# Primer: Research Categories in HRA Analyzer

Classification systems ("Research Categories") in HRA Analyzer are based on standard national and international coding systems. When awards are uploaded, Dimensions' automated algorithms assign categories based on all data available (i.e., award title and abstract text). Categorial schemes vary in their purpose and specificity, but if you can learn to use them in conjunction with keyword and abstract searches, they can be great tools to gather meaningful data.
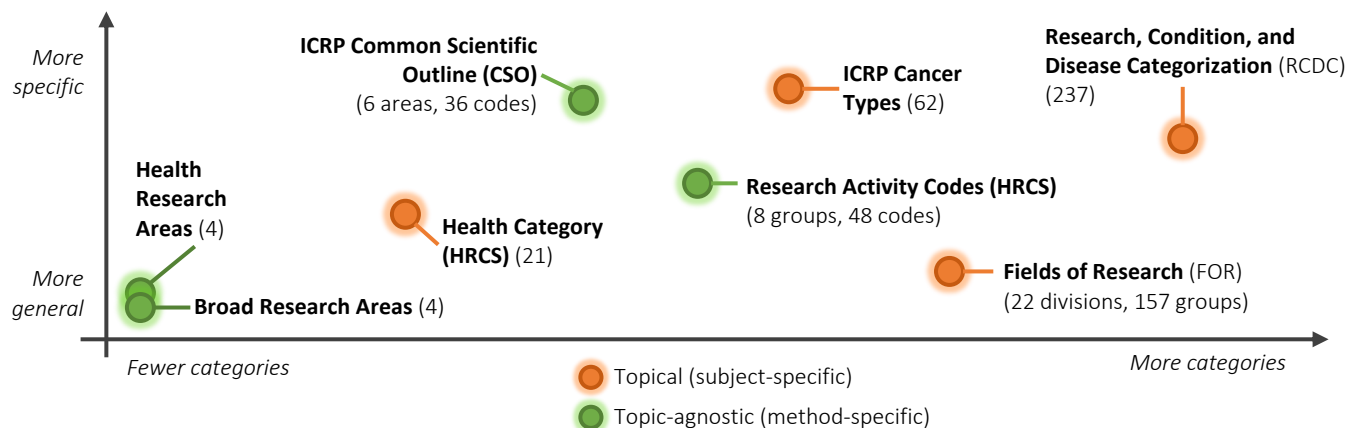
Classification System*	System Description	Developed by
Fields of Research (FOR)	Covers all research areas, including arts and humanities; in Analyzer, 2-digit division codes and 4-digit group codes are used as categories	ANZSRC (Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification)
Research, Condition, and Disease Categorization (RCDC)	Biomedical categories including research areas (e.g., neuroscience), diseases (e.g., diabetes), and conditions (e.g., chronic pain)	US National Institutes of Health (NIH)
Health Category (HRCS)	Biomedical topic/disease categories, including 'Generic Health Relevance'	UK Health Research Classification System (HRCS)
Research Activity Codes (HRCS)	Codes helping to describe how basic or applied research is	
Broad Research Areas	Basic Science; Clinical Medicine and Science; Health Services Research (modified from the NHMRC scheme for HRA Analyzer)**	ANZSRC and used by the NHMRC, Australia
Health Research Areas	Biomedical; Clinical; Health Services & Systems; Population & Society	Dimensions
ICRP Cancer Types	Standard cancer type coding scheme linked to the International Classification of Disease	International Cancer Research Partnership (ICRP)
ICRP Common Scientific Outline (CSO)	Broad areas of interest in cancer research, used to stratify grants by activity/approach	

*Keep in mind that grants may be tagged with multiple categories, with a classification scheme, so aggregate monetary estimates by category should be interpreted with caution.

* * The **4 Broad Research Areas** can be described generally as follows:

Basic Science is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge about observable phenomena and facts, not directed toward any particular use.

Clinical medicine and science deals primarily with the practice and study of medicine based on the direct examination of the patient.

Health Services Research studies how social factors, financing systems, organizational structures and processes, health technologies, and personal behaviors affect access to health care, the quality and cost of health care, and ultimately health and well-being.

Public Health research is concerned with the prevention and control of disease through population surveillance and the promotion of healthy behaviors.