total citations received in that year divided by the number of total articles.

## 7. Impact and Citation Rankings

### 7.1 Citing Articles

#### Citing Articles per Year

The bar graph shows the number of citing articles in the dataset for each publication year. Each year on the x-axis is a link to a citing articles listing.

#### Citing Articles Listing

This report lists articles that cite source articles in the dataset. All of the citing articles were published in the same year. The **References to Source Documents** column shows the number of source documents cited by each citing document. For example, this row from a sample report shows that the article by CD Harro, published in *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* in 2001 cites 16 source documents in the dataset. It has been cited 234 times.



Times Cited	References to Source Documents (sRefs)	Publication Year	Document Type	First Author	Journal	Document Title	Volume	Page
234	16	2001	Article	HARRO CD	Journal of the National Cancer Institute	<a href="#">Safety and immunogenicity trial in adult volunteers of a human papillomavirus 16 L1 virus-like particle vaccine</a>	93	284-292

View Ranking links are available for Document Type, First Author, and Journal. Clicking one of these links takes you to the ranking report for the selected entity.

You can click a document title to go to the full record of the document in *Web of Science*.

Use the navigation links at the bottom of the page to move through the table. If you want to view or export the entire table, follow the instructions for [Saving a Report](#).

### Sort Order

The default sort criterion is total citations. The citing document that has received the largest number of citations is at the top of the list. You may select a different sort criterion from the **Sort By** list.

The sort order for the following criteria is descending:

- Times Cited
- references to source documents (sRefs)
- publication year

The sort order for Percentile in Subject Area is ascending.

In addition, a report may be sorted alphabetically by:

- document type
- first author
- journal
- document title

## 7.2 Author Ranking (citing articles)

The Author Ranking report based on citing articles ranks authors according to Times Cited or some other criterion. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents. These are *citing* documents.
- Average cites per document

### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited, which is the number of citations received by the citing author. In the following report, the author WR Kenyon is ranked number 1 because citing documents authored by WR Kenyon have received the largest number of citations.





Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Kenyon, WR	400	7	57.14
2	Parkinson, AB	100	11	9.09
3	Tarlton, GW	90	16	5.625

If the report is sorted by Web of Science documents, then GW Tarlton is number 1. GW Tarlton authored more citing articles than any other author listed in the report.

Rank	Author	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Tarlton, GW	90	16	5.625
2	Parkinson, AB	100	11	9.09
3	Kenyon, WR	400	7	57.14

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- Average cites per document

The sort order for author is ascending (alphabetical).

### 7.3 Country Ranking (citing articles)

The Country Ranking report based on citing articles lists countries in descending order by number of citations received by documents authored by researchers in those countries.

This report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents
- Average Cites per document
- [h-index](#)
- [journal actual/expected citations](#)
- [category actual/expected citations](#)
- [average percentile](#)

#### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited. For example, in the following report, France is ranked number 1 because citing articles by researchers in France have received the largest number of citations.

Rank	Country	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	France	800	220	3.64
2	India	650	234	2.78
3	Chile	500	211	2.37



If the report is sorted by Web of Science Documents, then India is number 1:

Rank	Country	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	India	650	234	2.78
2	France	800	220	3.64
3	Chile	500	211	2.37

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- average cites per document
- h-index
- journal actual/expected citations
- category actual/expected citations

The sort order for average percentile is ascending. The sort order for country is ascending (alphabetical).

#### 7.4 Institution Ranking (citing articles)

An Institution Ranking report based on citing articles lists institutions in descending order by number of citations received by documents authored by their researchers. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Total Citations](#)
- Total Articles. Total articles are total *citing* articles.
- Average Cites per Article

#### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to total citations. Total citations are all citations received by the citing institution. In the following report, 121 citing articles by researchers at the University of Mainz have received 4,777 citations.

