

Bibliometric performance analysis 2010-2024

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Abbreviations and acronyms

Bibliometric indicators

ABC[news] Attention-Based Connectedness to news media

ABC[policy] Attention-Based Connectedness to policy documents

MNCS Mean Normalised Citation Score

MNJS Mean Normalised Journal Score

MNPCS Mean Normalised Policy Citation Score

MNRSD Mean Normalised Rao-Stirling Diversity

P Number of publications

PP top 10% Proportion of publications in the top 10% most cited worldwide

PP top 10% policy Proportion of publications in the top 10% most policy-cited worldwide

PP top 10% RSD Proportion of publications in the top 10% most interdisciplinary worldwide

Organisations

CIRCLE Centre for Innovation Research (Lund University)

CWTS Centre for Science and Technology Studies (Leiden University)

LISIS Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Sciences Innovations Sociétés (Université Gustave Eiffel)

MIOIR Manchester Institute of Innovation Research (University of Manchester)

SPRU Science Policy Research Unit (University of Sussex)

1. Introduction

This report presents a bibliometric analysis of Ingenio's research performance over the period 2010–2024, prepared as part of the institute's self-evaluation process in advance of its upcoming external peer review. The analysis covers four main dimensions: publication output, citation impact, interdisciplinarity, and policy relevance.

Publication data draws on OpenAlex, and citation impact indicators are based on citations received up to and including 2024, ensuring that all publications have had sufficient time to accumulate citations. Policy impact is assessed using Overton, a database that tracks citations of scholarly publications in policy documents.

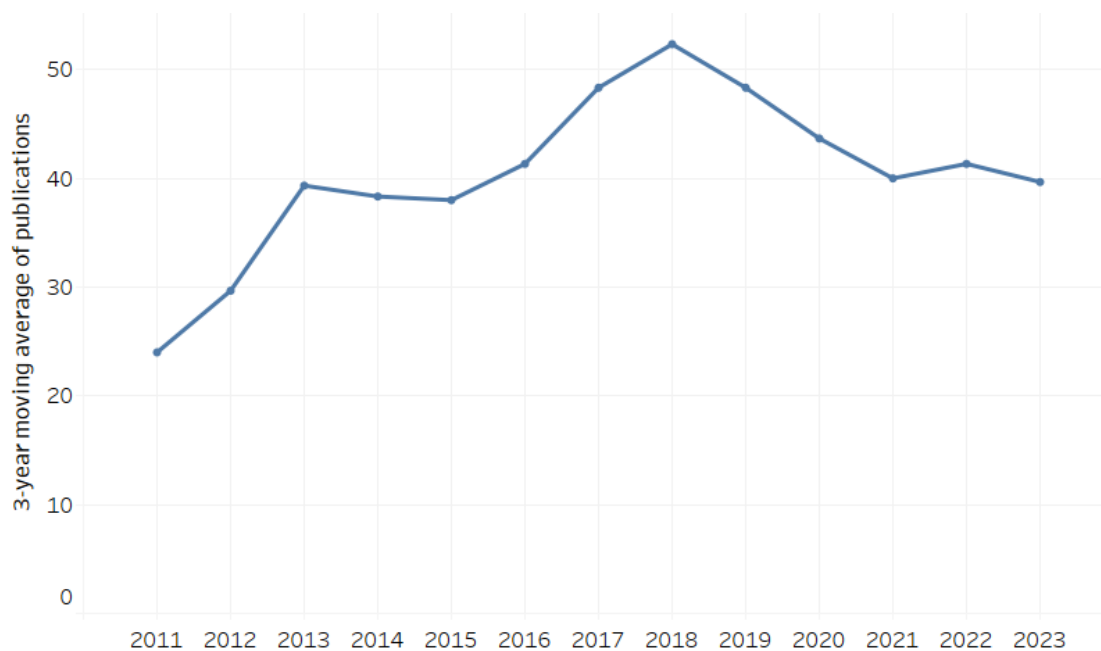
The report is organised as follows. Section 2 examines Ingenio's scientific production, looking at how output has evolved over time, how it is distributed across research fields and topics, and how the thematic portfolio has changed over time. Section 3 assesses scientific and policy citation impact, analysing how Ingenio's publications perform relative to the world average and how impact has evolved across different types of research topics. Section 4 examines the interdisciplinarity of Ingenio's research, both overall and across fields and topic types. Finally, Section 5 places Ingenio's performance in a broader comparative context through a benchmark analysis against five organisations active in similar research areas.

2 Scientific production

Between 2010 and 2024, Ingenio published 582 documents, of which roughly 90% are journal articles (518), 8.9% are book chapters (52), and just over 2% are reviews (12).

Output grew considerably across the two periods under analysis. In the first period (2010–2016), Ingenio averaged 31 documents per year (219 in total), rising to 45 per year (363 in total) in the second period (2017–2024). This represents a 45% increase in annual output. As shown in Figure 1, this growth was not gradual but rather concentrated around 2011–2013 and 2015–2018, after which output experienced a moderate decline before stabilising at an average of around 40 documents per year.

Figure 1 Ingenio annual publication output, 2010–2024 (3-year rolling average)



Beyond overall output trends, the analysis now turns to how Ingenio's publications are distributed across research areas. All publications worldwide are organized into five broad fields of science, encompassing 4,521 research topics in total. Table 1 shows how Ingenio's activity is distributed across these fields, both in terms of the number of research topics covered and the number of publications produced. Ingenio's profile is strongly concentrated in Social Sciences and Humanities, which accounts for over 86% of all publications and nearly 72% of all active research topics. The average number of publications per topic shows a similar picture, with 4.4 publications per topic, this is the field where Ingenio's engagement is deepest and most sustained.

Mathematics and Computer Science stands out among the remaining fields, with 3.7 publications per topic, pointing to some areas of concentration despite its modest overall share. In contrast, Biomedical and Health Sciences, Life and Earth Sciences, and Physical Sciences and Engineering all show ratios close to 1, reflecting a more scattered presence where Ingenio contributes only one or two publications to a given research area.

Table 1 Distribution of Ingenio's publications and active research topics across broad fields of science, 2010–2024

Macro cluster	Topics (%)	Publications (%)	Pubs/Topic
Biomedical and health sciences	16 (10.1)	19 (3.3)	1.2
Life and earth sciences	14 (8.8)	20 (3.4)	1.4
Mathematics and computer science	9 (5.7)	33 (5.7)	3.7
Physical sciences and engineering	6 (3.8)	8 (1.4)	1.3
Social sciences and humanities	114 (71.7)	502 (86.3)	4.4
Total	159 (100)	582 (100)	3.7

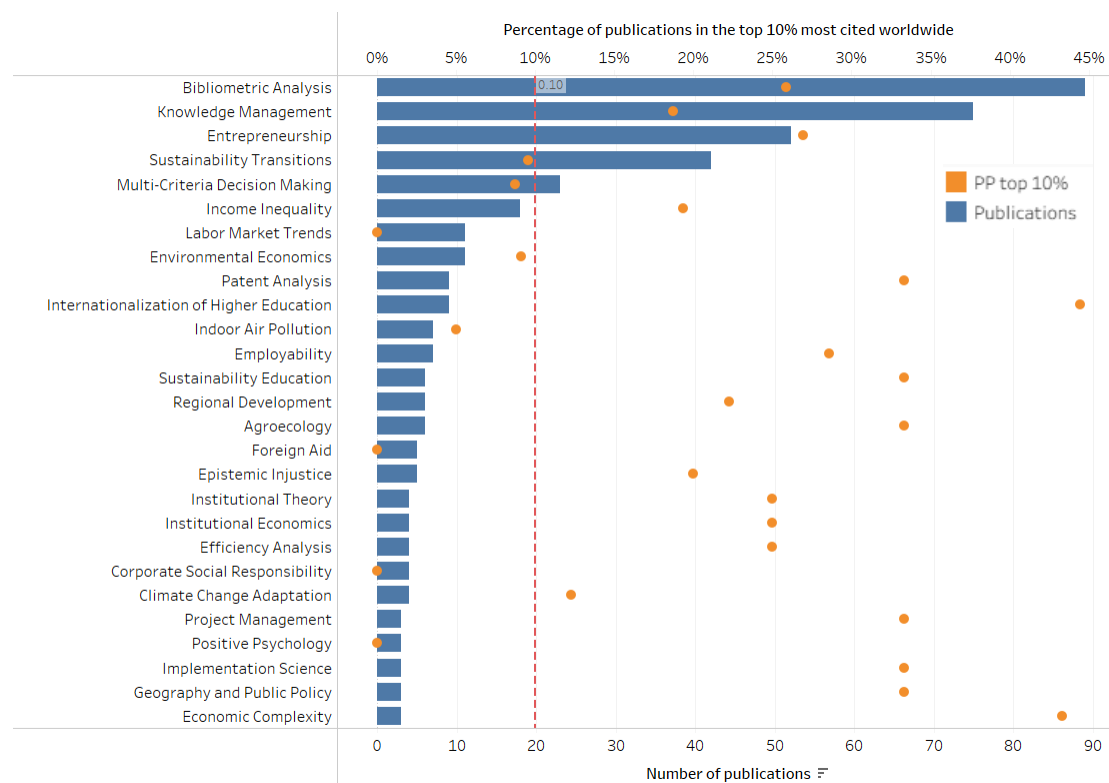
Looking more closely at the specific research topics within these fields, Ingenio's 582 publications are spread across 159 research topics out of 4,521, just 3.5% of all existing topics. Figure 2 highlights the 27 topics that together account for 71% of Ingenio's total output. Blue bars show the number of publications per topic, while the orange dot indicates the share of publications falling in the top 10% most cited worldwide. The large majority of these topics belong to Social Sciences and Humanities. Exceptions include Multi-Criteria Decision Making and Indoor Air Pollution (Mathematics and Computer Science), Climate Change Adaptation (Life and Earth Sciences), and Positive Psychology and Implementation Science (Biomedical and Health Sciences).

Despite publishing across a relatively large number of topics, Ingenio's output is highly concentrated. Just six topics account for more than half of all publications (51.4%), pointing to a core set of areas where the institute has developed a sustained research specialisation. Bibliometric Analysis and Knowledge Management alone concentrate over a quarter of all output (27.2%).

In terms of citation impact, most of the topics shown in Figure 2 perform above the worldwide benchmark of 10% highly cited publications, in some cases well above it.

The main exceptions among the higher-output topics are Sustainability Transitions (9.5%) and Multi-Criteria Decision Making (8.7%), both of which fall slightly below the reference value. It is worth noting that several topics in the figure are based on a small number of publications, so citation impact figures for these should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2 Ingenio's main research topics by number of publications, 2010–2024



To place these topics within the broader global research landscape, Figures 3a and 3b map Ingenio's publication portfolio onto the global research landscape for the periods 2010–2016 and 2017–2024, respectively. Each node represents a research topic, with node size proportional to the number of Ingenio publications. Node colour indicates the broad field of science (red corresponds to Social Sciences and Humanities), and grey nodes represent research topics where Ingenio had no publications during the corresponding period. Labels are shown only for topics where Ingenio published at least one paper.

Bibliometric Analysis and Knowledge Management stand out as the highest-activity topics across both periods. The 2010–2016 map shows a more concentrated portfolio, with 64 active topics, reflecting a relatively focused research profile. By 2017–2024,

this had expanded considerably, with 120 active topics, pointing to a broadening of Ingenio's research scope over time. This expansion is particularly visible in Mathematics and Computer Science, as illustrated by the growing presence of the Multi-Criteria Decision Making topic. The two maps suggest that while Ingenio has progressively diversified its research portfolio, its core areas of activity have remained consistent across the whole period.

