



# Research performance evaluation with Incites

Guillaume Rivalle

*October 2009*

## Why Incites?

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- Growing need for powerful tools able to identify trends and make decisions
- Need to identify strength and weaknesses and decide where investments should be oriented
- Need to justify choices and demonstrate success in order to obtain funding
- With the metrics Incites provides, an institution can efficiently analyse its productivity and its worldwide influence on published research, examine its progression, define its objectives and make financial decisions

# Challenges of bibliometric techniques

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- Citation behavior is very different for different disciplines

How can we *fairly* measure the performance of publications in different disciplines?

- Older material is usually more cited

How can I better compare the performance of a researcher with a long publication history to a researcher with a short history?

How can we find the upcoming researchers at our institution?

- A country/institution/department with more researchers will usually publish more

How can we fairly compare these?

- Citation distribution is very uneven, this can generate unfair comparisons when one uses only a single indicator

# Uneven citation distribution

Rank	Author A	Author B
1		
2	24	1,020
3	20	220
4	18	110
5	12	11
6	6	4
7	3	2
8	2	1
9	1	0
10	1	0
	0	0

----- h-index: 4

----- h-index: 5

The h-index, while being a very informative metric, does not take into account this uneven distribution.

Many articles are not included in the calculation

Incites will provide you with a *combination* of metrics, helping you understanding the full picture

# The impact of a publication

## Mineral nutrition of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) on calcareous chernozem soil. I.

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Holdings  [Go](#)

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[Save to EndNote](#), [RefMan](#), [ProCite](#) [more options](#)

**Author(s):** Kadar I, Elek E

**Source:** NOVENYTERMELES **Volume:** 48 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 311-322 **Published:** JUN 1999

**Times Cited:** 15 **References:** 20 [Citation Map](#)

**Abstract:** The effect of different N, P and K levels and their combinations on the aboveground yield, mineral amino acid content of the grain yield was areous loamy chernozem soil. After content of the soil, the ion concentration in

Is this a high citation

count?

a 1:5 aqueous extract, and changes in the total salt reserves in the ploughed layer and in soil profiles taken from the treatments studied. The agrochemical parameters of the ploughed layer were as follows: CaCO<sub>3</sub> 5%, humus 3%, pH(KCl) 7.3, AL-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 60-80 ppm, AL-K<sub>2</sub>O 140-160 ppm, KCl-soluble Mg 150-180 ppm, KCl+EDTA Mn 80-150 ppm, Cu 2-3 ppm, Zn 1-2 ppm. The experiment consisted of 4N×4P×4K=64 treatments each in two replications, making a total of 128 plots. The fertilisers were applied in the form of 25% calcium ammonium nitrate, 18% superphosphate and 50% potassium chloride. The results achieved for grain yield, plant composition and specific nutrient requirements can be summarised as follows:

1. After 4 years of alfalfa a substantial increase in wheat grain yield was achieved through P fertilisation, due to the poor P supplies of the sea. The moderate yield-increasing effect of K fertilisation (0.5-0.6 t/ha) was attributed to the improved powdery mildew resistance of the wheat.

2. The mineral composition of the wheat reflected the soil supply levels. The greatest differences were observed in young shoots and in the straw yield, which exhibited luxury uptake. N fertilisation only increased the plant N% on soils satisfactorily supplied with P; there was a pronounced N×P interaction. A N×K interaction was observed in the uptake of K. There was significant K/Mg, P/Zn and, to a lesser extent, P/Fe

### Cited by: 15

This article has been cited 15 times (from Web of Science).

Csatho P [Investigation of factors influencing in winter wheat responses to P application obtained in the database of Hungarian field experiments published between 1960 and 2000](#) NOVENYTERMELES 52 6 679-701 DEC 2003

Kadar I, Bendek G, Radics L [Effect of mineral fertilisation on the yield and quality of malting barley \(\*Hordeum distichon\*\)](#) NOVENYTERMELES 52 3-4 409-421 JUN-AUG 2003

Kadar I, Szucs ST [Effect of mineral fertilisation on the yield of fibre hemp \(\*Cannabis sativa\* L.\)](#) NOVENYTERMELES 52 2 217-228 APR 2003

[ [view all 15 citing articles](#) ]

[Create Citation Alert](#)

### Related Records:

Find similar records based on shared references (from Web of Science).

[ [view related records](#) ]

### References: 20

View the bibliography of this record (from Web of Science).



THOMSON REUTERS

# Let's benchmark this citation rate

**Results** Publication Name=(NOVENYTERMELES) AND Year Published=(1999)  
AND Document Type=(Article)

Timespan=1998-2009. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, IC, CCR-EXPANDED.

Scientific WebPlus<sup>BETA</sup>

[View Web Results >>](#)

Results: **53**

Page 1 of 6 [Go](#)

Sort by: Latest Date

## Refine Results

Search within results for

[Search](#)

### Subject Areas

[Refine](#)

☐ AGRONOMY (53)

### Document Types

[Refine](#)

☐ ARTICLE (53)

### Authors

### Source Titles

### Publication Years

### Conference Titles

### Institutions

### Languages

[Print](#)

[E-mail](#)

[Add to Marked List](#)

[Save to EndNote Web](#)

[Analyze Results](#)

[Save to EndNote, RefMan, ProCite](#) more options

[Create Citation Report](#)

- ☐ 1. Title: [Production of fertile maize plants from isolated microspores](#)  
Author(s): Szakra B, Devenyi M, Morocz S  
Source: **NOVENYTERMELES** Volume: **48** Issue: **6** Pages: **571-582** Published: **DEC 1999**  
Times Cited: **0**  
[→Link](#)
- ☐ 2. Title:   
Author:   
Source: **1999**  
Times   
[→Link](#)
- ☐ 3. Title: [Correlations between the seed fractions and the yield components of hybrid maize \(Zea mays L.\)](#)  
Author(s): Zaborszky S, Berzy T

Same *journal* (Novenytermeles)

Same *document type* (article)

Same *year* (1999)

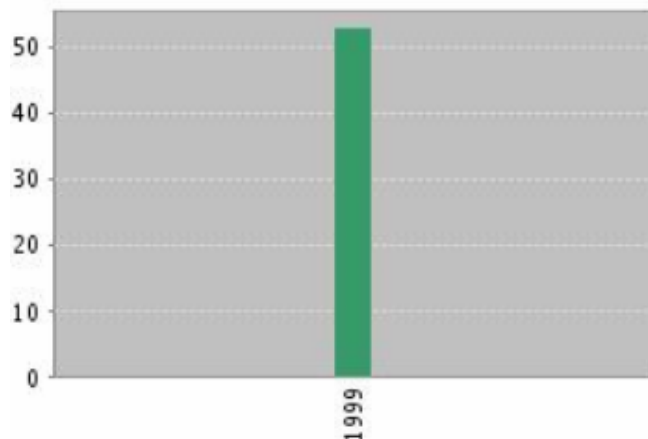


THOMSON REUTERS

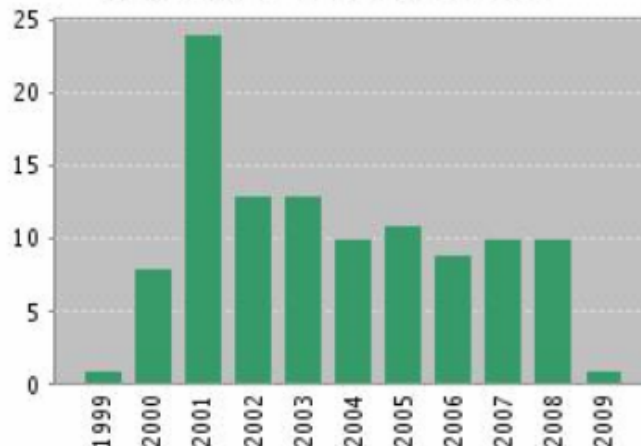
## Expected citation rate for this journal

Articles published in this journal in 1999 have been cited on average 2.08 times

**Published Items in Each Year**



**Citations in Each Year**



Results found: 53

Sum of the Times

Cited [?]: 110

[View Citing Articles](#)

[View without self-citations](#)

Average Citations per

Item [?]: 2.08

h-index [?]: 5





## Journal actual / Expected cites

$$15/2.08 = 7.2$$

This ratio tells us that our article has been cited more than 7 times the average 1999 article in this journal

We call this ratio the Journal Actual/Expected cites (JXC)

Mineral nutrition of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) on calcareous chernozem soil. I.

