

Don't Forget the Name of Your University/ Institution and Remember How It Is Spelled: Another Look at ISI Databases

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In the Editorial of the previous issue¹, we stressed the importance of universities and other organizations obtaining updated information to form the basis of administrative decisions, which will improve the organization and make it more competitive. As an example, we provided information on the publications of different countries in the world and different institutions in Thailand, found in Institute for Scientific Information-Web of Science (ISI-WOS) databases for the period 1999-2005. These databases were selected because they are often used to evaluate research performance, and because they can be readily searched with suitable keywords. We did not aim to rank universities on the basis of publications, since this would require a more comprehensive study, including use of other databases.

QUERIES ABOUT DATA

However, a number of universities and faculties were concerned with our results, and made queries. We have endeavored to reply to these queries privately, but feel that there are lessons to be learned from the problems. So we decided to write a follow-up article replying to the queries and re-examining the ISI-WOS databases. We hope that the institutions mentioned will be broad-minded, and understand that examples are given only to make the problems and explanations clear, with no intention to put any institution in a poor light. The aim is to highlight some of the problems found, so that we can all learn from each other, and present the best outlook on Thai universities and other institutions. We will also report on some other problems in searching, including probable errors in the databases themselves.

As described in the previous article¹, the number of publications listed in Table 3 for each Thai institution were obtained by searching for name of the university or institution (AD=university/institution name) for each publication year (PY=). Document type was also selected as "Article, Letter, Review" to exclude meeting

abstracts. We also took into account reasonable alternative ways of spelling the university/institution. However, we did not search for other names of institutions, with one exception, that of the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), where we also searched for and included its constituent centers, the National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), the National Metals and Materials Technology Center (MTEC), the National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC), and the National Nanotechnology Center (NANOTECH), since some of these centers were founded before NSTDA and are as well known as NSTDA itself.

The problem is that some papers do not state the name of the institution or state the name incompletely or incorrectly. This is the explanation for the title of this article: "**Don't Forget the Name of Your University/ Institution and Remember How It Is Spelled**". If staff members of a university/institution forget to put the name of their university/institution, or use an incomplete or incorrect name in a publication, we will not find the publication. Rather than expecting us or others making searches to find absent, incomplete, or incorrect institution names, **administrators should ask their staff members to put in the name of their institution, and in the correct form in all publications**. Although this seems an obvious point, it is an important lesson for all Thai universities. Universities throughout the world are increasingly being ranked, and as part of the ranking process, their publications will be searched for using the name of the university. If a publication does not contain the name of the university in the correct form, it will not be credited to the university. This would be such a pity, since it is not easy to do research in Thailand and publish articles in high quality international journals. This is the reason for writing this follow up article.

We have already given some examples of incomplete names in the previous article. This included a few papers from the medical schools, the Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital and Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi

Hospital, which did not include the name of the parent Mahidol University (MU). Also some papers from the Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology did not have the name of the parent Thammasat University (TU). Another major problem was that many hospitals and departments in the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) did not include the ministry's name. After due consideration, we decided **NOT** to include these papers in Table 3 of the previous article¹. When the editorial was published, we were asked why the extra Siriraj and Ramathibodi papers were not included in the MU total. Our reason was that papers from other universities with incomplete addresses might also have been omitted without us knowing, so it would be unfair to add papers with incomplete addresses to the MU total. The Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital has subsequently instructed its staff to ensure that their papers have the MU name, so this is a positive outcome.

In retrospect, the decision to not include papers, lacking the university's name, was probably the correct decision. Indeed, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL) and King Mongkut's Institute of Technology North Bangkok (KMITNB) both queried us for finding too few papers. Since some KMITL papers lacked the word "Ladkrabang", it was suggested that we should search for "OG=King Mongkuts Inst Technol not ZP=10800", where OG=organization and ZP=10800 is the zipcode of KMITNB. Use of zipcode as part of the search term is unusual, and in this case, excluding the zipcode, here excluding ZP=10800, did not give the correct number of papers, since the search term results in inclusion of: a) papers from KMITNB which omit the zipcode; b) papers from King Mongkut's *University of Technology Thonburi* (KMUTT), incorrectly written as King Mongkut's *Institute of Technology*. So it is sometimes not easy to define what the "correct" number of papers from an institution, even when searched by the institution concerned.

