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Mezinárodní srovnání kvality publikačního výkonu vědních oborů v České republice

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EI
PROJEKT NÁRODOHOSPODÁŘSKÉHO ÚSTAVU

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Je profesorem ekonomie na CERGE UK. Je členem Vědecké rady Univerzity Karlovy. Od roku 1997 je členem akademického sboru CERGE UK a výzkumným pracovníkem Národohospodářského ústavu AV ČR. V letech 2009-2013 působil na postu ředitele společného akademického pracoviště CERGE-EI. Ve svém výzkumu se zabývá mimo jiné trhem práce a školstvím.

Stanislav Kozubek

Stanislav Kozubek je ředitelem Biofyzikálního ústavu Akademie věd České republiky sídlícím v Brně, kde také působí od roku 1989 jako vedoucí výzkumný pracovník a od roku 1997 jako vedoucí oddělení molekulární cytologie a cytometrie. Vystudoval jadernou fyziku na Univerzitě Karlově v Praze. V letech 1981-1989 pracoval jako výzkumný pracovník v Spojeném ústavu jaderného výzkumu v Dubně.

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Doktorát z ekonomie má z CERGE-EI, kde nyní vyučuje v doktorském programu. Zabývá se výzkumem především v oblasti ekonomie práce a ekonomie vzdělávání. Působil jako nezávislý poradce několika ministerstev i mezinárodních institucí.

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Od září 2015 je výzkumníkem think-tanku IDEA při CERGE-EI. Magisterský titul získal v roce 2014 na Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, bakalářský titul na Univerzitě Karlově v Praze. Absolvoval roční stáž ve výzkumném oddělení Evropské centrální banky ve Frankfurtu nad Mohanem.

Upozornění: Tato studie reprezentuje pouze názory autorů, a nikoli oficiální stanovisko Národohospodářského ústavu AV ČR, v. v. i. či Centra pro ekonomický výzkum a doktorské studium UK v Praze (CERGE).

Warning: This study represents only the views of the authors and not the official position of the Charles University in Prague, Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education as well as the Economics Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, v. v. i.

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Mezinárodní srovnání kvality publikačního výkonu vědních oborů v České republice¹

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Shrnutí

V nedávné studii Jurajda a Münich (2015)⁴ jsme prezentovali oborová srovnání publikační výkonnosti českých pracovišť výzkumu. Tato srovnání, která byla založena na relativní výkonnosti pracovišť v daném oboru v rámci České republiky (ČR), neměla možnost napovědět, která pracoviště v ČR jsou na mezinárodní úrovni výzkumu a která za ní zaostávají. Je například možné, že pracoviště, které není na špici daného oboru v ČR, je přesto svou kvalitou výzkumu na mezinárodní úrovni, protože se nachází v oboru, který má v ČR velmi vysokou kvalitu výzkumu. V této studii nabízíme první krok směrem k mezinárodnímu srovnání výzkumné produkce domácích pracovišť: porovnááme publikační výkon celých vědních oborů v ČR se zahraničím. Naše srovnání jsou založena na článcích publikovaných v období 2010-2014 a obsažených v databázi Web of Science (WoS). Do srovnání jsme zahrnuli jedenáct malých a středně velkých zemí, z nichž jen v jedné je mateřským jazykem angličtina. Jde o pět evropských zemí bývalého sovětského bloku, o čtyři země západní Evropy a o dvě mimoevropské země.

Naše srovnání, na rozdíl od většiny podobných mezinárodních bibliometrických srovnání, ukazuje nejen celkovou kvantitu vědecké publikační produkce postíženou ve WoS, ale i rozložení její kvality. To umožňuje srovnat pozici vědních oborů v ČR po stránce celkového i excelentního publikačního výkonu. Ukazujeme také dynamiku mezinárodního postavení vědních oborů ČR v čase.

¹ Tato studie vznikla díky podpoře AV ČR v rámci Strategie AV21. Autoři děkují ing. J. Kovaříkovi za spolupráci při získávání informací z WoS.

² Think-tank IDEA v rámci CERGE-EI, společného akademického pracoviště Národohospodářského ústavu AV ČR, v. v. i. a Centra pro ekonomický výzkum a doktorská studia Univerzity Karlovy.

³ Biofyzikální ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

⁴ http://idea.cerge-ei.cz/files/IDEA_Studie_5_2015_Publikacni_vykonnost/IDEA_Studie_5_2015_Publikacni_vykonnost.html

An International Comparison of the Quality of Academic Publication Output in the Czech Republic⁵

ŠTĚPÁN JURAJDA²⁾, STANISLAV KOZUBEK³⁾, DANIEL MÜNICH²⁾, SAMUEL ŠKODA²⁾

Summary

In the recent study Jurajda a Münich. (2015).⁸ we presented a field-by-field comparison of Czech research publication output. This comparison of the relative strength of output by research institutes in each field within the Czech Republic (CR), could not comment on which Czech institutes are working at international level, and which lag behind their foreign counterparts. It is possible, for example, that an institute that is not at the forefront of its field in the CR may nevertheless be performing research at a standard comparable with international competitors, because it is working in a field in which the Czech Republic is performing very high level research. In this study we offer a first step towards comparing the research output of Czech institutes on an international scale: we compare the publication output of each research field, overall, in the Czech Republic with its international equivalent. Our comparison is based on articles published between 2010 and 2014 which are included in the Web of Science (WoS) database. The comparison includes eleven small and medium sized countries, only one of which has English as its native language. Five of the countries are European countries previously within the Soviet bloc, four are Western European countries and two are non-European countries.

Unlike most similar international bibliometric comparisons, ours does not only indicate the overall quantity of research publications noted in WoS, but also the quality of these publications. This enables us to compare Czech research fields both in terms of overall output and in terms of excellent output. We are also able to show how the international standing of Czech research fields has changed over time.

⁵ This study was made possible by support from the CAS within its "AV21" Strategy. The authors would like to thank ing. J. Kovařík for his help obtaining information from WoS.

⁶ Think-tank IDEA at CERGE-EI, a joint academic workplace of the The Economics Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences and the Centre for Economic Research and Doctoral Studies, Charles University in Prague.

⁷ Institute of Biophysics of the CAS, v.v.i.

⁸ http://idea.cerge-ei.cz/files/IDEA_Studie_5_2015_Publikacni_vykonnost/IDEA_Studie_5_2015_Publikacni_vykonnost.html

Charakter našeho srovnání

Většina mezinárodních bibliometrických srovnání je založena na snadno spočitatelných, ale mnohdy zavádějících bibliometrických ukazatelích. Nevhodným, byť stále rozšířeným ukazatelem publikační výkonnosti zemí, je např. prostý počet publikovaných článků sečtený napříč obory s velmi odlišnou publikační praxí, především přirozenou publikační frekvencí (tj. obvyklým počtem článků na autora a rok). Takové součty jsou ovlivněny oborovou skladbou výzkumu, která se mezi zeměmi liší. V našem srovnání se proto striktně držíme srovnání v rámci oborů, navíc oborů poměrně úzce definovaných.⁹ Vliv rozdílů v publikační praxi je tím výrazně snížen, byť ne zcela eliminován.¹⁰

Ukazatele prostého počtu článků, byť srovnávané pouze v rámci oborů, zastírají potenciálně obrovské rozdíly v kvalitě, významu a přínosech v nich publikovaných vědeckých poznatků.¹¹ Naším cílem je proto nabídnout srovnání založená na schopnosti publikovat špičkový výzkum. Jako měřítko kvality publikací se často používá ukazatel průměrné citovanosti článků. Typickým příkladem je relativní citační index oboru (RCIO). RCIO poměřuje průměrnou citovanost článků dané země vydaných v určitém roce v časopisech určitého oboru s průměrnou citovaností všech článků publikovaných v daném roce v daném oboru na celém světě. Takto konstruovaný ukazatel však neumožňuje nahlédnout, zda jeho například nízká hodnota plyne z absence vysoce citovaných prací nebo z neobvykle vysokého počtu nízko citovaných článků v dané zemi (například díky existenci národních časopisů zařazených do databáze WoS). Za určitou hodnotou RCIO navíc může stát několik málo (pro daný obor netypických WoS) článků nebo naopak tisíce WoS článků, což je také velmi zásadní informace pro řízení VaV. Konečně fakt, že sledujeme články publikované v nedávných letech (do roku 2014), omezuje možnosti sledování jejich citačního dopadu.

V našem srovnání se proto zaměřujeme na snadno interpretovatelný počet kvalitních publikací. Sledujeme tedy nejen celkový publikační výkon daného oboru, ale také výkon v časopisech, které vykazují obecně vysokou úroveň citovanosti, a tedy obecně vysokou

⁹ Využíváme oborové dělení *WoS Categories*, které rozlišuje celkem 173 oborů ve skupině Sciences a 55 oborů ve skupině Social Sciences.

¹⁰ Například teoretický výzkum vykazuje v rámci mnoha oborů výrazně nižší publikační frekvence na autora než výzkum stejného oboru empiricky orientovaný, kde hlavní význam hrají výsledky měření.

¹¹ Řada studií dokladuje, že výzkum publikovaný v relativně malé skupině špičkových časopisů má významně větší typické dopady než výsledky publikované v časopisech ostatních. Viz např. Garfield (1996), Ioannidis (2006), Meho (2007).

náročnost recenzního řízení. Pro každý obor nabízíme detailní informace o dynamice jeho výkonu v mezinárodním srovnání.

Metodologie

Do analýzy jsme zahrnuli pouze publikace publikované v období pěti let 2010-2014, které jsou vedeny v databázi WoS jako *Articles*. Určité zemi je článek započítán v případě, kdy alespoň jeden z autorů v údajích WoS vykazuje afiliaci s adresou v dané zemi. To znamená, že článek více autorů s afiliacemi různých zemí je započítán každé zemi z našeho srovnání, která se mezi afiliacemi autorů nachází alespoň jednou. Pokud je časopis, kde článek vyšel, zařazen do více oborů WoS, je daný článek započítán v každém z těch oborů.

Jako měřítko kvality publikací využíváme citační index časopisu *Article Influence Score* (AIS). AIS je konstruován na základě citovanosti článků tak, že citacím z významnějších časopisů je dáována vyšší váha. AIS časopisu je tak významně korelován s vědeckým renomé časopisu, což souvisí i s náročností recenzního řízení. Citační indexy časopisů typu AIS není radno používat jako měřítko významu a kvality při hodnocení jedné nebo několika málo publikací (např. v případě hodnocení jednotlivých vědců). Je to dáno tím, že citovanost konkrétního článku (jeho význam), se snadno může od průměrné citovanosti článků v daném časopise výrazně odchylovat. Avšak v případě posuzování většího počtu článků, což je případ naší studie, je tento problém zkresleného odhadu kvality redukován.¹²

Každý nalezený článek jsme zařadili do jednoho ze čtyř kvartilů časopisů seřazených v daném oboru a roce podle hodnoty AIS.¹³ Zvláště navíc sledujeme i počty článků v nejvyšším decilu podle AIS.

Do srovnání jsme zahrnuli jedenáct malých a středně velkých zemí, z nichž jen v jedné je mateřským jazykem angličtina. Jde o pět evropských zemí bývalého sovětského bloku, o čtyři země západní Evropy a o dvě mimoevropské země. Celkové počty článků daného oboru jsme pro každou srovnávanou zemi normalizovali na populaci dané země, tj. vynásobili poměrem $POP_{\text{čr}}/POP_i$, kde $POP_{\text{čr}}$ je populace ČR a POP_i je populace

¹² Alternativním způsobem hodnocení kvality výzkumu je proces *peer review*. V případě hodnocení vědeckých výsledků má oproti bibliometrickým ukazatelům řadu výhod.

¹³ Je použito řazení podle časopisů nikoliv podle článků v nich.

srovnávané země *i*, tak, aby naše srovnání nezatěžovalo efekt rozdílné velikosti zemí.¹⁴ Další přirozenou možností je normalizaci provádět například pomocí hrubého domácího produktu v paritě kupní síly. Tabulka 1 ukazuje relativní velikost populace a relativní velikost HDP srovnávaných zemí vůči ČR.¹⁵ Je zřejmé, že normalizační koeficienty dle populace se od těch založených na HDP značně liší. Takže například skutečný počet publikací Rakouska, které má menší populaci než ČR, je korekcí na počet obyvatel zvýšen o 29 %, zatímco korekce na HDP by naopak vedla k údaji nižšímu o 20 %, protože HDP Rakouska v paritě kupní síly je o 20 % vyšší než HDP České republiky.¹⁶

Tabulka 1: Velikost ČR vůči srovnávaným zemím podle populace a HDP

	Korekční koeficienty	
	Populace	HDP
Rakousko	1.29	0.80
Česká republika	1.00	1.00
Estonsko	8.30	8.74
Finsko	2.06	1.42
Maďarsko	1.05	1.27
Izrael	1.54	1.16
Nizozemí	0.63	0.39
Nový Zéland	2.51	1.95
Polsko	0.26	0.33
Slovensko	1.82	2.03
Slovinsko	5.12	5.15
Švédsko	1.21	0.70

Zdroj: Výpočty autorů podle dat z OECD (2014) a OECD (2015)

Oborové přehledy

Základem našeho srovnání jsou oborové listy uvedené v Příloze. Strukturu oborových listů a interpretaci údajů v nich obsažených osvětlujeme na příkladu oborů *Chemistry analytical* a *Agricultural economics and Policy*.

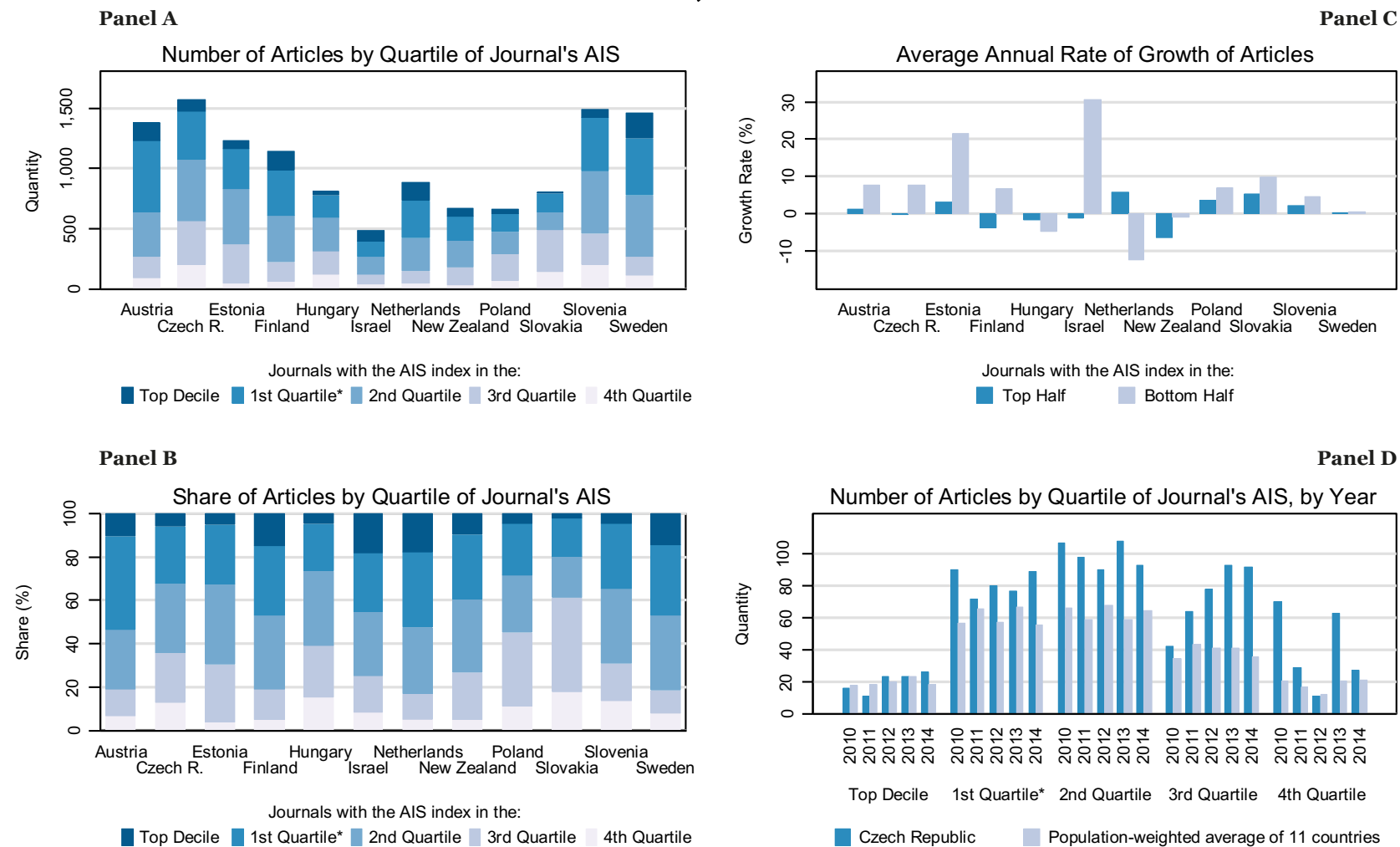
¹⁴ POP odpovídá populaci ve věku 15-65 v roce 2014.

¹⁵ HDP v roce 2014, US \$, konstantní ceny, konstantní PPP, referenční rok 2010.

¹⁶ V ideálním případě by samozřejmě bylo vhodné oborové údaje normalizovat k mezinárodně srovnatelnému objemu výdajů na výzkum v daném oboru nebo k počtu vědeckých pracovníků daného oboru. Nejenže podobné mezinárodně srovnatelné údaje nejsou k dispozici, ale i samotné stanovení příslušnosti konkrétních osob a prostředků ke konkrétnímu oboru lze odhadovat jen velmi nepřesně.

Graf 1a

CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL



Notes:
 * 1st Quartile excludes the Top Decile
 AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)
 Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

V Grafu 1a, panel A (vlevo nahoře) formou sloupcových grafů prezentuje pro daný obor počty článků dané země normalizované na populaci ČR v jednotlivých kvartilech a v horním decilu podle AIS. Horní decil představuje články v nejprestižnější desetině oborových časopisů. Aby celková výše grafu pro danou zemi odpovídala celkovému počtu článků, články započítané do horního decilu nejsou započteny do zobrazovaného 1. kvartilu.

Publikační výkon ČR v oboru *Chemistry, analytical* byl ve sledovaném období 2010-2014 nejvyšší mezi dalšími 11 zeměmi zahrnutými do našeho srovnání. Těsně za ČR následují Slovinsko a Švédsko. Pokud bychom normalizovali publikační výkon na HDP (viz. Tabulka 1), byla by ČR v tomto oboru co do celkové produkce ještě výrazněji před Švédskem. Srovnání se Slovinskem by se však téměř nezměnilo, protože normalizační koeficienty ČR a Slovinska pro populaci i HDP jsou téměř totožné. Při normalizaci podle HDP by se ČR přiblížila vyspělým západním zemím z našeho srovnání co do počtu článků v časopisech s vůbec nejvyšším AIS.

Panel B (vlevo dole) prezentuje stejné počty jako Panel A, ale ve formě podílů na celkových počtech článků za danou zemi. Umožňuje tak lépe nahlédnout, jak k celkovému publikačnímu výkonu přispívají publikace v jednotlivých kvartilech AIS. Je například zřejmé, že vysoký celkový publikační výkon ČR v analytické chemii, ve srovnání se Švédskem, Finskem či Rakouskem, je dán vyšším podílem článků ve spodních dvou kvartilech, podobně jako je tomu v ostatních postkomunistických zemích našeho srovnání.

Panel C (vpravo nahoře) ukazuje průměrný meziroční růst¹⁷ normalizovaného počtu článků v období 2010-2014. Růst je uváděn zvlášť pro články z horní a spodní poloviny časopisů daného oboru podle AIS (1. + 2. kvartil, respektive 3. + 4. kvartil, kde 1. kvartil zahrnuje i 1. decil). Je zřejmé, že celkový počet článků v horní polovině časopisů ve většině zemí rostl o pouhých několik procent ročně, kromě Polska, kde byl růst výrazně vyšší (ale výchozí základna Polska byla nízká). Ve spodní polovině časopisů naopak došlo k výraznému růstu počtu článků v řadě zemí, Rakousku, Estonsku a Polsku, včetně ČR.¹⁸ V případě některých oborů nejsou uvedeny růsty v případech, kdy je počet výsledků nízký a v některém z let 2010-2014 byl jejich počet nulový.

¹⁷ Průměrný meziroční růst byl spočítán jako průměr meziročních růstů v období 2010-2014.

¹⁸ Nakolik k celkovému růstu přispěl nárůst počtu časopisů nově zaregistrovaných do databáze WoS v období 2010-2014 a nakolik přispěl nárůst počtu článků v časopisech registrovaných již dříve naše analýza nerozlišuje. Databáze WoS se typicky rozrůstá o časopisy spíše odspodu, tedy o méně renomované časopisy. Přidávání časopisů do databáze WoS však posunuje hranice kvartilů a decilu dle AIS.

Konečně panel D (vpravo dole) srovnává publikační výkon ČR v jednotlivých kvartilech a v horním decilu s průměrem výkonu srovnávaných zemí v jednotlivých letech.¹⁹ Publikační výkon nad mediánem AIS byl ve všech zemích včetně ČR poměrně stabilní. Ve 3. kvartilu však ČR vykazovala výrazný růst.

Se situací a vývojem oboru *Chemistry, analytical* výrazně kontrastuje situace v řádově menším oboru *Agricultural economics & policy* v Grafu 1b. Panel A ukazuje výrazně nižší publikační výkon postkomunistických zemí. ČR s čtvrtým nejvyšším výkonem představuje výjimku. Panel B ukazuje, že za touto výjimečností ČR stojí extrémně vysoký podíl článků ve 4. kvartilu časopisech s nejnižším AIS, který pochází především z časopisu *Zemědělská ekonomika*.²⁰ Panel C v tomto oboru pro řadu zemí neukazuje žádný růst s ohledem na velmi nízkou až nulovou výchozí základnu. Panel D dokladuje abnormálnost situace v ČR, kde publikační výkon v nejnižším 4. kvartilu téměř desetkrát převyšuje průměrný publikační výkon v ostatních zemích. Obdobná srovnání pro jednotlivé obory WoS poskytují oborové listy v příloze.

¹⁹ Průměry za srovnávané země jsou počítány z počtů článků po normalizaci na populaci ČR. Země s větší populací tedy do průměru přispívají stejně jako země s menší populací.

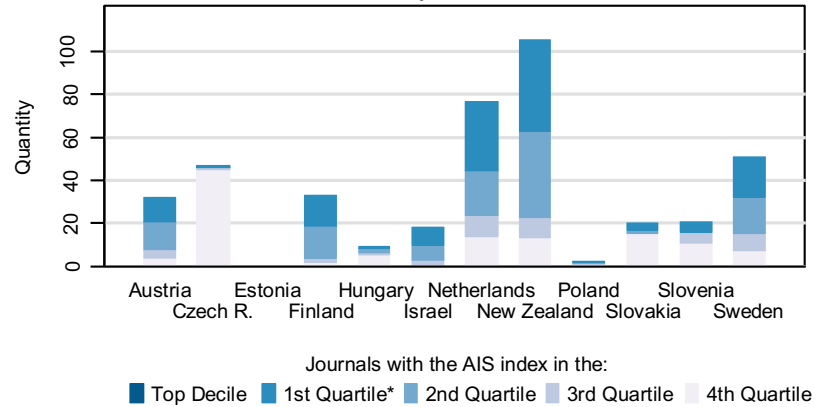
²⁰ Z článků publikovaných ve WoS v roce 2014 citovalo práce otištěné v časopise *Zemědělská ekonomika* celkem 54 článků, které vyšly v samotné *Zemědělské ekonomice*, 21 článků citujících tento časopis vyšlo v časopise *Moravian Geographical Reports*, 10 v *Listech cukrovarnických a řepařských* a dalších 10 v místních ekonomických časopisech.

Graf 1b

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & POLICY

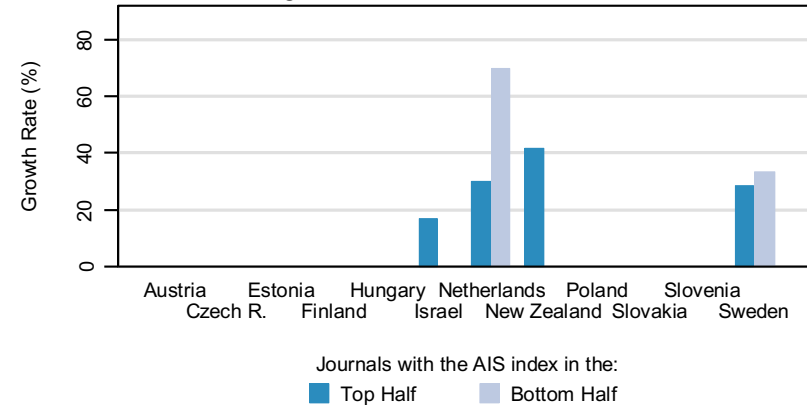
Panel A

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



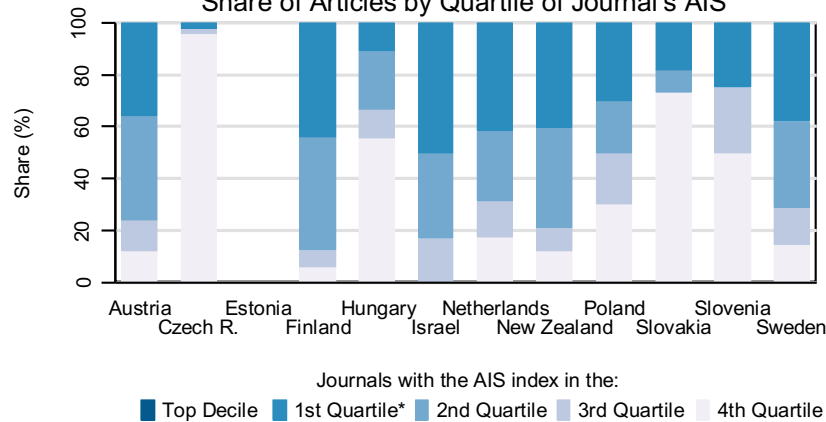
Panel C

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



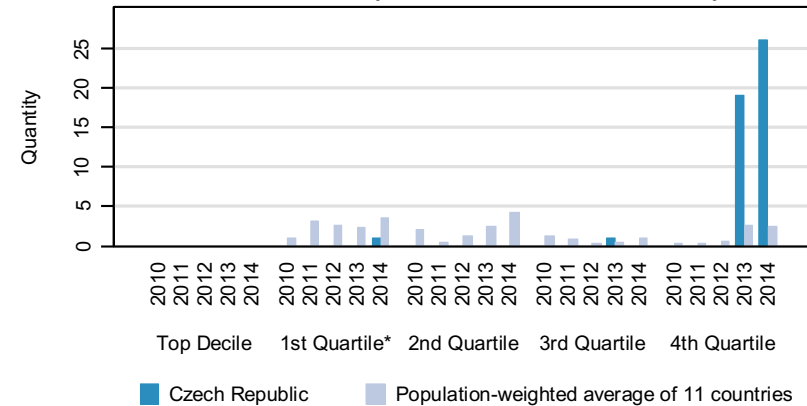
Panel B

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Panel D

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



Notes:

* 1st Quartile excludes the Top Decile

AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge). Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

Shrnutí všech oborů

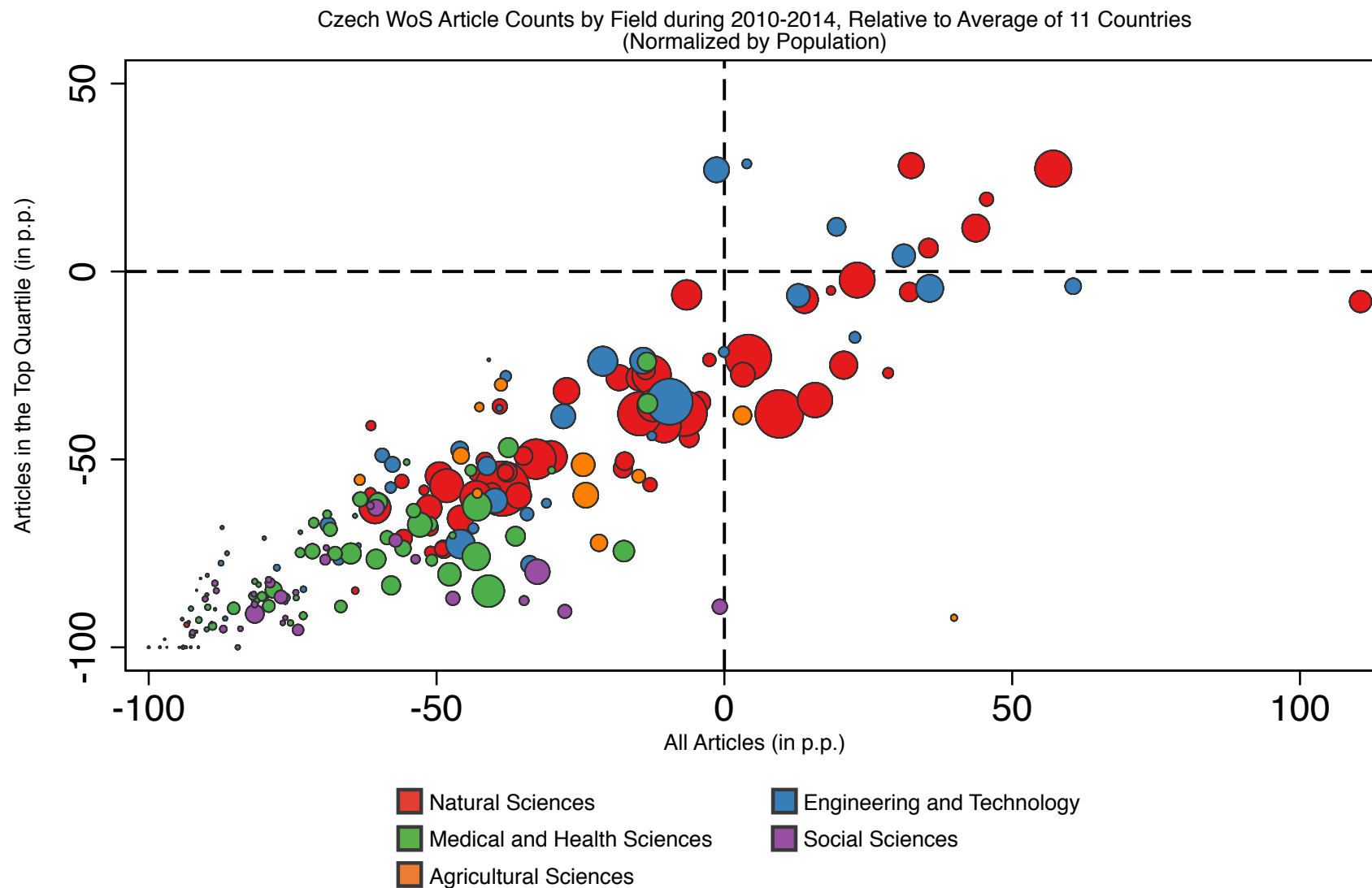
Publikační výkon všech vědních oborů ČR v mezinárodním srovnání ukazuje Graf 2a. WoS výkon každého oboru v Grafu 2a je vyjádřen jako procentní odchylka daného ukazatele za ČR od průměru ukazatele srovnávaných zemí. Na horizontální ose je vynesena celkový publikační výkon (tj. počet článků) vědních oborů v ČR vůči průměrnému publikačnímu výkonu těchto oborů v ostatních zemích.²¹ Na vertikální ose je uveden publikační výkon pouze v excelentních časopisech 1. kvartilu. Velikost oborů v grafu vystihuje podíl publikačního výkonu daného oboru na celkovém publikačním výkonu ČR (bez rozlišení kvartilu AIS časopisů). Odpovídá tedy kombinaci několika faktorů: počtu výzkumníků v daném oboru v ČR, (celosvětově) obvyklé oborové četnosti publikací na výzkumníka a rok v daném oboru (tato četnost se mezi obory až několikanásobně liší) a konečně i případně odlišné celkové publikační výkonnosti výzkumníků v daném oboru v ČR oproti jejich kolegům a kolegyním v daném oboru v zahraničí.

V Grafu 2a barvy oborových symbolů identifikují příslušnost oboru WoS k širokým oborovým skupinám. Nejslabší pozici z pohledu celkového i excelentního publikačního výkonu zaujímá ČR ve skupině *Social Sciences* (fialové symboly). Všechny společenskovědní obory v ČR vykazují nízký celkový a extrémně nízký excelentní publikační výkon, a nachází se proto na grafu hluboko vlevo dole. Podobně jako ve výše diskutovaném oboru *Agricultural Economics & Policy* se společenskovědní obory, např. *Political Science*, vyznačují typicky vysokým podílem časopisecké produkce v Česku vydávaných WoS časopisech, které často vykazují vysoké podíly českých autorů, vysoké podíly článků v českém či slovenském jazyce a vysokou míru sebecitovanosti. K tomuto tématu se vrátíme podrobněji.

Naopak nejlepší pozice ČR zaujímá v oborových skupinách *Natural Sciences a Engineering and Technology* (červené a modré symboly). Graf 2a odhaluje přibližně lineární vztah mezi celkovým a excelentním publikačním výkonem oborů. Většina oborů však vykazuje relativně vyšší celkovou produkci oproti mezinárodně srovnané produkci ve špičkových časopisech.

²¹ Jde o průměr spočítaný z 11 hodnot pro jednotlivé země.

Graf 2a



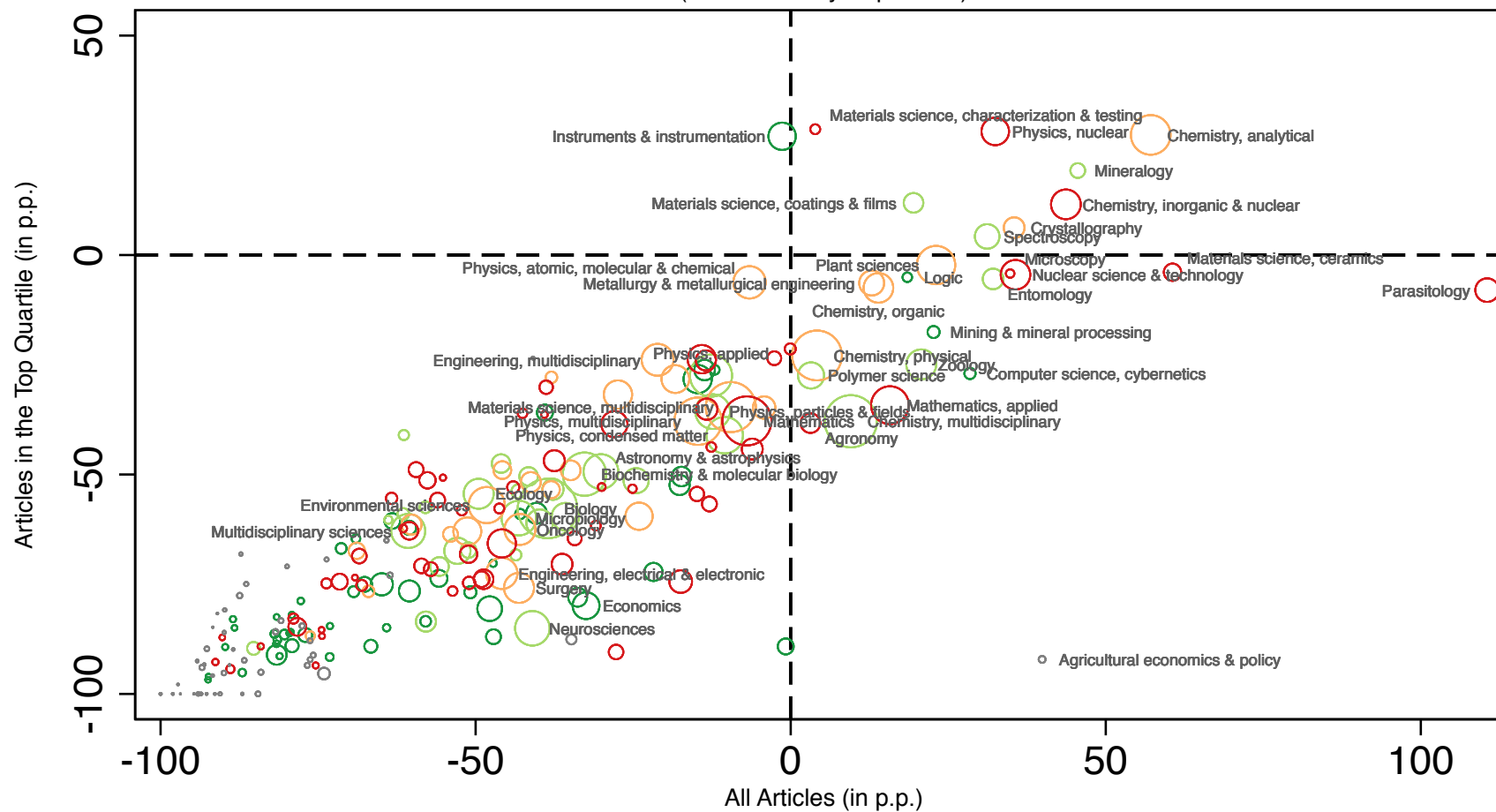
Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014.

Pozici konkrétních oborů hodných pozornosti ukazuje graf 2b. Barva kroužků v něm identifikuje odchylku tempa růstu počtu článků v daném oboru v ČR od průměrného tempa růstu v oboru všech ostatních zemí.²² Toto značení umožňuje odpovědět na otázku, zda obory, které jsou na tom relativně špatně ve srovnání s mezinárodním průměrem (který z poloviny odpovídá dalším EU zemím z bývalého sovětského bloku) aspoň oproti tomuto mezinárodnímu srovnání svou pozici zlepšují v čase, neboť rostou rychleji než průměr srovnávaných zemí.

²² Tmavě a světle zelená odpovídají vysoce resp. níže nadprůměrnému růstu; červená a žlutá odpovídají výrazně a mírně podprůměrnému růstu. Obory s příliš nízkou výchozí základnou pro věrohodné stanovení tempa růstu (celkový počet článků v období 2010-2014 byl nižší než 50) jsou vyznačeny barvou šedivou.

Graf 2b

Czech WoS Article Counts by Field during 2010-2014, Relative to Average of 11 Countries
(Normalized by Population)



Difference in Growth Rates between the Czech Republic and Avg.:

- >4 p.p.
- >0, <4 p.p.
- <0, >-4 p.p.
- <-4 p.p.
- NA

Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014. Growth rates correspond to articles published in the upper half of the field-specific Article Influence Score.

Oborů, jejichž špičkový publikační výkon v ČR převyšuje průměr vybraných zemí, je pouze několik: *Chemistry, analytical; Chemistry, inorganic & nuclear; Physics, nuclear*²³; *Spectroscopy, Crystallography; Material science, coatings & films; Minearology; Instruments & Instrumentation; Material science, characterization and testing*. Všechny tyto obory zároveň vykazují nadprůměrně vysoký celkový publikační výkon. Za pozornost stojí poslední dva uvedené obory. Ty charakterizuje nadprůměrně vysoký excelentní výkon, který není doprovázen nadprůměrným výkonem v časopisech menšího významu.

Obor *Parasitology* výrazně vybočuje mezi všemi ostatními obory nadprůměrně vysokým publikačním výkonem v méně významných časopisech a přibližně průměrným výkonem ve špičkových časopisech. Výjimečný, ale jiným způsobem, je již diskutovaný obor *Agricultural economics & policy*. Jeho celkový výkon je v ČR abnormálně vysoký díky vysokému publikačnímu výkonu v domácích časopisech s nízkým AIS (viz. diskuse v předchozí sekci).

Pozici většiny oborů WoS je možno dohledat v sérii grafů 3a-e pro jednotlivé oborové skupiny *Agricultura Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences* a *Social Sciences*. Grafy pro větší přehlednost zobrazují jen ten segment Grafu 2a, kde se české obory dané oborové skupiny vyskytují. Jak jsme již upozornili na příkladu oboru *Agricultural economics & policy*, postavení oborů v mezinárodním srovnání je v případě některých oborů ovlivněno přítomností domácích (českých a slovenských) WoS časopisů, typicky v nejnižším 4. kvartilu, kde většinou publikují autoři s českou afiliací, a které vykazují nízkou mezinárodní citovanost. Pro čtenáře, které by význam těchto časopisů pro mezinárodní oborová srovnání zajímal, nabízíme v příloze Tabulku A1, která prezentuje seznam všech takovýchto časopisů. Z nich 14 WoS řadí do skupiny *Social Sciences* (6 se jich nachází v ekonomických oborech) a kolem 60 do skupiny *Sciences*. Jak tabulka dokladuje, naprostá většina z těchto časopisů patří svou hodnotou AIS do nejnižšího kvartilu a vyazuje poměrně vysokou míru sebe-citovanosti.²⁴ Tyto časopisy

²³ Obor *Physics, nuclear*, je specifický praxí obřích autorských kolektivů článků, kde účast vědců dané země nemusí dostatečně přesně odrážet skutečný vědecký přínos dané země. Obřích autorské kolektivy se vyskytují ve větší míře také v oborech *Astronomy & Astrophysics* a *Physics, Particles & Fields*, kde takové autorství může zkreslovat výsledky, protože tyto publikace jdou napříč mnoha zeměmi a jsou většinou v horním kvartilu. Záleží tedy na poměru standardních výsledků a těch od obřích kolektivů – v celosvětovém měřítku je to zanedbatelné; některé české týmy však mají téměř výhradně tyto publikace.

²⁴ Mezi časopisy s extrémní mírou citací pocházejících z prací publikovaných v daném časopise jsou například *Československá psychologie, Listy cukrovarnické a řepařské* či *Česká a slovenská neurologie a neurochirurgie*. Naopak velmi nízkou míru sebe-citovanosti vykazují například časopisy *European Journal of Entomology* či *Folia Geobotanica*.

navyšují celkový publikační výkon ČR, ale není jasné, že všechny mají významný přínos pro světové poznání.

WoS data také umožňují shrnout prezentované rozdíly v oborové struktuře výzkumu mezi námi srovnávanými zeměmi na úrovni oborových skupin. Tabulka 2 ukazuje podíly publikačního výkonu oborových skupin na celkovém výkonu v ČR a ve srovnávaných zemích. Je zřejmé, že české společenské a lékařské vědy mají v mezinárodním srovnání netypicky nízký podíl na celkovém a obzvláště na excelentním publikačním výkonu.²⁵ Naopak nadprůměrně vysoký podíl v obou dimenzích vykazuje v ČR oblast přírodních věd. Zastoupení oborových skupin technických a zemědělských je v ČR na obvyklé mezinárodní úrovni.

Tabulka 2: Podíly celkového počtu článků a článků v 1. kvartilu v oborových skupinách

Vědní oblast	Všechny články		Články v 1. kvartilu	
	ČR	Ostatní	ČR	Ostatní
Agricultural Sciences	4 %	3 %	4 %	3 %
Engineering and Technology	17 %	15 %	18 %	15 %
Medical and Health Sciences	15 %	24 %	13 %	23 %
Natural Sciences	59 %	48 %	63 %	52 %
Social Sciences	5 %	10 %	2 %	7 %
Celkem	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Zdroj: výpočty autorů na základě WoS

²⁵ Nízký podíl společenských věd na vědeckém výkonu ČR kontrastuje s faktem, že podíl společenských věd na absolventech vysokých škol je v ČR na běžné mezinárodní úrovni.

Závěrečné poznámky

Efektivní řízení systému VaV na všech jeho úrovních se neobejde bez dobré informovanosti o zaměření, produktivitě a výkonnosti vědních oblastí a oborů. Nedostatečně informovaná rozhodnutí snižují efektivitu využívání veřejných zdrojů jak na úrovni Rady pro výzkum, vývoj a inovace, tak například na úrovni vedení vysokých škol. V této komparativní studii jsme prezentovali aproximaci výzkumného výkonu oborů ČR. Porovnali jsme ukazatele celkového a excelentního publikačního výkonu. Za nízkým publikačním výkonem řady oborů může stát řada faktorů:

- (i) Nízký objem finanční podpory, lidských zdrojů a infrastruktury.
- (ii) Nízká efektivita využívání zdrojů (nízká výzkumná a publikační produktivita).
- (iii) Jiné zaměření výzkumu než na excelentní publikace a tedy jiné formy výstupů než jsou články v časopisech vedených databázi WoS (např. větší zaměření na nepublikační aplikované výsledky).

Identifikace role jednotlivých faktorů jde nad rámec možností bibliometrických ukazatelů. Každopádně by bylo zásadně chybné pozorované rozdíly v absolutních hodnotách a trendech publikačního výkonu přisuzovat pouze jednomu z těchto faktorů bez konkrétnějších informací o zdrojích, jejich využívání a zaměření výzkumu.

Výsledky tohoto mezinárodního srovnání navazují na naše nedávné srovnání oborového publikačního výkonu českých výzkumných pracovišť Jurajda a München (2015). Při srovnávání oborových výsledků obou studií je třeba mít na paměti, že nejlepší národní pracoviště v oboru, který je na průměrné evropské úrovni, pravděpodobně dosahují nadprůměrné evropské úrovně. Avšak nejlepší národní pracoviště v oboru mezinárodně slabém nemusí nutně dosahovat ani evropského průměru. Avšak lze najít výjimečné případy, kdy v evropsky slabém oboru najdeme pracoviště nadprůměrné evropské úrovně (např. v lékařských vědách nebo v ekonomii).

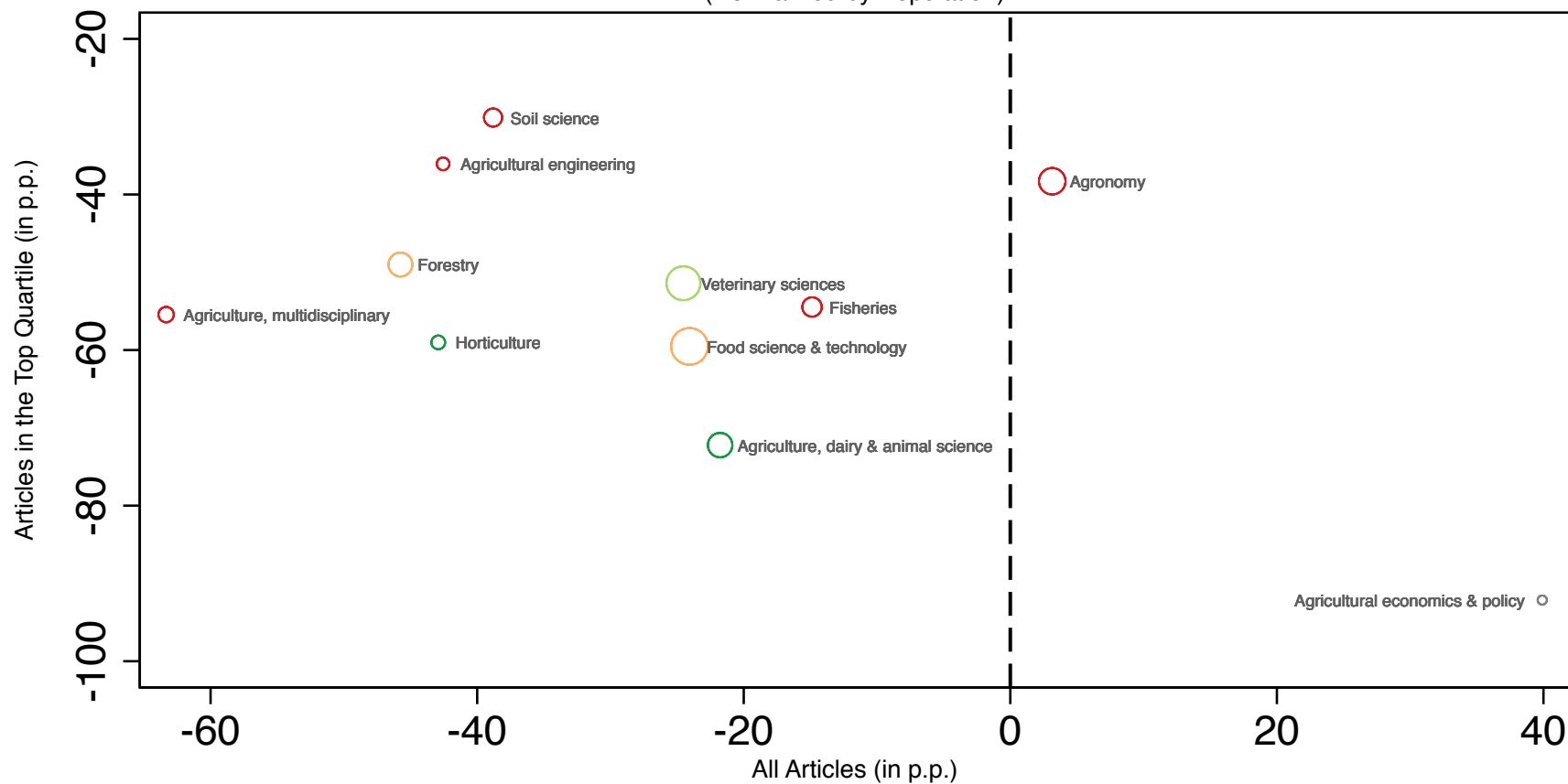
Reference

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Graf 3a

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Czech WoS Article Counts by Field during 2010-2014, Relative to Average of 11 Countries
(Normalized by Population)



Difference in Growth Rates between the Czech Republic and Avg.:

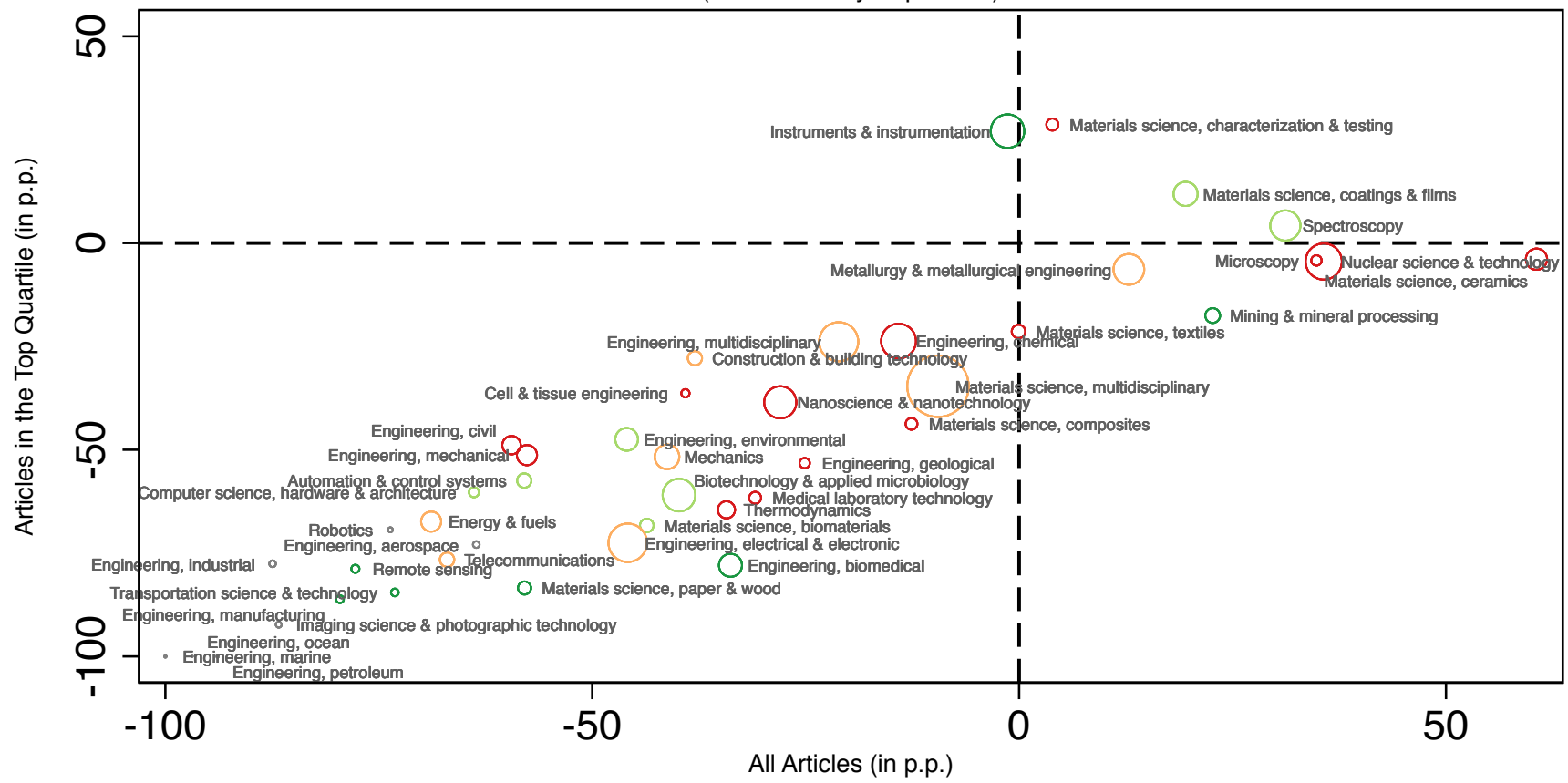
- >4 p.p.
- >0, <4 p.p.
- <0, >-4 p.p.
- <-4 p.p.
- NA

Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014. Growth rates correspond to articles published in the upper half of the field-specific Article Influence Score.

Graf 3b

ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Czech WoS Article Counts by Field during 2010-2014, Relative to Average of 11 Countries (Normalized by Population)



Difference in Growth Rates between the Czech Republic and Avg.:

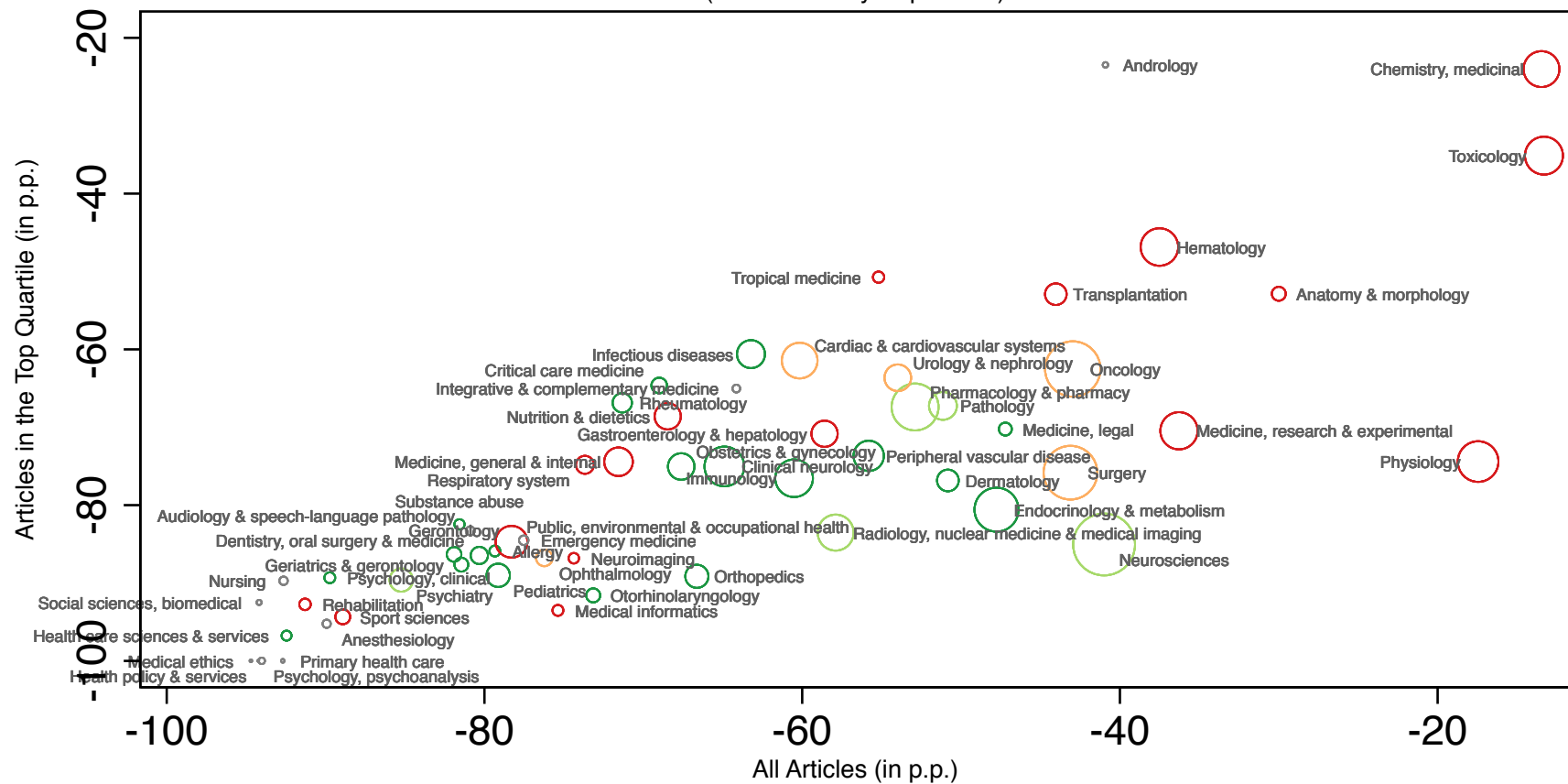
- >4 p.p.
- >0, <4 p.p.
- <0, >-4 p.p.
- <-4 p.p.
- NA

Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014. Growth rates correspond to articles published in the upper half of the field-specific Article Influence Score.

Graf 3c

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Czech WoS Article Counts by Field during 2010-2014, Relative to Average of 11 Countries
(Normalized by Population)



Difference in Growth Rates between the Czech Republic and Avg.:

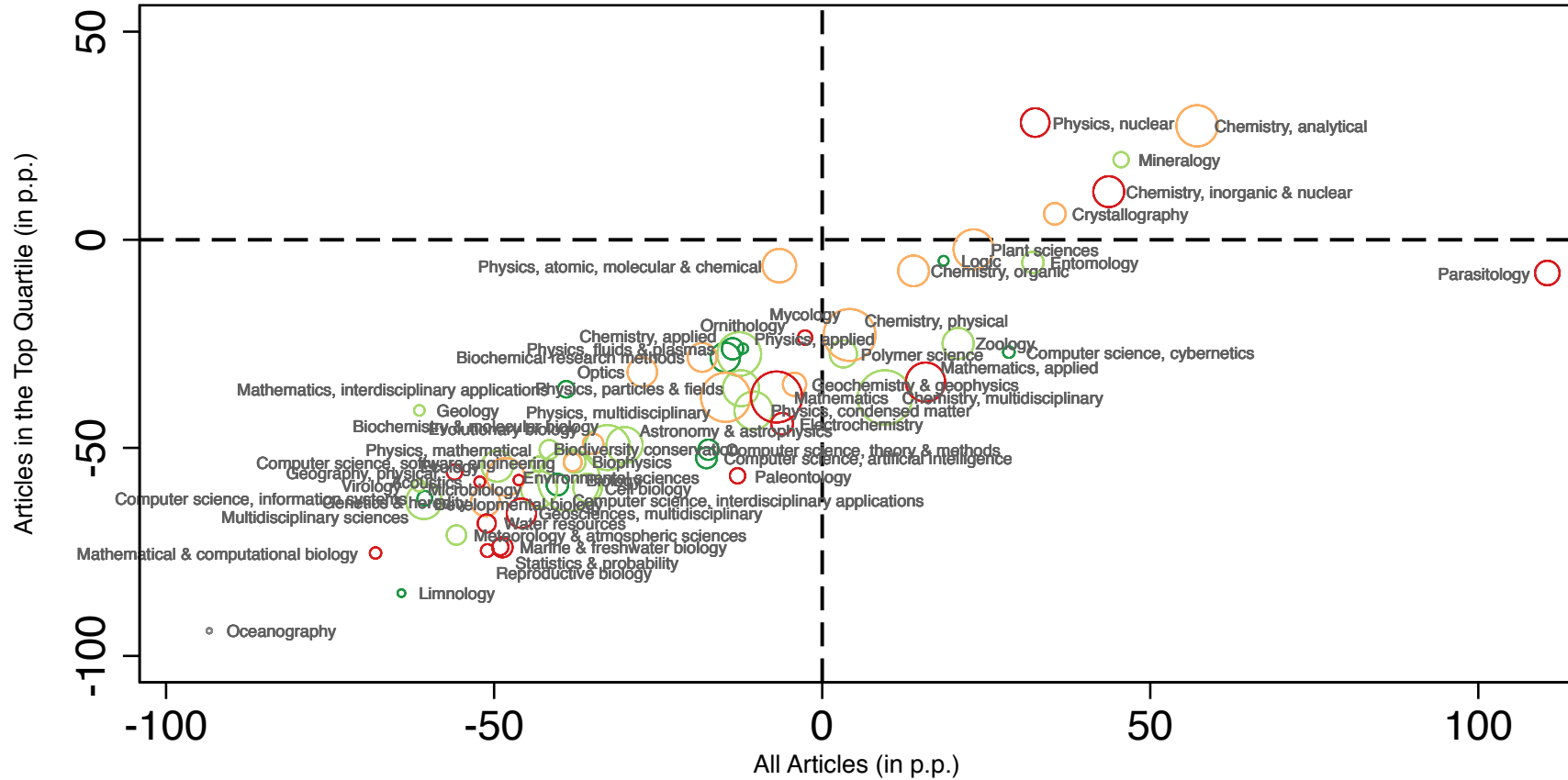
- >4 p.p.
- >0, <4 p.p.
- <0, >-4 p.p.
- <-4 p.p.
- NA

Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014. Growth rates correspond to articles published in the upper half of the field-specific Article Influence Score.

Graf 3d

NATURAL SCIENCES

Czech WoS Article Counts by Field during 2010-2014, Relative to Average of 11 Countries
(Normalized by Population)



Difference in Growth Rates between the Czech Republic and Avg.:

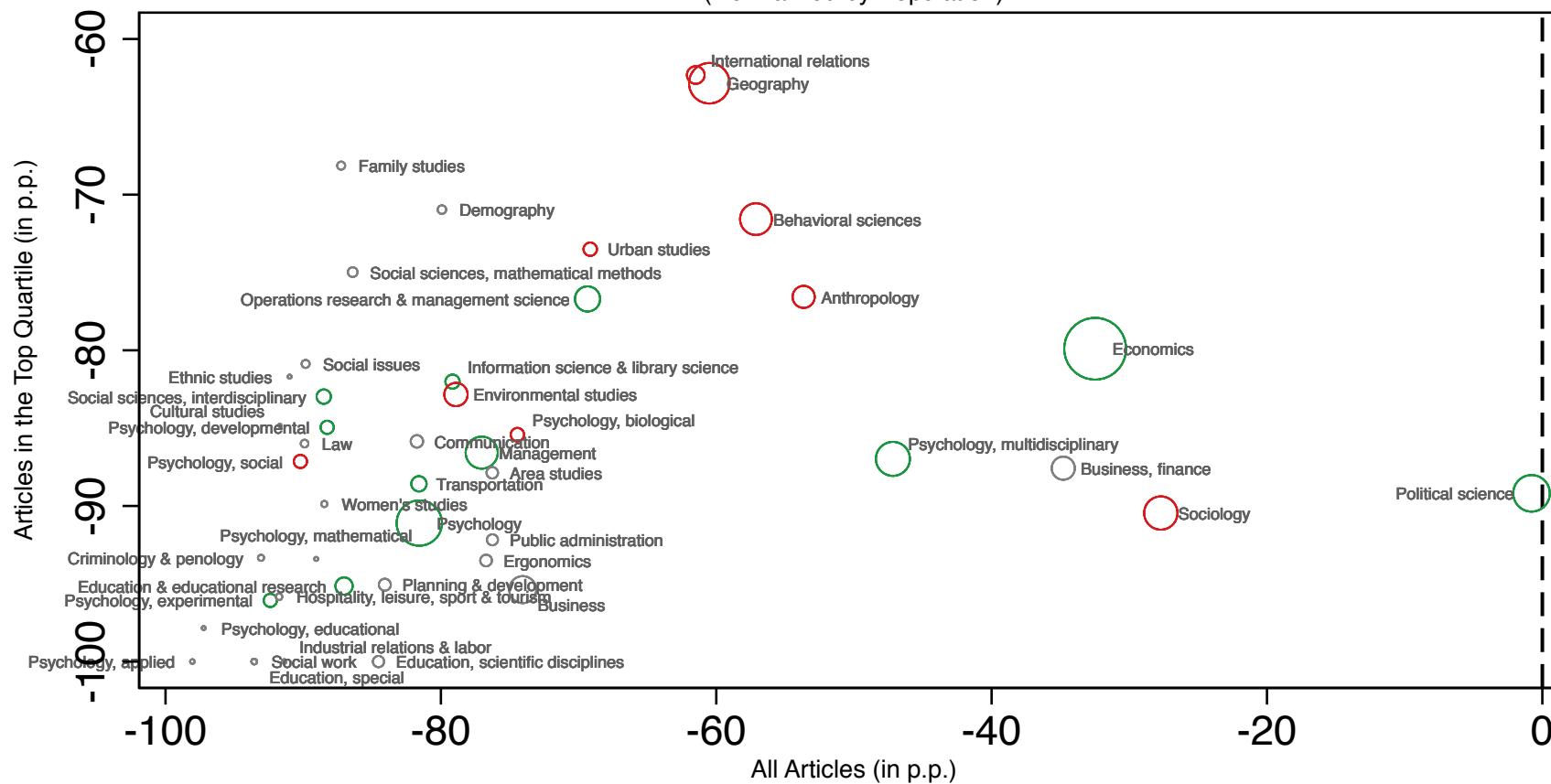
- >4 p.p.
- >0, <4 p.p.
- <0, >-4 p.p.
- <-4 p.p.
- NA

Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014. Growth rates correspond to articles published in the upper half of the field-specific Article Influence Score.

Graf 3e

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Czech WoS Article Counts by Field during 2010-2014, Relative to Average of 11 Countries
(Normalized by Population)



Difference in Growth Rates between the Czech Republic and Avg.:

- >4 p.p.
- >0, <4 p.p.
- <0, >-4 p.p.
- <-4 p.p.
- NA

Note: The graph shows for each WoS field of science the total count of journal articles published with at least one Czech co-author during 2010-2014 relative to the corresponding count for an average of 11 countries whose journal counts were first normalized to Czech population size. On the horizontal axis, the percentage point difference relative to this 11-country average is shown for all journal articles. On the vertical axis, the difference is shown only for articles published in the top quartile of the field-specific Article Influence Score. The size of each field of science relates to its share of the Czech WoS journal production during 2010-2014. Growth rates correspond to articles published in the upper half of the field-specific Article Influence Score.

Tabulka A1: Seznam v Česku a na Slovensku vydávaných časopisů zahrnutých v databázi WoS.

Společenské vědy

Časopis	Obor WoS (Category Name)	ČR/SR	Počet článků v roce 2014*	Kvartil dle IF (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Kvartil dle AIS (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Sebecitovanost (%)**
Finance a uver	Business, Finance	ČR	24	Q4	Q4	33
Zemедelska Ekonomika	Economics	ČR	55	Q4	Q4	34
E & M Ekonomie a Management	Economics	ČR	51	Q2	Q4	26
	Management			Q3		
Politická ekonomie	Economics	ČR	42	Q3	Q4	42
	Political Science			Q3		
Prague Economic Papers	Economics	ČR	27	Q3	Q4	3
Ekonomický časopis	Economics	SR	55	Q4	Q4	32
Geografie	Geography	ČR	21	Q4	Q4	37
Moravian Geographical Reports	Geography	ČR	23	Q3	NA	17
Slovo a Slovesnost	Linguistics	ČR	14	Q3	NA	75
Ceskoslovenska psychologie	Psychology, Multidisciplinary	ČR	44	Q4	Q4	63
Studia Psychologica	Psychology, Multidisciplinary	SR	24	Q4	Q4	34
Central European Journal of Public Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	ČR	58	Q4	NA	10
Sociologický časopis	Sociology	ČR	28	Q3	Q4	44
Sociologia	Sociology	SR	28	Q4	Q4	30

Přírodní vědy 1/3

Časopis	Obor WoS (Category Name)	ČR/SR	Počet článků v roce 2014*	Kvartil dle IF (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Kvartil dle AIS (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Sebecitovanost (%)**
Agricultural Economics-Zemедelska Ekonomika	Agricultural Economics & Policy	ČR	55	Q4	Q4	34
Czech Journal of Animal Science	Agriculture, Dairy & Animal Science	ČR	66	Q2	Q3	25
Czech Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding	Agronomy Plant Sciences	ČR	40	Q4 Q4	NA	6
Plant Protection Science	Agronomy Plant Sciences	ČR	31	Q3 Q4	NA	16
Plant Soil and Environment	Agronomy	ČR	92	Q2	NA	18
Contributions of the Astronomical Observatory Skalnaté Pleso	Astronomy & Astrophysics	SR	97	Q4	Q4	61
General Physiology and Biophysics	Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Physiology	SR	45	Q4 Q4	Q4	4
Biologia	Biology	SR	205	Q4	Q4	11
Folia Biologica	Biology Oncology	ČR	51	Q3 Q4	Q3/4	5
Folia Microbiologica	Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology Microbiology	ČR	74	Q4 Q4	Q4	2
Chemical Papers	Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	SR	207	Q3	Q3	16
Chemicke listy	Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	ČR	162	Q4	Q4	30
Computing and Informatics	Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence	SR	64	Q4	Q4	24
Neural Network World	Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence	ČR	37	Q4	Q4	23
Kybernetika	Computer Science, Cybernetics	ČR	60	Q4	Q4	21
Journal of Electrical Engineering-Elektrotechnicky Casopis	Engineering, Electrical & Electronic	SR	63	Q4	Q4	20
Radioengineering	Engineering, Electrical & Electronic	ČR	146	Q3	Q4	25
Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae	Entomology	ČR	69	Q3	NA	29
European Journal of Entomology	Entomology	ČR	71	Q3	Q2	4
Taxon	Evolutionary Biology Plant Sciences	SR	93	Q2 Q1	Q2	11
Journal of Food and Nutrition Research	Food Science & Technology	SR	39	Q3	Q3	20
Czech Journal of Food Sciences	Food Science & Technology	ČR	84	Q3	Q3	21
Listy cukrovarnicke a reparske	Food Science & Technology	ČR	62	Q4	Q4	63

Přírodní vědy 2/3

Časopis	Obor WoS (Category Name)	ČR/SR	Počet článků v roce 2014*	Kvartil dle IF (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Kvartil dle AIS (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Sebecitovanost (%)**
Acta Geodynamica et Geomaterialia	Geochemistry & Geophysics Mining & Mineral Processing	ČR	34	Q4 Q4	Q3/4	27
Studia Geophysica et Geodeatica	Geochemistry & Geophysics	ČR	35	Q3	Q4	13
Acta Montanistica Slovaca	Geosciences, Multidisciplinary Mining & Mineral Processing	SR	27	Q4 Q4	Q4	55
Geologica Carpathica	Geosciences, Multidisciplinary	SR	32	Q4	Q4	24
Bulletin of Geosciences	Geosciences, Multidisciplinary Paleontology	ČR	40	Q3 Q2	NA	14
Journal of Geosciences	Geosciences, Multidisciplinary	ČR	25	Q3	NA	7
Horticultural Science	Horticulture	ČR	26	Q3	NA	8
Measurement Science Review	Instruments & Instrumentation	SR	49	Q3	Q4	26
Ceramics - Silikaty	Materials Science, Ceramics	ČR	25	Q3	Q3	4
Kovove materialy - Metallic Materials	Materials Science, Multidisciplinary Metallurgy & Metallurgical Engineering	SR	53	Q4 Q4	Q3/4	11
Wood Research	Materials Science, Paper & Wood	SR	65	Q4	Q4	23
Mathematica Slovaca	Mathematics	SR	109	Q4	Q4	17
Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal	Mathematics	ČR	80	Q4	Q4	15
Applications of Mathematics	Mathematics, Applied	ČR	42	Q4	Q4	0
Bratislava Medical Journal-Bratislavske Lekarske Listy	Medicine, General & Internal	SR	147	Q4	NA	13
Biomedical Paper - Olomouc	Medicine, Research & Experimental	ČR	103	Q4	Q4	3
Epidemiologie mikrobiologie imunologie	Microbiology	ČR	26	Q4	NA	50
Ceska a slovenska neurologie a neurochirurgie	Neurosciences Surgery	ČR	106	Q4 Q4	Q4	73
Neoplasma	Oncology	SR	90	Q4	Q4	2
Acta Chirurgiae Orthopaedicae et Traumatologiae Cechoslovaca	Orthopedics	ČR	48	Q4	Q4	32
Helminthologia	Parasitology Zoology	SR	51	Q4 Q4	Q4	37
Folia Parasitologica	Parasitology	ČR	67	Q3	Q3	19
Journal of Applied Biomedicine	Pharmacology & Pharmacy	ČR	34	Q3	NA	23
Acta Physica Slovaca	Physics, Multidisciplinary Biophysics	SR	2	Q3 Q4	Q1	0

Přírodní vědy 3/3

Časopis	Obor WoS (Category Name)	ČR/SR	Počet článků v roce 2014*	Kvartil dle IF (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Kvartil dle AIS (vč. sebecitací časopisu)	Sebecitovanost (%)**
Biologia Plantarum	Plant Sciences	ČR	101	Q2	Q3	32
Folia Geobotanica	Plant Sciences	ČR	31	Q2	Q2	4
Fottea	Plant Sciences	ČR	19	Q2	NA	13
Photosynthetica	Plant Sciences	ČR	70	Q2	Q3	12
Preslia	Plant Sciences	ČR	21	Q1	Q2	29
Central European Journal of Public Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	ČR	58	Q4	NA	10
Soil and Water Research	Soil Science Water Resources	ČR	27	Q4 Q4	NA	11
Acta Veterinaria Brno	Veterinary Sciences	ČR	64	Q3	Q4	32
Veterinarni medicina	Veterinary Sciences	ČR	84	Q3	Q3	8
Acta Virologica	Virology	SR	53	Q4	Q4	5
Journal of Hydrology and Hydromechanics	Water Resources	SR	40	Q2	Q4	18
Folia Zoologica	Zoology	ČR	20	Q3	Q3	14

* Počet článků v roce 2014 jako podíl na průměrném počtu článků s českou afiliací za rok v období 2010-2014

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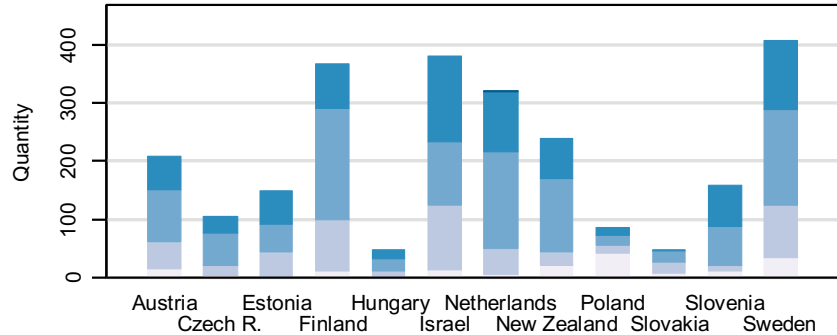
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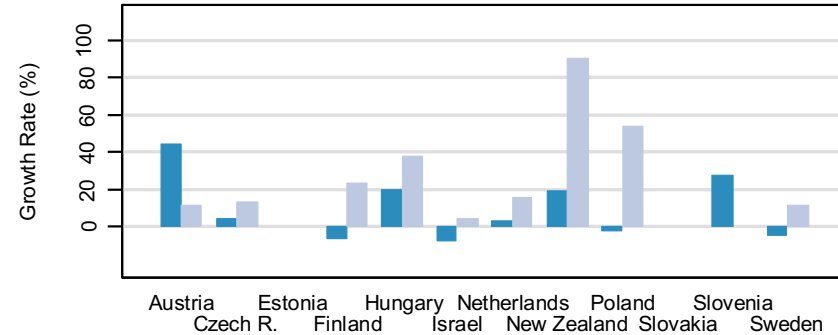
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Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



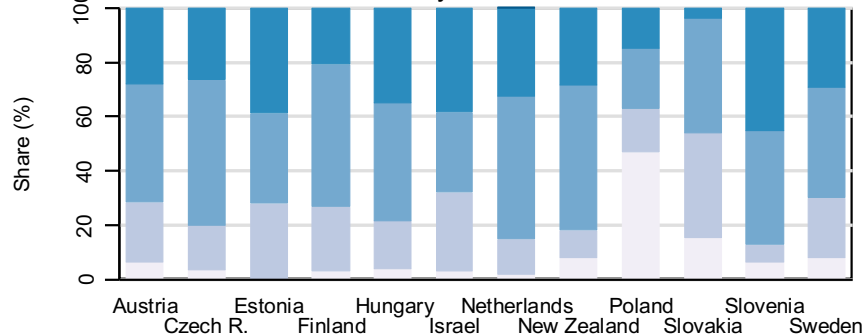
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



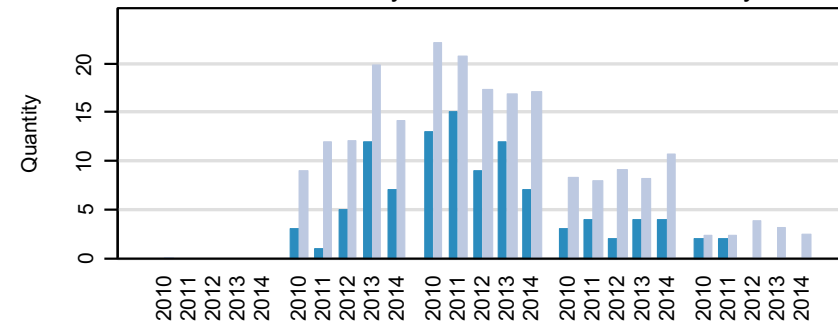
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

Notes:

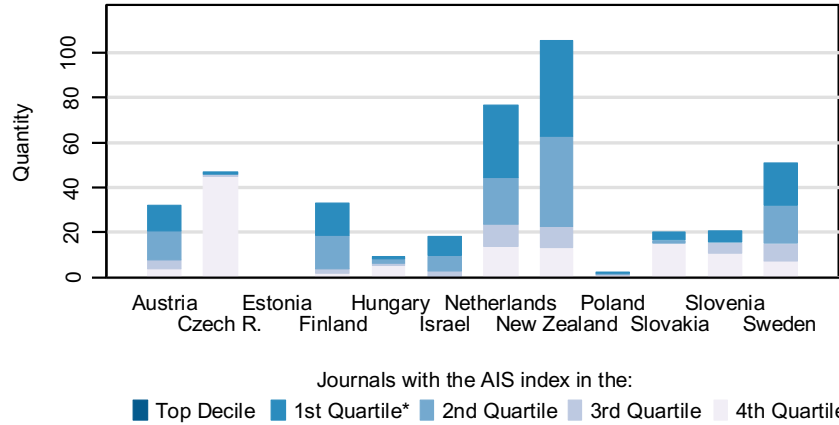
* 1st Quartile excludes the Top Decile

AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

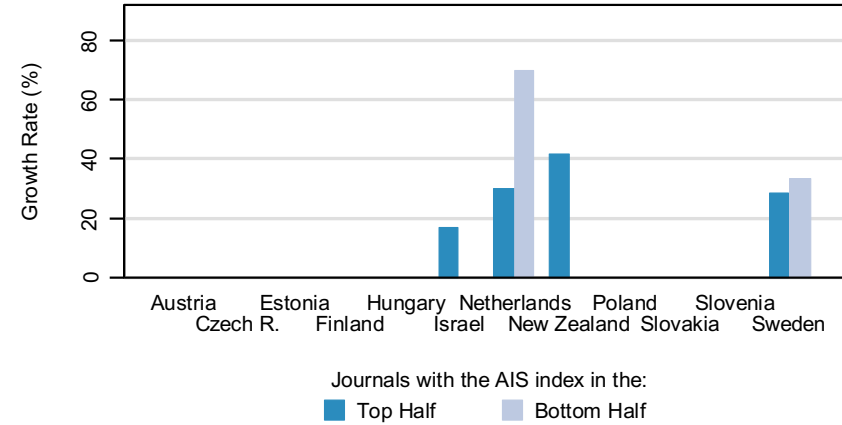
Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & POLICY

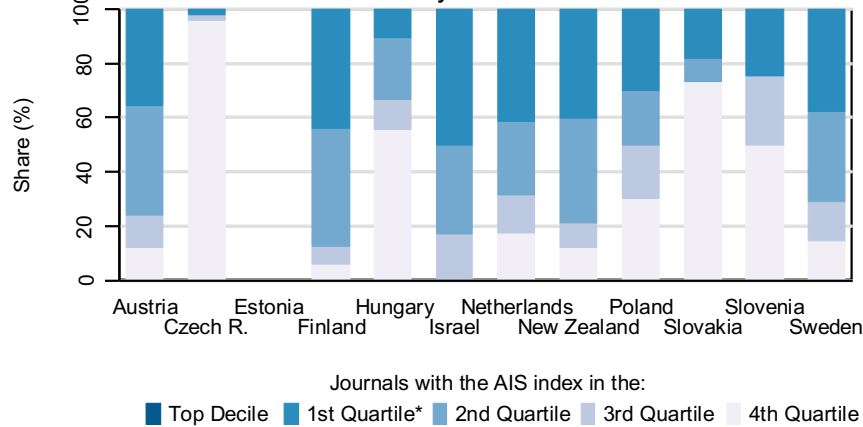
Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



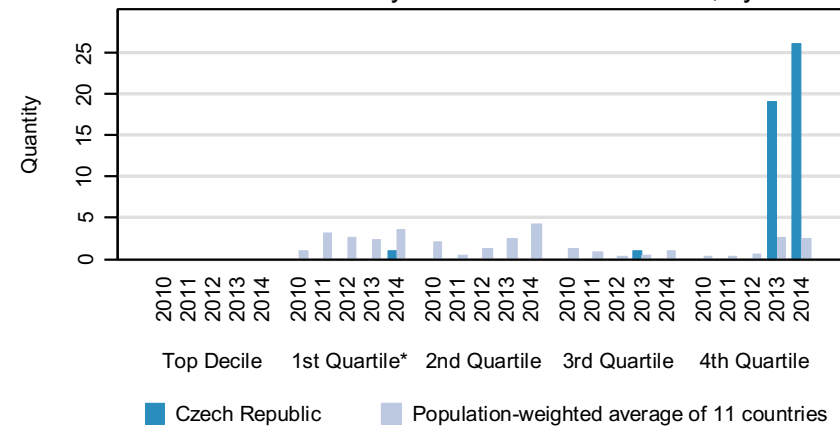
Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



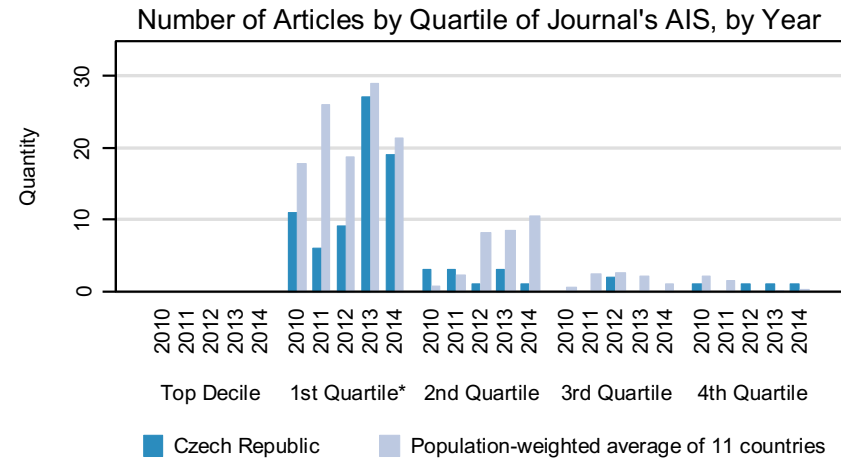
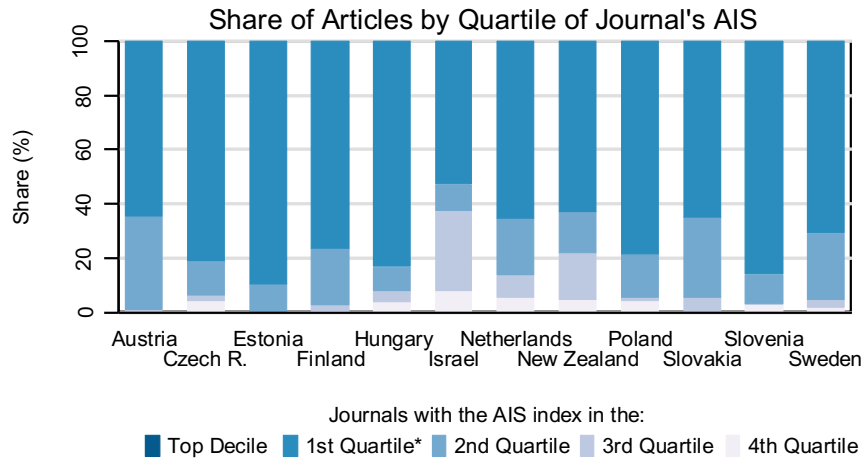
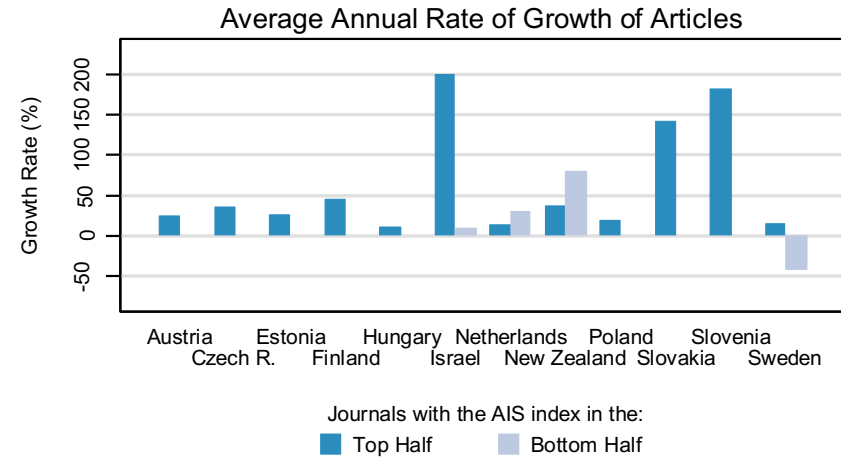
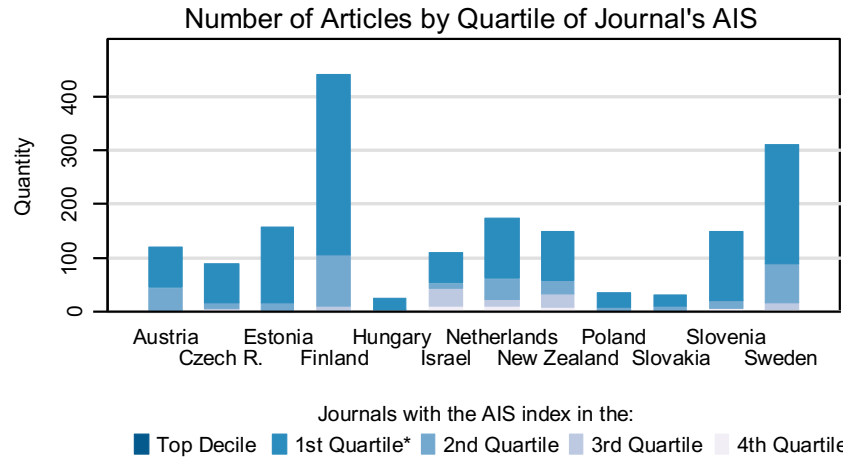
Notes:

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AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING



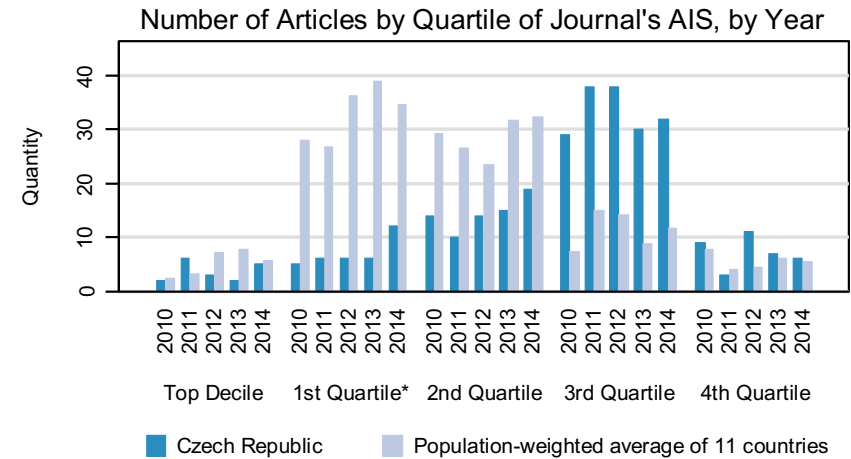
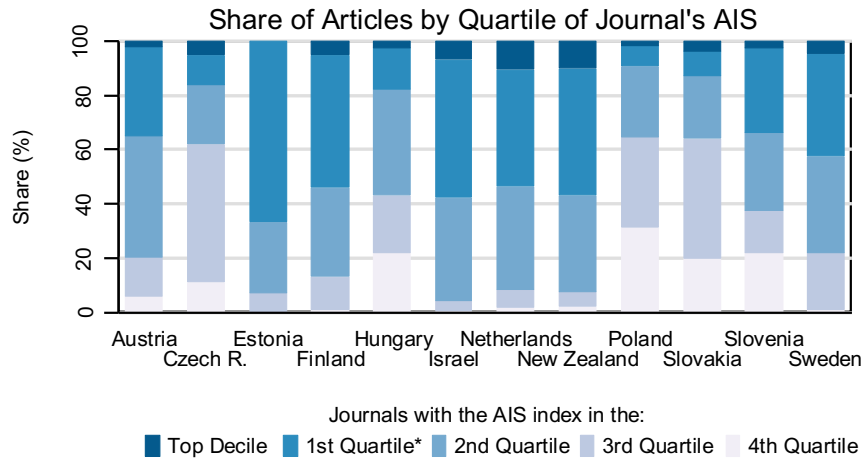
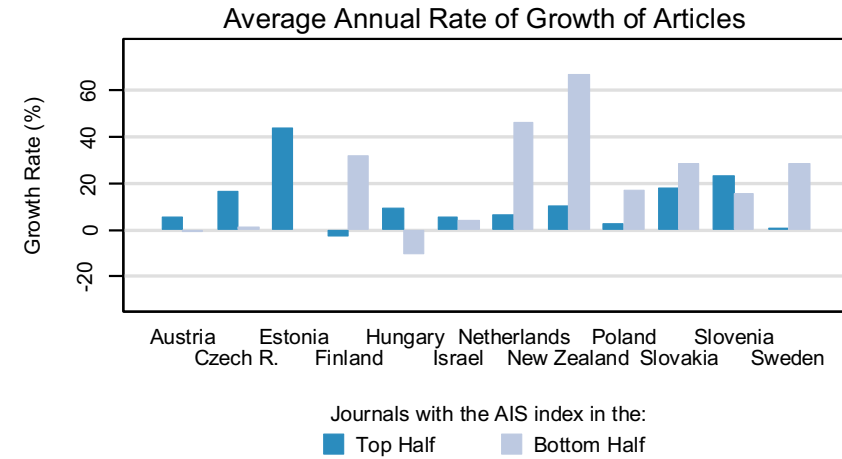
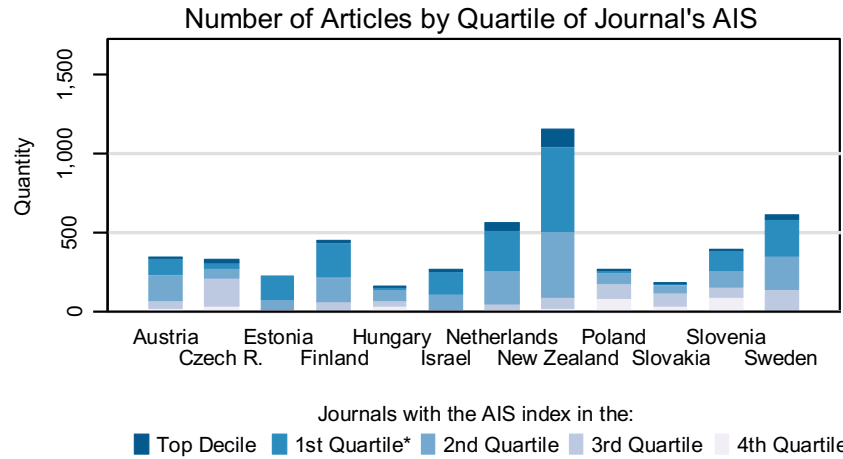
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AGRICULTURE, DAIRY & ANIMAL SCIENCE



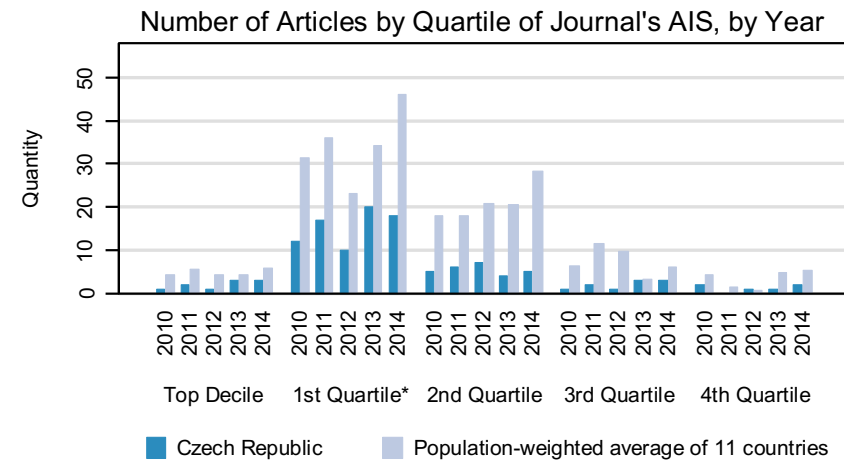
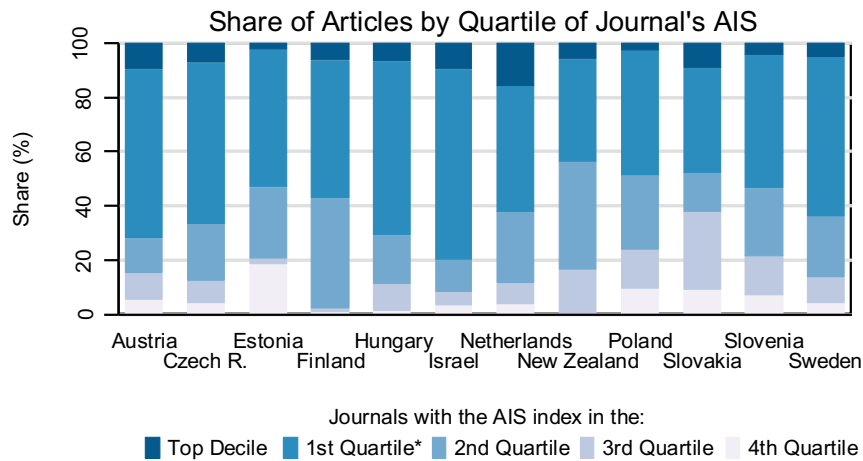
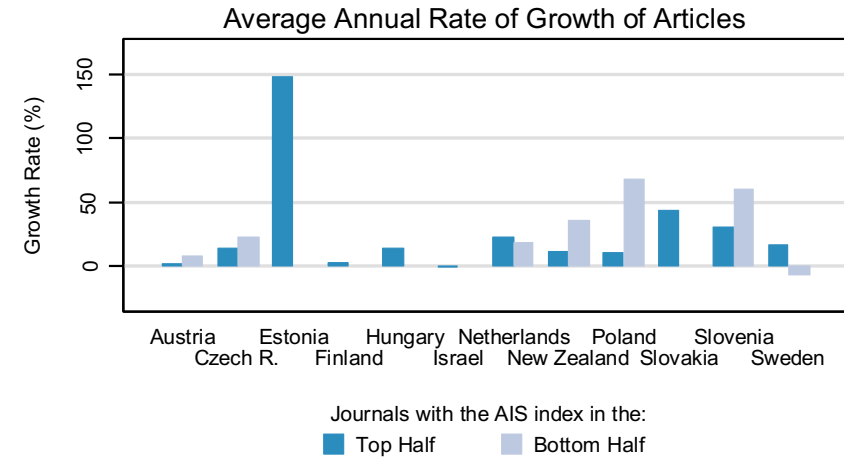
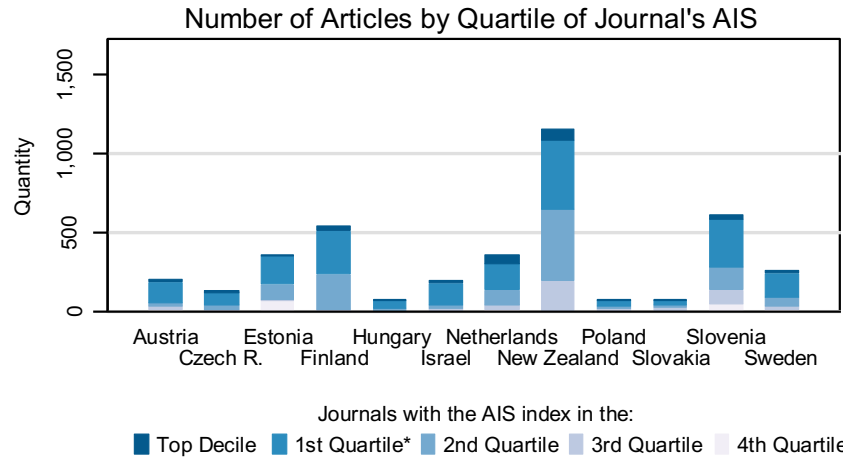
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AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



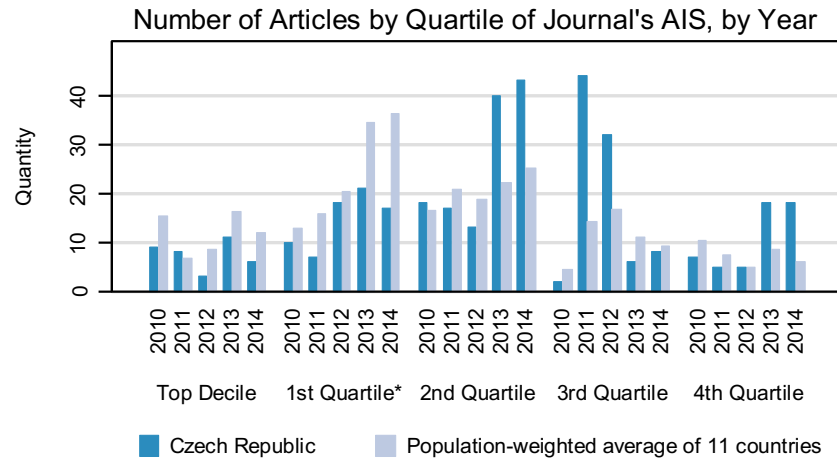
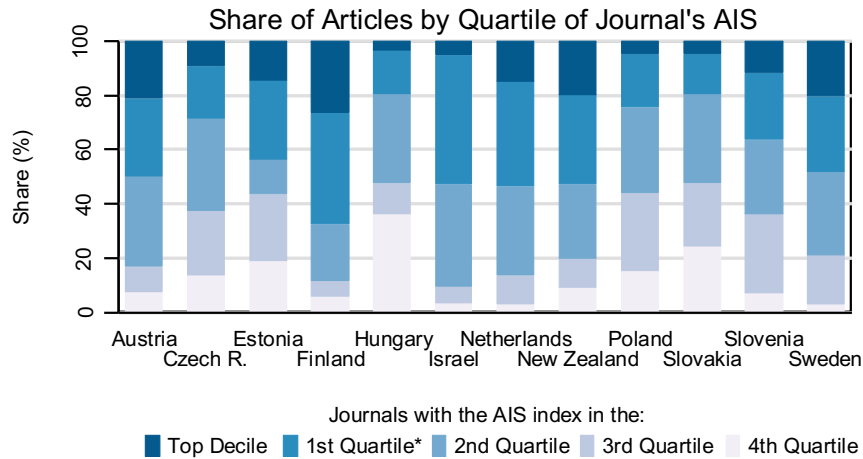
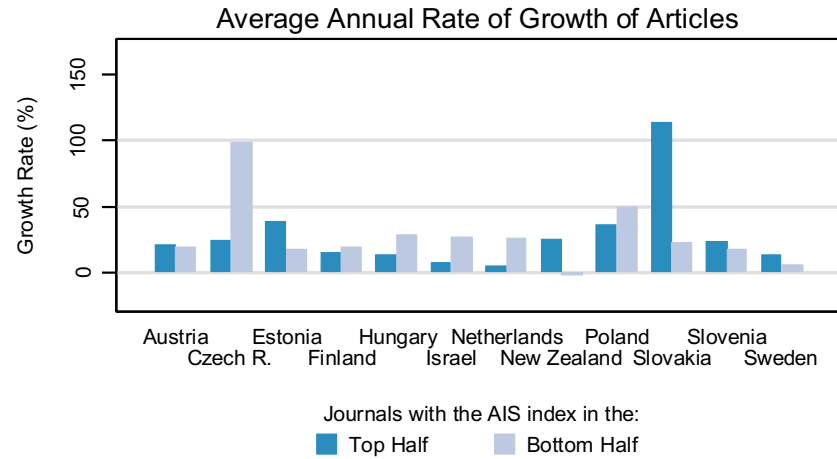
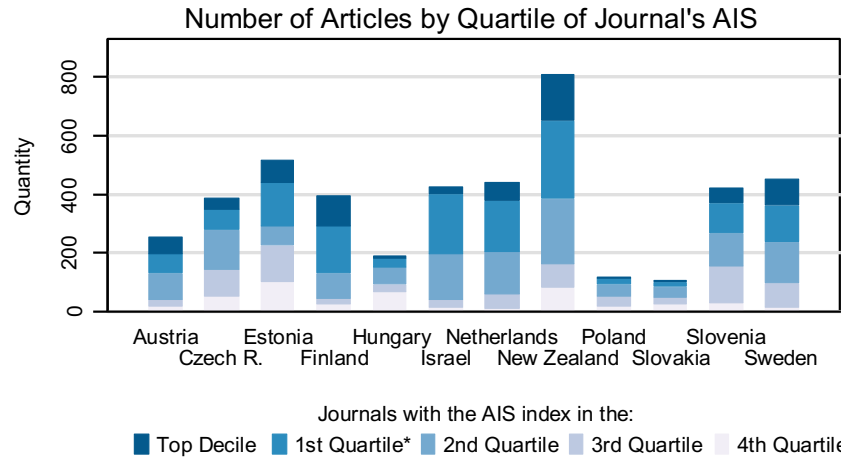
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AGRONOMY



Notes:

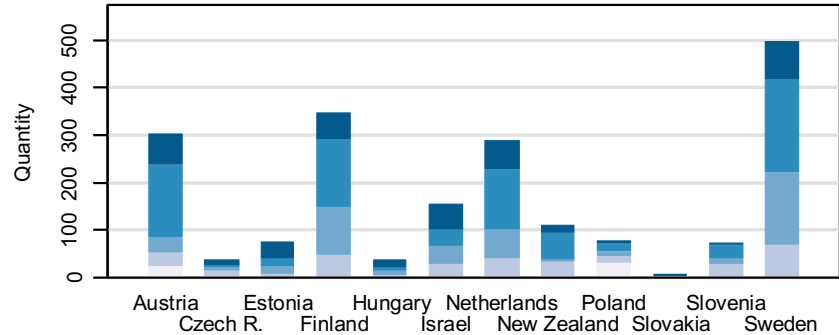
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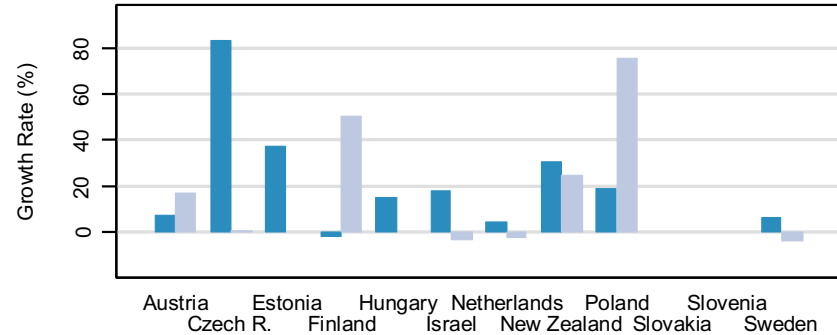
ALLERGY

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



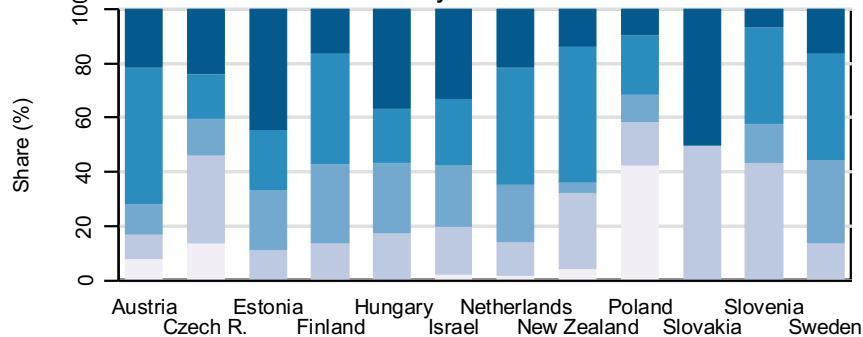
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



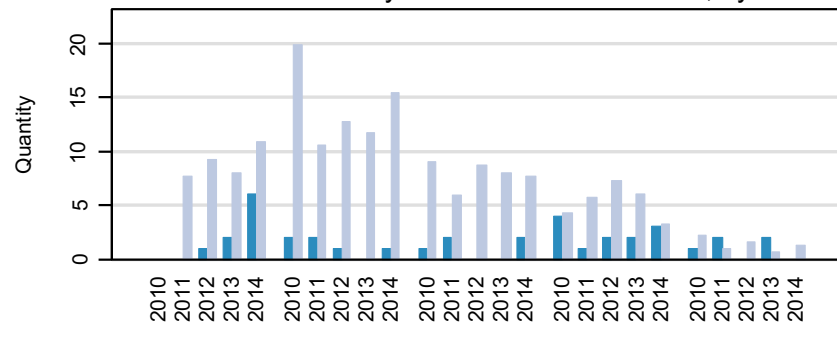
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

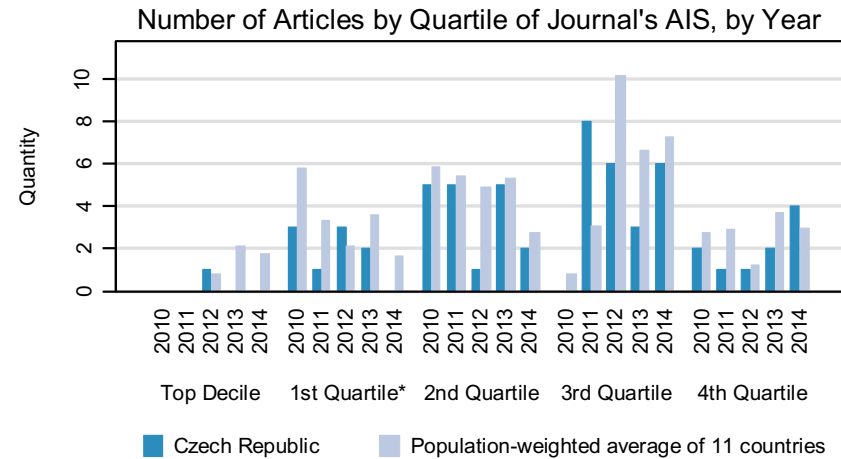
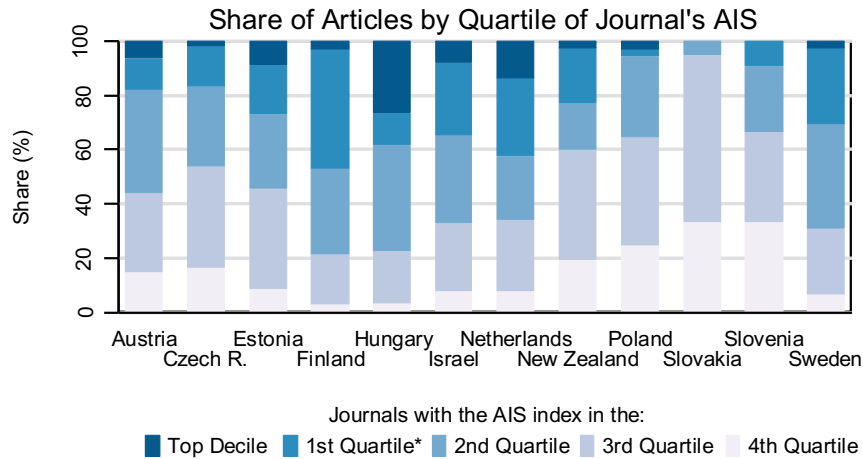
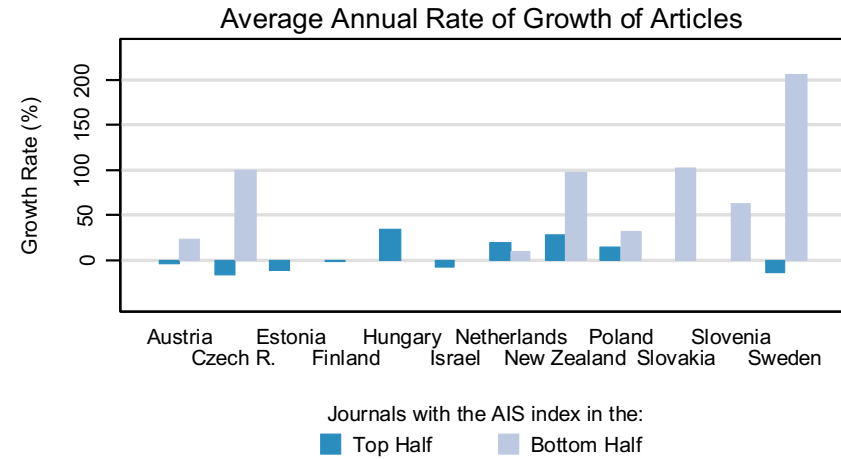
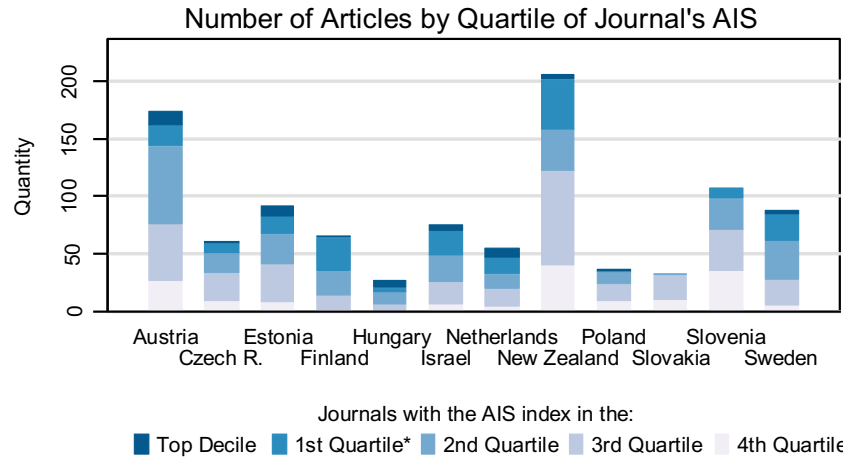
Notes:

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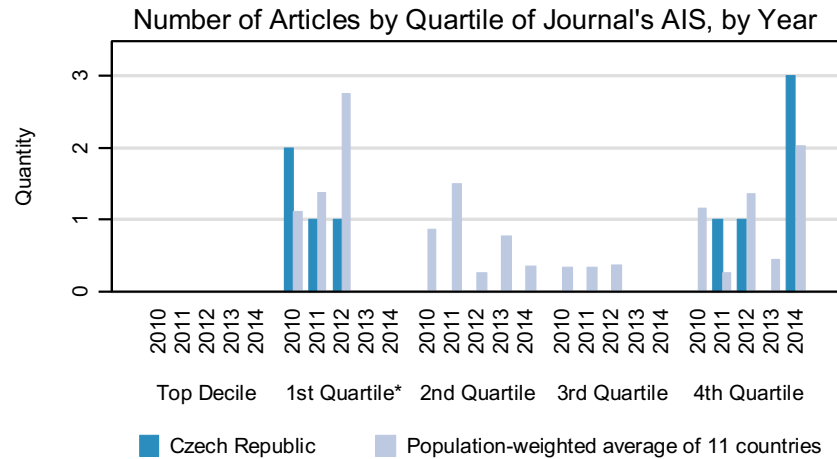
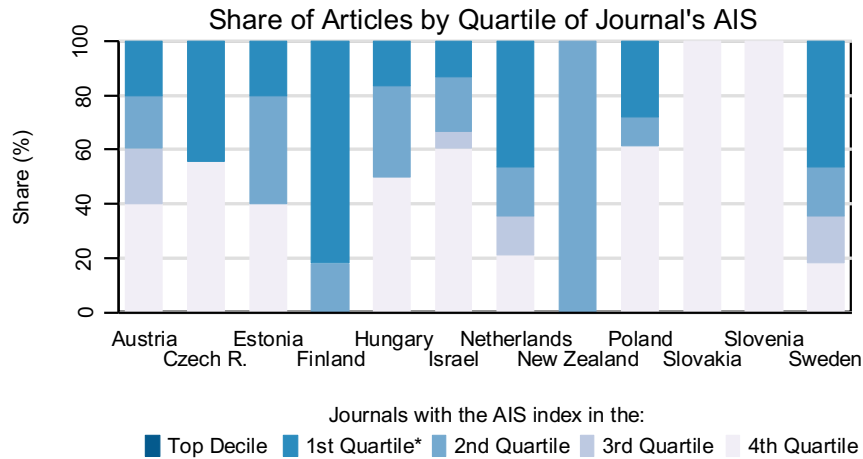
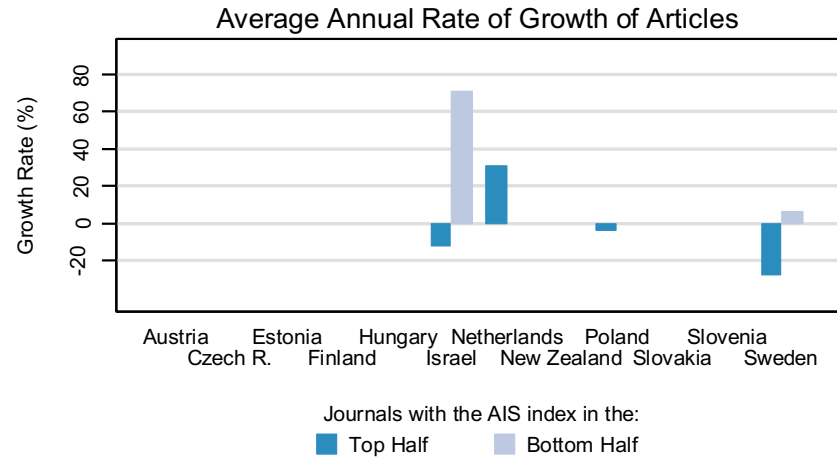
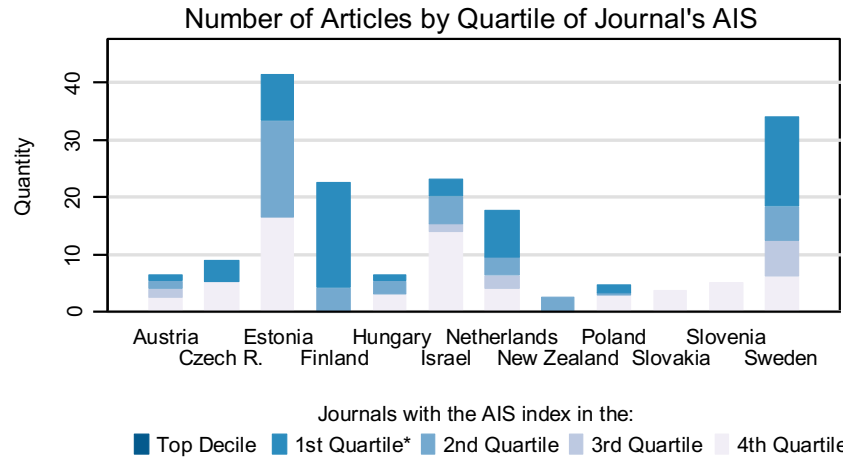
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ANATOMY & MORPHOLOGY



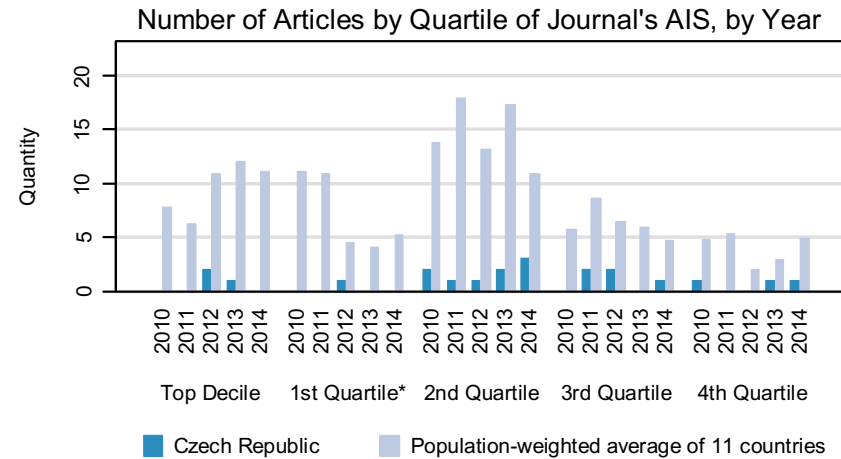
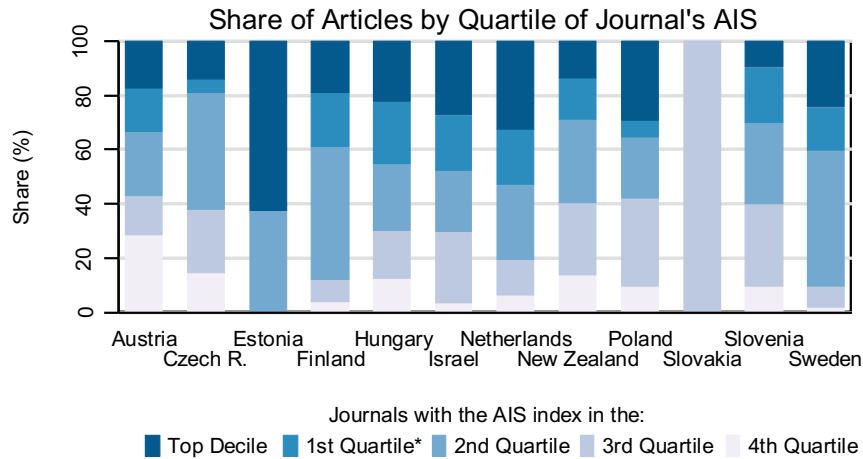
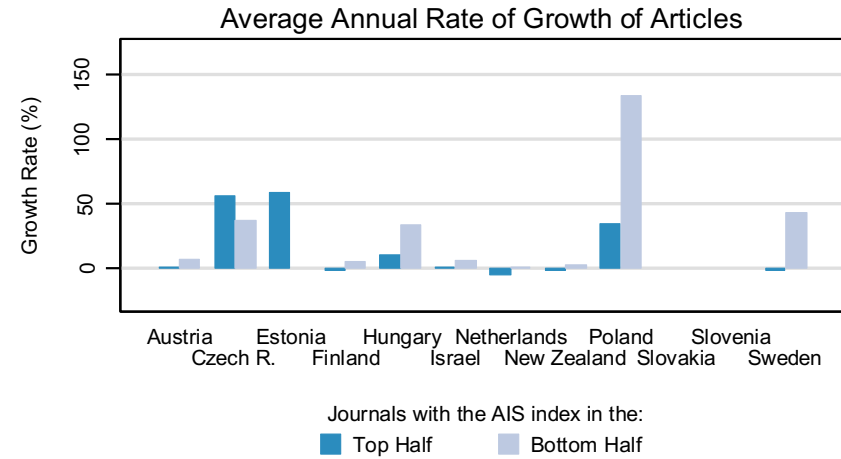
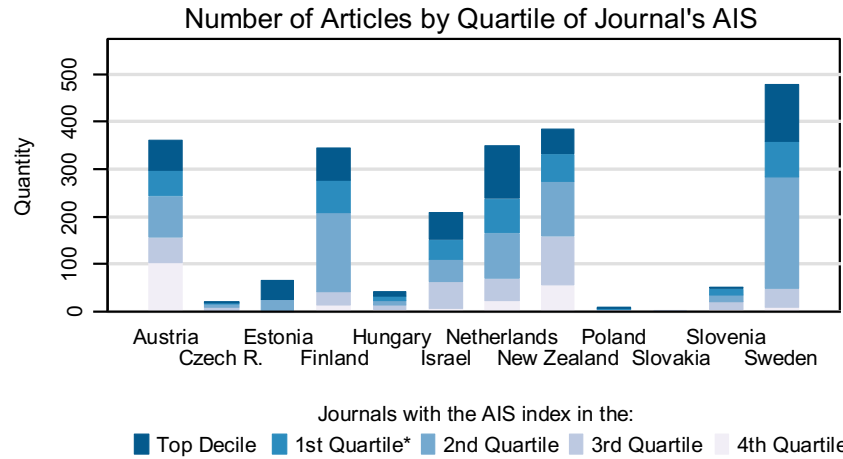
Notes:
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ANDROLOGY



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ANESTHESIOLOGY



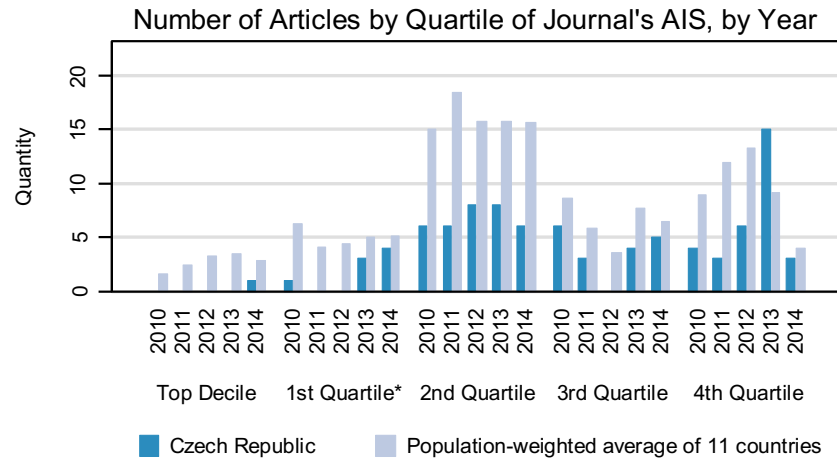
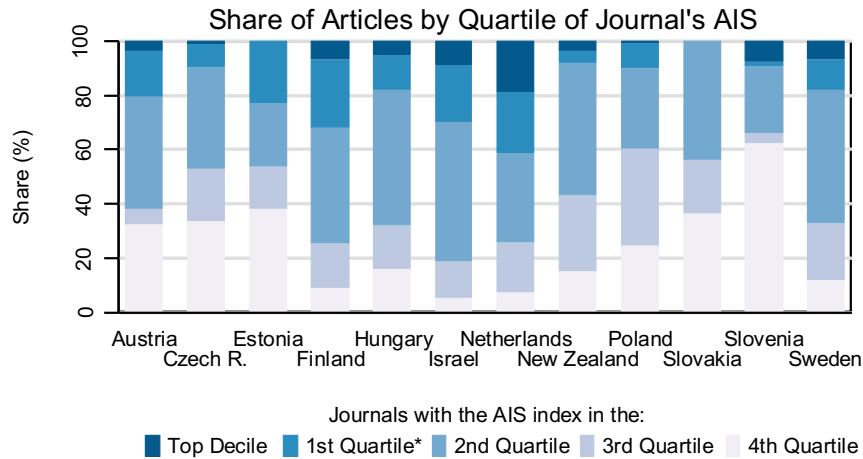
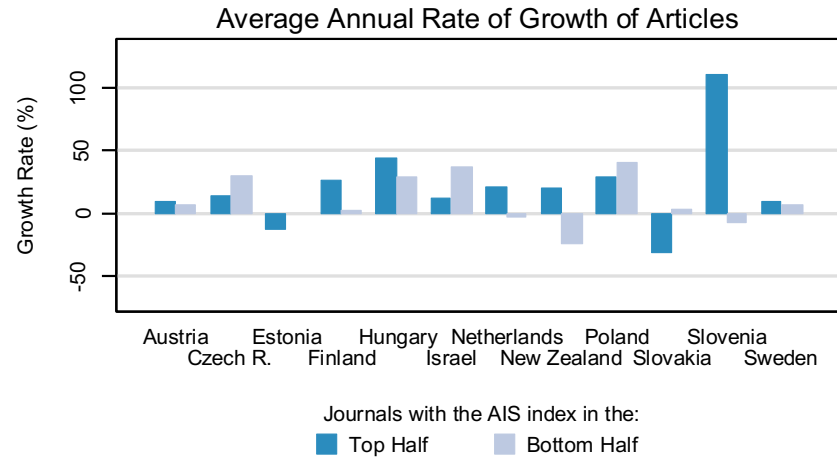
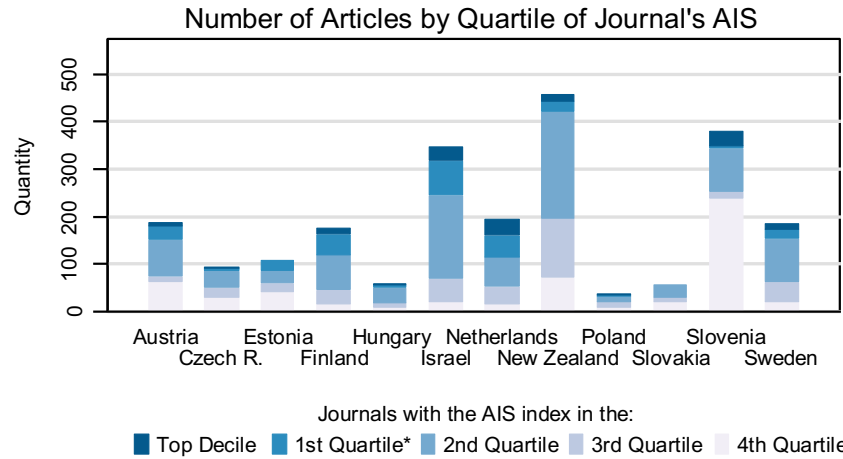
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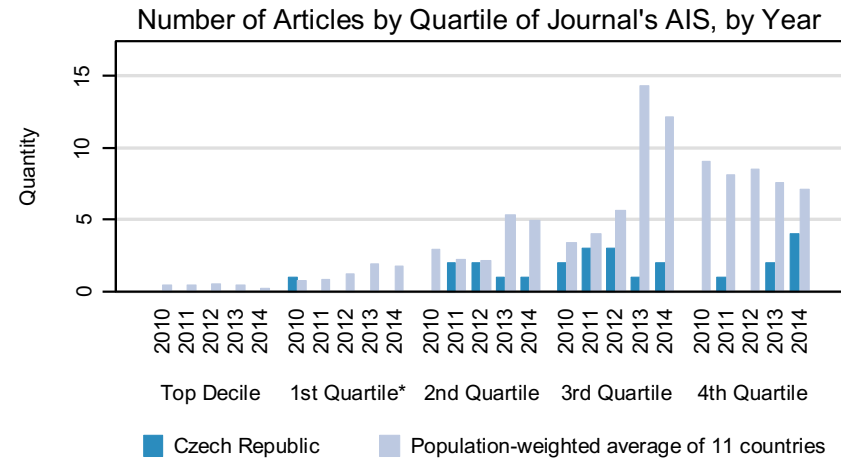
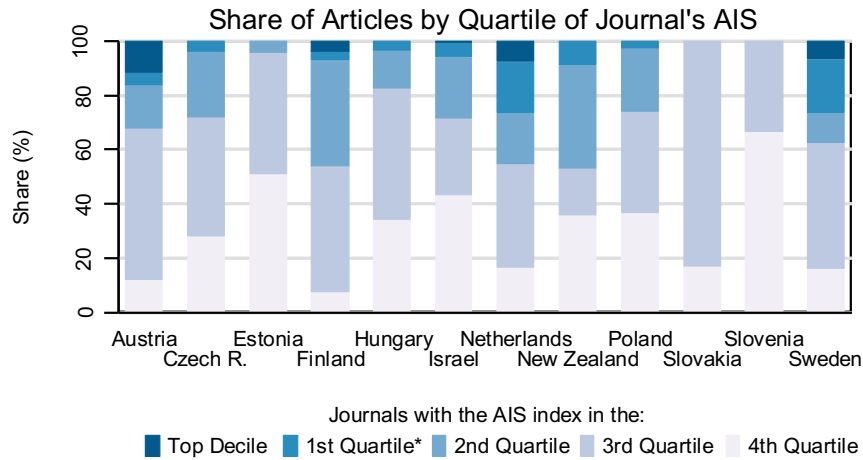
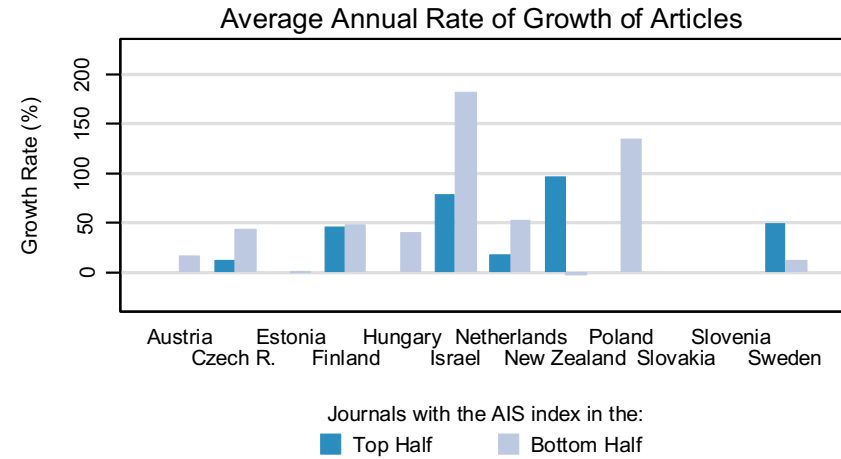
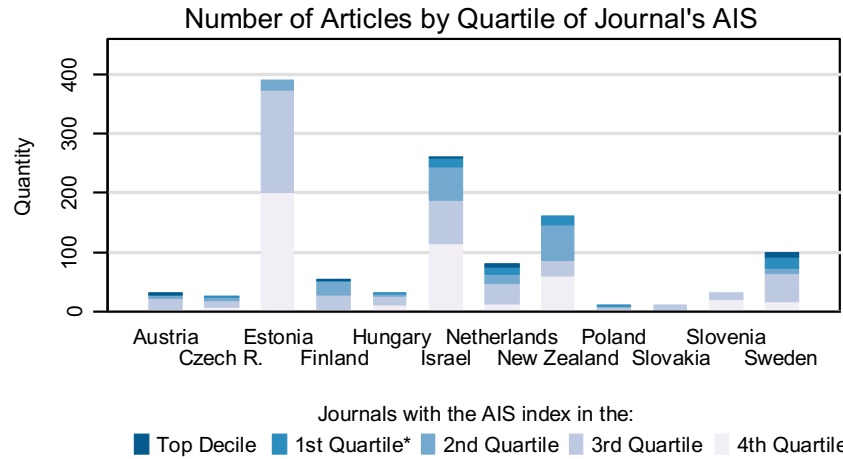
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ANTHROPOLOGY



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AREA STUDIES



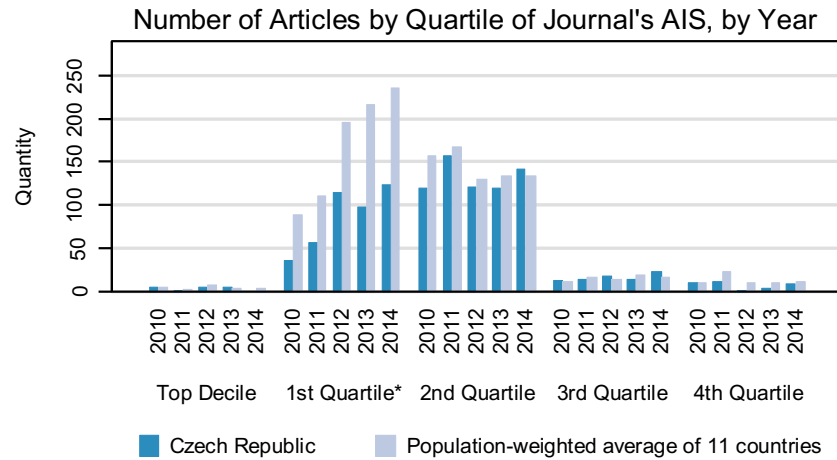
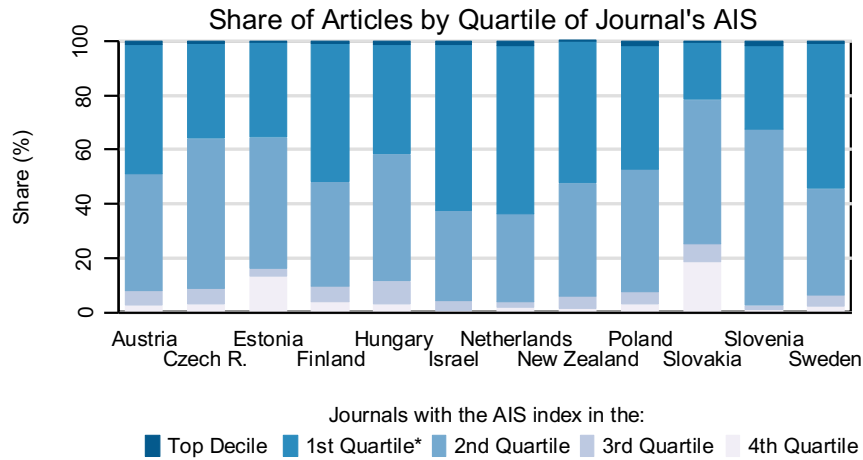
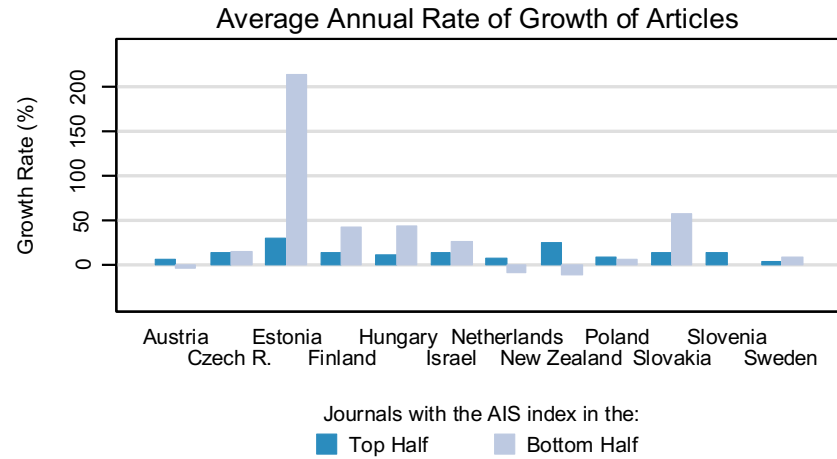
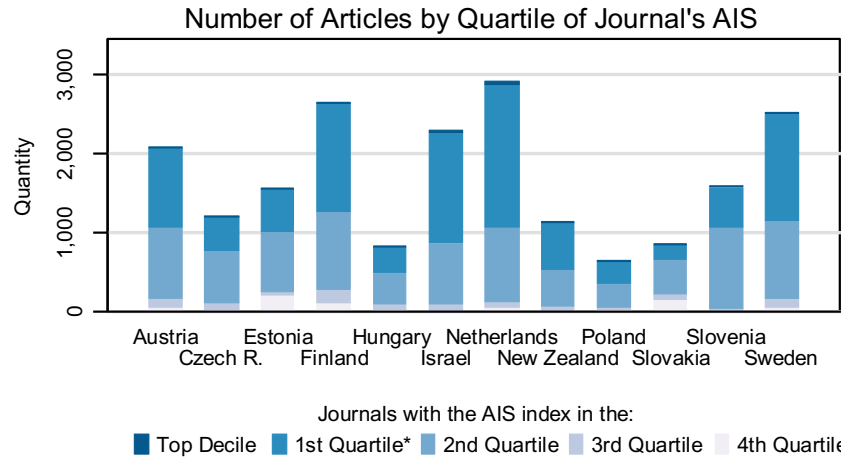
Notes:

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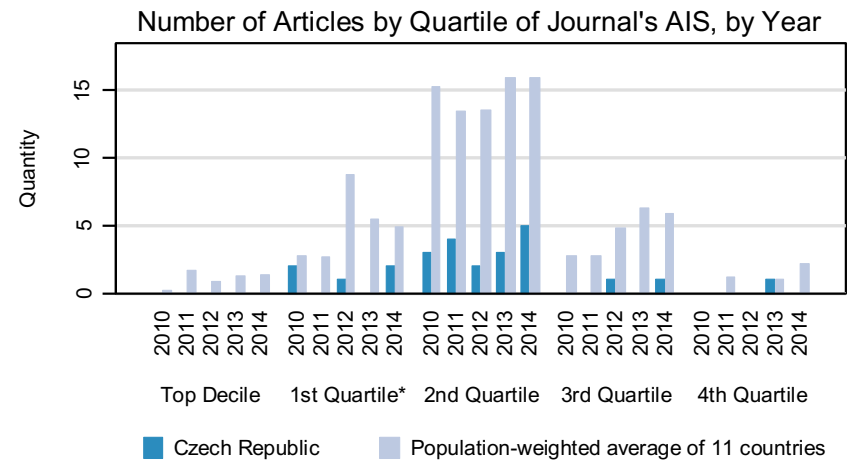
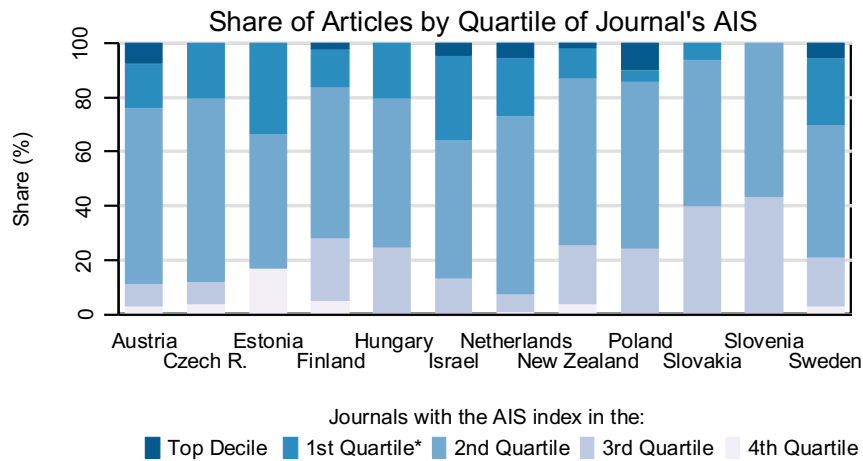
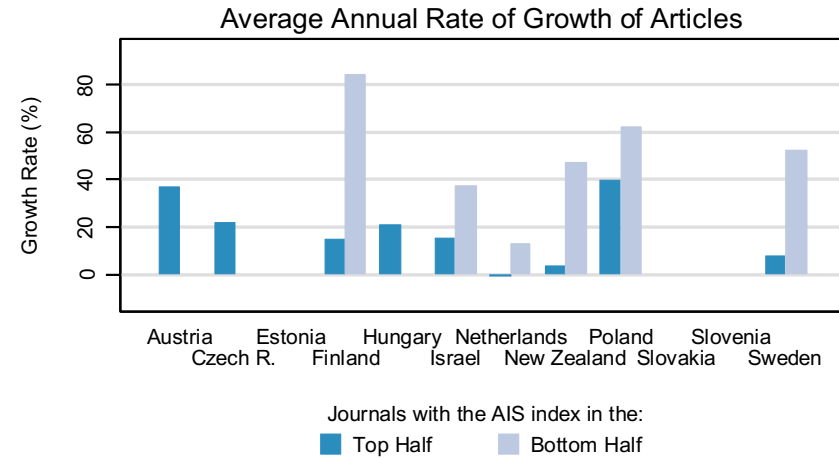
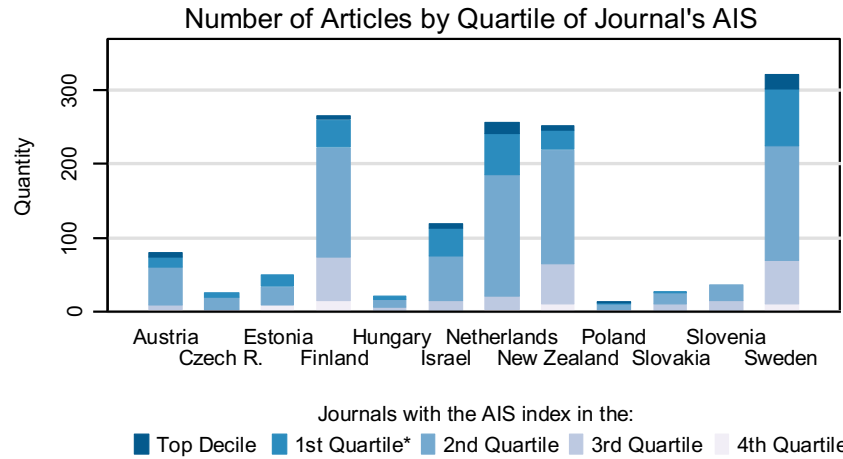
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ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS



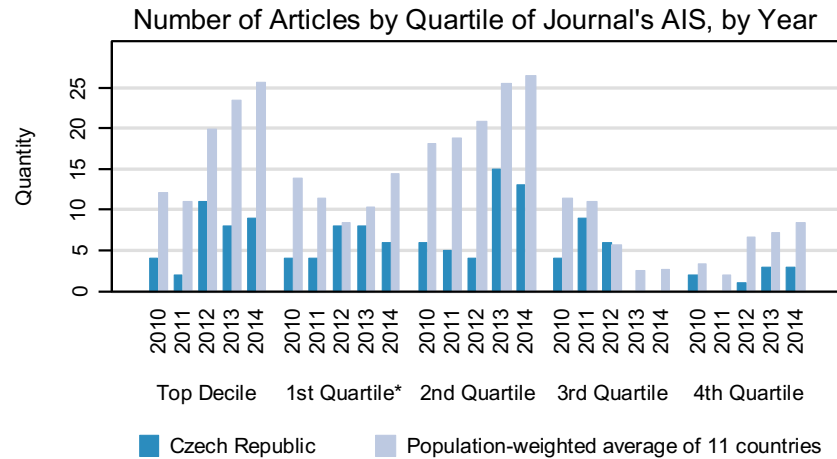
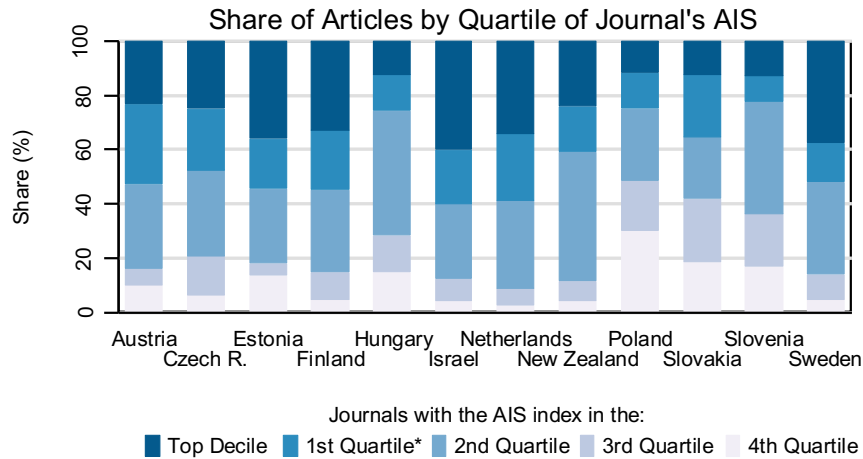
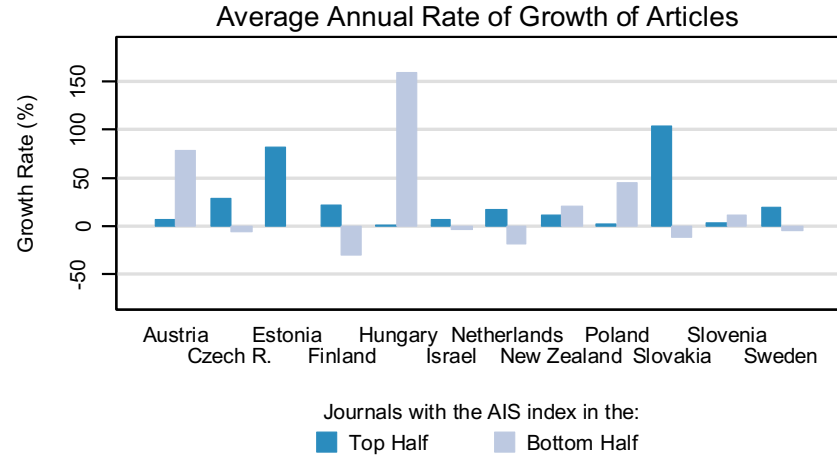
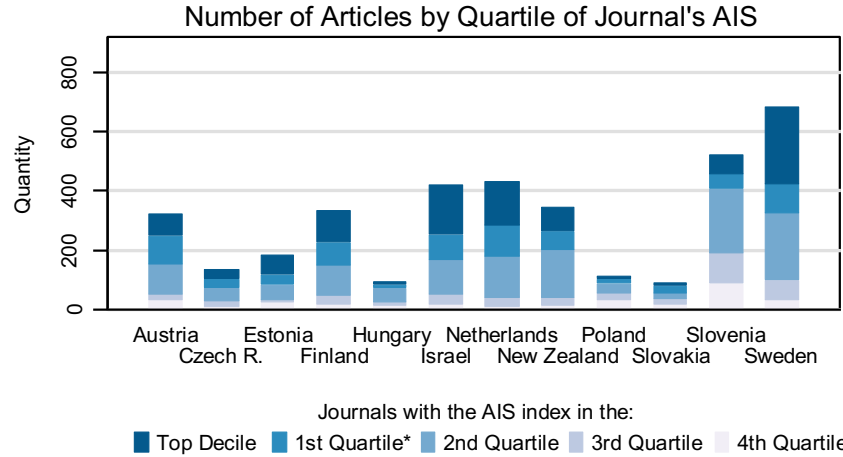
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AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY



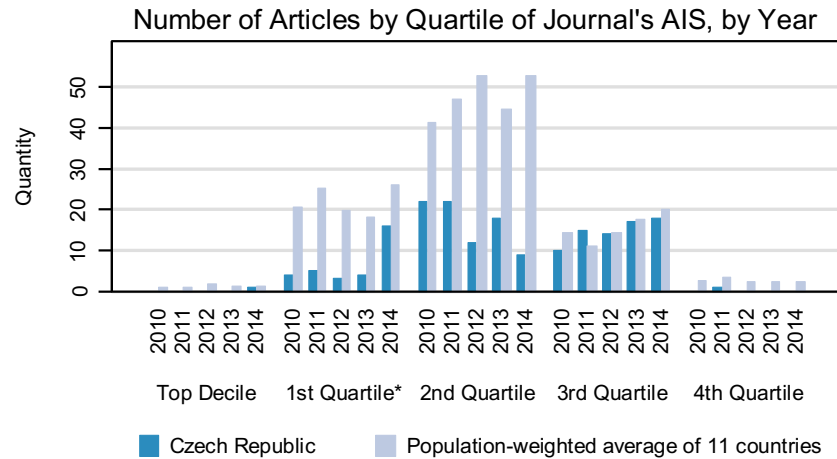
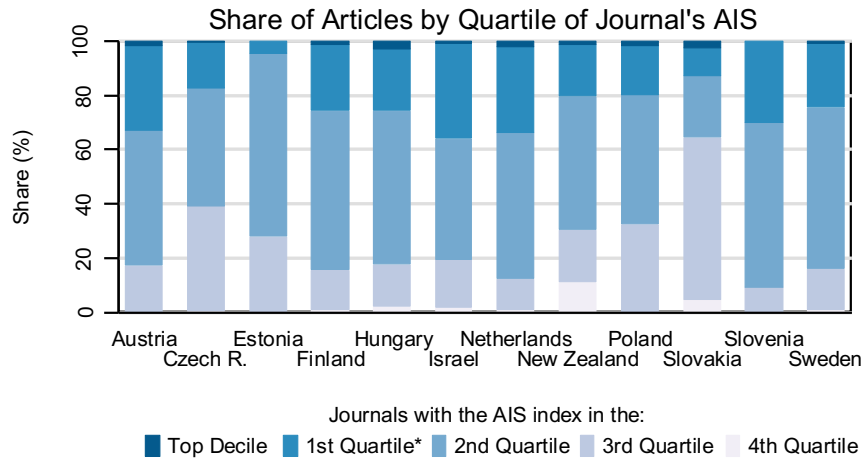
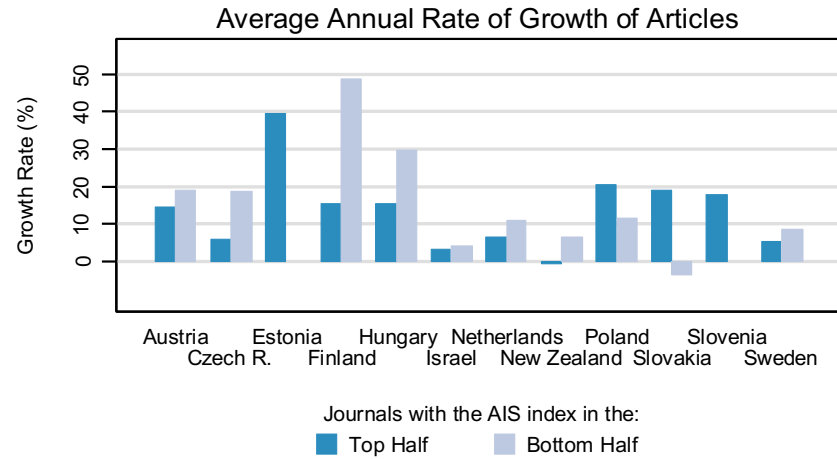
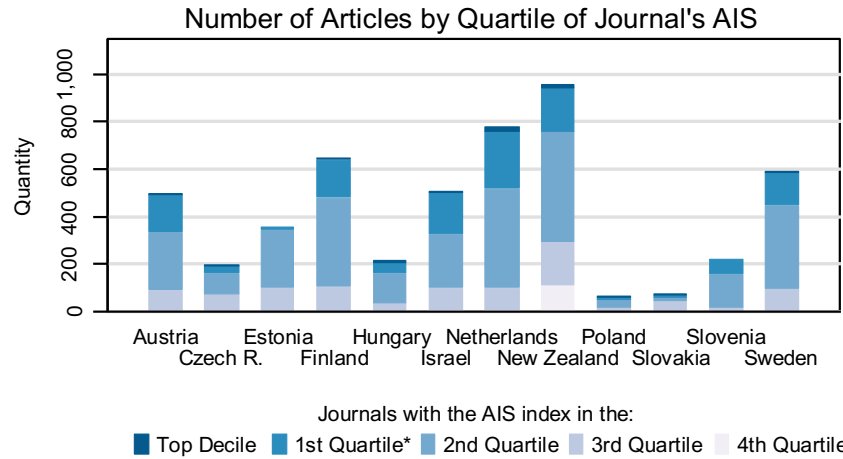
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AUTOMATION & CONTROL SYSTEMS



