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InCites Benchmarking and Analytics User Guide

July 2022

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InCites Benchmarking and Analytics

Source Data

Web of Science Core Collection

- Science Citation Index Expanded
- Social Sciences Citation Index
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index
- Emerging Sources Citation Index
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index
- Book Citation Index

Research with confidence using trusted content from the world's leading sources

21,000+ journals indexed cover-to-cover
- Multidisciplinary
- International
- Influential

Powerful citation network with complete cited reference search, cited reference linking and navigation

Publisher-neutral journal selection and curation

Source data for Journal Impact Factor

Vetted Open Access content

Selection Process

Master Journal List

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Trusted Web of Science Core Collection data is used for InCites

- **2B+ linked citations**
- **100% of author names and affiliations**
- **15K+ disambiguated organizations**
- **21K+ high quality journals**
- **16.5M+ records with funding data**
- **Publisher-neutral journal selection**
- **254 subject categories**
- **208K+ conference proceedings**
- **123K+ books**

Carefully curated metadata in Web of Science enables reliable analyses to be carried out in InCites.

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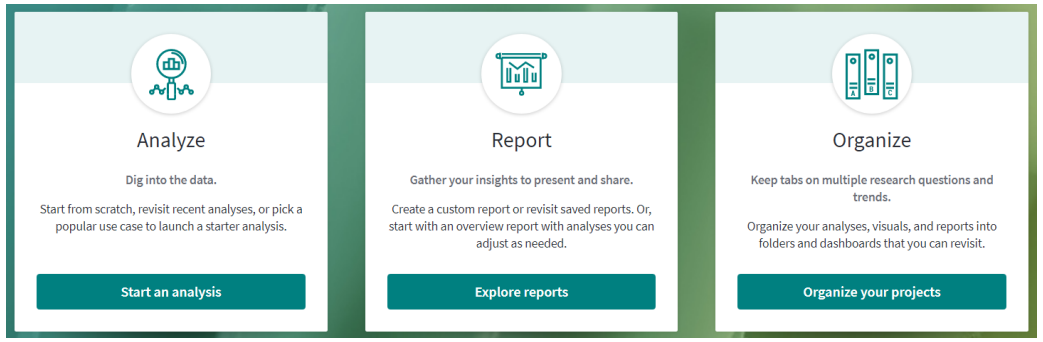
Statistics as of May 2021

Trusted Web of Science Core Collection data is used for InCites (1980 – present)



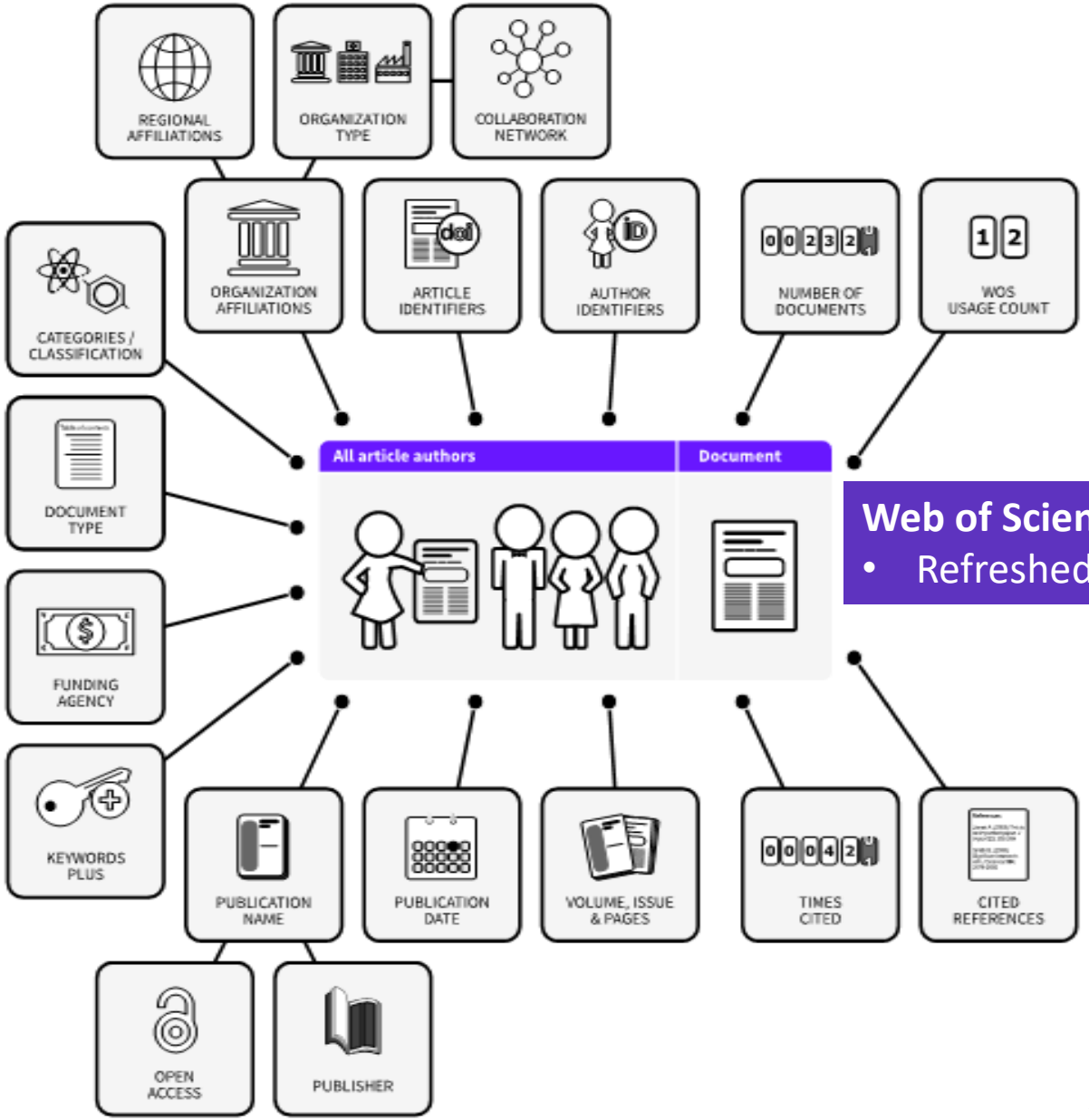
InCites Dataset
- Snapshot
- Refreshed monthly

Analyze by…
- Researchers
- Organizations
- Locations
- Research areas
- Publication Sources
- Funding agencies

Report

OVERVIEW REPORTS
- Organization Report
- Researcher Report
- Department Report
- Publisher Report

Organize by…
- Folders
- Dashboard



Web of Science
- Refreshed daily

Unification

Unification

Four pieces of metadata have been unified (consolidated) by our content team:

- Organization (Affiliation in Web of Science)
- Funding Agency
- Publisher
- Researchers (Author Profiles)

Why Unify?

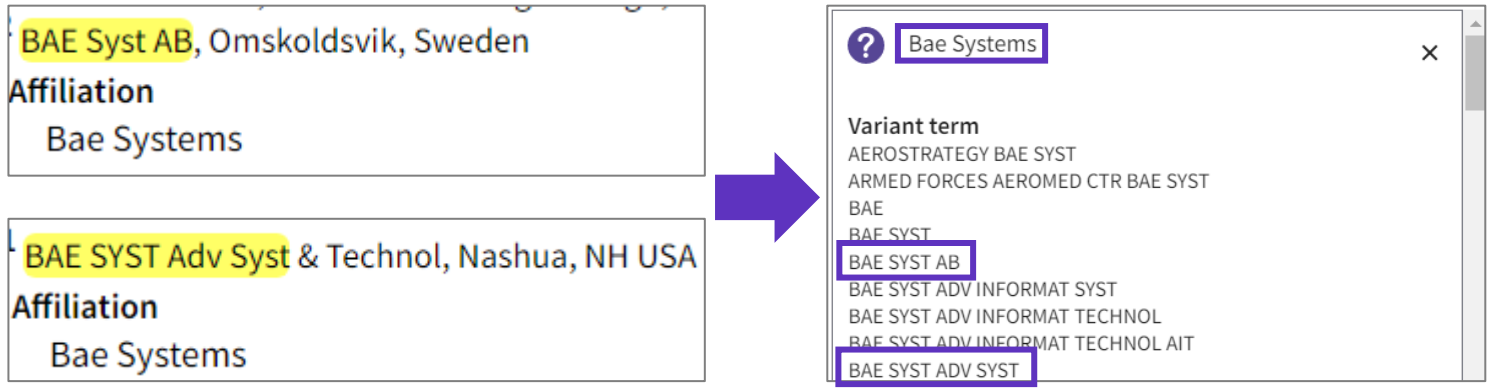
Organizations, Funding Agencies and Publishers may be written inconsistently in different publications. This makes them very difficult to analyze reliably.

By **unifying** them, we gather all the name variants for a single organization/funding agency/publisher, under a single name.

This is done in both **Web of Science** and **InCites**.

By using this name in your analysis, you can achieve **reliable results**.

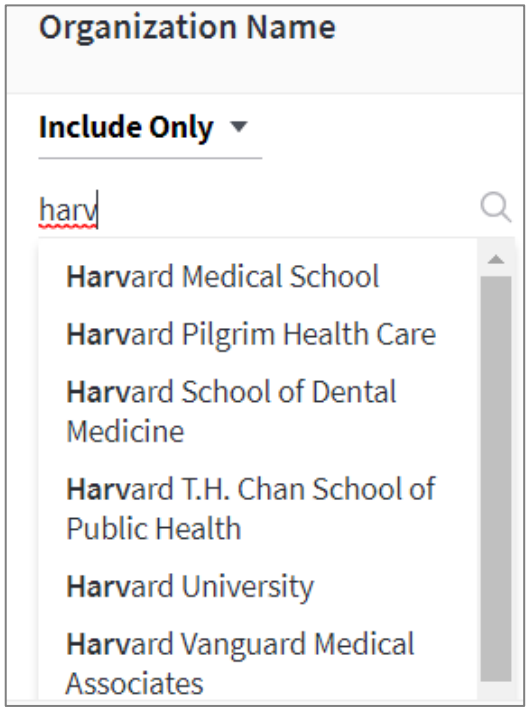
Many of these have been completed and our content team are adding new unifications all the time.



How Unified data can be used

Organizations

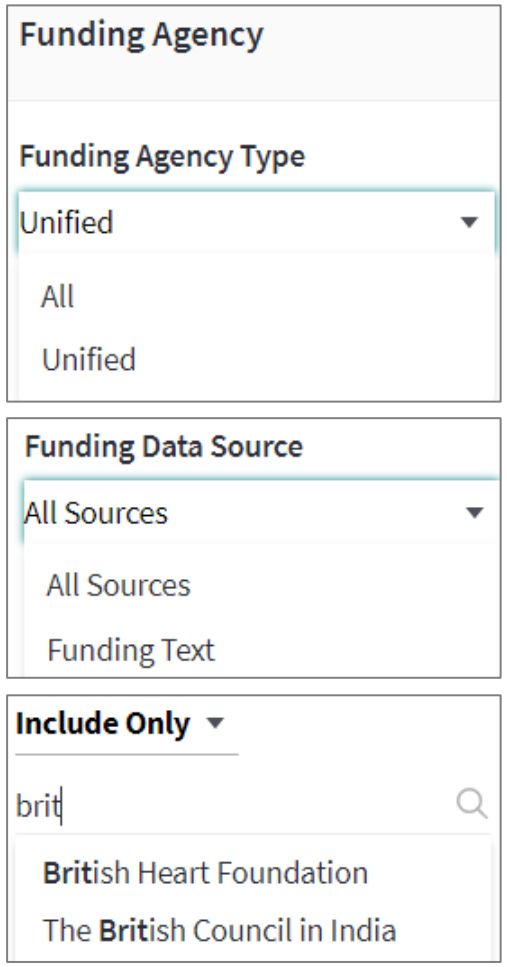
16k +



Only unified Organizations are included in InCites.

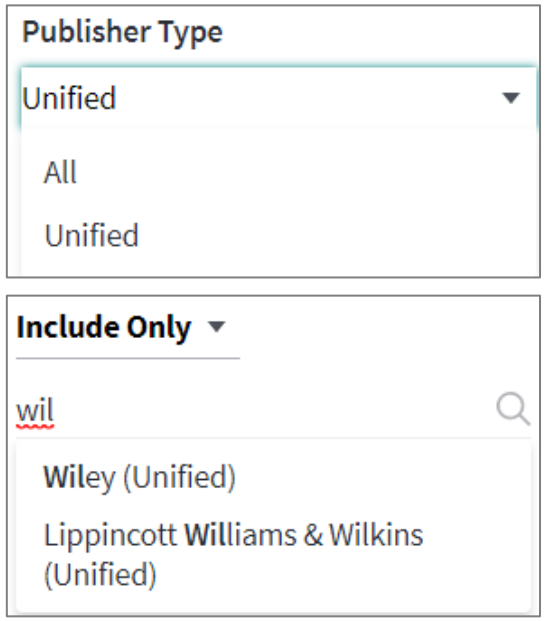
Funding Agencies

1.4k +



Publishers

5k+



Both unified and ununified Funding Agencies and Publishers are included, with an option to select which.

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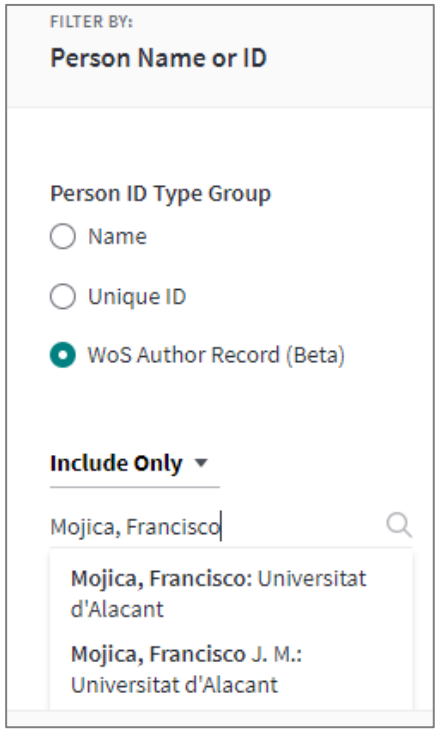
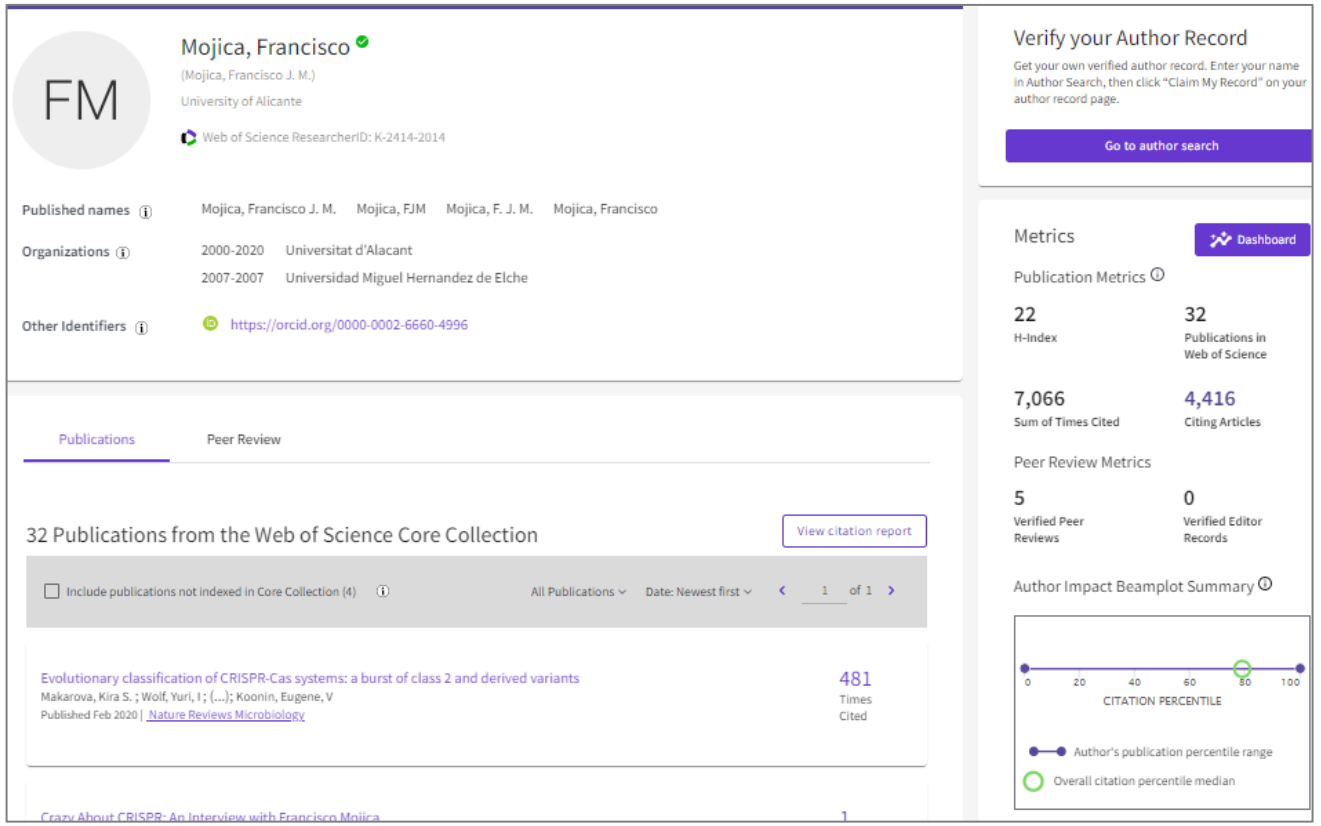
Statistics as of July 2020

How Unified data can be used

Researcher Profiles 27.8m +





Web of Science Researcher Profiles

- A powerful disambiguation algorithm is minting Researcher Profiles which reflect single authorship.
- Profiles can be claimed and managed and curated by the researcher
- Unclaimed researcher records are solely curated by the algorithm
- Researcher Profiles capture the reseachers presence in Web of Science and various data points such as affiliations, publications and metrics are computed.
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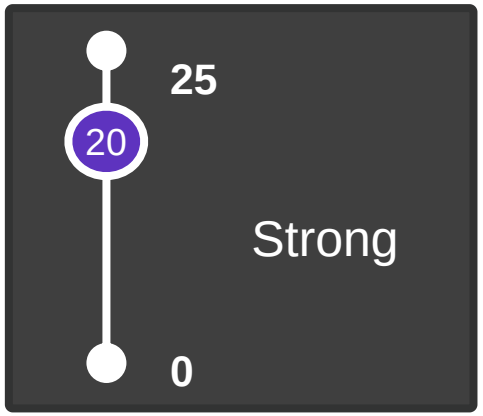
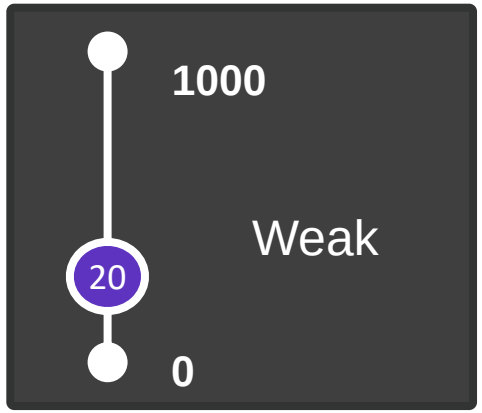
Statistics as of July 2020

Normalization

The need for normalization

High or low impact?





Taking the **context** into account is **essential** when doing analysis. When proper normalization is applied, meaningful analysis and comparison can be generated. Like when:

- Benchmarking of countries/institutions of different size, funding and specialization
- Uncovering expertise in niche topics

There are three key variables that influence citation patterns

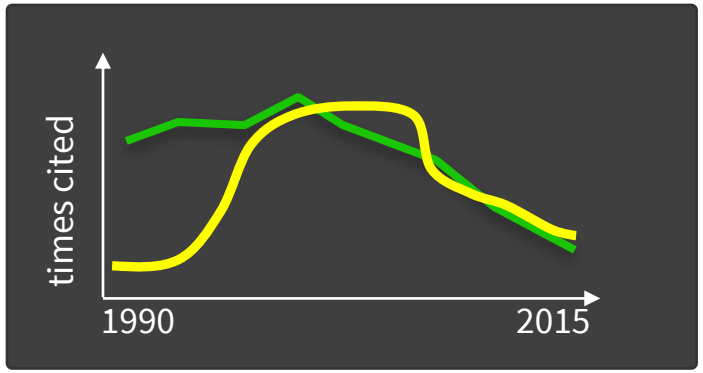
In order to make **true comparisons** that are **actionable**, we must adjust for these variables. This is **normalization**.

CATEGORY

Citation frequencies vary considerable from one research area to another.

Here, those research areas are defined as “categories.”

ELAPSED TIME



Citations accumulate over time. The longer an article exists, the greater its chances of being cited.

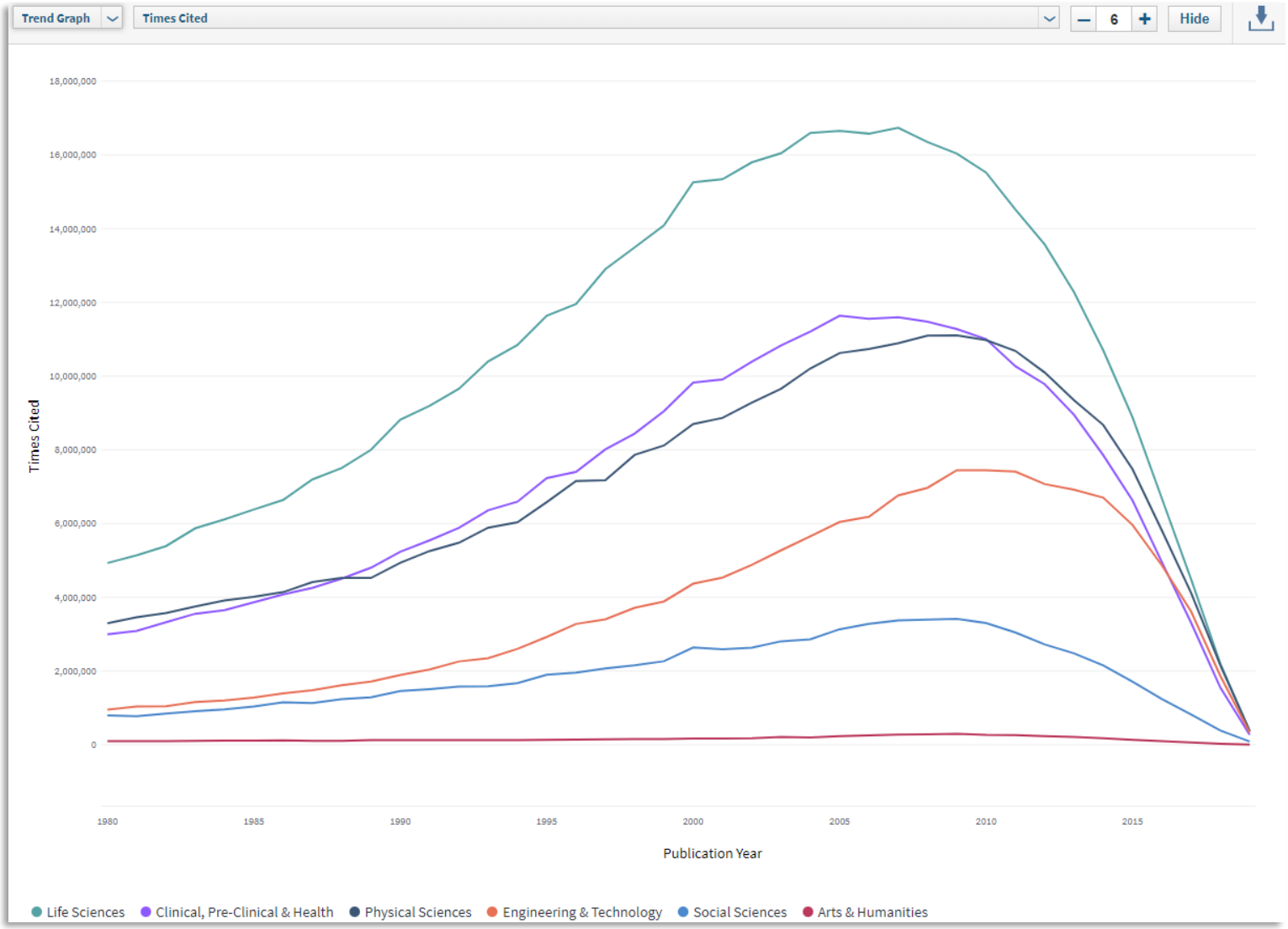
And yet, some articles will initially receive many citations, but then go cold.

DOCUMENT TYPE

The frequency of citations is typically higher for review articles than for primary research articles, books, or editorials.

Citation rates variations

Citation counts of the world's publications in various broad disciplines

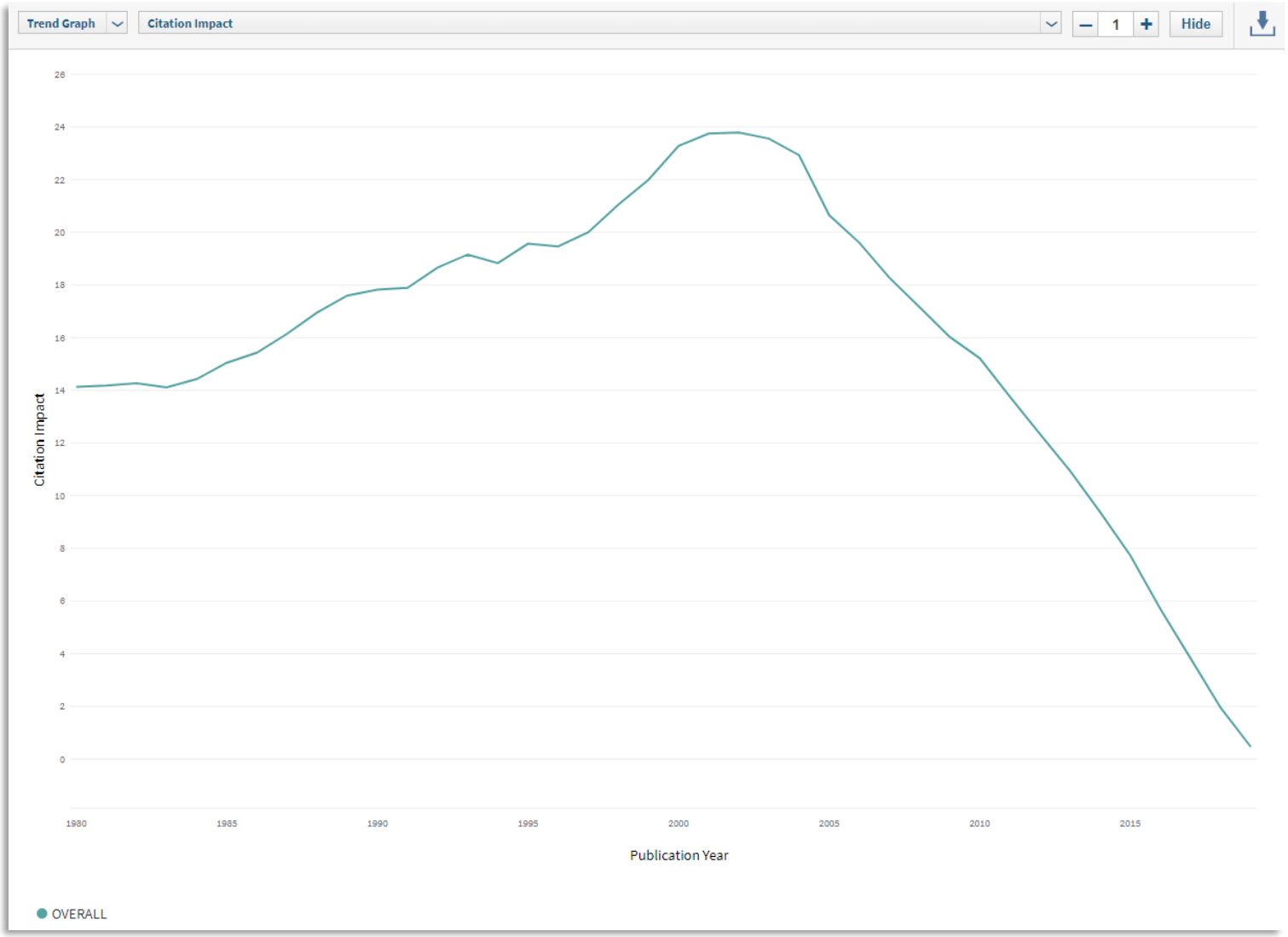


Comparison of publications in: Life Sciences; Clinical, Pre-clinical & Health; Physical Sciences; Engineering & Technology; Social Sciences; Arts & Humanities.

The citation received by publications in the different subject categories also varies considerably.
So this too should be taken into account when measuring a publication's true impact.

Citation rates variations

Citation averages of the world's publications since 1980



Comparison of citations received by publications published in different years.

Older publications tend to receive more citations than younger one.
The age of publications should therefore be taken into account when measuring a publication's true impact.

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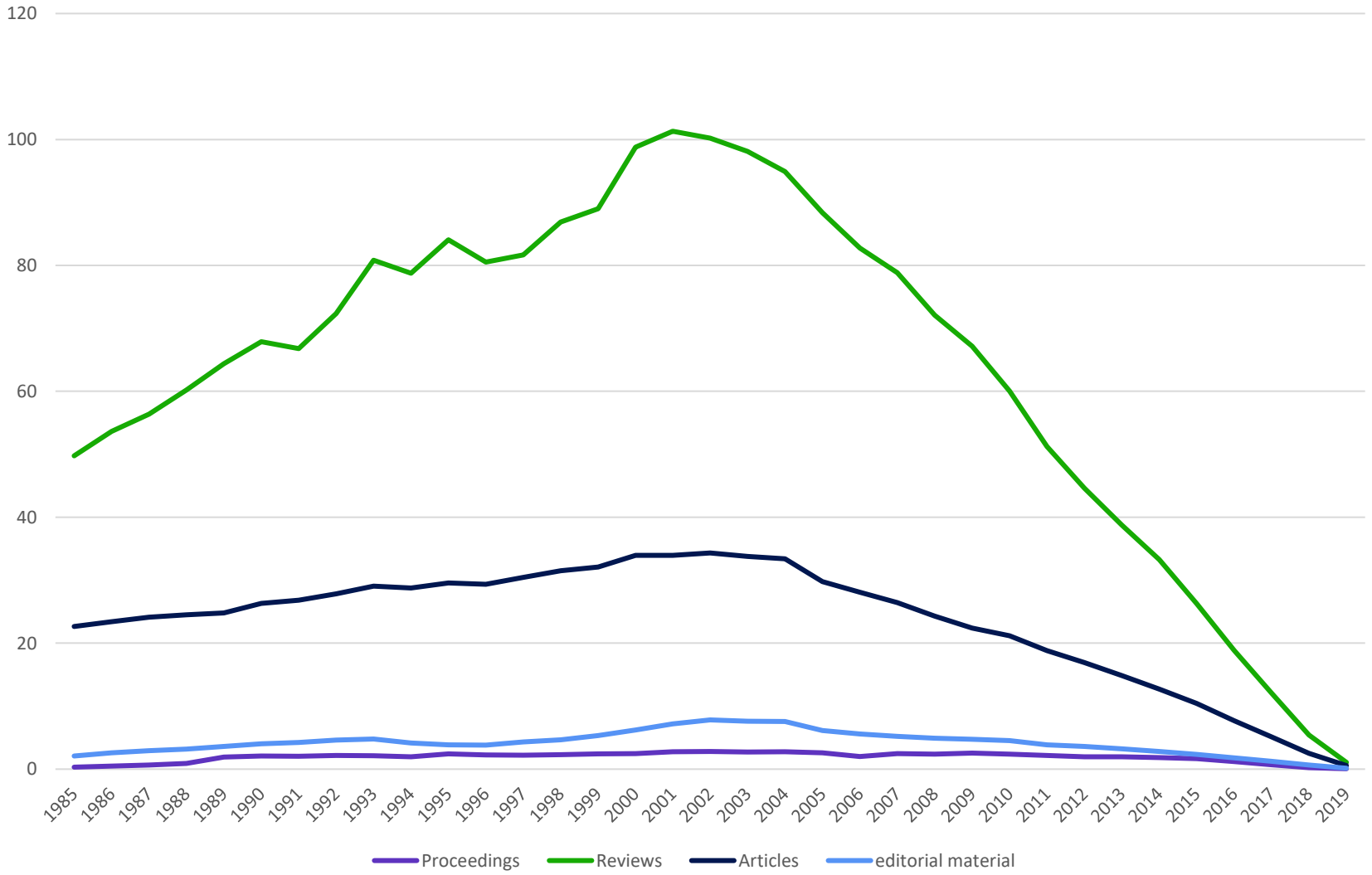
Citation rate variations

Citation averages of the world's publications by document types



Articles: 780M+ citations
Editorials: 10M+ citations
Proceedings: 12M+ citations
Reviews: 92M+ citations

The citation averages vary significantly for the different types of publication.
So this should be taken into account when measuring the true impact of publications.

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Normalisation at Paper Level – Category Normalized Citation Impact

How many citations should I expect from my papers?
How do my papers perform in my field?
How do other researchers perform in my field?

Average of citations received by a *Review* published in *2020* in the *Green & Sustainable Science & Technology* and *Energy Fuels* categories.

Indicator of performance in *Green & Sustainable Science & Technology* and *Energy Fuels* for this *Review* published in *2020*:
If>1, performs higher than average
If<1, performs lower than average.

Article Title	Authors	Source	Research Area	Document Type	Publication Date	Times Cited	Journal Expected Citations	Category Expected Citations	Journal Normalized Citation Impact	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Percentile in Subject Area
A review on biomass derived syngas for SOFC based combined heat and power application	Radenahmad, Nikdalila; Azad, Atia Tasfiah; Saghir, Muhammad; Taweekun, Juntakan; Abu Bakar, Muhammad Saifullah; et al.	RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS	GREEN & SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY; ENERGY & FUELS	Review	2020	22	9	6.23	2.44	3.53	96.05

Times Cited/Category Expected Citations: 22/6.23 = **3.53**
Global average ~ 1

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Normalisation at Paper Level – Journal Normalized Citation Impact

How do my papers perform in the journals I publish?
How is my research perceived by the journals I publish in?
Is there a journal article level metric to help me go beyond the Journal Impact Factor ?

Average of citations received by a *Review* published in *2020* in the *Renewable & sustainable Energy Reviews* journal.

Indicator of performance of this *Review* in this journal:
If>1, performs higher than average
If<1, performs lower than average.

Article Title	Authors	Source	Research Area	Document Type	Publication Date	Times Cited	Journal Expected Citations	Category Expected Citations	Journal Normalized Citation Impact	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Percentile in Subject Area
A review on biomass derived syngas for SOFC based combined heat and power application	Radenahmad, Nikdalila; Azad, Atia Tasfiah; Saghir, Muhammad; Taweekun, Juntakan; Abu Bakar, Muhammad Saifullah; et al.	RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS	GREEN & SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY; ENERGY & FUELS	Review	2020	22	9	6.23	2.44	3.53	96.05

Times Cited/Journal Expected Citations: 22/9 = **2.44**
Global average ~ 1

Percentiles

Normalisation at Paper Level – Percentile in Subject Area

Knowing I am better than average is not enough.
Where do my research papers stand in competition to other papers?
Do I have highly cited papers amongst my publications?

- Percentiles rank publications within a Research/Subject Area.
- The larger the percentile number, the higher ranked the publication (in a scale of 0-100).

Article Title	Authors	Source	Research Area	Document Type	Publication Date	Times Cited	Journal Expected Citations	Category Expected Citations	Journal Normalized Citation Impact	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Percentile in Subject Area
A review on biomass derived syngas for SOFC based combined heat and power application	Radenahmad, Nikdalila; Azad, Atia Tasfiah; Saghir, Muhammad; Taweekun, Juntakan; Abu Bakar, Muhammad Saifullah; et al.	RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS	GREEN & SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY; ENERGY & FUELS	Review	2020	22	9	6.23	2.44	3.53	96.05

This article has a percentile of **96.05**, putting it in the top **4%**.
One of the top *Reviews* in its field, published in *2020*.