Figure 3a Ingenio's research portfolio, 2010–2016

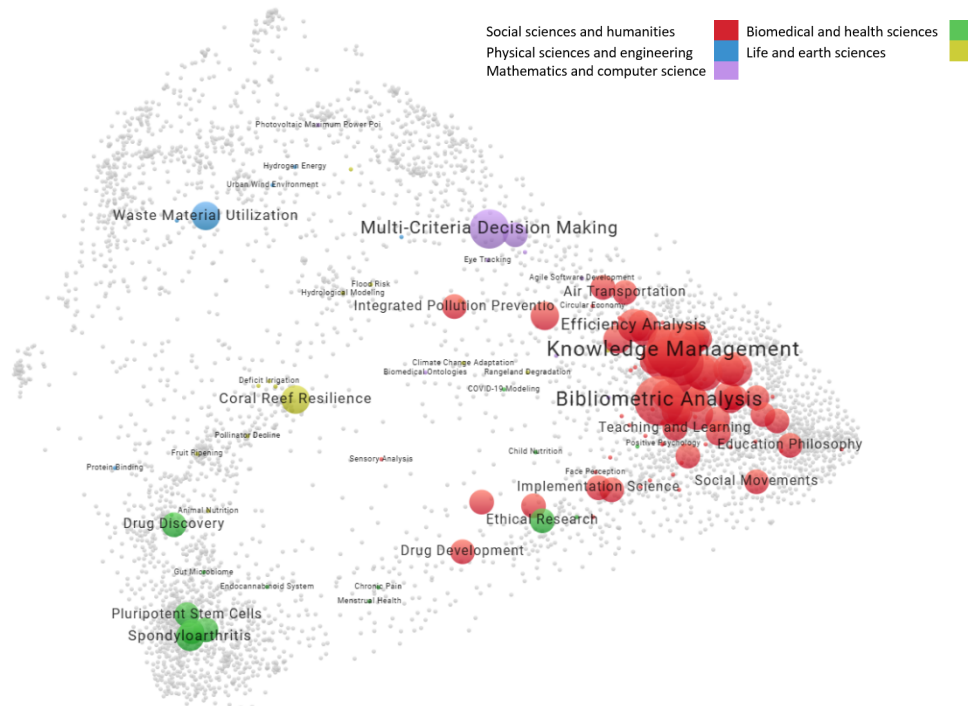
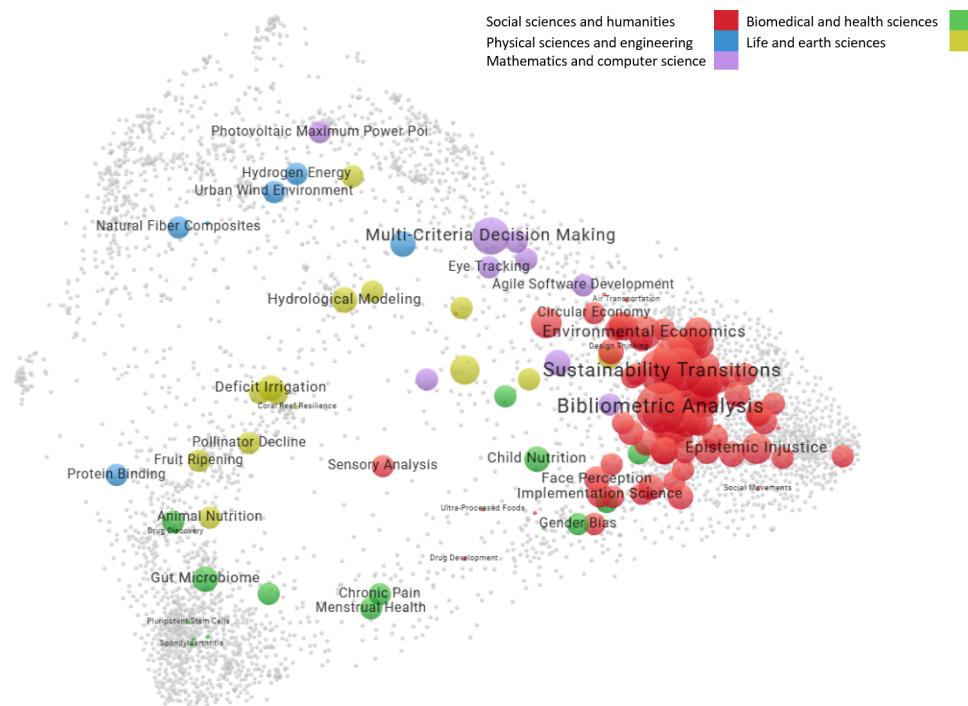
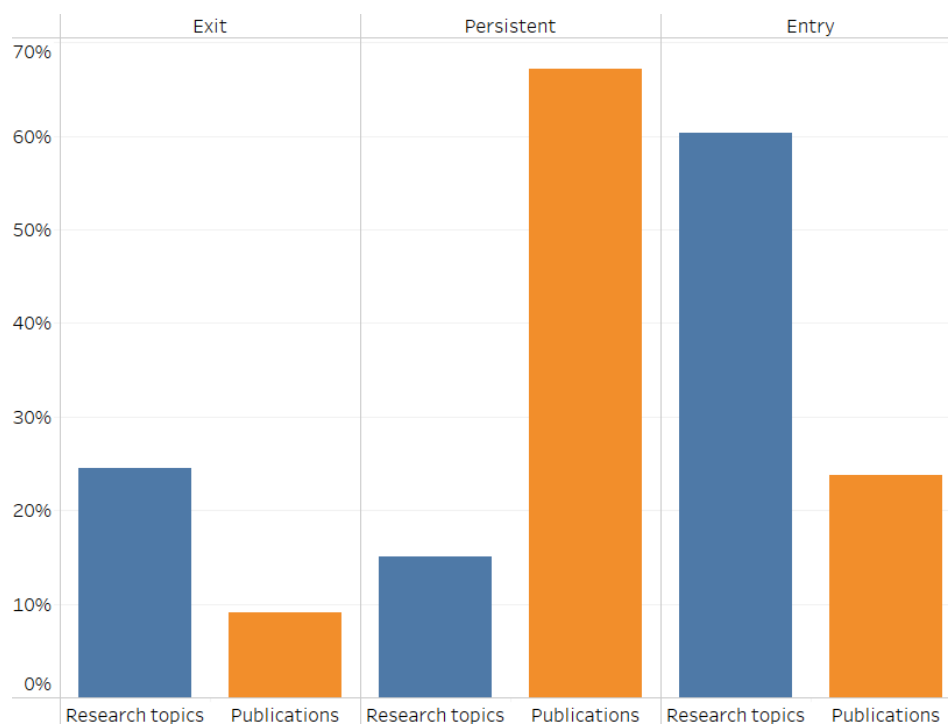


Figure 3b Ingenio's research portfolio, 2017–2024



A closer look at how Ingenio's presence across research topics has evolved over time reveals considerable dynamism, as shown in Figure 4. Of the 159 research topics where Ingenio has been active, 39 (24.5%) are exit topics, meaning areas where Ingenio published in the early period (2010–2016) but not in the late period (2017–2024), accounting for 9.1% of all publications. At the other extreme, 96 topics (60.4%) are entry topics, representing areas where Ingenio published for the first time in the late period, contributing 23.7% of all publications. The remaining 24 topics (15.1%) are persistent, meaning Ingenio has been active in both periods. Despite being the smallest group by number of topics, persistent topics concentrate the large majority of publications (67.2%), pointing to a stable core of consolidated research areas around which a broader and evolving portfolio is organised.

Figure 4 Ingenio's research topics and publications by transition type*, 2010–2024



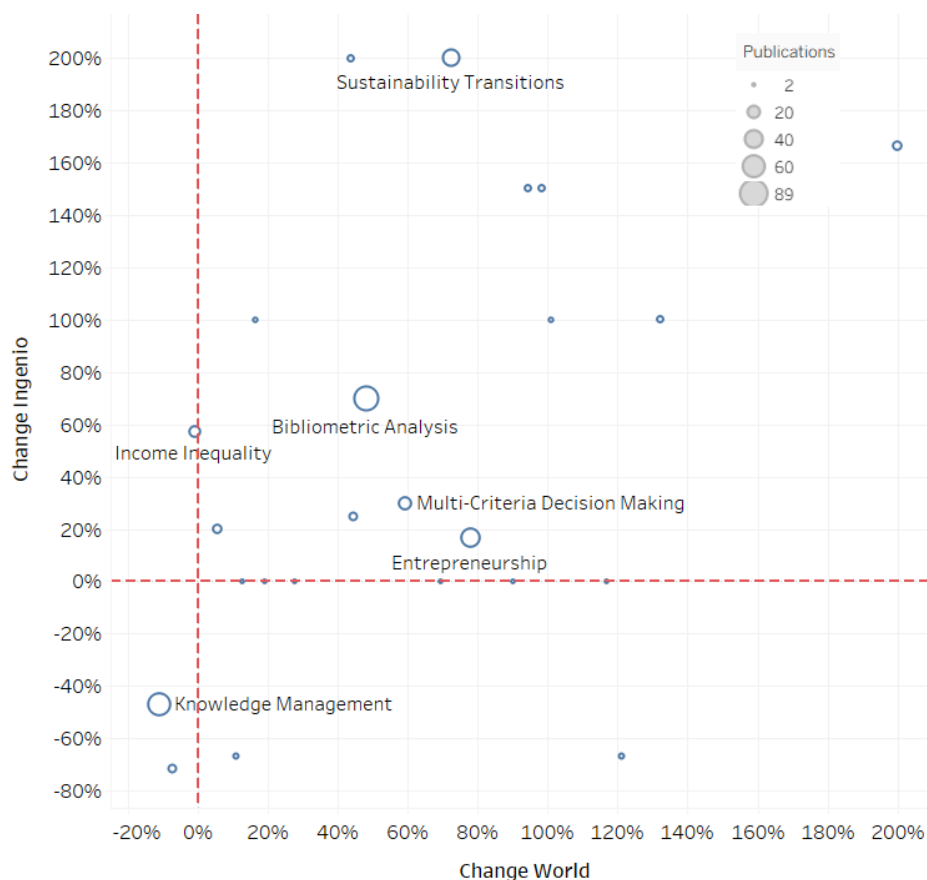
*Exit = topics active in 2010–2016 only; Persistent = topics active in both periods; Entry = topics active in 2017–2024 only.

Focusing on the 24 persistent topics, Figure 5 examines how publication output has grown or declined within each area. Among the 24 persistent research topics, growth patterns vary considerably, though several topics have very low publication volumes (fewer than 5 papers in total) and should be interpreted with caution. The most active in terms of Ingenio's output are Bibliometric Analysis (89 publications), Knowledge

Management (75), and Entrepreneurship (52), which together represent the core of Ingenio's persistent research activity.

Among the higher-volume topics, the figure highlights some notable differences in growth patterns. Bibliometric Analysis stands out with strong growth in Ingenio's output (70%) against a more moderate worldwide trend. Sustainability Transitions (42 publications) shows particularly strong expansion, with Ingenio's growth reaching the 200% cap¹, against an already strong worldwide trend. Knowledge Management, despite being one of the largest topics, shows a notable contraction in Ingenio's output (-47%) alongside a decline in the worldwide field, suggesting a broader retreat from this area. Entrepreneurship grew modestly (17%) against a much stronger worldwide trend (78%), indicating that Ingenio has not kept pace with global momentum in this field.

Figure 5 Publication growth rates for Ingenio and worldwide output across the 24 persistent research topics (2010-2016 vs 2017-2024)



¹ Growth rates are capped at +/-200%, see the methodological annex for details.

Topics such as Climate Change, Corporate Social Responsibility, Gender Diversity, and Tourism Impact Analysis show high worldwide growth but very few Ingenio publications (2 to 4), making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about Ingenio's strategic positioning in these areas based on growth rates alone.