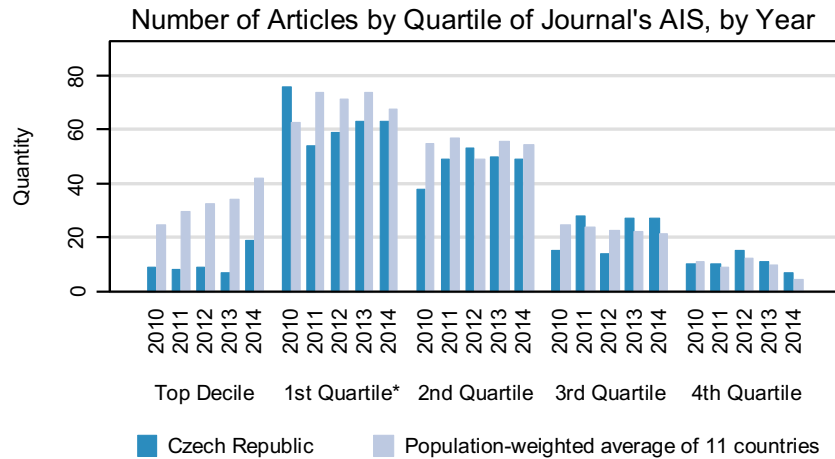
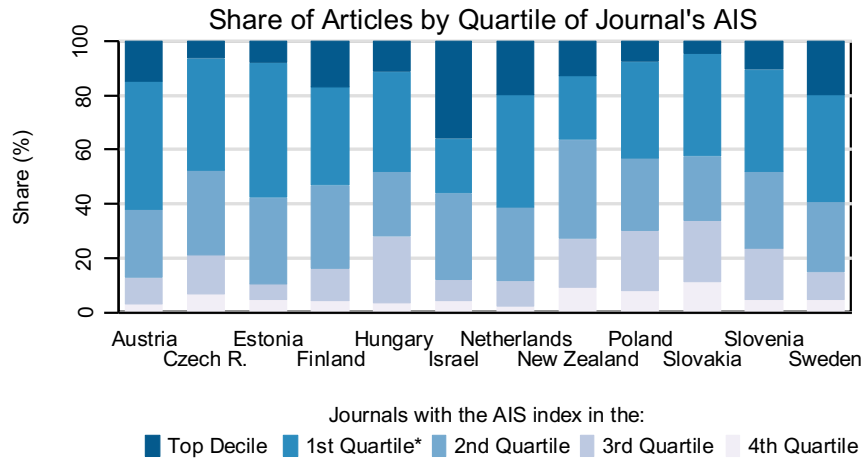
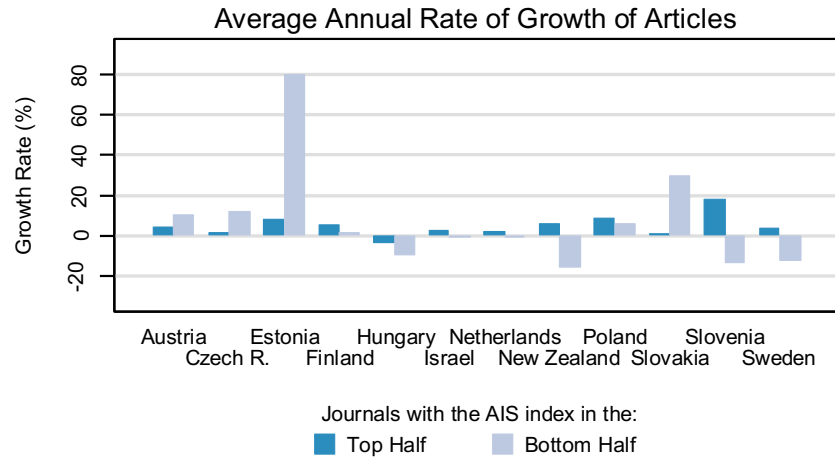
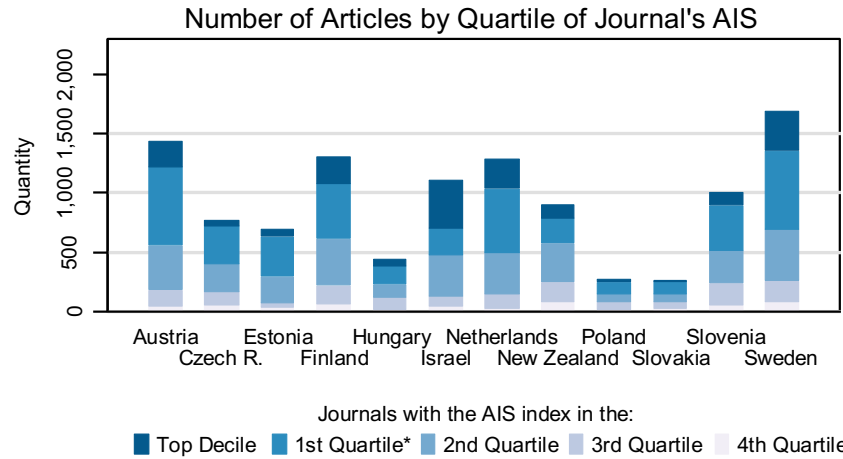
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BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES



Notes:
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BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH METHODS



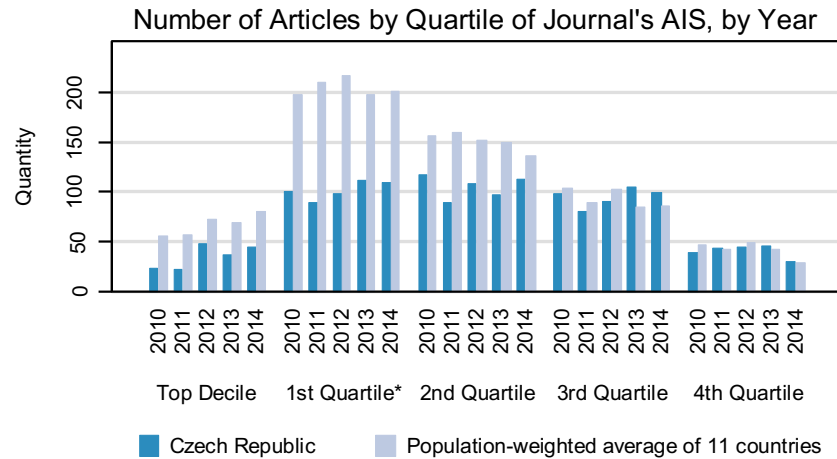
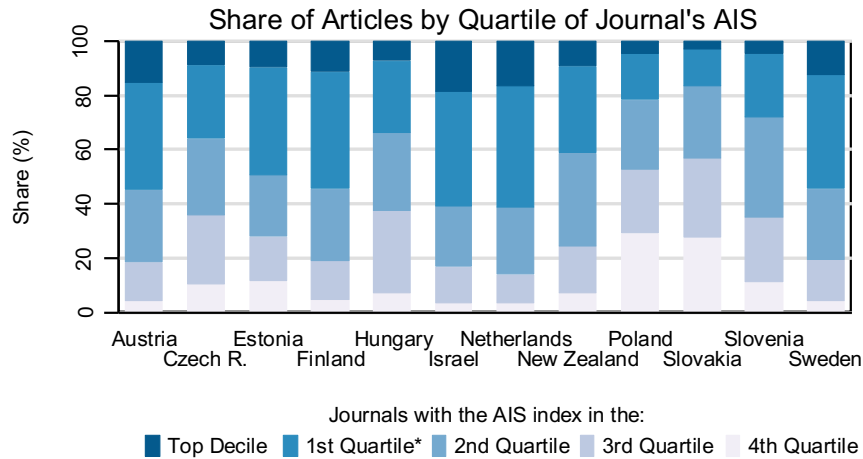
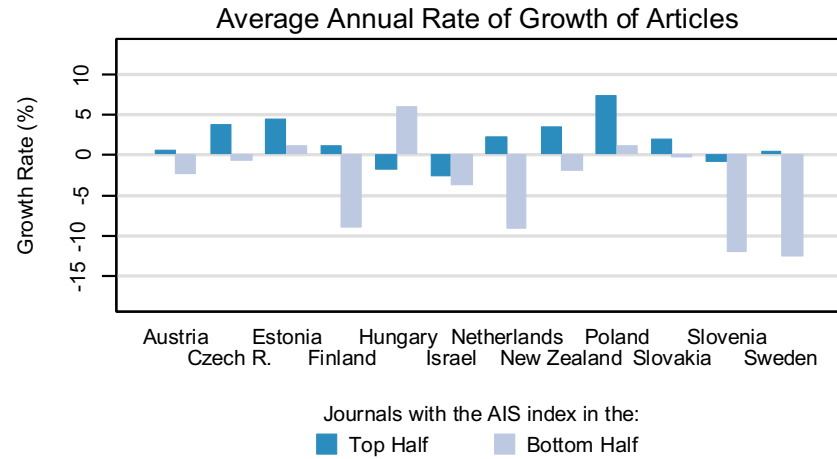
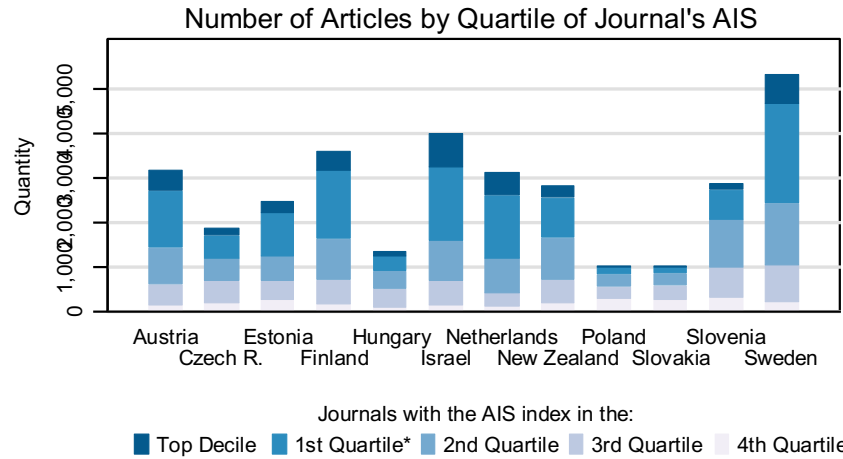
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BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY



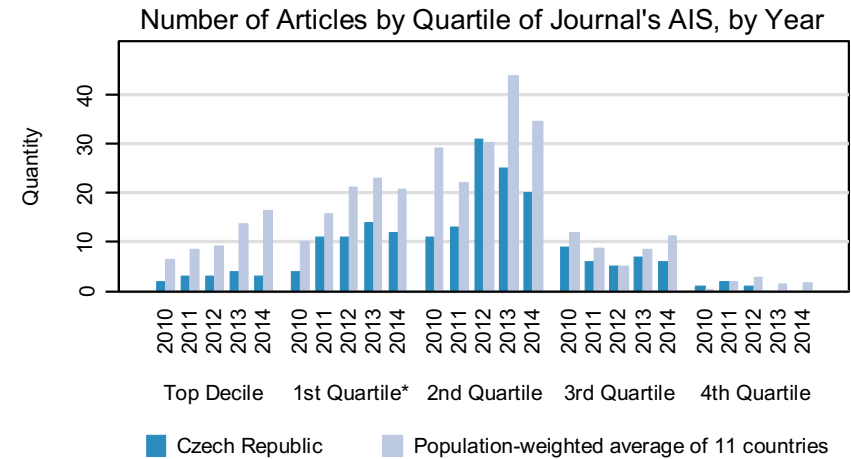
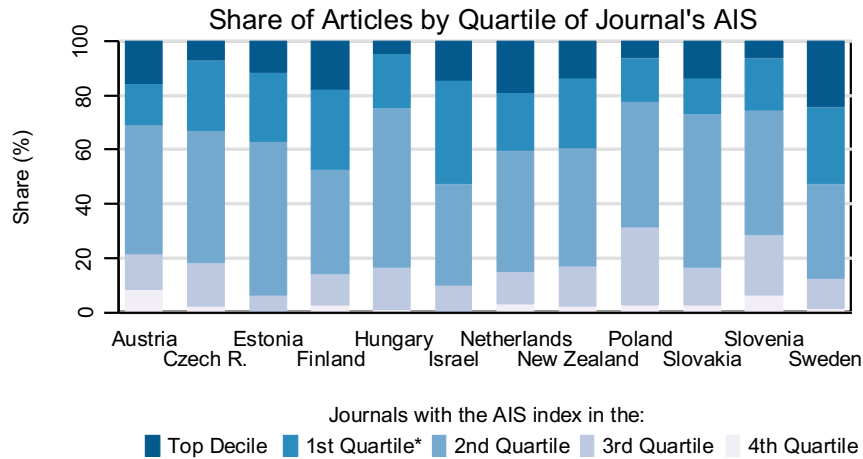
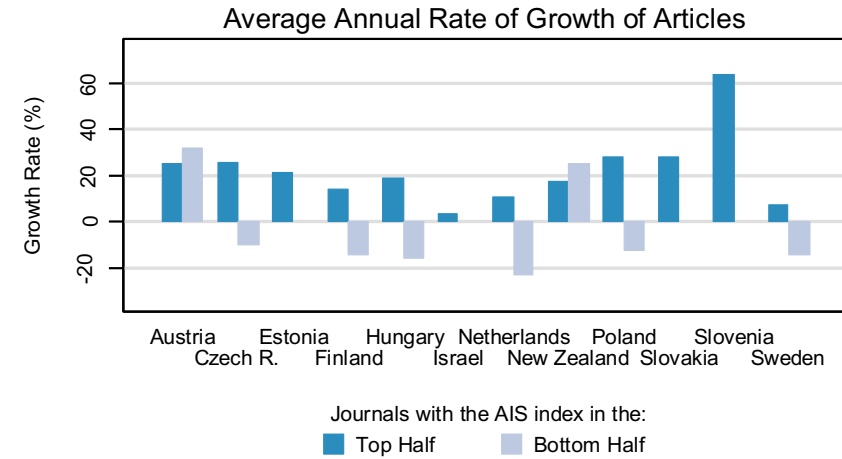
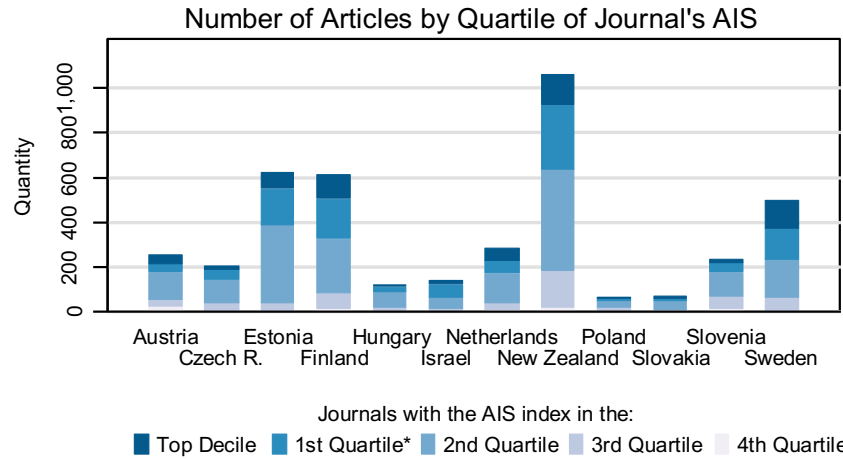
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BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



Notes:

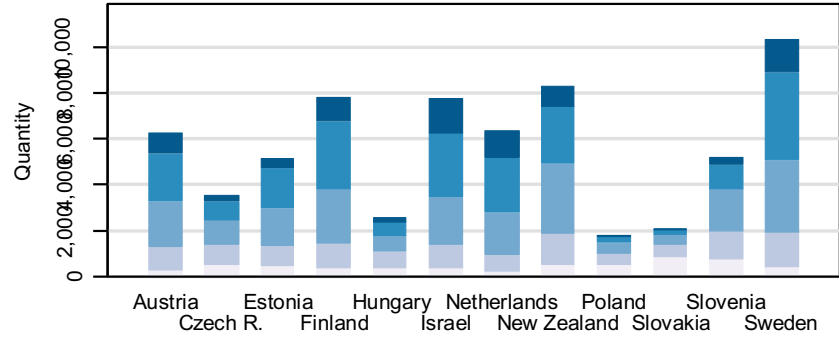
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BIOLOGY

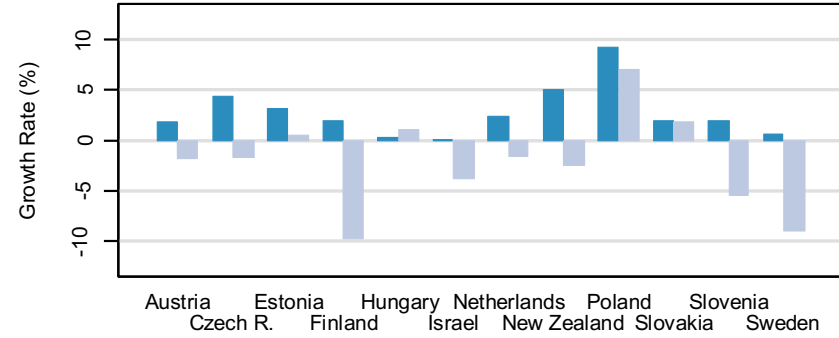
Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile

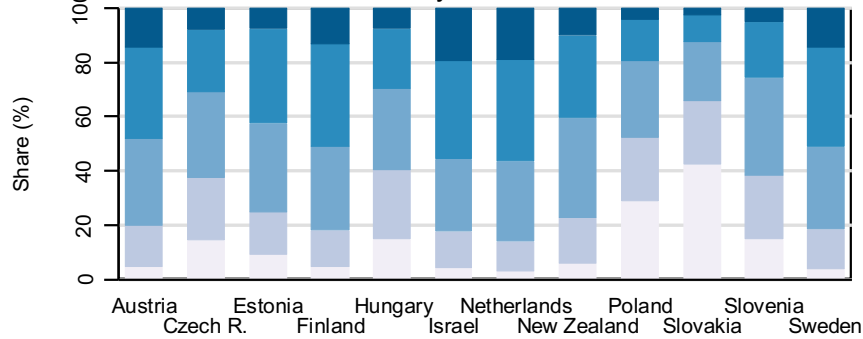
Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Half
- Bottom Half

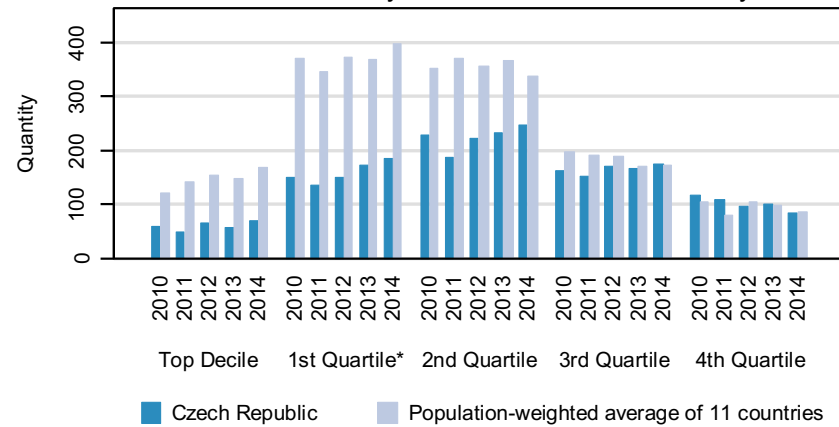
Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



Top Decile 1st Quartile* 2nd Quartile 3rd Quartile 4th Quartile

- Czech Republic
- Population-weighted average of 11 countries

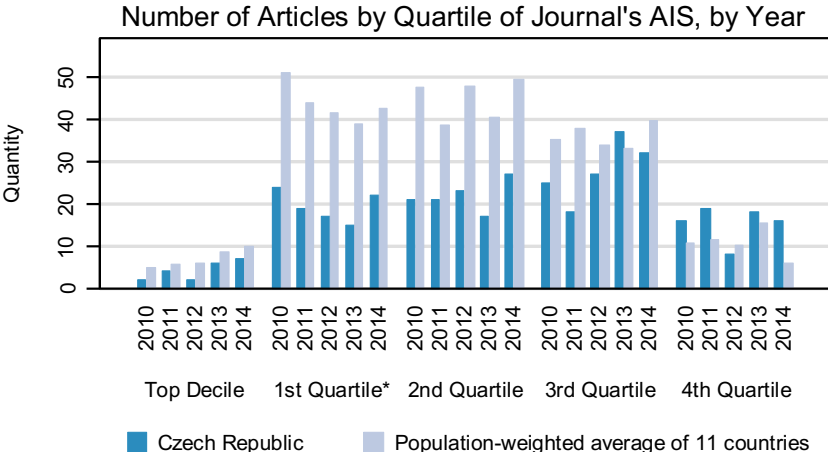
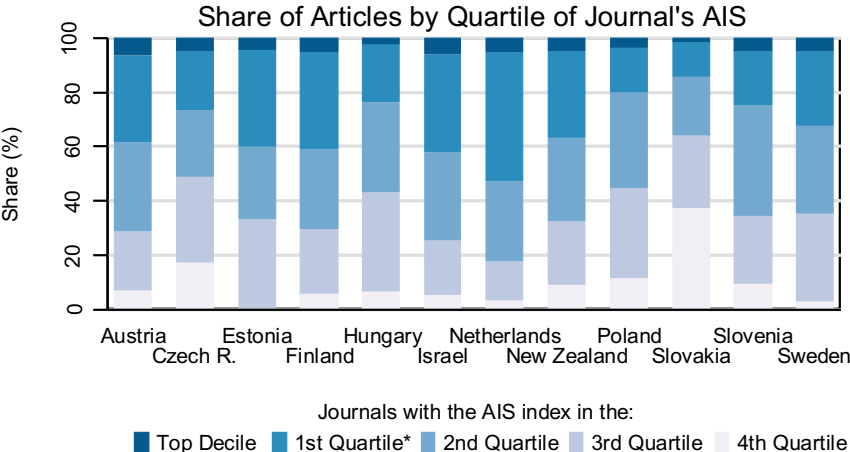
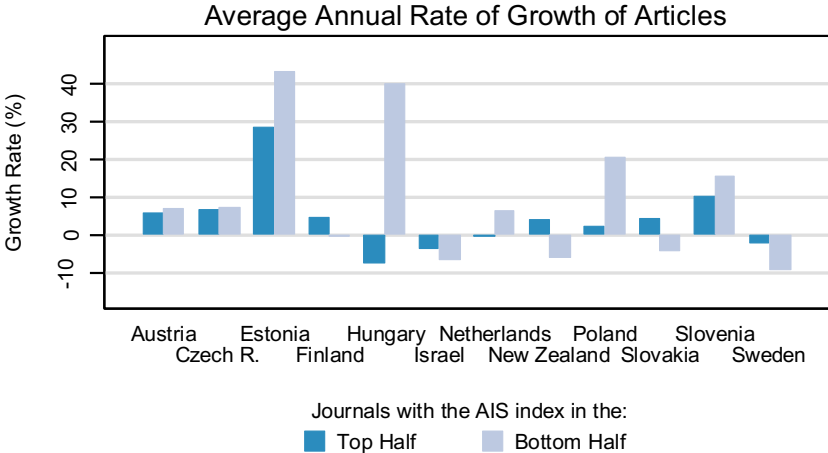
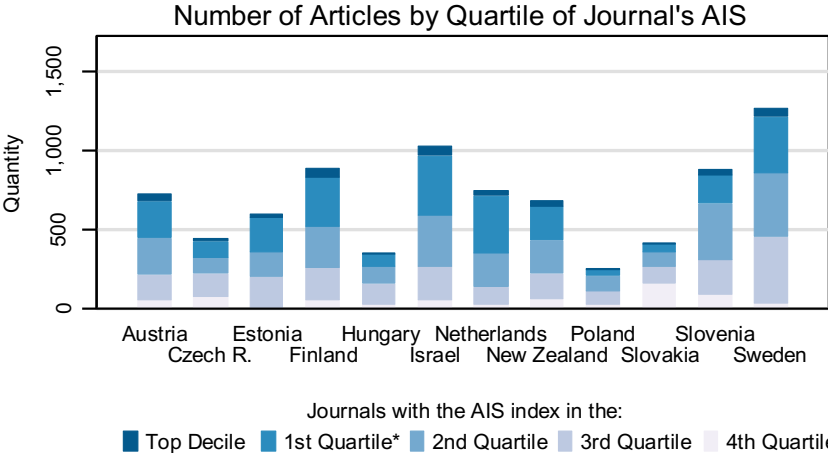
Notes:

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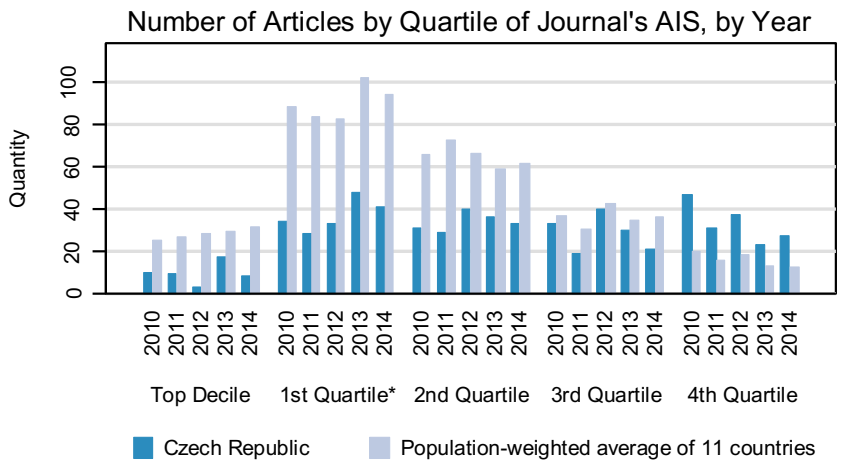
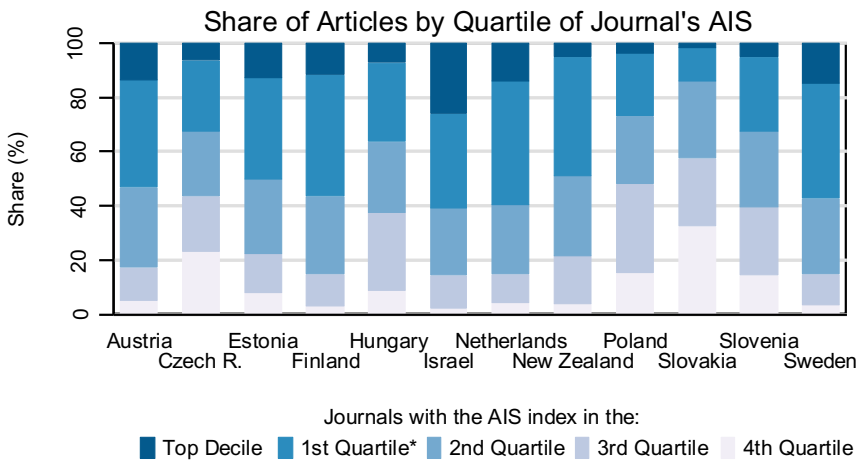
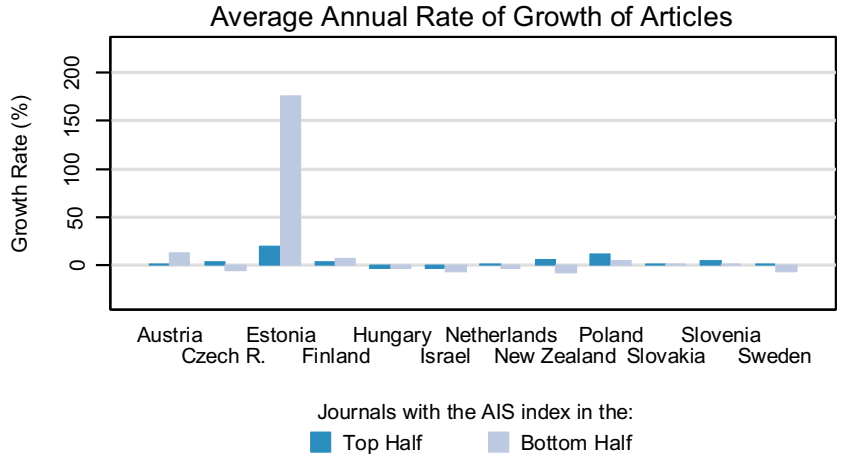
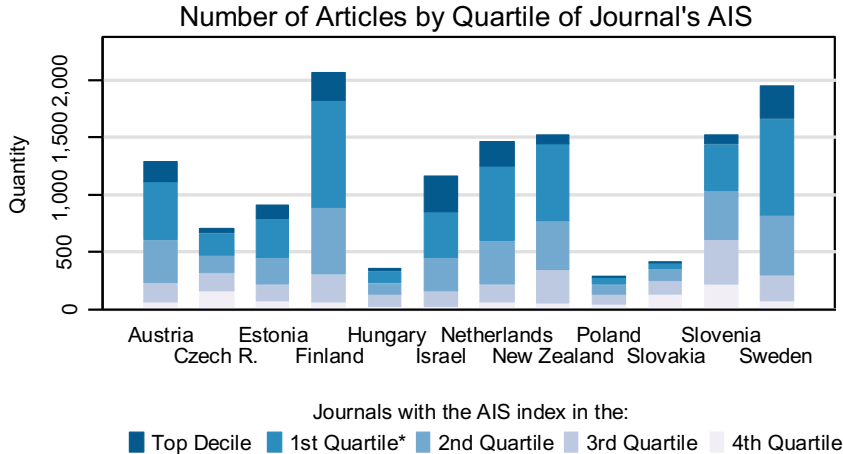
Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

BIOPHYSICS



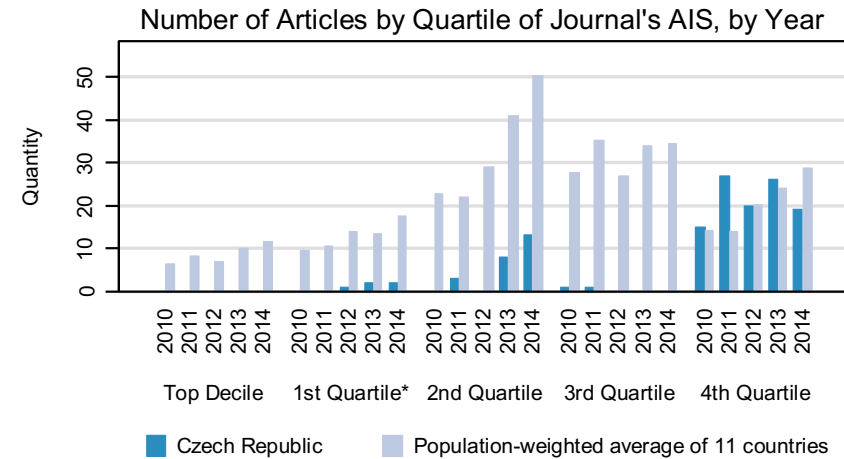
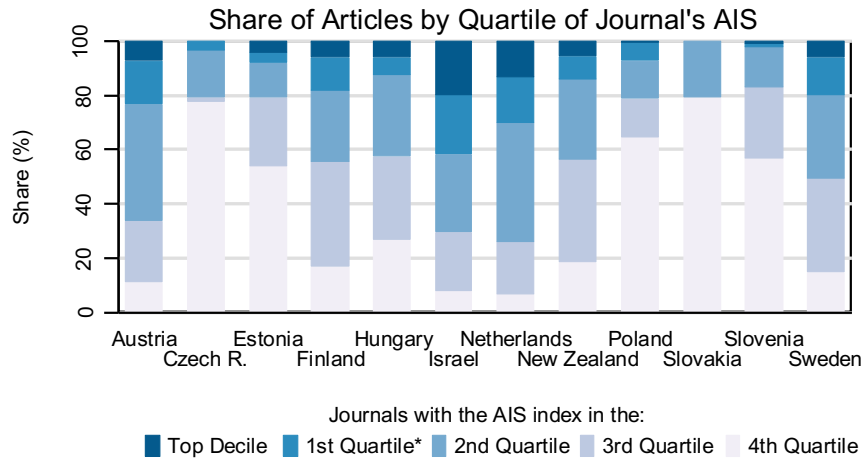
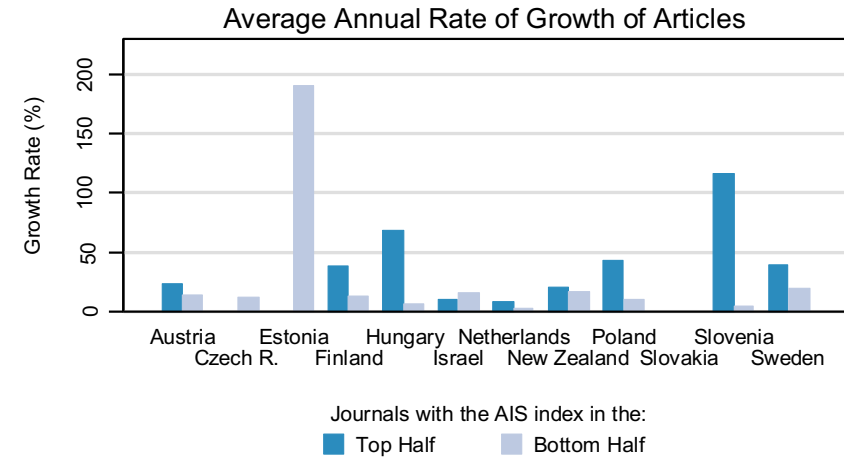
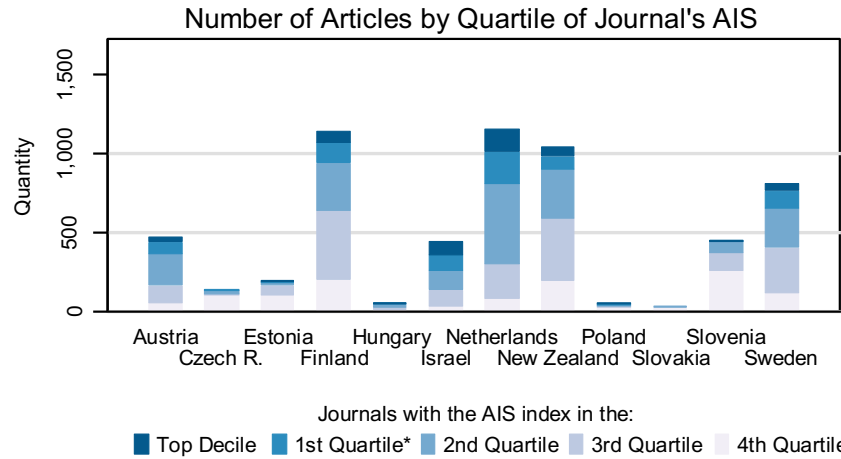
Notes:
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BIOTECHNOLOGY & APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY



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BUSINESS



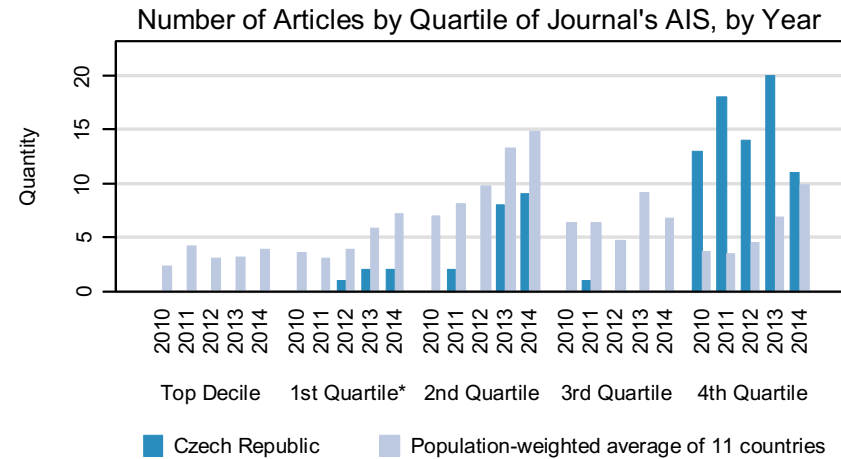
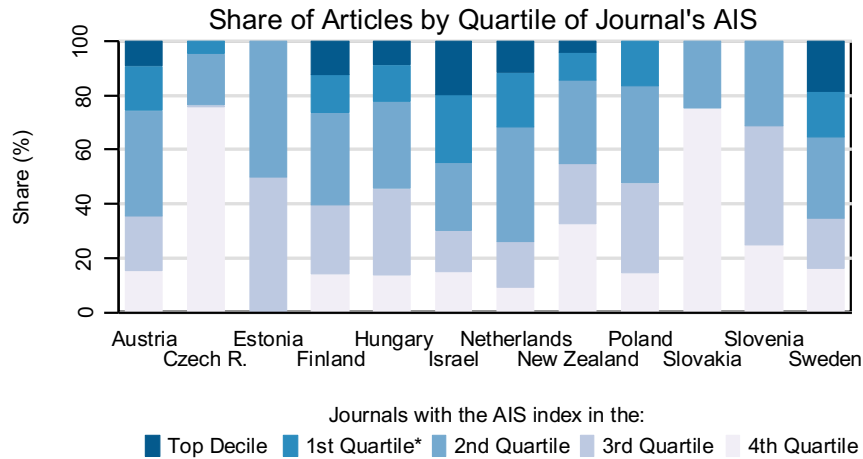
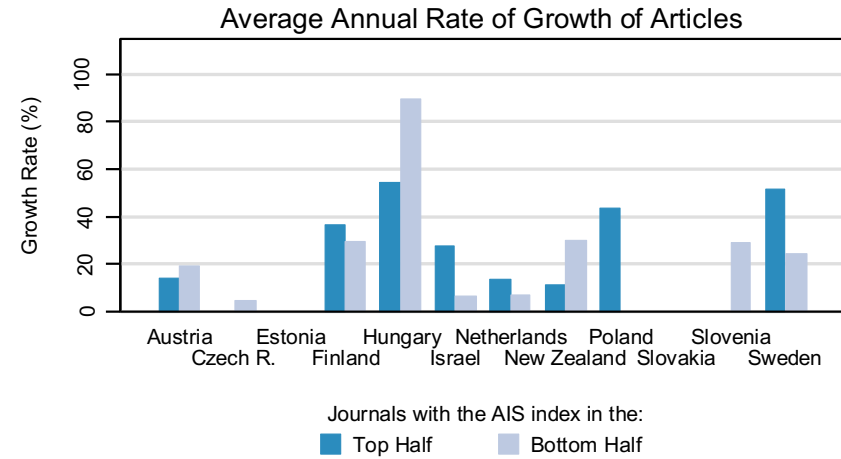
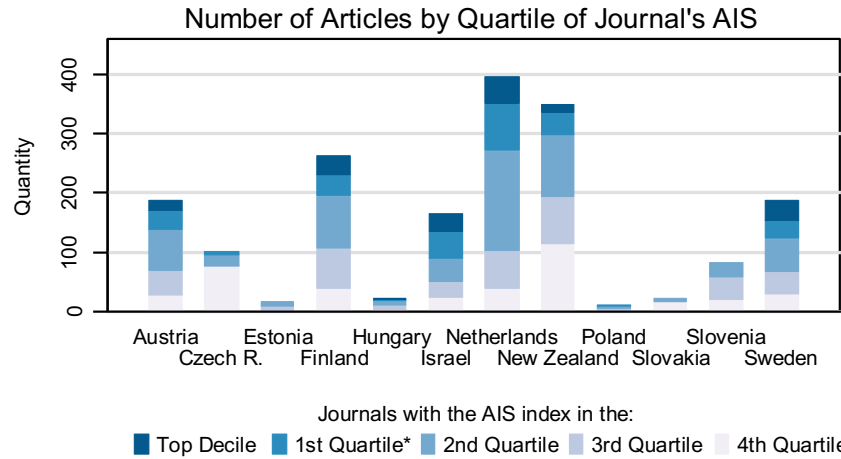
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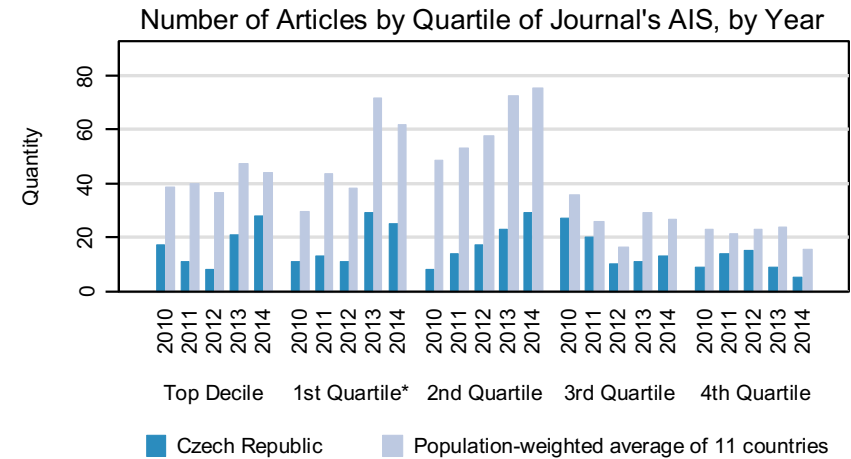
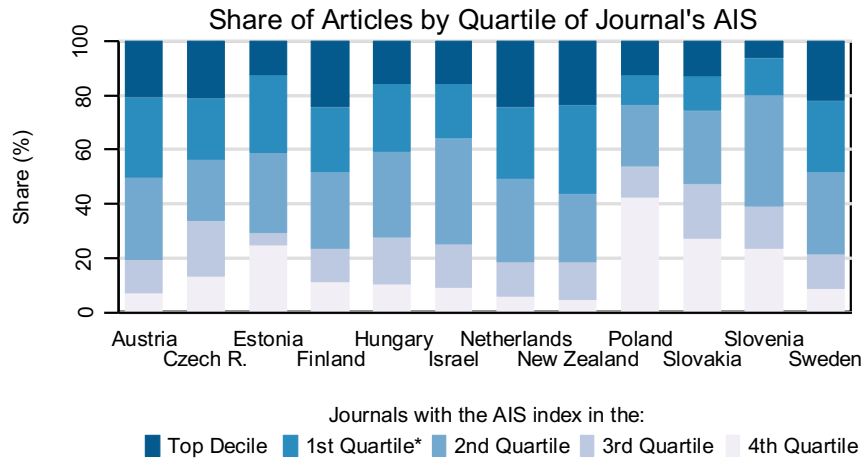
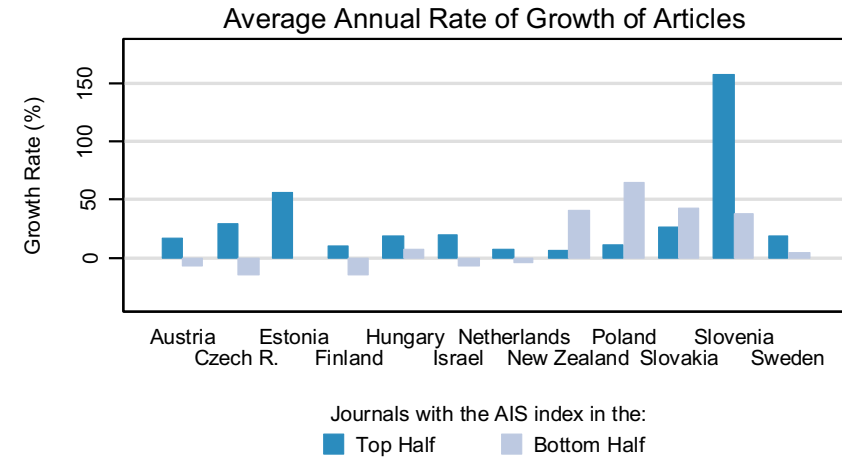
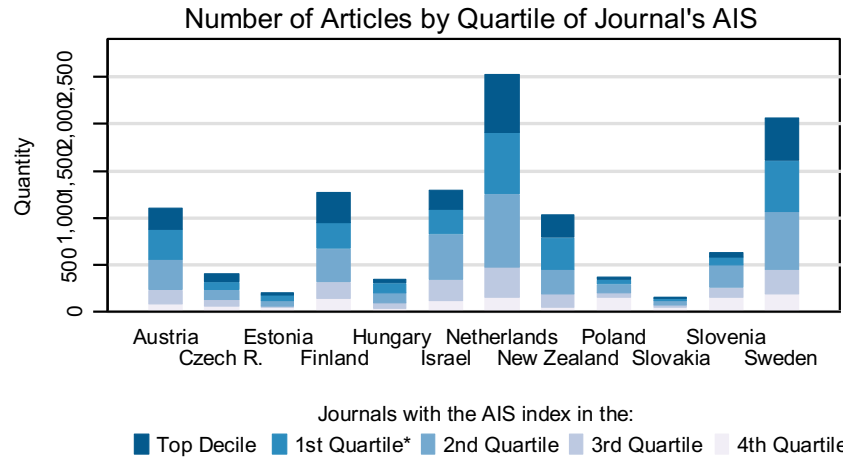
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BUSINESS, FINANCE



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CARDIAC & CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS



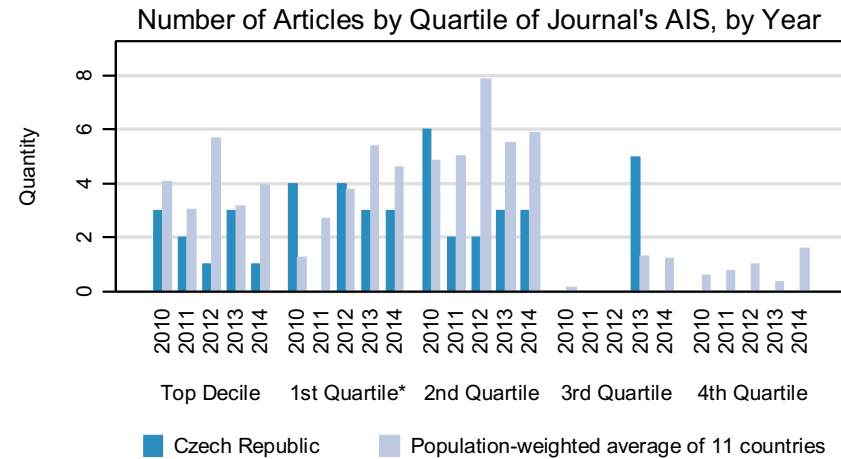
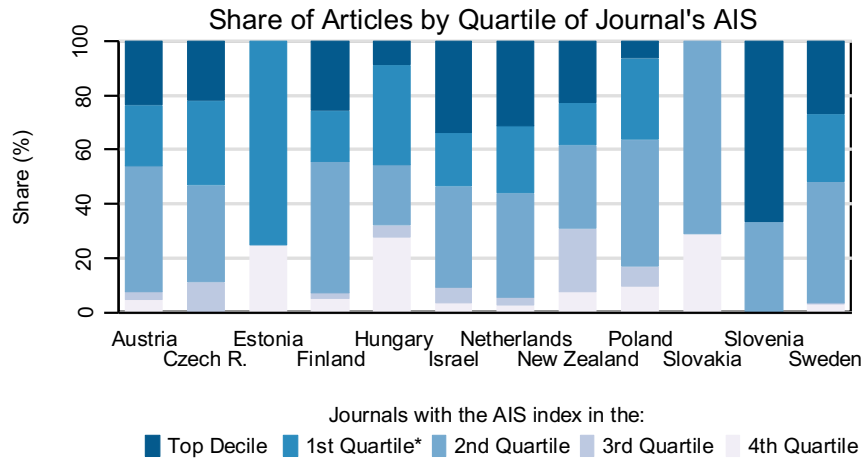
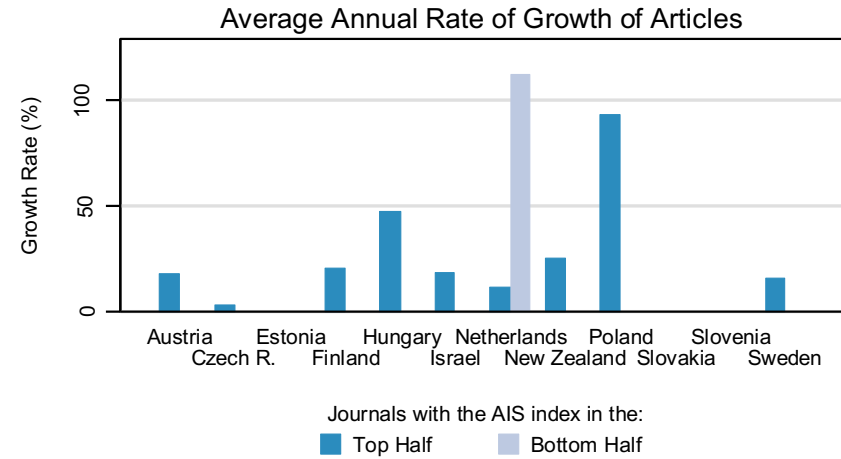
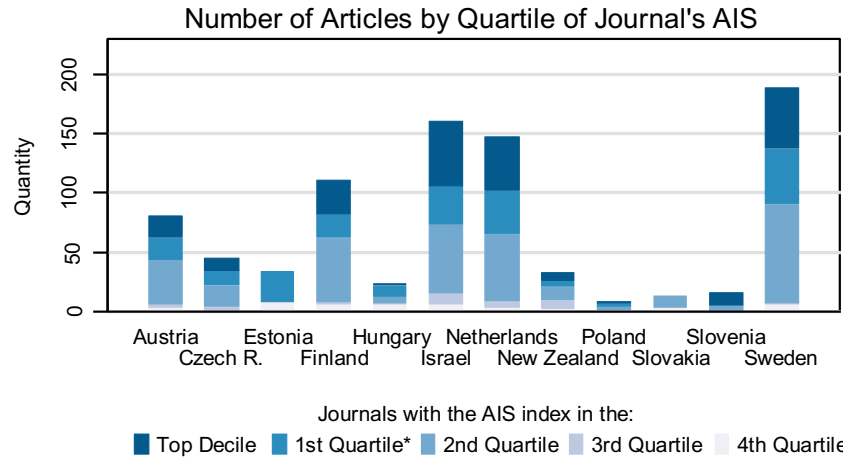
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CELL & TISSUE ENGINEERING



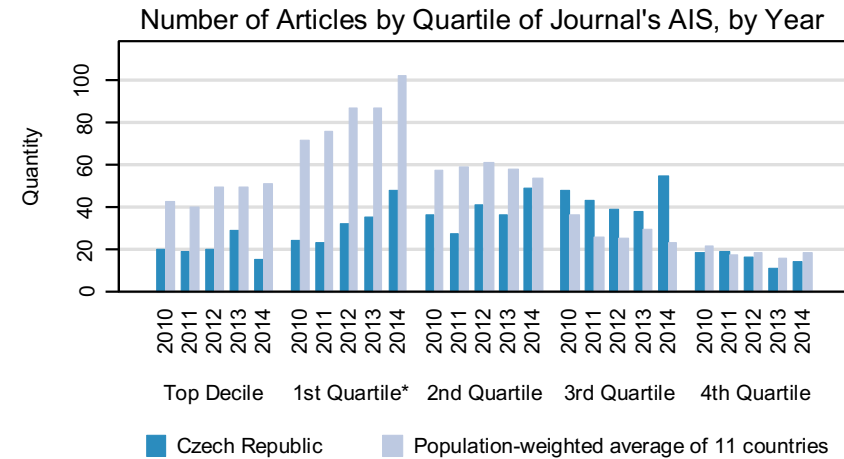
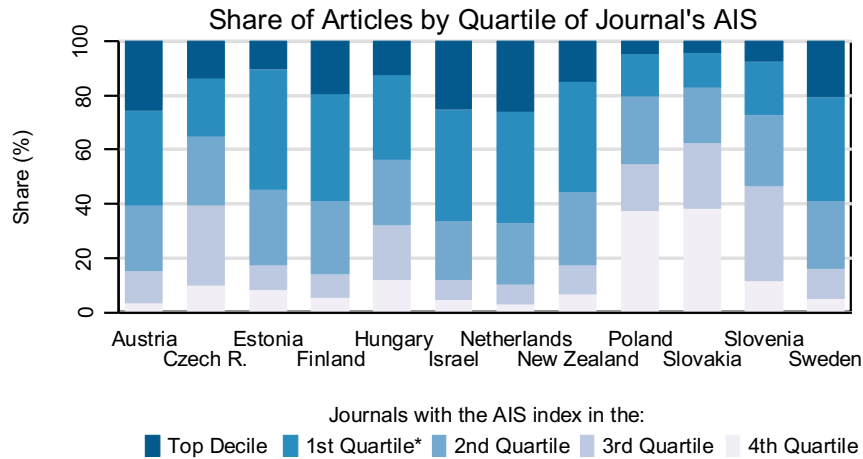
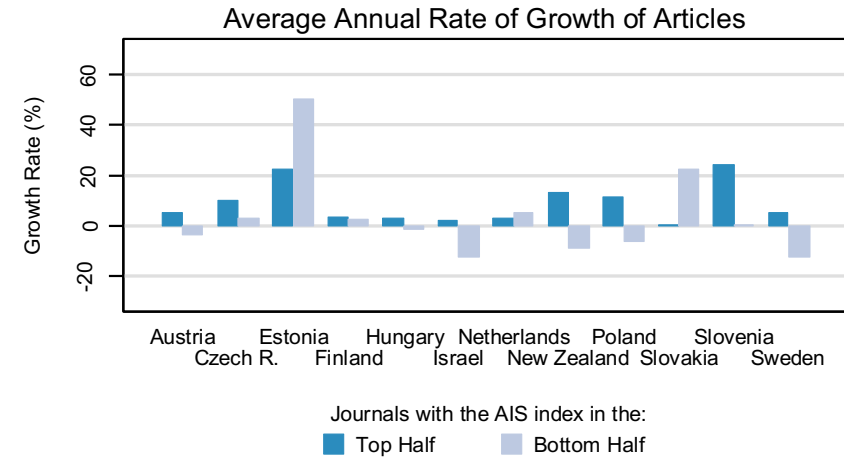
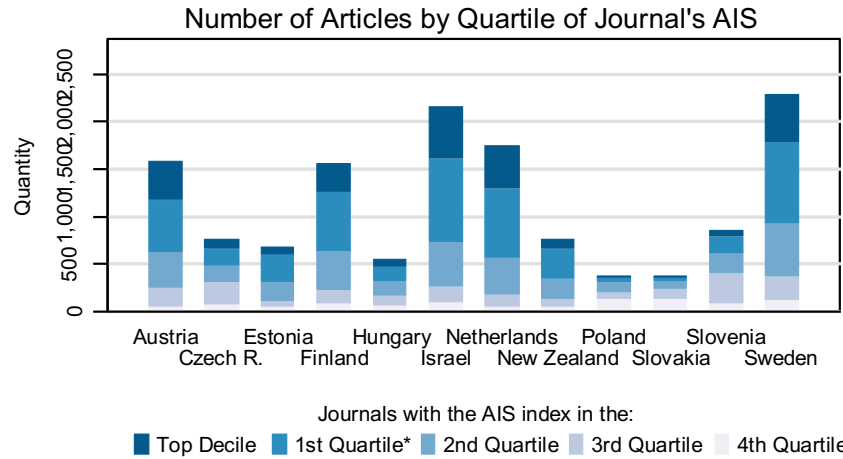
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CELL BIOLOGY



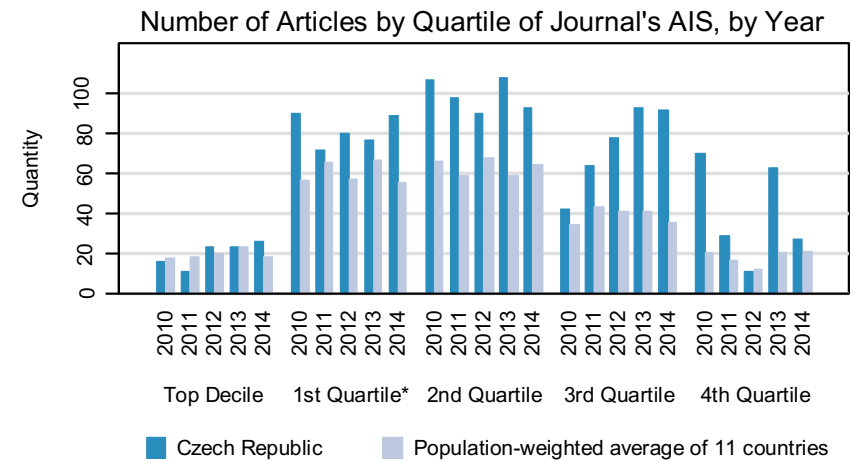
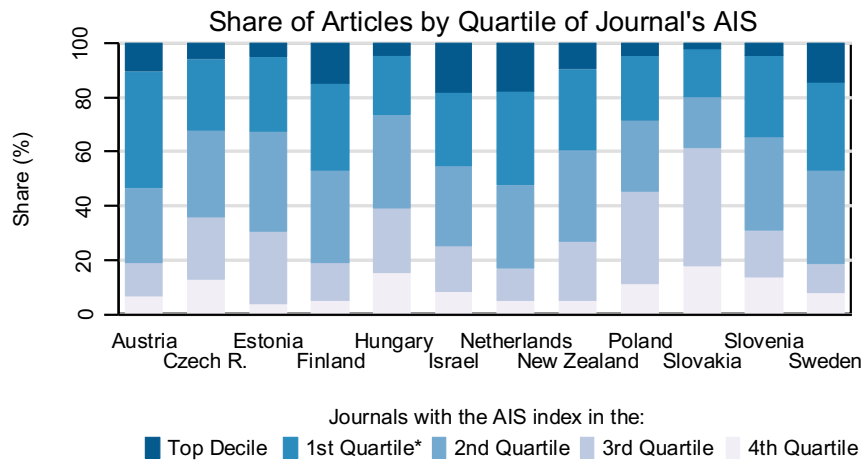
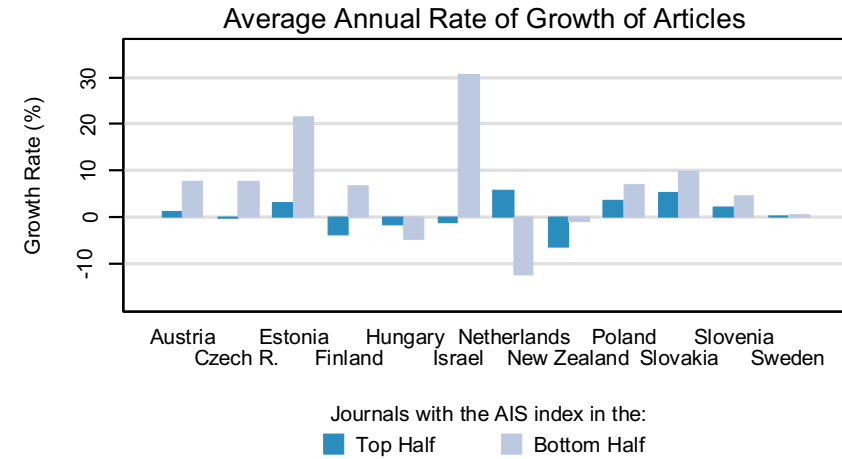
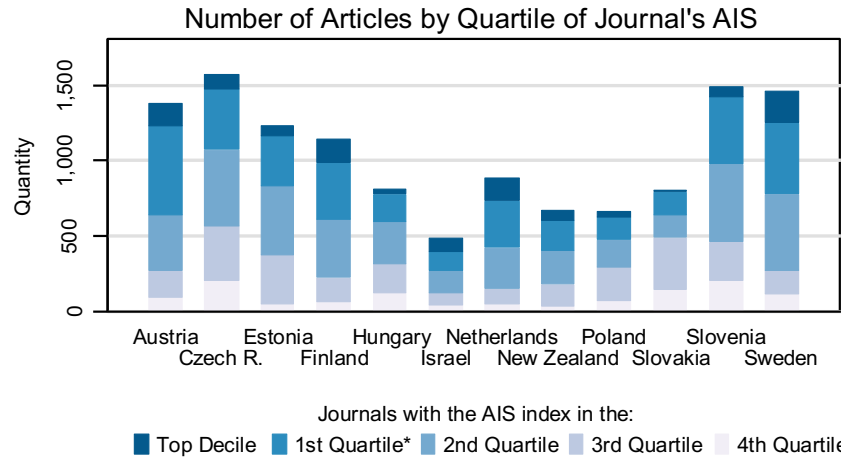
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CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL



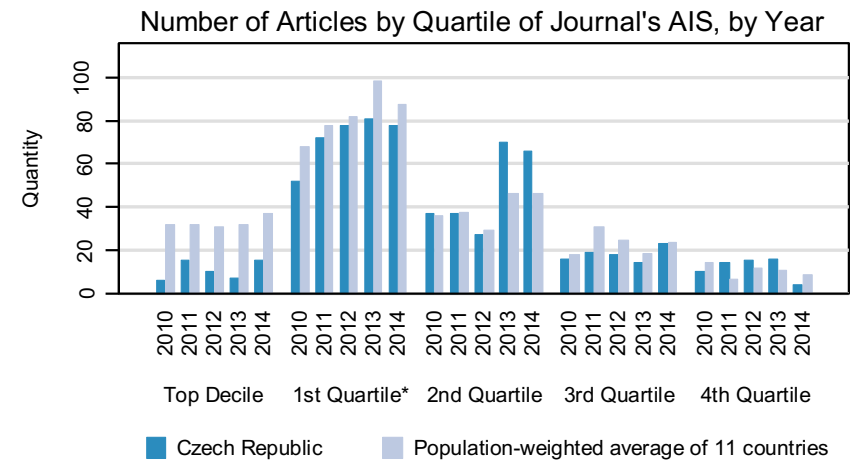
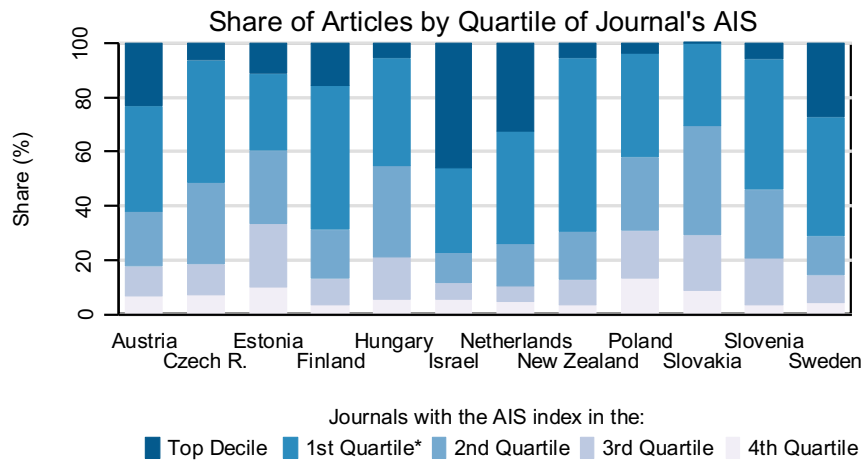
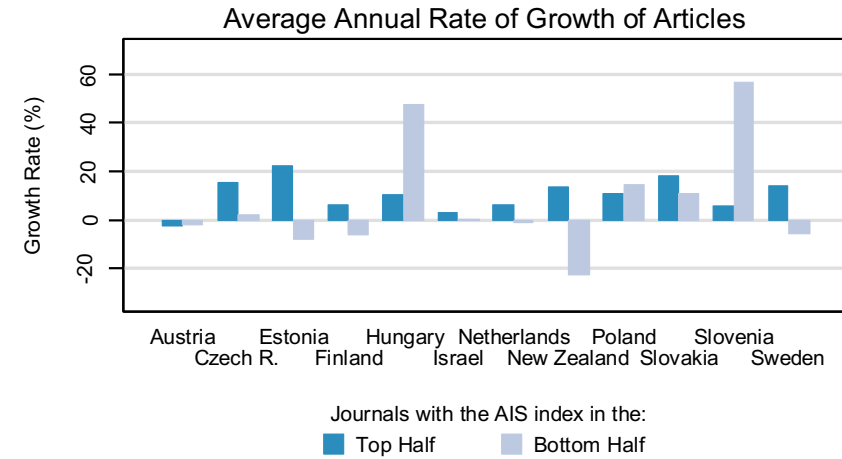
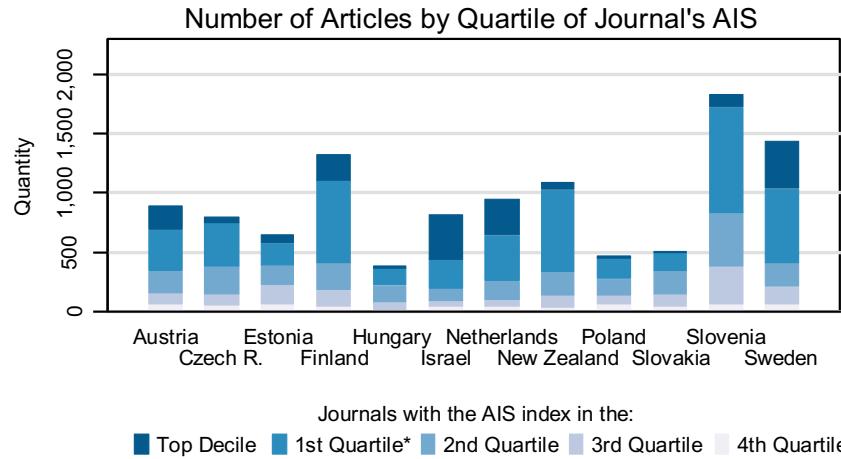
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CHEMISTRY, APPLIED



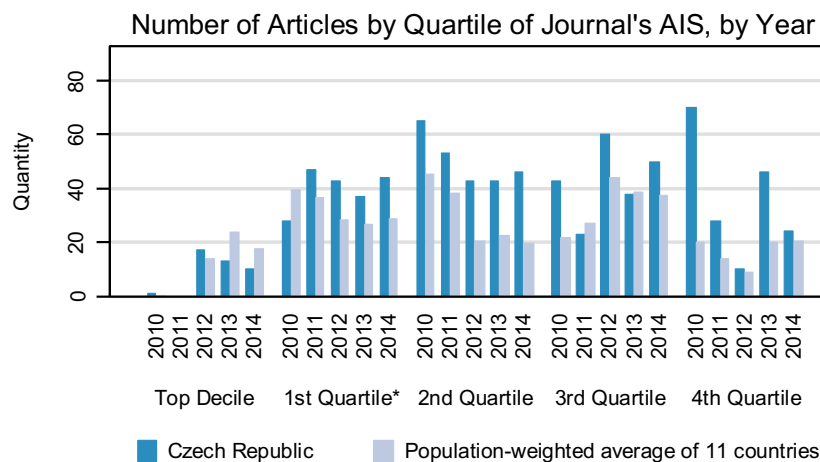
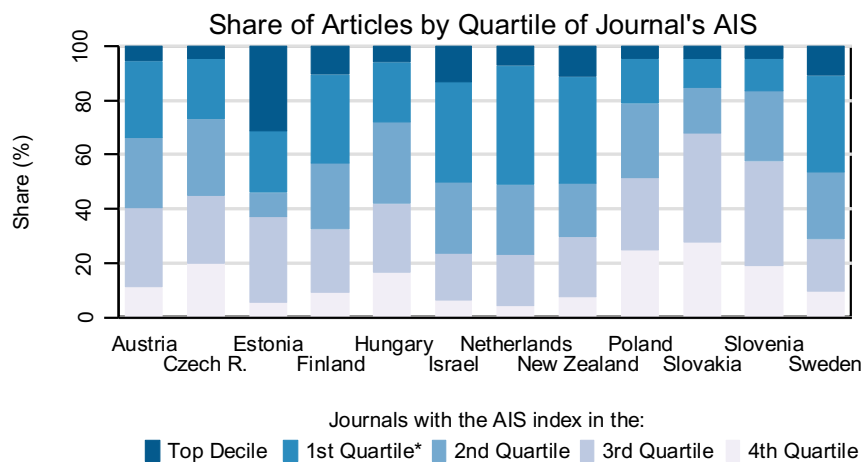
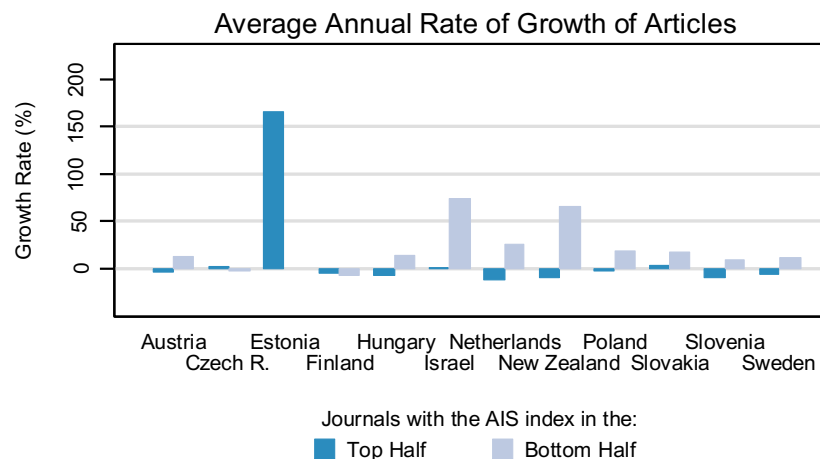
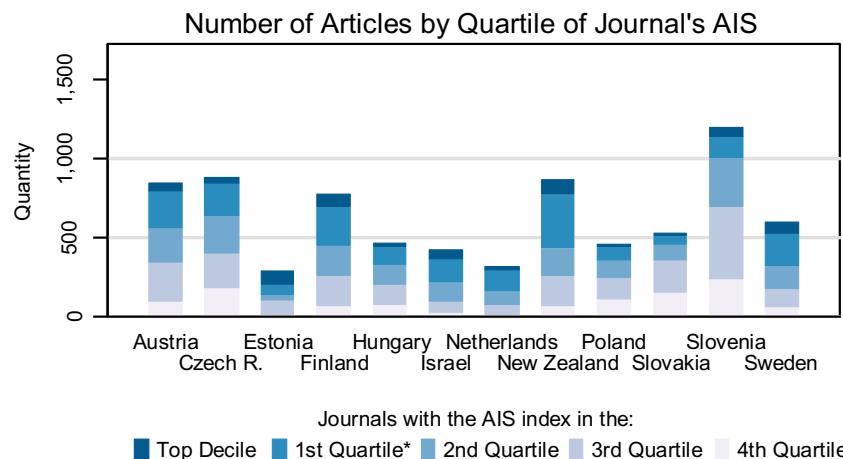
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CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC & NUCLEAR



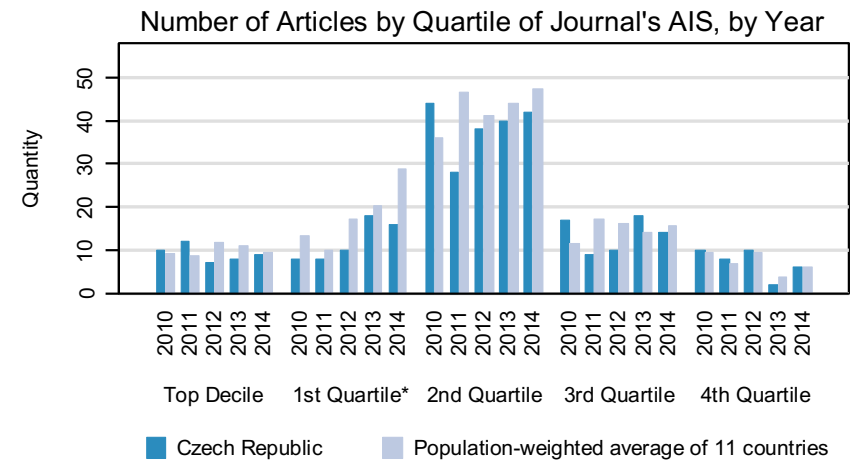
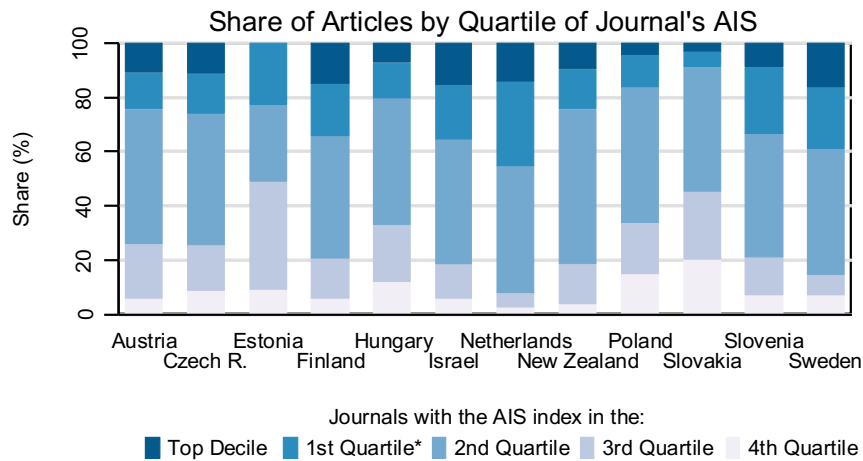
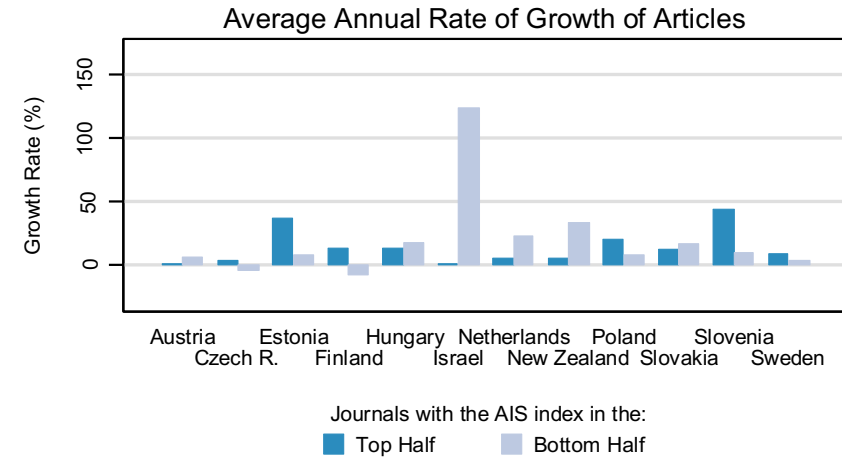
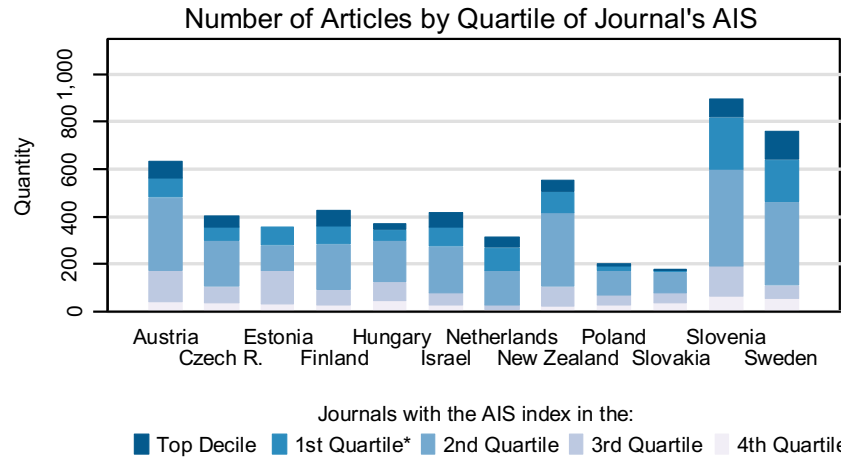
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CHEMISTRY, MEDICINAL



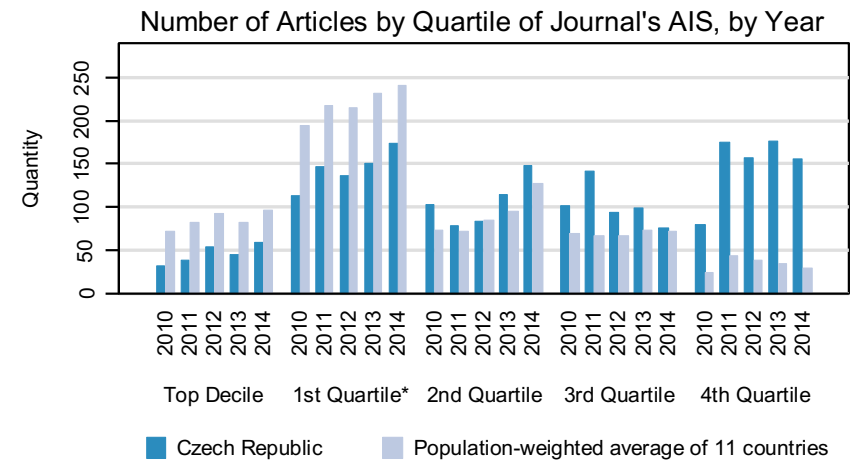
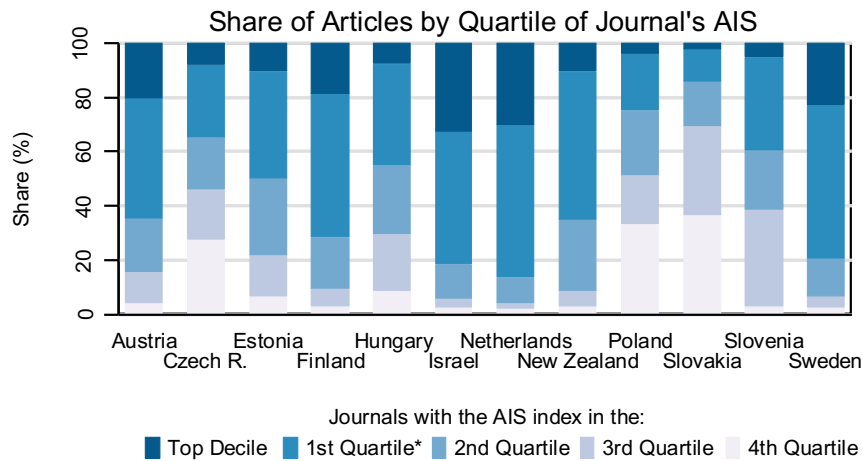
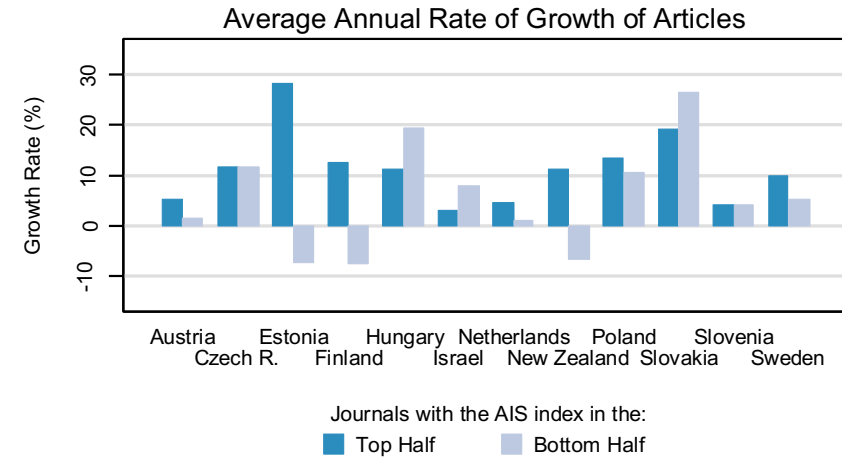
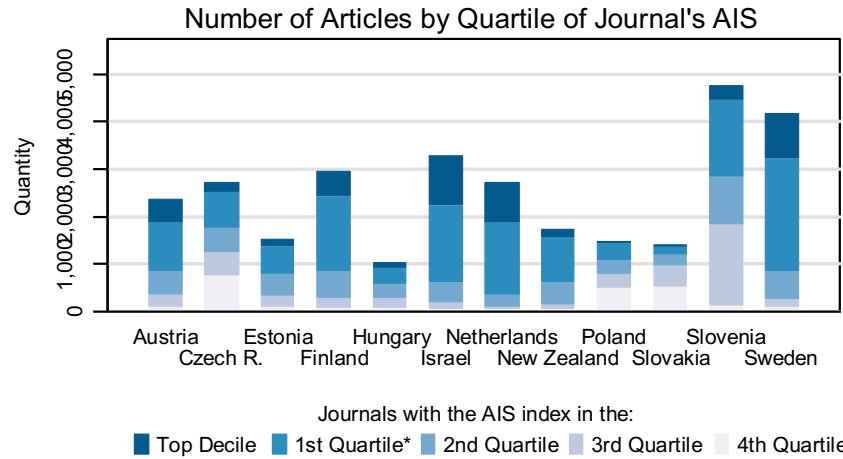
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CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



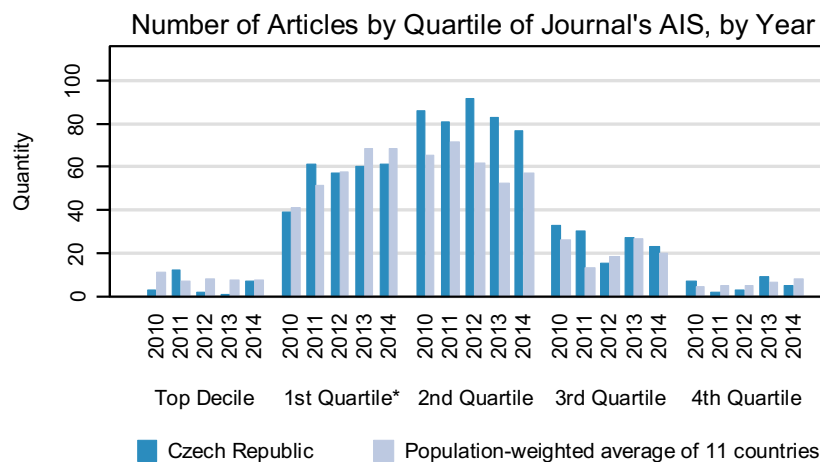
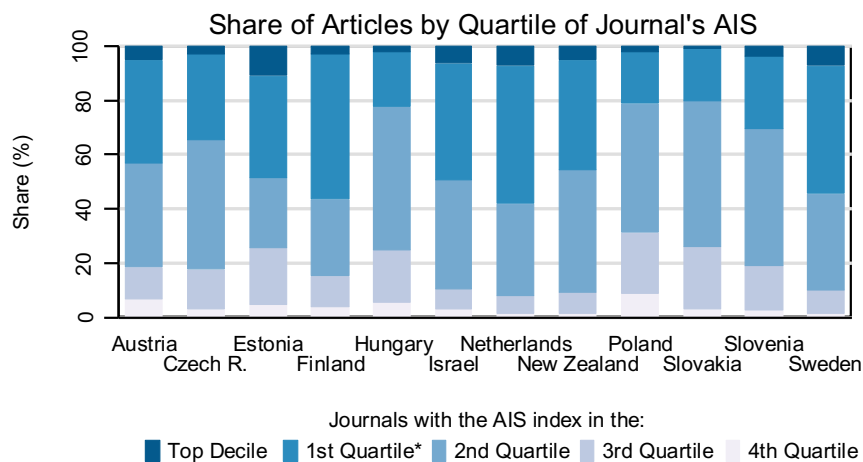
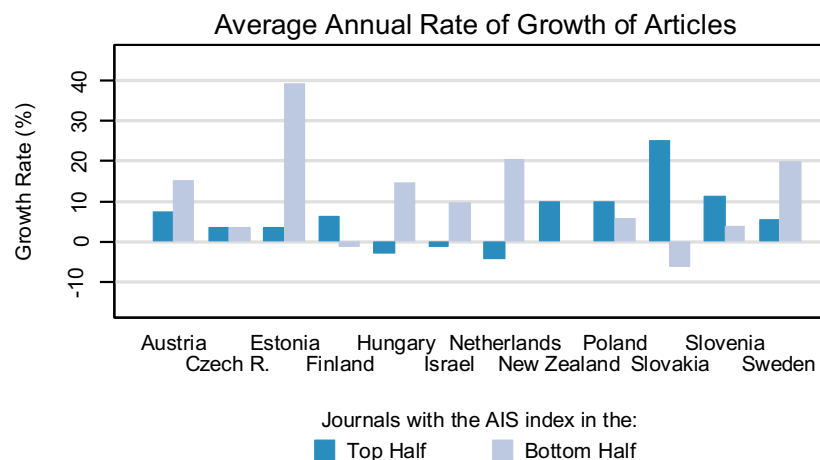
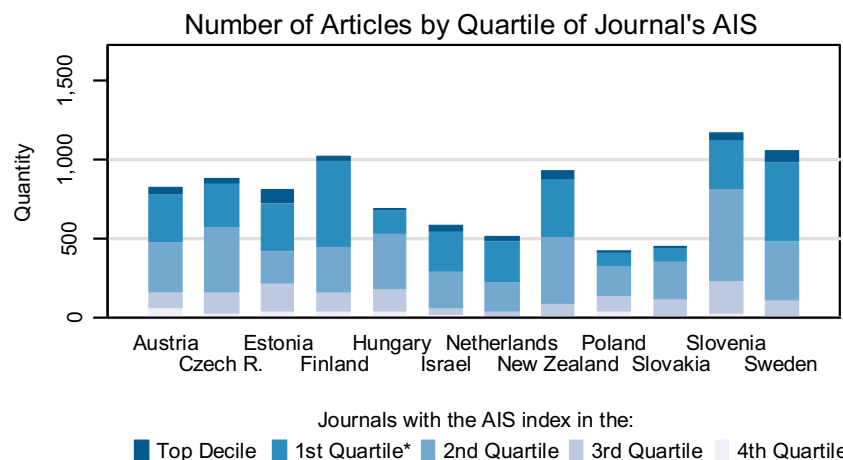
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CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC



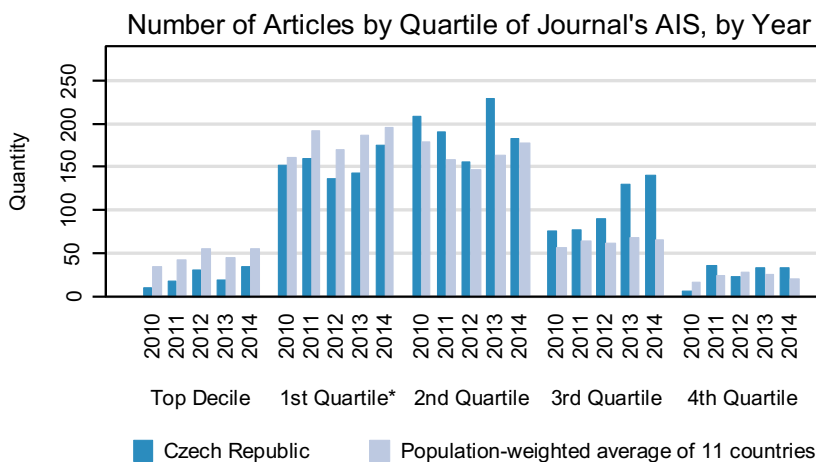
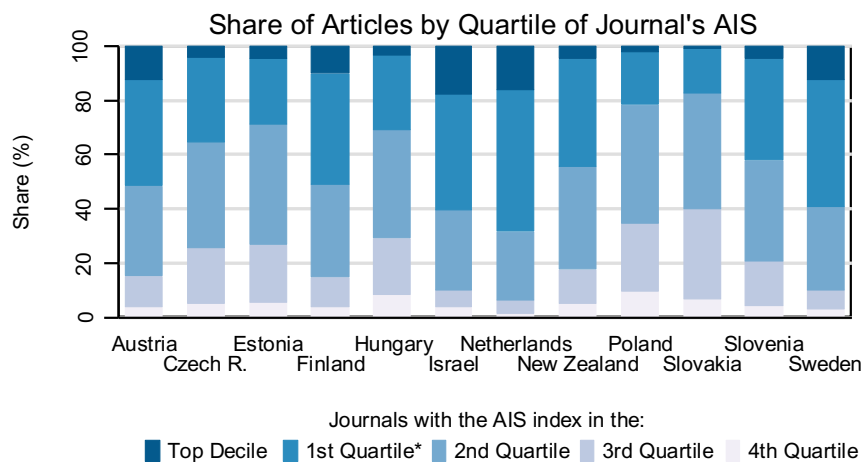
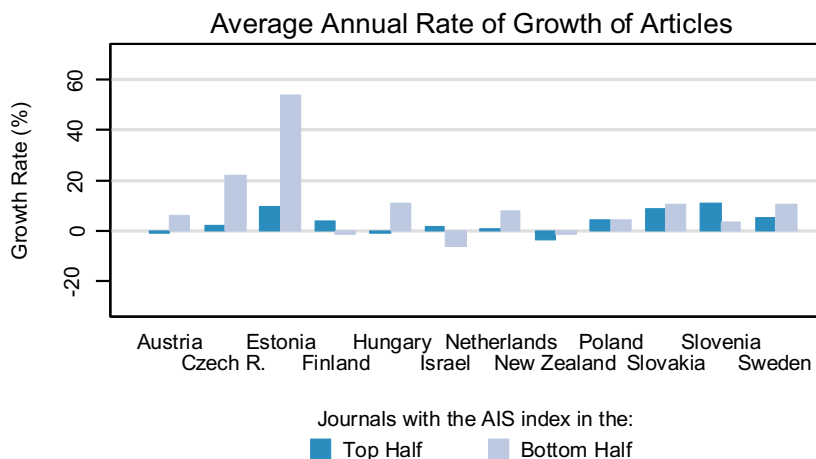
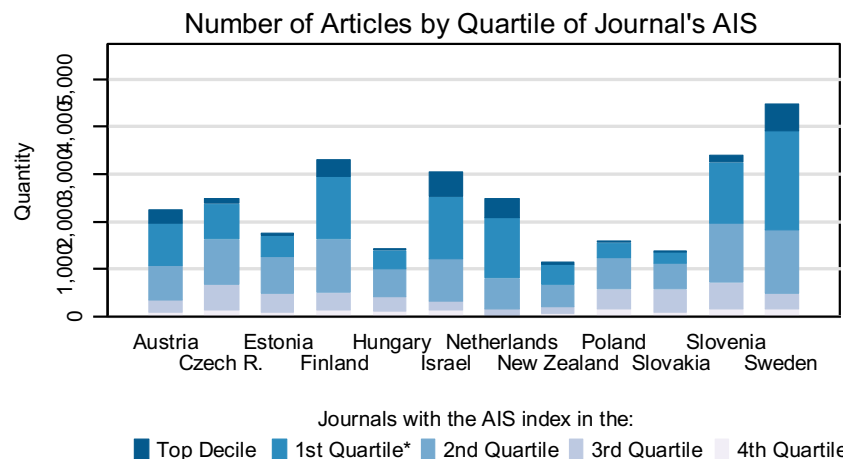
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CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL



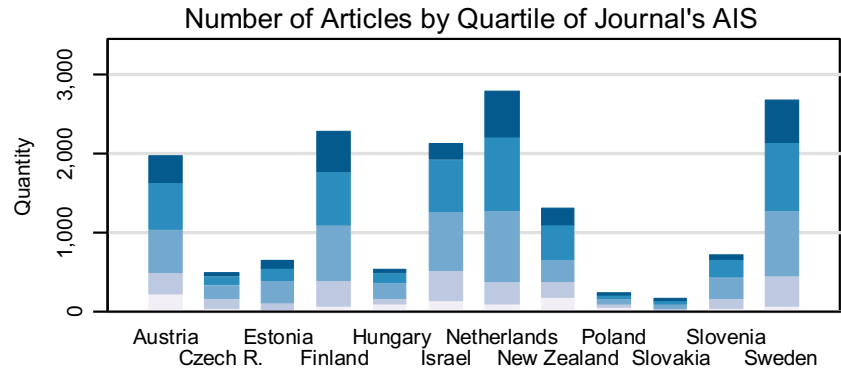
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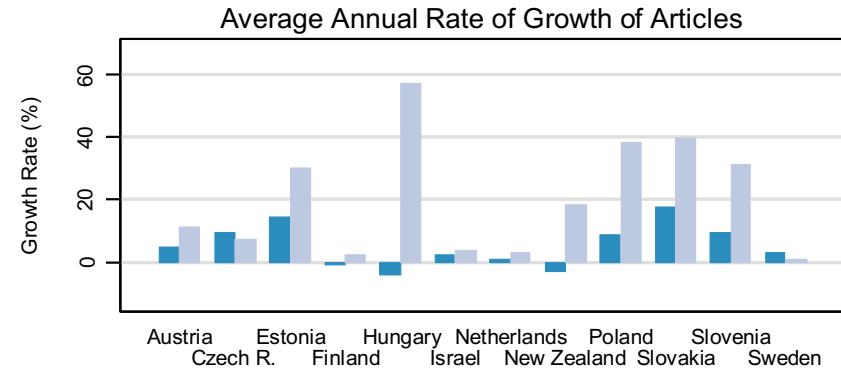
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CLINICAL NEUROLOGY



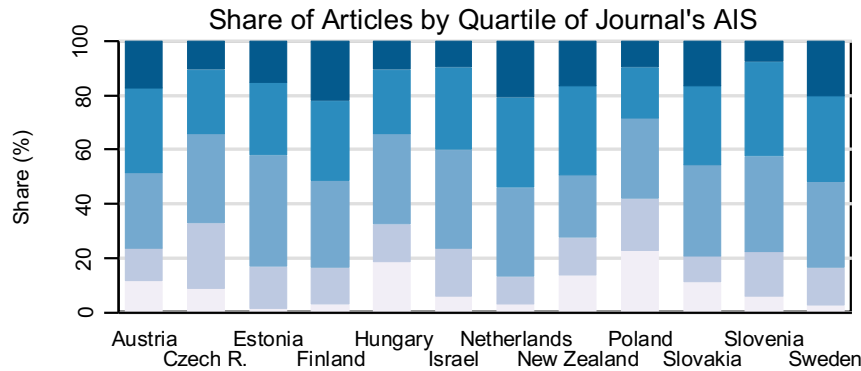
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



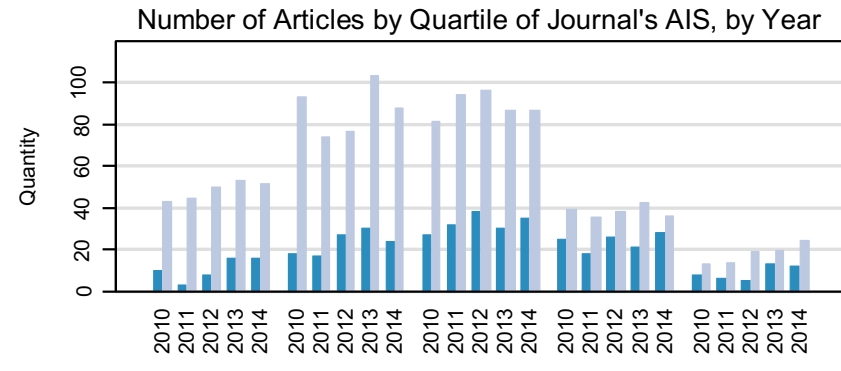
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Half
- Bottom Half



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



Top Decile 1st Quartile* 2nd Quartile 3rd Quartile 4th Quartile

- Czech Republic
- Population-weighted average of 11 countries

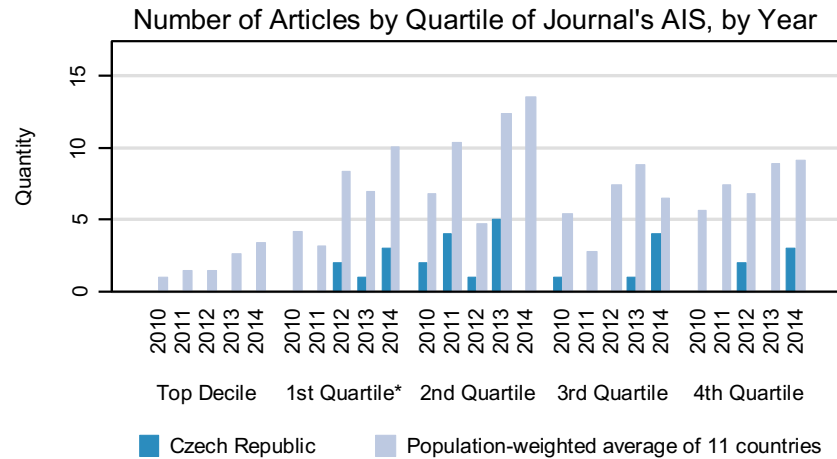
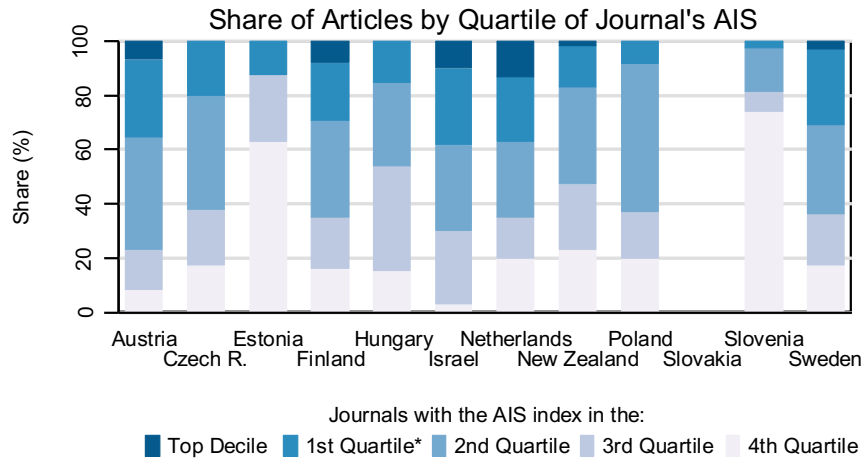
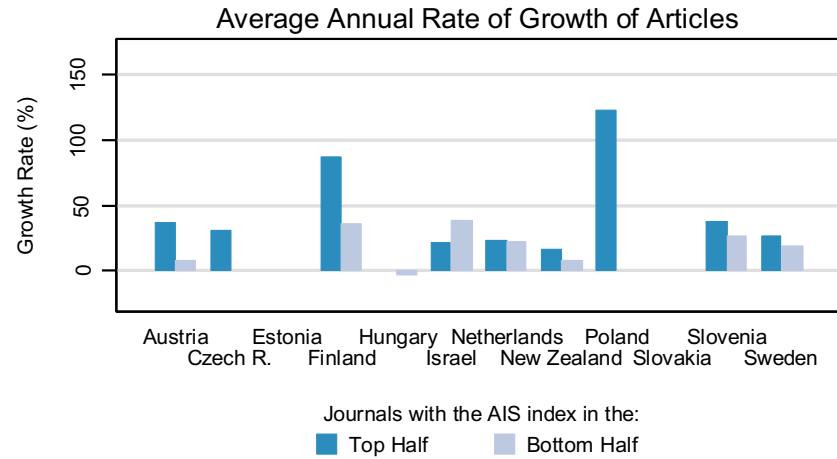
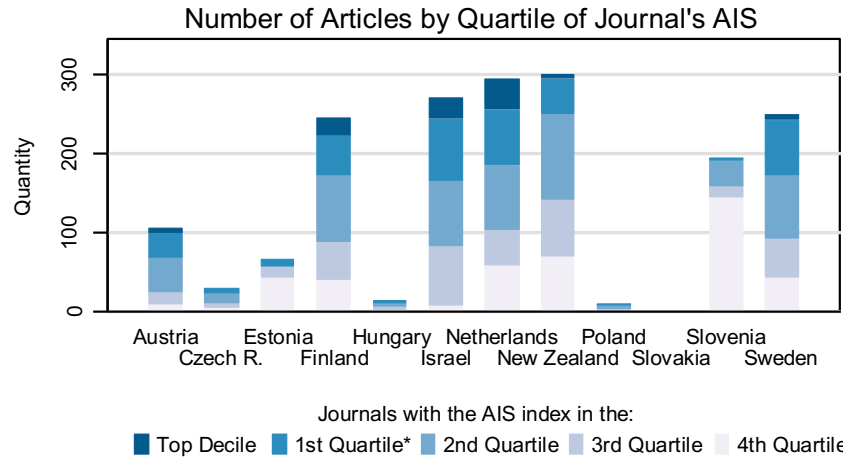
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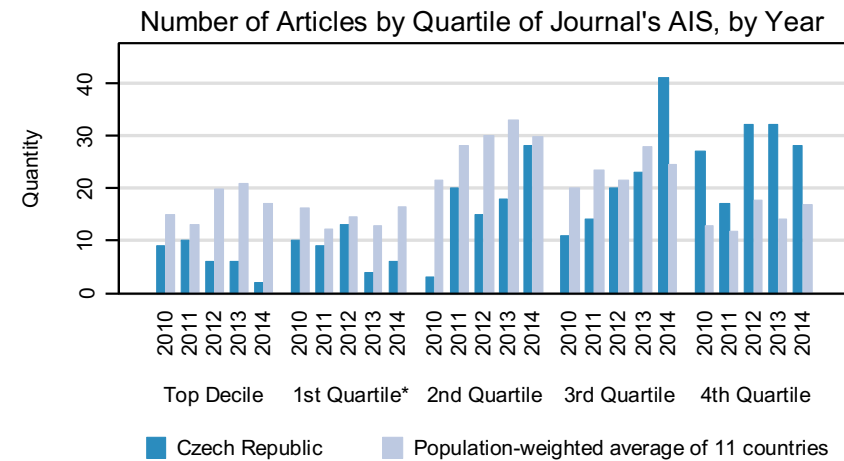
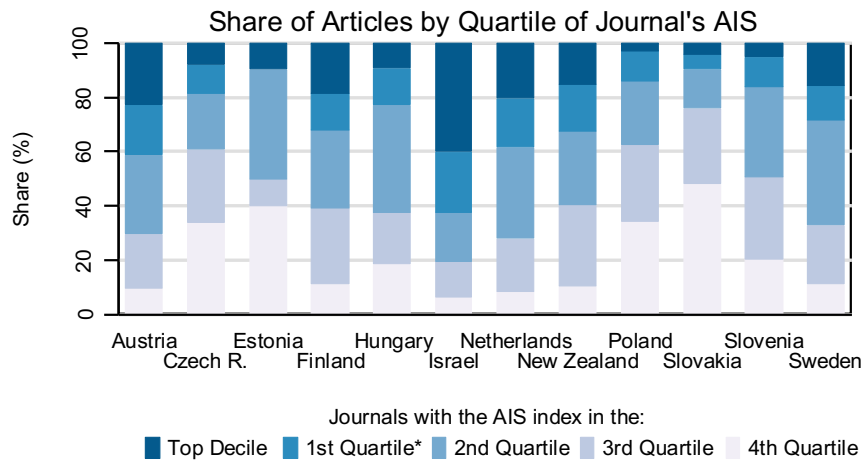
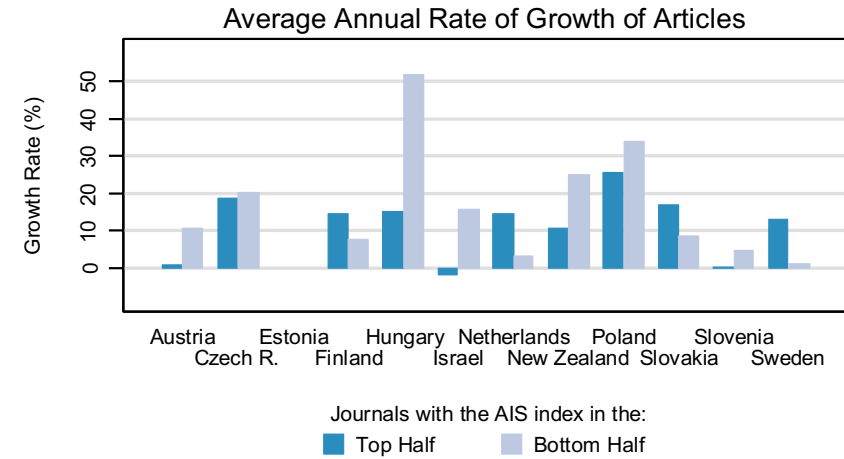
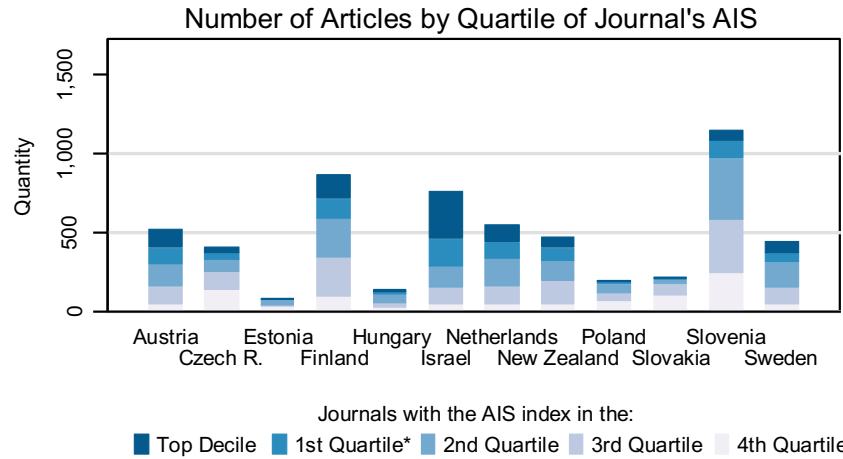
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COMMUNICATION



Notes:
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COMPUTER SCIENCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



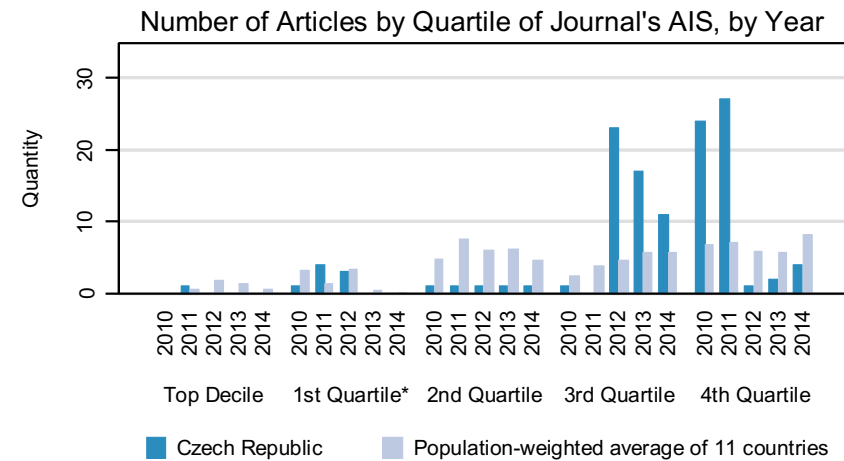
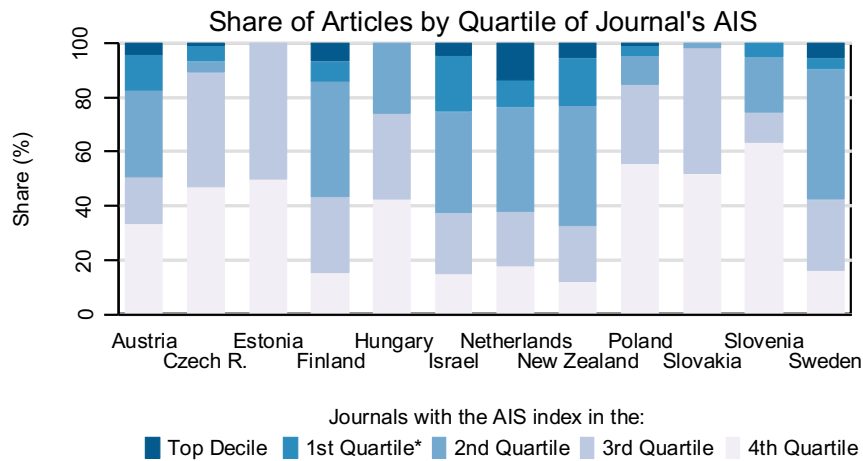
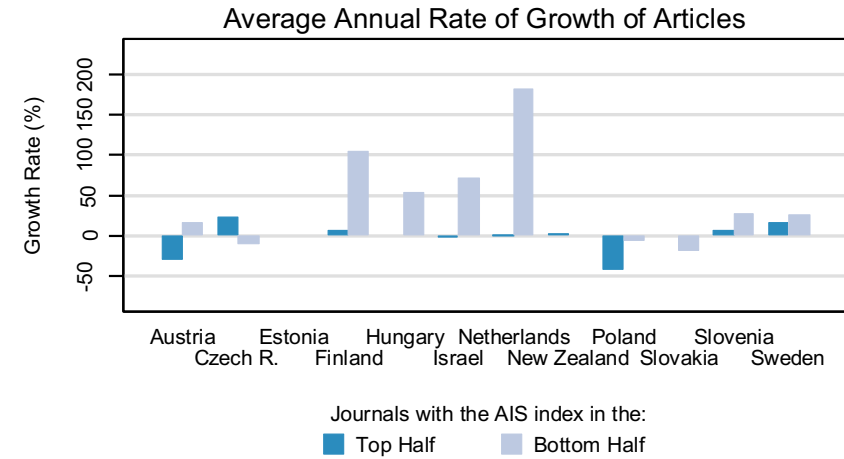
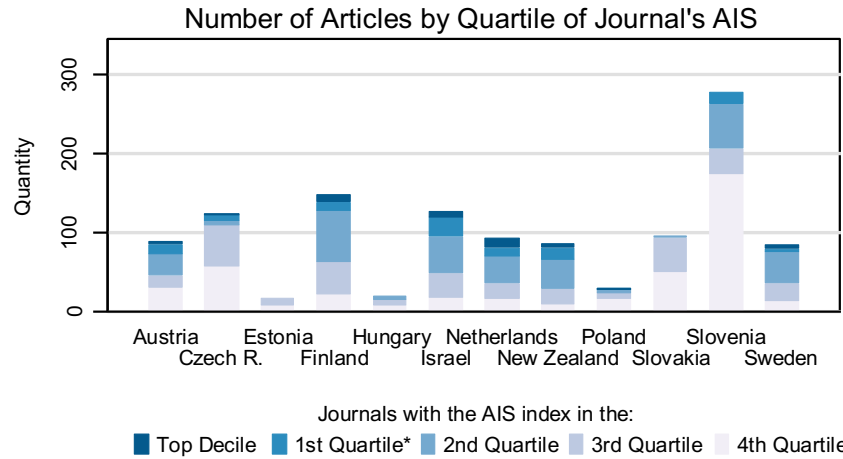
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COMPUTER SCIENCE, CYBERNETICS



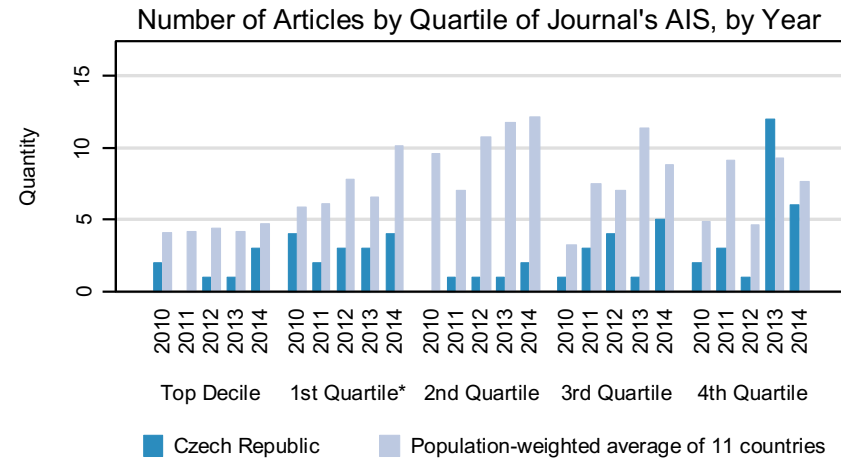
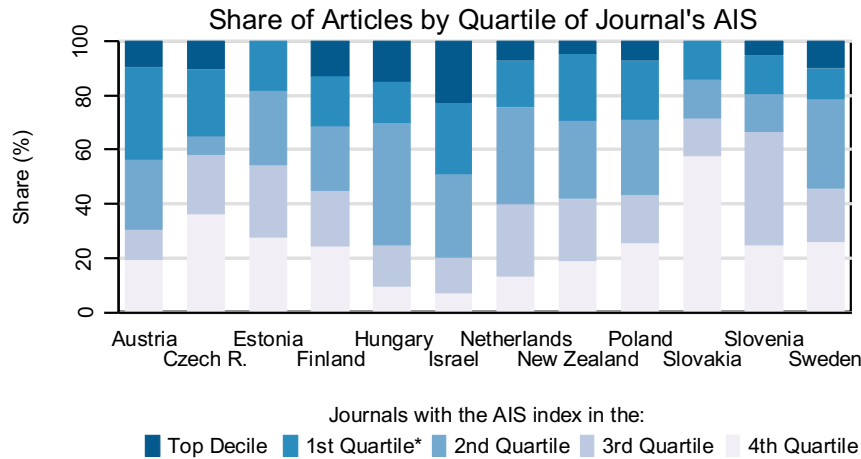
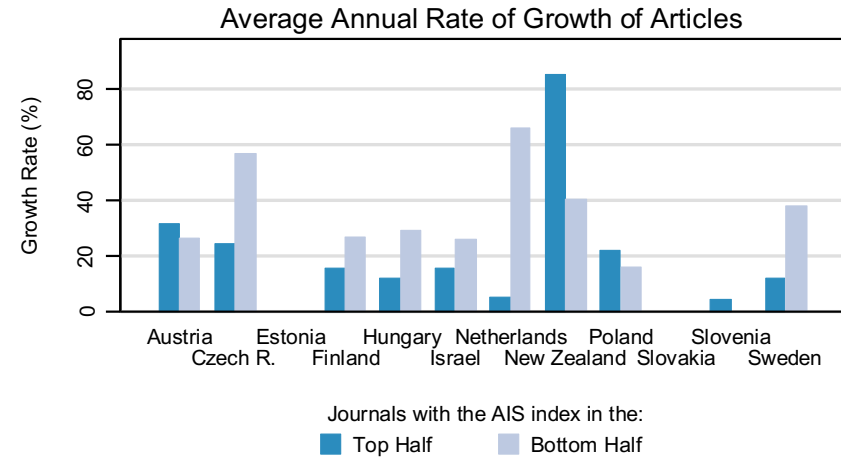
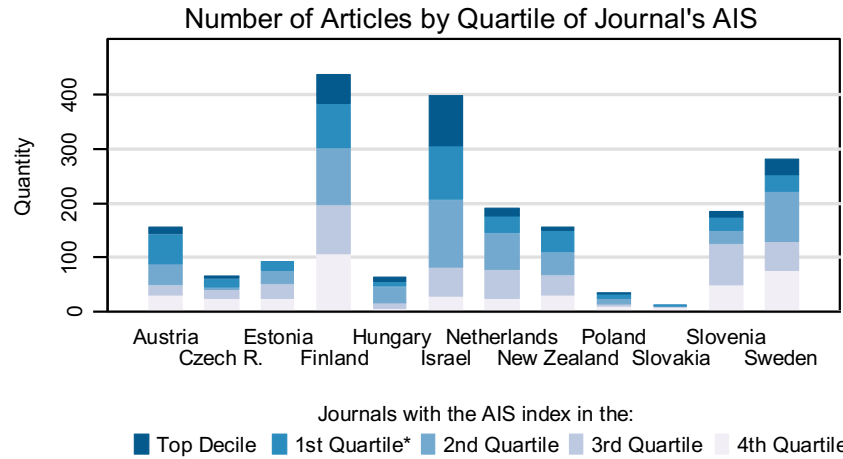
Notes:

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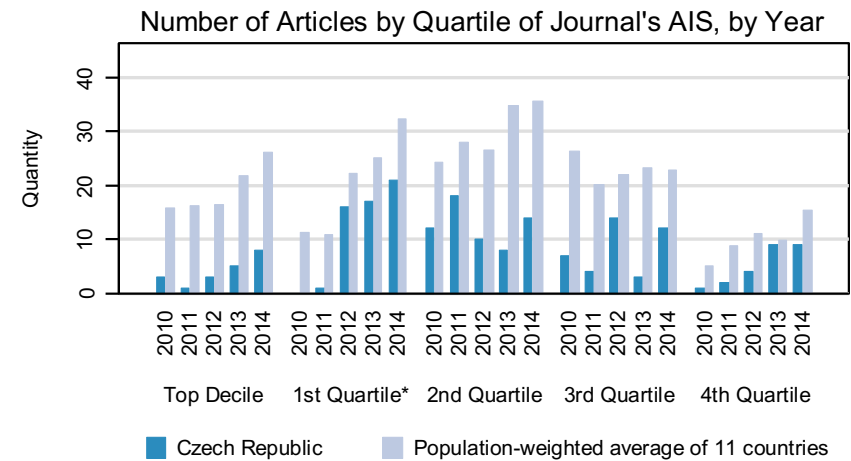
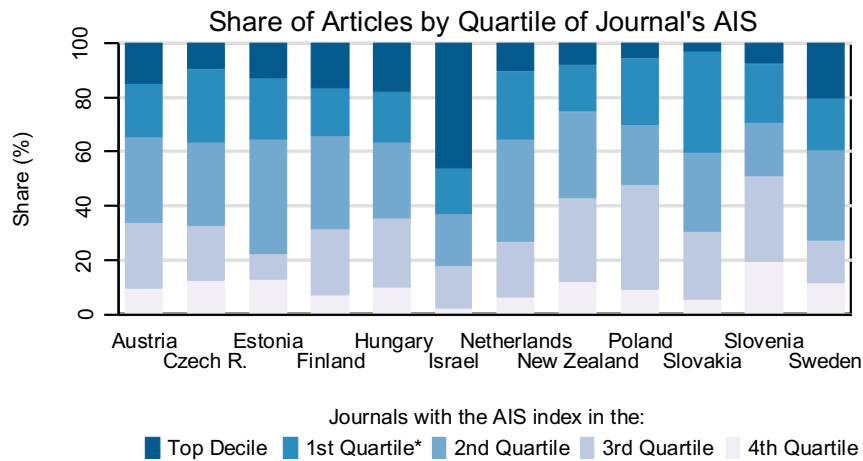
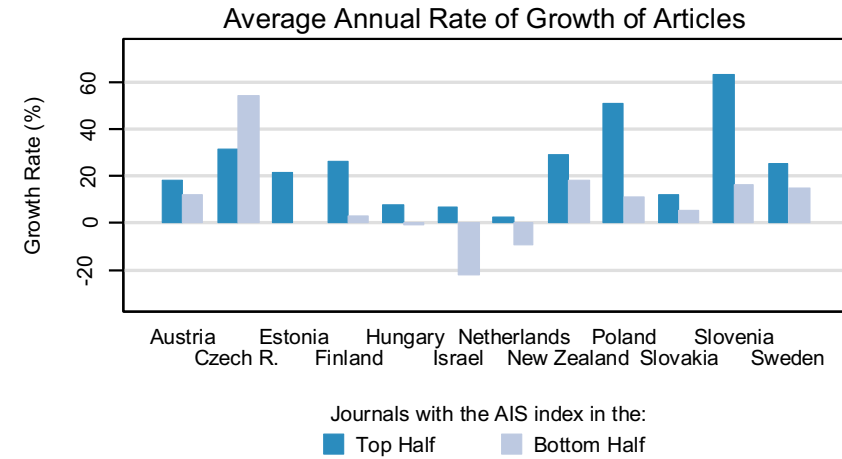
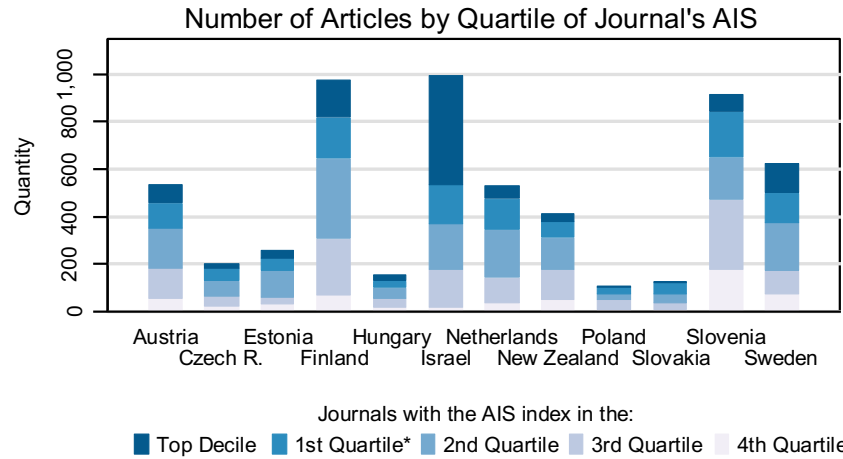
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COMPUTER SCIENCE, HARDWARE & ARCHITECTURE



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COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS



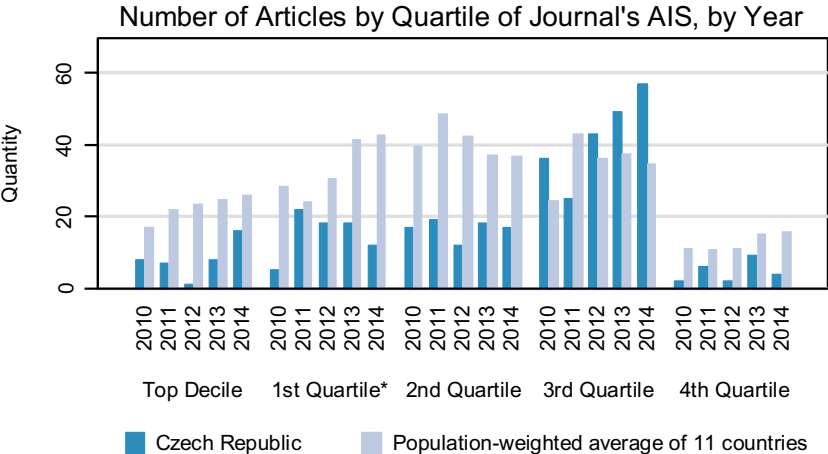
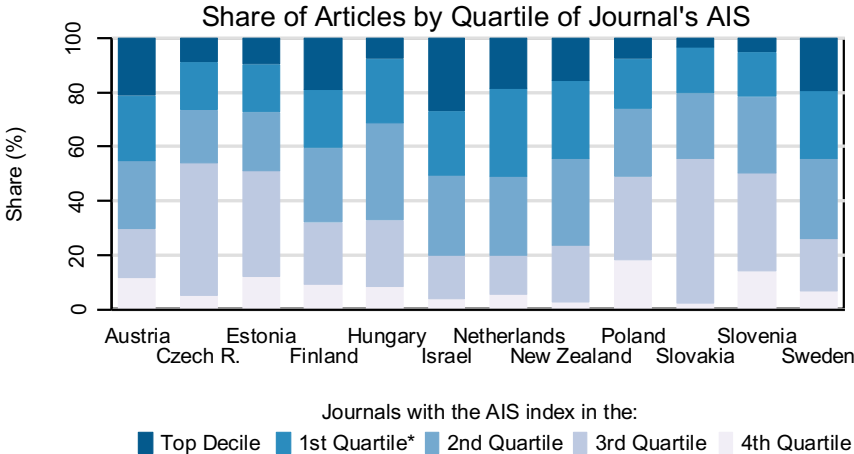
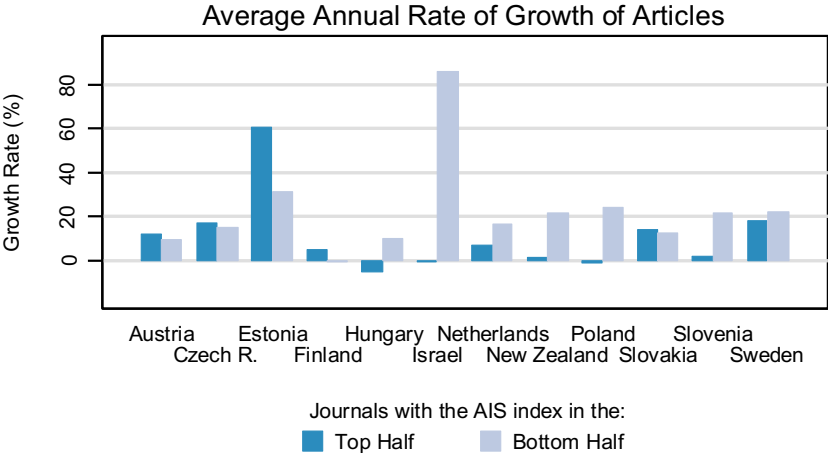
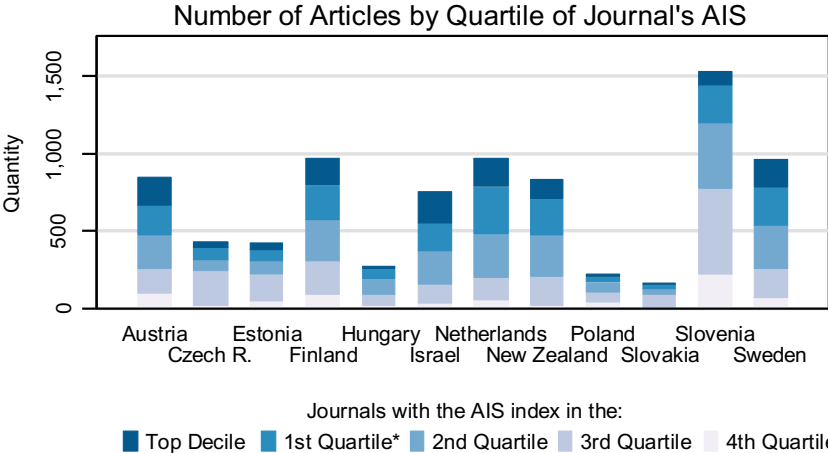
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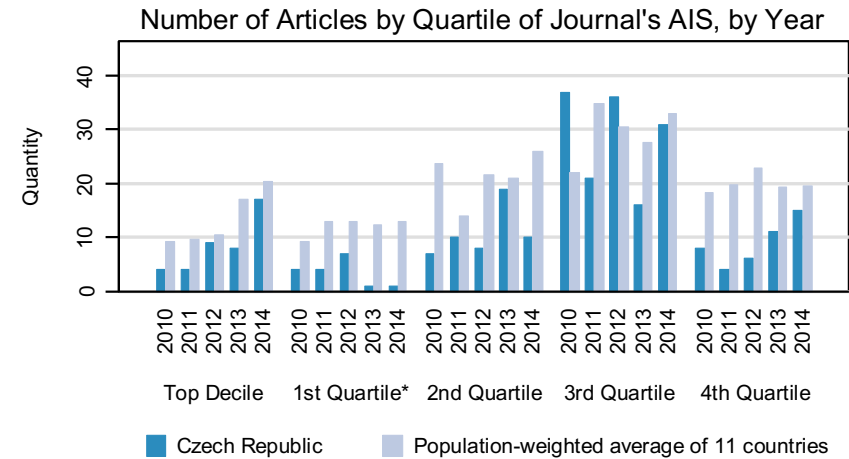
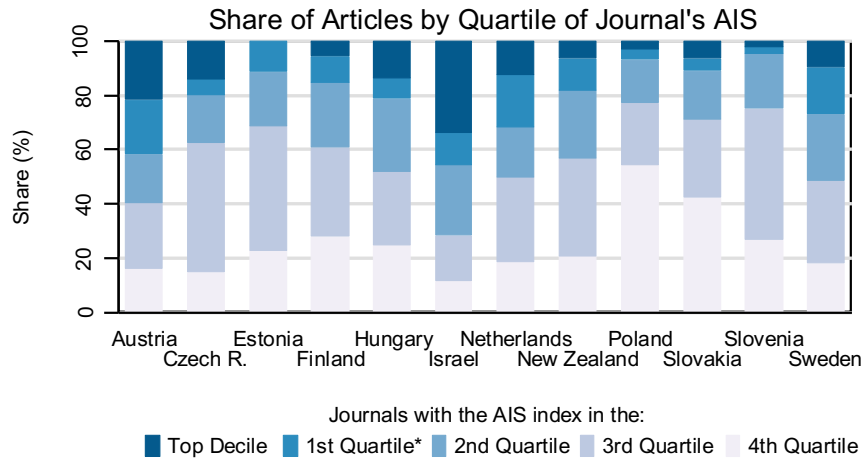
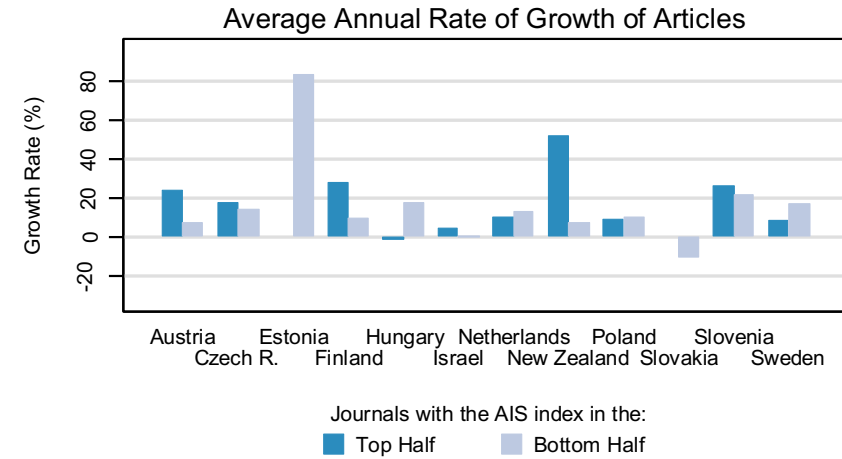
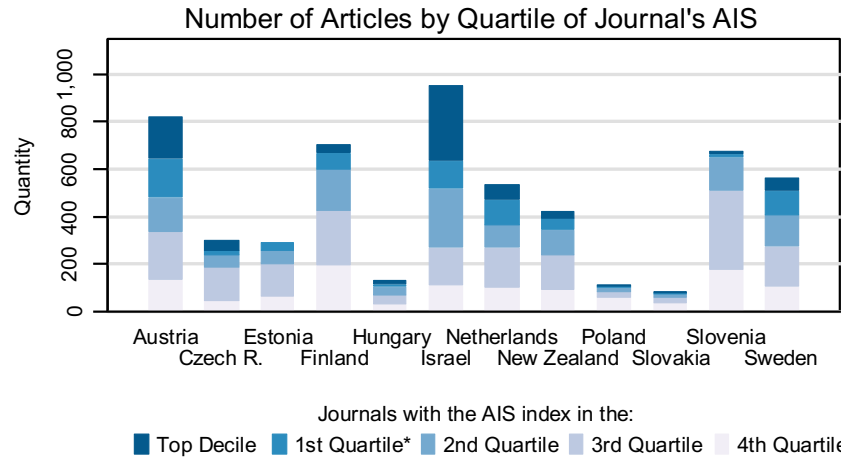
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COMPUTER SCIENCE, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS



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COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE ENGINEERING



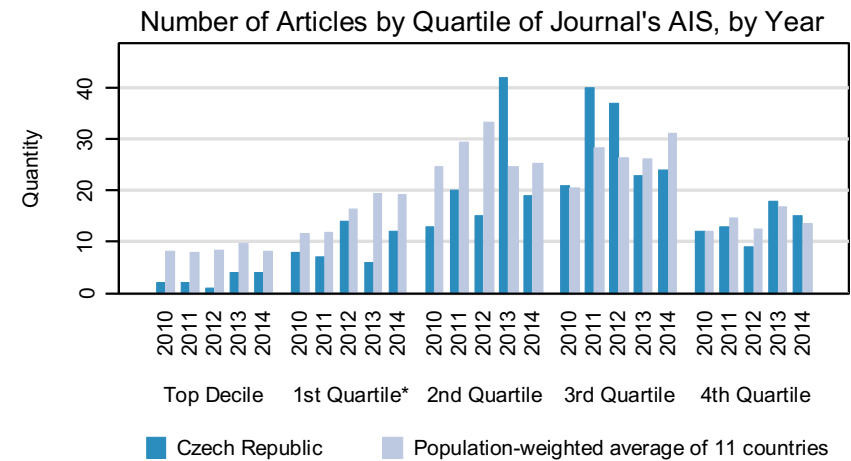
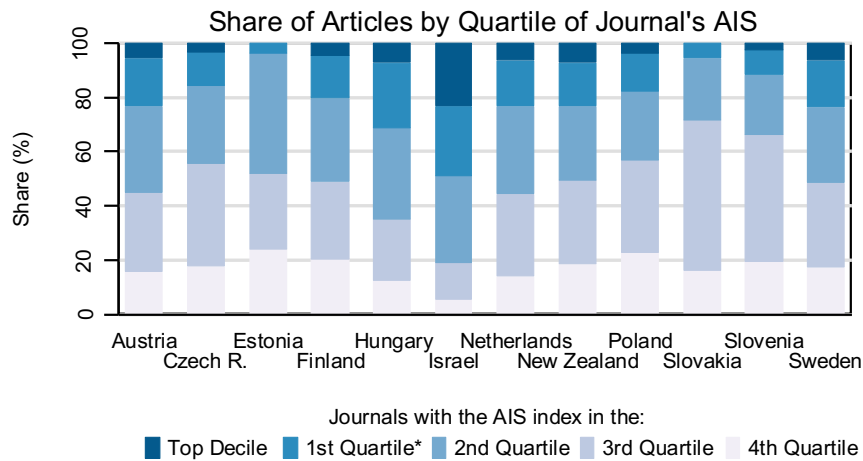
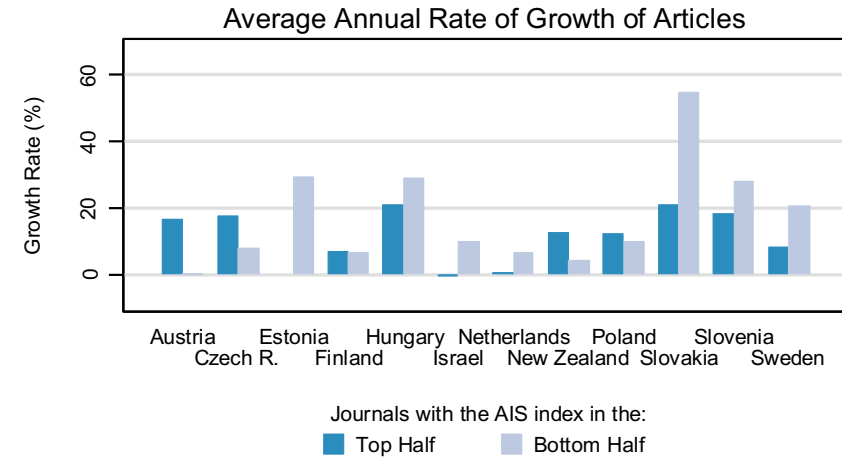
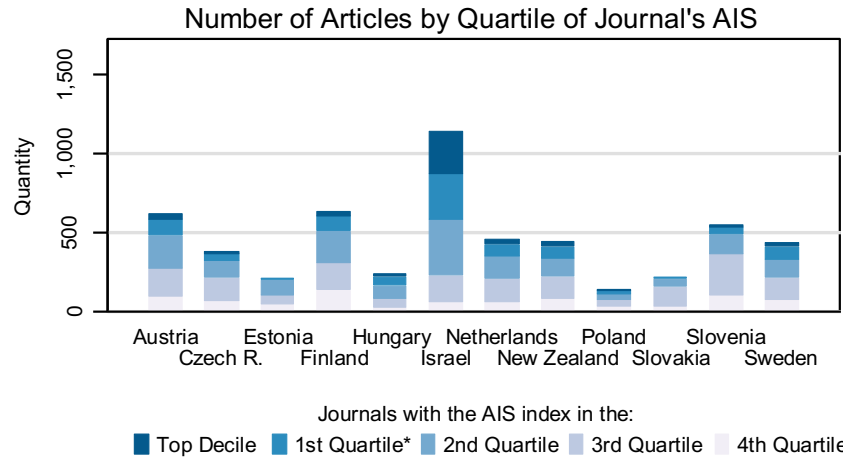
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COMPUTER SCIENCE, THEORY & METHODS



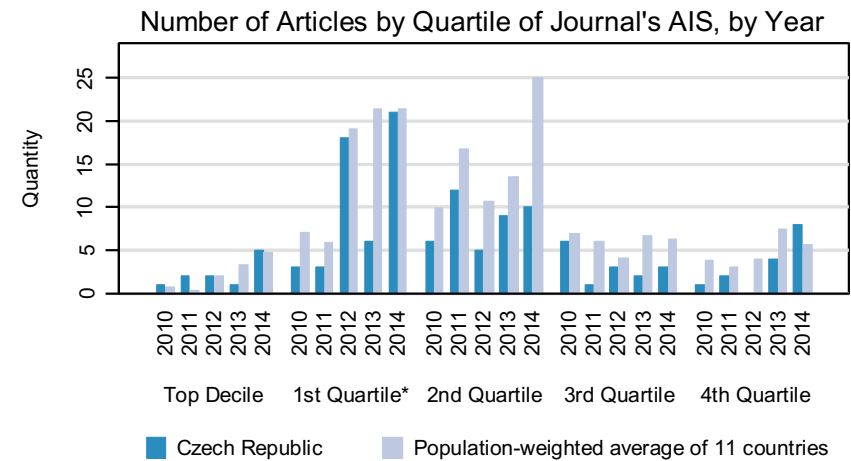
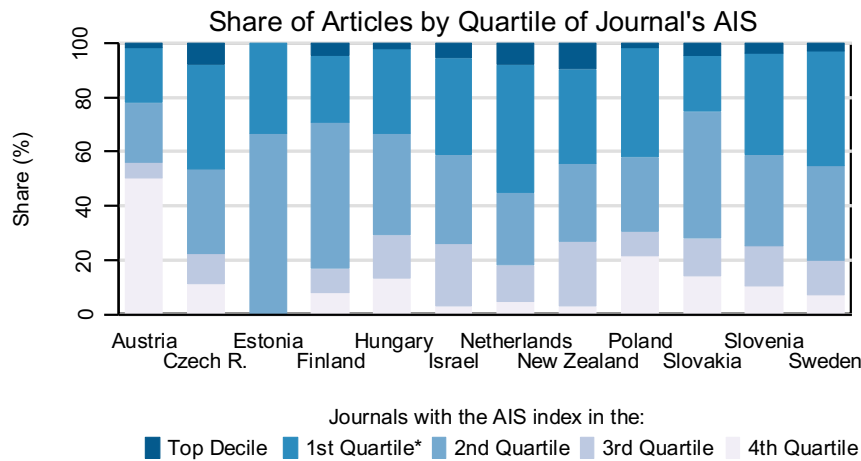
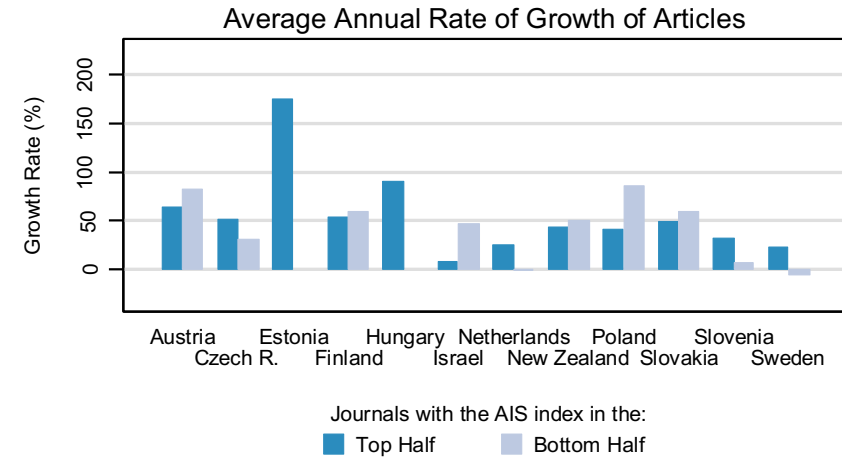
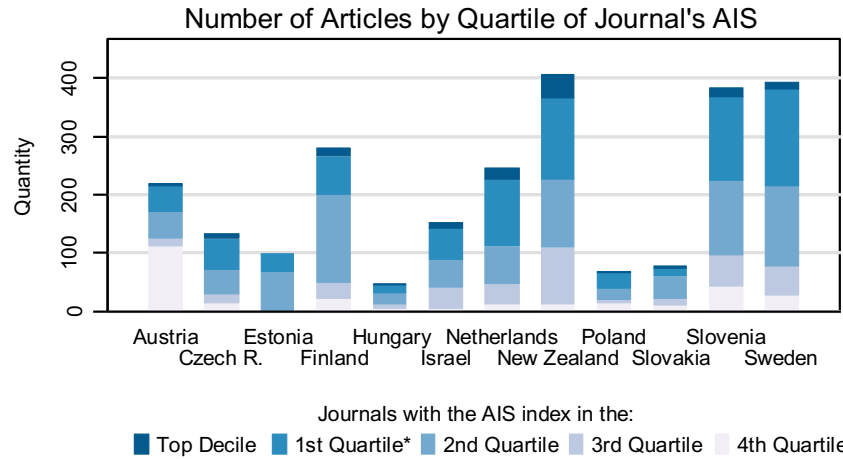
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CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING TECHNOLOGY



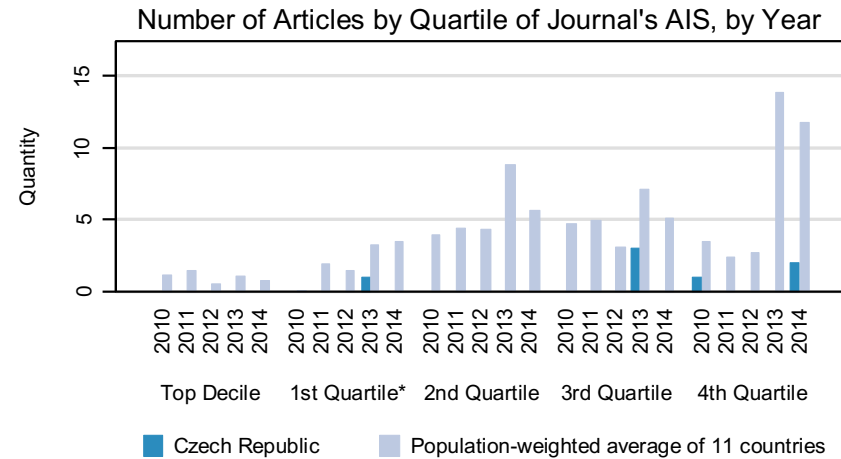
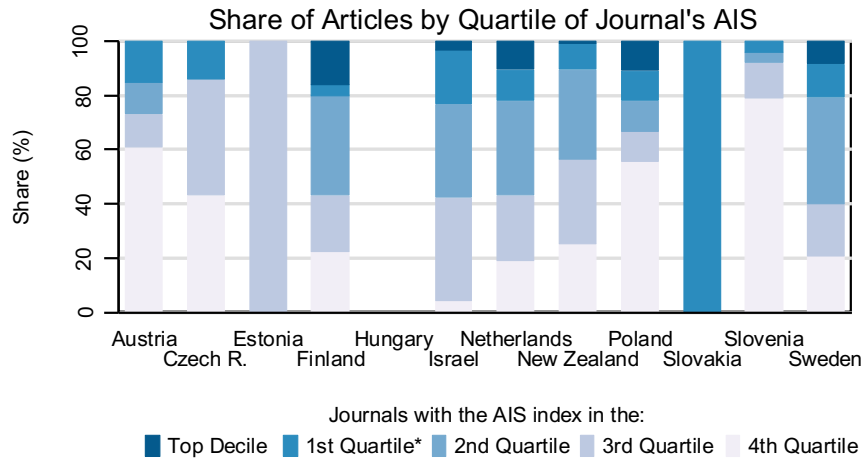
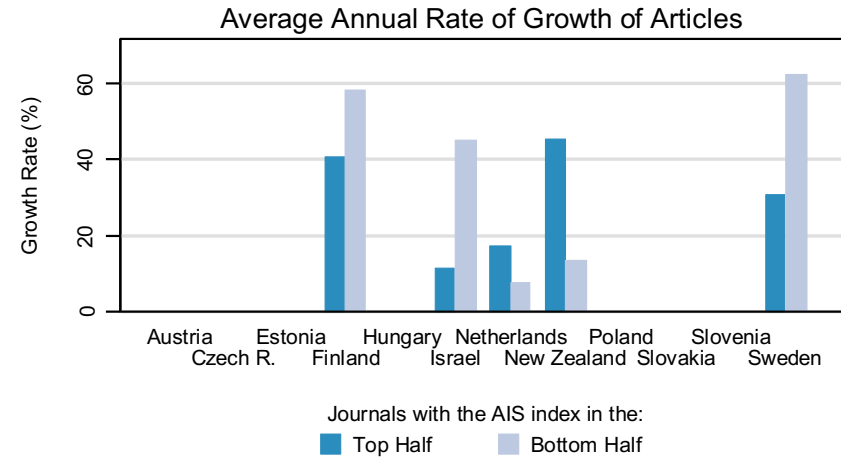
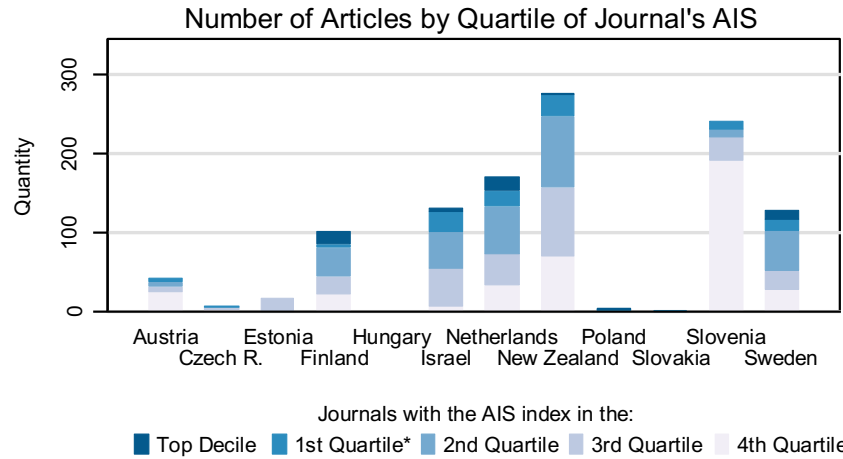
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CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY



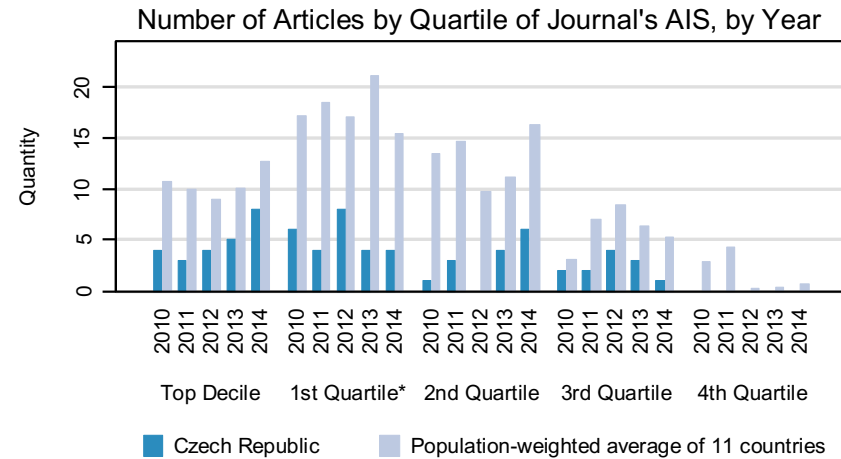
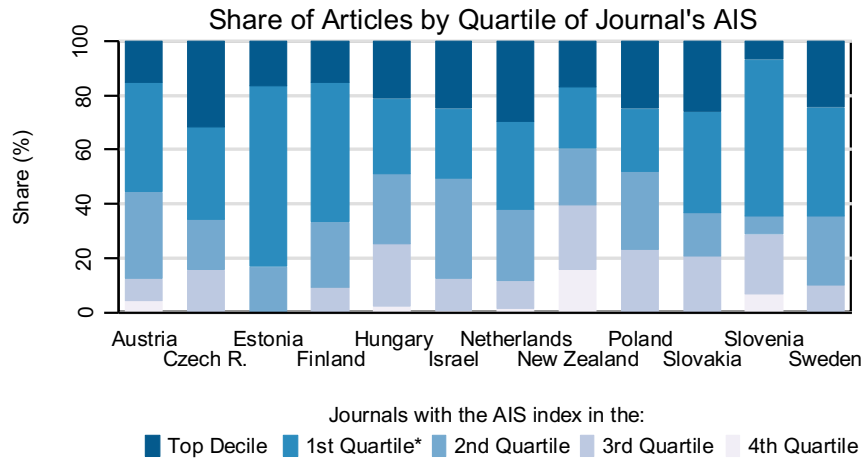
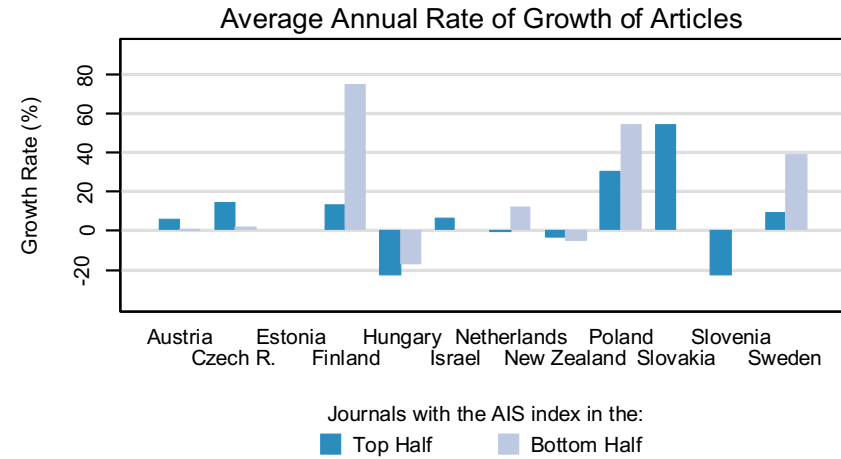
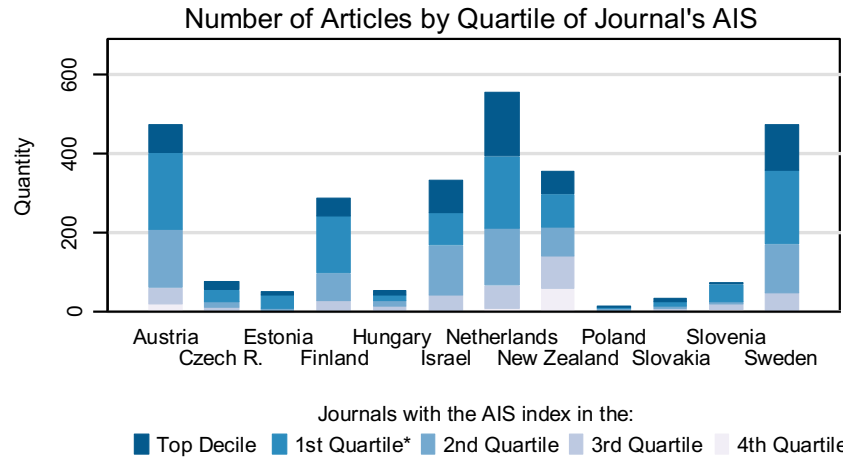
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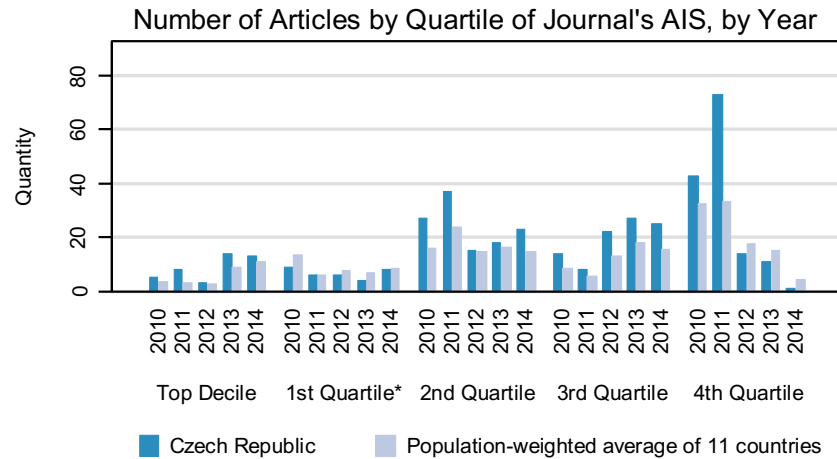
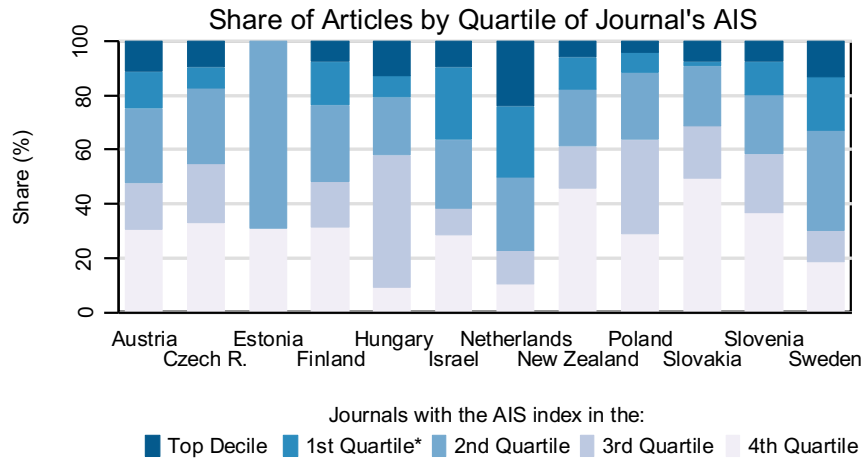
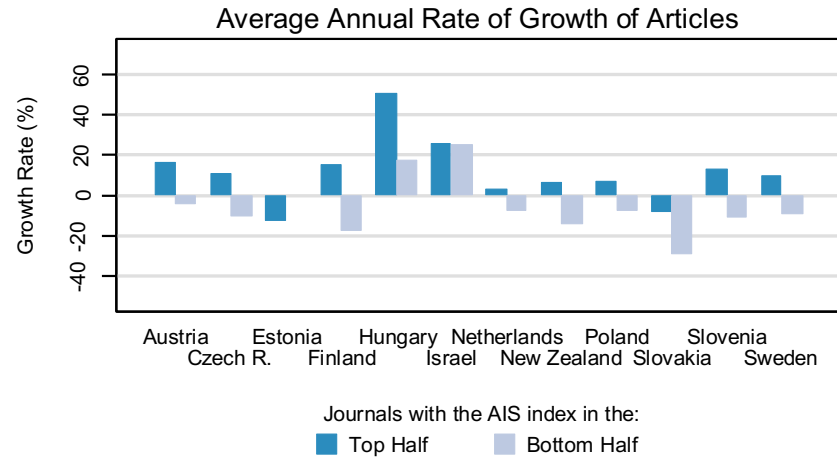
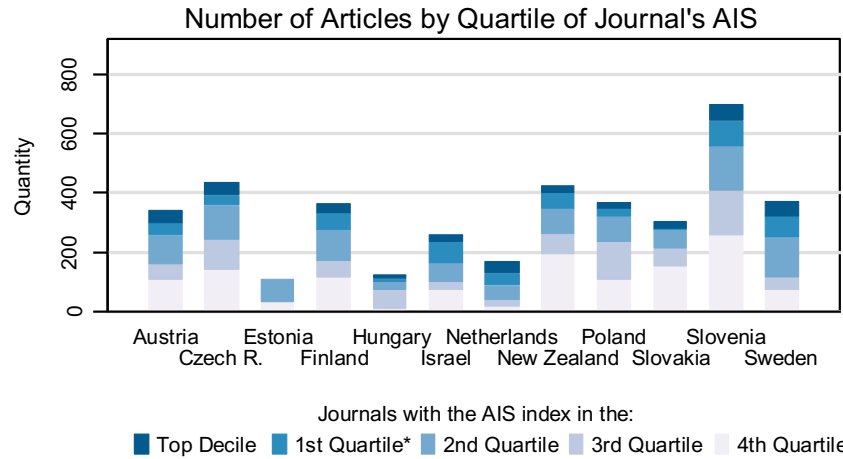
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CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE



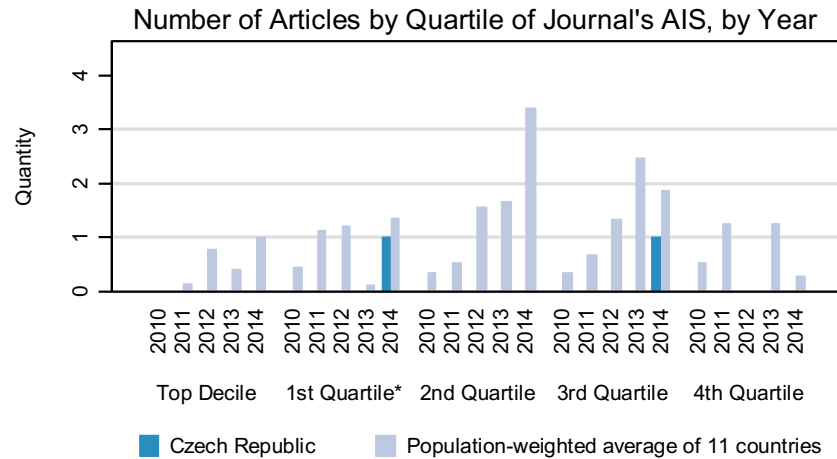
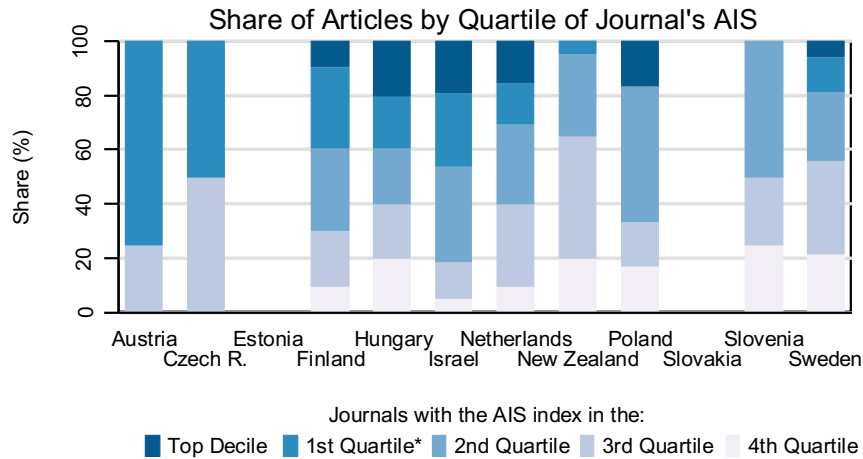
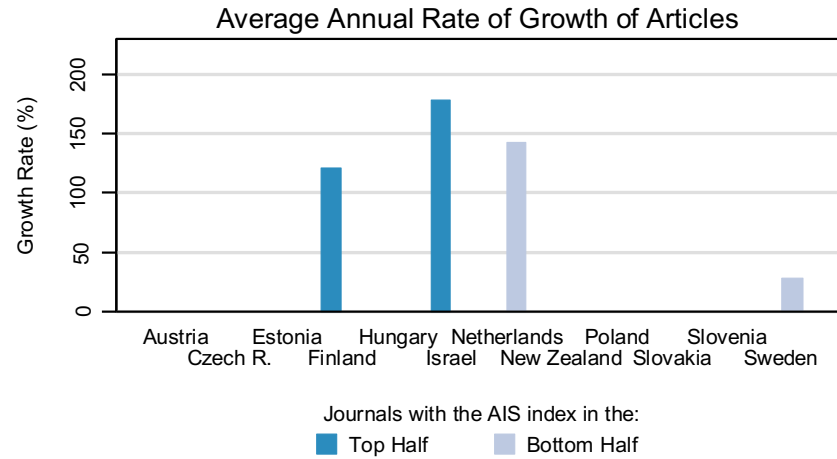
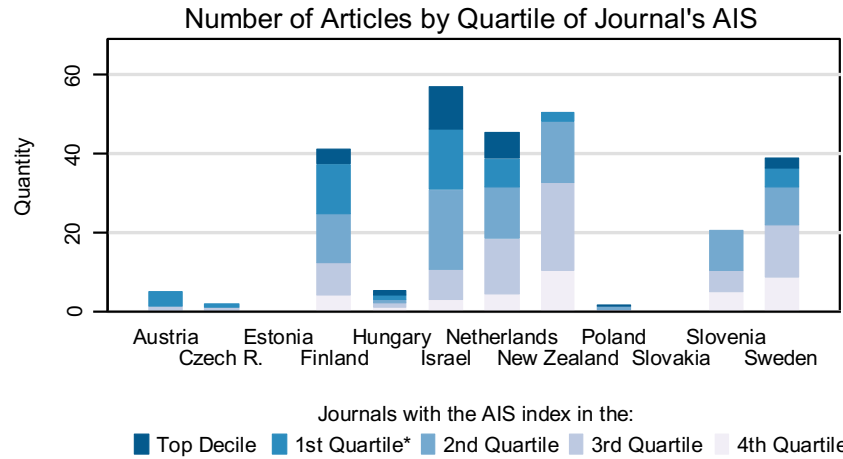
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CRYSTALLOGRAPHY



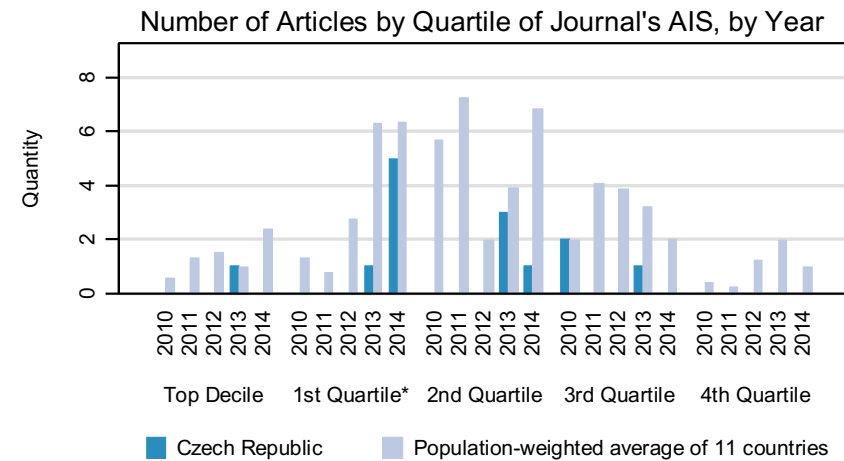
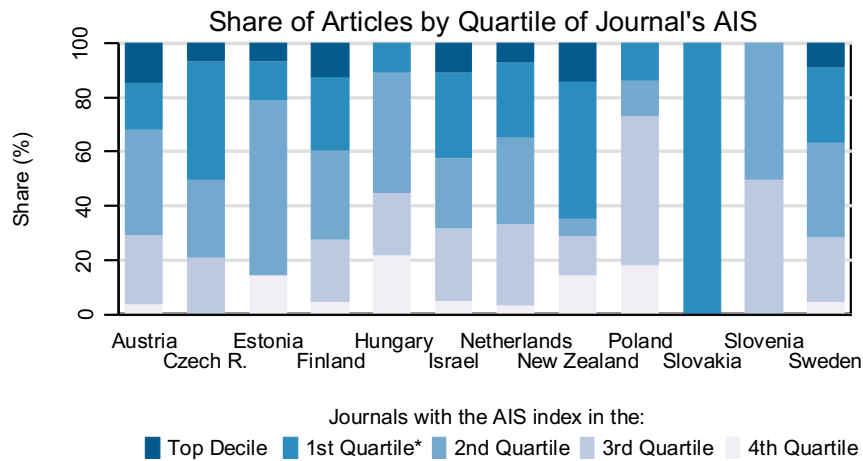
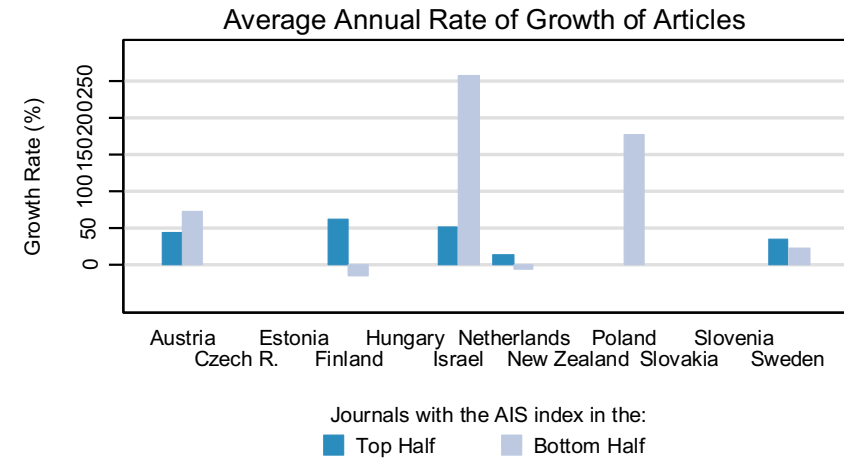
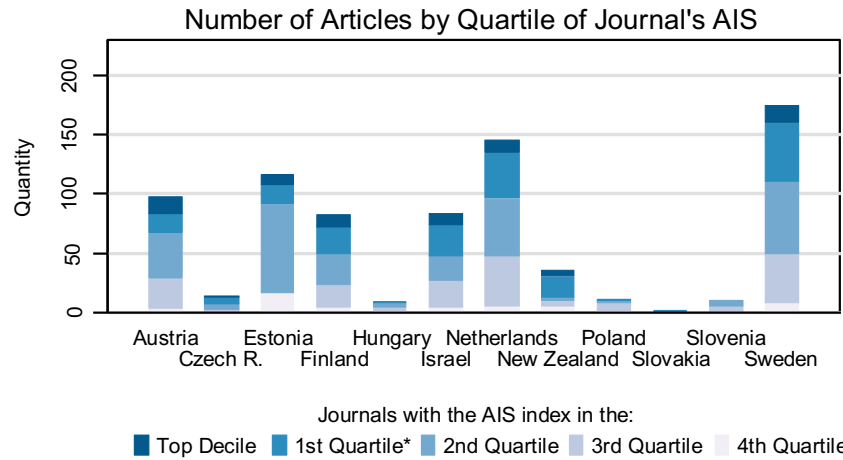
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CULTURAL STUDIES



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DEMOGRAPHY



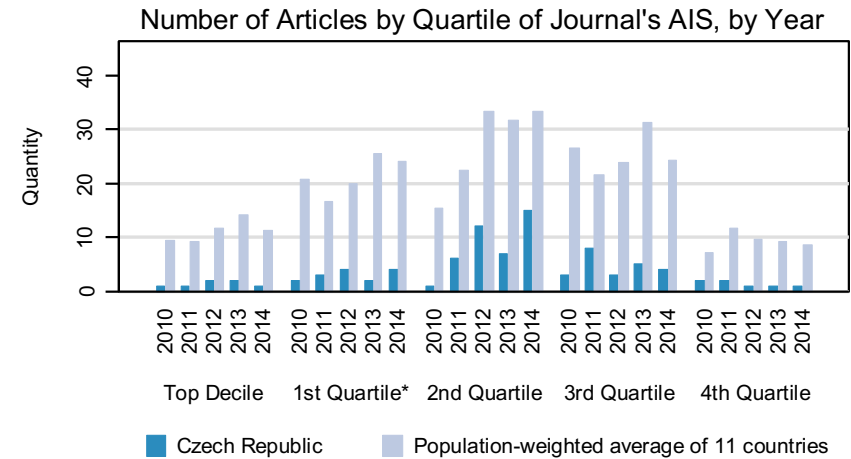
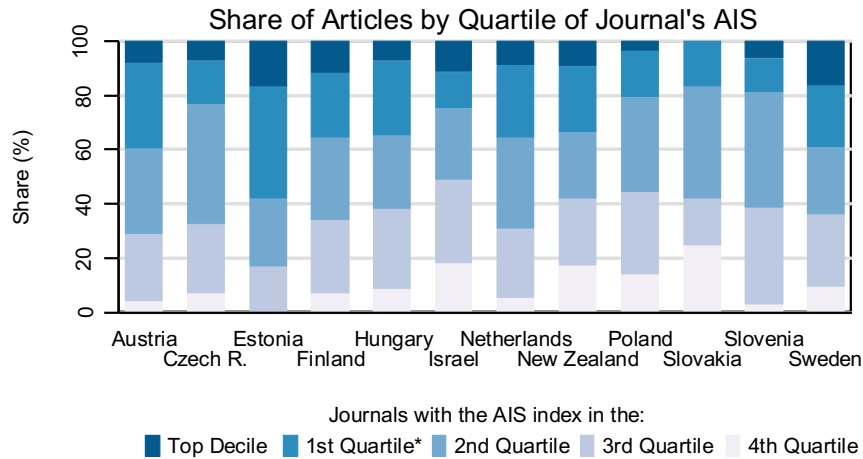
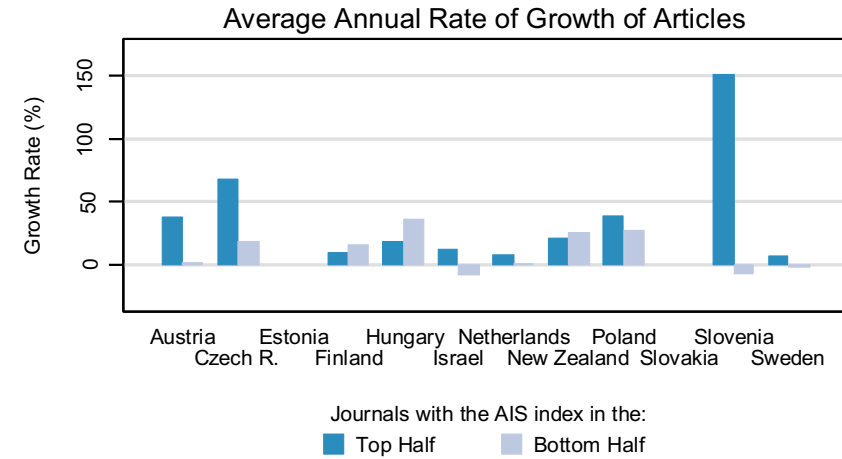
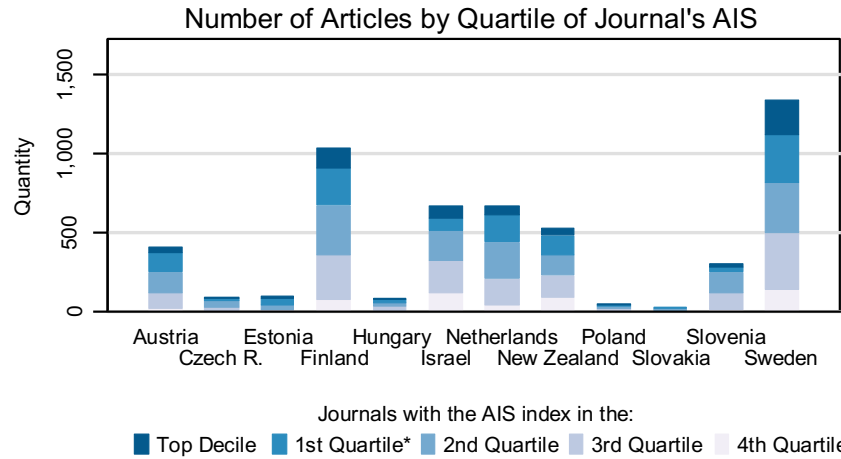
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DENTISTRY, ORAL SURGERY & MEDICINE



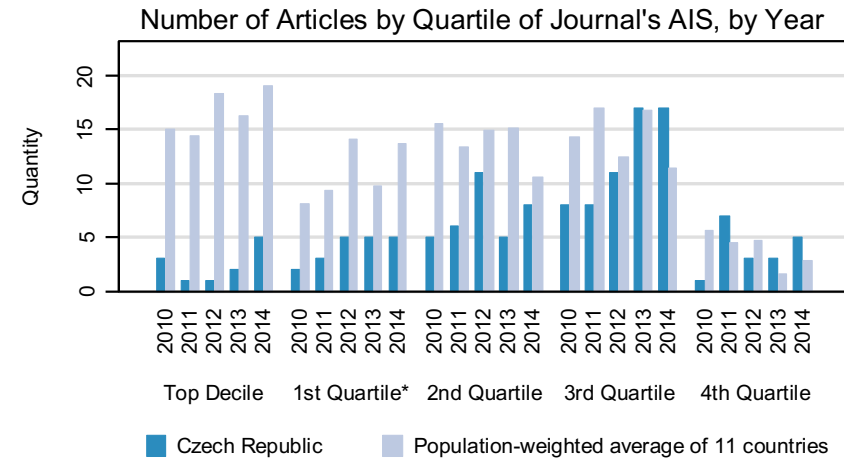
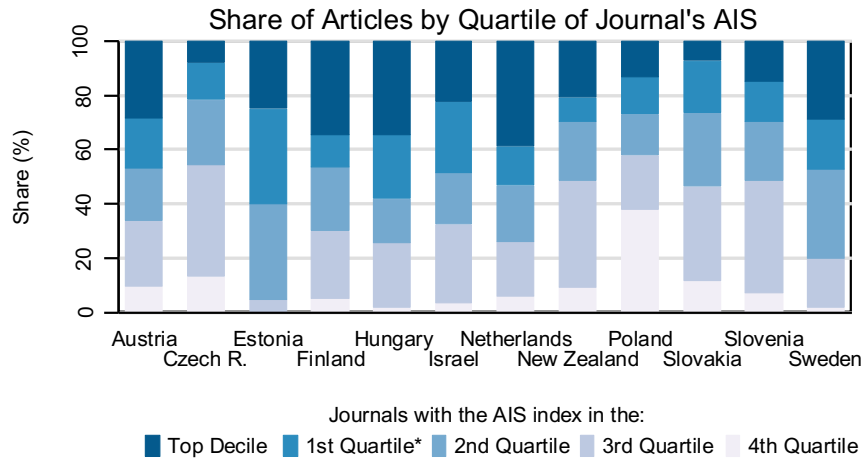
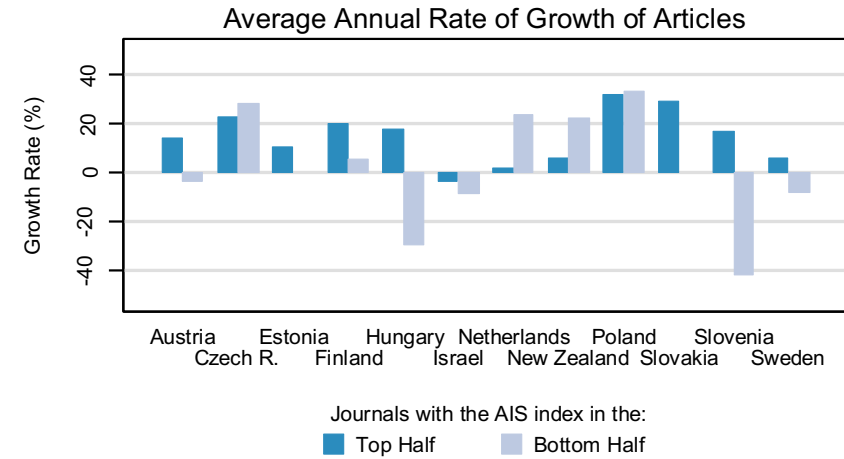
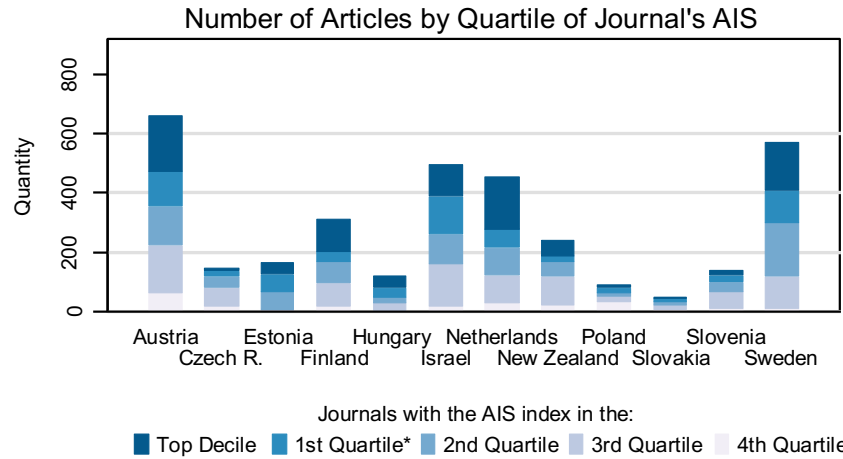
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DERMATOLOGY



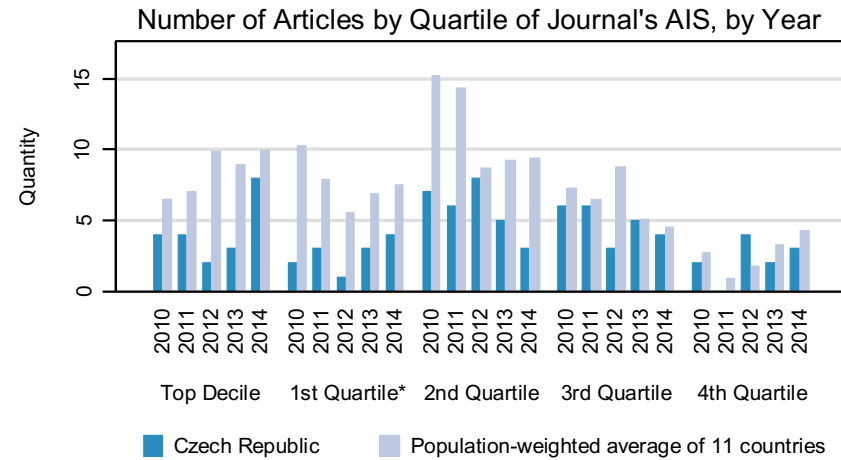
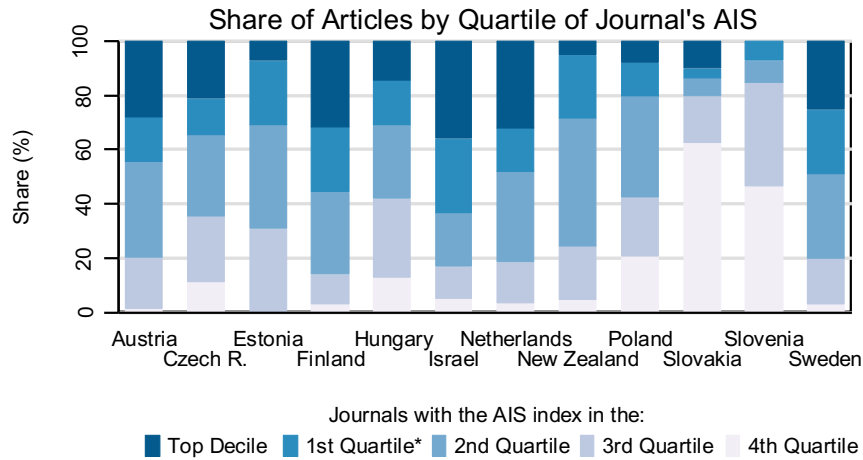
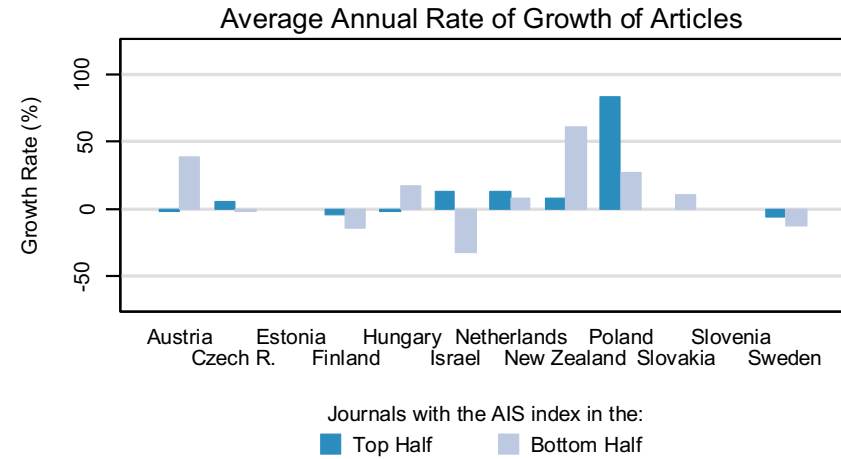
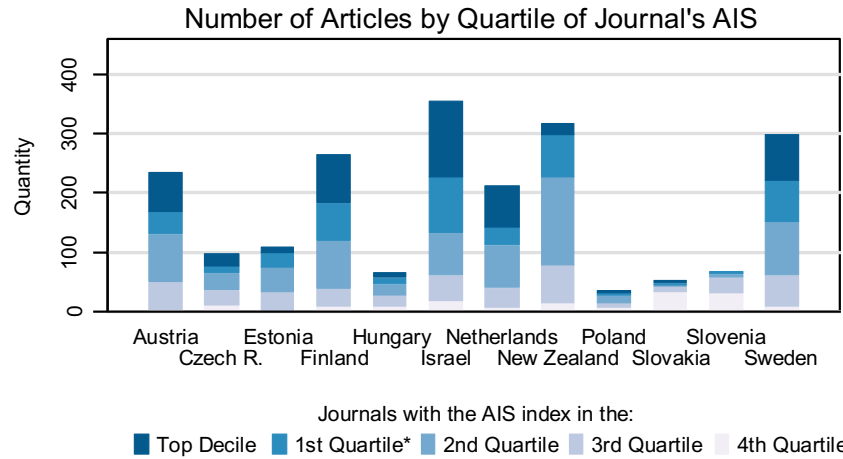
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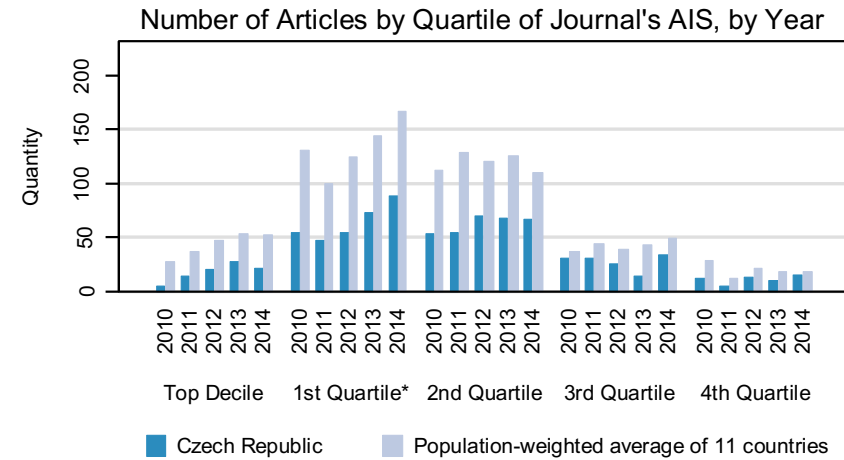
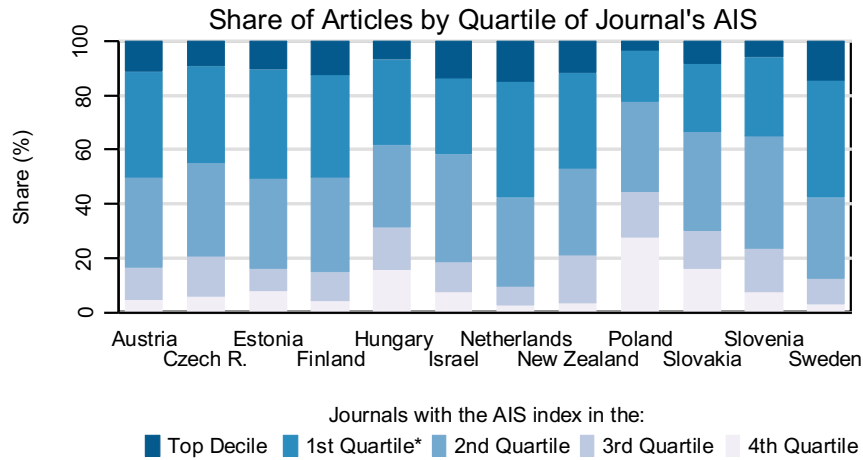
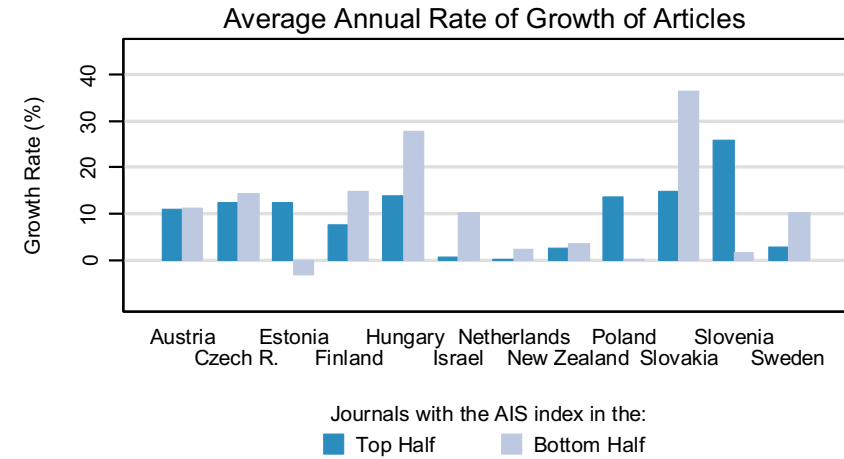
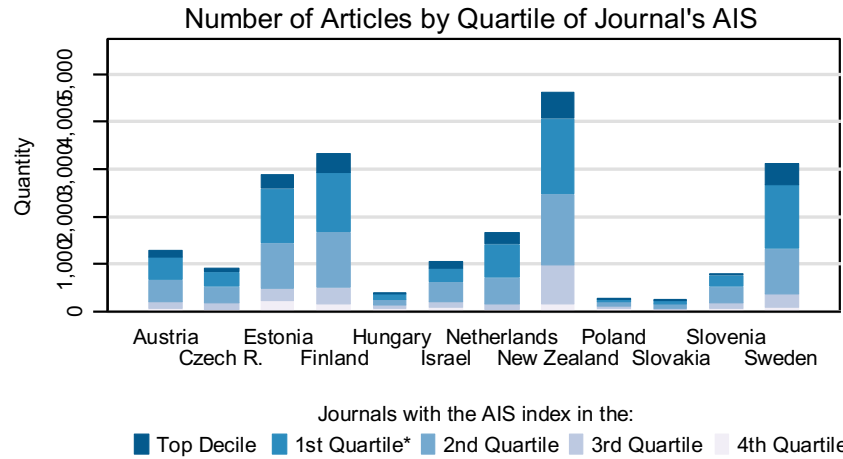
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DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY



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ECOLOGY



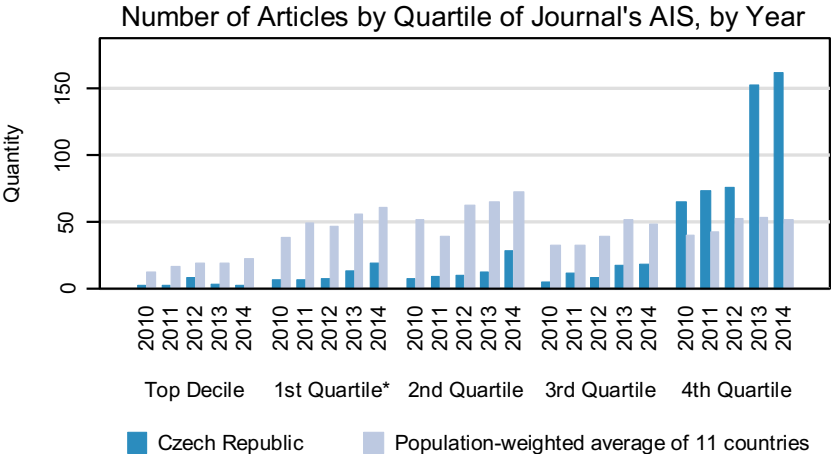
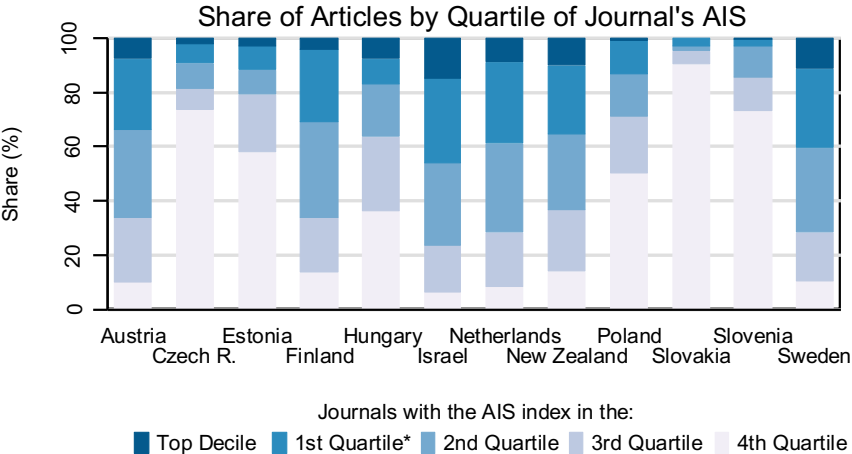
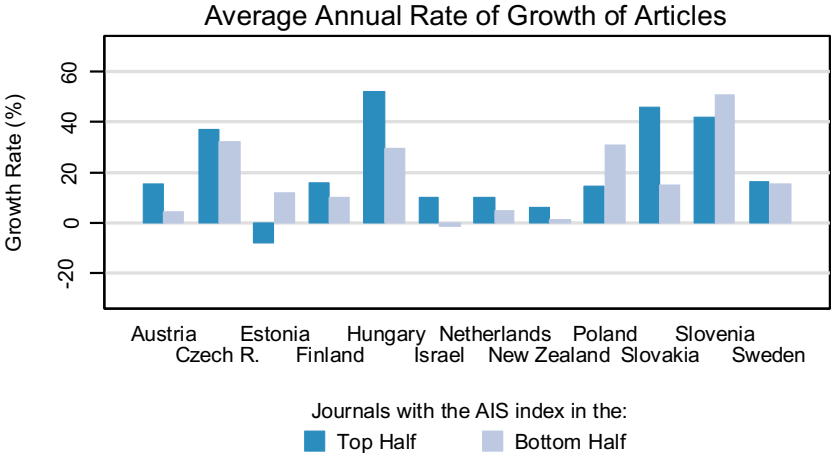
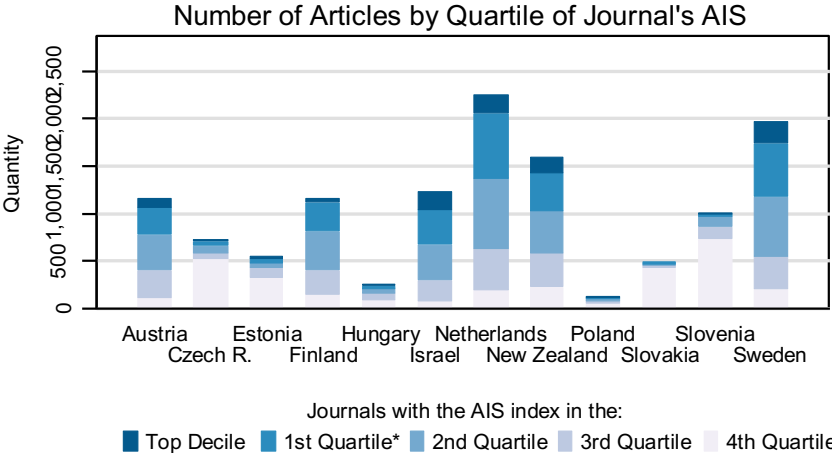
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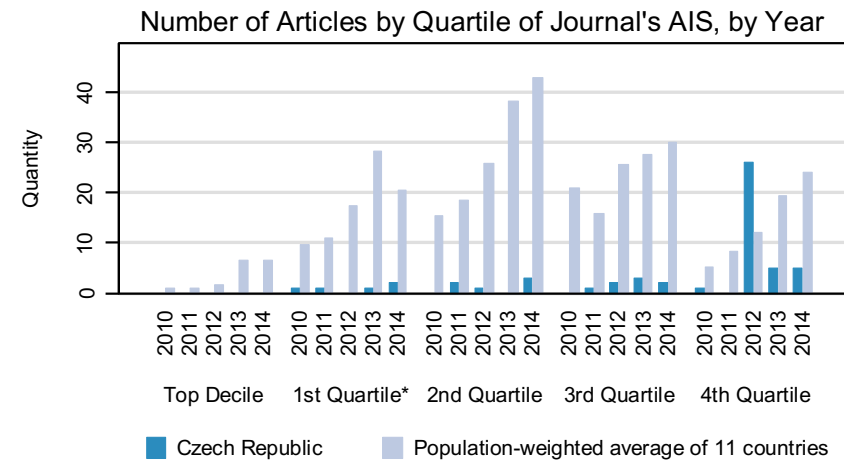
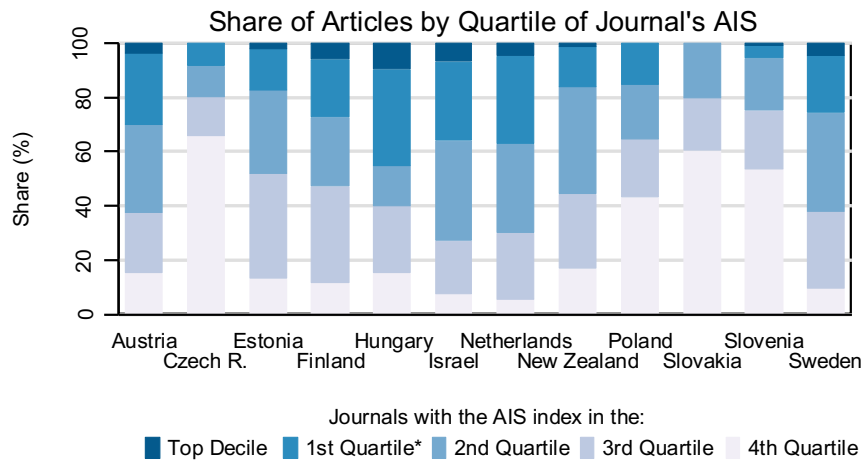
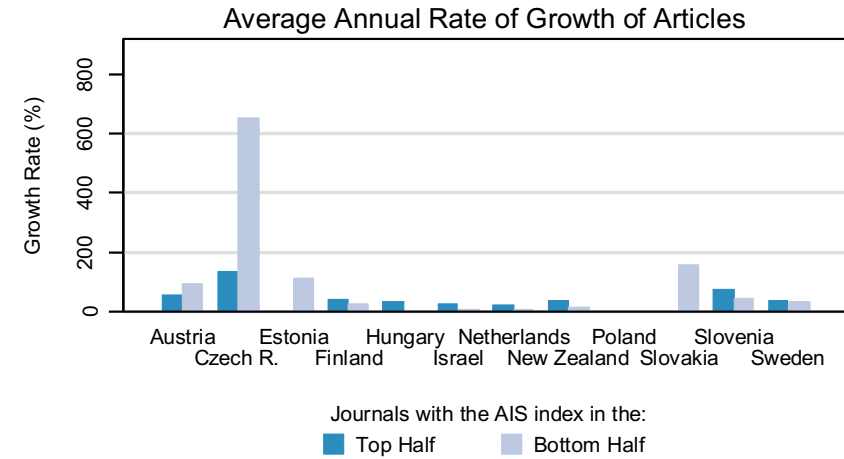
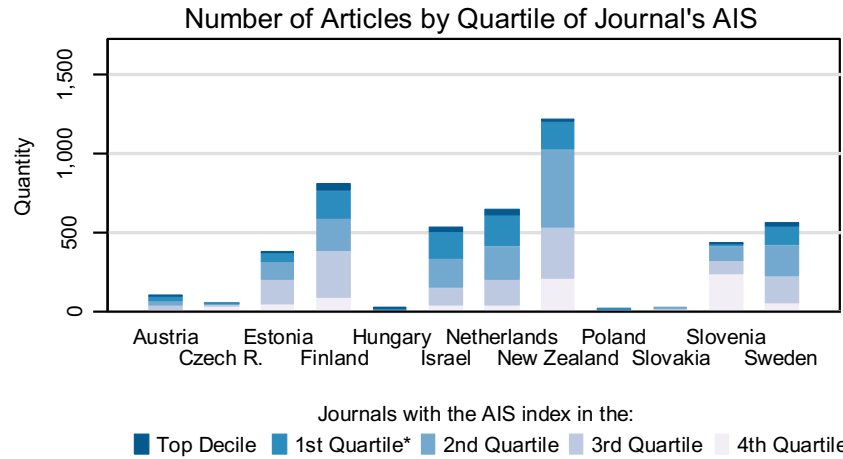
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ECONOMICS



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EDUCATION & EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH



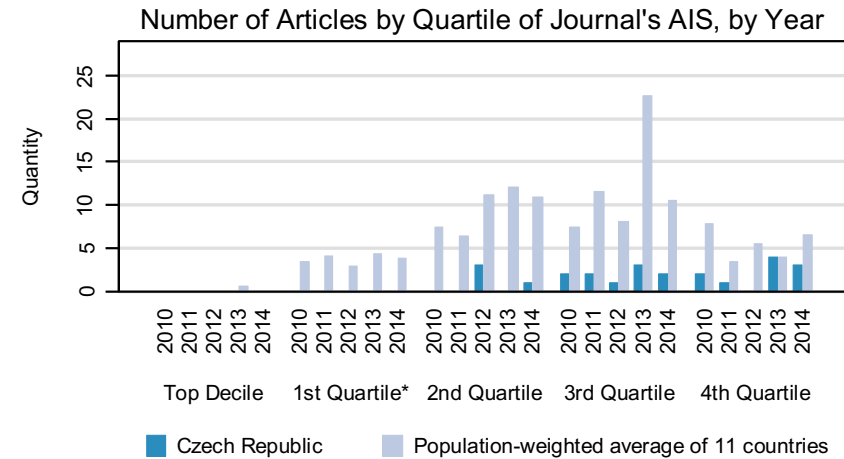
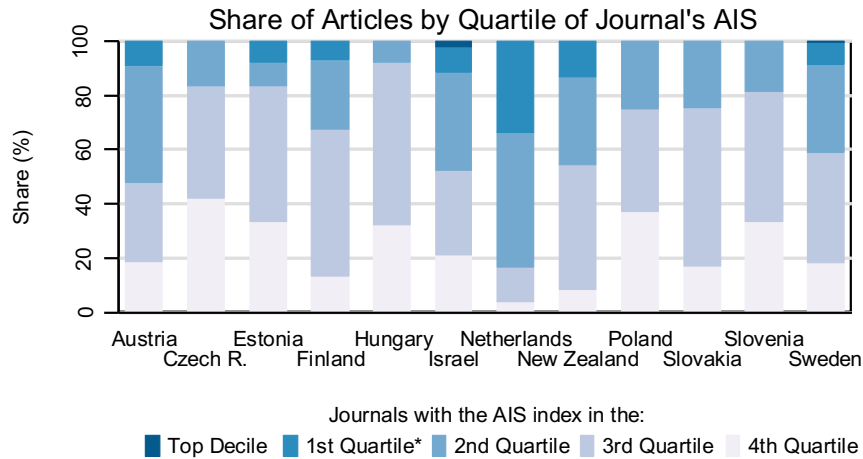
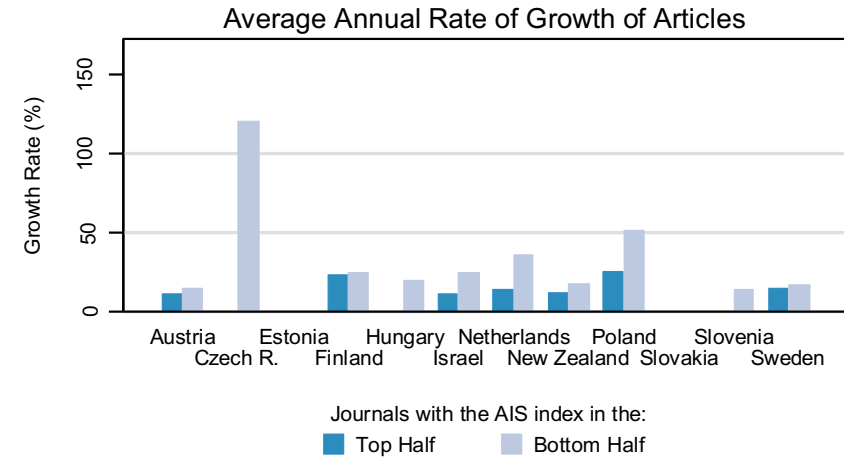
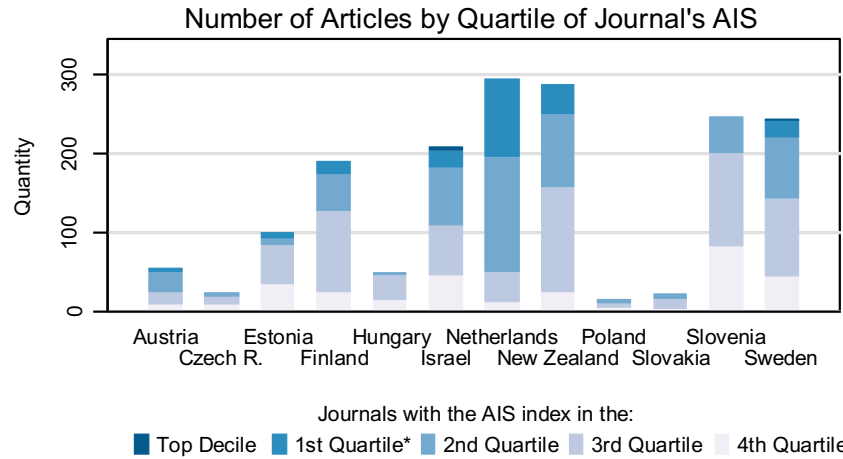
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EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES



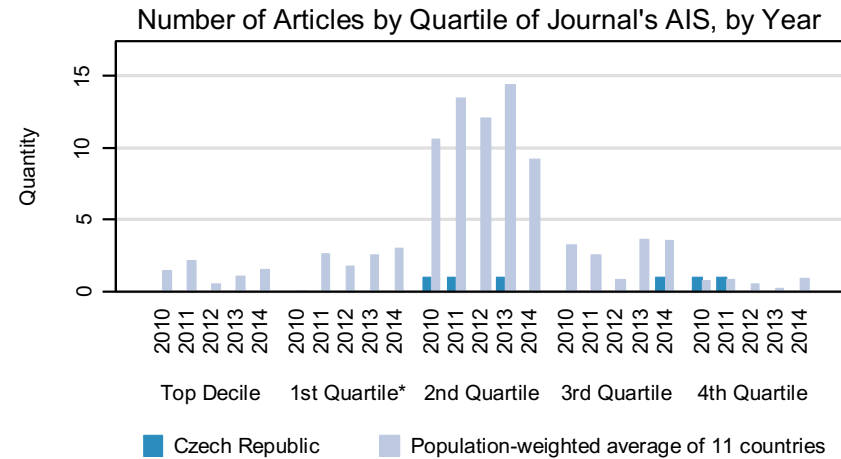
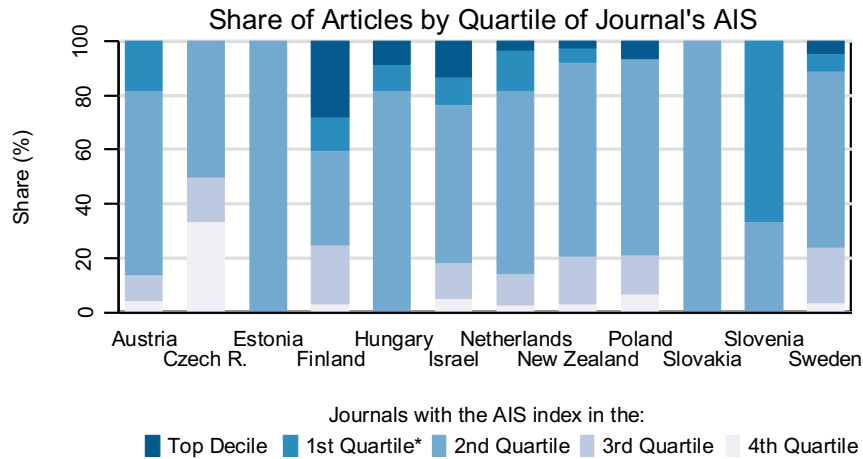
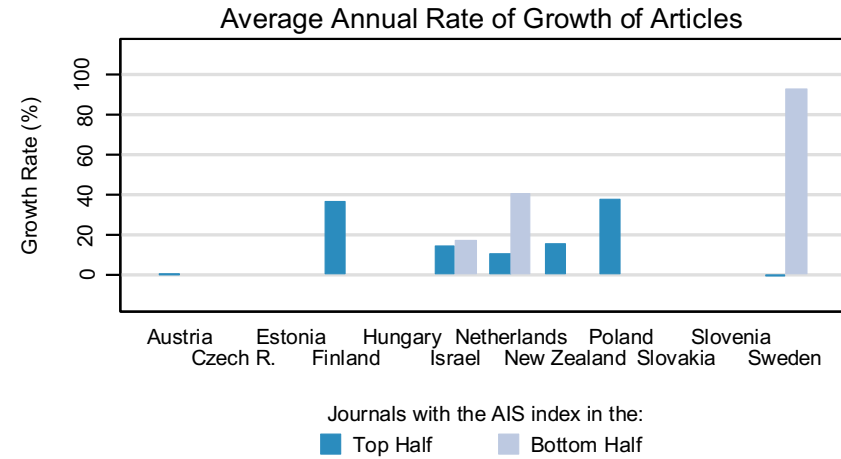
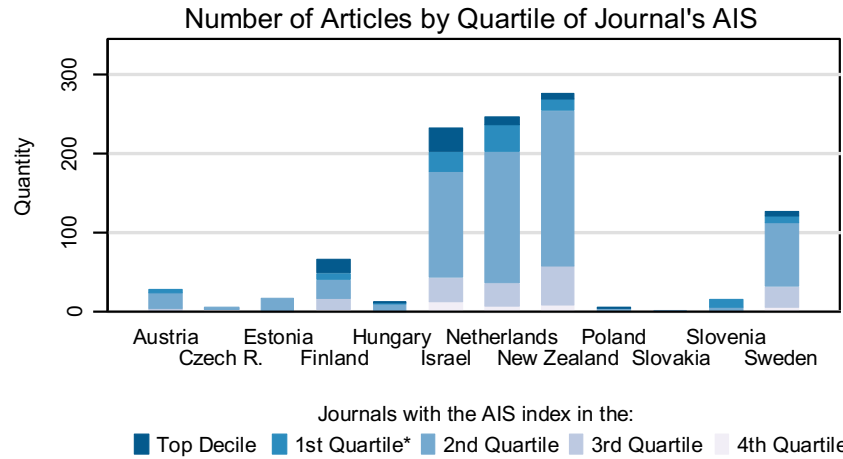
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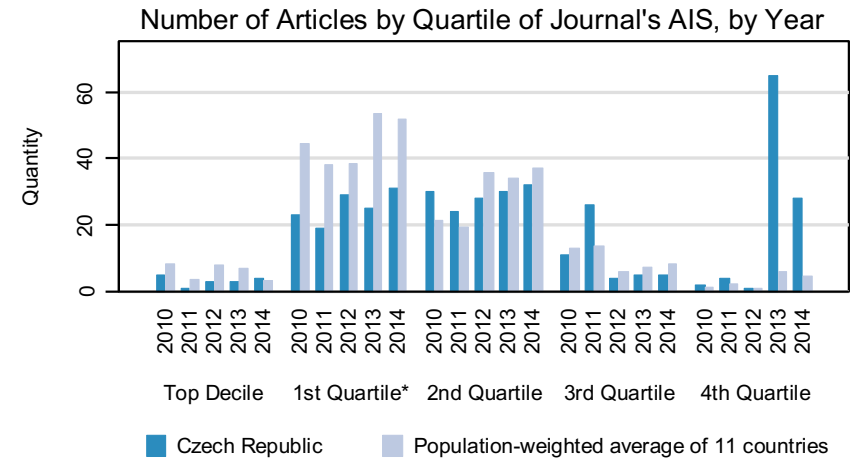
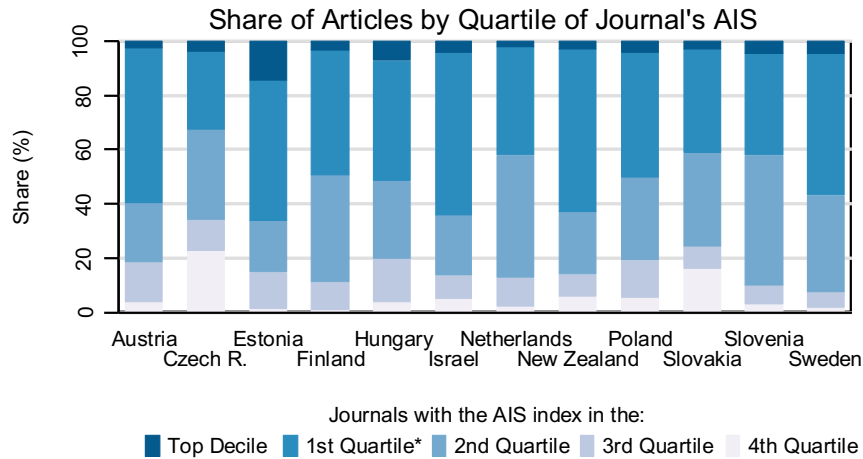
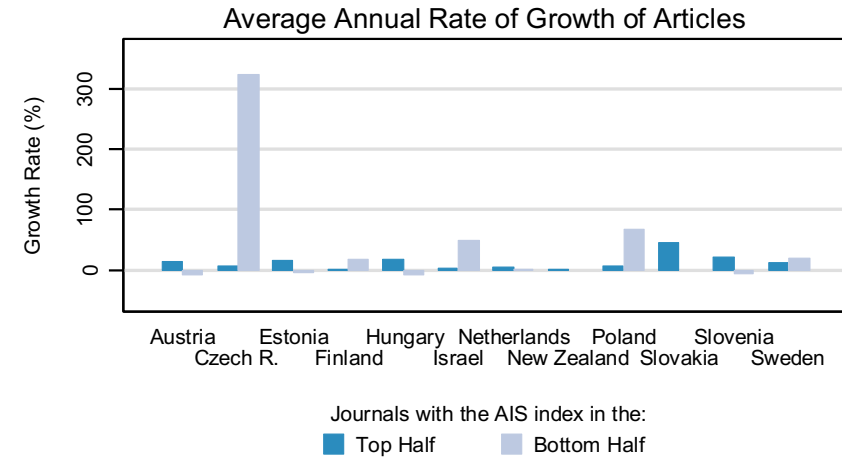
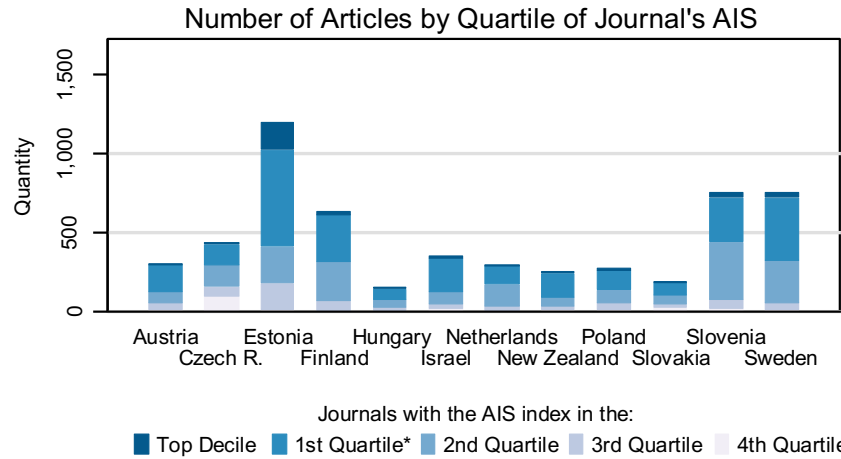
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EDUCATION, SPECIAL



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ELECTROCHEMISTRY



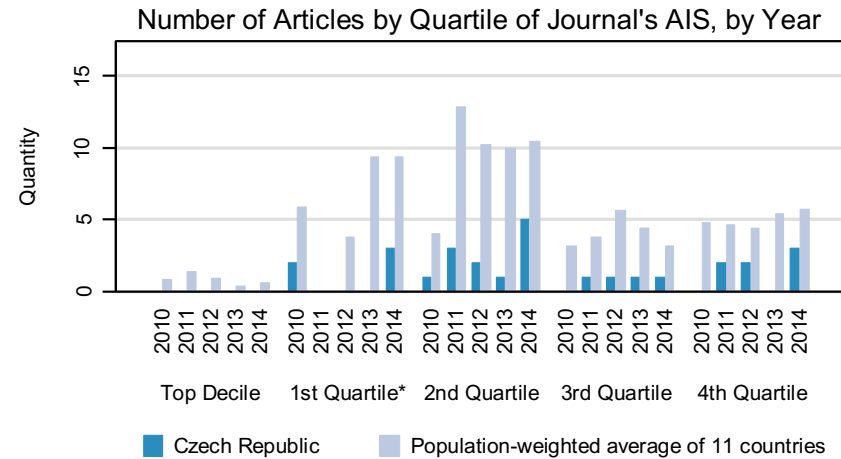
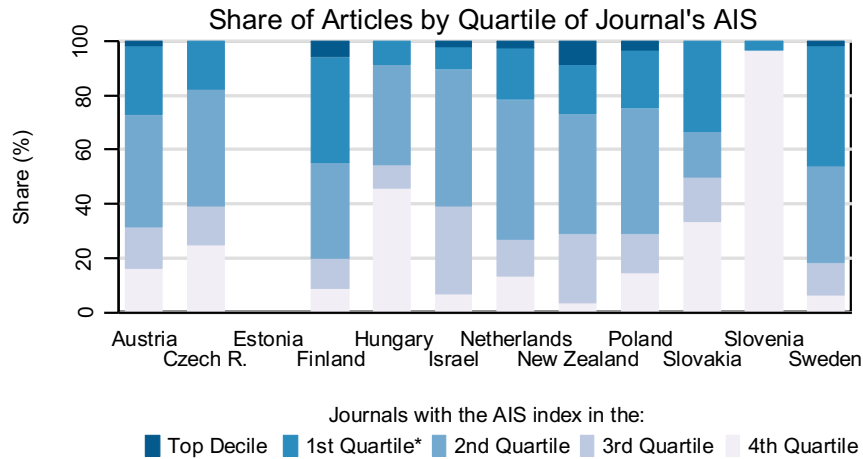
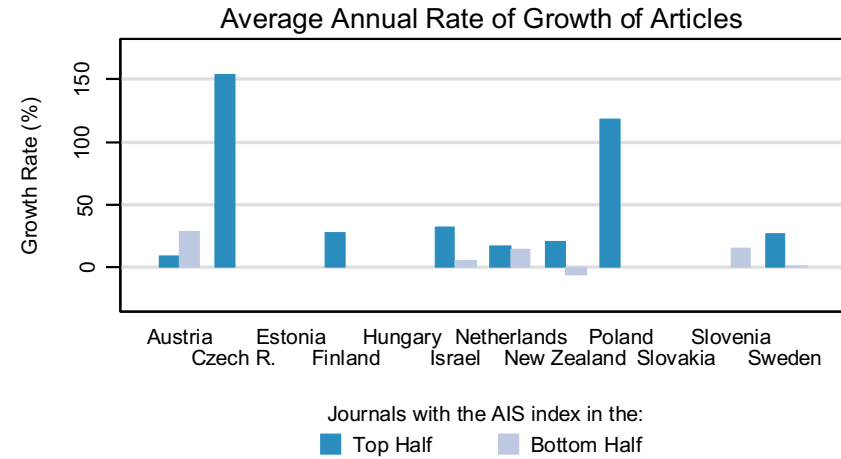
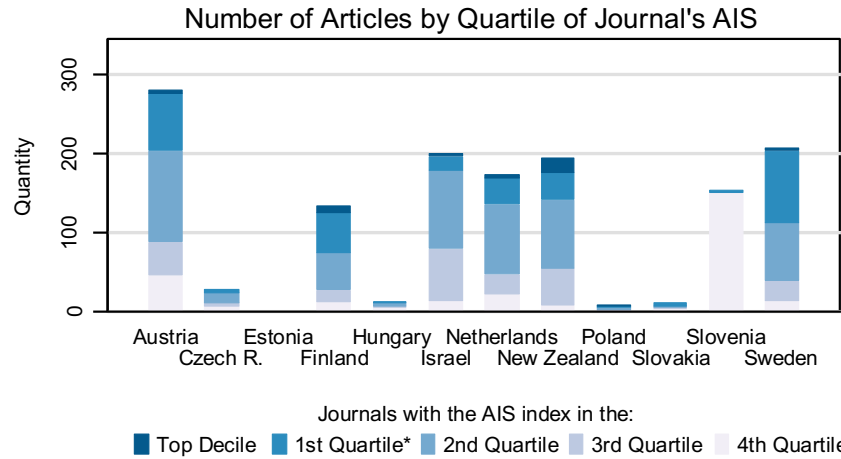
Notes:

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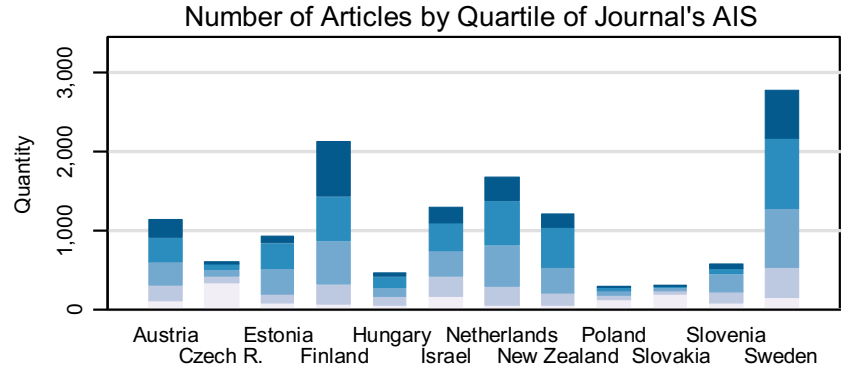
Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

EMERGENCY MEDICINE

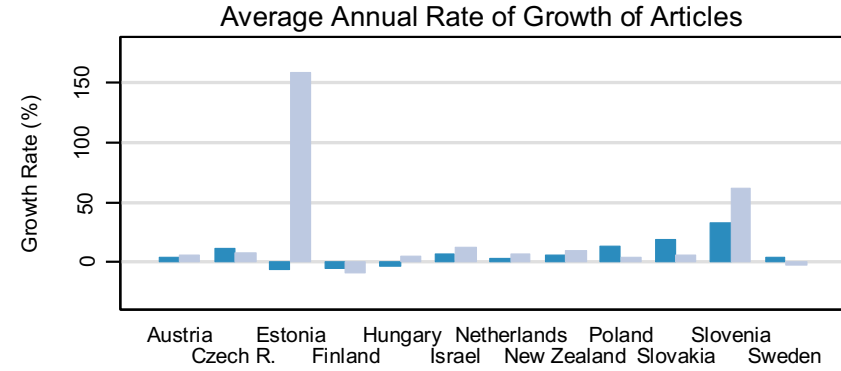


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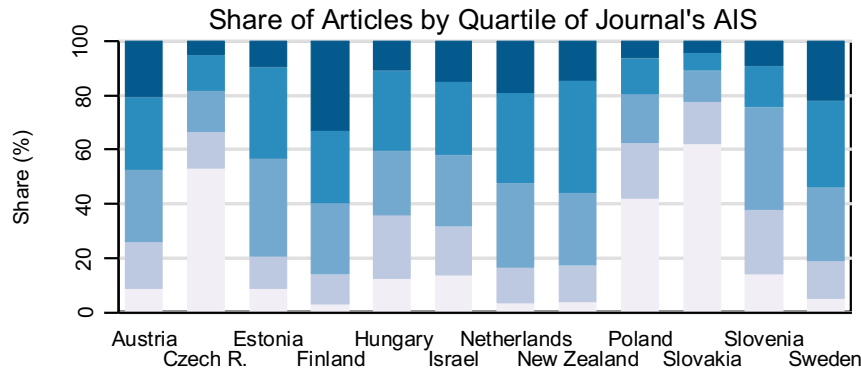
ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM



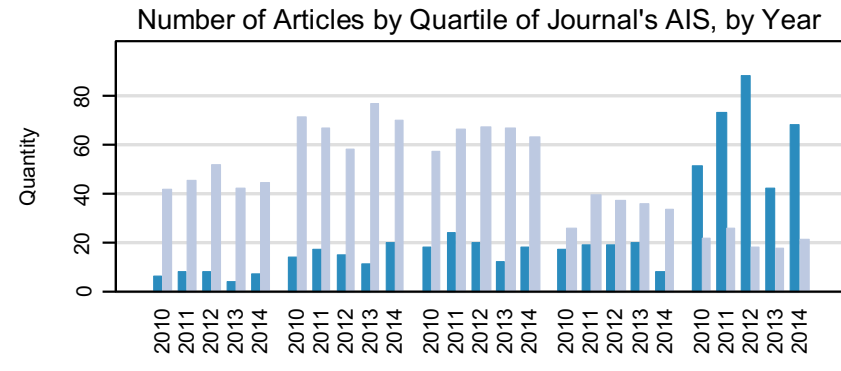
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

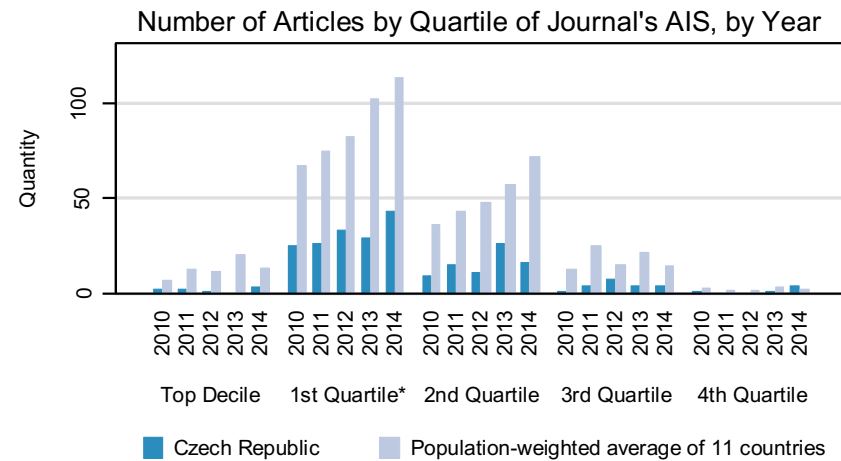
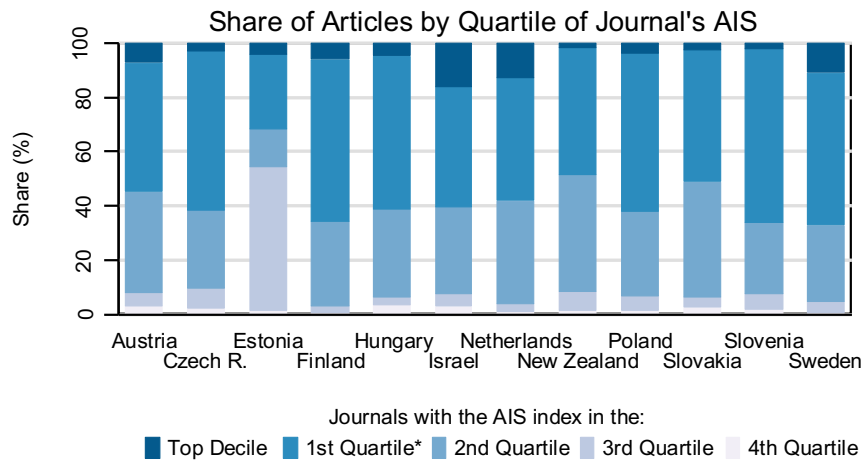
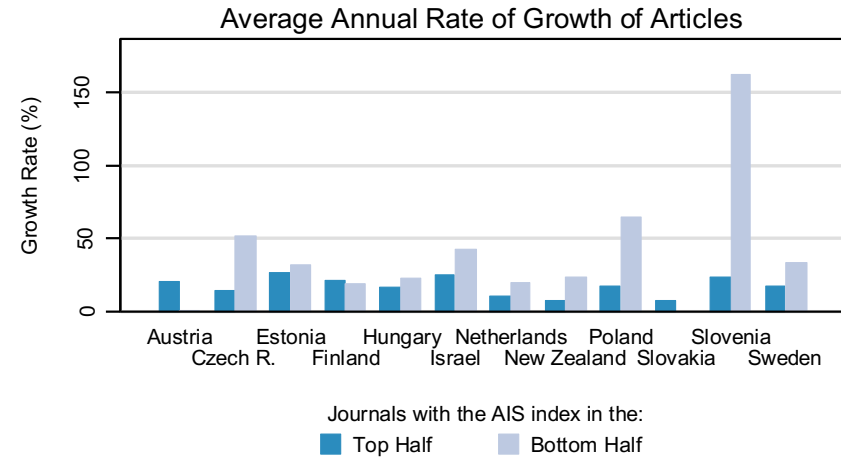
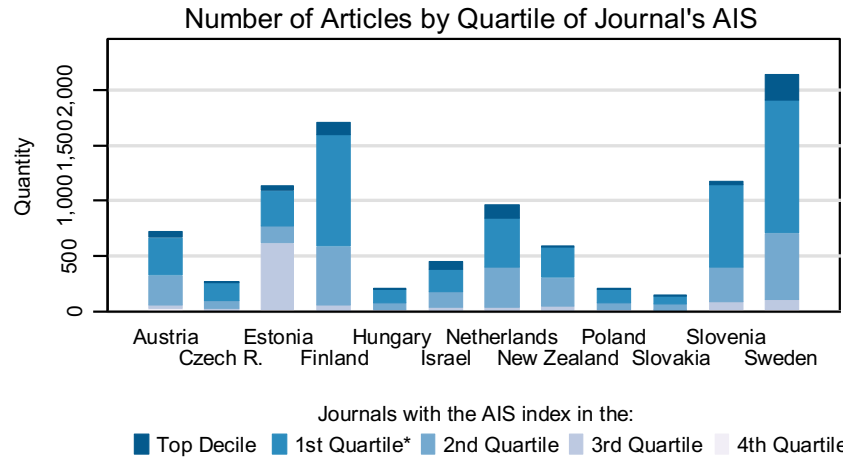
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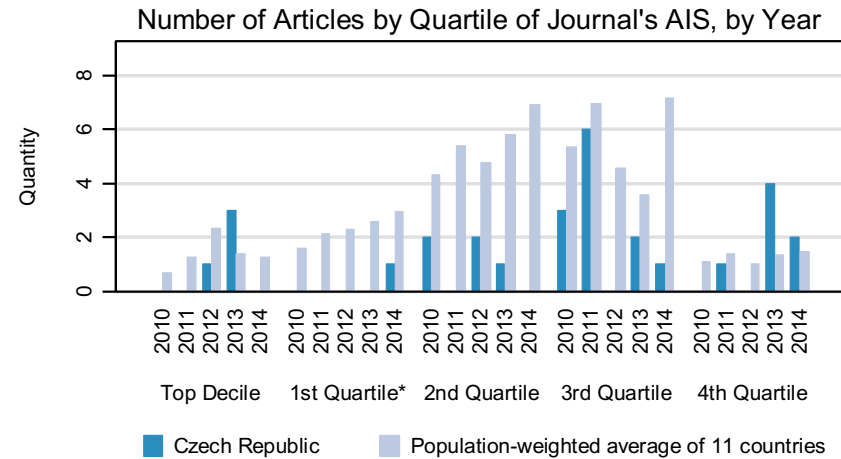
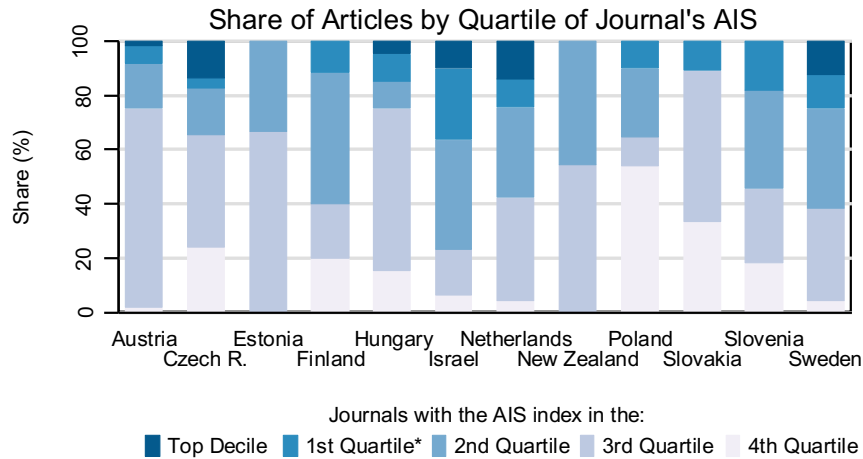
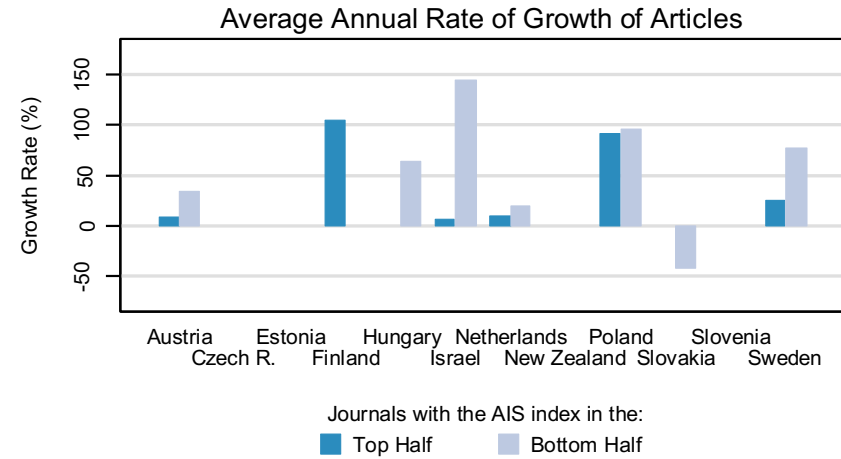
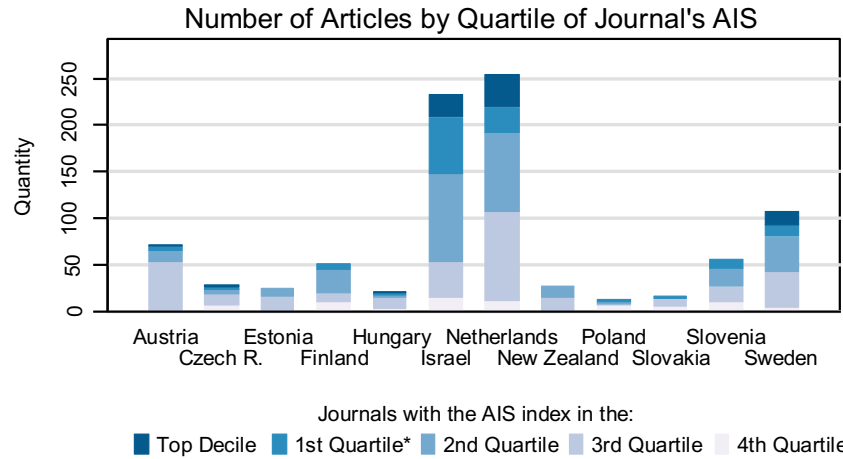
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ENERGY & FUELS



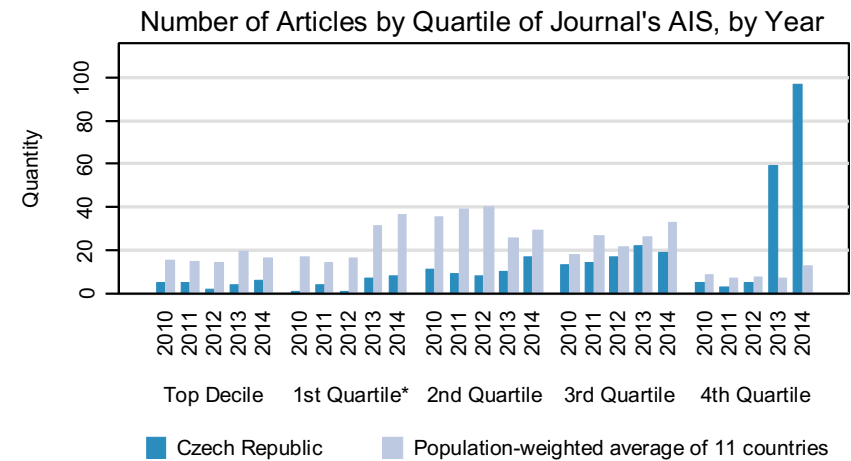
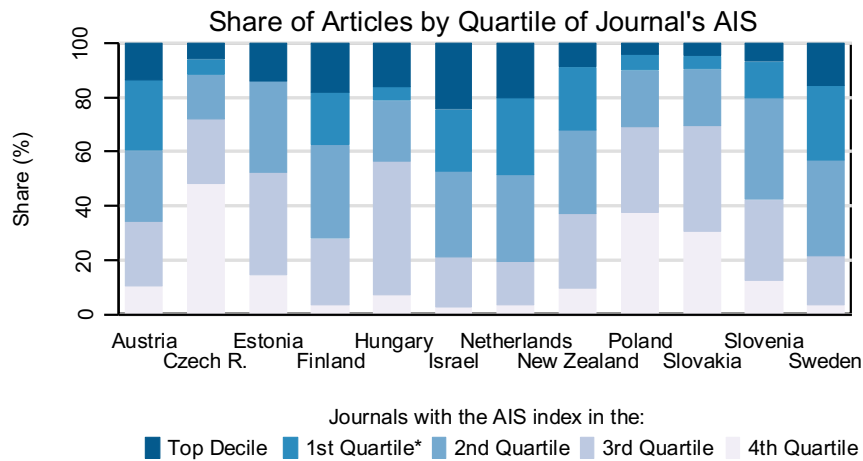
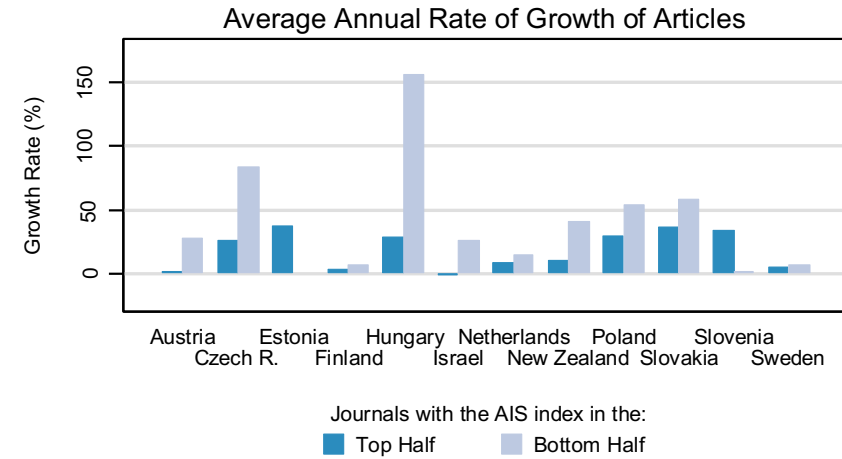
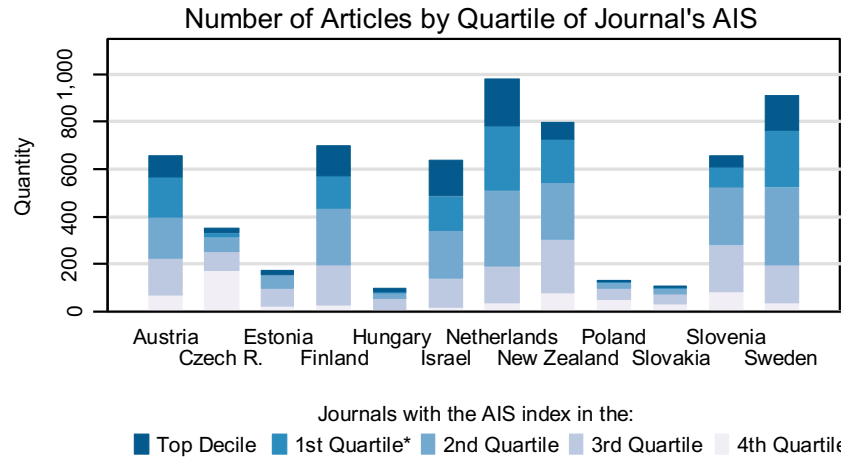
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ENGINEERING, AEROSPACE



Notes:
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ENGINEERING, BIOMEDICAL



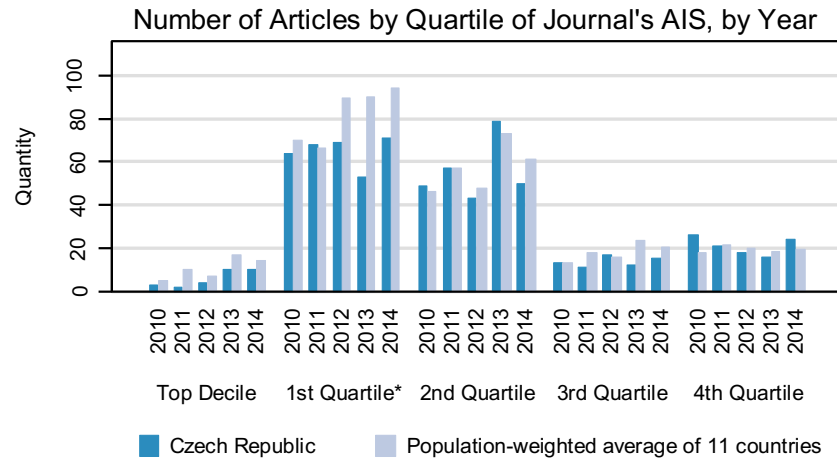
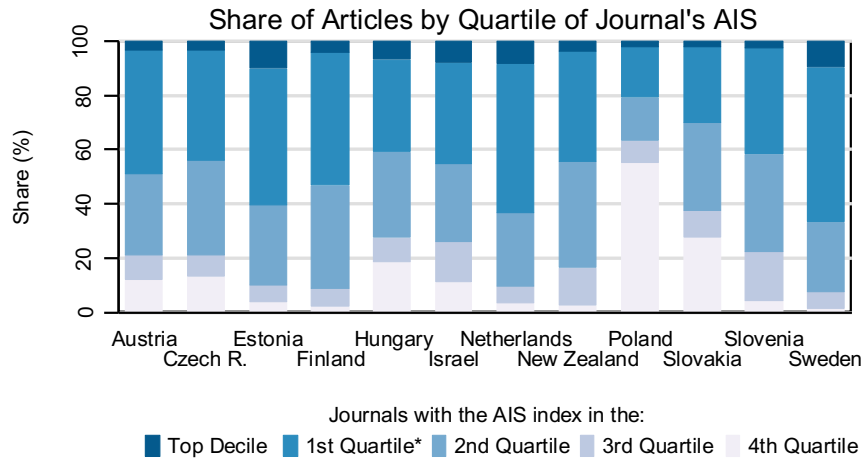
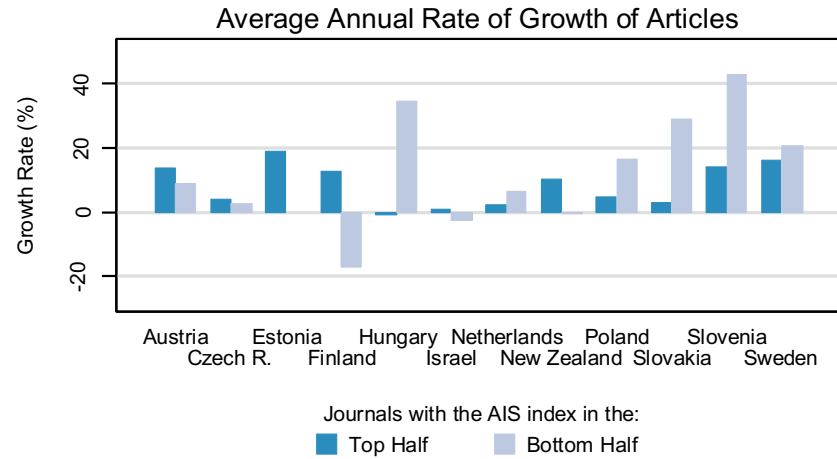
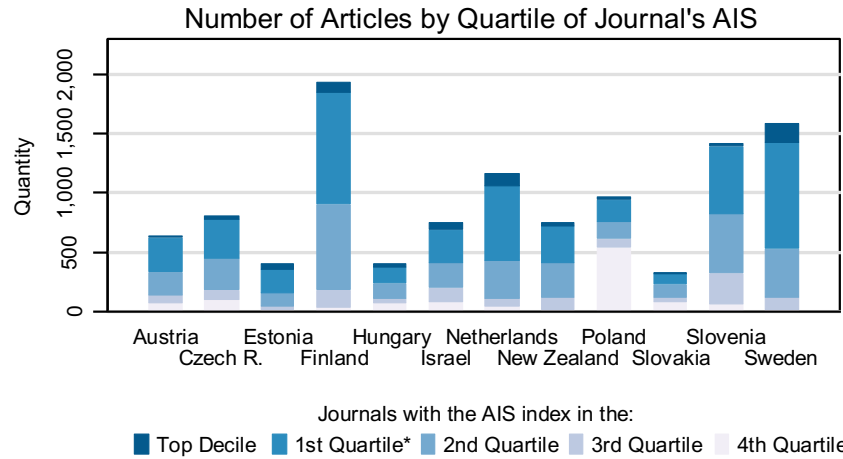
Notes:

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ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL



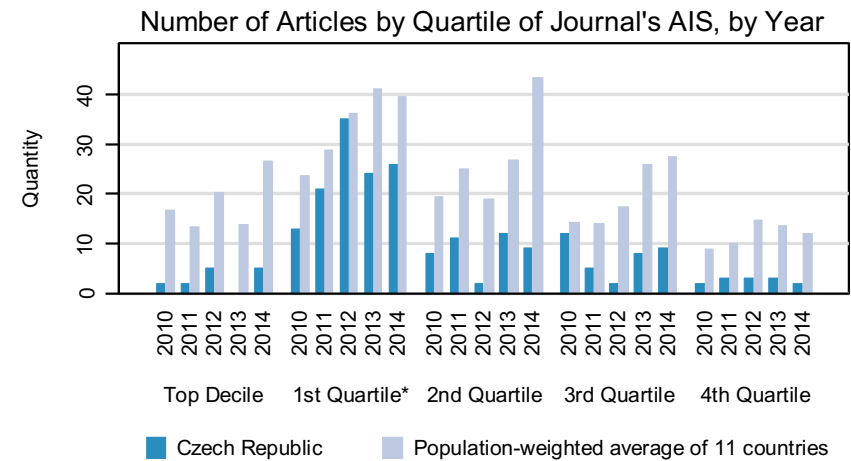
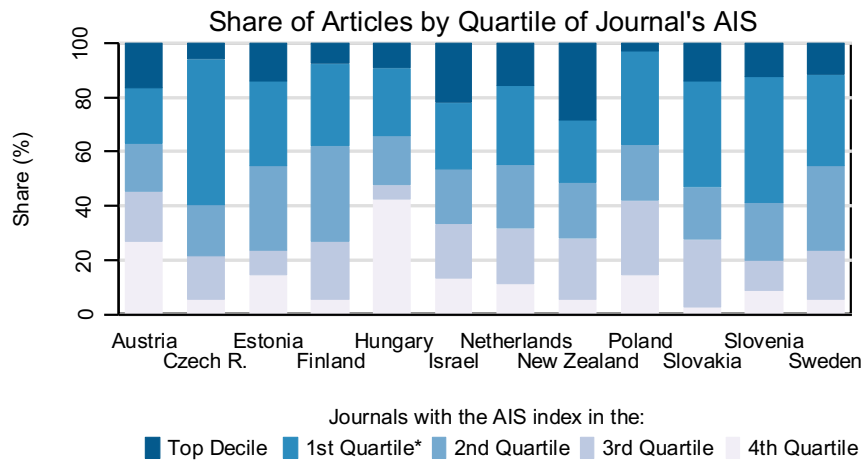
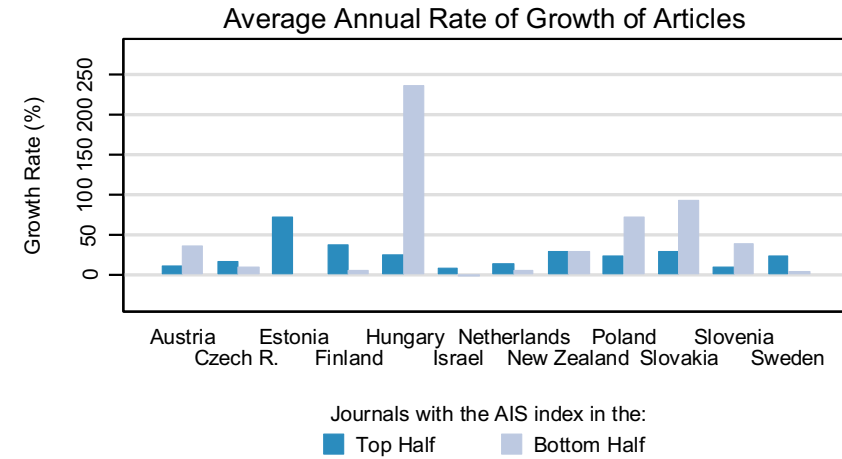
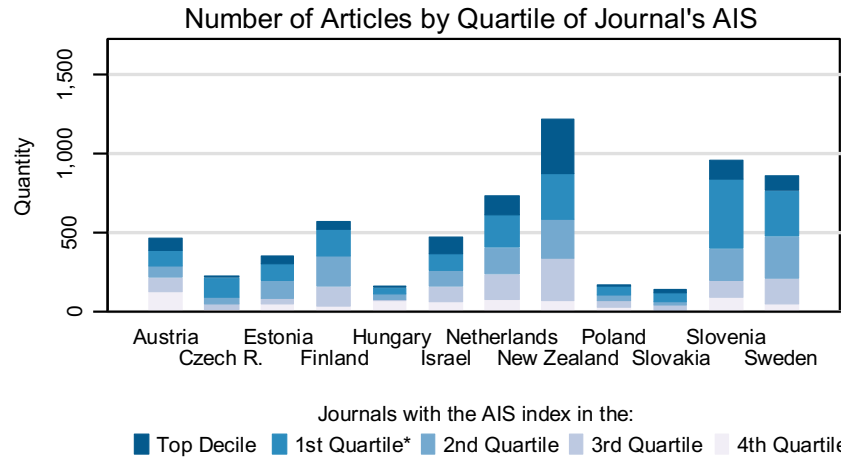
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ENGINEERING, CIVIL



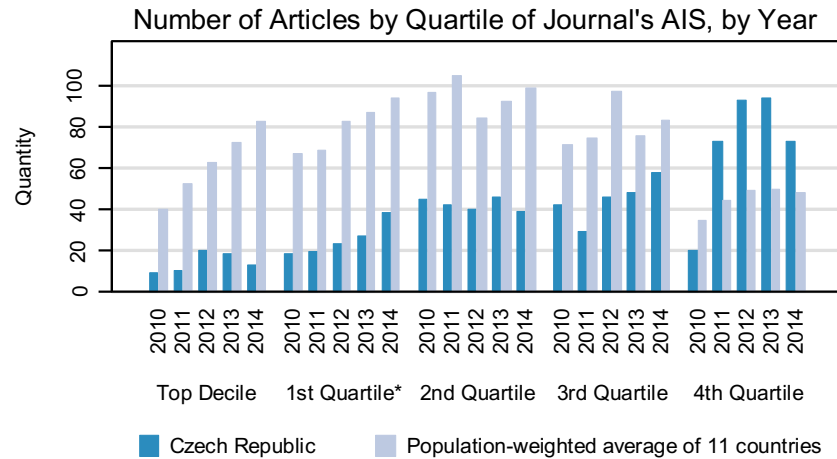
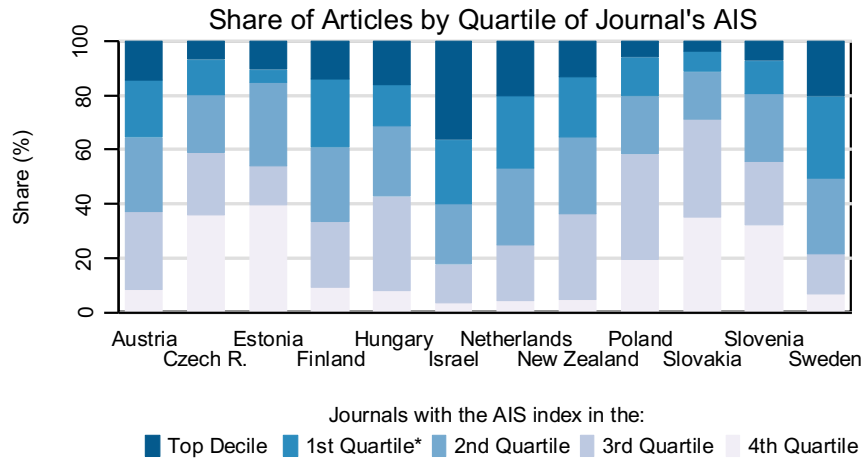
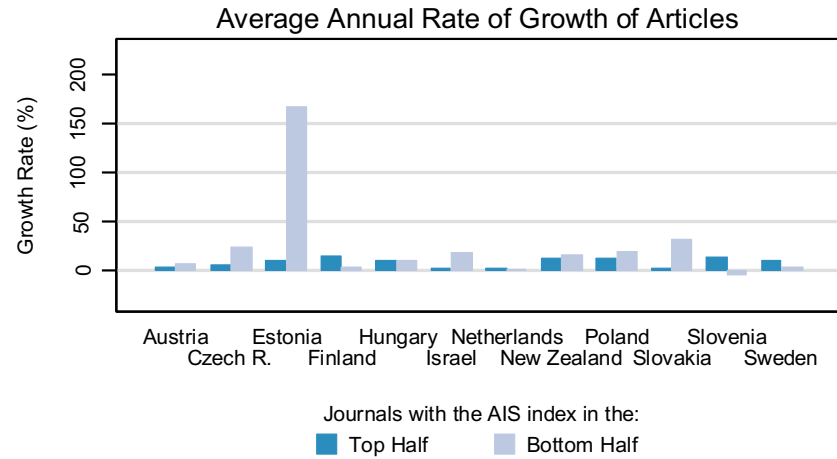
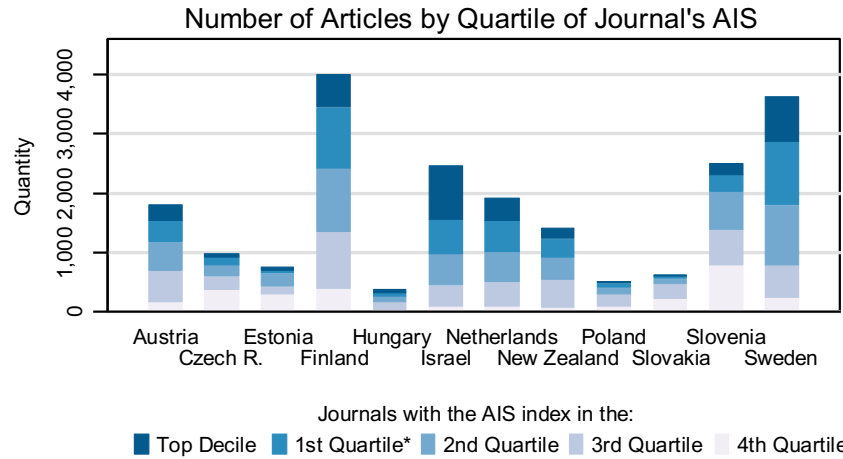
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ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC



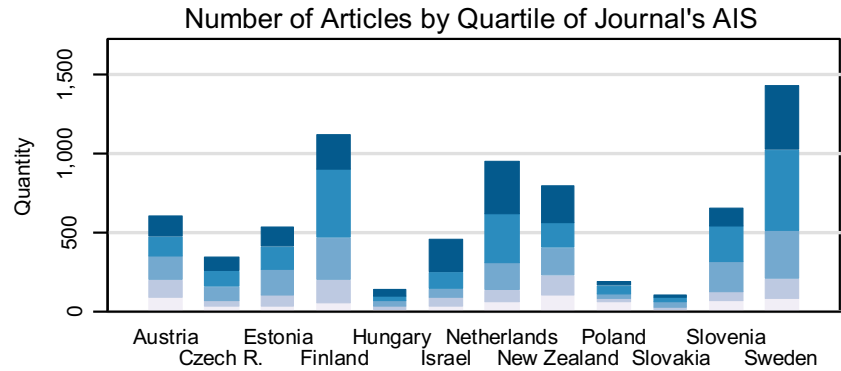
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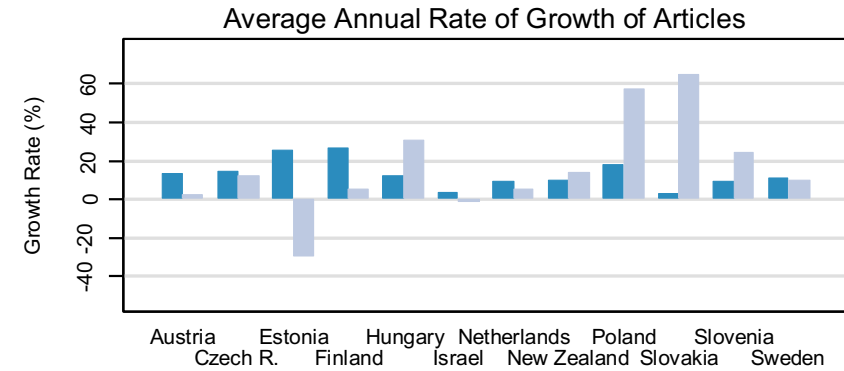
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ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL



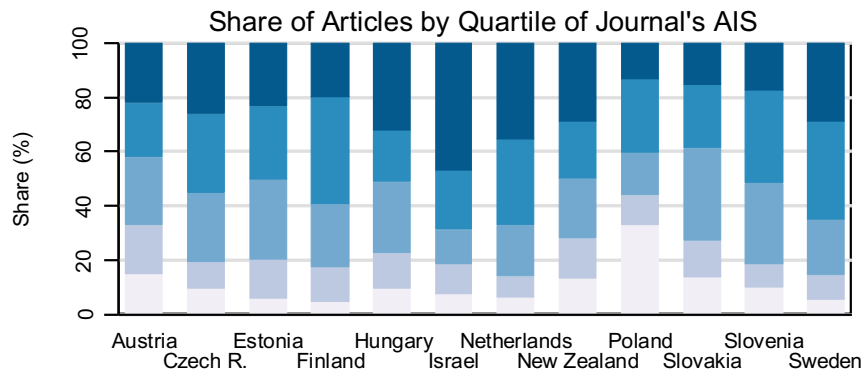
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



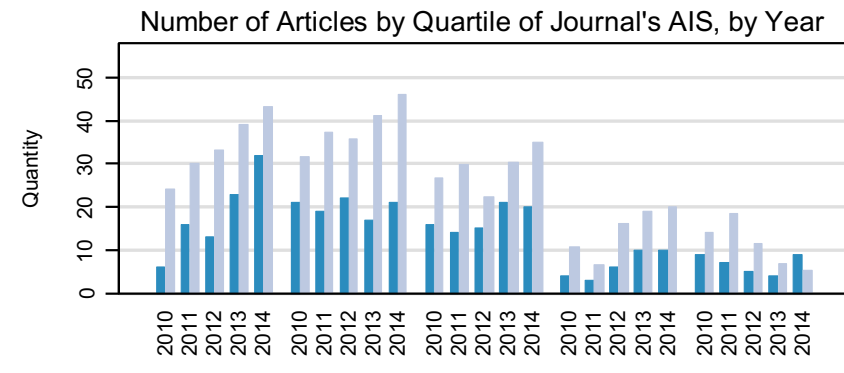
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Half
- Bottom Half



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



Top Decile 1st Quartile* 2nd Quartile 3rd Quartile 4th Quartile

- Czech Republic
- Population-weighted average of 11 countries

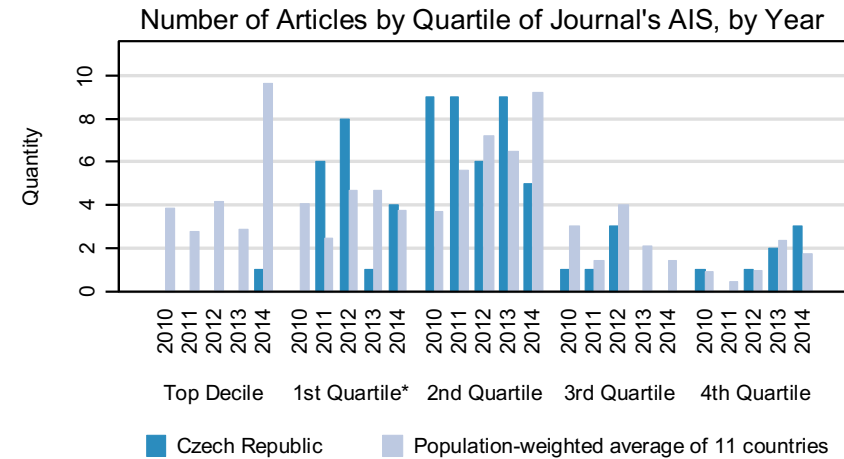
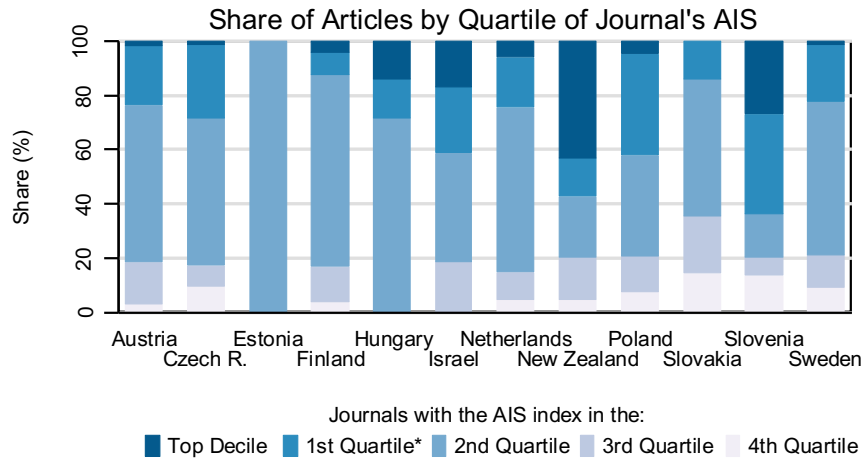
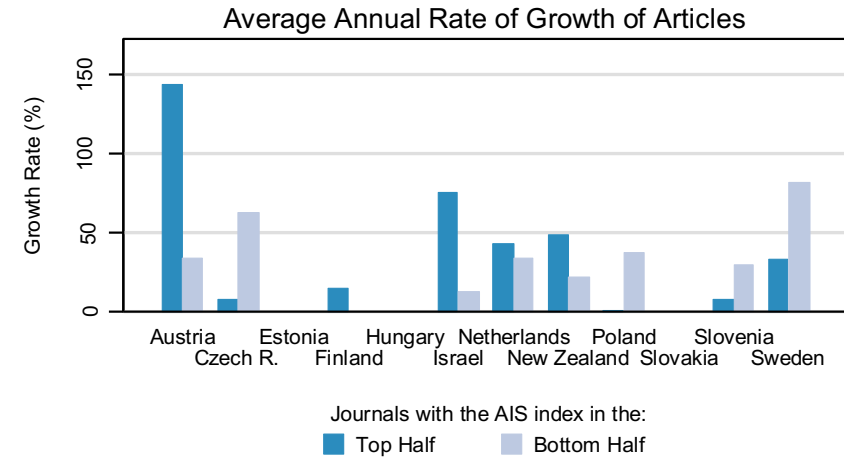
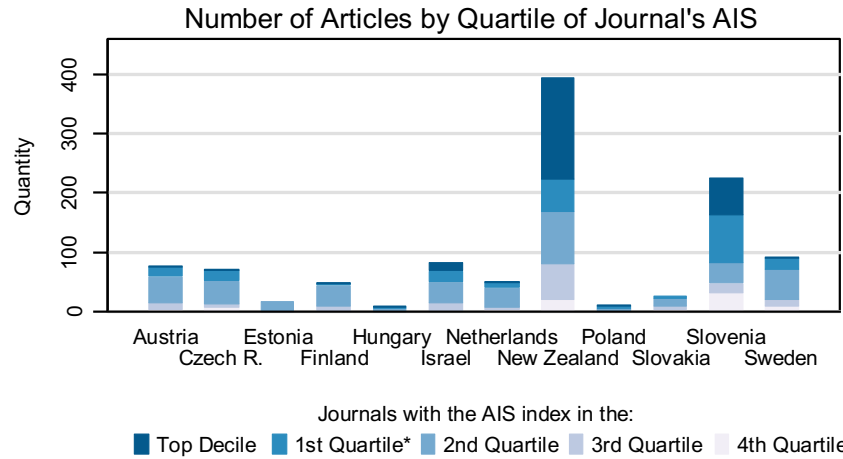
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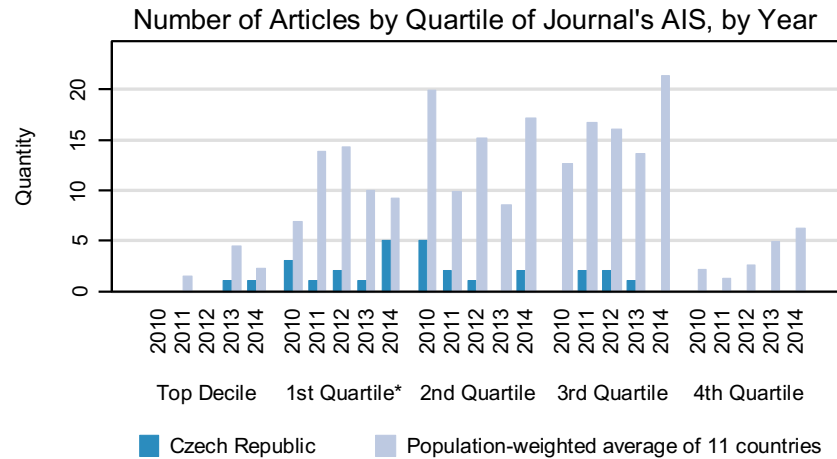
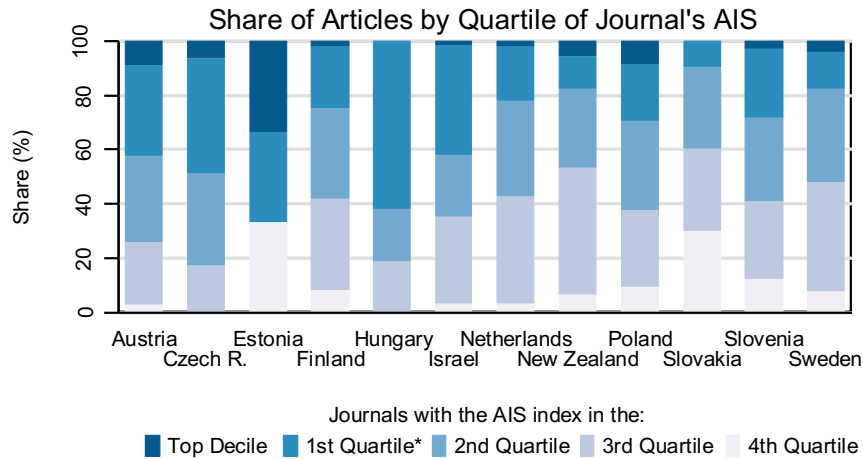
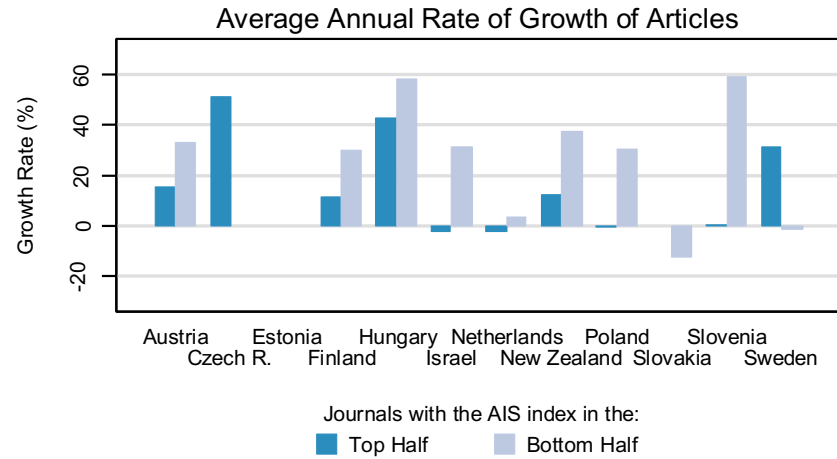
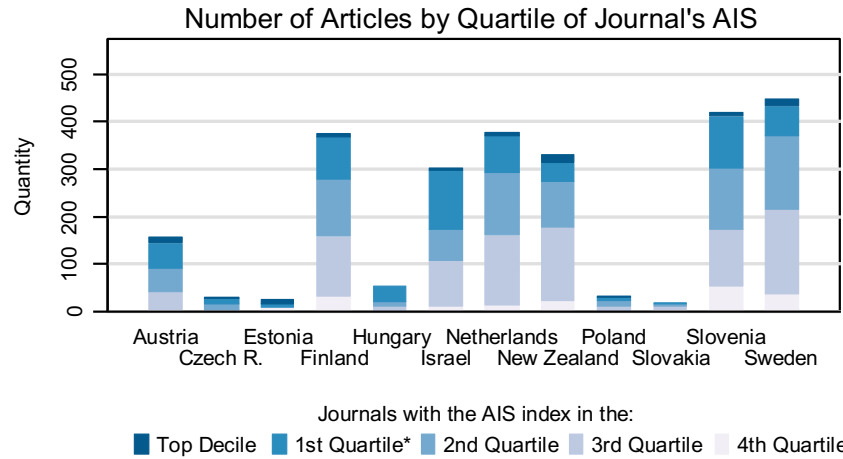
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ENGINEERING, GEOLOGICAL



Notes:
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ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL



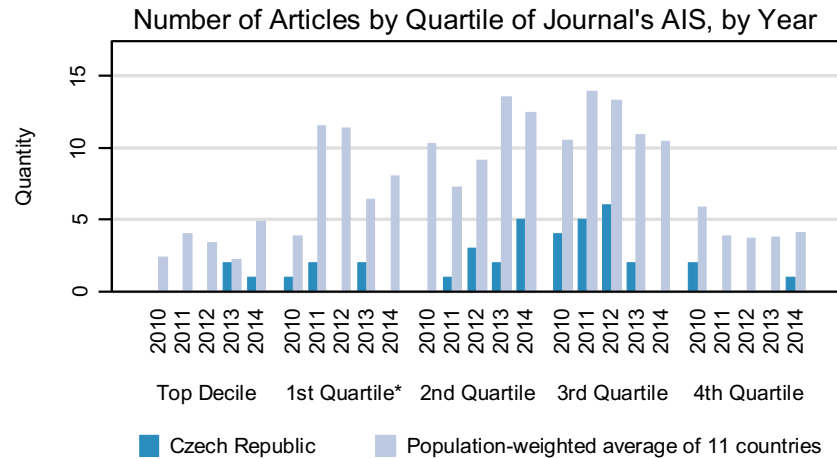
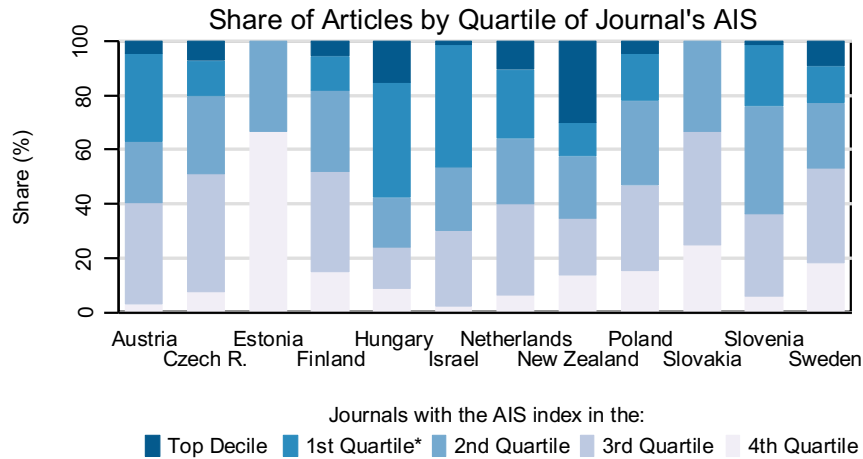
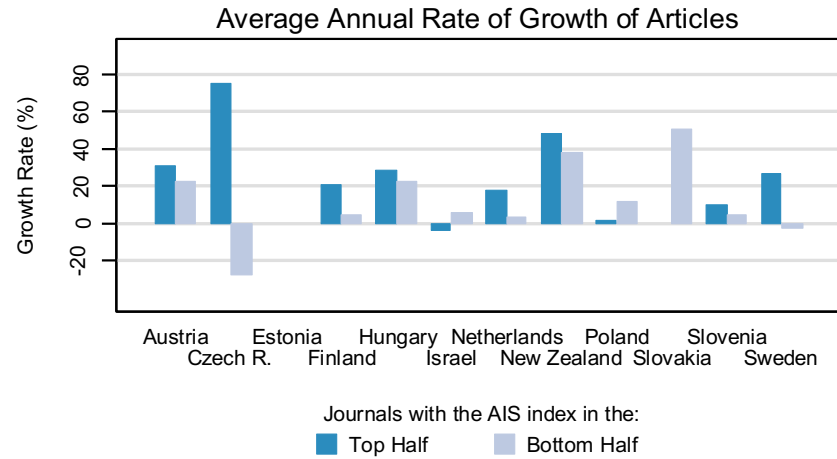
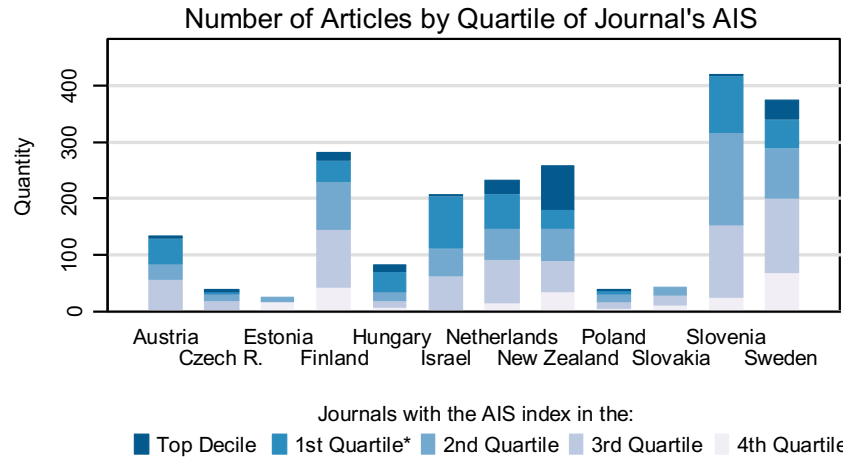
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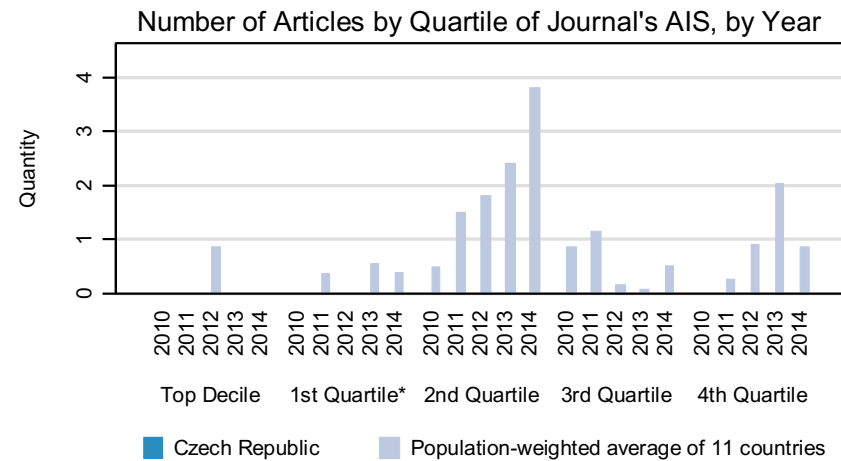
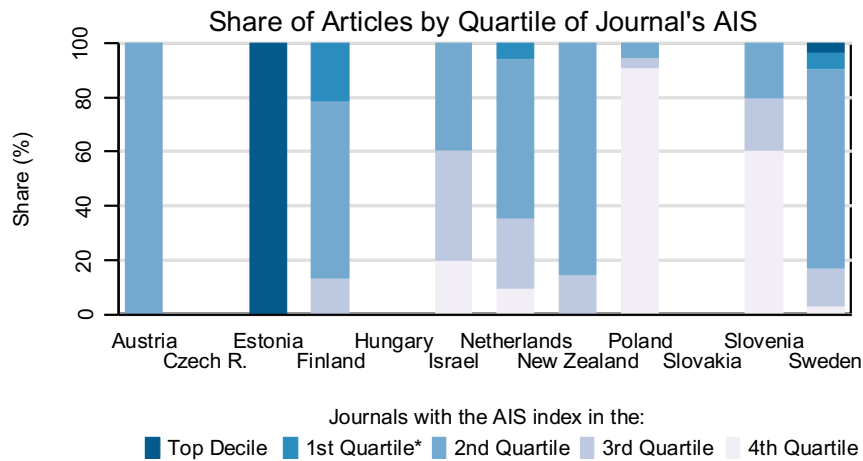
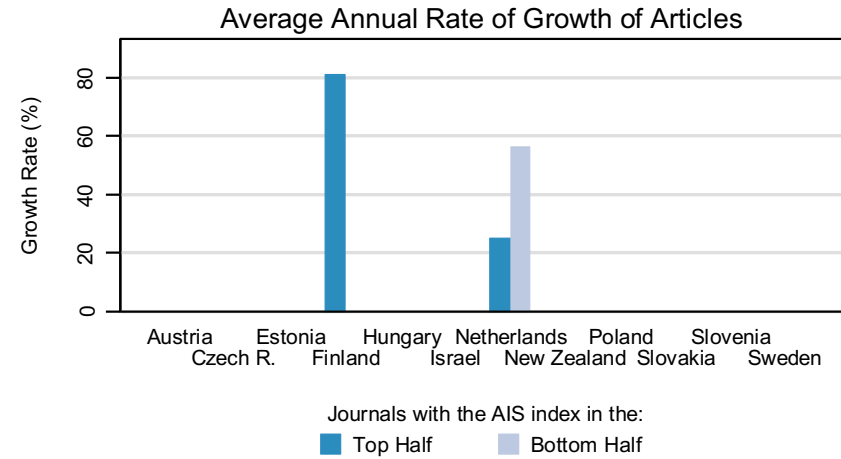
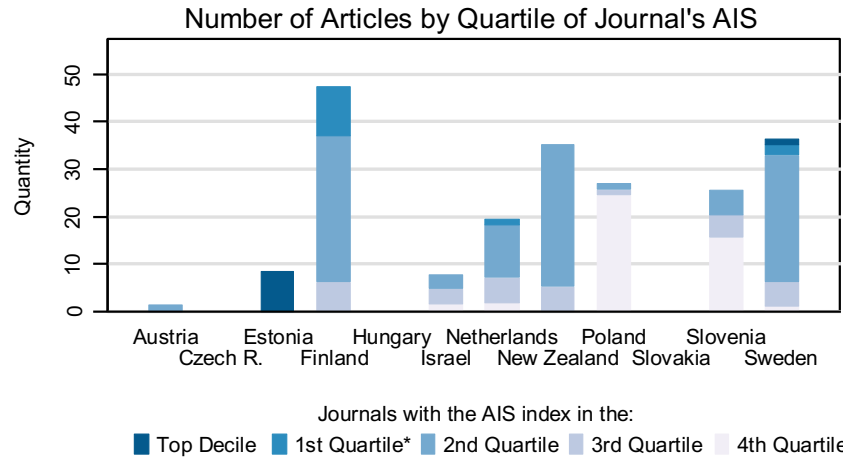
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ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING



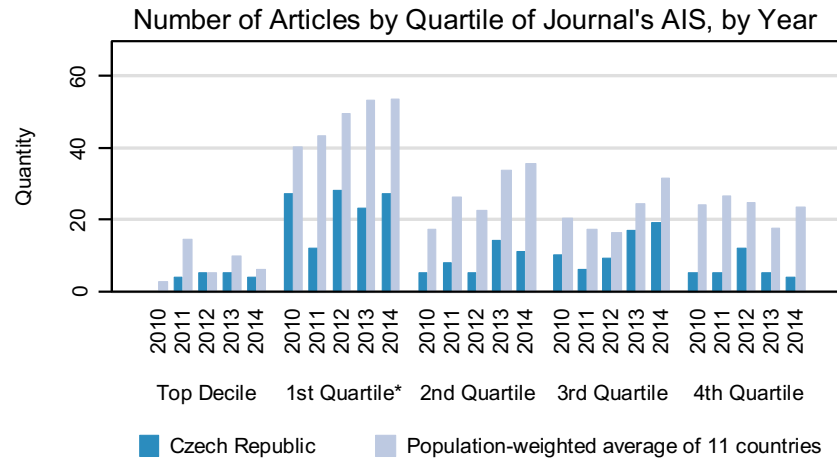
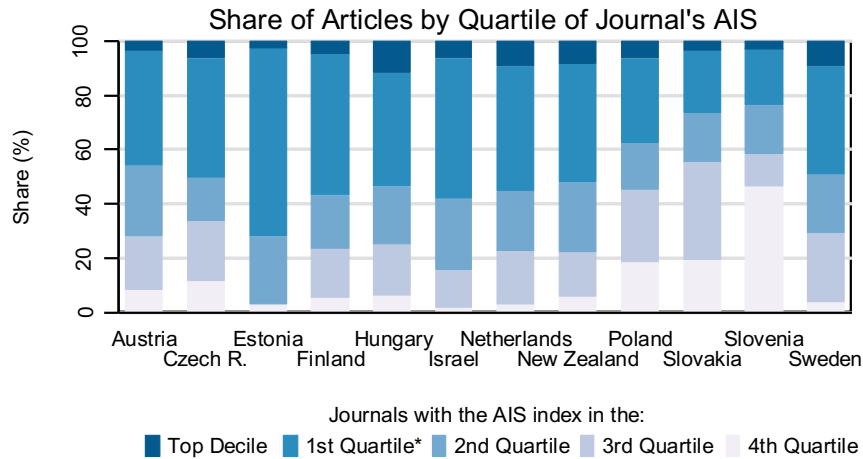
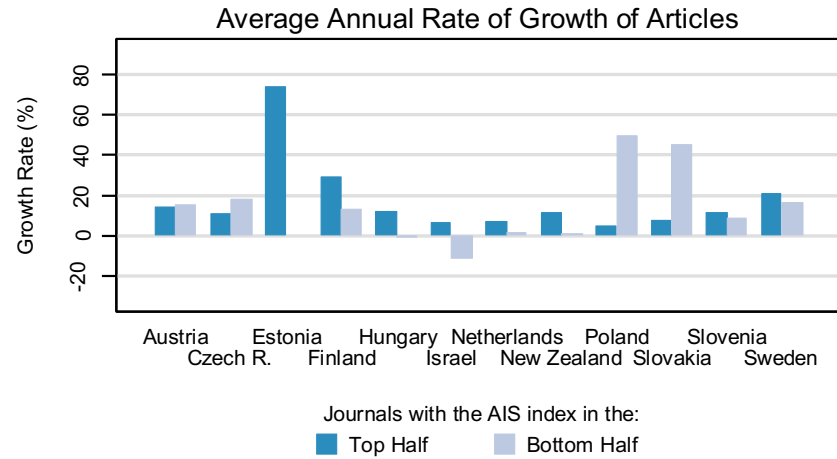
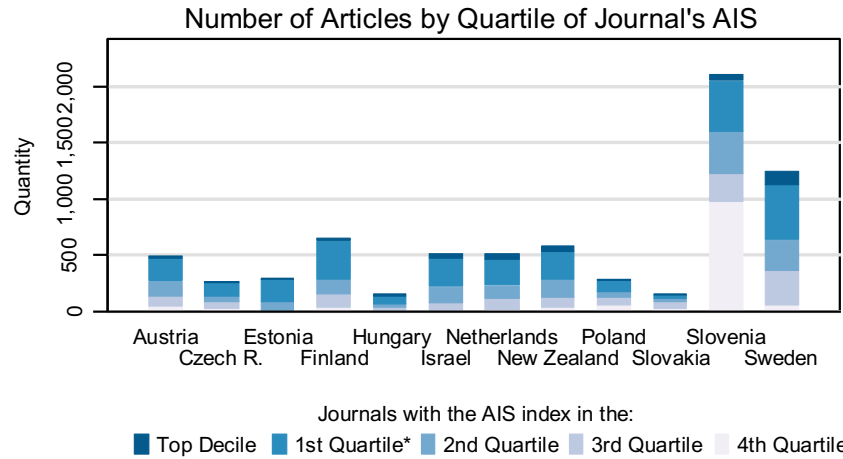
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ENGINEERING, MARINE



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ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL



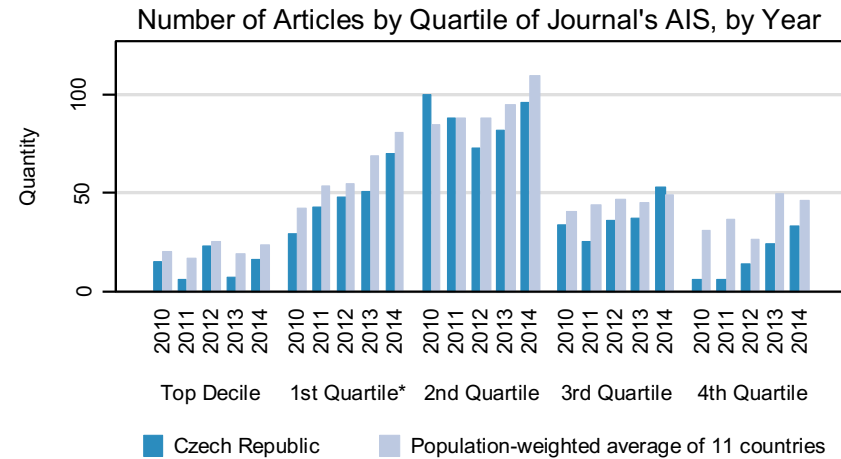
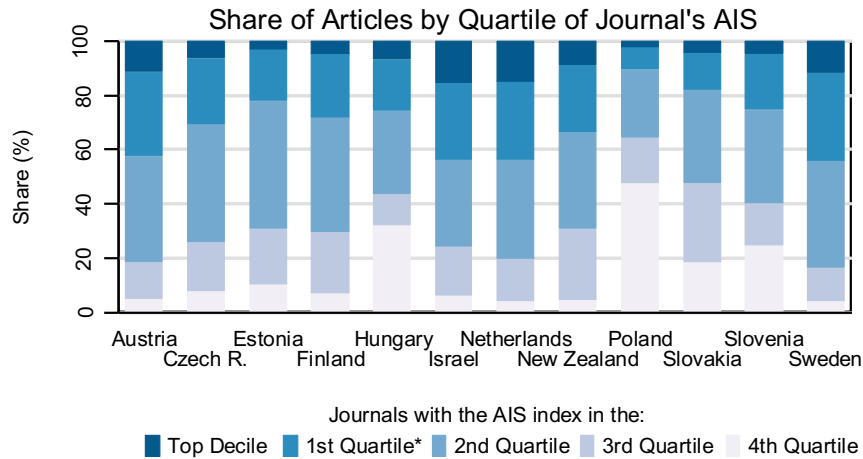
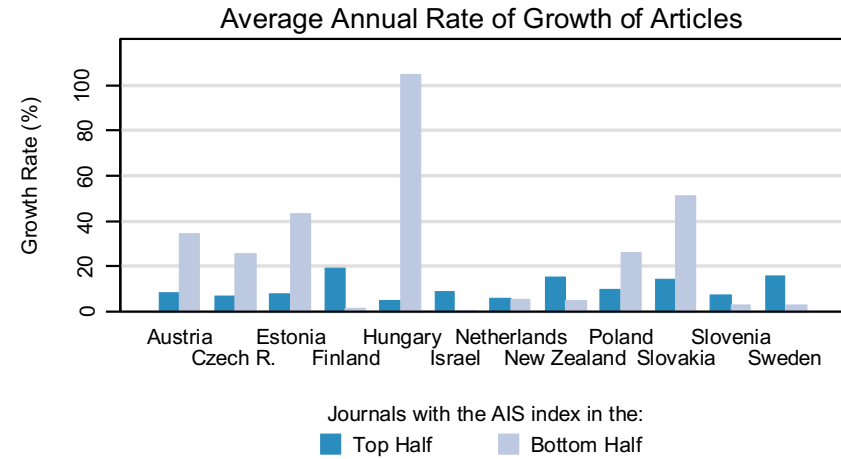
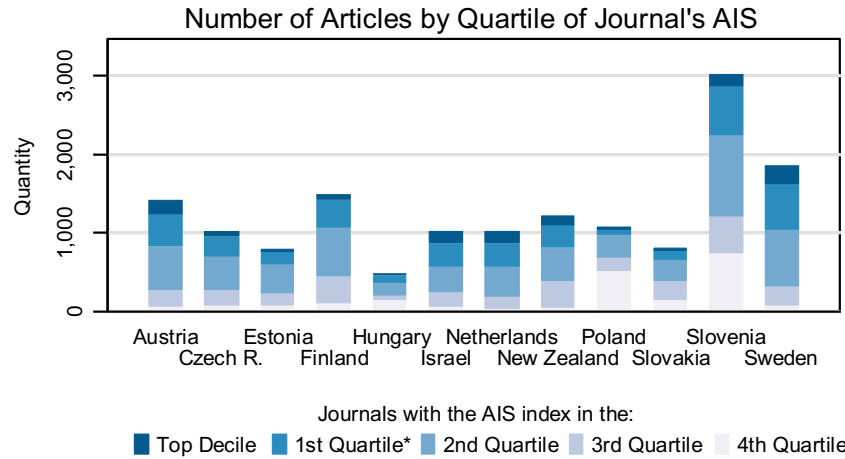
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ENGINEERING, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



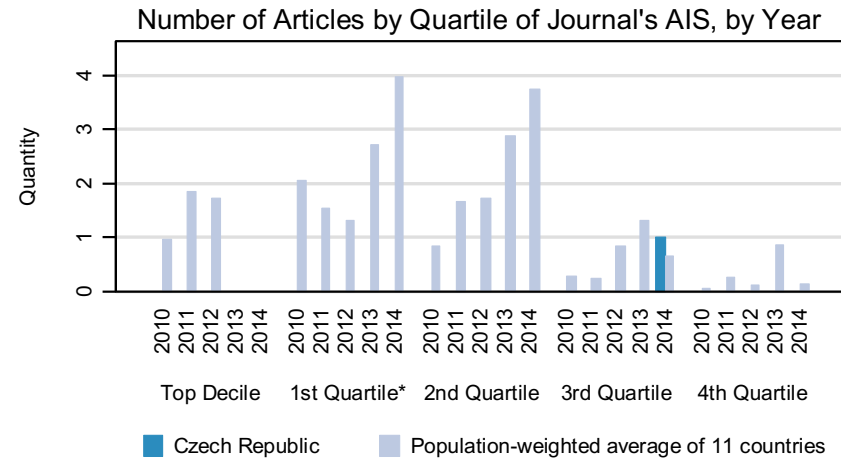
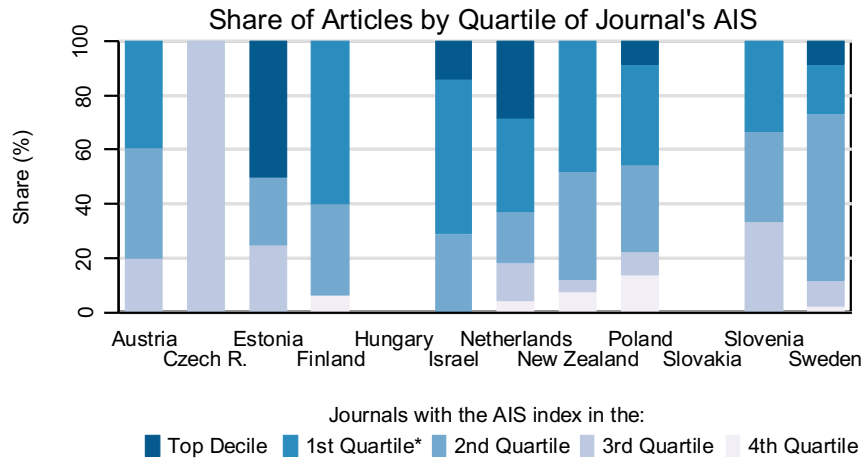
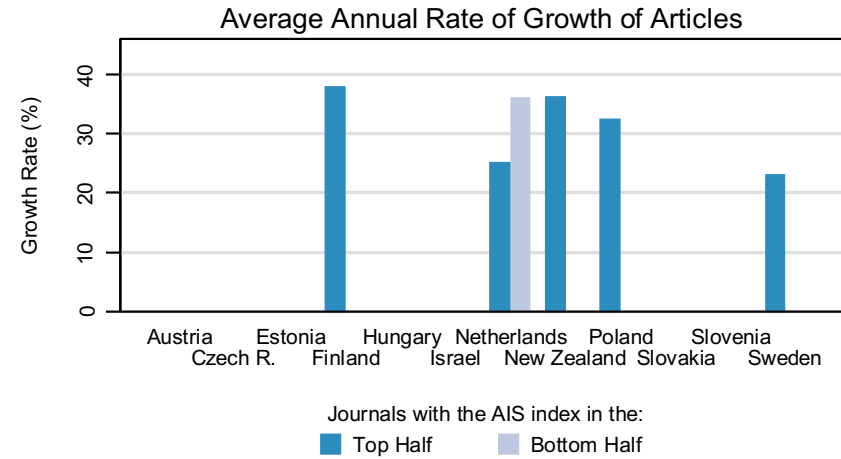
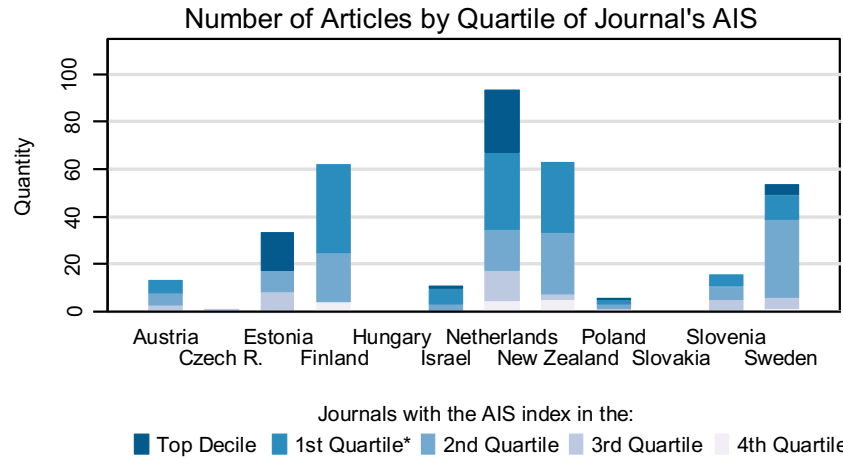
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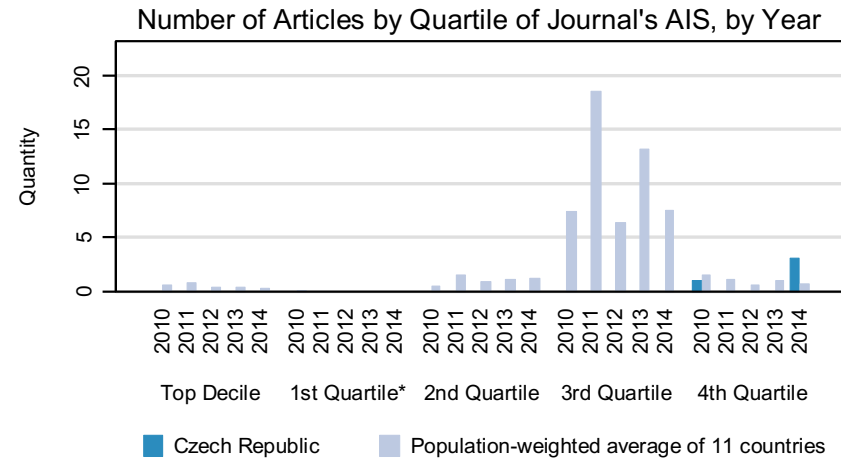
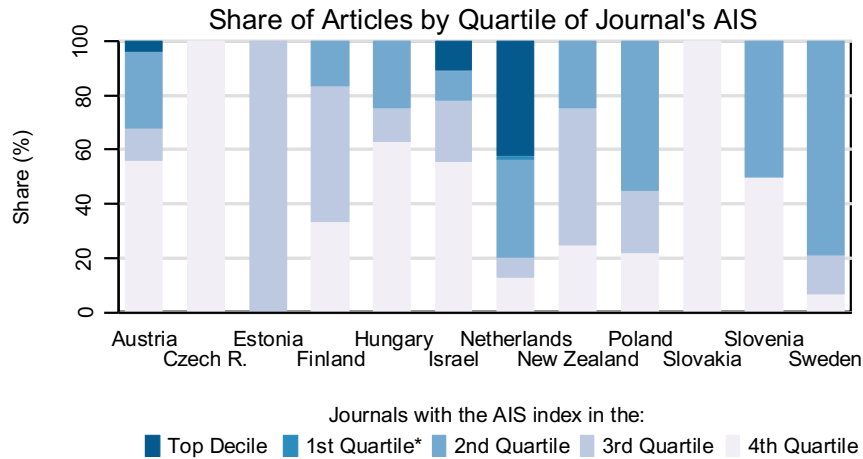
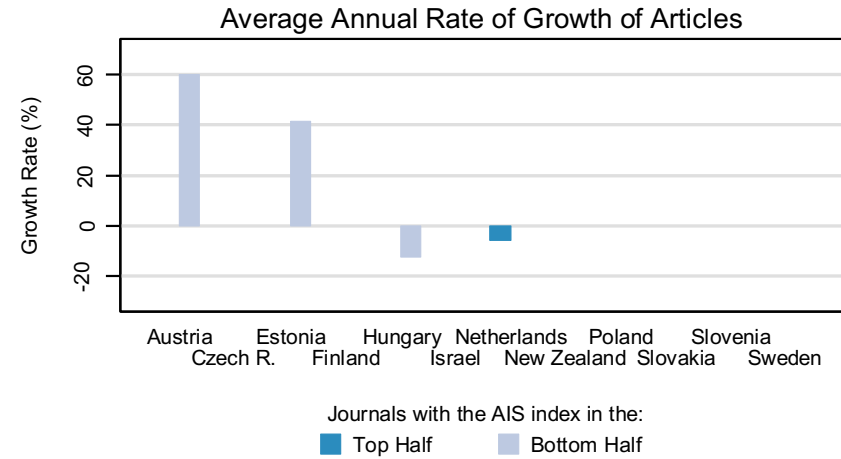
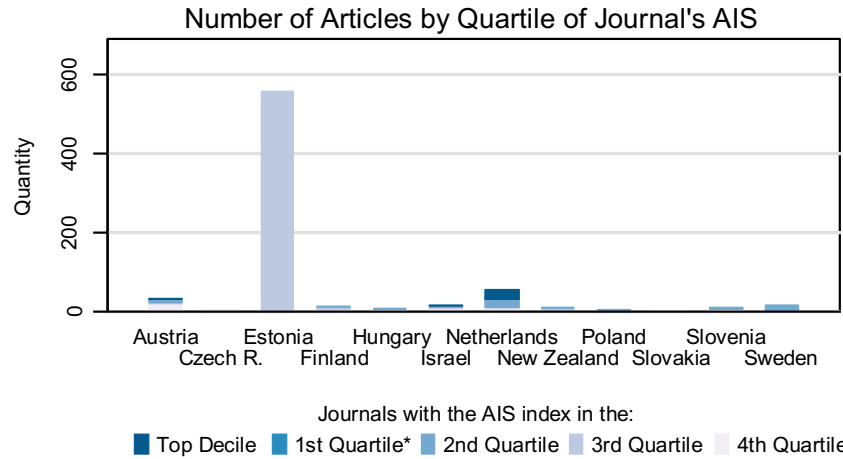
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ENGINEERING, OCEAN



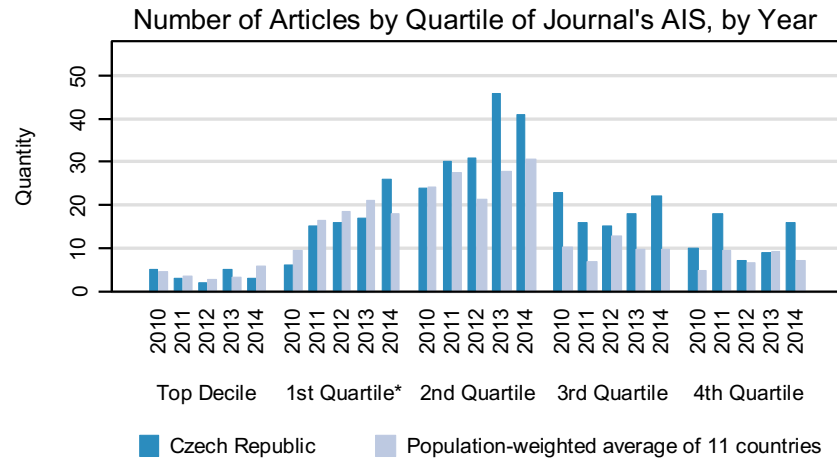
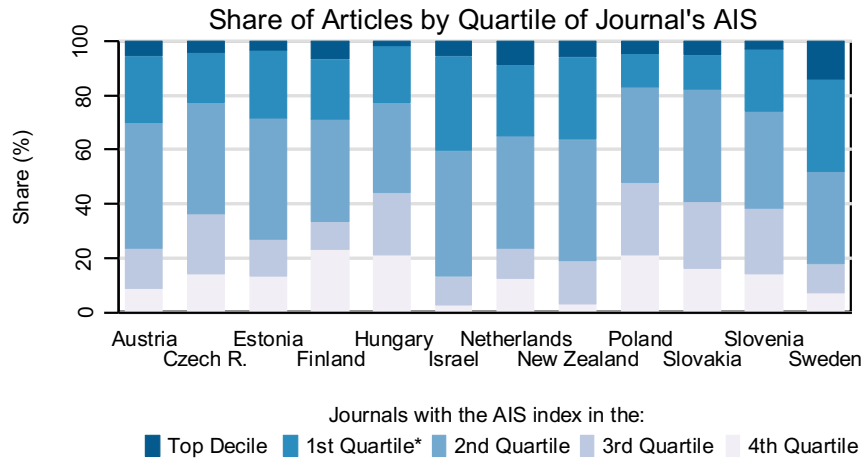
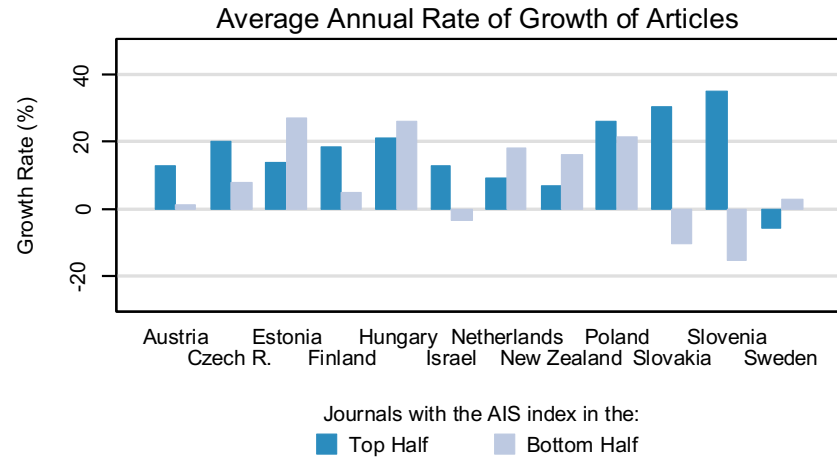
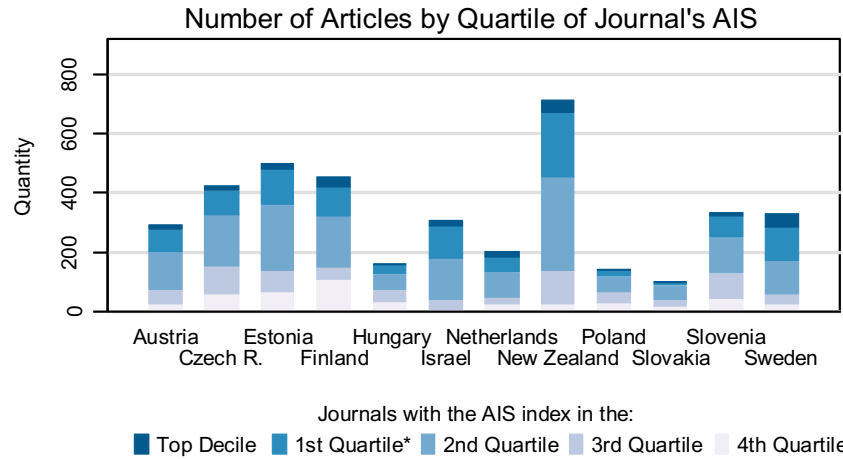
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ENGINEERING, PETROLEUM