There were also some queries about the publications of different faculties of Chulalongkorn University (CU) and MU in ISI-WOS databases in 1999 and 2005, listed in Table 4 of the previous editorial¹. Since it was not known *a priori* what faculties should be searched for, this data was actually compiled manually by examining the addresses of each paper, and assigning the paper to one or more of the faculties listed under the university website. Some queries were also raised by one faculty. First, the faculty concerned found many more papers for its own faculty than we did, but re-examination showed that this was because the faculty searched for [All document types], while we searched for [Article, Letter, Review]. The faculty also found fewer papers that we did for Faculty of Medicine, CU, the faculty with the most papers at CU. The reason was that, while most papers use the address Faculty of Medicine,

Chulalongkorn University, a number of papers used Dept of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University instead. In addition, other departments and even divisions (with or without department name) were used. So in retrospect, it was good that we analyzed the results manually, since this allowed us to find papers which lacked the faculty name.

IDENTIFICATION OF ADDRESSES USED BY MANUAL SEARCHING

Given this background, we recognized the concern of some universities and institutions that the publications reported in Table 3 of the previous editorial¹, while valid in indicating the number of publications searchable with the university name, do not fully reflect the complete output of the university in terms of publication. We have therefore used manual analysis to find papers published by each Thai institution, even those omitting university names or with incomplete or incorrect names. However, manual analysis requires much more time and effort, so we decided to limit our study to the publication year 2005, which should provide the most useful information, being the latest year.

To do this, we first searched for papers published with country (= Thailand) and publication year (PY=2005), and selecting document type as "Article, Letter, Review". This resulted in 2,628 publications, compared to the 2,615 publications found earlier, indicating that additional publications have been deposited in recent months. Next, the addresses of each of these publications were examined, to identify names being used for each institution. Then each of these names was used as the keyword to search in the address field (AD=) to find the number of occurrences of each keyword. Finally, the results were verified by manually examining addresses found with each keyword, and deleting items which belonged to other institutions.

The results of this address search are shown in Table 1. Almost all of the addresses found have been included, especially addresses which are found frequently or which are non-standard. The institutions listed include the 30 institutions found in Table 3 of the previous editorial, plus three additional three institutions: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), and National Synchrotron Research Center (NSRC). The most common name used by each institution is generally written on top, and numerals indicate the number of occurrences of each address.

While some universities, such as Burapha University (BUU), Maejo University (MJU) and Rangsit University

Table 1. Variation of Institution Names Found in the Address Fields of ISI-WOS databases Publication Year 2005.