Figure 6 shows exit topics with at least two Ingenio publications in the early period (2010–2016) but no activity in the late period (2017–2024), ordered by worldwide growth rate. With the exception of Foreign Aid, where the worldwide field was essentially flat (-1.2%), all other exit topics correspond to growing research areas, some substantially so. Green Consumption (151%), Spondyloarthritis (75%), and Technology Acceptance (74%) were among the most dynamic. It should be noted, however, that several of these topics have only two Ingenio publications, which makes it difficult to interpret these exits as deliberate strategic decisions rather than a natural reduction in activity

Figure 6 Research topics exited by Ingenio in the early period (2010-2016)

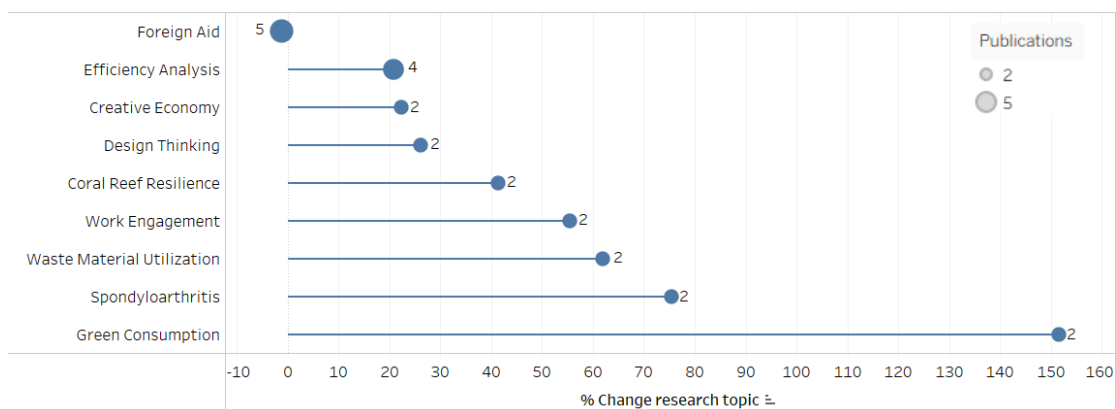
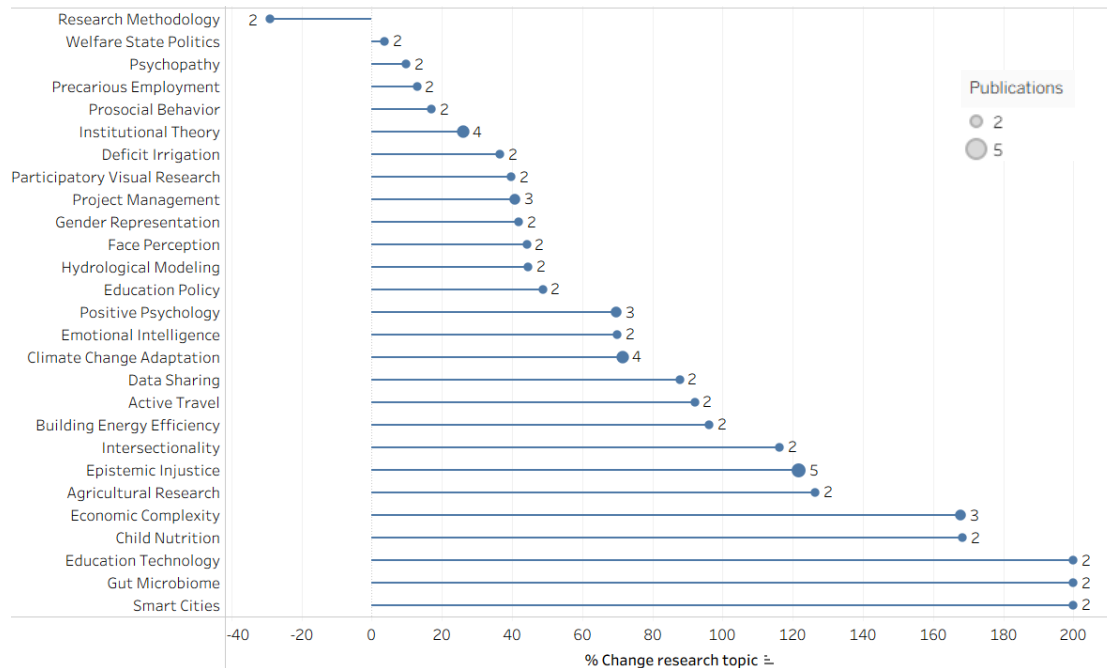


Figure 7 shows entry topics where Ingenio had no publications in the early period but became active in the late period with at least two publications, ordered by worldwide growth rate. Ingenio's new areas of activity are largely concentrated in expanding research fields. Economic Complexity (168%), Epistemic Injustice (122%), and Climate Change Adaptation (71%) all represent areas with strong worldwide momentum, suggesting that Ingenio's entries are broadly aligned with emerging research fronts. Agroecology and Institutional Theory also reflect growing fields, albeit with more moderate growth rates.

Figure 7 Research topics entered by Ingenio in the late period (2017-2024)



These patterns suggest a gradual reorientation of Ingenio's research portfolio toward emerging and expanding topics, though the exit pattern alone does not point to a fully strategic move. It should be noted that publication numbers across both entry and exit topics are generally low, with most topics accounting for fewer than 5 publications, which means these patterns should be interpreted with caution rather than as conclusive evidence of deliberate strategic repositioning.

3. Scientific and Policy citation impact

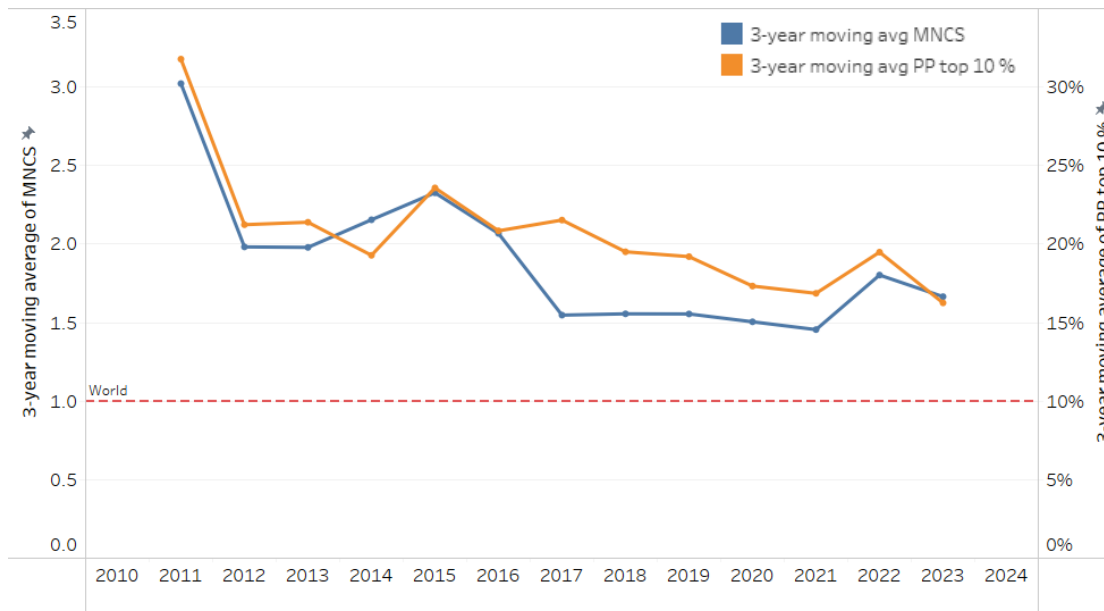
Around 87% of Ingenio's publications (2010-2024) have been cited by subsequent scientific publications, with 74 publications receiving no citations at all.

The scientific impact of ingenio is assessed using two normalised indicators, which allow comparisons across all publications regardless of the specific research topic or publication year. With a Mean Normalised Citation Score of 1.86 and around 20% of its publications falling in the top 10% most cited worldwide, Ingenio performs well above the worldwide reference values for both indicators (1 and 10%, respectively).

Comparing the two periods, both citation impact indicators show a clear decline in the second period. The MNCS drops from 2.33 (2010-2016) to 1.58 (2017-2024), and the share of publications in the top 10% most cited falls from 24% to 18%.

This decline is also visible in Figure 8, which shows the evolution of Ingenio's citation impact through two indicators computed as three-year rolling averages. In the early period (2011–2016), Ingenio's MNCS fluctuated between 1.98 and 3.02, well above the world average, with the share of top 10% publications ranging between 19% and 32%. From 2017 onwards, both indicators decline noticeably, with the MNCS stabilising around 1.5 and the top 10% share dropping to between 16% and 20%. While Ingenio's citation impact remains above the world average across the entire period, the gap has narrowed considerably, suggesting that the growth in publication output observed after 2017 may have come at some cost to average citation impact.

Figure 8 Evolution of Ingenio's citation impact, 2011–2023
(MNCS and PP top 10%, three-year rolling averages)



On the policy side, 212 of Ingenio's 582 publications were cited in policy documents, representing 36.5% of all output. For context, this is notably high compared to the 10% of publications worldwide in the same 159 research topics that have been cited by policy documents, though this comparison is not normalised and factors such as publication year and field composition may influence these figures.

Overall, 29.9% of Ingenio's publications fall in the top 10% most policy-cited worldwide², well above the world reference value of 10%. Comparing the two periods, the share drops from 34.2% in the early period (2010–2016) to 25.9% in the late period (2017–2024). While Ingenio's policy impact remains considerably above the world reference value in both periods, this declining trend mirrors the pattern observed for scientific citation impact, suggesting a broader tendency toward lower relative impact as publication output has grown.

² Given that only a small fraction of publications worldwide are cited by policy documents, policy citations tend to be highly concentrated, with the large majority of papers receiving none at all. In this context, an average-based indicator is sensitive to very small baseline values and can produce unstable results. We therefore focus on the share of publications in the top 10% most cited by policy documents as the primary indicator of policy impact. This measure is more robust in environments where citations are sparse and directly comparable to the equivalent indicator used for scientific impact.

Figure 9 Evolution of Ingenio's citation impact, 2011–2023
(PP top 10% policy, three-year rolling averages)

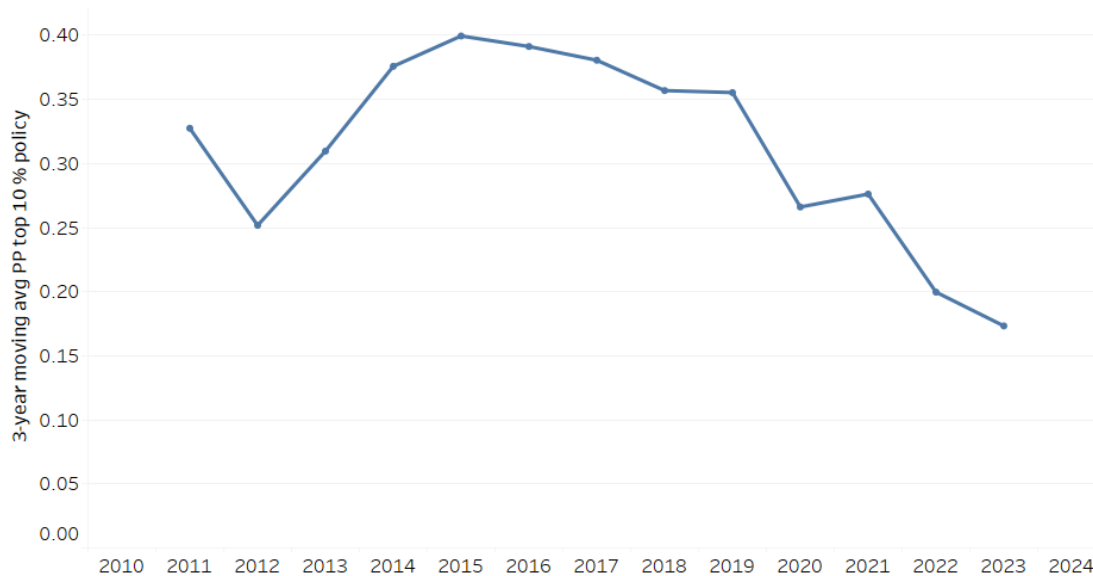


Table 2 presents the distribution of the 15,691 publications citing Ingenio's outputs across the five main research fields³. As expected, given Ingenio's thematic profile, Social Sciences and Humanities dominates the citing landscape, accounting for 82.6% of all citing publications and 47.2% of citing topics. However, the topic reach, which measures the share of a field's topics that cite Ingenio, reveals a more nuanced picture⁴. While Social Sciences and Humanities has the highest topic reach (38%), Mathematics and Computer Science (28.3%) and Life and Earth Sciences (25.8%) show comparable levels of engagement relative to their size, despite contributing far fewer citing publications in absolute terms. Biomedical and Health Sciences also shows a notable topic reach (25.2%) with 888 citing publications, which is particularly interesting given that only 3.3% of Ingenio's own output falls in this field, suggesting that Ingenio's publications resonate beyond its primary disciplinary domain. Physical Sciences and Engineering shows the most limited engagement, both in absolute terms

³ Citation counts in these analyses are raw and not normalized, for field size or any other element. This means that fields with larger publication volumes and higher average citation rates will therefore tend to appear more prominent in the distribution.