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ENTOMOLOGY



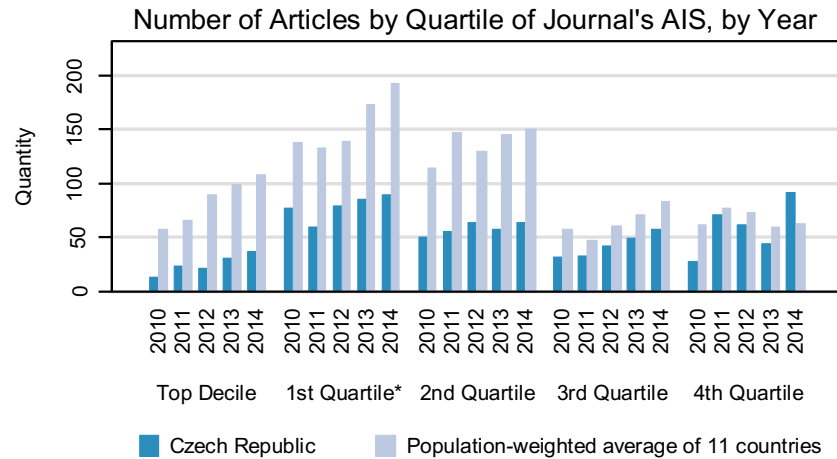
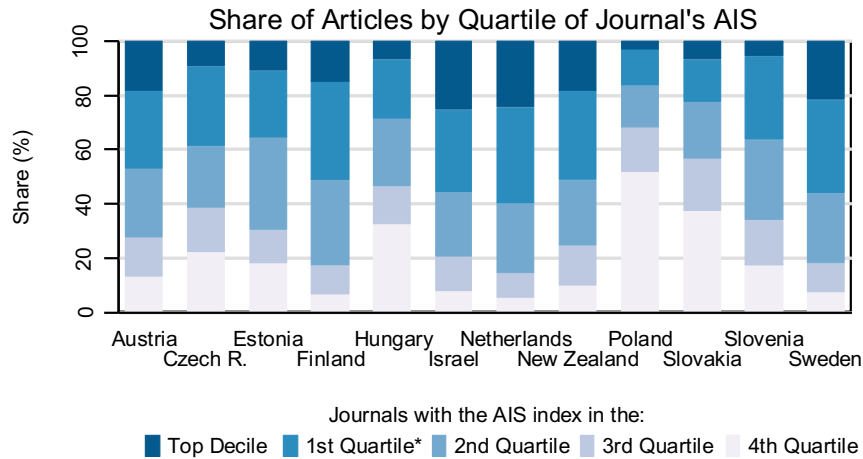
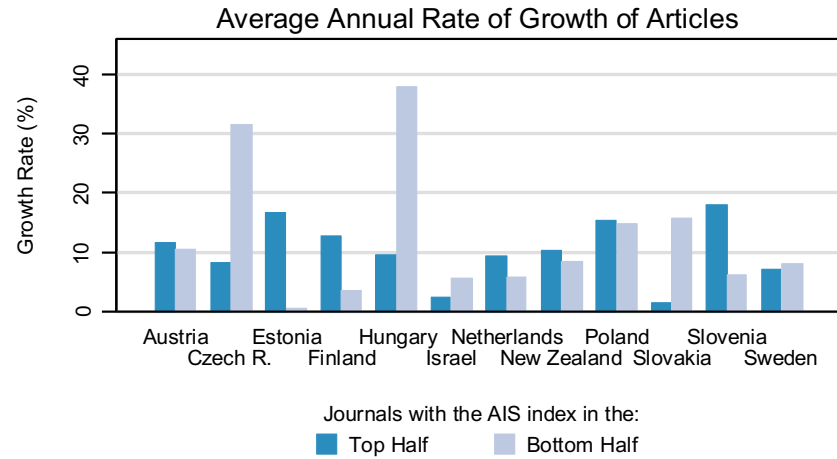
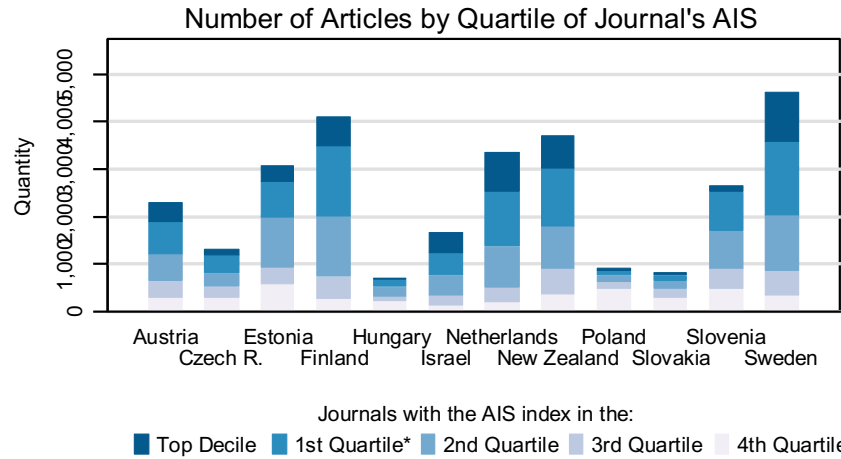
Notes:

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



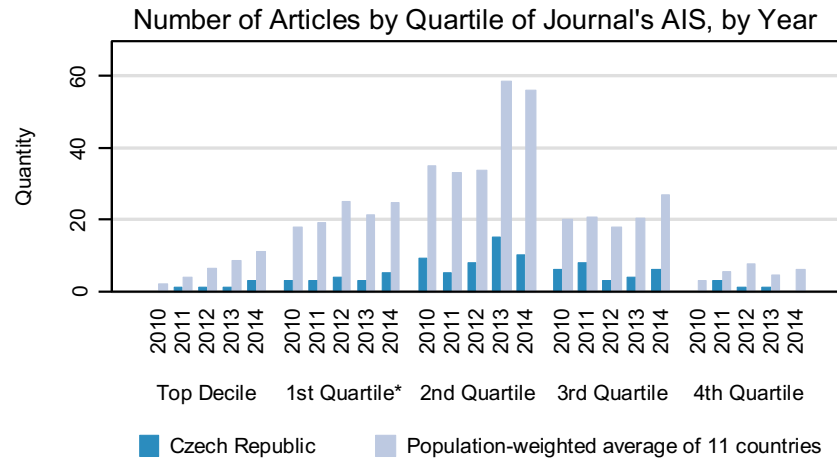
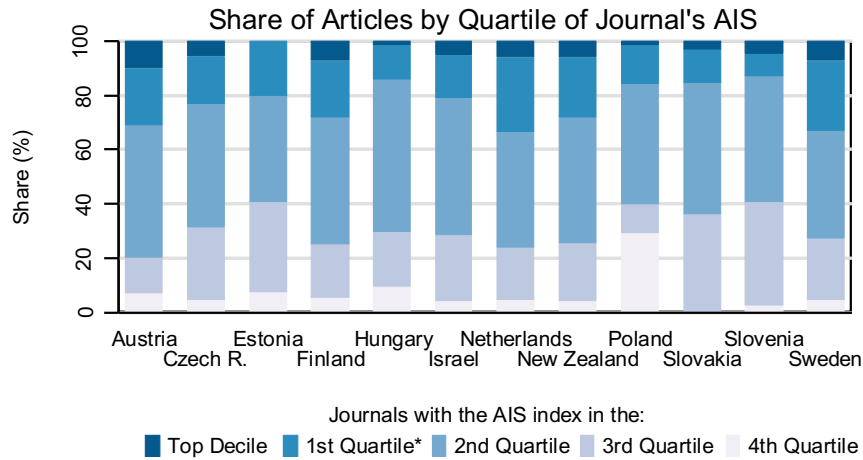
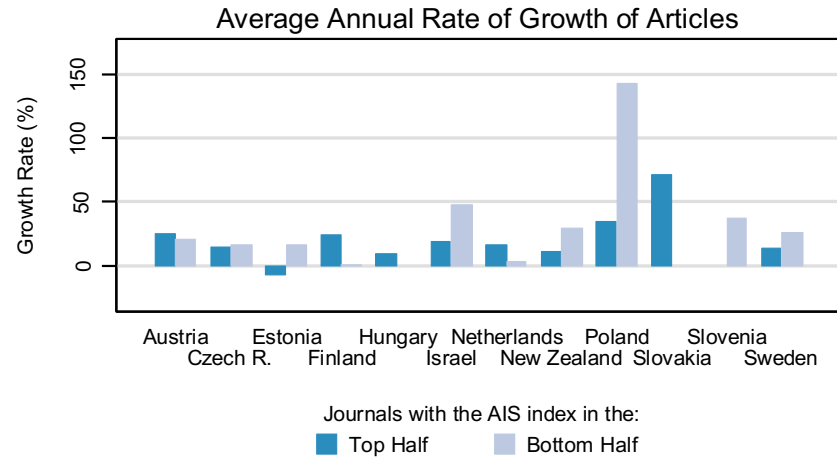
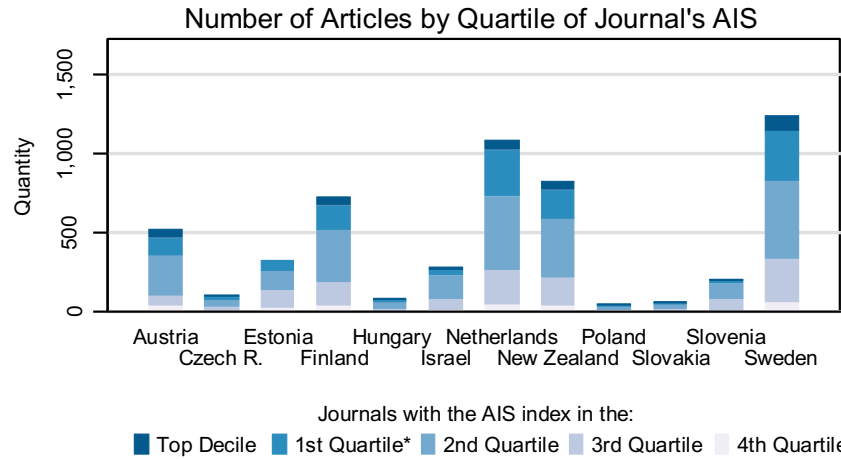
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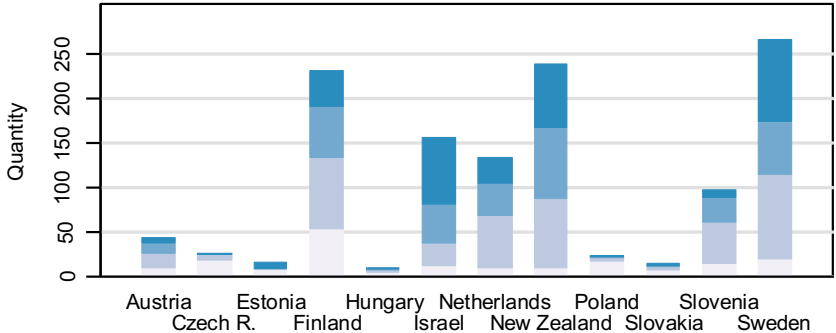
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES



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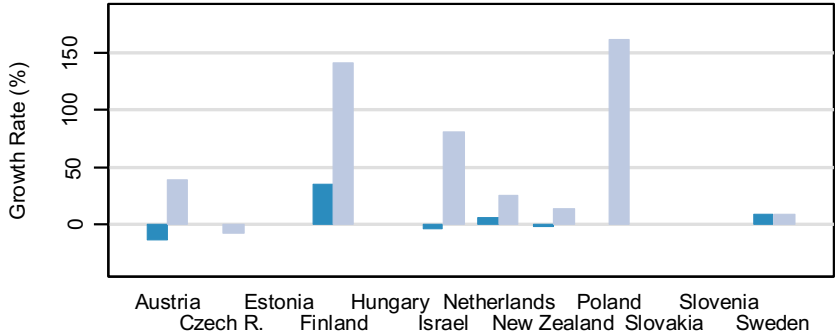
ERGONOMICS

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



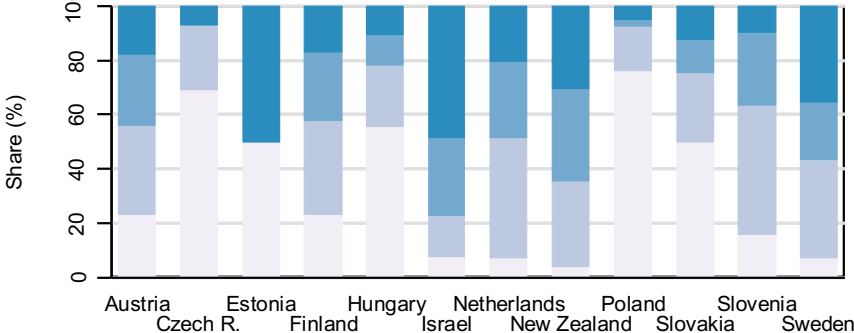
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



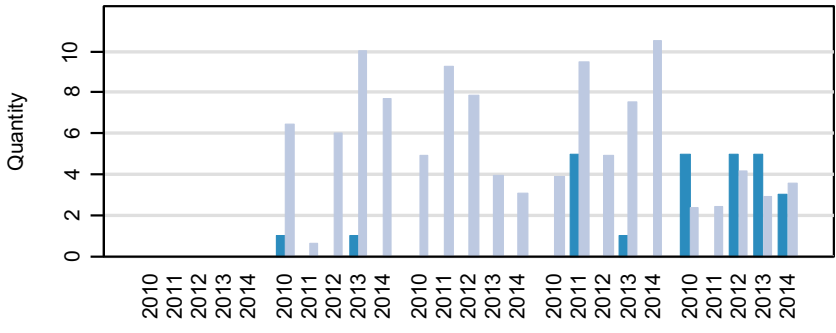
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

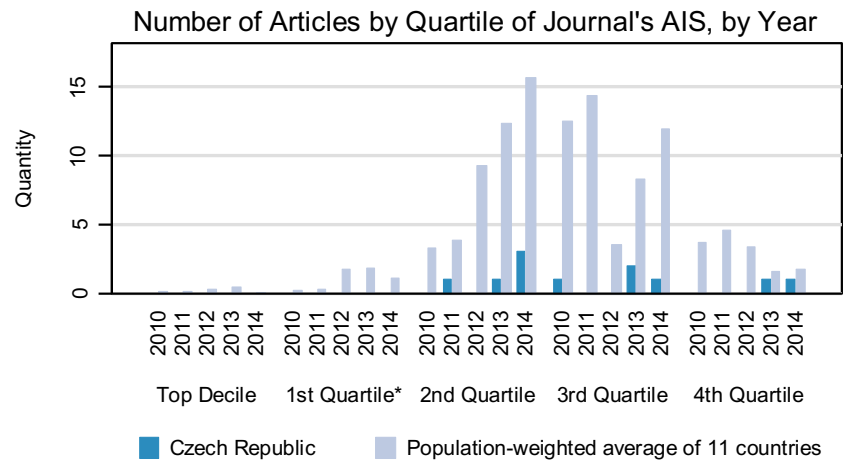
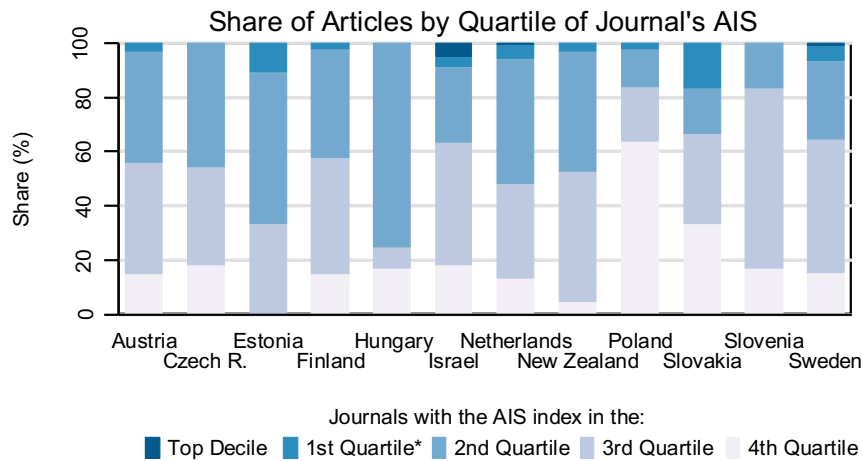
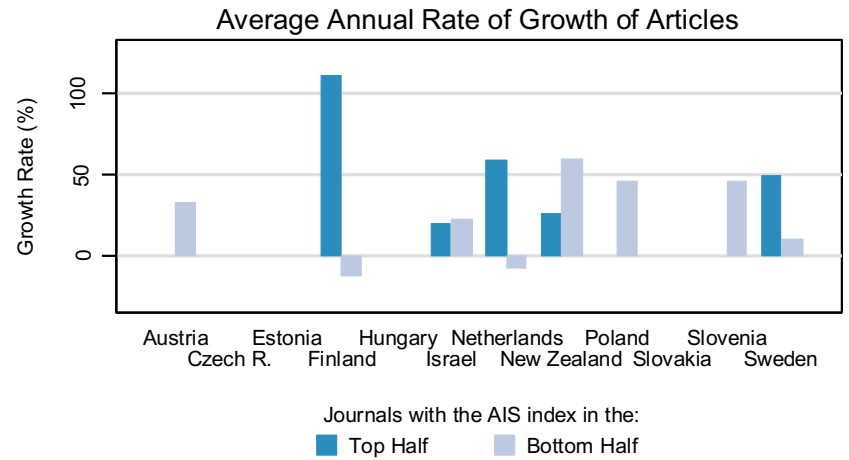
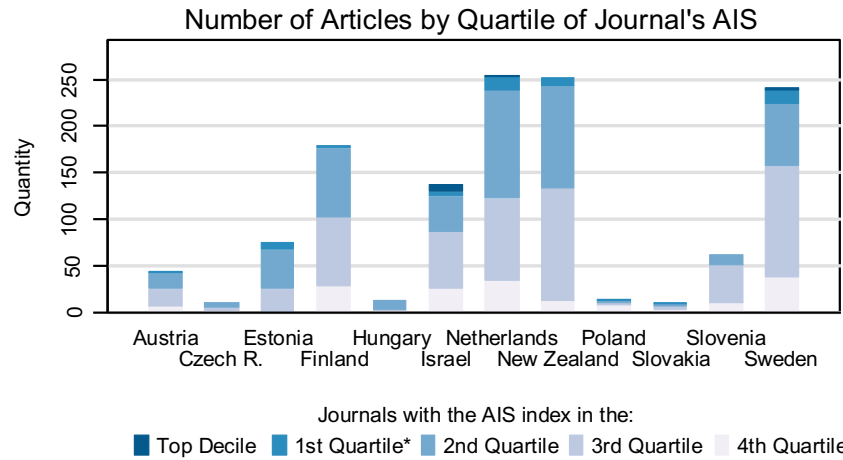
Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

Notes:
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ETHICS



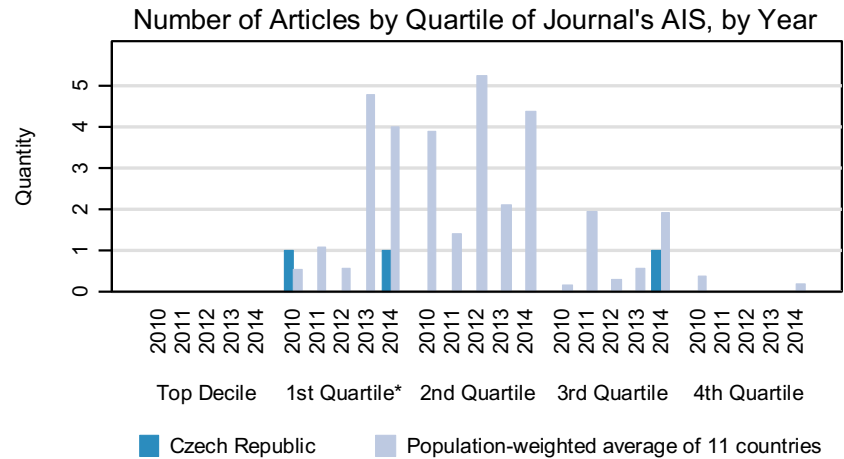
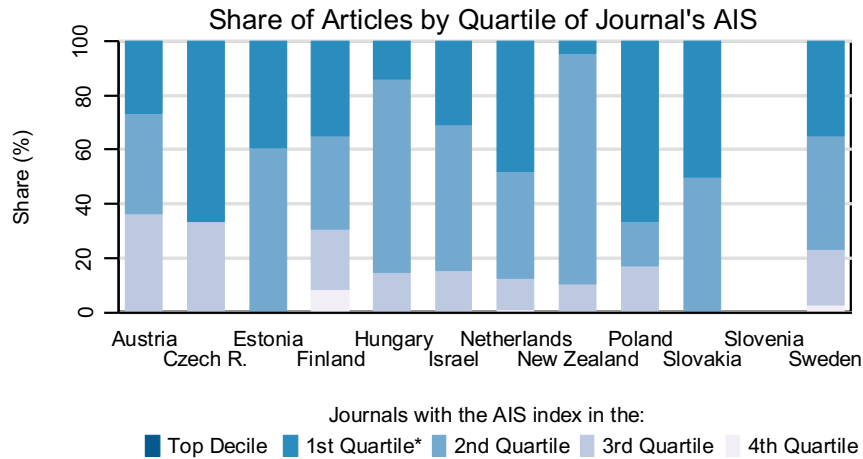
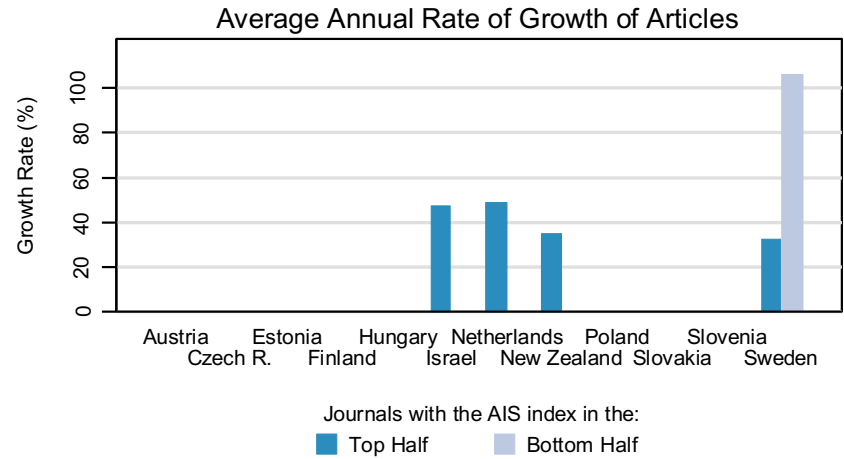
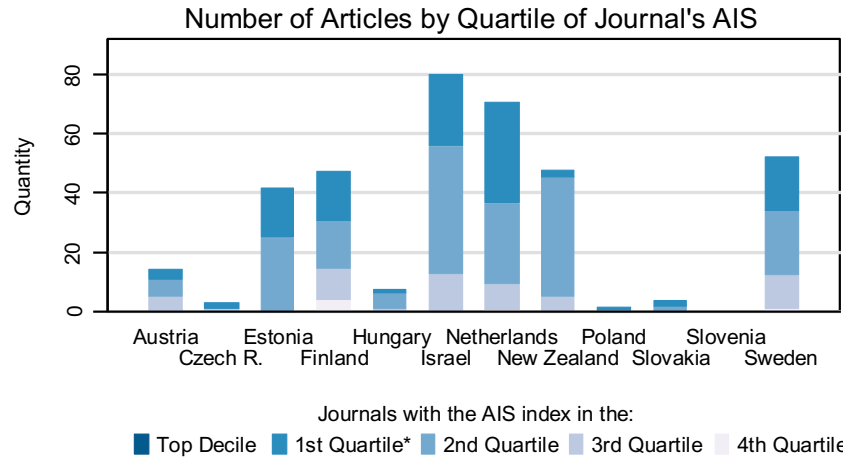
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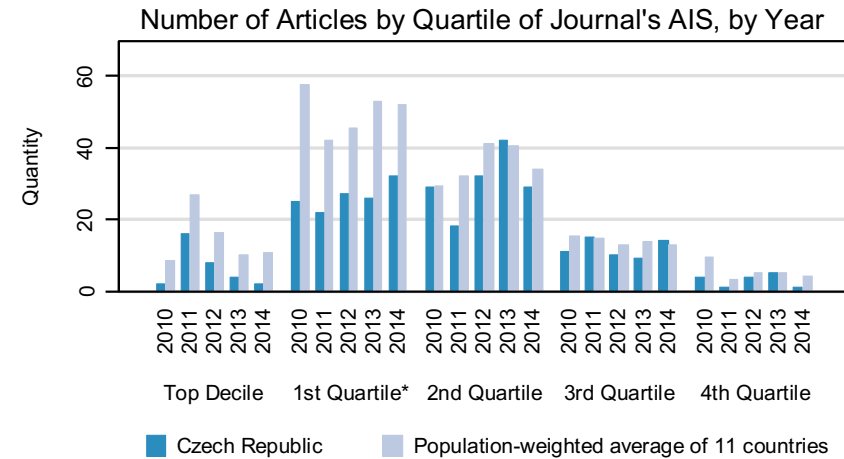
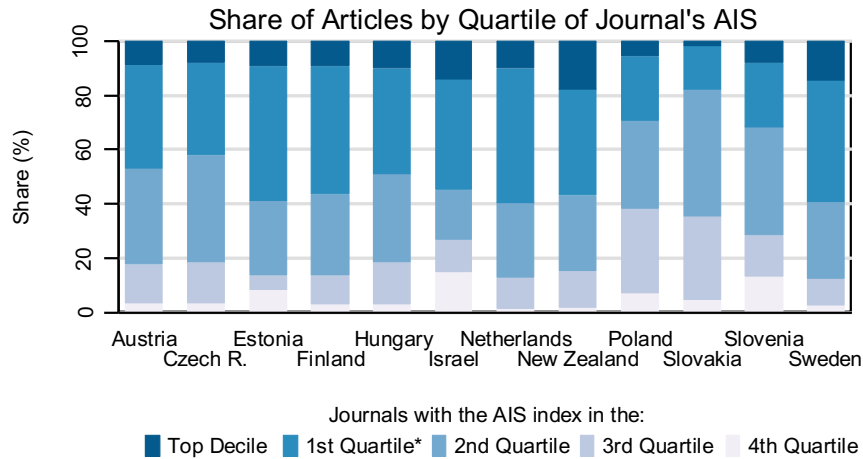
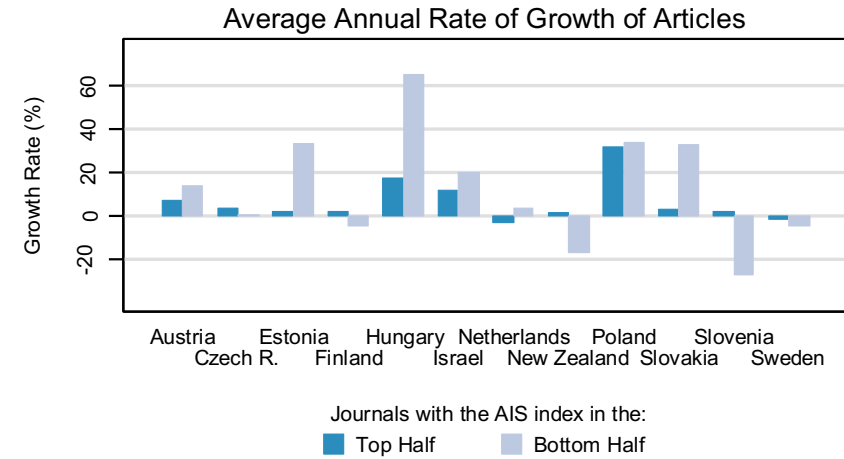
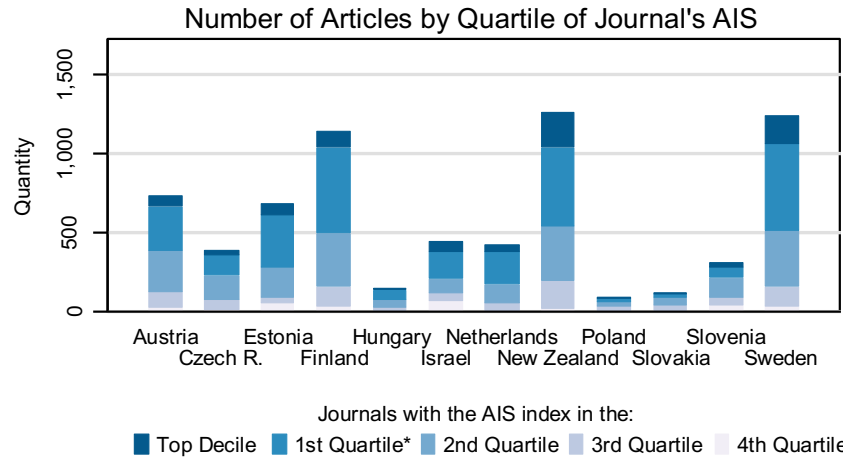
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ETHNIC STUDIES



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EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY



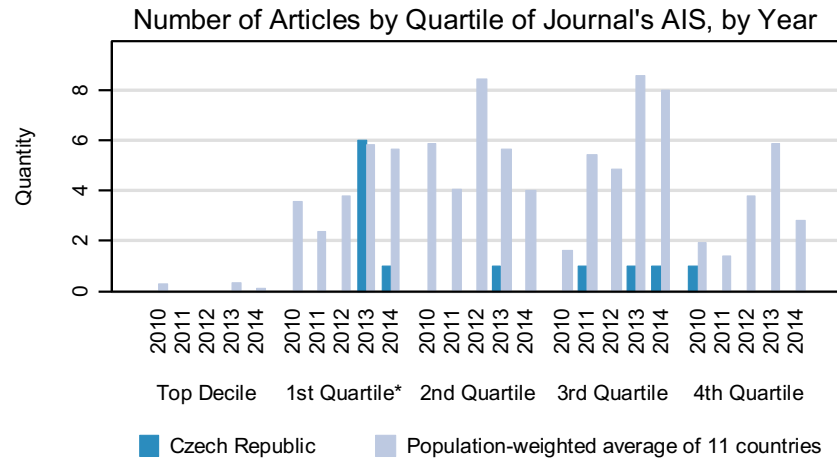
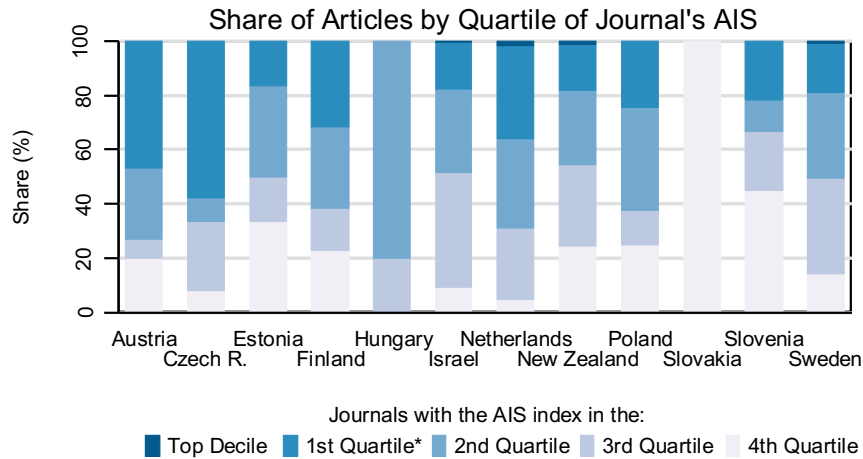
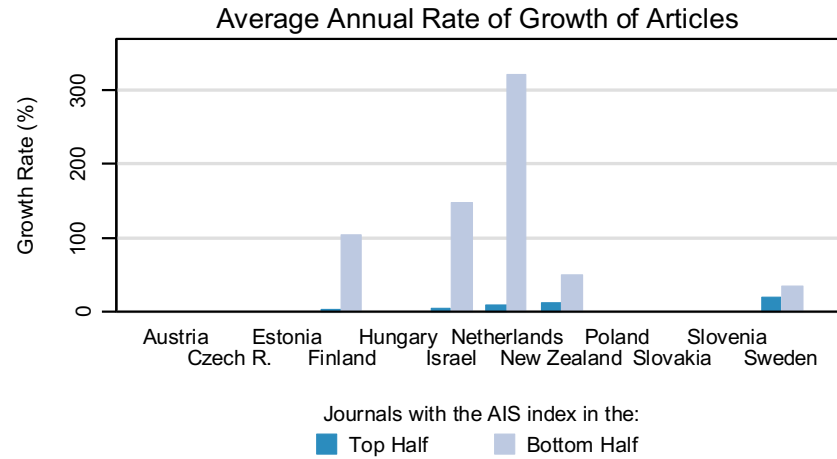
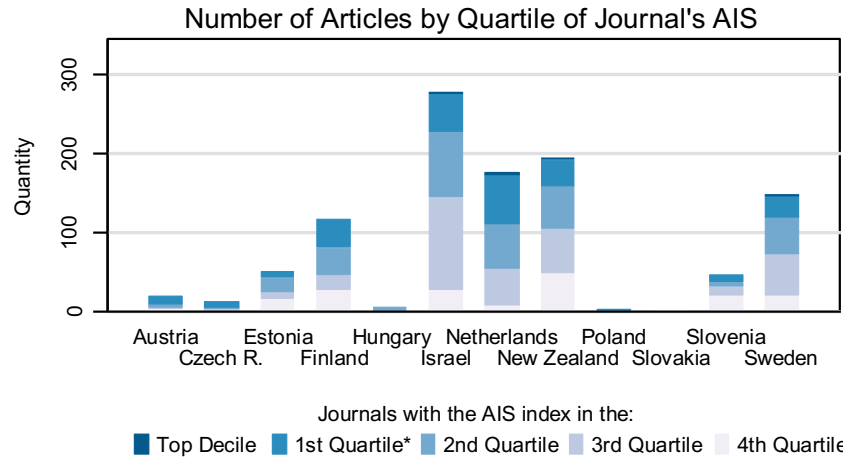
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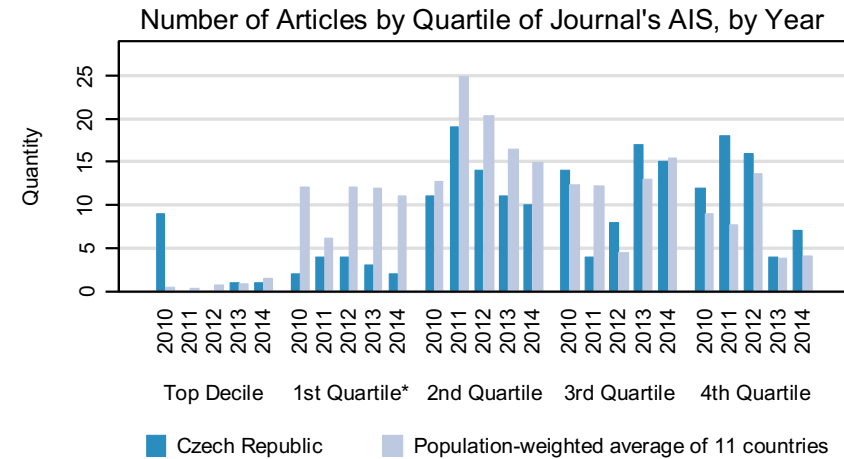
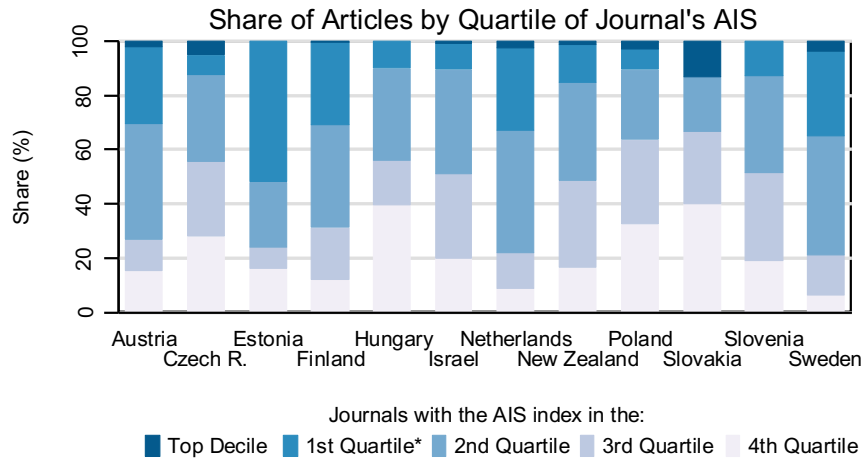
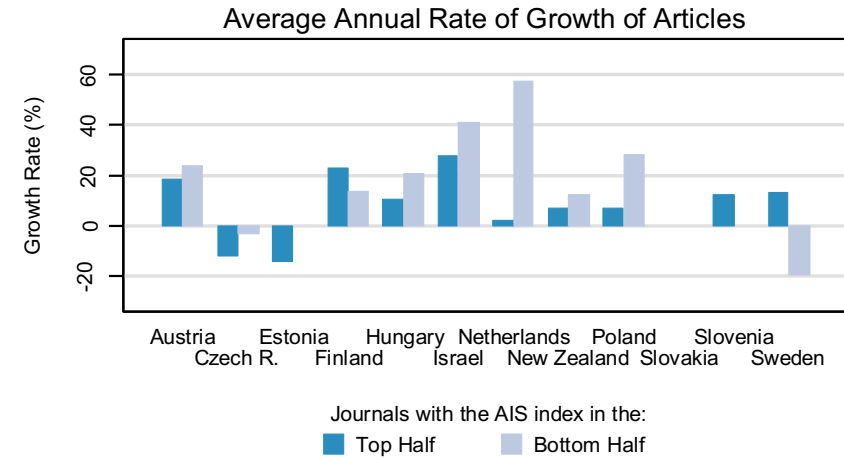
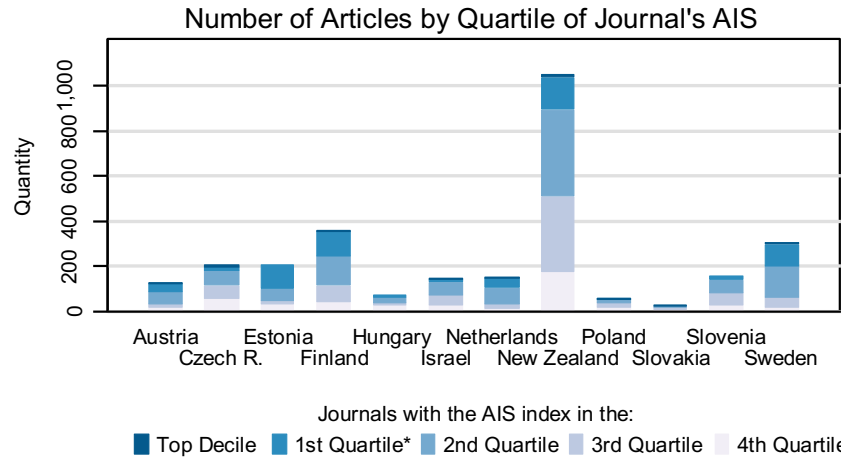
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FAMILY STUDIES



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FISHERIES



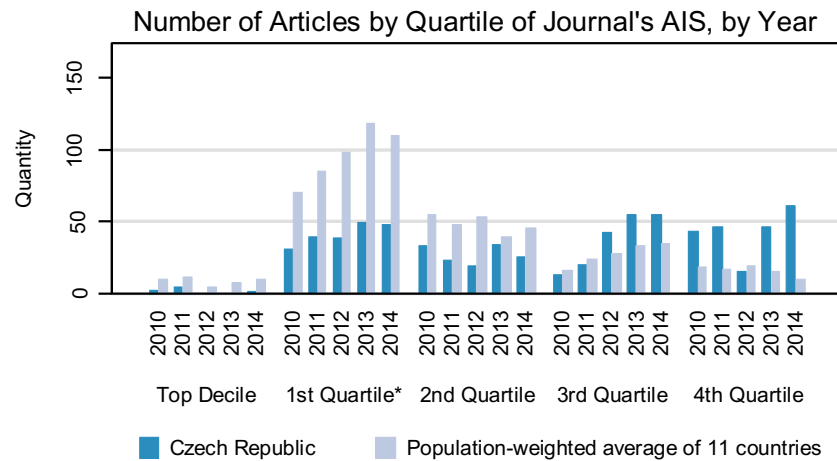
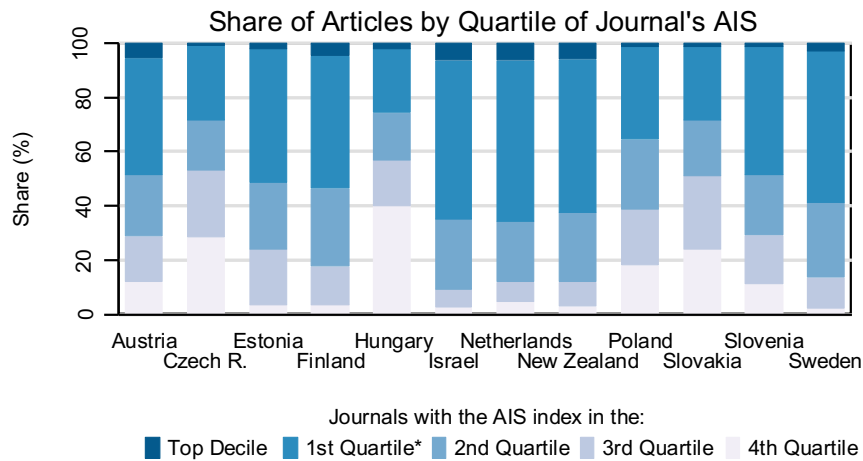
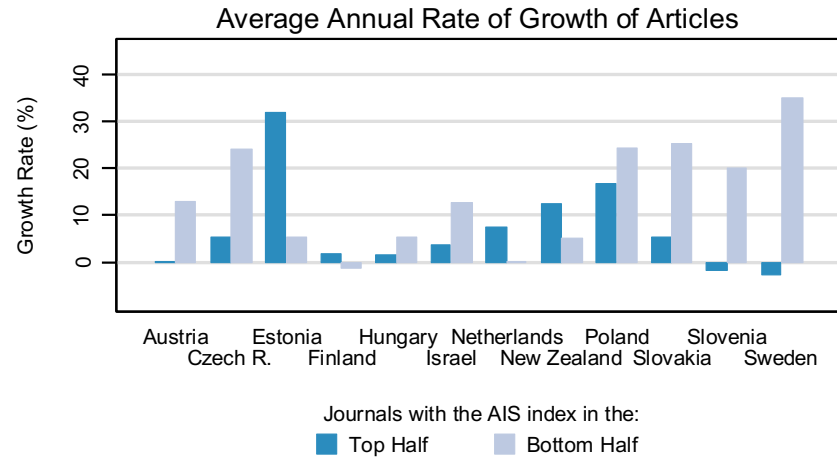
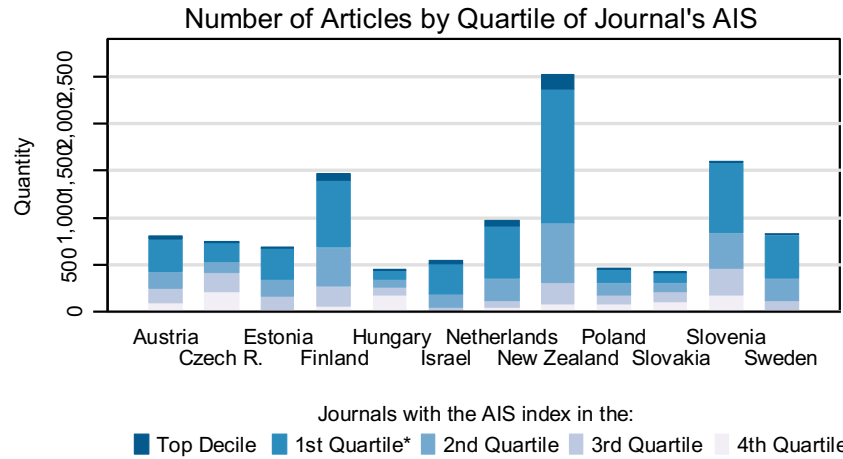
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FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



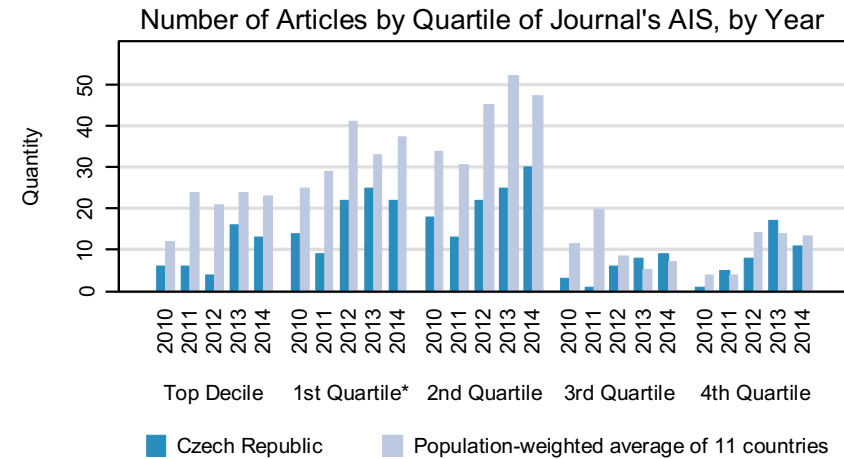
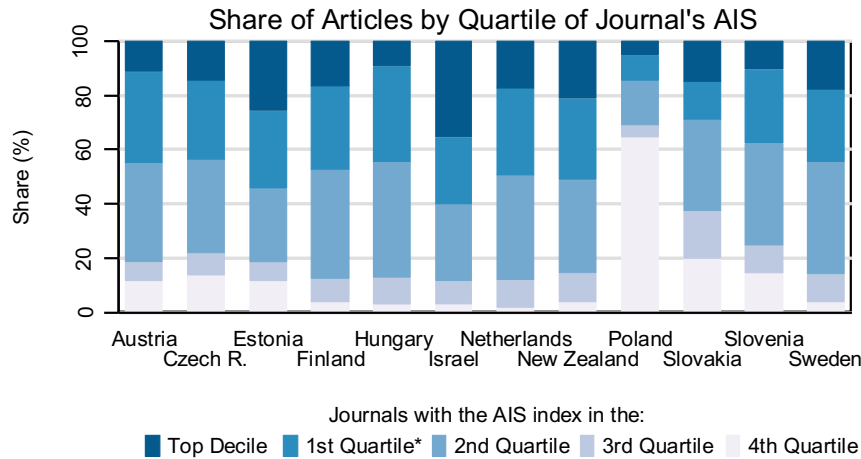
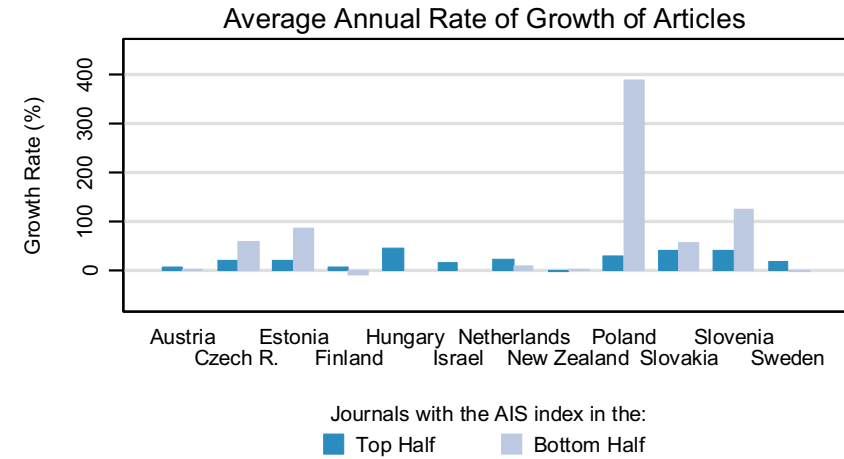
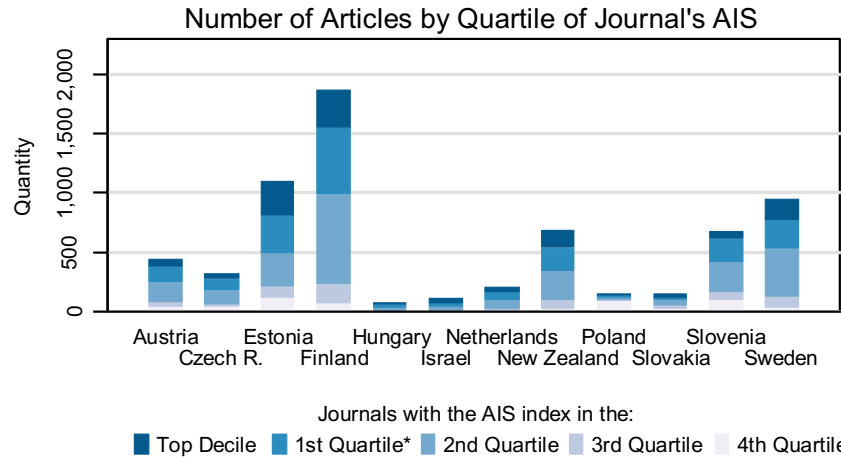
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FORESTRY



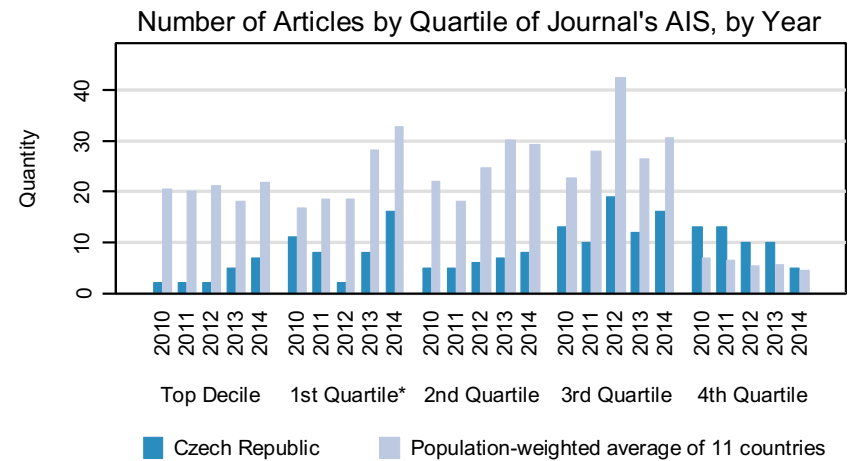
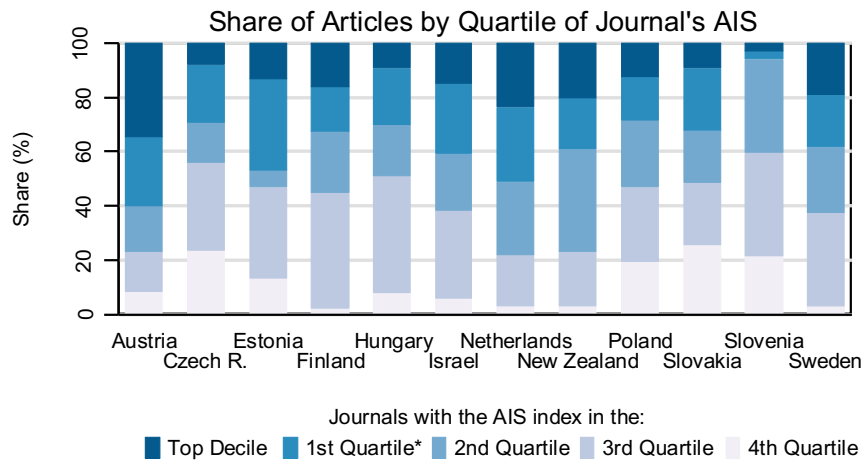
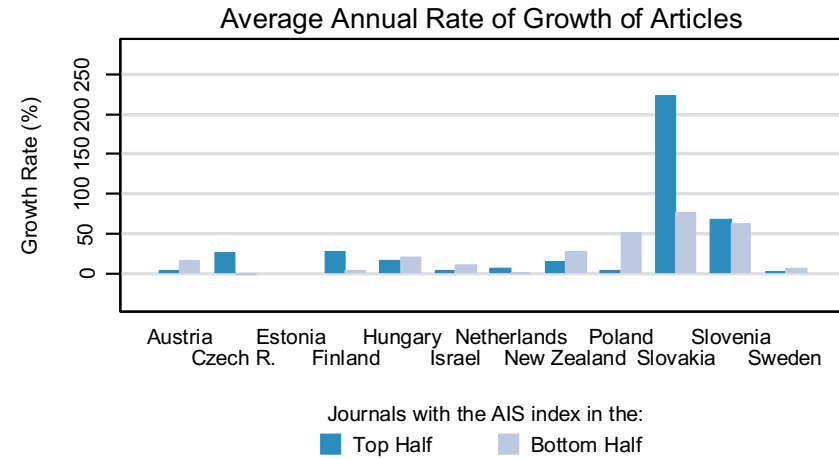
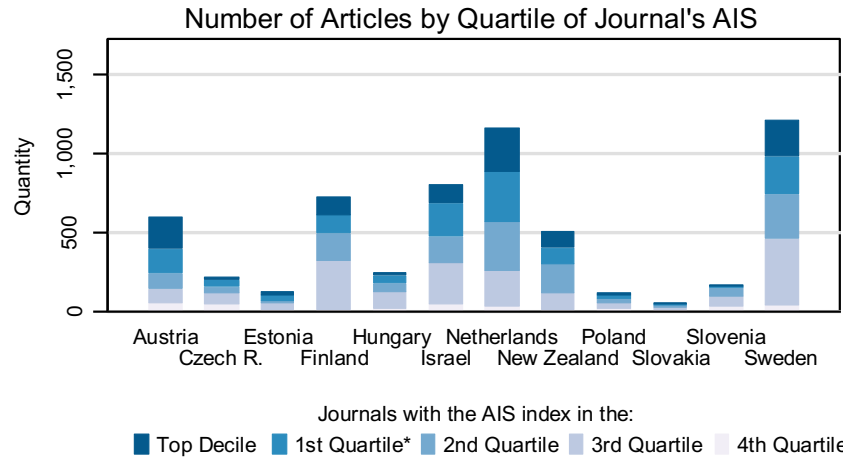
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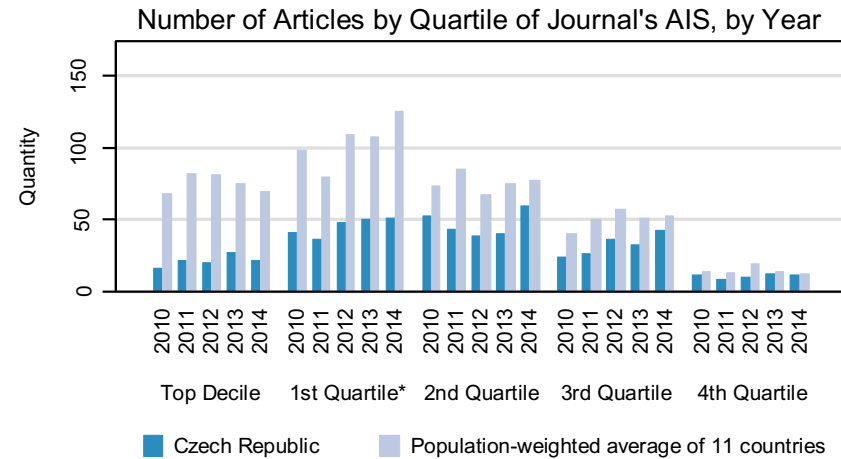
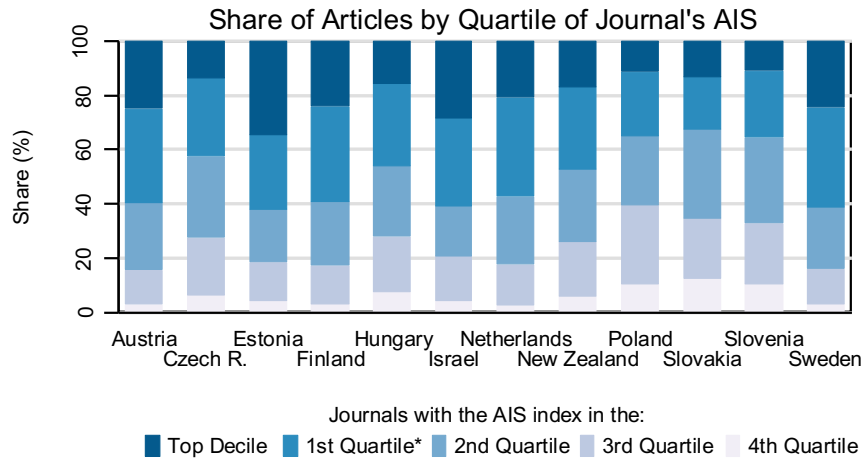
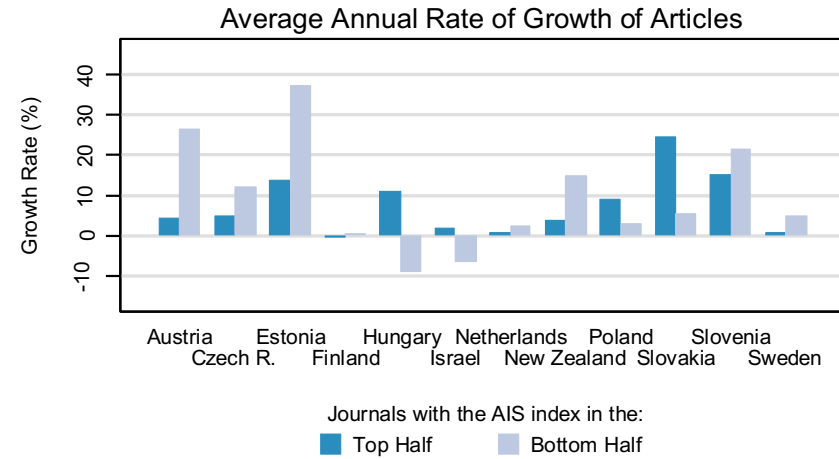
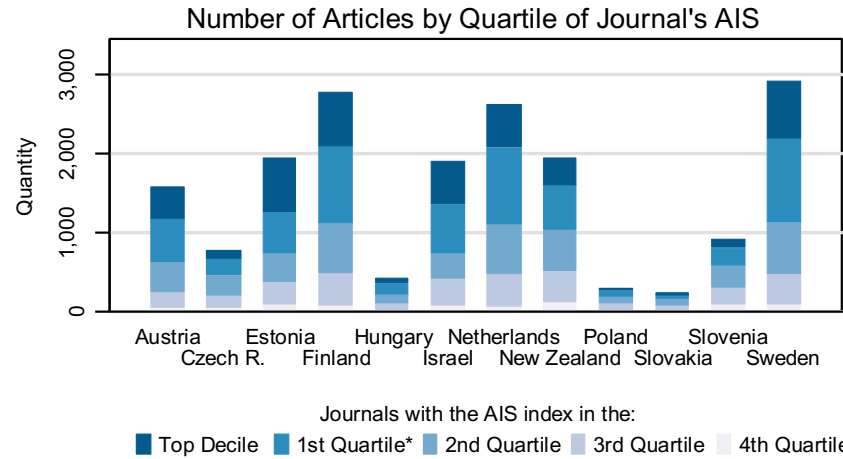
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GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY



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GENETICS & HEREDITY



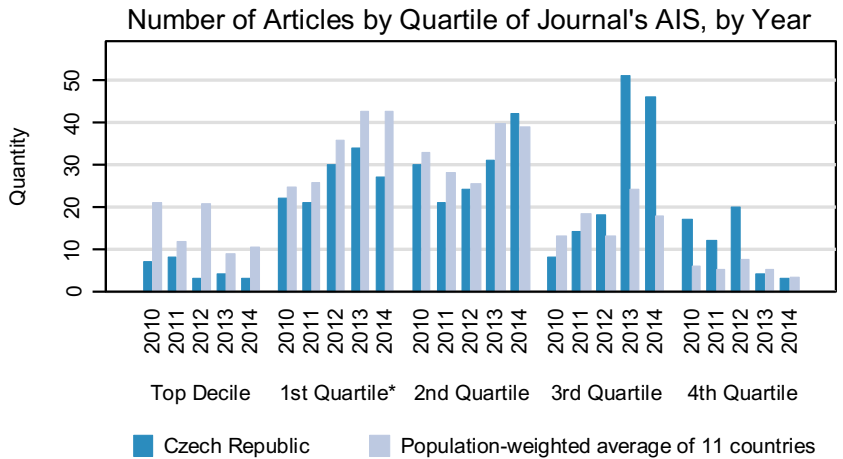
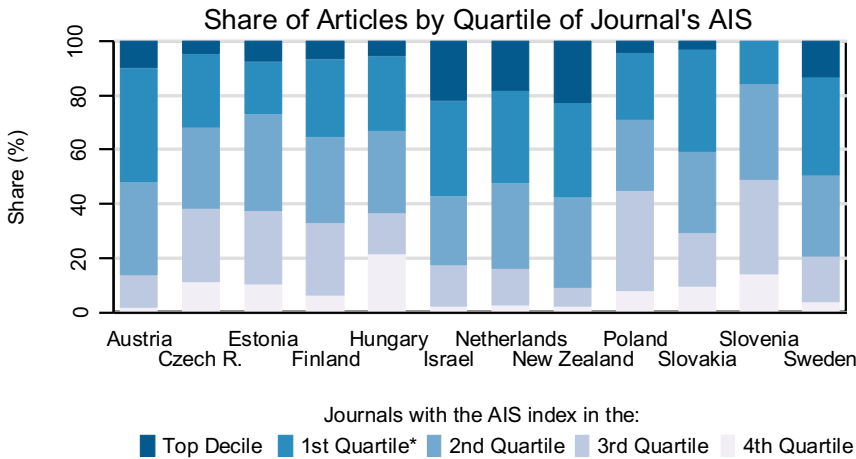
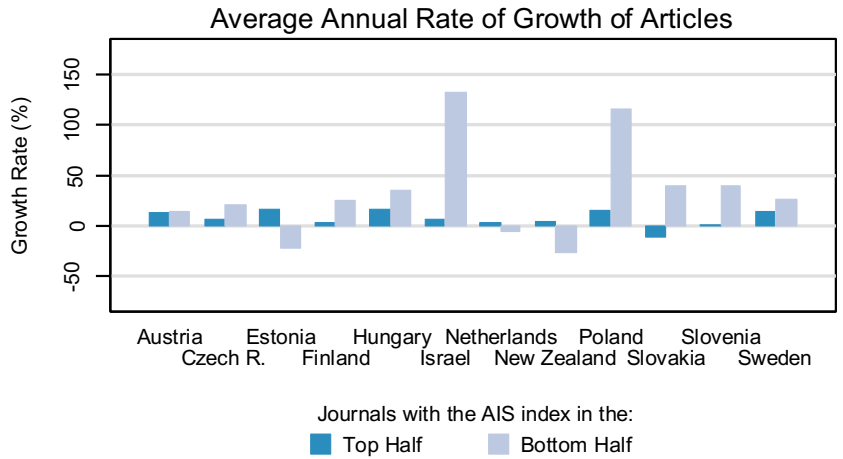
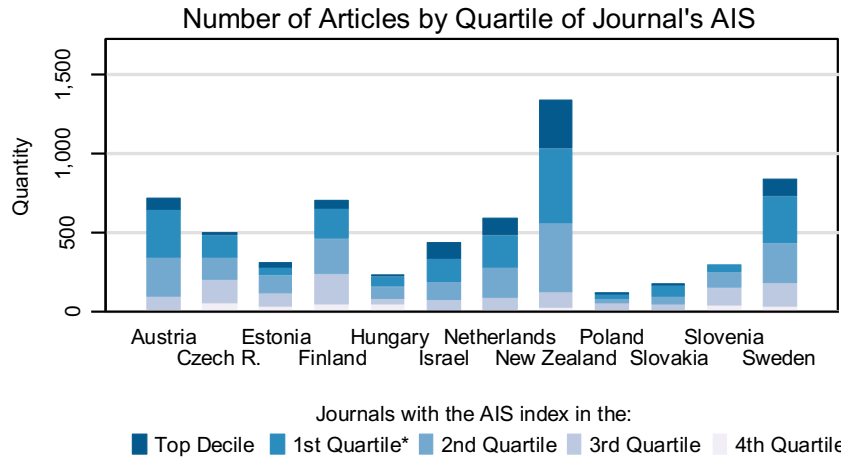
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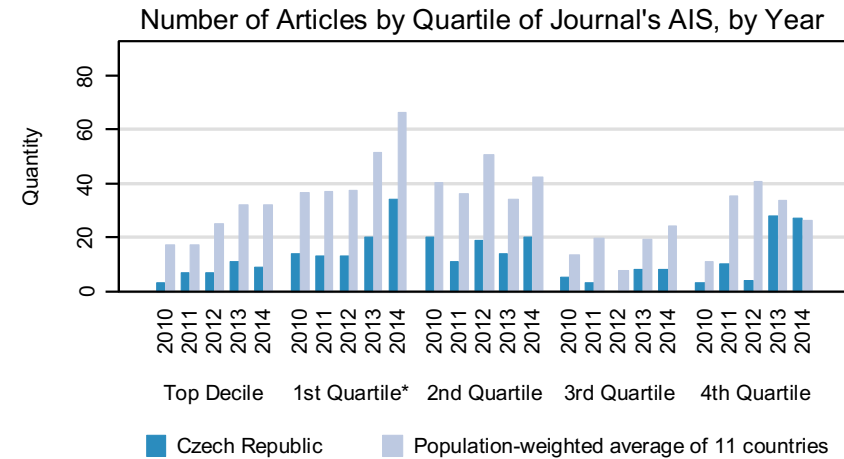
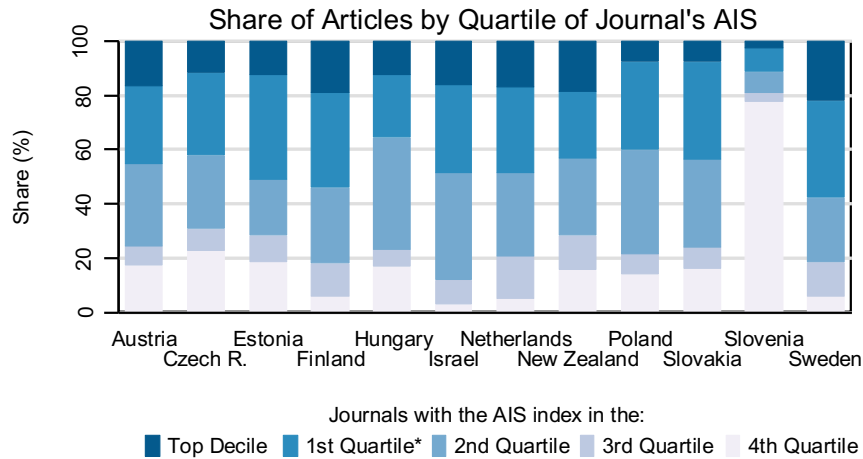
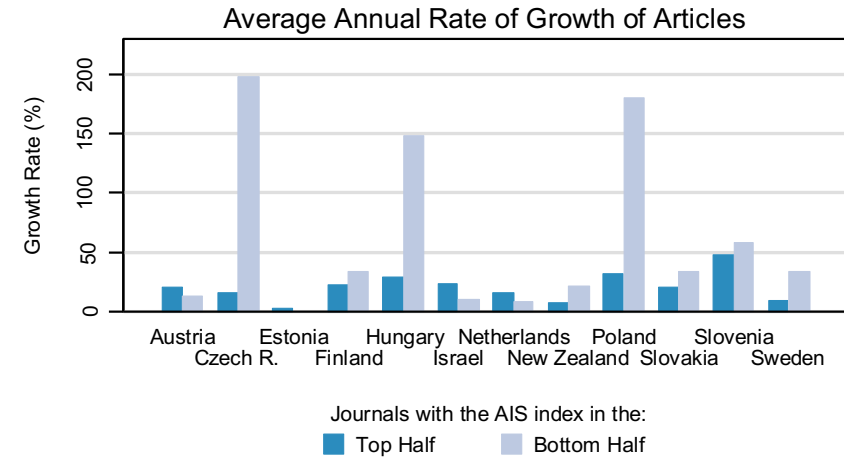
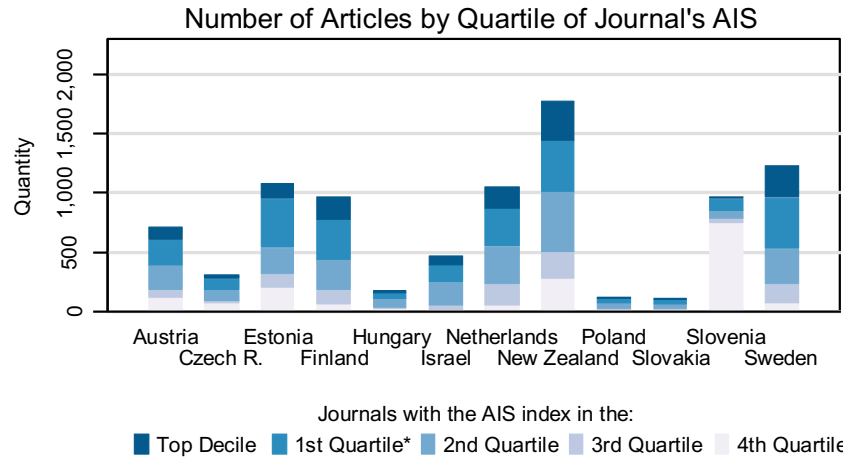
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GEOCHEMISTRY & GEOPHYSICS



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GEOGRAPHY



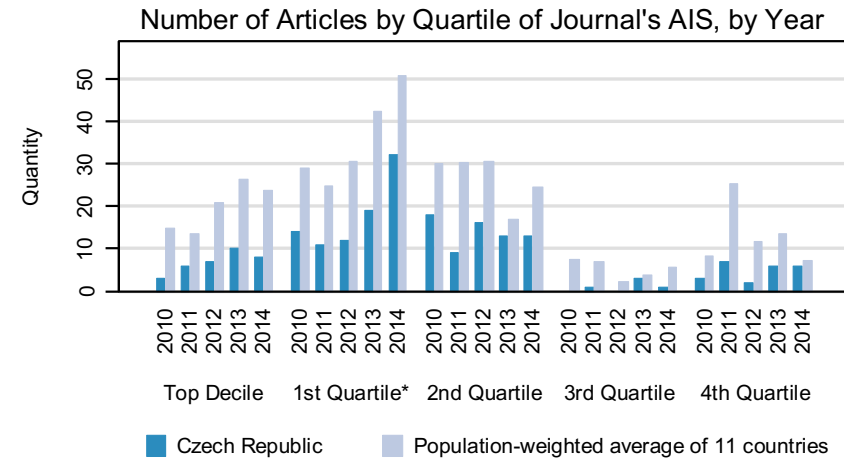
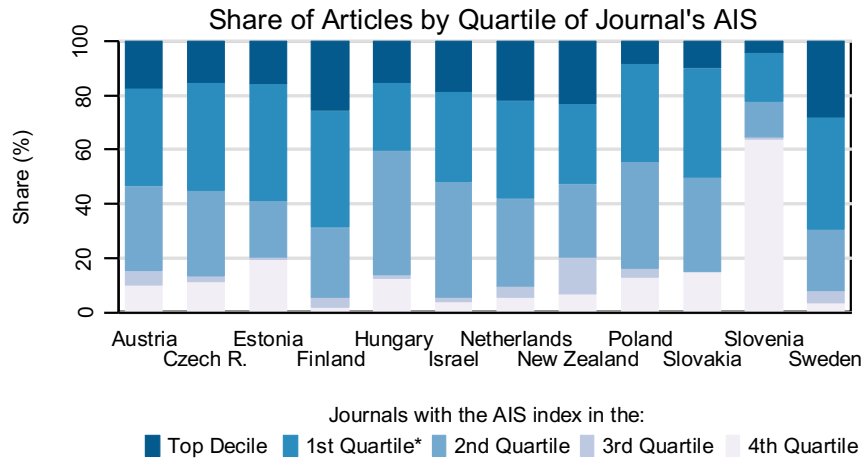
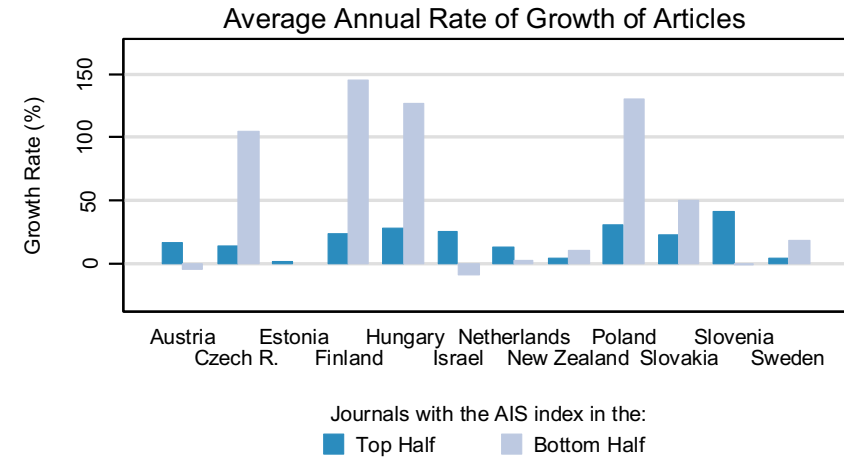
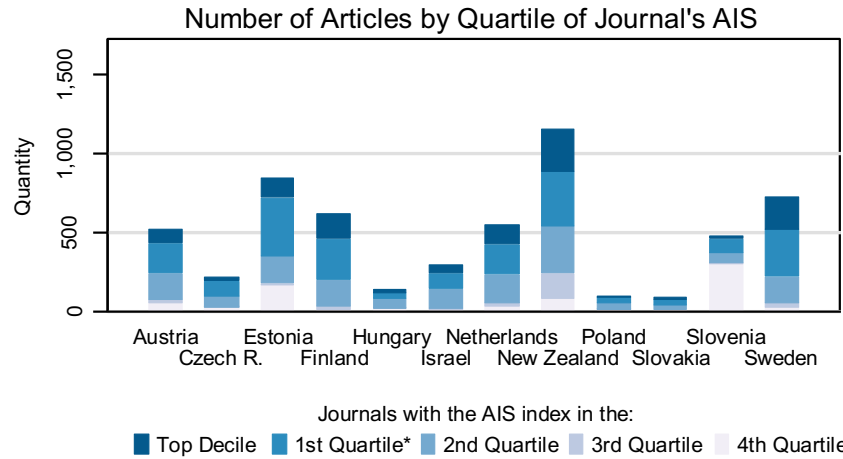
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GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL



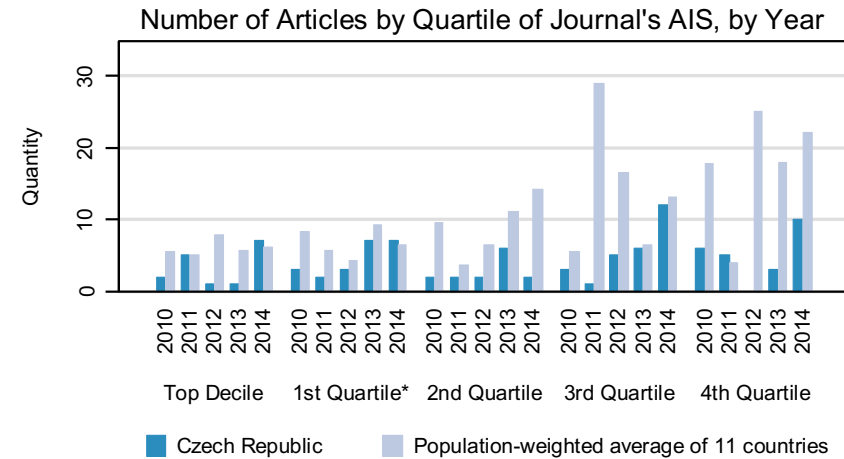
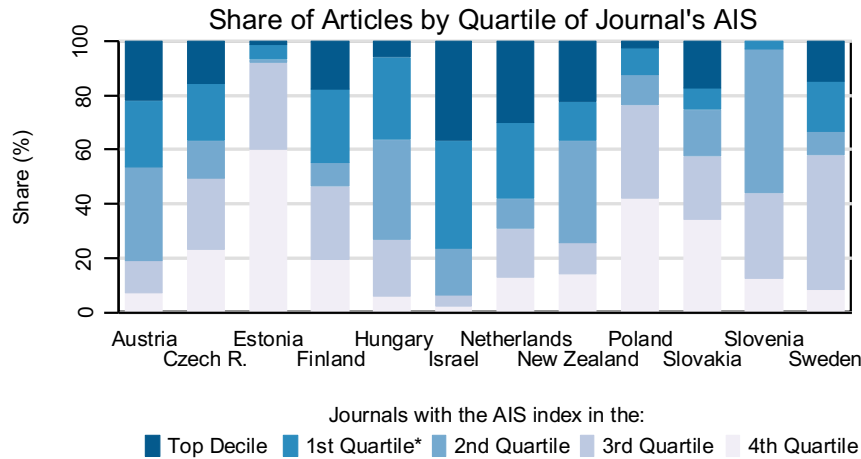
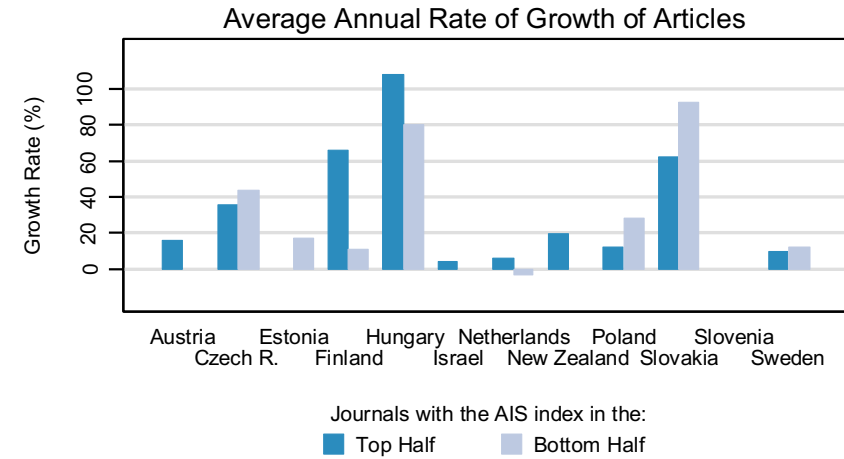
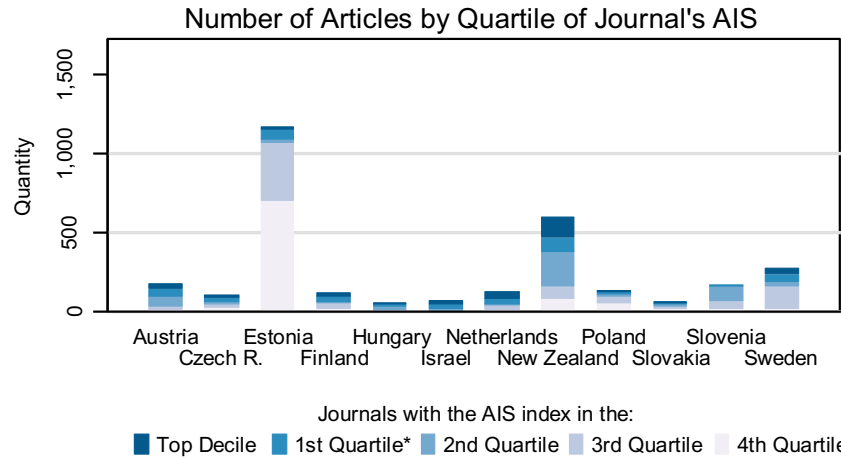
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GEOLOGY



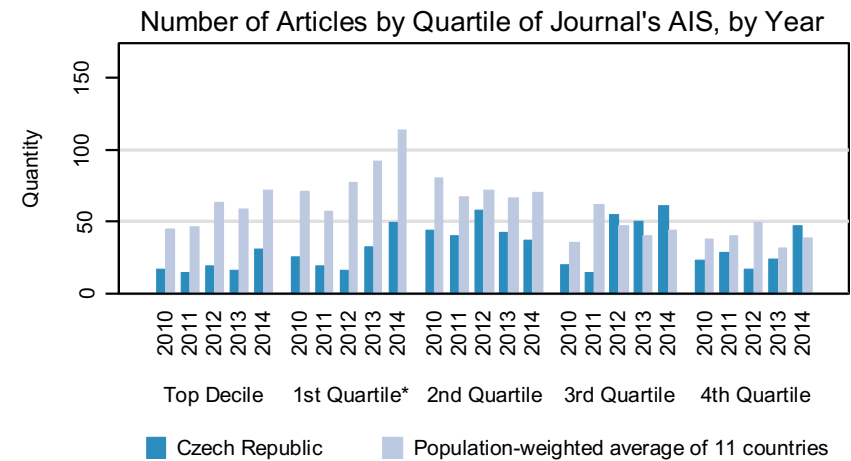
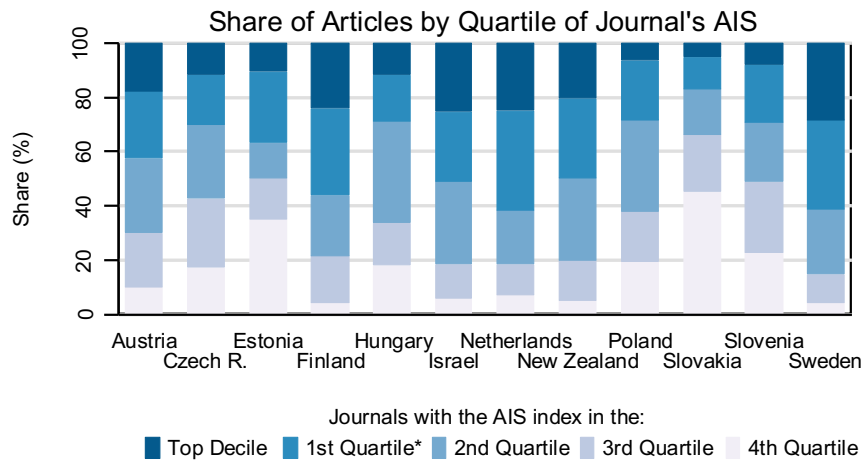
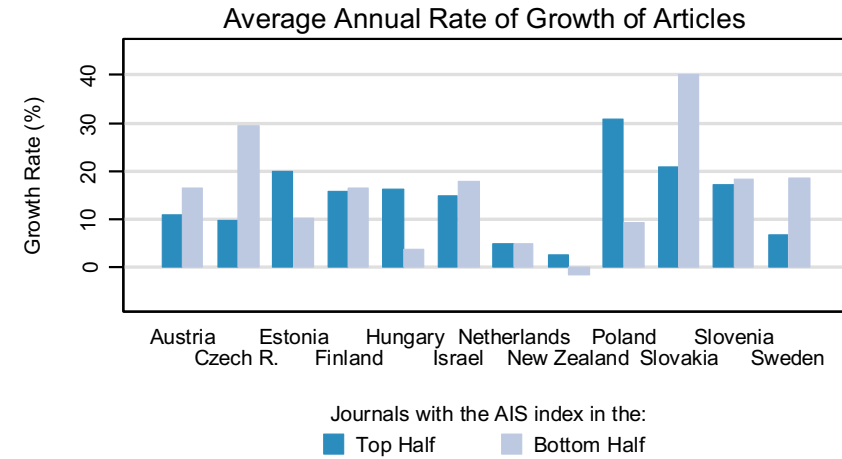
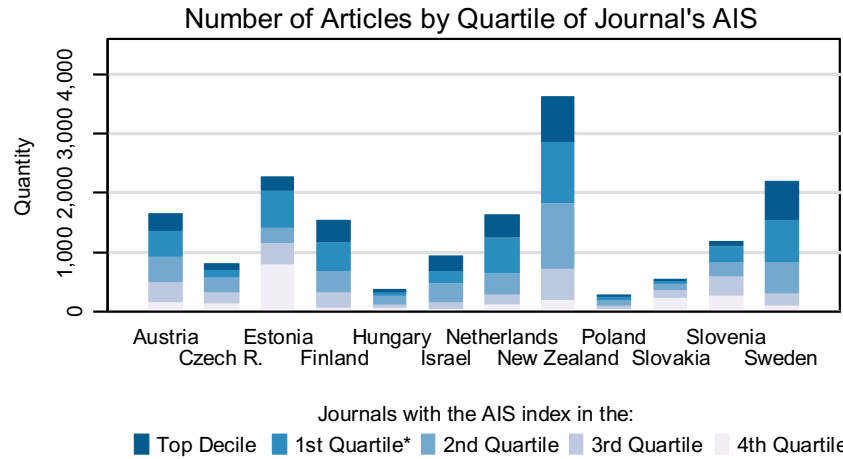
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GEOSCIENCES, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



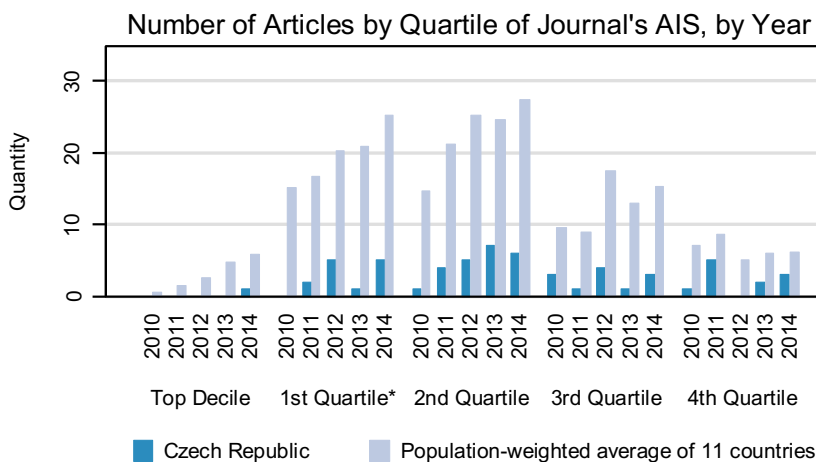
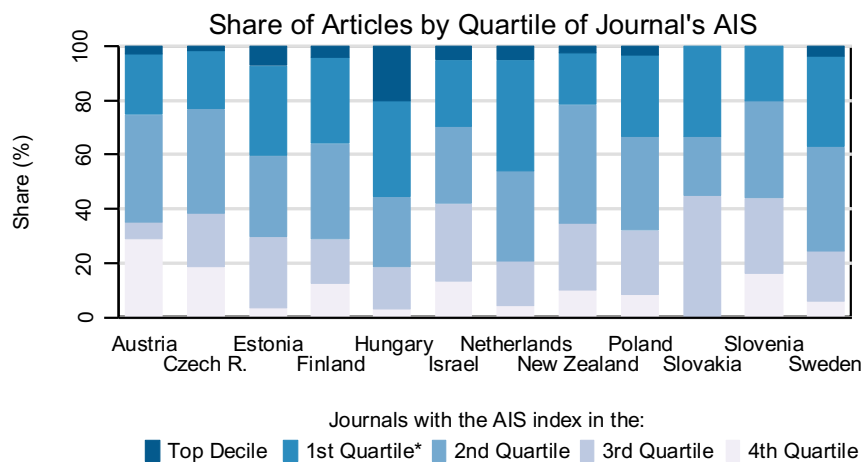
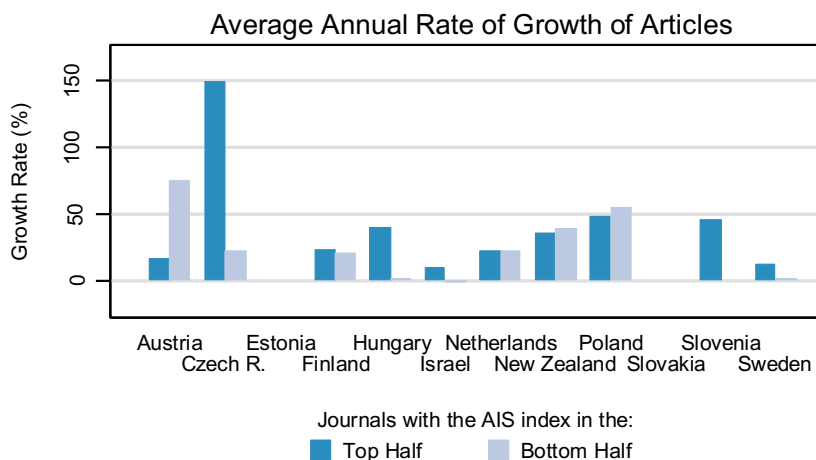
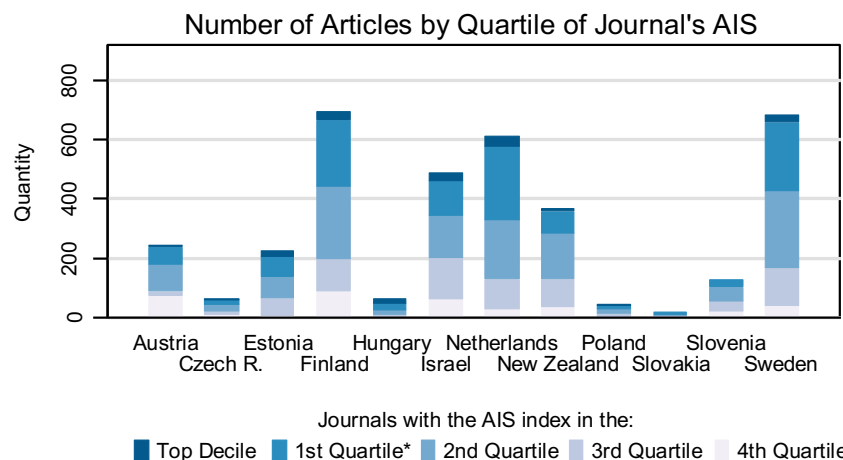
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GERIATRICS & GERONTOLOGY



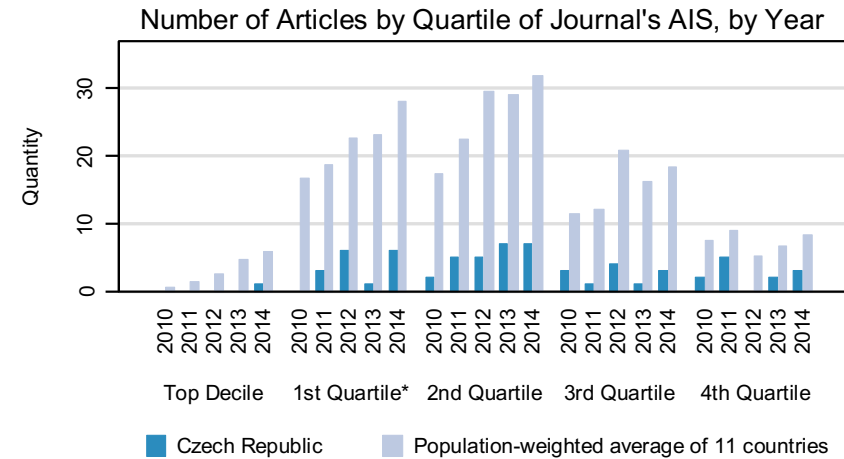
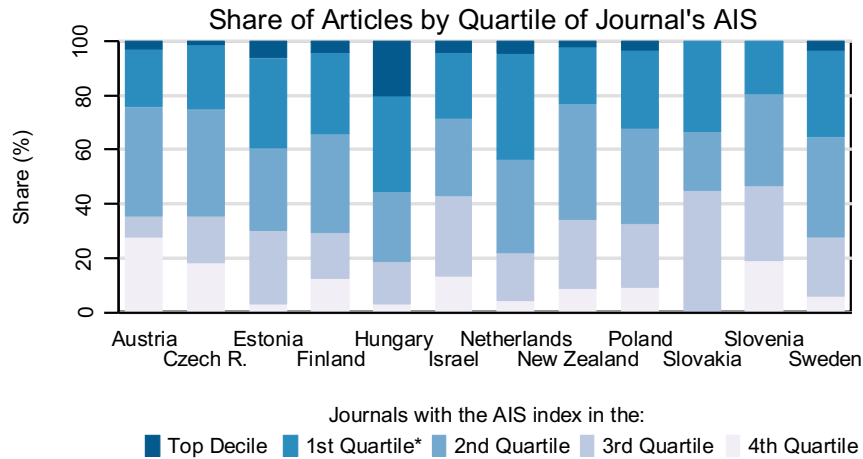
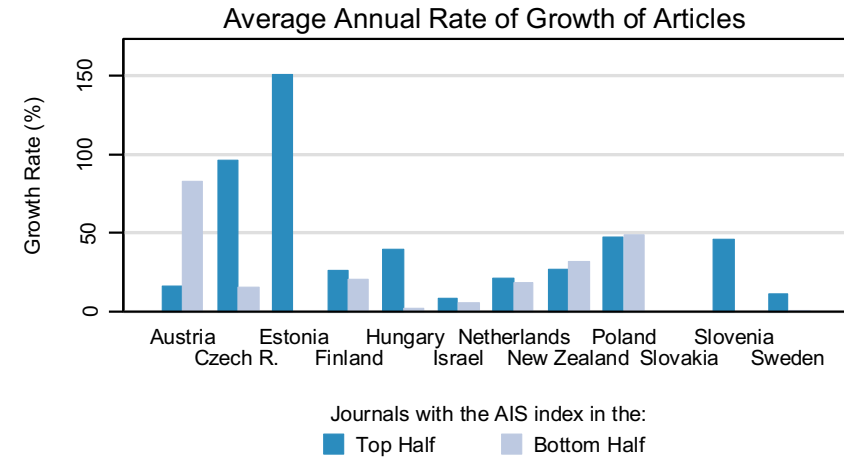
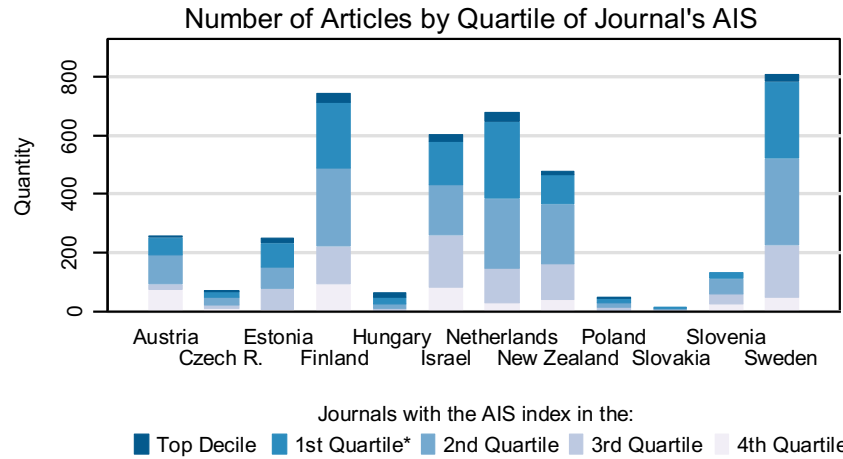
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GERONTOLOGY



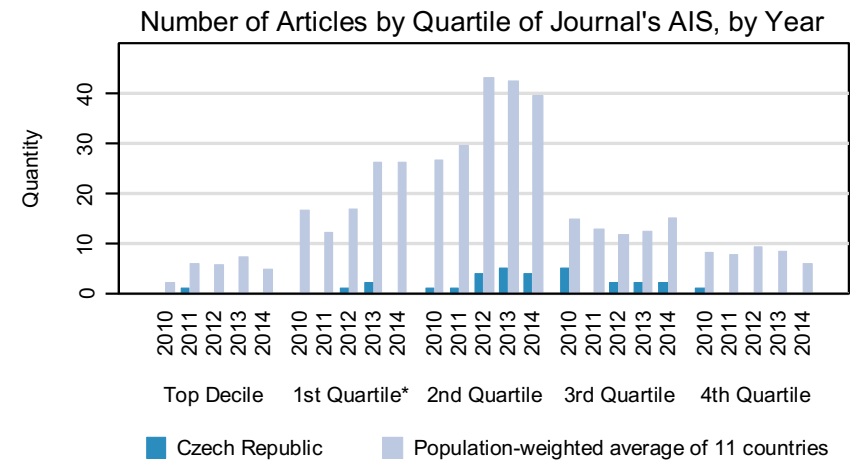
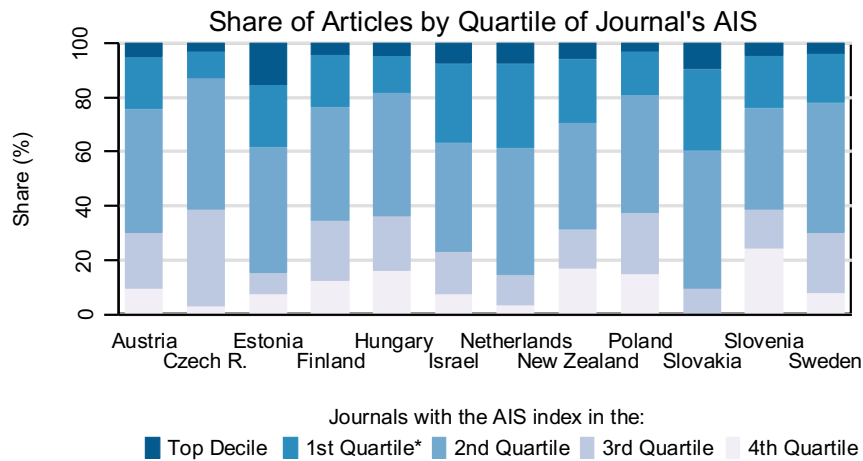
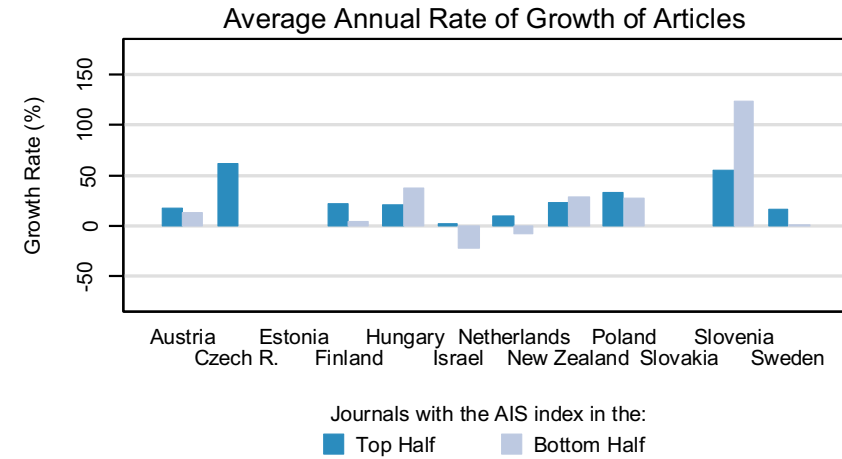
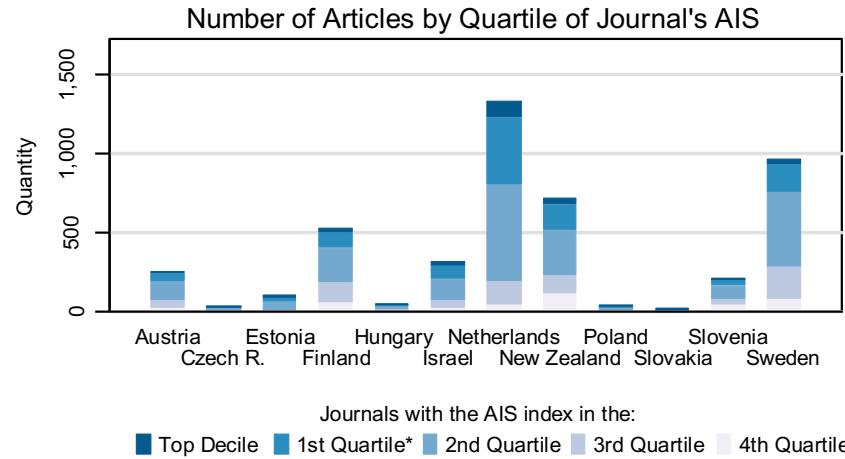
Notes:

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HEALTH CARE SCIENCES & SERVICES



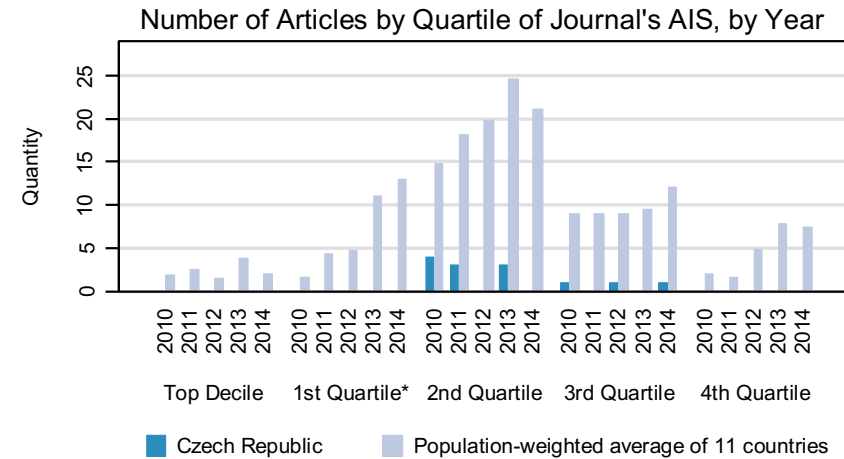
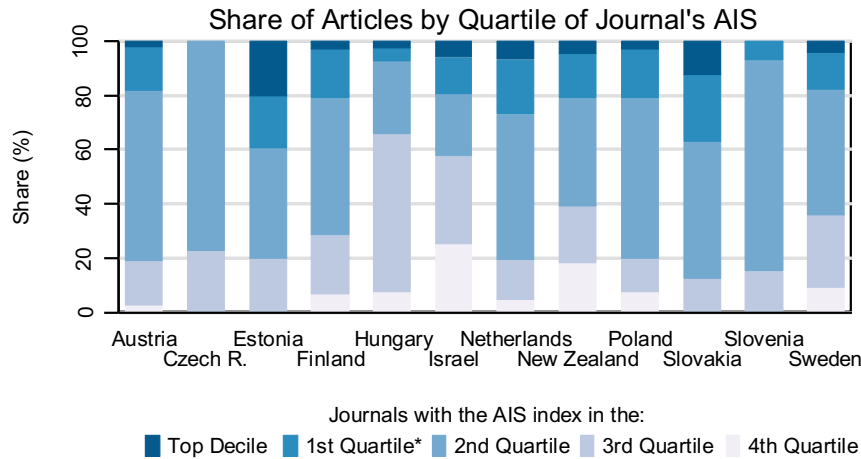
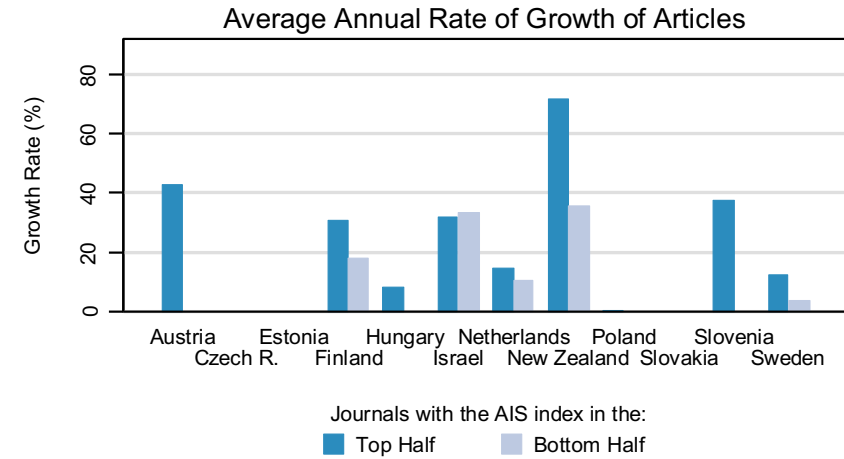
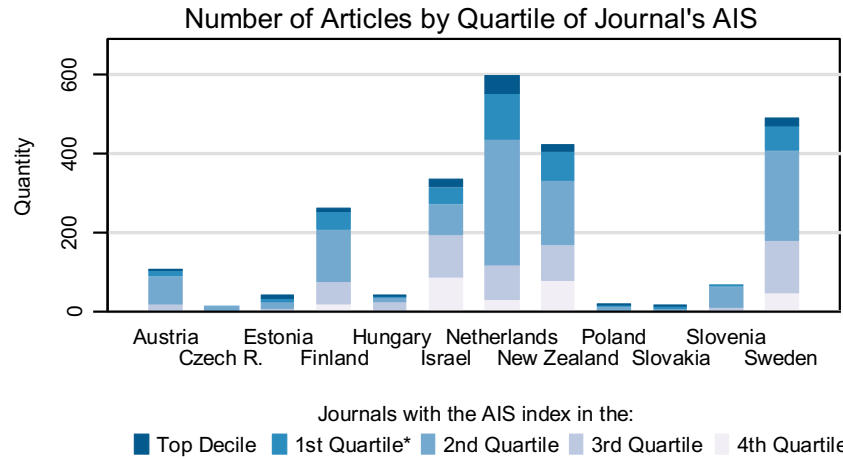
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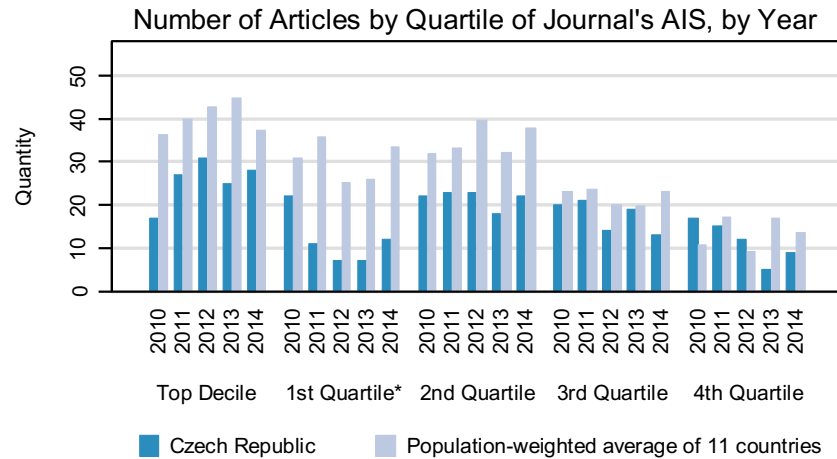
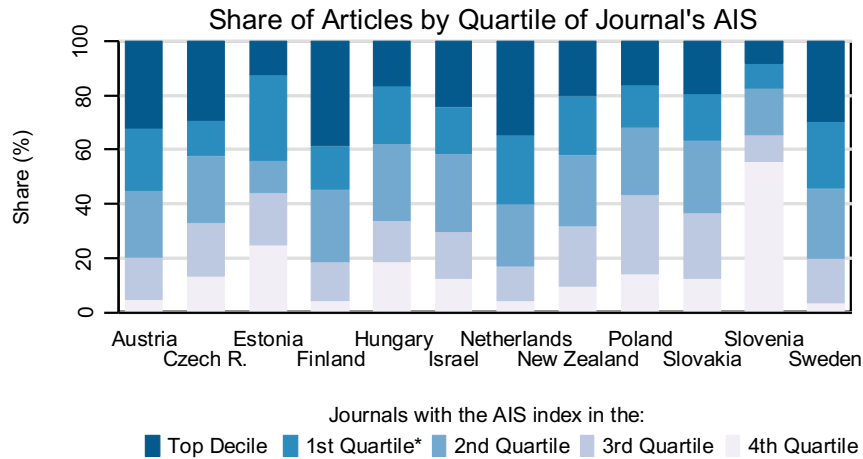
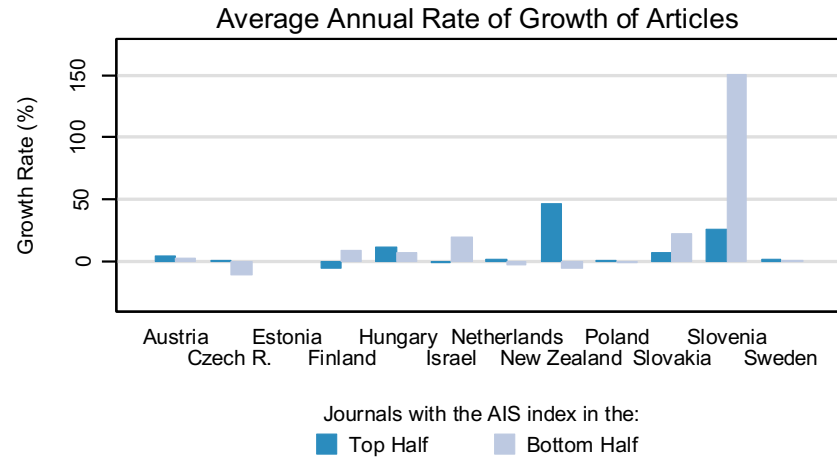
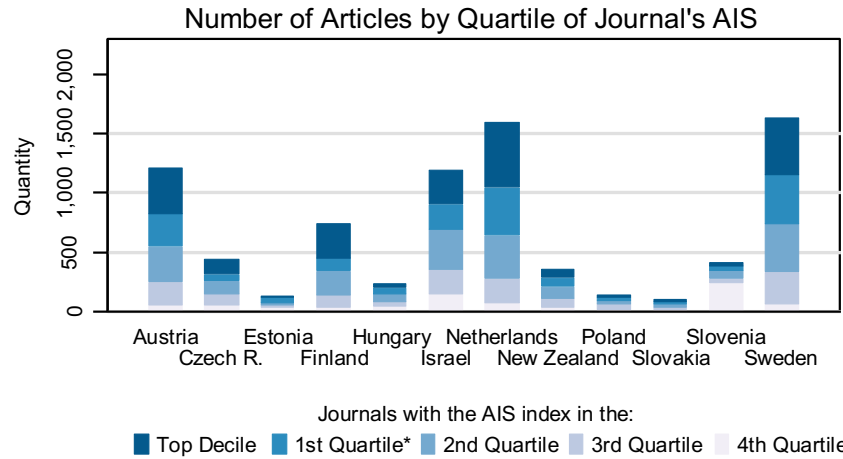
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HEALTH POLICY & SERVICES



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HEMATOLOGY



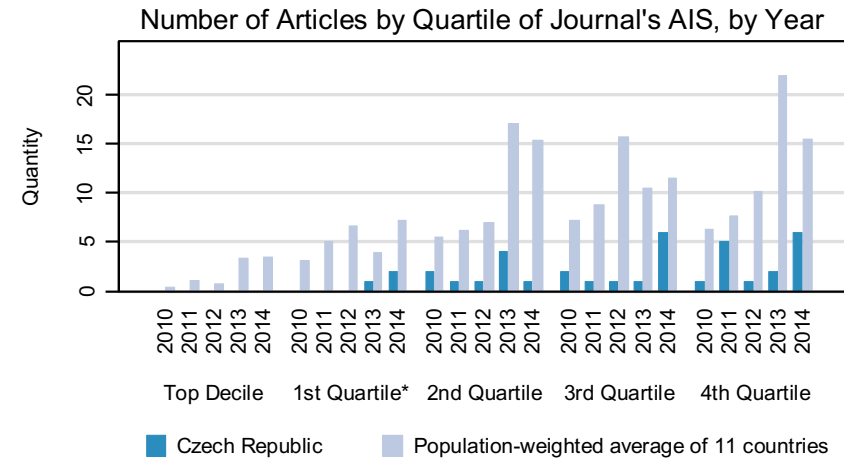
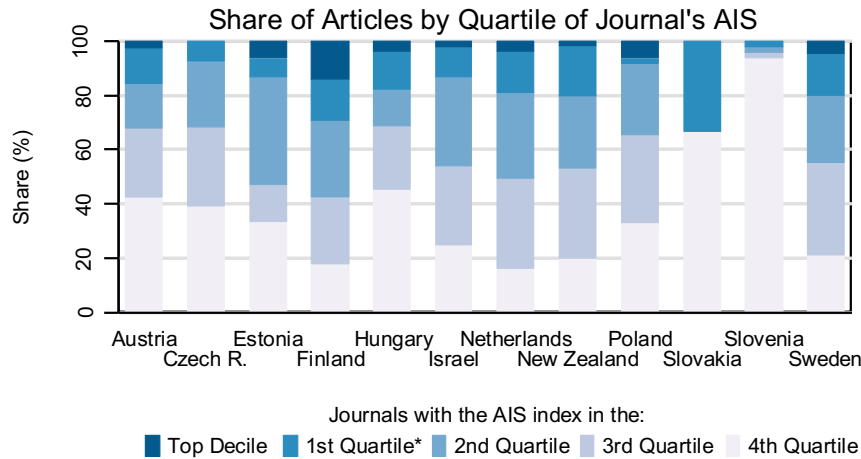
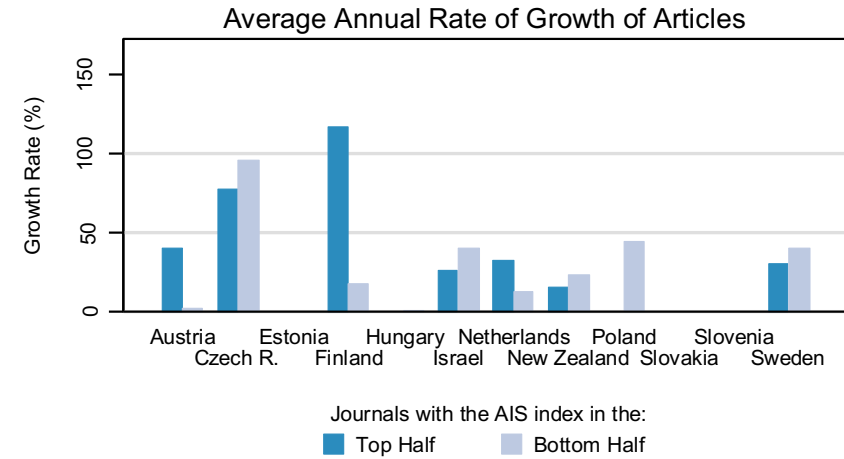
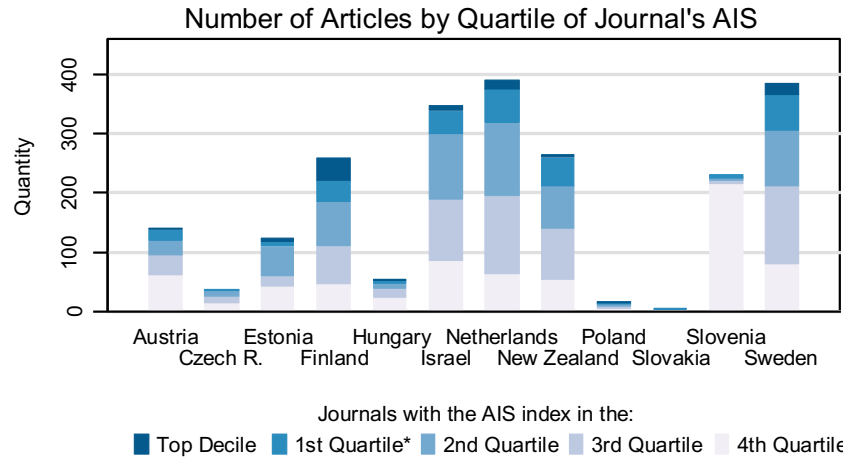
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HISTORY



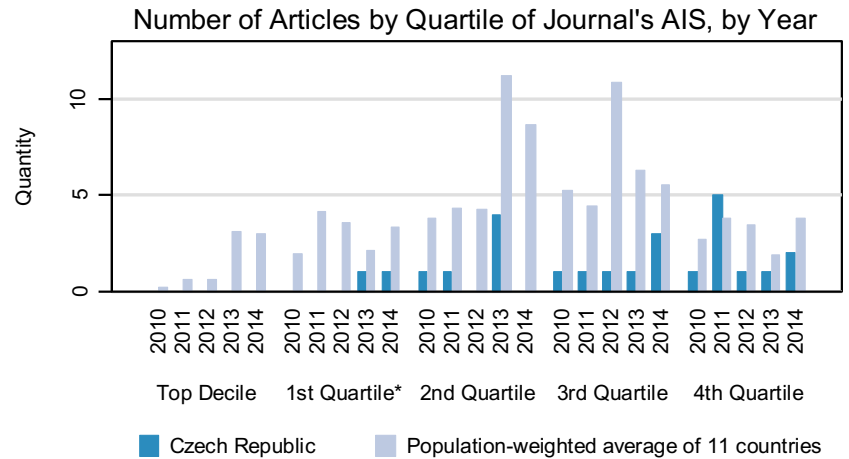
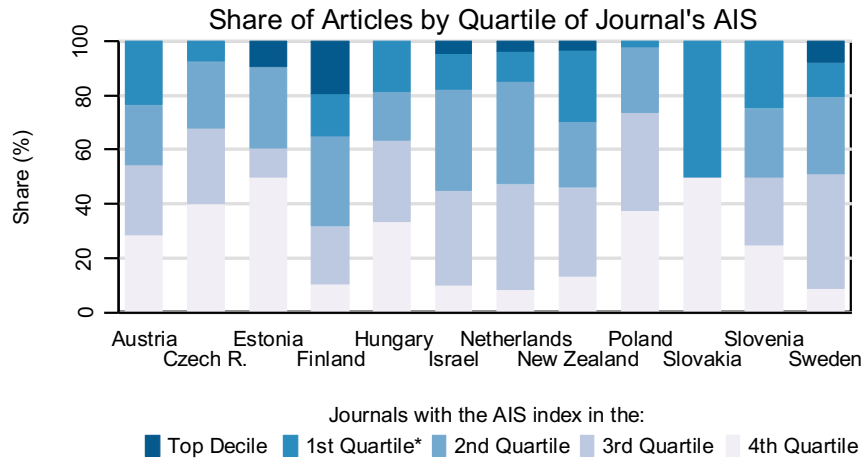
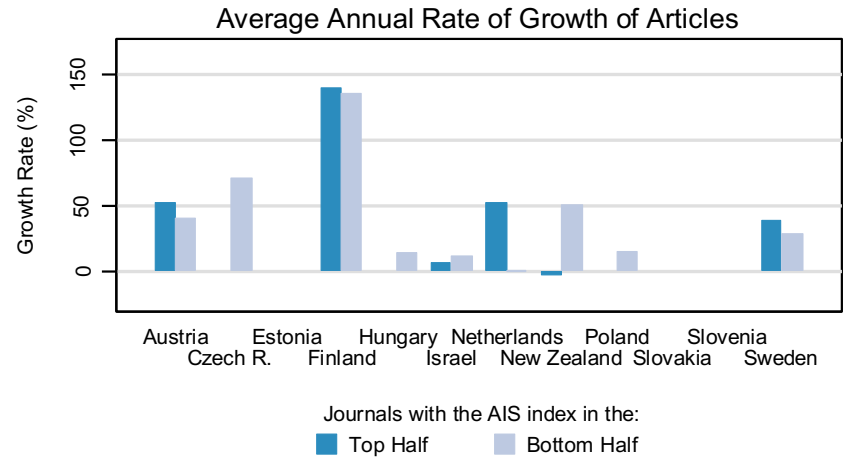
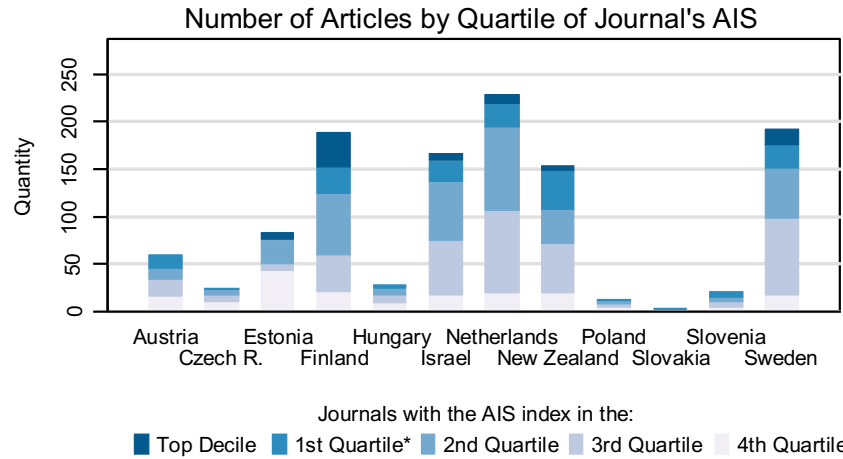
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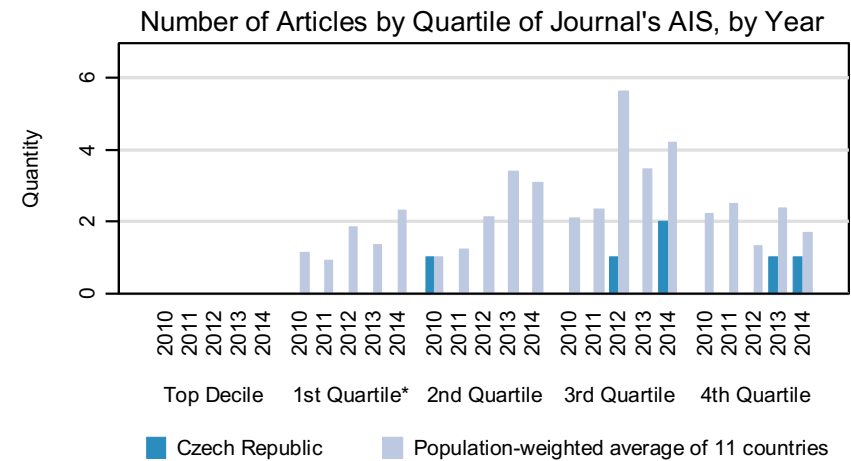
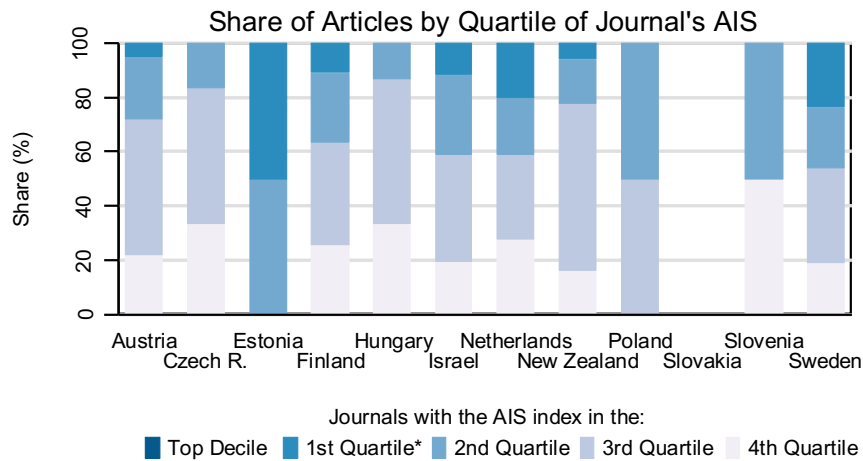
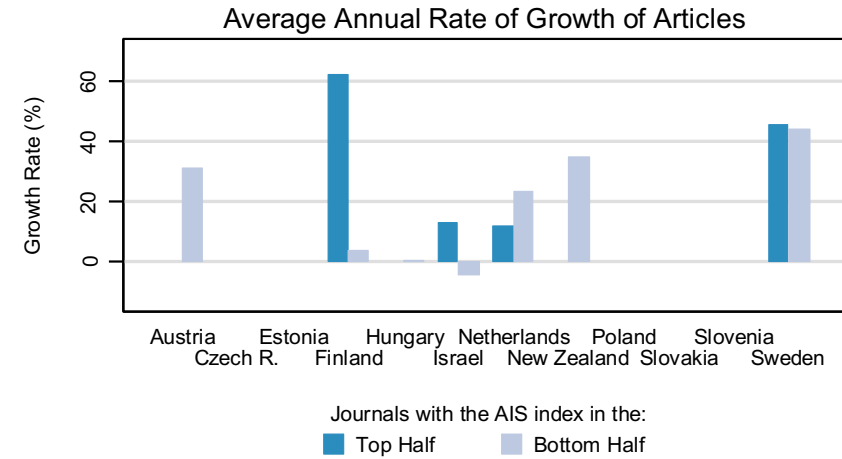
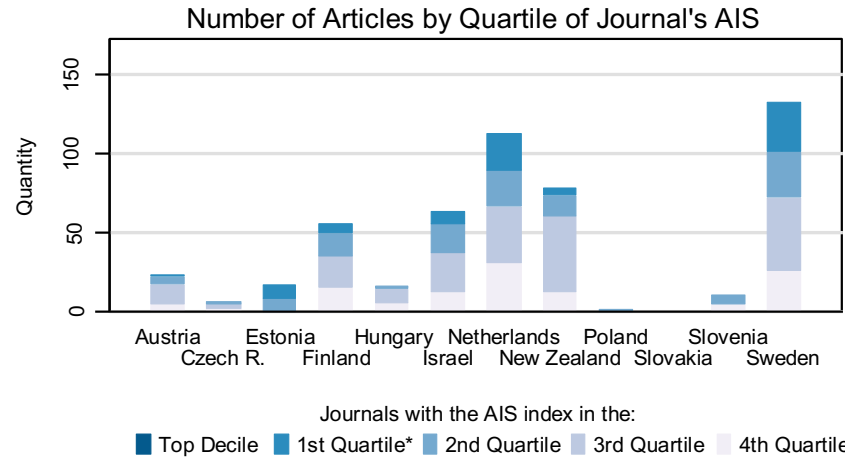
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HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE



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HISTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



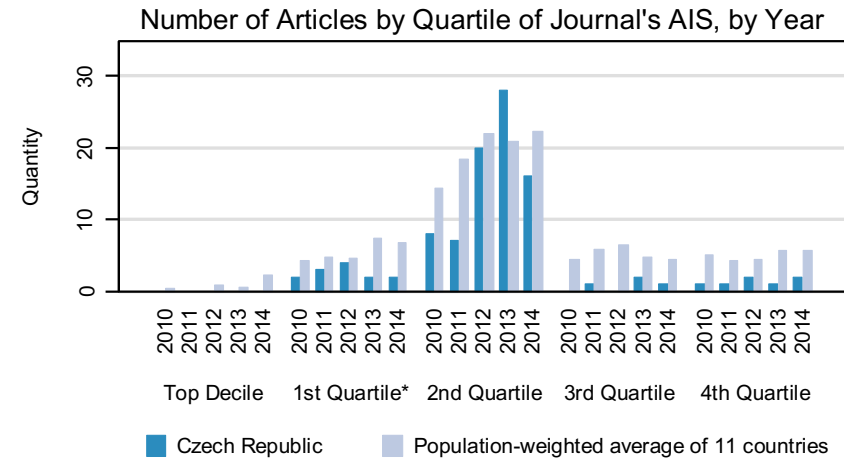
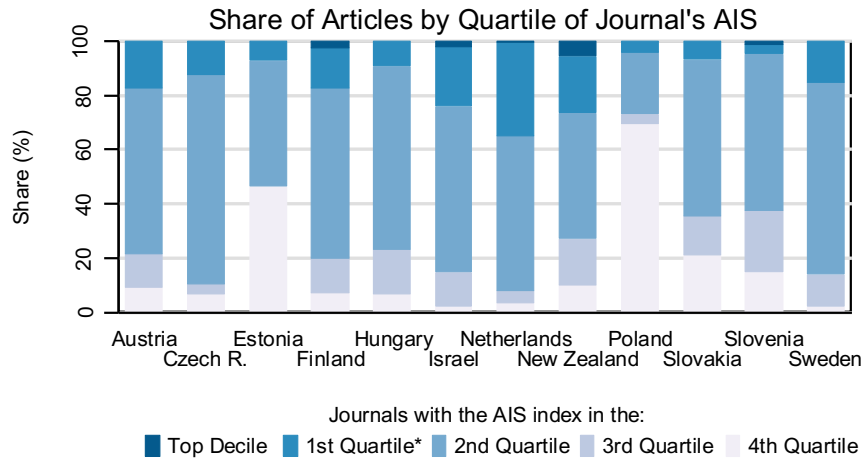
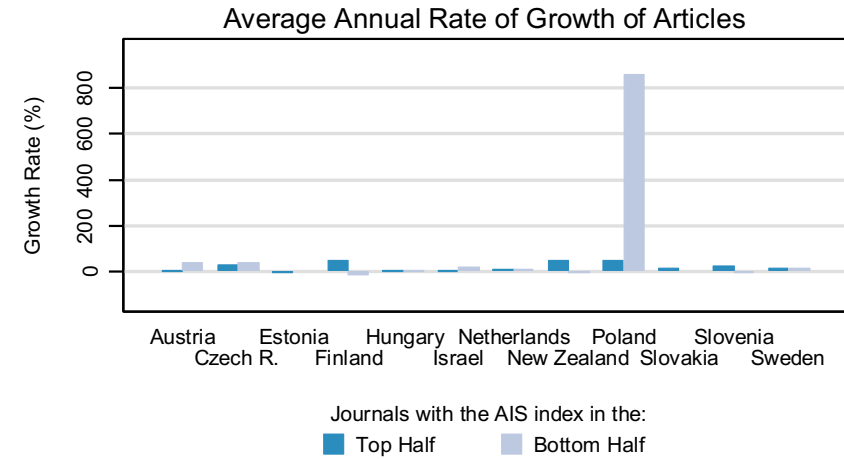
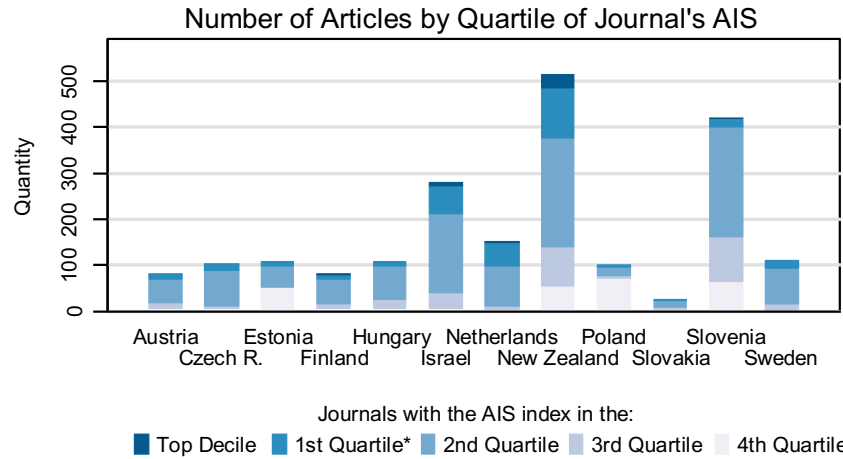
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HORTICULTURE



Notes:

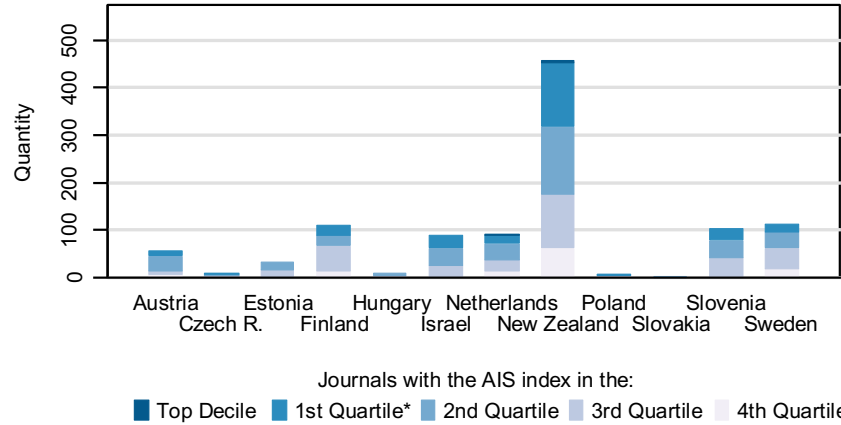
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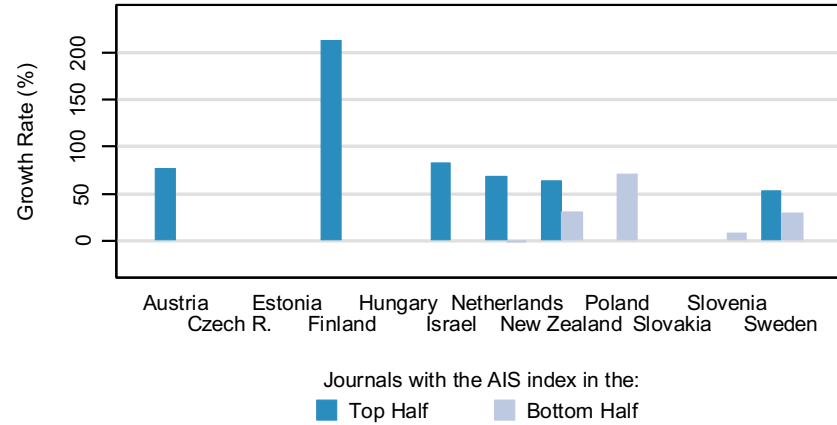
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HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, SPORT & TOURISM

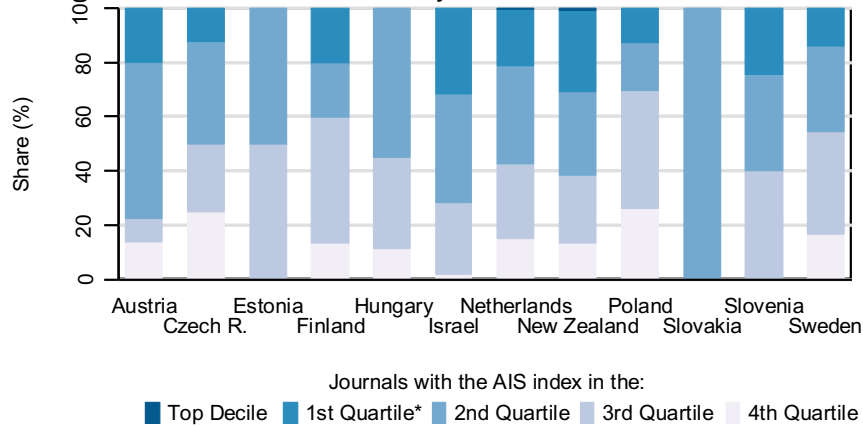
Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



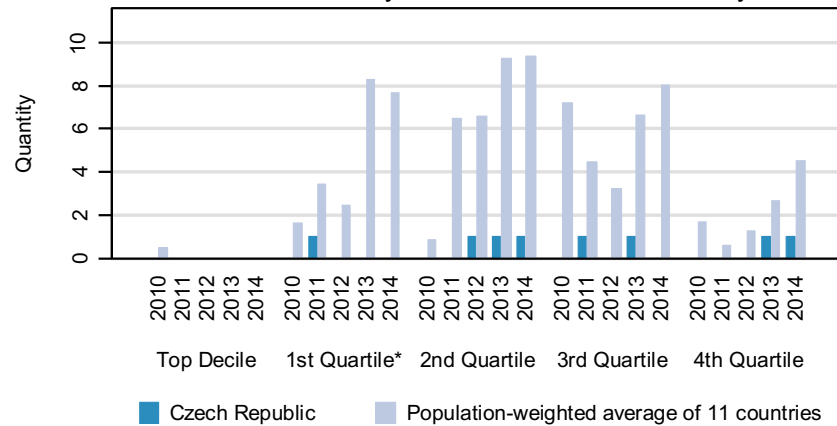
Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



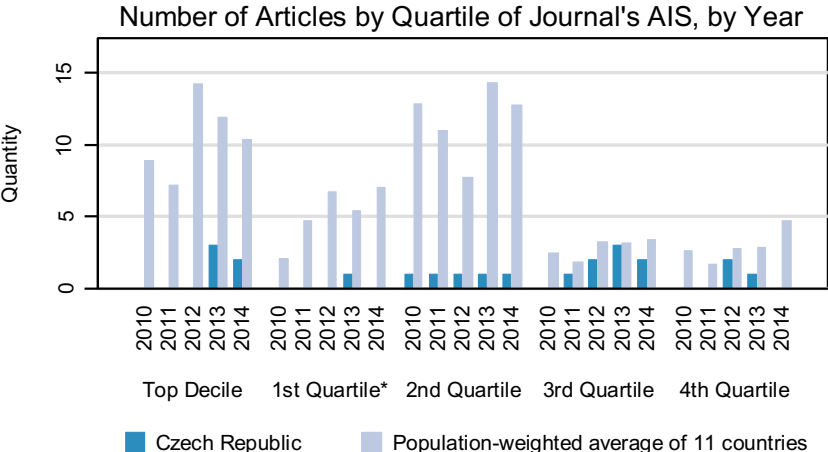
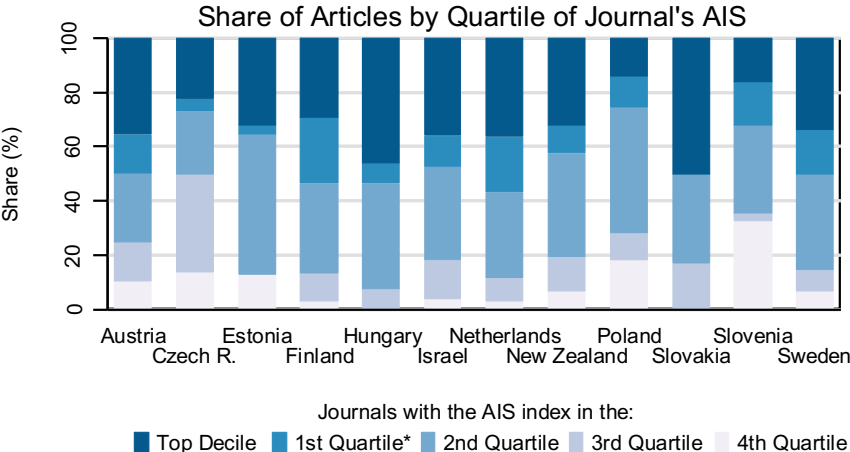
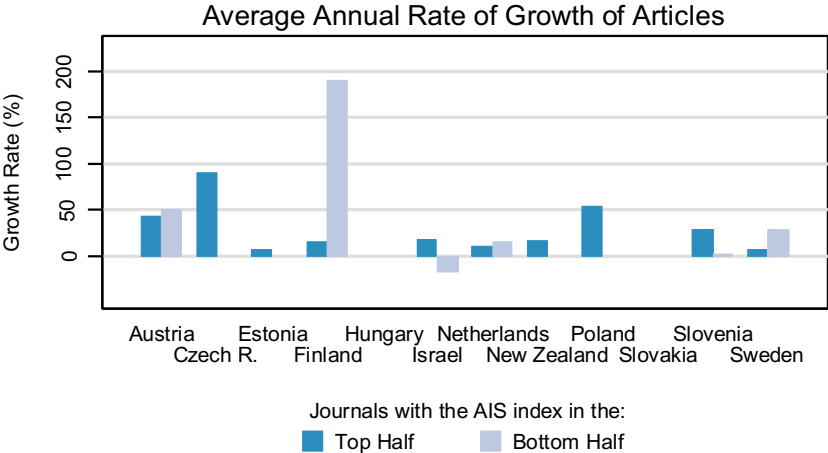
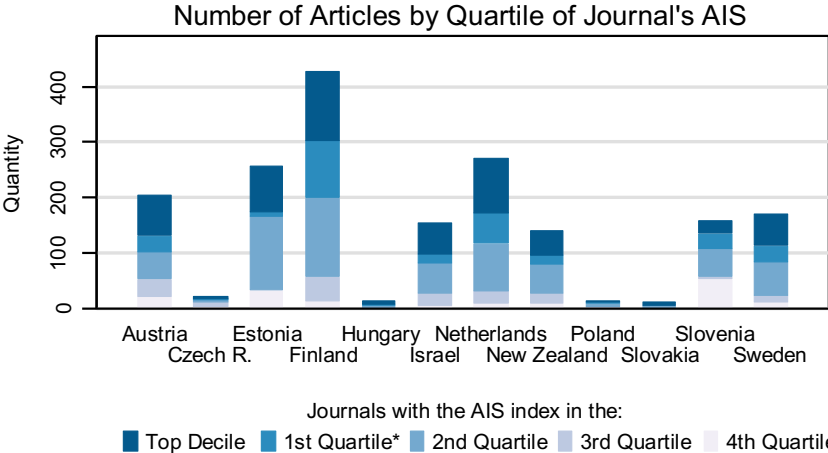
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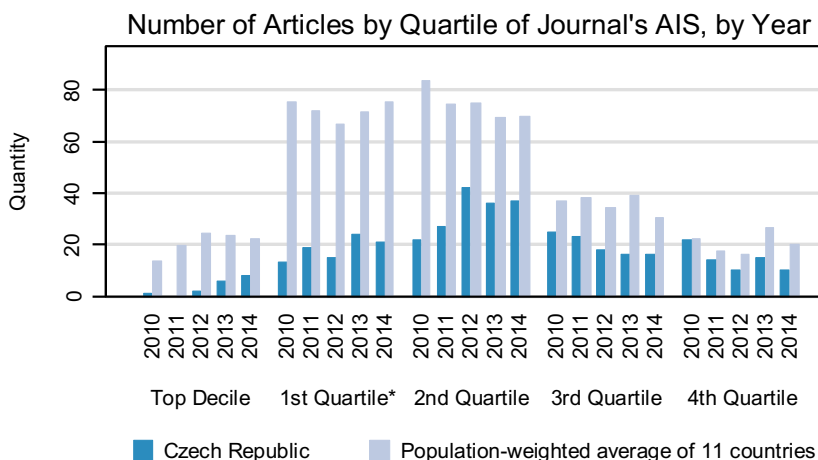
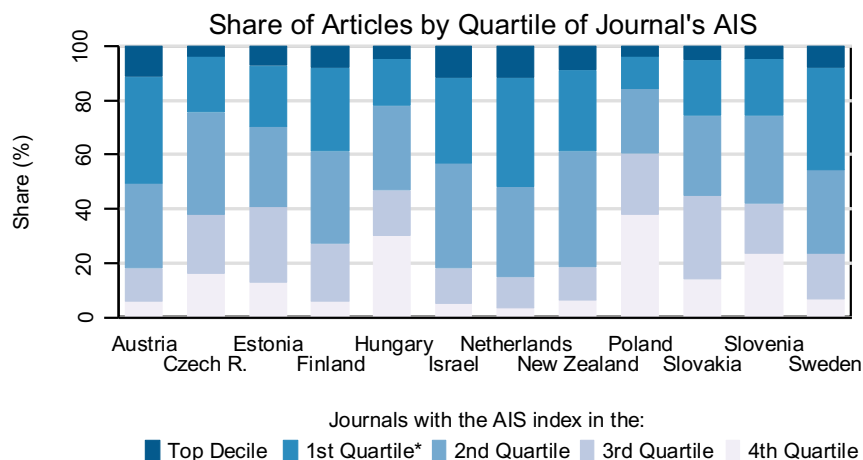
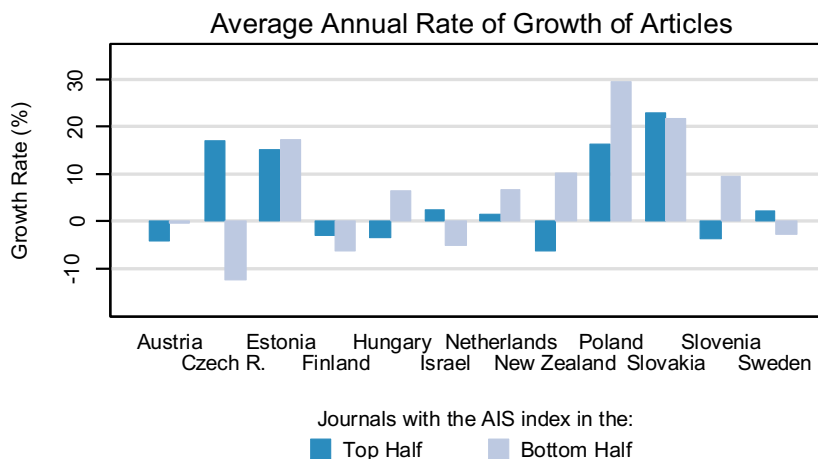
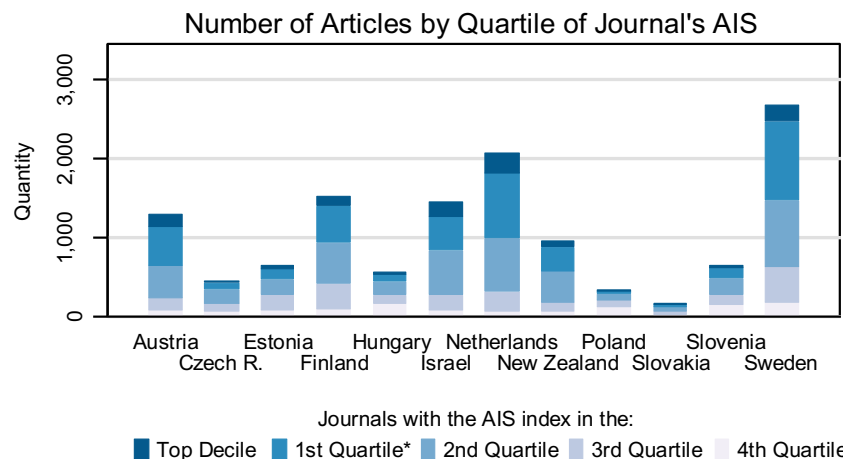
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IMAGING SCIENCE & PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY



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IMMUNOLOGY



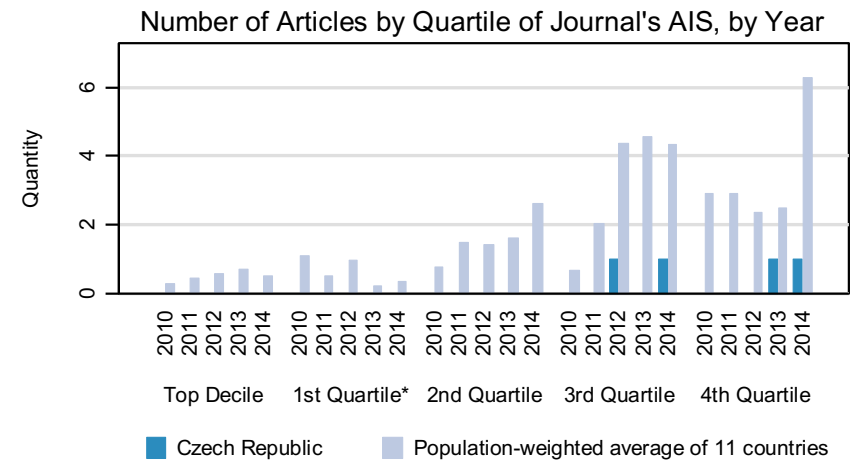
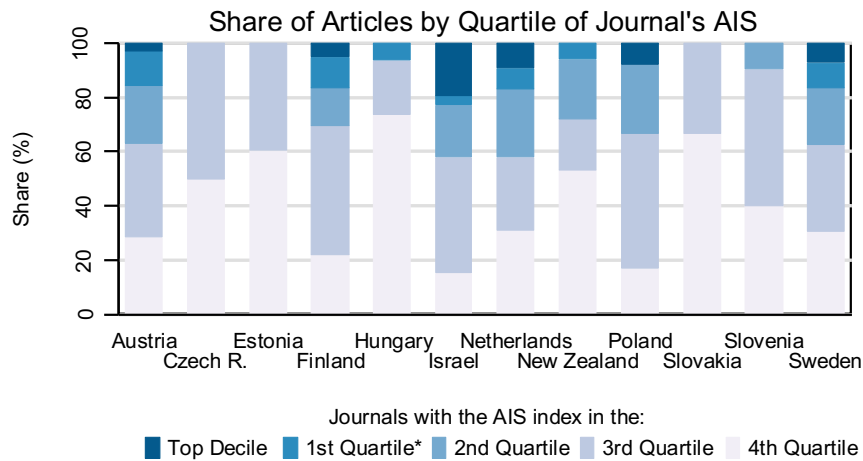
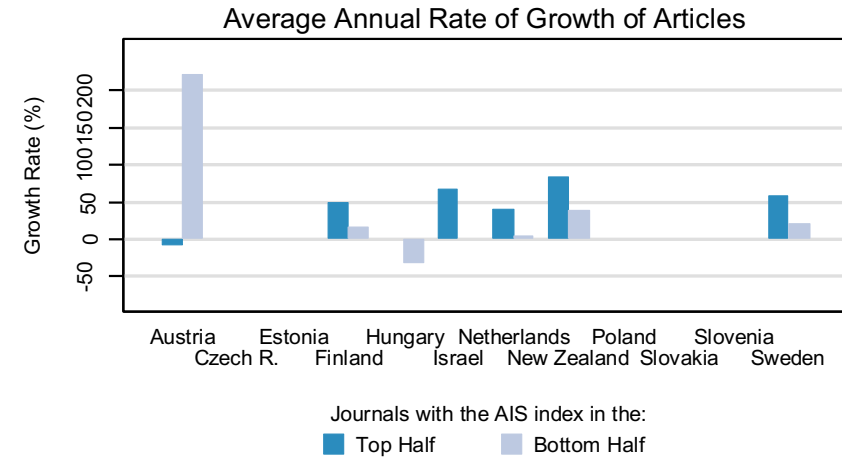
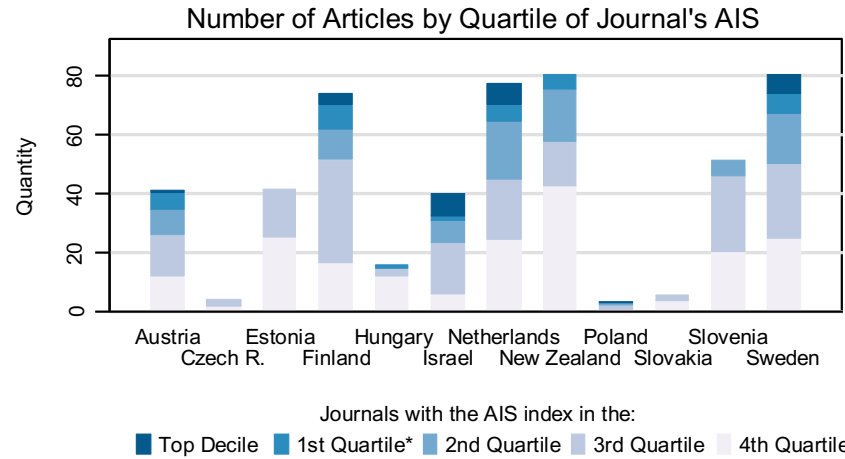
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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS & LABOR