Variation of Institution Names found in the Address Fields	No. Paper	Variation of Institution Names found in the Address Fields	No. Paper
Mahidol Univ	600	Srinagarind Hosp (not include Khon Kaen Univ)	1
- Mahidol Univ Salaya (2)			
- Mahidol Univ Bangkok (1)		Asian Inst Technol	127
- Mahidol Univ, Bangkok, 10700 (without faculty name) (9)		AIT	3
- Mahidol Univ Int Coll (1)		King Mongkuts Univ Technol Thonburi	52
- Res & Dev Mahidol Univ, Inst Sci & Technol (1)		-King Mongkuts Univ Technol Thonburi	
Mahidol Maryland Univ, Trop Med Res Program, Fac Trop Med	1	Bangkhuntien (1)	
Siriraj Hosp (not include Mahidol Univ)	8	King Mongkuts Univ Technol Thomburi (misspelled)	1
Sriraj Hosp (misspelled / not include Mahidol Univ)	2	King Mongkuts Univ Technol (no Thonburi)	60
Siriraj Hosp (misspelled / not include Mahidol Univ)	2	KMUTT (not include King Mongkuts Univ Technol)	7
Siriraj Univ Hosp (not include Mahidol Univ)	1	King Mongkut Univ Technol (misspelled)	1
Ramathibodi Hosp (not include Mahidol Univ)	12	King Mongkuts Inst Technol (wrong name used)	1
Ramathibodi Med Sch Hosp (not include Mahidol Univ)	1	King Mongkut Inst Technol Thonburi (wrong name used / misspelled)	1
Chulalongkorn Univ	536	Univ Technol, Joint Grad Sch Energy & Environm King Mongkut (misspelled)	1
- Chulalongkorn Univ Hosp (18)		Minist Publ Hlth (Total Publications)	114
- Chulalongkorn Univ & Hosp (2)		- Minist Publ Hlth (65)	
King Chulalongkorn Mem Hosp (not include Chulalongkorn Univ)	7	- Thailand Minist Publ Hlth (6)	
Chiang Mai Univ	274	- Dept Med Sci (22)	
- Chiang Mai Univ Hosp (3)		- Dept Dis Control (17)	
Chiangmai Univ	1	- Natl Inst Hlth (15)	
Chiang Mai Univ	1	- Queen Sirikit Natl Inst Child Hlth (9)	
Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai Hosp (not include Chiang Mai Univ)	1	- Natl Canc Inst (8)	
Prince Songkla Univ	172	- Rajavithi Hosp (7)	
Prince Songkhla Univ	6	- Ctr Dis Control & Prevent (7)	
Songkla Univ (misspelled / not include Prince Songkla Univ)	3	- Int Emerging Infect Program (7)	
Prince Songhla Univ (misspelled)	1	- US Ctr Dis Control & Prevent Collaborat (7)	
Prince Songkal Univ (misspelled)	2	- Bamrasnaradura Inst (5)	
Pionce Songkla Univ (misspelled)	1	- Govt Pharmaceut Org (4)	
Songklanagarind Hosp (not include Prince Songkla Univ)	1	- Others (38)	
Songklanakarinn Hosp (misspelled / not include Prince Songkla Univ)	1	Thammasat Univ	78
Songklanagarid Hosp (misspelled / not include Prince Songkla Univ)	1	- Thammasat Univ Rangsit (2)	
Kasetsart Univ	175	Thammasart Univ	9
Kasetsart Univ (misspelled)	1	- Thammasart Univ Hosp (3)	
Natl Sci & Technol Dev Agcy (Total publications)	146	Thamassat Univ (misspelled)	1
Natl Sci & Technol Dev Agcy (46)		Sirindhorn Int Inst Technol (not include Thammasat Univ)	4
NSTDA (12)		Sirindhorn Internat Inst Technol (not include Thammasat Univ)	1
Natl Ctr Genet Engr & Biotechnol (96)		Srindhorn Inst Inst Technol (misspelled / not include Thammasat Univ)	1
BIOTEC (34)		Suranaree Univ Technol	59
Natl Met & Mat Technol Ctr (24)		Suranaree Univ Technol (misspelled)	2
MTEC (2)		Minist Agr & Cooperat (Total Publications)	43
Natl Elect & Comp Technol Ctr (5)		- Minist Agr & Cooperat (8)	
NECTEC (2)		- Minist Agr (3)	
Natl Nanotechnol Ctr (9)		- Dept Agr (14)	
NANOTEC (0)		- Dept Fisheries (10)	
Khon Kaen Univ	136	- Dept Livestock Dev (9)	
Khonkaen Univ	1	- Natl Inst Anim Hlth (9)	
		- Dept Land Dev (2)	
		- Coastal Fisheries Res & Dev Ctr (2)	
		- Others (9)	

Table 1. Cont'd.