⁴ The five broad fields differ in the number of research topics they encompass, which may affect topic reach values, as fields with fewer topics will tend to show higher reach percentages for any given number of citing topics.

(0.8% of citing publications) and in topic reach (10.5%), consistent with Ingenio's minimal presence in that area.

Table 2 Distribution of Ingenio's citations across broad fields of science, 2010–2024

Citing macro cluster	Citing topics (%)	Citing pubs. (%)	Topic reach (%)
Biomedical and health sciences	279 (21.9)	888 (5.7)	25.2
Life and earth sciences	149 (11.7)	510 (3.3)	25.8
Mathematics and computer science	182 (14.3)	1216 (7.7)	28.3
Physical sciences and engineering	64 (5)	123 (0.8)	10.5
Social sciences and humanities	602 (47.2)	12954 (82.6)	38
Total	1,276 (100)	15,691 (100)	28.2

The distribution of citing publications across the 1,276 citing research topics is highly skewed. Just seven topics account for more than 50% of all citing publications, and 41 research topics (around 3% of all citing topics) cover more than 70% of the total. The three topics from which Ingenio receives the most citations are Bibliometric Analysis (15.7%), Knowledge Management (13.5%), and Entrepreneurship (11.6%), which together account for over 40% of all citing publications. Notably, these are also Ingenio's three main research topics in terms of publications produced, suggesting that Ingenio's work is cited primarily within its own core research communities.

Sustainability Transitions is an interesting exception. Despite representing 7.2% of Ingenio's output, it accounts for only 3.7% of citing publications, suggesting proportionally lower external engagement relative to its publication volume. Green Consumption (2.1%) appears among the top citing topics despite Ingenio having no publications in this area. Beyond the top topics, Figure 10 shows all research topics contributing at least 0.7% of citing publications, including Patent Analysis, Environmental Economics, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, and Internationalisation of Higher Education, while below this threshold are not shown.

Figure 10 Top 15 research topics by share of scholarly citations received by Ingenio's publications (% of total citing publications), 2010–2024

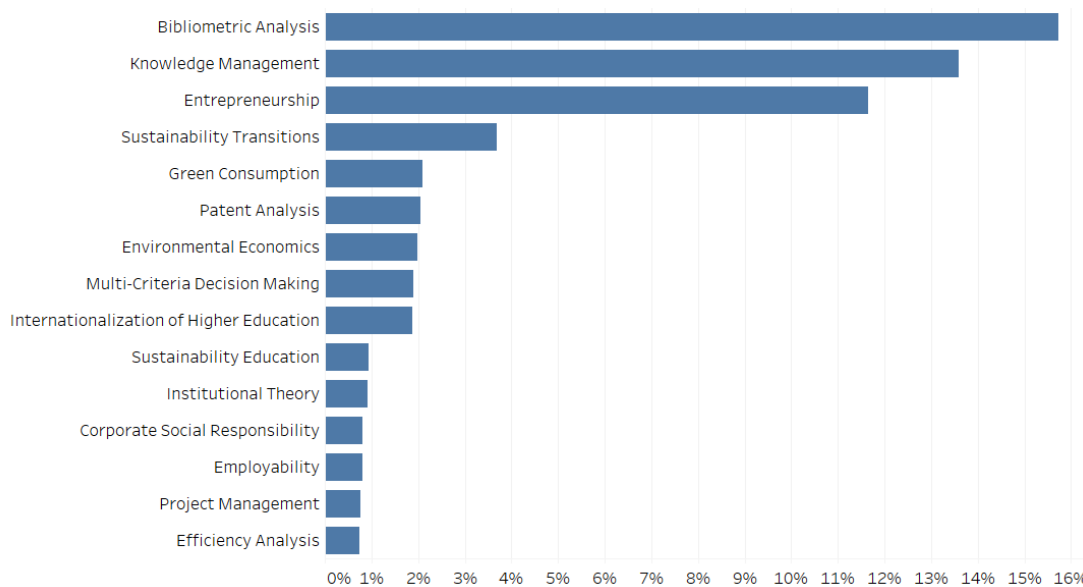


Figure 11 shows the distribution of the 1,208 policy documents citing Ingenio's publications across broad subject areas⁵. Science and Technology dominates overwhelmingly, with 94.5% of citing policy documents falling in this area. Beyond this, Economy, Business and Finance (64.7%), Education (56.4%), and Environment (31%) stand out as the most prominent subject areas. Labour (19.5%), Society (17.3%), and Politics (16.4%) also show relatively high engagement, suggesting that Ingenio's publications reach policy audiences concerned with social and governance issues. At the other end, subject areas such as Sport, Religion and Belief, and Prices show negligible presence, as would be expected given Ingenio's thematic focus.

⁵ The subject area classification is based on Overton's own categorisation of policy documents, which uses the Media Topics developed by the International Press Telecommunications Council (IPT,C <https://iptc.org/standards/media-topics>) and is assigned automatically. Since a policy document can belong to more than one subject area, the percentages do not add up to 100%.

Figure 11 Distribution of policy documents citing Ingenio's publications by subject area, 2010–2024

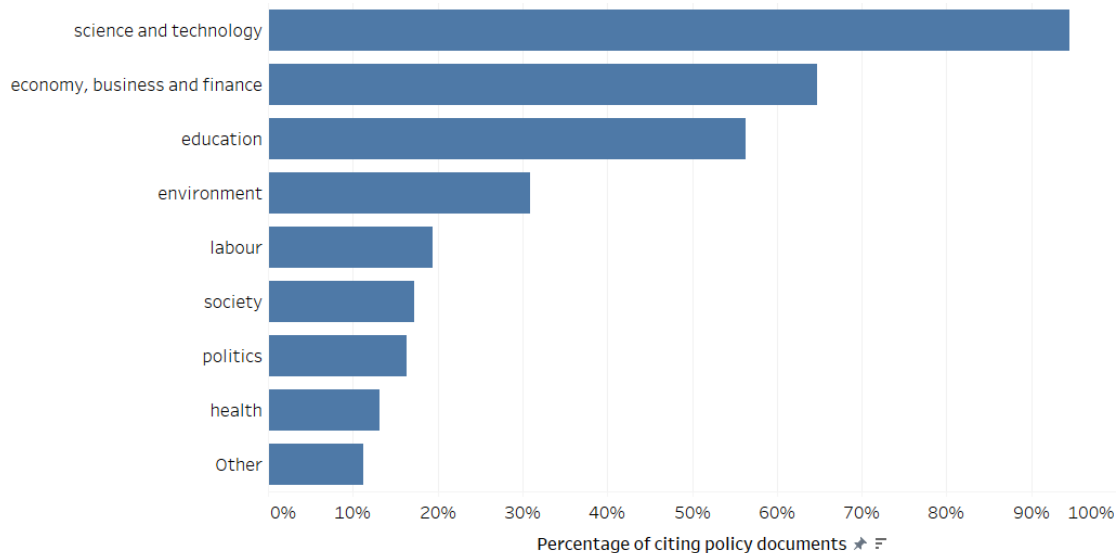
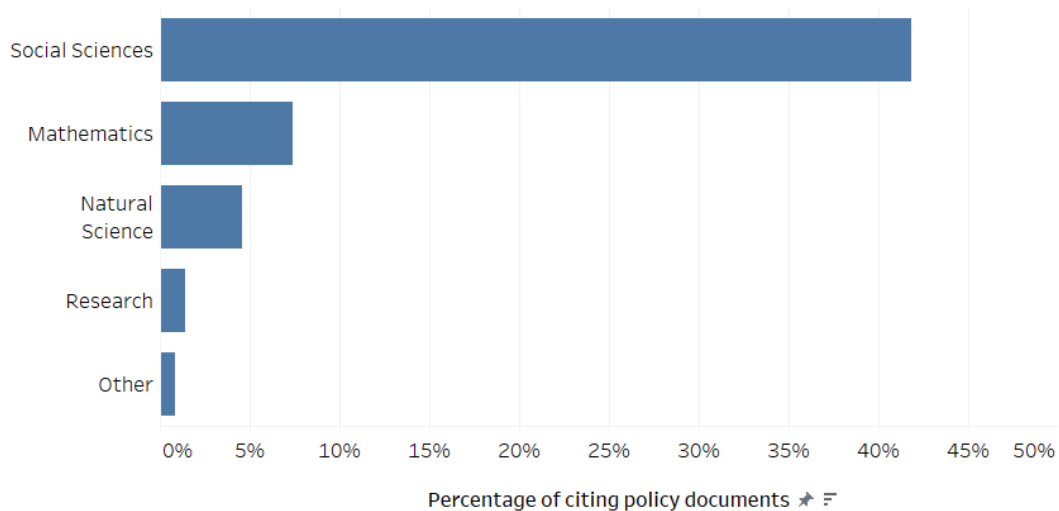


Figure 12 provides a more granular picture of policy engagement within the Science and Technology category. The distribution of citing policy documents is heavily concentrated in Social Sciences (44.2%), which accounts for the vast majority of engagement within this broad area. Mathematics (7.8%) and Natural Science (4.8%) follow at a considerable distance, while Research (1.5%) and Technology and Engineering (0.7%) show more limited presence. Biomedical Science, Mechanical Engineering, and Scientific Institutions and Scientific Standards are virtually absent. This pattern is consistent with Ingenio's disciplinary profile and suggests that policy documents engaging with Ingenio's work do so primarily from a social science perspective.

Figure 12 Distribution of citing policy documents within the Science and Technology subject area, 2010–2024



At a more specific level, policy documents are classified into topics representing the main themes they cover. Overton uses over 650,000 different topics, and Ingenio's publications are cited by documents spanning almost 6,000 of them. On average, each of the 1,208 policy documents citing at least one Ingenio publication has around 5 topics assigned to it. Figure 13 shows the top 15 policy topics associated with citing documents⁶.

The most prominent topics are closely aligned with Ingenio's core research themes. Research (66.2%), Economy (61.2%), and Innovation (59.5%) lead the ranking, reflecting the strong overlap between Ingenio's output and science, technology and innovation policy. Science (51.2%) and Education (43.2%) also feature prominently, consistent with Ingenio's active presence in these areas. Further down, topics such as Technology (40.7%), Sustainability (40.1%), and European Union (38.5%) suggest engagement with broader policy agendas around the green transition and European research policy. The presence of more general topics such as Economics (34.3%), Policy (35.3%), and Human Activities (33.6%) reflects the broad thematic scope of the citing policy documents rather than a specific policy focus.

⁶ The high percentages reflect the fact that most policy documents are tagged with multiple topics simultaneously. Several of the 15 topics exceed 40%, and three surpass 50%, which indicates considerable overlap in topic assignment. This analysis should be interpreted as indicative of broad thematic orientation rather than a precise classification.