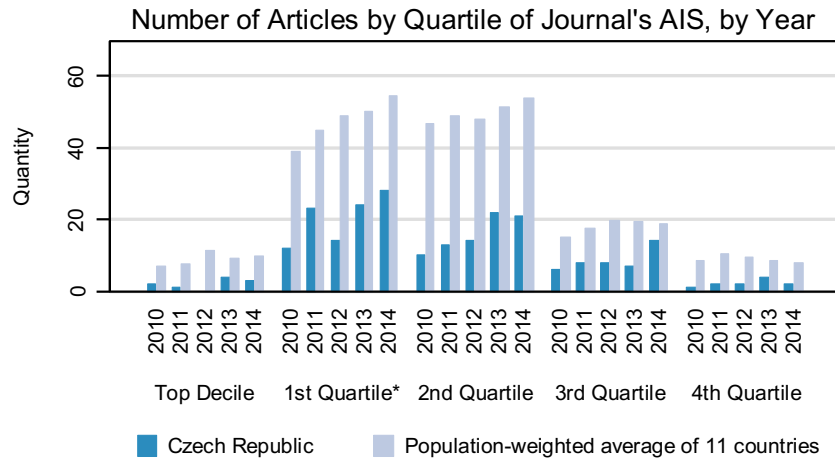
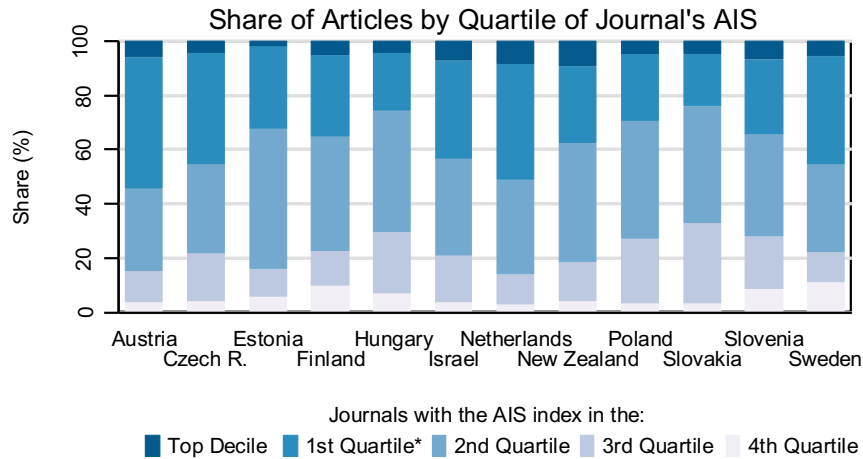
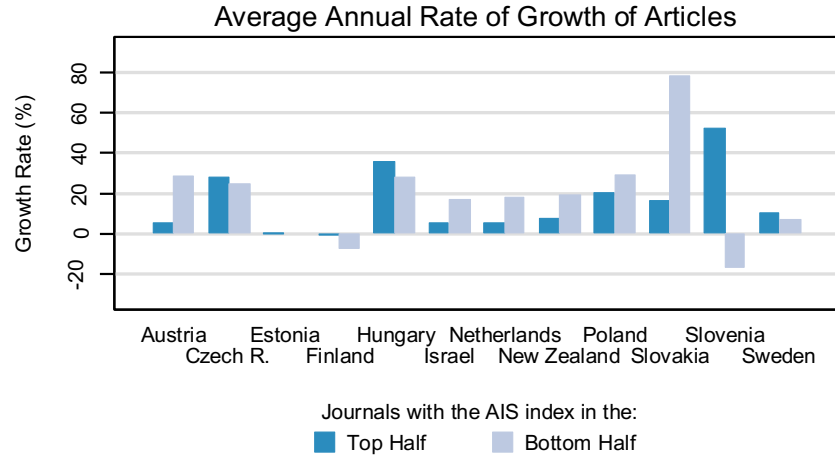
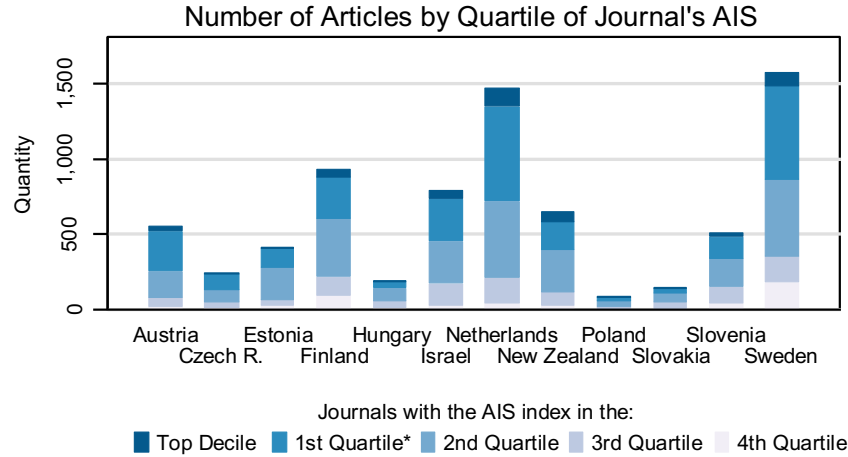
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES



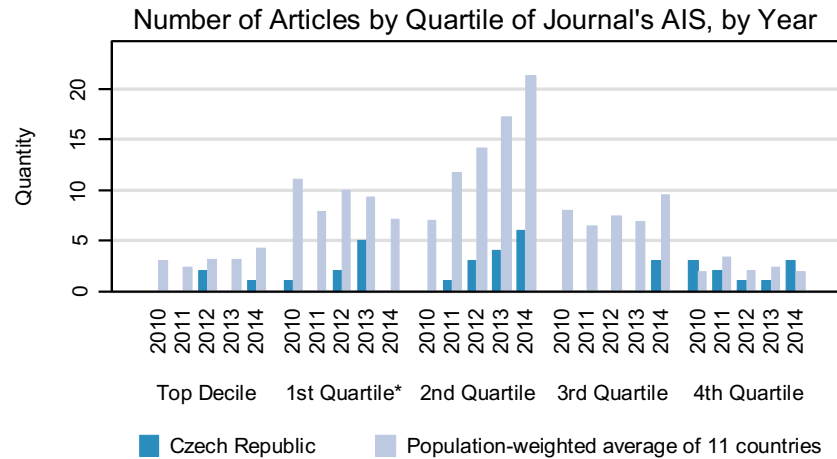
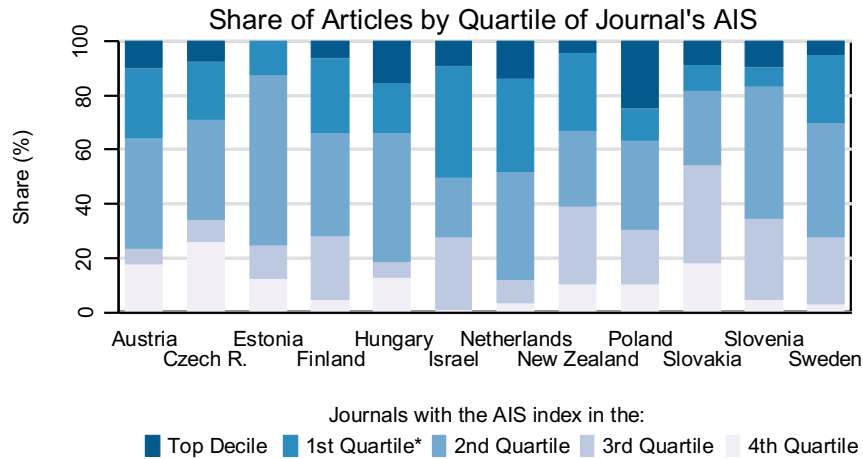
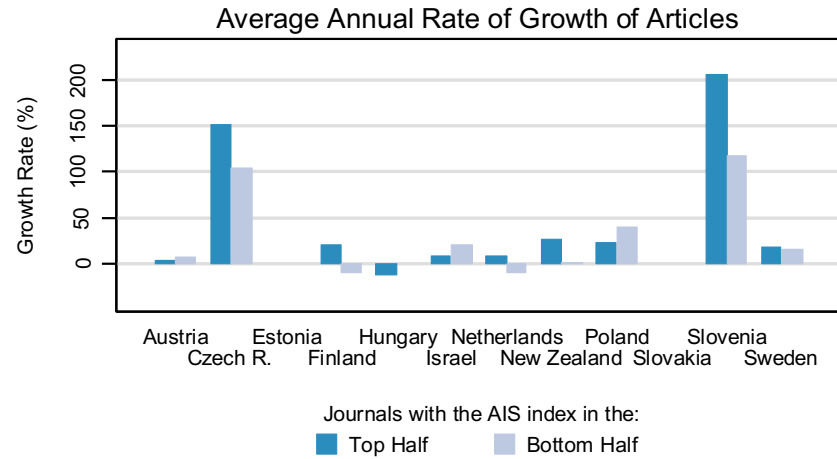
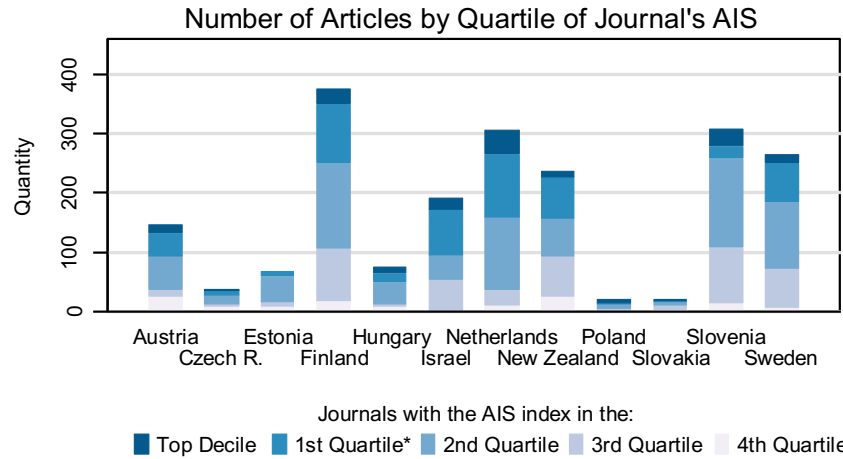
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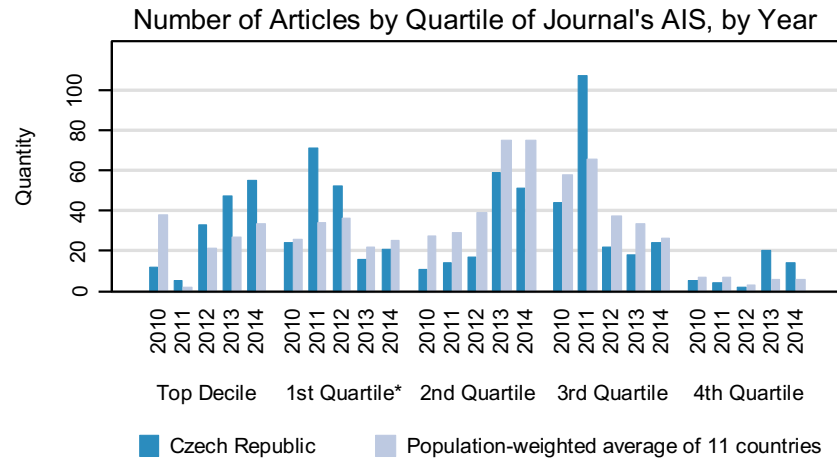
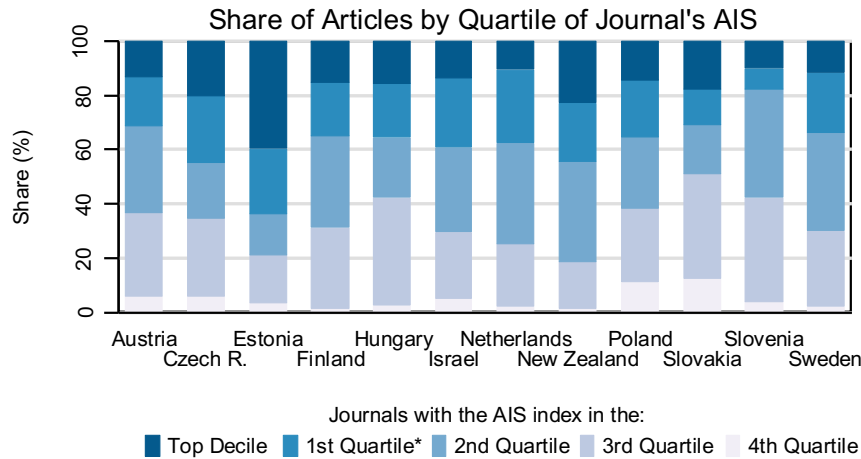
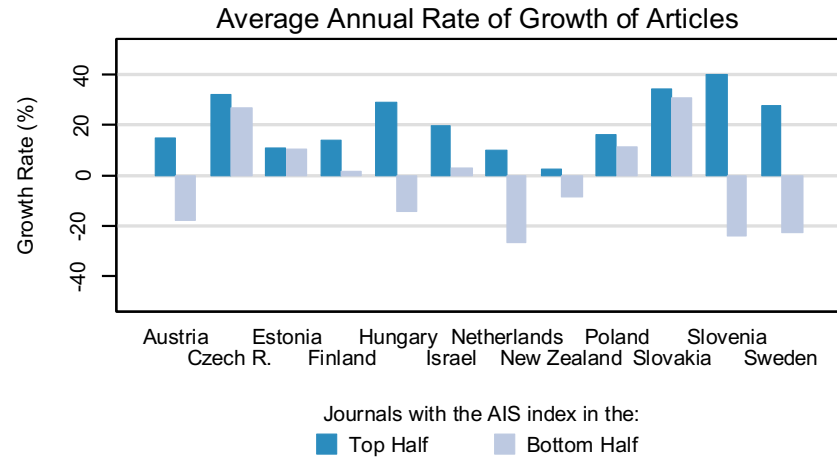
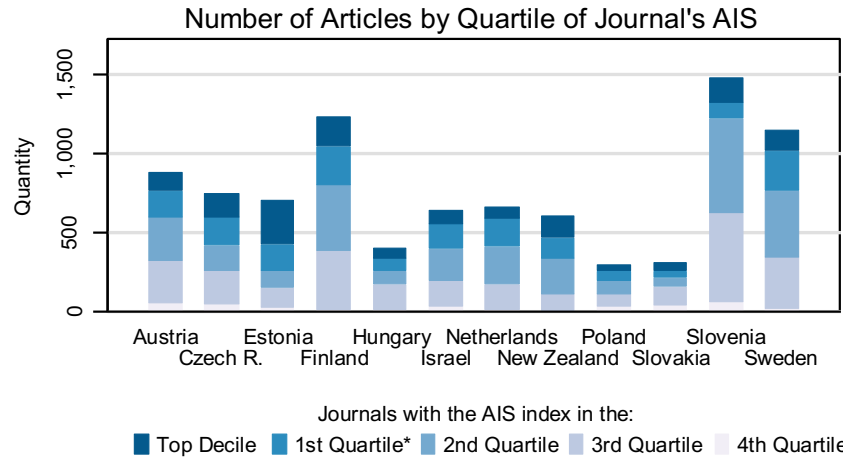
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INFORMATION SCIENCE & LIBRARY SCIENCE



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INSTRUMENTS & INSTRUMENTATION



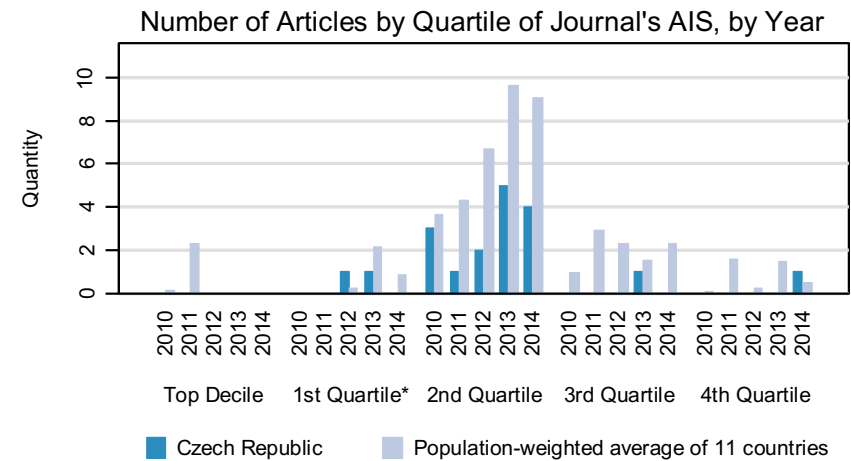
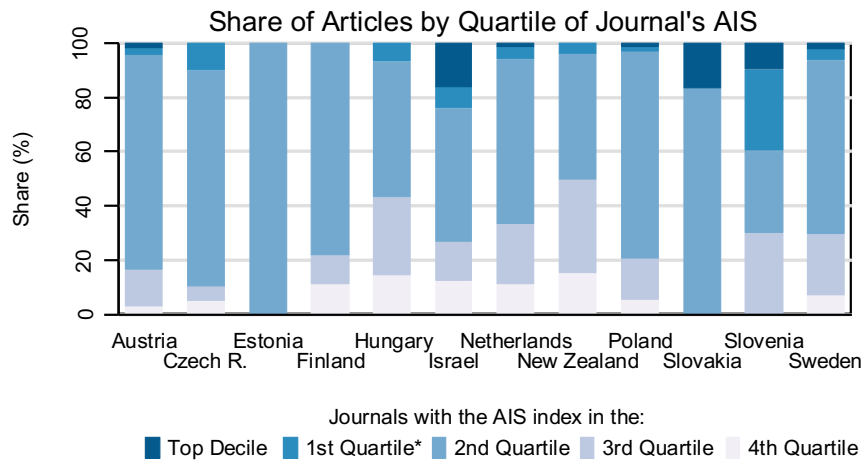
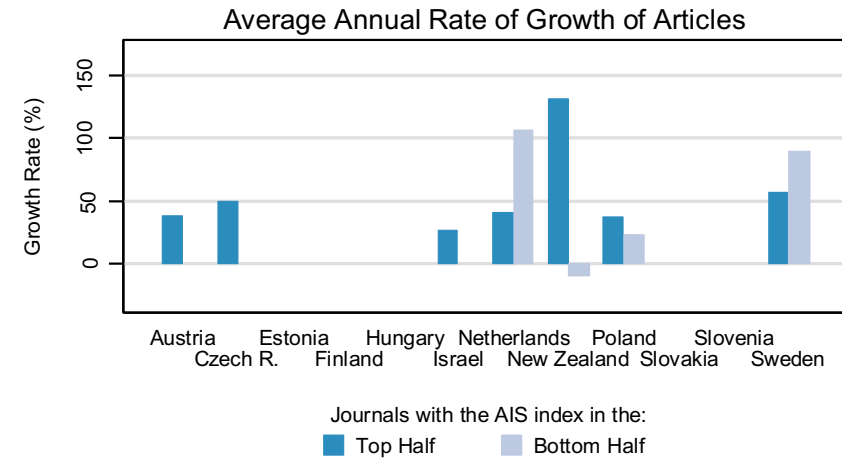
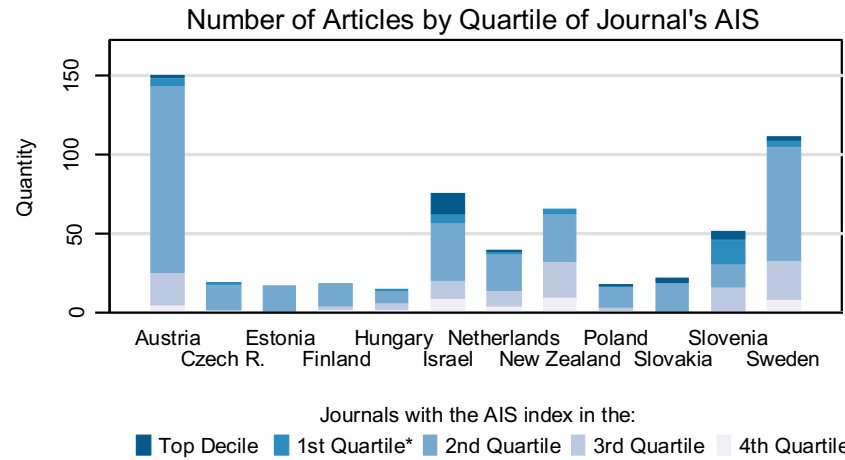
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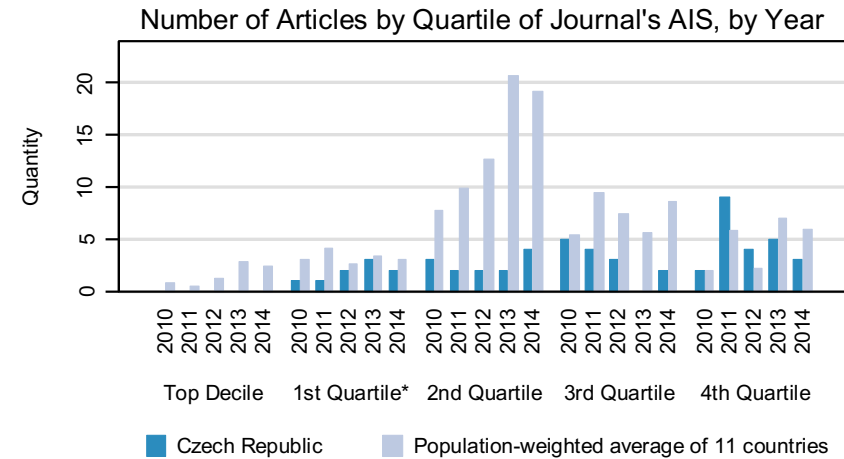
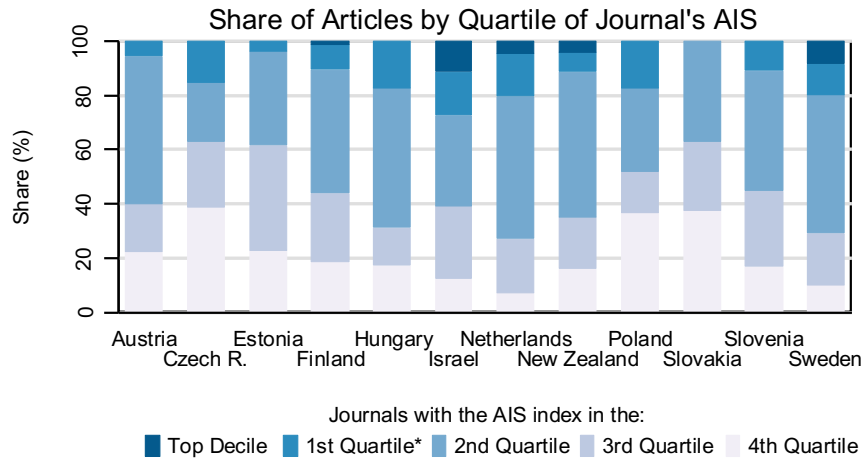
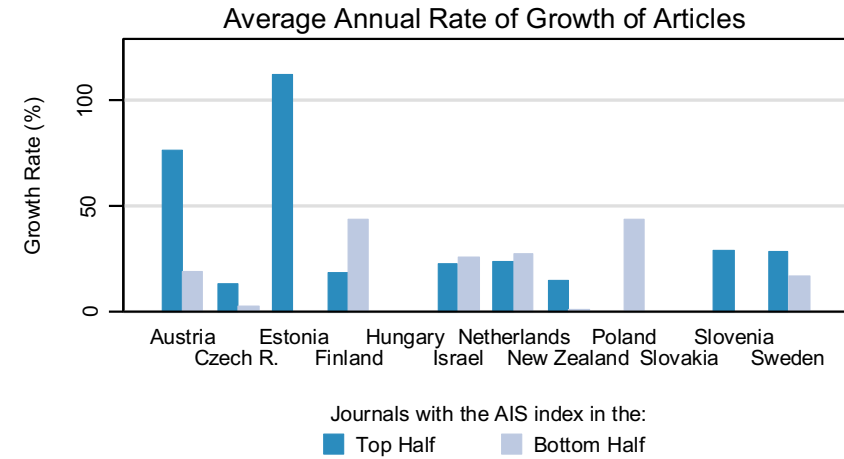
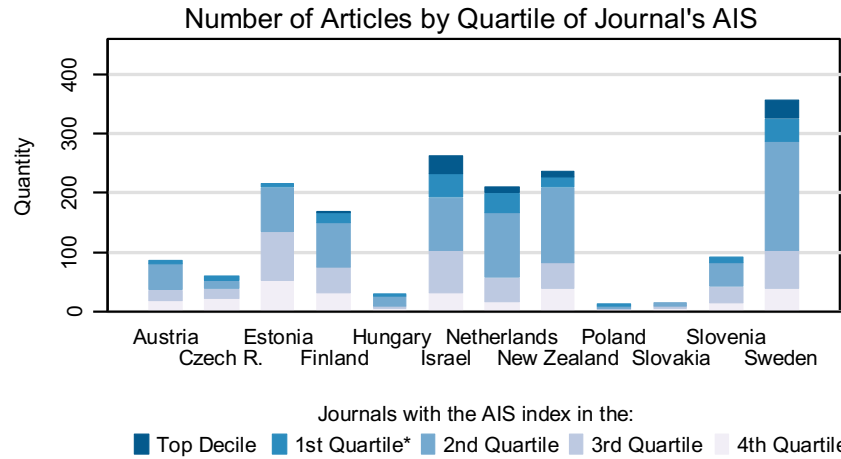
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INTEGRATIVE & COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE



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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



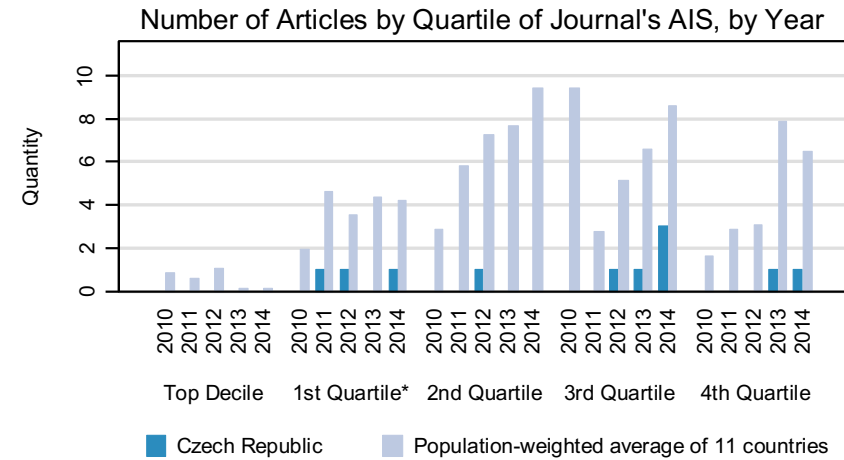
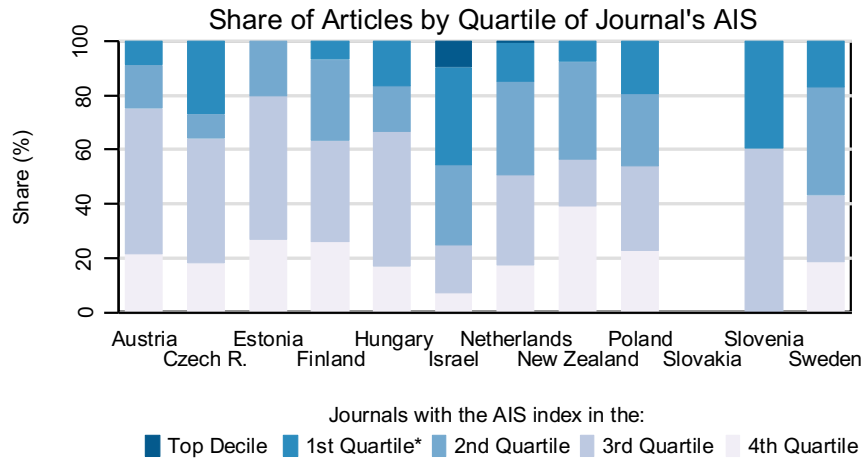
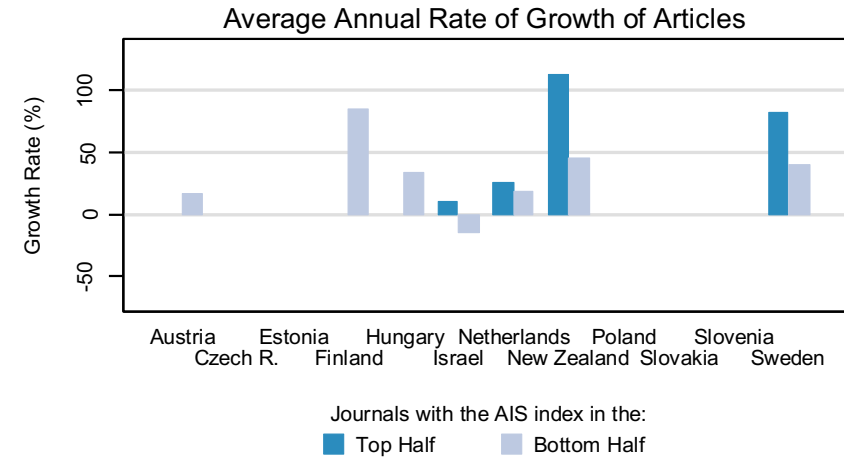
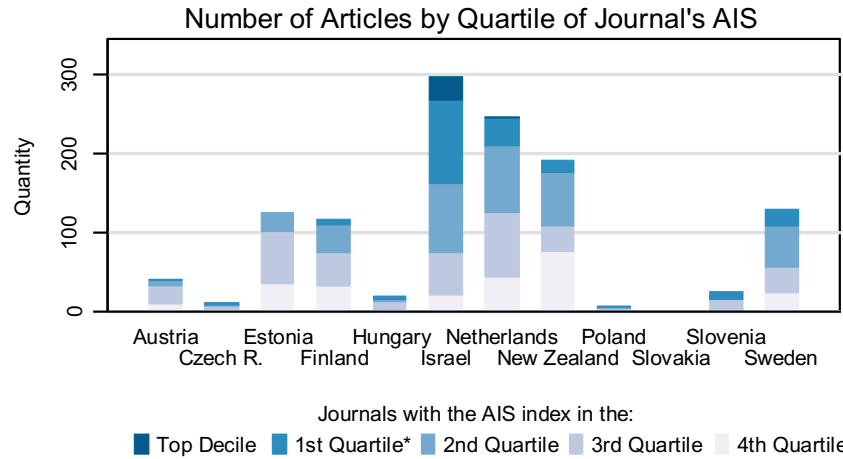
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LAW



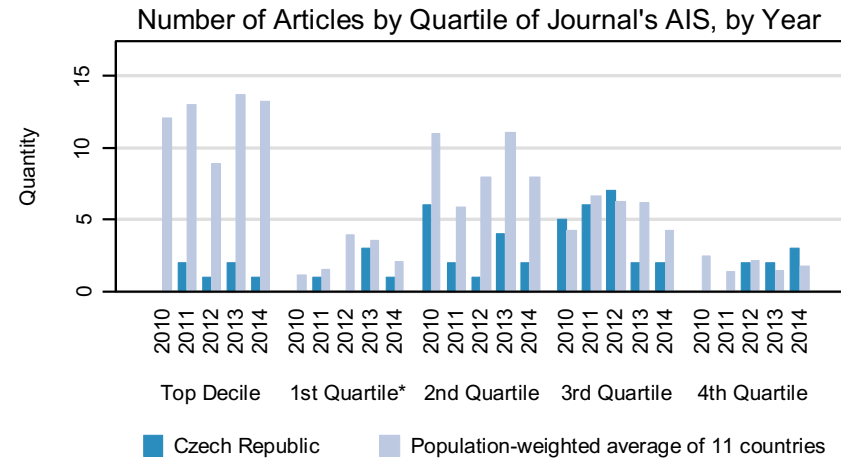
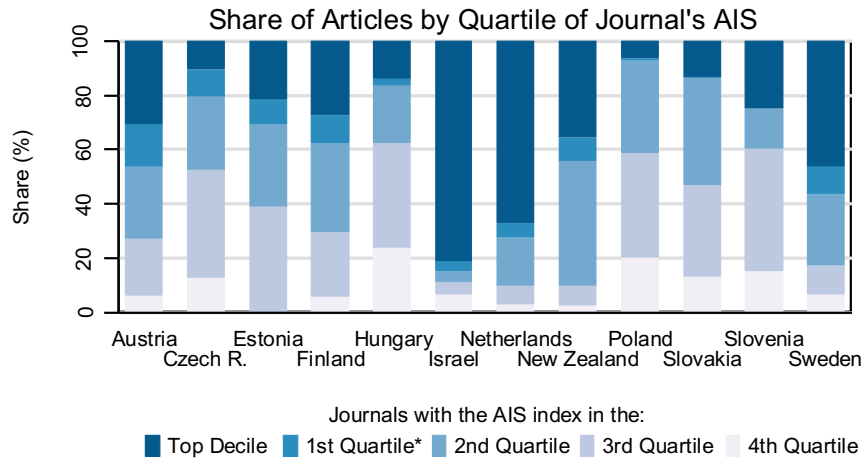
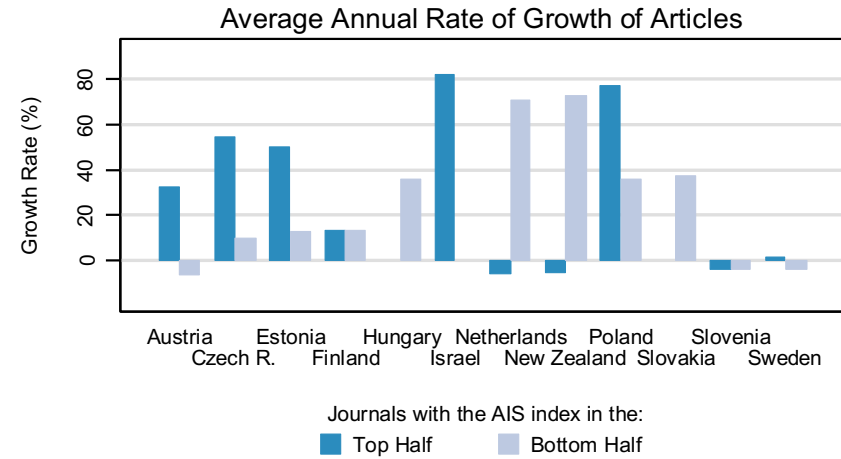
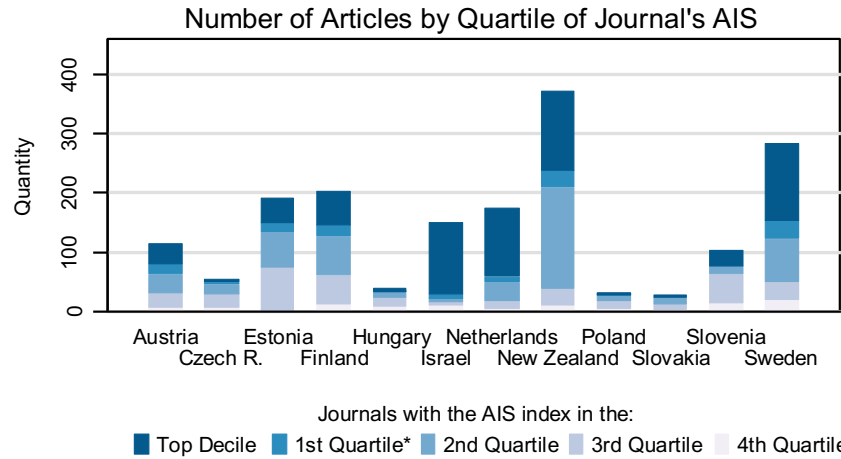
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LIMNOLOGY



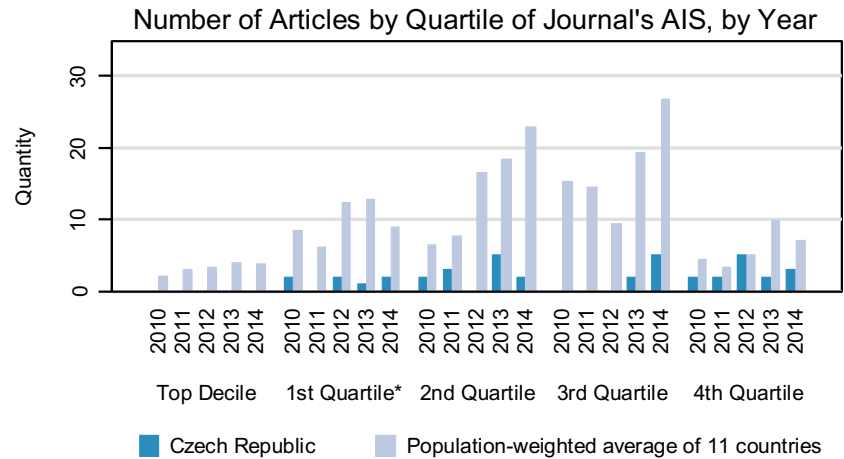
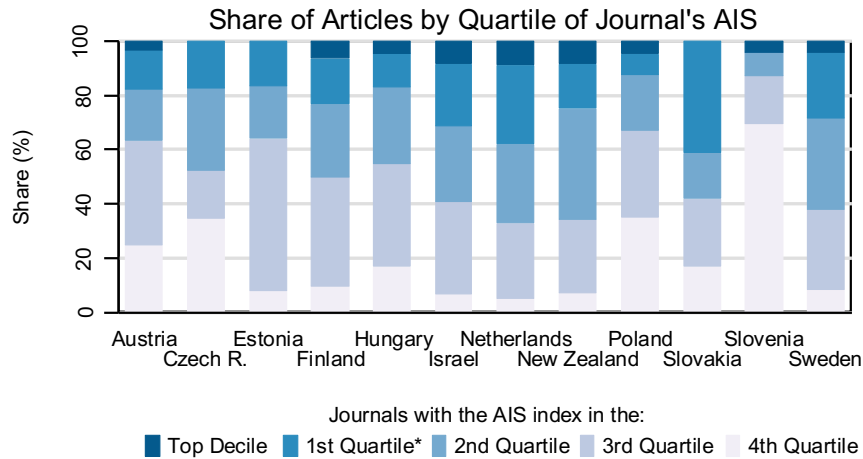
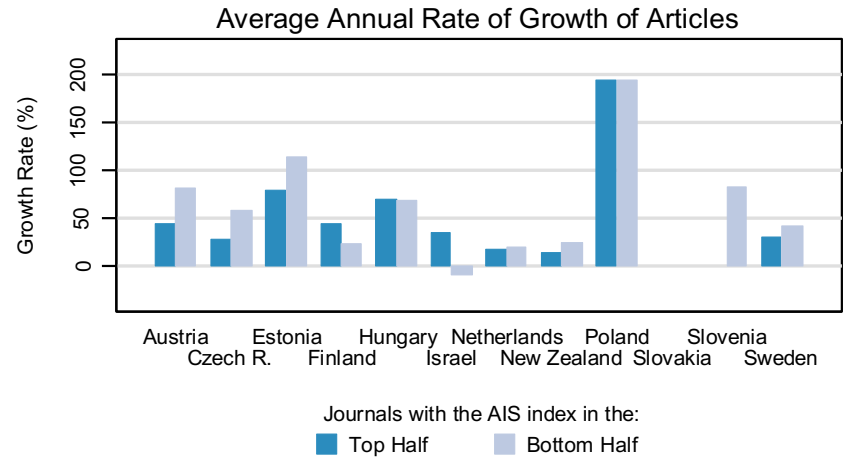
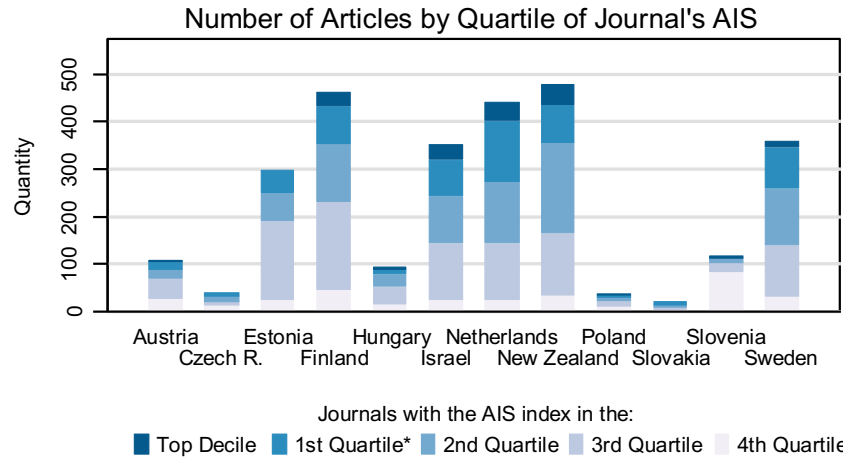
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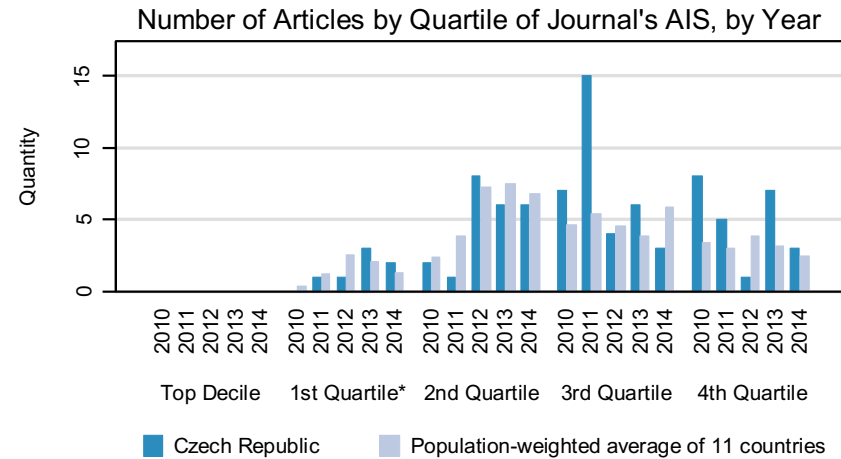
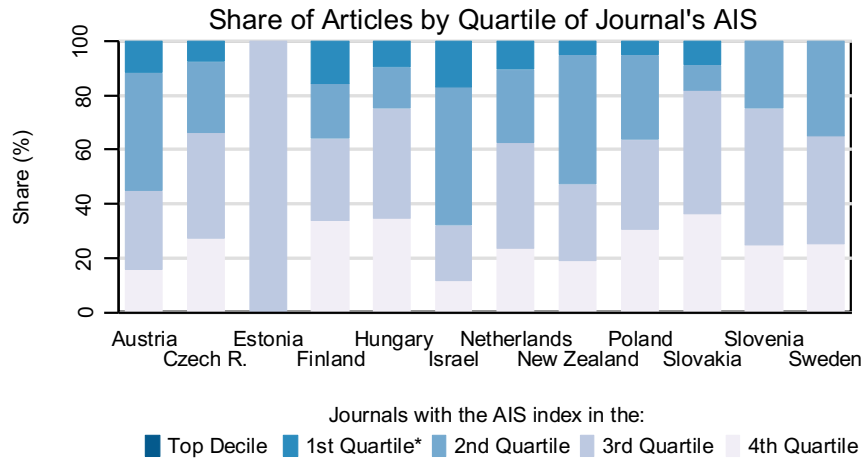
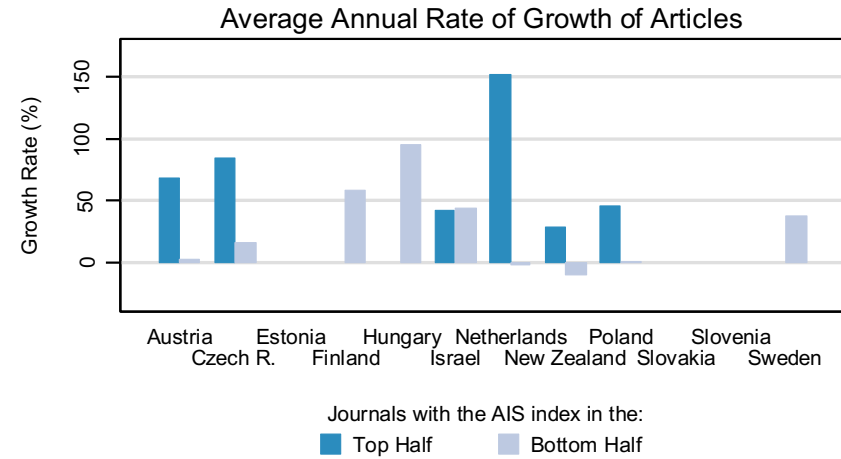
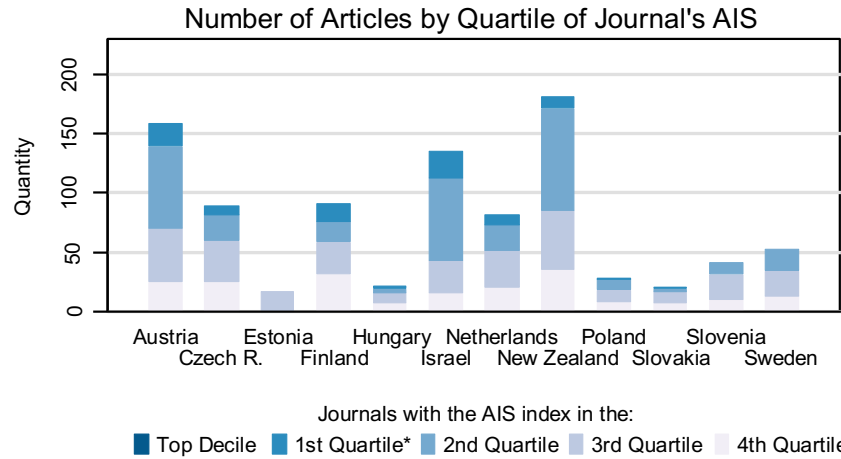
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LINGUISTICS



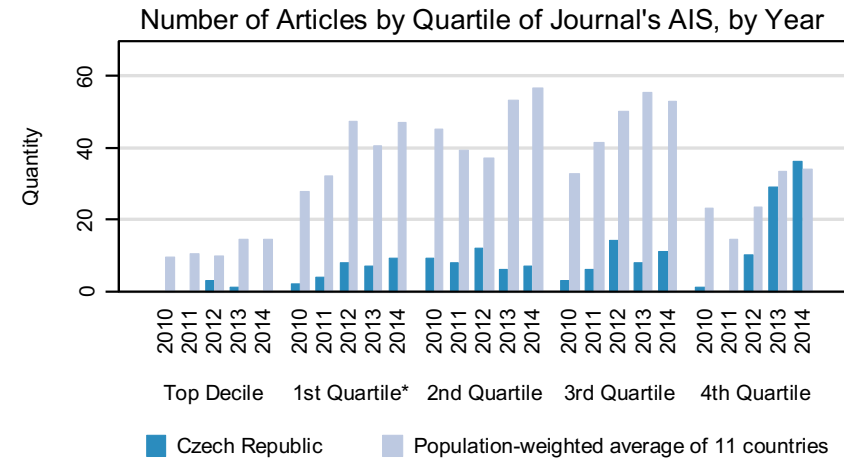
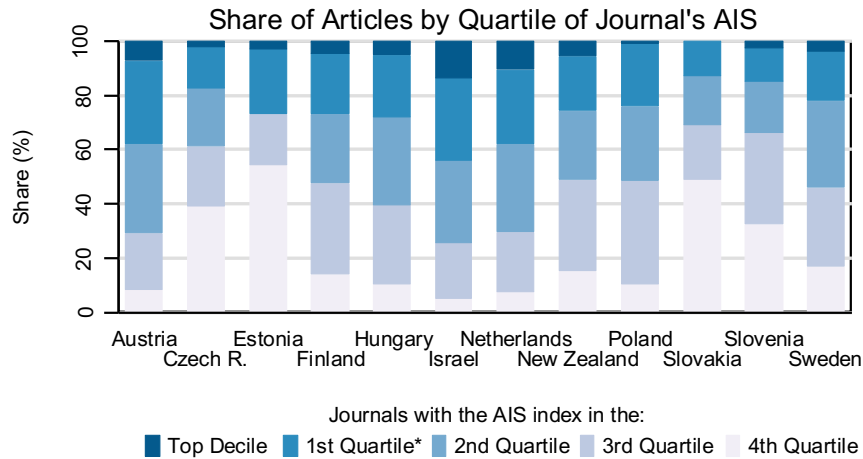
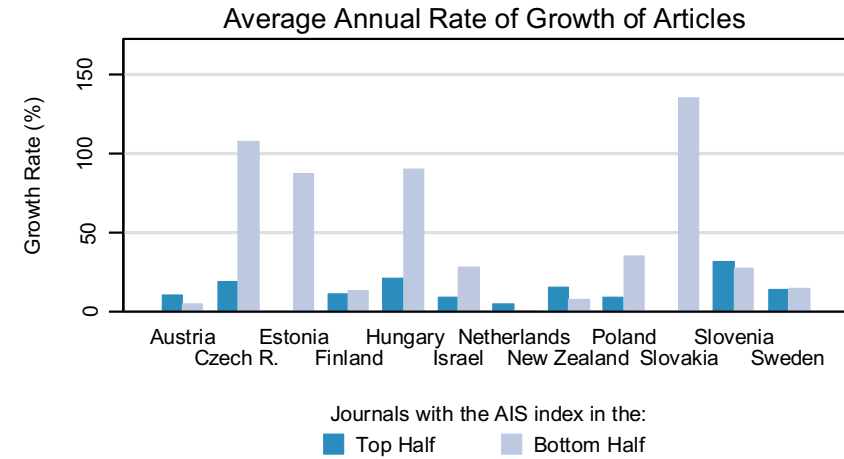
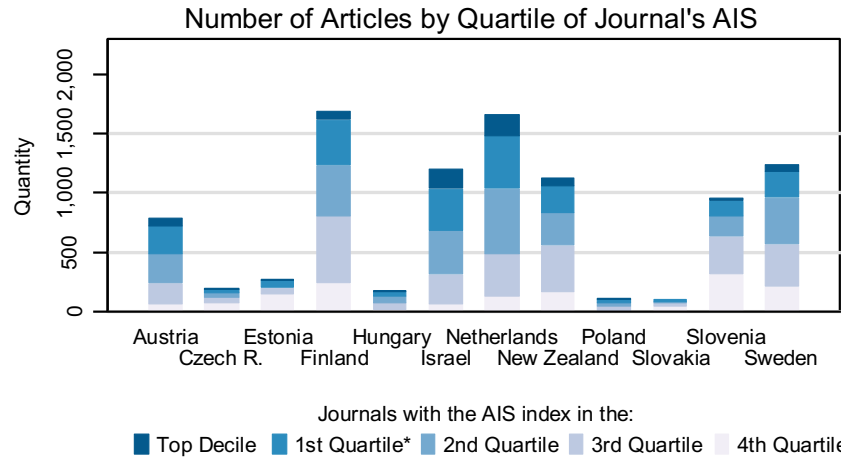
Notes:
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LOGIC



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MANAGEMENT



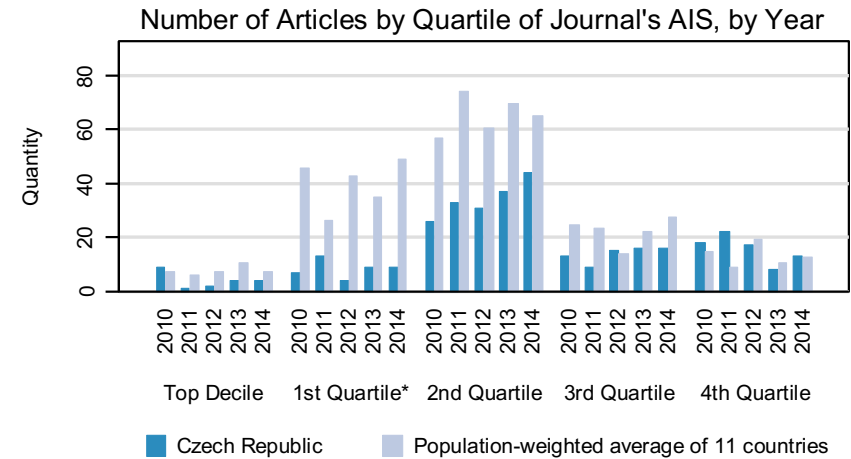
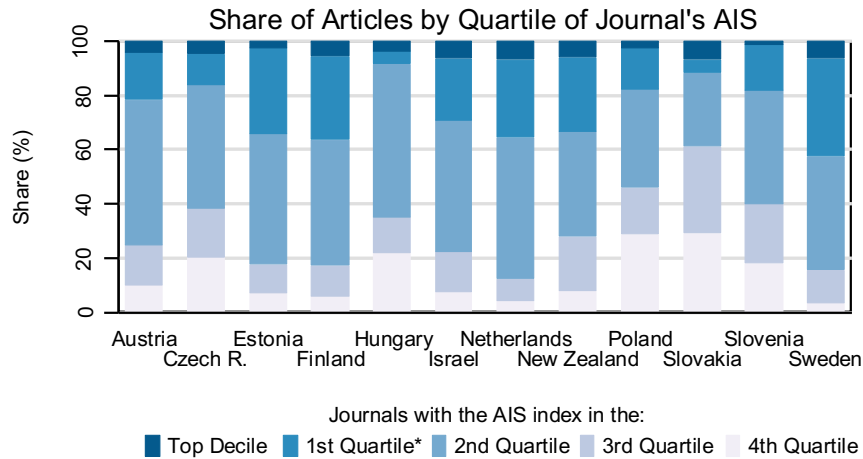
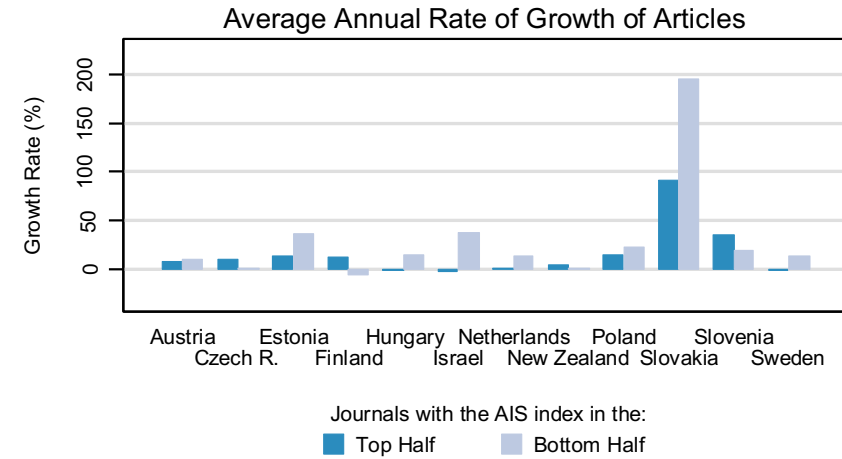
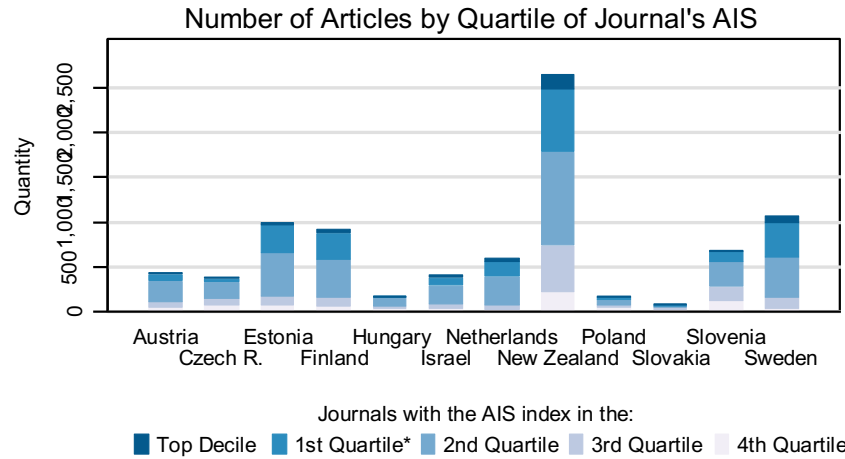
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MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY



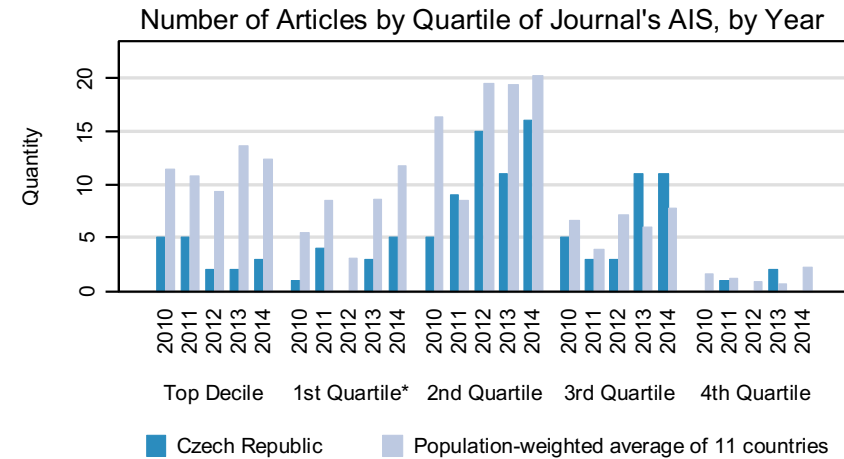
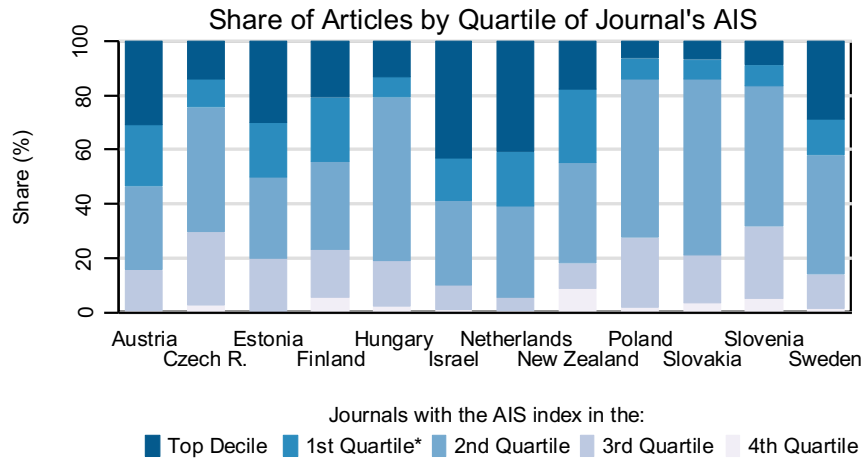
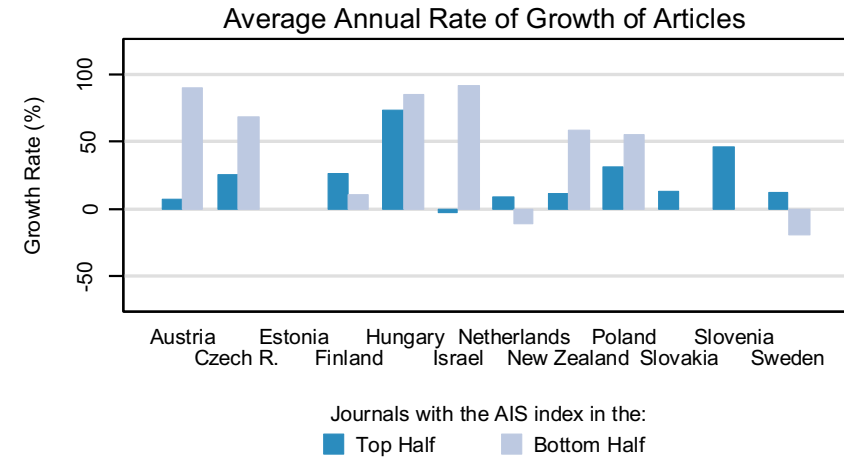
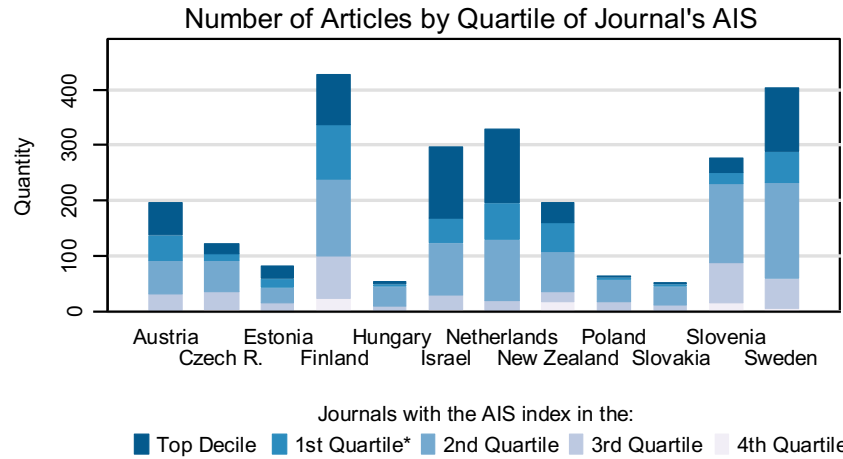
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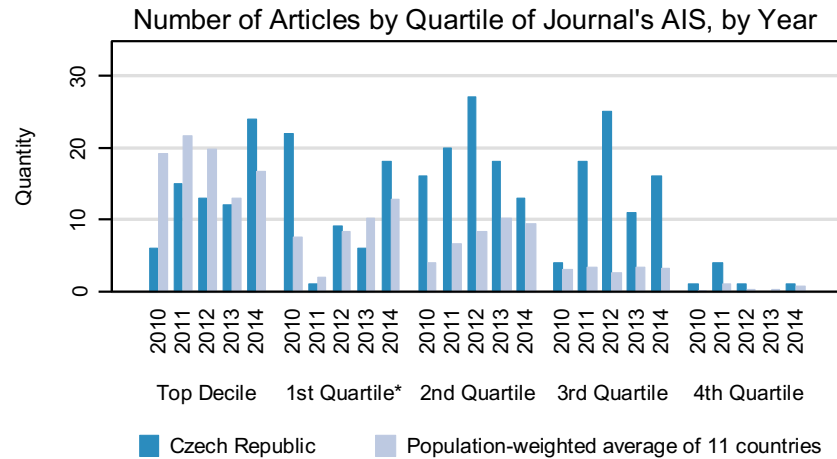
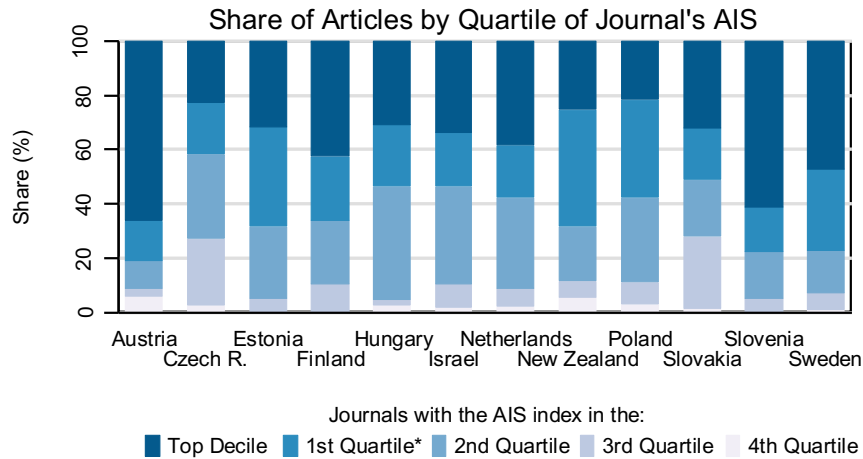
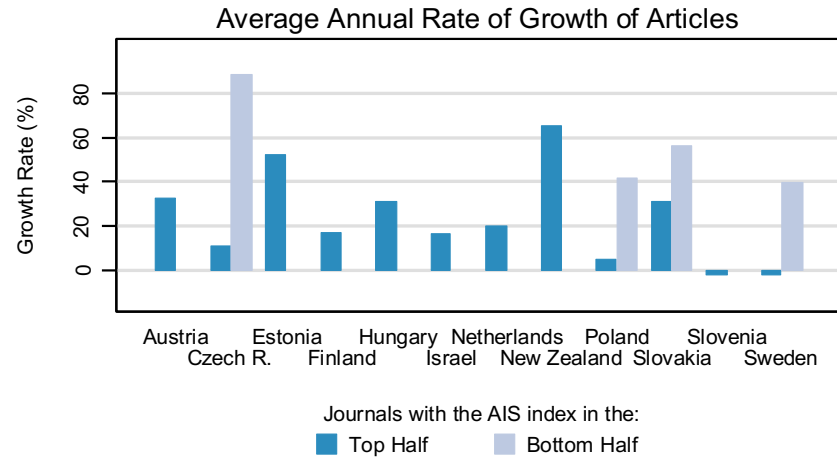
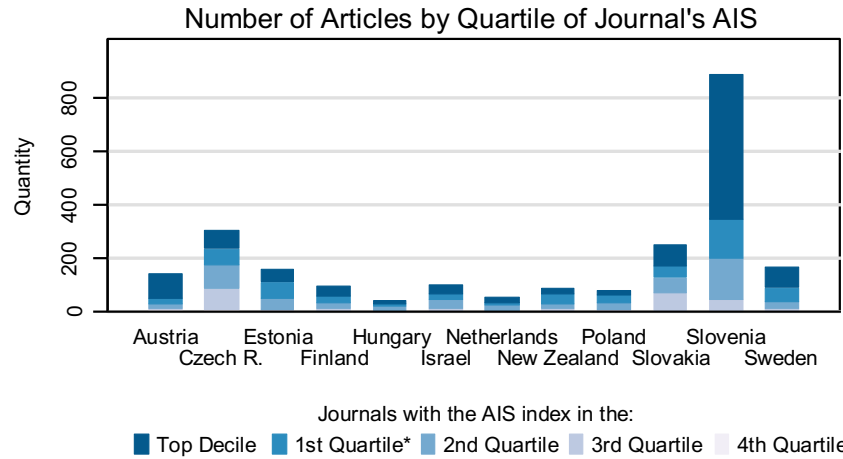
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, BIOMATERIALS



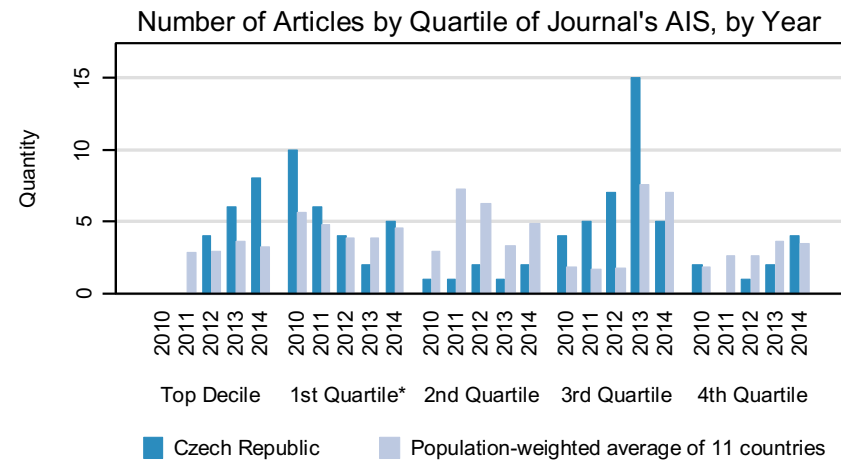
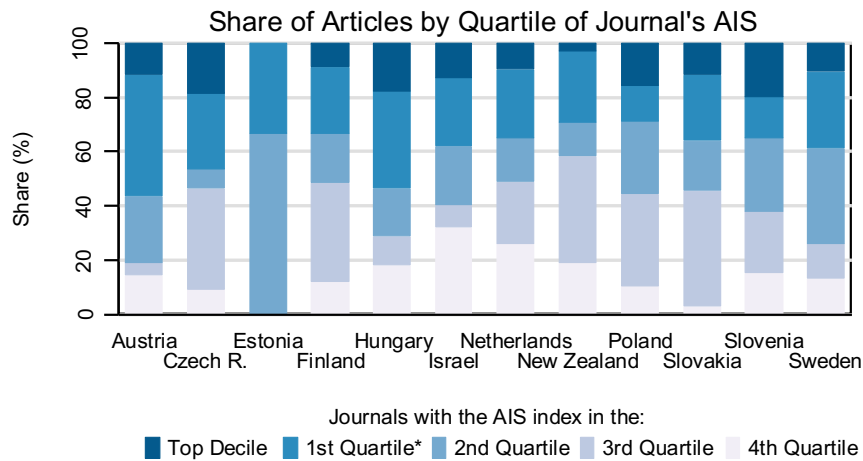
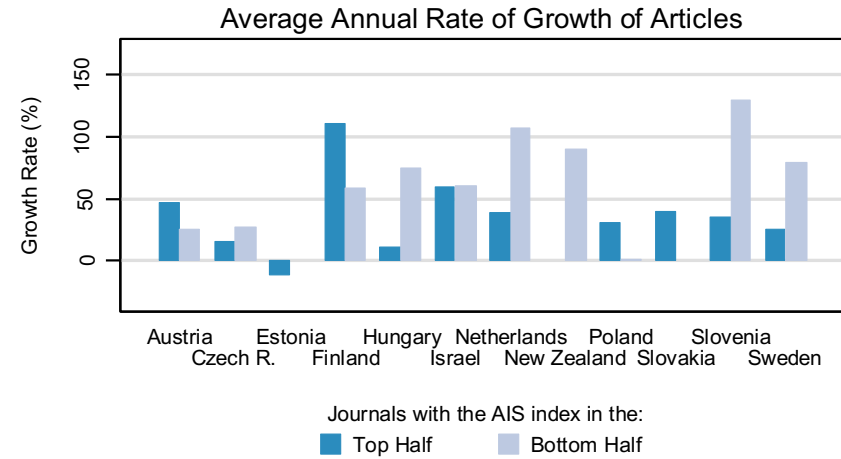
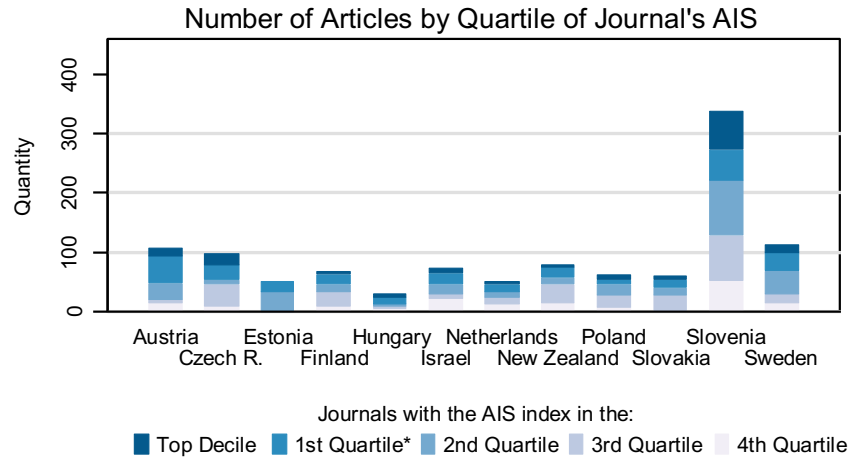
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, CERAMICS



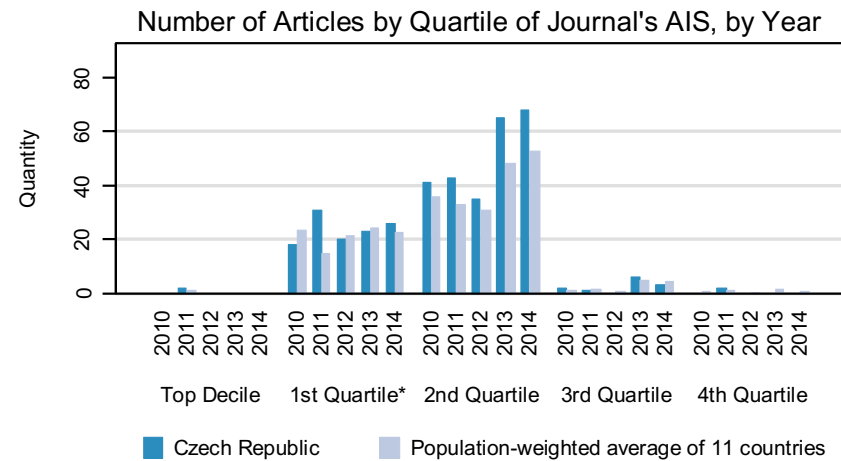
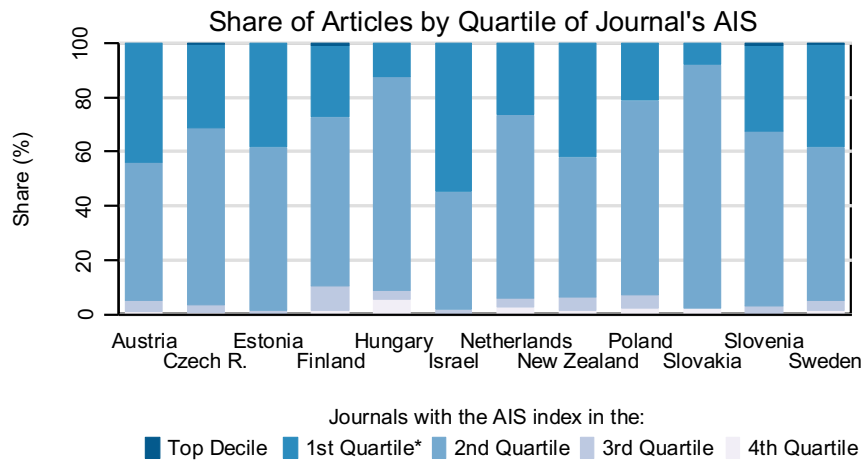
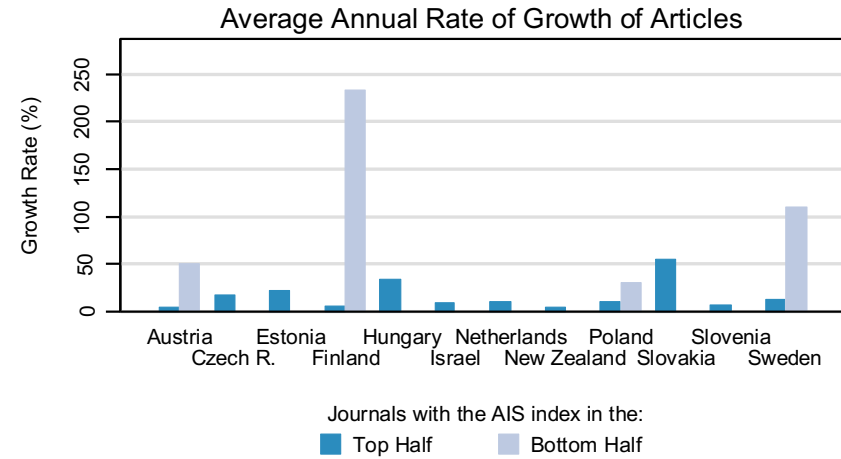
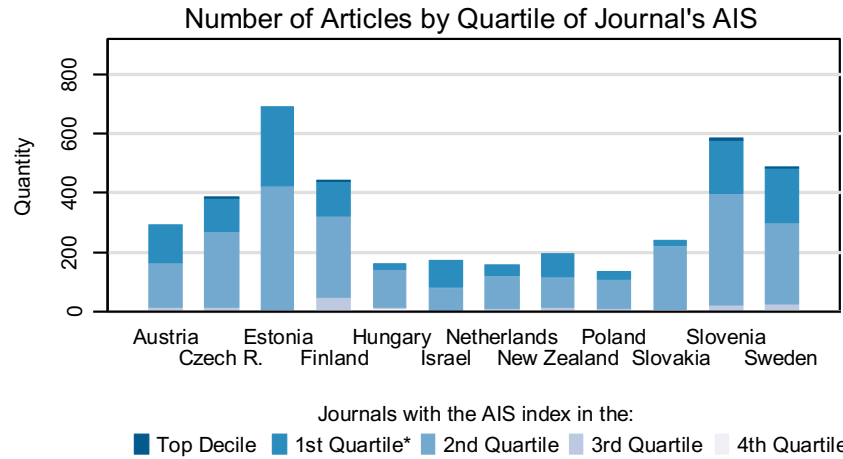
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, CHARACTERIZATION & TESTING



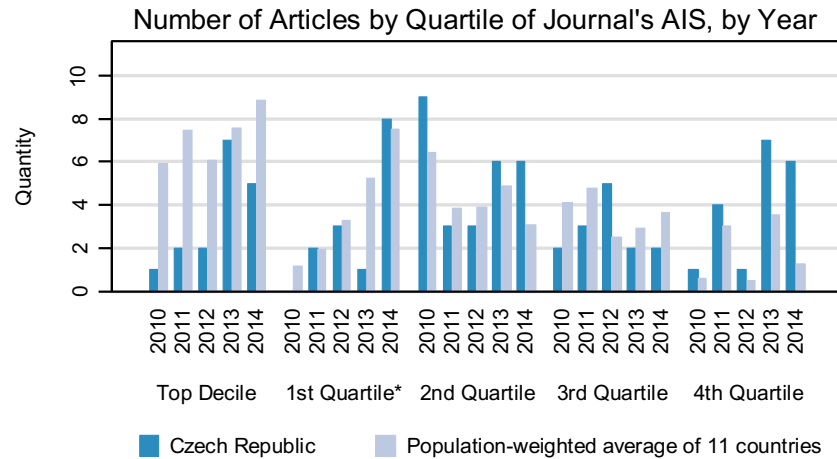
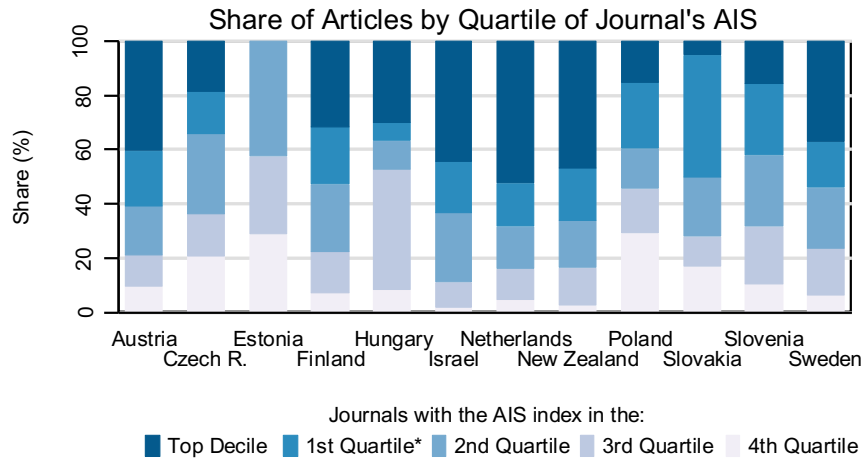
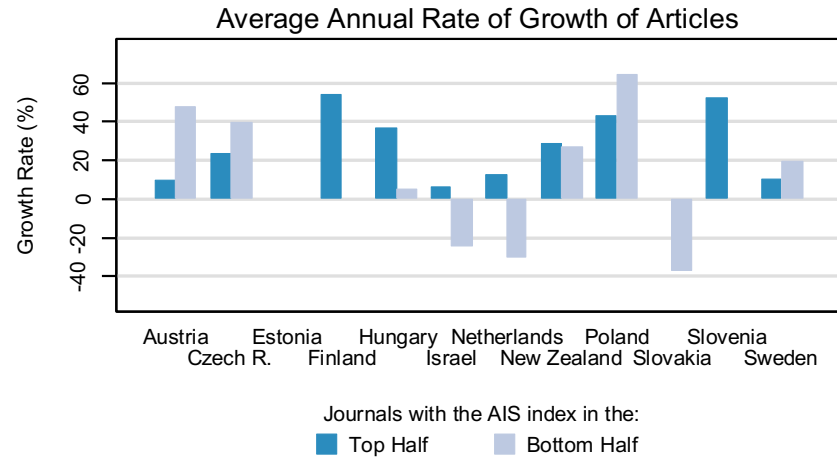
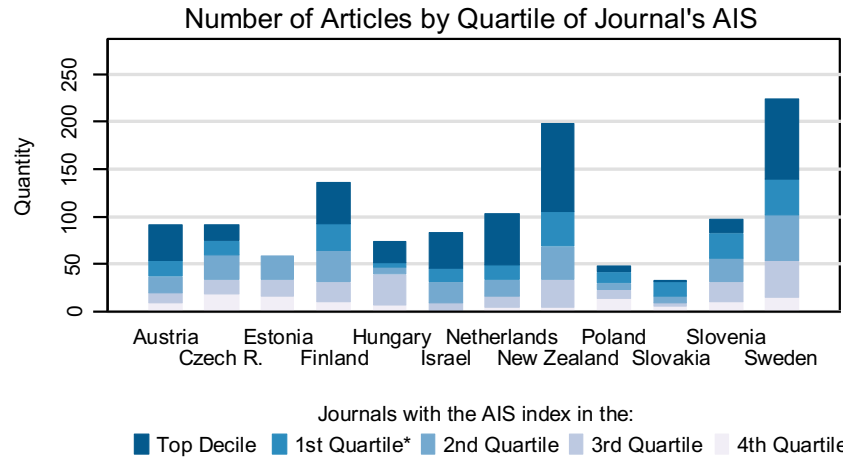
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, COATINGS & FILMS



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MATERIALS SCIENCE, COMPOSITES



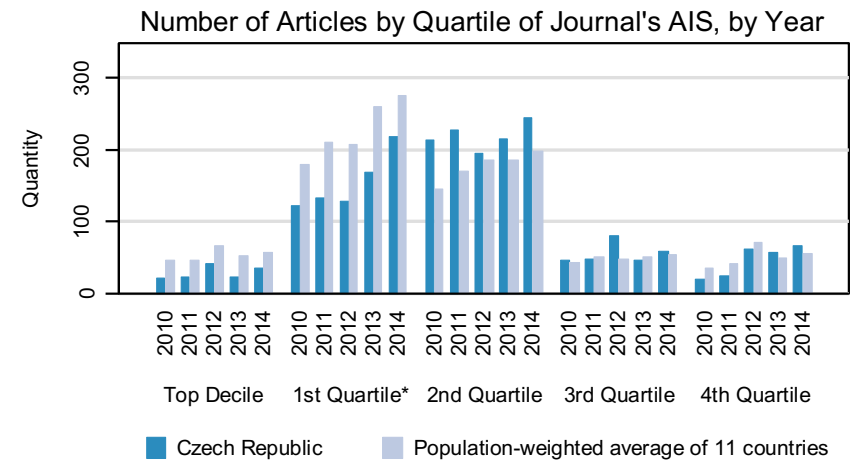
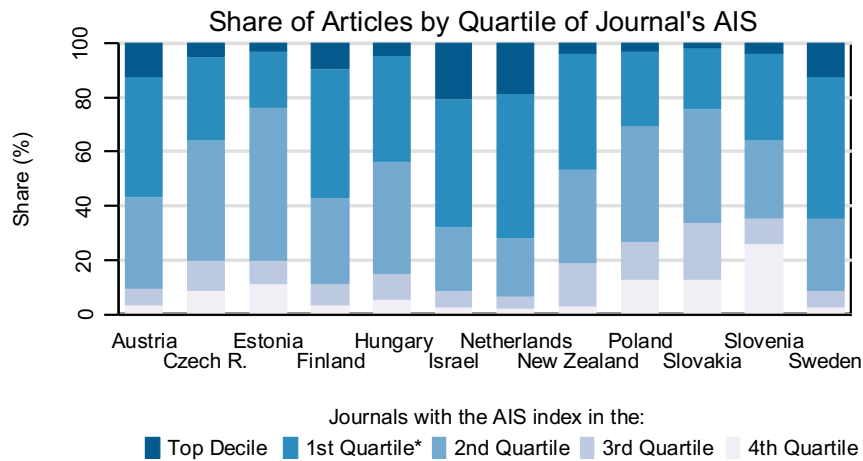
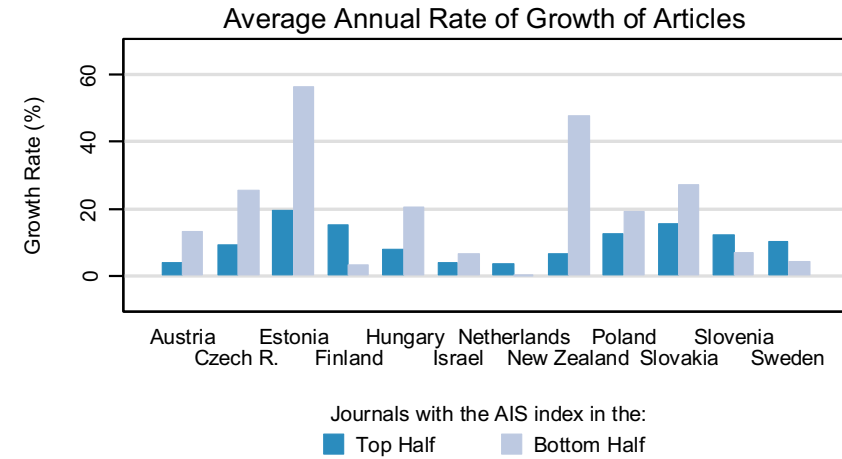
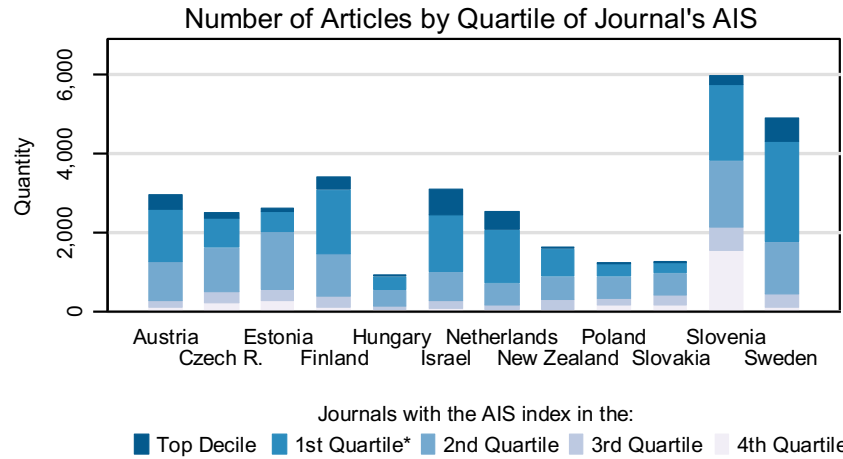
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



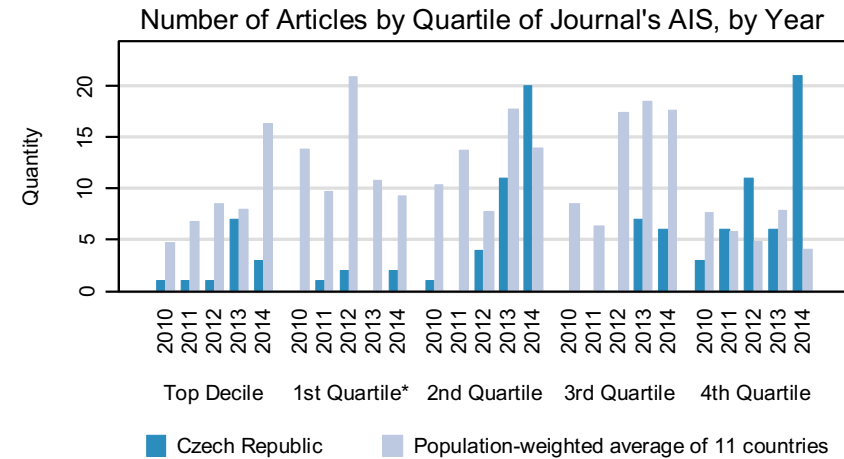
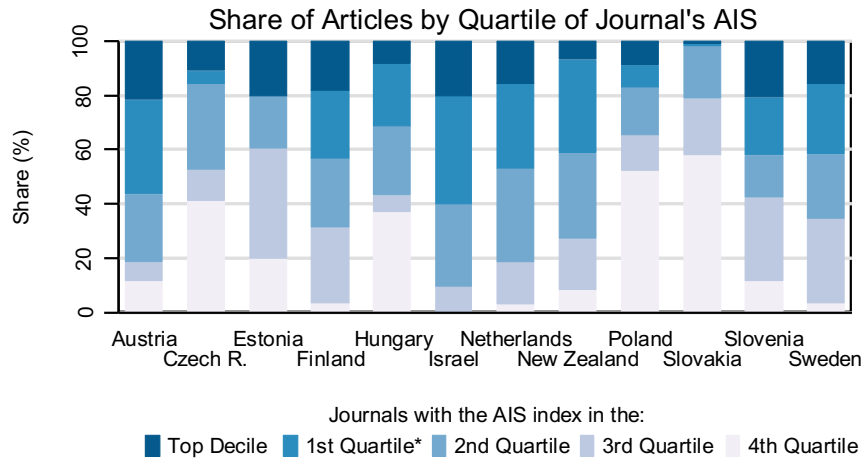
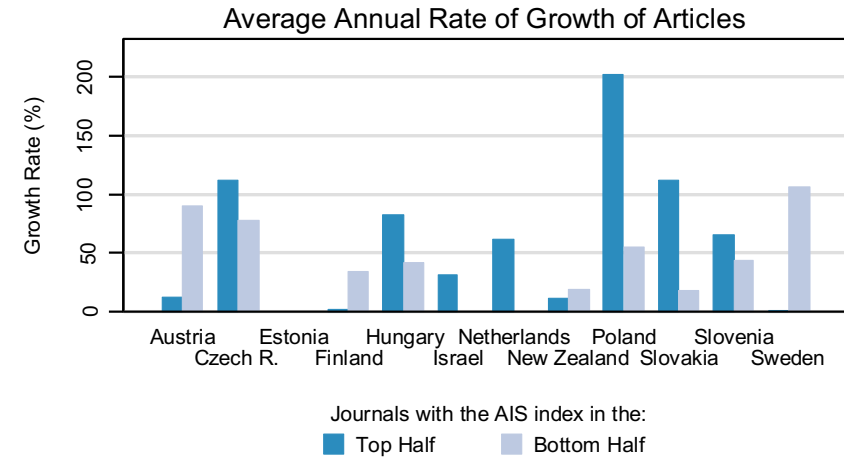
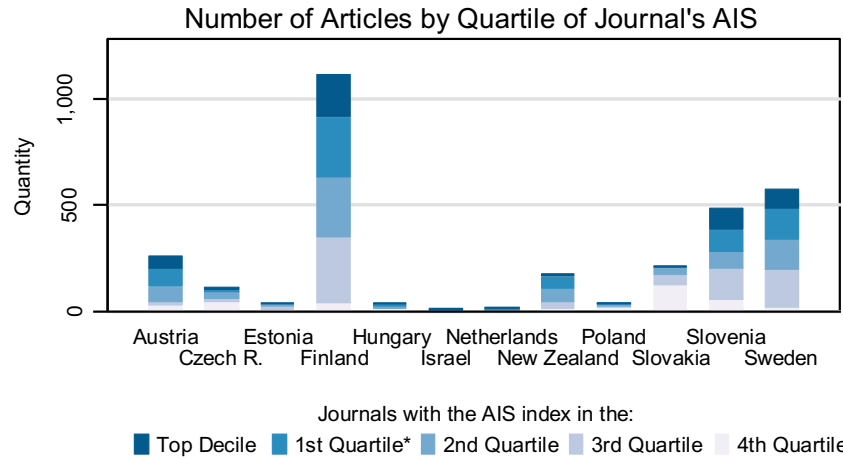
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, PAPER & WOOD



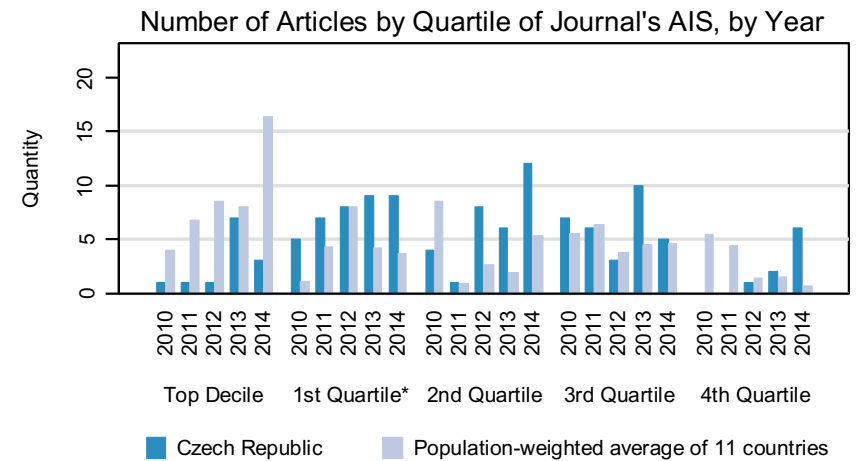
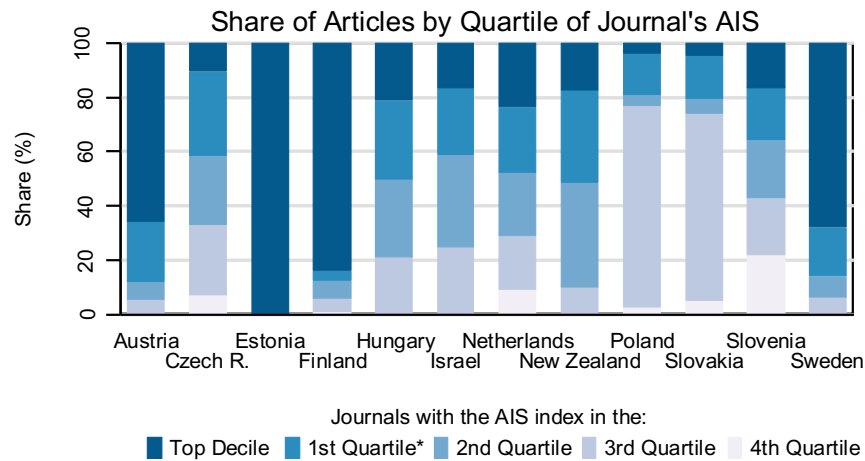
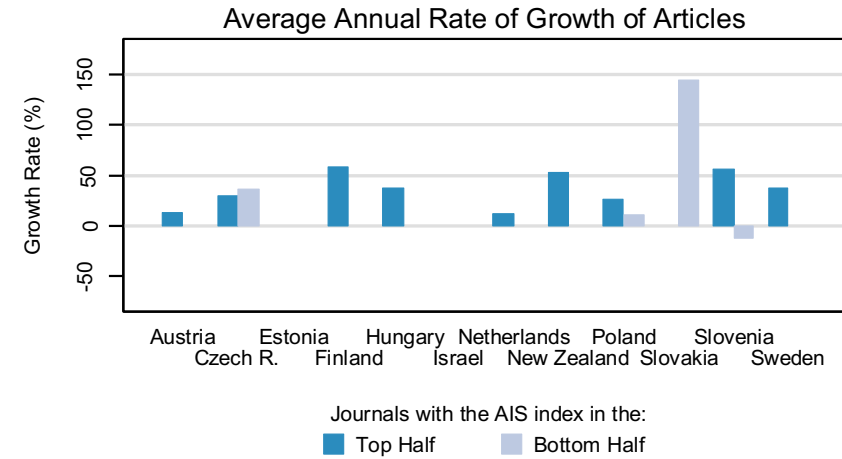
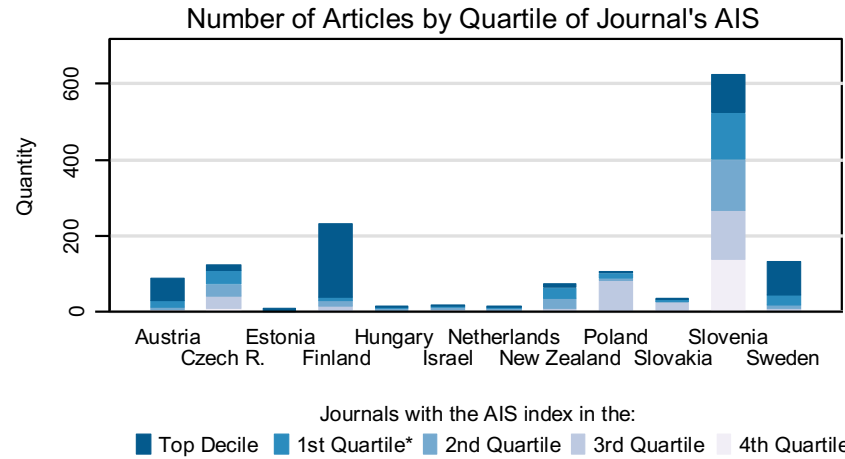
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MATERIALS SCIENCE, TEXTILES



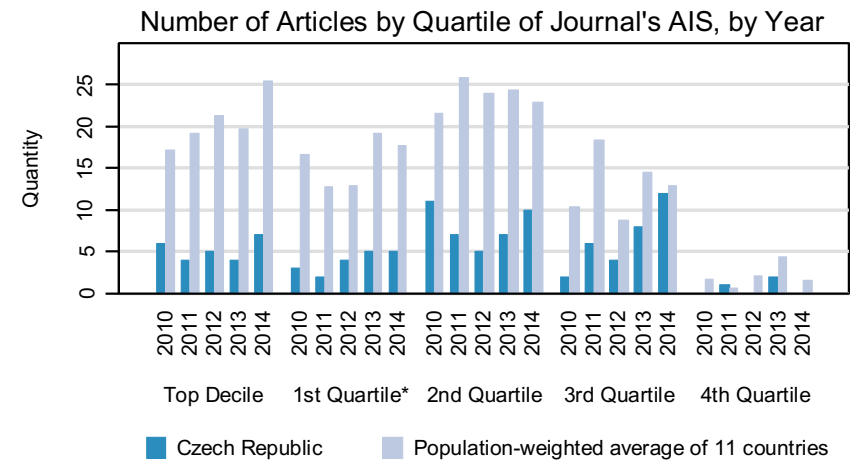
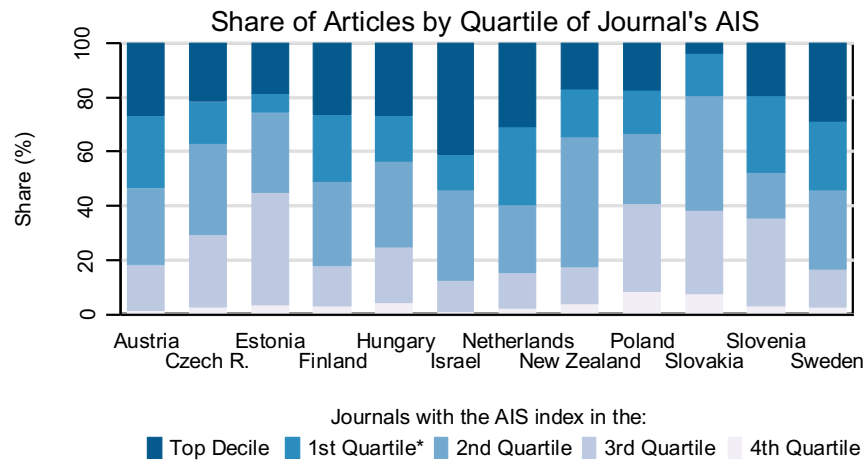
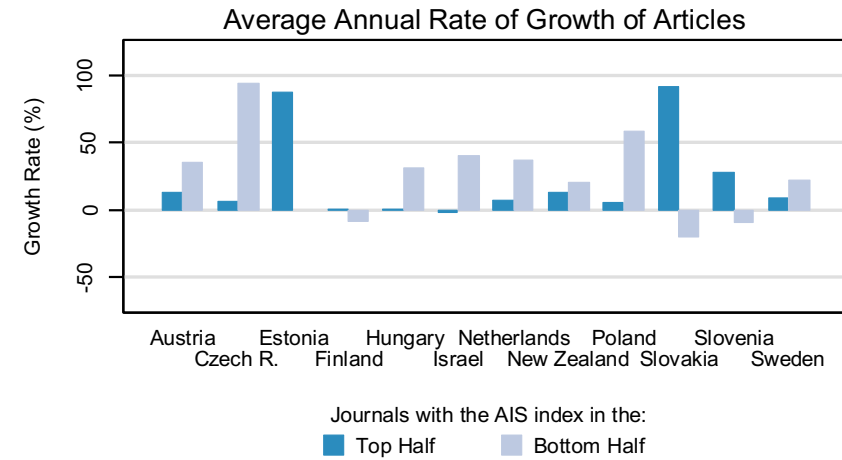
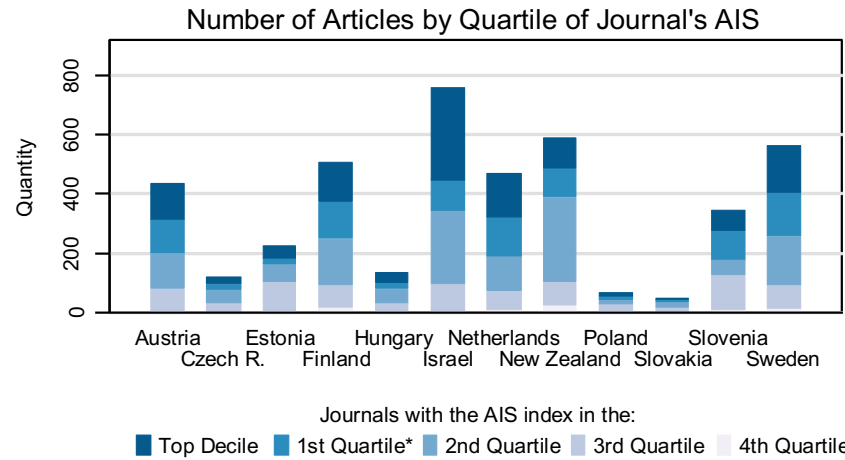
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MATHEMATICAL & COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY



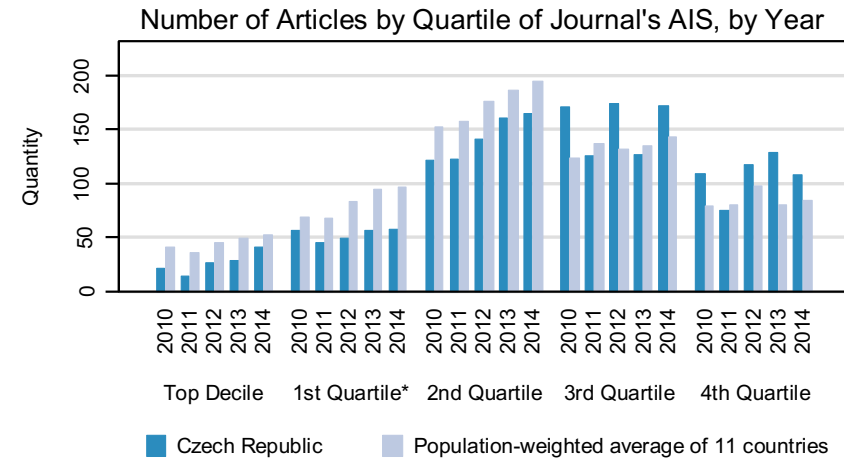
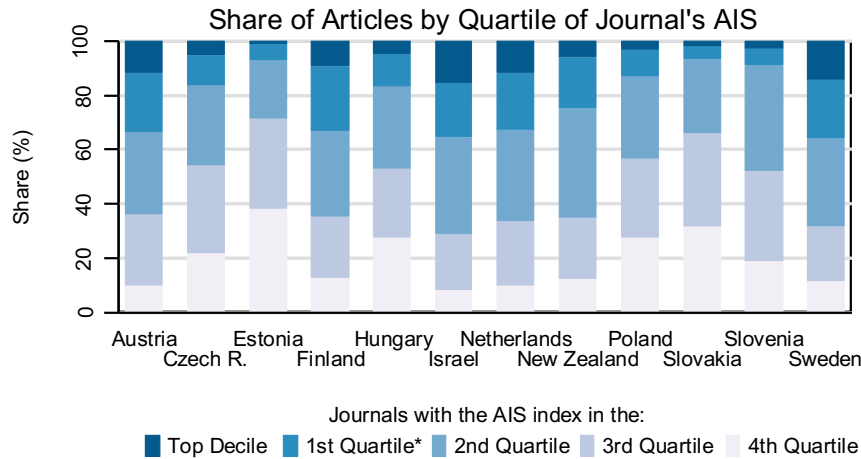
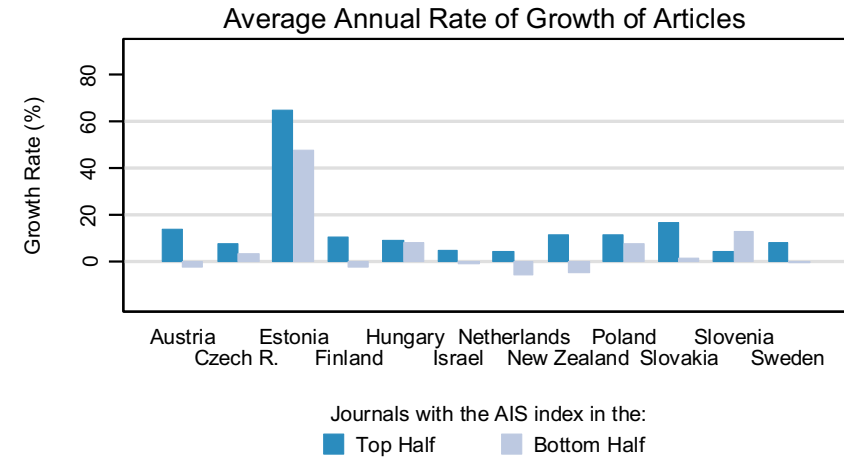
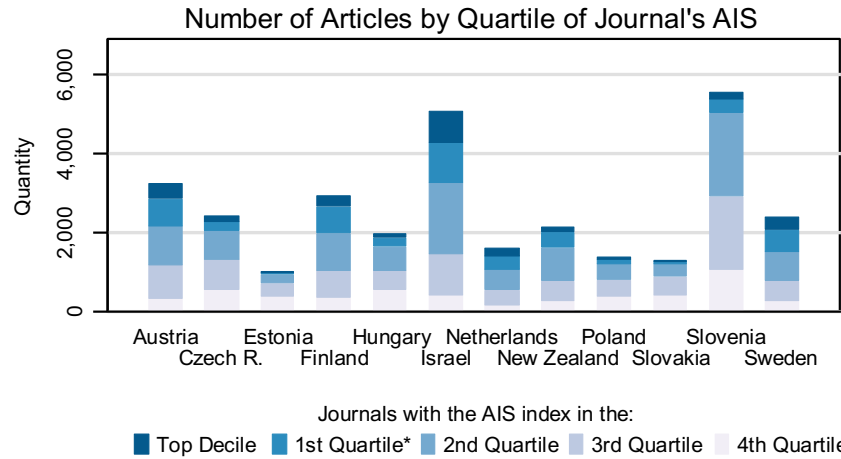
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MATHEMATICS



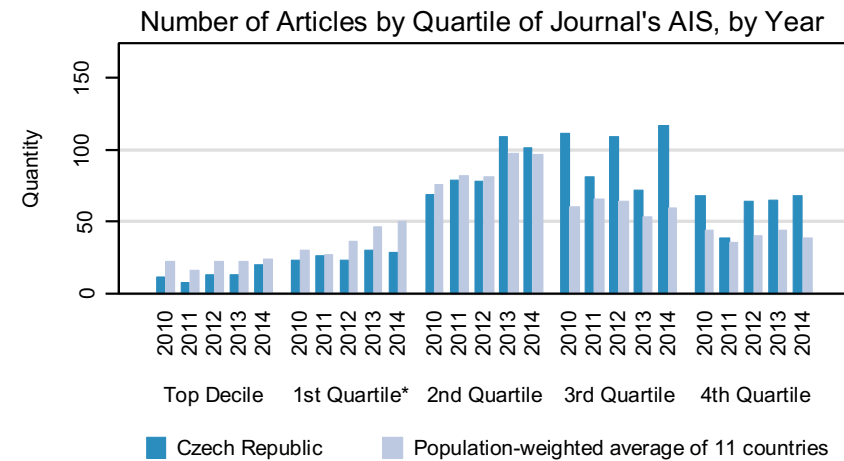
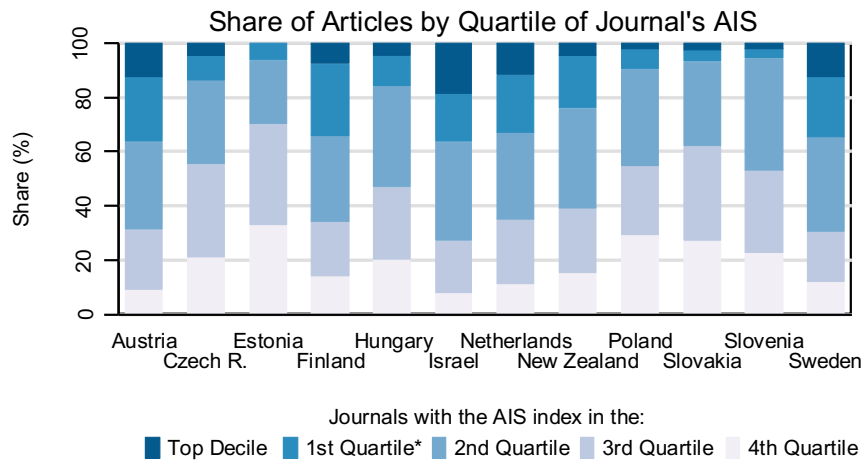
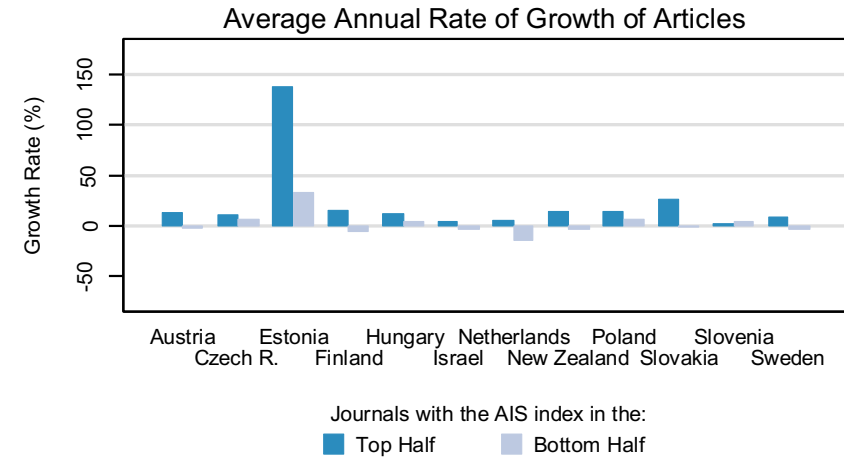
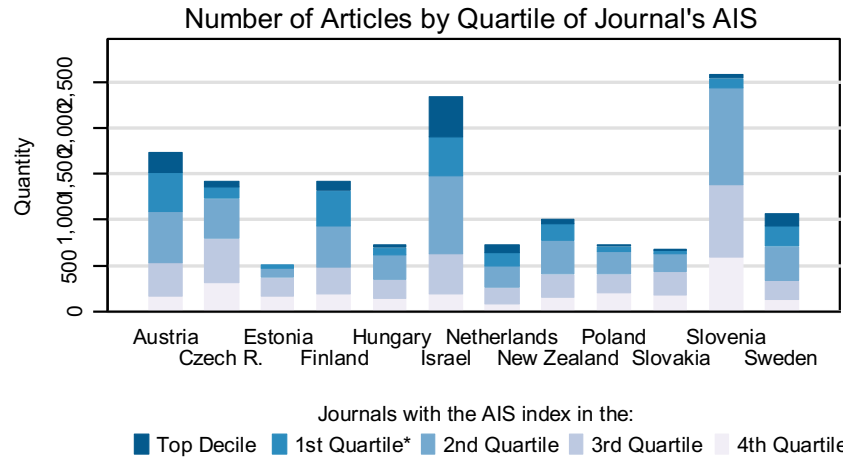
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MATHEMATICS, APPLIED



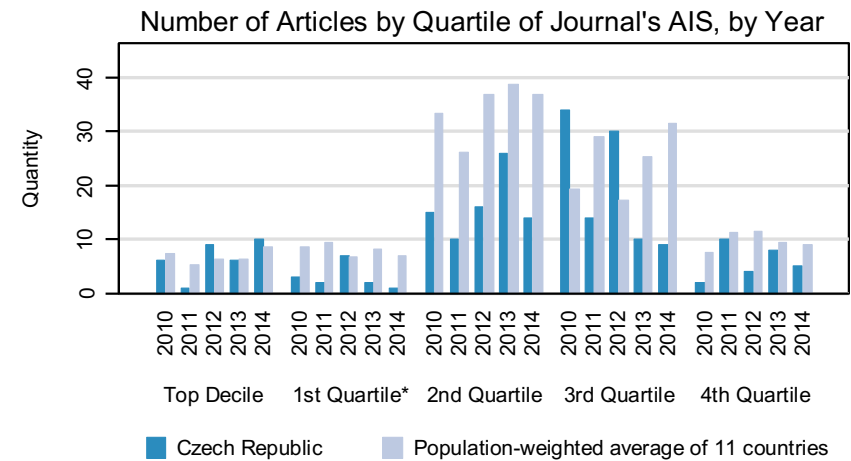
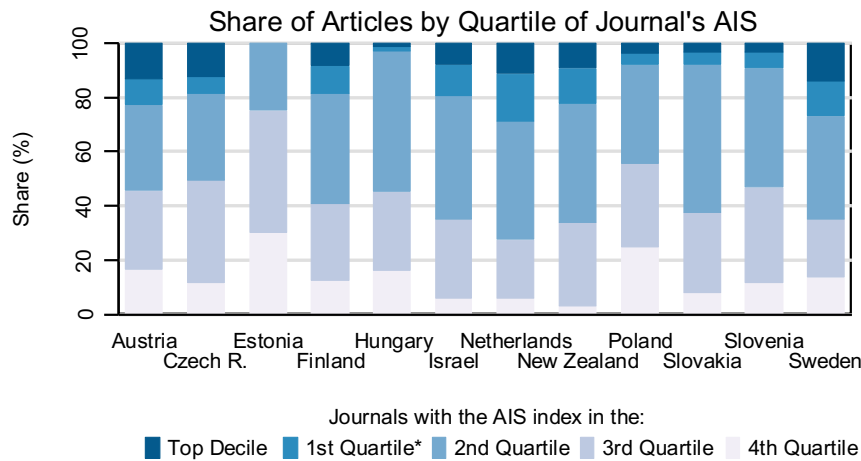
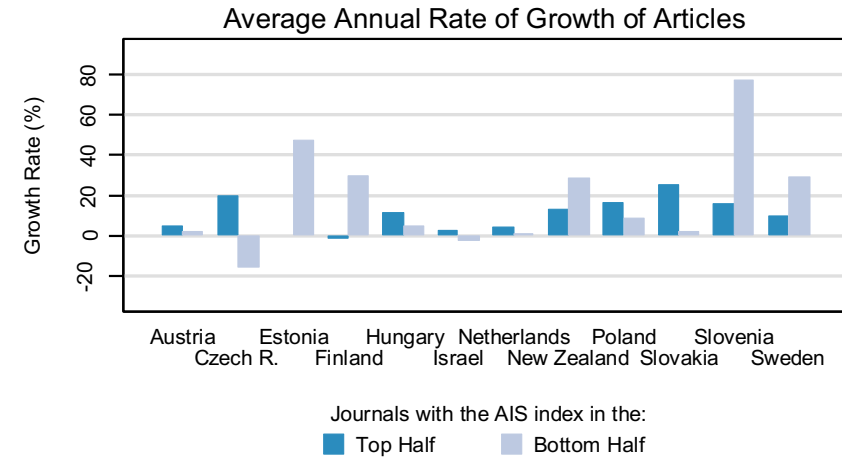
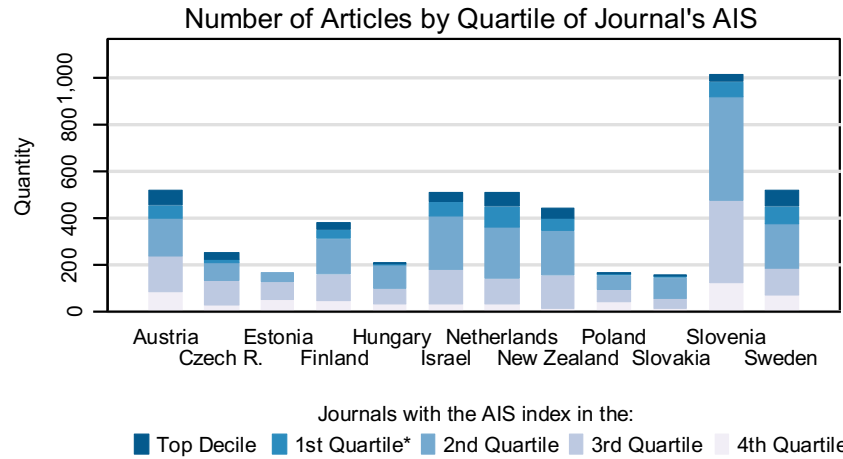
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MATHEMATICS, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS



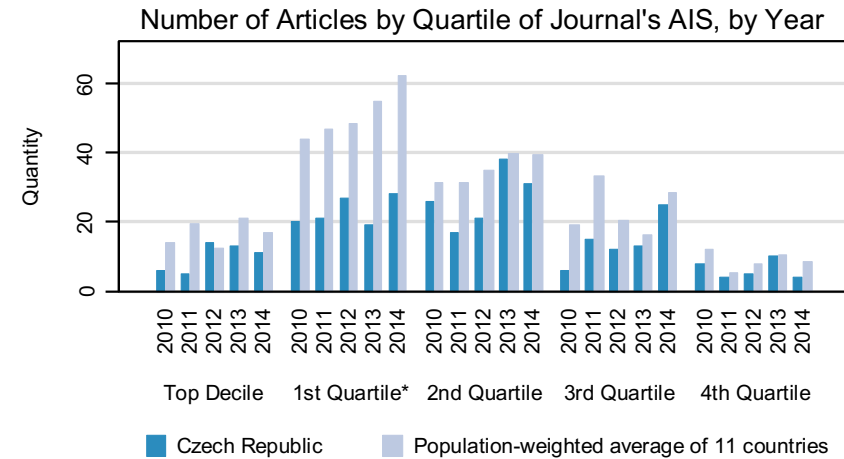
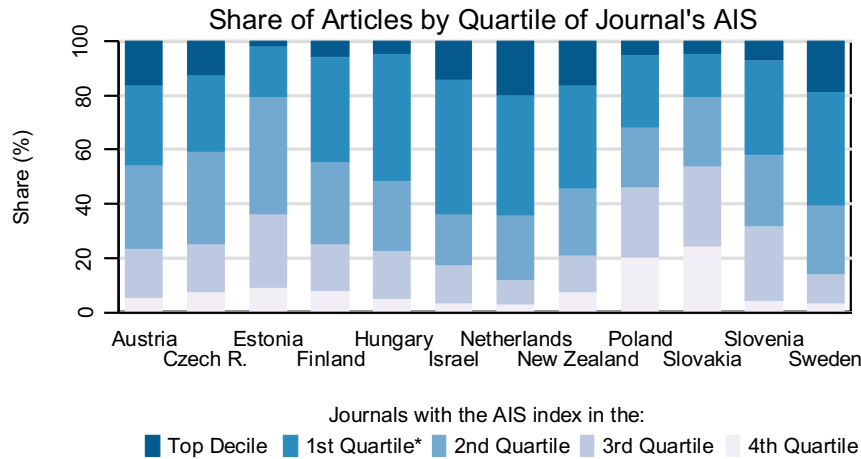
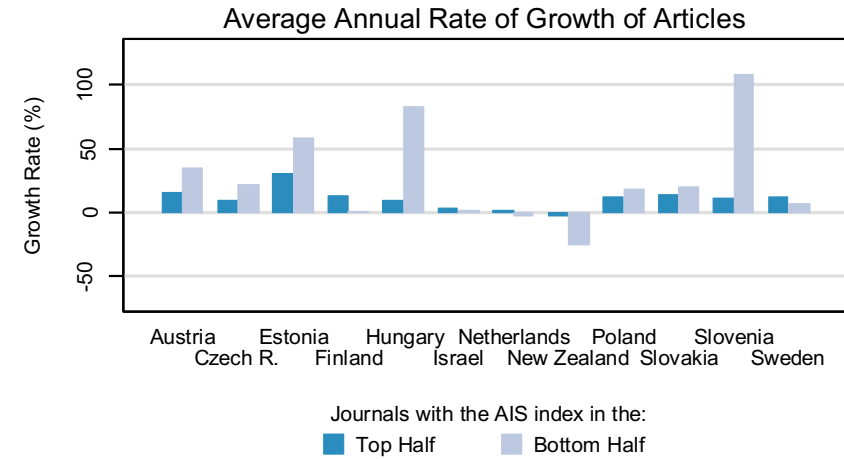
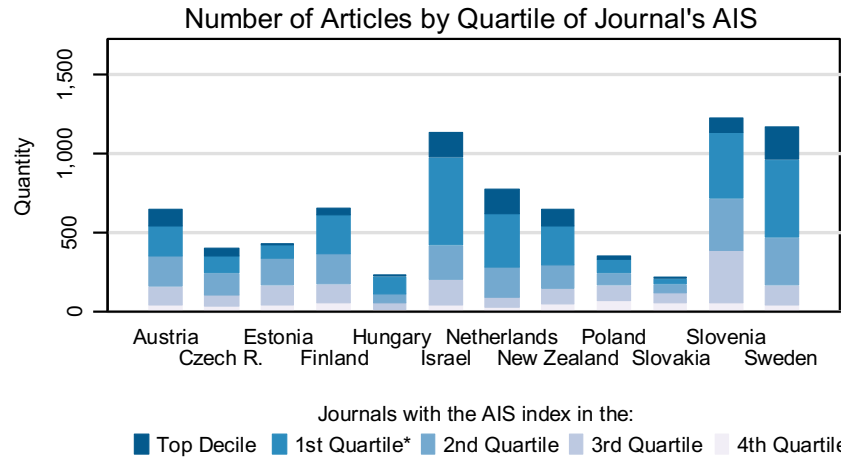
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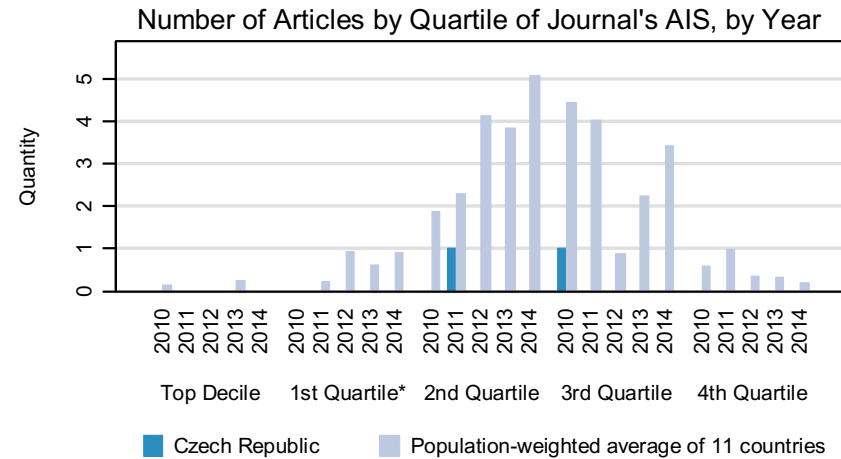
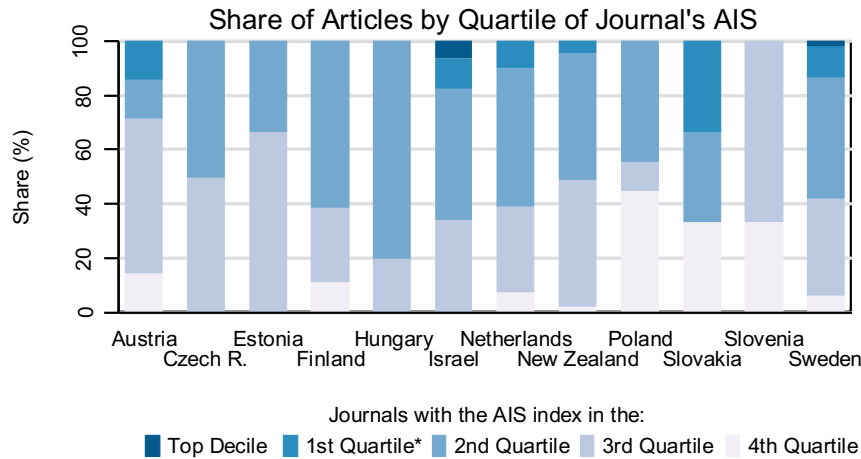
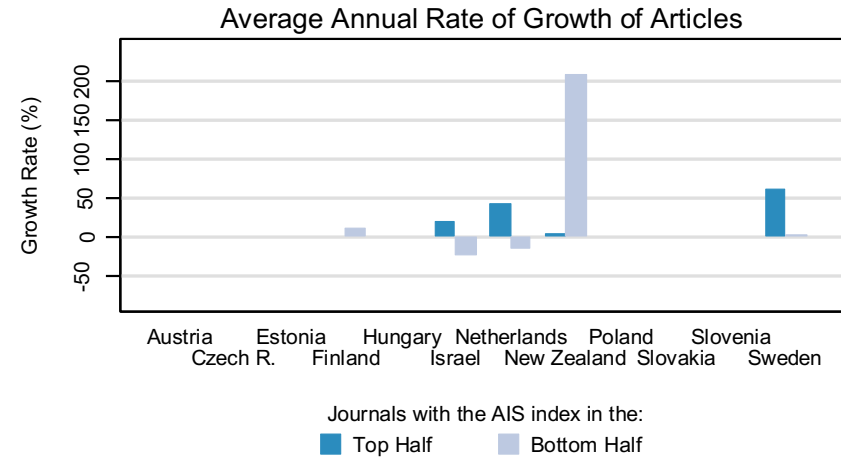
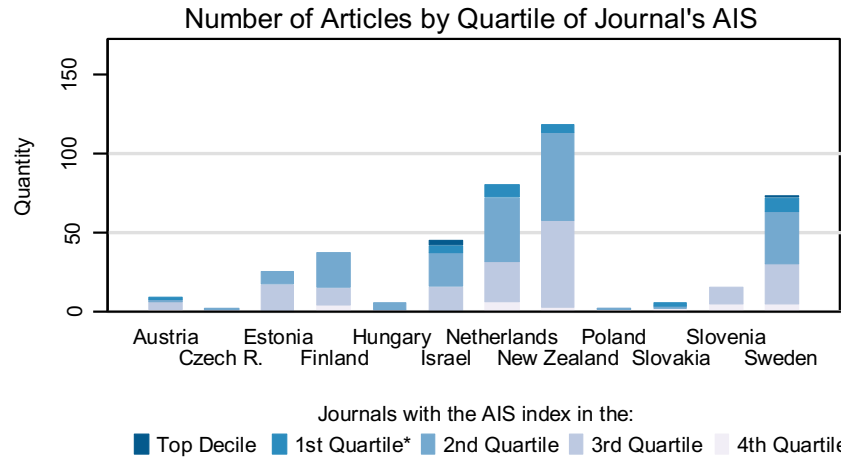
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MECHANICS



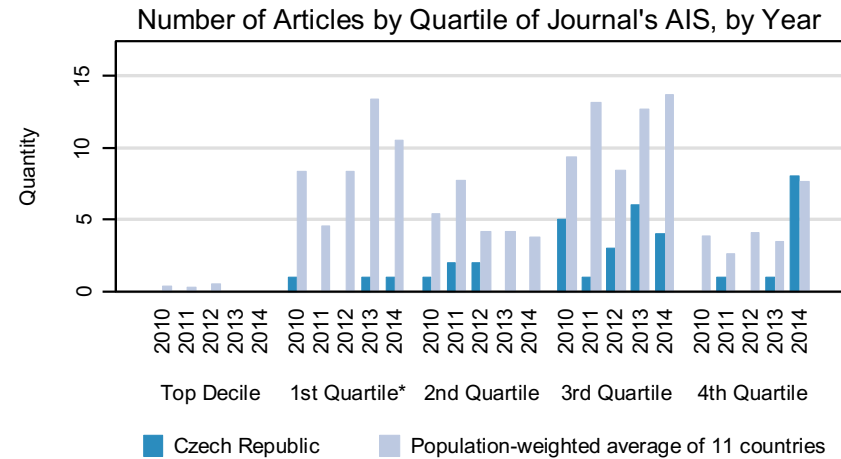
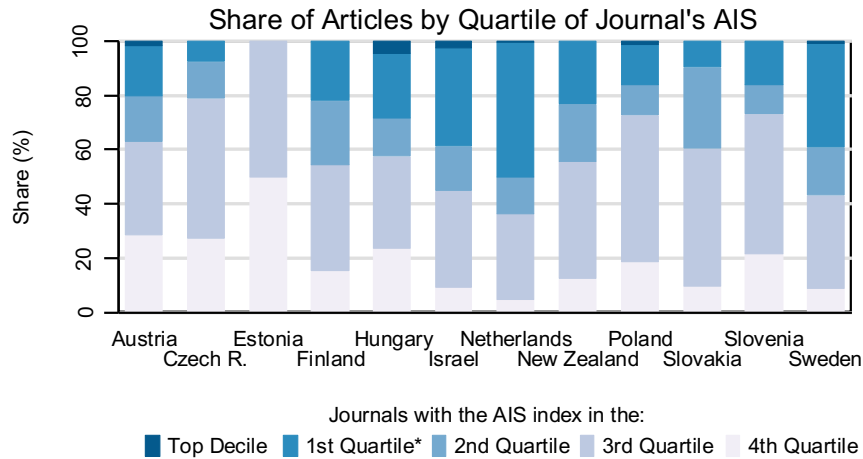
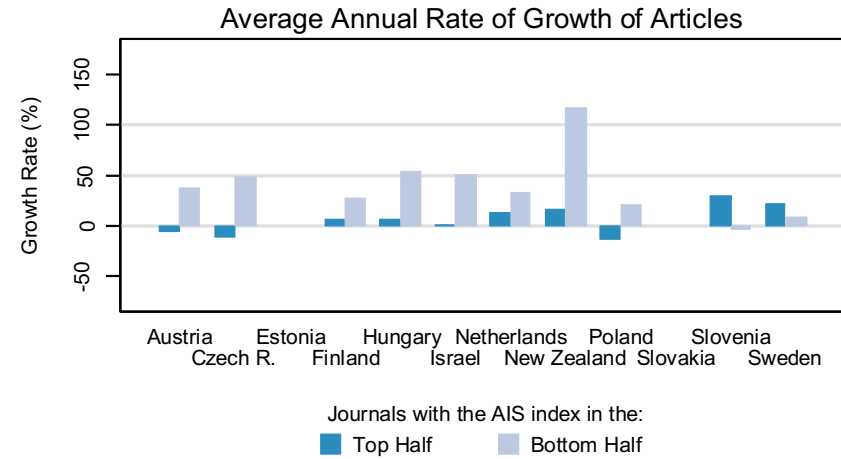
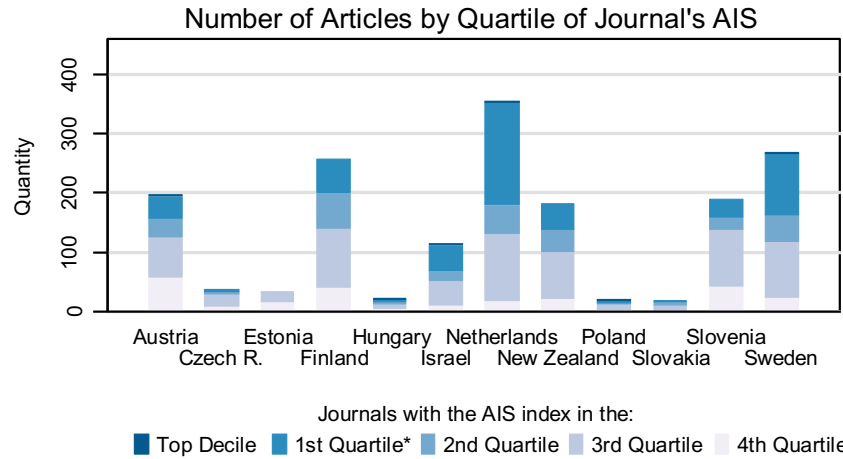
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MEDICAL ETHICS



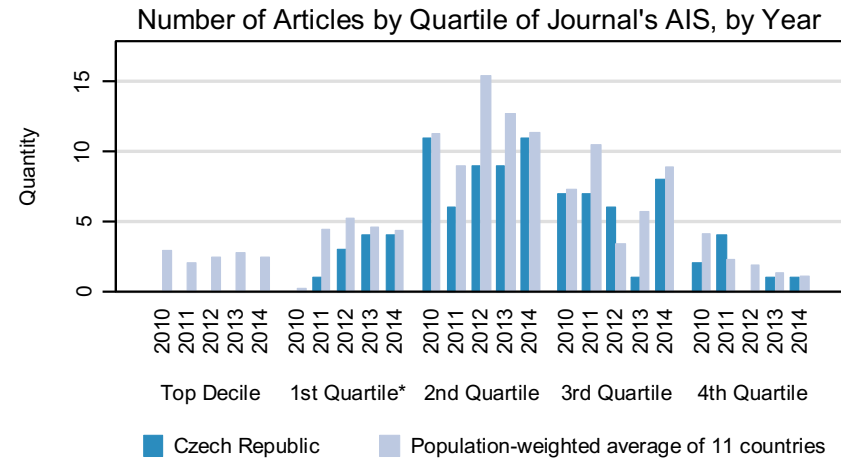
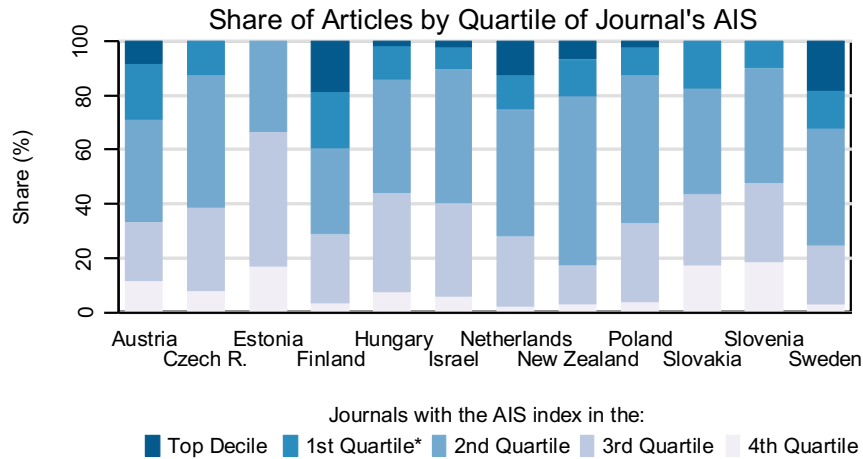
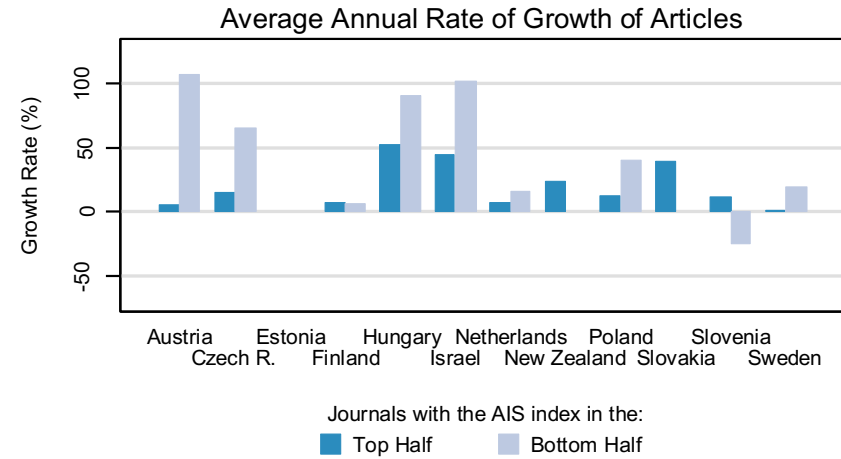
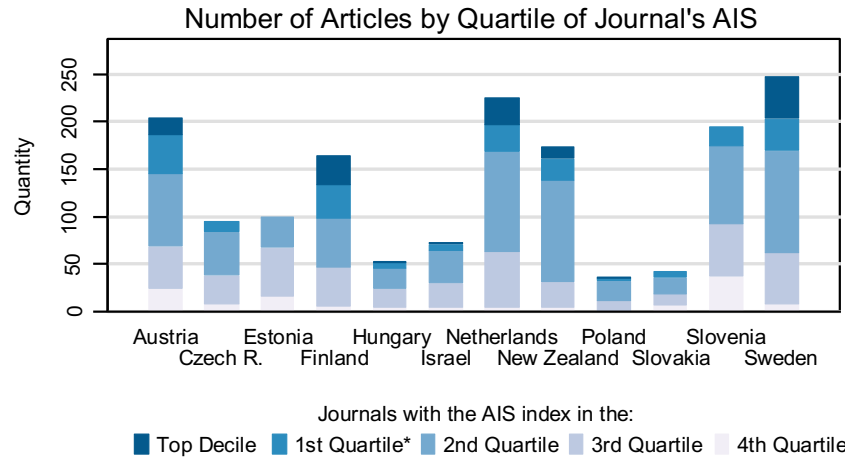
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MEDICAL INFORMATICS



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MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY



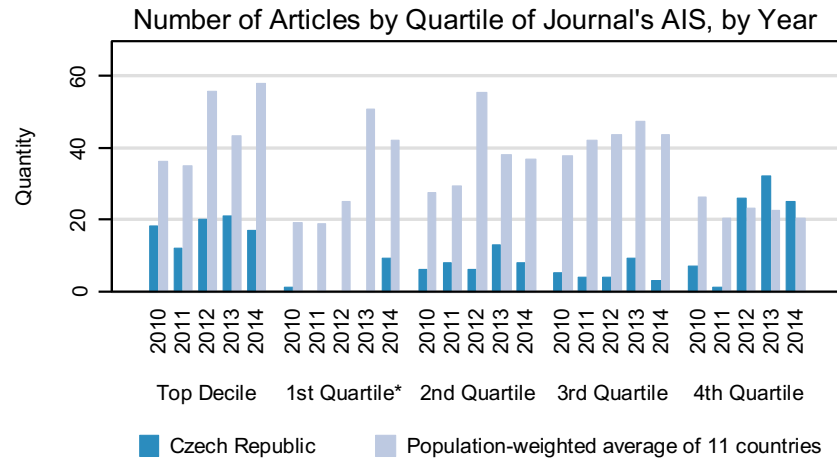
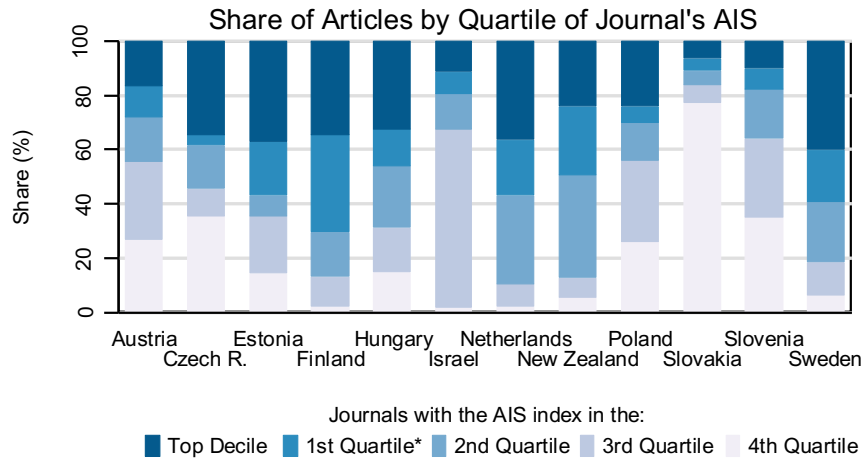
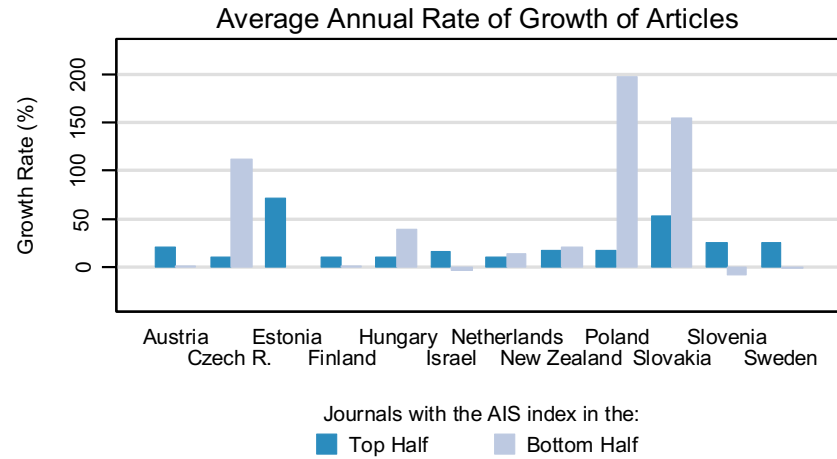
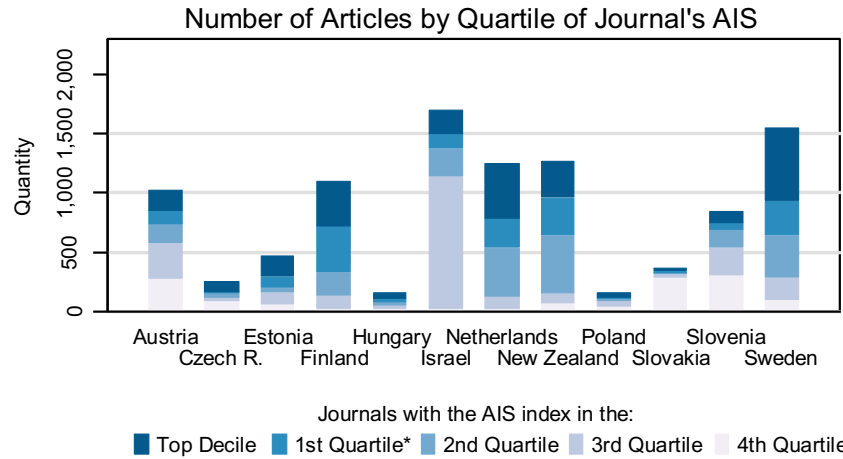
Notes:

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AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

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MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL



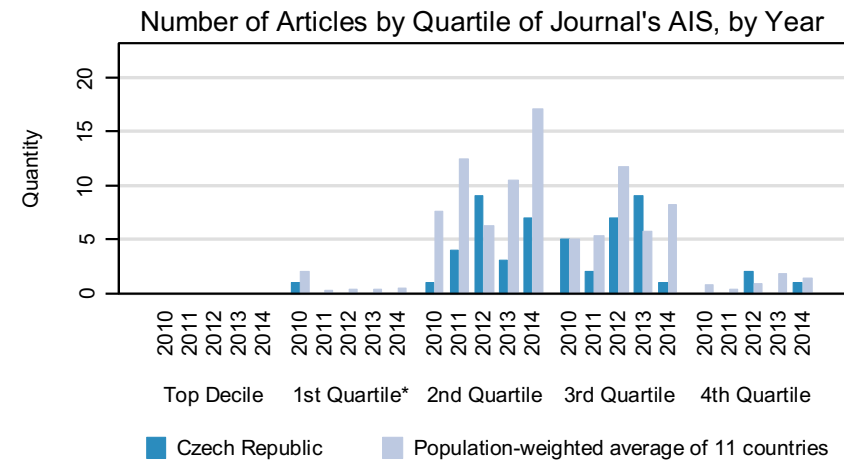
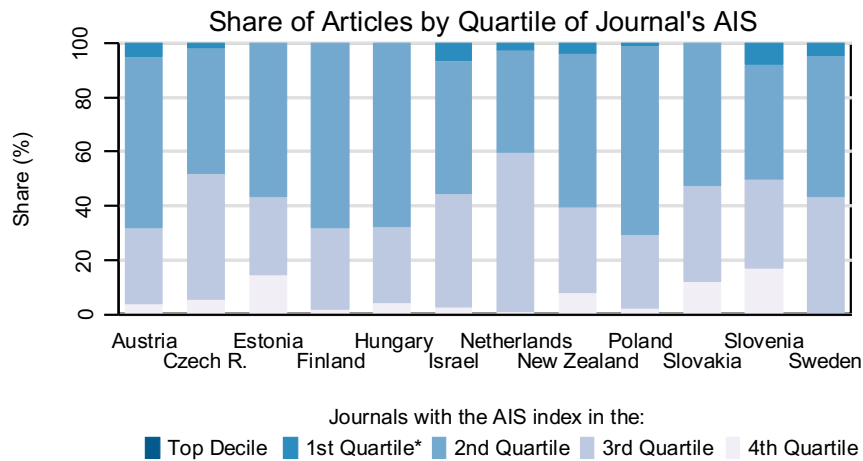
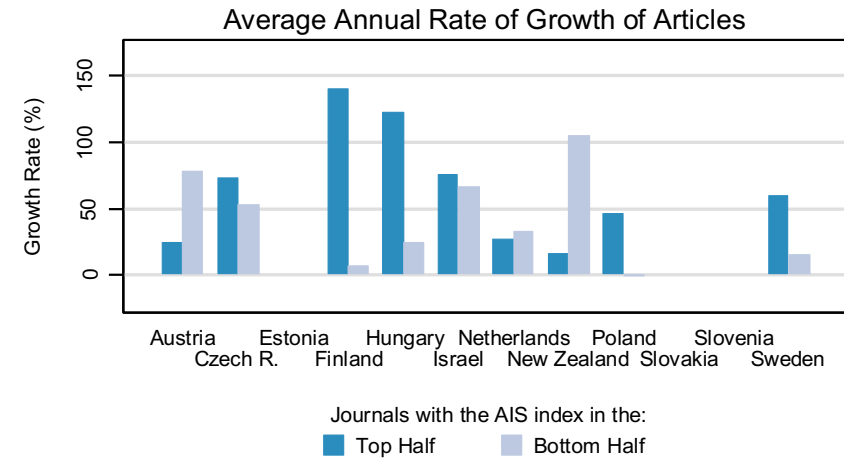
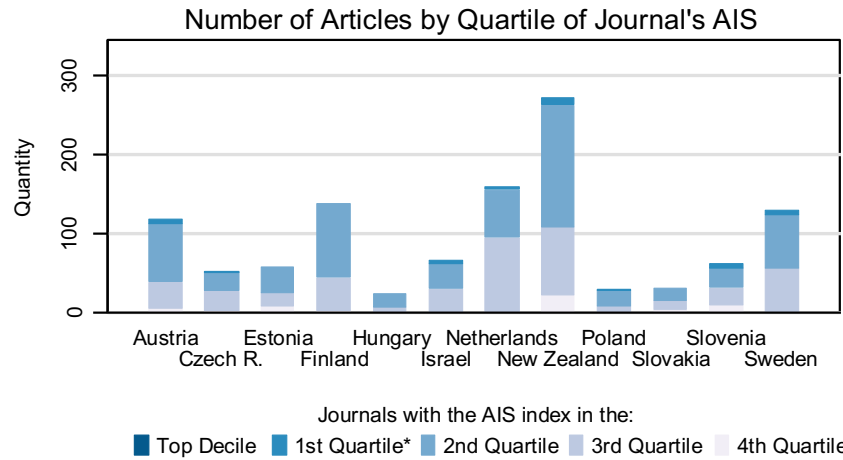
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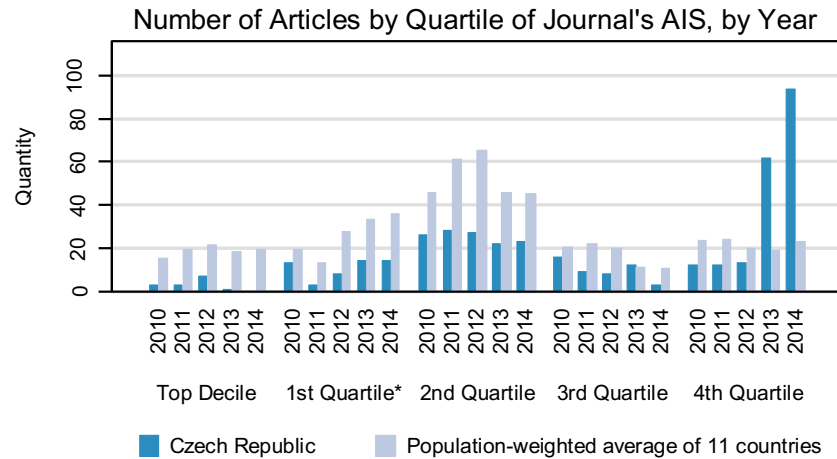
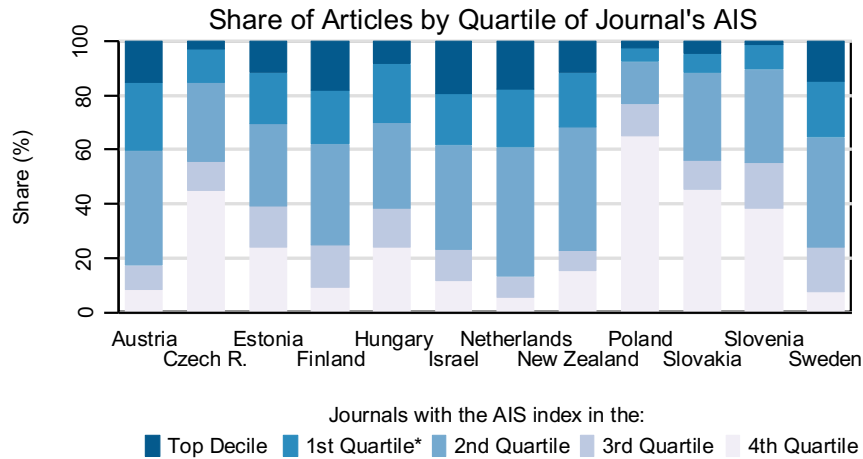
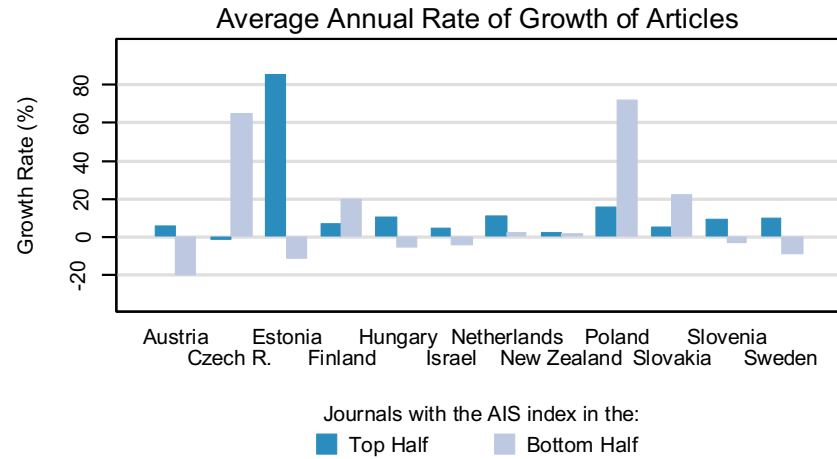
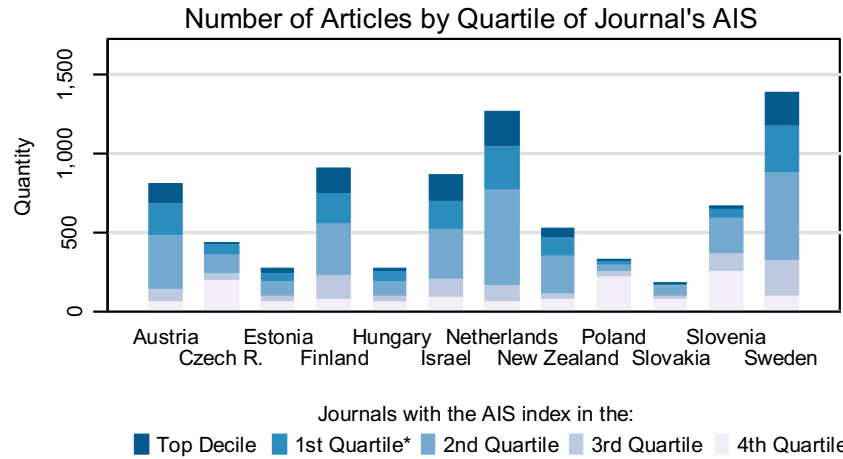
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MEDICINE, LEGAL