Normalisation at Paper Level – Percentile in Subject Area

Article Title	Research Area	Document Type	Publication Date	Times Cited	Percentile in Subject Area
Management of Myocarditis-Related Cardiomyopathy in Adul	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	47	100
Microbiota-derived peptide mimics drive lethal inflammatory	1.37.19		019	41	99.4318
Arrhythmias in myocarditis: State of the art	1.37.19		019	36	98.8636
Fulminant Versus Acute Nonfulminant Myocarditis in Patients	1.37.19		019	34	98.2955
Blocking the IL-1 signalling pathway prevents chronic viral my	1.37.19		019	31	97.7273
Prognostic Value of Repeating Cardiac Magnetic Resonance i	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	19	97.1591
Mode-of-action of the PROPELLA concept in fulminant myoca	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	18	96.5909
Cardiac MRI and Texture Analysis of Myocardial T1 and T2 Ma	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	17	96.0227
Frequency of troponin elevations in patients with influenza in	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	15	94.3182
Comparison of myocardial fibrosis quantification methods by	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article			182
Astragalus polysaccharide from Astragalus Melittin ameliorate	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article			182
Longitudinal F-18-FDG PET imaging in a rat model of autoimm	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article			318
Intravenous Immunoglobulin Therapy for Acute Myocarditis in	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article			318
Self-reactive CD4(+) IL-3(+) T cells amplify autoimmune inflam	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article			091
Low-intensity pulsed ultrasound attenuates cardiac inflamma	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	11	90.9091
Impact of systemic immune-mediated diseases on clinical fea	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	11	90.9091
Diagnostic and prognostic role of cardiac magnetic resonance	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	11	90.9091
Role of intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in the survival ra	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	10	89.2045
Clinical presentation and early predictors for poor outcomes i	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	10	89.2045
A life support-based comprehensive treatment regimen drama	1.37.1920 Myocarditis	Article	2019	10	89.2045

The publications are clustered, such that the they all have the same *Research Area*, *Document Type* and *Publication Date*.

The publications are sorted by *Times Cites*. The one at the top receives 100%, the one at the bottom receives 0%, the others are ranked and receive percentiles according to their position.

Responsible Use of Metrics

Use a range of indicators when analyzing

Impact	% Documents in Top 1%
	Documents in Top 1%
	% Documents in Top 10%
	Documents in Top 10%
	% Documents Cited
	Documents Cited
	Citation Impact
	1 Year Citing All Prior Years Cumulative
	H-Index
Productivity	Web of Science Documents
	Times Cited
Normalized metrics	Category Normalized Citation Impact
	Journal Normalized Citation Impact
	Impact Relative to World
	Average Percentile
Collaborations	International Collaborations
	% International Collaborations
	% Industry Collaborations
	Industry Collaboration

Open Access	All Open Access Documents
	DOAJ Gold Documents
	Other Gold Documents
	Green Accepted Documents
	Green Published Documents
	Bronze Documents
	% All Open Access Documents
	% DOAJ Gold Documents
	% Other Gold Documents
	% Green Accepted Documents
	% Green Published Documents
	% Bronze Documents
Author positions	% First Author (2008-2020)
	% Last Author (2008-2020)
	% Corresponding Author (2008-2020)
	First Author (2008-2020)
	Last Author (2008-2020)
	Corresponding Author (2008-2020)

JCR metrics	Documents in JIF Journals
	Documents in Q1 Journals
	Documents in Q2 Journals
	Documents in Q3 Journals
	Documents in Q4 Journals
	% Documents in Q1 Journals
	% Documents in Q2 Journals
	% Documents in Q3 Journals
	% Documents in Q4 Journals
	Quartile
	Cited Half Life
	Article Influence
	Immediacy Index
	Eigenfactor
	5 Year Impact Factor
	Impact Factor without Self Cites
	Journal Impact Factor
ESI metrics	% Hot Papers
	Hot Papers
	% Highly Cited Papers
	Highly Cited Papers
	ESI Most Cited

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Be aware of the influence of outliers

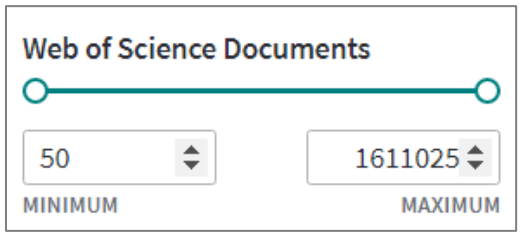
Sorting by Category Normalized Citation Impact shows *Huabei Normal University* as top ranked with over *106* times the global average.

Organization Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact
Huaibei Normal University	1	3	106.23
Windber Research Institute	2	3	57.64
Saint Joseph's University	3	6	44.46
Shenzhen Bay Laboratory	4	2	36.69

However, they have only published 3 documents in the past *5 years* in this *Research area*.

Applying a filter, to restrict the analysis to Organizations that have published 50+ documents, removed these outliers.

Organization Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact
University of Chicago Medical Center	1	50	8.28
Southern University of Science & Technology	2	60	7.9
Regeneron	3	170	6.67
New York Blood Center	4	92	5.13



Another example of this is documents that have hundreds of authors. These can receive an inflated number of citations, so you might decide to remove them by using the *Number of Authors* filter.

Where possible compare ‘like to like’

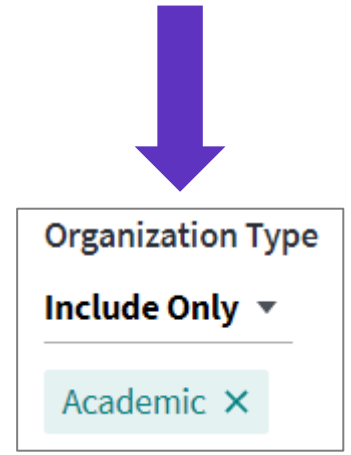
Sorting by *% Industry Collaboration* shows *Emmes Corporation* and *Rho* as equal top ranked with *100%*.

Organization Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	% Industry Collaborations
Emmes Corporation	1	133	100%
Rho	1	53	100%
Vitalant	3	87	98.85%
Vitalant Research Institute	4	86	98.84%

All the top Organizations were Corporates. Comparing universities to these, may be unfair.

Applying a filter, to restrict the analysis to *Academic* Organizations, ensured *like was compared to like*.

Organization Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	% Industry Collaborations
Dongguk University	1	65	24.62%
Joint Clinic Research Center - United Arab Emirates	2	65	23.08%
Curtin University	3	169	20.71%
Victoria University Wellington	4	152	18.42%



Another example would be comparing journal performance, where some may publish lots of *Reviews*, while others mainly *Articles*. This would be unfair, as document types attract different levels of citation.

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Informed Use of Bibliometrics

Ten Rules in Using Publication and Citation Analysis

1. Consider whether available data can address the question
2. Choose publication types, field definitions, and years of data
3. Decide on whole or fractional counting
4. Judge whether data require editing to remove “artifacts”
5. Compare like with like
6. Use relative measures, not just absolute counts
7 Obtain multiple measures
8. Recognize the skewed nature of citation data
9. Confirm that the data collected are relevant to the question
10. Ask whether the results are reasonable

And, above all, present the results openly and honestly

David Pendlebury (2008): “Using Bibliometrics in Evaluating Research”

DORA

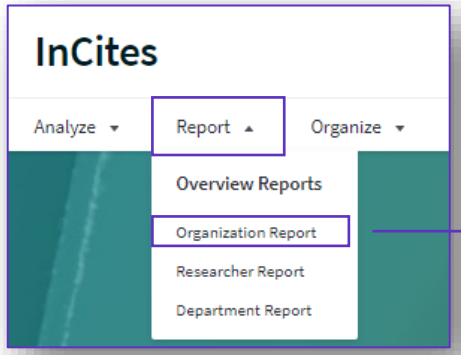
https://sfdora.org/

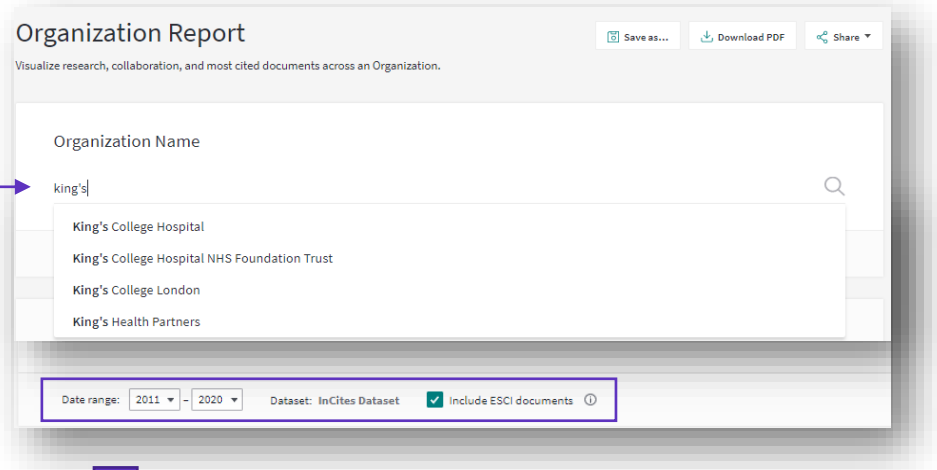
Organization Report

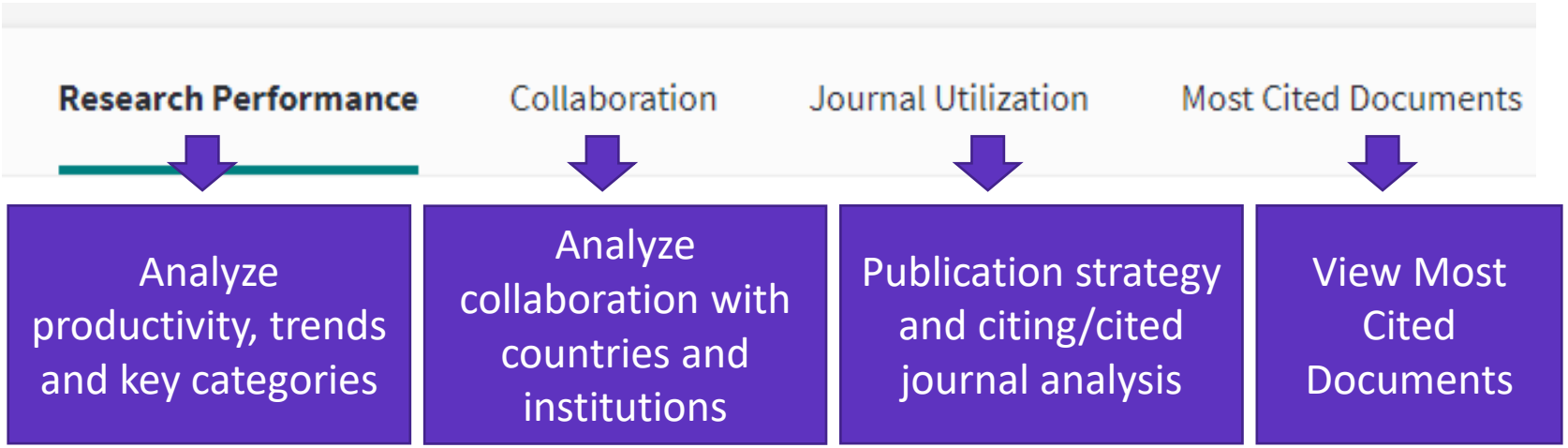
InCites Reports – Organization report

Quick overview on institutions performance, collaboration and publication strategy

1. Select Organization Report from the Report menu
2. Select your institution, define the time frame and select/de-select Emerging Sources Citation Index
3. View the updated Research Performance, Collaboration, Journal Utilization reports and Most Cited Documents

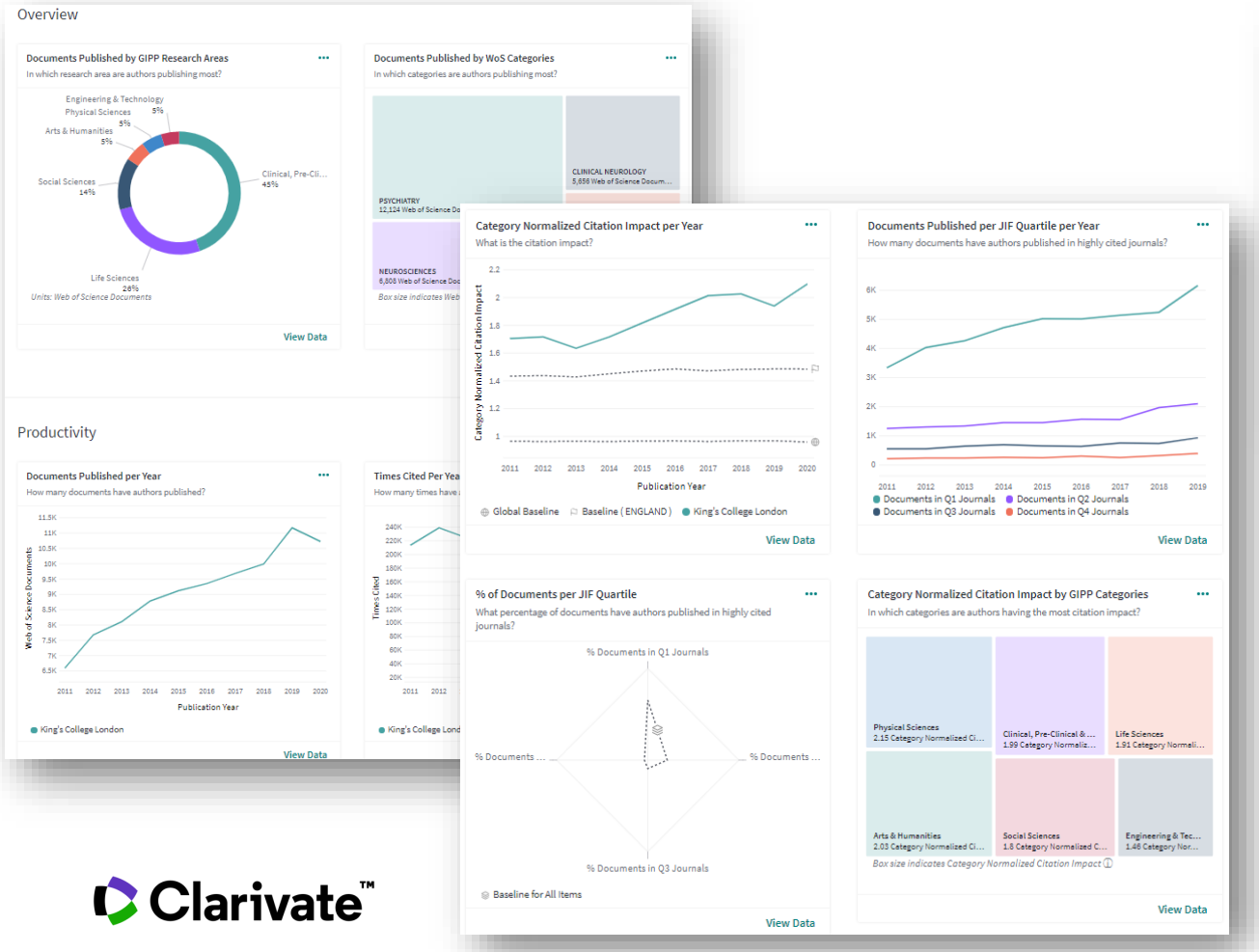




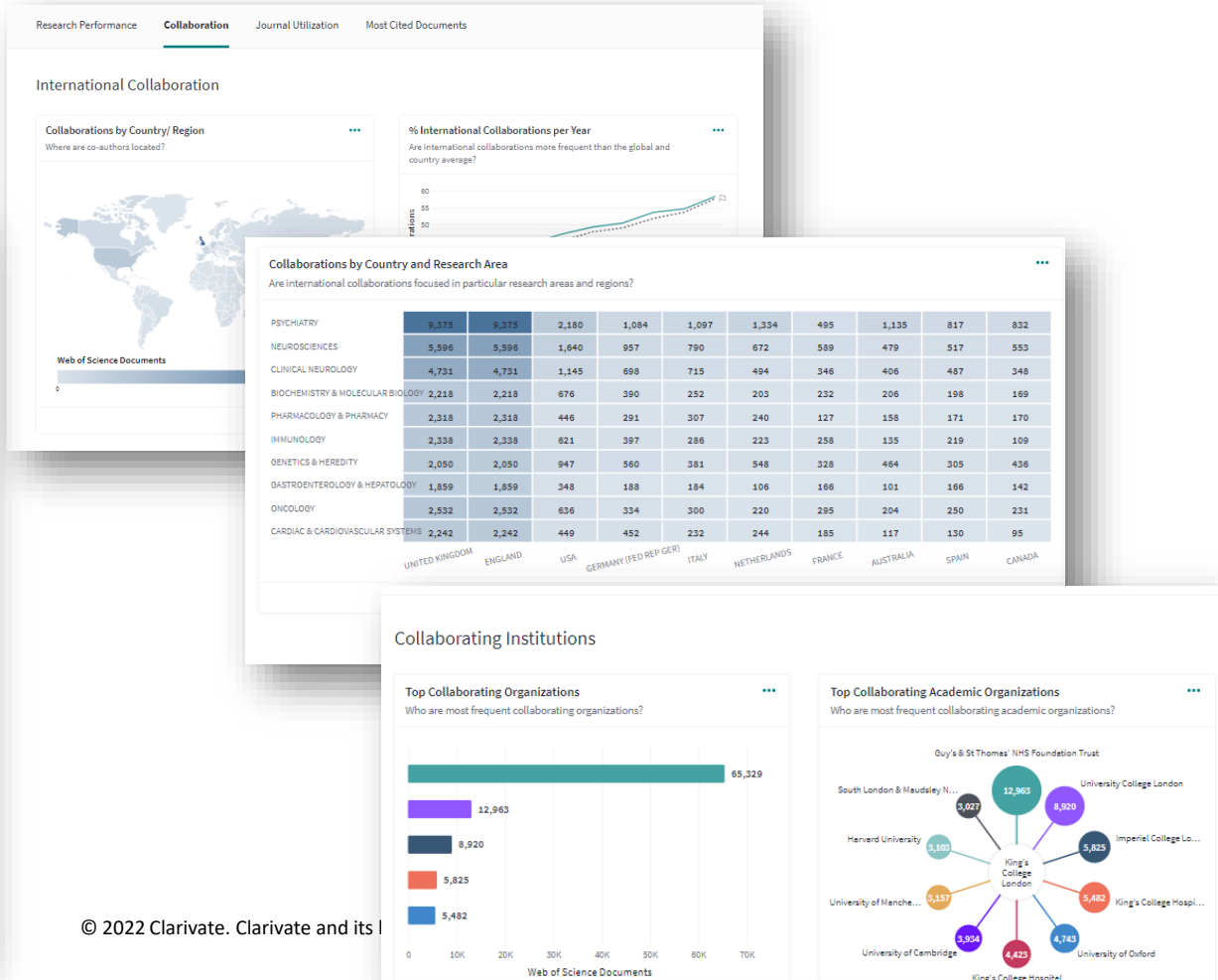


Organization report – quick overview on institutions performace

Research Performace analysis



Collaboration analysis



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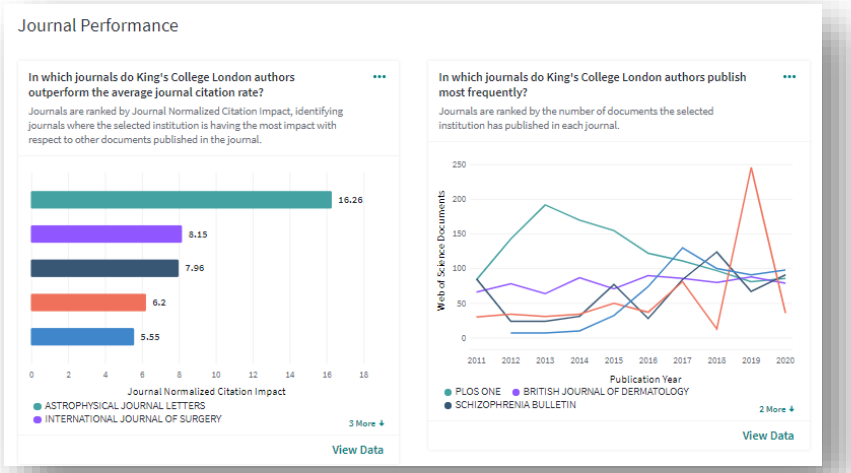
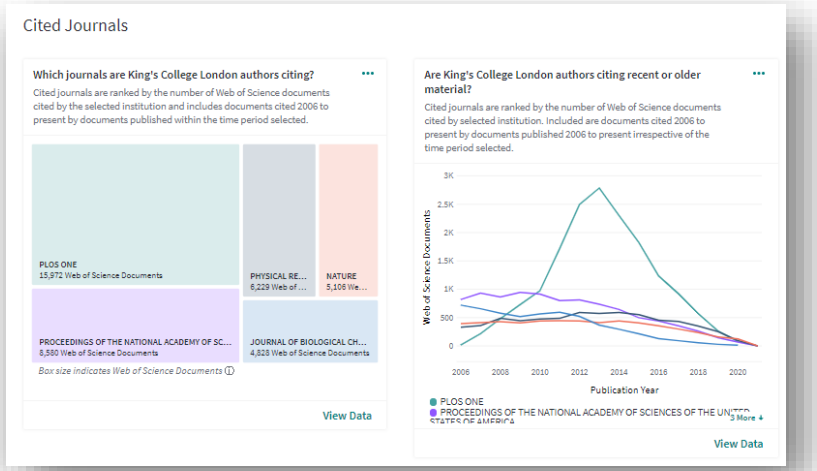
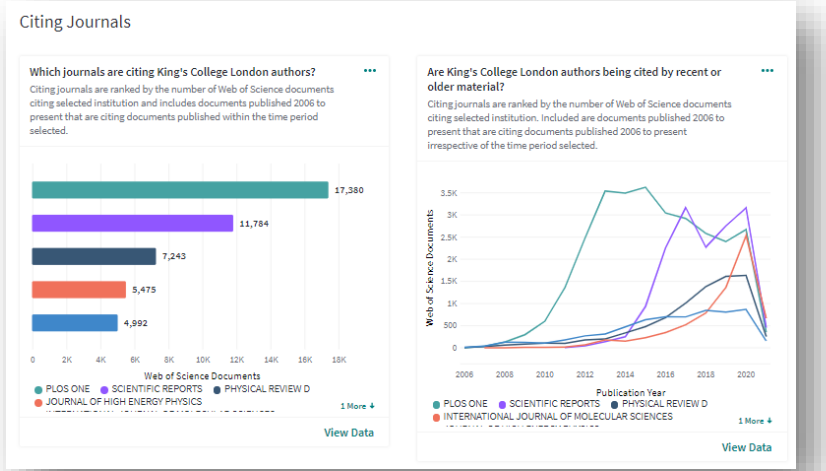
Organization report – Journal utilization

Improve publication strategy and understand key journals for your institution







Journal Performance - Improve your publication strategy by selecting journals, where your publications perform better

Cited Journals - Analyze journals, that are often cited by your authors and therefore are key for your institution

Citing Journals - analyze journals, that often cites your authors and therefore are key for your institution

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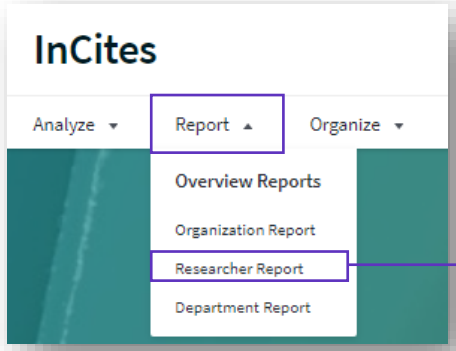
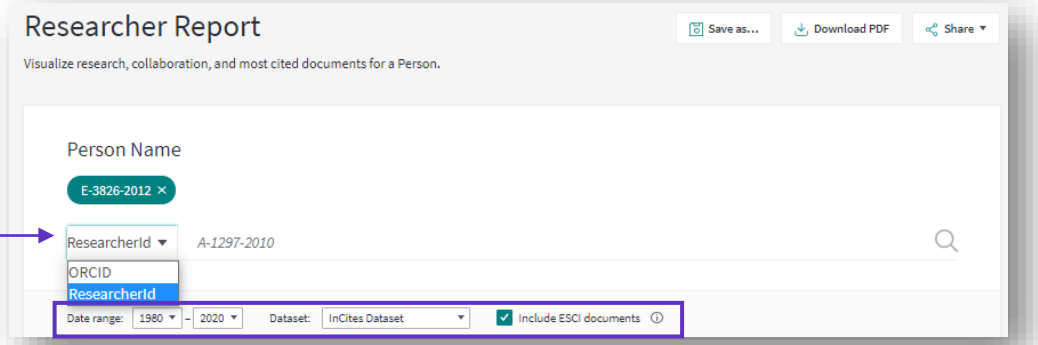
Researcher Report

Researcher report – quick overview on researchers performance

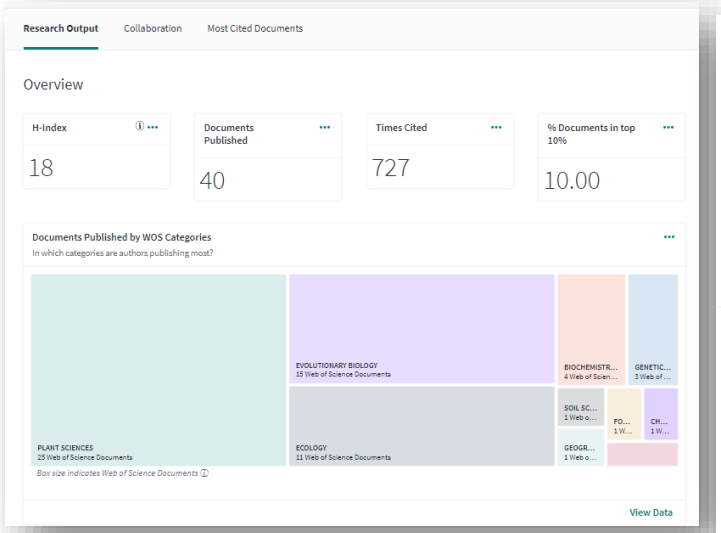


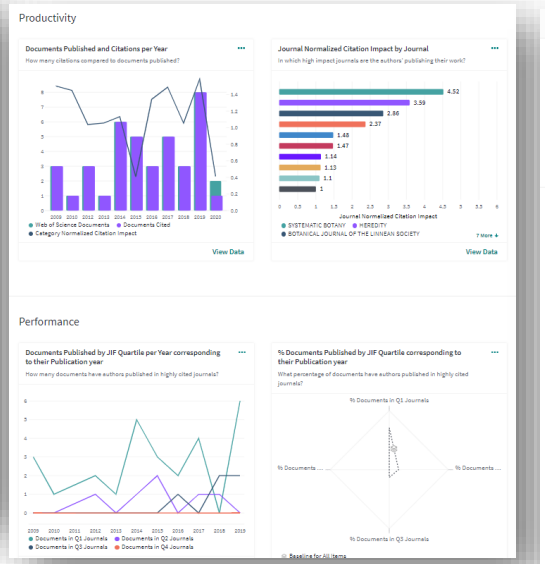


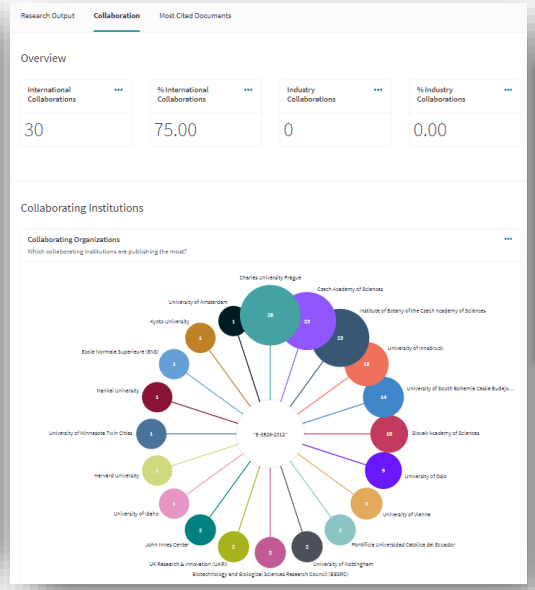
1 . Select Researcher Report
2. Select ResearcherID or ORCID
3. Define the data range and ESCI

*MyOrganization subscribers can select their MyOrganization dataset

View updated analysis on Research output, Collaboration and Most Cited Documents





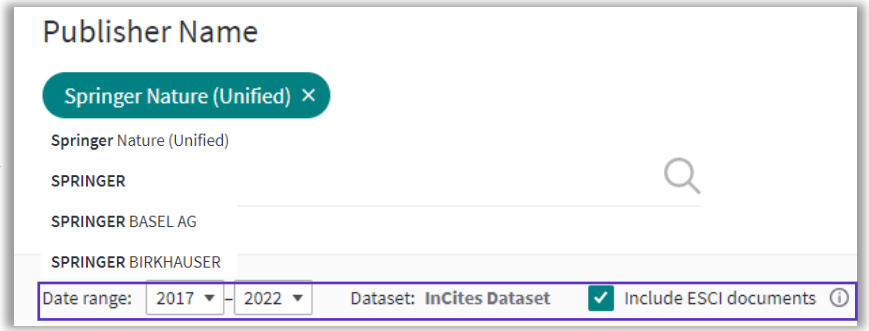


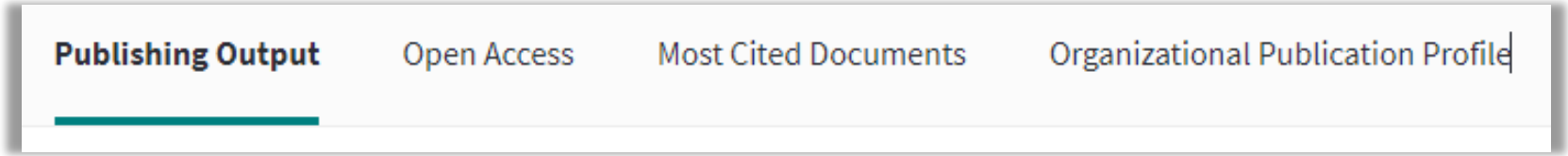
Publisher Report

InCites Reports – Publisher Report

Quick overview on a publishers, performance including output, impact, research areas and Open Access

1. Select Publisher Report from the Report menu
2. Select the Publisher, define the time frame and select/de-select Emerging Sources Citation Index
3. View the updated Publishing Output, Open Access, Most Cited Documents and Organizational Publication Profile





Analyze output, trends, key research areas and trended performance

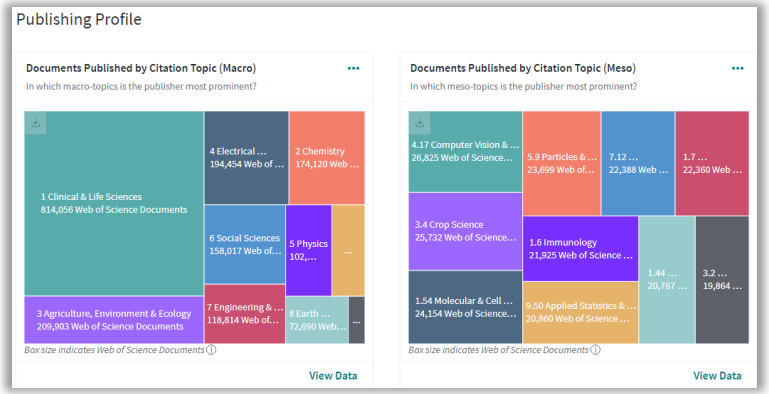
Analyze Open Access publishing

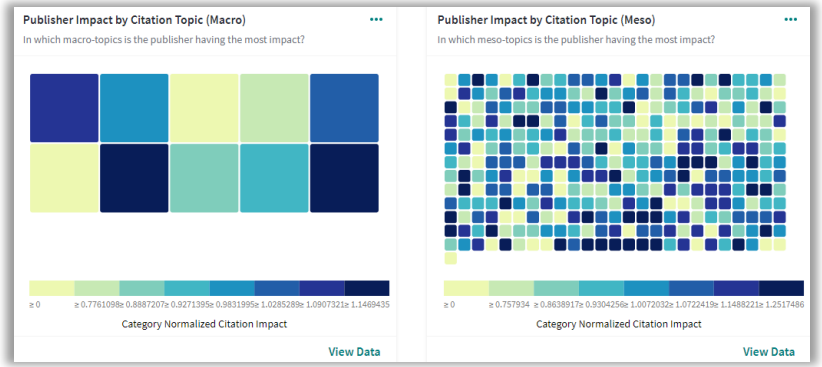
View most cited documents for publisher

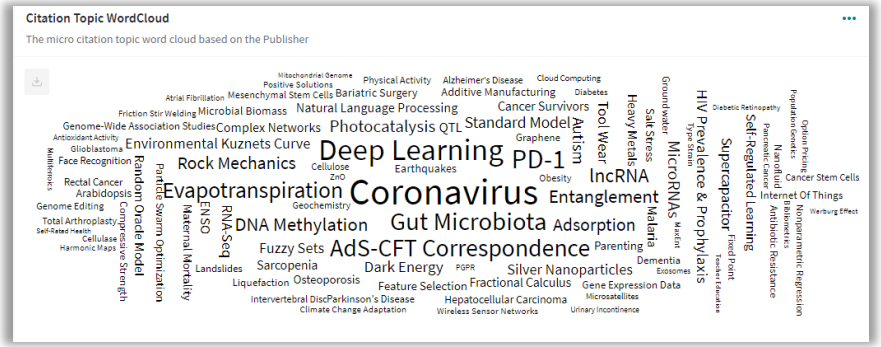
Analyse an organisations contribution to a publishers performance

Publisher report –

Better understand the performance and composition of your portfolio







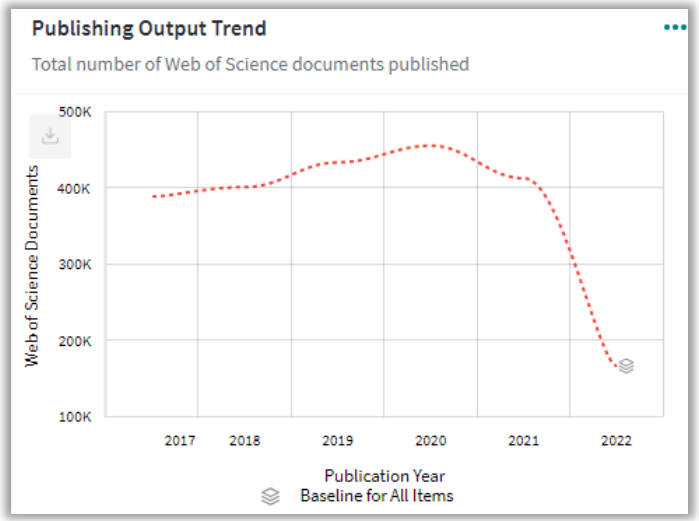
Publishing Profile-Better understand the general and granular topics of your research output using the Citation Topic classification

Publishing Impact – Better understand the research areas of high and low impact at the general and granular level using the Citation Topics classification

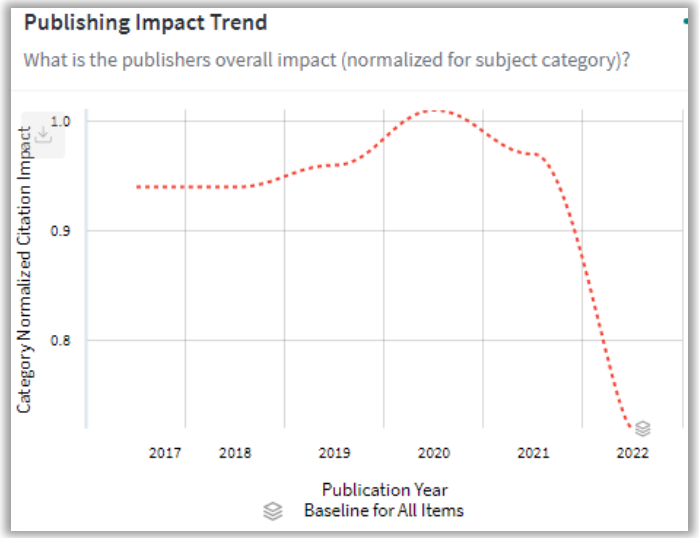
Citation Impact Word Cloud-analyse the most prolific topics published by your portfolio in the time period selected

Publisher report –

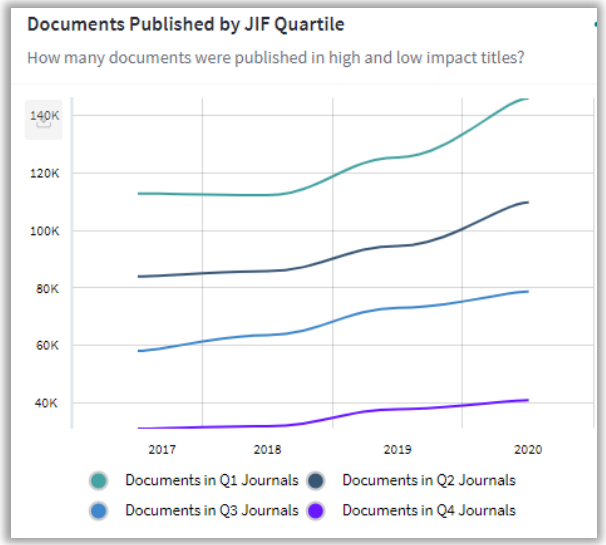
Better understand the performance and composition of your portfolio