Rank	Institution	Total Citations	Total articles	Average Cites per article
1	UNIV MAINZ	4,777	121	39.48
2	UNIV NEW MEXICO	4,393	95	46.24
3	JOHNS HOPKINS MED INST	4,309	130	33.15
4	LOYOLA UNIV	4,160	110	37.82
5	FREE UNIV AMSTERDAM HOSP	4,139	52	79.60

If the report is sorted by total articles, then Johns Hopkins Medical Institute is number 1. Authors from this institution have contributed more citing articles to the dataset than authors from any other institution.

Rank	Author	Total Citations	Total articles	Average Cites per article
1	JOHNS HOPKINS MED INST	4,309	130	33.15
2	UNIV MAINZ	4,777	121	39.48
3	LOYOLA UNIV	4,160	110	37.82
4	UNIV NEW MEXICO	4,393	95	46.24
5	FREE UNIV AMSTERDAM HOSP	4,139	52	79.60

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:



- total citations
- total articles
- average cites per article

The sort order for institution is ascending (alphabetical).

### 7.5 Field Ranking (citing articles)

The Field Ranking report based on citing articles ranks subject areas according to Times Cited or some other criterion. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Total Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents. These are *citing* documents.
- Average cites per document

#### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited, which is the number of citations received by citing documents from journals assigned to the subject area. The following report shows Immunology is ranked number 1 because citing documents from Immunology journals have received the largest number of citations.

Rank	Journal	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	IMMUNOLOGY	75,465	2,956	25.53
2	ONCOLOGY	67,080	3,480	19.28
3	VIROLOGY	41,272	2,031	20.32
4	BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	38,535	1,532	25.15
5	MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL	32,269	1,620	19.92

If the report is sorted by total articles, then Oncology is number 1. Oncology journals have contributed more citing articles to the dataset than journals assigned to any other single field.

Rank	Journal	Total Citations	Total articles	Average Cites per article
1	ONCOLOGY	67,080	3,480	19.28
2	IMMUNOLOGY	75,465	2,956	25.53
3	VIROLOGY	41,272	2,031	20.32
5	MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL	32,269	1,620	19.92
4	BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	38,535	1,532	25.15

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- total citations
- total articles
- average cites per article

The sort order for field is ascending (alphabetical).



## 7.6 Journal Ranking (citing articles)

The Journal Ranking report based on citing articles ranks journals according to Times Cited or some other criterion. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)
- Web of Science documents. These are *citing* documents.
- Average cites per document

### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited, which is the number of citations received by citing documents published in the journal. In the following report, *Journal of Immunology* is ranked number 1 because citing documents published in this journal have received the largest number of citations.

Rank	Journal	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	Journal of Immunology	15,298	401	38.15
2	Cancer Research	9,908	288	34.40
3	Journal of Experimental Medicine	7,593	57	133.21
4	Vaccine	5,162	473	10.91
5	Nature Medicine	4,692	45	104.27

If the report is sorted by Web of Science documents, then *Vaccine* is number 1. This journal has contributed more citing documents to the dataset than any other journal.

Rank	Journal	Total Citations	Total articles	Average Cites per article
1	Vaccine	5,162	473	10.91
2	Journal of Immunology	15,298	401	38.15
3	Cancer Research	9,908	288	34.40
4	Journal of Experimental Medicine	7,593	57	133.21
5	Nature Medicine	4,692	45	104.27

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- Average cites per document

The sort order for journal is ascending (alphabetical).

## 7.7 Article Type Ranking (citing articles)

The Article Type Ranking report based on citing articles ranks document types according to Times Cited or some other criterion. The report provides the following metrics:

- [Times Cited](#)



- Web of Science documents. These are *citing* documents.
- Average cites per document

### Rank (Sort) Order

By default, values are ranked according to Times Cited, which is the number of citations received by the citing document. For example, the following report shows that the document type Article received the largest number of citations. Citing Review articles received the second largest number of citations.

Rank	Document Type	Times Cited	Web of Science Documents	Average Cites per Document
1	ARTICLE	241,435	13,953	17.30
2	REVIEW	84,458	3,183	26.53
3	EDITORIAL	4,005	514	7.79
4	NOTE	2,693	68	39.60
5	LETTER	580	281	2.06

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
- Web of Science documents
- Average Cites per document

The sort order for document type is ascending (alphabetical).