[Order Full Text](#) [→Links](#) [Print](#) [E-mail](#) [Add to Marked List](#)  
[Save to EndNote Web](#)  
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**Author(s):** Kadar I, Elek E

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**Times Cited:** 15 **References:** 20 [Citation Map](#)

**Abstract:** The effect of different N, P and K levels and their combinations on the aboveground yield, mineral composition and powdery mildew resistance of wheat and on the amino acid content of the grain yield was studied in a fertilisation experiment set up in autumn 1973 on a calcareous loamy chernozem soil. After harvesting the following data were recorded: the available nutrient content of the soil, the ion concentration in a 1:5 aqueous extract, and changes in the "total salt" reserves in the ploughed layer and in soil profiles taken from the treatments studied. The agrochemical parameters of the ploughed layer were as follows: CaCO<sub>3</sub> 5%, humus 3%, pH(KCl) 7.3, AL-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 60-80 ppm, AL-K<sub>2</sub>O 140-160 ppm, KCl-soluble Mg 150-180 ppm, KCl+EDTA Mn 80-150 ppm, Cu 2-3 ppm, Zn





# The Data Source

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- **It is essential to have a consistent, authoritative and clearly defined body of data to create meaningful and dependable statistics**
- Thomson Reuters solutions utilize the data from the *Web of Science* to provide reliable and consistent evaluation tools
  - The gold standard citation resource, used by over 3,100 institutions in more than 90 countries
  - A comprehensive resource covering over 11,000 journals and thousands of conference proceedings in the fields of Science, Social Science, Arts and Humanities
  - Unmatched retrospective depth of citation data (up to 109 years)
  - Selected content using unbiased, time tested and stringent journal selection process
  - *Web of Science* is also the source of the *Impact Factor* the most widely accepted indicator of journal performance



# Source and Foundation

**Data** ..... **Thomson Reuters** ..... **Incites** .....  
**Expertise and Processing**



As part of the subscription to InCites we will work with you to create a customized dataset based on your institutions research output, or any other group of publications you need to analyse

# Welcome to InCites™

## RESEARCH PERFORMANCE PROFILES™

Comprehensive publication and citation reports

- Impact Analysis Reports
- Collaboration Statistics
- Author, Institution Profiles and Rankings

**Customized dataset – allows detailed analysis of articles, authors, collaborations etc.**

## GLOBAL COMPARISONS™

Output and impact statistics for benchmarking

- Country
- Institution
- Field

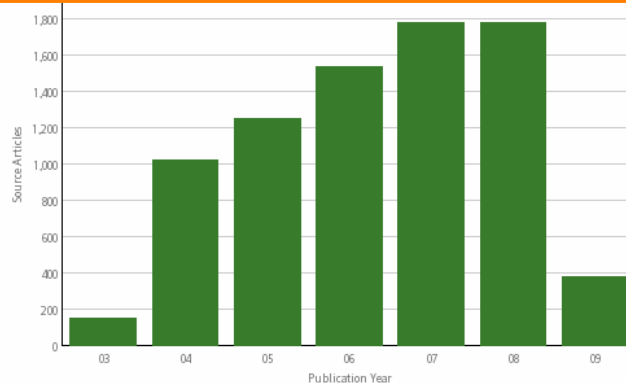
**Benchmarking and macro analysis at the national / regional level. And at the institutional level for selected institutions around the world**

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# RESEARCH PERFORMANCE PROFILES



Various types of reports are available, they can be generated on the whole dataset, or any sub-set



Source Articles Listing shows the details of each article supplemented with Thomson Reuters generated metrics for clear comprehension of the analytical data

Sort By: Total Citations

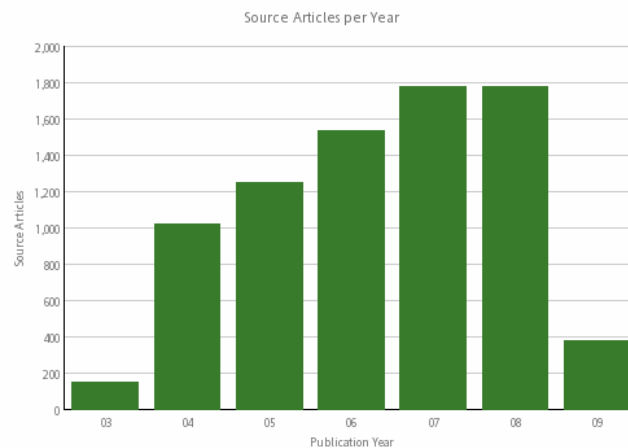
Total Citations	2nd Generation Citations	2nd Generation Citations per Citing article	Journal Expected Citations (JXC)	Category Expected Citations (CXC)	Percentile in Field	Journal Impact Factor	Publication Year	Field <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Article Type <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Author <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Journal <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Article Title	Vol	Pgs
<a href="#">341</a>	1,621	4.75	95.88	7.55	0.14	52.59	2006	<a href="#">MEDICINE, GENERAL &amp; INTERNAL</a>	ARTICLE	<a href="#">KAHN, SE</a>	NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE	<a href="#">Glycemic durability of rosiglitazone, metformin, or glyburide monotherapy</a>	355	2427-2443
<a href="#">330</a>	1,057	3.20	41.77	7.55	0.16	28.64	2005	<a href="#">MEDICINE, GENERAL &amp; INTERNAL</a>	ARTICLE	<a href="#">FERRI, CP</a>	LANCET	<a href="#">Global prevalence of dementia: a Delphi consensus study</a>	366	2112-2117
<a href="#">318</a>	1,156	3.64	95.88	7.55	0.18	52.59	2006	<a href="#">MEDICINE, GENERAL &amp; INTERNAL</a>	ARTICLE	<a href="#">DRUEKE, TB</a>	NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE	<a href="#">Normalization of hemoglobin level in patients with chronic kidney disease and anemia</a>	355	2071-2084
<a href="#">211</a>	1,588	7.53											4	611-620
<a href="#">199</a>	1,353	6.80											366	1945-1953

In addition to citation counts, 2<sup>nd</sup> generation citation counts are also included to give an indication of lasting impact and also the significance of the 1<sup>st</sup> generation citation.



## Source Articles Listing

Number of Source Articles 7,896



Sort By: Total Citations

Total Citations	2nd Generation Citations	2nd Generation Citations per Citing article	Journal Expected Citations (JXC)	Category Expected Citations (CXC)	Percentile in Field	Journal Impact Factor	Publication Year	Field <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Article Type <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Author <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Journal <a href="#">View Ranking</a>	Article Title	Vol	Pgs
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<a href="#">211</a>	1,588	7.53	20.65	8.86	0.01	6.42	2004	<a href="#">SURGERY</a>	ARTICLE	<a href="#">PAYA, C</a>	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TRANSPLANTATION	<a href="#">Efficacy and safety of valganciclovir vs. oral ganciclovir for prevention of cytomegalovirus disease in solid organ transplant recipients</a>	4	611-620
<a href="#">199</a>	1,353	6.80	72.59	12.06	1.06	28.64	2005	<a href="#">MEDICINE, GENERAL &amp; INTERNAL</a>	ARTICLE	<a href="#">CAMPBELL, PJ</a>	LANCET	<a href="#">Definition of subtypes of essential thrombocythaemia and relation to</a>	366	1945-1953

Performance metrics normalized for year, document type and category /journal



[Limit Report Results](#)[My Folders](#)

## InCites™ Summary Metrics

Viewing Dataset: Nat Res Council CA

### Citation Metrics

Total citations	<a href="#">53,142</a>
Total articles	<a href="#">2174</a>
Cites per article	<a href="#">24.44</a>
h-index	95
Median cites	12
2nd generation cites	1,644,878
2nd generation cites per citing article	45.23

### Disciplinary Metrics

Disciplinary index	0.09
Interdisciplinarity index	1.35

### Collaboration Metrics

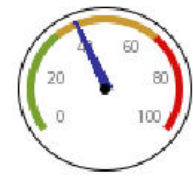
Unique Authors	3,780
Average Authors per article	4.94
Unique Organizations	770
Average Organizations per article	2.14
Average Countries per article	1.35

### View Citation Frequency Distribution

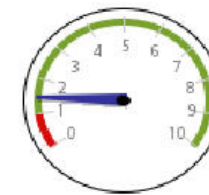
% Articles Cited / Uncited



Mean Percentile



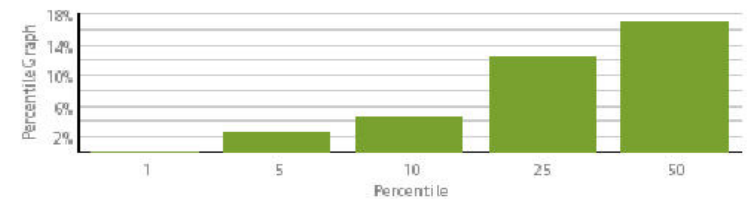
Category actual / Expected Cites (CXC)



Journal actual / Expected Cites (JXC)



Percentage articles above / below Expected Level



Percentile	1	5	10	25	50
Number of articles	21	148	286	738	1320
Percent of articles	1.06%	7.49%	14.48%	37.37%	66.84%

Provide an overview of the collective influence of the publications in the dataset

[Time Series 1 Year Cited by all s](#)

[Time Series 5 years citing 5 year](#)

[Author Ranking \(source articles\)](#)

[Institution Ranking \(source articles\)](#)

Disciplinary Index  
Can tell if this group of publication is concentrated around the same discipline.