Variation of Institution Names found in the Address Fields	No. Paper	Variation of Institution Names found in the Address Fields	No. Paper
Srinakharinwirot Univ	37	Mahanakorn Univ Technol	26
Univ Srinakarinwirot	1		
King Mongkuts Inst Technol Ladkrabang	12	King Mongkuts Inst Technol N Bangkok	10
KMITL (not include King Mongkuts Inst Technol)	3	KMITNB (not include King Mongkuts Inst Technol)	1
King Mongkuts Inst Technol Landkrabang (misspelled)	1	KMIT NB (not include King Mongkuts Inst Technol)	1
King Mongkut Inst Technol Ladkrabang (misspelled)	1	King Mongkuts Inst Technol N	1
King Moungkuts Inst Technol Ladkrabang (misspelled)	1	King Mongkuts Inst Technol (no N Bangkok)	4
King Mongkuts Inst Labkrabang (misspelled)	1	King Mongkut Inst Technol	2
King Mongkuts Inst Technol	12	(no N Bangkok / misspelled)	
(no Ladkrabang / zip code 10520)		Walailak Univ	17
King Mongkuts Inst Technol	3	- Walailak Univ Thasala (2)	
(no Ladkrabang / no zip code)		Walailuk Univ (misspelled)	1
King Mongkut Inst Technol	1	Ubon Ratchathani Univ	11
(no Ladkrabang / no zip code / misspelled)		UbonRatchathani Univ	1
King Mondkut Inst Technol	1	Ubon Ratchatani Univ	1
(no Ladkrabang / no zip code / misspelled)		Ubonrathchatani Univ	1
Thai Red Cross Soc	16	Ubol Rachathanee Univ	1
Thai Red Cross AIDS Res Ctr	11	Ubon Rajathanee Univ	1
Queen Saovabha Mem Inst	3	Ubonrajathanee Univ	1
(not include Thai Red Cross)		Natl Synchrotron Res Ctr (Minist Sci & Technol)	14
HIV Netherlands Australia Thailand	3		
Res Collaborat (not include TRC)		Maharakham Univ	12
HIV NAT (not include Thai Red Cross)	2		
HIVNAT (not include Thai Red Cross)	1	Ramkhamhang Univ	11
Armed Forces Res Inst Med Sci	29		
AFRIMS	6	Rangsit Univ	11
Minist Nat Resources & Environm (Total Publications)	35	Maejo Univ	11
- Minist Nat Resources & Environm (3)		Rajabhat Universities/Institutes	11
- Royal Forest Dept (10)		- Phuket Rajabhat Univ (2)	
- Dept Mineral Resources (8)		- Rajabhat Inst Phuket (1)	
- Geol Survey Div (5)		- Nakon Si Tammarat Rajabhat Univ (1)	
- Wildlife & Plant Conservat Dept (4)		- Rajabhat Maha Sarakham Univ (1)	
- Forest Herbarium (4)		- Uttaradit Rajabhat Univ (1)	
- Others (18)		- Rajabhat Inst Nakhonsawan (1)	
Chulabhorn Res Inst	33	- Rajabhat Inst Loei (2)	
Chulabhorn Canc Ctr	1	- Suan Sunandha Rajabhat Univ (1)	
Naresuan Univ	27	- Phetchabun Rajabhat Univ (1)	
Narsuan Univ (misspelled)	1	Rajamangala Universities/Institutes	9
Naresurn Univ (misspelled)	2	- Rajamangala Inst Technol (7)	
Silpakorn Univ	27	- Rajamangala Univ Technol (2)	
Silapakorn Univ (misspelled)	2	- Rajamangala Univ Technol Thyanabari (1)	
Burapha Univ	28	Rajamanjala Inst Technol (misspelled)	1

(RSU) seem to be written with one single name, alternative names were found with most universities. Some universities had many ways of representing addresses, including MU, Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Thammasat University (TU), KMITL and KMITNB. MU showed several names, not just Mahidol University, or the incomplete names Siriraj lacking

Mahidol University or Ramathibodi lacking Mahidol University, but also incorrect spellings. Other instances were also found with university hospitals leaving out the university name, such as King Chulalongkorn Mem Hosp of CU, Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai Hosp of Chiang Mai University (CMU), Songklanagarind Hosp of PSU, and Srinagarind Hosp of Khon Kaen University

(KKU).

The fewer papers found in our previous editorial for KMITL and KMITNB can now be readily explained from the addresses found (Table 1). Firstly, the keyword King Mongkut Inst Technol differs from King Mongkuts Inst Technol (the correct name), and would not be found by a search for the latter. Secondly, omission of the words Ladkrabang or North Bangkok will inevitably cause problems in identifying which institute the paper belongs to. This may be compensated by including the zipcode (ZP=10520 for KMITL or ZP=10800 for KMITNB) in the search term, which is more effective than excluding the zipcode. However, with papers which lack the full name of the institute and lack the zipcode, it was necessary to search the websites of both institutes for the actual names of the authors to identify the origin of the paper(s).

As indicated earlier, searches in the previous editorial¹ employed the most common name(s). Some papers with alternative names can be found, but some would not be found or credited to the institution. In

the present article, we have calculated an Expanded List of Publications, which includes publications under all the names found for the institution. *However, it must be stressed that the total publications cannot be arrived at by just adding the number of occurrences of all keywords for the institution, since some longer keywords are already included in a shorter keyword.* Thus, publications with Chulalongkorn Univ Hosp, Chulalongkorn Univ & Hosp, would be already be included in Chulalongkorn Univ, but King Chulalongkorn Mem Hosp would not be included, so the papers in the last category must be added to the total found for CU. Similarly, most misspellings would not be found by searching for the common name and would have to be added, for example, Thammasat Univ and Thamassat Univ should be added to the total for Thammasat Univ. In Table 1, numbers in brackets indicate occurrences of names that cannot be added up to give the total publications of the institution, due to overlap. With NSTDA, MOPH, MOAC, and MNRE, agency and ministry names were quite often omitted, so it was often necessary to use the

Table 2. Expanded List of Publications of Thai Universities and Institutions in ISI-WOS databases for Publication Year 2005.

