



RESEARCH PERFORMANCE REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF IPSWICH

UoA 18 CHEMISTRY

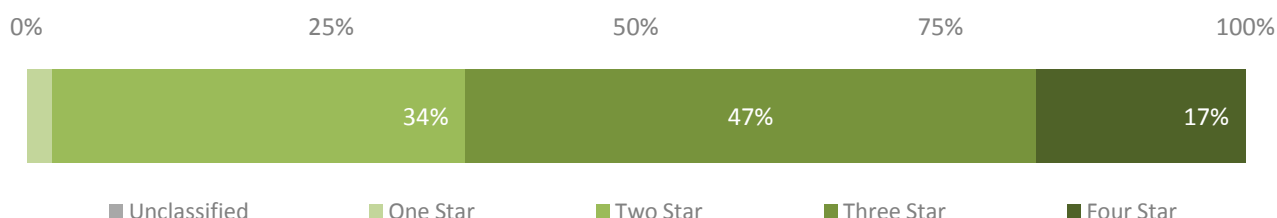
This report has been prepared for the University of Ipswich. It contains an analysis of the client's bibliometric performance relative to three selected comparator institutions.

The report draws on Thomson Reuters citation databases, focussing on papers submitted to the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise (RAE).

CLIENT'S AND COMPARATORS' RAE SUBMISSIONS

University	Short code	Grade point average RAE score (4-3-2-1)	RAE papers matched to citation database	Matched RAE papers as % of submitted outputs	Relative citation impact (RCI) of RAE papers to end-2008
University of Ipswich	Ipsw	2.7	77	88	1.60
University of A	Aaaa	2.9	140	85	1.71
University of B	Bbbb	2.5	118	84	2.48
University of C	Cccc	2.9	132	92	2.08

NATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR UoA 18



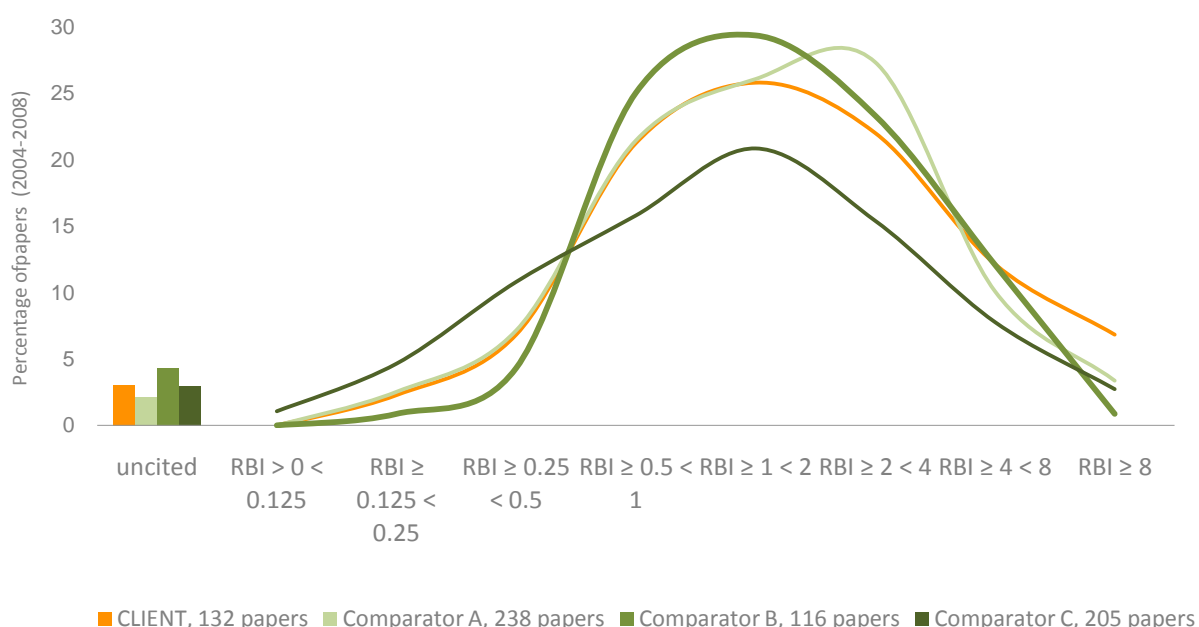
UoA DESCRIPTOR

This UoA includes all aspects of experimental and theoretical chemistry.

IMPACT PROFILE[®] FOR PAPERS SUBMITTED TO RAE 2008

An Impact Profile[®] shows the proportion of papers that is uncited and the proportion in each of eight categories of relative citation rates. Data are normalised to world average (=1.0 in graph). A Relative Citation Impact (RCI) above 1.0 indicates papers cited more often than the world average in their year of publication for the field in which that journal is categorised.