## C. Global Comparisons

### 1. National Comparisons

A National Comparisons report contains publication and citation data about selected countries or groups of countries. In tabular form, the report reveals data for a number of performance metrics. Sorting options support complex analyses of these data. In graph form, the report reveals trends and enables you to see at a glance how countries compare.

1. Select a [Region/Group](#).
2. Select one or more countries/territories. A selection prefaced by two hyphens (--) indicates an aggregation. The report will contain aggregated totals for the selected group or country.
3. Select a [Subject Category Scheme](#).
4. Select one or more fields.
5. Select a [Time Period](#).
6. Check to make certain that the correct selections are listed in the gray box on the right-hand side of the page. Then click **Create Report**. Click **Save Selections** to save the report criteria for future use. These criteria are stored in a folder called **My Saved Custom Report Selections**.

*Note:* You may skip steps 1 and 2 and select only fields in steps 3 and 4. The report will contain aggregated subject area data for all countries and regions in the dataset. Alternatively, you may follow steps 1 and 2 but skip steps 3 and 4 to view overall performance data for selected countries/regions.

#### Selecting Multiple Items

To select more than one term, press the **Ctrl** key (Windows®) or the **Command** key (Macintosh®) as you click each term. The correct selections should be highlighted before you click **Add Selections**.

Multiple selections can be cleared by selecting a single institution. A single selection can be cleared by holding down the **Ctrl** key (Windows®) or the **Command** key (Macintosh®) and selecting it.



### Compare Fields in Countries/Territories

The metrics included in the report depend on whether you select countries only, subject areas only, or countries and subject areas combined.

Metric	Countries only	Subject Areas only	Countries and Subject Areas
<a href="#">Web of Science Documents</a>	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">Times Cited</a>	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">Cites per Document (Impact)</a>	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">% Documents Cited</a>	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">Impact Relative to World</a>	✓	✓	
<a href="#">Impact Relative to Subject Area</a>			✓
<a href="#">Impact Relative to Country/Territory</a>			✓
<a href="#">% Documents in World</a>	✓	✓	
<a href="#">% Documents in Subject Area</a>			✓
<a href="#">% Documents in Country/Territory</a>			✓
<a href="#">% Documents Cited Relative to World</a>	✓	✓	
<a href="#">% Documents Cited Relative to Subject Area</a>			✓
% Documents Cited Relative to Country/Territory			✓
<a href="#">Aggregate Performance Indicator</a> . This metric is available if <b>All years</b> is selected as the <a href="#">Time Period</a> .	✓		

Use the navigation links at the bottom of the page to move through the table. If you want to view or export the entire table, follow the instructions for [Saving a Report](#).

The option **View Graph** plots each metric on a line graph. Each line shows the trend for the institution, country, or territory over time as defined by points on the x-axis. The aggregate performance indicator bar graph reveals the relative size of the aggregate performance indicator for the countries selected for the report.

Sort Options

Time Period	Sort Option	Sort Order
All Years	Country (default)	1. Country (alphabetical) 2. Subject Area (alphabetical)
	Subject Area	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Country (alphabetical)
	Any metric	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Metric (descending order)
User Defined or 5 Year Trends	Country (default)	1. Country (alphabetical) 2. Subject Area (alphabetical) 3. Year (ascending)
	Subject Area	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Year (ascending) 3. Country (alphabetical)
	Any metric	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Metric (descending order)



## 2. Institutional Comparisons

An Institutional Comparisons report contains publication and citation data about selected institutions or groups of institutions. In tabular form, the report reveals data for a number of performance metrics. Sorting options support complex analyses of these data. In graph form, the report reveals trends and enables you to see at a glance how institutions compare.