Interdisciplinarity Index helps determine whether these publications are rather mono or multidisciplinary.



## InCites™ Summary Metrics

Viewing Dataset: Nat Res Council CA

### Citation Metrics

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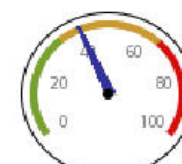
Unique Authors	3,780
Average Authors per article	4.94
Unique Organizations	770
Average Organizations per article	2.14
Average Countries per article	1.35

### View Citation Frequency Distribution

% Articles Cited / Uncited



Mean Percentile



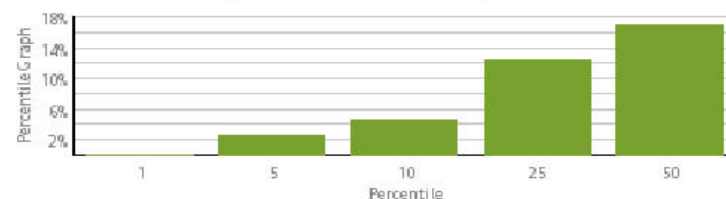
Category actual / Expected Cites (CXC)



Journal actual / Expected Cites (JXC)



Percentage articles above / below Expected Level

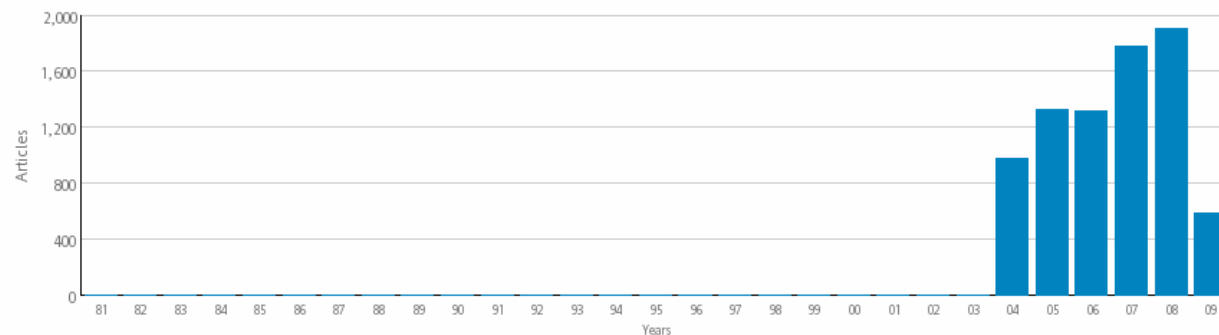
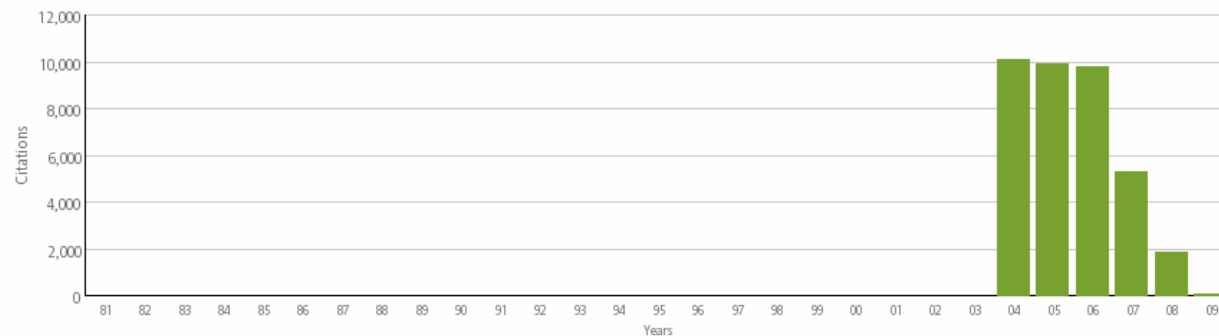


Percentile	1	5	10	25	50
Number of articles	21	148	286	738	1320
Percent of articles	1.06%	7.49%	14.48%	37.37%	66.84%

How many authors, institutions or countries are found in these publications?

[Summary Metrics](#)[Source Articles Listing](#)[Citation Frequency Distribution](#)[Time Series 1 year citing all prior years](#)**[Time Series 1 Year Cited by all subsequent years](#)**[Author Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Institution Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Country Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Field Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Journal Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Article Type \(source articles\)](#)[Citing Articles](#)[Author Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Institution Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Country Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Field Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Journal Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Article Type Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

### Time Series 1 Year Cited by all subsequent years



**Time Series can be used to identify trends, ordinarily we would provide data from 1981 to present, but for the appraisal version we provide a limited data set**



[Summary Metrics](#)[Source Articles Listing](#)[Citation Frequency Distribution](#)[Time Series 1 year citing all prior years](#)[Time Series 1 Year Cited by all subsequent years](#)**Author Ranking (source articles)**[Institution Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Country Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Field Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Journal Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Article Type \(source articles\)](#)[Citing Articles](#)[Author Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Institution Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Country Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Field Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Journal Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Article Type Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

## Author Ranking (source articles)

Rank determined by total citations

Sort By: Total Citations

Rank	Author	Total Citations	Total Articles	Avg Cites per Article	h-index	Journal actual / Expected Cites (JXC)	Category actual / Expected Cites (CXC)	Mean Percentile
1	NICOLAIDES, KH	1,884	204	9.24	21	2.16	2.67	37.57
2	MACDOUGALL, IC	629	60	10.48	12	2.25	4.39	35.03
3	HEATON, N	615	96	6.41	14	1.74	2.74	43.78
4	VIBERTI, G	600	43	13.95	11	1.76	3.34	30.54
5	SHAH, AM	597	106	5.63	13	1.16	2.01	33.87
6	MIELI-VERGANI, G	575	142	4.05	13	1.23	1.79	40.16
7	MUFTI, GJ	570	187	3.05	13			
8	RELA, M	480	134	3.58	13			
9	CARDOZO, L	472	105	4.50	10			
10	GREENOUGH, A	441	106	4.16	11			
11	POSTON, L	428	89	4.81	10			
11	PRINCE, M	428	16	26.75	4			
12	VERGANI, D	426	133	3.20	12			
13	JONES, R	423	55	7.69	7			
14	WENDON, J	420	66	6.36	9			
15	CHINN, S	418	31	13.48	13			
16	BURNEY, P	396	19	20.84	12			
17	SUNYER, J	396	22	18.00	13			
17	HOLMAN, RR	393	11	35.73	4			
18	HAFFNER, SM	385	8	48.12	3			

The various Ranking tools can be used to focus on particular areas, such as identifying the best performing researchers.

By providing a suite of metrics around an author one can build up a more accurate description of their performance

Because the data is normalized, relevant comparisons can be made even when the authors are focusing on different subject areas and with different lengths of publication history



Click the hyper links to open additional reports to analyze the underlying data or make comparisons between authors

Viewing Dataset: Kings College

[Source Articles Listing](#)

[Citation Frequency Distribution](#)

[Time Series 1 year citing all prior years](#)

[Time Series 1 Year Cited by all subsequent years](#)

**Author Ranking (source articles)**

[Institution Ranking \(source articles\)](#)

[Country Ranking \(source articles\)](#)

[Field Ranking \(source articles\)](#)

[Journal Ranking \(source articles\)](#)

[Article Type \(source articles\)](#)

[Citing Articles](#)

[Author Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

[Institution Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

[Country Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

[Field Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

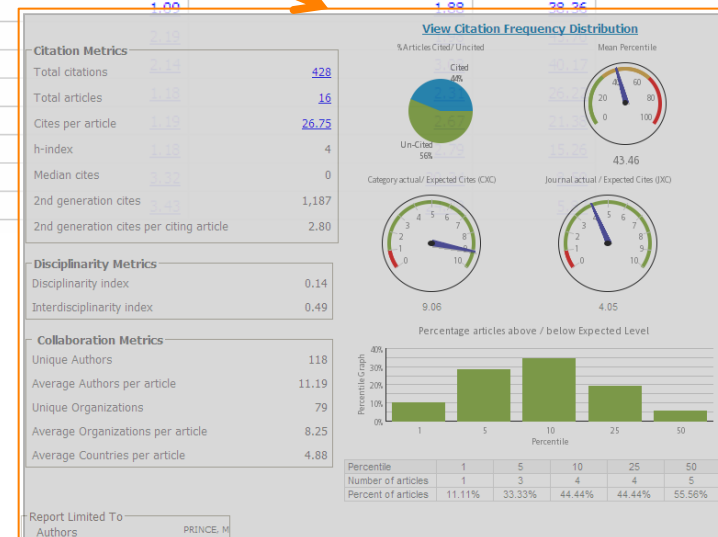
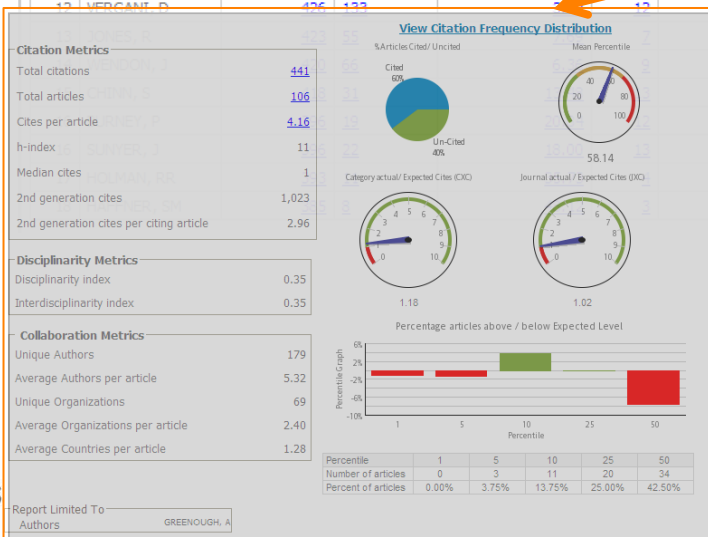
[Journal Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