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MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL



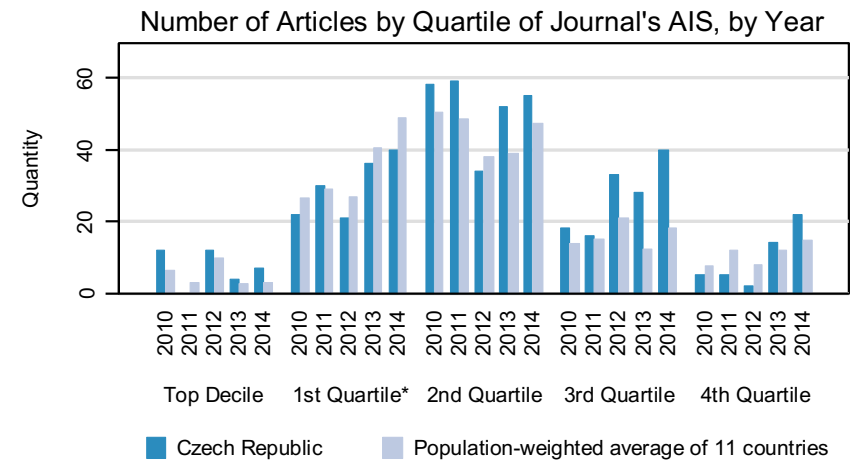
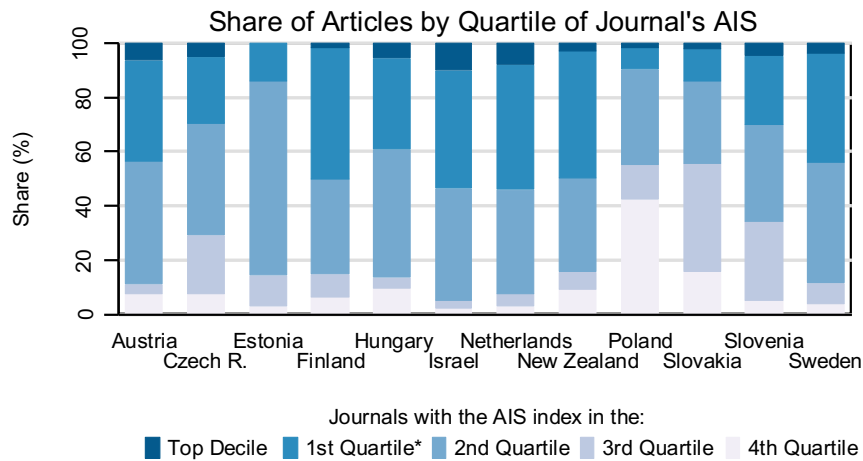
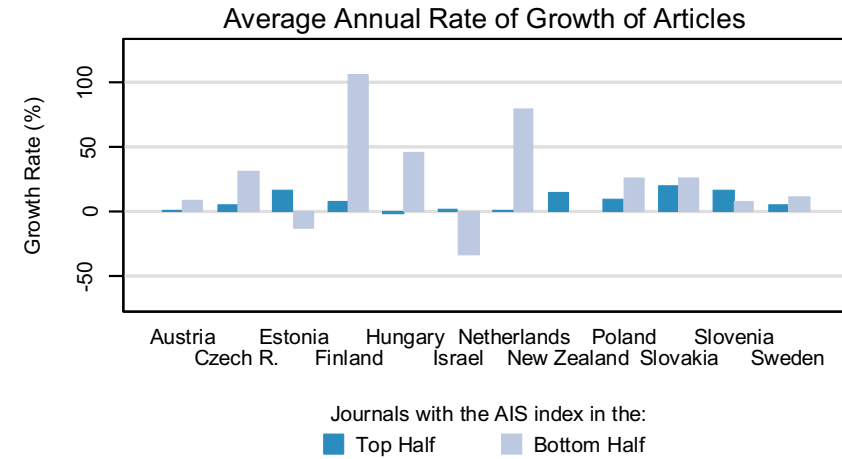
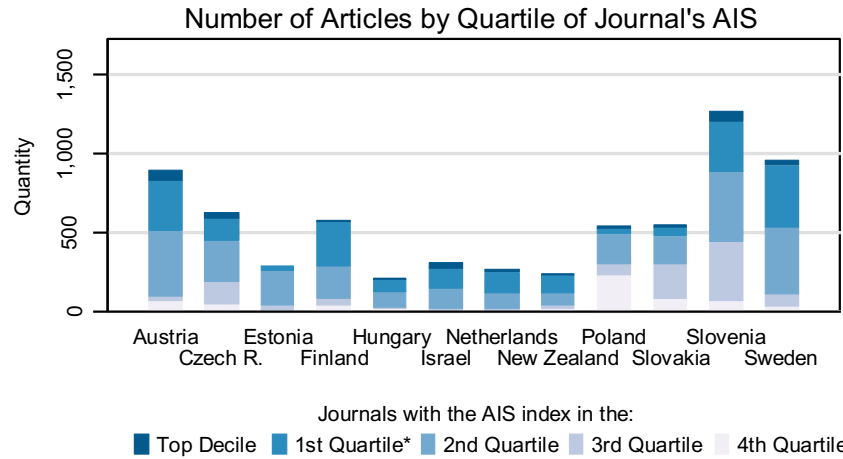
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METALLURGY & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING



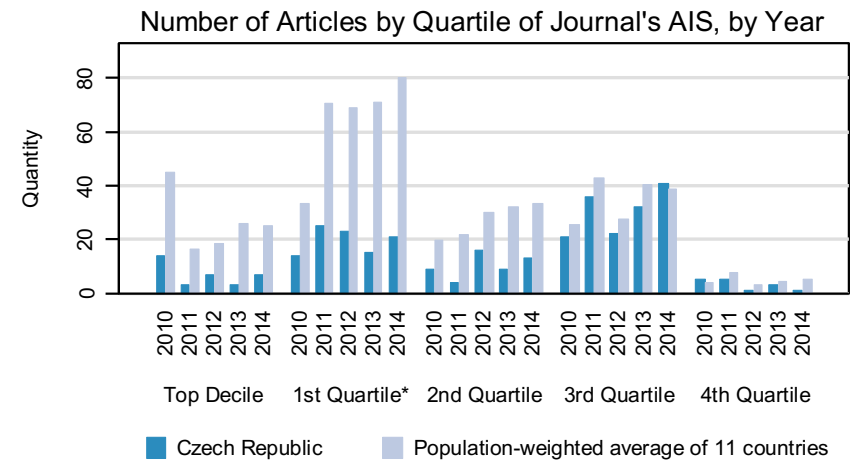
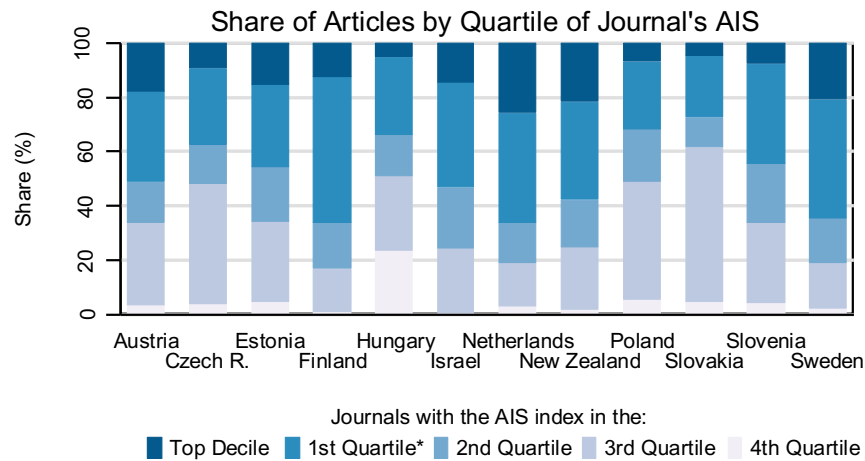
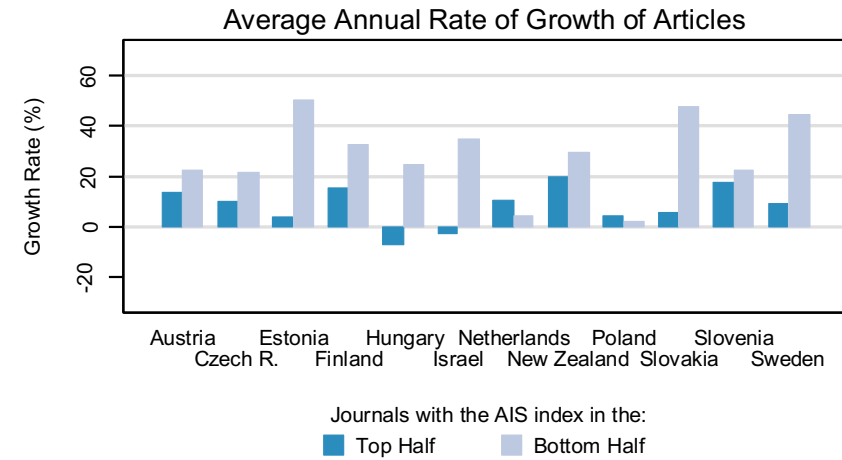
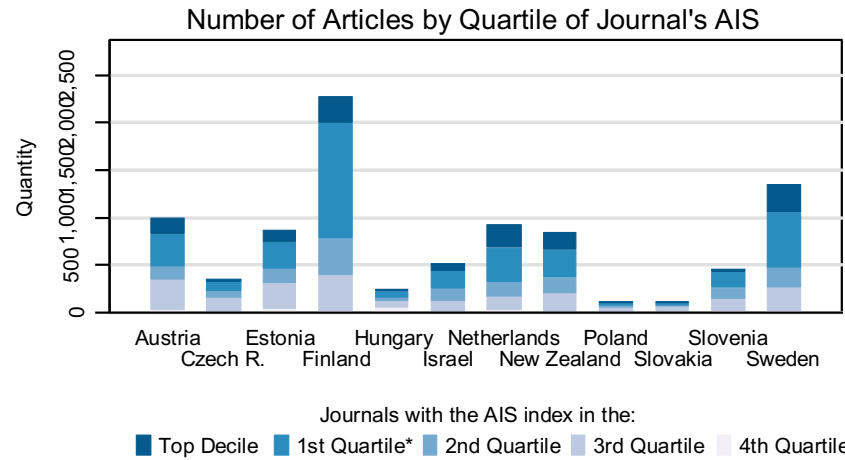
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METEOROLOGY & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES



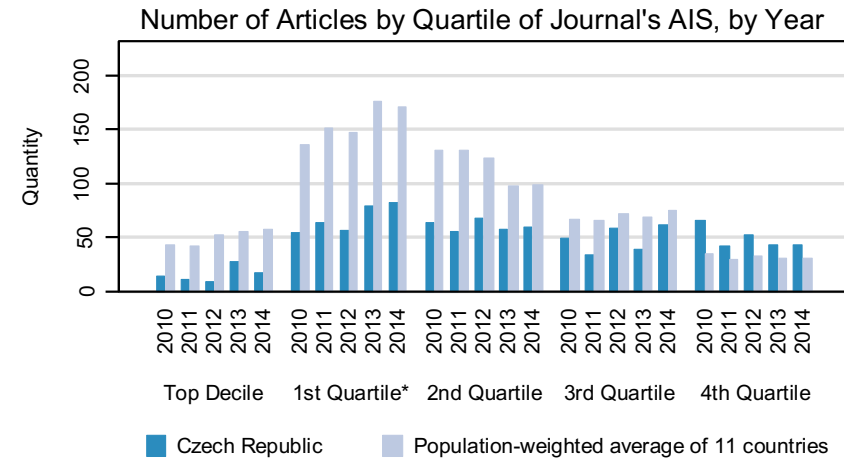
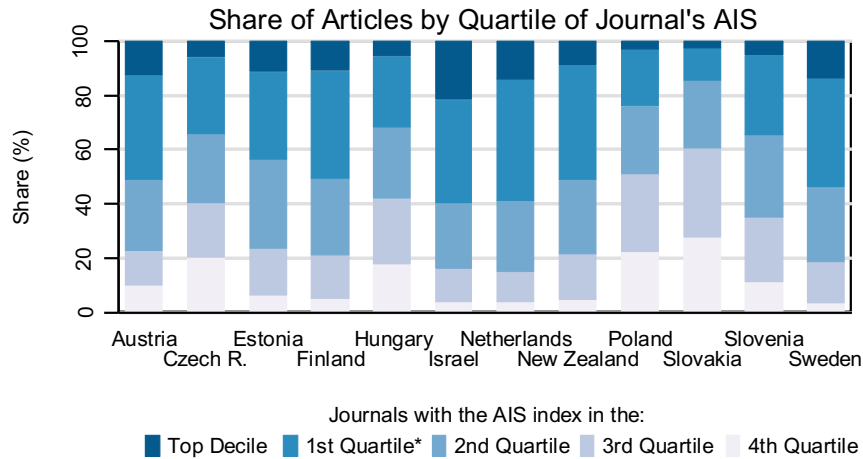
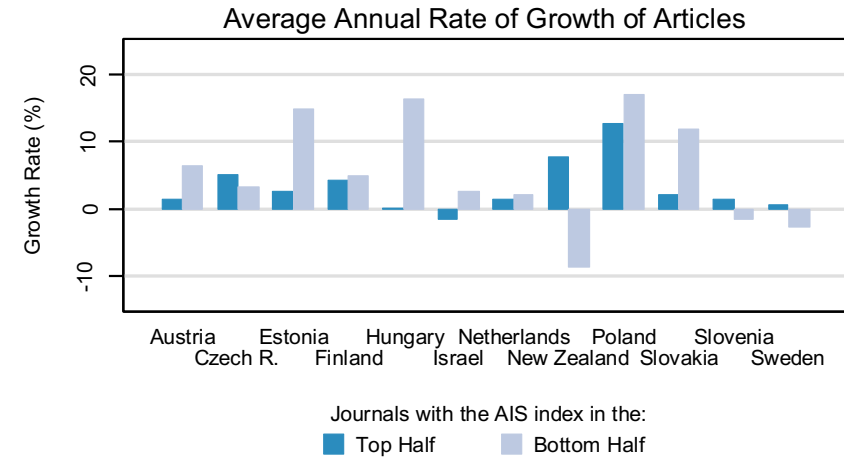
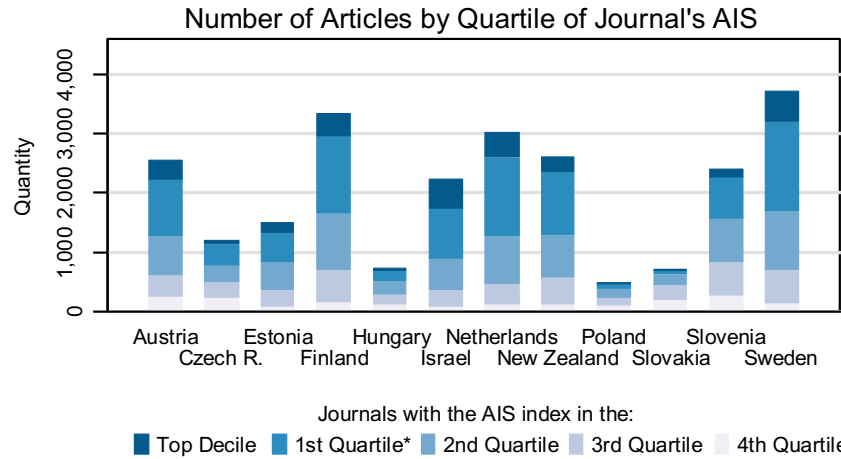
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MICROBIOLOGY



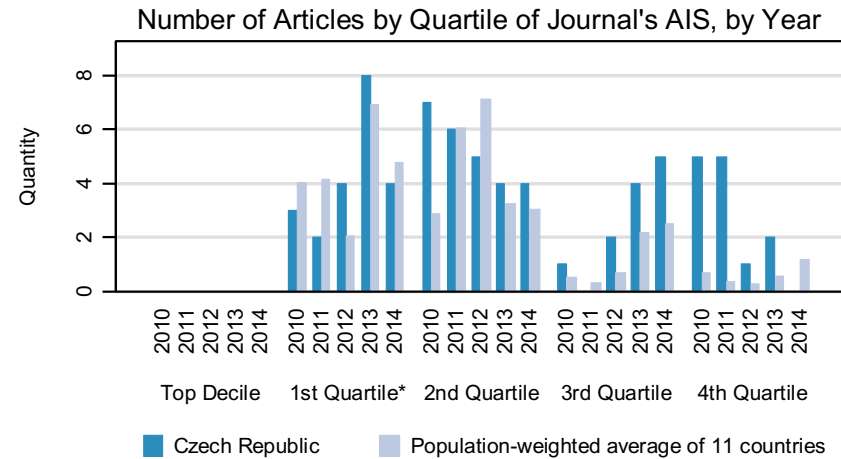
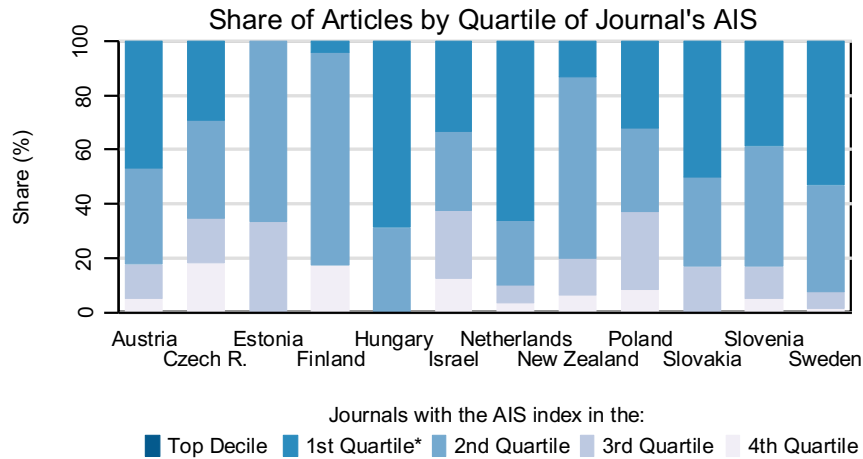
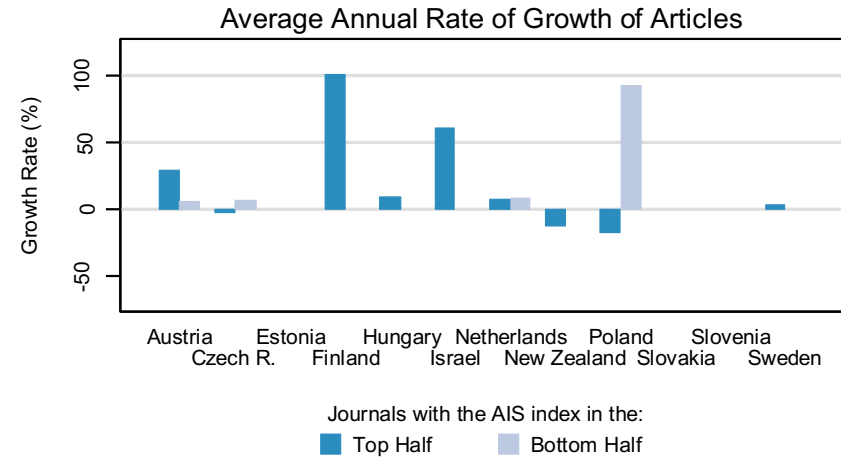
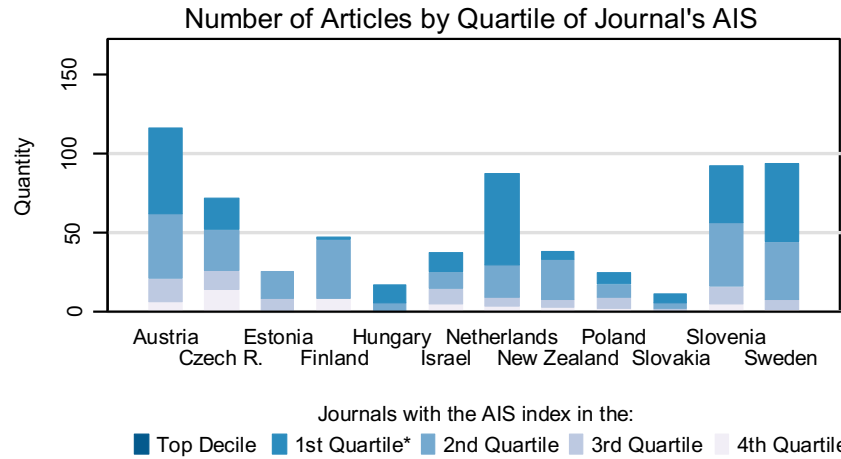
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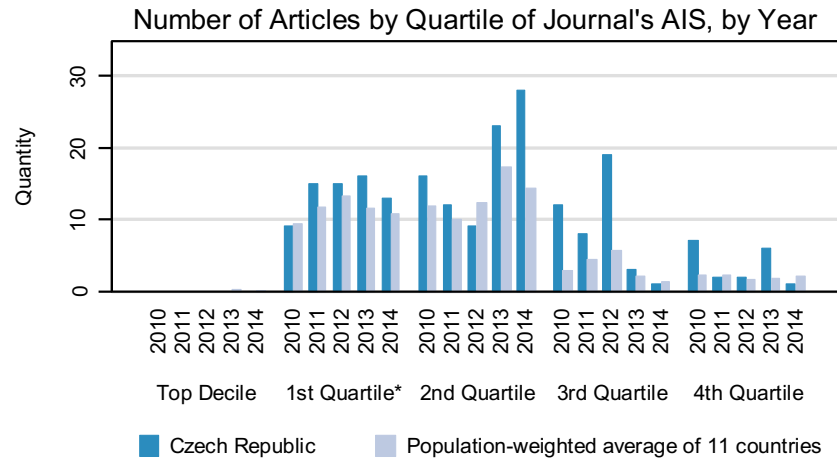
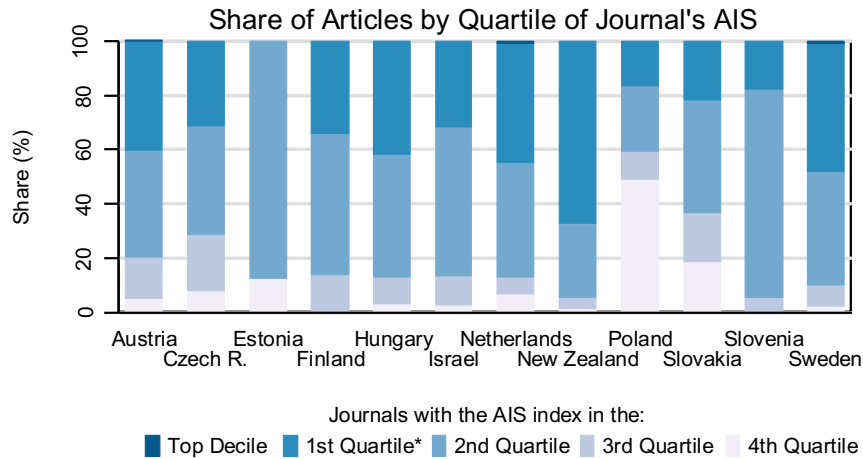
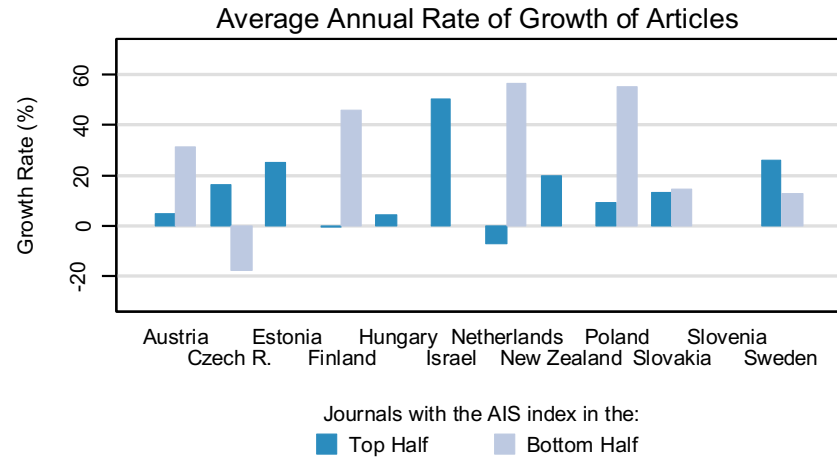
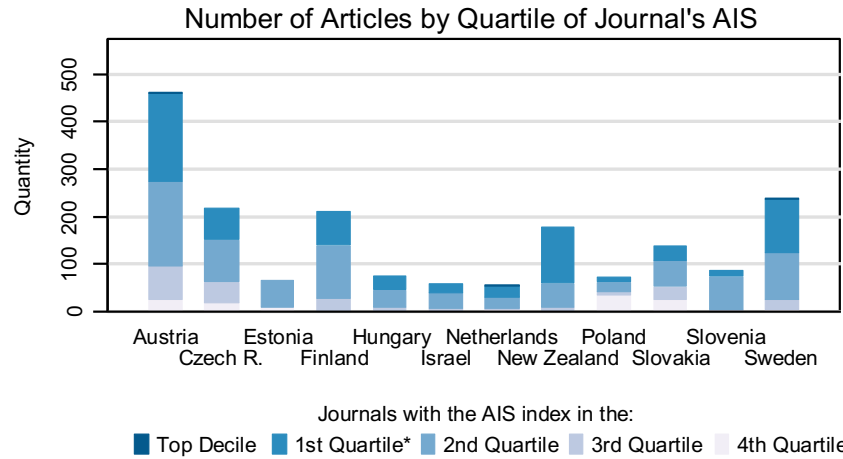
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MICROSCOPY



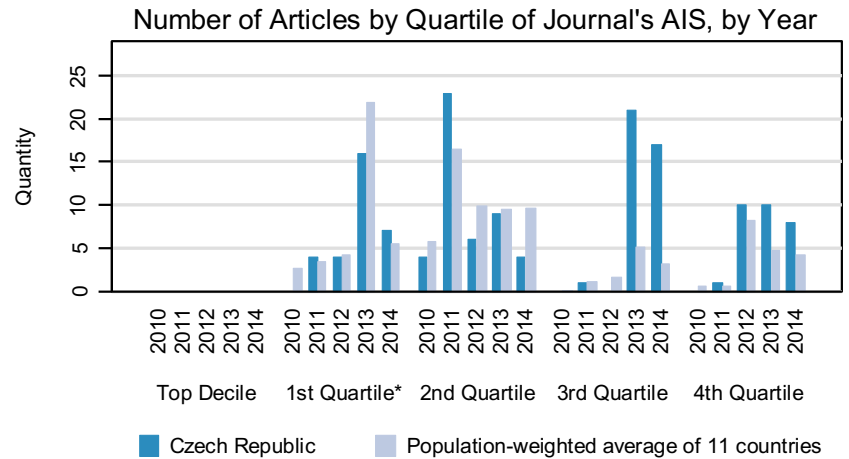
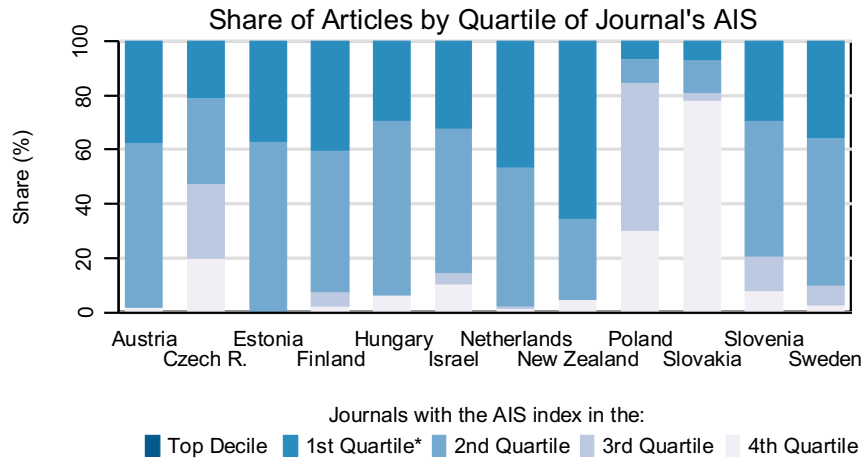
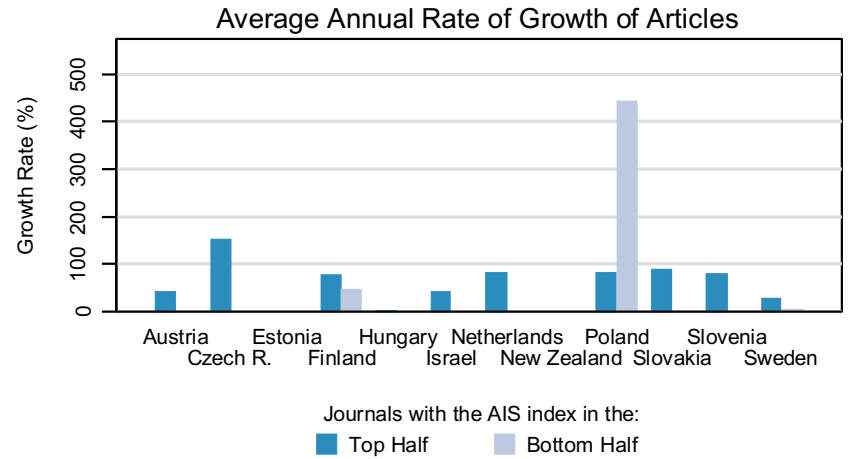
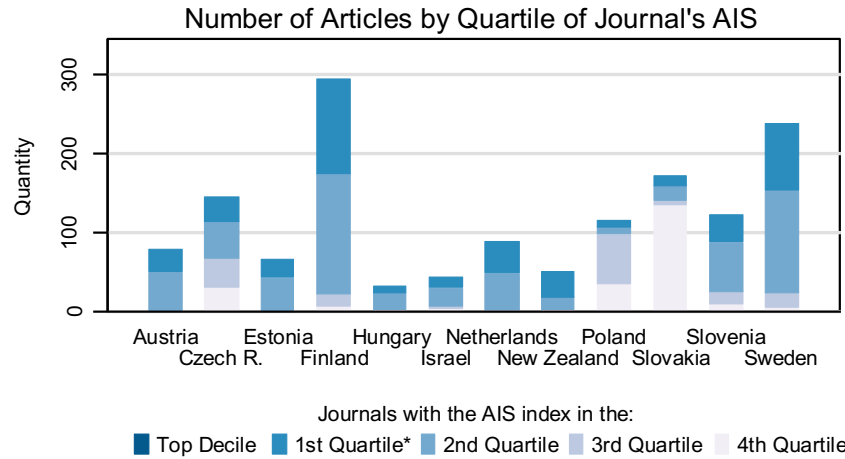
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MINERALOGY



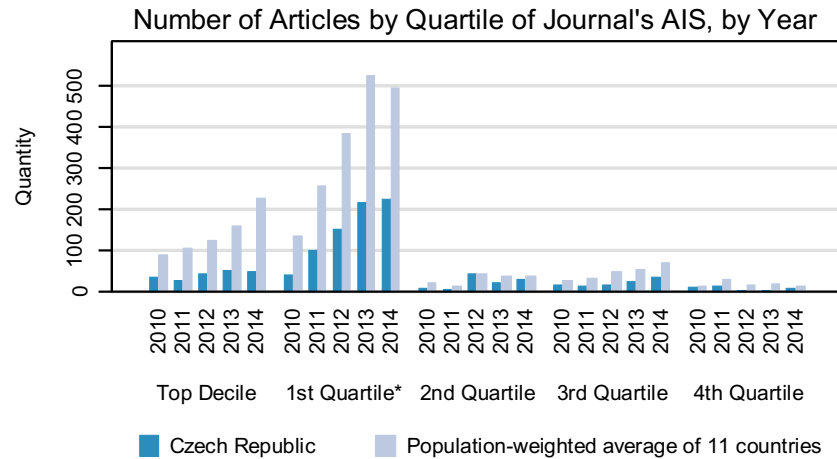
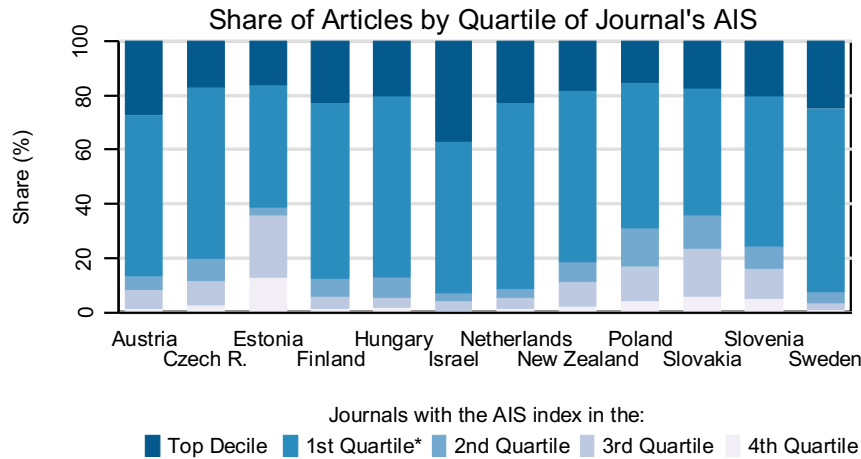
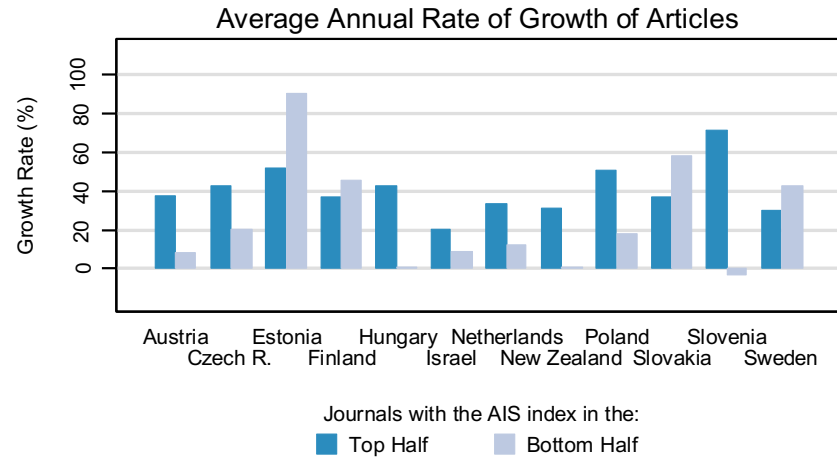
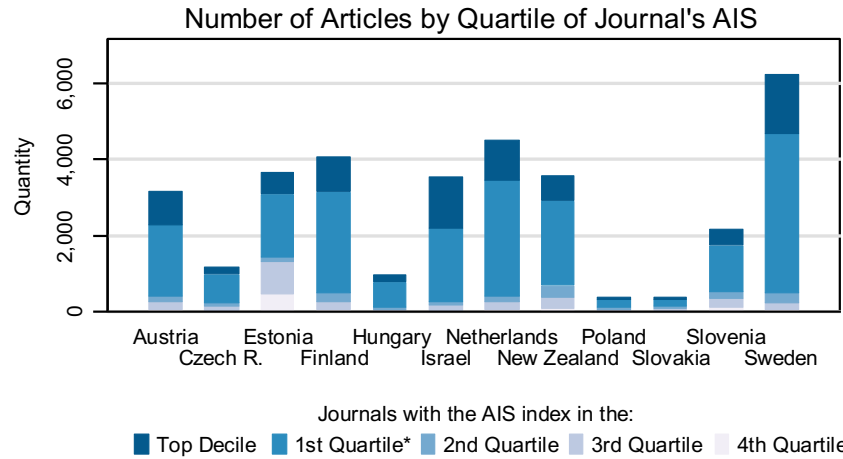
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MINING & MINERAL PROCESSING



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MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES



Notes:

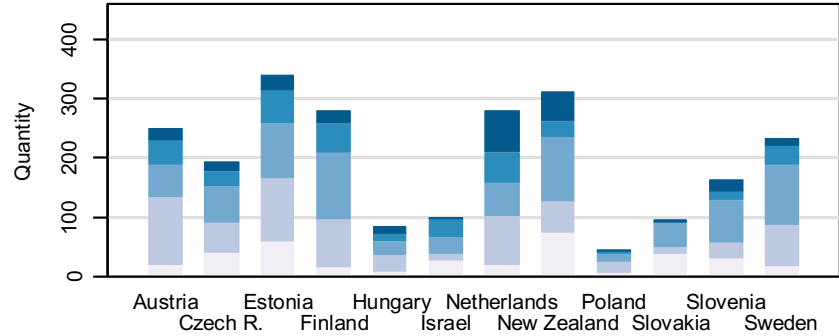
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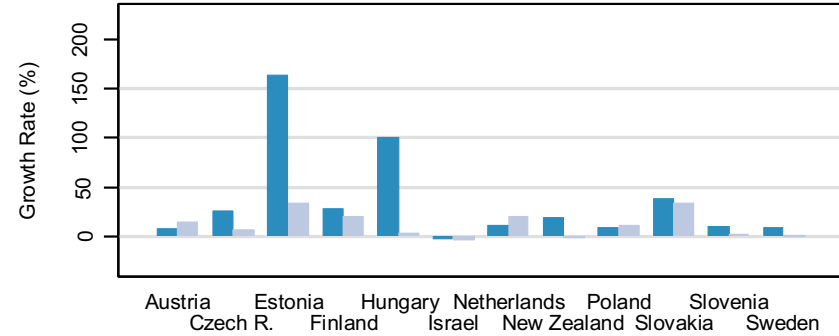
MYCOLOGY

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



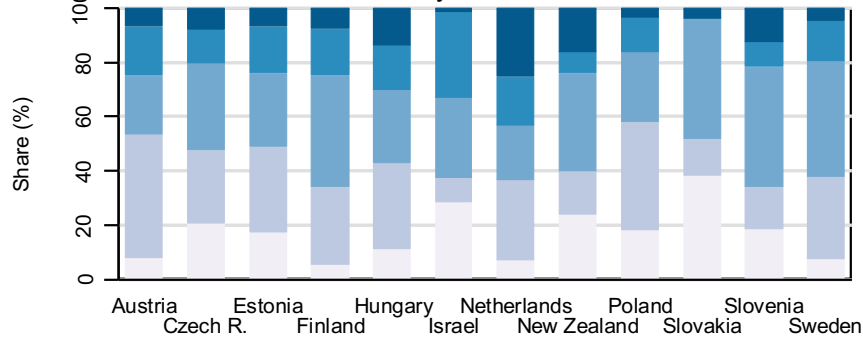
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



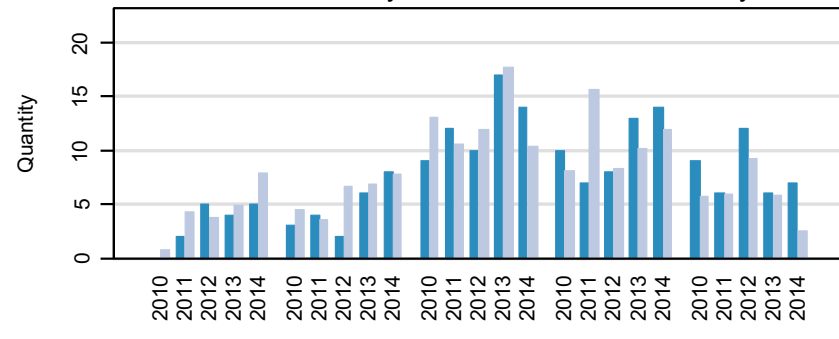
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

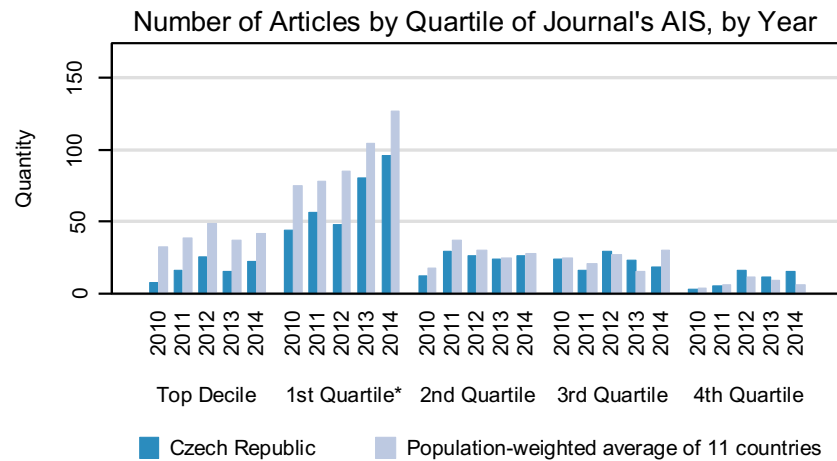
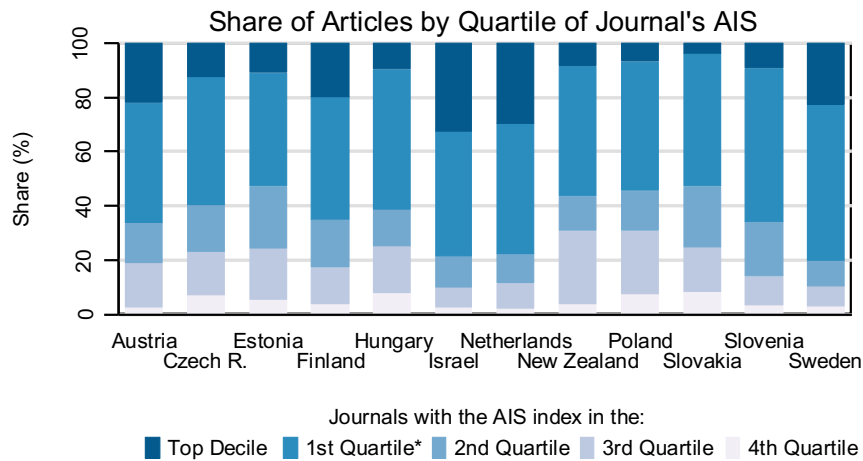
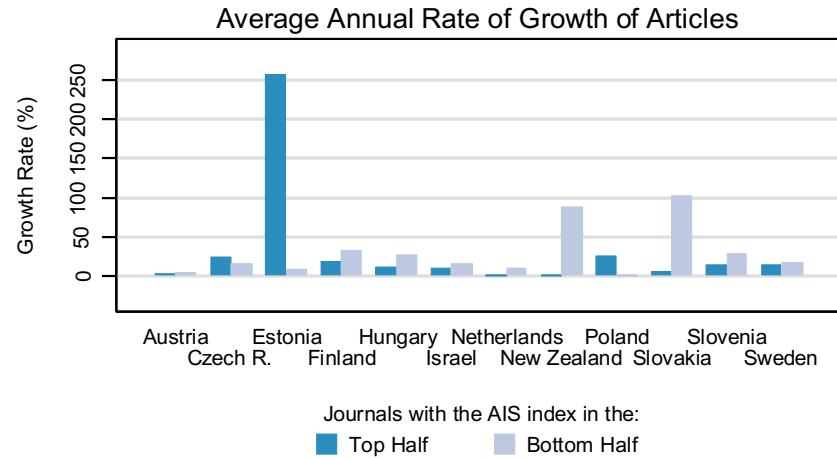
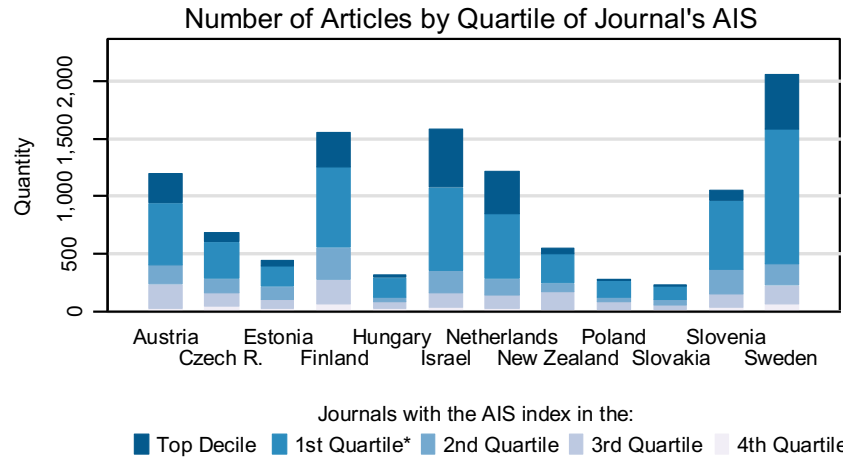
Notes:

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NANOSCIENCE & NANOTECHNOLOGY



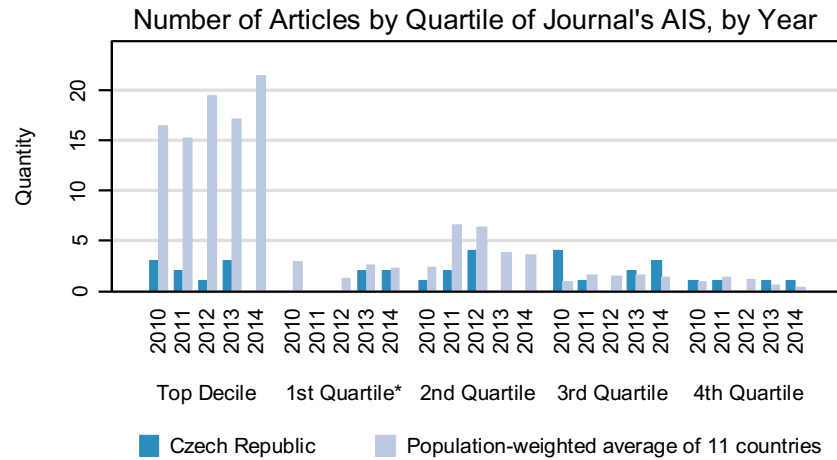
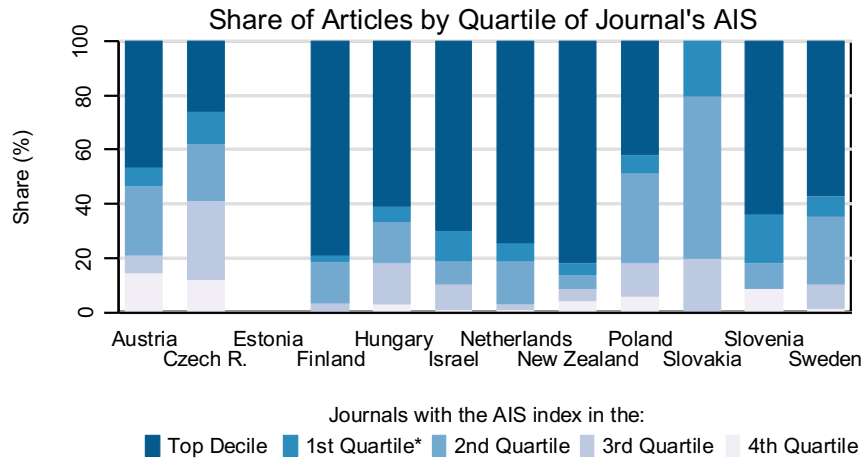
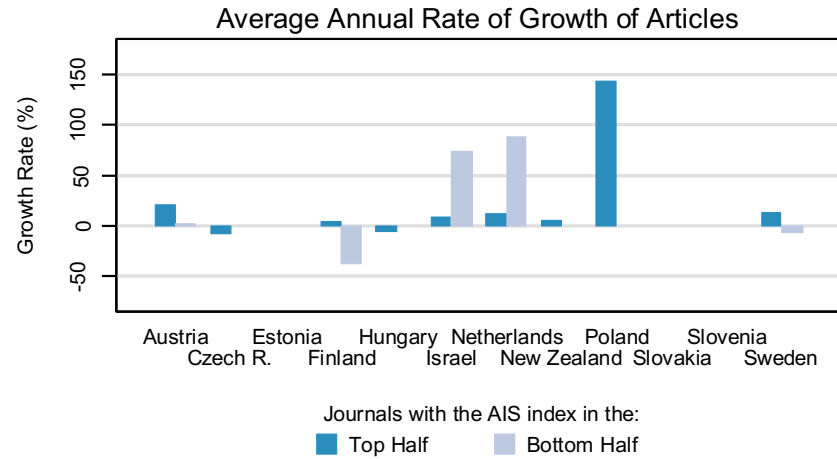
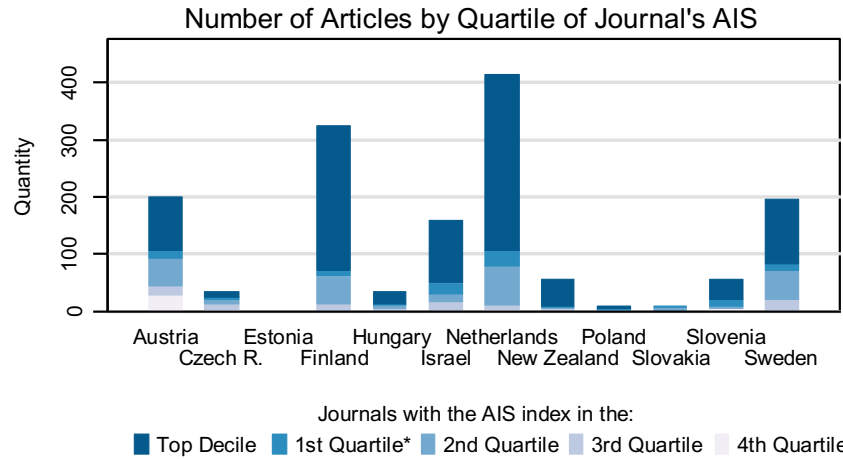
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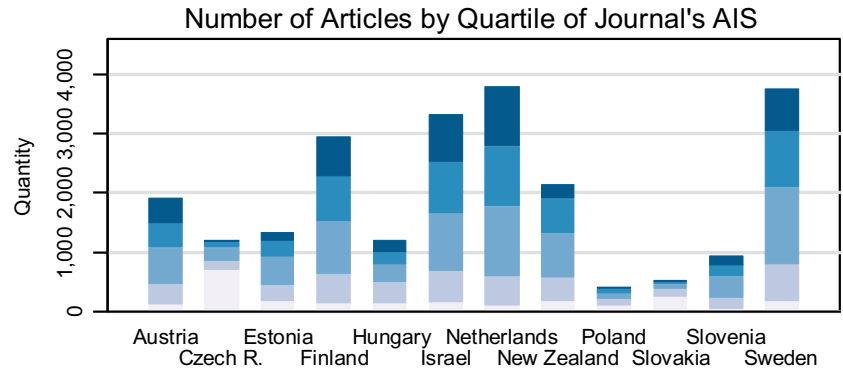
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NEUROIMAGING



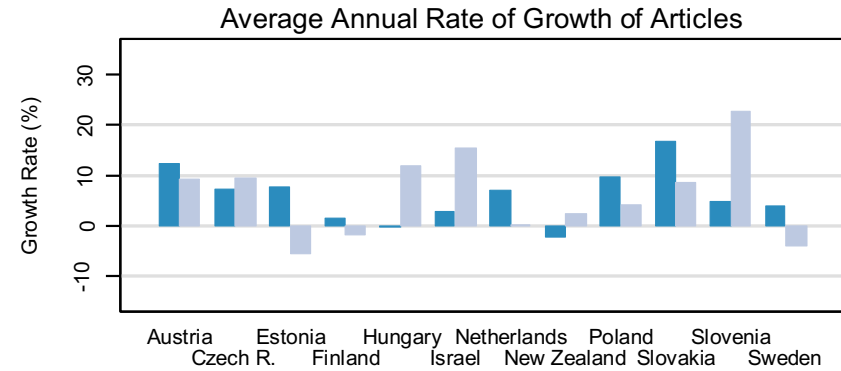
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NEUROSCIENCES



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



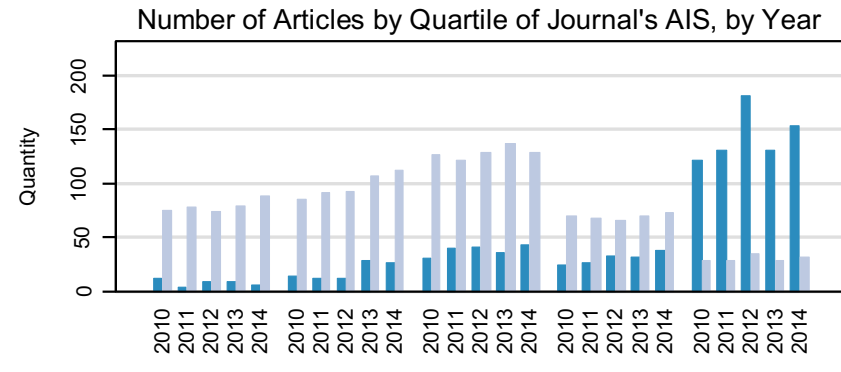
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Half
- Bottom Half



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



Top Decile 1st Quartile* 2nd Quartile 3rd Quartile 4th Quartile

- Czech Republic
- Population-weighted average of 11 countries

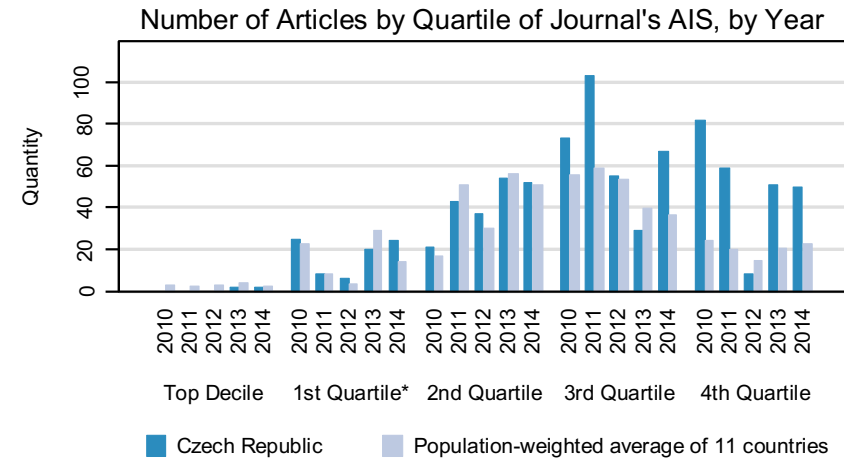
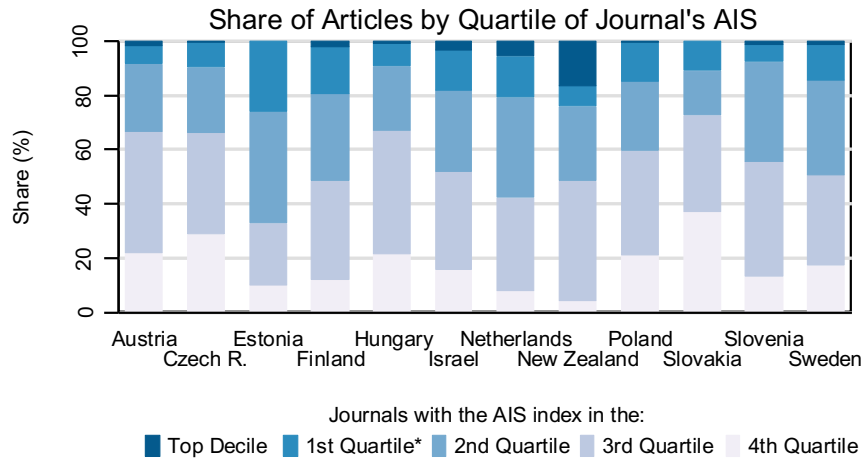
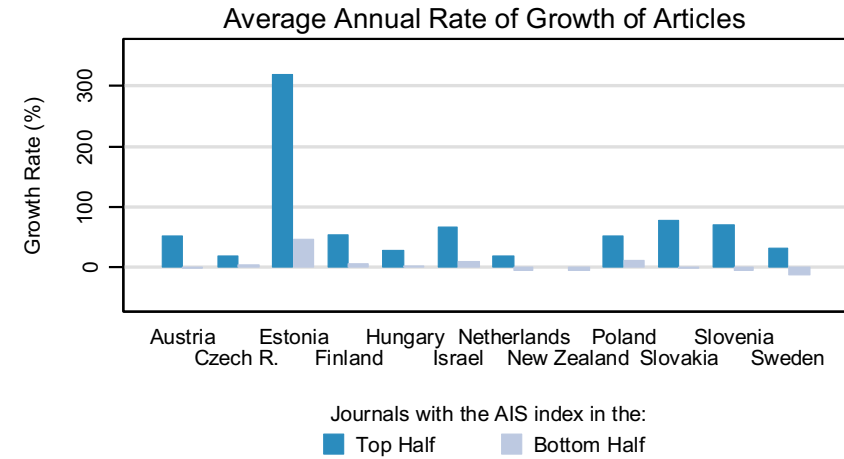
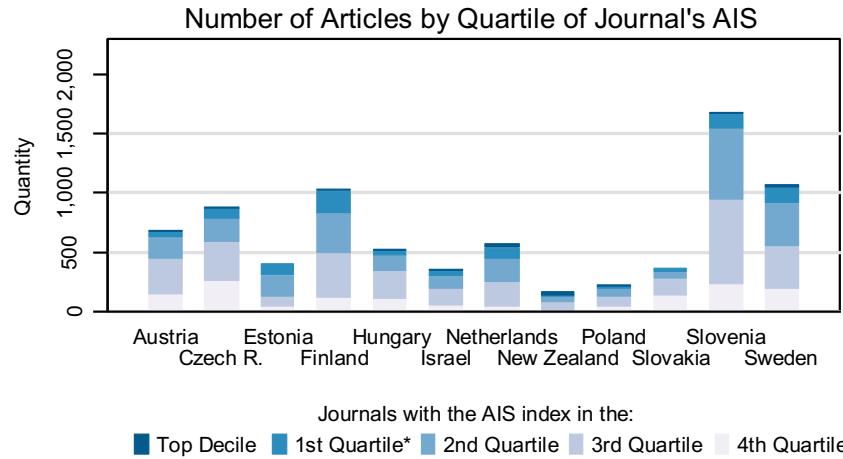
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NUCLEAR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



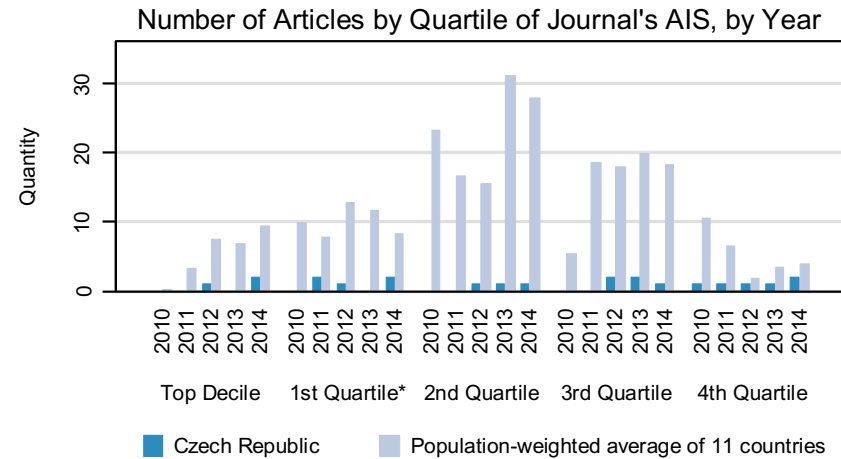
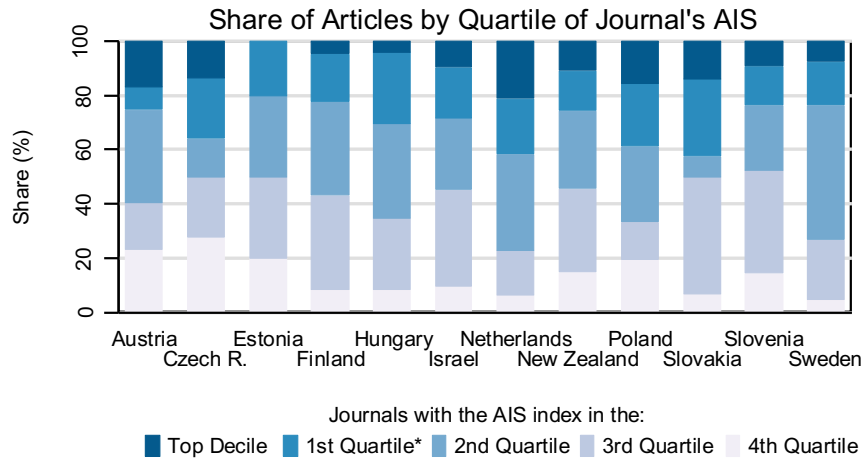
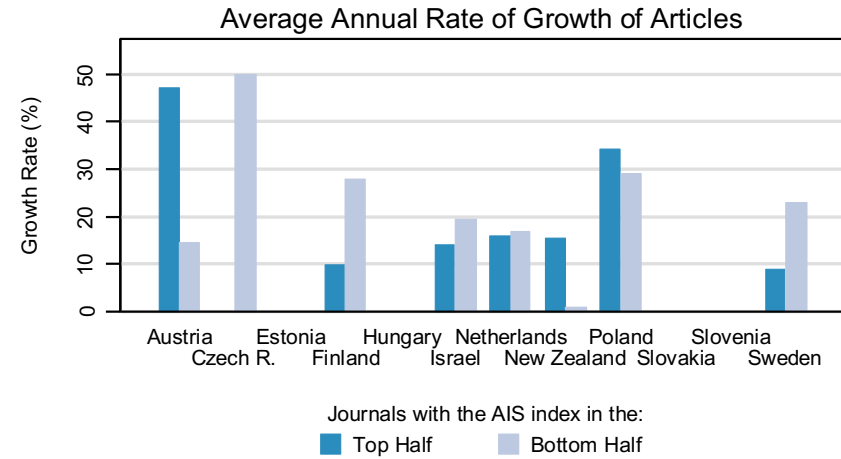
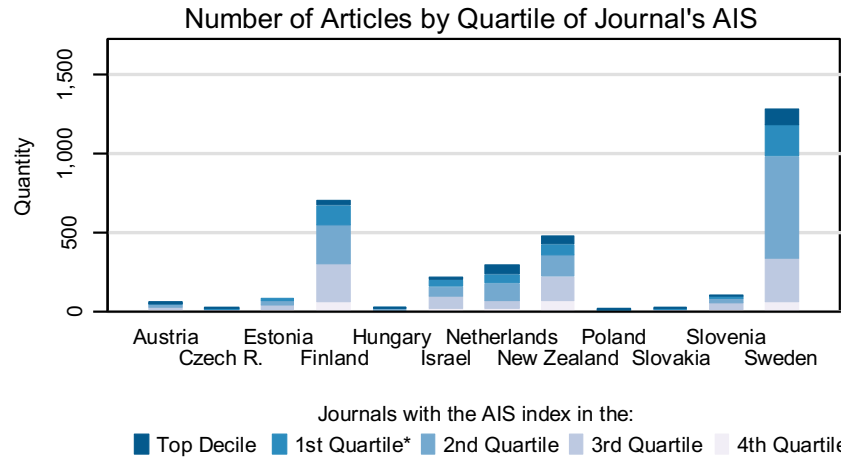
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NURSING



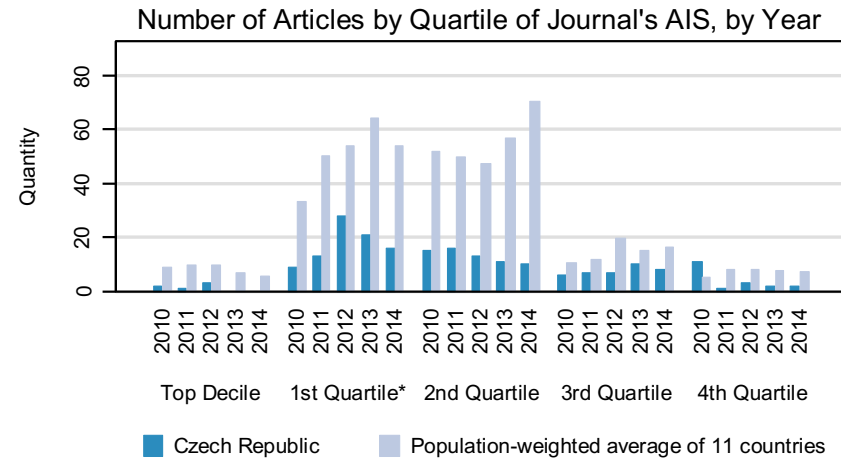
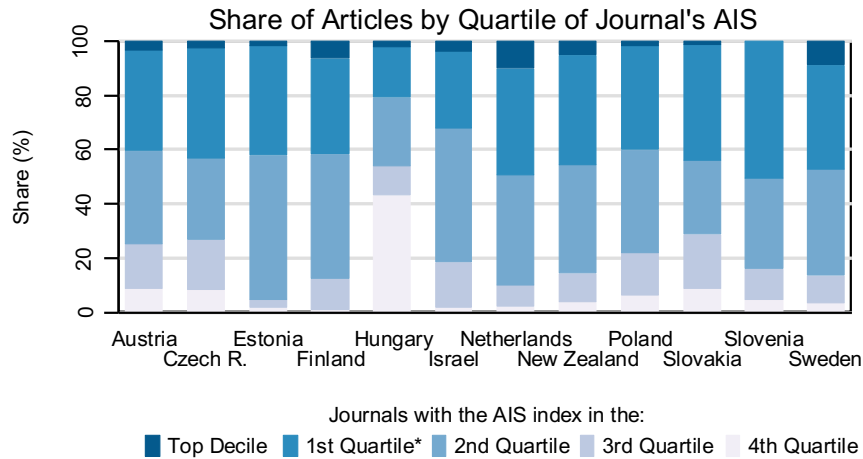
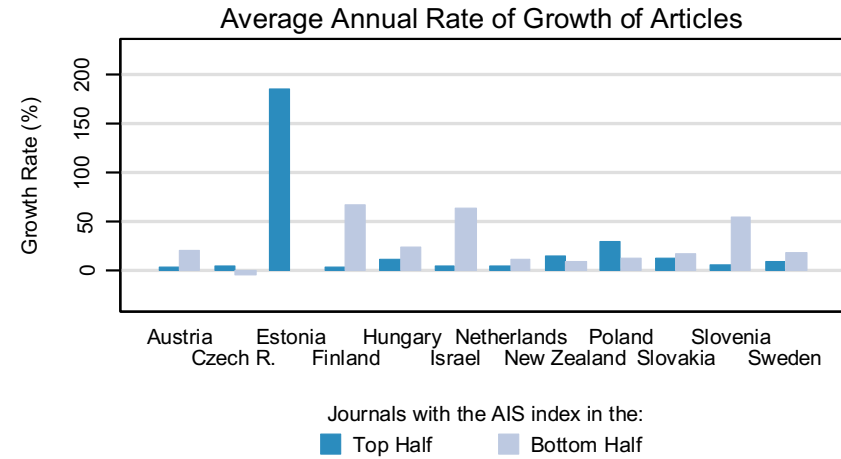
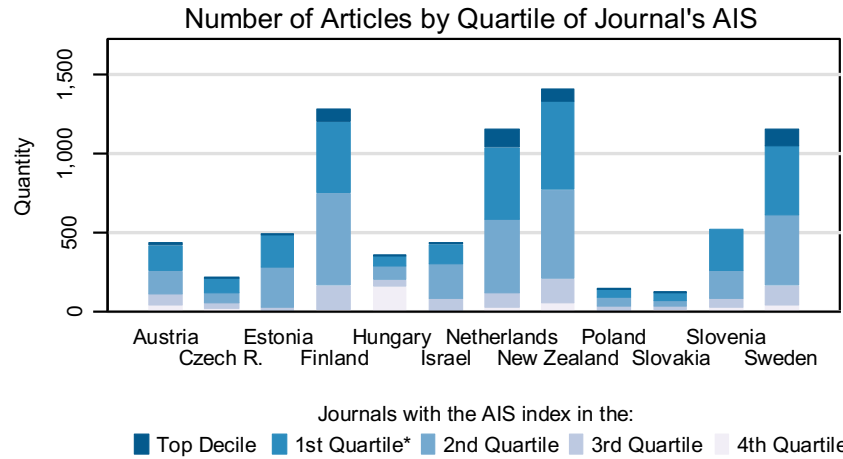
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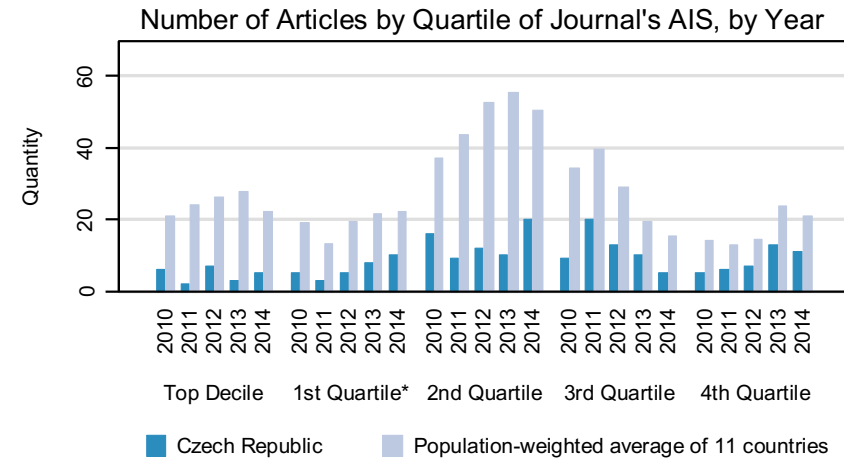
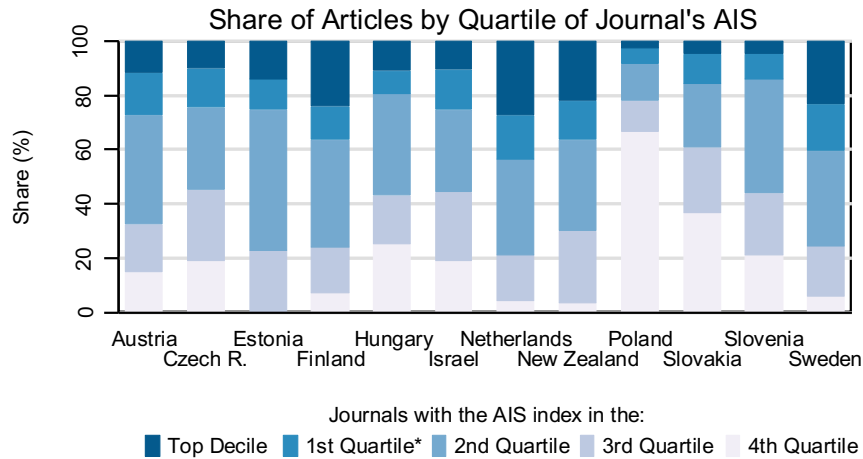
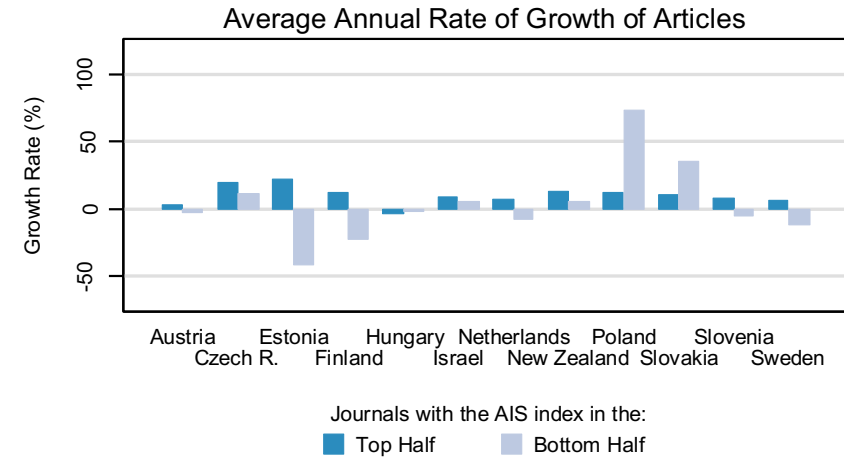
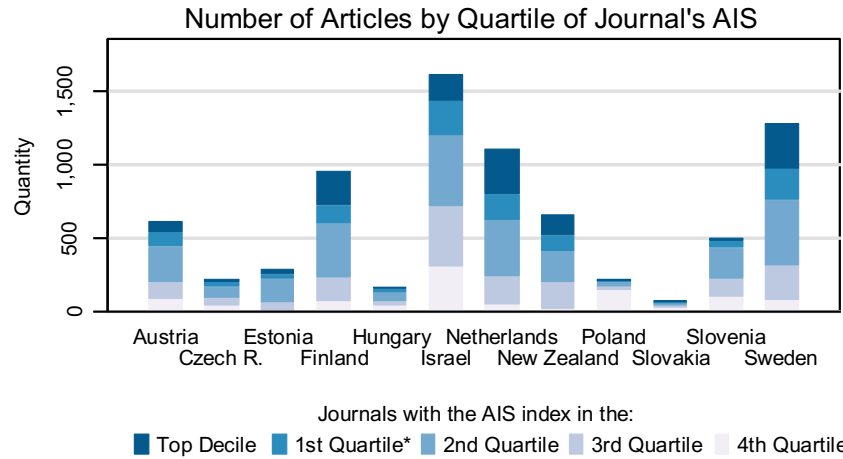
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NUTRITION & DIETETICS



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OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY



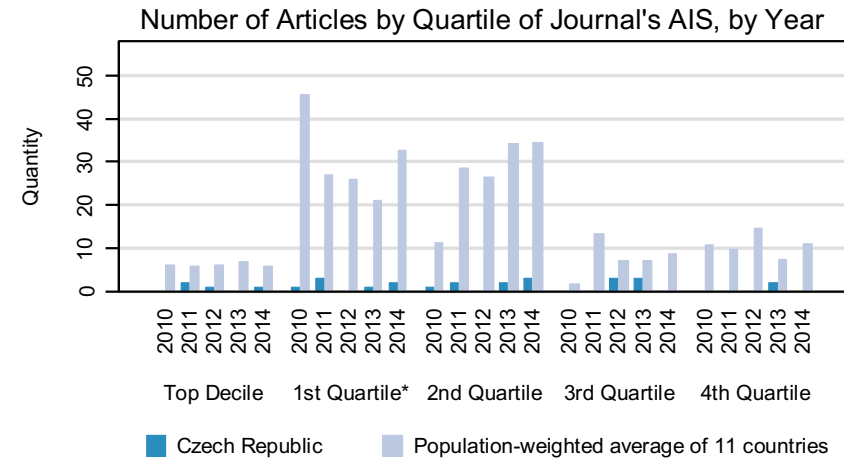
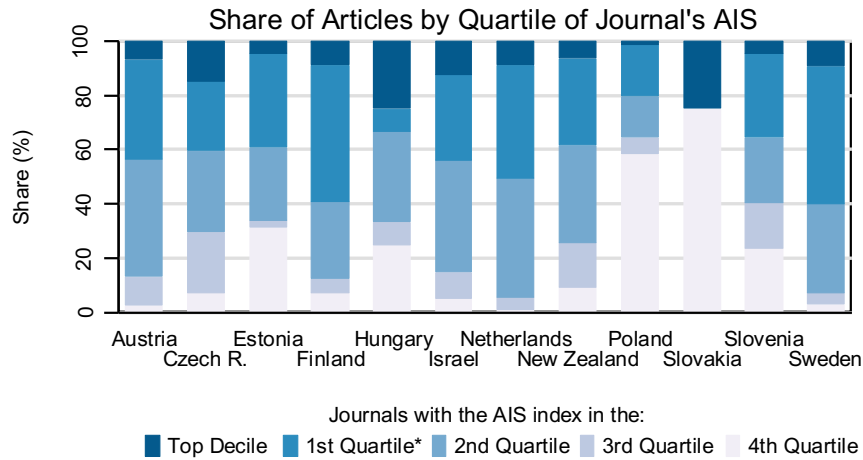
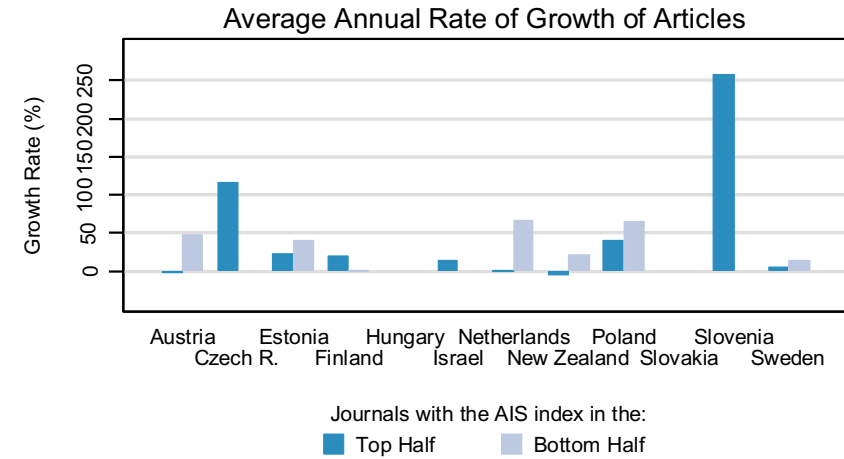
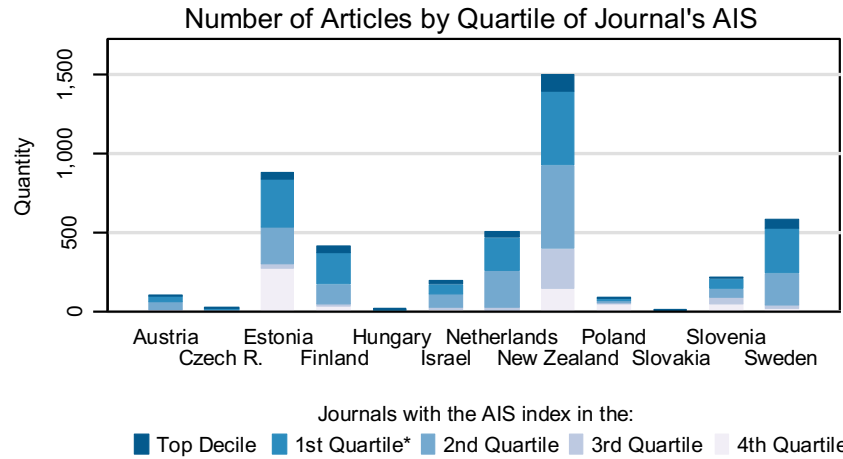
Notes:

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Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

OCEANOGRAPHY



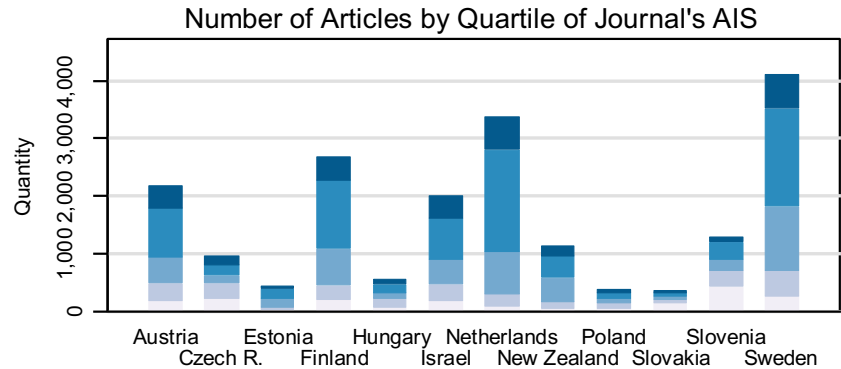
Notes:

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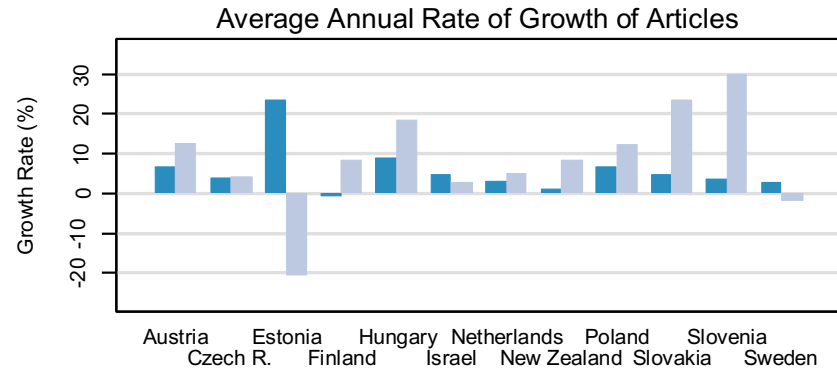
Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

ONCOLOGY



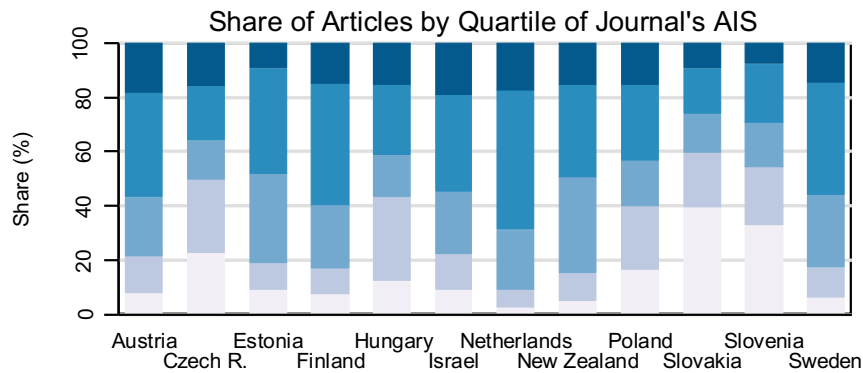
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



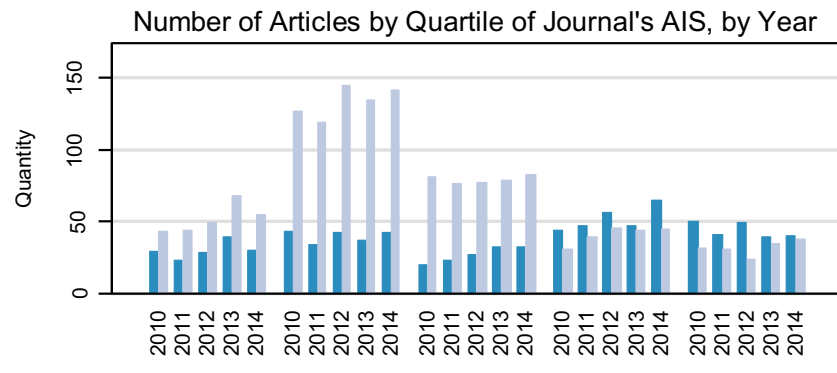
Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Half
- Bottom Half



Journals with the AIS index in the:

- Top Decile
- 1st Quartile*
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile



Top Decile 1st Quartile* 2nd Quartile 3rd Quartile 4th Quartile

- Czech Republic
- Population-weighted average of 11 countries

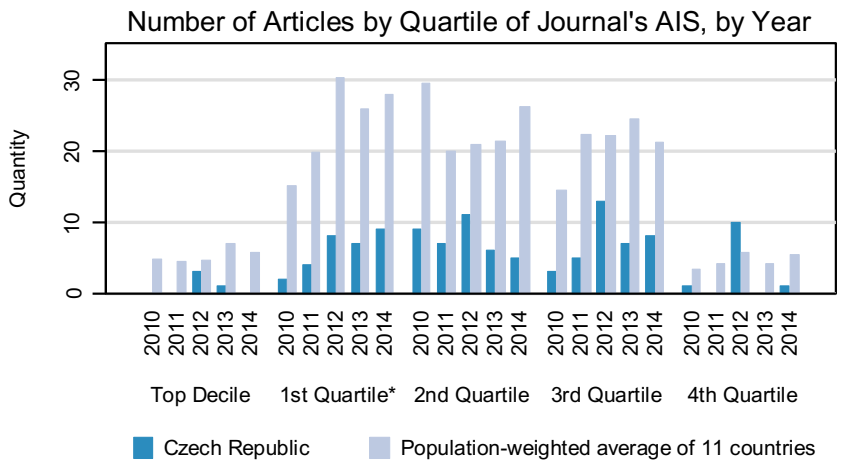
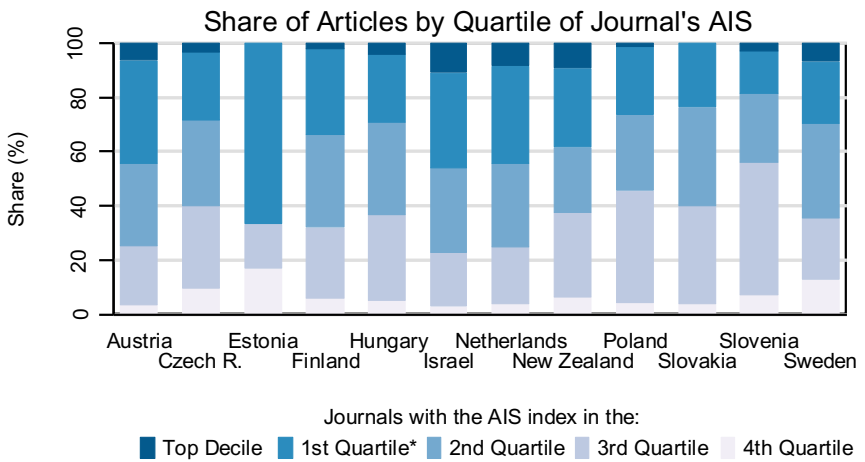
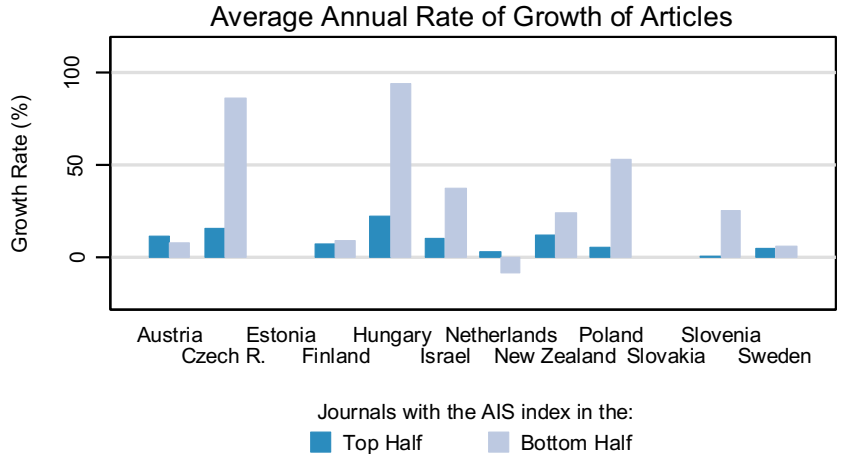
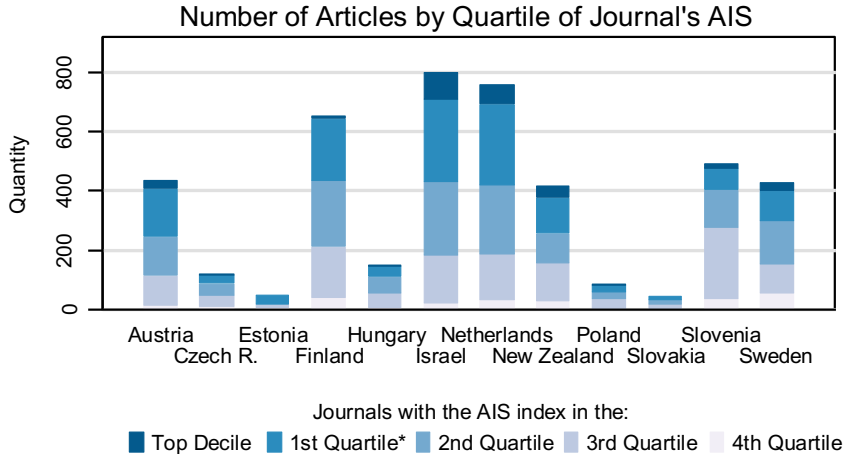
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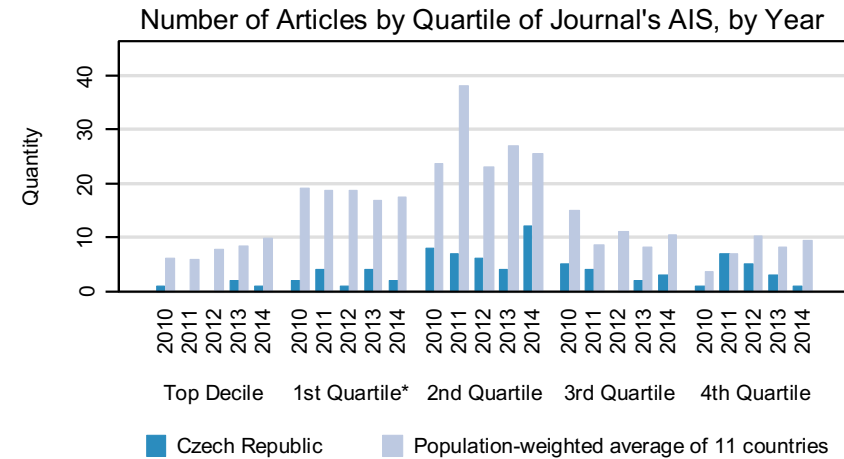
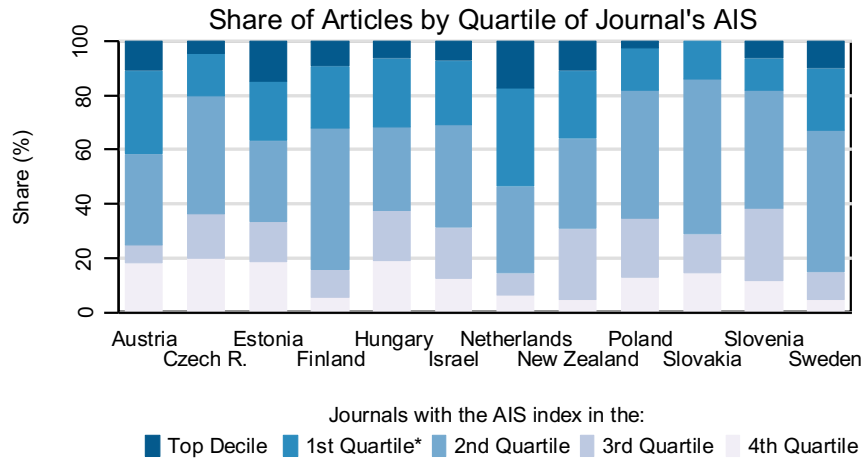
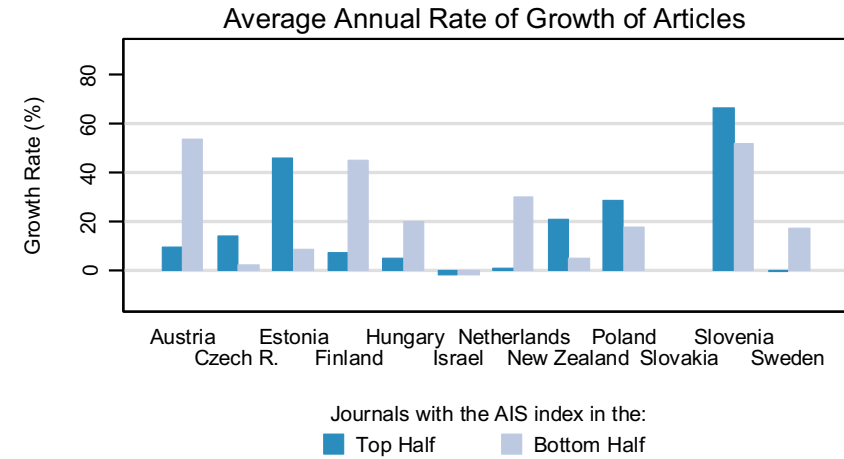
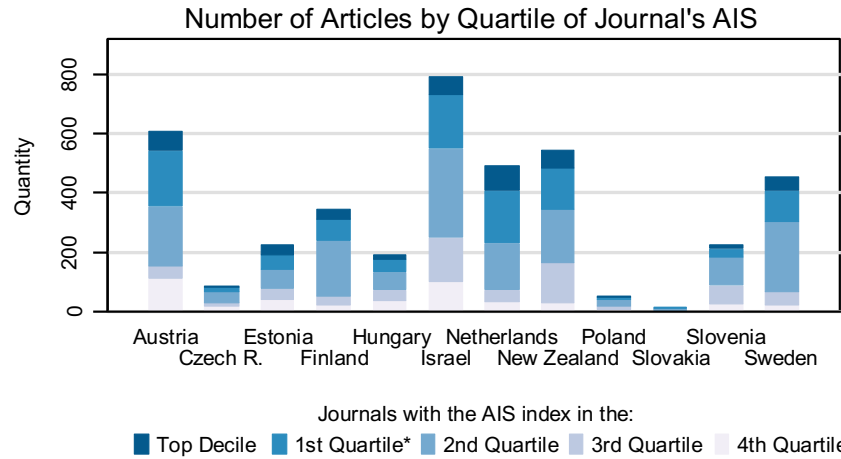
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OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE



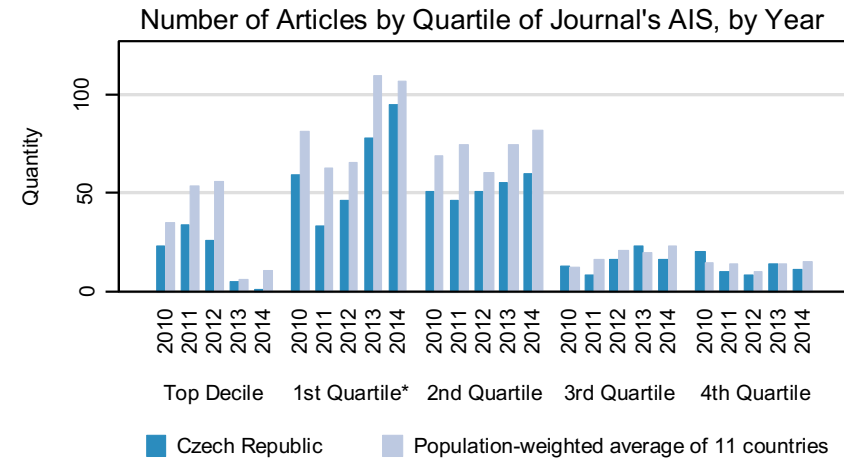
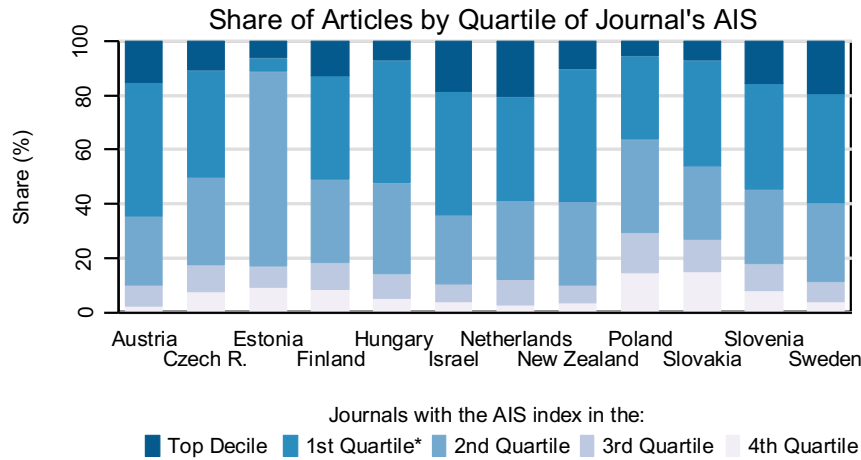
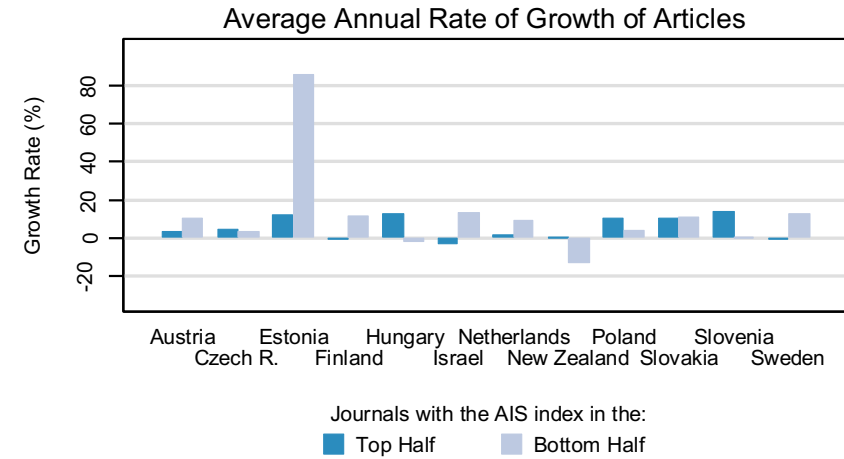
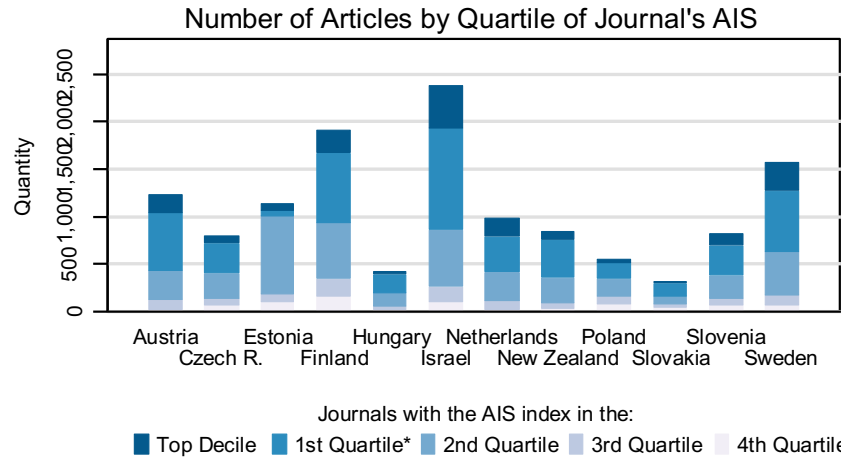
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OPHTHALMOLOGY



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OPTICS



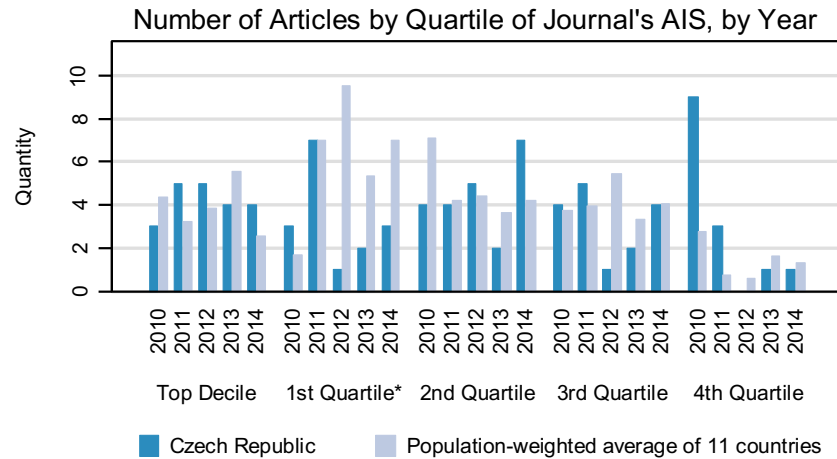
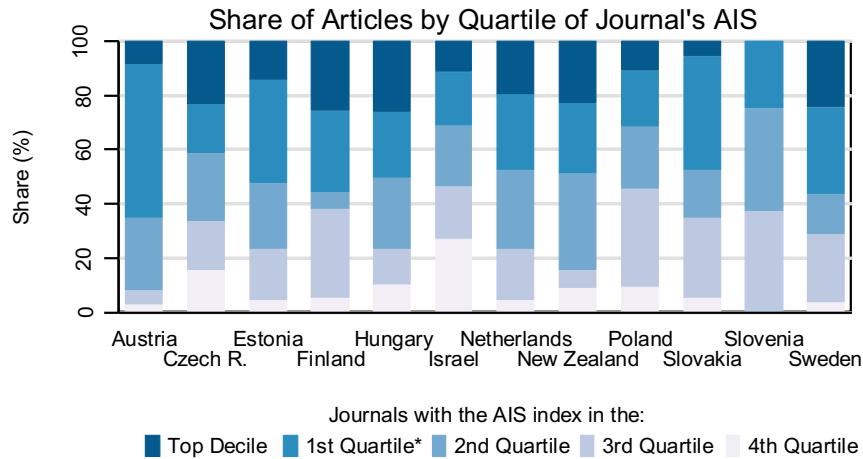
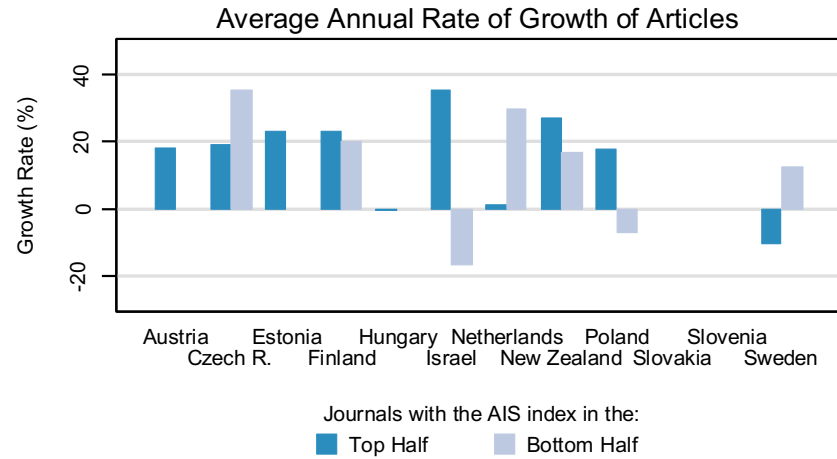
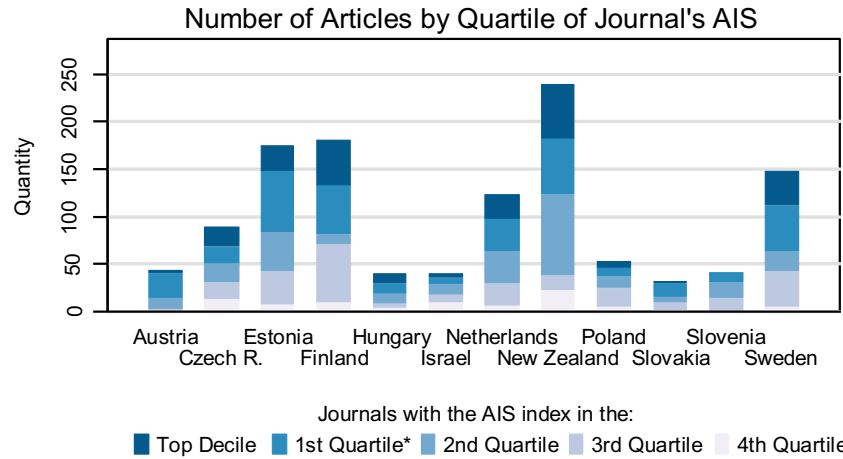
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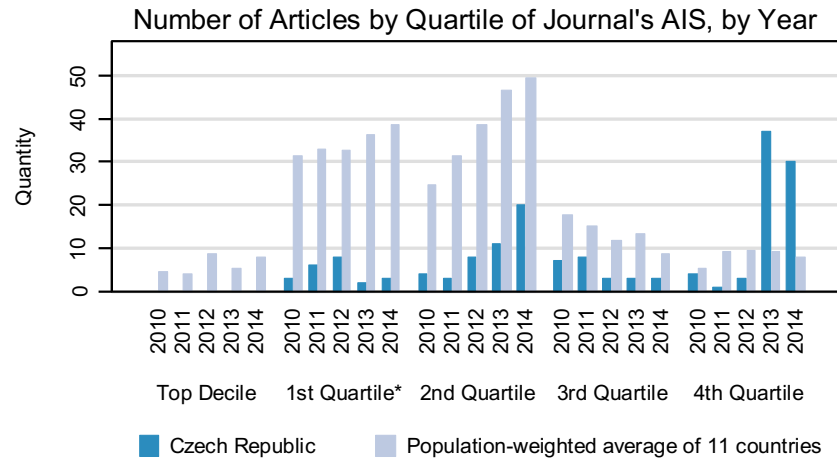
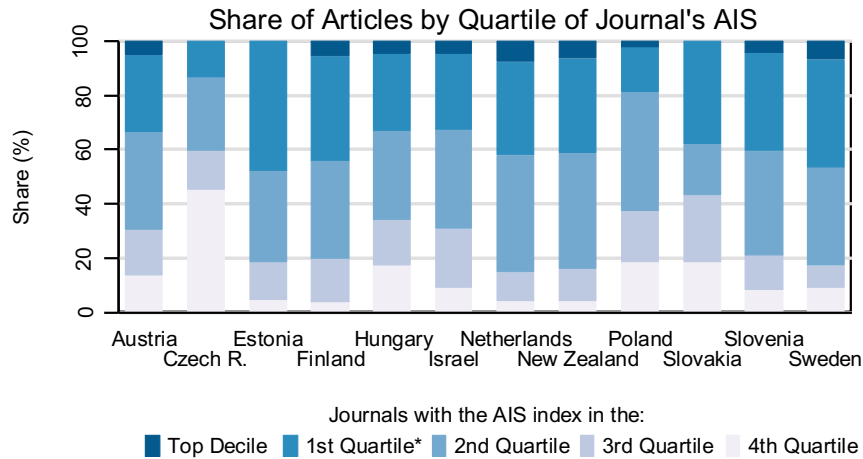
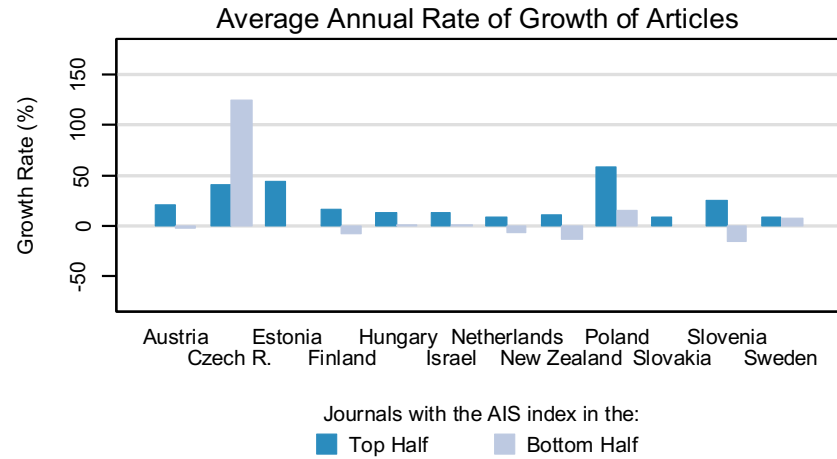
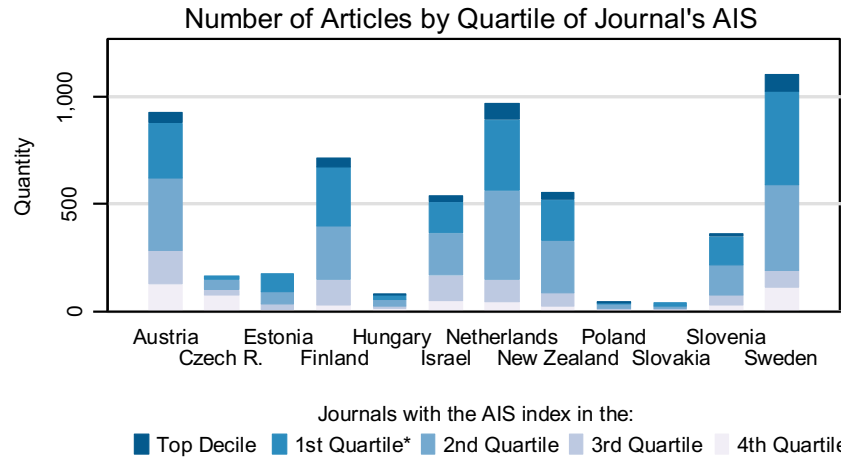
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ORNITHOLOGY



Notes:
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ORTHOPEDICS



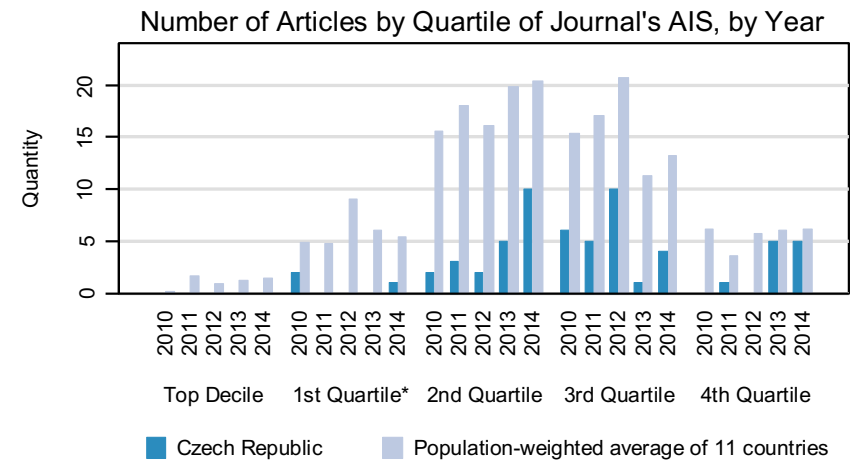
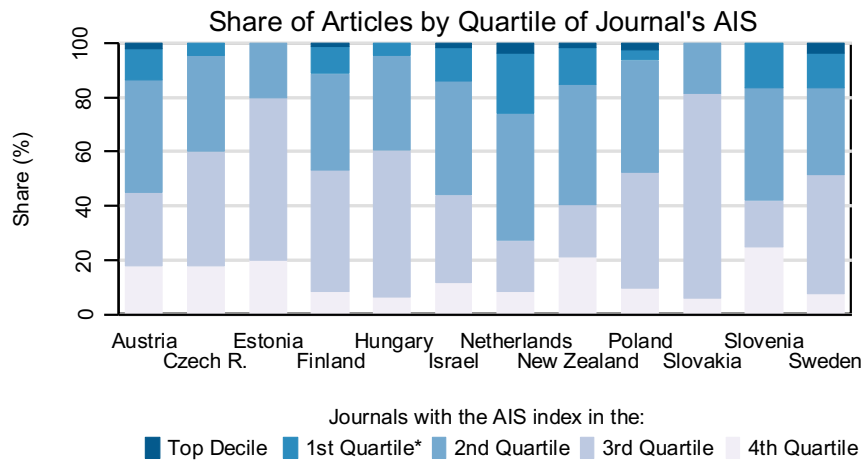
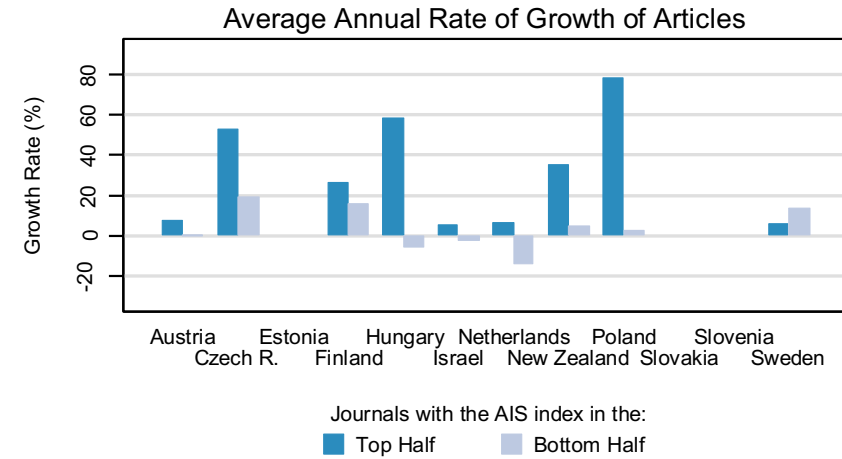
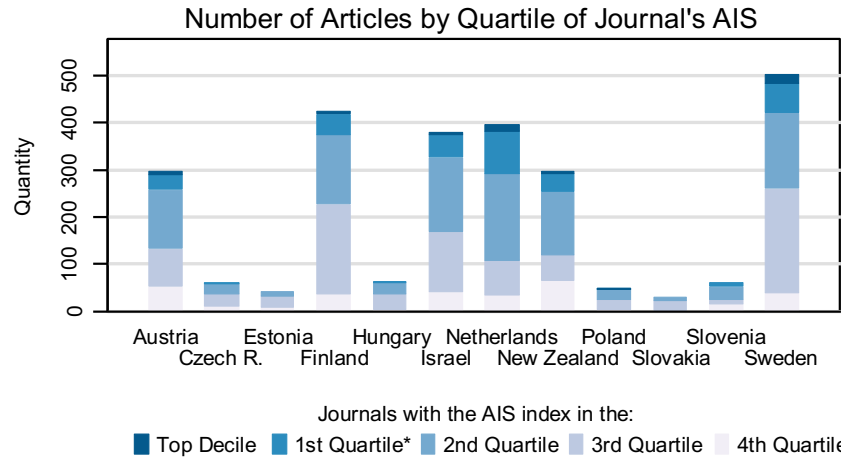
Notes:

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OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY



Notes:

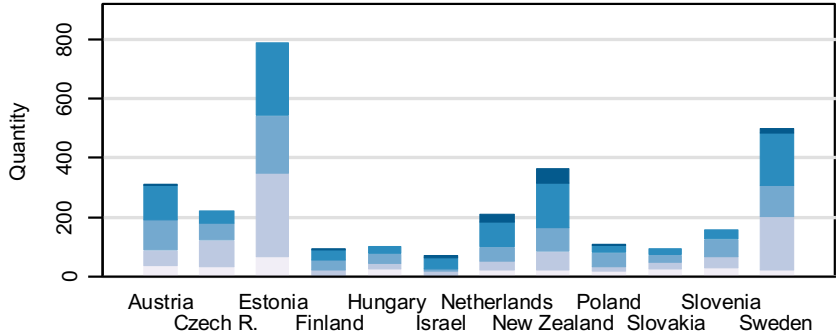
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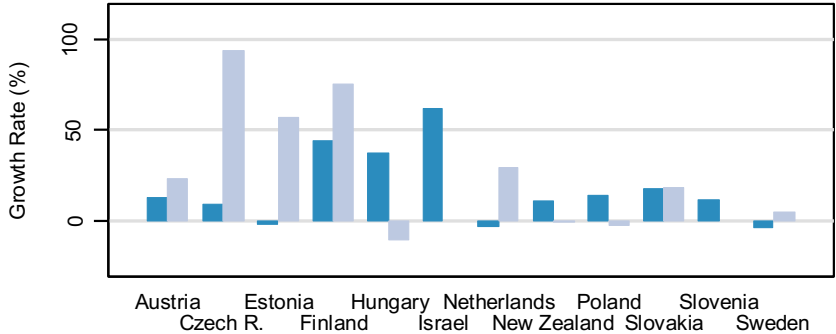
PALEONTOLOGY

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



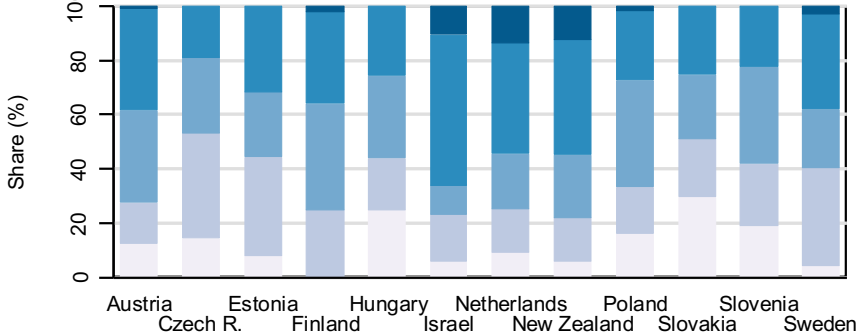
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



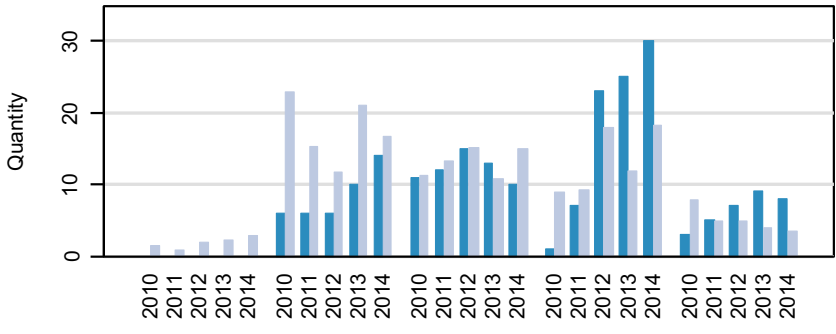
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

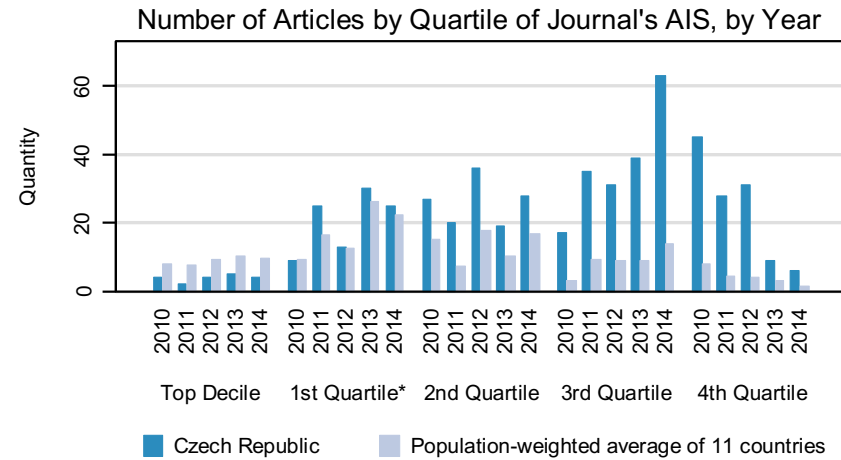
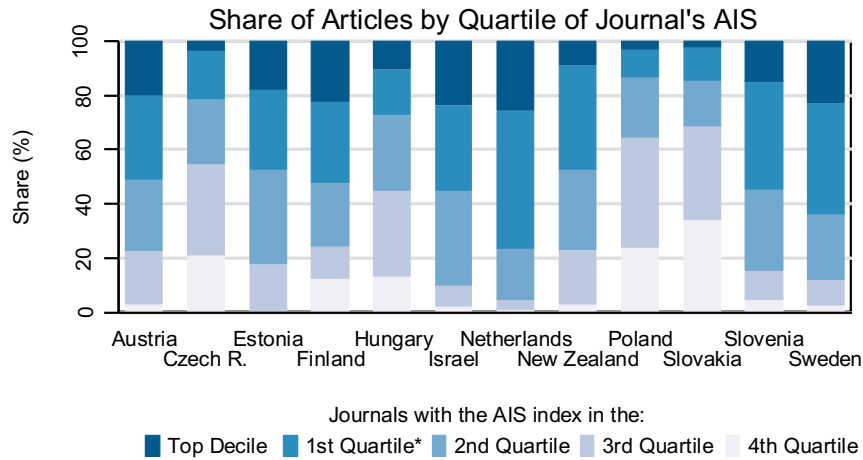
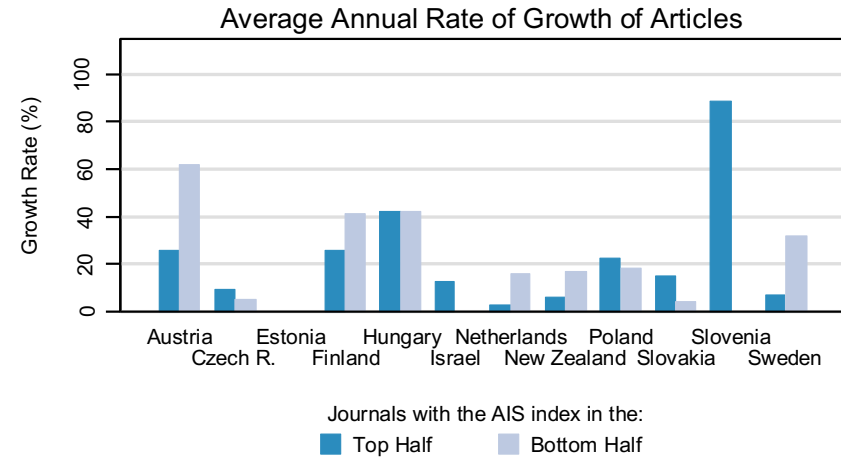
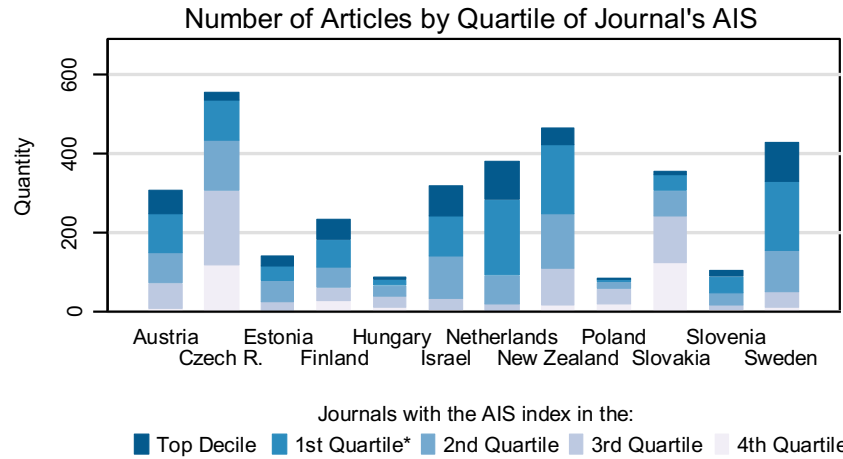
Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

Notes:
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PARASITOLOGY



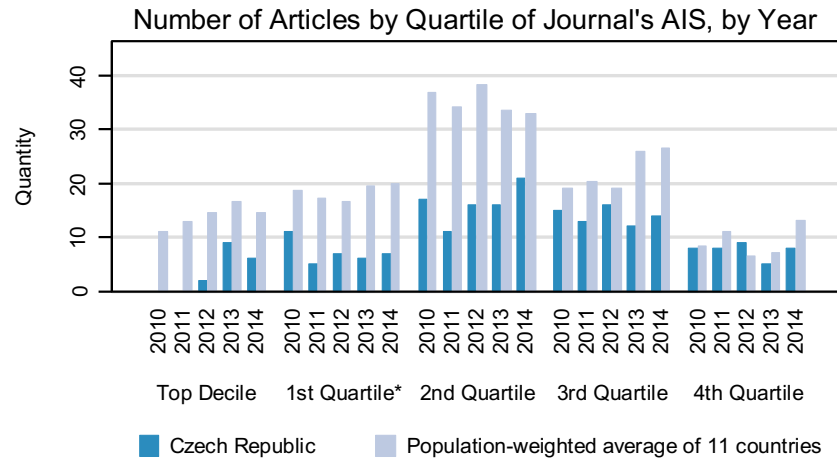
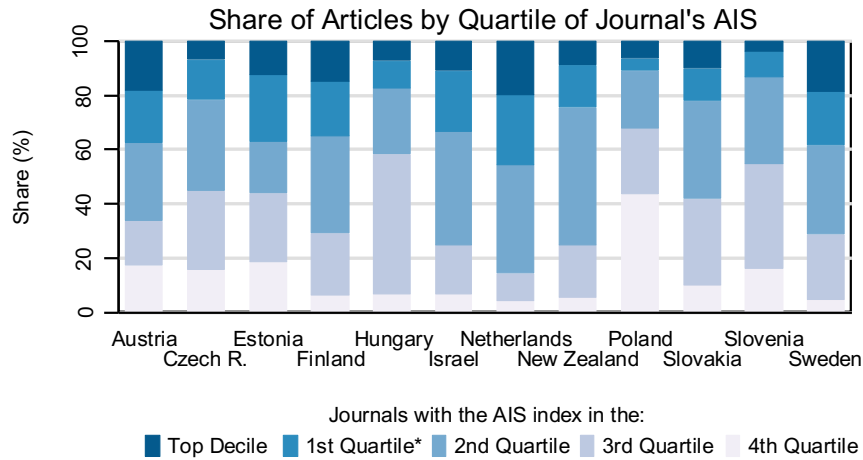
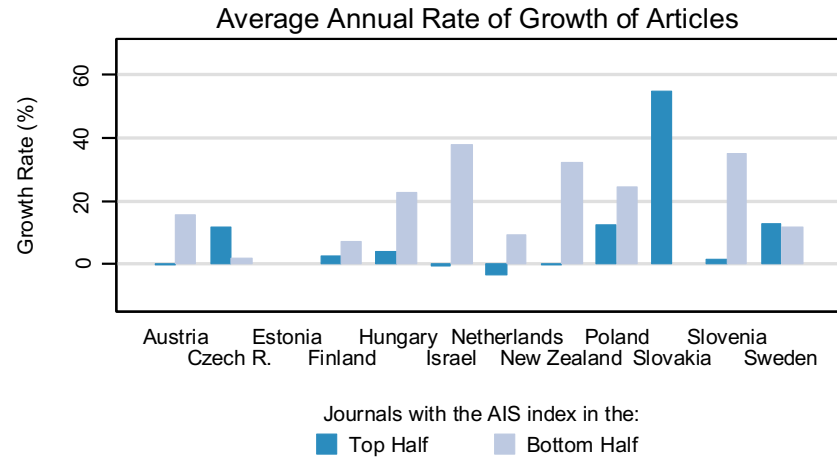
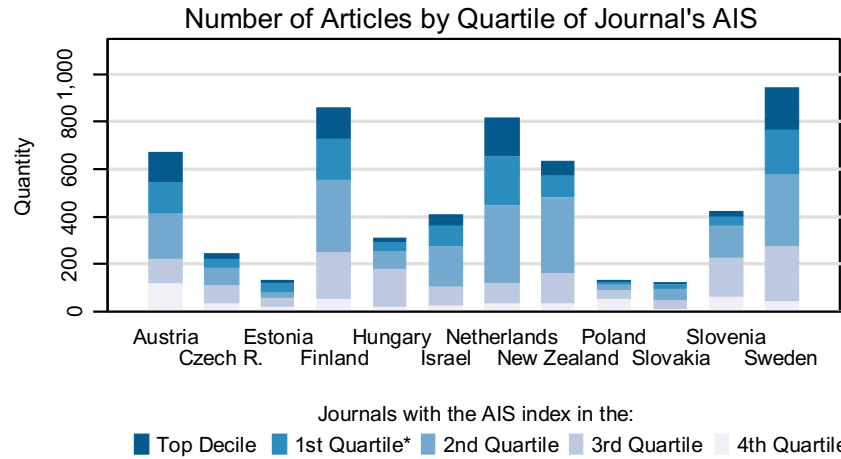
Notes:

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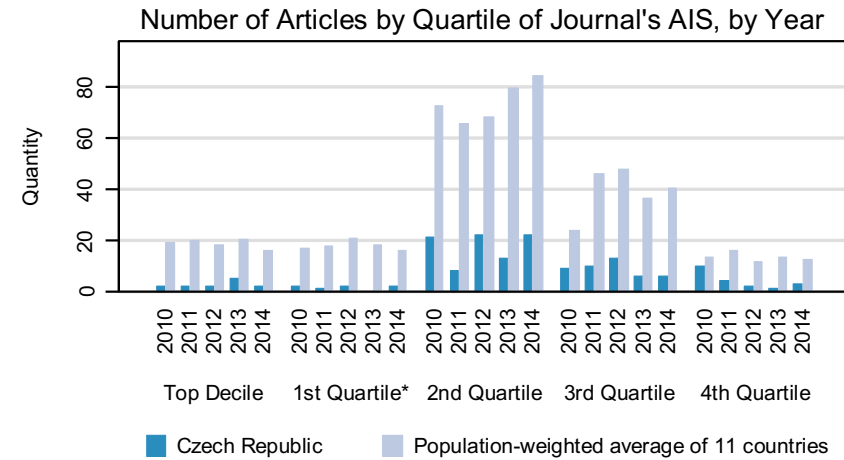
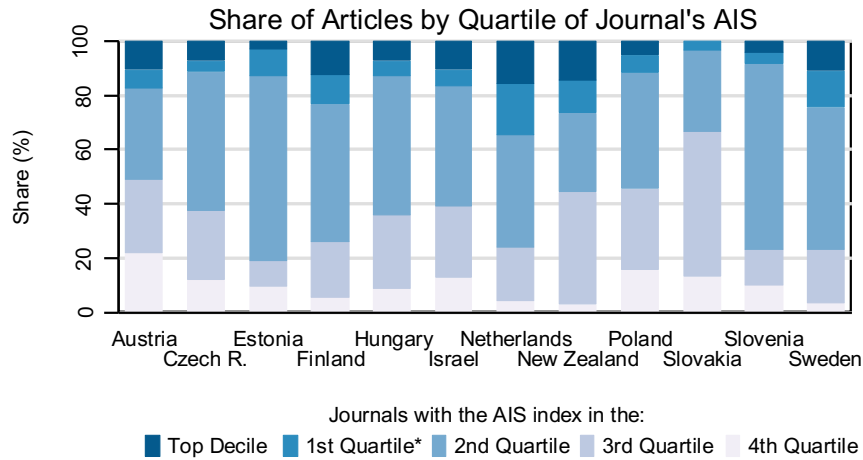
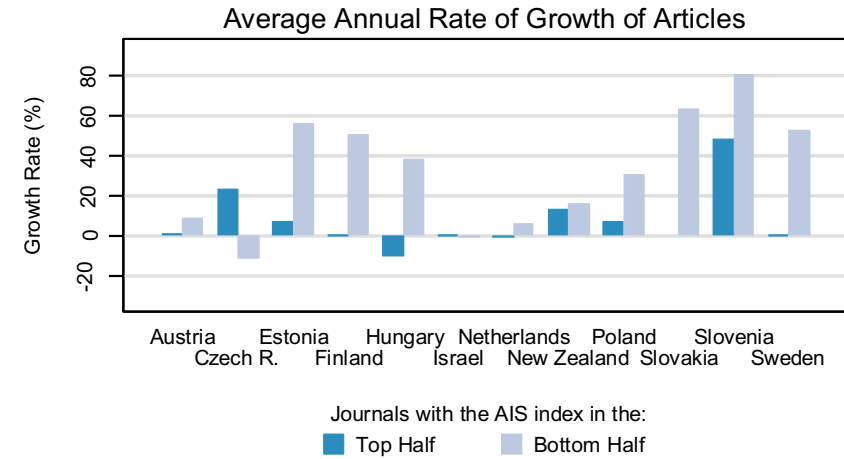
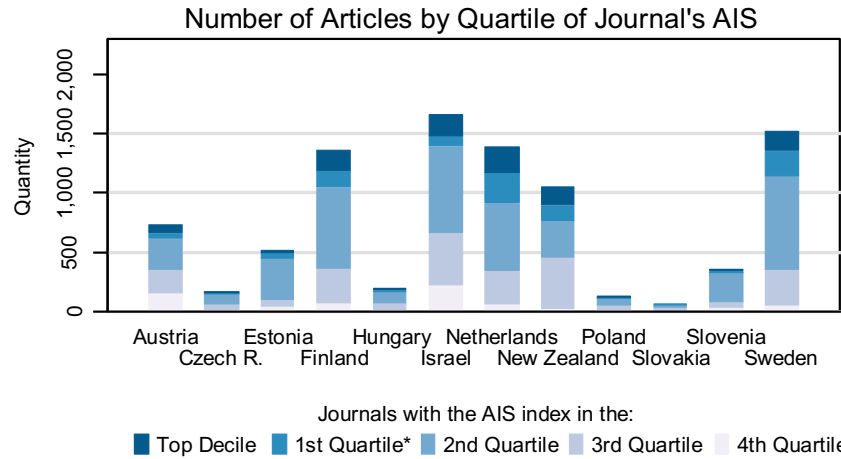
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PATHOLOGY



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PEDIATRICS



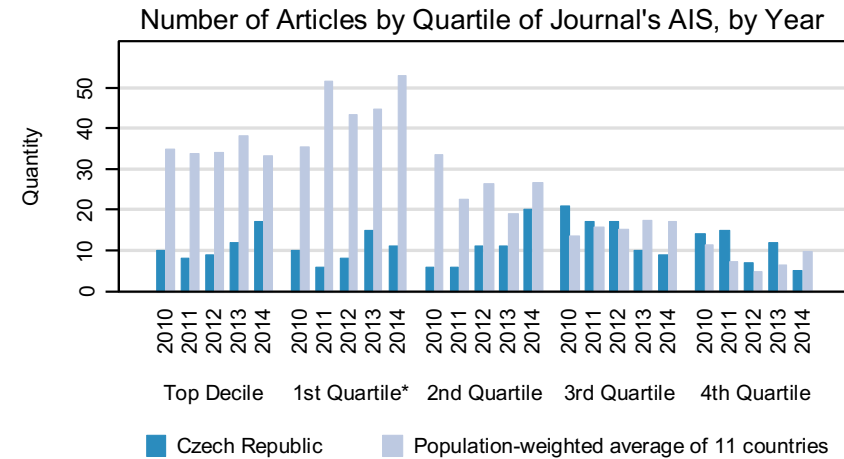
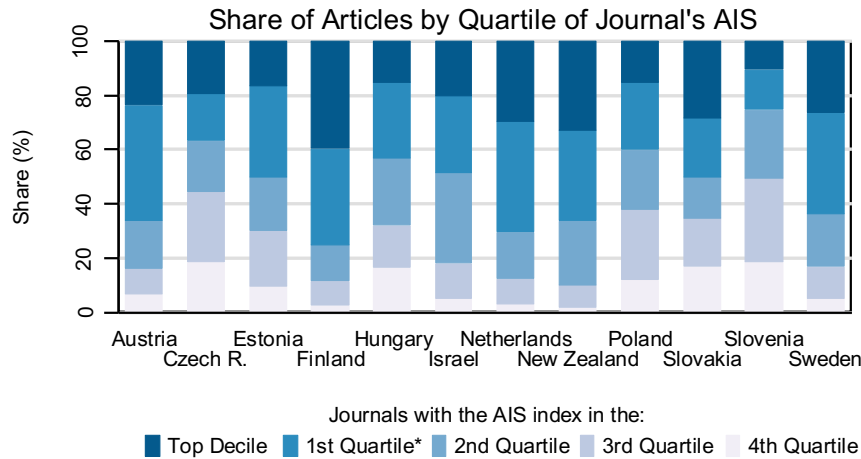
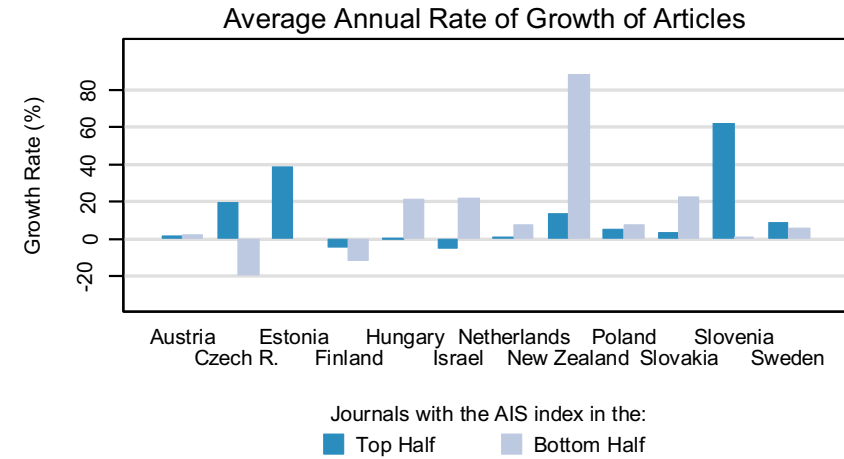
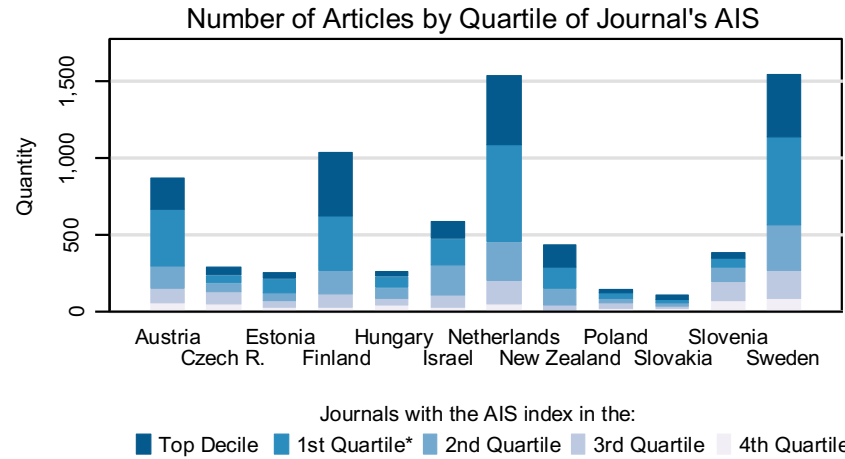
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PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE



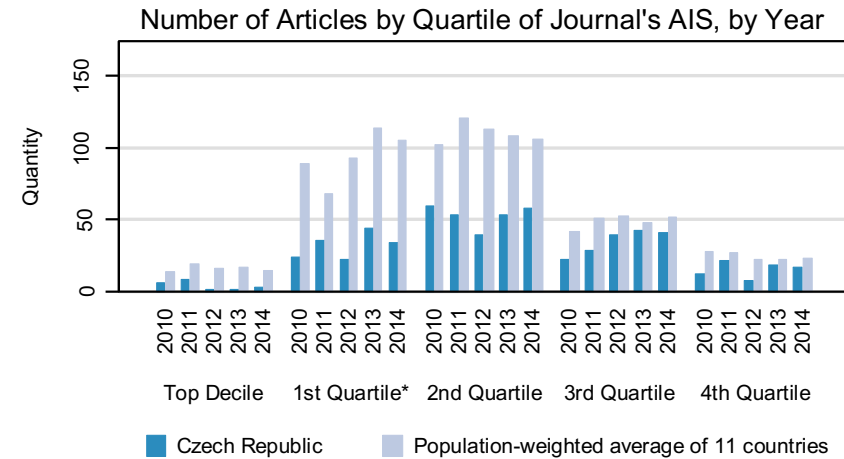
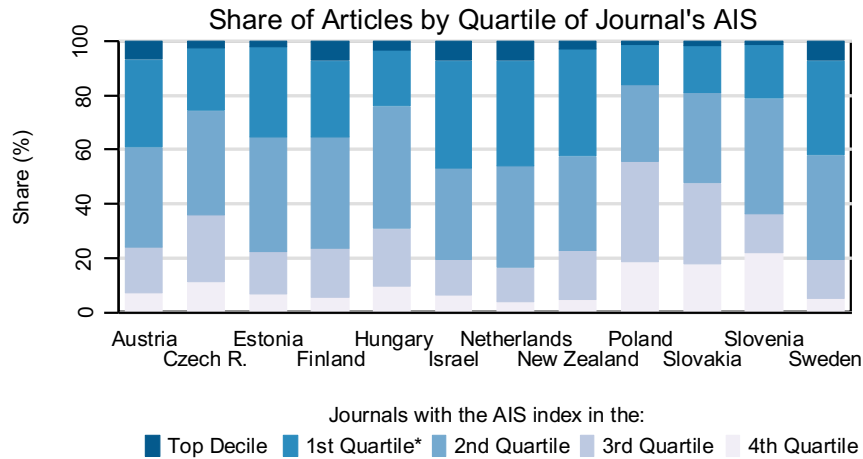
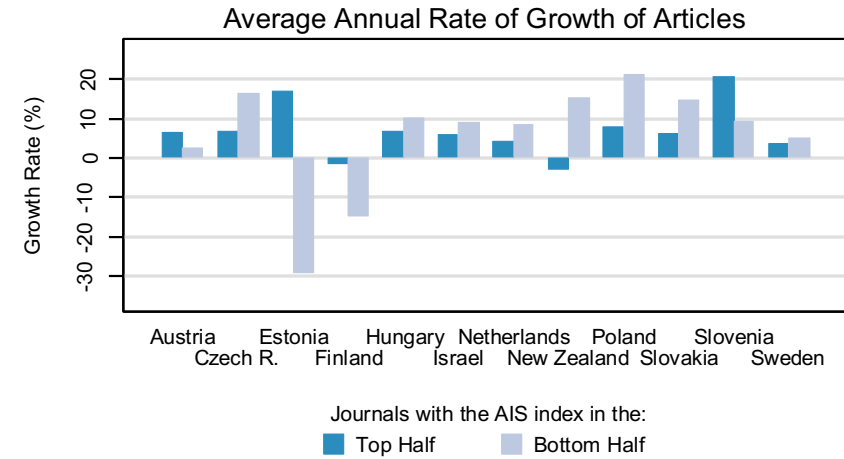
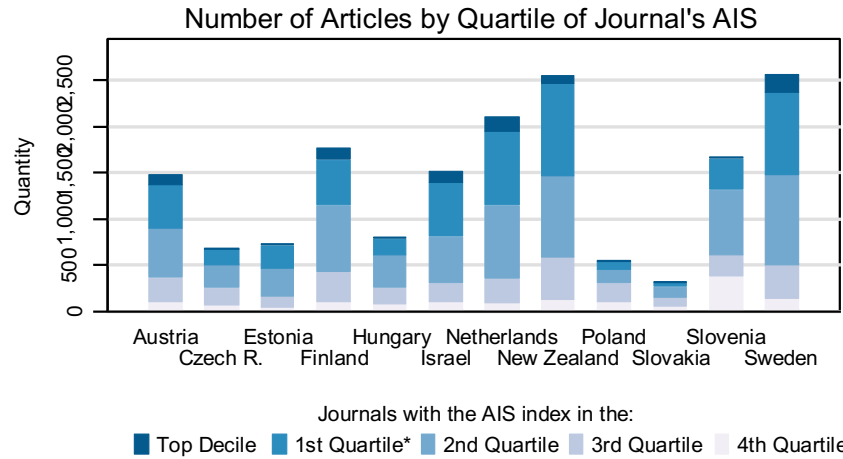
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PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY



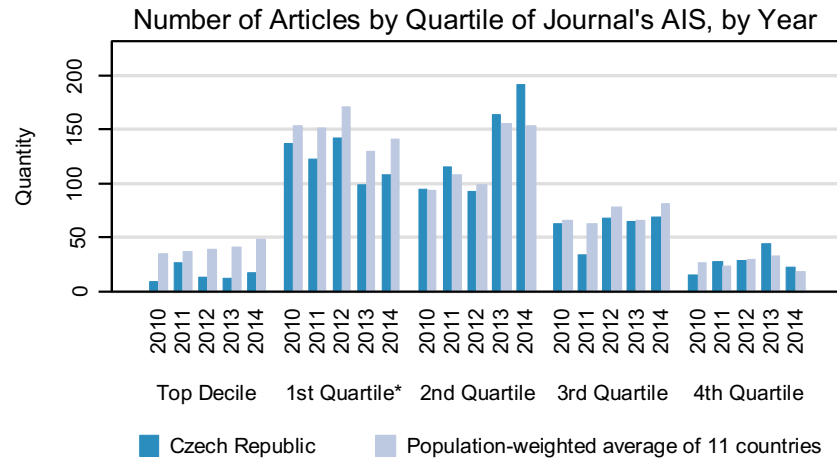
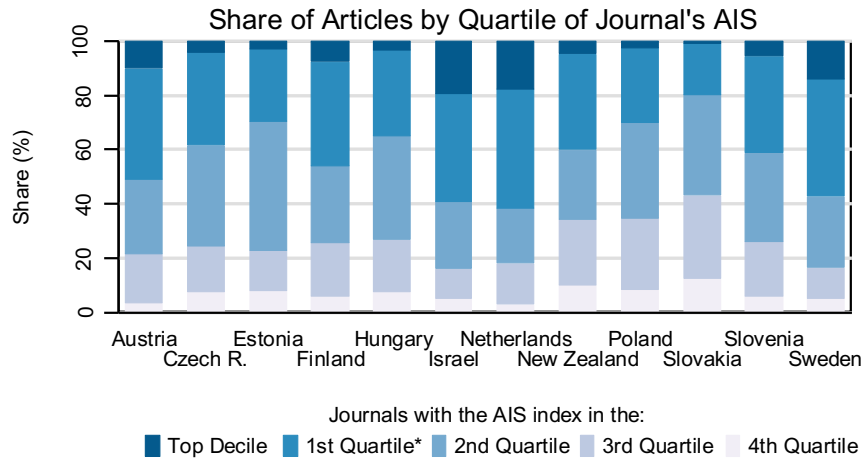
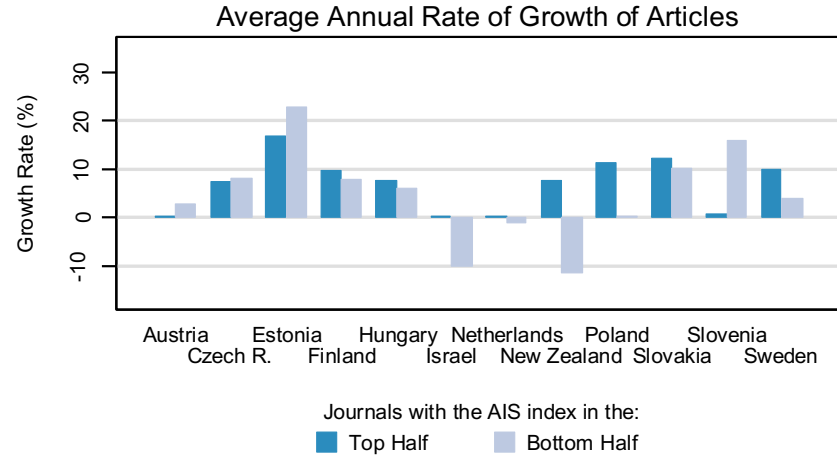
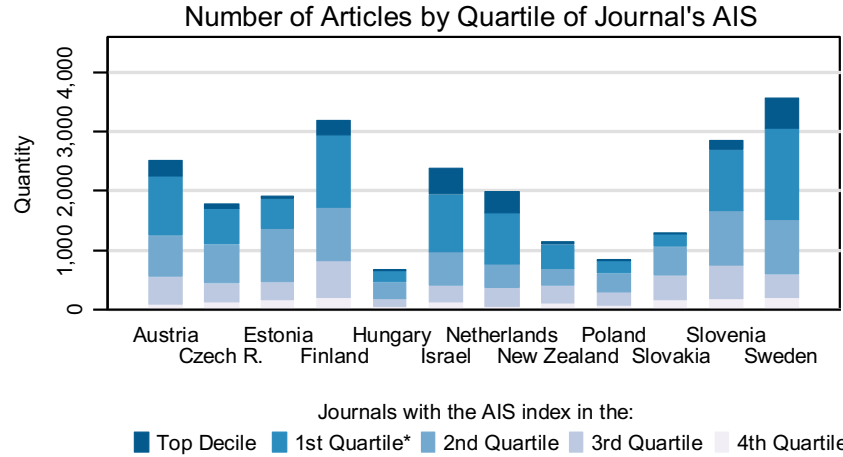
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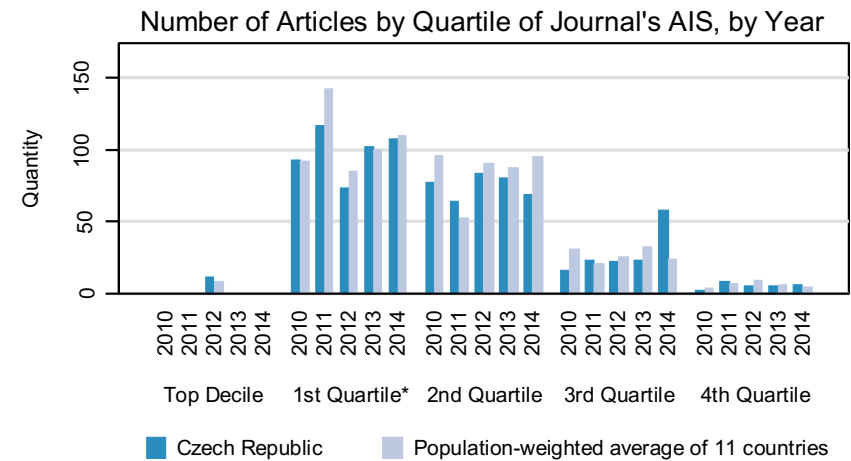
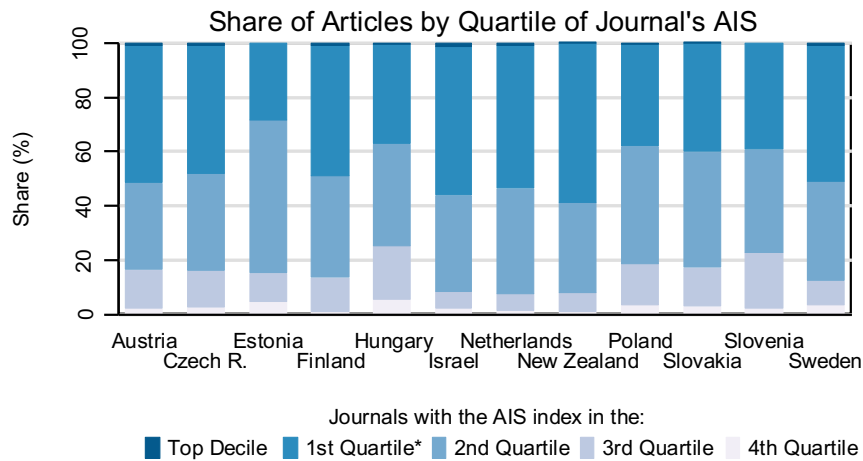
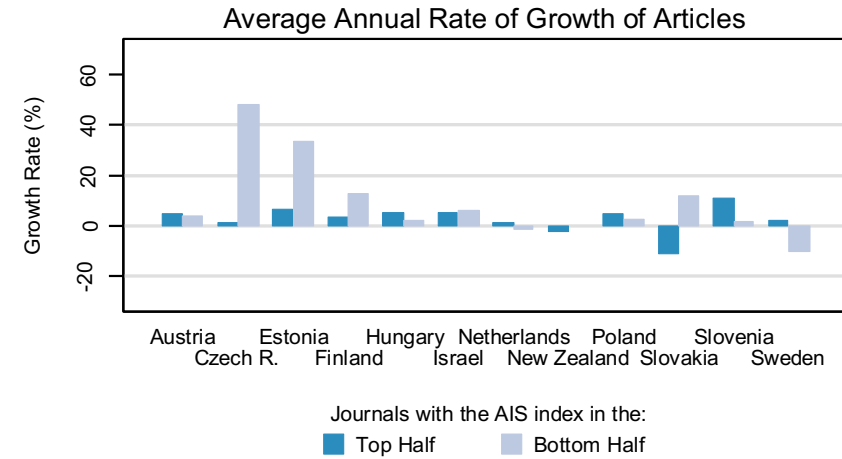
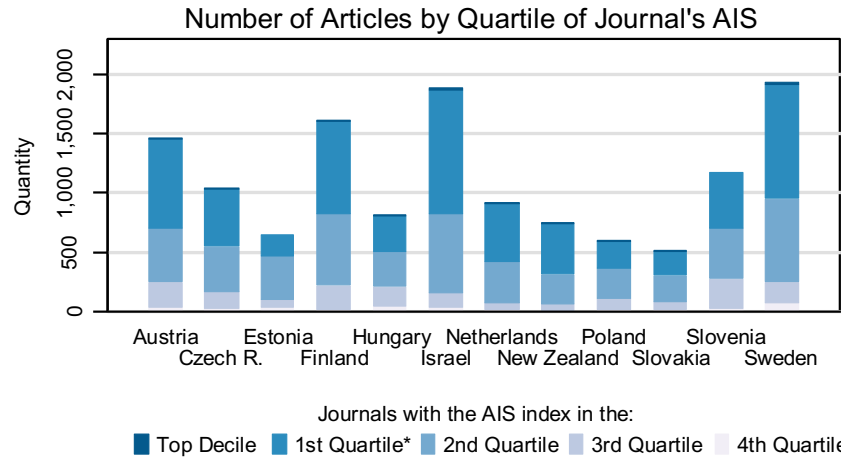
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PHYSICS, APPLIED



