**InCites database - how can I compare my performance to peers in Australia?**

### What to consider before you start
- Only data for publications indexed in the Web of Science database will be included in InCites reports.
- Do you have an InCites/Web of Science account or ResearcherID profile? Sign In to get access to all the UniSA datasets and full functionality, or Register for an account.
- Has the author published under variations of their name or another name? For example Jones, Craig; Jones, C; Jones, Craig A.

### My Datasets
- Select the appropriate dataset before you run any reports. Check the InCites’s *My Datasets* web page for details of data coverage. Contact your Academic Library team if you need assistance.
  - National Citation Report: Australia = use if the author has published in any Australian institutions and is indexed in Web of Science.
  - University of South Australia: Address Search = use if the author’s publications have a UniSA affiliation and are indexed in Web of Science.
  - University of South Australia: Author Profile (2002 onwards) = a small dataset of publications by UniSA researchers indexed in Web of Science (in development).

*Note: InCites is not updated as regularly as Web of Science so recent publications may not appear.*

To compare an author’s impact with the Australian average you compare the author’s “average cites per document” data in a chosen Web of Science subject area/s against the “average cites per document” data for Australia. A calculation of the comparison can also be performed.

### 1. To determine the Author Average Cites per Document
- Go to My Datasets and select the appropriate dataset (this example uses the UniSA Address Search dataset).
- From the Research Performance Profiles page > Select Create a report.
- Select Report Type - Subject Area Ranking report (this report gives you the Web of Science subject areas where the author publishes).
- Select the h-index field if required.
- Select a Time Period (this example uses 1980-2013).
- Browse or Search for the relevant institutions (this example uses UNIV S AUSTRALIA; other institutions can be selected if the researcher has worked elsewhere in Australia).
- Search using the Authors list and the Search tab option.
- Select the Author, then Create Report.

**Table 1.** This example shows the author’s top five Web of Science subject areas (there were 20 in total).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
<th>Category Actual/Expected Citations</th>
<th>Average Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL</td>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>20.163</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>29.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>18.465</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>25.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MINERALOGY</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>20.084</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>22.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MINING &amp; MINERAL PROCESSING</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>15.637</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>22.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MATERIALS SCIENCE, MULTIDIS</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>11.285</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>21.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The report shows that within the top subject area of **CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL** the author/researcher:

- Has been cited **4,783** times
- The total documents in *Web of Science* are **164**
- The Average Cites per Document is **29.16** – this data will be used for comparison

2. **To determine the Australian Average Cites per Document**

- Go to **My Datasets** and select **National Citation Report: Australia** dataset
- From the **Research Performance Profiles** page > Select **Create a report**
- Select Report Type - **Subject Area Ranking** report
- Select a **Time Period** (this example uses 1991-2013)
- Select the **Subject Area** link
- Search for a **Subject Area** (this example uses CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL)
- Select the subject area by clicking on the **Create Report**

The report below shows the **Average Cites Per Document** for Chemistry, Physical in **Australia** is **16.76**

### Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Web of Science Documents</th>
<th>Average Cites per Document</th>
<th>Journal Actual/Expected Citations</th>
<th>Category Actual/Expected Citations</th>
<th>Average Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL</td>
<td>181,116</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>29.16</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>43.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Calculate the comparison**

- Divide the **Author’s Average Cites Per Document** with the **Australia’s Average Cites Per Document** to find the **Relative Citation Index**
- For example: from the data shown above: (Author)**29.16**/(Aust.)**16.76** = **1.73**
- Any number over 1 shows the author is better than the Australian average

**Need more information?**

- **Citation and Journal Metrics** ([unisa.libguides.com/citation_journal_metrics](unisa.libguides.com/citation_journal_metrics))
- **Publishing** ([unisa.libguides.com/publishing](unisa.libguides.com/publishing))
- **InCites glossary**