Figure 13 Top 15 policy topics associated with documents citing Ingenio's publications, 2010–2024

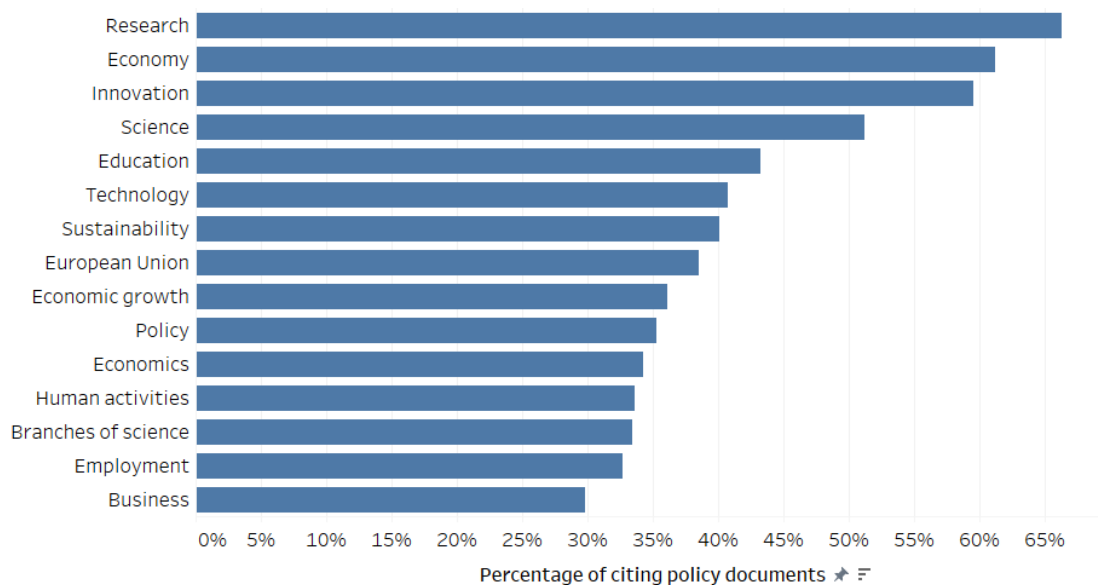


Figure 14 breaks down citation impact by transition type, offering a more granular view of how scientific and policy impact vary across Ingenio's persistent, exit, and entry research topics. The left panel shows the MNCS and the right panel shows the share of publications in the top 10% most cited, for both the scientific and policy domains.

Persistent topics show a clear decline between the two periods, with the MNCS dropping from 2.60 to 1.46 and the share of top 10% most cited publications falling from 24.7% to 17% in the scientific domain and from 39.8% to 30.2% in the policy domain. Although performance remains well above world reference values in both periods, the gap has narrowed considerably, consistent with the overall trend observed earlier.

Exit topics show above average scientific impact in the early period (MNCS 1.52, PP top 10% science 22%), suggesting that the decision to leave these areas was not driven by poor performance but may reflect a broader strategic reorientation or resource constraints.

Entry topics in the late period perform comparably to persistent topics on scientific impact, with a slightly higher MNCS (1.78 vs 1.46) and a similar share of top 10% most cited publications (19.7% vs 17%), suggesting that Ingenio's newer areas of activity are not underperforming relative to its established fields. Policy impact, however, is

notably lower in entry topics (PP top 10% policy 20.3% vs 30.2%), suggesting that these newer research areas have yet to establish a comparable policy footprint.

Figure 14 Scientific and policy impact of Ingenio's publications by research topic transition type and period

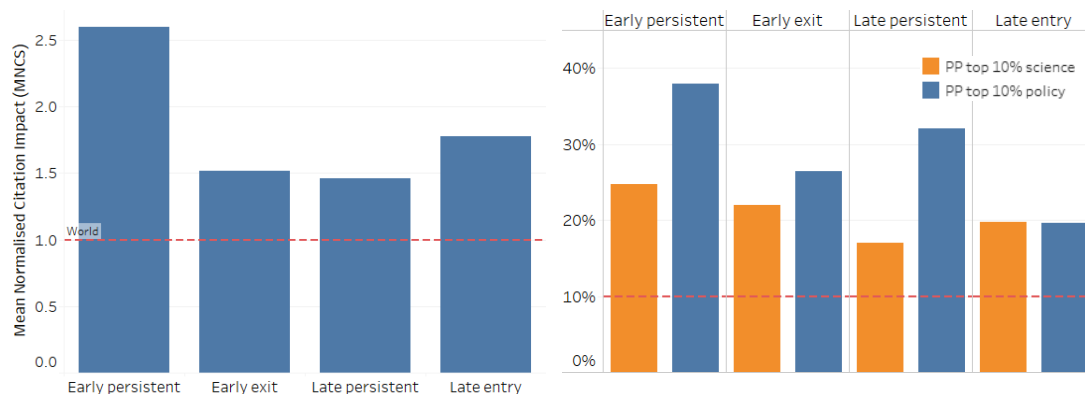


Figure 15 shows the scientific and policy impact of Ingenio's research topics in the early period, distinguishing between those that persist into the late period (red) and those that are discontinued (green). Given that most topics have very few publications, indicators should be interpreted with caution, particularly for exit topics where the majority have only one or two papers.

Among the larger persistent topics, Bibliometric Analysis (33 publications) and Entrepreneurship (24 publications) stand out with strong performance on both scientific and policy dimensions. Knowledge Management (49 publications), the largest topic, shows solid impact across both indicators. Multi-Criteria Decision Making (10 publications) performs around the world reference value on both dimensions, while Patent Analysis (7 publications) shows above-average scientific impact but a more modest policy footprint. Among exit topics, Foreign Aid (5 papers) is the largest and shows below-average performance on both dimensions, though the small sample size prevents any firm conclusions.

Figure 15 Scientific and policy impact of Ingenio's research topics in the early period (2010–2016), by transition type

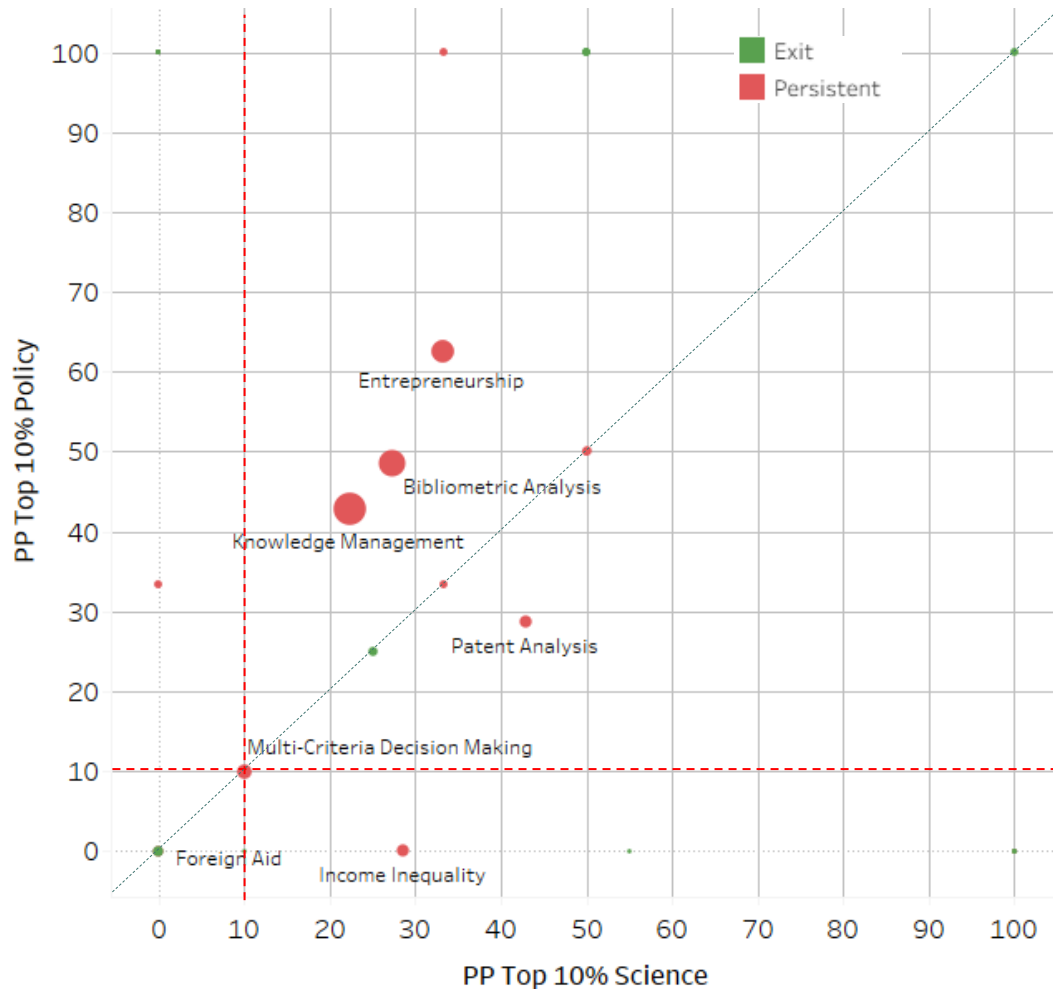
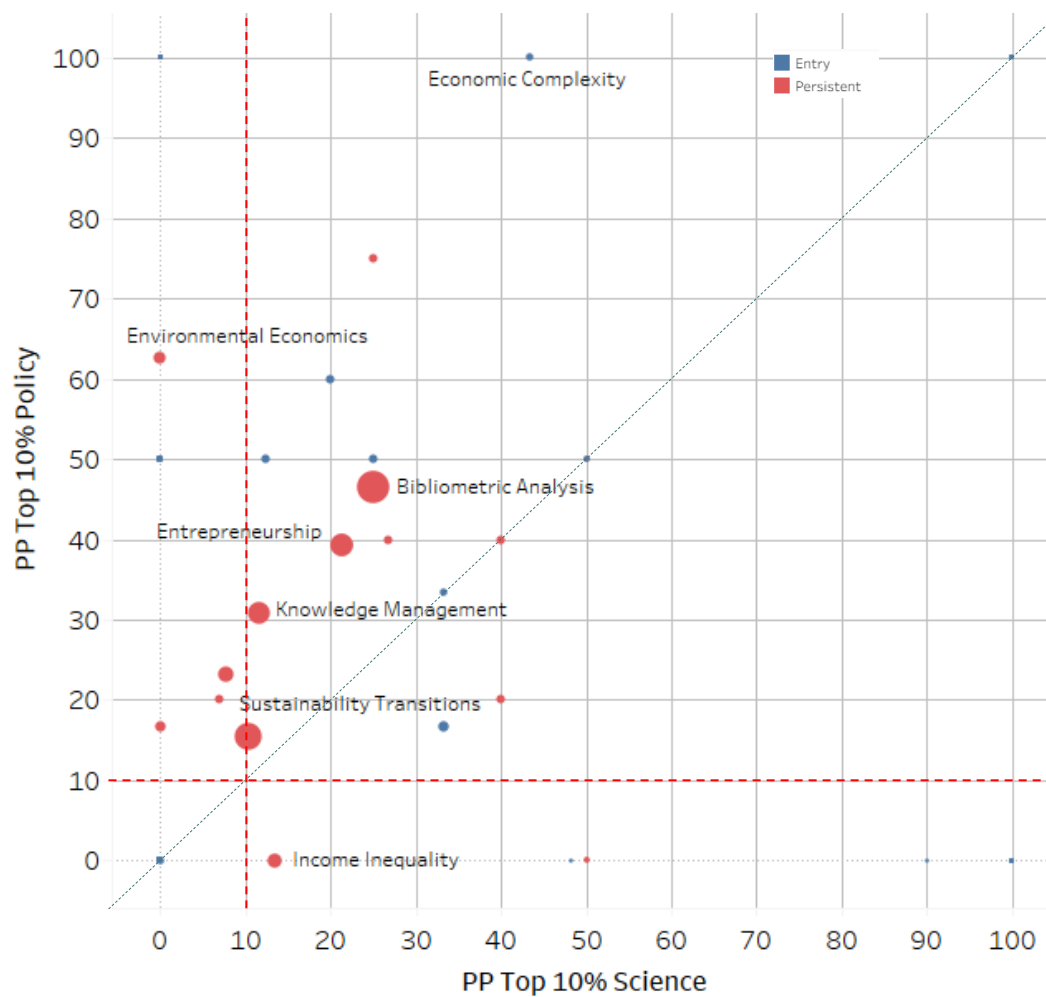


Figure 16 shows the scientific and policy impact of Ingenio's research topics in the late period, distinguishing between those already active in the early period (persistent, red) and those entering for the first time (entry, blue). As in the early period, most topics have very few publications and indicators should be interpreted with caution.