[Article Type Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

Author Rank

Rank determined by total

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8	RELA, M	480	134	3.58	13	1.08	1.42	47.52
9	CARDOZO, L	472	105	4.50	10	1.71	1.54	49.29
10	GREENOUGH, A	441	106	4.16	11	1.02	1.18	58.14
11	POSTON, L	428	89	4.81	10	1.54	2.61	29.28
11	PRINCE, M	428	16	26.75	4	4.05	9.06	43.46
12	VERGANI, D	426	133	3.20	12	1.09	1.88	38.26



## Institution Ranking (source articles)

Rank determined by total citations

Sort By: Total Citations

Rank	Institution	Total Citations	Total Articles	Avg Cites per Article	h-index	Journal actual / Expected Cites (JXC)	Category actual / Expected Cites (CXC)	Mean Percentile
1	KINGS COLL LONDON	14,898	4,128	3.61	39	1.23	1.57	52.55
2	KINGS COLL LONDON HOSP	10,092	2,185	4.62	40	1.28	1.48	53.49
3	UNIV LONDON KINGS COLL	6,958	616	11.30	37	1.22	1.62	37.94
4	UNIV TORONTO	2,635	238	11.07	25	1.33	2.17	41.90
5	ST THOMAS HOSP	2,310	425	5.44	21	1.16	1.51	52.01
6	GUYS HOSP	2,070	269	7.70	22	1.35	2.03	46.67
7	UCL	1,818	239	7.61	22	1.46	2.10	46.11
8	KINGS COLL HOSP	1,452	521	2.79	17	1.33	1.33	58.03
9	UNIV LONDON IMPERIAL COLL SCI TECHNOL & MED	1,159	170	6.82	19	1.27	1.85	51.59
10	UNIV CAMBRIDGE	1,146	97	11.81	15	1.94	3.67	50.52
11	UNIV TEXAS	957	37	25.86	12	2.87	6.63	24.11
12	UNIV LONDON	877	94	9.33	12	2.05	3.72	48.69
13	UNIV OXFORD	839	113	7.42	17	1.50	2.03	45.44
14	INDIANA UNIV	789	15	52.60	10	3.93	7.95	11.14
15	UNIV MANCHESTER	774	102	7.59	15	1.73	2.99	39.54
16	ROYAL FREE HOSP	720	73	9.86	15	2.02	3.15	37.73
17	UNIV WASHINGTON	717	30	23.90	10	2.15	7.68	25.57
18	UNIV PITTSBURGH	687	16	42.94	8	3.30	8.56	35.85
19	LEIDEN UNIV	675	29	23.28	13	2.93	6.21	26.89
20	ROYAL BROMPTON HOSP	670	93	7.20	16	1.31	2.27	37.61

The Institutional Ranking will include your institution, but also the collaborating institutions. Use this to evaluate the performance of collaborations.

By providing a suite of metrics around a collaboration one can build up a more accurate description of the performance.

Because the data is normalized the performance can be compared even if there is a focus in a particular subject area.



[Summary Metrics](#)[Source Articles Listing](#)[Citation Frequency Distribution](#)[Time Series 1 year citing all prior years](#)[Time Series 1 Year Cited by all subsequent years](#)[Author Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Institution Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Country Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Field Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Journal Ranking \(source articles\)](#)[Article Type \(source articles\)](#)[Citing Articles](#)[Author Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Institution Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Country Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Field Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Journal Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)[Article Type Ranking \(citing articles\)](#)

## Institution Ranking (citing articles)

Rank determined by total citations

Sort By: Total Articles

Rank	Institution	Total Citations	Total Articles	Avg Cites per Article
1	KINGS COLL LONDON	6,049	<a href="#">1,556</a>	3.89
2	HARVARD UNIV	5,236	<a href="#">685</a>	7.64
3	UNIV TORONTO	3,287	<a href="#">574</a>	5.73
8	UCL	1,965	<a href="#">492</a>	3.99
7	KINGS COLL LONDON HOSP	2,145	<a href="#">482</a>	4.45
18	UNIV LONDON IMPERIAL COLL SCI TECHNOL & MED	1,432	<a href="#">356</a>	4.02
11	UNIV WASHINGTON	1,914	<a href="#">330</a>	5.80
5	UNIV CALIF SAN FRANCISCO	2,441	<a href="#">320</a>	7.63
10	UNIV CALIF LOS ANGELES	1,938	<a href="#">310</a>	6.25
9	UNIV PITTSBURGH	1,952	<a href="#">280</a>	6.97
19	MAYO CLIN	1,365	<a href="#">274</a>	4.98
17	UNIV OXFORD	1,481	<a href="#">266</a>	5.57
15	LEIDEN UNIV	1,584	<a href="#">258</a>	6.14
23	UNIV PENN	1,285	<a href="#">254</a>	5.06
20	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV	1,334	<a href="#">244</a>	5.47
24	UNIV N CAROLINA	1,256	<a href="#">242</a>	5.19
28	UNIV MICHIGAN	1,184	<a href="#">239</a>	4.95
21	ST THOMAS HOSP			
33	UNIV MANCHESTER			
40	KAROLINSKA INST			

The *Citing Article* reports can be used to identify citation network trends. Identify which institutions, authors etc have been influenced by your work.

Identify potential collaborators / competitors

**Step 1:** Select the article report type you would like to limit

Source Article Reports

Viewing Dataset: Kings College

**Step 2:** Select the report you would like to limit

Summary Metrics

**Your report will be limited to the following:**

Field

IMMUNOLOGY, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, TROPICAL MEDICINE,  
VIROLOGY**Step 3:** Select the element(s) you would like to include in the reports and click "Add/Remove Limits"

Select Field(s):

Select from List

[Author](#)  
[Institution](#)  
[Country](#)  
[Field](#)  
[Journal](#)  
[Word](#)  
[Article Type](#)  
[Year](#)REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY  
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM  
RHEUMATOLOGY  
SPECTROSCOPY  
SPORT SCIENCES  
STATISTICS & PROBABILITY  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
SURGERY  
TOXICOLOGY  
TRANSPLANTATION  
TROPICAL MEDICINE  
UROLOGY & NEPHROLOGY  
VIROLOGY  
WOMEN'S STUDIES[Select all](#) [Deselect all](#)

Add/Remove Limits

**Step 4:** Set thresholds to limit the results and click "Add/Remove Thresholds"

No. of Citations:

Add/Remove  
Thresholds**Step 5:** Click "Limit Report" to run the report or click "Clear" to clear all selections

Limit Summary Metrics Report

Clear

It is possible to create customized sub-sets of data to generate reports focused on a particular objective.

For example the combined performance of all the authors in a particular department, or the performance in particular subject area etc.