Publishing Output Trend- view your publishing output in a trended visualization to analyse output over time



Publishing Impact Trend – view your portfolio's trended normalized impact overtime to better understand the historical rise or decline in impact

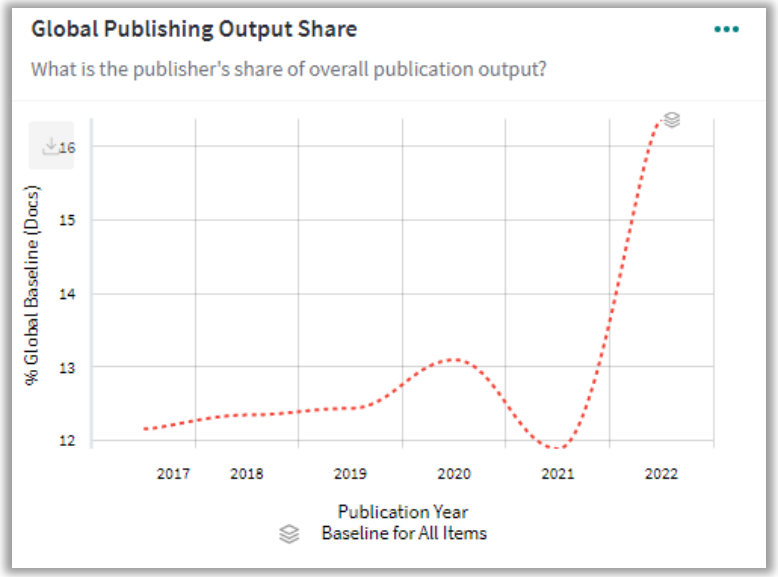


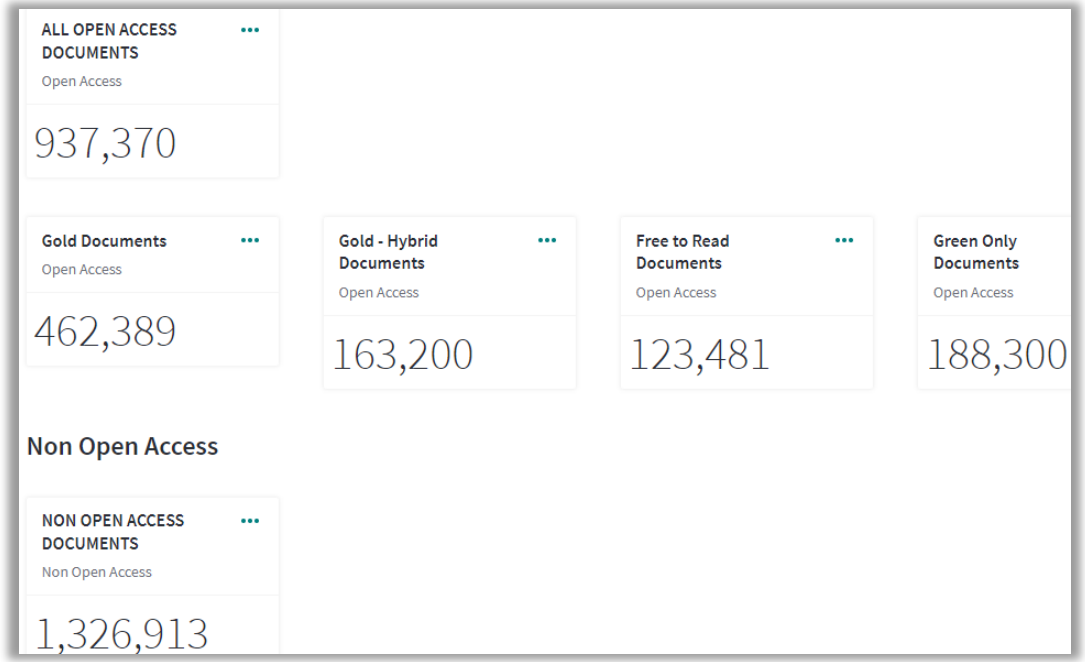
Documents Published by JIF Quartile- view the trended performance of your output by counting documents published in high and low impact titles over time

Clarivate™

Publisher report –

Better understand the performance and composition of your portfolio





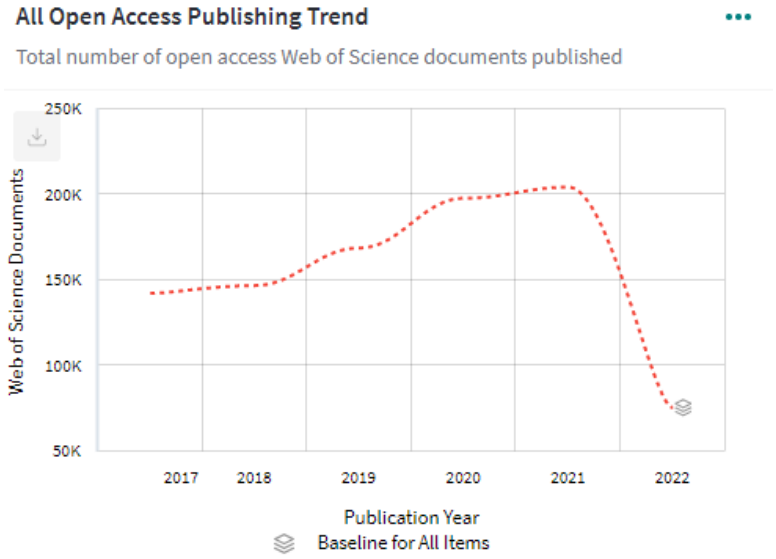
Global Publishing Output Share- view your publishing output compared to the rest of the world to better understand your portfolio's contribution to global scholarly literature

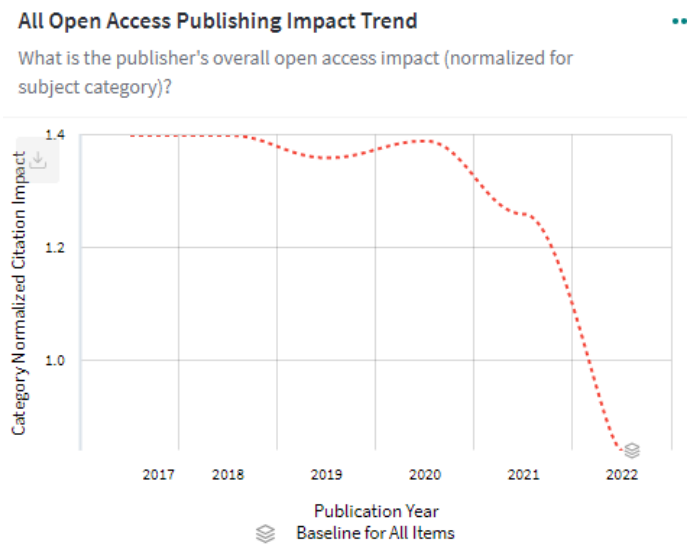
Open Access Analysis – view the Open Access publishing strategy of your portfolio for the time period selected

Clarivate™

Publisher report –

Better understand the performance and composition of your portfolio



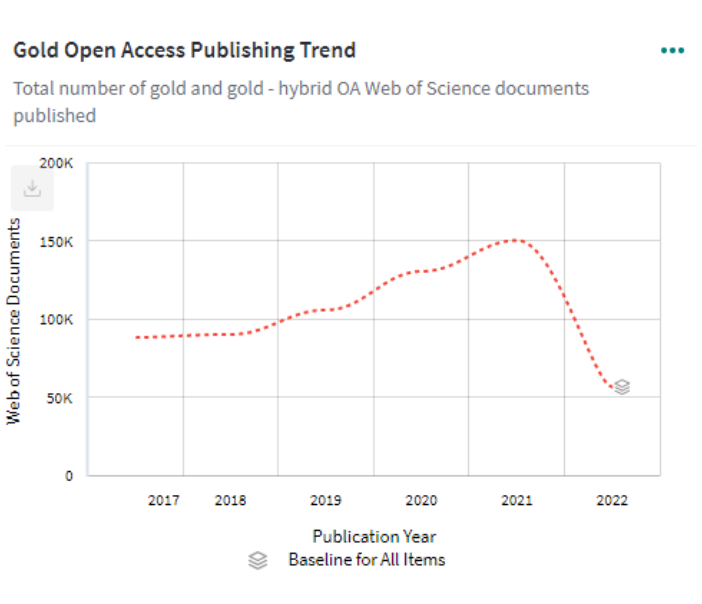


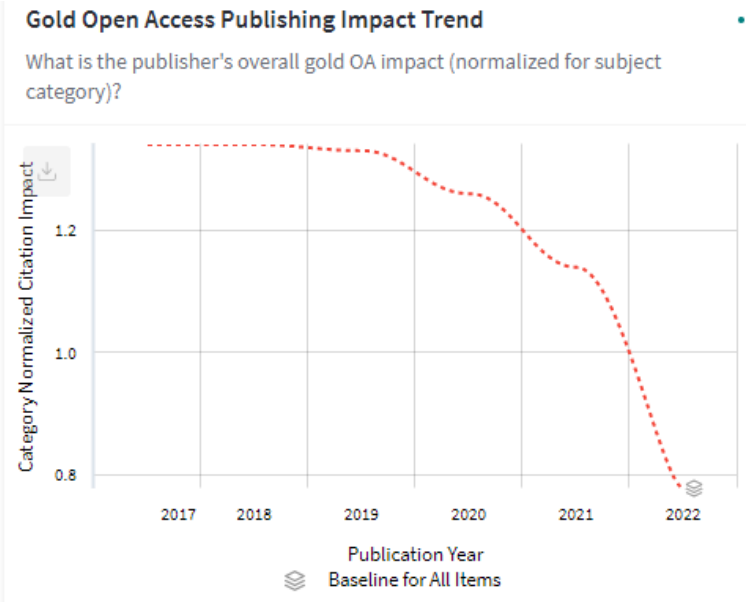
All Open Access Publishing Trend- view your open access publishing output in a trended visualization to analyse Open Access output over time

Open Access Publishing Impact Trend– view your portfolio's Open Access trended normalized impact overtime to better understand the historical rise or decline in impact of your Open Access publications

Publisher report –

Better understand the performance and composition of your portfolio





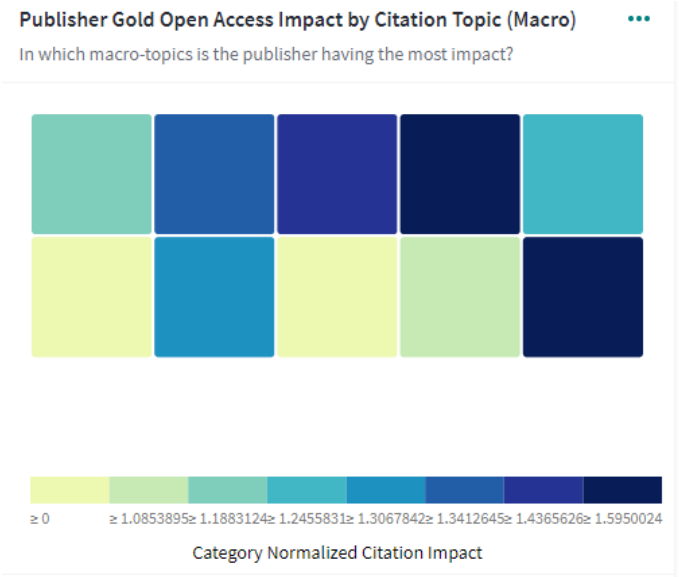
Open Access Publishing Trend- view your Open Access publishing strategy over time with respect to Gold and Gold-Hybrid publications

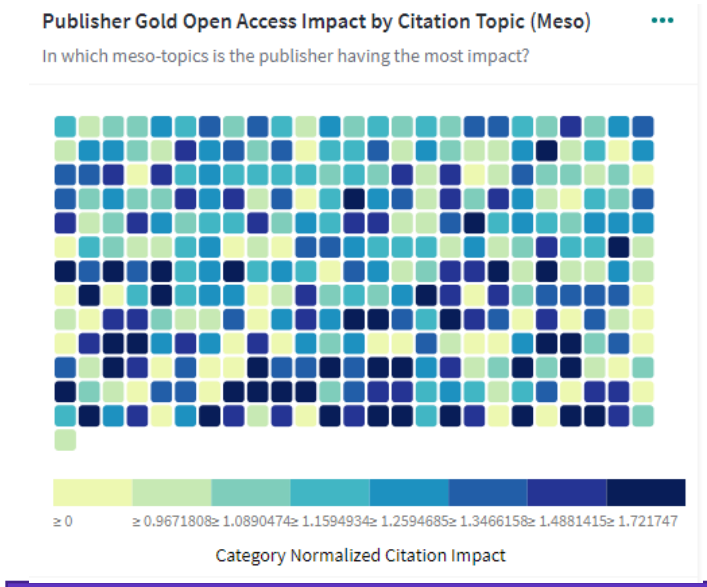
Gold Open Access Publishing Trend Publishing Impact Trend – view your portfolio's trended normalized impact with regard to Gold OA publications to better understand the historical rise or decline in impact of this publishing strategy

Clarivate™

Publisher report –

Better understand the performance and composition of your portfolio





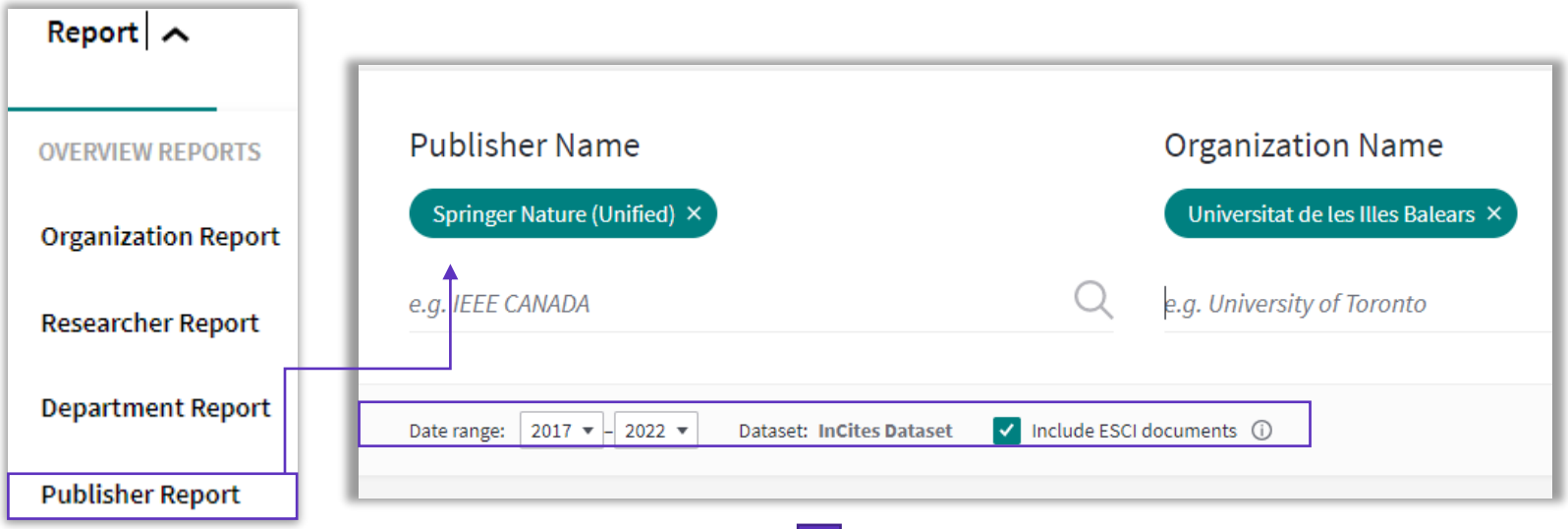
Gold Open Access Impact by Macro Citation Topic- better understand the general research areas of high and low impact with regard to your Open Access publishing strategy

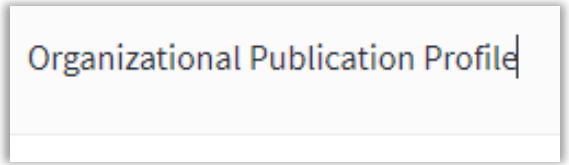
Gold Open Access Impact by Meso Citation Topic– better understand the narrower research areas of high and low impact regarding your Open Access publishing strategy

InCites Reports – Publisher Report with Organisation

Quick overview on an organiations contribution and performance in relation to documents published by a defined Publisher

1. Select Publisher Report from the Report menu
2. Select the Publisher, define the time frame and select/de-select Emerging Sources Citation Index
3. Select the report ‘Organizational Publication Profile.
4. Search for your organisation
5. All analysis will update to reflect your organisations output with the selected Publisher





Analyse an organisations contribution to a publishers performance

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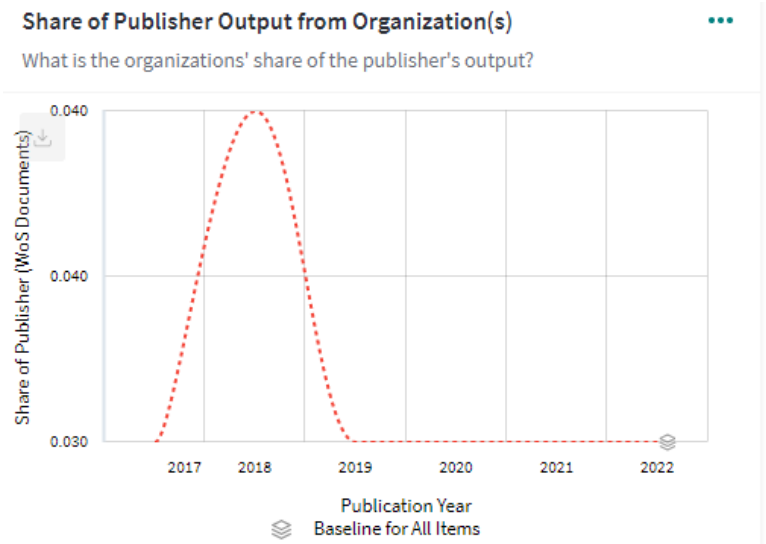
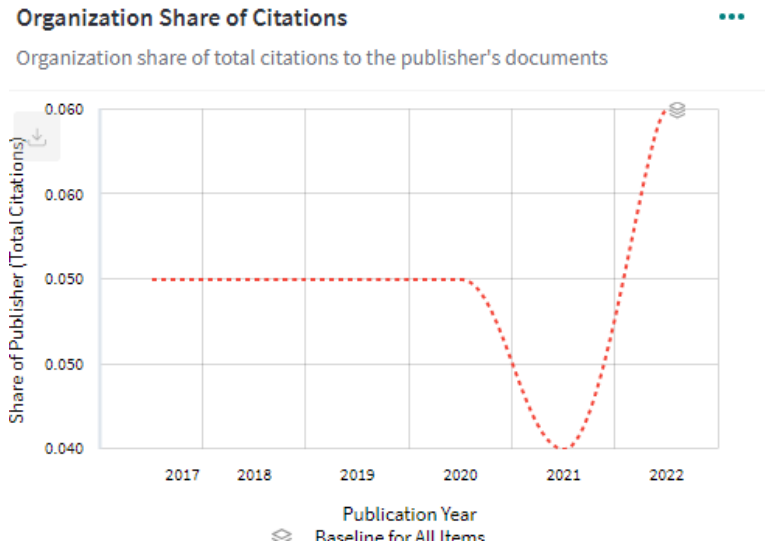
Publisher Report- Organizational Publication Profile

Better understand the your organisations contribution, impact and OA output with a Publisher



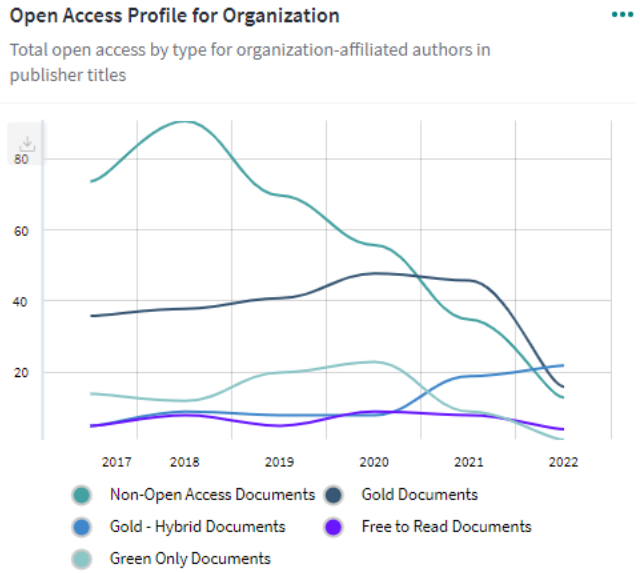


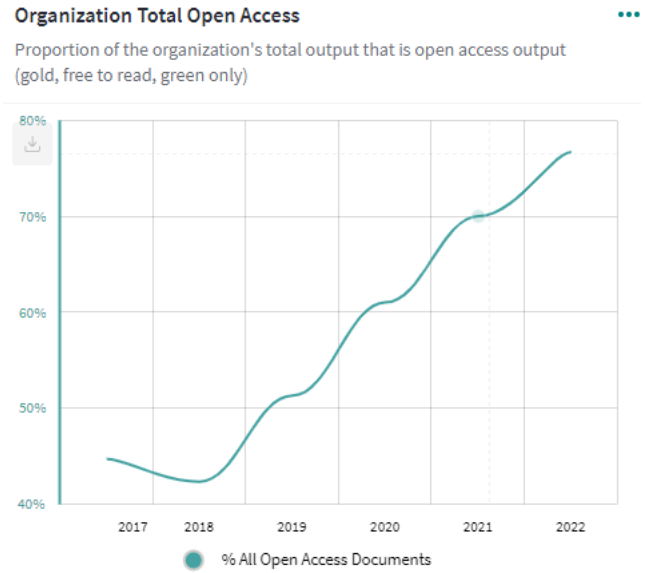
Share of Publisher Output from Organisation- view your organisations trended share of publishers total publications for selected time period

Organisation Share of Citations– view your organisations trended citation contribution to total citations received to the publisher for the time period selected

Publisher Report- Organizational Publication Profile

Better understand the your organisations contribution, impact and OA output with a Publisher





Open Access Profile for Organisation- view your organisations OA publishing strategy with Publisher over time

Organisation Total Open Acess– view your organisations proportion of total output that is open access output (gold, free to read, green only) over time

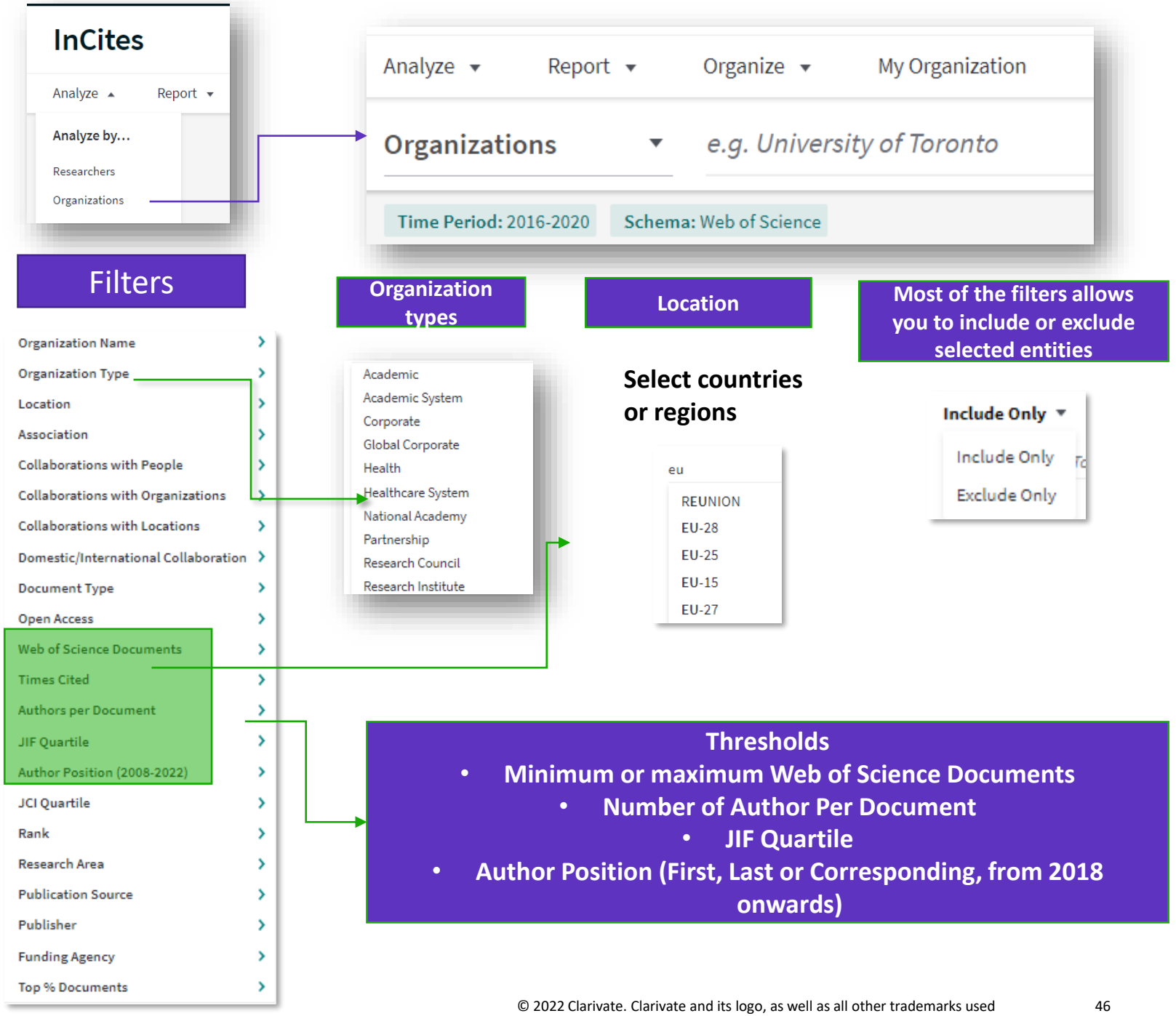
Building your own analysis: Organizations

Organization analysis

1. Select Organization from the drop-down
2. Define your institution on the top and use filters to shapen your analysis.

Use cases:

- Compare institutions in your country → select Location and filter for your country
- Compare peer institutions → select peer institutions in Organization Name
- Compare academic institutions only → select Organization Type filter



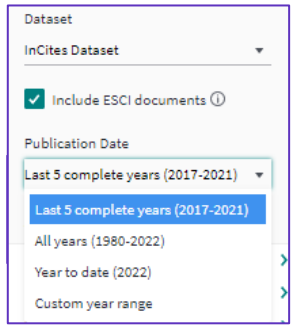
Organization analysis – additional filters and sorting

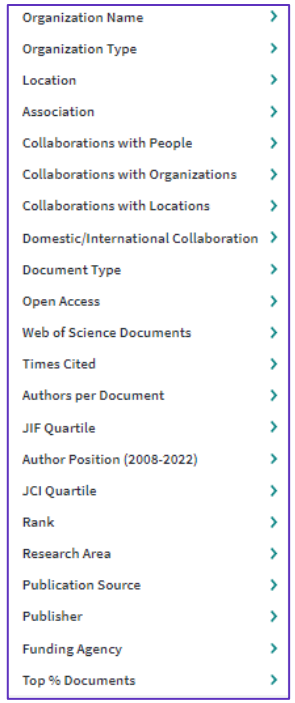
Your applied filters and clearing filters

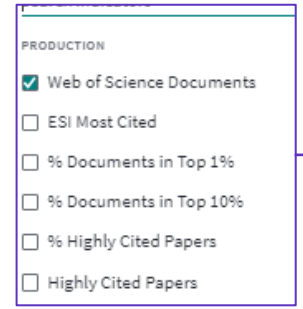
Define time period and select ESCI

Compare institutions performance:

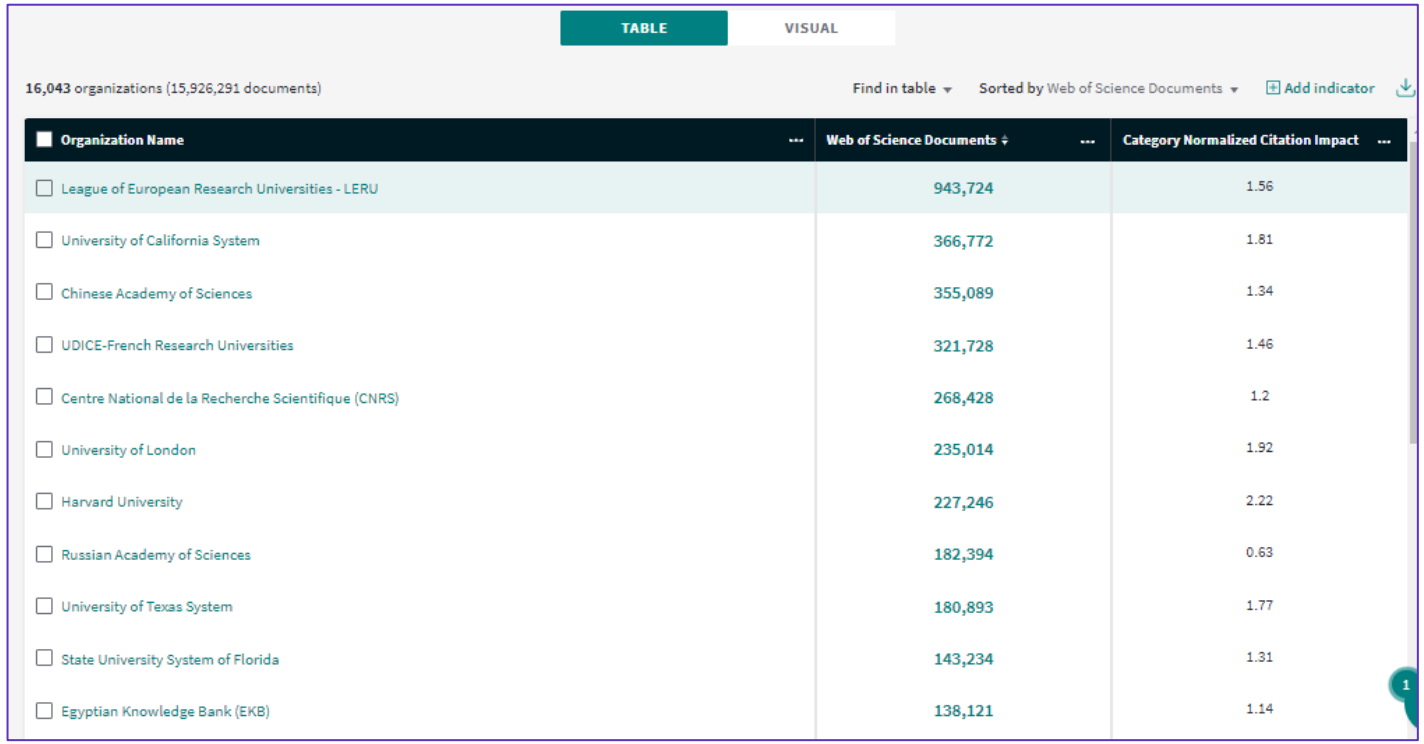
- In a selected research area
- In a selected journal
- Published at a selected publisher
- Funded by a selected Funding Agency







Select indicators, Add, remove, sort and reorder table columns

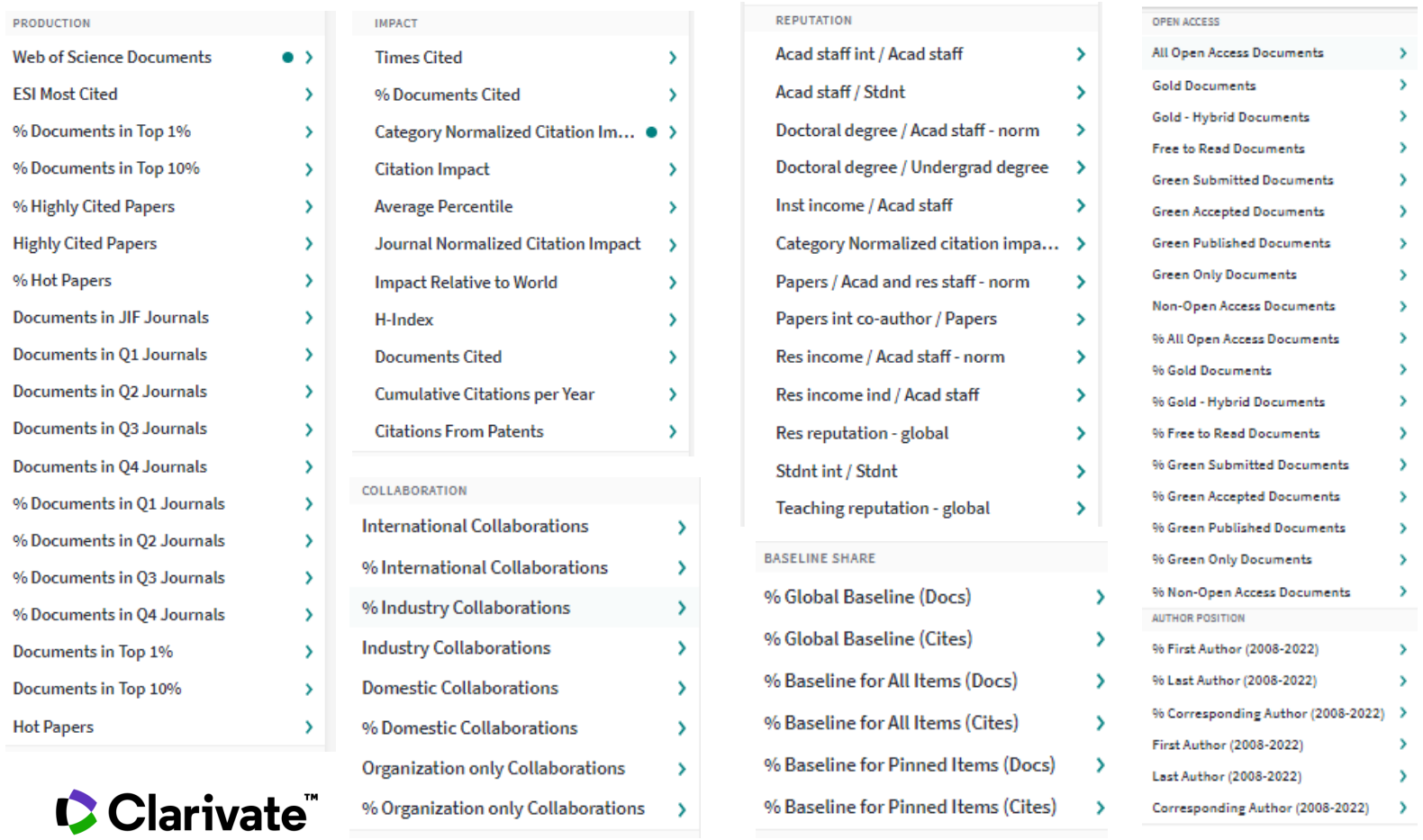


Show and hide items, pin to top and create custom groups

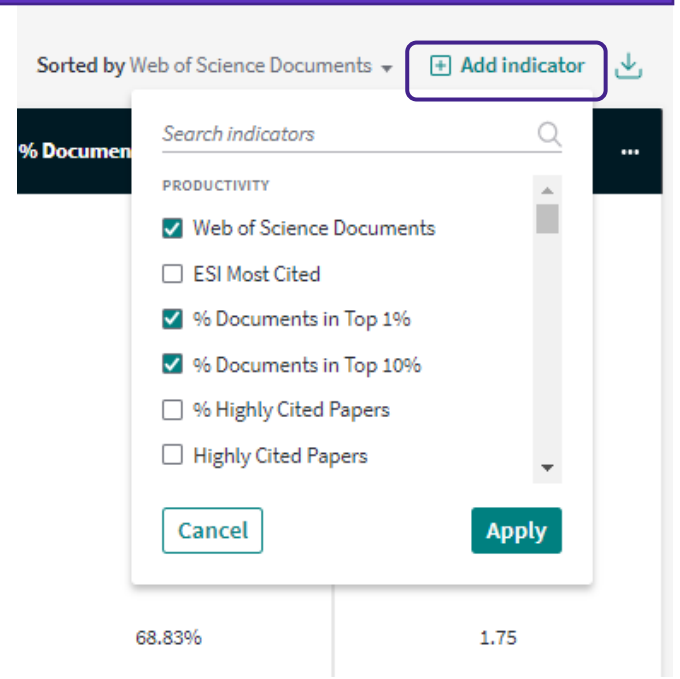
Selecting indicators

Select your indicators

The indicators panel provides short explanation of the metrics



Fast selection on the right side



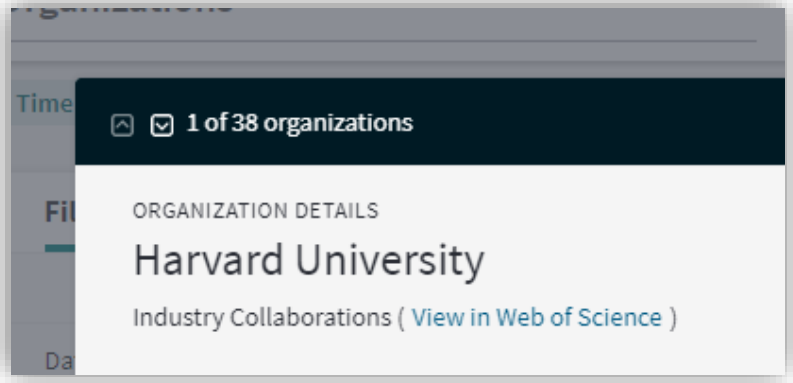
Detailed information on indicators and metrics:
https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/Indicators-Handbook/ih-about.htm

Clickable documents and View in WOS

View the documents for all counts in all tables

International Collaborations	Industry Collaborations	DOAJ Gold Documents	Highly Cited Papers
107,910	10,627	32,253	9,876
65,695	6,155	16,257	4,690
36,557	3,718	11,040	2,785
42,560	4,265	14,937	3,218
41,358	4,900	12,707	4,426
40,074	6,668	16,706	3,490
34,557	3,595	11,784	3,282
35,711	3,759	11,007	2,768

Export records from InCites to the Web of Science



Gain a deeper understanding of performance and conduct more granular assessments with more flexible analysis options.