Among the larger persistent topics, Bibliometric Analysis (56 publications) maintains strong performance on both dimensions, with 25% of publications in the top 10% most cited scientifically and 46.4% in the top 10% most cited by policy documents. Entrepreneurship (28 publications) also shows solid impact on both indicators, while Sustainability Transitions (39 publications) and Knowledge Management (26 publications) show more moderate performance, close to or just above the world reference value on the scientific side. Environmental Economics (8 publications) stands out for its strong policy footprint despite below-average scientific impact.

Among entry topics, most have only one or two publications, which limits the interpretation of the indicators. The larger entry topics, Agroecology (6 publications) and Epistemic Injustice (5 publications), show above-average scientific impact, while Climate Change Adaptation (4 publications) and Economic Complexity (3 publications) perform well on both dimensions.

Figure 16 Scientific and policy impact of Ingenio's research topics in the late period (2017–2024), by transition type



4. Interdisciplinarity

Figure 17 shows two complementary perspectives on the interdisciplinarity of Ingenio's publications. Interdisciplinarity indicators are computed for 569 out of 582 publications (97.7%), with the remaining papers excluded due to insufficient references⁷. Fields of science with a very low number of publications are also excluded from the analysis, as the results would not be sufficiently robust.

Overall, Ingenio's publications score above the world average on interdisciplinarity, with a Mean Normalised RSD of 1.12 and 18% of papers falling in the top 10% most interdisciplinary worldwide. This pattern holds consistently across all broad fields, with every field scoring above the world average.

Life and Earth Sciences shows the highest Mean Normalised RSD (1.18) and Mathematics and Computer Science the highest top 10% share (29%), suggesting particularly strong cross-disciplinary engagement in these areas. Social Sciences and Humanities, which accounts for the large majority of Ingenio's output, shows more moderate but still above average interdisciplinarity (MNRSD 1.1, top 10% share 13%). Physical Sciences and Engineering is not shown due to the very low number of publications in this field.

Figure 17 Interdisciplinarity of Ingenio's publications by broad field of science, 2010–2024

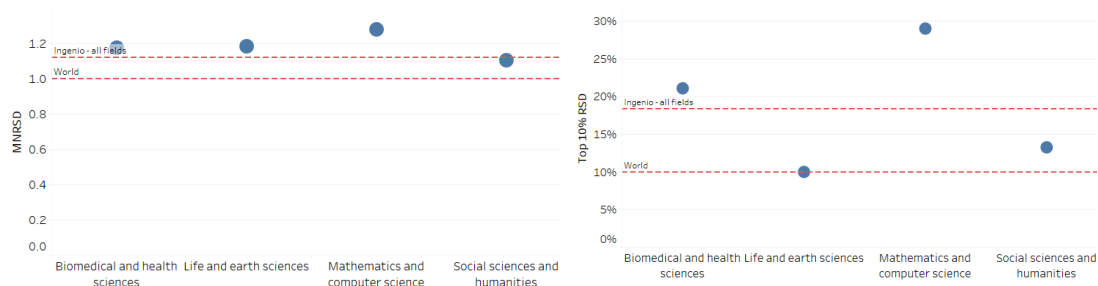


Figure 18 shows the evolution of interdisciplinarity across broad fields of science between the two periods. These results should be interpreted with caution given the small number of publications in most fields. Social Sciences and Humanities, which accounts for the large majority of Ingenio's output, shows a modest decline on both indicators, consistent with the overall trend observed at the aggregate level.

⁷ Publications with less than four references have been excluded from the analysis.

Mathematics and Computer Science also declines on both indicators, while Biomedical and Health Sciences shows an increase in the top 10% share, though the number of publications in this field remains small.

Figure 18 MNRSD (left) and PP top 10% RSD (right) by broad field of science

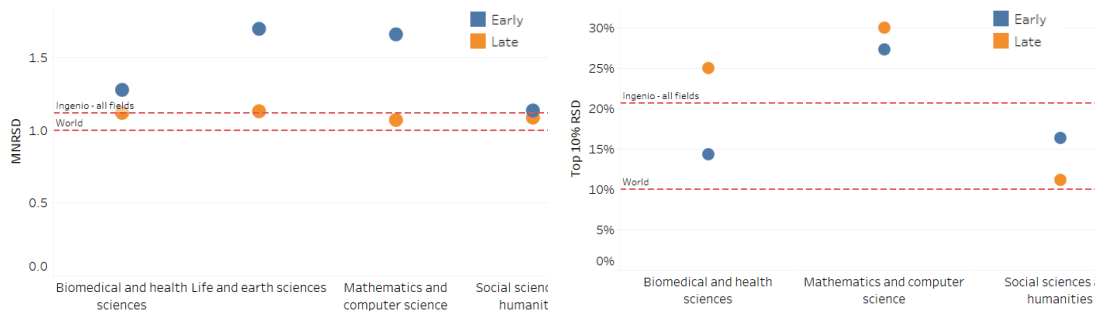


Figure 19 compares interdisciplinarity across the four groups of publications defined by transition type. Persistent topics show a decline between the two periods, with the MNRSD dropping from 1.13 to 1.07 and the top 10% share from 16% to 11%. Exit topics show the highest interdisciplinarity in the early period (MNRSD 1.30, top 10% share 23%), suggesting that the research areas Ingenio moved away from were actually among the most interdisciplinary in its portfolio. Entry topics in the late period (MNRSD 1.13, top 10% share 14%) perform comparably to persistent topics, suggesting that the newer research areas are not contributing to an increase in Ingenio's overall interdisciplinarity.

Figure 19. Interdisciplinarity of Ingenio's publications by transition type and period, MNRSD (left) and PP top 10% RSD (right)

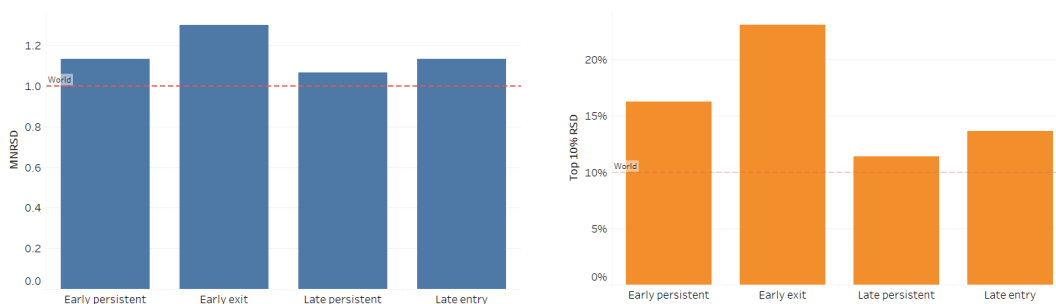


Figure 20 shows the interdisciplinarity of Ingenio's 24 persistent research topics, comparing the early (Y axis) and late (X axis) periods using the MNRSD. Topics above the diagonal line show higher interdisciplinarity in the early period, while those below show higher interdisciplinarity in the late period. The overall pattern leans slightly

above the diagonal, consistent with the modest decline in interdisciplinarity observed at the aggregate level. Among the larger topics, Entrepreneurship is a notable exception, showing an increase from 1.16 to 1.26, while Multi-Criteria Decision Making shows the sharpest decline (from 1.65 to 1.02). Environmental Economics and Tourism Impact Analysis maintain consistently high interdisciplinarity across both periods. As in previous analyses, results for topics with a small number of publications should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 20 Interdisciplinarity of Ingenio's persistent research topics, early (2010–2016) vs late (2017–2024) period, MNRSD

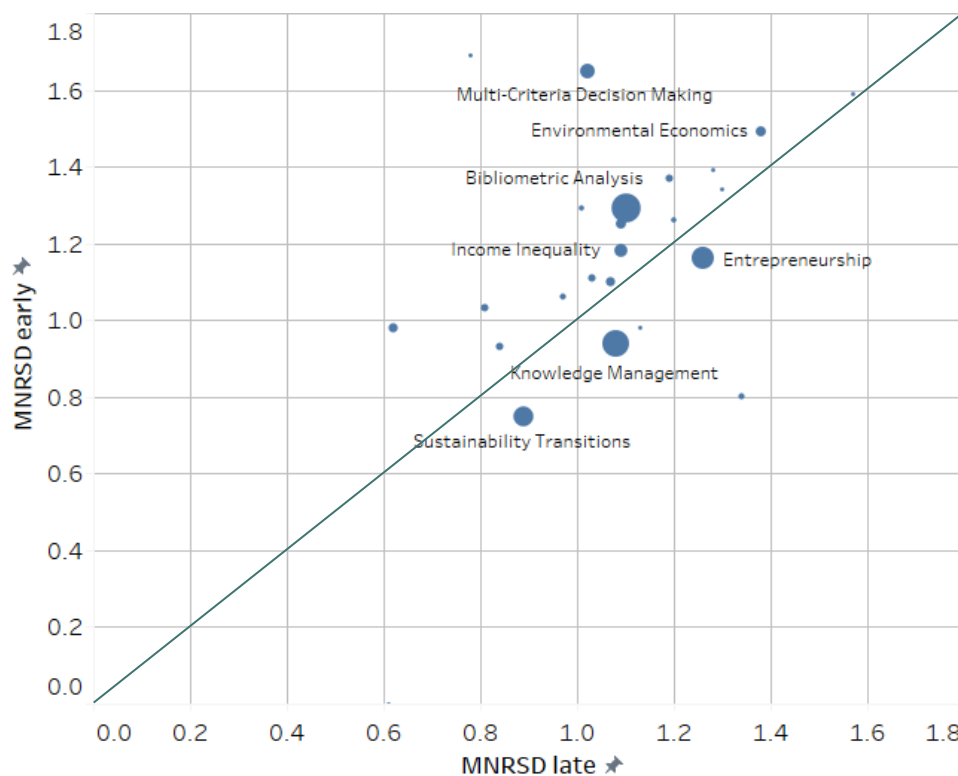


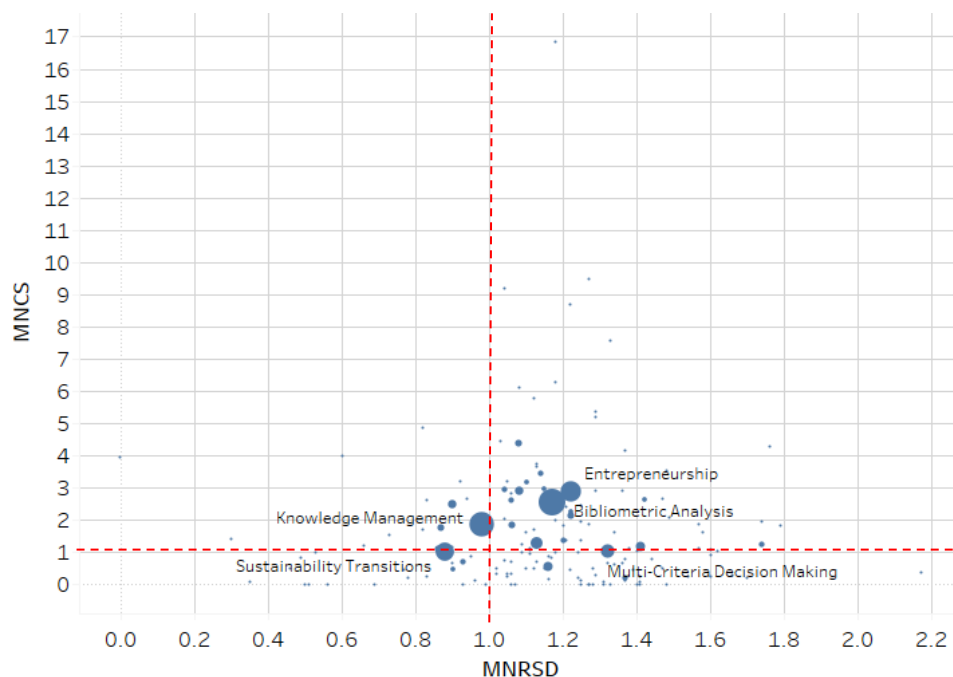
Figure 21 plots the MNCS (Y axis) against the MNRSD (X axis) for the research topics where Ingenio has published, with bubble size proportional to publication count. A reference line at MNCS = 1 and MNRSD = 1 divides the chart into four quadrants, where topics above both thresholds are highly cited and highly interdisciplinary, while those below both are average or below on both dimensions.