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# GLOBAL COMPARISONS



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# NATIONAL COMPARISONS

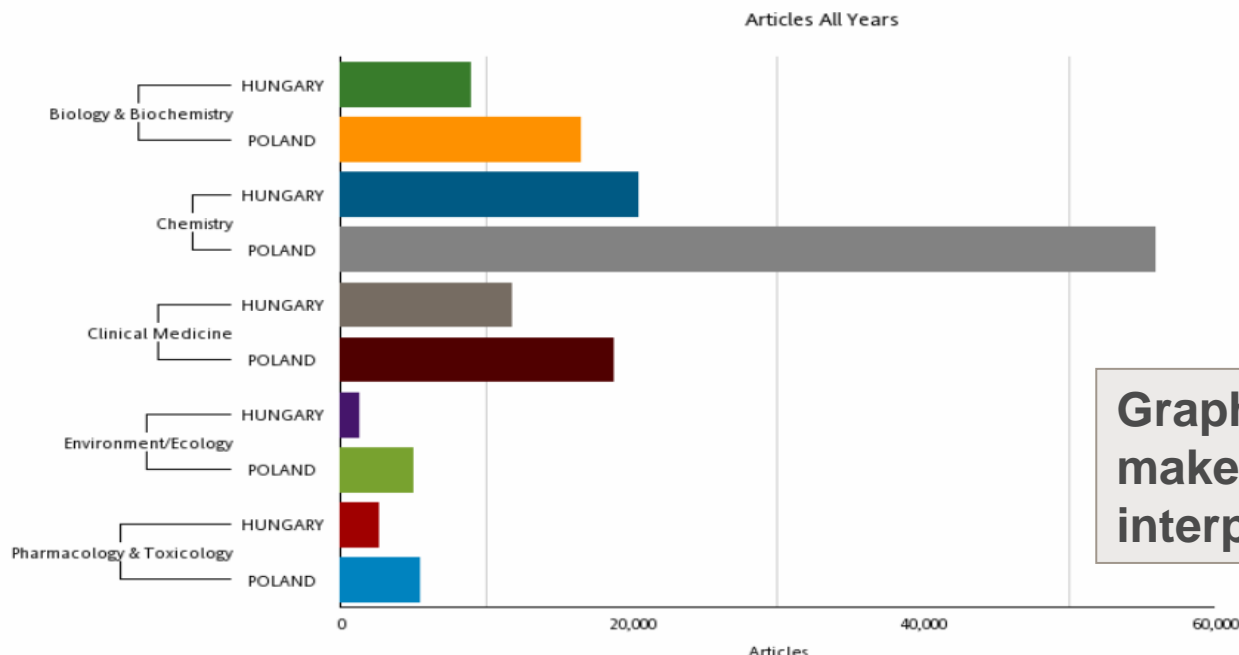


# Compare country / territories

Country/Territory	Field	Articles <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Total Citations <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative to Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative to Country/Territory <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in Country/Territory <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative to Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative to Country/Territory <a href="#">View Graph</a>
HUNGARY	Biology & Biochemistry	8,906	119,904	13.46	85.02	0.51	1.37	0.66	8.83	0.96	1.12
HUNGARY	Chemistry	20,433	195,965	9.59	82.26	0.69	0.97	0.86	20.27	1.00	1.08
HUNGARY	Clinical Medicine	11,702	129,115	11.03	77.44	0.65	1.12	0.28	11.61	0.95	1.02
HUNGARY	Environment/Ecology	1,213	9,702	8.00	76.67	0.55	0.81	0.27	1.20	0.93	1.01
HUNGARY	Pharmacology & Toxicology	2,609	29,444	11.29	85.24	0.75	1.15	0.67	2.59	0.99	1.12
POLAND	Biology & Biochemistry	16,484	153,433	9.31	80.56	0.35	1.25	1.23	6.89	0.91	1.10
POLAND	Chemistry	55,846	428,456	7.67	78.18	0.55	1.03				
POLAND	Clinical Medicine	18,754	201,366	10.74	73.66	0.64	1.44				
POLAND	Environment/Ecology	4,925	31,017	6.30	69.32	0.44	0.84				
POLAND	Pharmacology & Toxicology	5,453	38,245	7.01	79.70	0.46	0.94				

Data is available in tabular format with all metrics in one location.

## Compare Fields in Countries/Territories All Years

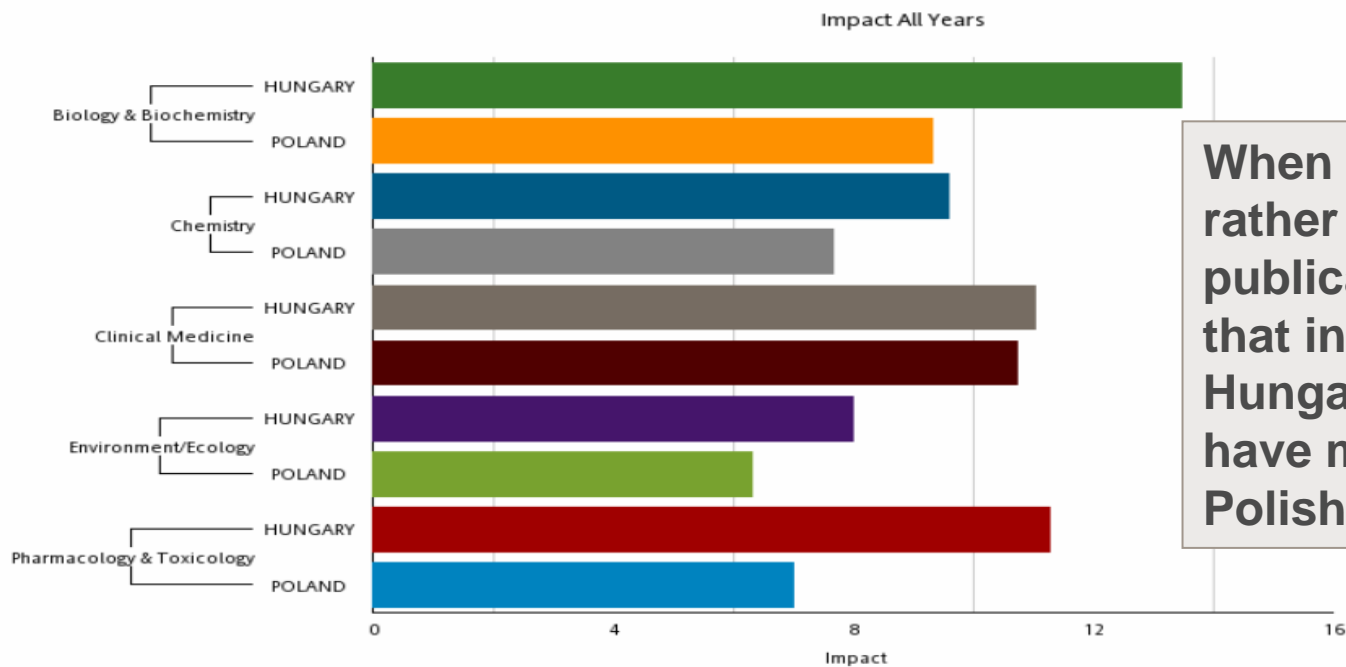


Graphical summaries make the data easy to interpret.

# Compare country / territories

Country/Territory	Field	Articles <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Total Citations <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative to Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative to Country/Territory <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in Country/Territory <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative to Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative to Country/Territory <a href="#">View Graph</a>
HUNGARY	Biology & Biochemistry	8,906	119,904	13.46	85.02	0.51	1.37	0.66	8.83	0.96	1.12
HUNGARY	Chemistry	20,433	195,965	9.59	82.26	0.69	0.97	0.86	20.27	1.00	1.08
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HUNGARY	Environment/Ecology	1,213	9,702	8.00	76.67	0.55	0.81	0.27	1.20	0.93	1.01
HUNGARY	Pharmacology & Toxicology	2,609	29,444	11.29	85.24	0.75	1.15	0.67	2.59	0.99	1.12
POLAND	Biology & Biochemistry	16,484	153,433	9.31	80.56	0.35	1.25	1.23	6.89	0.91	1.10
POLAND	Chemistry	55,846	428,456	7.67	78.18	0.55	1.03	2.35	23.34	0.95	1.07
POLAND	Clinical Medicine	18,754	201,366	10.74	73.66	0.64	1.44	0.45	7.84	0.90	1.01
POLAND	Environment/Ecology	4,925	31,017	6.30	69.32	0.44	0.84	1.11	2.06	0.84	0.95
POLAND	Pharmacology & Toxicology	5,453	38,245	7.01	79.70	0.46	0.94	1.40	2.28	0.93	1.09

## Compare Fields in Countries/Territories All Years



When using “impact” rather than absolute publication count, we see that in these fields, Hungarian publications have more influence than Polish ones