Clarivate™

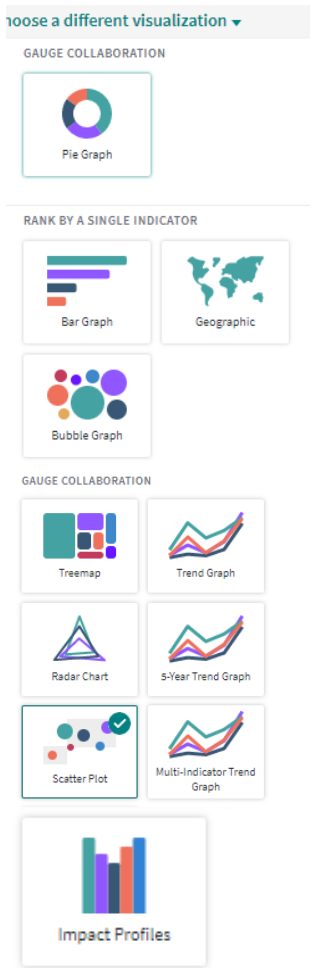
Basic Visualizations

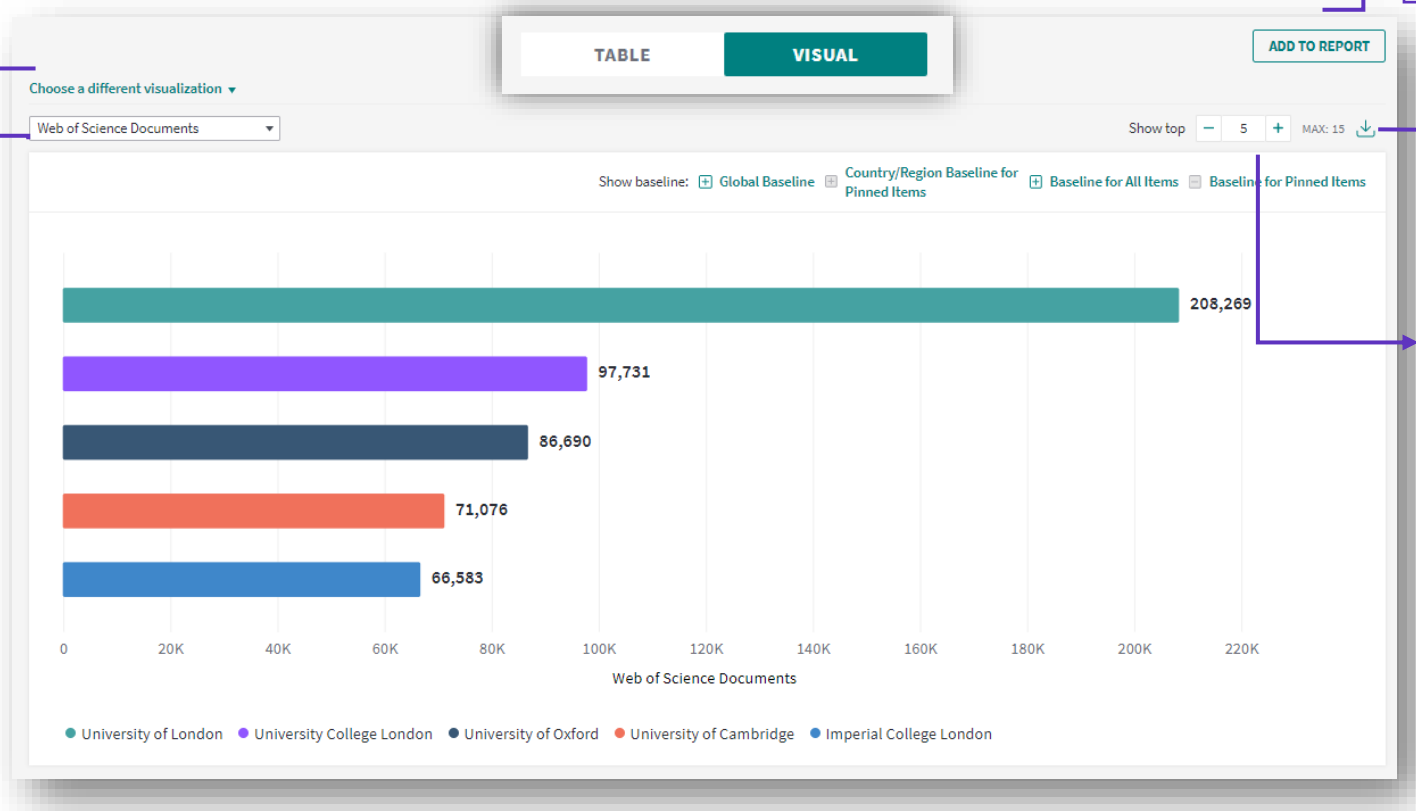
Visualizations

Select the type of visualization

Change to table view or visualization

Save your visualization





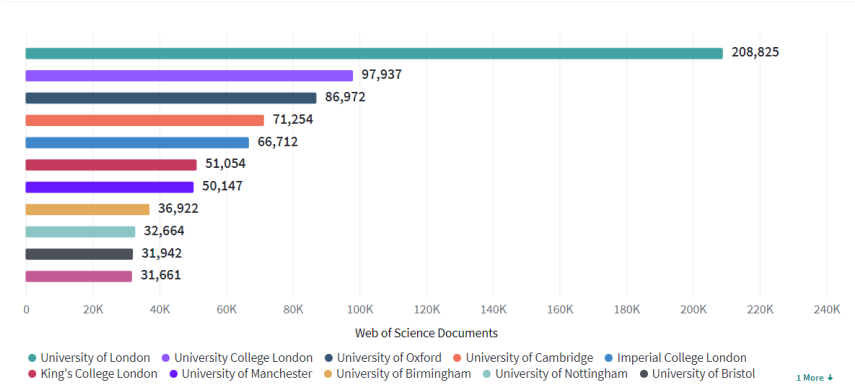
Download your visualization

Select more entities

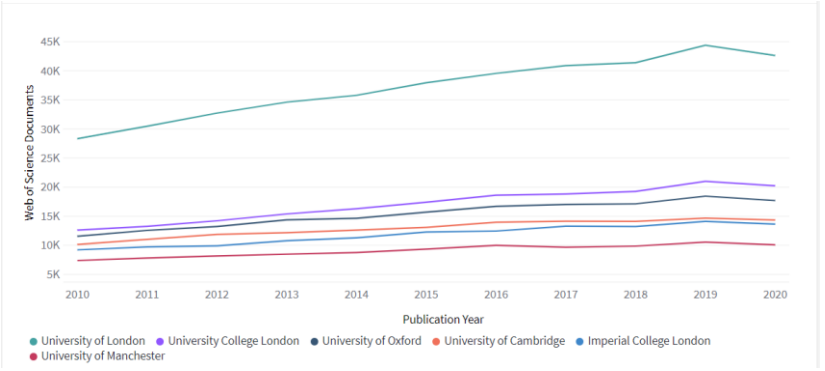
Select the metric for visualization

Basic types of visualizations

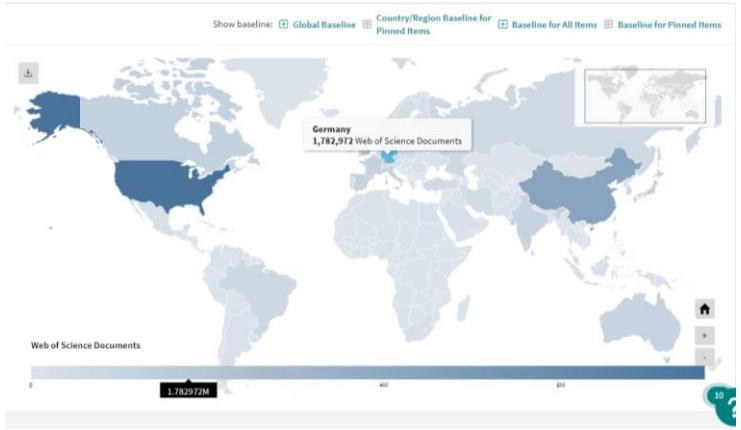
Bar graph



Trend graph



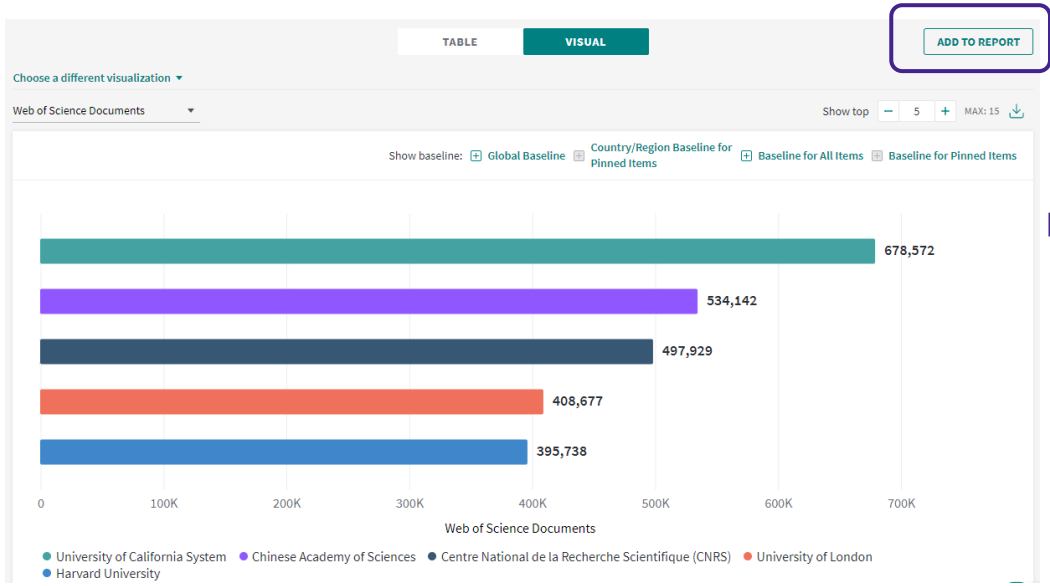
Geographic



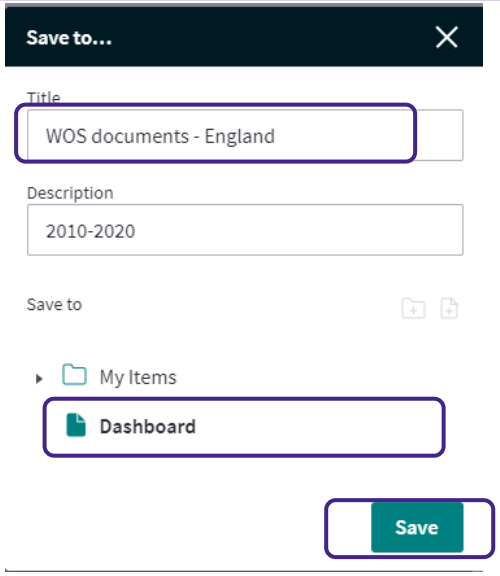
Saving tiles and sharing

Saving tiles to your Dashboard

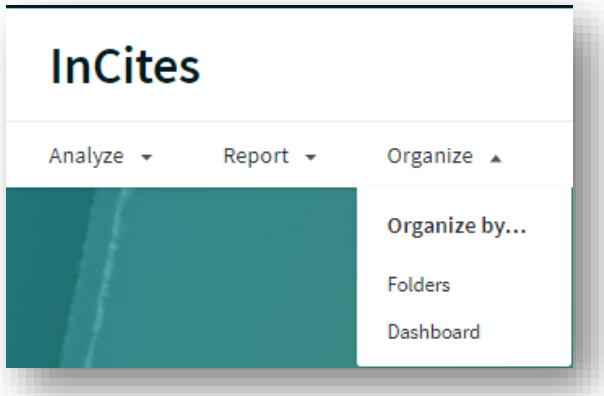
Choose Add to Report

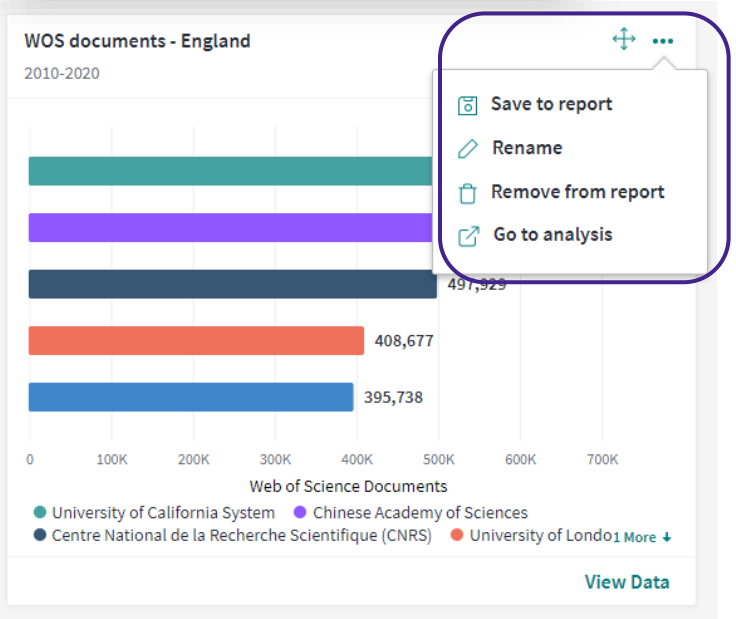


Fill the Title, select Dashboard and Save



Open your Dashboard and find your tile.





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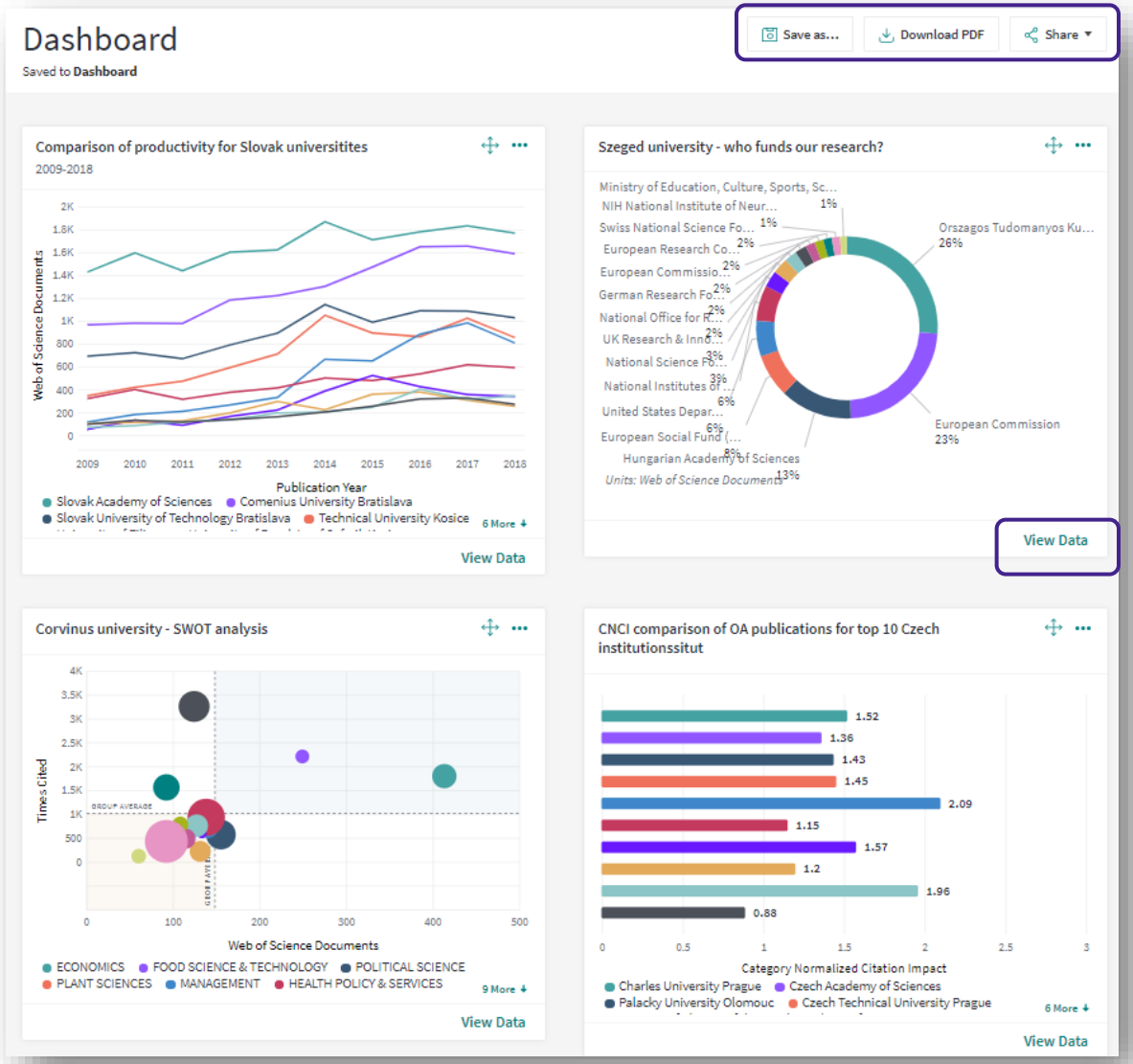
Dashboard

Save your tiles to your dashboard.

Tiles will be updated every month with the InCites data refresh.

You can save or download your tiles to PDF.

Share your Dashboard with your colleagues

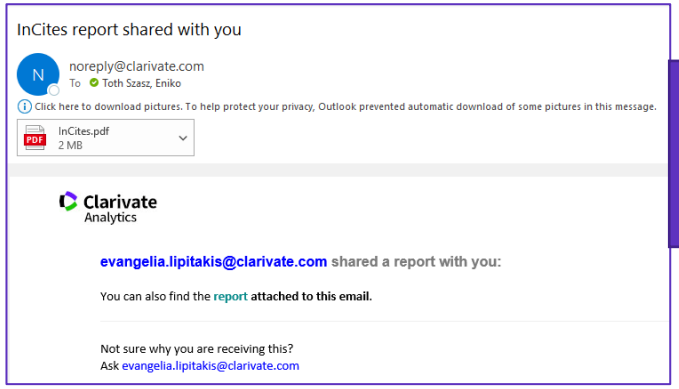


Save, download or share your Dashboard

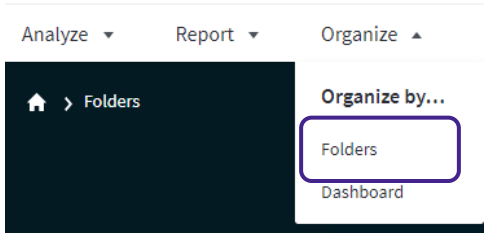
View the underlying data

Shared Reports

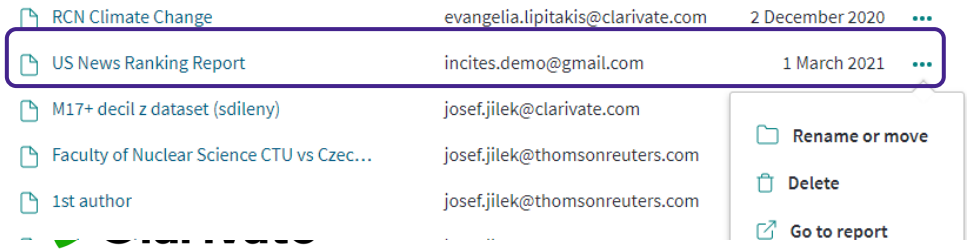
Someone shared a report with you



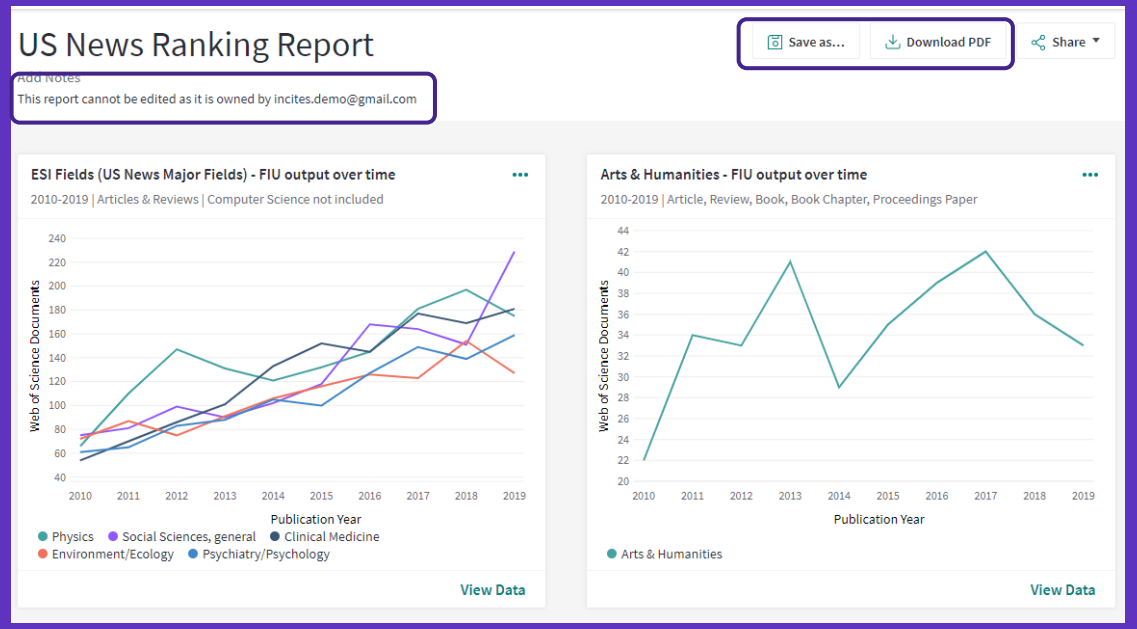
Automatic email notification with attached PDF of the report



Go to your Folders and select the shared report



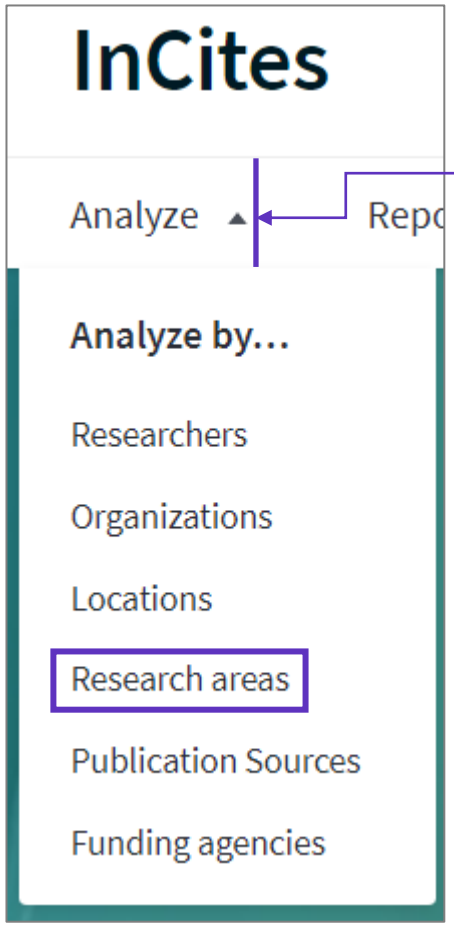
Shared reports



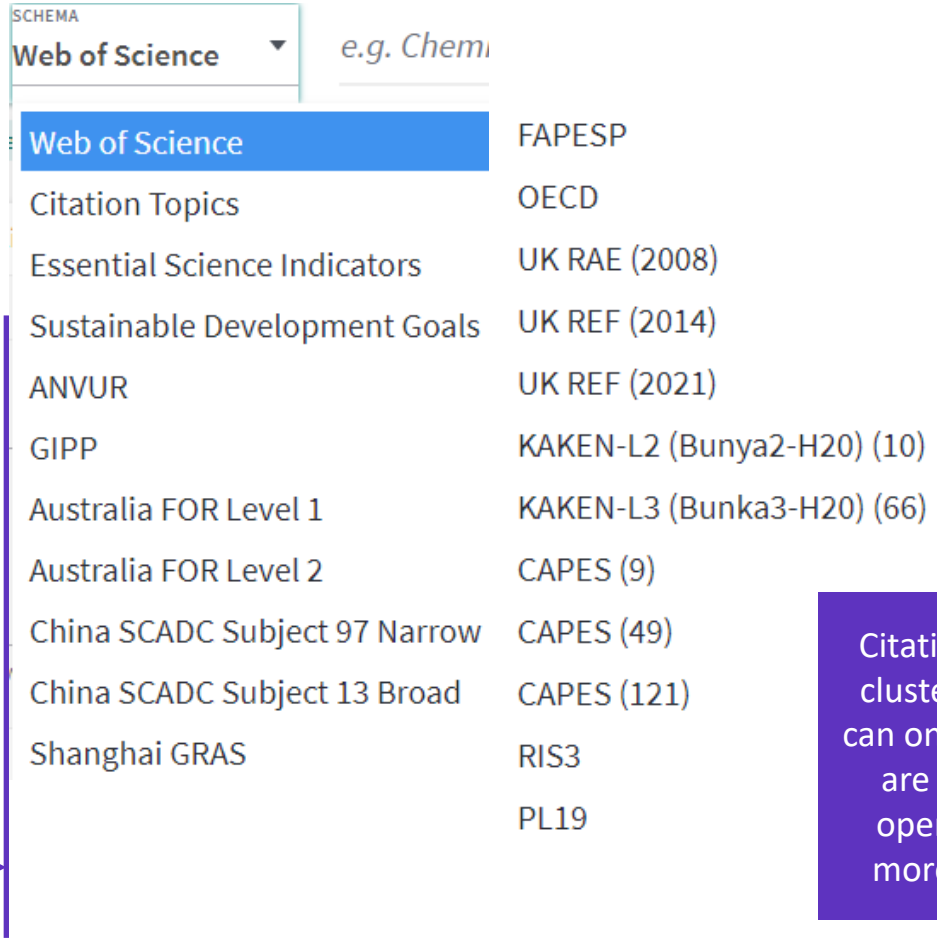
- Shared reports are owned by other, therefore you can't change them.
- You will see any changes the owner does.
- You can save the Report or download PDF.
- You can't share shared reports by others.

Research Areas Analysis

Research Areas Analysis



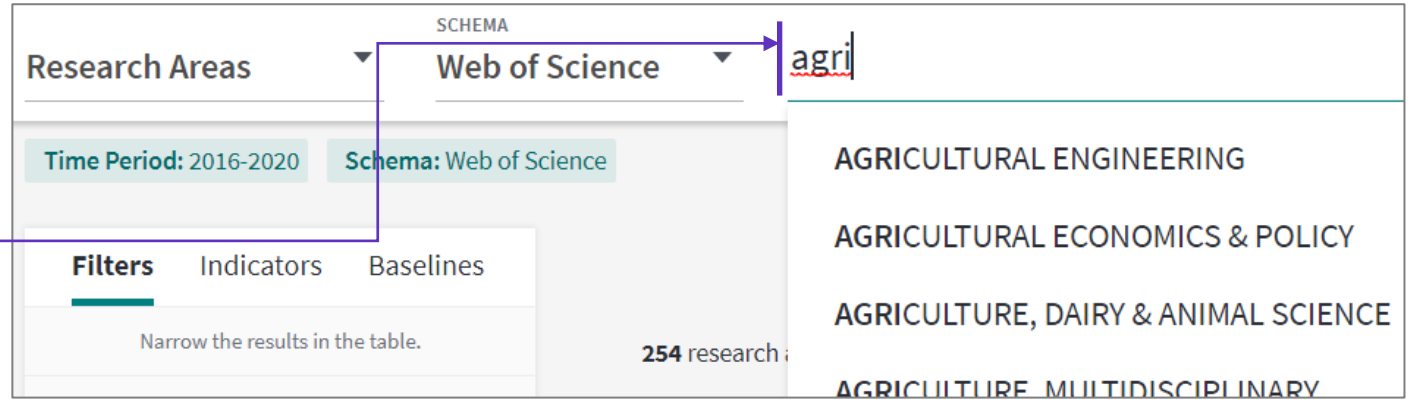
From Analyze, select Research Areas



The default Schema is Web of Science. Select the one you wish to use.

Citation Topics are based on co-citation clusters, at *Article* level and documents can only be in one area. All other Schema are based on the areas that Journals operate in, so documents could be in more than one area. Research Areas.

You can then type part of the name of the field and pick from the list.

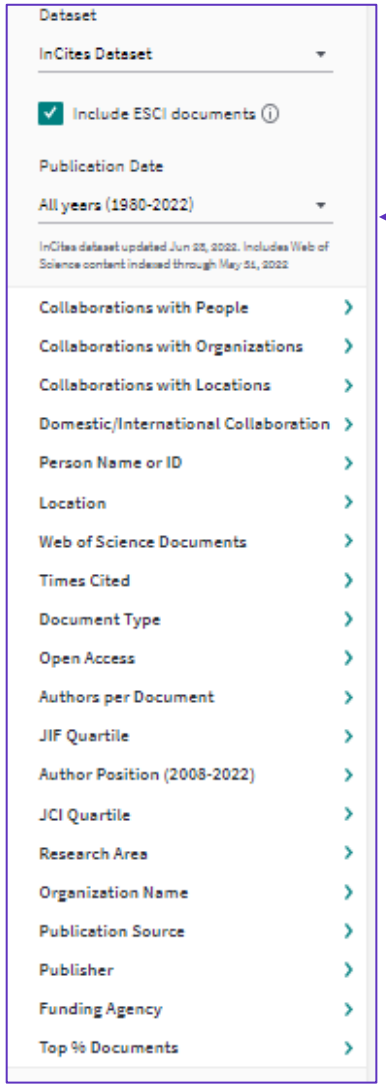


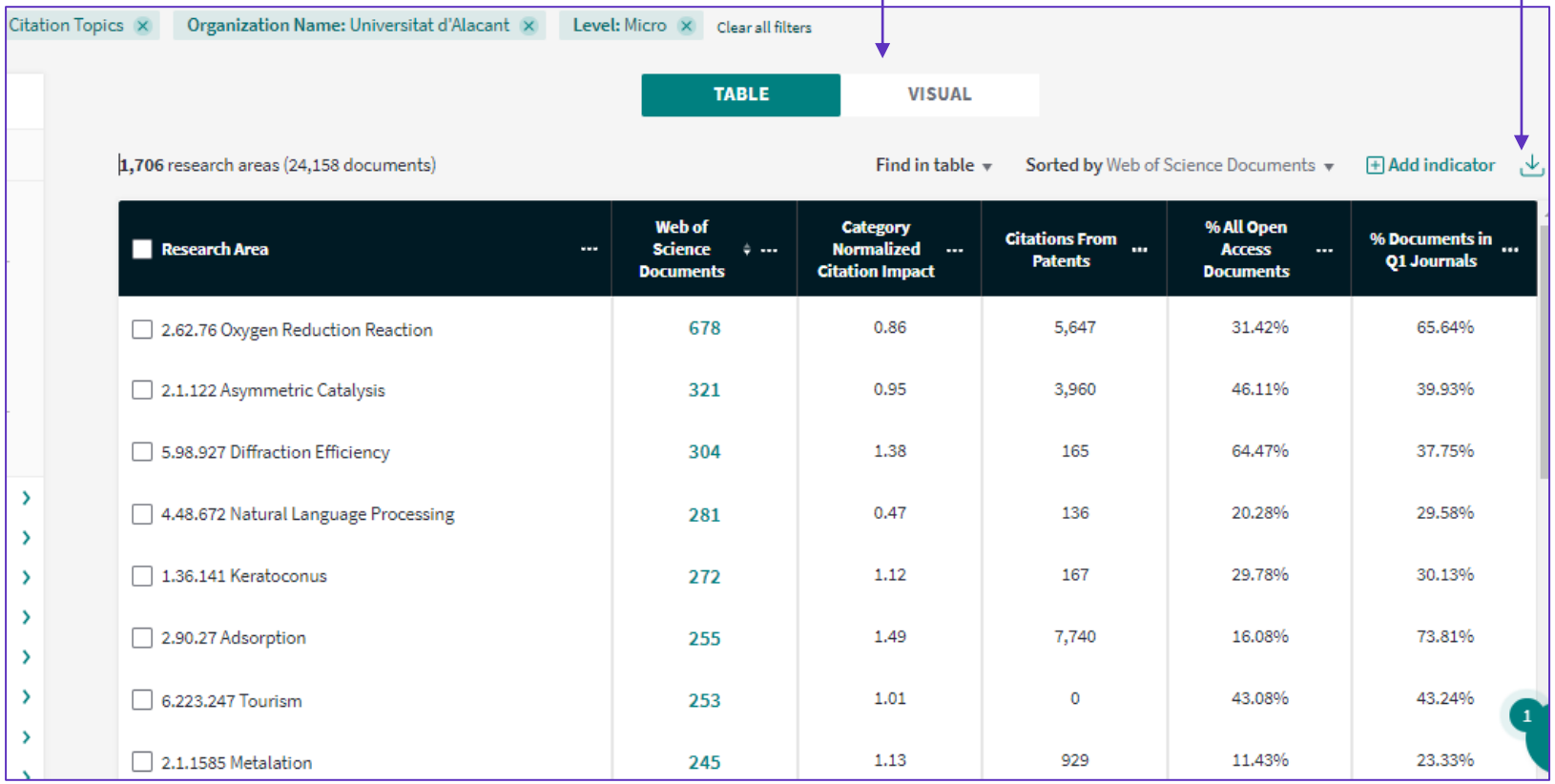
Research Areas Analysis

Select the Dataset, the Date Range and any Filters that you need to carry out your analysis.

The selected fields and any Filters that have been applied will be shown at the top of the table.

The selected Indicators will appear in the table. They can be dragged into position and clicked to set the sort order.