1. Select a [Country/Territory/Group](#).
2. Select one or more institutions. A selection prefaced by two hyphens (--) indicates an aggregation. The report will contain aggregated totals for the selected group or country.
3. Select a [Subject Category Scheme](#).
4. Select one or more fields.
5. Select a [Time Period](#).
6. Check to make certain that the correct selections are listed in the gray box on the right-hand side of the page. Then click **Create Report** to generate the report. Click **Save Selections** to save the report criteria for future use. These criteria are stored in a folder called **My Saved Custom Report Selections**.

*Note:* You may skip steps 1 and 2 and select only fields in steps 3 and 4. The resulting report will contain aggregated field data for all institutions in the dataset. Alternatively, you may follow steps 1 and 2 but skip steps 3 and 4 to view overall performance data for selected institutions

### Selecting Multiple Items

To select more than one term, press the **Ctrl** key (Windows®) or the **Command** key (Macintosh®) as you click each term. The correct selections should be highlighted before you click **Add Selections**.

Multiple selections can be cleared by selecting a single institution. A single selection can be cleared by holding down the **Ctrl** key (Windows®) or the **Command** key (Macintosh®) and selecting it.

### Compare Fields in Institutions

<a href="#">Web of Science Documents</a>	<a href="#">Impact Relative to Organization/Region</a>
<a href="#">Times Cited</a>	<a href="#">% Documents in Subject Area</a>
<a href="#">Cites per Document (Impact)</a>	<a href="#">% Documents in Organization/Region</a>
<a href="#">% Documents Cited</a>	<a href="#">% Documents Cited Relative to Field</a>
<a href="#">Impact Relative to Field</a>	<a href="#">% Documents Cited Relative to Organization/Region</a>
	<a href="#">Aggregate Performance Indicator</a> . This metric is available if institutions are selected but no field categories are selected.

Use the navigation links at the bottom of the page to move through the table. If you want to view or export the entire table, follow the instructions for [Saving a Report](#).

The option **View Graph** plots each metric on a line graph. Each line shows the trend for the institution, country, or territory over time as defined by points on the x-axis. The aggregate performance indicator bar graph reveals the relative size of the aggregate performance indicator for the countries selected for the report.



## Sort Options

Time Period	Sort Option	Sort Order
All Years	Institution (default)	1. Institution (alphabetical) 2. Subject Area(alphabetical)
	Subject Area	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Institution (alphabetical)
	Any metric	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Metric (descending order)
User Defined or 5 Year Trends	Institution (default)	1. Institution (alphabetical) 2. Subject Area (alphabetical) 3. Year (ascending)
	Subject Area	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Year (ascending) 3. Institution (alphabetical)
	Any metric	1. Subject Area (alphabetical) 2. Metric (descending order)

## D. Saving and Printing Reports

Buttons at the top of a report page enable you to print and save reports.

Click **Print** to open a standard Print window and select options for printing.

Click **Save** to save the report to [My Saved Reports](#) in HTML format. The saved report will be available to you the whenever you log on to InCites. *Note:* The Save option is available only for custom reports and Global Comparison reports. Standard reports, such as Summary Metrics and time series reports, do not have a Save option because these reports are always available to you when you log on to InCites.

Click **PDF** to save the report to your hard drive or network in PDF format. [Note for Mactintosh users.](#)

Click **Excel** to save the report as an \*.xls file to your hard drive or network. A report exported to Excel may contain up to 65,000 rows.

If your browser is Internet Explorer, you may need to modify your security settings for Excel output:

1. Select **Tools/Internet Options**.
2. Click the **Security** Tab.
3. Click the **Local intranet** icon.
4. Click **Custom Level**.
5. Set the security level to **Medium-low**.
6. Click the **Sites** button.
7. Click the **Advanced** button.
8. Under **Add this website to the zone**, enter the following URL: **http:// incites.isiknowledge.com** and then **OK**.





## E. My Folders

### My Saved Reports

Saved reports are listed in alphabetical order. Click the report name to view the report. To delete a report, select the check box, and then click **Delete**.

### My Saved Custom Report Selections

The selections you make when you define a custom report or a global comparisons report may be saved. By saving report selections, you save time when you want to generate the same report in the future. Click the name of the set of selections to go to the Create a Report page where you can generate the report or modify the selections.