This profile shows citations to the end of 2008 for papers submitted to RAE 2008 by each institution and matched to the Thomson Reuters citation database.



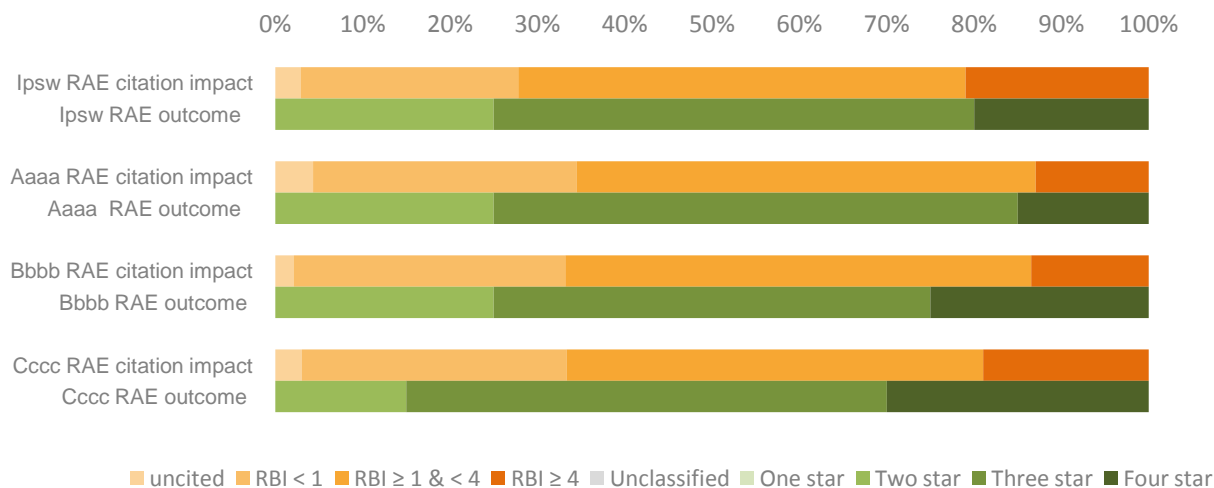
The impact profile shows that:

- This is a high-volume UoA in which Ipswich has produced 1,400 papers.
- Ipswich's profile closely follows the comparators for papers cited below half of world average (to the left of the picture). However there are proportionately fewer Ipswich papers in the more highly cited categories.
- 6% of Ipswich's papers are highly cited (with a citation impact above four times world average for the subject and year of publication) which is slightly ahead of the UK average of 5% across all subjects, but is lower than the three comparator institutions.

RAE CITATION IMPACT AND RAE OUTCOMES

In the chart below, the papers submitted to the RAE have been grouped into four categories according to their normalised, or relative citation impact (RCI).

The RAE outcomes for the client and comparator institutions have been plotted on a similar scale. This allows a comparison to be made between the peer-reviewed RAE outcome for the institutions and the bibliometric indicator calculated automatically for the papers they submitted to the RAE.



WEB OF SCIENCE JOURNALS SUBMITTED TO RAE 2008

Journal	Papers submitted from this journal to this UoA by all institutions	Papers submitted by all institutions as percentage of WoS papers in this UoA	Papers submitted from this journal to this UoA by client institution	Papers submitted by client as percentage of WoS papers in this UoA
Journal of The American Chemical Society	586	15.0	5	10.8
Chemical Communications	333	8.5	30	8.0
Journal of Chemical Physics	201	5.1	1	1.6
Physical Review Letters	120	3.1	7	0.2
Chemistry-A European Journal	111	2.8	6	0.1
Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry	106	2.7	1	2.7
Journal of Physical Chemistry B	105	2.7	10	1.3
Organic Letters	103	2.6	3	0.5
Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics	101	2.6	2	1.9
Journal of Organic Chemistry	94	2.4	3	0.9
Inorganic Chemistry	85	2.2	2	1.6
Journal of Physical Chemistry A	80	2.0	5	0.5
Langmuir	75	1.9	4	0.5
Chemistry of Materials	72	1.8	2	0.1
Organometallics	71	1.8	4	0.6

WEB OF SCIENCE JOURNAL CATEGORIES

We analysed the papers submitted to RAE 2008 to identify the most commonly occurring Web of Science (WoS) journal categories for each UoA.

The table below shows the most frequently occurring WoS journal categories for this UoA as well as the number of papers for each category submitted to the UoA by the client institution.