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PHYSICS, ATOMIC, MOLECULAR & CHEMICAL



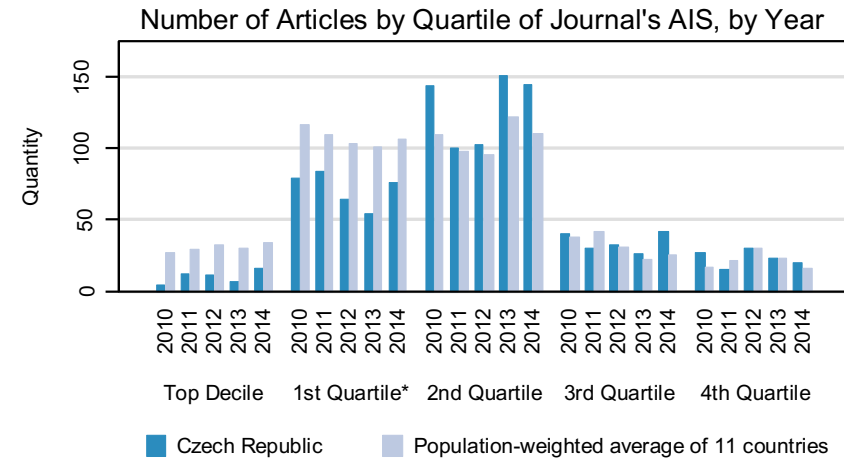
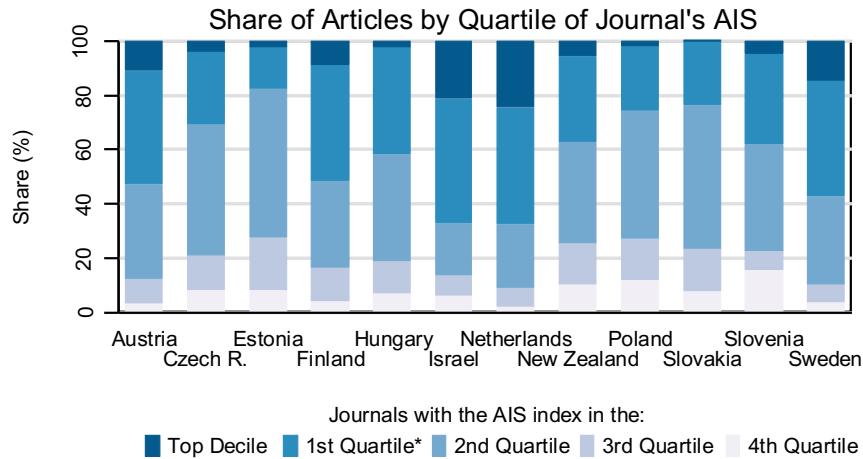
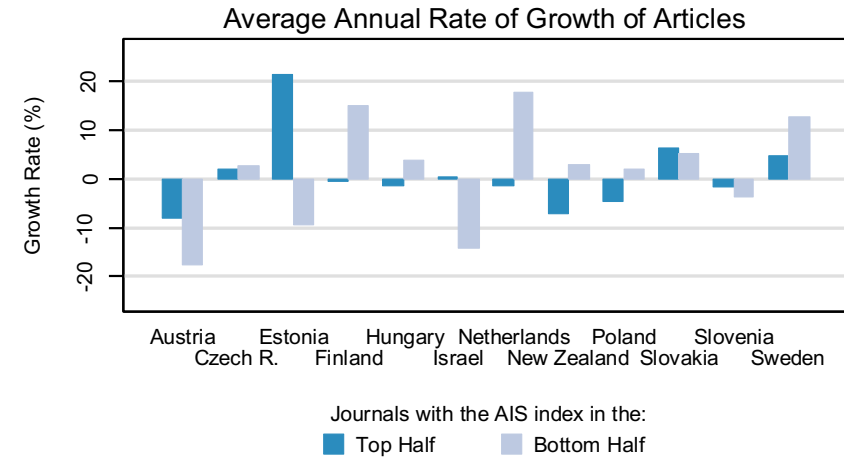
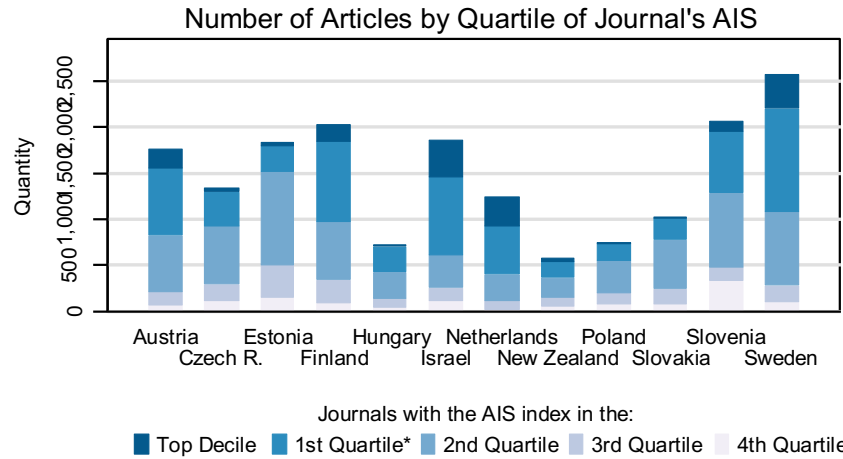
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PHYSICS, CONDENSED MATTER



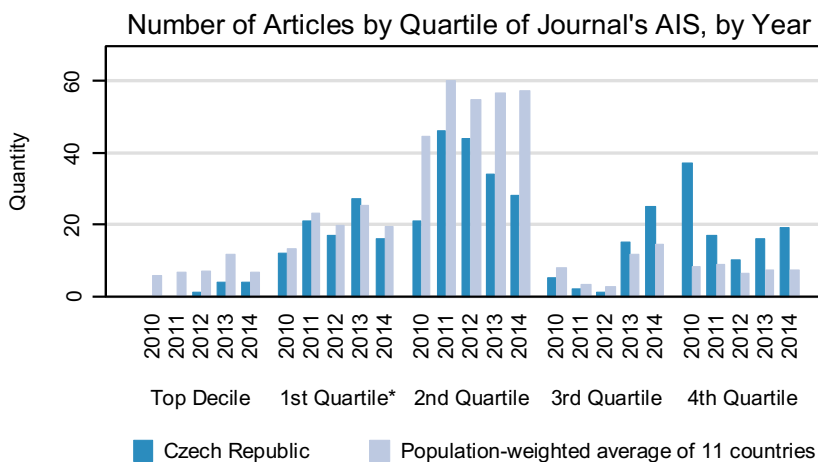
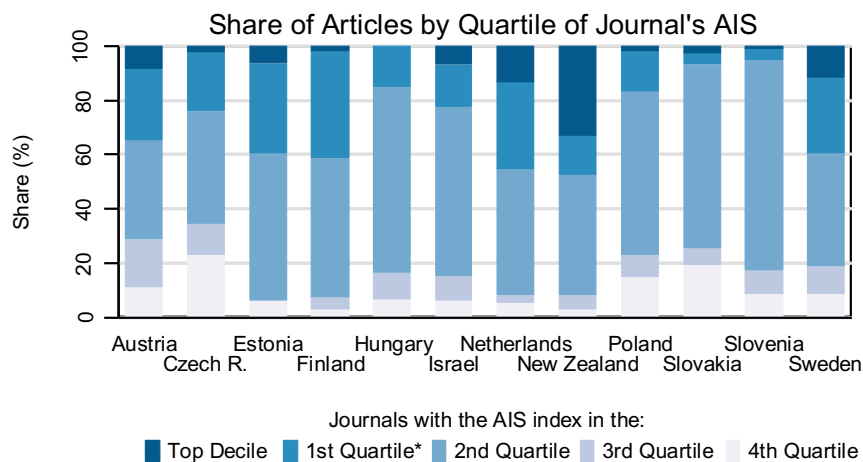
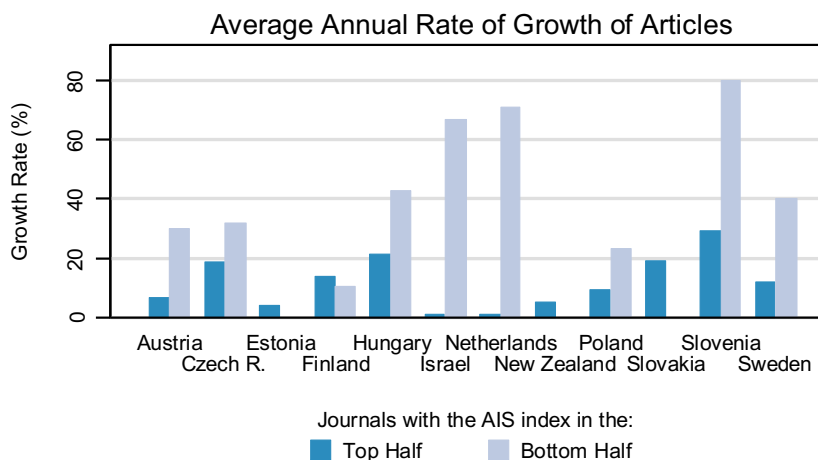
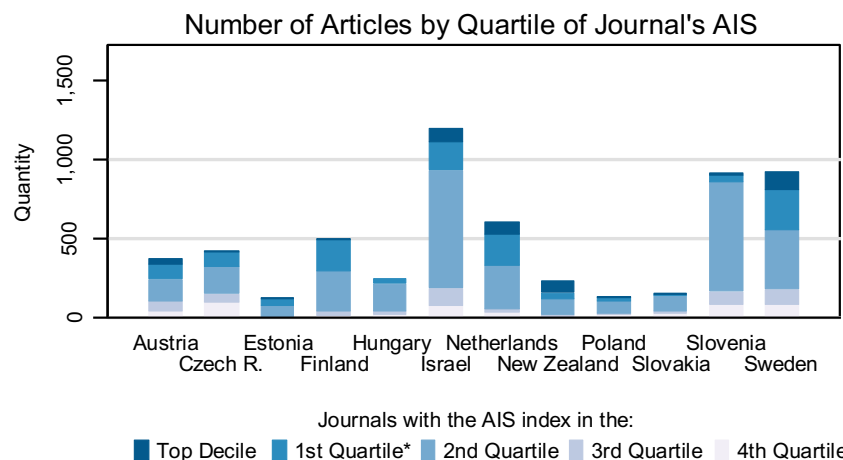
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PHYSICS, FLUIDS & PLASMAS



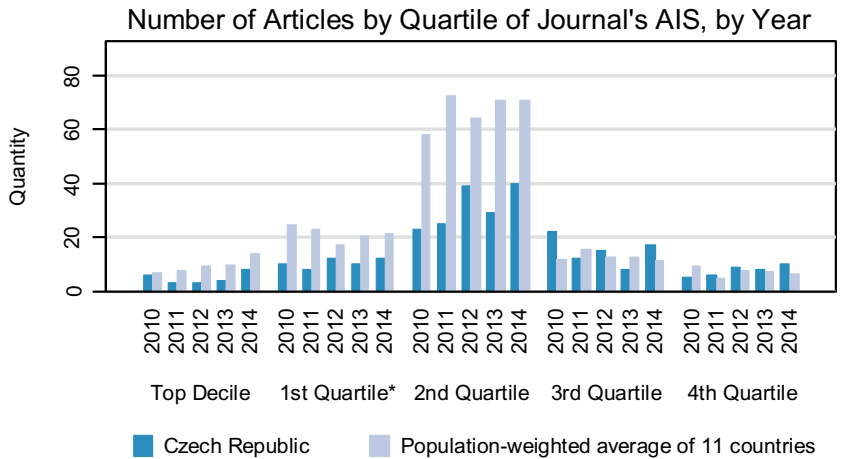
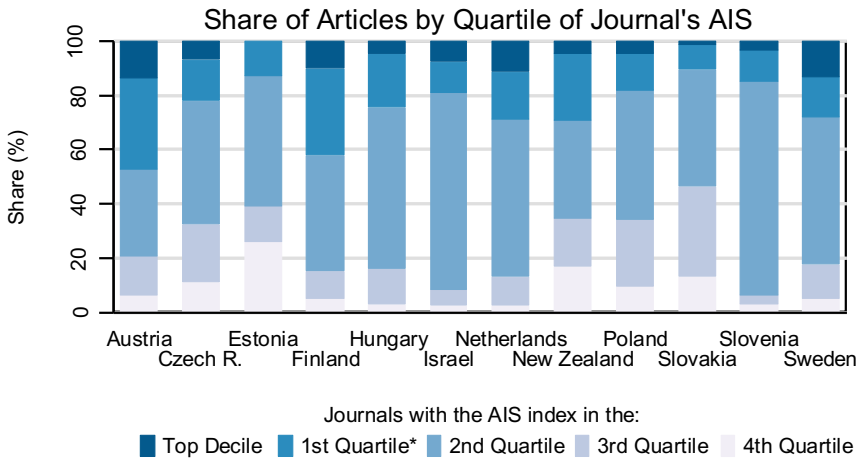
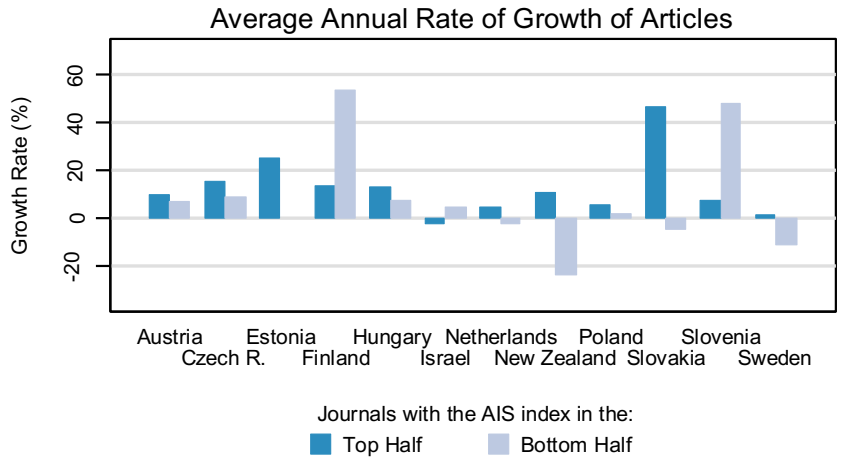
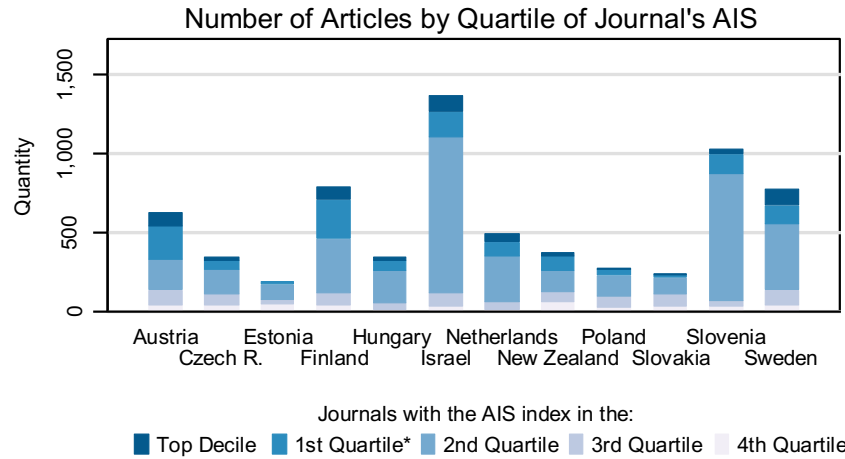
Notes:

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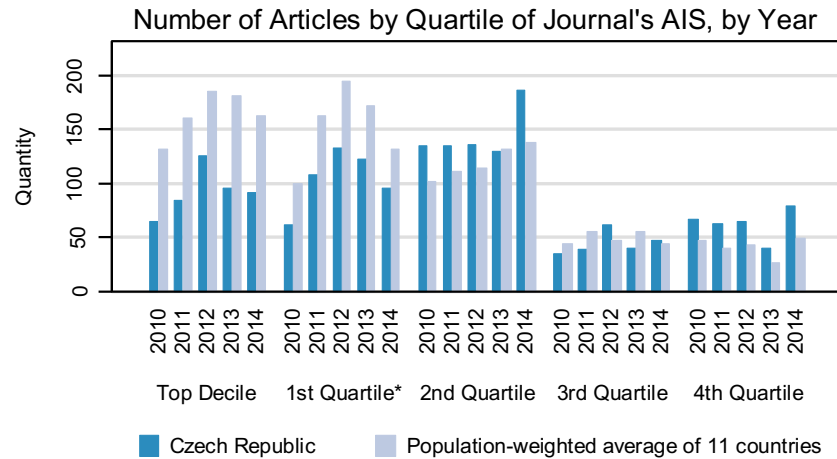
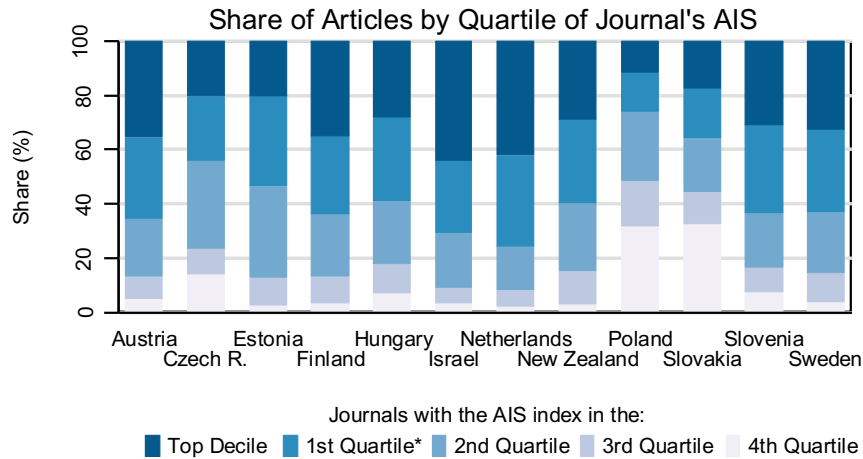
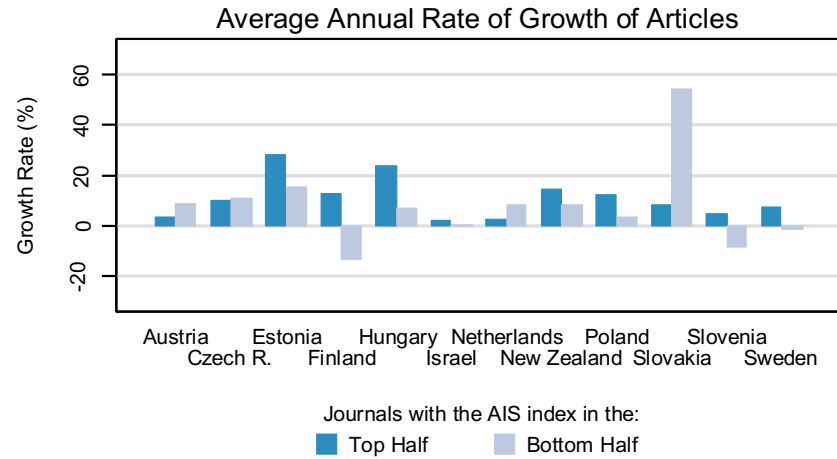
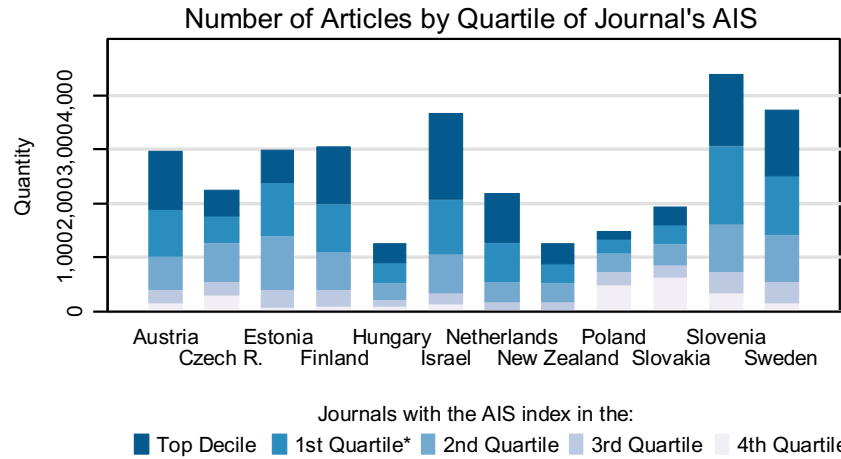
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PHYSICS, MATHEMATICAL



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PHYSICS, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



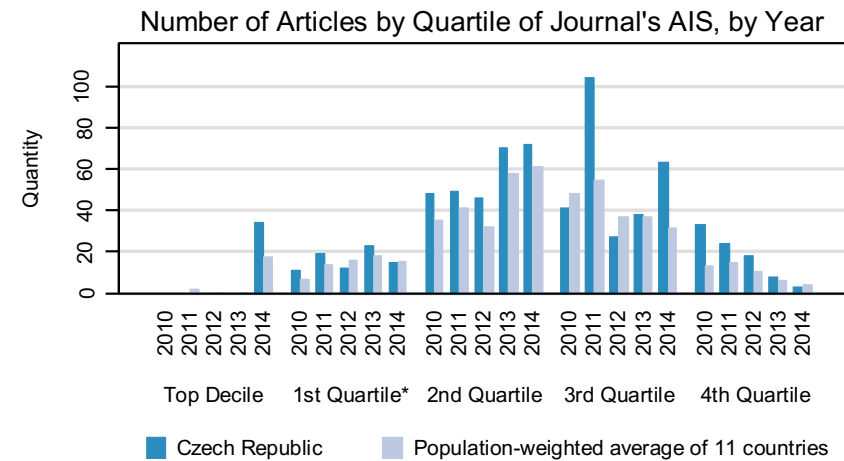
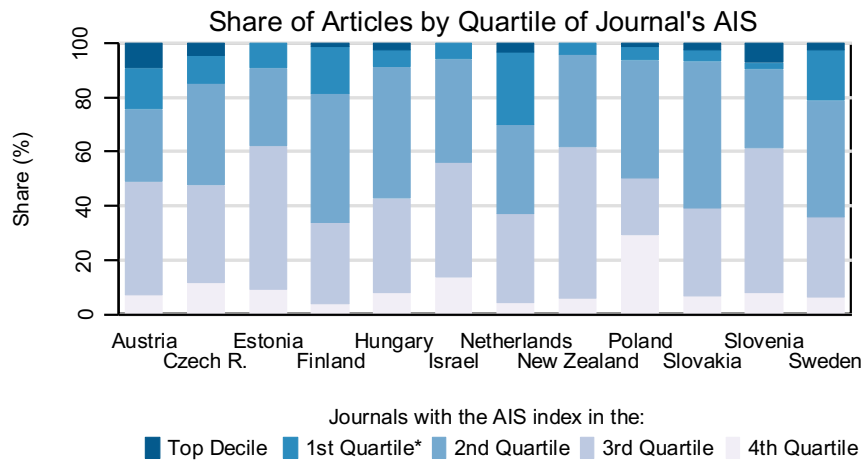
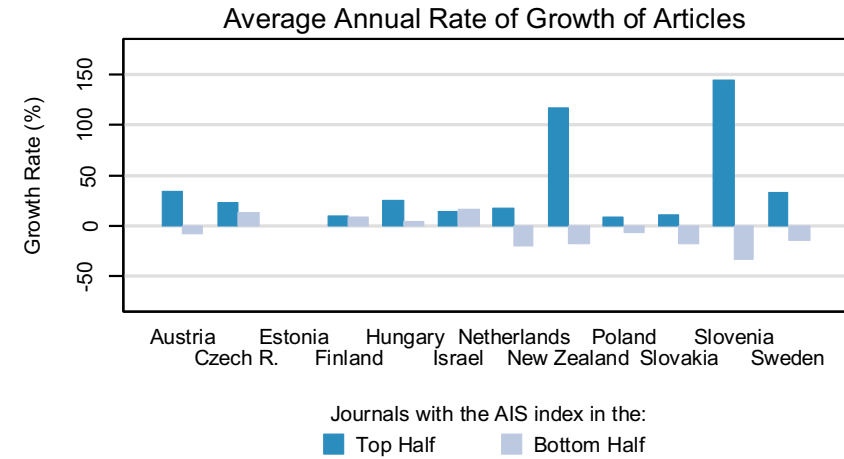
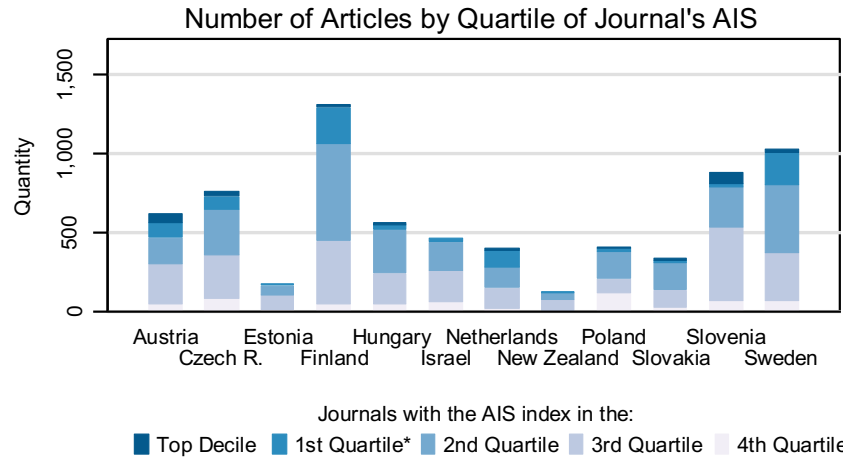
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PHYSICS, NUCLEAR



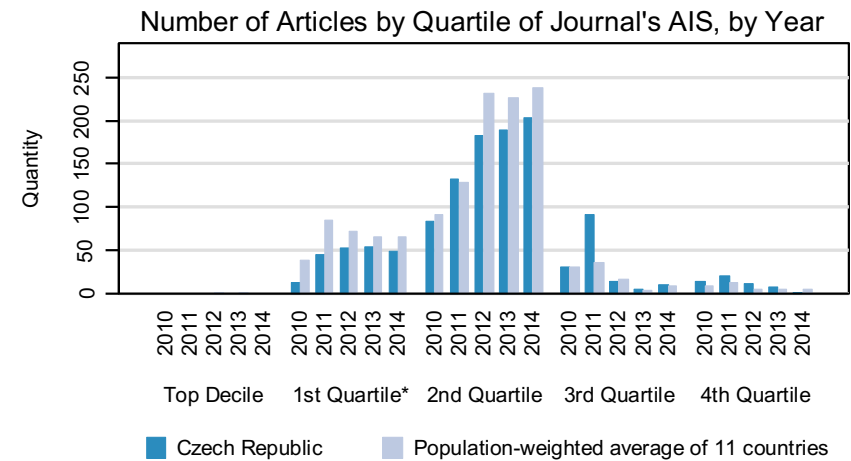
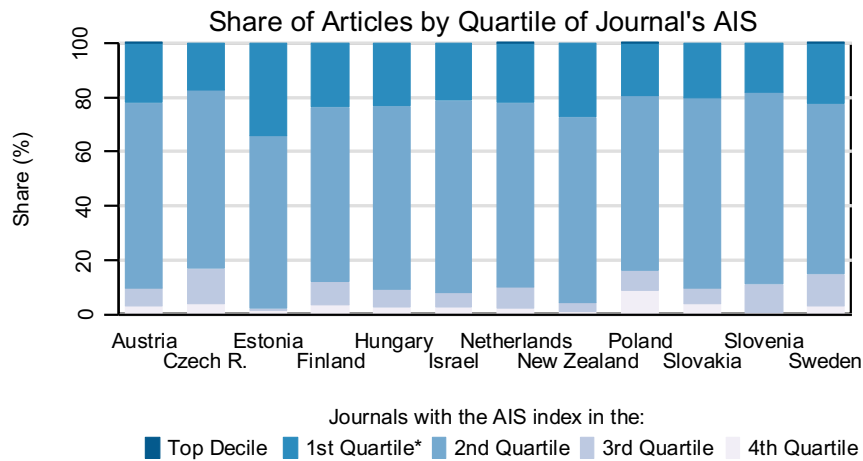
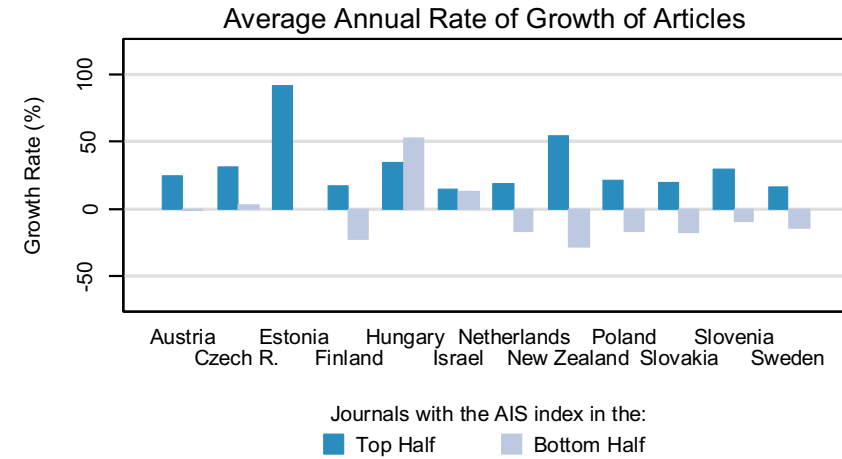
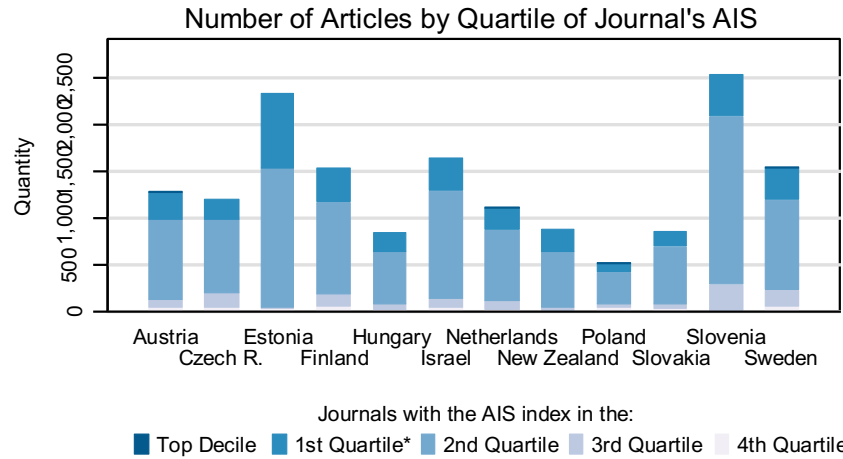
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PHYSICS, PARTICLES & FIELDS



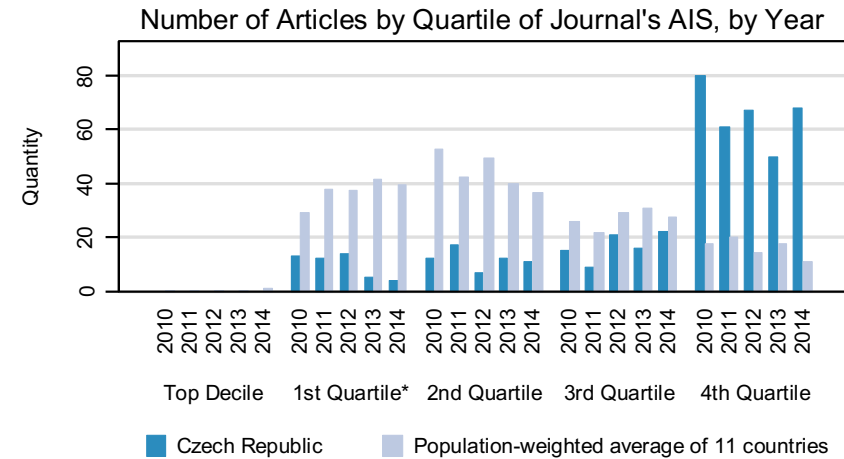
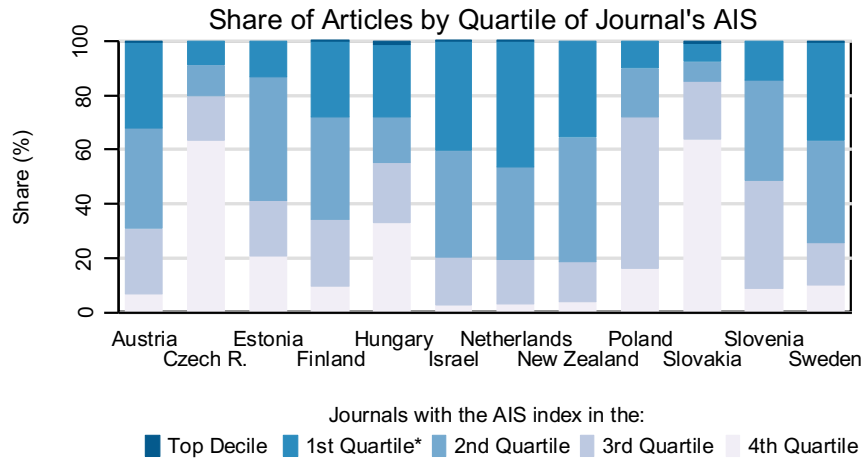
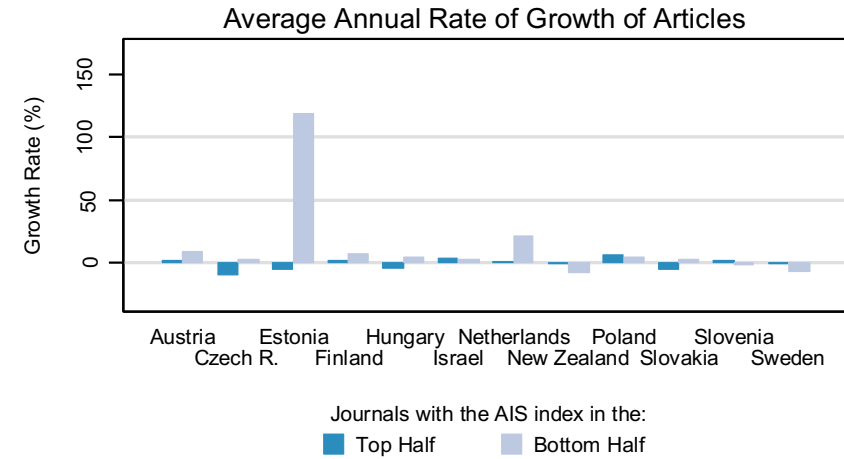
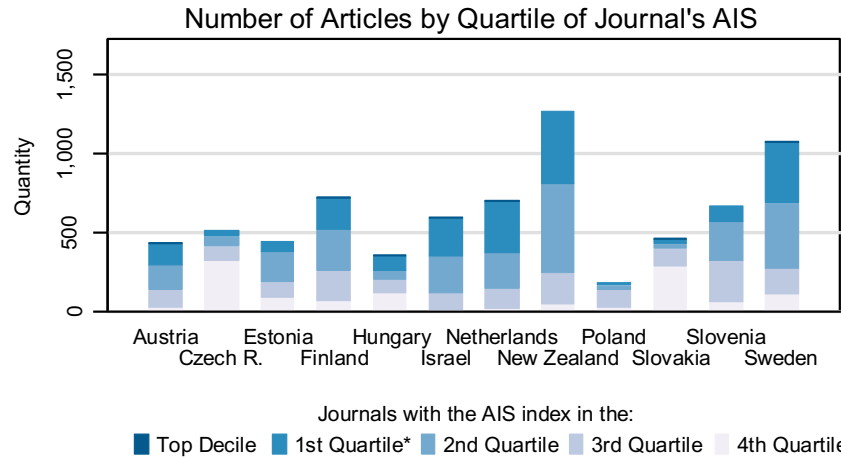
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PHYSIOLOGY



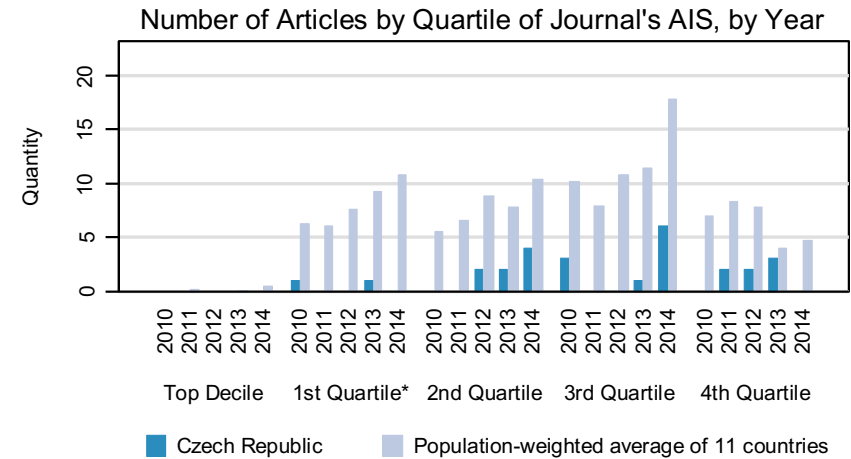
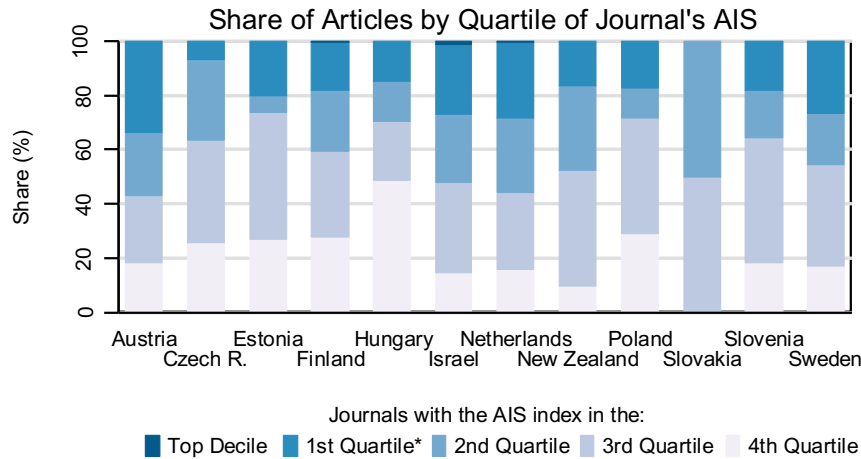
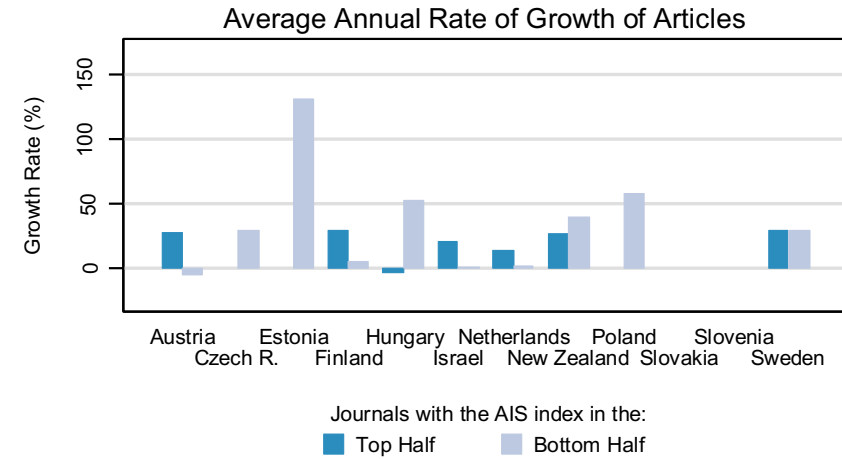
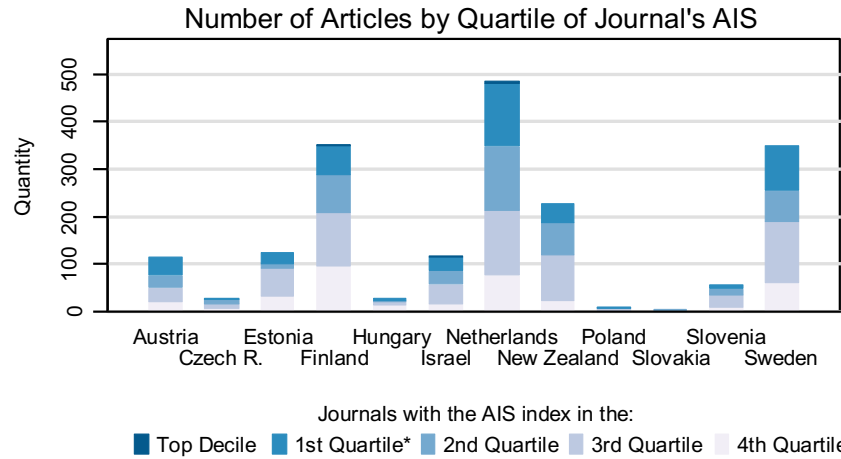
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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



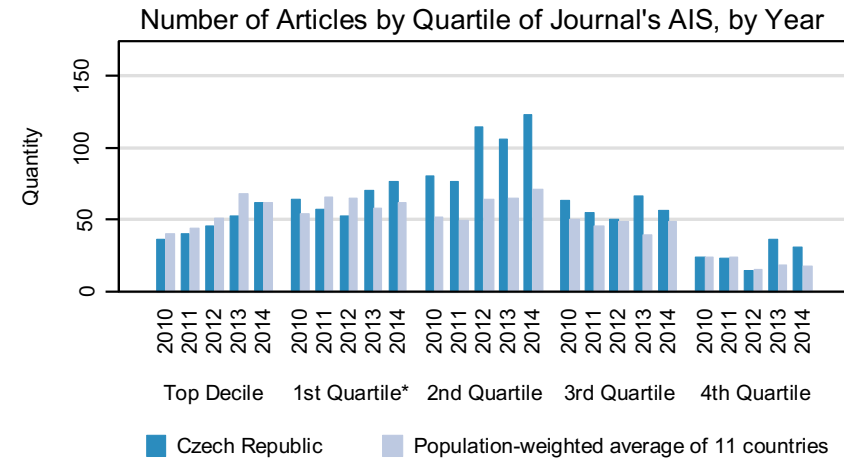
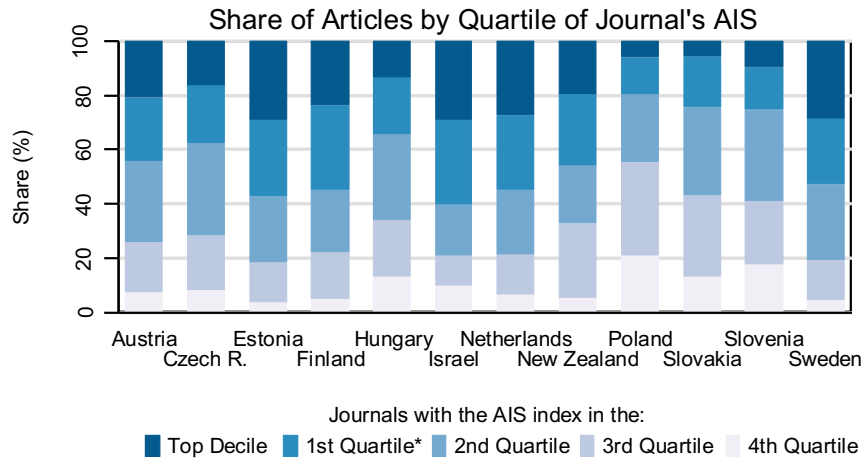
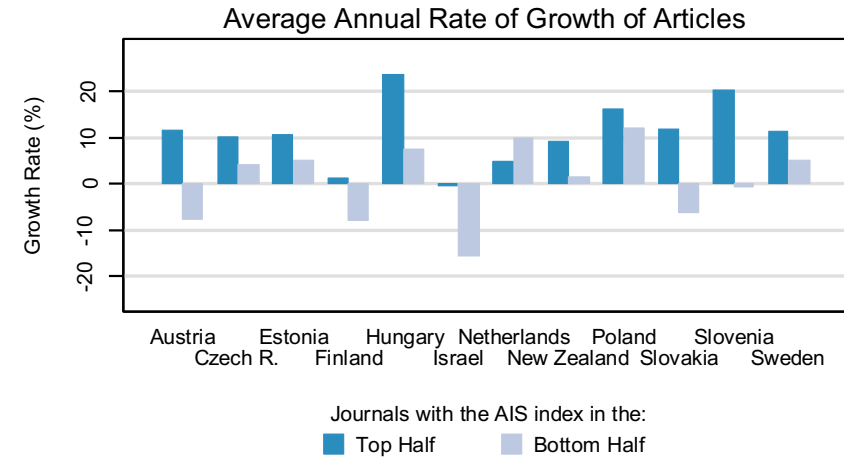
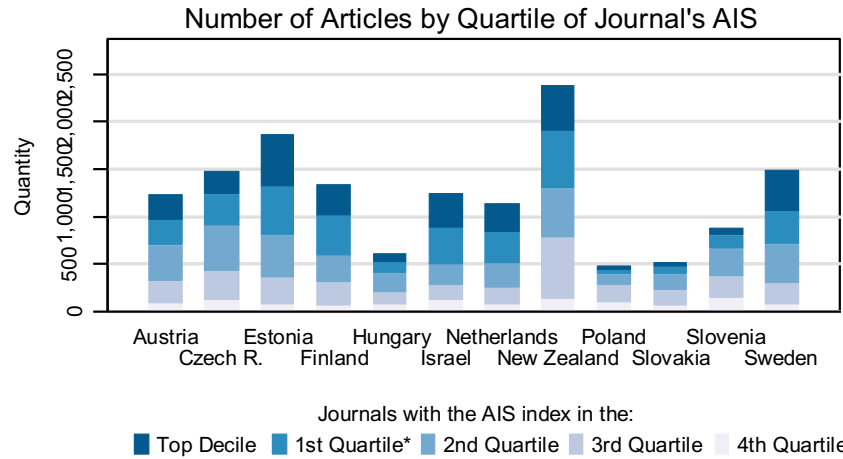
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PLANT SCIENCES



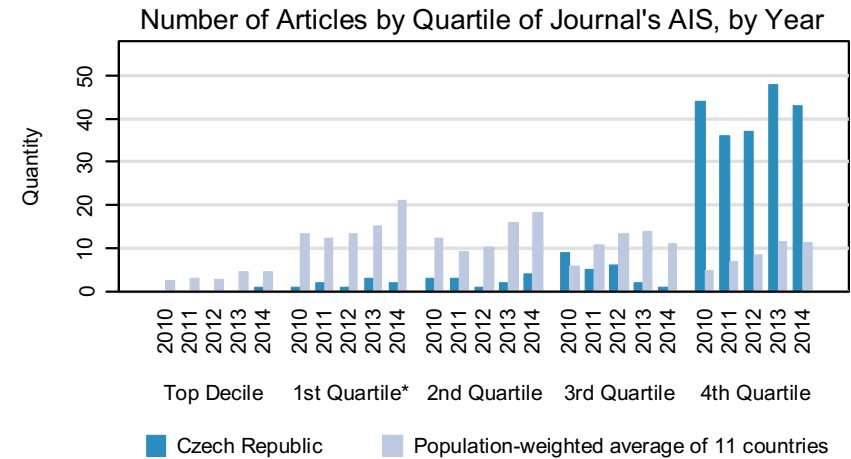
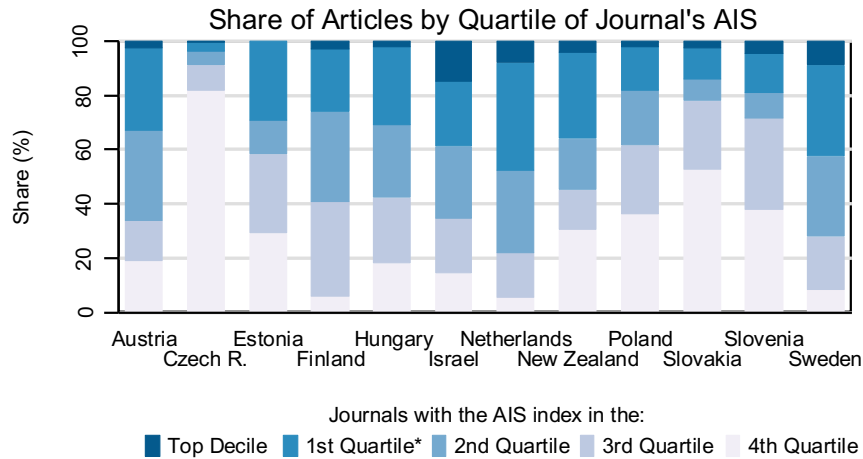
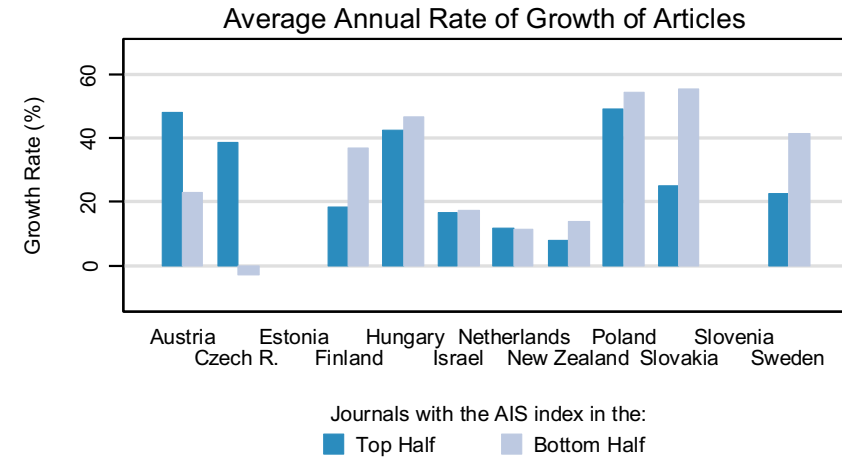
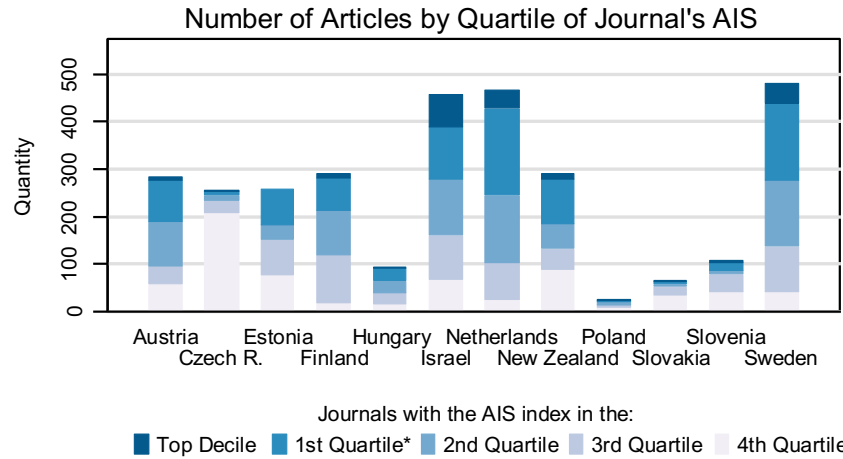
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POLITICAL SCIENCE



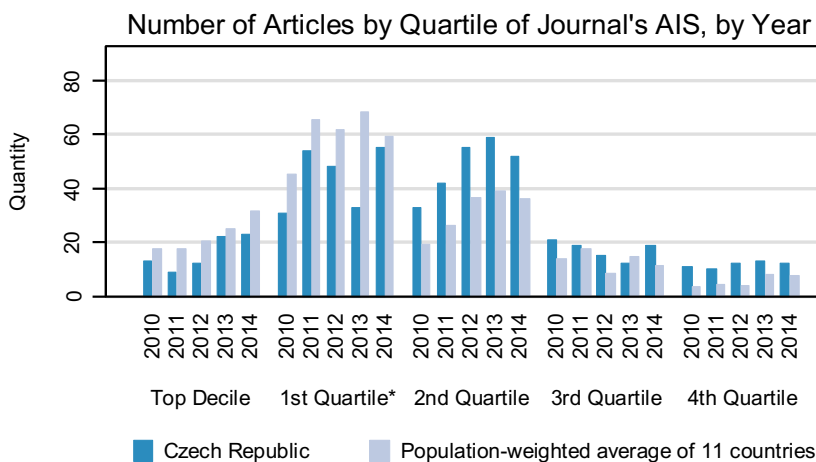
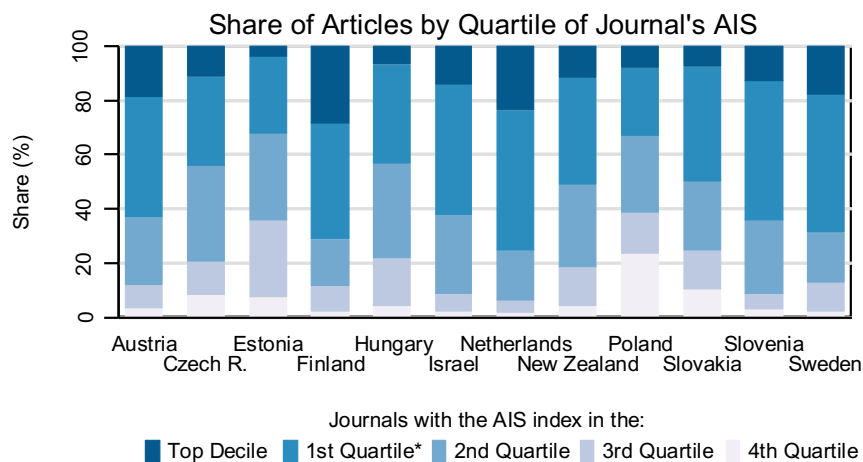
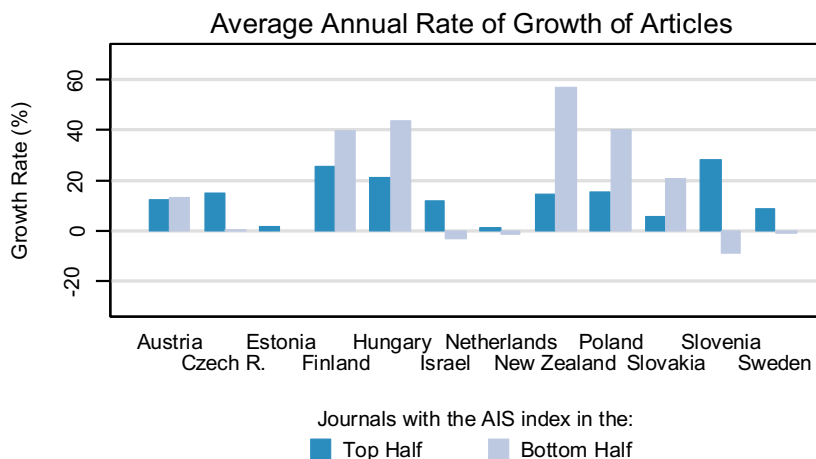
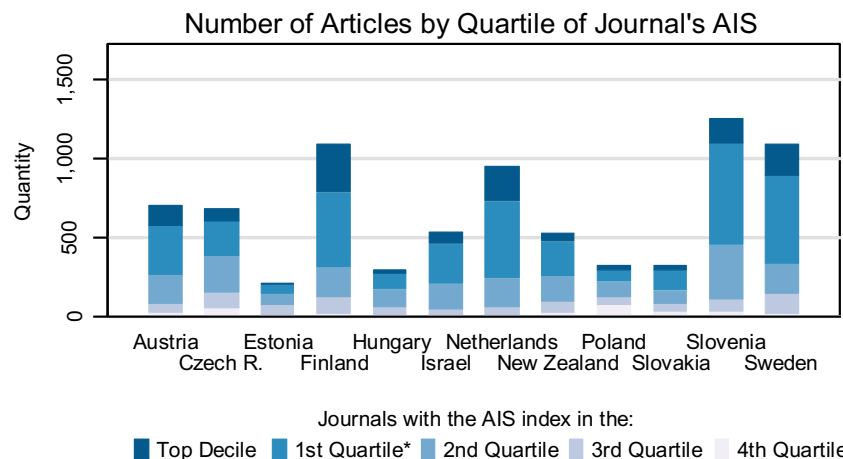
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POLYMER SCIENCE



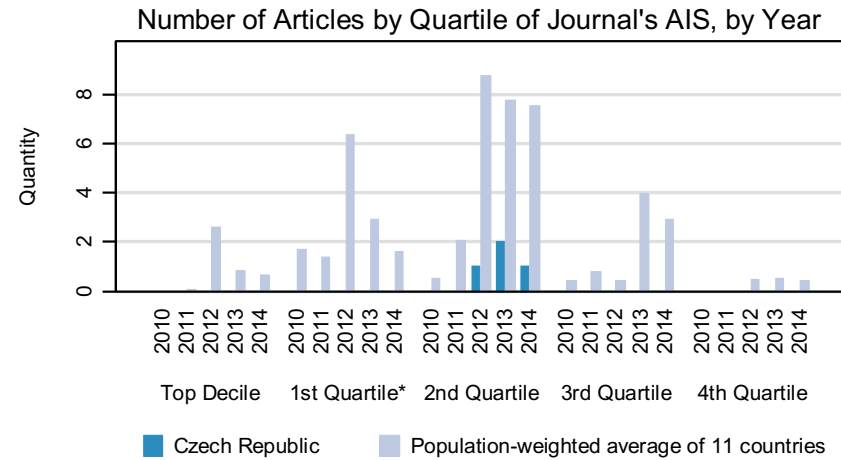
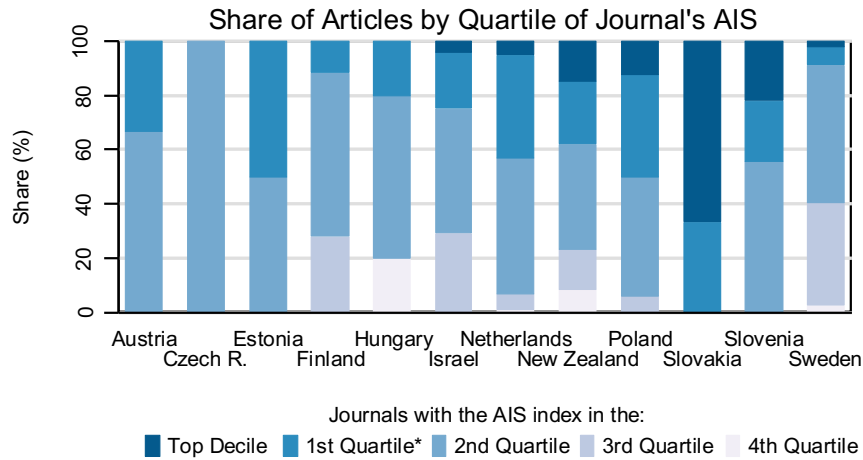
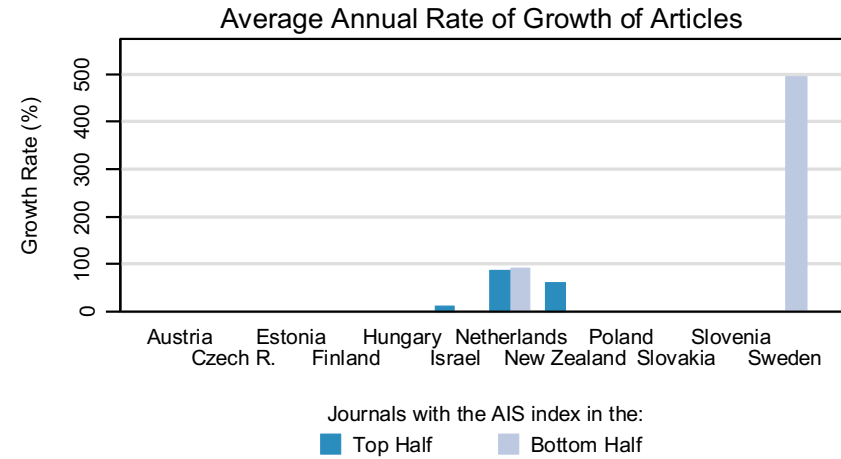
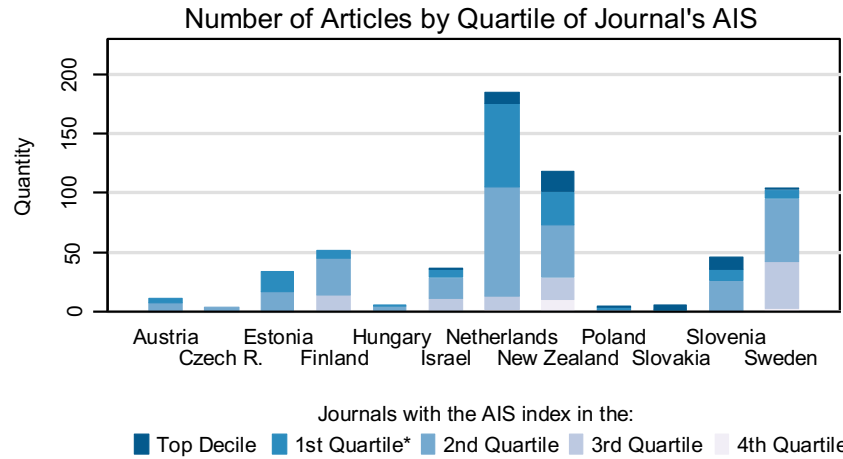
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PRIMARY HEALTH CARE



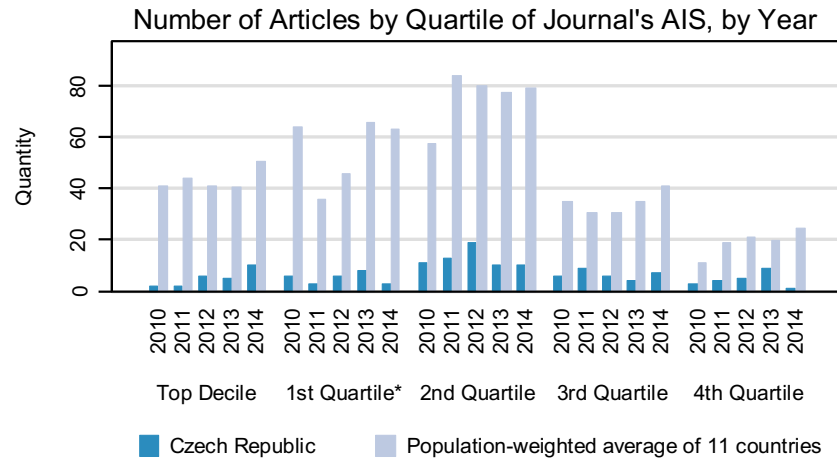
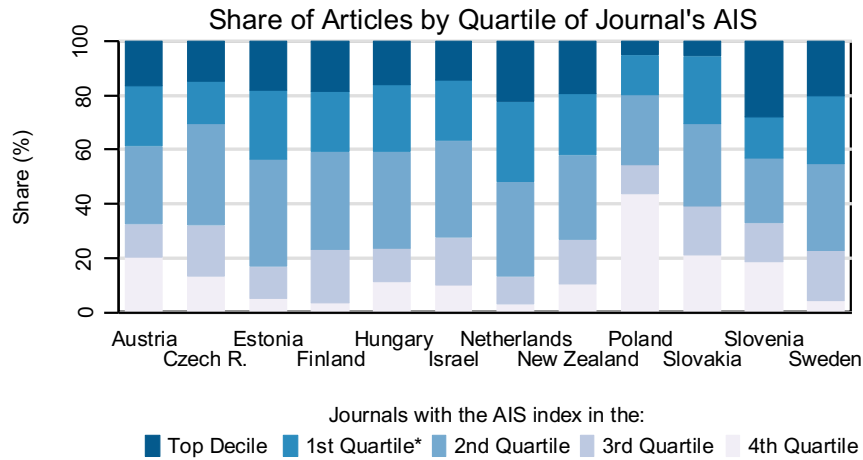
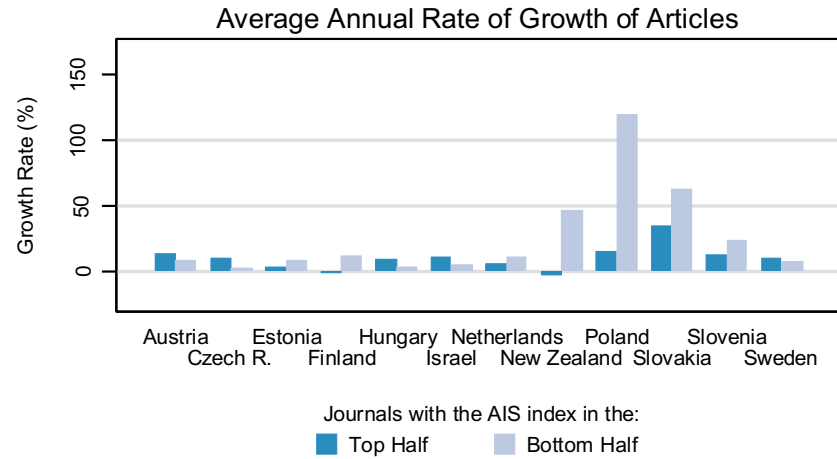
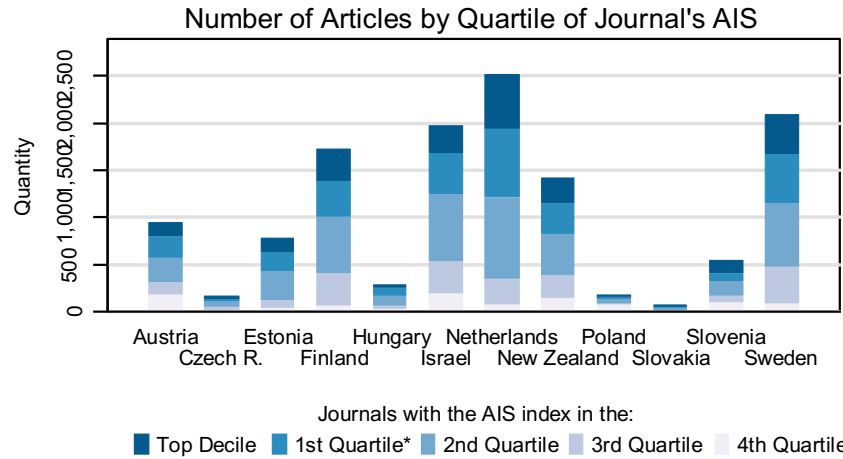
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PSYCHIATRY



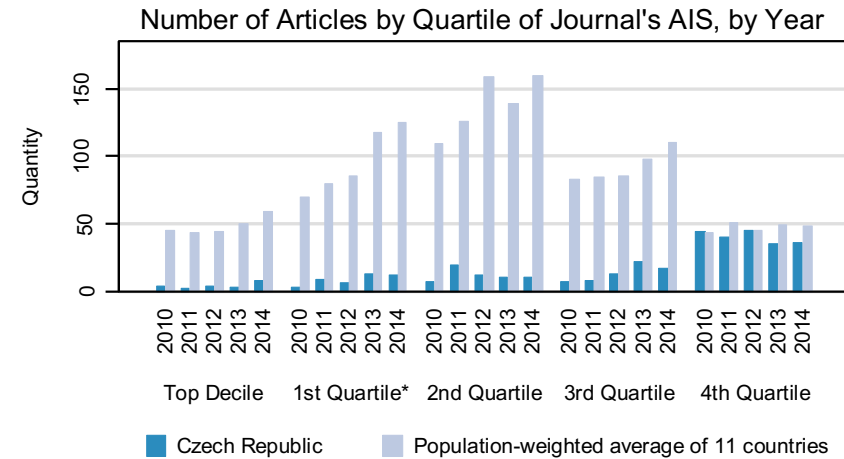
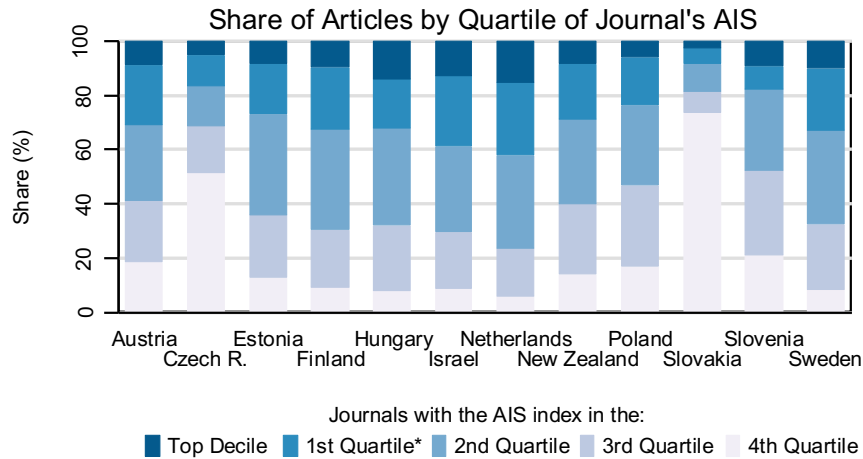
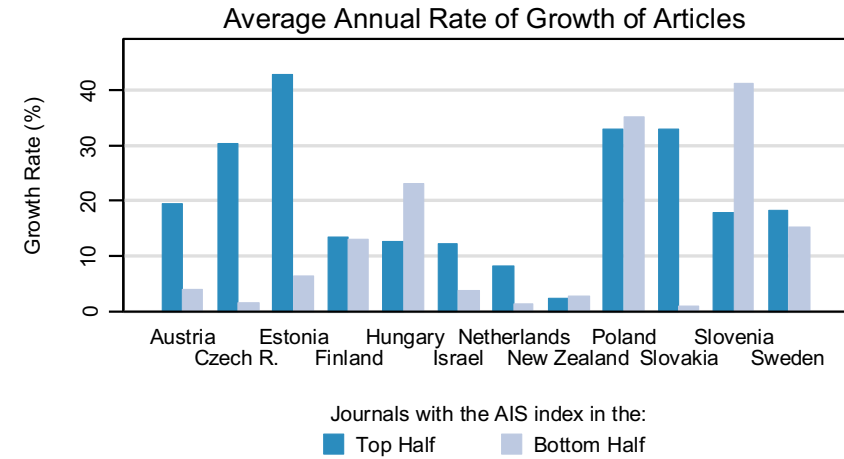
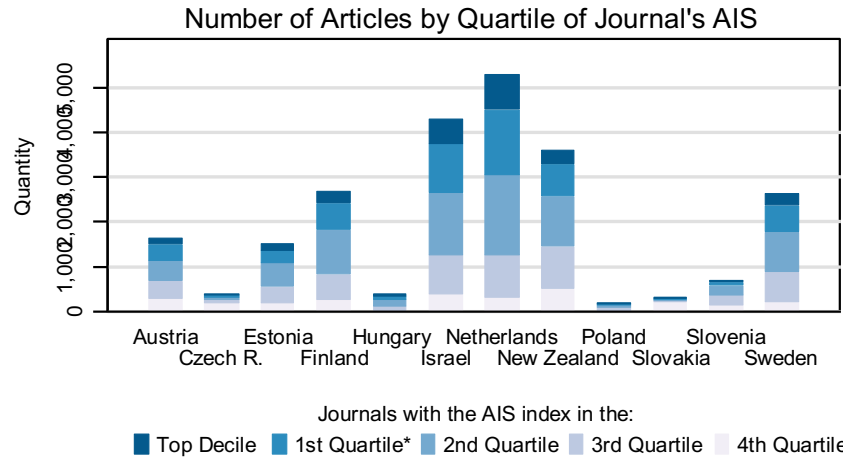
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PSYCHOLOGY



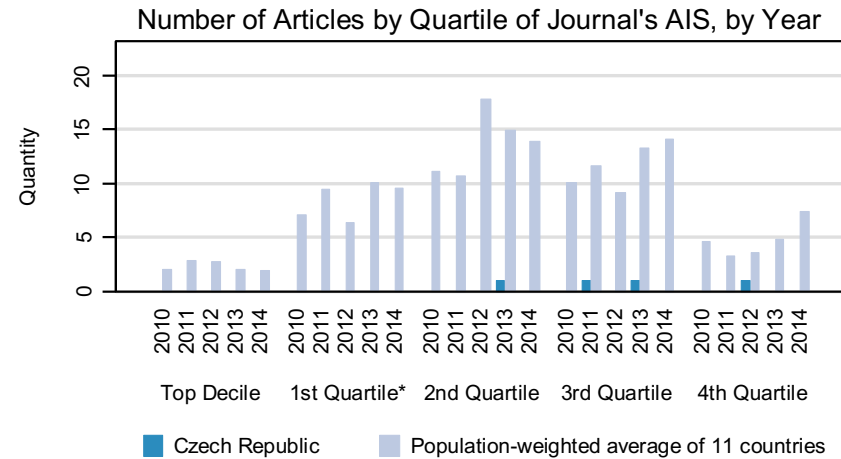
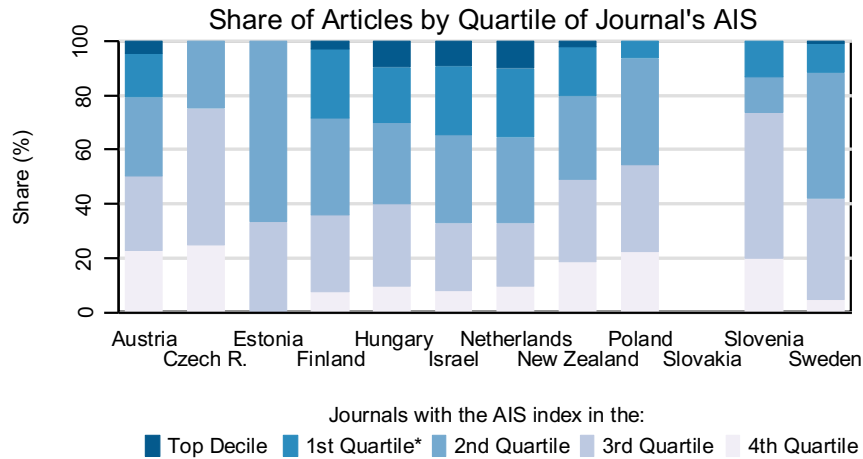
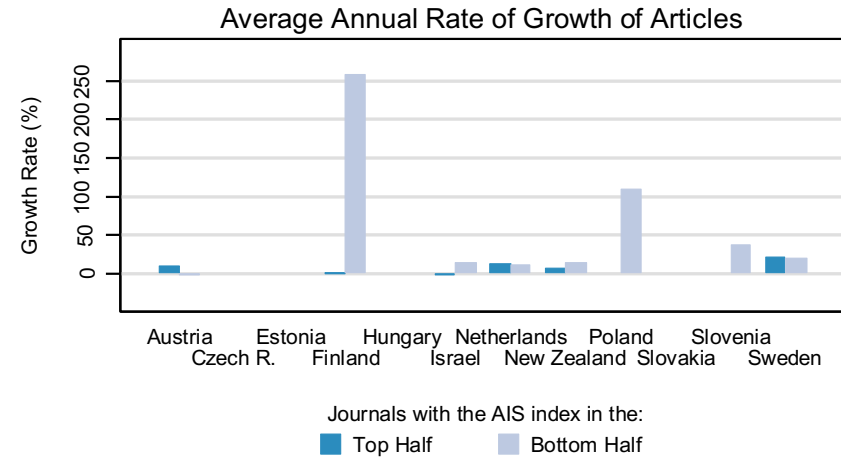
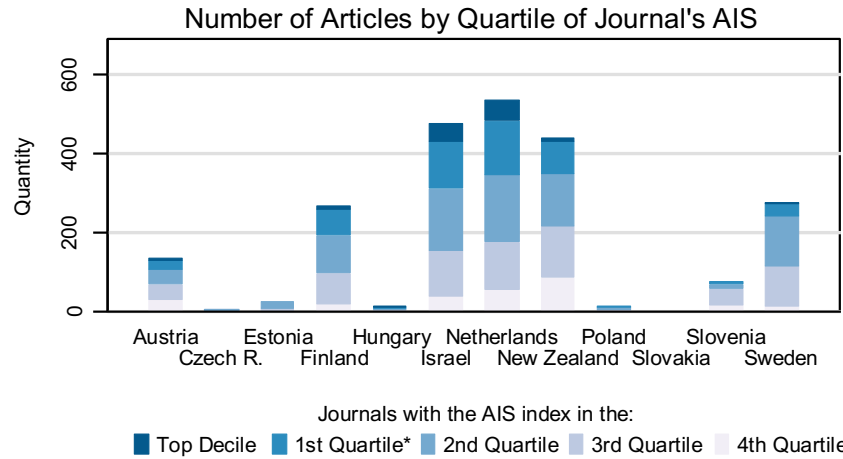
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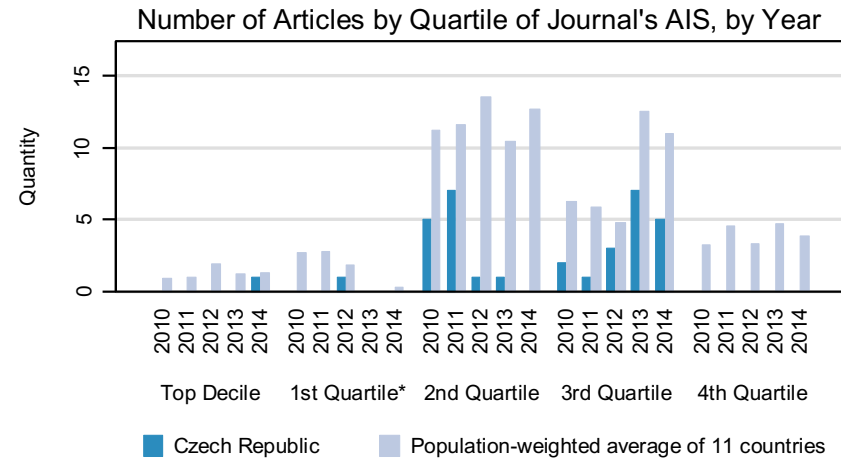
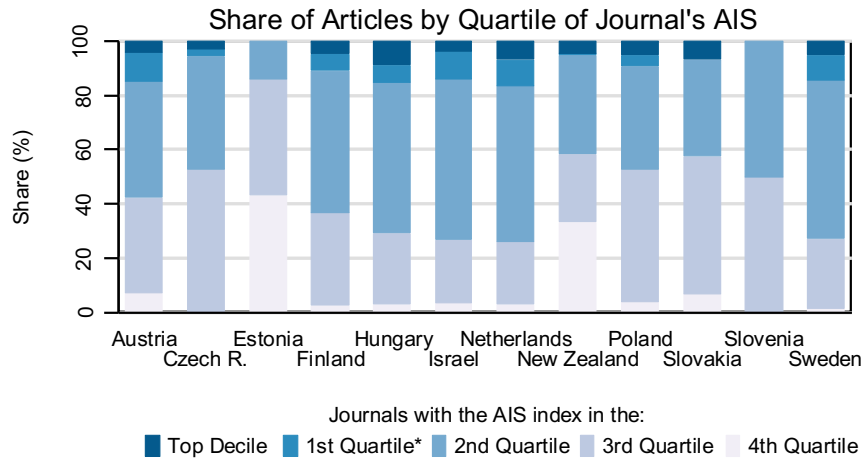
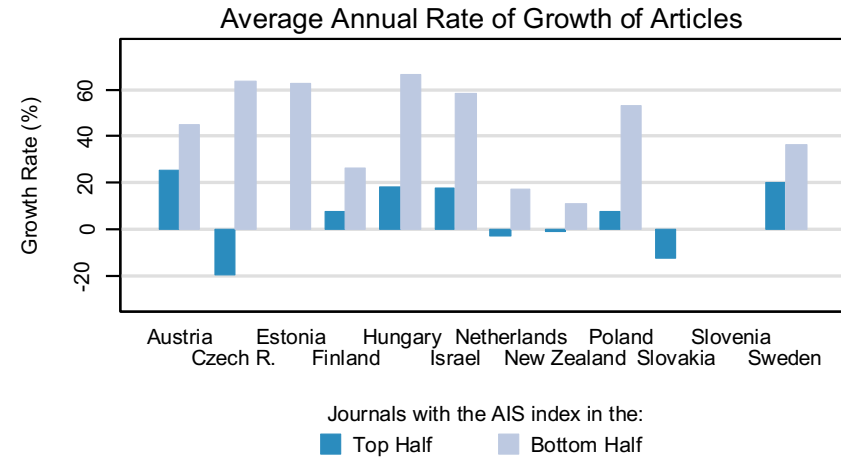
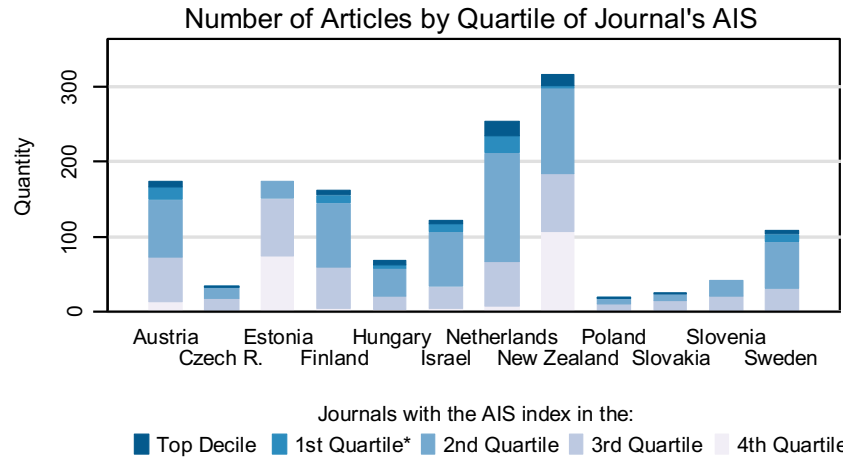
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PSYCHOLOGY, APPLIED



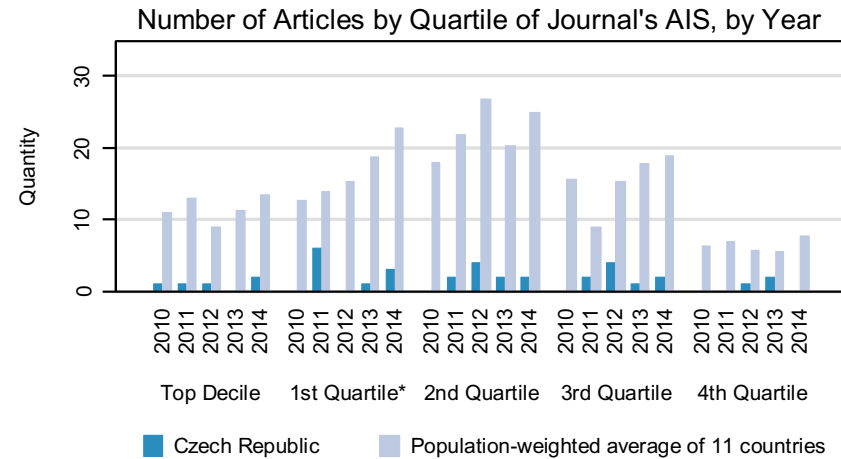
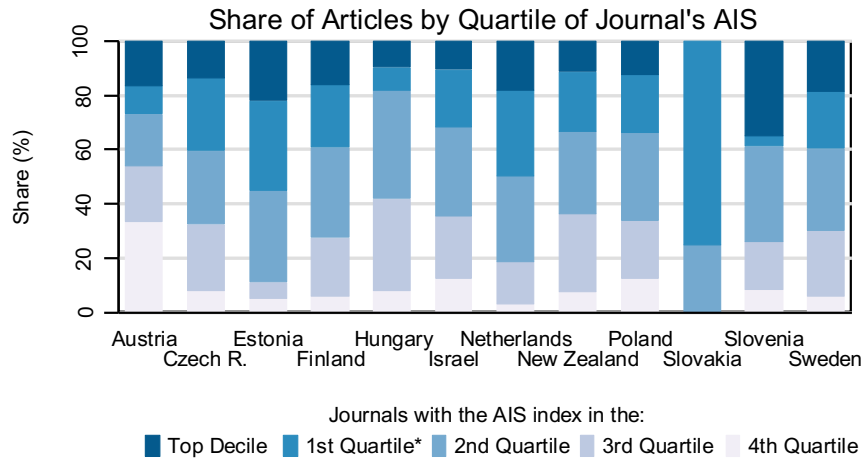
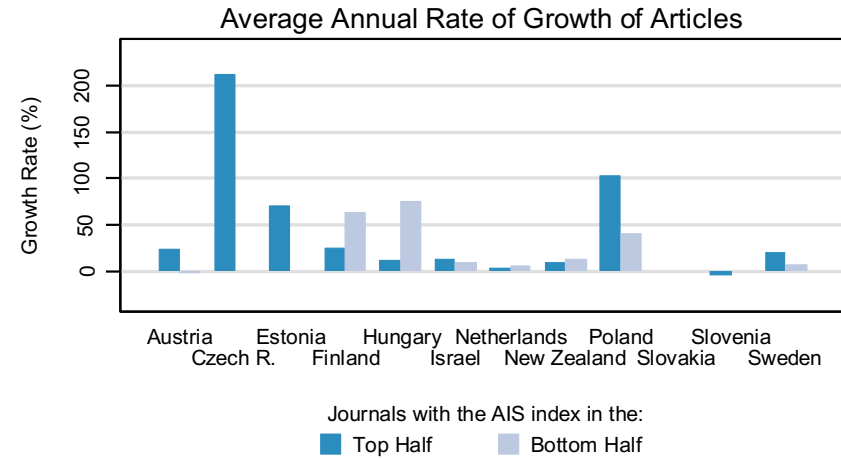
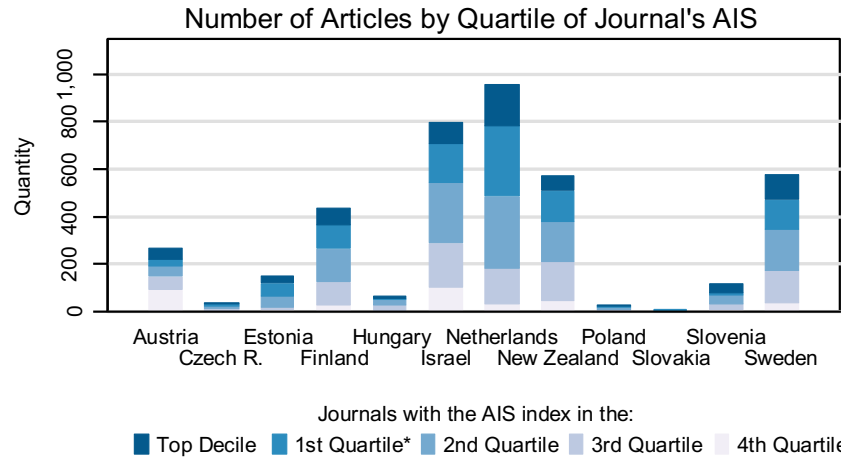
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PSYCHOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL



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PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL



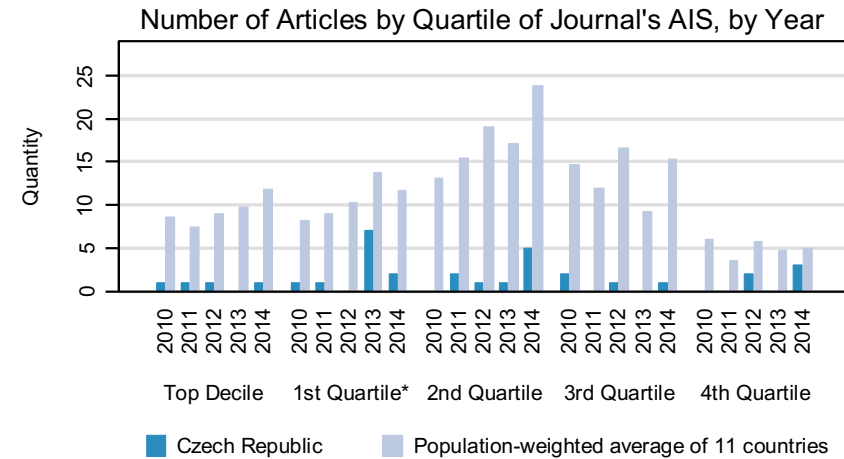
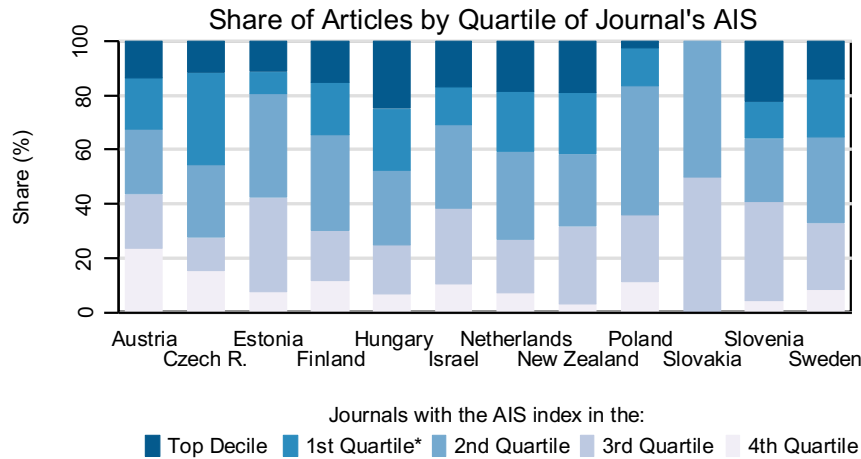
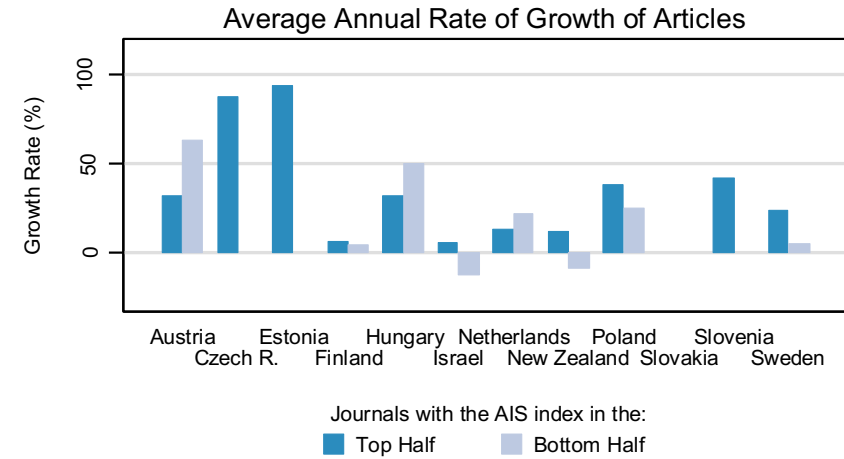
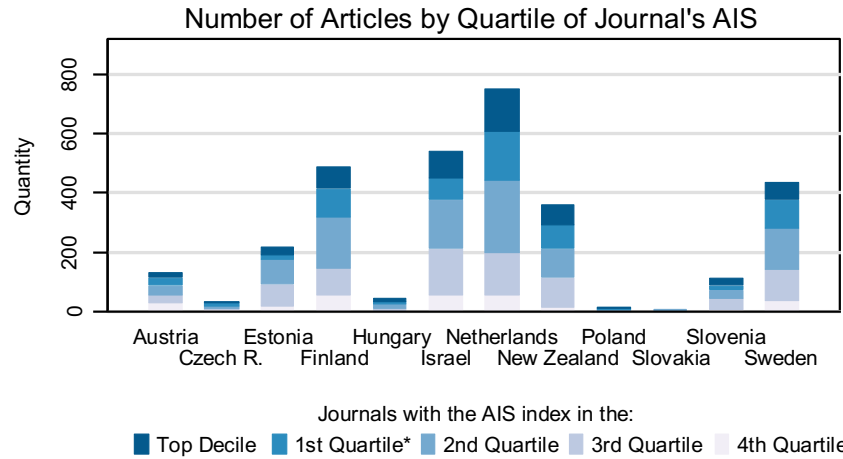
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PSYCHOLOGY, DEVELOPMENTAL



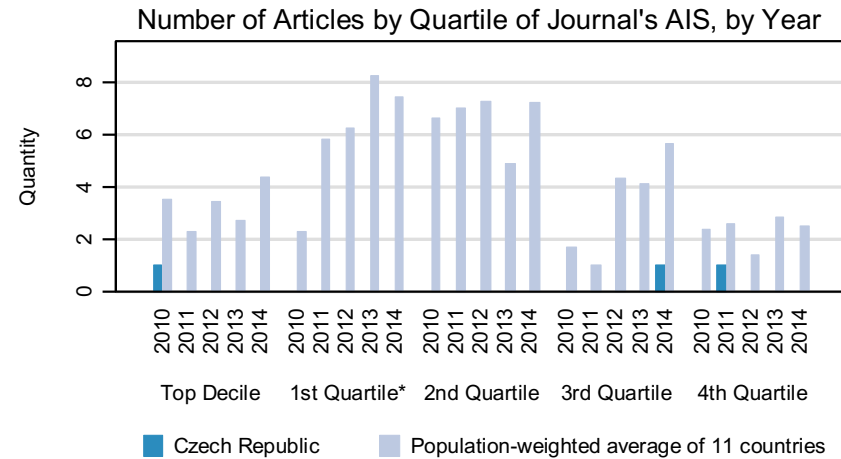
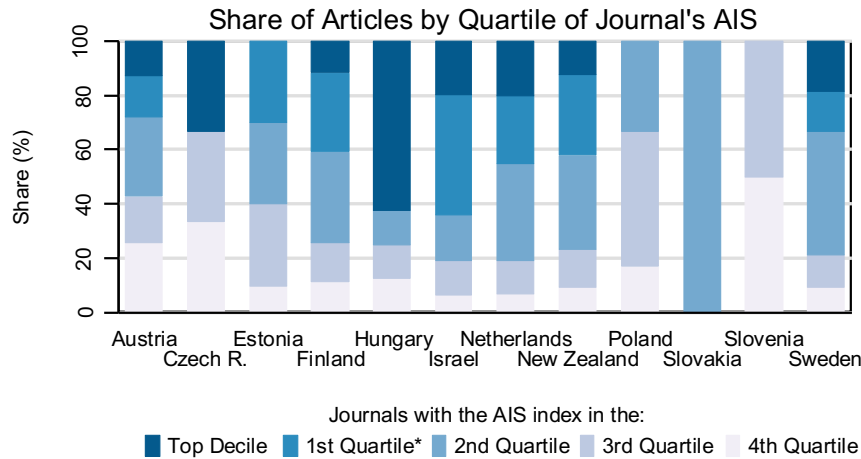
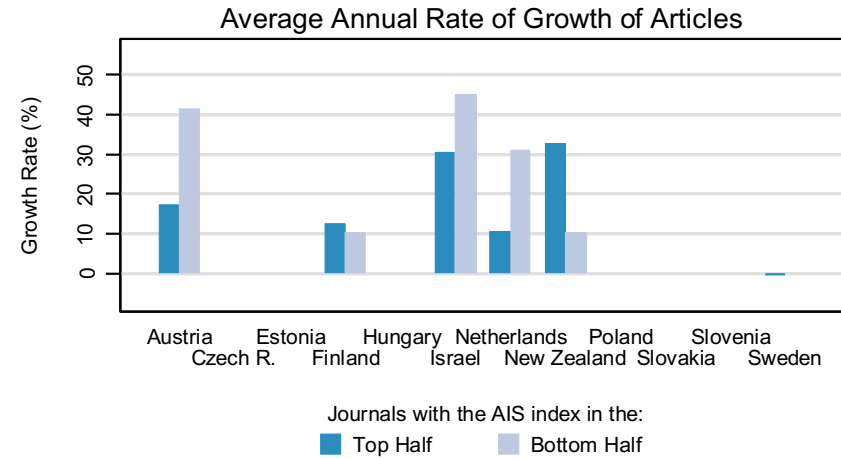
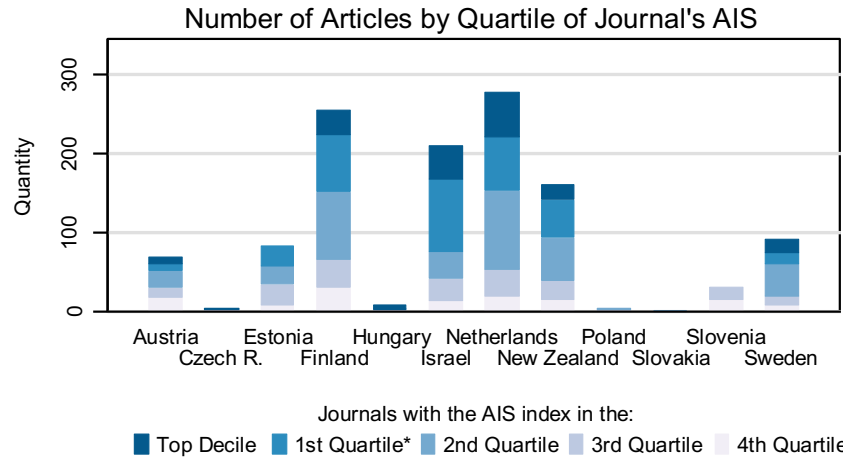
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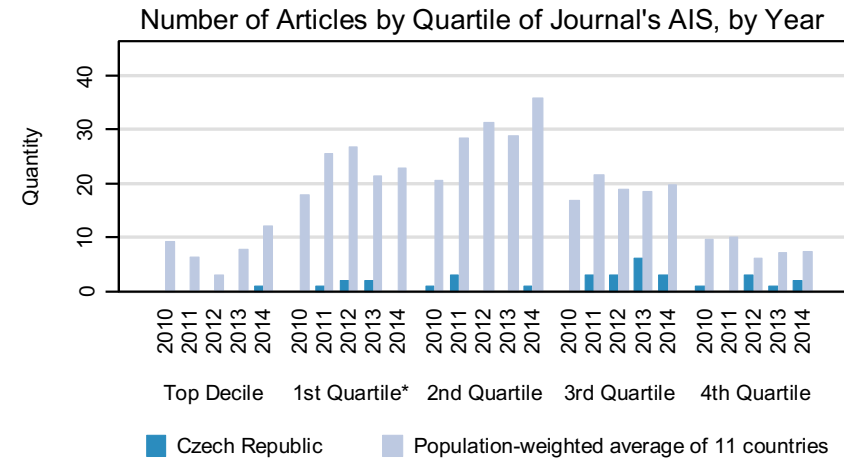
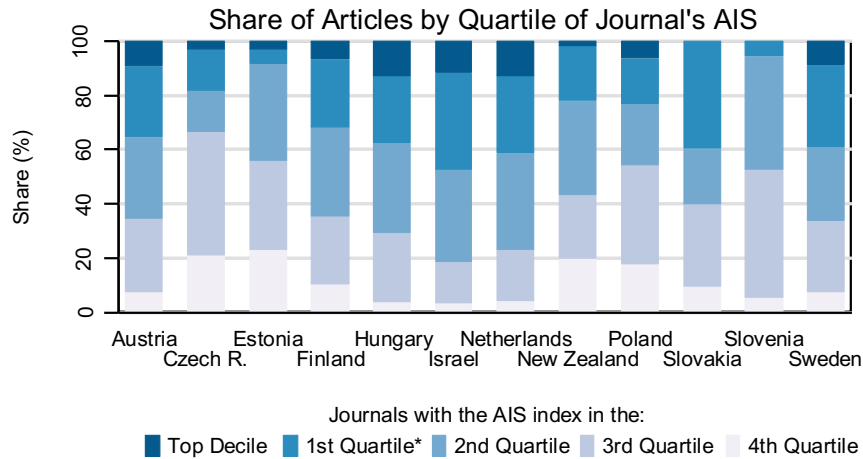
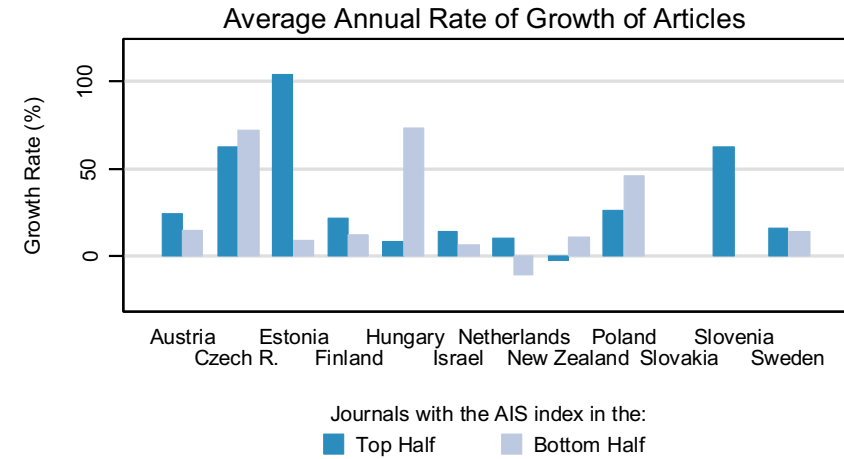
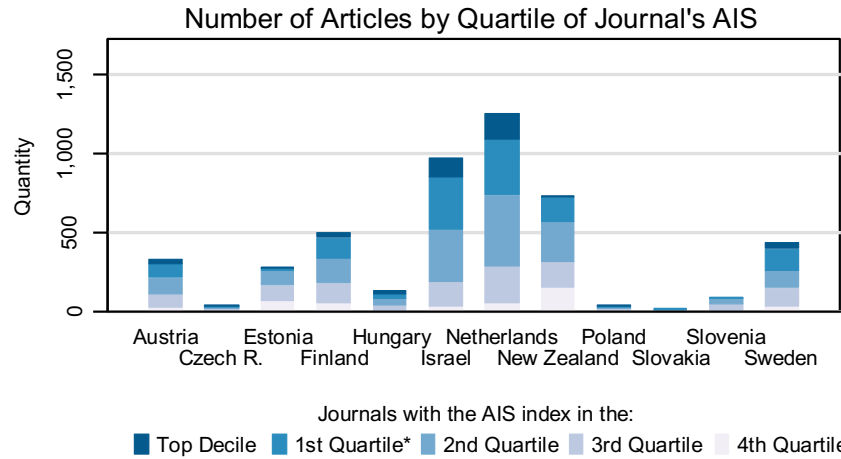
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PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL



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PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL



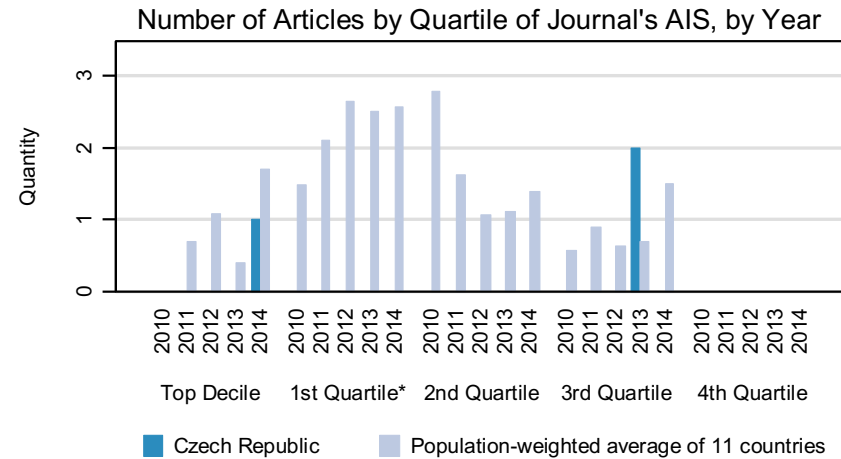
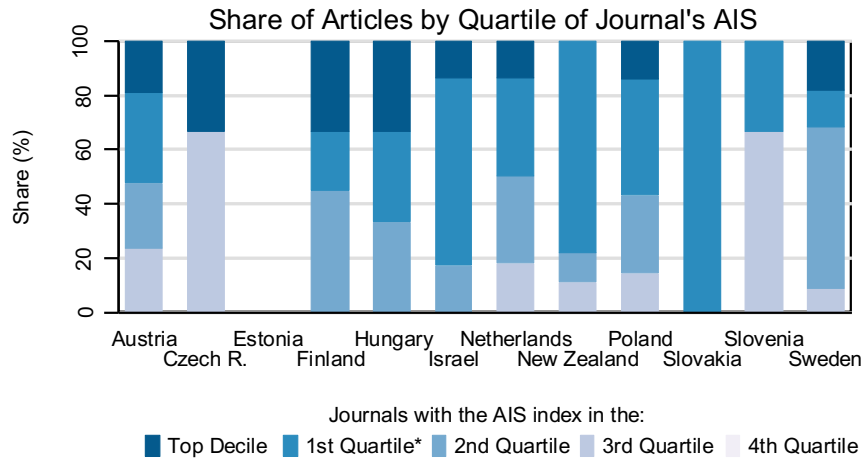
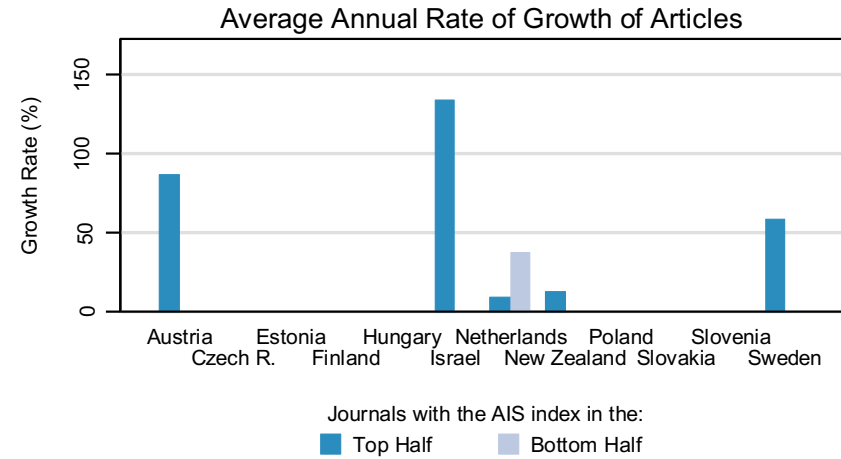
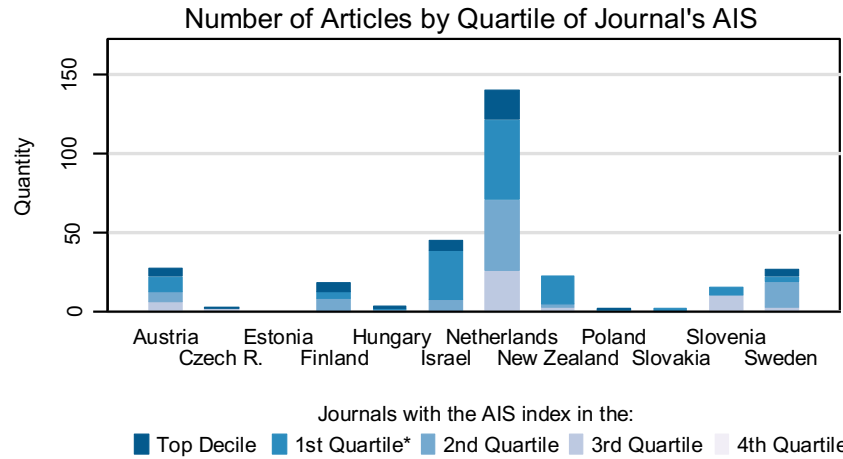
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PSYCHOLOGY, MATHEMATICAL



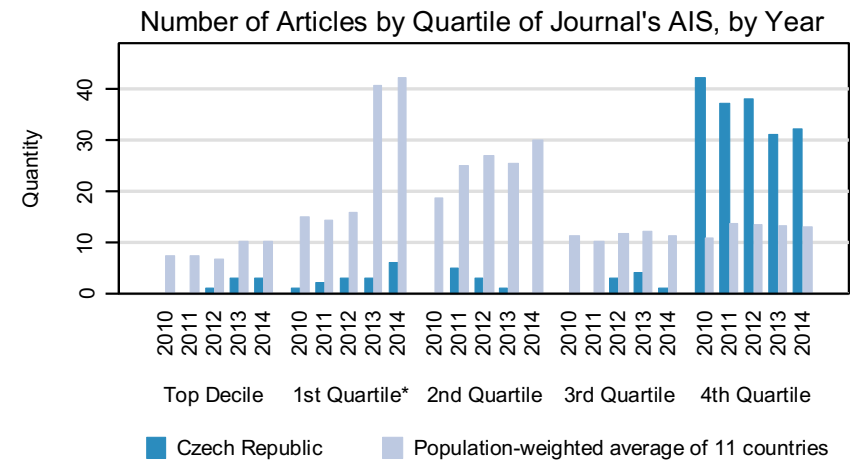
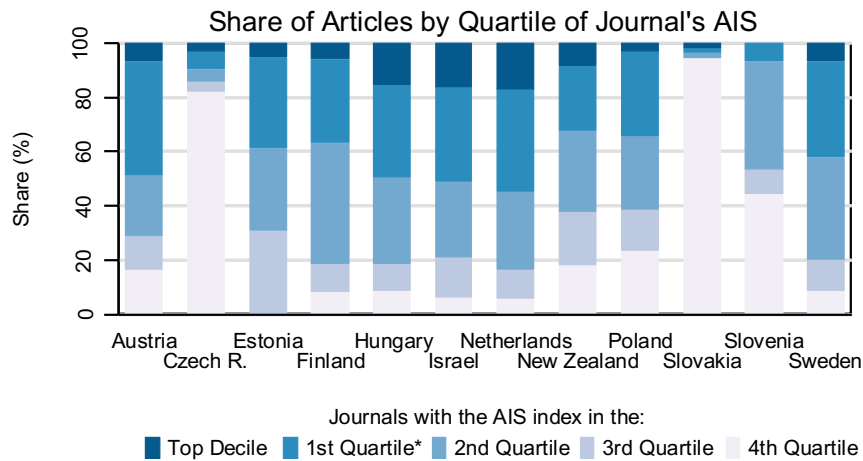
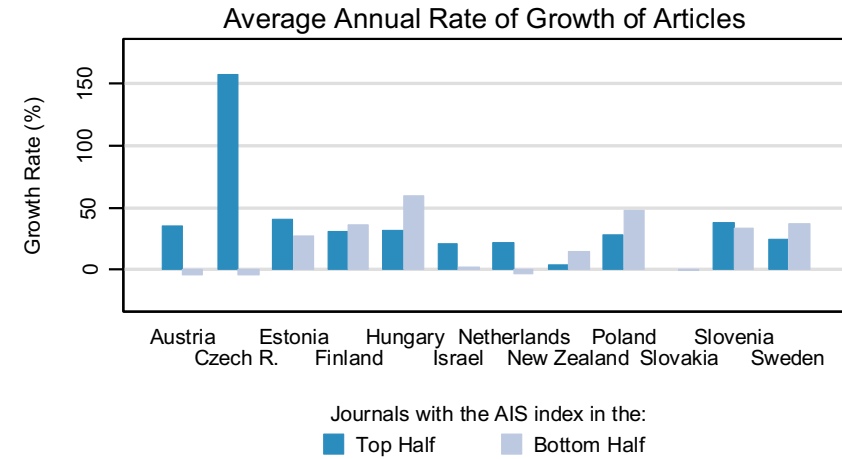
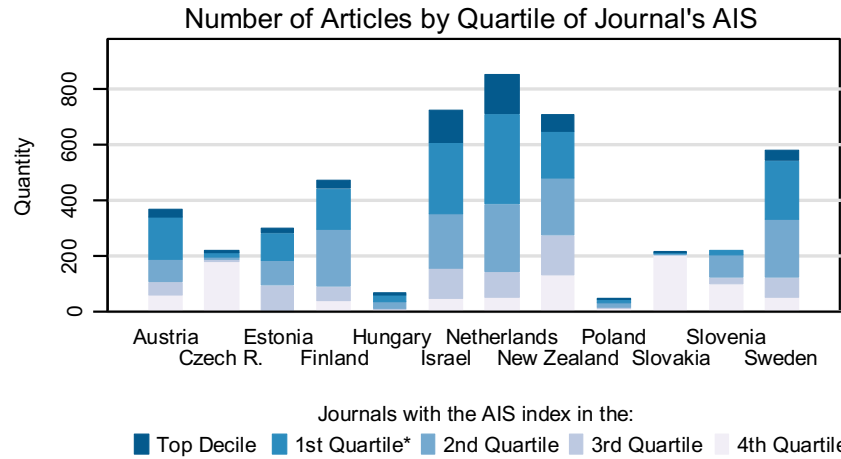
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PSYCHOLOGY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY



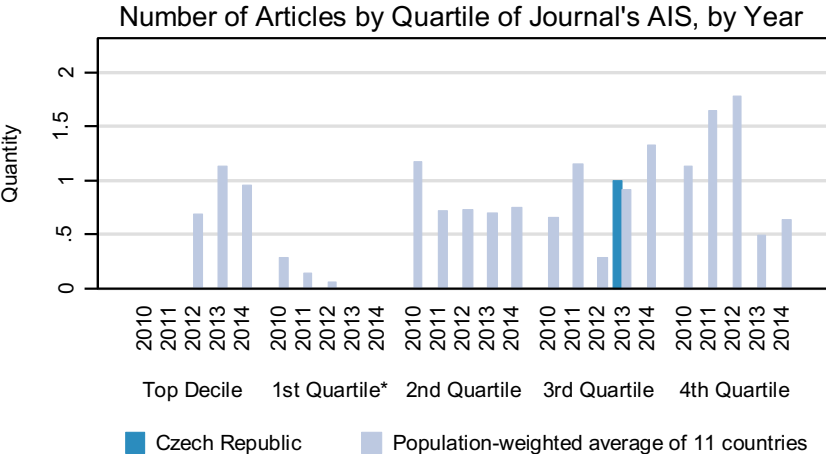
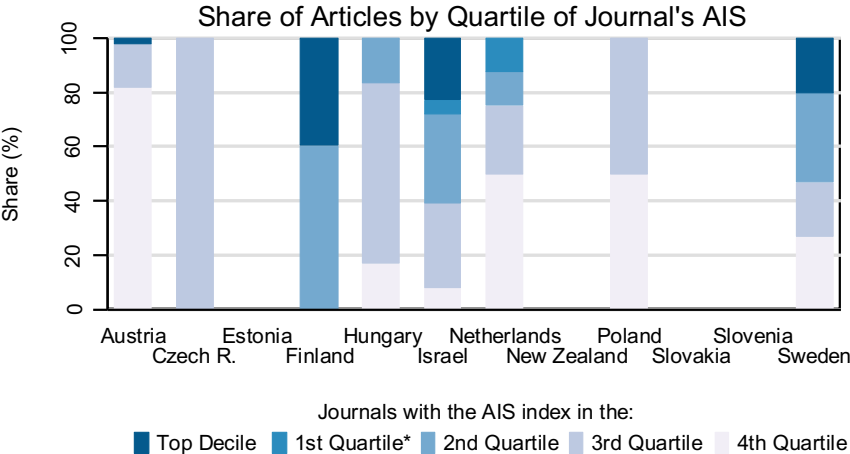
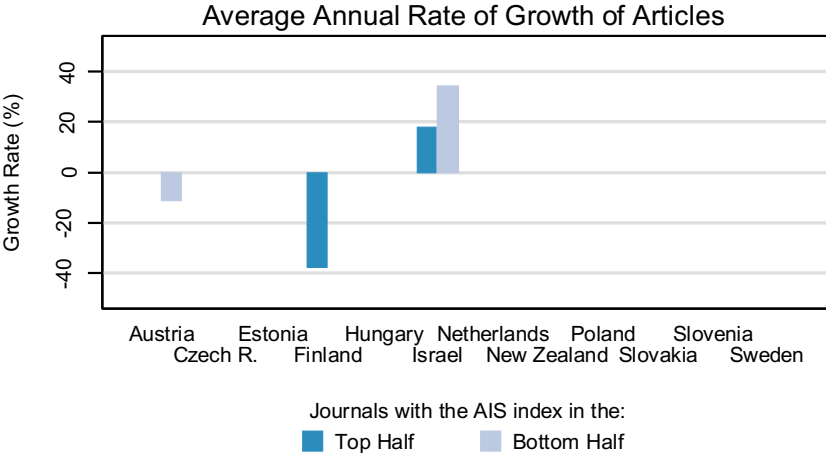
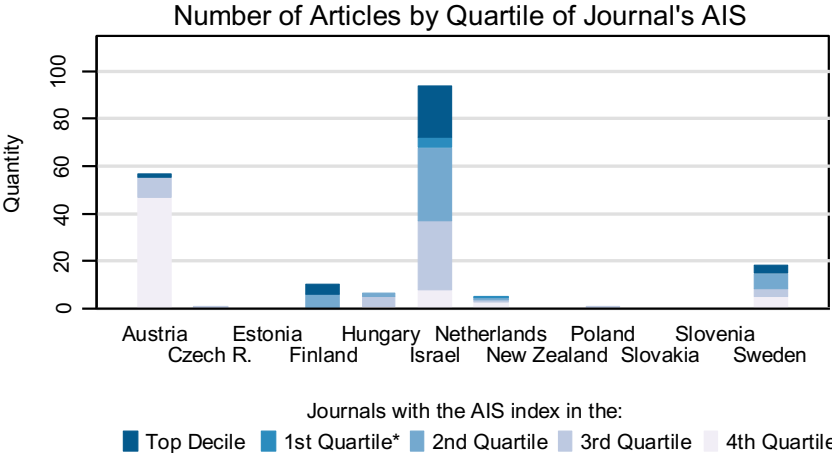
Notes:

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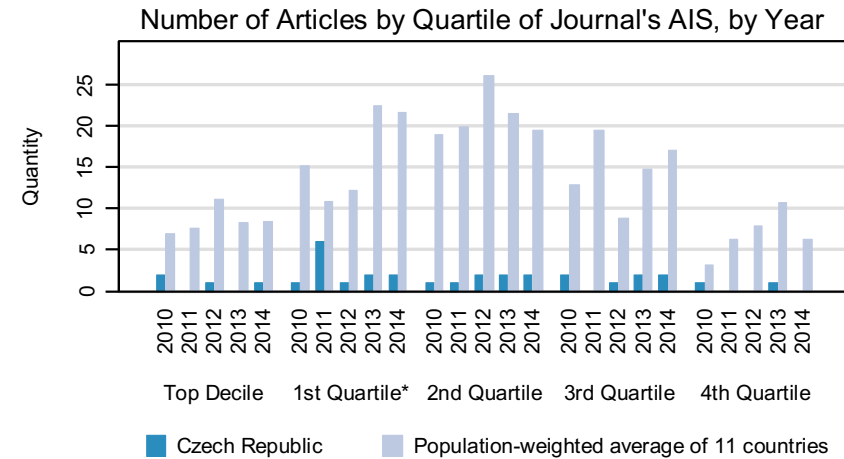
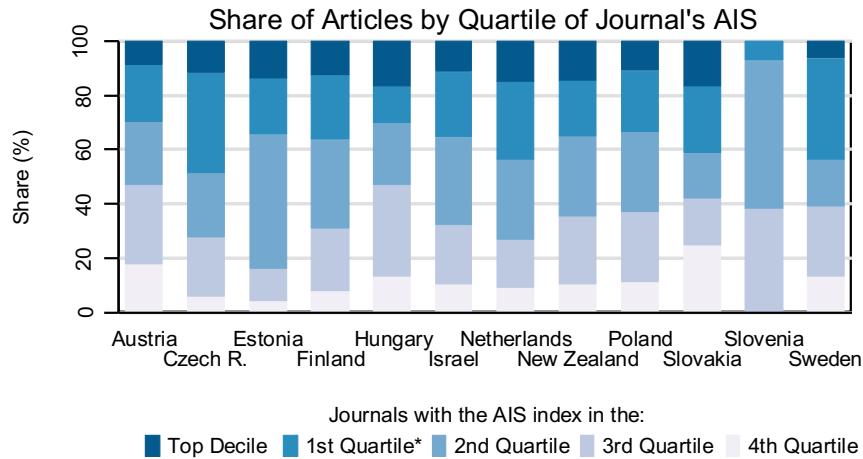
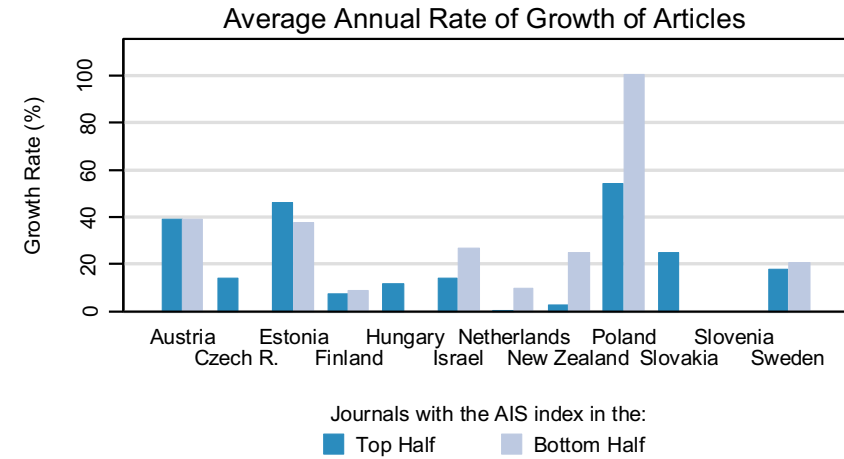
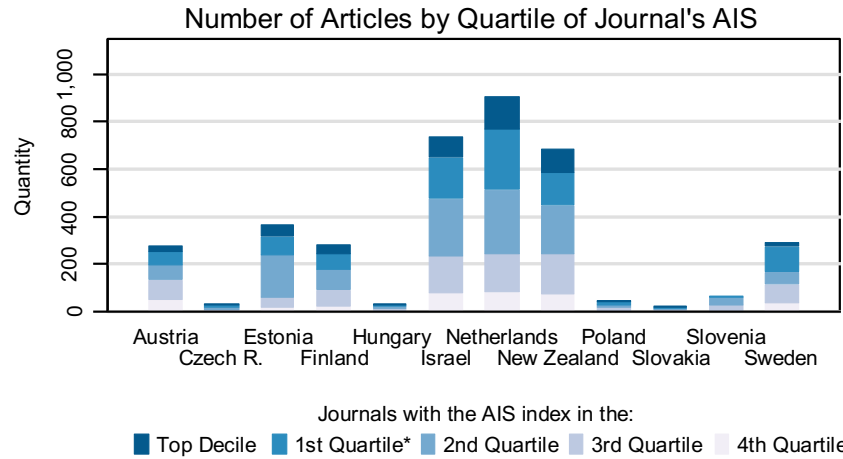
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PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHOANALYSIS



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PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL



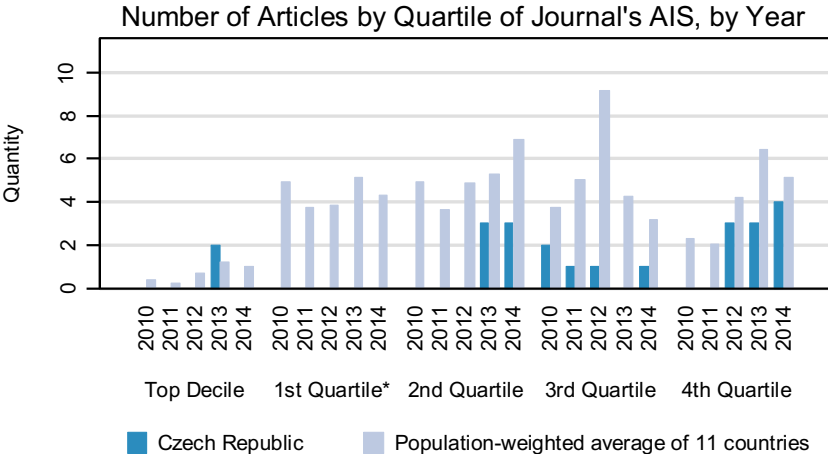
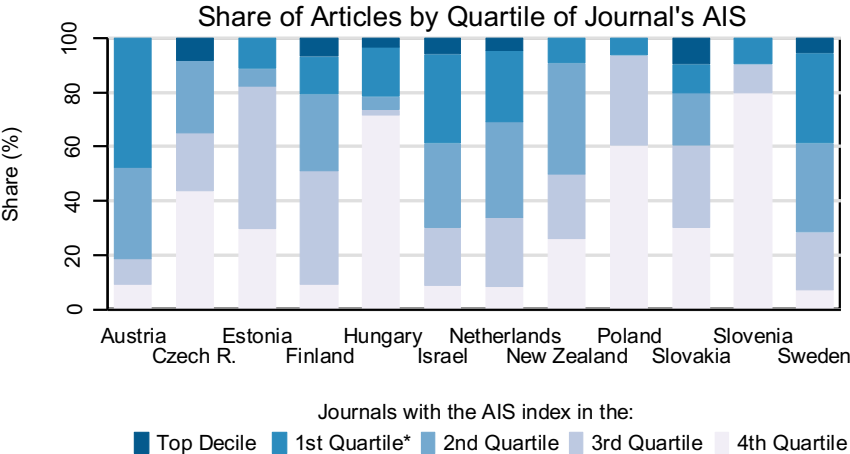
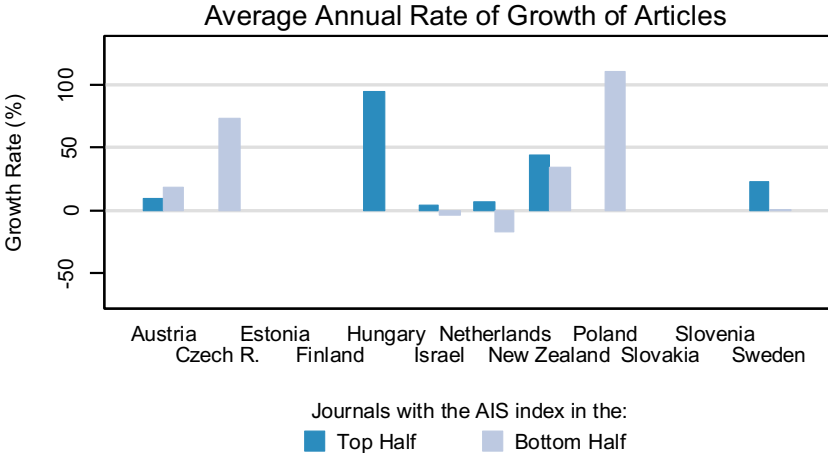
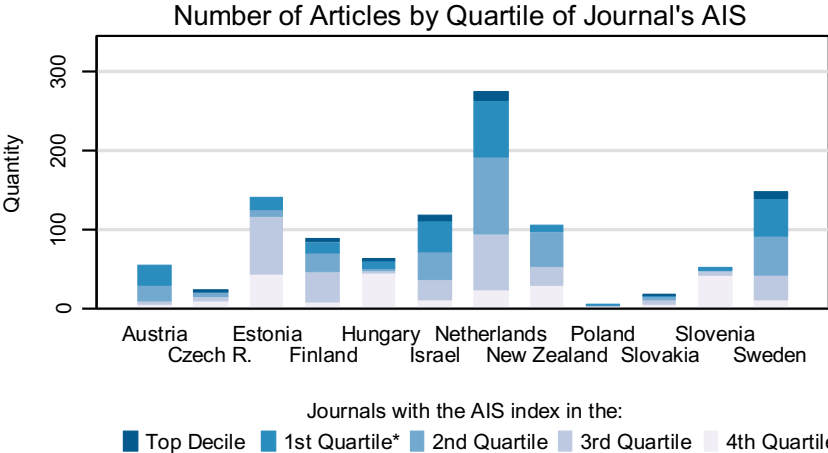
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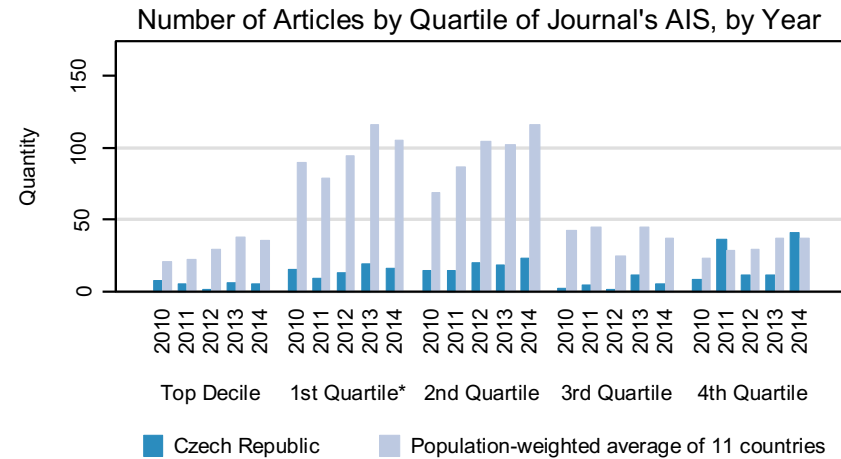
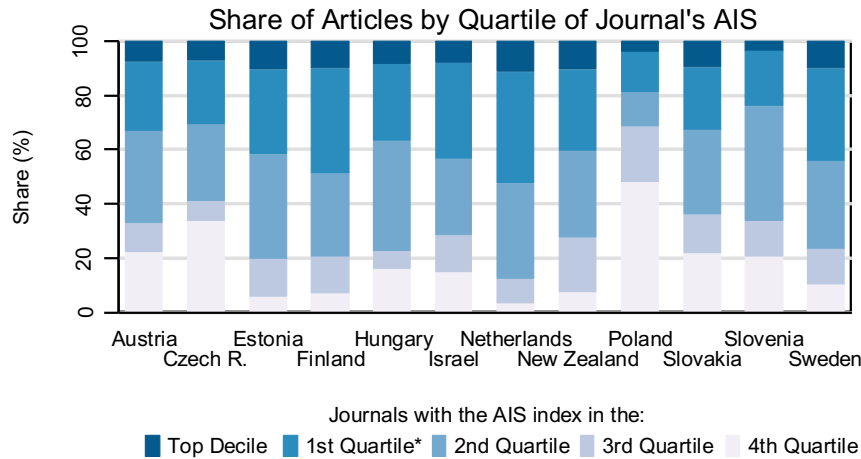
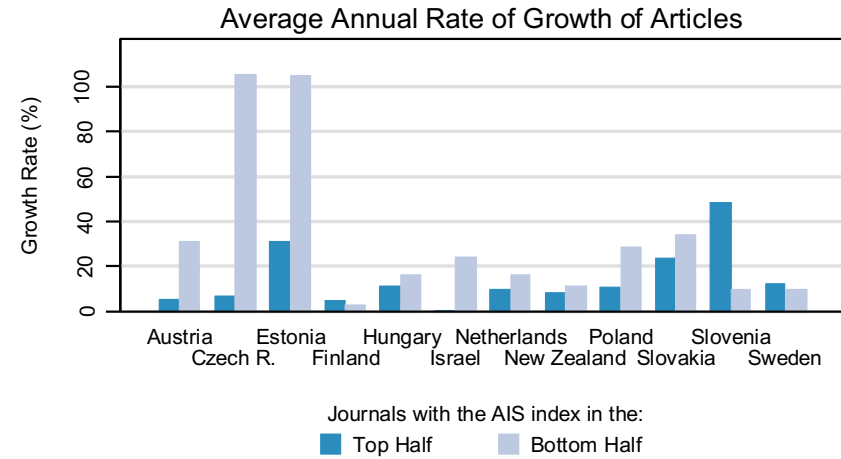
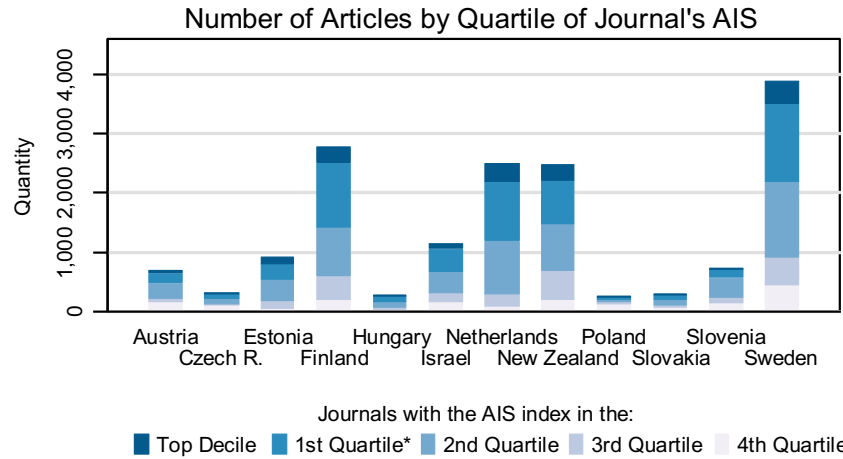
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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



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PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH



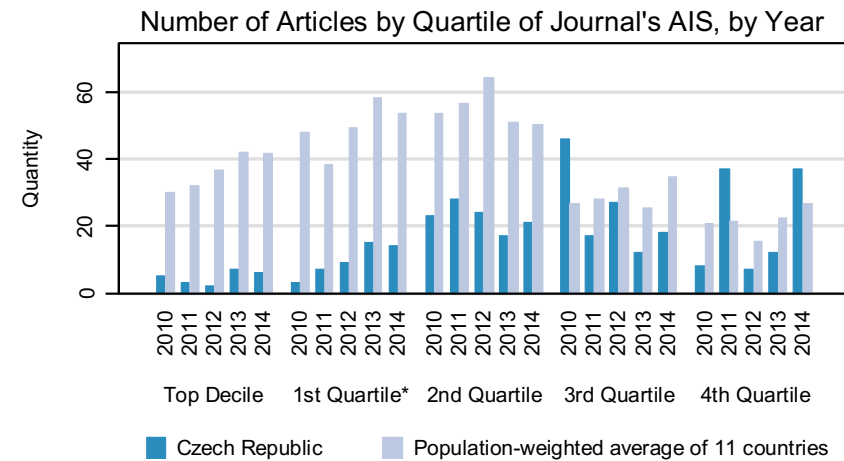
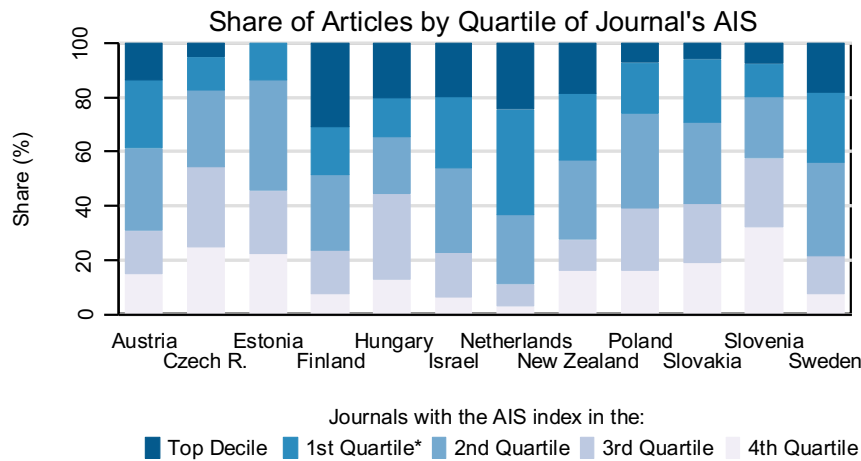
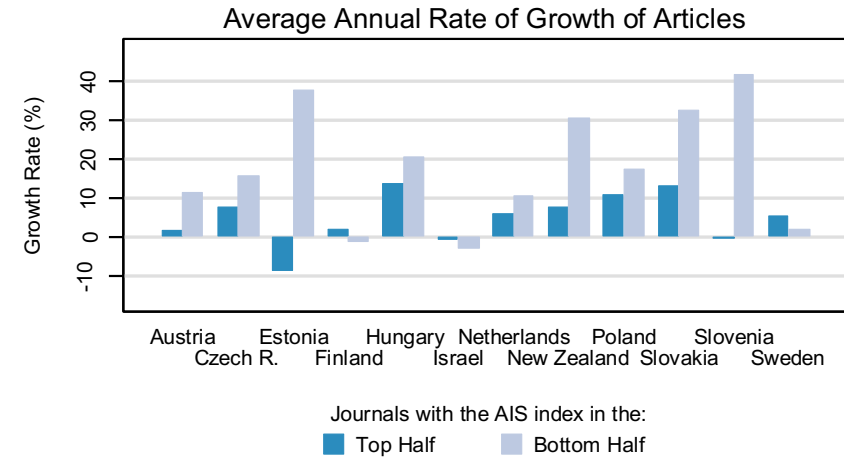
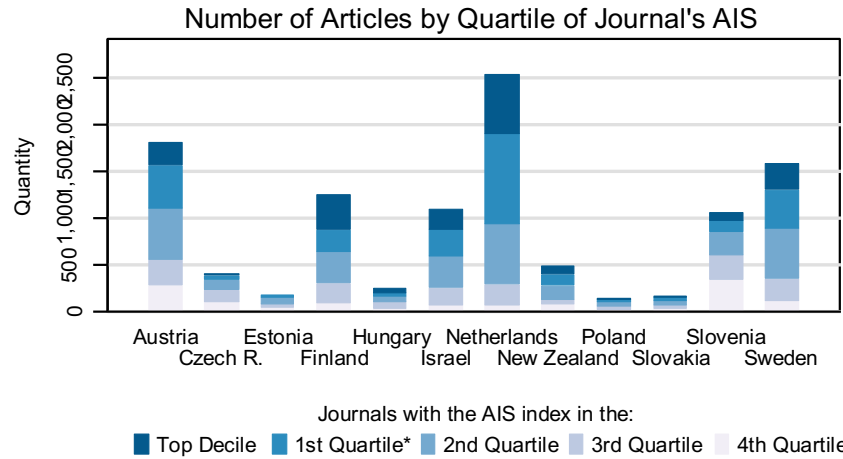
Notes:

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RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING



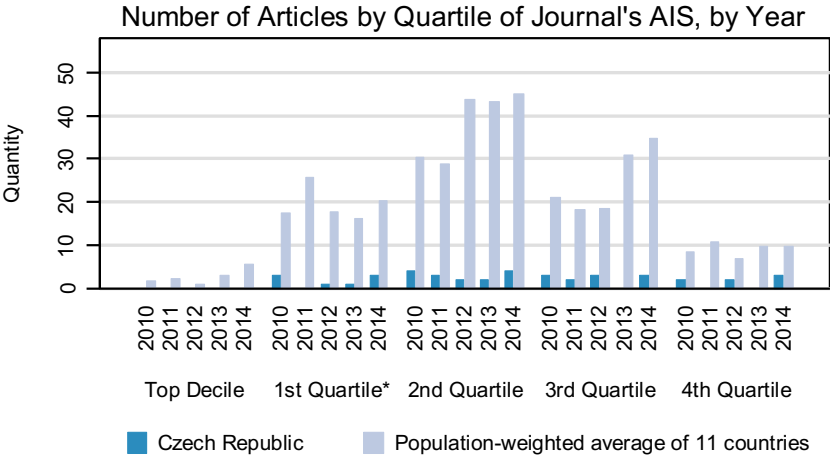
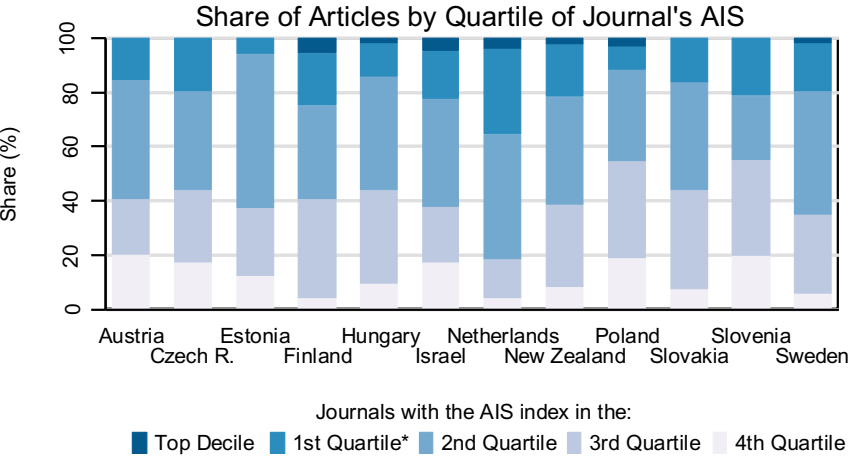
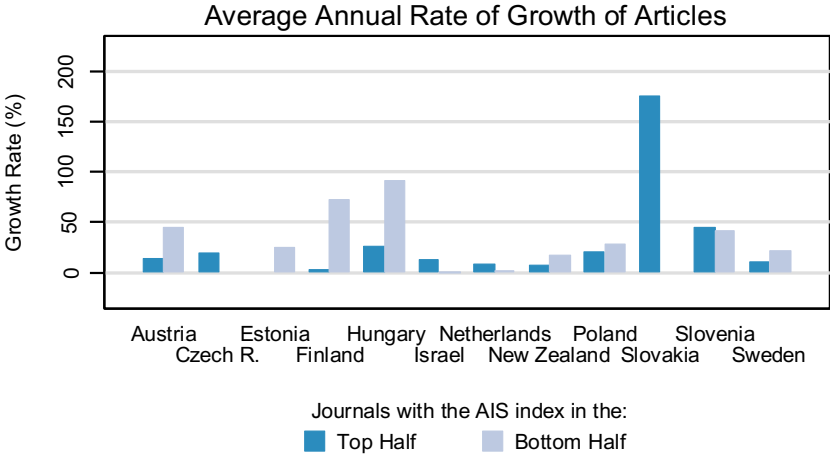
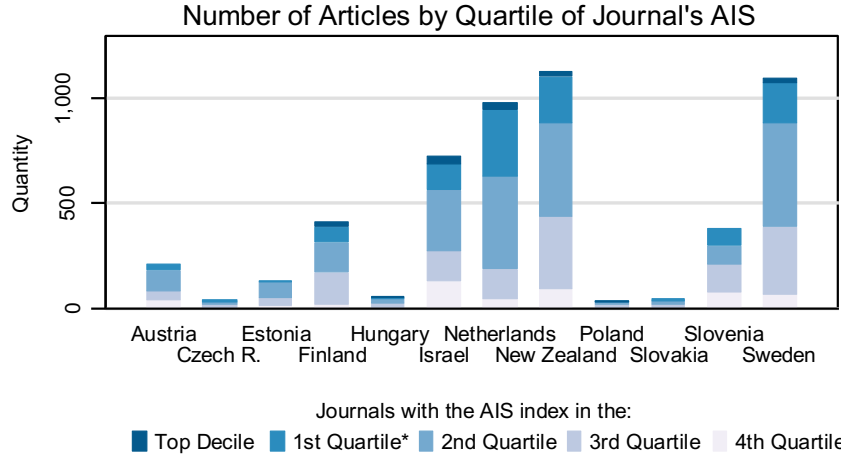
Notes:

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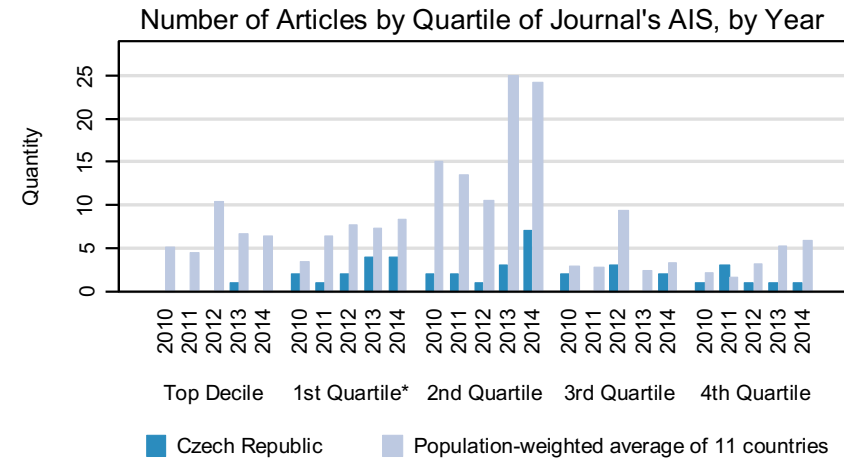
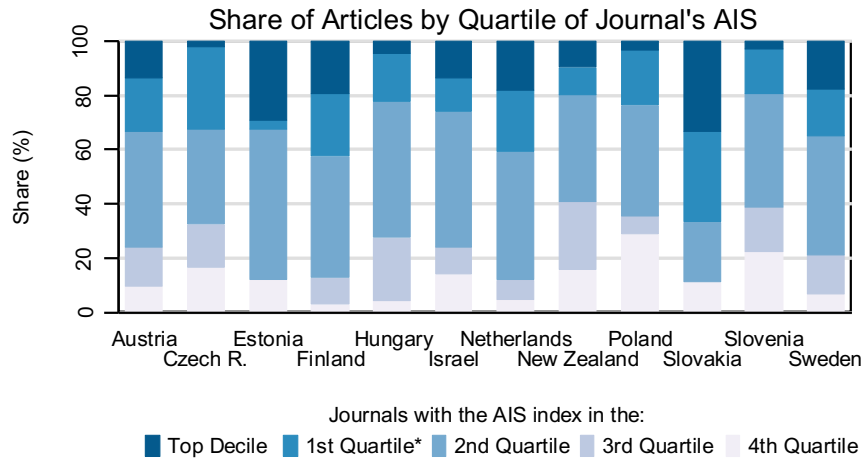
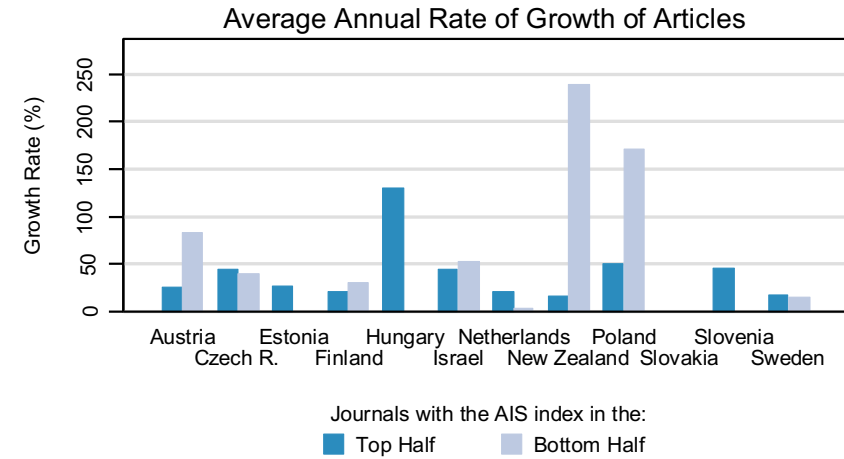
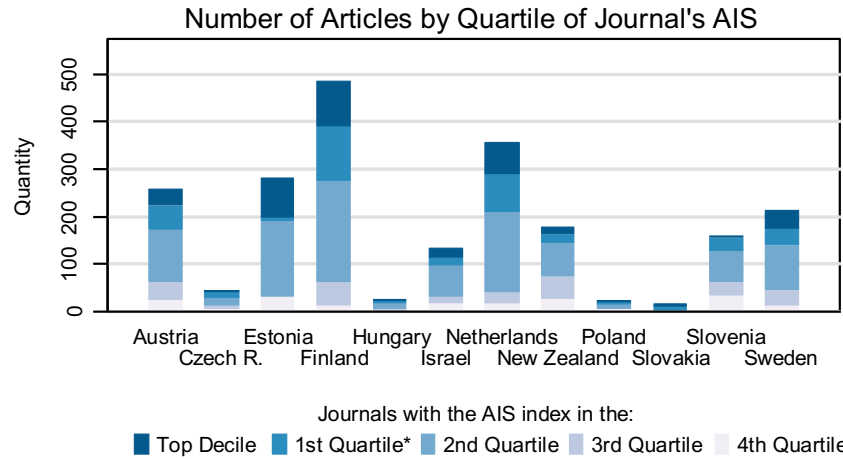
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REHABILITATION