University / Institution	No. of Articles
Mahidol University (MU)	627
Chulalongkorn University (CU)	543
Chiang Mai University (CMU)	277
Prince of Songkla University (PSU)	188
Kasetsart University (KU)	176
National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)	146
Khon Kaen University (KKU)	138
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	130
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)	124
Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)	114
Thammasat University (TU)	94
Suranaree University of Technology (SUT)	61
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)	43
Srinakharinwirot University (SWU)	38
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL)	36
Thai Red Cross Society	36
Armed Forces Research Institute for Medical Science (AFRIMS)	35
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	35
Chulabhorn Research Institute (CRI)	34
Naresuan University (NU)	30
Silpakorn University (SU)	29
Burapha University (BUU)	28
Mahanakorn University of Technology (MUT)	26
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology North Bangkok (KMITNB)	19
Walailak University (WU)	18
Ubon Ratchathani University (UBU)	17
Natl Synchrotron Res Ctr (Minist Sci & Technol)	14
Maharakham University (MSU)	12
Ramkhamhang University (RU)	11
Rangsit University (RSU)	11
Maejo University (MJU)	11
Rajabhat Universities/Institutes	11
Rajamangala Universities/Institutes of Technology	10

department, center, institute or hospital name to identify the origin of the paper. Sometimes addresses had both the name of the unit and the name of the agency or ministry, but sometimes they had one or the other. Due to these overlaps, the sum of the papers for all units cannot be used to calculate the total publications of the agency or ministry, so the latter was calculated independently, taking care to avoid overlapping items.

EXPANDED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS YEAR 2005

The number occurrences of non-overlapping (or non-redundant) names in the address list (Table 1) were combined to yield the Expanded List of Publications of Thai Universities and Institutions in ISI-WOS databases for the Publication Year 2005 (Table 2). **It is important to understand that this new table and the data in our previous editorial are both valid but provide different information.** The results shown in the previous editorial represent data searchable with the common name(s) of each university/institution, and approximate to data that would be obtained by overseas ranking agencies. Data in Table 2 were obtained by making special effort to find as many papers published by each university/institution as possible, even those with non-standard addresses, by using manual analysis in addition to computer searching: this data should provide a good estimate of the actual numbers of papers published by each university/institution.

Data in the present Expanded List show 33 universities/institutions in Thailand with 10 or more publications in ISI-WOS databases in 2005 (Table 2). This Expanded List includes new entries MOAC, MNRE, and NSRC. In most cases, data in the present Expanded List (Table 2) is similar to that reported earlier¹, with some notable exceptions, such as MOPH, MU and KMITL, which show larger increases for reasons already described. Smaller increases are found with some other institutions, such as PSU, TU, KMUTT and KMITNB.

The results in this paper indicate that non-standard addresses, whether they are incomplete or incorrectly spelt addresses, can lead to omission of a paper from standard searches using the institution name. We suspect that, for the most part, these non-standard addresses are due to lack of caution on behalf of authors. Most authors spend much time on the main parts of the paper, but quite often spend rather little time on writing and re-checking the address. In addition, some papers may actually be written by overseas co-authors, who do not know the proper way to write the address of the institution. But this is no excuse, since publication ethics require that papers are approved by all authors, so Thai co-authors should have the opportunity to check the address prior to submission.

To avoid these problems resulting from non-standard addresses, university administrators in Thailand, at faculty and university level, should instruct their staff to make sure they write the standard form of the university's address.

SOME MISTAKES FOUND IN THE DATABASES

The above statement does exclude errors in the databases themselves. One tends to assume that computers do not make mistakes, but of course, computers are programmed by human beings. Some examples of probable errors in the ISI databases are shown in Table 3. These are likely to occur during the process where data from the journal are automatically read into the database. Some of the errors may result from two addresses being contiguous in the same record, and an error causes incorrect cut-off of the neighboring addresses. There may also be database errors in transforming the format of addresses in the journal to the format of the addresses in the database: an example is the misspelling "Srinthorn Inst Inst Technol" (shown in Table 1), which is actually spelled correctly in the paper. Suffice to say that if errors do occur, whether it is due to the fault of the database or of the authors themselves, we would recommend that the authors notify the database company, so that the errors may be corrected.

WHY NOT PUBLICATIONS PER STAFF?

We have had comments that the results in the previous editorial¹ should have also been calculated as publications per staff. Indeed, one comment suggested that we were wrong to use the phrase "the three most productive universities Mahidol University, Chulalongkorn University and Chiang Mai University....", since the word "productivity" in some usages, such as in economics or engineering, implies output per unit input (or other parameters). However, the word we used is not "productivity" but "**productive**", which in the dictionaries that we have consulted is an adjective meaning "producing or being able to produce, especially in large amounts...." So we maintain that "productive" is correct, since the three universities did have more publications listed in these databases than other universities.