### My Saved Document Collections

Options on the [Preview Document Collection](#) page enable you to refine a document collection you created by making selections on the Create a Custom Report page. If you saved the collection, it is available to you in this folder. Click the name of the document collection to go to the Preview Document Collection page where you can make further refinements or generate a report.

### Shared Reports

Shared reports may be accessed by anyone at your institution with log-on credentials. Anyone with access to shared reports may copy, paste, or delete reports. To add a report to this folder:

1. Create the report you want to save.
2. Click the **Save** button at the top of the report. This adds the report to My Saved Reports.
3. Go to My Saved Reports and select the report you want to share.
4. Click the **Share** button. The report is now available to other people in your institution. They can access it by opening the Shared Reports folder.

### Shared Custom Report Selections

Shared custom report selections may be accessed by anyone at your institution with log-on credentials. Anyone with access to shared report selections may copy, paste, or delete selections. To add report selections to this folder:

1. Make selections on the Create a Report page.
2. Click the **Save Selections** button on the report page. This adds the selections to My Saved Custom Report Selections.
3. Go to My Saved Custom Report Selections and select the report you want to share.
4. Click the **Share** button. The set of selections is now available to other people in your institution. They can access it by opening the Shared Custom Report Selections folder.

### Shared Document Collections

Shared document collections may be accessed by anyone at your institution with log-on credentials. Anyone with access to shared report selections may copy, paste, or delete selections. To add a collection to this folder:

1. Make selections on the Create a Report page.
2. Click the **Preview Documents** button at the bottom of the Create a Report page.
3. On the Preview Document Collection page, refine the document collection, and then click **Save Collection**.
4. Go to My Saved Document Collections and select the collection you want to share.
5. Click the **Share** button. The document collection is now available to other people in your institution. They can access it by opening the Shared Document Collections folder.



## F. Interpreting the Metrics

InCites reports and their metrics give you quantitative data to make sound judgments about:

- productivity
- specialization
- collaboration
- impact

Use InCites to answer such questions as:

- Which papers are most influential in a given field of research?
- Which authors are rising stars in their fields?
- How many articles has my institution produced in the past five years? How does that output compare to that of peer institutions?
- Has the research output of my country improved or declined in comparison with that of other countries?
- Where are the researchers who collaborate with researchers at my institution?
- Are researchers in my country performing better or worse than researchers in other countries publishing in the same journals?

## G. ESI/WoS/OECD Subject Fields

### 1. Web Of Science (WoS) Fields

#### 1.1. Science

ACOUSTICS  
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & POLICY  
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING  
AGRICULTURE, DAIRY & ANIMAL SCIENCE  
AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
AGRONOMY  
ALLERGY  
ANATOMY & MORPHOLOGY  
ANDROLOGY  
ANESTHESIOLOGY  
ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS  
AUTOMATION & CONTROL SYSTEMS  
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES  
BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH METHODS  
BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY  
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION  
BIOLOGY  
BIOPHYSICS  
BIOTECHNOLOGY & APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY  
CARDIAC & CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS  
CELL & TISSUE ENGINEERING  
CELL BIOLOGY  
CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL  
CHEMISTRY, APPLIED  
CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC & NUCLEAR  
CHEMISTRY, MEDICINAL  
CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC  
CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL



CLINICAL NEUROLOGY  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, CYBERNETICS  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, HARDWARE & ARCHITECTURE  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  
COMPUTER SCIENCE, THEORY & METHODS  
CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING TECHNOLOGY  
CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE  
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY  
DENTISTRY, ORAL SURGERY & MEDICINE  
DERMATOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY  
ECOLOGY  
EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES  
ELECTROCHEMISTRY  
EMERGENCY MEDICINE  
ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM  
ENERGY & FUELS  
ENGINEERING, AEROSPACE  
ENGINEERING, BIOMEDICAL  
ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL  
ENGINEERING, CIVIL  
ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC  
ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL  
ENGINEERING, GEOLOGICAL  
ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL  
ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING  
ENGINEERING, MARINE  
ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
ENGINEERING, OCEAN  
ENGINEERING, PETROLEUM  
ENTOMOLOGY  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY  
FISHERIES  
FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
FORESTRY  
GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY  
GENETICS & HEREDITY  
GEOCHEMISTRY & GEOPHYSICS  
GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL  
GEOLOGY  
GEOSCIENCES, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
GERIATRICS & GERONTOLOGY  
HEALTH CARE SCIENCES & SERVICES  
HEMATOLOGY  
HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE  
HORTICULTURE  
IMAGING SCIENCE & PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY  
IMMUNOLOGY  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
INSTRUMENTS & INSTRUMENTATION  
INTEGRATIVE & COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE  
LIMNOLOGY  
MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, BIOMATERIALS  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, CERAMICS  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, CHARACTERIZATION & TESTING  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, COATINGS & FILMS  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, COMPOSITES



MATERIALS SCIENCE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, PAPER & WOOD  
MATERIALS SCIENCE, TEXTILES  
MATHEMATICAL & COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY  
MATHEMATICS  
MATHEMATICS, APPLIED  
MATHEMATICS, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS  
MECHANICS  
MEDICAL ETHICS  
MEDICAL INFORMATICS  
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY  
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL  
MEDICINE, LEGAL  
MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL  
METALLURGY & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING  
METEOROLOGY & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES  
MICROBIOLOGY  
MICROSCOPY  
MINERALOGY  
MINING & MINERAL PROCESSING  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES  
MYCOLOGY  
NANOSCIENCE & NANOTECHNOLOGY  
NEUROIMAGING  
NEUROSCIENCES  
NUCLEAR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
NURSING  
NUTRITION & DIETETICS  
OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY  
OCEANOGRAPHY  
ONCOLOGY  
OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE  
OPHTHALMOLOGY  
OPTICS  
ORNITHOLOGY  
ORTHOPEDICS  
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY  
PALEONTOLOGY  
PARASITOLOGY  
PATHOLOGY  
PEDIATRICS  
PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE  
PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY  
PHYSICS, APPLIED  
PHYSICS, ATOMIC, MOLECULAR & CHEMICAL  
PHYSICS, CONDENSED MATTER  
PHYSICS, FLUIDS & PLASMAS  
PHYSICS, MATHEMATICAL  
PHYSICS, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
PHYSICS, NUCLEAR  
PHYSICS, PARTICLES & FIELDS  
PHYSIOLOGY  
PLANT SCIENCES  
POLYMER SCIENCE  
PSYCHIATRY  
PSYCHOLOGY  
PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH  
RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING  
REHABILITATION  
REMOTE SENSING  
REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY  
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM  
RHEUMATOLOGY



ROBOTICS  
SOIL SCIENCE  
SPECTROSCOPY  
SPORT SCIENCES  
STATISTICS & PROBABILITY  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
SURGERY  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
THERMODYNAMICS  
TOXICOLOGY  
TRANSPLANTATION  
TRANSPORTATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
TROPICAL MEDICINE  
UROLOGY & NEPHROLOGY  
VETERINARY SCIENCES  
VIROLOGY  
WATER RESOURCES  
ZOOLOGY

## 1.2. Social Sciences

ANTHROPOLOGY  
AREA STUDIES  
BUSINESS  
BUSINESS, FINANCE  
COMMUNICATION  
CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY  
DEMOGRAPHY  
ECONOMICS  
EDUCATION & EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH  
EDUCATION, SPECIAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES  
ERGONOMICS  
ETHICS  
ETHNIC STUDIES  
FAMILY STUDIES  
GEOGRAPHY  
GERONTOLOGY  
HEALTH POLICY & SERVICES  
HISTORY  
HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE  
HISTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, SPORT & TOURISM  
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS & LABOR  
INFORMATION SCIENCE & LIBRARY SCIENCE  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
LAW  
LINGUISTICS  
MANAGEMENT  
NURSING  
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
PSYCHIATRY  
PSYCHOLOGY, APPLIED  
PSYCHOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL  
PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL  
PSYCHOLOGY, DEVELOPMENTAL  
PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL  
PSYCHOLOGY, MATHEMATICAL  
PSYCHOLOGY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHOANALYSIS  
PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH  
REHABILITATION  
SOCIAL ISSUES  
SOCIAL SCIENCES, BIOMEDICAL  
SOCIAL SCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY  
SOCIAL SCIENCES, MATHEMATICAL METHODS  
SOCIAL WORK  
SOCIOLOGY  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
TRANSPORTATION  
URBAN STUDIES  
WOMEN'S STUDIES

