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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:

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| Windows XP or Windows Vista | - Internet Explorer 7.0 and 8.0  
  - Firefox 3.5 |

<table>
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<th>Macintosh® Operating System</th>
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Note: Be aware that Thomson Reuters does not 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:

\[
\frac{\sum_i c_i}{\sum f \sum t P_i f t c_f t / P_i f t} = \frac{\text{actual cites}}{\text{expected cites}}
\]

Where \(c_i\) is the total citations for institution (or country) \(i\), \(P_i f t\) is the number of publications from institution \(i\) in field \(f\) and year \(t\), \(c_f t / P_i f t\) 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 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:

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

where \( p \) 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) x 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) x 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) x 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) x 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) x 100.

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

% self citations

Number of self citations divided by the total number of citing articles (P1/P2) x 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.


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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of citations</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chen, QR</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wilson, JM</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>118.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tarlton, GW</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>175.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wilson, JM</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>118.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chen, QR</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tarlton, GW</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>175.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Total Citations</th>
<th>Total Articles</th>
<th>Average Cites per article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
If the report is sorted by total articles, then *Nature Medicine* is number 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Total Citations</th>
<th>Total articles</th>
<th>Average Cites per article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nature Medicine</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>20.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Journal of Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>2158</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>25.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lancet</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>16.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>16.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UNIV MUNICH</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>21.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TOYAMA UNIV</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>17.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DUKE UNIV</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TOYAMA UNIV</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>17.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UNIV MUNICH</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>21.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DUKE UNIV</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 on 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.

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.

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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Duke Univ</td>
<td>27740</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Times Cited</td>
<td>Cites per Document</td>
<td>h-index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Univ Michigan</td>
<td>5228</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>6.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Univ Texas Austin</td>
<td>7540</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>15.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Emory Univ</td>
<td>8696</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>18.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rice Univ</td>
<td>3004</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

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:

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

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.

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.

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

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).

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

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.

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

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

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIROLOGY</td>
<td>10,441</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>29.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ONCOLOGY</td>
<td>9,457</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>20.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMMUNOLOGY</td>
<td>8,465</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>21.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MEDICINE, RESEARCH &amp; EXPERIMENTAL</td>
<td>4,706</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>15.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MEDICINE, GENERAL &amp; INTERNAL</td>
<td>2,753</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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
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.

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

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kenyon, WR</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>57.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parkinson, AB</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tarlton, GW</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tarlton, GW</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parkinson, AB</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kenyon, WR</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>57.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Times Cited</td>
<td>Web of Science Documents</td>
<td>Average Cites per Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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

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.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Total Citations</th>
<th>Total articles</th>
<th>Average Cites per article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ONCOLOGY</td>
<td>67,080</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>19.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IMMUNOLOGY</td>
<td>75,465</td>
<td>2,956</td>
<td>25.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VIROLOGY</td>
<td>41,272</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>20.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

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.

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

The sort order for the following metrics is descending:

- Times Cited
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.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Countries only</th>
<th>Subject Areas only</th>
<th>Countries and Subject Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web of Science Documents</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times Cited</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cites per Document (Impact)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents Cited</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Relative to World</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Relative to Subject Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Relative to Country/Territory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents in World</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents in Subject Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents in Country/Territory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents Cited Relative to World</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents Cited Relative to Subject Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents Cited Relative to Country/Territory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Performance Indicator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Options</th>
<th>Sort Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Years</td>
<td>Country (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Country (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Impact Relative to Organization/Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Times Cited</td>
<td>% Documents in Subject Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cites per Document (Impact)</td>
<td>% Documents in Organization/Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Documents Cited</td>
<td>% Documents Cited Relative to Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Relative to Field</td>
<td>% Documents Cited Relative to Organization/Region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate Performance Indicator: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Sort Option</th>
<th>Sort Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Years</td>
<td>Institution (default)</td>
<td>1. Institution (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Institution (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any metric</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Metric (descending order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Defined or 5 Year Trends</td>
<td>Institution (default)</td>
<td>1. Institution (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Year (ascending)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Year (ascending)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Institution (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any metric</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Subject Area (alphabetical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Metric (descending order)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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 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 Macintosh 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](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
ANESTHESIATOLOGY
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
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
MEDIEVAL & RENAISSANCE STUDIES
MUSIC
PHILOSOPHY
POETRY
RELIGION
THEATER

2. Essential Science Indicators (ESI) Fields

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
BIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY
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.

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<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Natural Sciences</th>
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<td>Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Computer and information sciences</td>
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<td>Physical sciences</td>
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<td>Chemical sciences</td>
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<td>Earth and related environmental sciences</td>
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<td>Mechanical engineering</td>
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<td>Philosophy, ethics and religion</td>
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