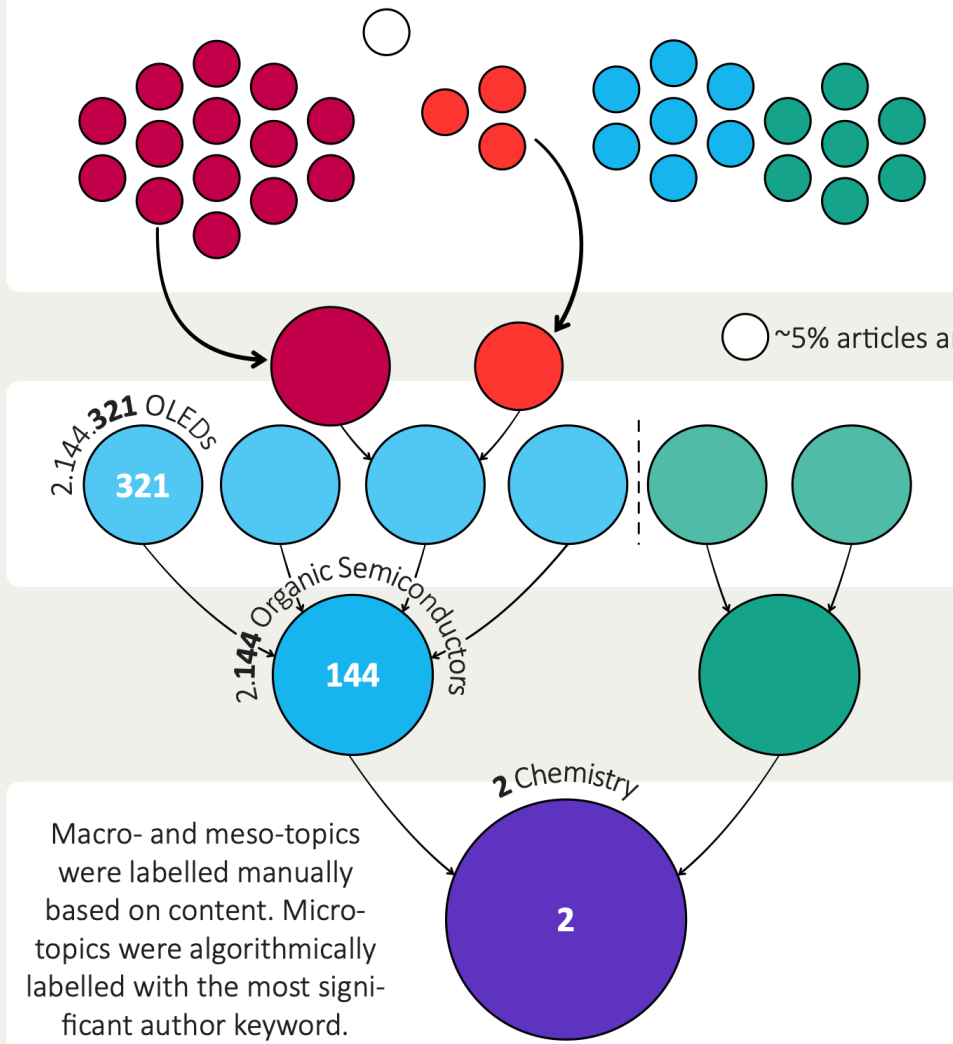
Research Area	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Citations From Patents	% All Open Access Documents	% Documents in Q1 Journals
2.62.76 Oxygen Reduction Reaction	678	0.86	5,647	31.42%	65.64%
2.1.122 Asymmetric Catalysis	321	0.95	3,960	46.11%	39.93%
5.98.927 Diffraction Efficiency	304	1.38	165	64.47%	37.75%
4.48.672 Natural Language Processing	281	0.47	136	20.28%	29.58%
1.36.141 Keratoconus	272	1.12	167	29.78%	30.13%
2.90.27 Adsorption	255	1.49	7,740	16.08%	73.81%
6.223.247 Tourism	253	1.01	0	43.08%	43.24%
2.1.1585 Metalation	245	1.13	929	11.43%	23.33%

Introducing Citation Topics

Citation Topics are clusters of documents related by citation. The algorithm was developed by CWTS (Leiden) and deployed under the stewardship of ISI.

The output is a three-tier hierarchical classification system. Each document belongs to a single micro-topic.

Clustering
Documents are clustered based on their cited and citing paper relationships (including citations to pre-1980 documents). The algorithm includes rules to ensure that a high proportion of documents are clustered.



Refinement
Small cluster are iteratively combined until they meet the requirements for a micro-topic. Enforcement ensures topics are firmly demarcated. Reinforcement brings together clusters that share the same parent.

~5% articles and reviews remain unassigned to a topic

Micro-topics (2444)
Coherent clusters of documents – a document can belong to only a single micro-topic

Meso-topics (326)
Micro-topics are clustered into larger meso-topics using similar rules.

Macro- and meso-topics were labelled manually based on content. Micro-topics were algorithmically labelled with the most significant author keyword.

Macro-topics (10)
Meso-topics are brought together into broad macro-topics.

Updating
Each month, new documents are added to existing topics based on their cited references. A full clustering update is carried out yearly.

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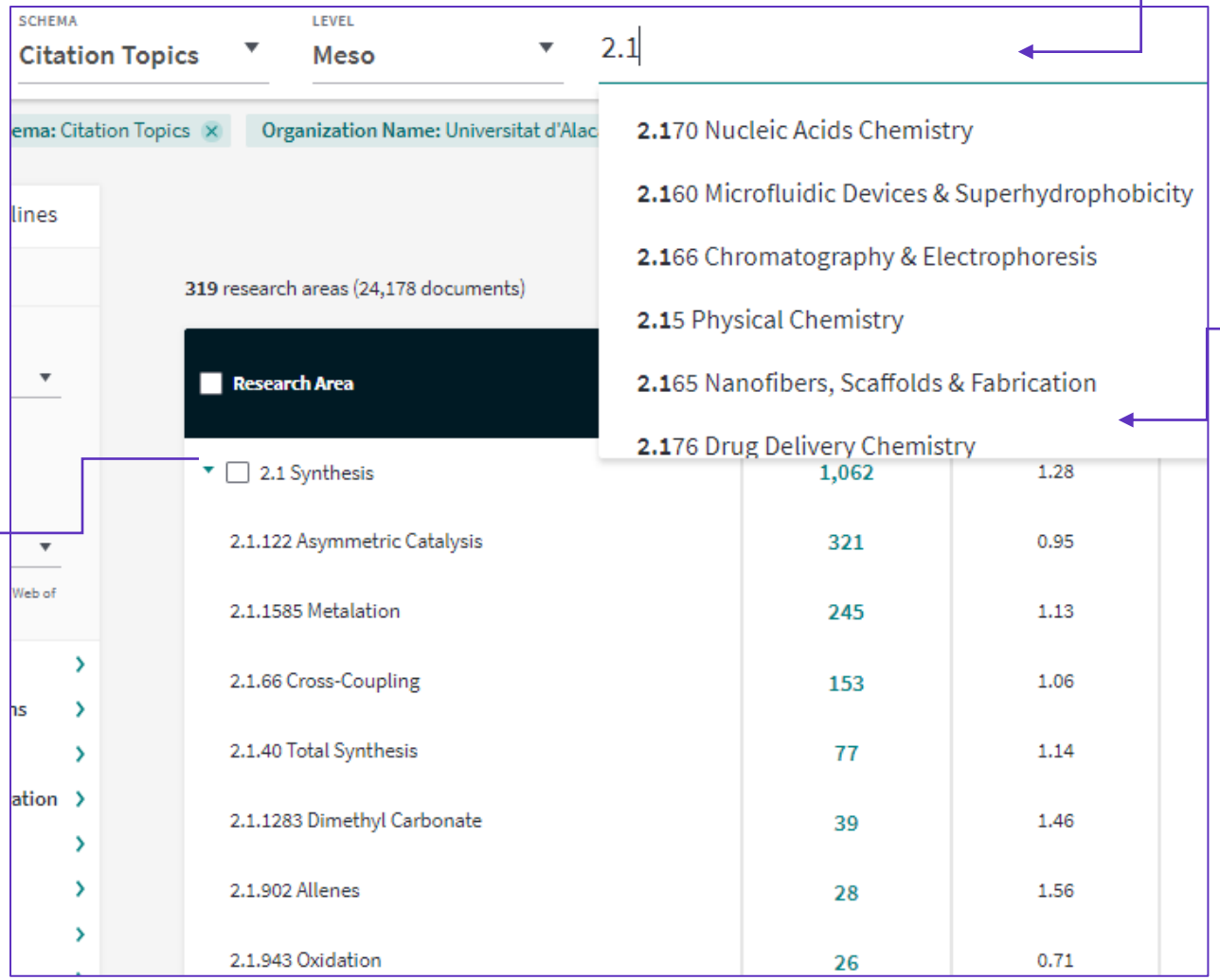
Research Areas Analysis- Citation Topics

When typing in the topic name, all topics that match the characters will be displayed. Multiple Topics can be added.

If you select Macro Level and type in a field name (like *Chemistry*), the list of Meso fields within the *Chemistry* Macro field will be displayed for analysis.



You can also type in the number of the topic and all topics with that number will be displayed for selection.

Citation Topics are now displayed as a hierarchy. You can expand from top level to bottom level. For example for the Meso Topic 2.1 Synthesis you can expand the topic all view in the table all micro topics mapped to the meso topic.

SDGs in InCites

New visualization reporting 16 SDGs

Indicators: Web of Science Documents.**Time Period**:2016-2020. **Schema**:Sustainable Development Goals. **Dataset**: InCites Dataset

InCites dataset updated Dec 17, 2021. Includes Web of Science content indexed through Nov 30, 2021.Export Date: Jan 19, 2022.

- Mapping for all publication years (from 1980 onwards)
- 16 of the 17 SDGs included

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InCites Methodology

- In order to provide SDG classification of publications in InCites, we are mapping the Micro Citation Topics to the appropriate SDGs
- Mapping transparency available in the Help File

SDGs in InCites:

- Clarivate maps Micro Citation Topics to the appropriate SDGs
- Maintain relevancy: Yearly re-clustering of Citation Topics
- Transparent and high precision method: InCites publishes mapping document
- Community feedback: Our InCites team are open to feedback and suggestions in order to improve and evolve SDG analysis.
- Use SDG data in your systems: Data available via the InCites API

https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/Research-Areas/sustainable-development-goals.htm

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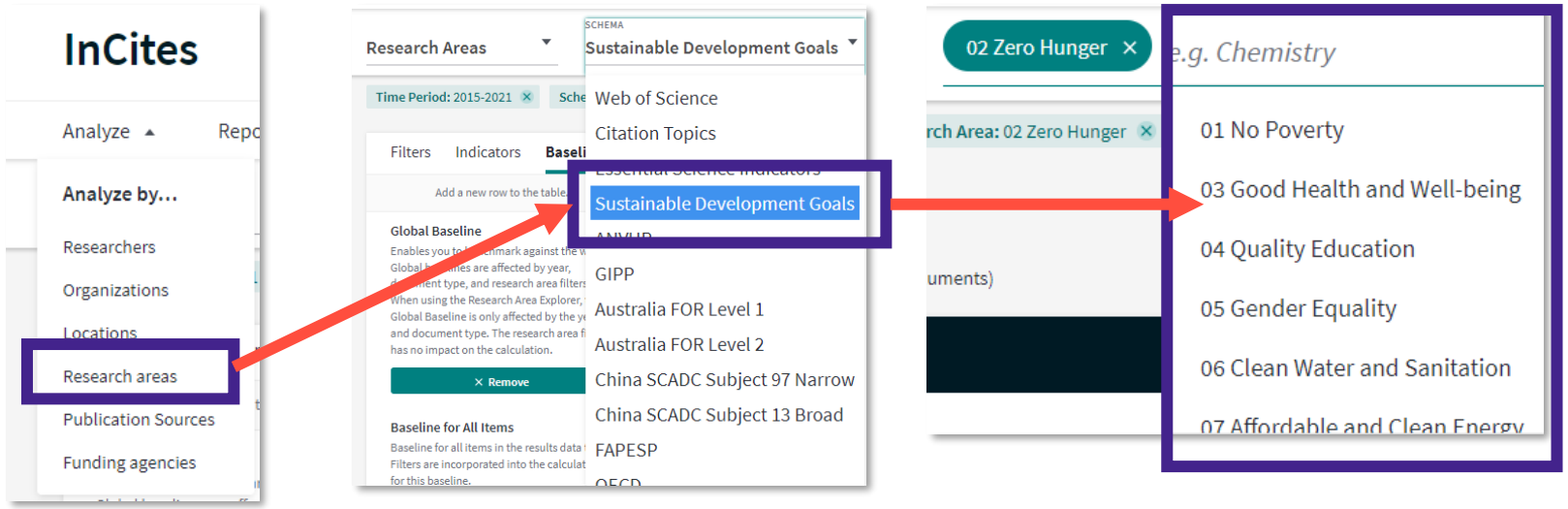
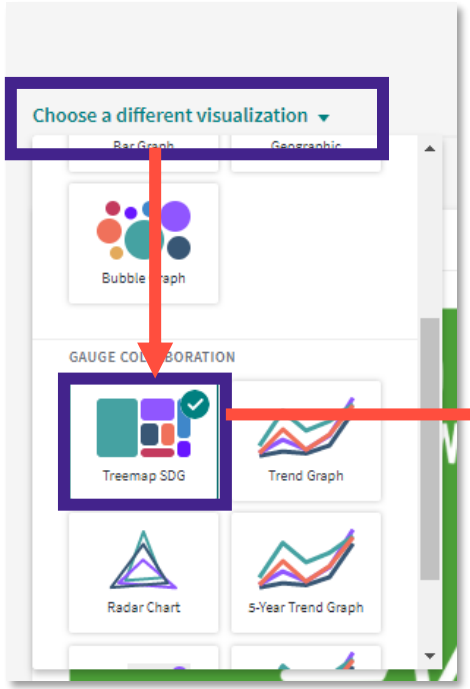
How to analyze SDGs in InCites

1. Go to Analyse by: Research Area
2. Select ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ from schema
3. View all 16 SDGs or any combination
4. Select the new Treemap SDG visualization
5. View up to all 16 SDGs in the tree map
6. Use SDG data in your systems: Data available via the InCites API
7. Collect SDG data in Incites and push to Web of Science for further investigation (Full Text, Citation Network)





SDG Mapping- Micro Citation Topics mapped to SDG's

	A
1	Name
2	1.217.59 Malaria
3	1.194.1699 Leprosy
4	1.66.11 HIV Prevalence & Prophylaxis
5	1.66.1372 Lipodystrophy
6	1.112.297 Cancer Survivors
7	1.156.381 Maternal Mortality
8	1.125.83 HCV
9	1.194.105 Tuberculosis
10	1.66.1615 Aids Dementia Complex
11	1.65.192 COPD
12	1.44.335 Eating Disorders
13	1.112.1459 Childhood Cancer
14	1.125.275 HBV
15	1.261.596 Trypanosoma Cruzi
16	1.119.454 Breast Cancer Incidence
17	1.119.2276 Geriatric Oncology
18	1.248.1683 Syphilis
19	1.125.1718 Hepatitis E Virus
20	1.199.1885 Podophyllotoxin
21	1.248.655 Chlamydia Trachomatis
22	1.217.1038 Toxoplasma Gondii
23	1.111.557 Metastatic Colorectal Cancer
24	1.199.581 NSCLC
25	1.128.753 Endometrial Cancer
26	1.119.259 HER2
27	1.219.1342 Cardiotoxicity
28	1.219.1208 Paclitaxel
29	1.141.244 Tamoxifen
30	1.147.859 Androgen Receptor
31	1.128.482 Contraception
32	1.179.2434 Anal Cancer
33	1.228.994 Ebola Virus
34	1.66.46 HIV-1
35	1.100.1013 Alcoholic Liver Disease
36	1.194.273 Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
37	8.124.552 Air Pollution
38	1.228.200 Dengue
39	1.44.1971 Pediatric Hypertension

	A
1	Name
2	1.44.1198 Food Insecurity
3	3.45.1616 Intercropping
4	6.263.1407 Urban Agriculture
5	6.263.898 Farmers
6	6.263.1910 Contract Farming
7	3.45.397 Nitrous Oxide
8	3.97.556 PGPR
9	6.263.1720 Edible Insects
10	3.45.879 Soil Erosion
11	3.4.2377 Turf Quality
12	1.44.330 Sarcopenia
13	6.73.1507 Environmental Concern
14	3.45.112 Microbial Biomass
15	3.275.1891 Allelopathy
16	3.45.1441 Composting
17	3.275.705 Herbicide Resistance
18	1.184.1245 Iron Deficiency
19	3.97.892 Nodulation
20	3.45.473 Phosphorus
21	3.40.635 Ecosystem Services
22	3.45.1456 Soil Compaction
23	3.32.1249 Araneae
24	3.40.627 Deforestation
25	3.4.1474 Boron
26	3.51.1719 White Clover
27	3.85.1711 Antinutritional Factors
28	3.45.1109 Geostatistics
29	3.87.2131 Miscanthus
30	3.4.1651 Greenhouse
31	3.45.1903 Biochar
32	6.178.1183 Microfinance
33	1.249.1374 Enteral Nutrition
34	3.40.838 Rangelands
35	3.4.1637 Nitrate Reductase

Transparent and high precision method: InCites publishes mapping document

https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/Research-Areas/sustainable-development-goals.htm

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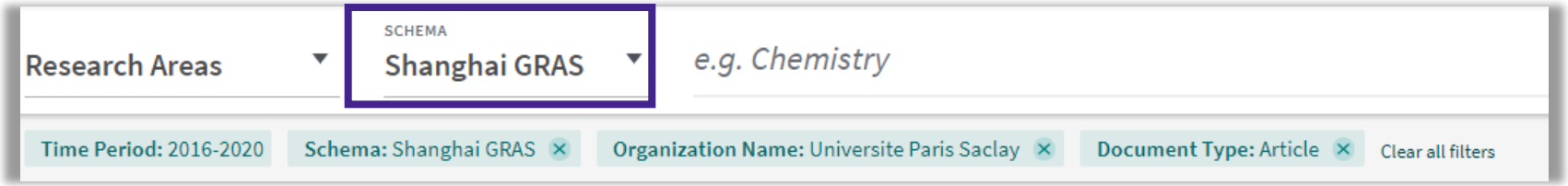
Global Ranking of Academic Subjects (GRAS) – GRAS schema in InCites

Identify GRAS subject areas fulfilling the threshold

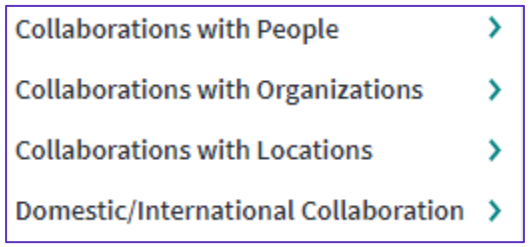


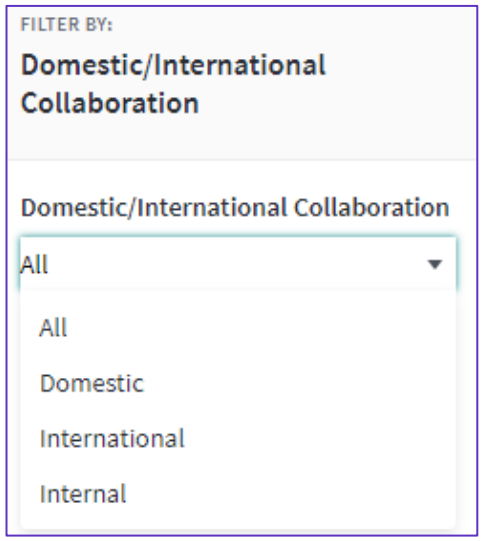
Research Area	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	International Collaborations	Documents in Q1 Journals
Physics	15,667	1.73	11,960	9,407
Clinical Medicine	7,198	2.88	3,755	4,161
Biological Sciences	6,957	1.47	4,310	4,196
Chemistry	5,797	0.87	3,249	3,327
Materials Science & Engineering	4,277	0.86	2,479	2,361
Human Biology Sciences	2,596	1.57	1,569	1,575
Electrical & Electronic Engineering	2,127	1.33	1,261	1,111
Mathematics	2,103	1.04	1,091	865
Computer Science & Engineering	1,912	1	1,063	787
Environmental Science & Engineering	1,894	1.36	1,258	1,353

- ✓ Select your institution in the Research Areas module
- ✓ Adjust the study period to match the GRAS edition
- ✓ Select GRAS category schema
- ✓ Use the same filters and identical selection criteria.

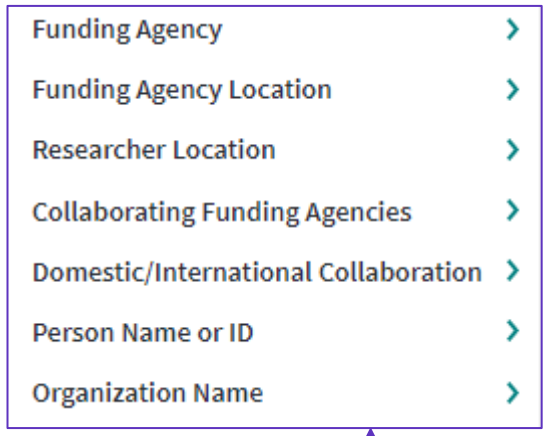
Collaboration Analysis

Collaboration Analysis



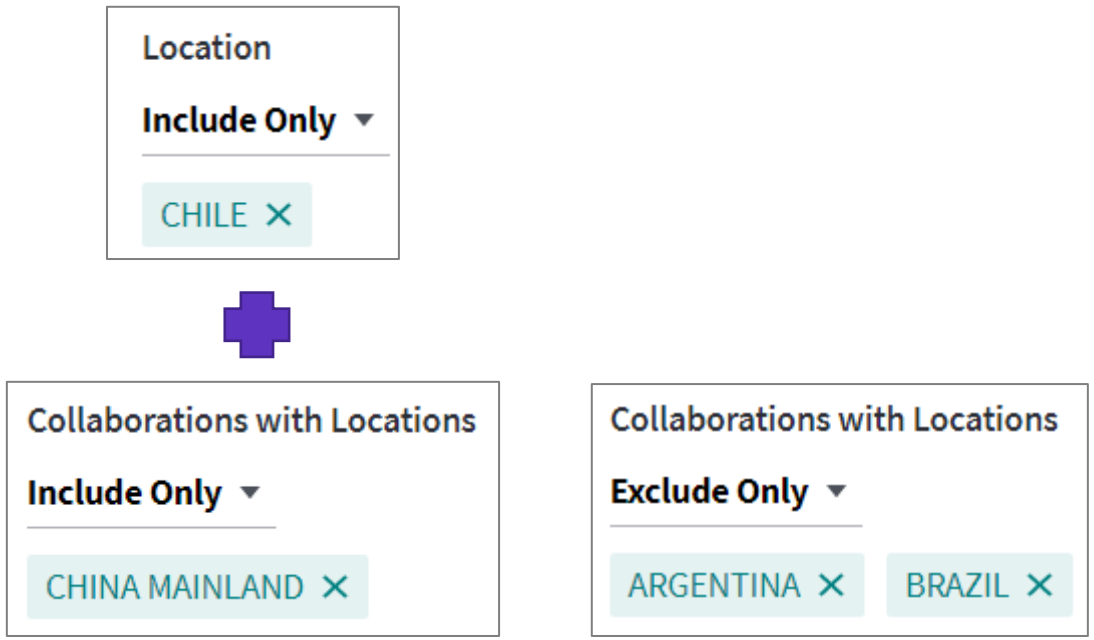


These four collaboration options are available when analysing the following:
Researchers
Organizations
Locations
Research Areas
Publication Sources.



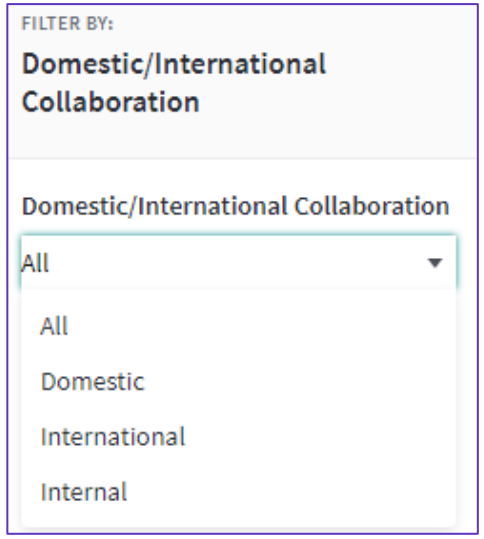
These severn options are available when analysing **Funding Agencies**.

Collaboration Analysis – Example for Locations



Select a Location, then select a Location(s) they Collaborated with.

Alternatively you could **exclude** Collaborations with a Location(s).

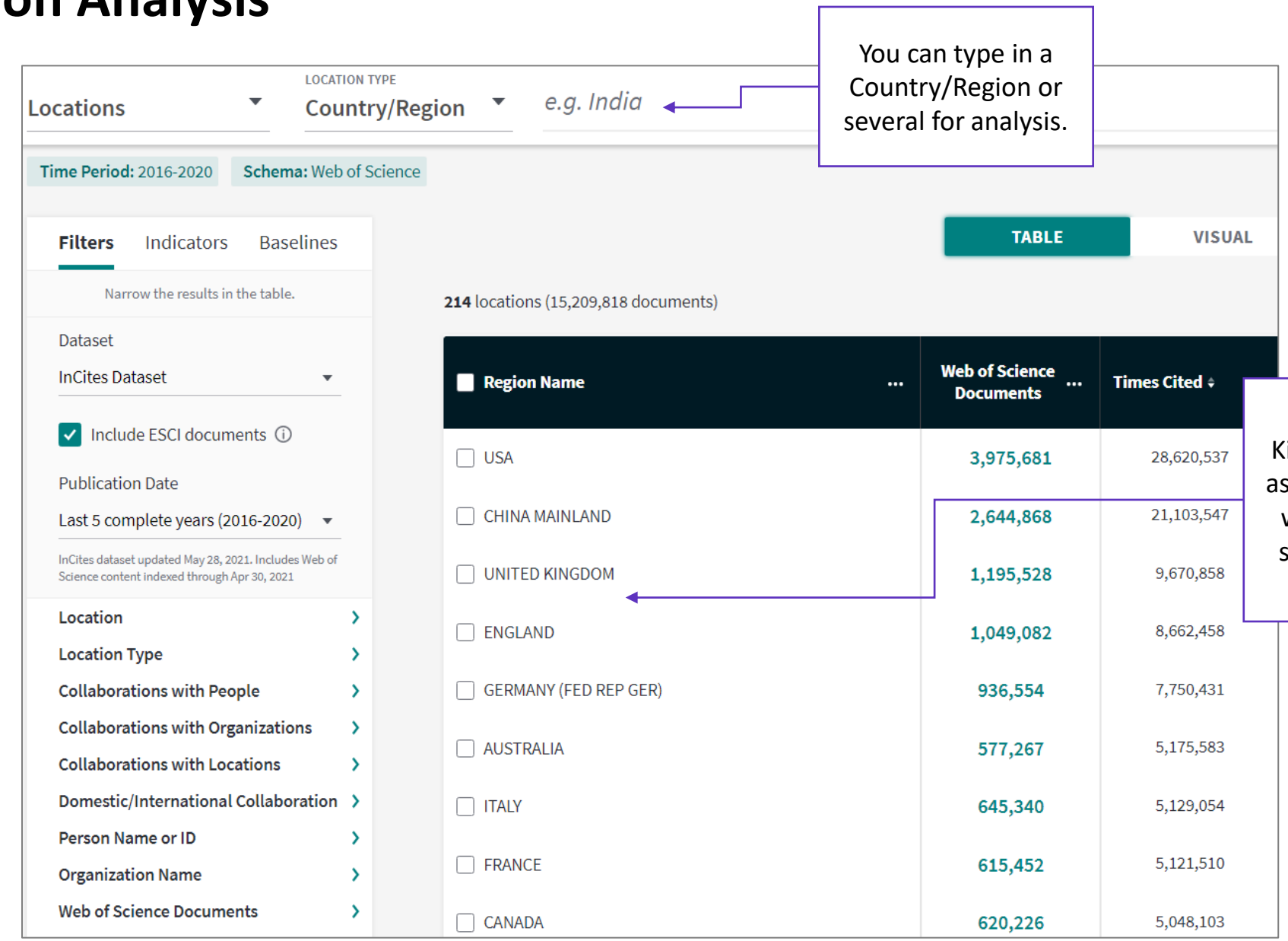


To find collaboration only within the same location, select **Domestic**. To find collaboration outside the location, select **International**. To find same organisation collaboration select **Internal**

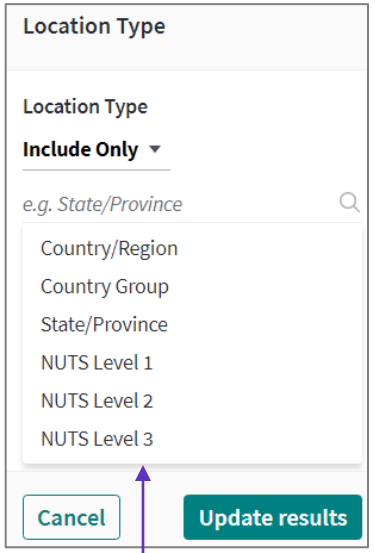
Location, Domestic and International status, is always based on the affiliation of the authors of the document.

Location Analysis

Location Analysis



Location Analysis



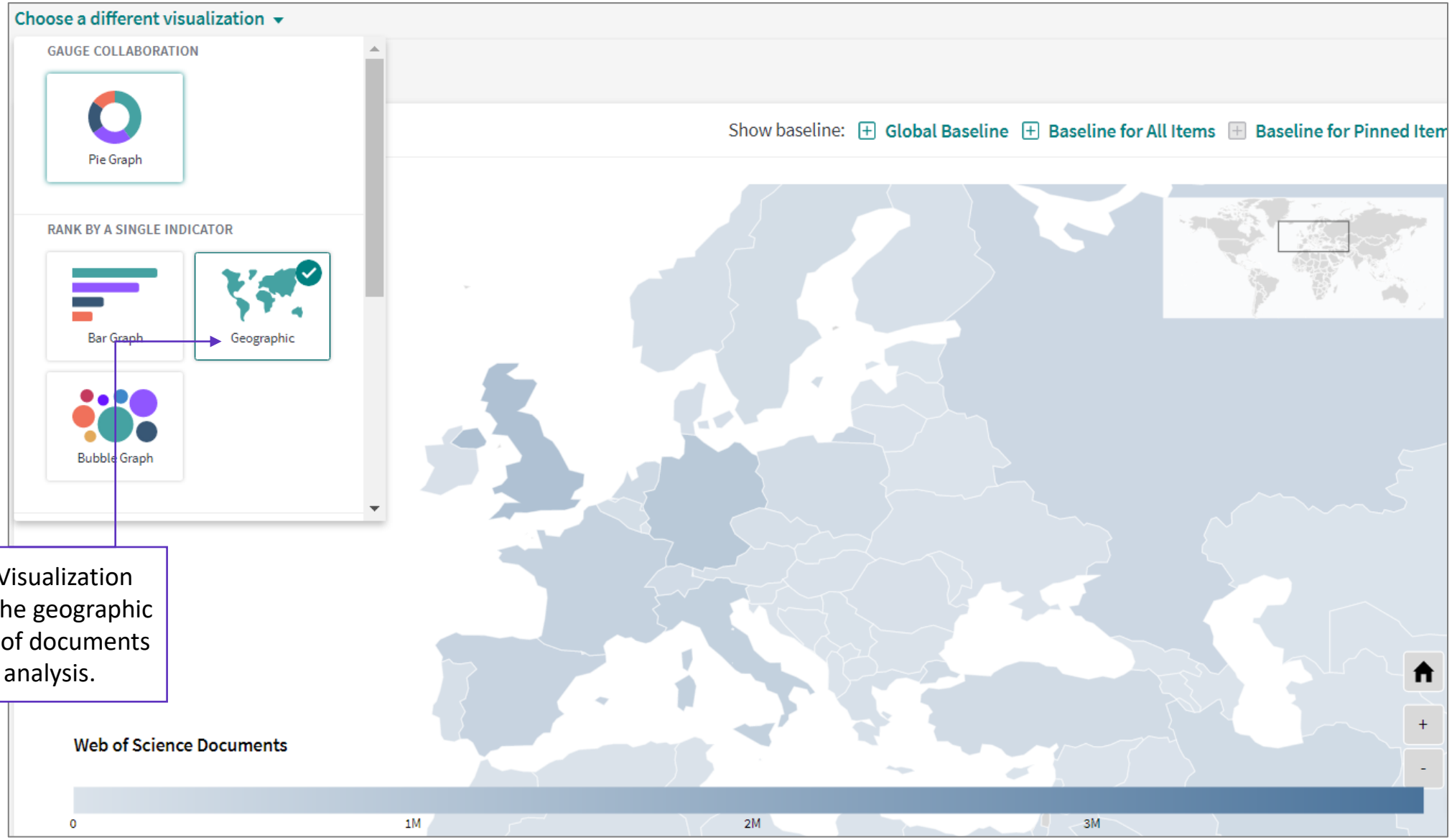
You can select the **Location Type** that best suits your analysis.
The default is **Country/Region**.

- OECD Totals
- ASIA PACIFIC Totals
- EU-28 Totals
- EU-25 Totals
- EU-15 Totals
- BRIC Totals
- EU-27 Totals
- MIDDLE EAST Totals
- NORDIC Totals
- LATIN AMERICA Totals
- ASEAN Totals
- AFRICA Totals

- CALIFORNIA, USA
- BEIJING, CHINA MAINLAND
- MASSACHUSETTS, USA
- NEW YORK, USA
- MARYLAND, USA
- TEXAS, USA
- JIANGSU, CHINA MAINLAND
- PENNSYLVANIA, USA
- SHANGHAI, CHINA MAINLAND
- ONTARIO, CANADA
- GUANGDONG, CHINA MAINLAND
- ILLINOIS, USA

- London (England), UKI, UNITED KINGDOM
- West Netherlands, NL3, NETHERLANDS
- Ile-De-France, FR1, FRANCE
- South East (England), UKJ, UNITED KINGDOM
- Center, ITI, ITALY
- East, ES5, SPAIN
- Baden-Wuerttemberg, DE1, GERMANY (FED REP GER)
- Bayern, DE2, GERMANY (FED REP GER)
- East Of England, UKH, UNITED KINGDOM
- Nordhein-Westfalen, DEA, GERMANY (FED REP GER)
- North-West, ITC, ITALY
- Denmark, DK0, DENMARK
- North-East, ITH, ITALY

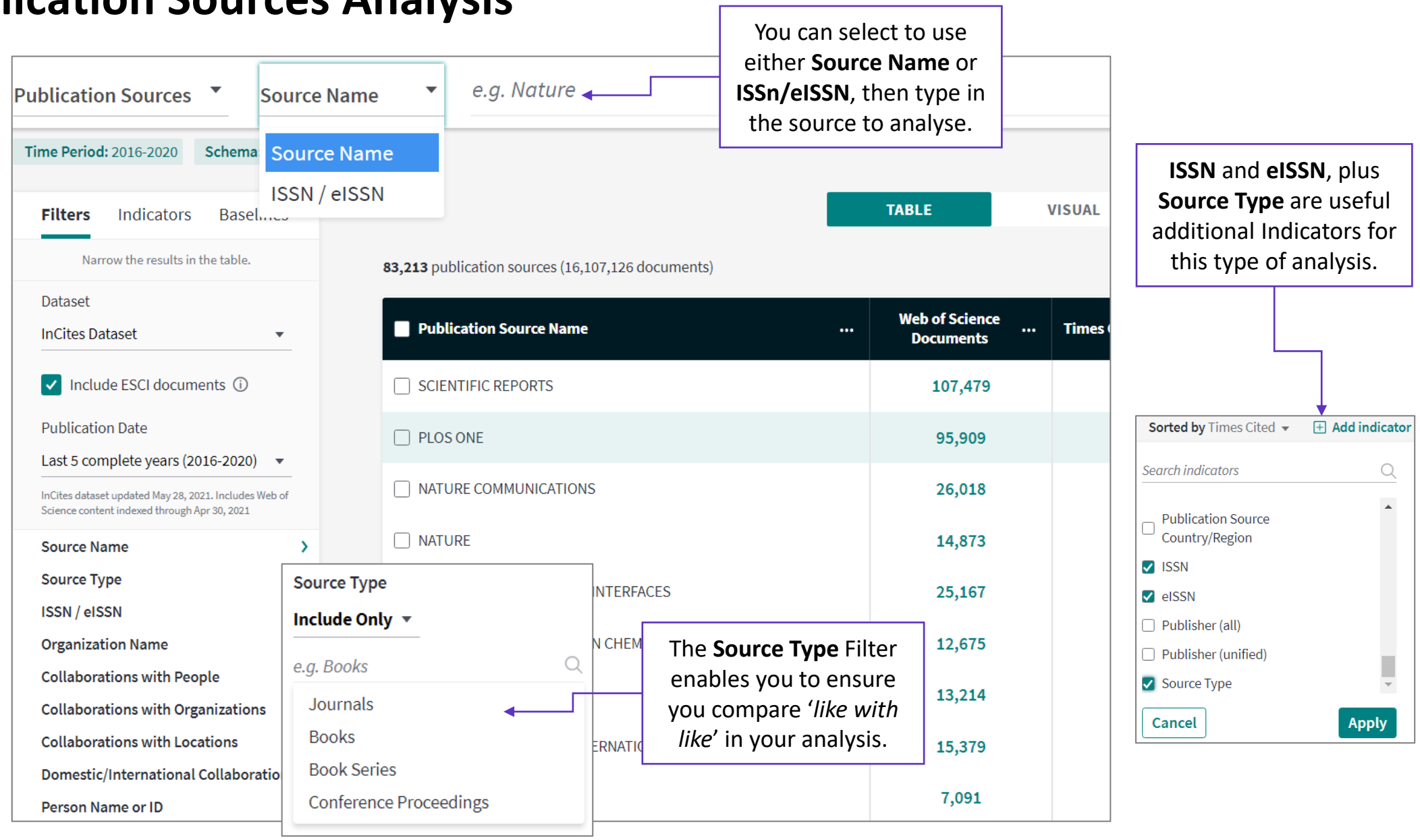
Location Analysis



There is a Visualization that shows the geographic distribution of documents in your analysis.