Among the larger topics, Entrepreneurship (52 papers) and Bibliometric Analysis (89 papers) stand out with above-average performance on both dimensions, while Knowledge Management (75 papers) shows above-average citation impact but below-average interdisciplinarity (MNRSD 0.98). Sustainability Transitions (42 papers) falls

below the world average on both indicators, and Multi-Criteria Decision Making (23 papers) shows above average interdisciplinarity but citation impact close to the world average.

Topics with the highest citation impact tend to show moderate rather than high interdisciplinarity, clustering around an MNRSD of 1.0 to 1.3, while topics at the higher end of the interdisciplinarity scale do not show correspondingly higher citation impact. This suggests that interdisciplinarity and citation impact are not strongly aligned within Ingenio's portfolio. Given the large number of topics with few publications, the figure should be read as indicative rather than conclusive.

Figure 21. Relationship between interdisciplinarity (MNRSD) and citation impact (MNCS) across research topics, 2010-2014



5. Benchmark analysis

Table 3 presents a selection of key bibliometric indicators for Ingenio and five benchmark institutions for the period 2010–2024. In terms of output volume, Ingenio (582 publications) is the second largest unit after SPRU (917), with output comparable to CIRCLE (508), CWTS (456), and MIOIR (466).

Ingenio's citation impact is, however, the lowest among the group. Its MNCS of 1.86 and PP top 10% of 20% indicate performance above the world average, but considerably below the benchmark institutions, particularly CWTS (MNCS 3.65) and SPRU (2.96). The journal-level indicator (MNJS) follows a similar pattern, with Ingenio at 1.62. Only LISIS scores lower (1.38), while all other organisations are above 2.

On societal visibility, measured by news coverage and citations in policy documents, the indicators reflect the typical societal visibility of the research areas where each unit is active, rather than the direct media or policy attention received by their specific publications. In this context, Ingenio's performance is relatively modest compared to the benchmark organisations. With a news coverage score of 1.36, Ingenio ranks above only CIRCLE in the group. In terms of policy relevance, Ingenio's score of 2.43 is the second lowest, only ahead of CWTS (2.19), and considerably below LISIS (3.15), MIOIR (3.14), and especially SPRU (3.99). This suggests that Ingenio has published in research areas with a relatively limited reach in terms of both media attention and policy engagement compared to most benchmark institutions. Finally, Ingenio's share of internationally collaborative publications (55%) is in line with MIOIR and CWTS but below CIRCLE and SPRU, both at 72%.

Table 3 Bibliometric indicators of Ingenio and benchmark organisations, 2010–2024

Unit	P	MNCS	PP top 10%	MNJS	ABC[news]	ABC[policy]	PP int. collab.
CIRCLE	508	2.70	32%	2.18	1.19	2.78	72%
CWTS	456	3.65	35%	2.12	2.43	2.19	60%
Ingenio	582	1.86	20%	1.62	1.36	2.43	55%
LISIS	373	1.85	19%	1.38	1.78	3.15	31%
MIOIR	466	2.28	30%	2.06	1.77	3.14	59%
SPRU	917	2.96	34%	2.23	2.20	3.99	72%

Table 4 presents the share of publications that each benchmark institution devotes to Ingenio's ten most active research topics. Although these topics were selected based on Ingenio's research profile, they account for a substantial proportion of the output produced by all benchmark organisations, as shown in the last row of Table 4. With the exception of LISIS, where 73.2% of publications fall outside these ten topics, more than half of the publications produced by every organisation are covered by the selected topics. The highest coverage is observed for CWTS, where almost 80% of publications fall within these topics, followed by CIRCLE (63.2%), Ingenio (58.2%), MIOIR (56.2%), and SPRU (51.3%). Overall, these figures suggest that the selected research topics represent important areas of activity across most of the benchmark organisations.

Across all benchmark organisations, publications are predominantly concentrated within four research topics: Bibliometric Analysis, Knowledge Management, Entrepreneurship, and Sustainability Transitions, pointing to a shared thematic core within the broader set of ten topics.

CWTS's longstanding specialisation in bibliometrics is clearly reflected in this analysis, with nearly 69% of its publications concentrated in this field. By comparison, Bibliometric Analysis accounts for 15.3% of Ingenio's publications, making it the institute's most prominent research topic, followed by Knowledge Management (12.9%). CIRCLE shows the greatest concentration in Knowledge Management (31.7%), reflecting its distinctive research profile. Sustainability Transitions is the topic with the broadest representation across the benchmark organisations, accounting for 32% of SPRU's publications, 25.3% of MIOIR's, and 18.2% of LISIS's, whereas Ingenio's share is comparatively modest (7.2%). Entrepreneurship is another area where Ingenio has a relatively strong presence (8.9%), ranking second only to CIRCLE (10.6%).

Several of Ingenio's most active research topics, including Income Inequality, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Environmental Economics, and Labor Market Trends, are relatively distinctive within this group, as the benchmark organisations devote little or no research effort to these areas. This suggests that, while Ingenio shares important thematic interests with its peers, particularly in Bibliometric Analysis, Knowledge Management, and Sustainability Transitions, it also maintains a number of research niches that are not strongly represented among the benchmark institutions.

Table 4 Disciplinary comparison between Ingenio and benchmark organisations, 2010-2024*

Research topics	CIRCLE	CWTS	Ingenio	LISIS	MIOIR	SPRU
Bibliometric Analysis	1.6%	68.9%	15.3%	4%	10.7%	6%
Knowledge Management	31.7%	2.6%	12.9%	1.1%	11.8%	8%
Entrepreneurship	10.6%	1.5%	8.9%	0.3%	4.5%	2.5%
Sustainability Transitions	16.9%	2.4%	7.2%	18.2%	25.3%	32%
Multi-Criteria Decision Making	0	0	4%	0	0	0
Income Inequality	0	0	3.1%	0	0	0.1%
Environmental Economics	0.2%	0	1.9%	0.5%	0	0.9%
Labor Market Trends	0.2%	0	1.9%	0	0.4%	0.3%
Internationalization of Higher Education	0.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%	0.6%	0
Patent Analysis	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	2.8%	1.5%
Percentage of publications	63.2%	78.7%	58.2%	26.8%	56.2%	51.3%

* Share of publications across Ingenio's ten most active research topics

Overall, these results indicate that the benchmark organisations share a broadly similar thematic orientation, with the same set of research topics accounting for a substantial share of their output. Differences between organisations therefore lie primarily in the relative emphasis placed on individual topics rather than in entirely distinct research portfolios.

Within this common thematic landscape, several benchmark organisations are strongly associated with a single dominant research topic, such as Bibliometric Analysis at CWTS, Knowledge Management at CIRCLE, and Sustainability Transitions at SPRU, MIOIR, and, to a lesser extent also at LISIS. By contrast, Ingenio exhibits a more balanced distribution of activity across multiple topics, suggesting a more diversified research profile.

Annex A: Methodology

Data sources

- OpenAlex:

The CWTS version of OpenAlex contains more than 480 million publications, expanding the coverage of traditional bibliometric databases such as Web of Science and Scopus. OpenAlex adopts different open standards for author identification (ORCID⁸) and institutional affiliations (ROR⁹). CWTS enhances the original data in several ways: by identifying ‘core’ publications (publications in international scientific journals in fields suitable for citation analysis), by improving the disambiguation of global research organisations, and by developing and by developing a proprietary publication-level classification system of science (described below under Classifications). These enhancements are carried out in the context of the Open Edition of the Leiden Ranking¹⁰.

- Overton:

Overton is a database covering over 25 million policy documents and grey literature, linking these documents to the scholarly publications they cite. This feature allows citations from policy documents to be traced back to individual scientific publications, making it possible to assess the extent to which Ingenio's output has reached and potentially influenced the policy domain. Overton covers a broad range of document, including publications from national governments, ministries, international organisations, intergovernmental organisations, think tanks, NGOs, charities, research institutes, advocacy organisations, and professional associations. Overton focuses on documents that contribute meaningful policy insight, explicitly excluding purely administrative or promotional content, and therefore applies a broad understanding of what constitutes a policy document.

⁸ <https://orcid.org/>

⁹ <https://ror.org/>

¹⁰ <https://open.leidenranking.com/>

Data collection

CWTS and Ingenio jointly identified and validated the set of scientific publications produced by Ingenio to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the final dataset. The same approach was applied to collect the publications of the five benchmark organisations included in the analysis. All publications considered in this report are journal articles, book chapters, or reviews published between 2010 and 2024. Publications are counted using full counting, meaning that each publication is attributed in full to the unit of analysis regardless of the number of authors or institutional affiliations involved.

Benchmark organisations

The five benchmark organisations included in the analysis were selected on the basis of their thematic proximity to Ingenio, their comparable institutional profile as research institutes active in science, technology and innovation studies, and their visibility in the international bibliometric literature. The selected institutions are:

- The Centre for Innovation Research (CIRCLE), at Lund University in Sweden.
- The Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), at Leiden University in The Netherlands.
- Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Sciences Innovations Sociétés (LISIS), at the Université Gustave Eiffel, in France.
- The Manchester Institute of Innovation Research (MIOIR), at the University of Manchester, in the United Kingdom.
- The Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU), at the University of Sussex, in the United Kingdom.

Analytical framework: periods and transition types

The analysis covers the period 2010–2024, divided into two sub-periods: early (2010–2016) and late (2017–2024), reflecting Ingenio's internal organisational changes. This periodisation is applied consistently throughout all analyses.

Research topics are classified into three transition types based on Ingenio's publication activity across the two periods. A topic is classified as persistent if Ingenio published in it during both the early and the late period. A topic is classified as an exit topic if Ingenio published in it during the early period but not in the late period, and as an entry topic if Ingenio had no publications in it during the early period but published in it during the late period. To ensure meaningful comparisons, Figures 6 and 7 in the report restrict the display of exit and entry topics to those with at least two Ingenio

publications in the relevant period. This threshold is applied to reduce the influence of incidental publications on the analysis.

Time series and rolling averages

Several figures in this report present indicators as three-year rolling averages, computed as the average of the values for the current year and the immediately preceding and following years. For example, the value reported for 2011 reflects the combined data for 2010, 2011, and 2012. This approach smooths year-to-year fluctuations and provides a more stable representation of trends over time. As a consequence of this method, values for the first and last years of the study period (2010 and 2024) are not computed and are therefore excluded from the time series figures.

Bibliometric indicators

Standard bibliometric indicators

- **Number of publications (P):** The total number of journal articles, book chapters and reviews published by the unit of analysis during the specified period.
- **Mean Normalised Citation Score (MNCS):** For each publication, the actual number of citations received (excluding self-citations) is divided by the expected number of citations, defined as the worldwide average citation score (without self-citations) for all publications in the same scientific field and publication year. The MNCS is then computed as the average of these field-normalised scores across all publications of the unit of analysis. A value above 1 indicates a mean impact above the world average, while a value below 1 indicates the opposite.
- **Mean Normalised Journal Score (MNJS):** Similar to the MNCS, this indicator reflects the average citation impact of journals in which the unit's publications appeared, assessing whether publications were placed in high or lower impact outlets relative to the world average.
- **Percentage of highly cited publications (PP(top 10%)):** The percentage a unit's publications that rank among the top 10% of the citation distribution for publications in the same field and year. This indicator complements the MNCS by capturing the upper tail of the distribution rather than the mean.