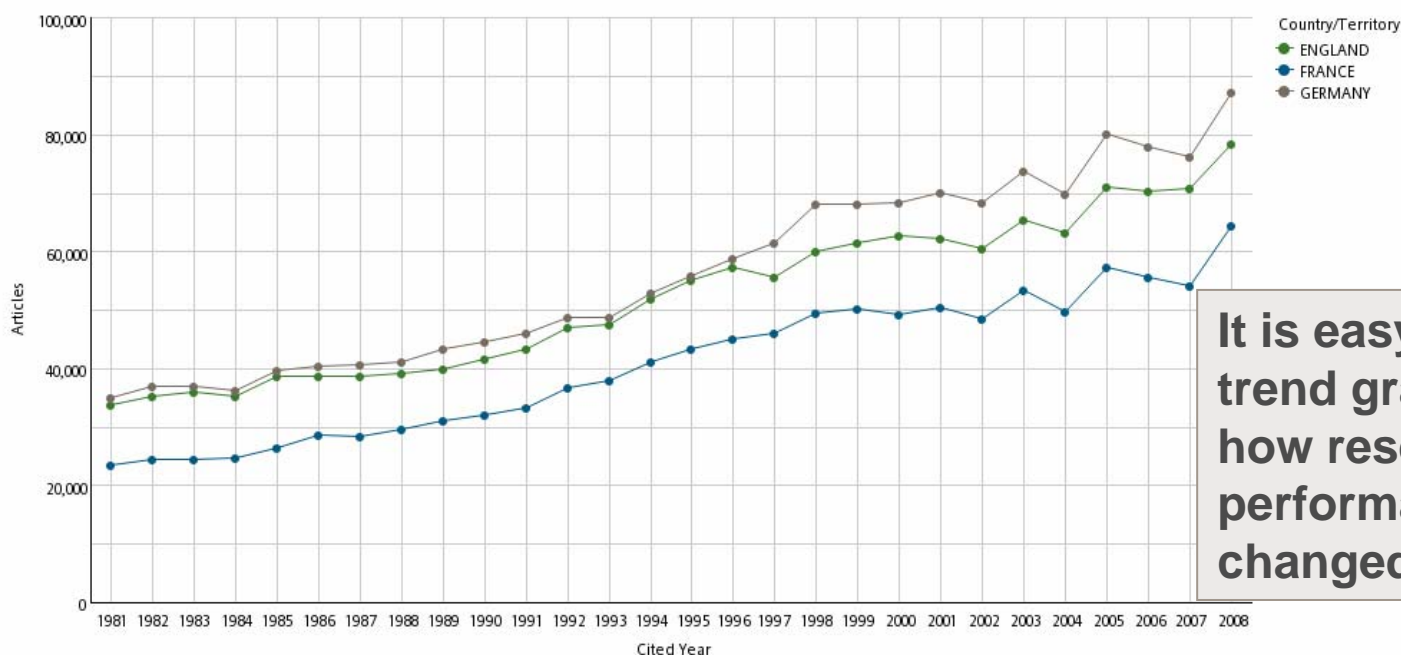
# Compare country / territories

Country/Territory	Years	Articles <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Total Citations <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Citations Per Article (Impact) <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative To World <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in World <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative To World <a href="#">View Graph</a>
FRANCE	2006	55,611	305,046	5.49	75.21	1.17	5.66	1.03
FRANCE	2007	54,205	162,210	2.99	64.93	1.27	5.54	1.08
FRANCE	2008	64,493	35,765	0.55	25.33	1.26	5.57	1.17
GERMANY	1981	35,152	519,396	14.78	77.90	0.79	7.70	0.97
GERMANY	1982	36,983	541,690	14.65	78.19	0.79	7.81	0.97
GERMANY	1983	37,057	578,221	15.60	79.01	0.83	7.64	0.98

InCites™

Compare Countries/Territories 1981-2008

Articles 1981-2008



It is easy to generate trend graphs. To see how research performance has changed over time



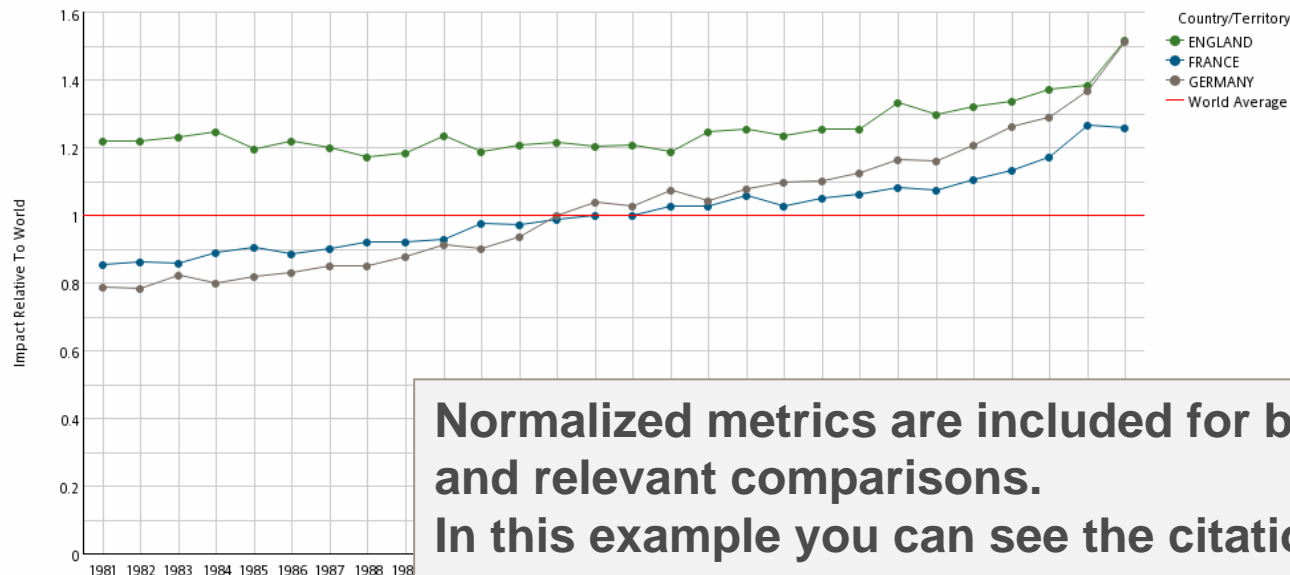
THOMSON REUTERS

# Compare country / territories

Country/Territory	Years	Articles <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Total Citations <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Citations Per Article (Impact) <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative To World <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in World <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative To World <a href="#">View Graph</a>
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GERMANY	1983	37,057	578,221	15.60	79.01	0.83	7.64	0.98

## Compare Countries/Territories 1981-2008

Impact Relative To World 1981-2008



Normalized metrics are included for better understanding and relevant comparisons.

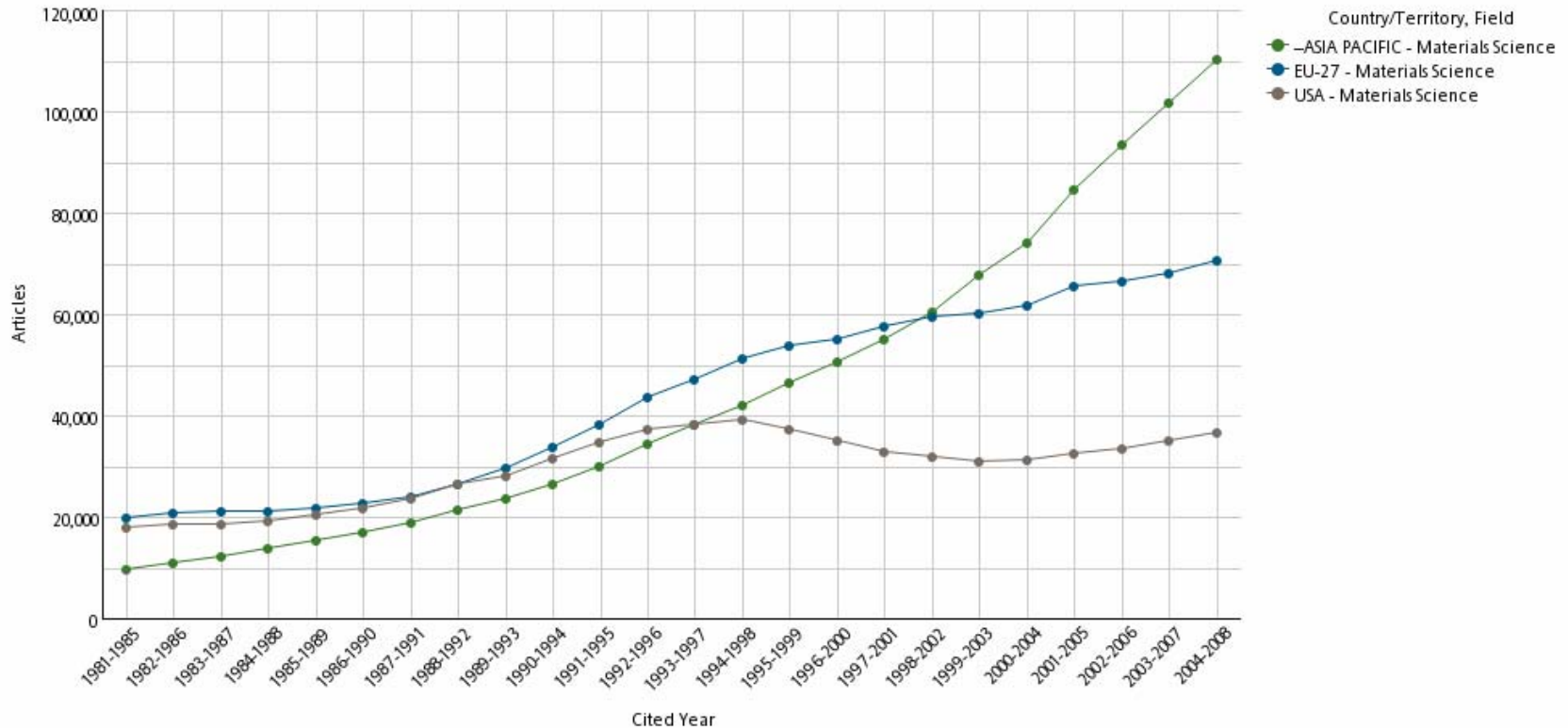
In this example you can see the citation impact of selected countries normalized to the world average

# Compare country / territories

InCites™

Compare Fields in Countries/Territories 5 Year Trends

Articles 5 Year Trends



Various regional groupings, such as *EU* or *Asia Pacific* are included.