Publication Sources Analysis

Publication Sources Analysis



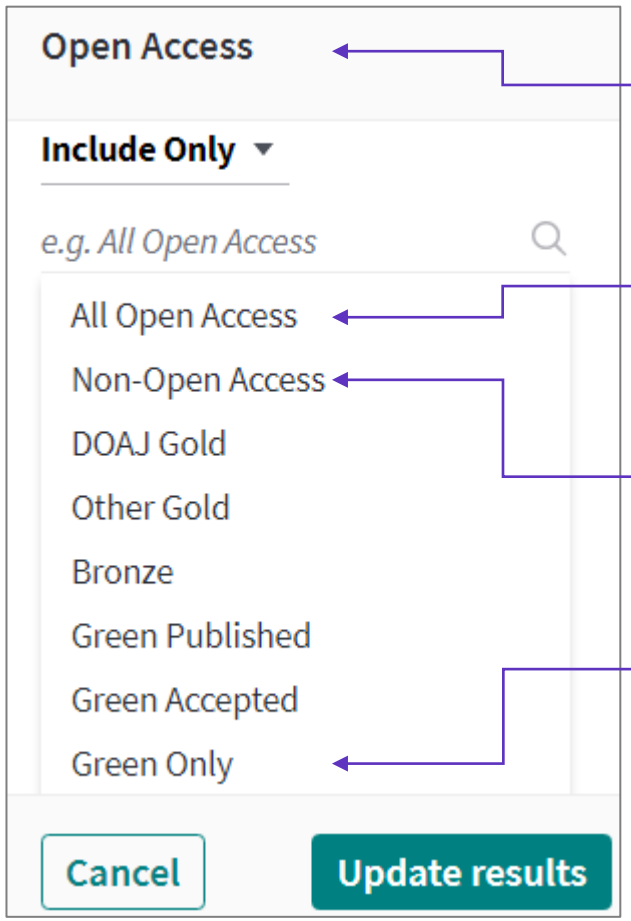
Open Access Analysis

Open Access Analysis

The help contains full details of the Open Access types available in InCites.

Open Access Type	Descriptions	
Gold	DOAJ	Articles published in journals listed on the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). All articles in these journals must have a license in accordance with the Budapest Open Access Initiative to be listed on the DOAJ. Consult DOAJ for their specific definitions.
	Other	▪ Other Gold open access articles are identified as having a Creative Commons (CC) license by Our Research but are not in journals listed on the DOAJ. ▪ Most of these articles are from hybrid journals. ▪ Other Gold as an indicator of hybrid gold open access articles is at varying levels of completeness, especially for newly published articles.
Bronze	The licensing for these articles is either unclear or identified by Our Research as non-CC license articles. These are free-to-read or public access articles located on a publisher's site. A publisher may, as a promotion, grant free access to an article for a limited time. At the end of the promotional period, access to the article may require a fee which can lead to temporary errors in our data. You may find content that is incomplete, especially new content.	
Green	Published	Final published versions of articles hosted on an institutional or subject-based repository (e.g., an article out of its embargo period posted to PubMed Central).
	Accepted	▪ Accepted manuscripts hosted on a repository. ▪ Content is peer reviewed and final, but may not have been through the publisher's copy-editing or typesetting.

Open Access Analysis



You can select from a range of Open Access filters in all analysis.

All Open Access includes Gold, Bronze and Green.

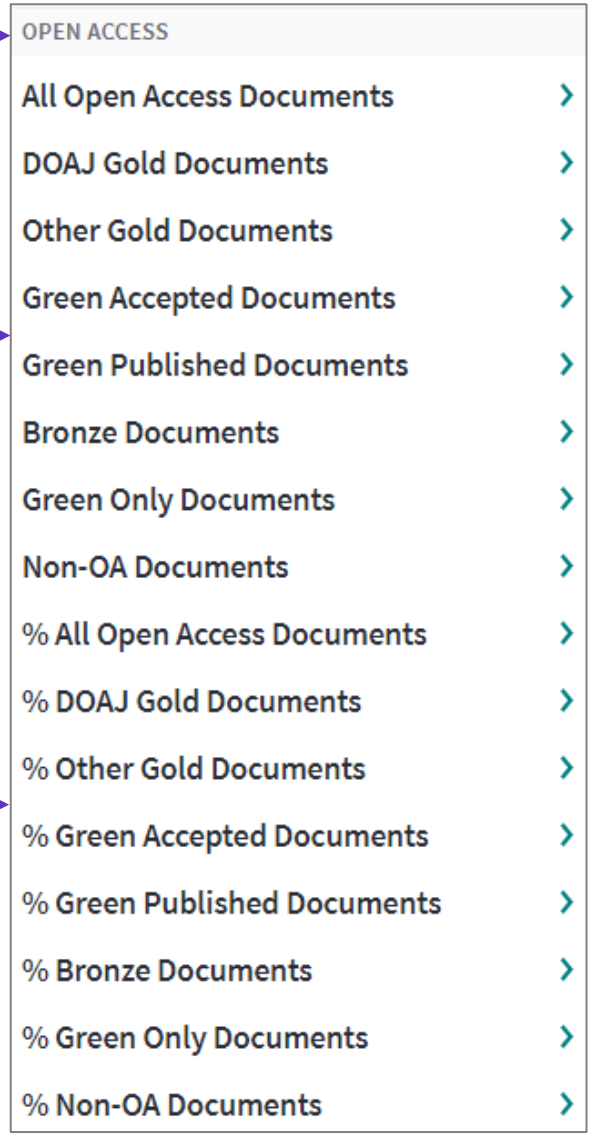
Non-Open Access is the opposite of **All Open Access**.

Green Only includes **Green Published** and **Green Accepted**.

There is also a full set of indicators for Open Access.

There is a group for number of documents.

Plus a group for percentage of documents.



Open Access Analysis

Publication Source Name	ISSN	Web of Science Documents	All Open Access Documents	Green Only Documents	% Non-OA Documents
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	2045-2322	107,479	107,479	0	0%
PLOS ONE	1932-6203	95,909	95,909	0	0%
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY	0065-77		0	0	100%
IEEE ACCESS	2169-35		43,059	0	0%
CANCER RESEARCH	0008-54		6,649	153	83.16%
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY	0732-18		1,531	1,336	96.08%
FASEB JOURNAL	0892-66		2,185	809	94.34%
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF RESPIRATORY AND CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE	1073-449X	37,219	1,903	1,097	94.89%
RSC ADVANCES	2046-2069	34,285	22,016	462	35.79%
INVESTIGATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY & VISUAL SCIENCE	0146-0404	31,977	31,977	0	0%

This is a **Publication Source** analysis of Open Access content in different journals. Showing the number of **All Open Access** and **Green Open Access**, plus the **% Non-OA**. The numbers can be clicked to see the actual documents.

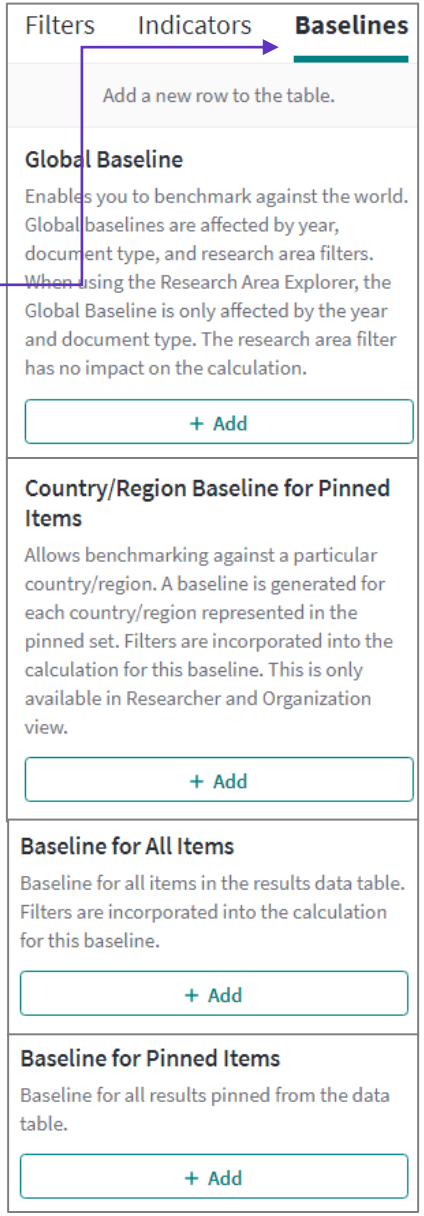
Using Baselines

Using Baselines

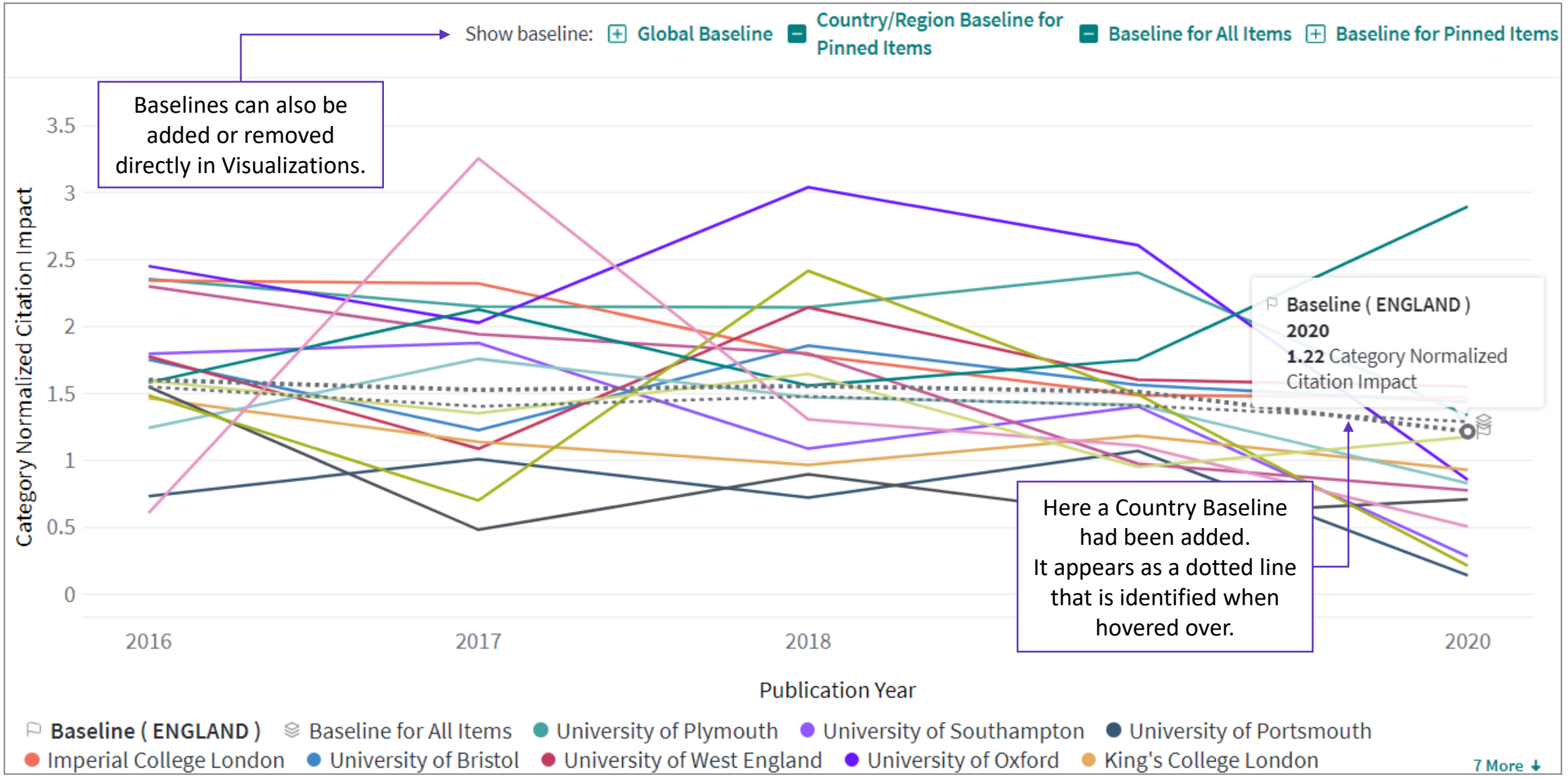
Organization Name	Web of Science Documents	Times Cited	% Docu	
Baseline (ENGLAND)	3,018	16,810	69.78%	1.5
Baseline for All Items	3,273	17,596	70.18%	1.44
Baseline for Pinned Items	256	1,497	73.44%	1.47
University of Plymouth	94	838	80.85%	2.17
University of Southampton	85	447	80%	1.41
University of Portsmouth			58.75%	0.73
3 rows added				
Imperial College London			77.55%	1.84
University of Bristol	282	1,426	69.15%	1.58
University of West England	216	1,170	70.83%	1.64
University of Oxford	205	1,790	76.59%	2.35
King's College London	200	913	73%	1.15

Up to four Baselines can be added to your analysis. An explanation of each is displayed in the tab.

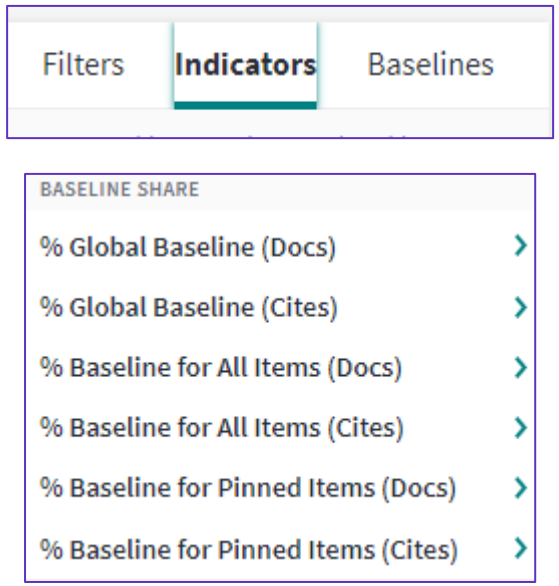
This analysis has three Baselines added. They appear at the top of the table. They can be removed by clicking the X next to them.



Using Baselines



Baseline Share Indicator and Interpretation



Organization Name	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	% Global Baseline (Docs)	% Baseline for Pinned Items (Docs)	% Baseline for All Items (Docs)
Global Baseline	17,925,696	0.97	100%	n/a	n/a
Baseline (SPAIN)	626,181	1.21	n/a	n/a	n/a
Baseline for All Items	484,839	1.16	n/a	n/a	100%
Baseline for Pinned Items	63,667	1.13	n/a	100%	n/a
University of Granada	24,555	1.18	0.14%	38.57%	5.06%
University of Sevilla	22,220	1.1	0.12%	34.9%	4.58%
Universidad de Malaga	12,248	1.2	0.07%	19.24%	2.53%

Baseline share interpretation

- University of Granada with 24, 555 documents contributes 0.14% share of global publications in the time period selected
- University of Granada contributes 5.06% share of Spanish publications in the time period selected
- University of Grandad contributes 38.57% share of publications in reference to the peer group (pinned items) in the time period selected.

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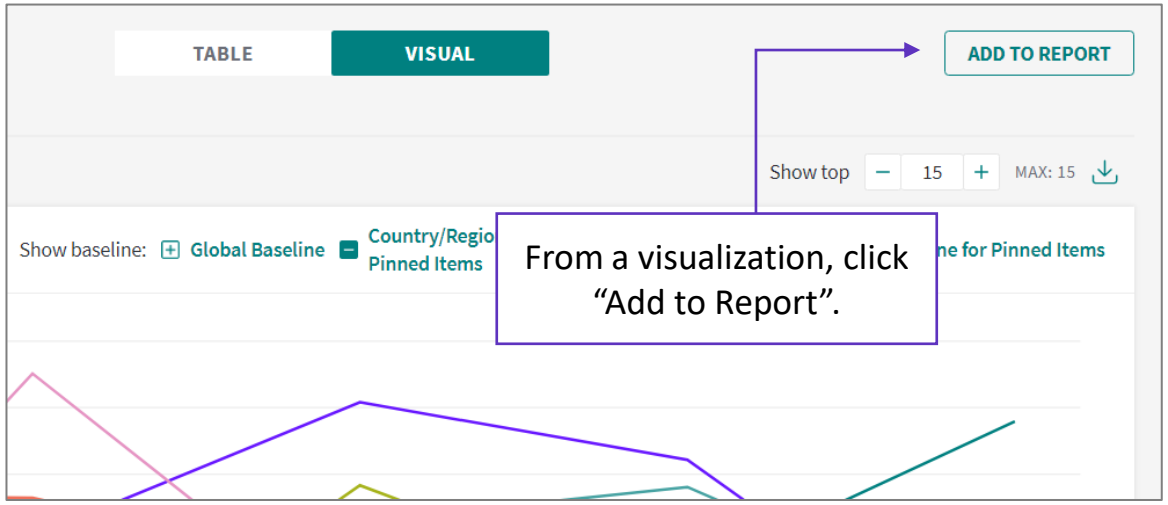
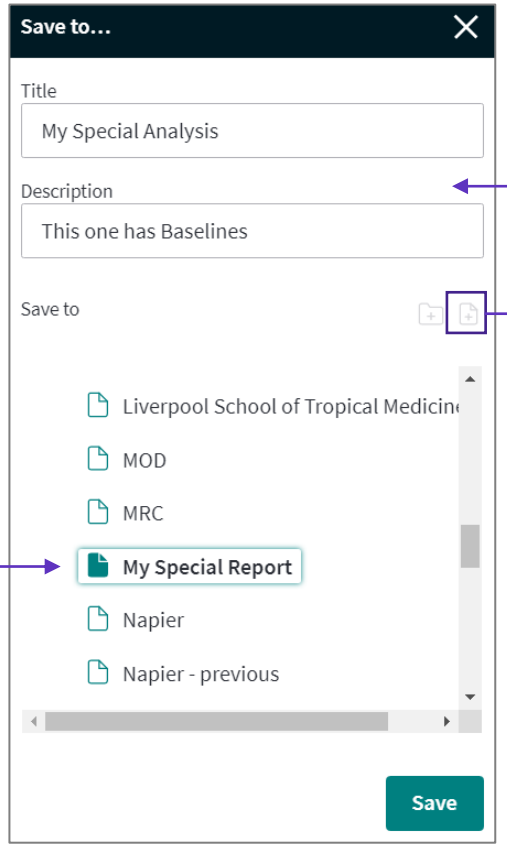
Saving Analysis to Reports

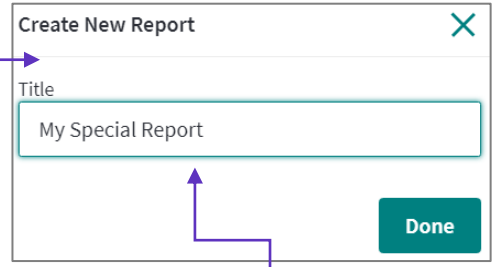
Saving Analysis to Reports



From a visualization, click "Add to Report".

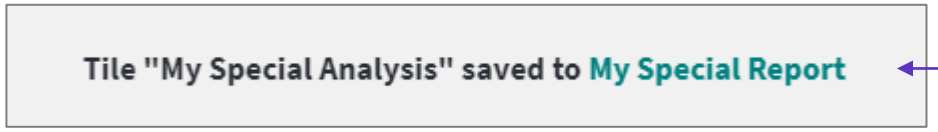


Add a Title and Description for the analysis.



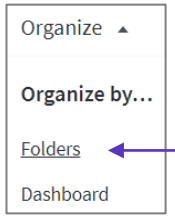
If required, create a new report for the analysis.

Select the report and click "Save".



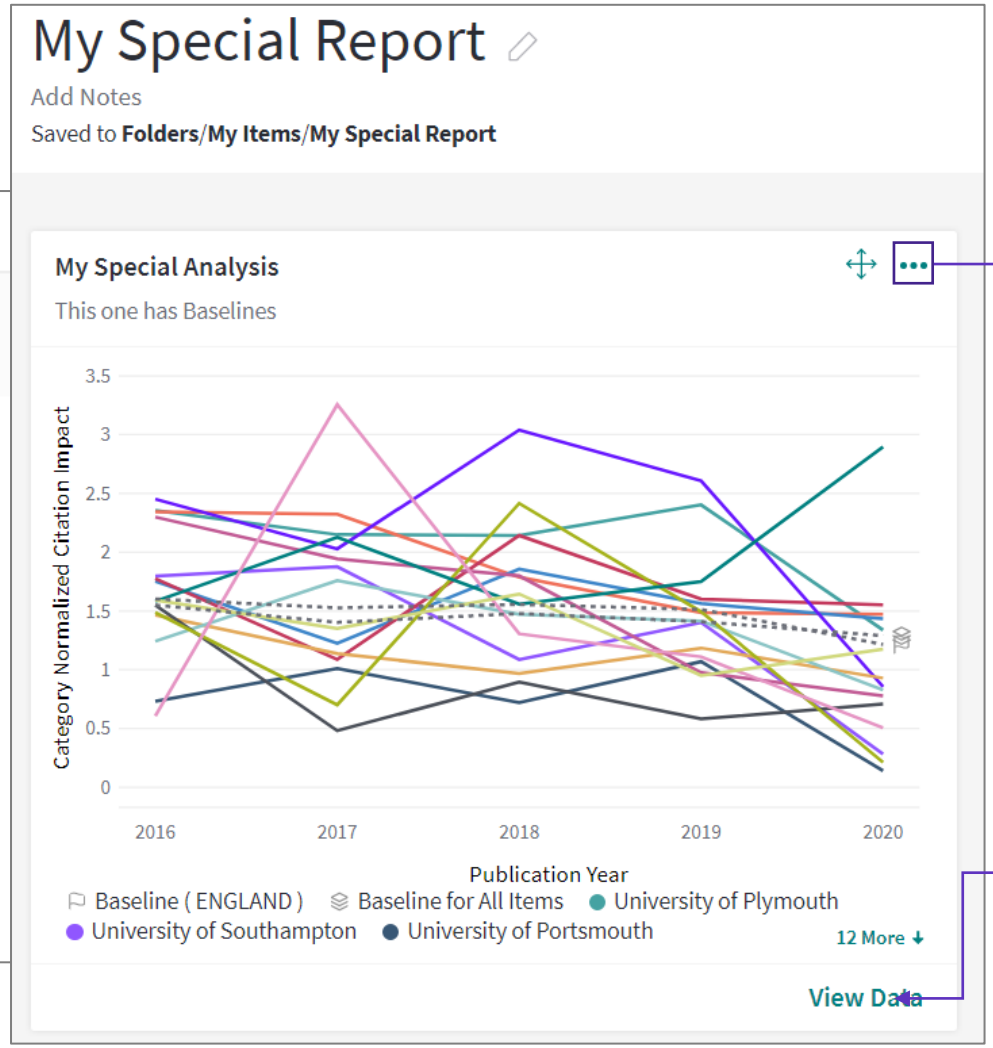
There will be a confirmation popup.

Saving Analysis to Reports

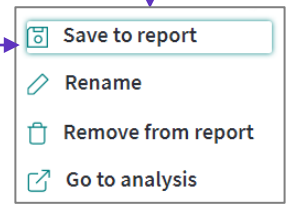


To go back to a previously created report, select “Folders” from the “Organize” menu.

If required, navigate your Folders and select your report.

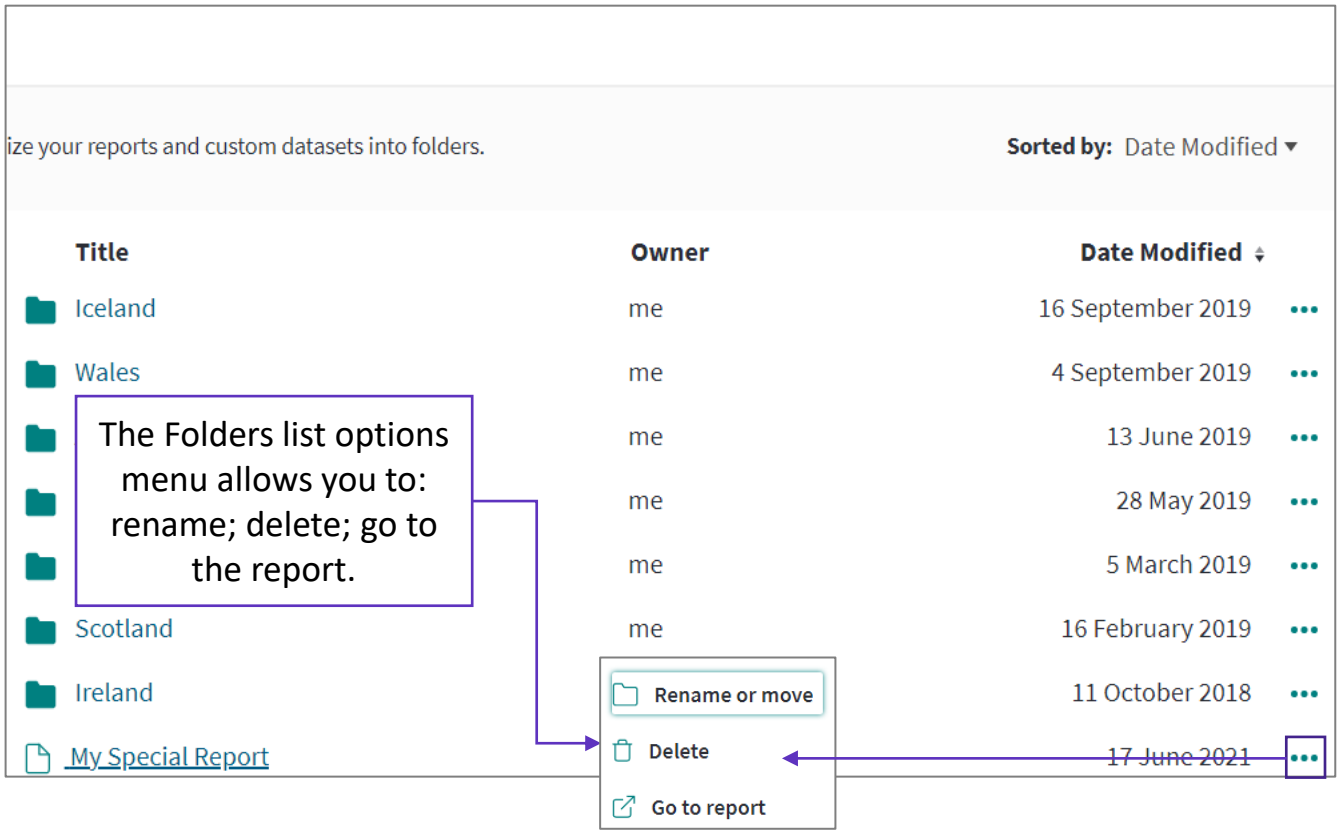


From the option menu you can: save a copy of an analysis to another report; rename the analysis; remove it and go to it.



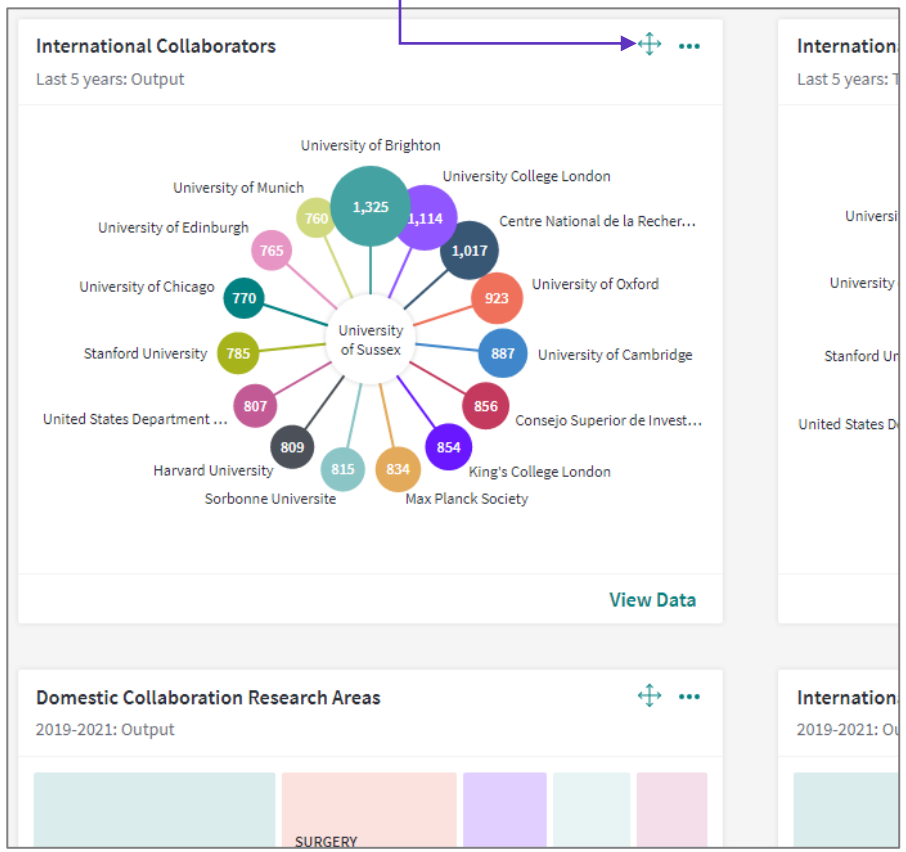
The “View Data” link can also be used to go back to the analysis.

Saving Analysis to Reports



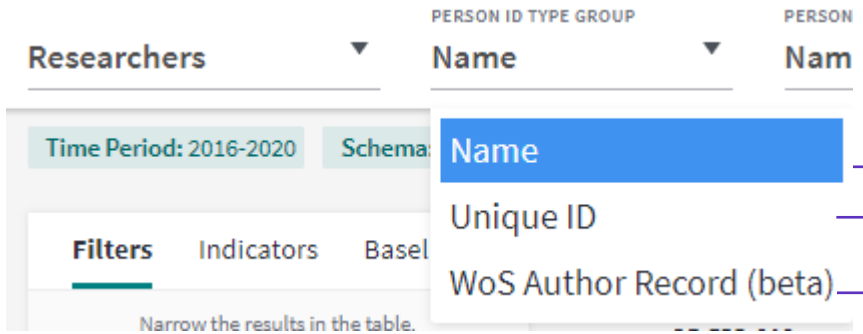
The Folders list options menu allows you to: rename; delete; go to the report.

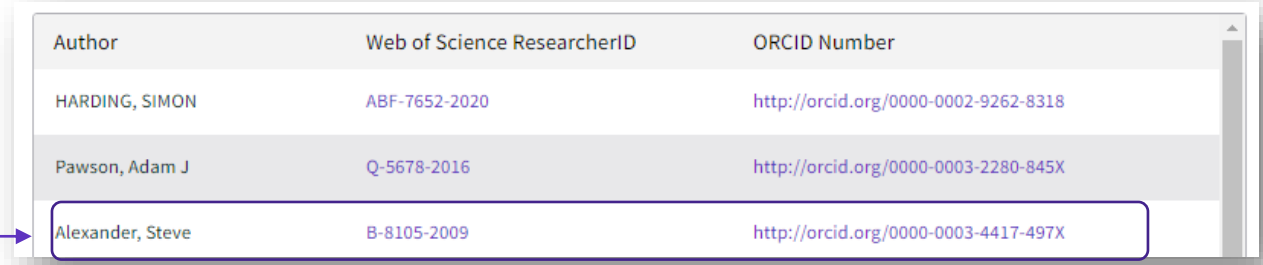
The double arrow icon enables analysis to be dragged within the report to position them in the correct sequence.

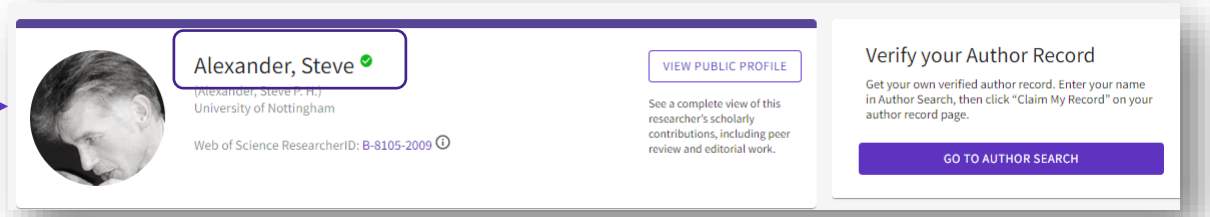


Researcher analysis

Researcher – selecting researchers



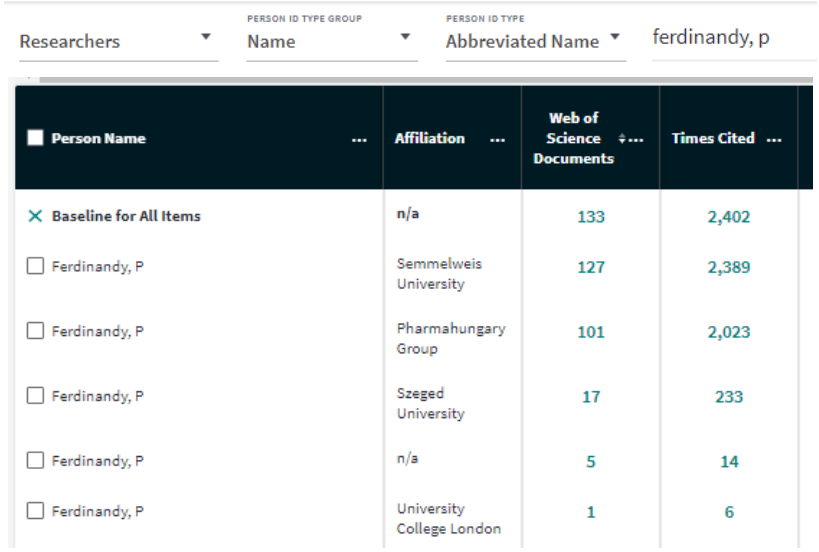




1. Name: author name as published and captured from the publications
2. Unique ID: ResearcherID or ORCID of the authors
3. WOS Author Record (beta): algorithmically created and manually cleaned Web of Science reseacher profiles

Which options should I use and when?