This allows a comparison between the pattern of the client institution's specialisms and the field as a whole, as reflected by RAE submissions.

WEB OF SCIENCE JOURNAL CATEGORIES RELEVANT TO THIS UoA

Web of Science journal category	A	B	C	D	E
	UoA papers	As % of category	As % of UoA	Client papers	Client as % of UoA
Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	1601	66.2	35.9	15	20.0
Chemistry, Physical	826	45.2	18.5	12	15.0
Chemistry, Organic	616	70.2	13.8	4	5.0
Physics, Atomic, Molecular & Chemical	522	49.7	11.7	15	20.0
Chemistry, Inorganic & Nuclear	306	76.3	6.9	1	1.4
Crystallography	59	34.7	1.3	1	0.7

Full descriptions of WoS categories are available at www.science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/

Column A shows how many RAE papers were submitted from this WoS journal category to this UoA.

Column B expresses the UoA papers in column A as a percentage of all the papers submitted to the RAE from this WoS category and gives a measure of the relevance of the category to the UoA.

Column C expresses the UoA papers in column A as a percentage of all the Web of Science papers submitted to this UoA.

Column D shows how many RAE papers were submitted from this WoS journal category to this UoA by the client institution.

Column E expresses the client's UoA papers in column D as a percentage of all the Web of Science papers submitted to this UoA by the client institution.

Thomson Reuters can provide Impact Profiles® to illustrate the citation impact for subject categories of your choice. The profiles will include all indexed papers from your institution in the chosen subject category not just the papers that were submitted to the RAE. Visit www.scientifichomsonreuters.com/evidence for further details.

GLOSSARY

Bibliometric	Bibliometrics are measures of research activity and performance derived from databases of journal articles and of citations of those articles. There are associated secondary measures based on relative journal and article citation rates.
highly cited	In the context of this report, we use the term 'highly cited' to mean papers that have been cited at or above four times world average for papers published in the same subject or year. Where a paper is classified in more than one subject category, we take the highest value of relative citation impact for the paper.
impact	Impact is the average citation rate of the outputs for a specified source (country, organisation, author). This is a simple and direct measure of research performance since citations usually reflect acknowledgement by later authors of the value of a published item. The impact figure can be taken as a local measure of the 'worth' of publications. Impact figures can be rebased to take account of the world average figure in the field. In this way, comparisons can be made between fields that have different raw impact values to judge their effectiveness.
Impact Profile®	Impact Profile® citation histograms are a graphical display of the categorised distribution of normalised citation counts (citation counts rebased to take account of year and field of publication) for a set of journal articles.
NCR	Thomson Reuters National Citation Report.
normalisation	Citation counts are divided by the world average for papers published in the same year and subject to give a normalised citation count. See also RCI.
RAE	Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) is the cyclical process of assessing UK higher education research. RAE grades are used as weighting factors to determine the allocation of research resources. RAEs have taken place in 1986, 1989, 1992, 1996, 2001 and (with a revised profiling format) in 2008, and will be succeeded after 2008 by the REF. This report refers to submissions to and outcomes of the 2008 RAE.
RAE papers	Bibliographic details of papers submitted to RAE 2008 were extracted from the publicly available database (http://www.rae.ac.uk/Submissions/download.aspx) and matched to Thomson Reuters UK NCR database from 2008.
RCI	Relative Citation Impact (RCI) is calculated for each paper as the number of citations received to end-2008 divided by the world average for papers published in the same year and discipline. Rebased (or relative) Impact compares performance to a world average for that discipline and year. Science papers tend to attract more citations than social sciences, and there are variations within science. Older papers naturally have more citations than new papers. Unless these factors are taken into account, it is not reasonable to compare citation rates. Reference to the appropriate world average allows this comparison.
REF	Research Excellence Framework (REF) is the proposed successor to the UK's RAE (q.v.) after the RAE 2008 cycle. It is expected to make more extensive use of quantitative indicators than did the RAE, but it will still make use of peer review.
RPR	Research Performance Report
uncited	Uncited papers are papers that had received no citations by the end of 2008.
UoA	Units of Assessment (UoAs) are the 68 subject areas from the UK 2008 Research Assessment Exercise (RAE).
UoA descriptor	is the description of the UoA from http://www.rae.ac.uk/results/selectUOA.aspx .
Web of Science	Web of Science (WoS) provides access to current and retrospective information from about 8,700 high-impact research journals. It includes Science Citation Index® (1900-present), Social Sciences Citation Index® (1956-present), Arts & Humanities Citation Index® (1975-present), Index Chemicus® (1993-present), and Current Chemical Reactions® (1986-present).
WoS	see Web of Science