Policy impact indicators

Policy impact is assessed using two complementary indicators, both computed at the level of individual publications and then aggregated to the unit of analysis.

- **Mean Normalised Policy Citation Score (MNPCS):** Analogous to the MNCS, this indicator measures the average policy citation impact of a unit's publications relative to the expected impact for publications in the same scientific field and year. The MNPCS is then computed as the average of these normalised scores. A value above 1 indicates above world average policy citation impact. However, given that policy citations are highly sparse, and the large majority of publications receive no policy citations at all, this indicator can be sensitive to small baseline values and may produce unstable results, particularly at the research topic level.
- **Proportion of publications in the top 10% most policy-cited (PP top 10% policy):** The percentage of a unit's publications that rank among the top 10% of the policy citation distribution for publications in the same scientific field and year. This indicator is more robust than the MNPCS in sparse citation contexts and is used as the primary indicator of policy impact throughout this report.

Interdisciplinarity indicators

Interdisciplinarity is assessed at the level of individual publications by analysing the research topics of the works they cite. This approach uses citation patterns as a proxy for the integration of knowledge across fields, on the premise that a publication drawing on references from diverse research areas is more likely to integrate knowledge across disciplinary boundaries. Publications with fewer than four cited references are excluded from the interdisciplinarity analysis, as an insufficient number of references precludes a meaningful assessment of cross-disciplinary diversity.

The degree of interdisciplinarity is operationalised through the Rao-Stirling diversity index (RSD), which captures three dimensions of diversity: variety (the number of distinct research topics represented in the cited references), balance (the evenness of the distribution of citations across those research topics), and disparity (the cognitive distance between the research topics). The RSD for a given publication is computed as follows:

$$\Delta \sum_{\substack{ij \\ (i \neq j)}} p_i p_j d_{ij}$$

Where p_i and p_j are the proportions of cited references belonging to research areas i and j respectively, and d_{ij} is the cognitive distance between areas i and j . Cognitive distance is derived from a similarity matrix S_{ij} constructed on the basis of citation flows between research areas, transformed into a Salton's cosine similarity matrix. The cognitive distance between any two areas is then defined as $d_{ij} = 1 - S_{ij}$.

To account for systematic differences in interdisciplinarity across fields and over time, raw RSD scores are normalised by publication year and research topic. This normalisation follows the same logic as the MNCS, where each publication's RSD score is divided by the average RSD of all publications in the same field and year, yielding a Mean Normalised RSD (MNRSD) where a value above 1 indicates above world average interdisciplinarity. In addition, the share of publications falling in the top 10% of the interdisciplinarity distribution (PP top 10% RSD) is reported as a complementary indicator, consistent with the approach used for citation impact.

Area Based Connectedness (ABC) indicators

The ABC indicators measure the societal connectedness of a unit's research portfolio, defined as the degree to which its publications are concentrated in research areas that tend to attract attention from news media (ABC[news]) or policy documents (ABC[policy]). Rather than measuring direct citations to specific publications, these indicators capture the structural positioning of the unit's output within the broader research landscape in terms of societal visibility.

The computation proceeds as follows. For each research area, the proportion of publications worldwide that are cited by at least one news item (or policy document) is calculated, representing the societal connectedness of that area. The unit's connectedness is then computed as the weighted average of these area-level proportions, using the unit's number of publications in each area as weights. This observed connectedness is then divided by a baseline value computed in the same way but using worldwide publication counts as weights, yielding a normalised indicator where a value of 1 represents the world average.

For example, if a unit publishes predominantly in research areas that are frequently cited by policy documents, its ABC[policy] score will exceed 1, even if none of its specific publications have been directly cited in those documents. Conversely, a unit concentrated in areas with limited policy reach will score below 1. Importantly, the indicator only reflects areas where the unit has published, so areas with no

publications from the unit do not contribute to the score regardless of their societal connectedness.

Table A1 shows a concrete example. A unit with a certain distribution of its output (22 publications) over 5 research areas, and these areas have the following distribution of output and characteristics (output and connectedness) regarding, for instance, citations in news items:

Table A1. Example of calculation ABC indicators

Area	Total number of publications worldwide	Number of publications actor	Number of publications cited by news items	Proportion of publications cited by news items
1	100	10	30	0.3
2	200	6	40	0.2
3	50	5	5	0.1
4	200	1	0	0.0
5	300	0	60	0.2

Area 1 comprises 100 publications worldwide, while 30 of them (0.3 or 30%) are cited by at least one news item. Actor A has 10 publications in area 1.

The connectedness of actor A from the dimension of news citations is then calculated in two steps:

- I. Multiply the number of publications of actor A in each area by the connectedness of the area.
- II. Sum the scores of all areas and divide by the total number of publications of actor A to obtain an average score

In such a case the connectedness of actor A would be:

I. $(10 \times 0.3) + (6 \times 0.2) + (5 \times 0.1) + (1 \times 0) + (0 \times 0.2)$

II. $3 + 1.2 + 0.5 + 0 + 0 = 4.7$

On average $4.7 / 22 = 0.21$

The baseline (or expected value) for this connectedness indicator is:

I. $(100 \times 0.3) + (200 \times 0.2) + (50 \times 0.1) + (200 \times 0) + (300 \times 0.2)$

II. $30 + 40 + 5 + 0 + 60 = 135$

On average $135 / 850 = 0.16$

This means that the relative connectedness (ABC to society) on the dimension of news items citations for actor A equals $0.21/0.16 = 1.35$, where 1 is the 'expected value'. In other words, actor A contributes to areas that are 35% above the average level of societal connectedness in terms of citations from news items. The ABC to society of actor A through news items is 135.

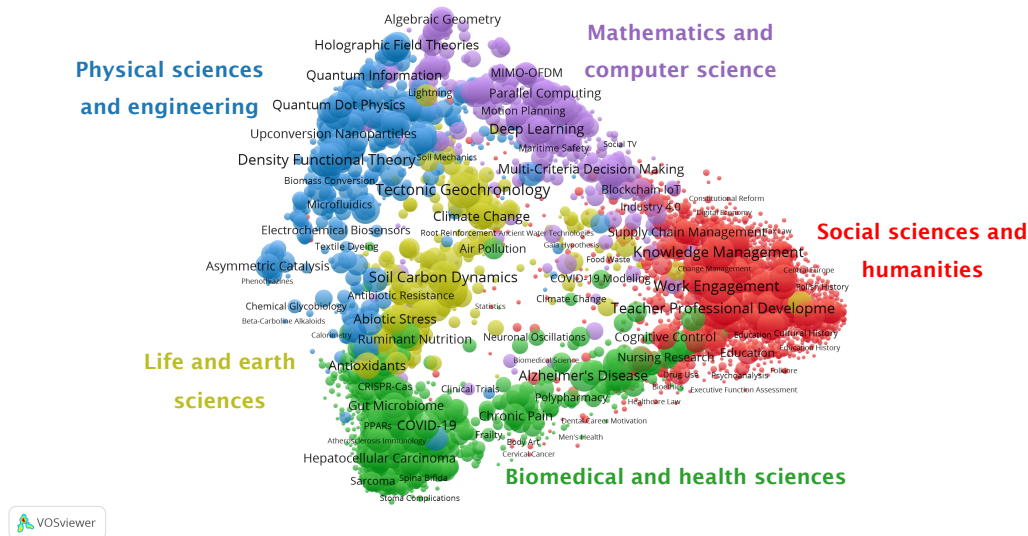
Classifications

Publication-level classification system in OpenAlex

The publication-level classification system developed by CWTS represents an open approach to classify research publications¹¹. This classification assigns each publication in OpenAlex to a research area at three hierarchical levels, containing 20, 917, and 4,521 clusters respectively. Classification is based on citation links between publications, so that publications are grouped into clusters on the basis of their mutual citation relationships. Publications within the same cluster are more strongly connected to each other than to publications in other clusters. Each publication is assigned to only one cluster at each level, meaning that research areas do not overlap. Each cluster is additionally assigned to one of five broad fields of science (e.g. Social Sciences and Humanities). For this study, the lowest level of the classification (4,521 clusters) is used to characterise specific research topics, while the broad field assignment is used to provide broader disciplinary context. The current version of the classification covers the period 2000–2024, as shown in Figure A.1. Nodes in this figure represent the 4,521 research topics, whose size is proportional to the number of publications in the period 2000–2024 and the colour represents the broad scientific field to which they belong.

¹¹<https://www.leidenmadtrics.nl/articles/an-open-approach-for-classifying-research-publications>

Figure A.1. World map of science based on OpenAlex (2000-2024)



Classification of policy documents in Overton

Policy documents in Overton are classified using two complementary approaches: subject areas and topics.

Subject areas are assigned by matching policy documents against the Media Topics controlled vocabulary developed by the International Press Telecommunications Council (IPTC), a hierarchical classification system widely used by news organisations and publishers to categorise content. The full taxonomy is organised into multiple levels, from broad subject areas at the most aggregated level to increasingly specific subcategories. In this report, the first (most aggregated) level of this classification is used to provide an overview of the broad thematic domains of the policy documents citing Ingenio's publications (Figure 11). However, given that approximately 94.5% of citing policy documents fall under the Science and Technology category at this level, Figure 12 zooms into the second level of the classification, disaggregating the Science and Technology category into its constituent subcategories to provide a more informative picture. A full list of the subject areas at the most aggregated level is provided in Table A.2. Since a single policy document can be assigned to more than one subject area, the shares reported in Figures 11 and 12 do not add up to 100%.

Table A.2. Subject areas in Overton's classification of policy documents
(first level of the IPTC Media Topics taxonomy)

Subject area	Definition
Arts, culture, entertainment and media	All forms of arts, entertainment, cultural heritage and media
Conflict, war and peace	Acts of socially or politically motivated protest or violence, military activities, geopolitical conflicts, as well as resolution efforts
Crime, law and justice	The establishment and/or statement of the rules of behaviour in society, the enforcement of these rules, breaches of the rules, the punishment of offenders and the organisations and bodies involved in these activities
Disaster, accident and emergency incident	Man made or natural event resulting in loss of life or injury to living creatures and/or damage to inanimate objects or property
Economy, business and finance	All matters concerning the planning, production and exchange of wealth.
Education	All aspects of furthering knowledge, formally or informally
Environment	The protection, damage, and condition of the ecosystem of the planet Earth and its surroundings
Health	All aspects of physical and mental well-being
Human interest	Item that discusses individuals, groups, animals, plants or other objects in an emotional way
Labour	Social aspects, organisations, rules and conditions affecting the employment of human effort for the generation of wealth or provision of services and the economic support of the unemployed.
Lifestyle and leisure	Activities undertaken for pleasure, relaxation or recreation outside paid employment, including eating and travel.
Politics and government	Local, regional, national and international exercise of power, the day-to-day running of government, and the relationships between governing bodies and states.
Religion	Belief systems, institutions and people who provide moral guidance to followers
Science and technology	All aspects pertaining to human understanding of, as well as methodical study and research of natural, formal and social sciences, such as astronomy, linguistics or economics
Society	The concerns, issues, affairs and institutions relevant to human social interactions, problems and welfare, such as poverty, human rights and family planning
Sport	Competitive activity or skill that involves physical and/or mental effort and organisations and bodies involved in these activities
Weather	The study, prediction and reporting of meteorological phenomena

Topics in Overton represent the main themes covered by a policy document, identified by analysing the language of the document and comparing it against Wikipedia pages to find the closest thematic matches. The titles of Wikipedia pages with the highest linguistic overlap with the document are selected as topics, resulting in a very broad set of over 650,000 possible topics currently covered by Overton. Unlike subject areas, which follow a controlled hierarchical vocabulary, topics are more granular and flexible, and a single document is typically assigned multiple topics simultaneously. In this report, the distribution of citing policy documents across Overton topics is used in Figure 13 to provide a more specific picture of the thematic content of the policy documents engaging with Ingenio's publications.