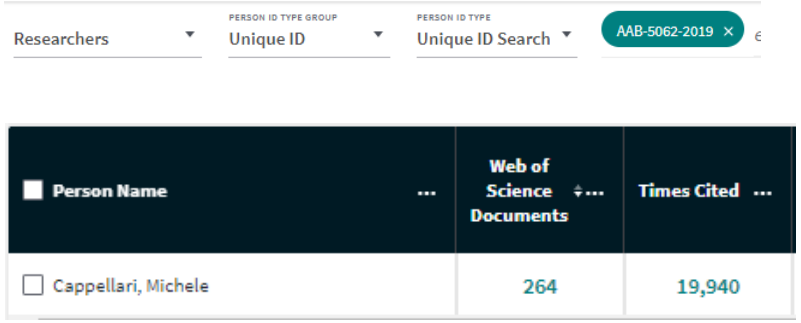
Name:
Select in case the author has a unique name



Person Name	Affiliation	Web of Science Documents	Times Cited
Baseline for All Items	n/a	133	2,402
Ferdinandy, P	Semmelweis University	127	2,389
Ferdinandy, P	Pharmahungary Group	101	2,023
Ferdinandy, P	Szeged University	17	233
Ferdinandy, P	n/a	5	14
Ferdinandy, P	University College London	1	6

Baseline for All Items calculates the metrics for all different affiliations

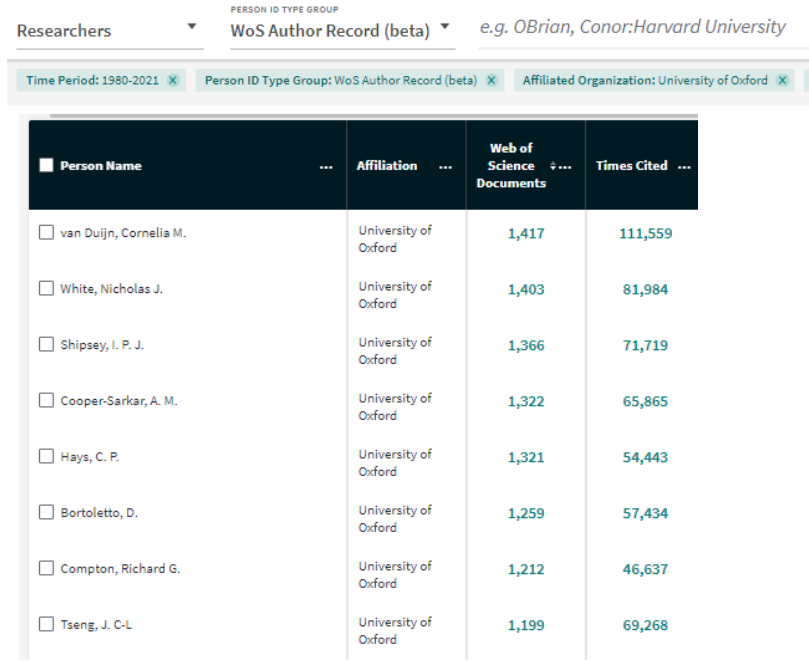
WOS ResearcherID or ORCID:
Select if the author has up-to-date profile



Person Name	Web of Science Documents	Times Cited
Cappellari, Michele	264	19,940

Copy and paste as many RIDs and ORCIDs as you want in Unique ID Search (without commas)

WOS Author Record:
Select when you want to identify KOL, analyze your researchers

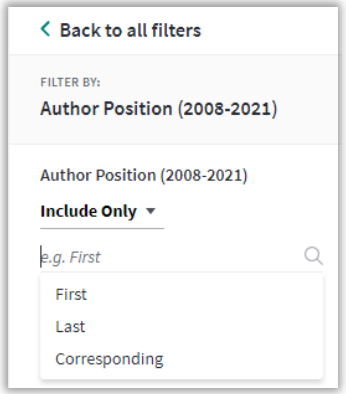


Person Name	Affiliation	Web of Science Documents	Times Cited
van Duijn, Cornelia M.	University of Oxford	1,417	111,559
White, Nicholas J.	University of Oxford	1,403	81,984
Shipsey, I. P. J.	University of Oxford	1,366	71,719
Cooper-Sarkar, A. M.	University of Oxford	1,322	65,865
Hays, C. P.	University of Oxford	1,321	54,443
Bortoletto, D.	University of Oxford	1,259	57,434
Compton, Richard G.	University of Oxford	1,212	46,637
Tseng, J. C-L	University of Oxford	1,199	69,268

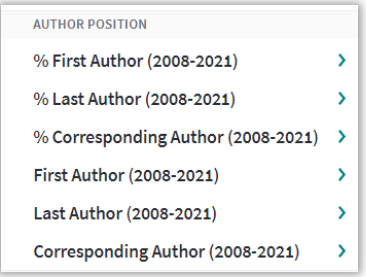
Author position analysis

Author position analysis

Filter



Indicator



Organization Name	Web of Science Documents	First Author (2008-2020)	Last Author (2008-2020)	Corresponding Author (2008-2020)
University of Cape Town	50,588	21,452	16,968	19,329
University of Witwatersrand	41,346	18,865	13,726	16,459
University of Pretoria	36,203	18,650	14,485	16,652
Stellenbosch University	35,390	17,673	13,959	15,708
University of Kwazulu Natal	34,604	17,527	14,937	16,042
University of Johannesburg	20,252	11,398	8,204	10,972
North West University - South Africa	15,980	9,043	6,970	8,457
University of South Africa	13,047	8,094	4,282	8,047
University of the Free State	12,180	6,634	4,550	6,176
University of the Western Cape	10,018	4,484	3,175	4,222

Available as filter and indicator in:
Researcher explorer
Organizations explorer
Locations explorer

Understand your institution's contribution to the produced work.

Corresponding authors are often the ones who dealt with the Open Access APC fees

ISI recommendation for using Author Position in analysis: https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/our-recommendations.htm

Clarivate™

Assess your OA spending

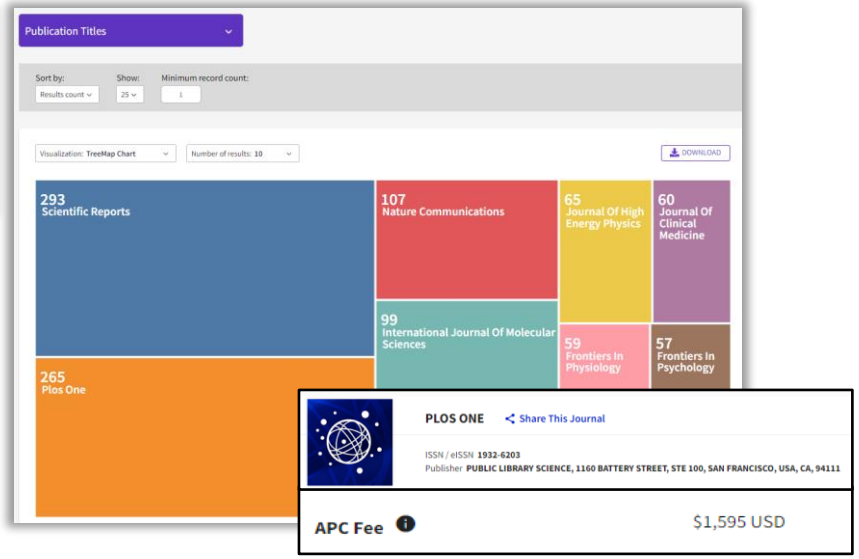
Time Period: 2016-2020 | **Organization Name:** Humboldt University of Berlin | **Schema:** Web of Science | **Open Access:** DOAJ Gold, Other Gold

Organization Name	Web of Science Documents	Corresponding Author (2008-2021)
Humboldt University of Berlin	12,363	5,296

ORGANIZATION DETAILS

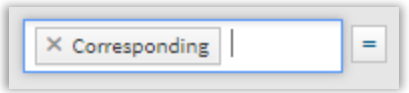
Humboldt University of Berlin

Corresponding Author (2008-2021) (View in Web of Science)



Report on author contribution, including first, last, and corresponding author, with new indicators and filters.

Corresponding author + OA + Master Journal List APC information = Who was involved with the APC payment



Gold

Gold - Hybrid

Free to Read

APC Fee	1,370 GBP

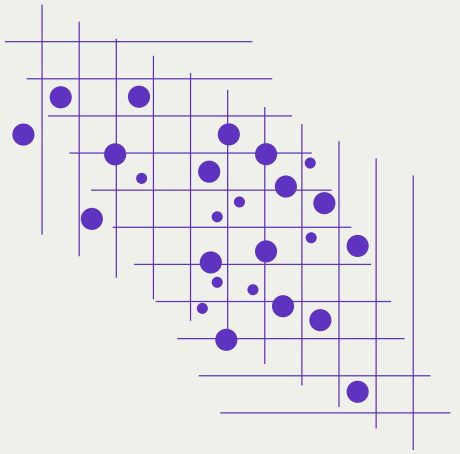
Funding analysis

Funding data in InCites Benchmarking & Analytics

Within the *Funding Agency* explorer, user can filter their analysis by:

1. **Funding Text** will find information captured from authors' acknowledgments in the article text.
2. **All Sources** will find funding sources from article funding text as well as those coming directly from funding agency sources. This will initially include data from funding sources such as NIH RePORTER, Federal RePORTER , National Science Foundation, KAKEN, ResearchFish, and MEDLINE.

- **Compare funding agencies using InCites metrics**
- **Analyze the funded & published work for an agency together**
- **Do a co-funding analysis for an agency**
- **Identify funders that have supported work in a field or on a topic**
- **Filter by funding agency in other InCites explorers**



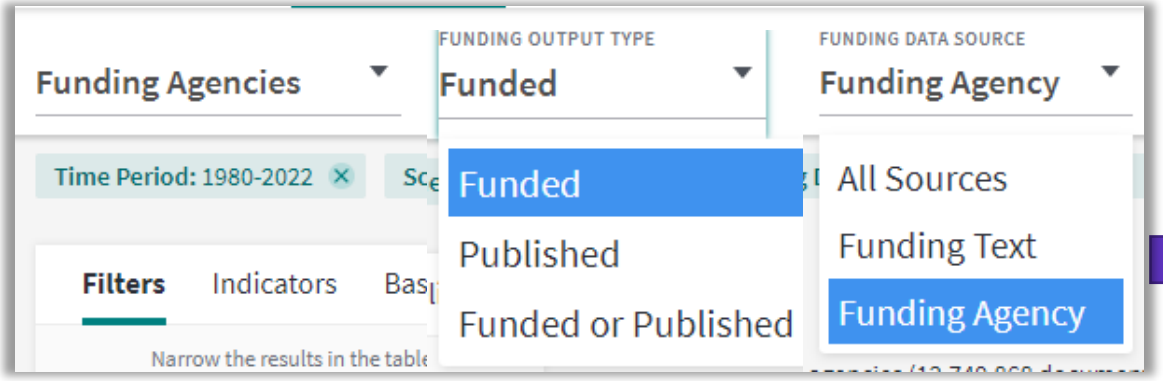
Funding Agencies analysis

Available on each level of analysis

- **Researchers:**
  - analyze publications of a researcher funded by selected Funding agency
  - Compare performance of publications of authors funded by selected funding agency
- **Organizations:**
  - analyze publications of an institution funded by selected Funding agency
  - Compare performance of publications of institutions funded by selected funding agency
- **Locations:**
  - analyze publications of a country/territory funded by selected Funding agency
  - Compare performance of publications of countries funded by selected funding agency
- **Research Areas:**
  - Analyze and compare fields/topics funded by a selected funding agency
- **Publication sources:**
  - Identify publication sources, where the publications funded by a funded agency were published

Clarivate™

Funding Agencies module



Funded: funded research by the funding agency
Published: research published by the funding agency
Funded or Published: both

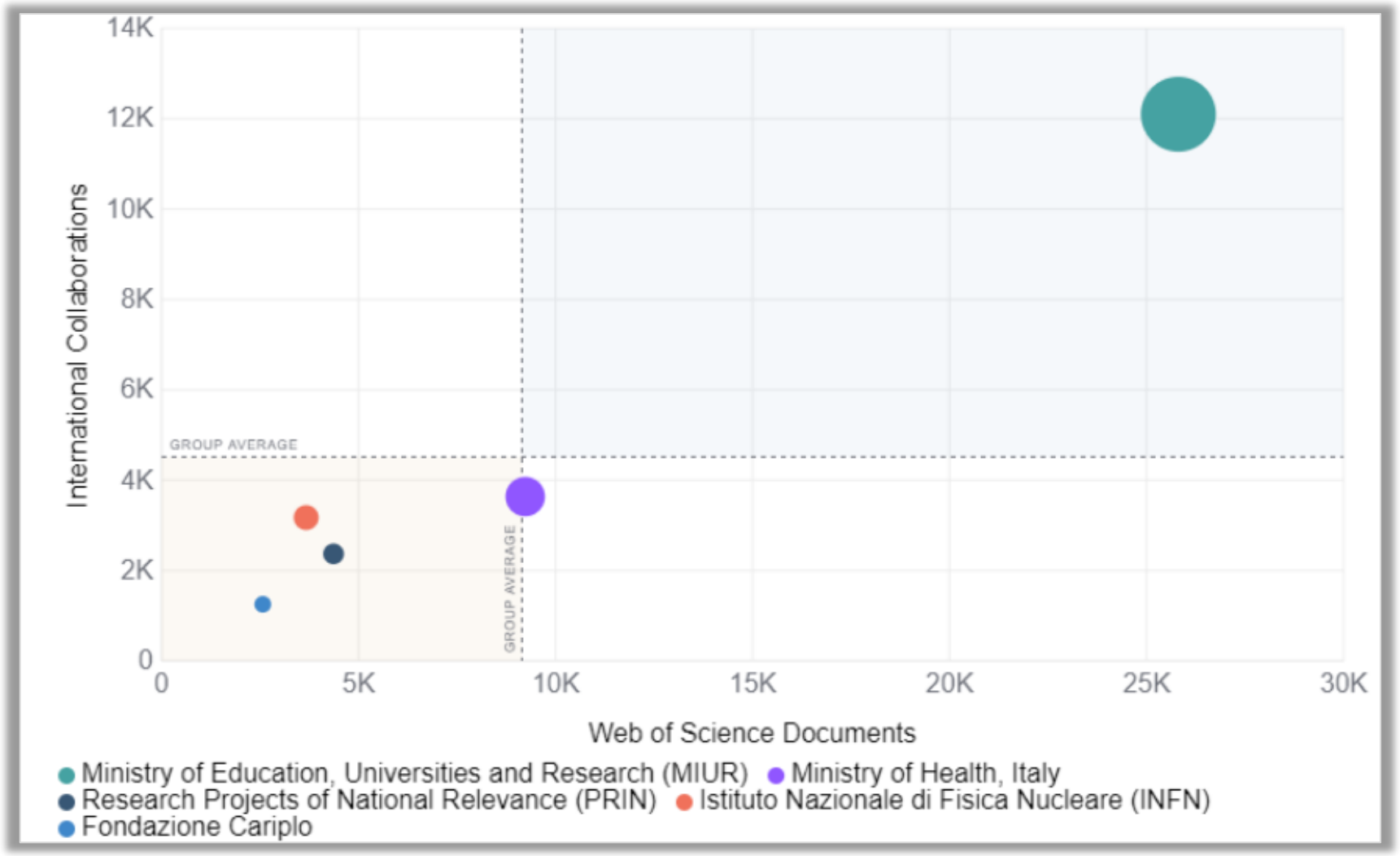
All Sources will find funding sources from article funding text as well as those coming directly from funding agency sources. This will initially include data from funding sources.

Funding Text will find information captured from authors' funding acknowledgments in the article text.

Funding Agency Data received directly from selected core Funding Sources including NIH RePORTER, Federal RePORTER, NSF, KAKEN, Medline and ResearchFish.

Clarivate™

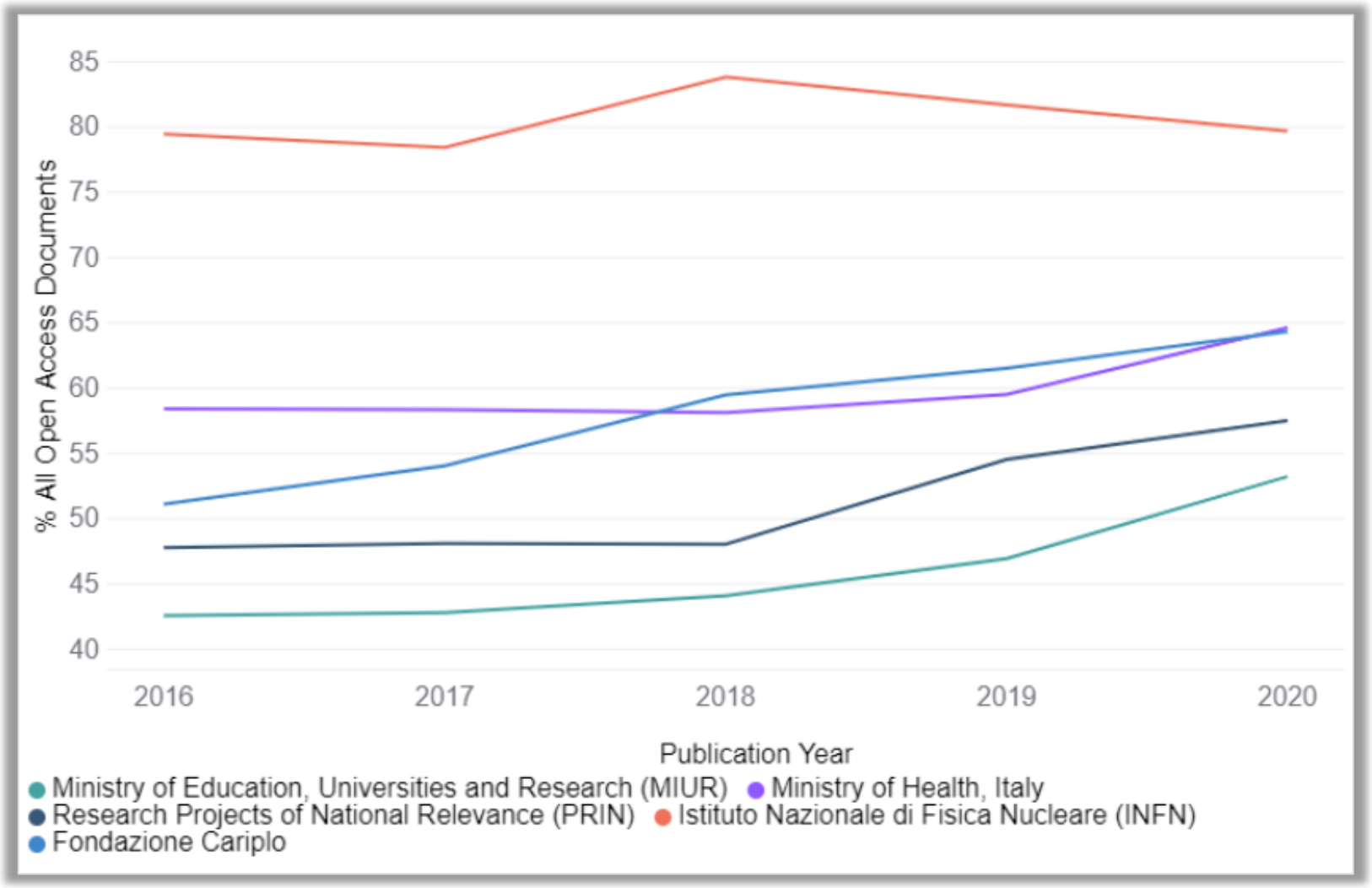
Funding data analysis at national level



Indicators: Web of Science Documents, International Collaborations, All Open Access Documents.

Time Period: 2016-2020
Funding Agency Location: Italy
Schema: Web Of Science
Dataset: InCites Dataset

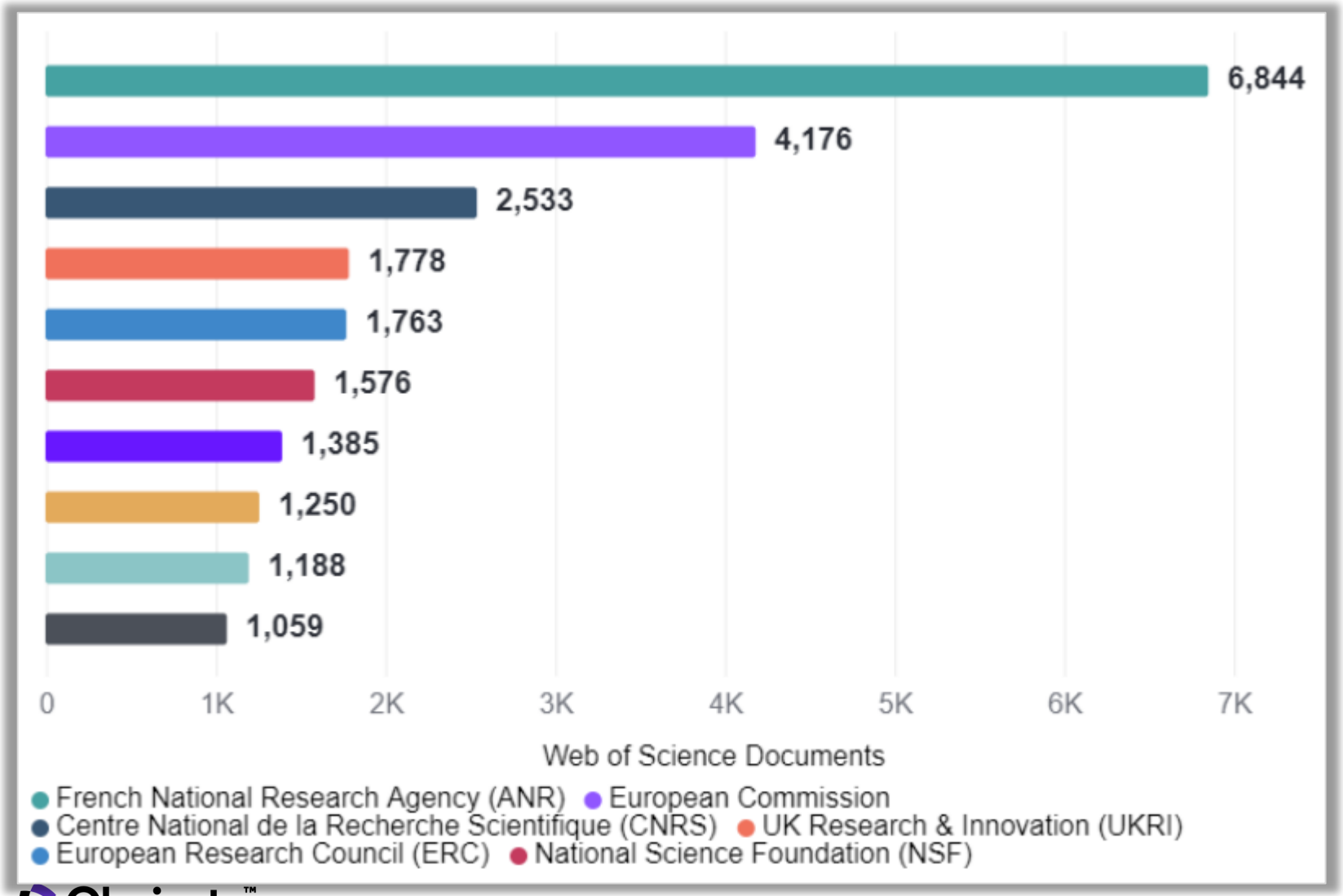
Funder mandates & Open Access



Indicators: % All Open Access Documents

Time Period: 2016-2020
Funding Agency Location: Italy
Schema: Web Of Science
Dataset: InCites Dataset

Funding analysis at institutional level

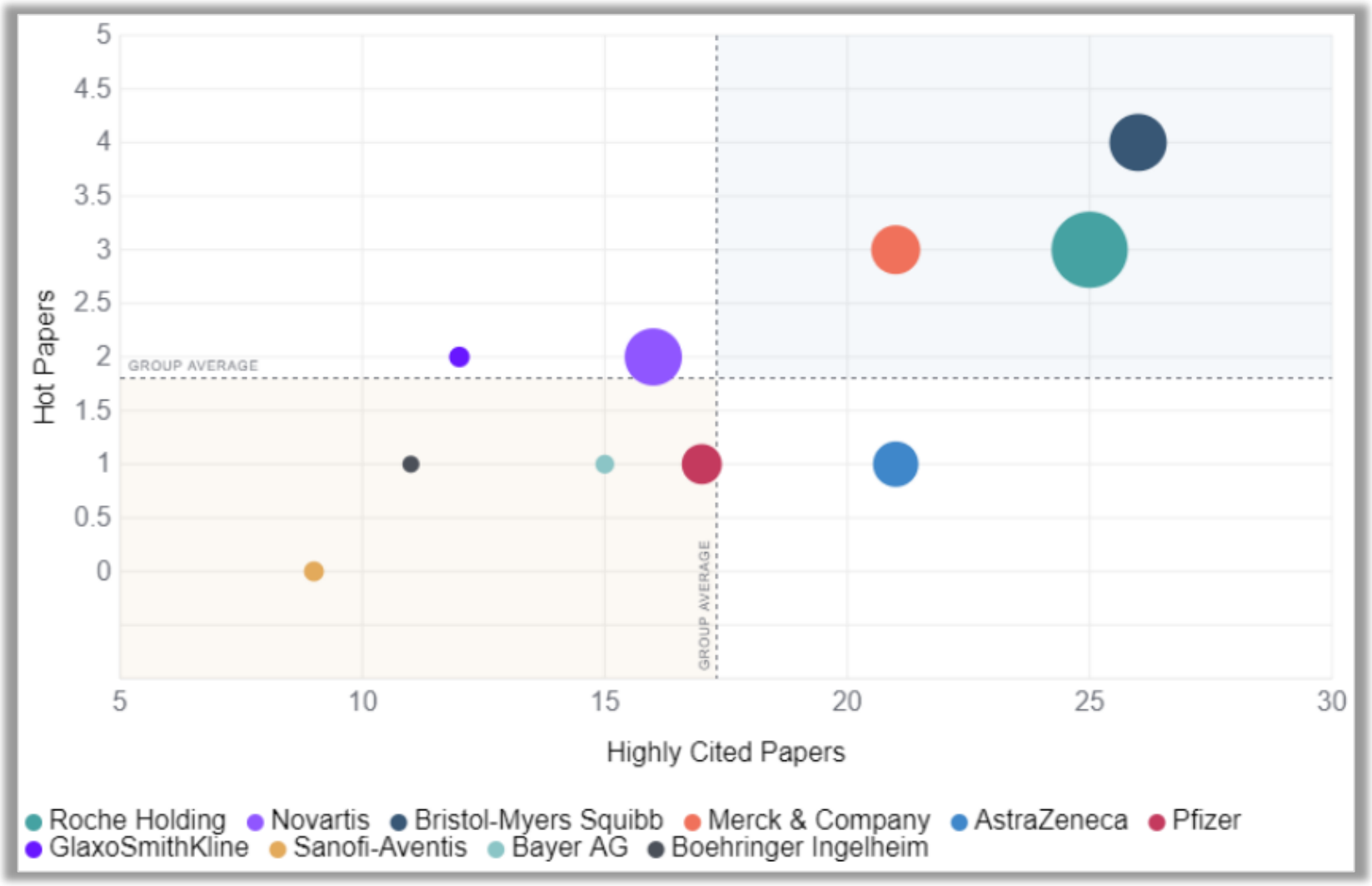


Aix-Marseille Université's Top Funders (by number of papers)

Indicators: Web of Science Documents

Time Period: 2016-2020
Organization Name: Aix-marseille Universite
Schema: Web Of Science
Dataset: InCites Dataset

Funding analysis at institutional level

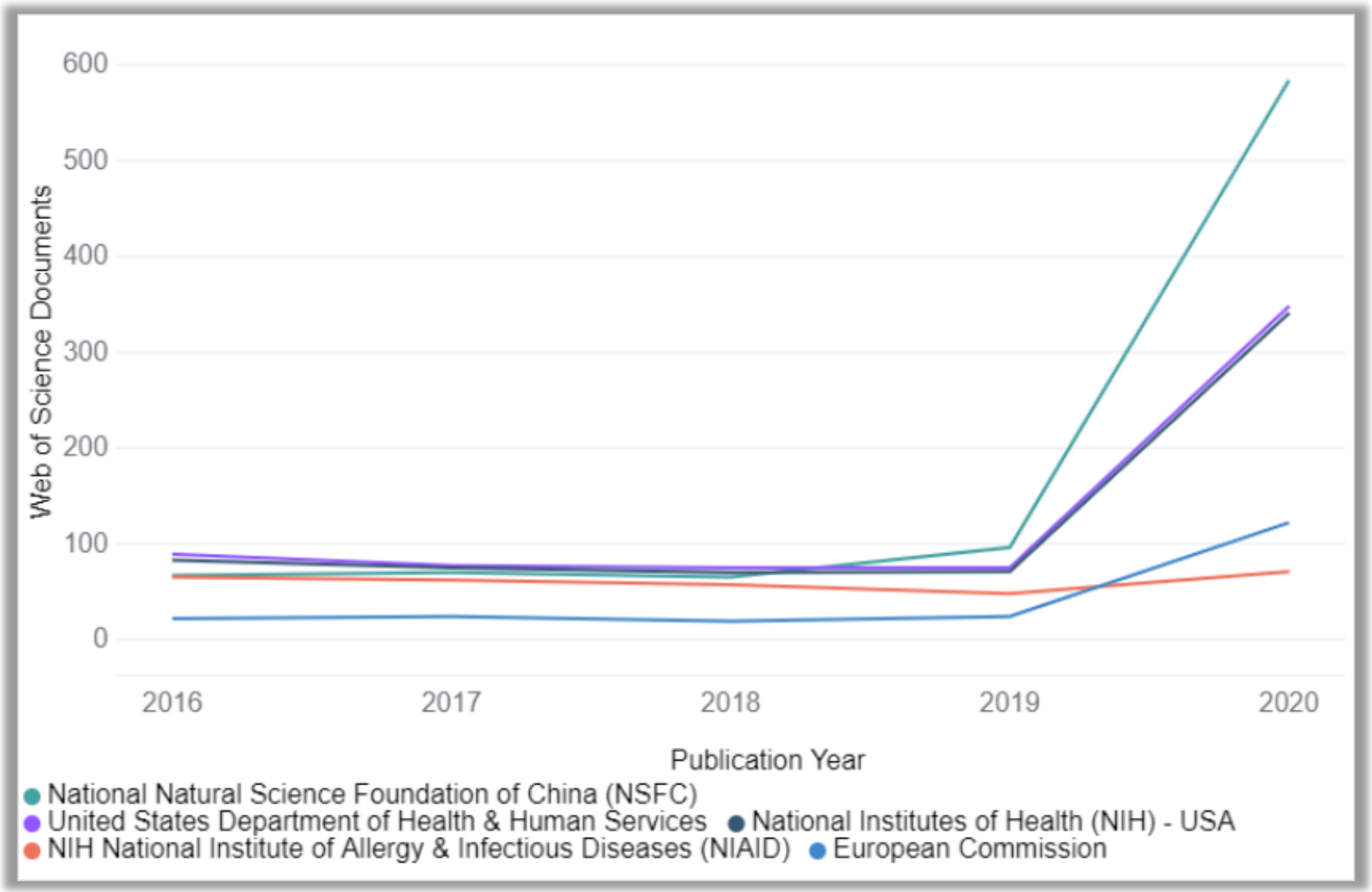


Aix-Marseille Université's Top Corporate Funders (by number of papers)

Indicators: Highly Cited Papers, Hot Papers, Web of Science Documents

Time Period: 2016-2020
Organization Name: Aix-marseille Universite
Schema: Web Of Science
Dataset: InCites Dataset

Funding analysis for a research topic

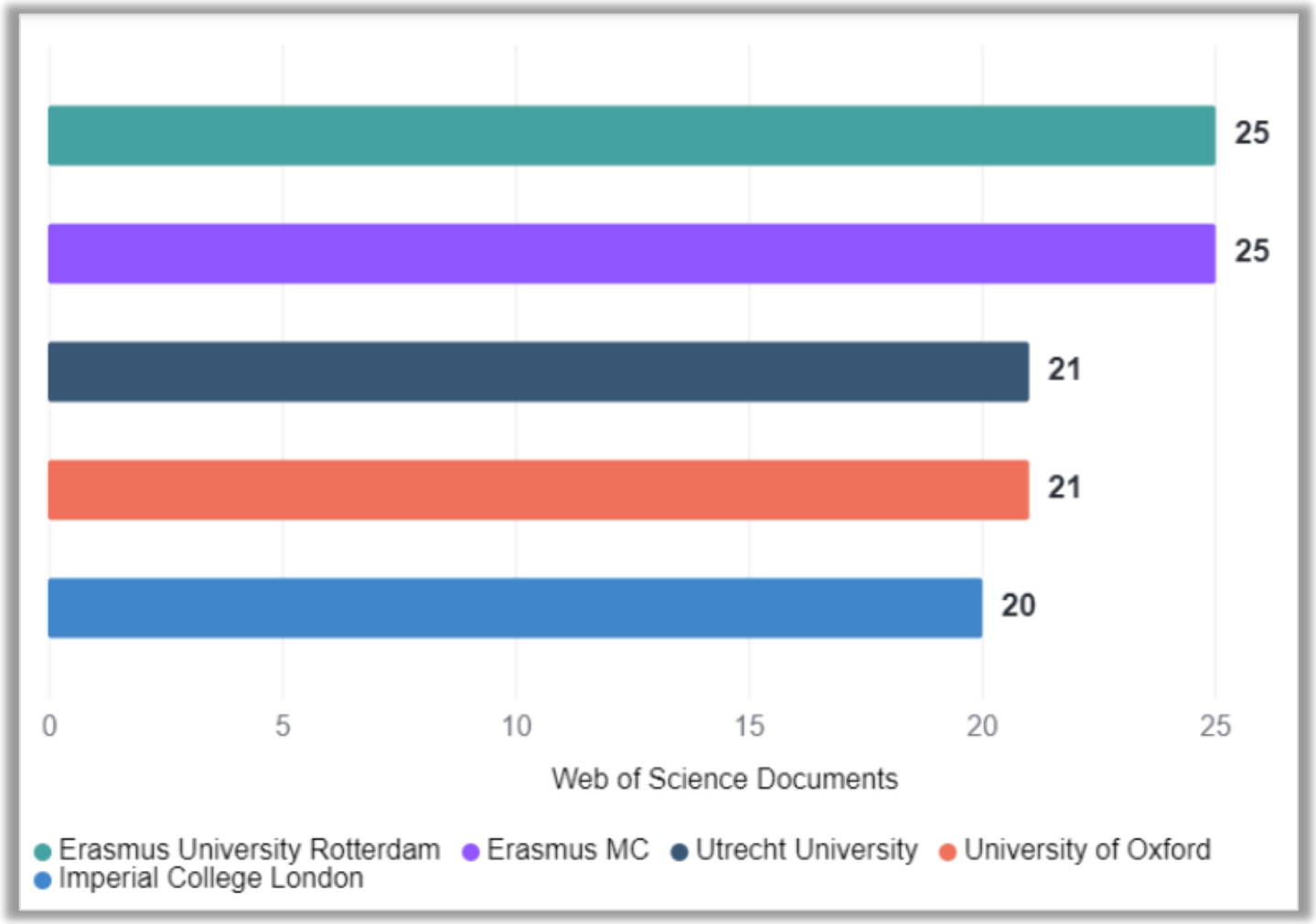


Top Funders identified on papers in the *Coronavirus* research area

Indicators: Web of Science Documents

Time Period: 2016-2020
Schema: Citation Topics. Level: Micro. Research Area: 1.104.1353 Coronavirus.
Dataset: InCites Dataset.

Funding analysis for a research topic



Top Organizations that published papers in the *Coronavirus* research area (funder: European Commission)

Indicators: Web of Science Documents

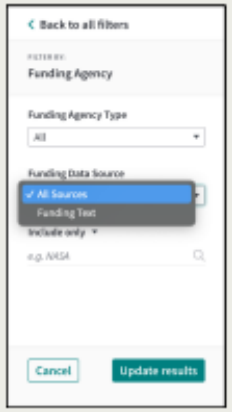
Time Period: 2016-2020
Schema: Citation Topics, Level: Micro.
Research Area: 1.104.1353 Coronavirus.
Funding Agency: European Commission
Dataset: InCites Dataset

Funding Sources Expansion

Funding Sources Expansion

April 2021

InCites is now incorporating funding data directly from selected agencies themselves. Going forward, as we index additional funding sources, this data will appear in InCites automatically.

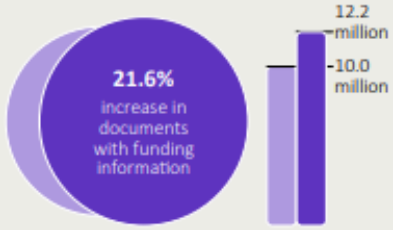


Funding data source

Throughout InCites, users can now select either **funding text** (funding acknowledgments in the published article) or **all sources** to include both acknowledgments from the article and data directly from the funding agency.

Expanded data

Using **all sources** brings in more funding information – over the 1980 onwards period this means **21.6% additional documents** have funding information.

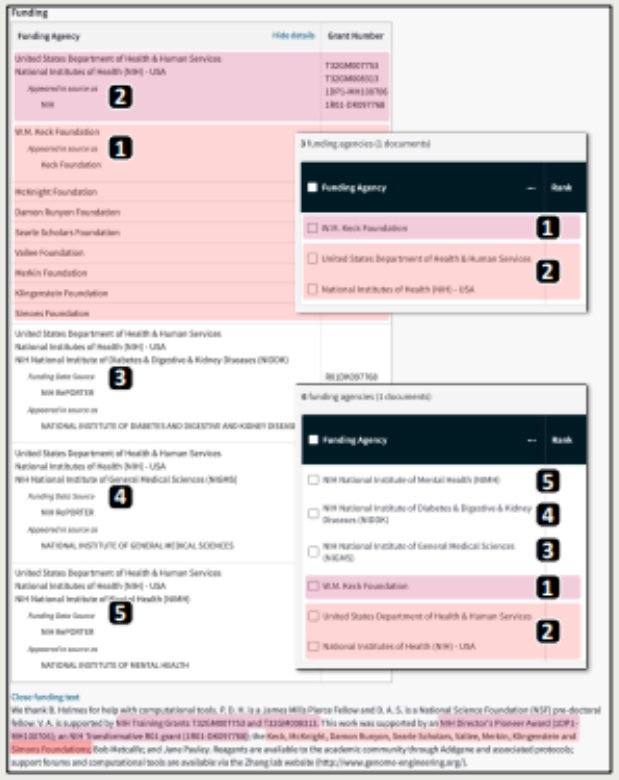


Current coverage

We currently include data from the NIH RePORTER, Federal RePORTER, National Science Foundation, KAKEN, ResearchFish, and MEDLINE.

More granular funding information

Even where document funding was captured in the funding text, the **all sources** data can provide extra information.