### 1.3. Arts & Humanities

ARCHAEOLOGY  
ARCHITECTURE  
ART  
ASIAN STUDIES  
CLASSICS  
DANCE  
FILM, RADIO, TELEVISION  
FOLKLORE  
HISTORY  
HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE  
HUMANITIES, MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
LANGUAGE & LINGUISTICS  
LITERARY REVIEWS  
LITERARY THEORY & CRITICISM  
LITERATURE  
LITERATURE, AFRICAN, AUSTRALIAN, CANADIAN  
LITERATURE, AMERICAN  
LITERATURE, BRITISH ISLES  
LITERATURE, GERMAN, DUTCH, SCANDINAVIAN  
LITERATURE, ROMANCE  
LITERATURE, SLAVIC  
MIEVAL & RENAISSANCE STUDIES  
MUSIC  
PHILOSOPHY  
POETRY  
RELIGION  
THEATER

## 2. Essential Science Indicators (ESI) Fields

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES  
BIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY  
CHEMISTRY  
CLINICAL MEDICINE  
COMPUTER SCIENCE  
ECONOMICS & BUSINESS  
ENGINEERING  
ENVIRONMENT/ECOLOGY  
GEOSCIENCES  
IMMUNOLOGY  
MATERIALS SCIENCE  
MATHEMATICS  
MICROBIOLOGY  
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & GENETICS  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
NEUROSCIENCE & BEHAVIOR  
PHARMACOLOGY



PHYSICS  
 PLANT & ANIMAL SCIENCE  
 PSYCHIATRY/PSYCHOLOGY  
 SOCIAL SCIENCES, GENERAL  
 SPACE SCIENCE

### 3. OECD Fields Scheme

This list corresponds to the Revised Field of Science and Technology (FOS) Classification in the Frascati Manual 2002 (OECD Publishing).

Data on research performance data in a superordinate (broad) field incorporate data on research performance in subordinate fields. For example, a report on research in Agricultural Sciences will include data on research in all five subordinate fields.

1	Natural Sciences
1.1	Mathematics
1.2	Computer and information sciences
1.3	Physical sciences
1.4	Chemical sciences
1.5	Earth and related environmental sciences
1.6	Biological sciences
1.7	Other natural sciences
2	Engineering and Technology
2.1	Civil engineering
2.2	Electrical engineering, electronic engineering, information engineering
2.3	Mechanical engineering
2.4	Chemical engineering
2.5	Materials engineering
2.6	Medical engineering
2.7	Environmental engineering
2.8	Environmental biotechnology
2.9	Industrial Biotechnology
2.10	Nano-technology
2.11	Other engineering and technologies
3	Medical and Health Sciences
3.1	Basic medicine
3.2	Clinical medicine
3.3	Health sciences
3.4	Health biotechnology
3.5	Other medical sciences
4	Agricultural Sciences
4.1	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries



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4.2	Animal and dairy science
4.3	Veterinary science
4.4	Agricultural biotechnology
4.5	Other agricultural sciences
5	Social Sciences
5.1	Psychology
5.2	Economics and business
5.3	Educational sciences
5.3	Sociology
5.5	Law
5.6	Political Science
5.7	Social and economic geography
5.8	Media and communications
5.7	Other social sciences
6	Humanities
6.1	History and archaeology
6.2	Languages and literature
6.3	Philosophy, ethics and religion
6.4	Art (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music)
6.5	Other humanities



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