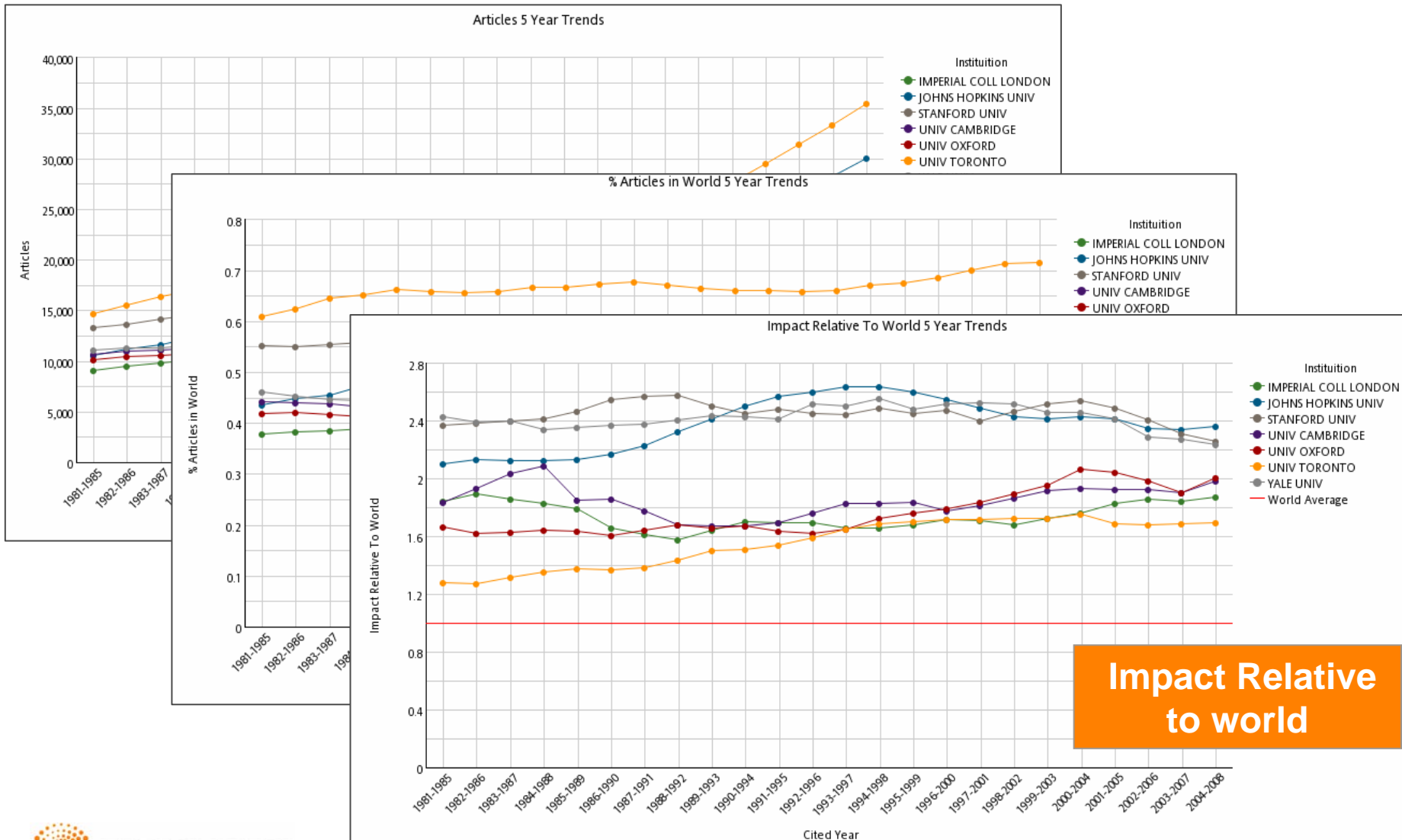


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# INSTITUTIONAL COMPARISONS



# How is our research compared to our peers?

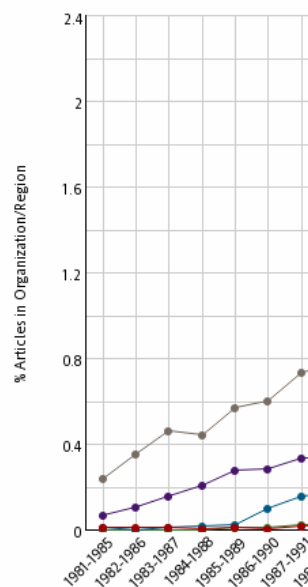


# How Is Our Research Compared To Our Peers?

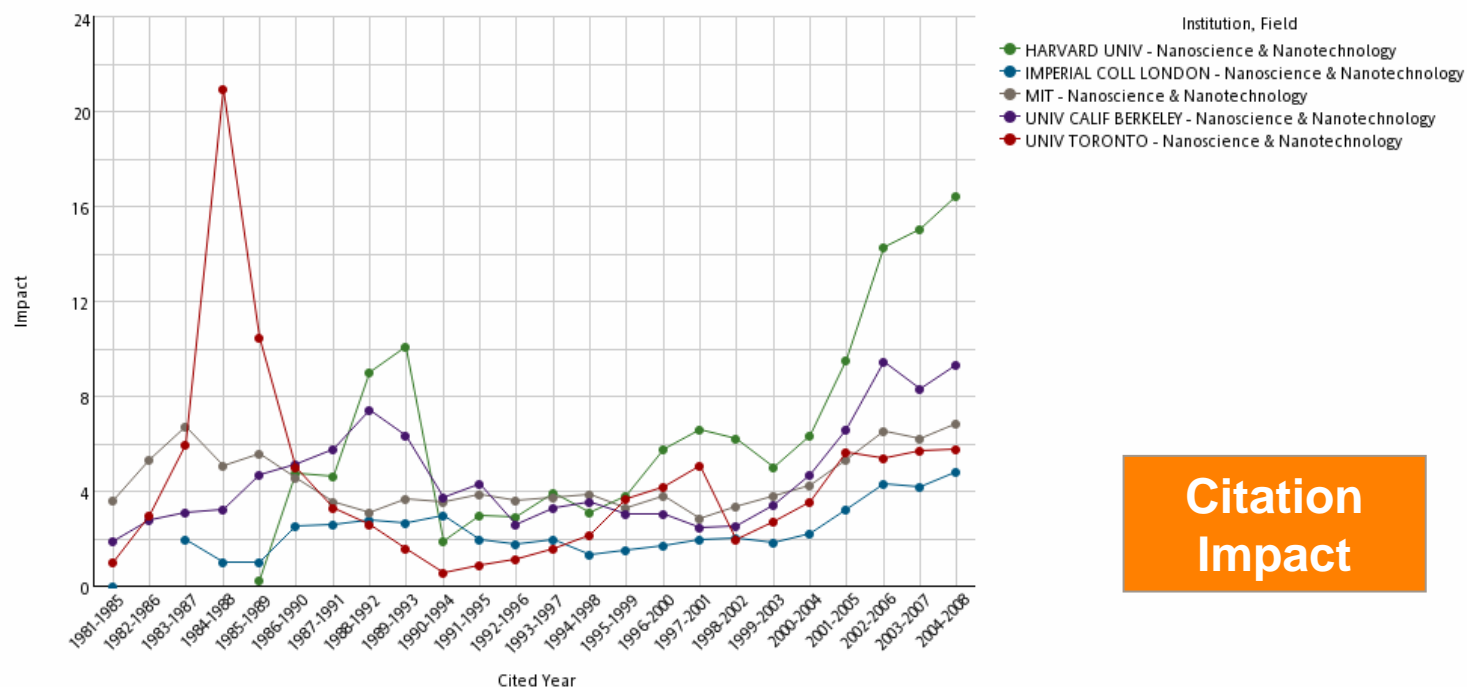
## Focus on Nanoscience & Nanotechnology:

Organization/Region	Field	Years	Articles <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Total Citations <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Citations per Article (Impact) <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative to Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	Impact Relative to Organization/Region <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles in Organization/Region <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative to Field <a href="#">View Graph</a>	% Articles Cited Relative to Organization/Region <a href="#">View Graph</a>
HARVARD UNIV	Nanoscience & Nanotechnology	2002-2006	158	2,260	14.30	78.48	3.67	1.16	0.48	0.28	1.31	1.02
HARVARD UNIV	Nanoscience & Nanotechnology	2003-2007	210	3,167	15.08	80.48	3.88	1.22	0.52	0.35	1.36	1.04
HARVARD UNIV	Nanoscience & Nanotechnology	2004-2008	251	4,138	16.49	81.27	3.90	1.31	0.49	0.39	1.31	1.05
IMPERIAL COLL LONDON	Nanoscience & Nanotechnology	1994-1998	43	56	1.30	34.88	0.69	0.21	0.32	0.25	0.77	0.52
IMPERIAL COLL LONDON	Nanoscience & Nanotechnology	1995-1999	47	71	1.51	53.19	0.79	0.24	0.34	0.27	1.08	0.77
IMPERIAL COLL LONDON	Nanoscience & Nanotechnology	1996-2000	59	102	1.73	47.46	0.90	0.27	0.37	0.33	0.94	0.68

% Articles in Organization/Region 5 Year Trends

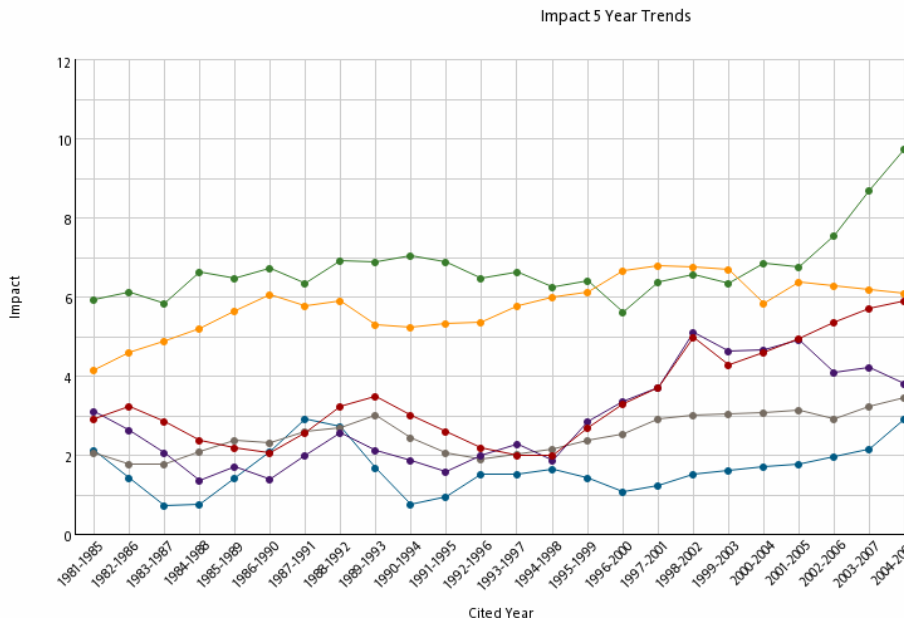
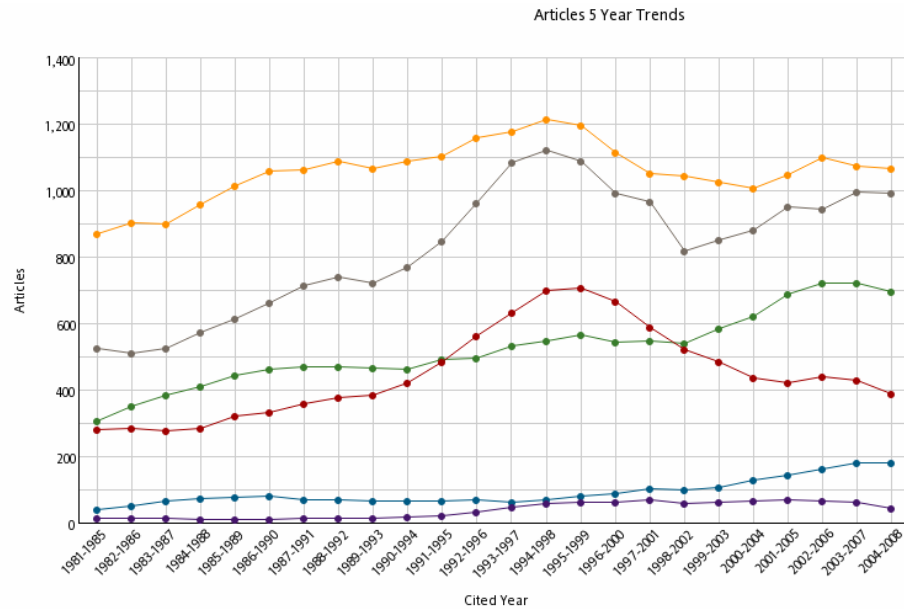


Impact 5 Year Trends



**Citation  
Impact**

# How is my institution's research focus changing?

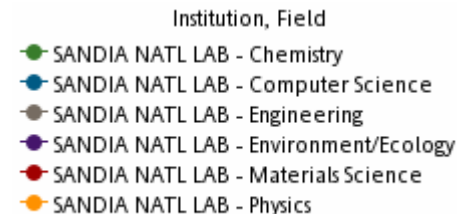


The changing nature of research within an institution can be analyzed.

The top graph shows the output of selected fields and the bottom graph shows the citation impact of the same fields.

You can see the changing focus with regards to Materials Science and Engineering.

And also the increasing influence of Chemistry and Environment / Ecology publications.



[View Overall Reports](#)[Limit Report Results](#)[My Folders](#)

## My Folders

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Report View of Citation Frequency Distribution</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Report View of Citing Articles Listing</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Univ Cambridge</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Univ Oxford</a>

All reports can be saved in personal or shared folders, and periodically re-run.

Entries: 1 - 4

Modified	Actions
3 February 2009 05:53:53	<a href="#">More...</a>
3 February 2009 05:59:25	<a href="#">More...</a>
3 February 2009 05:52:10	<a href="#">More...</a>
3 February 2009 06:15:47	<a href="#">More...</a>

## InCites™

### Summary Metrics

## Citation Metrics

Total citations	138
Total articles	7
Cites per article	19.71
h-index	4
Median cites	26
2nd generation cites	2,613
2nd generation cites per citing article	20.57

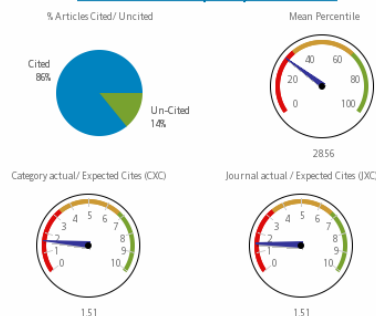
## Disciplinary Metrics

Disciplinary index	0.16
Interdisciplinarity index	0.82

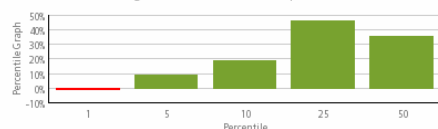
## Collaboration Metrics

Unique Authors	32
Average Authors per article	5.43
Unique Organizations	20
Average Organizations per article	4.57
Average Countries per article	2.71

## View Citation Frequency Distribution



## Percentage articles above / below Expected Level



Percentile	1	5	10	25	50
Number of articles	0	4	2	5	6

## Report Limited To

Institution: UNIV OXFORD  
Publication Years: 1995 - 2008

## InCites™

### Summary Metrics

## Citation Metrics

Total citations	472
Total articles	37
Cites per article	12.76
h-index	13
Median cites	6
2nd generation cites	5,019
2nd generation cites per citing article	12.74

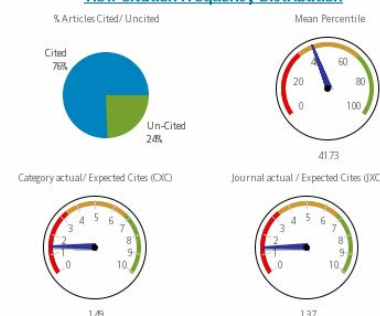
## Disciplinary Metrics

Disciplinary index	0.10
Interdisciplinarity index	1.11

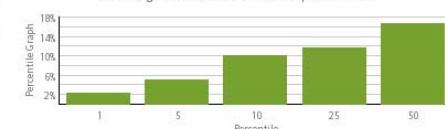
## Collaboration Metrics

Unique Authors	86
Average Authors per article	4.22
Unique Organizations	31
Average Organizations per article	2.03
Average Countries per article	2.11

## View Citation Frequency Distribution



## Percentage articles above / below Expected Level



Percentile	1	5	10	25	50
Number of articles	4	2	6	11	20

Different export options are available.

You can use the results and reports in your own tools



# Thank you !

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