In this example, **W.M. Keck Foundation** (1) and the **National Institutes of Health (NIH) – USA** (2) were found in the funding text*, but all sources added **NIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences** (3), **NIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases** (4) and **NIH National Institute of Mental Health** (5).

More funding information

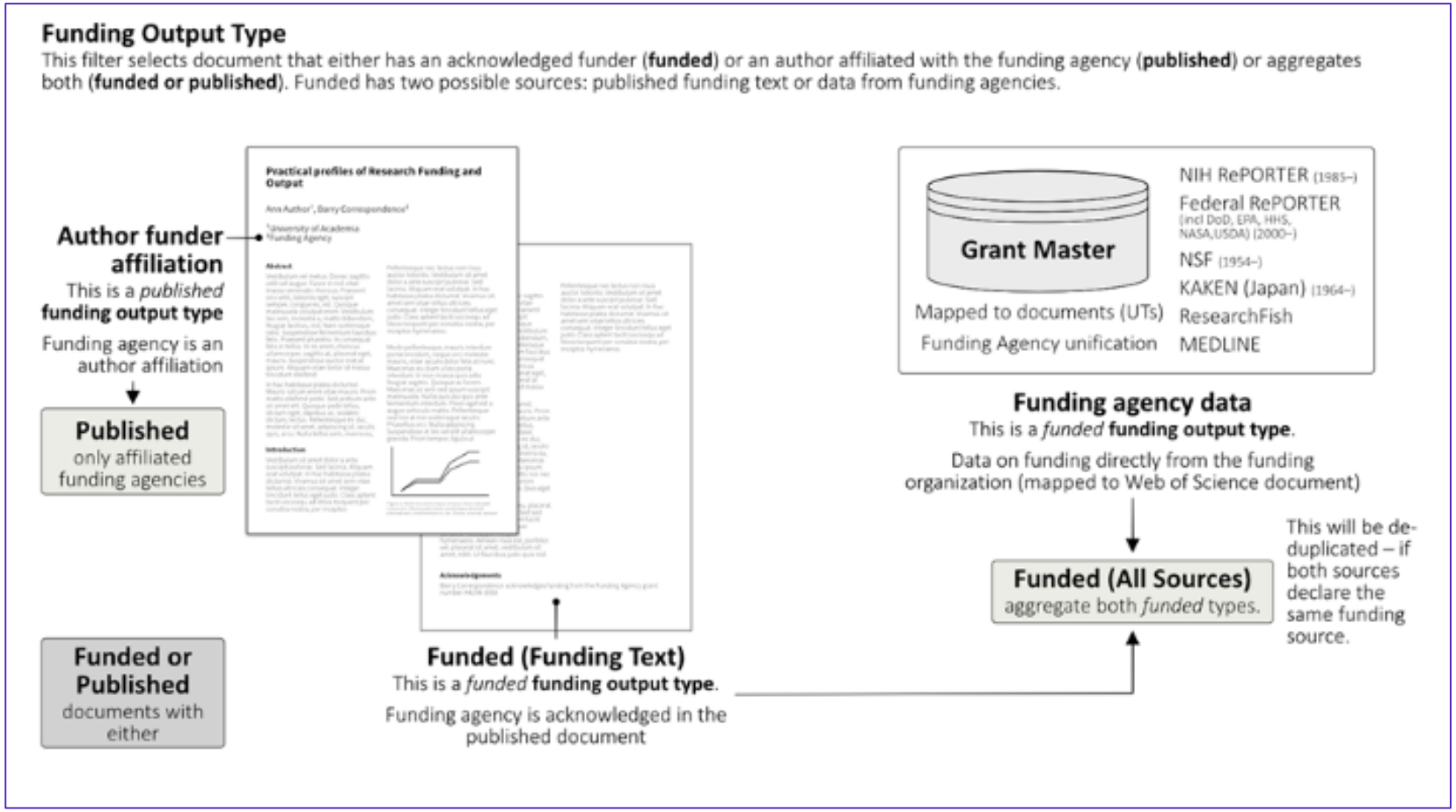
Documents that were missing funding acknowledgments may now feature data from the funding agencies themselves.

In this example, there are no acknowledgments in the **funding text**.

However, switching to **all sources** reveals additional data from the funder agencies – in this example NIH RePORTER, Medline and researchfish.

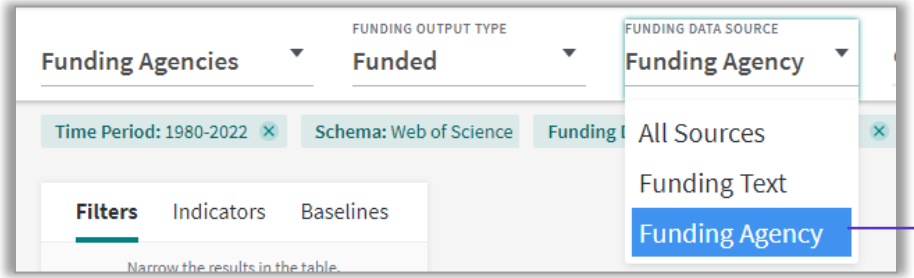
Note that we show funders at both parent and any child levels, enabling analysis at any level (so NIH institutions roll up to the United States Department of Health & Human Services).

Funding Grants and additional Funding data

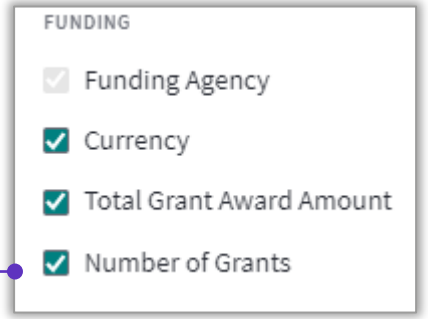


Incites now supports additional funding information sources that are now appearing in the Web of Science. Behind the scenes, InCites directly ingests data from funding agencies – this supplements the current funding text information for author-acknowledged funding sources. With the new funding text | all sources filter users can choose whether to continue with their current analyses using funding text alone or incorporate the new data (Funding Sources)

Additional Funder Indicators (Grants, Total Award Amount, Number of Grants)



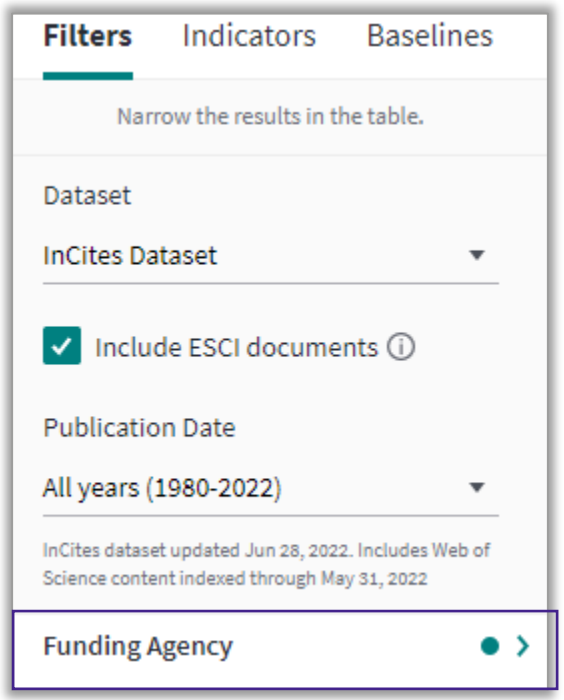
To view funding specific metrics for data that is obtained directly from the core funder, select **'Funding Agency** in the Funding Data Source menu.



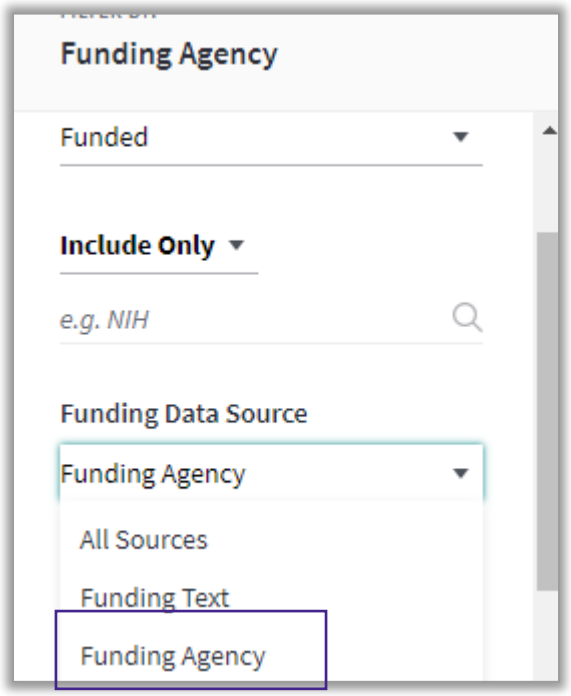
1,415 funding agencies (13,749,868 documents) Find in table Sorted by Web of Science Documents Add indicator

Funding Agency	Web of Science Documents	Country or Region	Currency	Total Grant Award Amount	Number of Grants
United States Department of Health & Human Services	2,993,255	USA	USD	70.66 B	249,117
National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA	2,917,241	USA	USD	68.96 B	244,999
National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)	2,907,029	CHINA MAINLAND	USD	345.00 K	1
European Commission	1,273,713	BELGIUM	USD	3.64 B	21,142
National Science Foundation (NSF)	867,739	USA	USD	13.58 B	17,206
UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)	611,089	UNITED KINGDOM	GBP	3.60 B	46,254

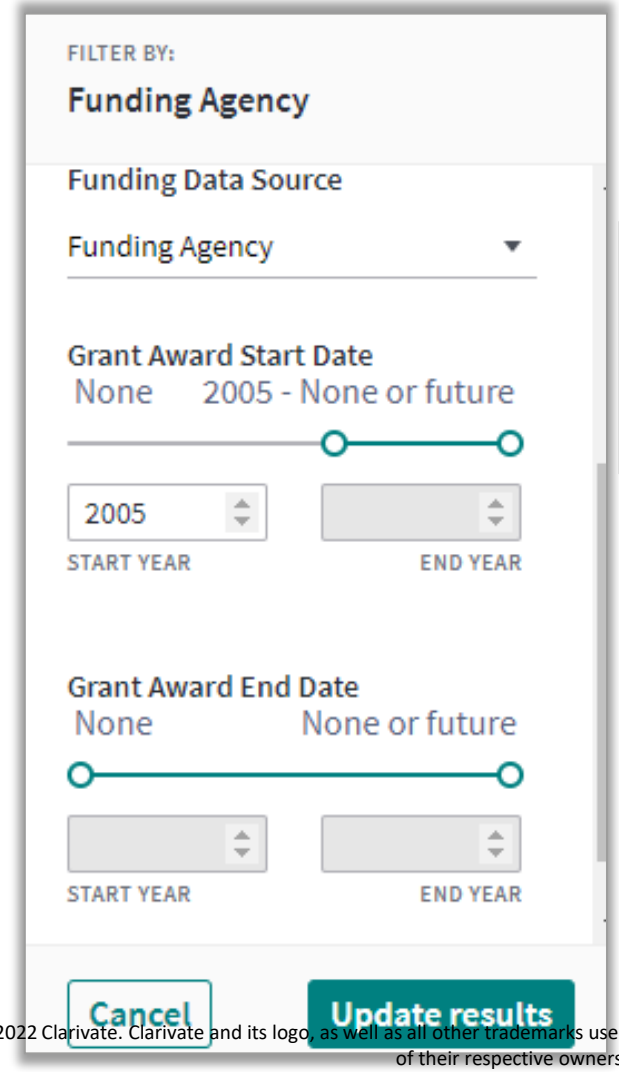
Funding Award Analysis



Step 1. Select Funding Agency Filter



Step 2.
Select Funding Agency = **Funded**
Select Funding Data Source = **Funding Agency**

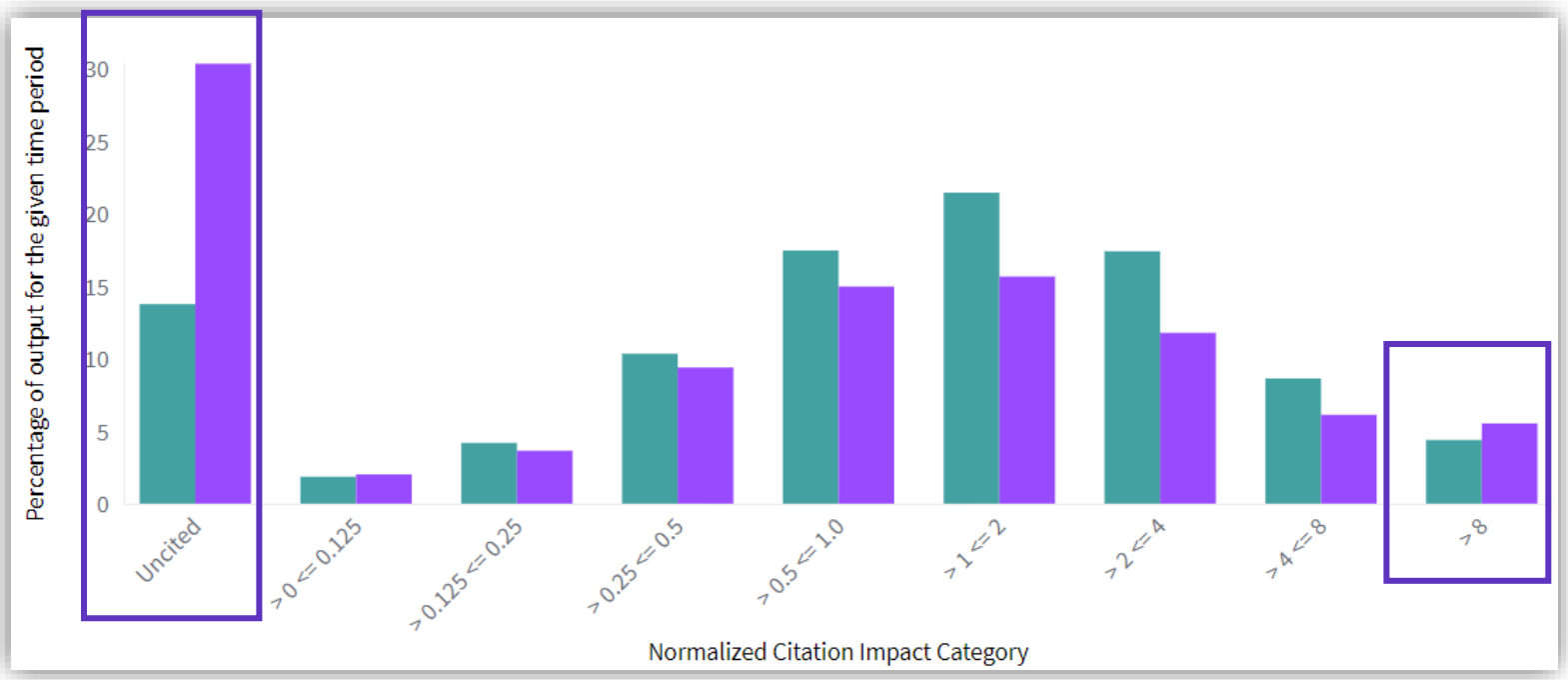


Step 3.
Select Grant Award Start Date and or Grant Award End Date

Clarivate™

Advanced visualizations

Advanced visualizations – Impact profiles



Confidently interpret CNCI and JNCI values with a new visualization for normalized citation impact indicators that help you create more nuanced comparisons

Available in:

- Organizations
- Locations
- Publication Sources
- Funding Agencies

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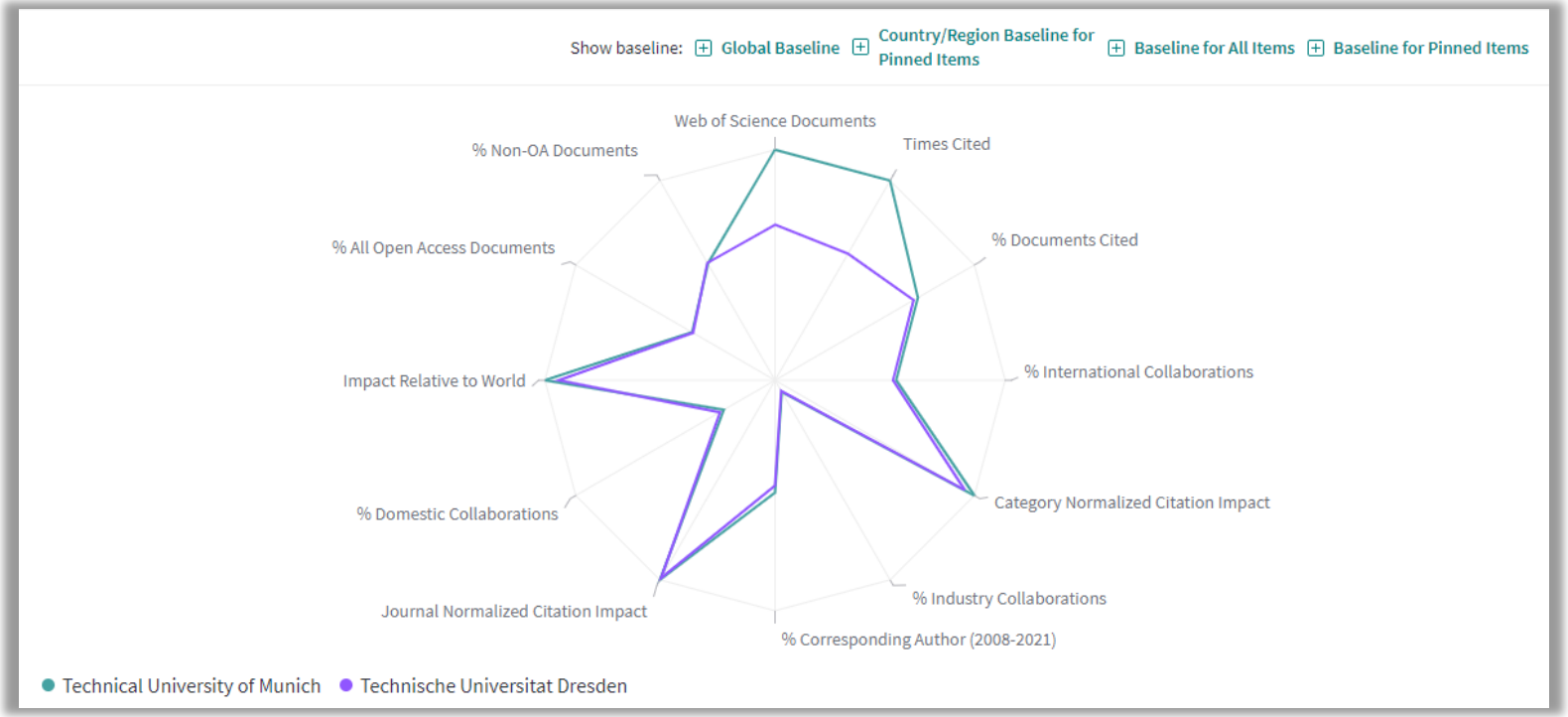
Multiple Metric Visualizations– Radar chart



Display multiple data in one chart for deep comparison

Use cases:

- Compare more institutions/authors/countries using several metrics
- Compare several citation topics/categories
- Compare several journals and their performance etc.

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Multiple metric visualizations – Scatter plot

Visualize 3 metrics simultaneously to identify correlations between metrics or identify outliers

Use cases:

- SWOT analysis Identify your strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.
- Compare institutions
- Compare authors etc.

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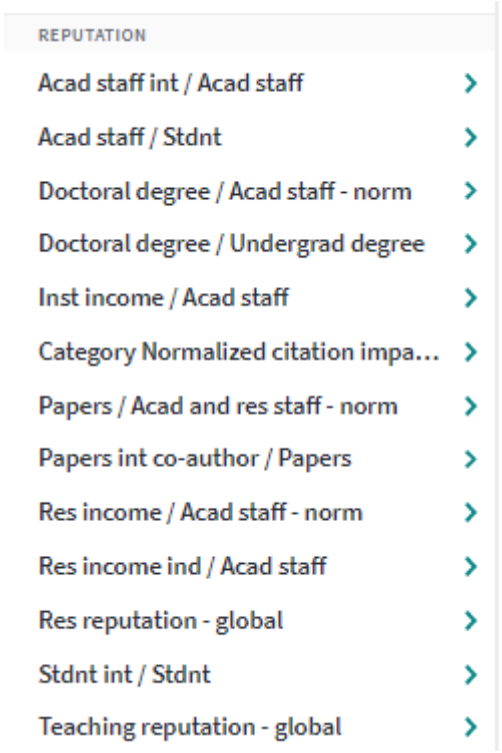
Reputation metrics

Reputation metrics – available in Organization module only



Global Institutions Profile Project:

- Yearly survey collecting data about academic staff, students, income etc. directly from institutions
- Nearly 800 institutions participates

https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/Indicators-Handbook/ih-gipp.htm
More information:
https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/globalprofilesproject/

Reputation:
The annual academic reputation survey asks members of the academic community to identify the top-performing institutions in research and teaching.

Indicator shown is a rescaled cumulative probability score. This score is a number from zero (worst) to 100 (best) which indicates how an institution compares against the distribution of all institutions and effectively represents the percentage of all institutions that perform worse than it on a given indicator.

The current Institutional Profiles data was updated in October 2020 and includes data provided by the institutions for the academic year 2017-18, bibliometric data from 2018, and reputation survey data from earlier in 2020.

For the bibliometric indicators, the paper, and citation counts are limited to SCIE, SSCI, and AHCI indexes from *Web of Science*; paper counts, only include articles and reviews

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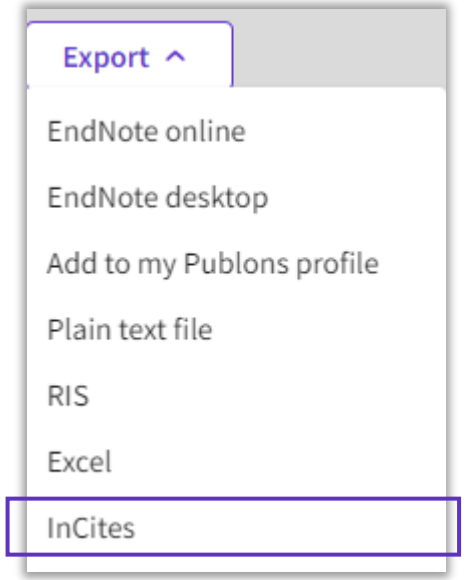
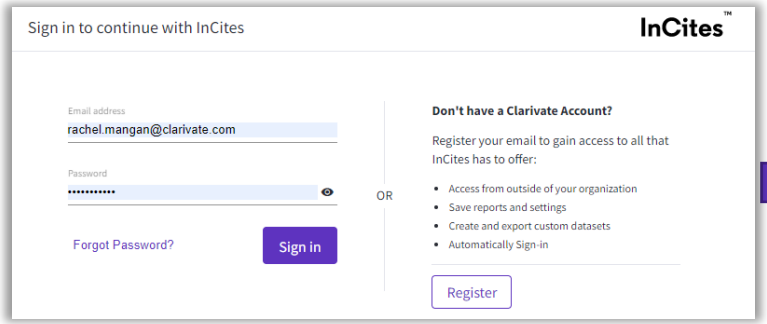
Create your own dataset for analysis

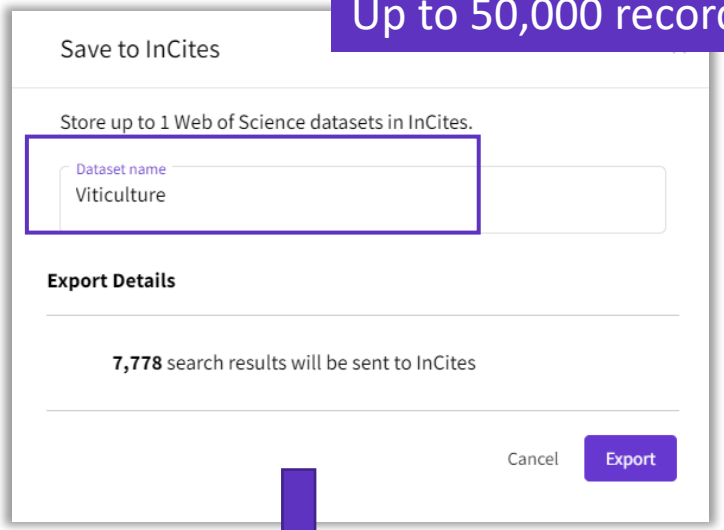
Import a dataset from the Web of Science

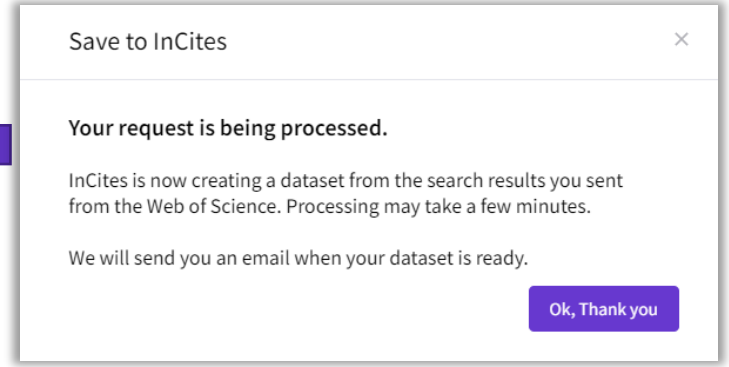
Export a list of publications
(Only from the Core Collection)



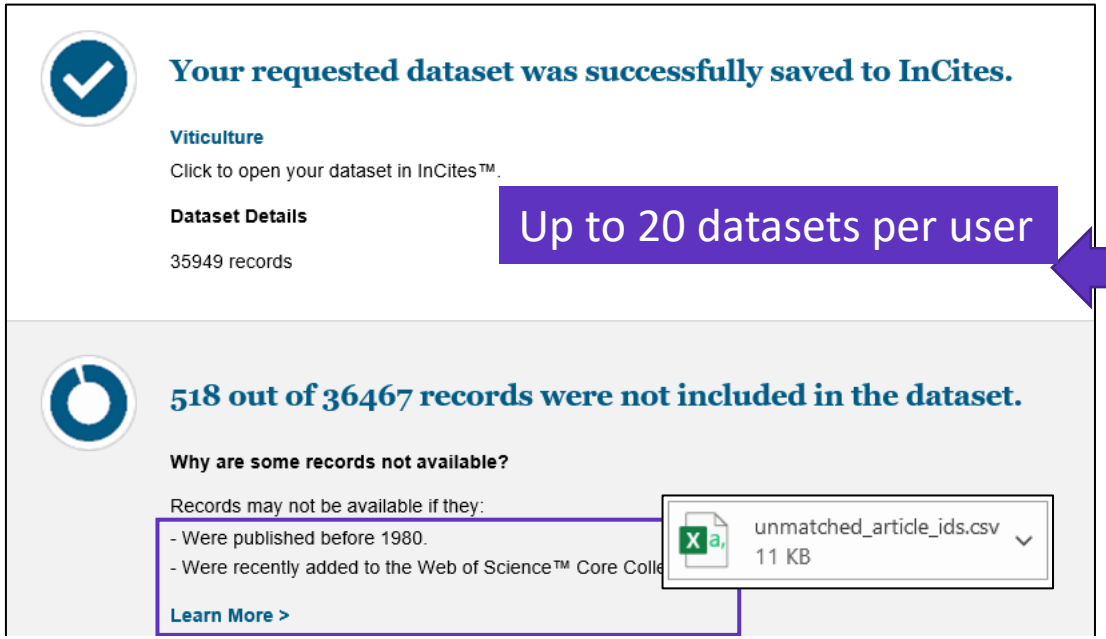


Up to 50,000 records



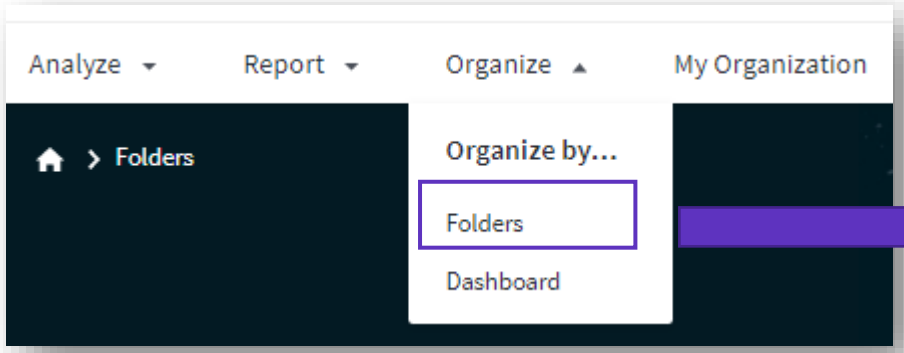


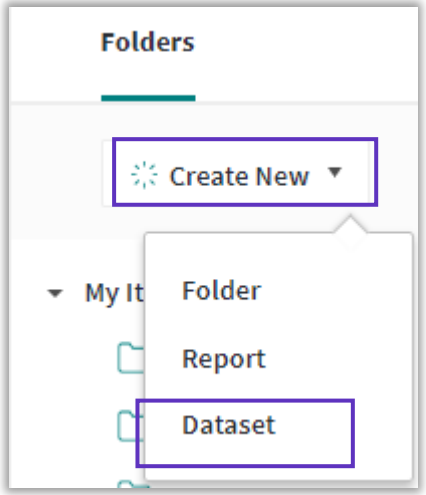
Up to 20 datasets per user

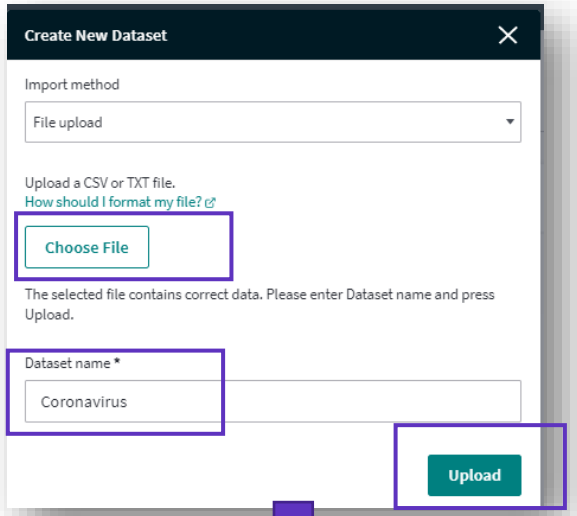


If a shared report is created from a custom dataset, the recipients cannot view the underlying data on the report because they won't have access to the custom dataset.

Custom dataset - File import







Sample dataset:
Accepted IDs: WOS UT, Pubmed ID, DOI
File format: TXT or CSV

WOS:000514576900032
WOS:000531351300014
WOS:000521968800018
WOS:000517119800008
10.1016/S0140-6736(20)302
10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7
10.1056/NEJMoa2001316
10.1001/jama.2020.2648
10.1016/S0140-6736(20)302
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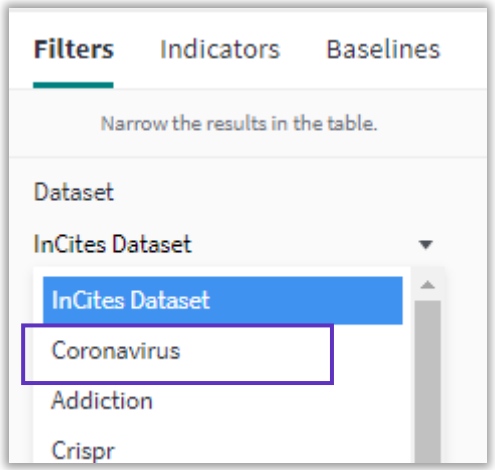

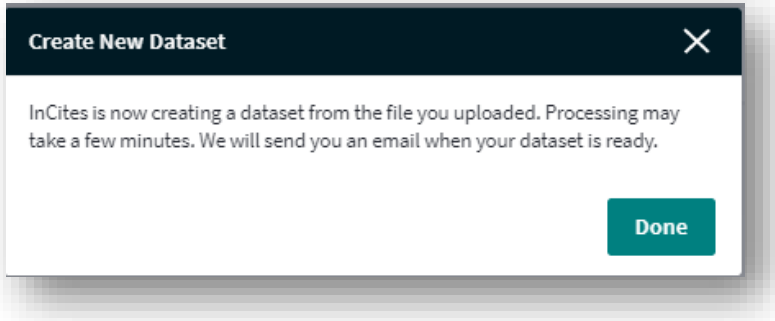

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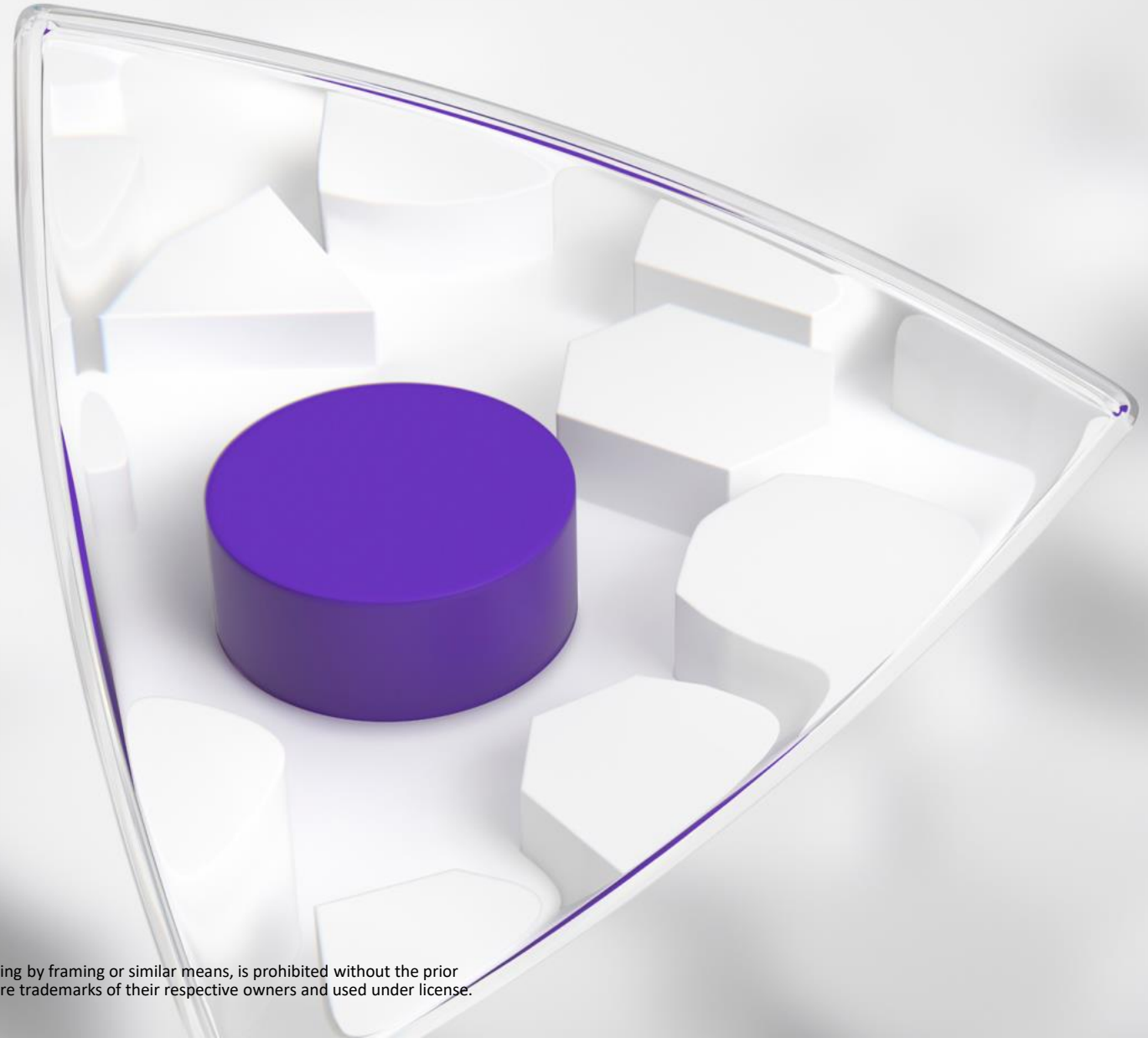
Preparing to Use Incites Online course

- This E-Learning course (in English) is highly recommended to all users
- Some concepts are not explained again during the live training sessions
- We estimate you will need around 90 minutes to complete the whole E-Learning
- We recommend you break the E-Learning in at least 2 or 3 smaller parts that you will take on different days (you can resume the learning where you left off)
- NOTE - You will have to create an account in the Learning Portal. We recommend you use the same credentials as for the Web of Science & InCites

https://webofsciencelearning.clarivate.com/learn/course/112/Preparing%2520to%2520Use%2520InCites



For questions, contact:

wosg.support@clarivate.com