An analogy to the two indices Publications and Publications/Staff may be taken from the parameters GDP (gross domestic product) and GDP/capita. GDP is often used as one measure of the size of an economy, while GDP/capita is used by some as a measure of living standards in a country. Let's now consider the values estimated in the World Factbook² for Luxembourg and USA for the year 2005. Luxembourg has a greater GDP/capita (US\$55,600) than USA (US\$41,800), but no one would consider that Luxembourg is a greater

Table 3. Some Errors Found in ISI-WOS Databases Publication Year 2005.

No.	Error Found in Address Field	Probable Correct Address
1	CCEEM, Vedado 10400, Habana, Thailand	Cuba
2	Mahidol Univ, Bangkok, 10700 Thailand	Mahidol Univ, Bangkok, Thailand
3	Mahidol Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biochem, 2900 Bedford Ave 200 NE, Bangkok, 10400	Thailand
4	Nagaoka Univ Technol, Dept Mech Engn, Pathum Thani 12120, Thailand	Thammasat University
5	Natl Ctr Genet Engn & Biotechnol, Pathumthani, India	Thailand
6	Prachomklao Hosp, Dept Paediat, Petchburi, Belgium	Thailand
7	Silpakorn Univ, Dept Biotechnol, Lanzhou 730000, Peoples R China	73000 Thailand
8	UAE Mex, Fac Med, Mol Biol Lab, Toluca 50000, Edo Mex, Thailand	Mexico
9	Uni La Habana, Fac Matemat & Computac, Bangkok 10400 4, Thailand	Cuba
10	Univ Autonoma Estado Mexico, Inst Literario, Fac Ciencias, Chiang Mai, 50000	Mexico
11	Univ Havana, Dept Theoret Phys, Bangkok, 10400	Cuba
12	Univ Havana, Fac Chem, Lab Bioinorgan Chem, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.	Cuba
13	Univ La Habana, Fac Fis, Inst Mat & Reactivos, Bangkok 10400, Thailand	Cuba
14	Univ La Habana, IMRE, Fac Quim, Bangkok 10400, Thailand	Cuba
15	Univ Moulay Ismail, Dept Math, BP 11201, Meknes 50000, Thailand	Morocco
16	Univ Nacl Autonoma Mexico, LIDMA, Fac Quim, Toluca 50000, Estado De Mexic, Thailand	Mexico
17	Univ Noroeste, Phuket 83000, Thailand	Mexico
18	Univ Sonora, Dept Geol, Phuket 83000, Thailand	Mexico
19	Univ Sonora, Dept Invest Polimeros & Mat, Phuket 83000, Thailand	Mexico
20	Xinjiang Univ, Apparatus Anal Off, Phuket 83000, Thailand	Peoples R China

economic power than USA, since the estimated GDP of USA (US\$12.36 trillion) is 400-fold greater than that of Luxembourg (US\$30.74 billion). In this pragmatic world, it is often more important to know who the USA's of the world are than to know who the Luxembourg's are.

Another reason for not using Publications/Staff is the difficulty of obtaining data on staff numbers. Data on university staff are available from the website of the Commission for Higher Education, but they are only updated to 2004, and we have no way of verifying them. But data on staff numbers of ministries is even more difficult to define. In addition, in the Thai context, publications per staff may not measure efficiency of publication *per se*, but depends more on the relative proportions of staff doing productive research to those that do not, and as well on the proportions of researchers in science-related areas, emphasizing international publications, to those in social science and humanities, not emphasizing publications in international journals. Ranking of universities by the Commission for Higher Education, mentioned in the earlier article¹, has now been published, and includes information on publications per staff for 16 universities³.

In this article, we have tried to respond to queries raised to our previous editorial¹, which actually discussed the importance of finding information for decision making, and used publication information just as an example. Here, we have had to resort to manual searching to find publications written with non-standard addresses, and provide an Expanded List of Publications by Thai Institutions in ISI-WOS Databases

for 2005 (Table 2). But the considerable time required makes it rather unlikely that such an approach will be commonly used. So we hope that the importance of writing addresses in the standard format will be appreciated by staff and administrators of institutions, so that their institutions will be credited with the publications resulting from all the hard work and expense involved in performing research.

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