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REMOTE SENSING

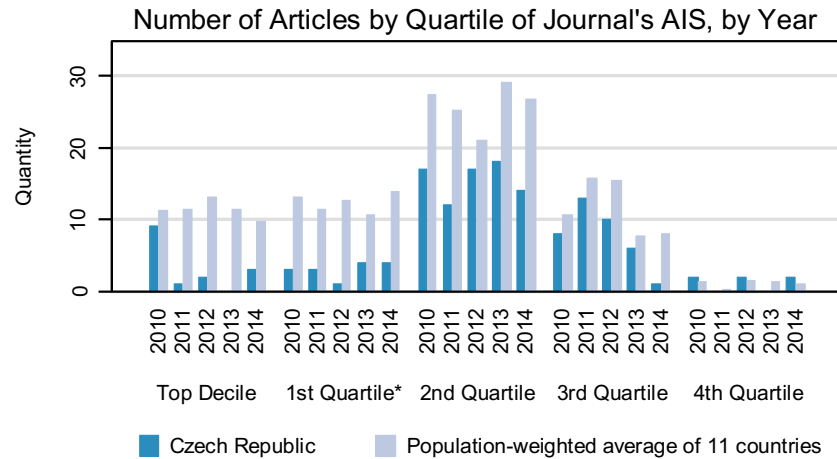
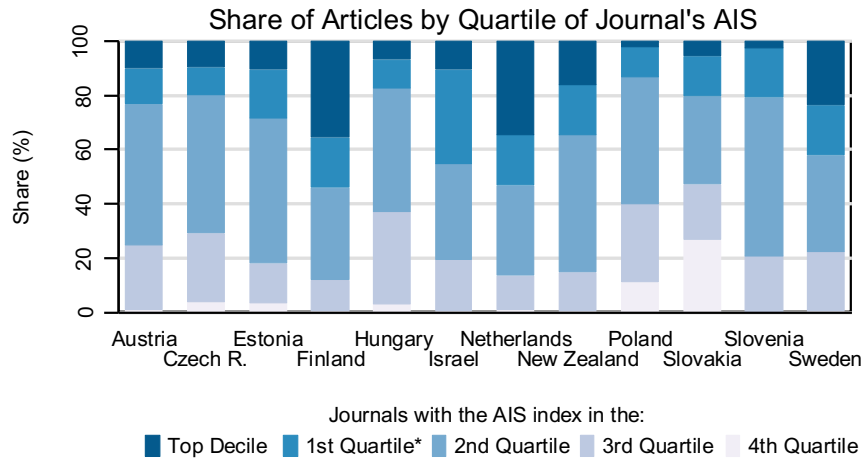
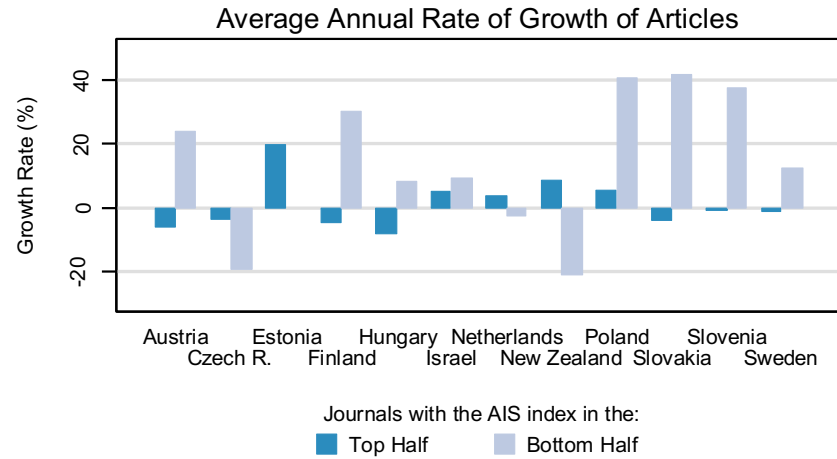
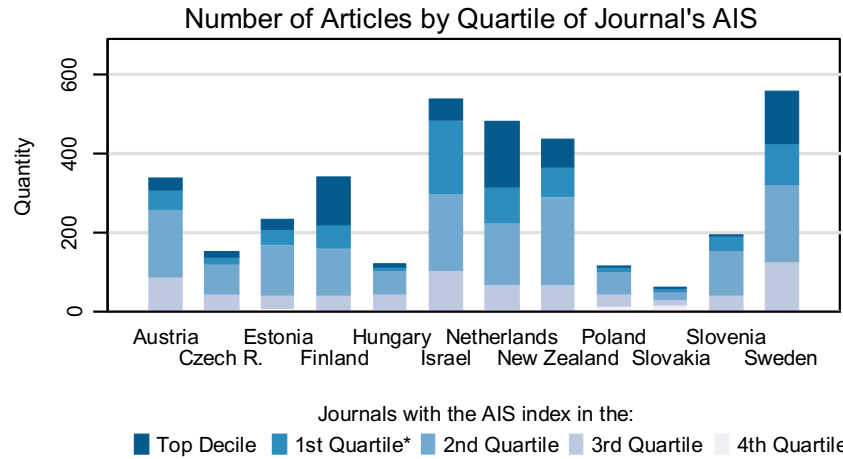


Notes:

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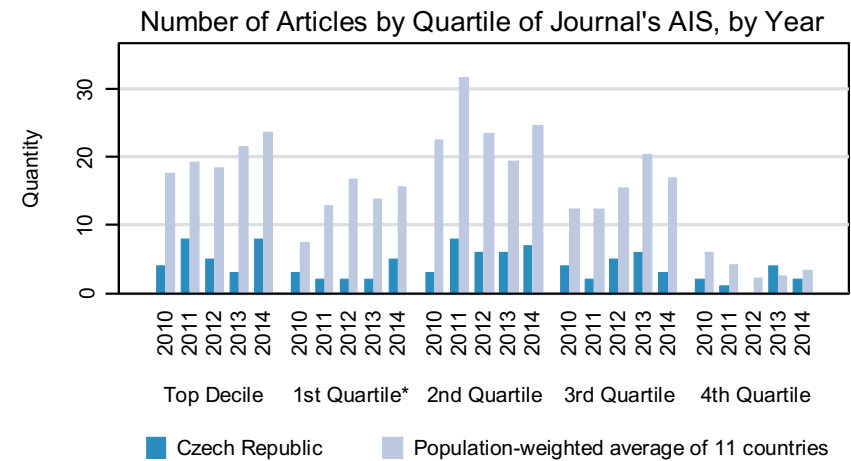
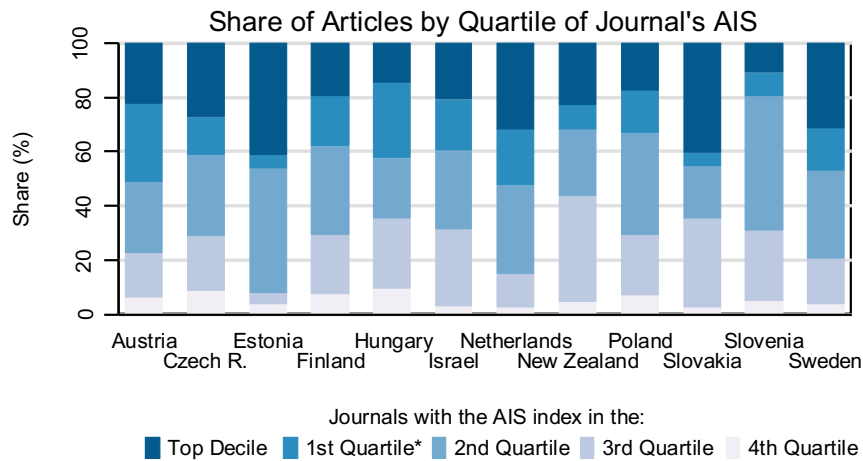
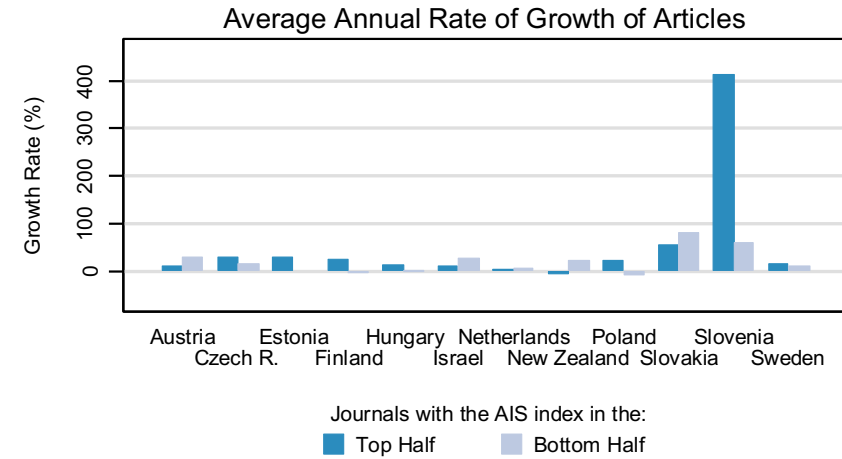
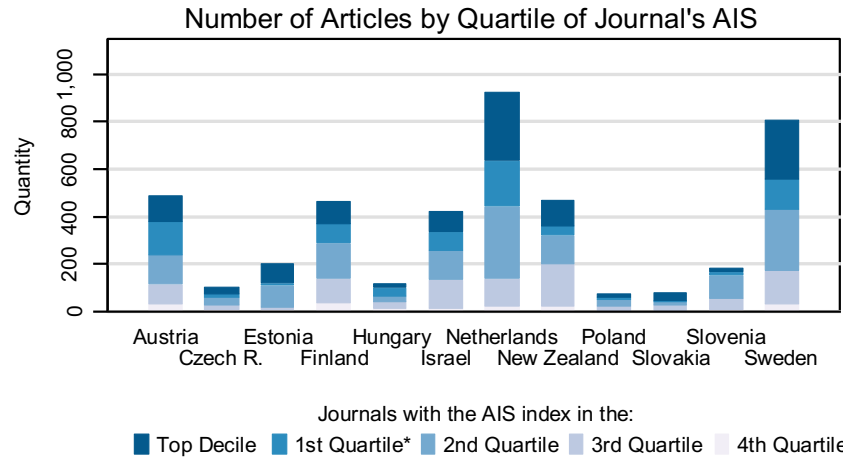
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REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY



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RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



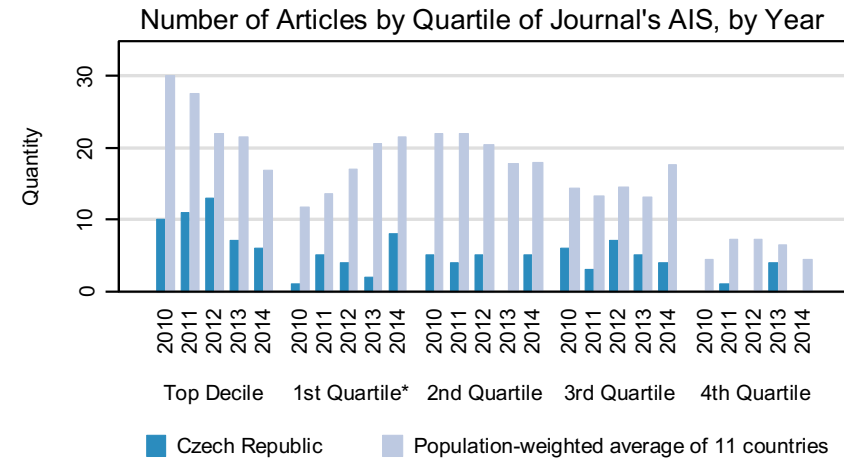
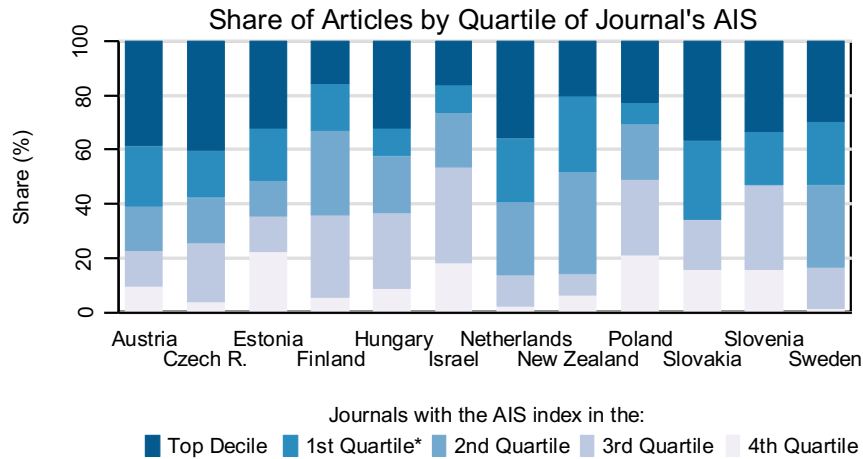
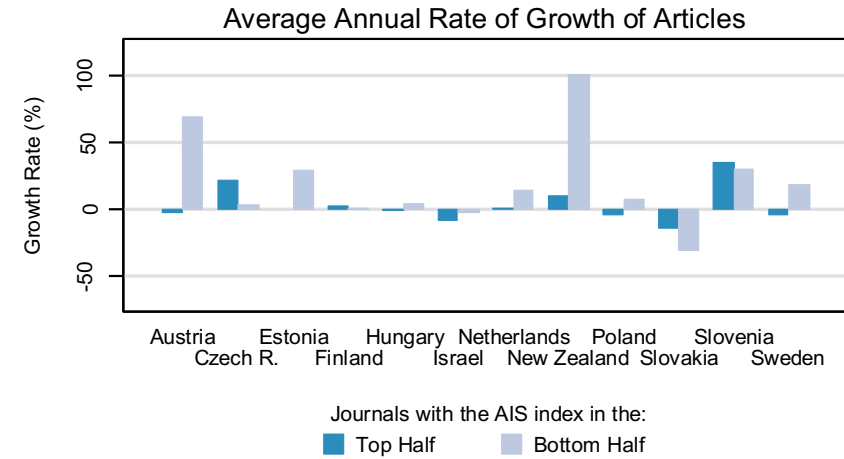
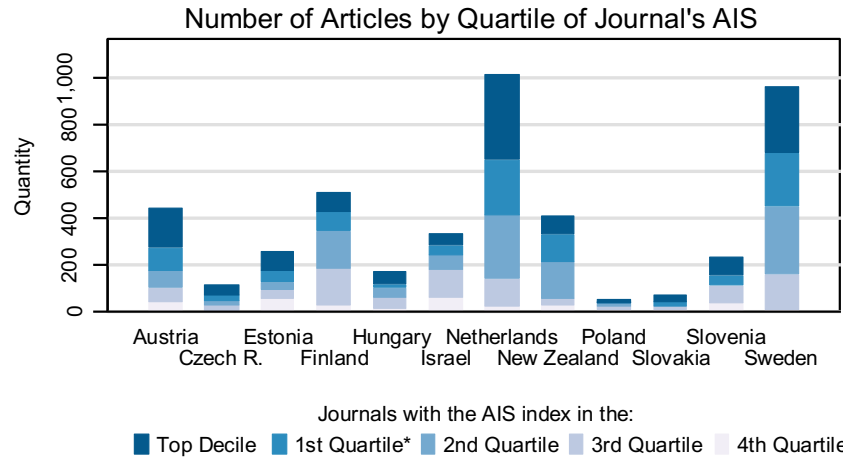
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RHEUMATOLOGY



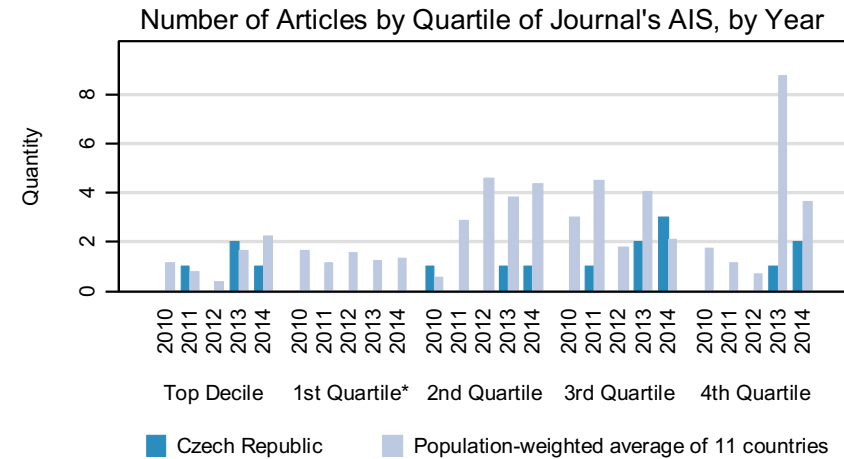
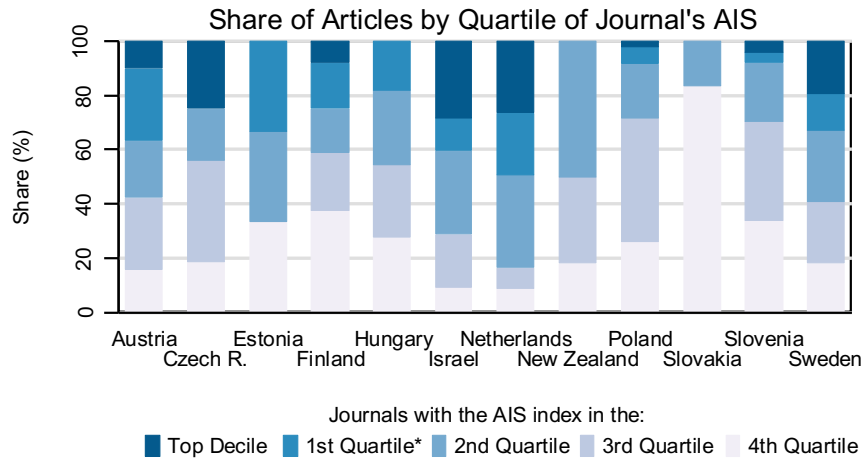
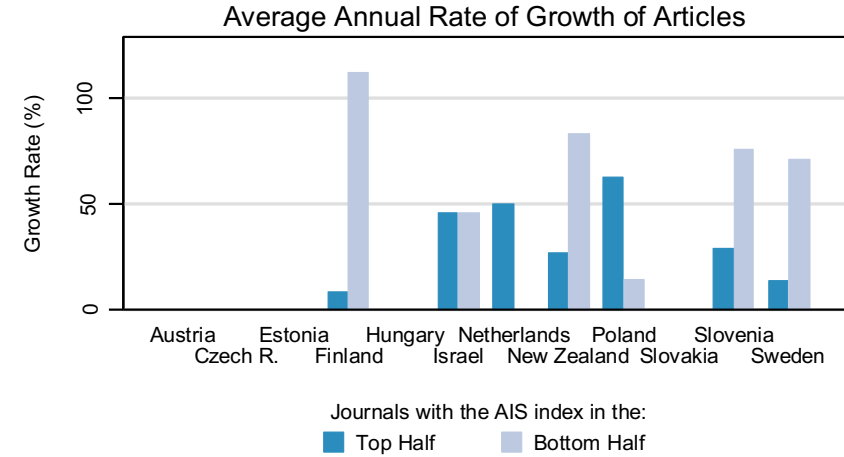
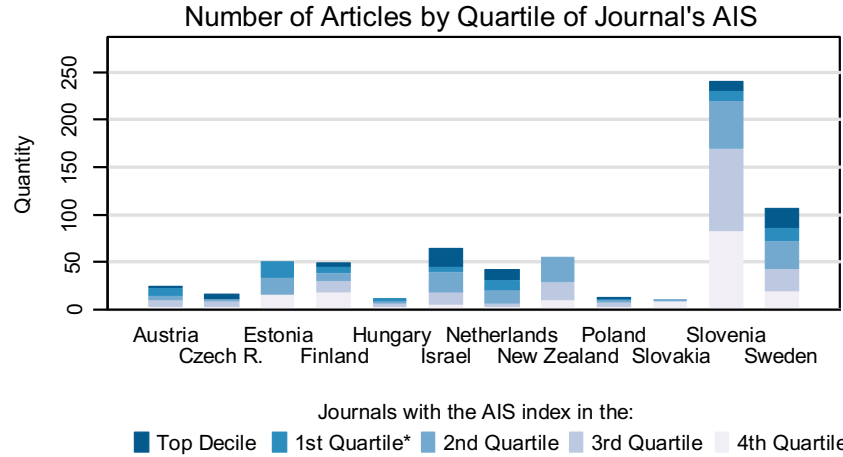
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ROBOTICS



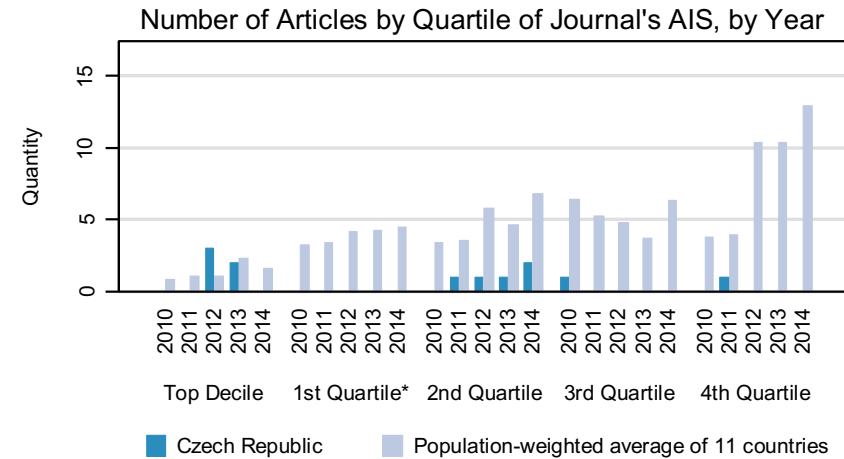
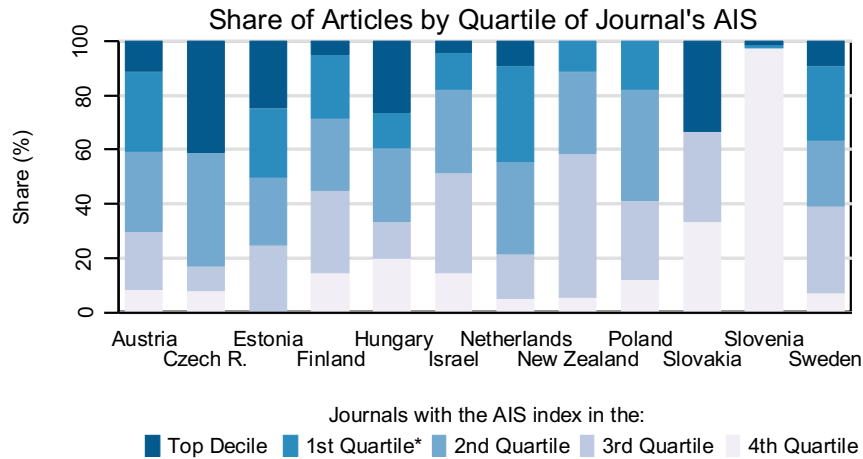
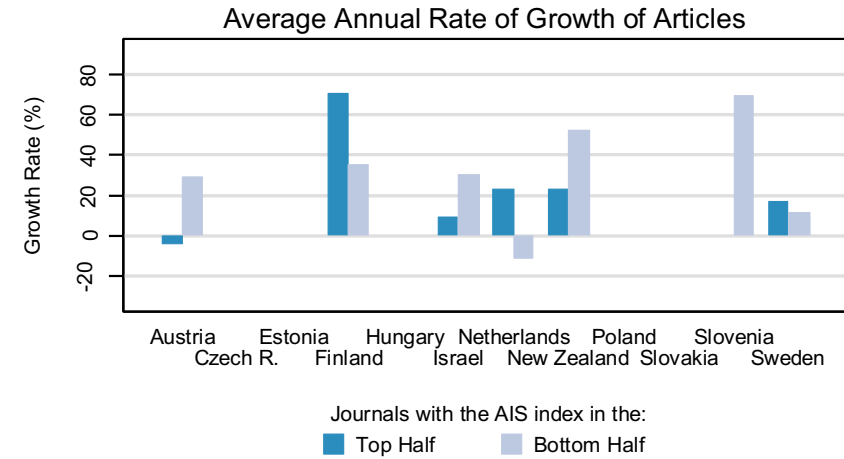
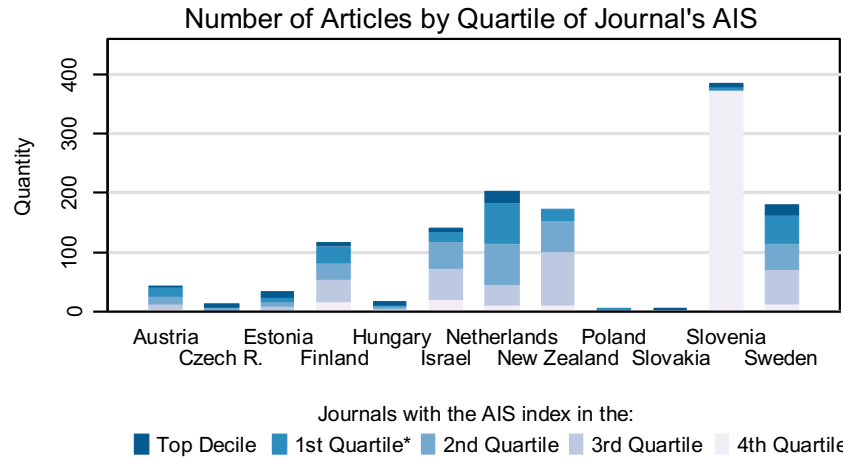
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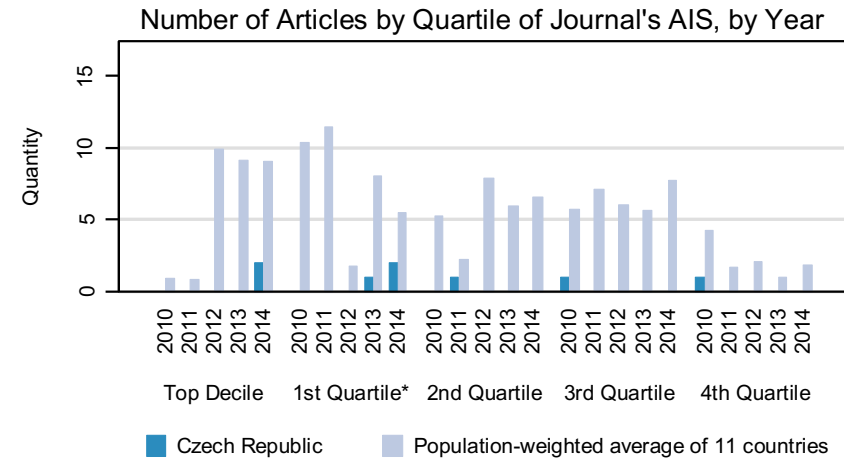
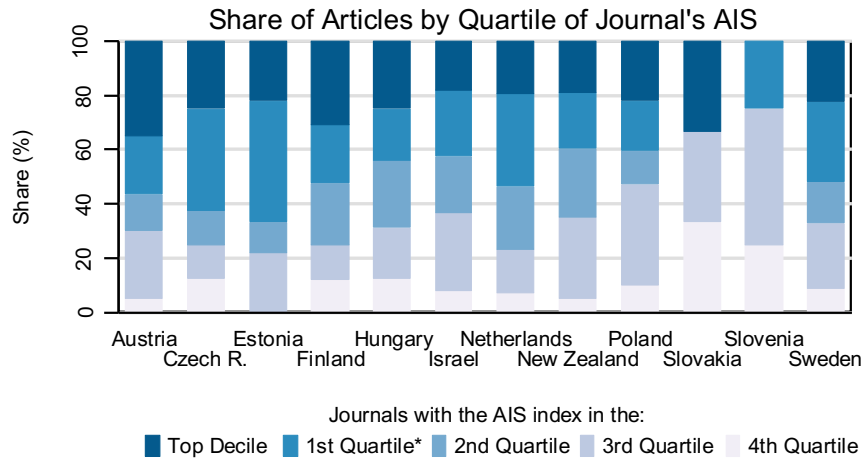
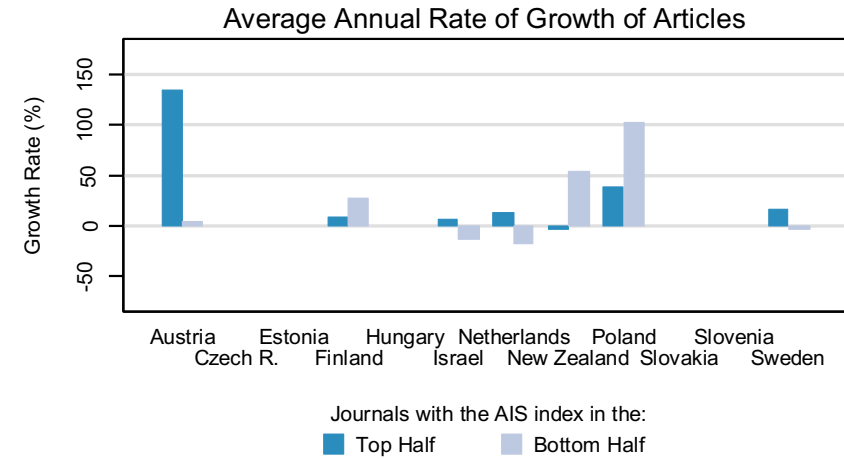
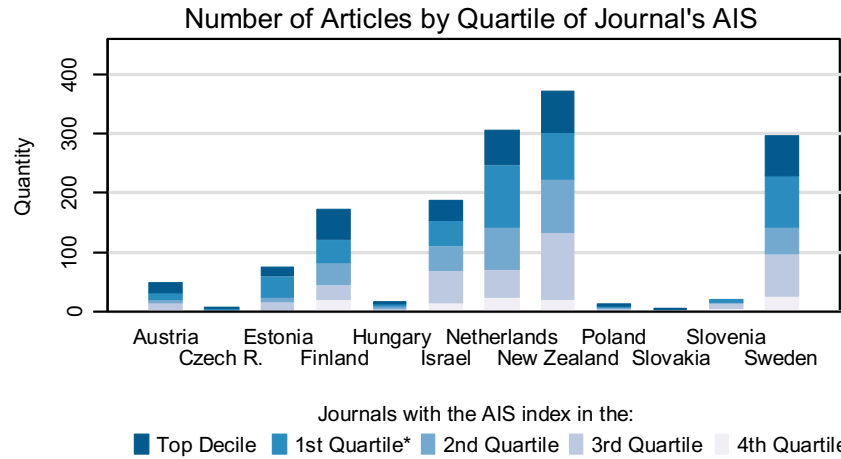
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SOCIAL ISSUES



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SOCIAL SCIENCES, BIOMEDICAL



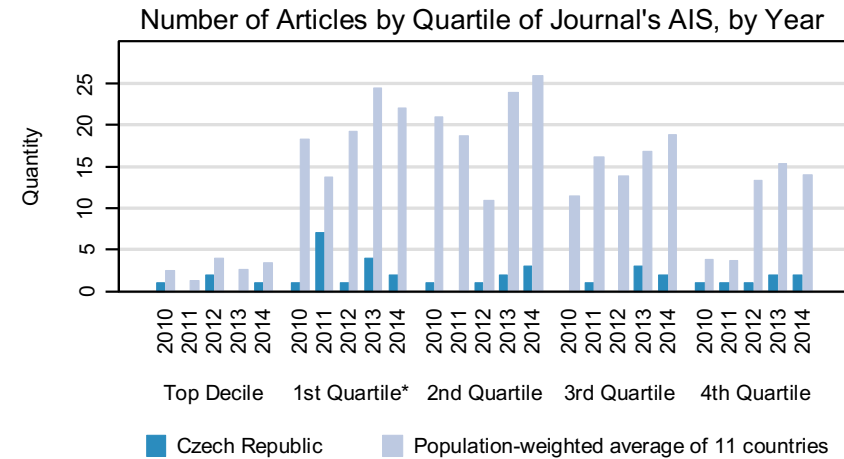
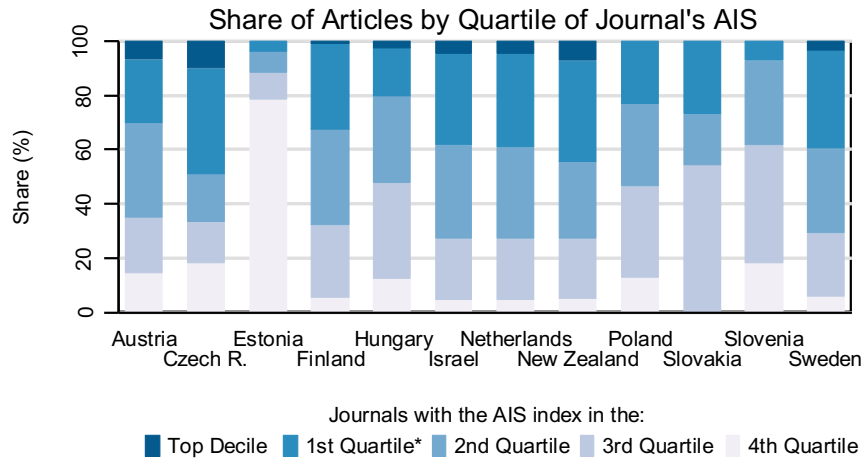
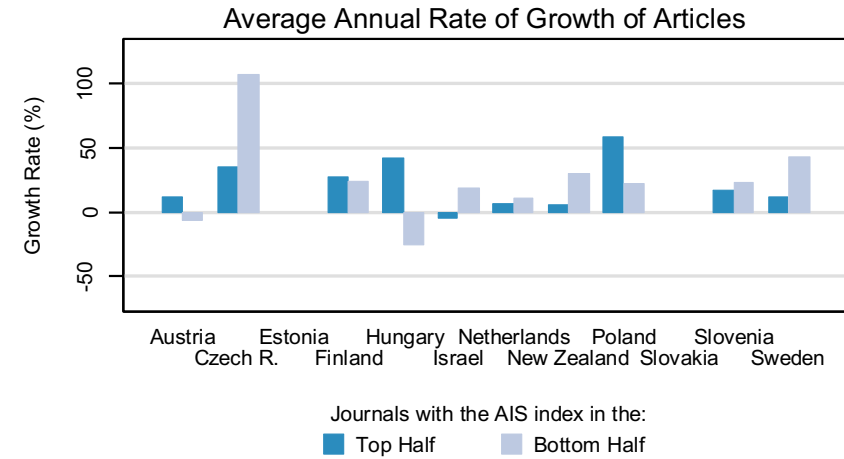
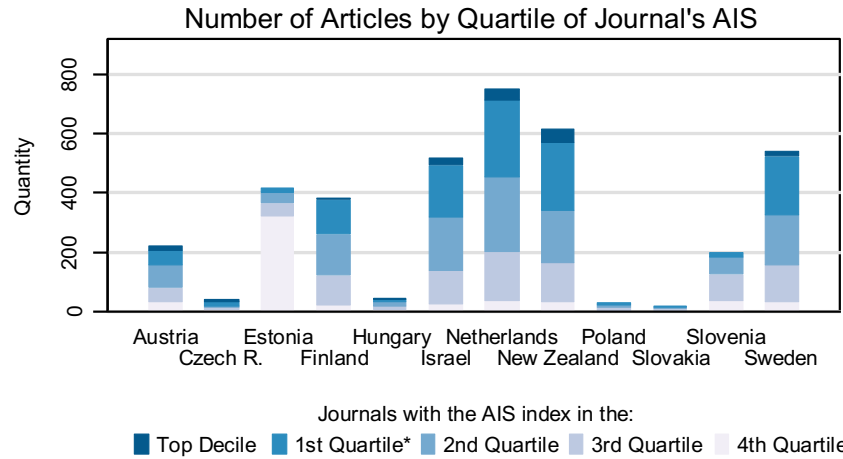
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SOCIAL SCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY



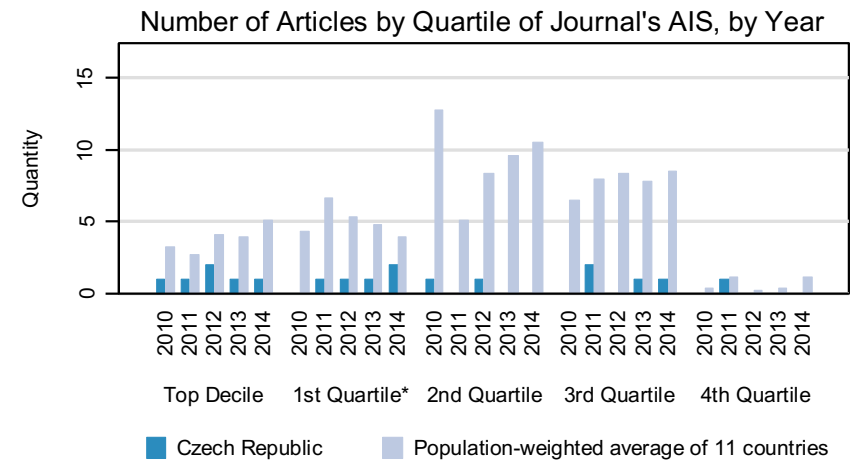
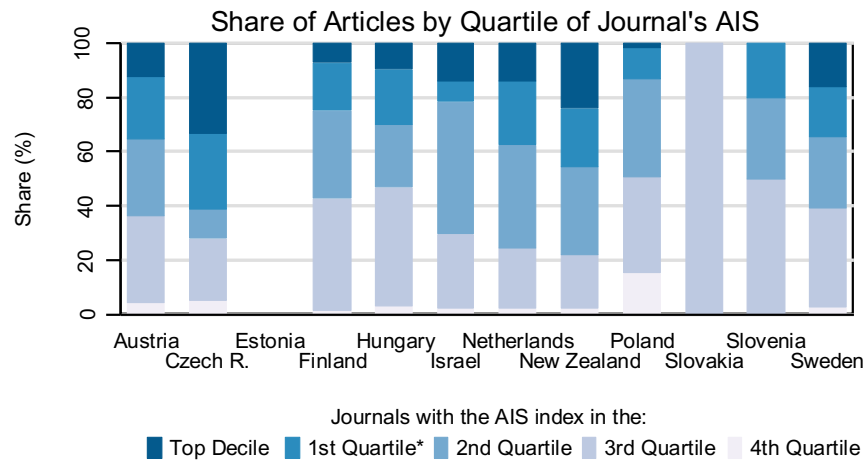
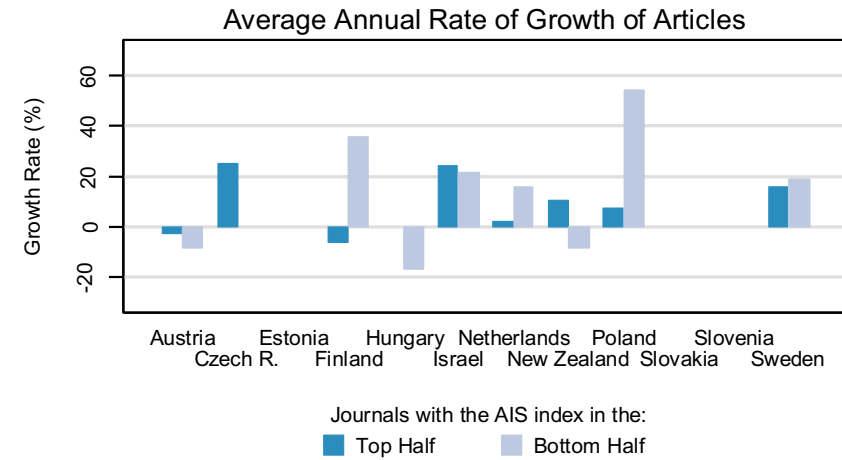
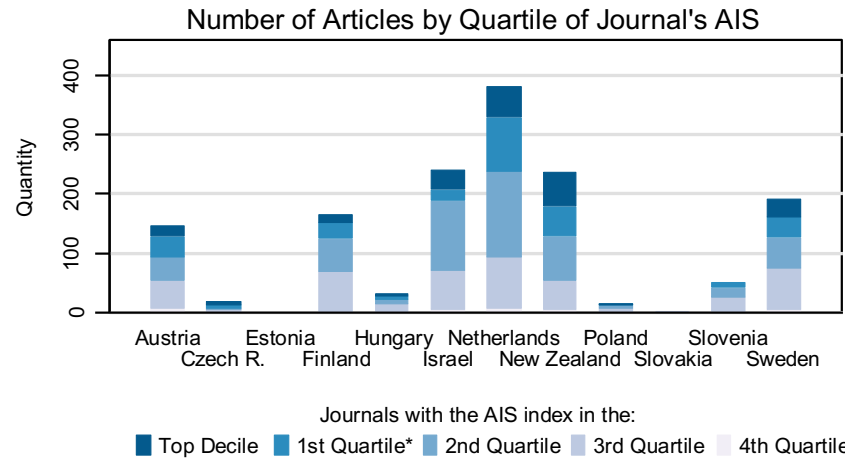
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SOCIAL SCIENCES, MATHEMATICAL METHODS



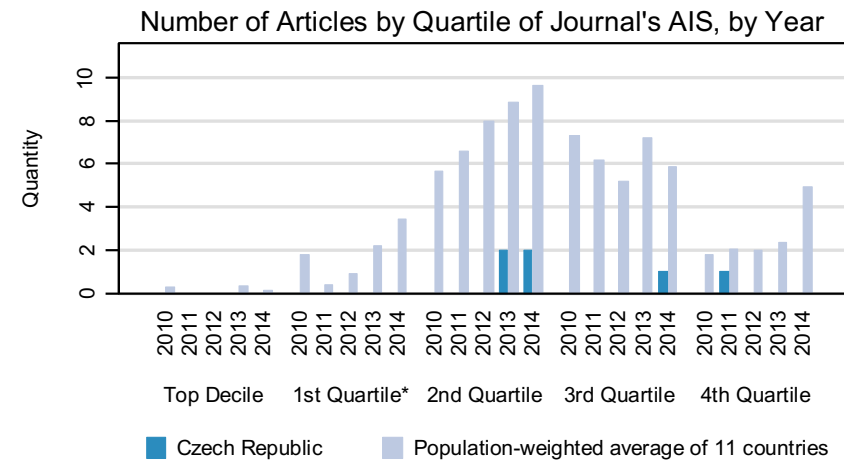
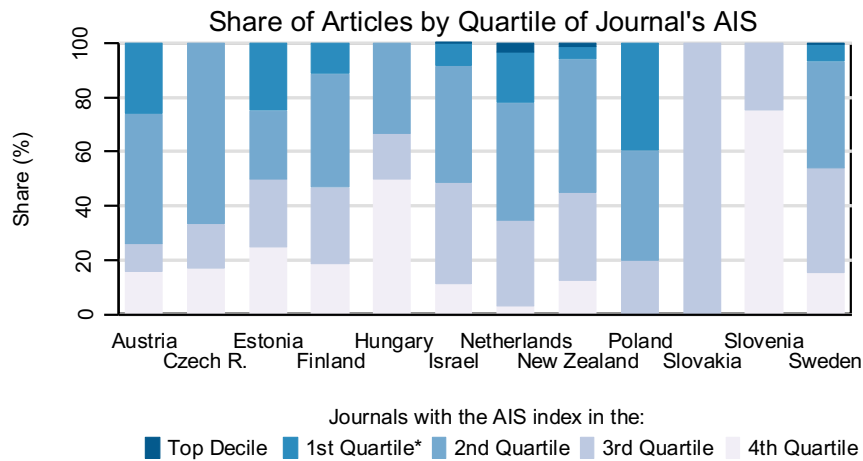
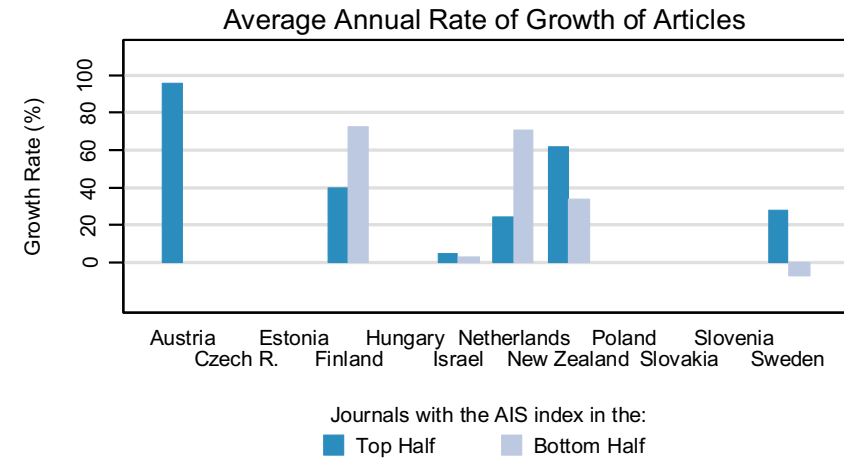
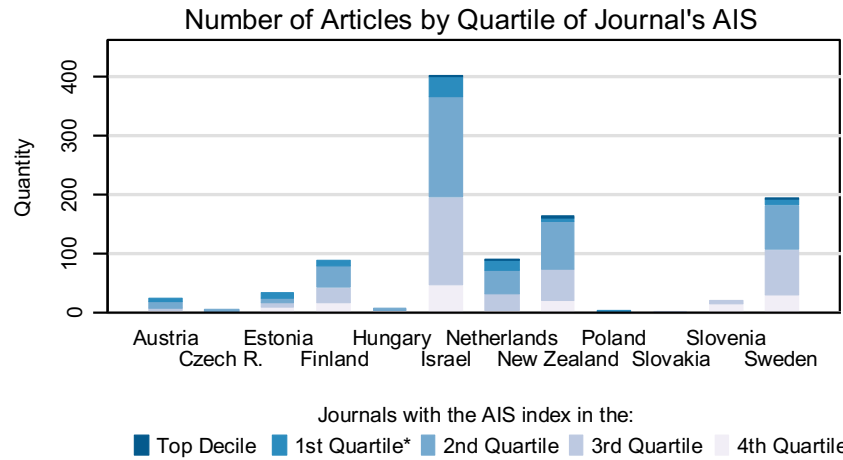
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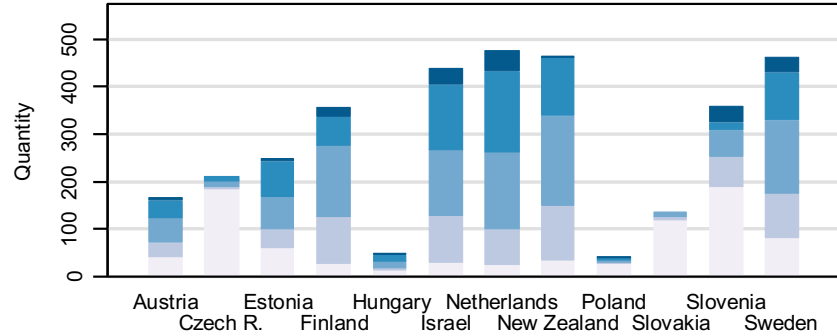
SOCIAL WORK



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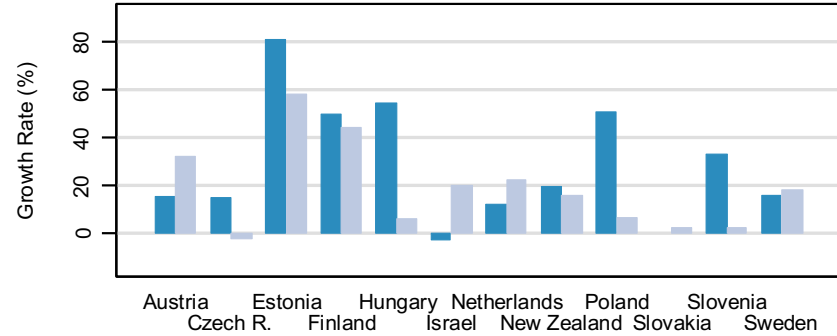
SOCIOLOGY

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



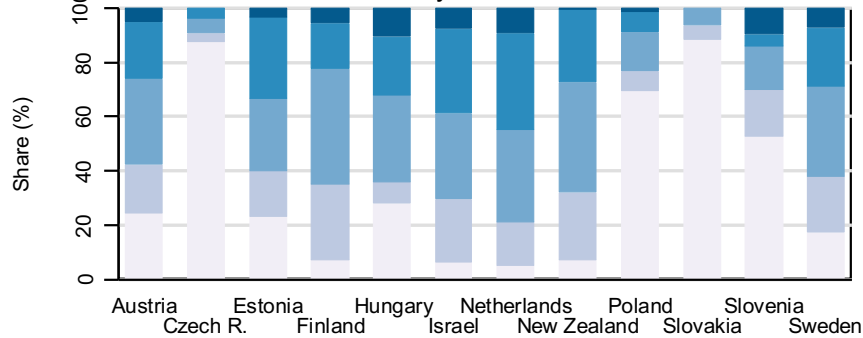
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



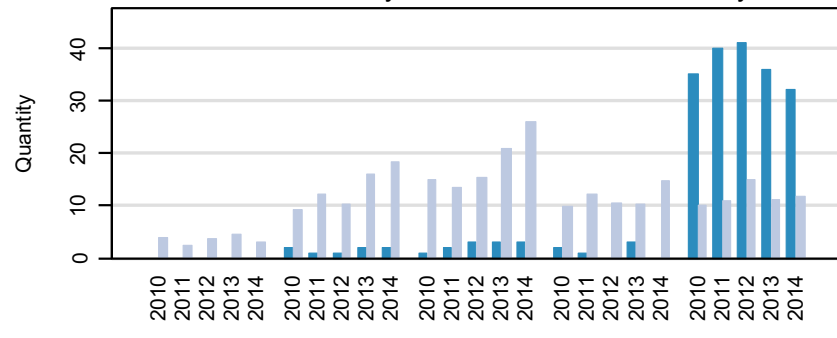
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

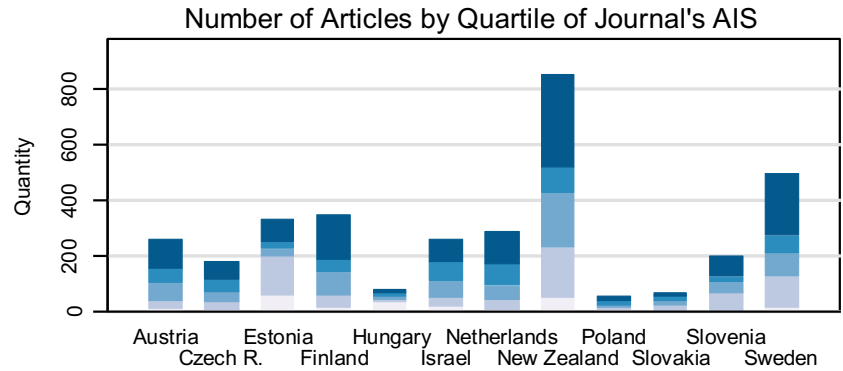
Notes:

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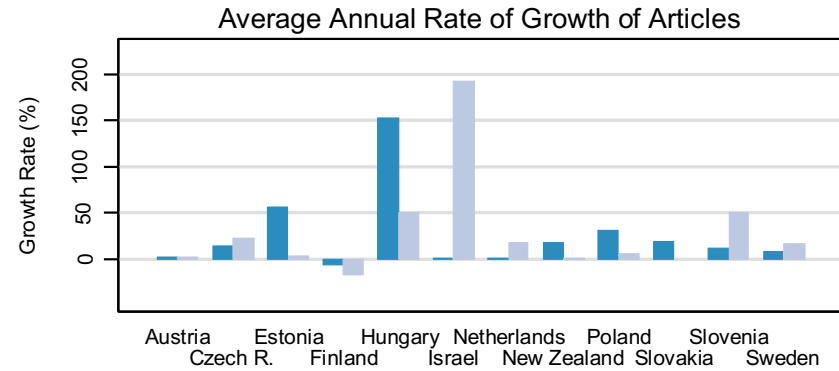
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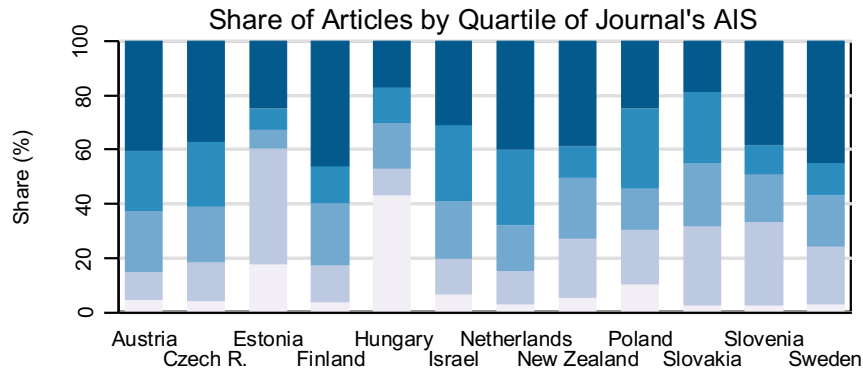
SOIL SCIENCE



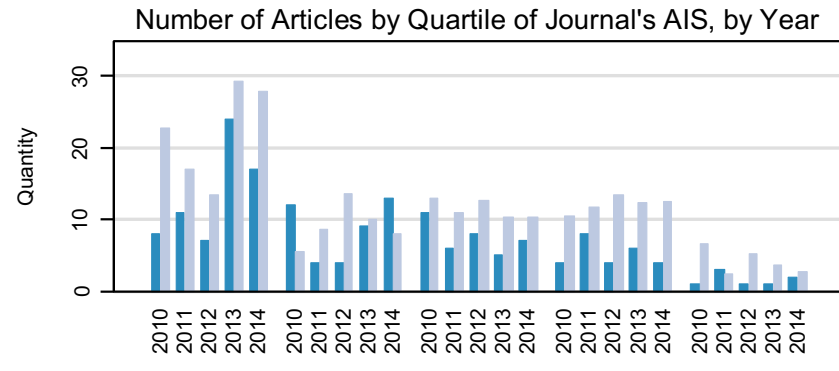
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile



■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile
 ■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

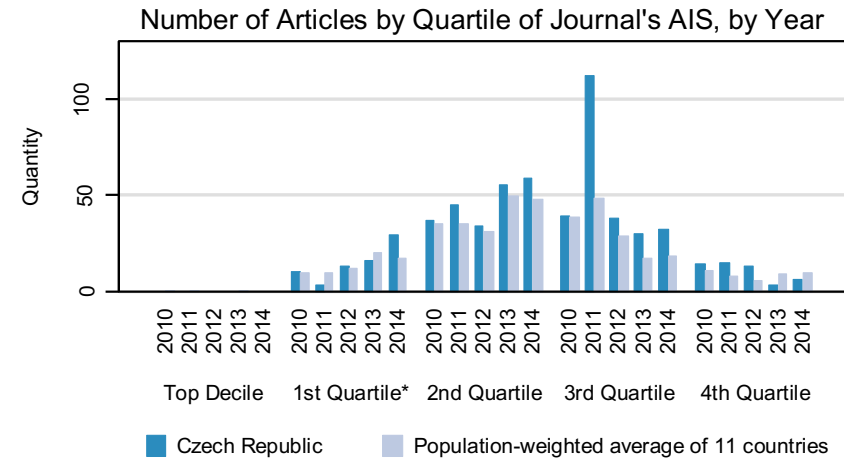
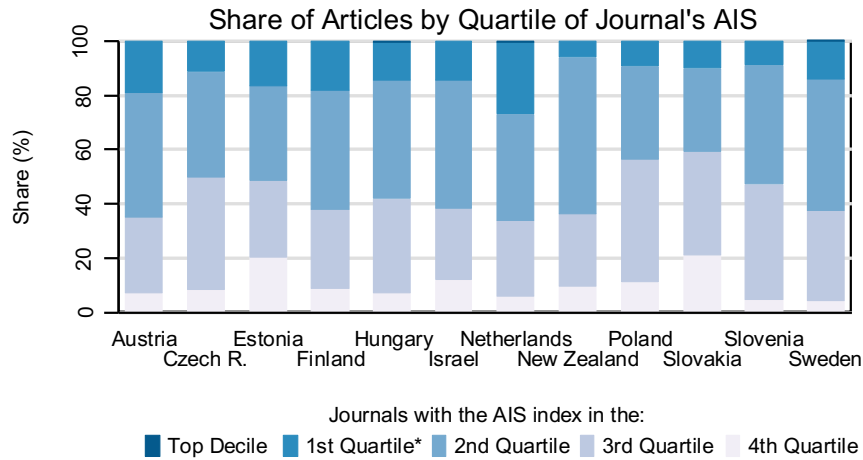
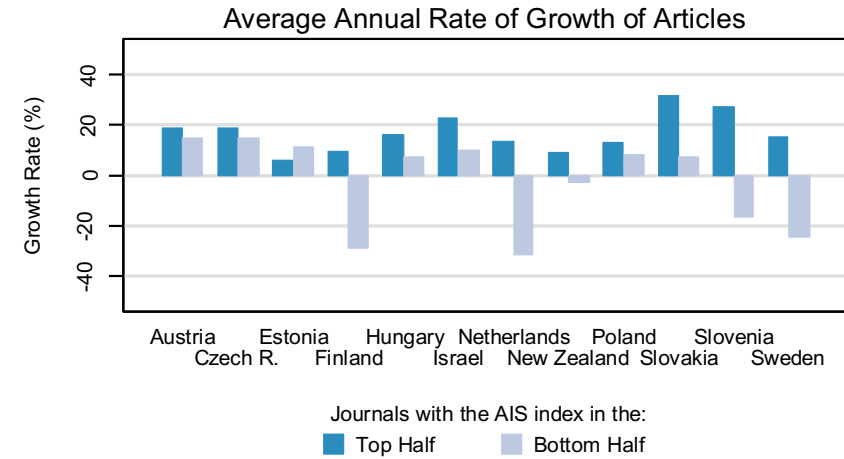
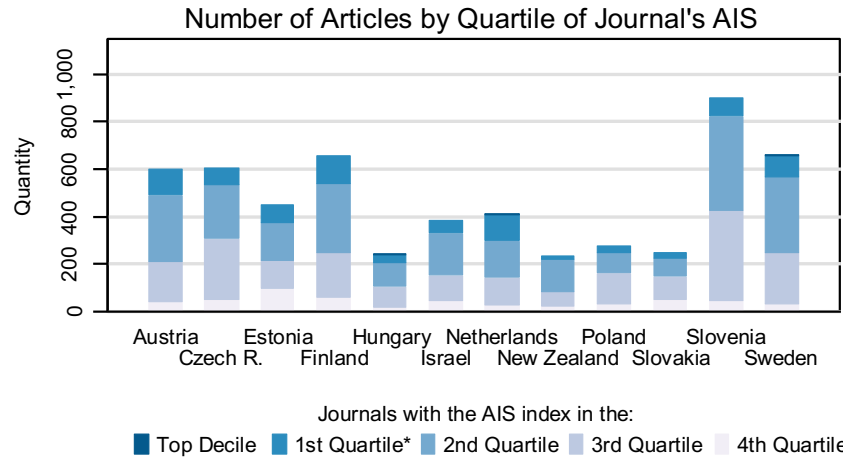
Notes:

* 1st Quartile excludes the Top Decile

AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

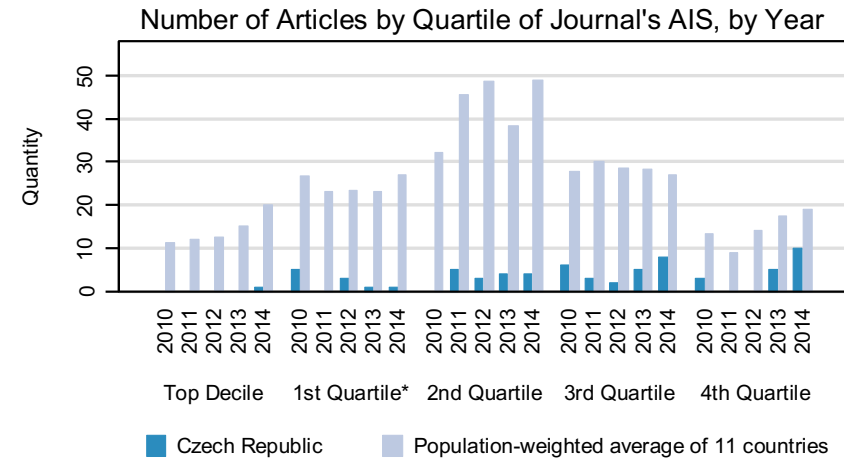
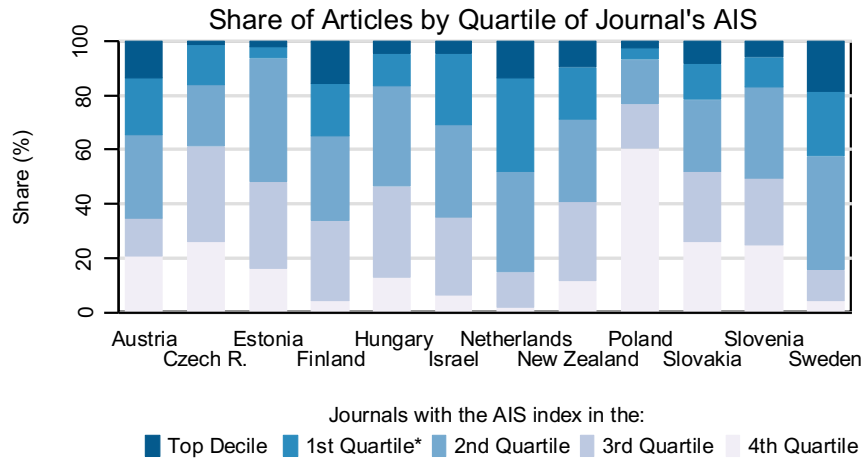
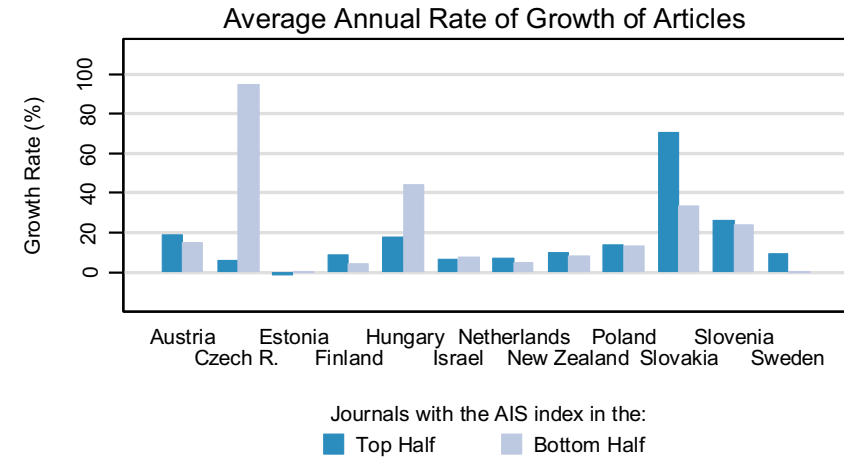
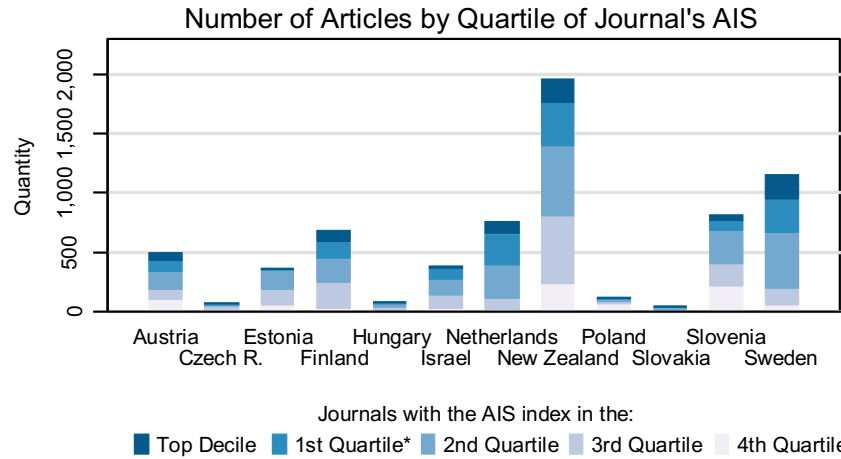
Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

SPECTROSCOPY



Notes:
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SPORT SCIENCES



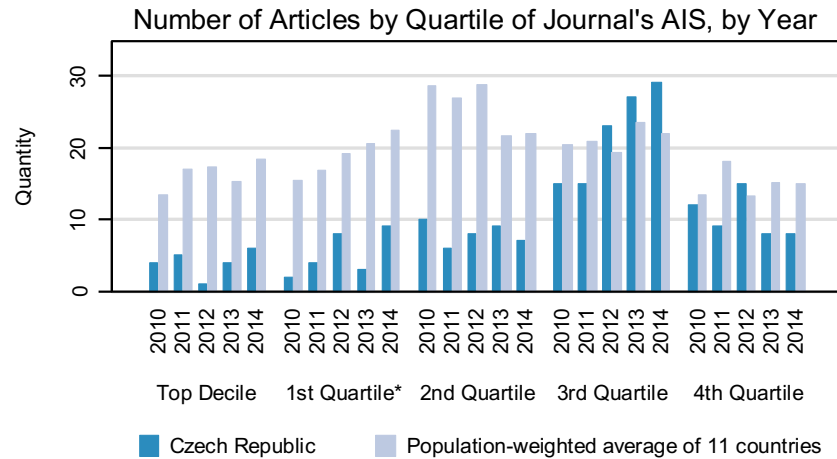
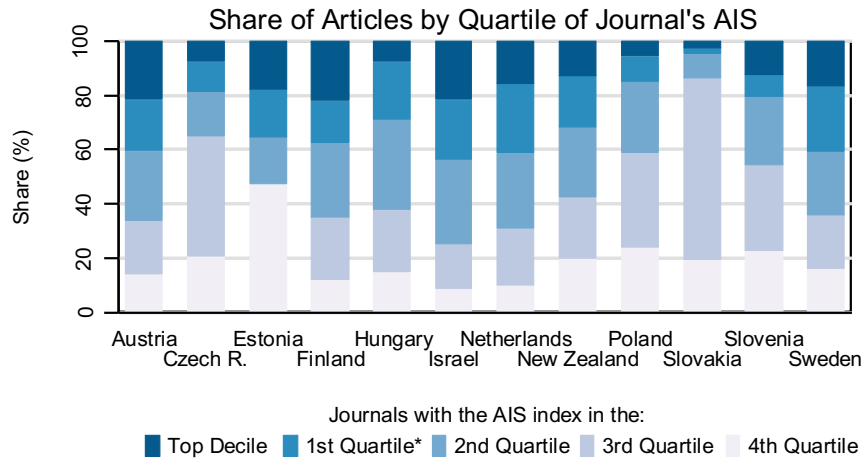
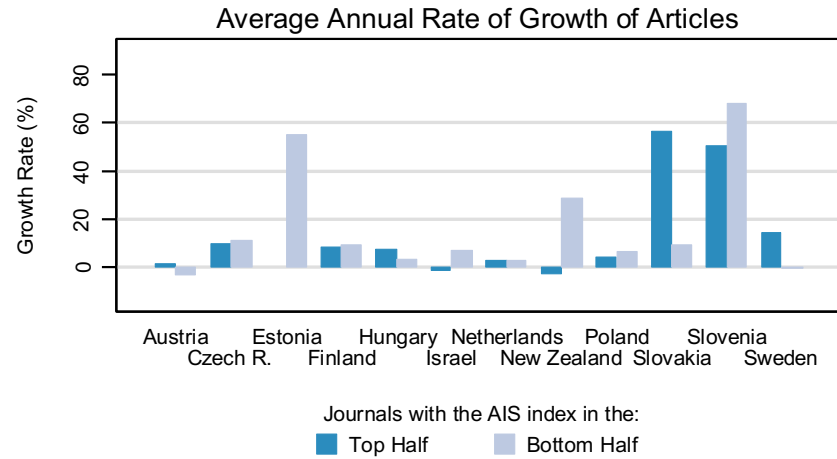
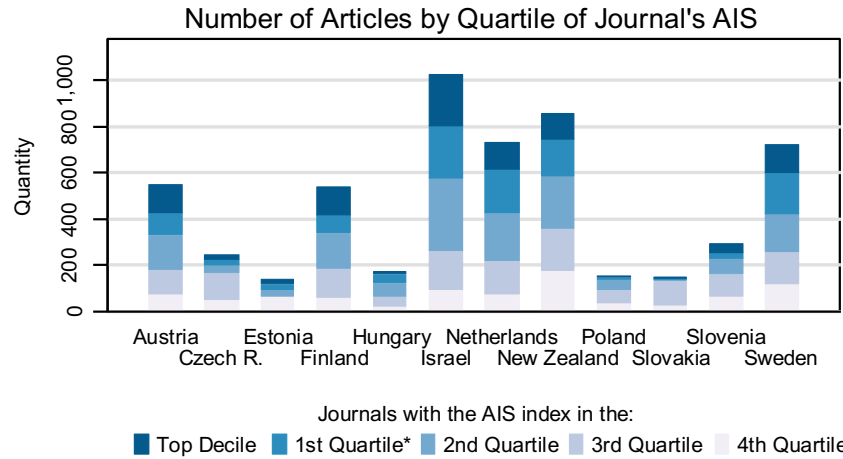
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AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

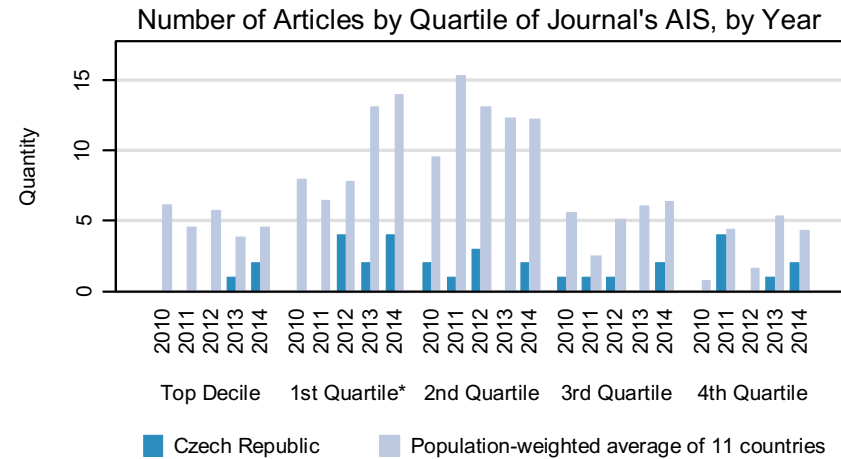
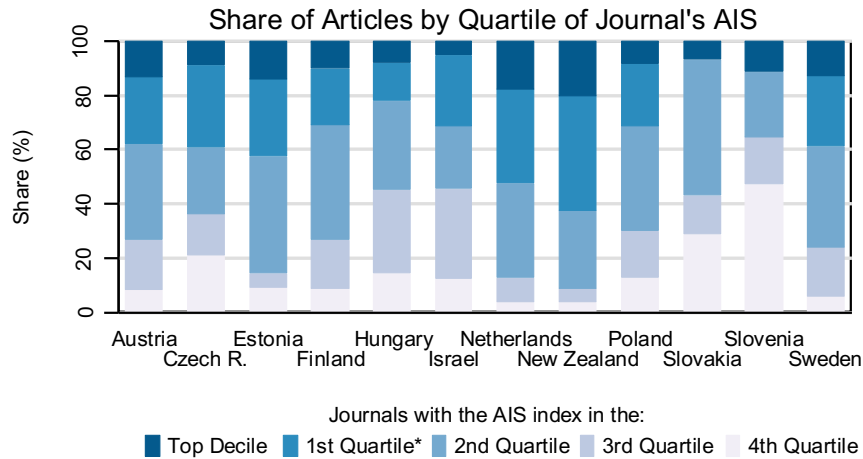
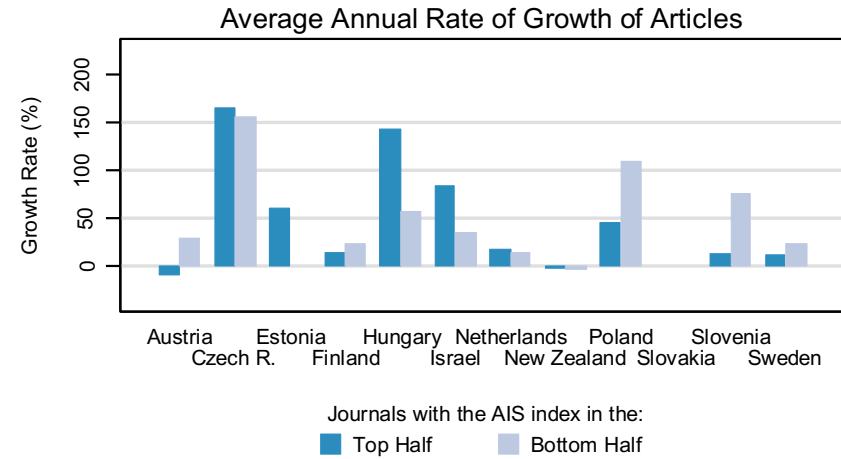
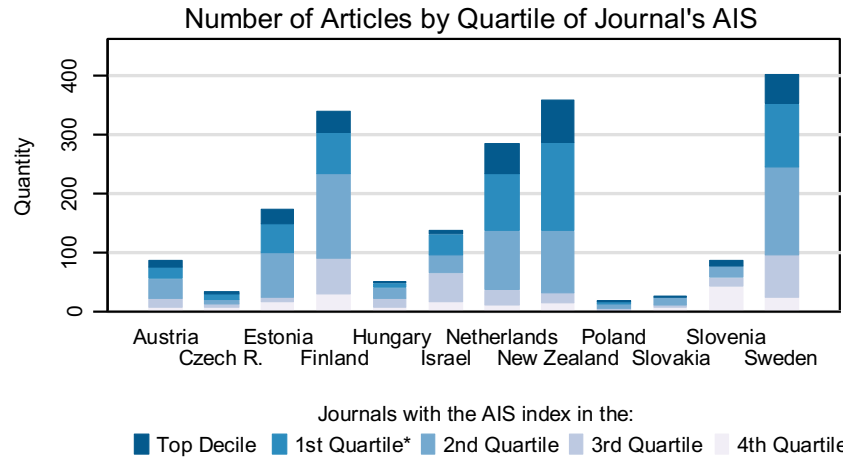
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STATISTICS & PROBABILITY



Notes:
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SUBSTANCE ABUSE



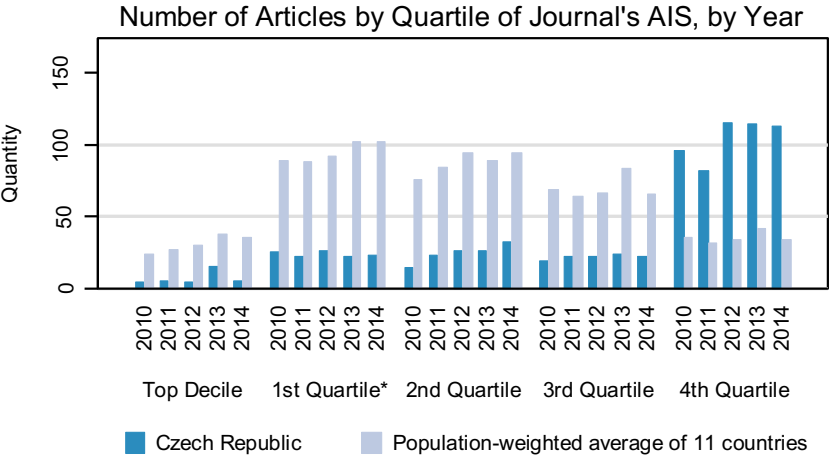
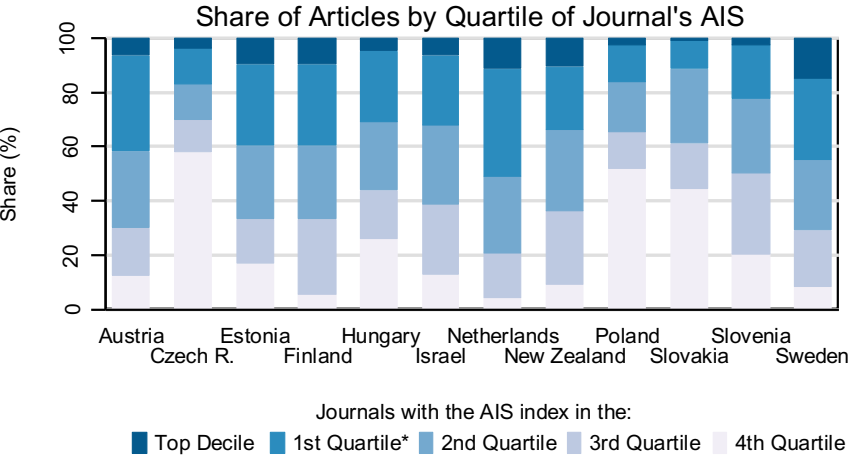
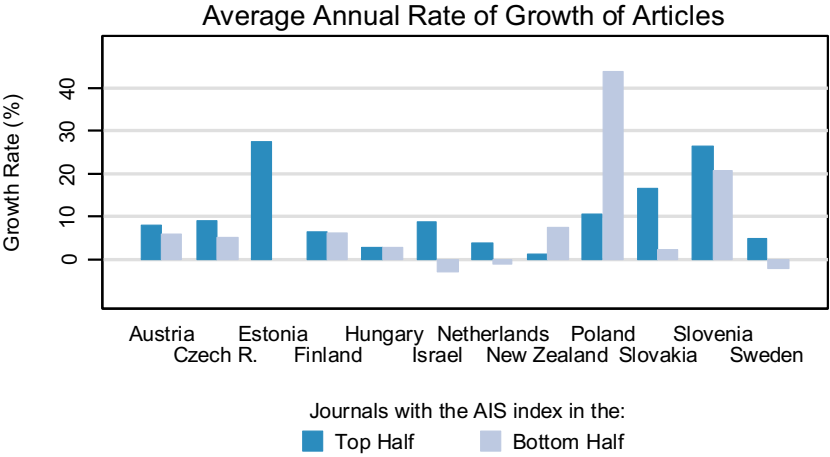
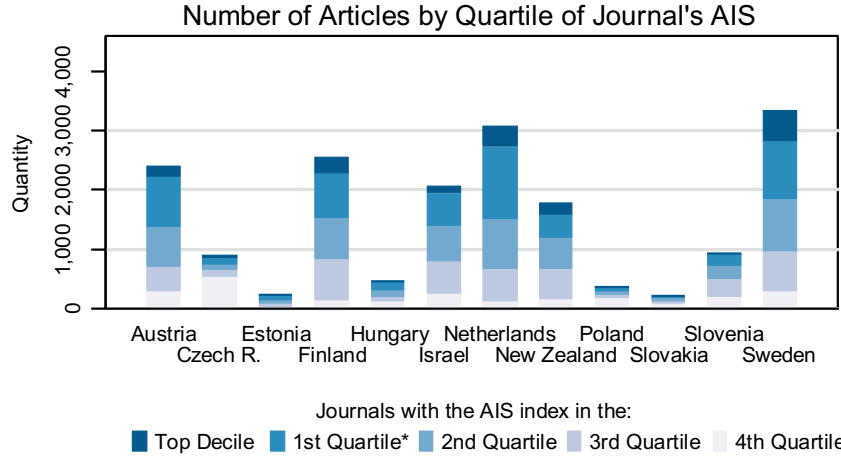
Notes:

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AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

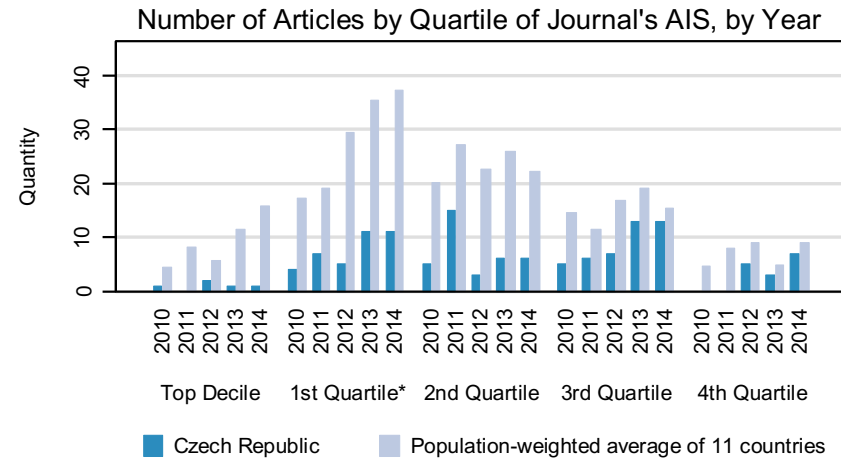
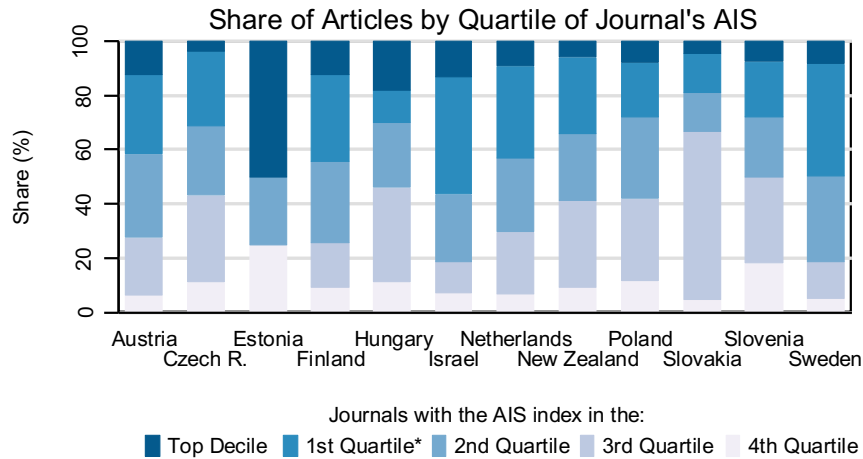
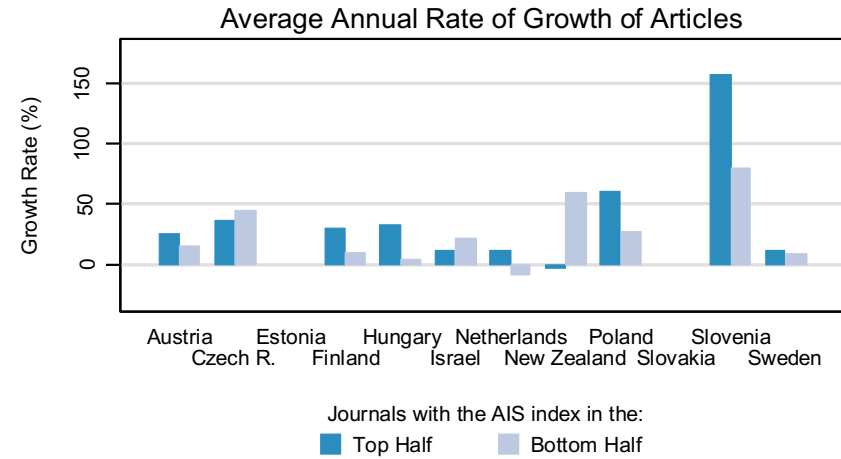
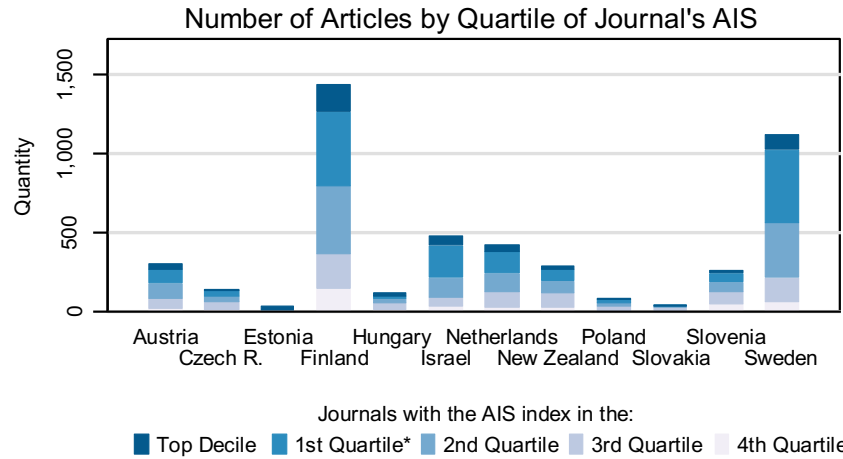
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SURGERY



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TELECOMMUNICATIONS



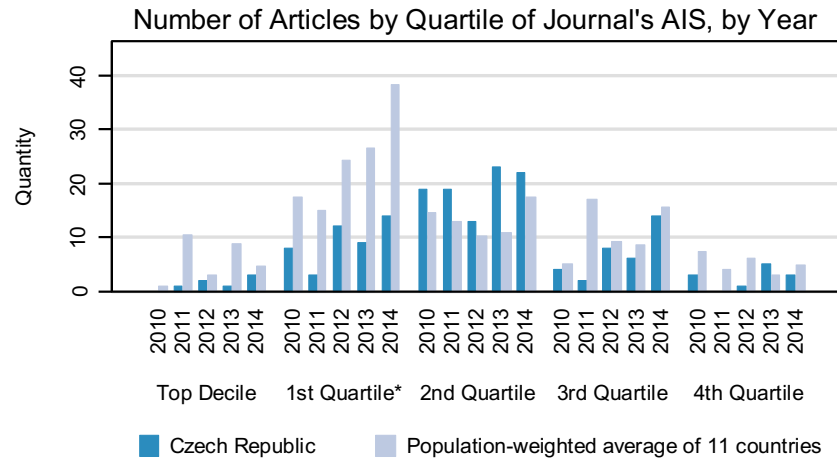
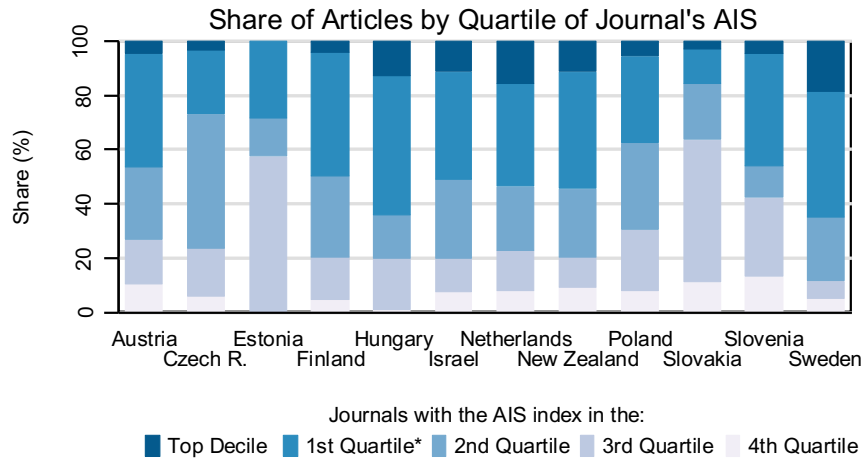
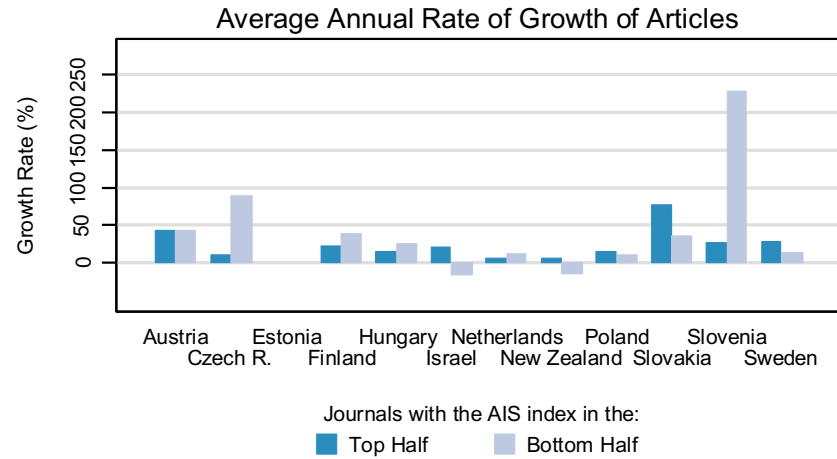
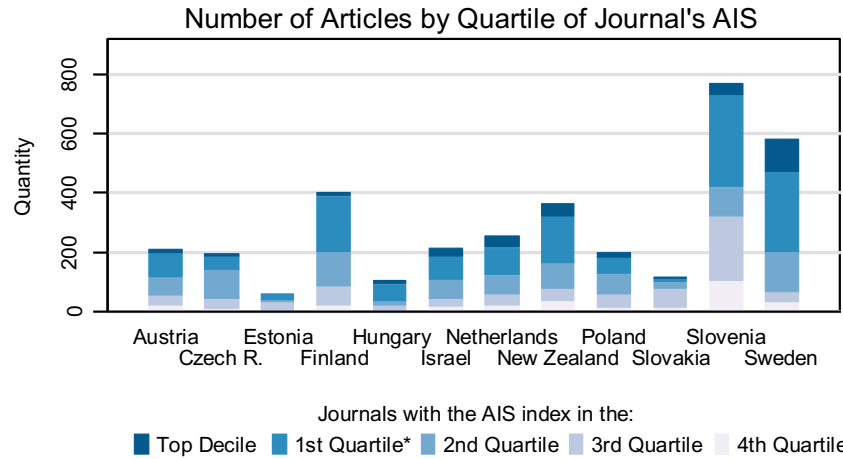
Notes:

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AIS (Article Influence Score) measures the relative importance of the journal, it uses citation data from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge)

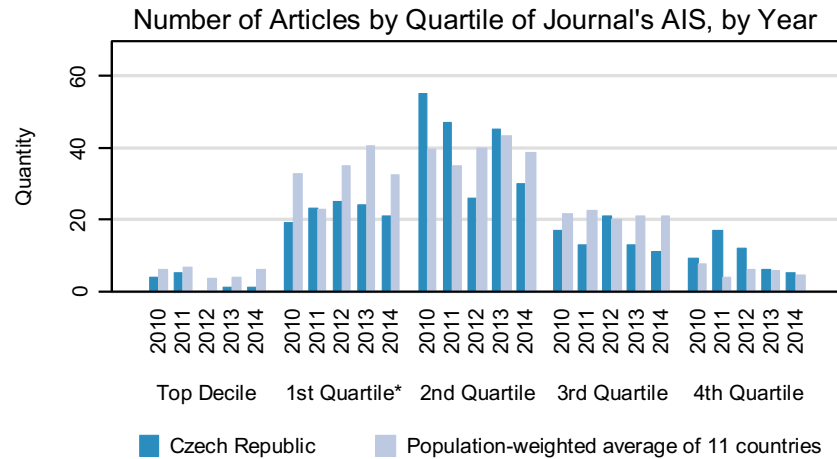
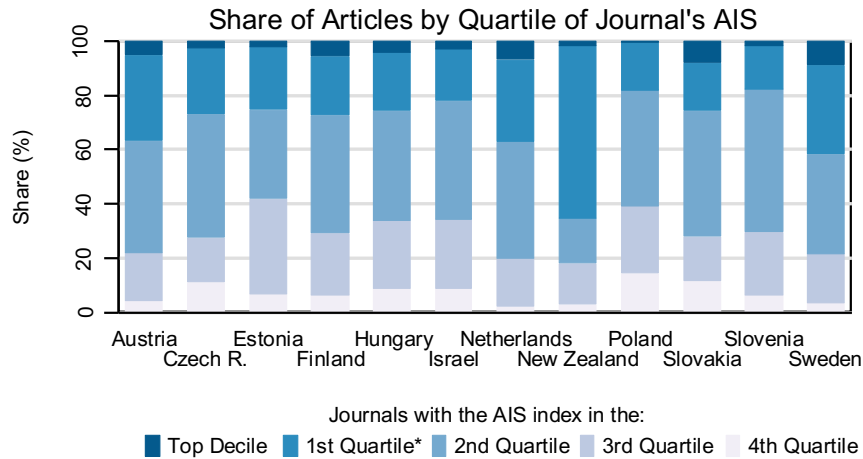
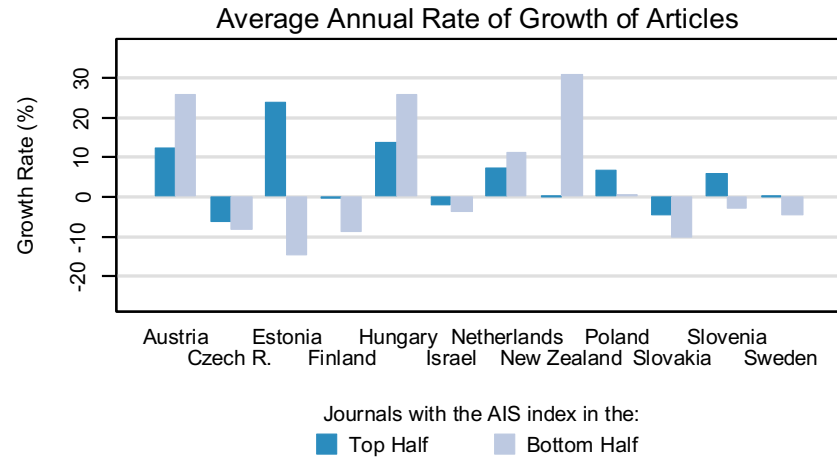
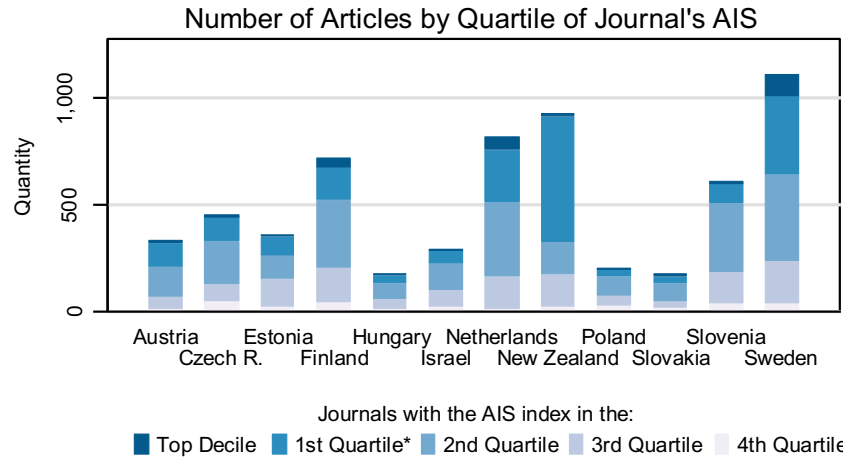
Data covers the period of 2010-2014, publication counts for each country are normalized to correspond to the population size of the Czech Republic

THERMODYNAMICS



Notes:
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TOXICOLOGY



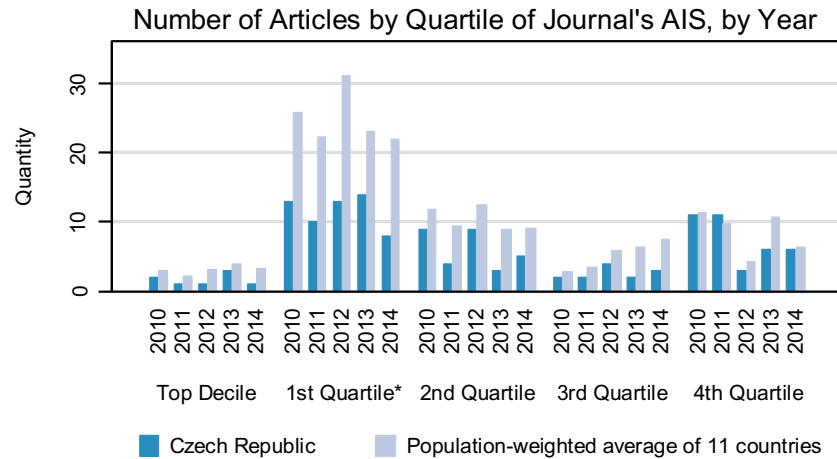
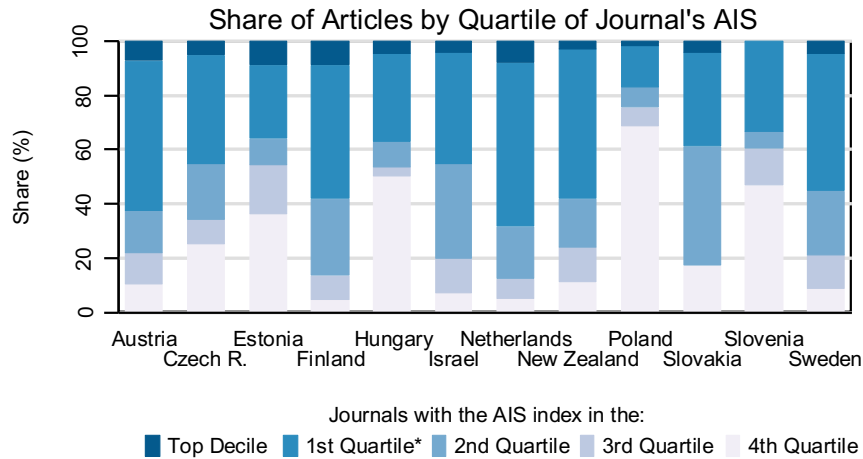
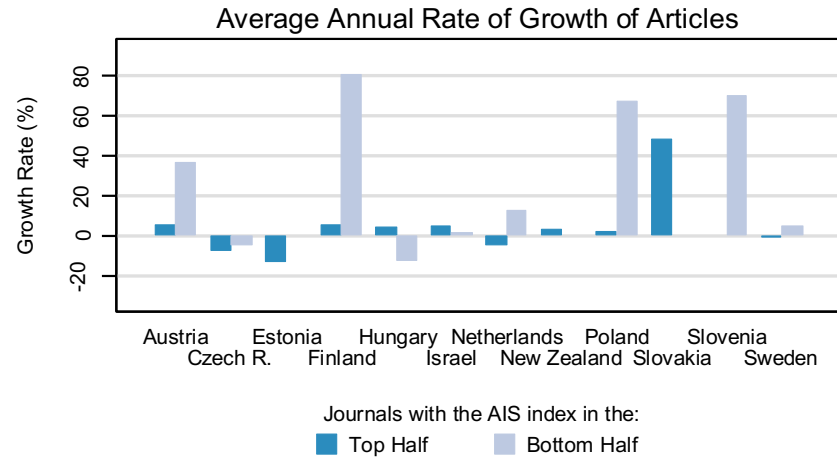
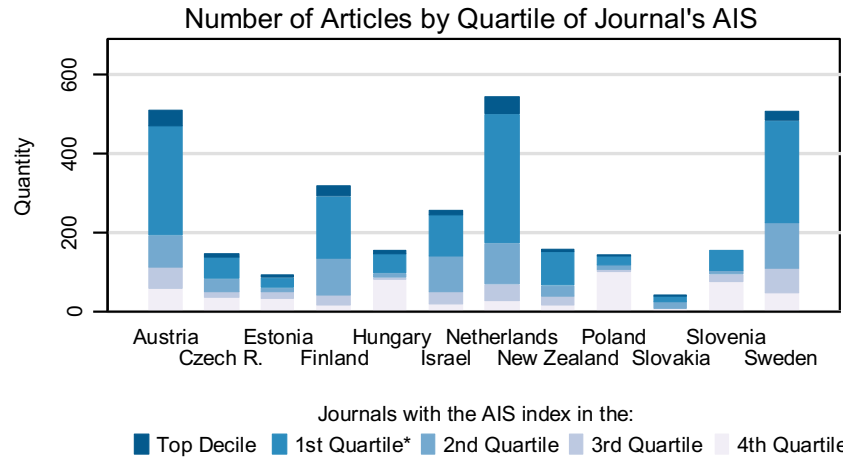
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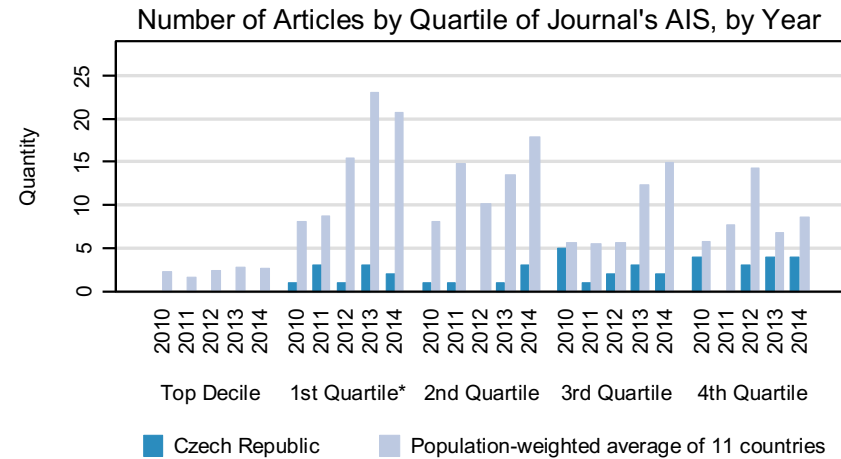
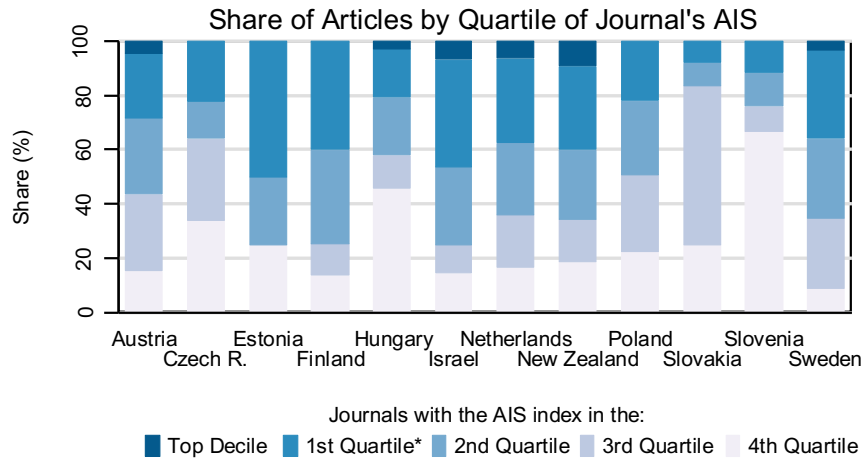
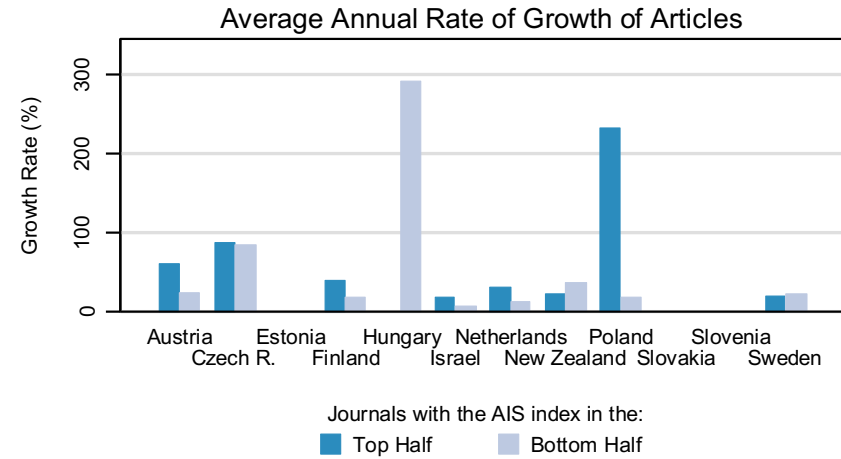
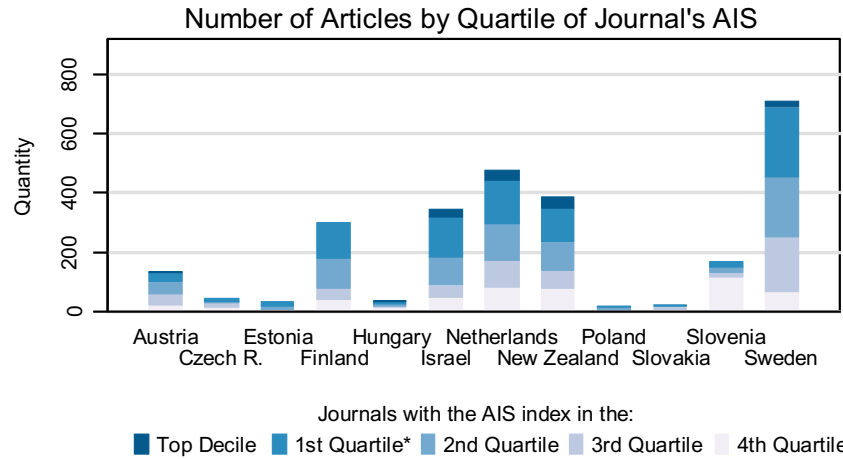
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TRANSPLANTATION



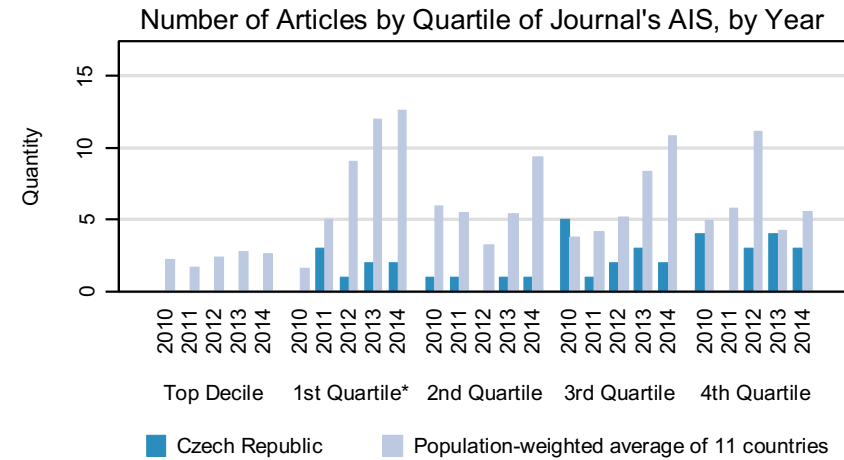
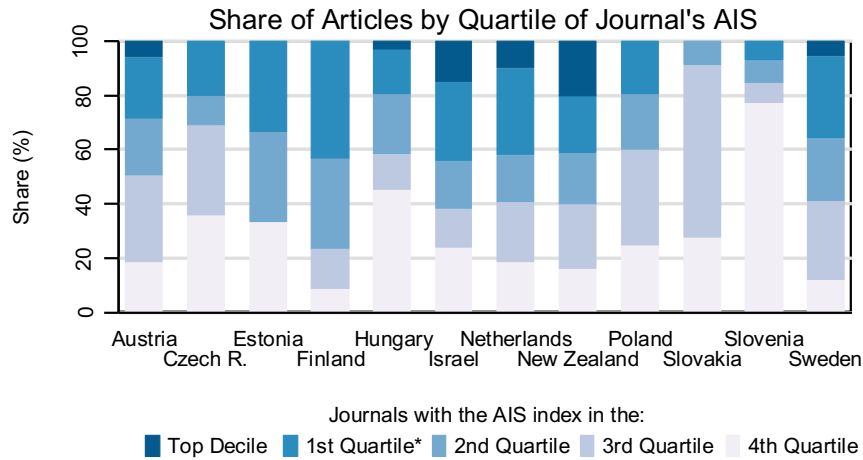
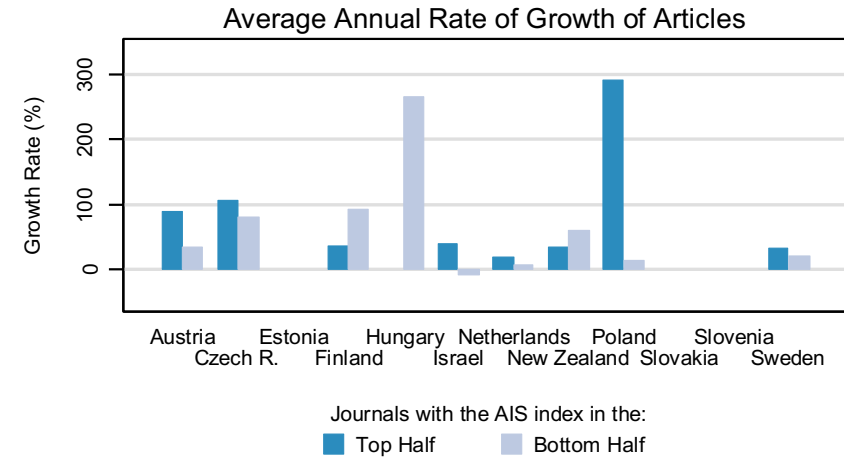
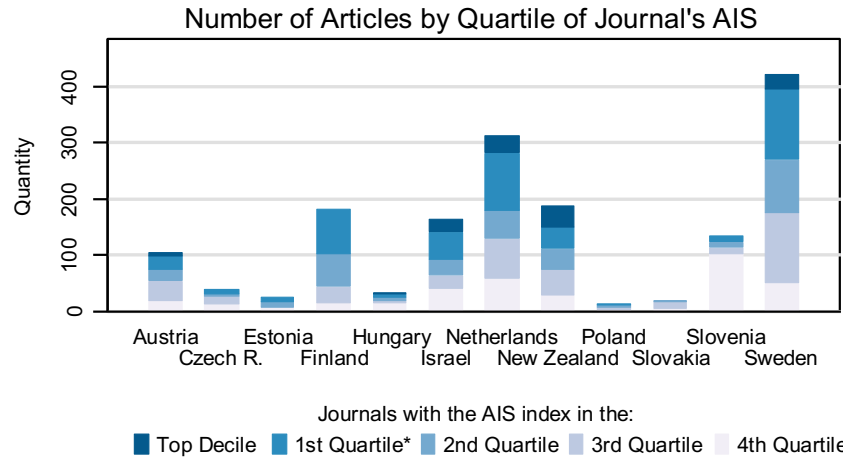
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TRANSPORTATION



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TRANSPORTATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



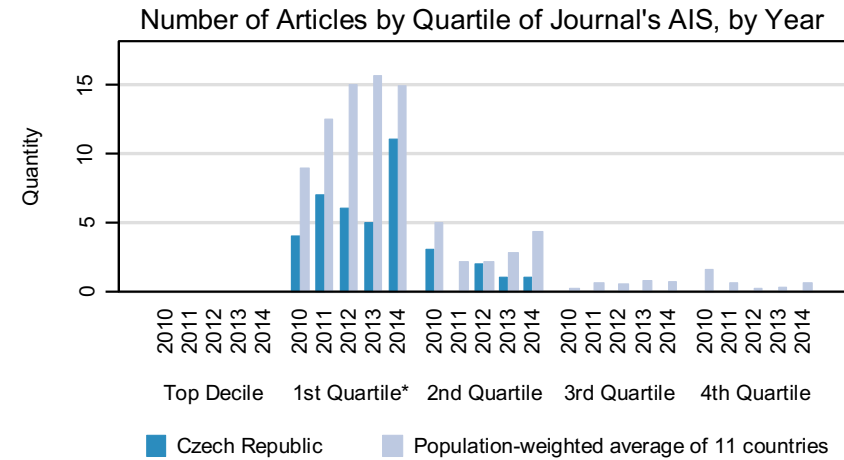
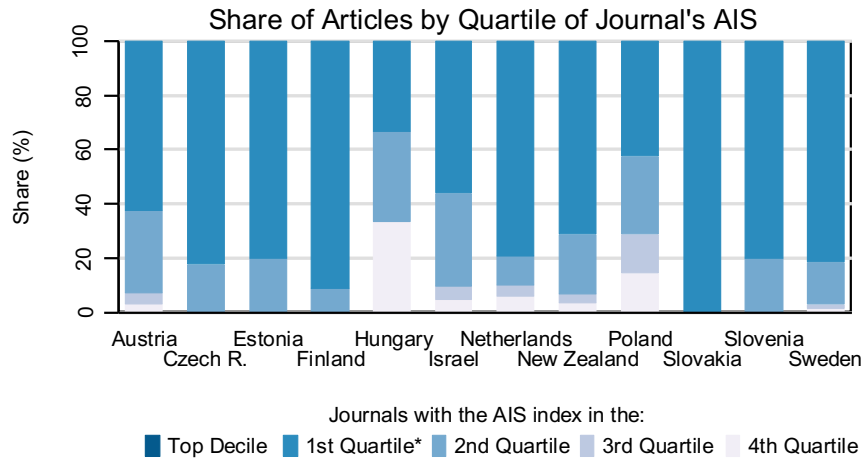
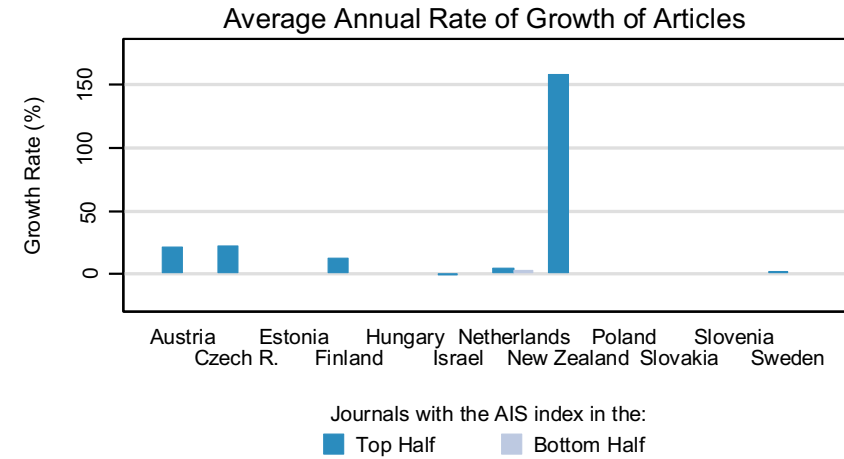
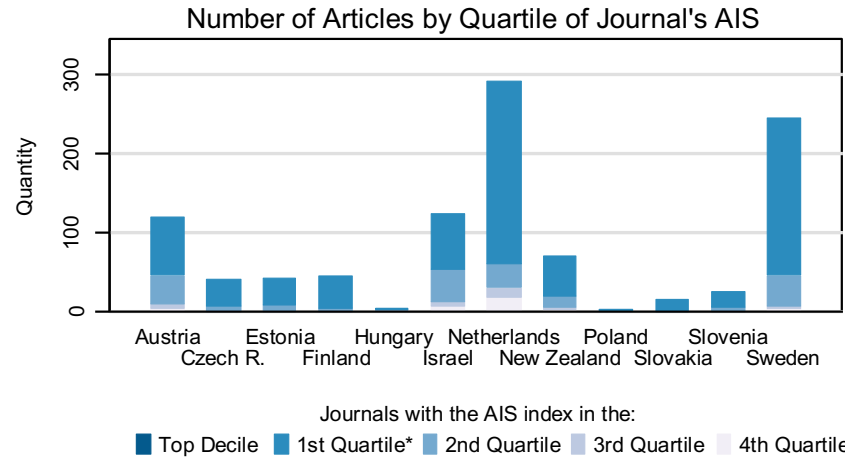
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TROPICAL MEDICINE



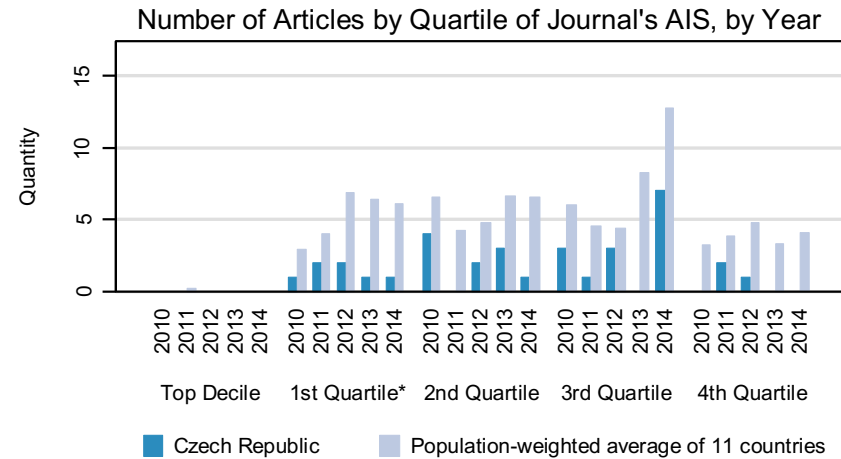
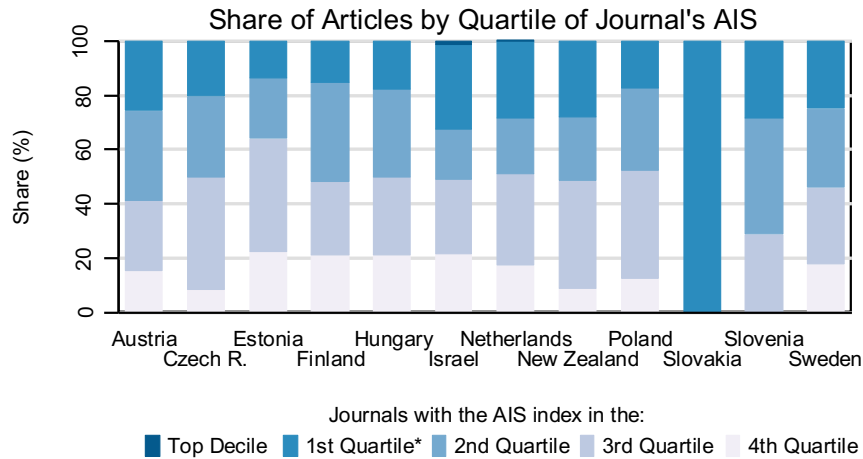
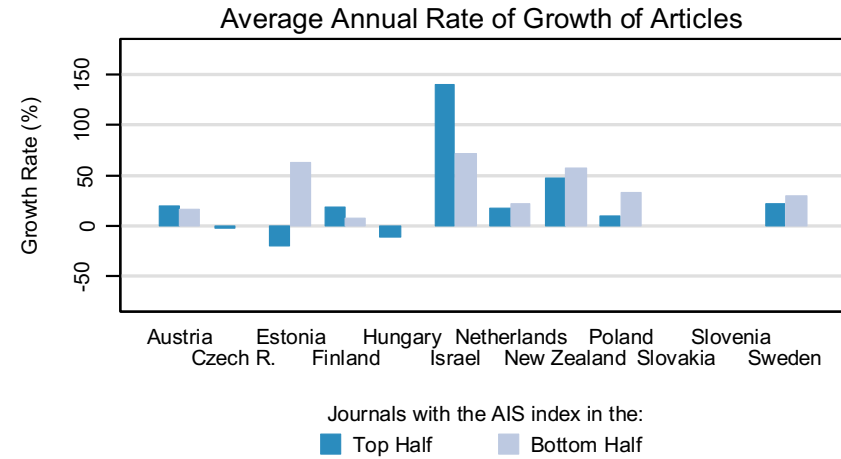
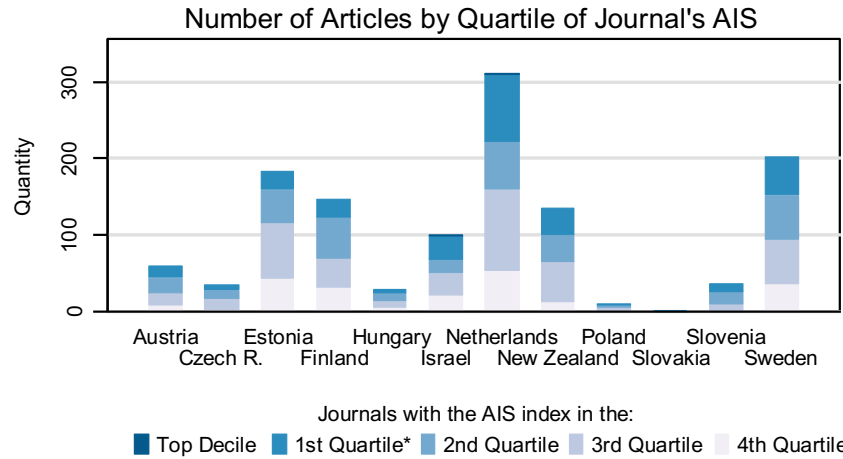
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URBAN STUDIES



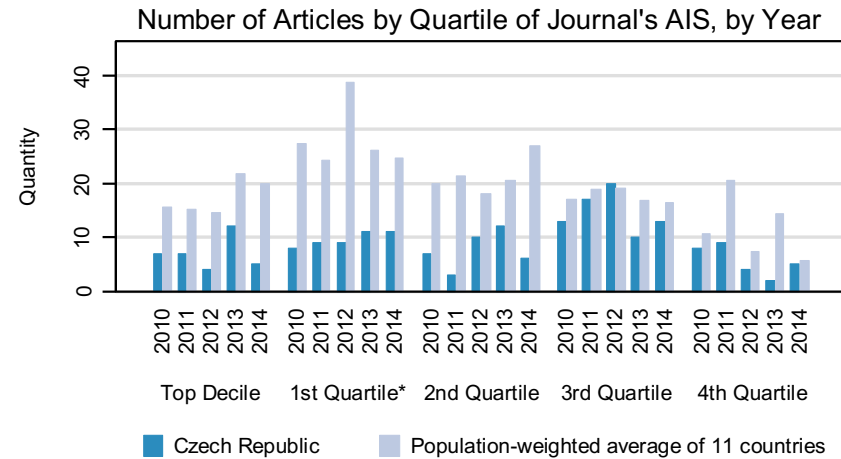
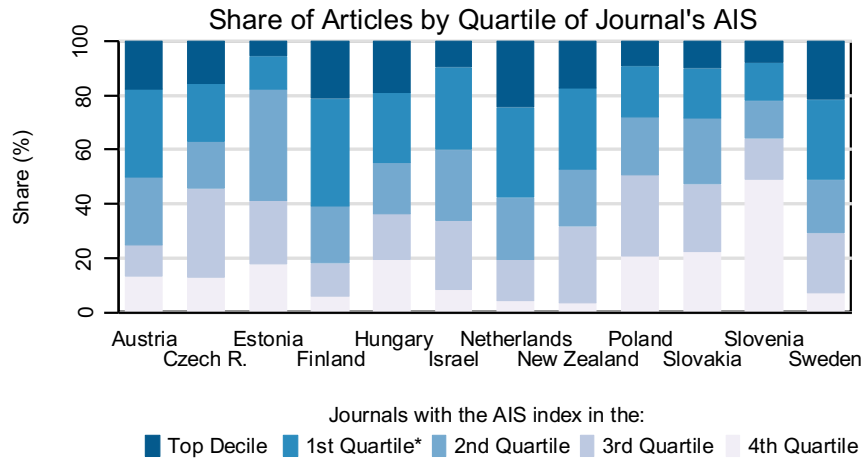
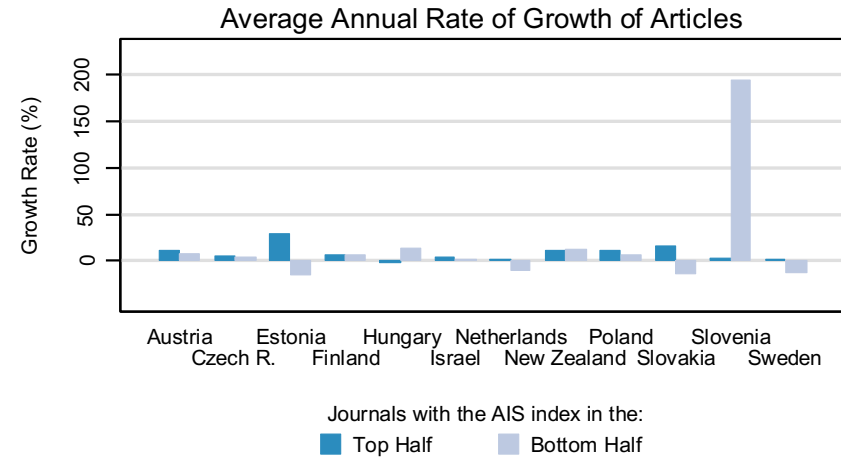
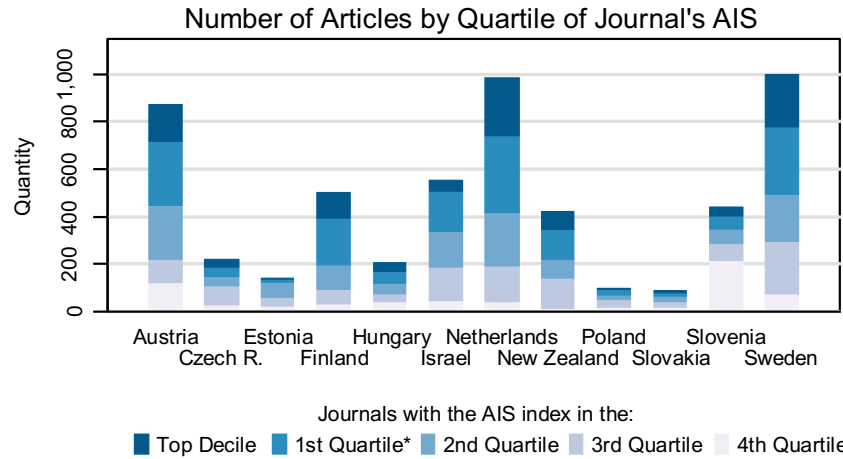
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UROLOGY & NEPHROLOGY



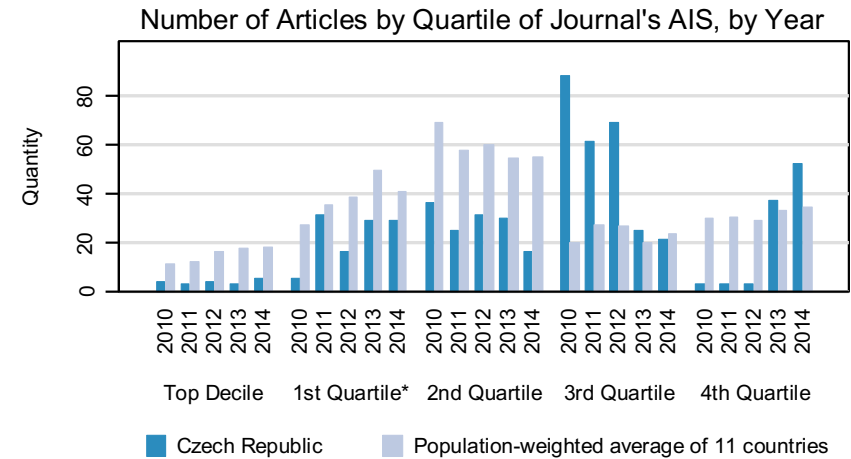
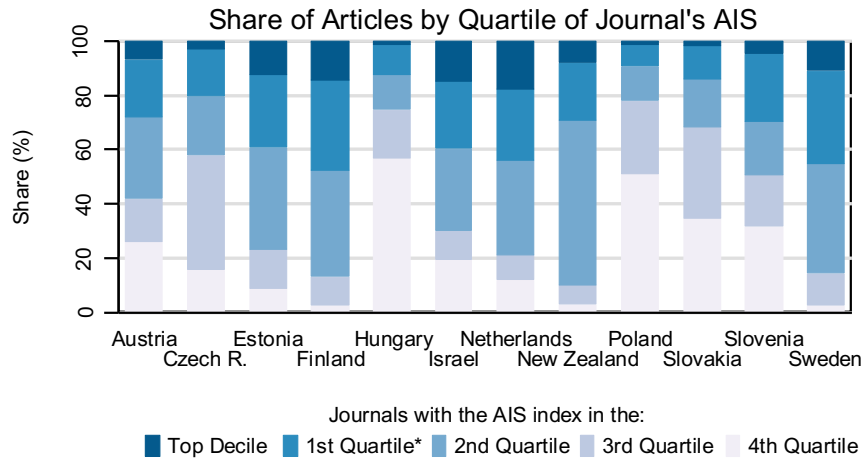
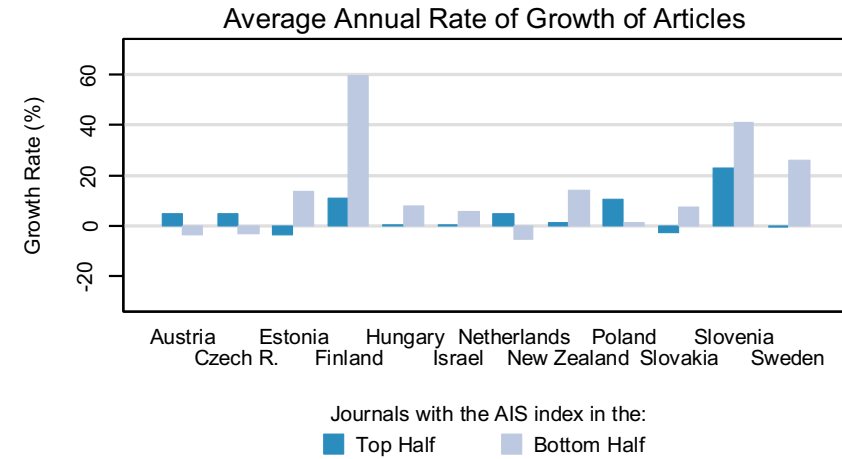
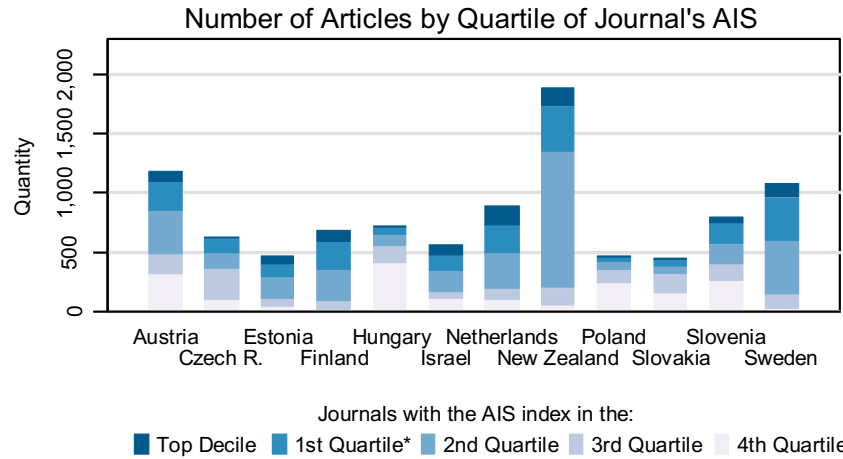
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VETERINARY SCIENCES



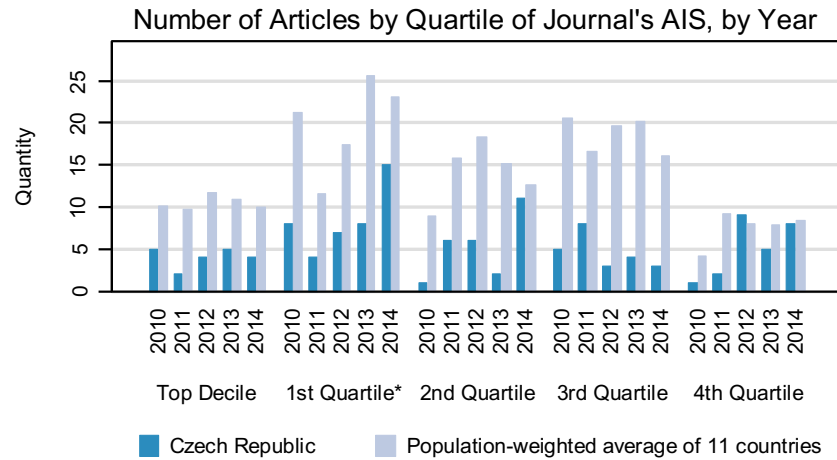
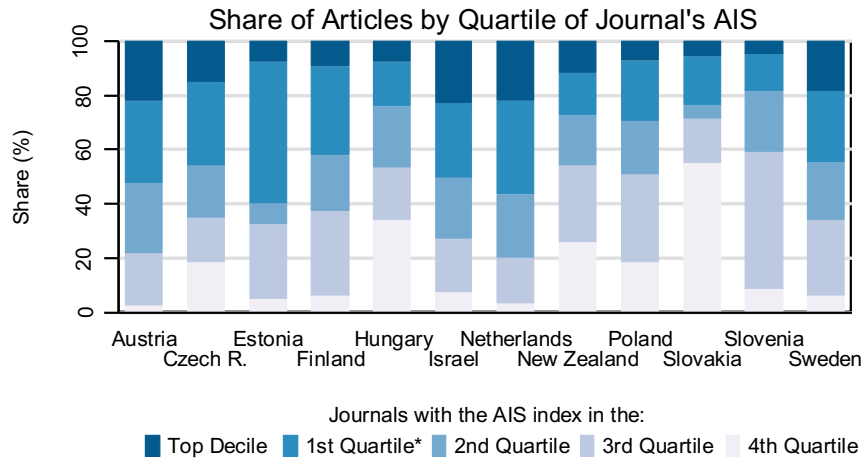
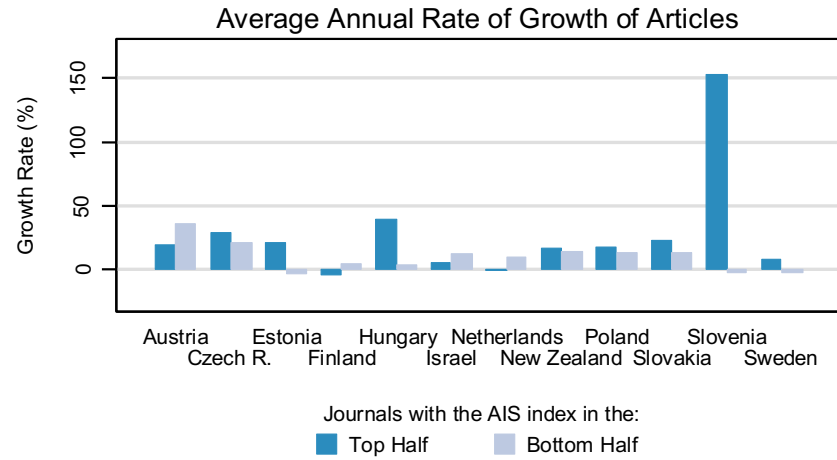
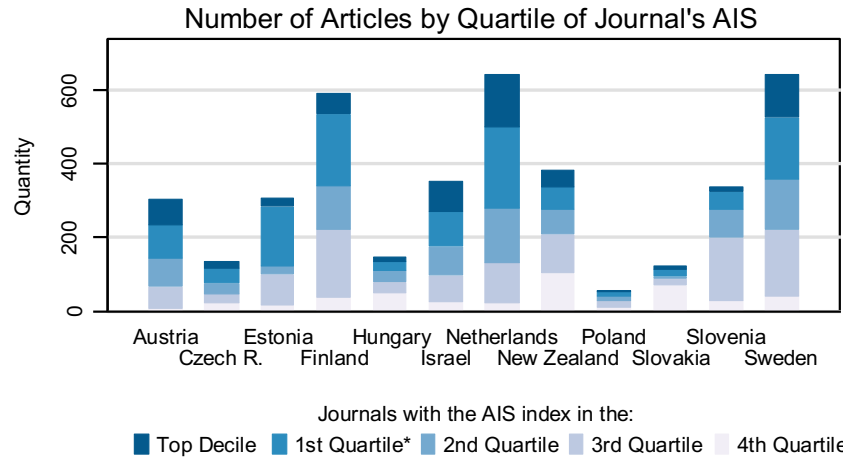
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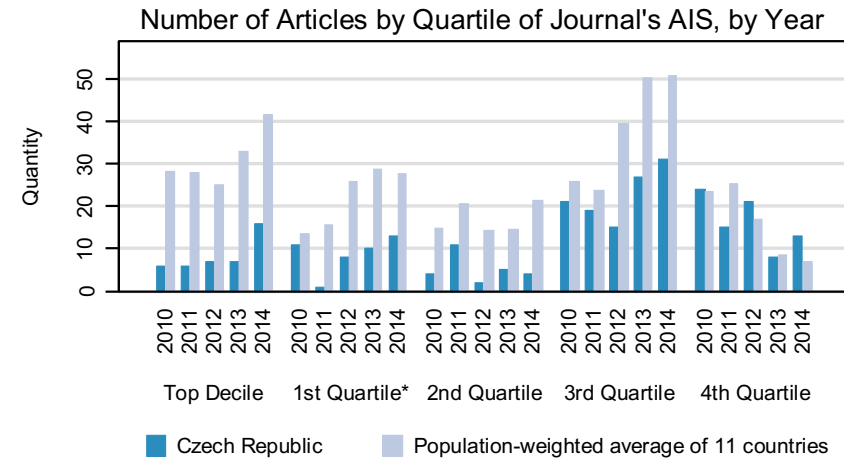
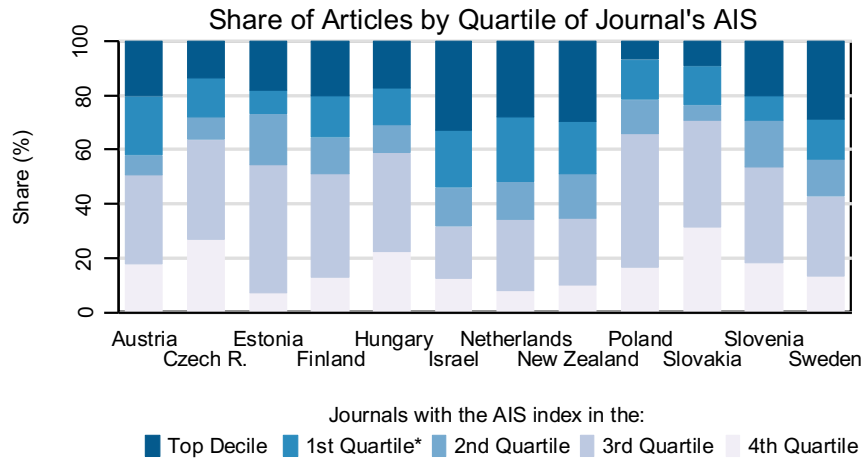
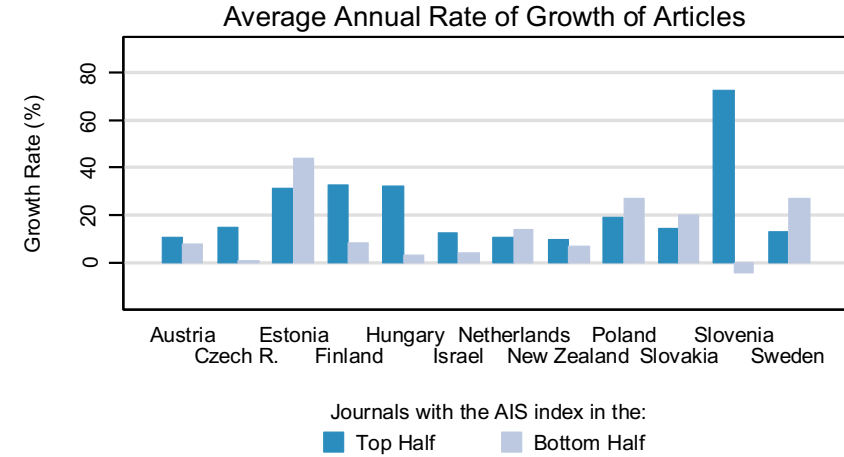
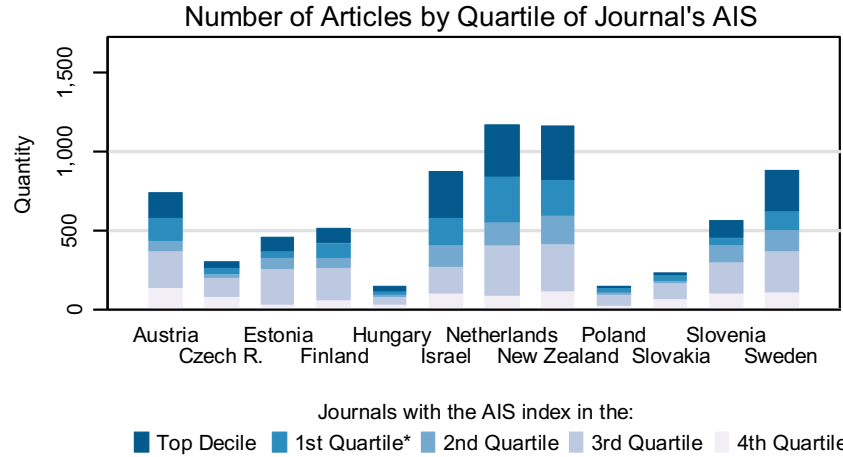
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VIROLOGY



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WATER RESOURCES



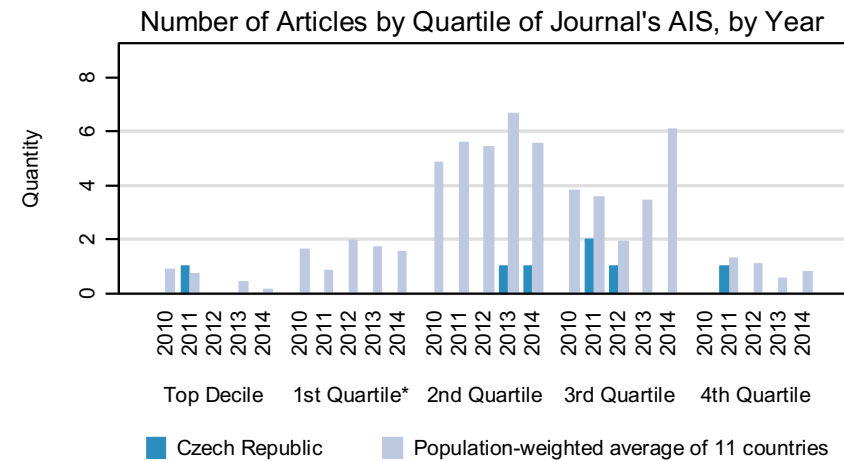
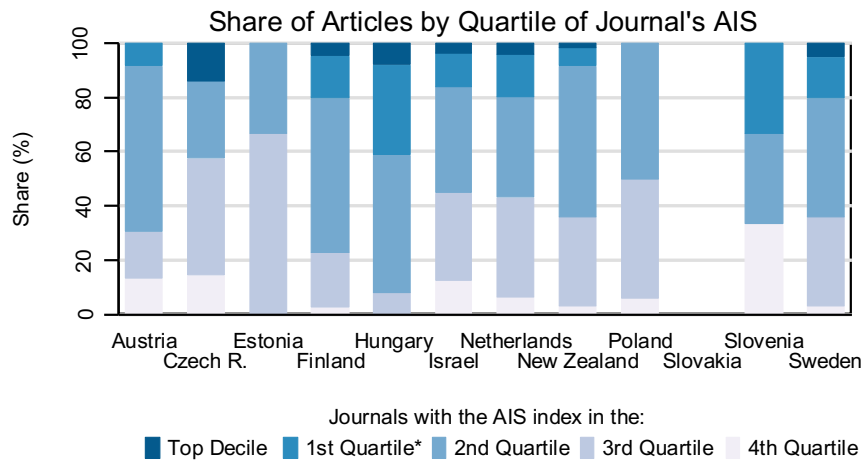
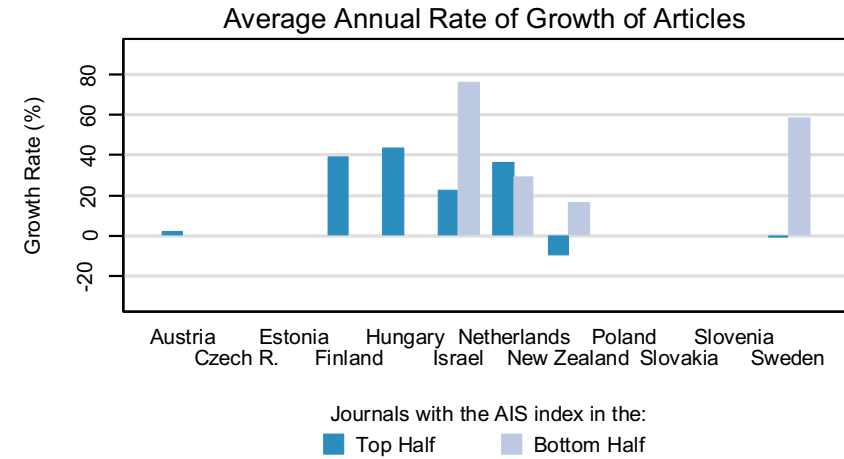
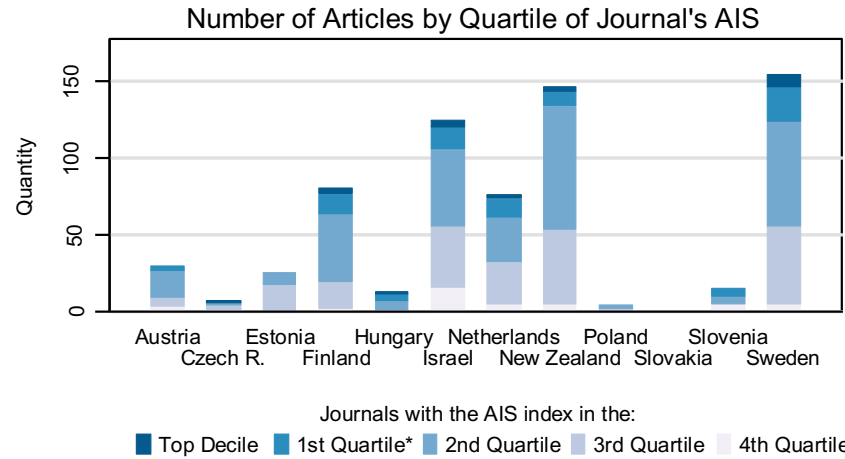
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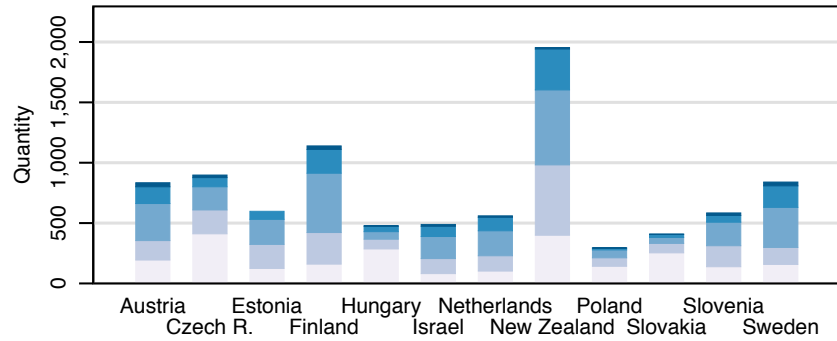
WOMEN'S STUDIES



Notes:
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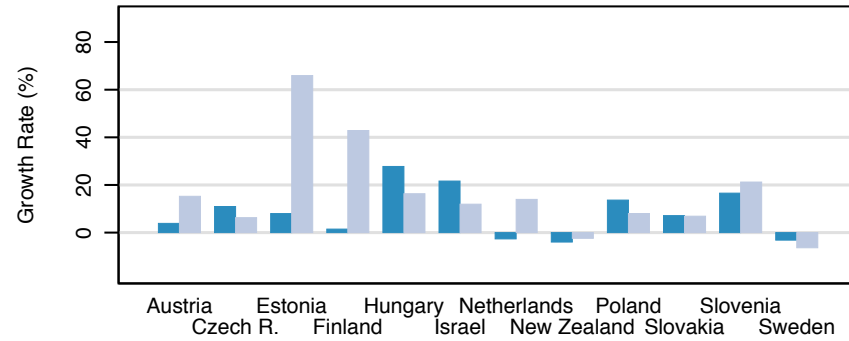
ZOOLOGY

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



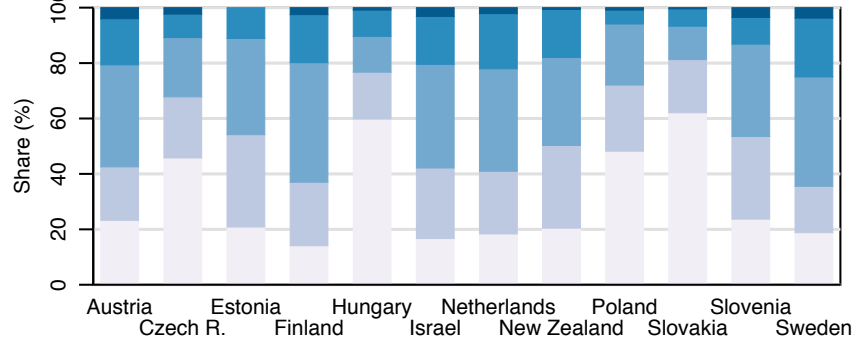
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Articles



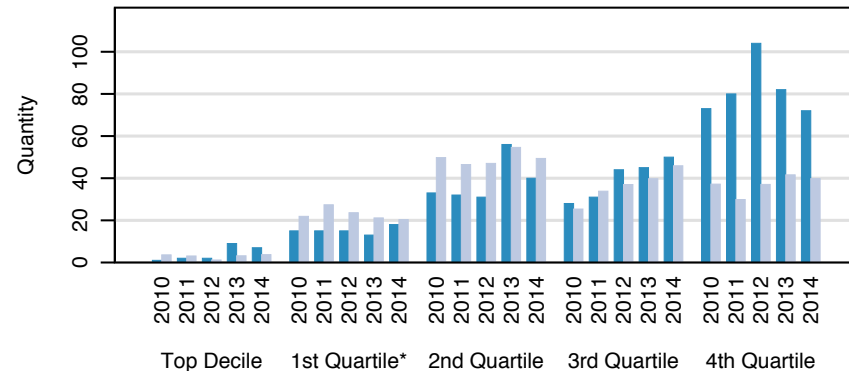
Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Half ■ Bottom Half

Share of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS



Journals with the AIS index in the:
 ■ Top Decile ■ 1st Quartile* ■ 2nd Quartile ■ 3rd Quartile ■ 4th Quartile

Number of Articles by Quartile of Journal's AIS, by Year



■ Czech Republic ■ Population-weighted average of 11 countries

Notes:

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