RESEARCH ASSESSMENT IN INCITES

GUIDE TO ASSESSING COLLABORATIONS

ORGANIZATION DATA IN WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION

Web of Science Core Collection is the data source for InCites. It contains all author names and affiliations, which are captured from each source publication, including (where available on the source publication) organization name, city, state or province, postal code, country or territory. This author and affiliation data is used to determine collaborations at the author, institutional and regional level.

Address variant unification
1. Affiliations are captured from an article as named and placed in the Web of Science Core Collection Address field.
2. Unification is undertaken for institutions, including name variants, misspellings, and sub-organizations. This is done by Thomson Reuters staff with participation from the organization being unified. In Web of Science Core Collection these unified names can be found in the Organization-Enhanced index.
3. Unification is done at the primary organization level (e.g. university name), not at the department, faculty, center, institute or other sub-organization level. InCites can be used in conjunction with Web of Science Profiles to establish institutional hierarchies that can be analyzed.

ORGANIZATION DATA IN INCITES BENCHMARKING & ANALYTICS

InCites Benchmarking & Analytics allows users to filter documents by any organization name that has been unified in Web of Science Core Collection as described above. These unified names are used to filter when examining data from the perspective of an organization’s research output generally, or as a collaborator.

Organization Types
All unified organizations are assigned a type to facilitate filtering or excluding by broad grouping (e.g. Academic, Corporate, Government, etc.).

COLLABORATION INDICATORS IN INCITES

InCites offers pre-calculated indicators that detail International and Industry Collaboration that can be added to tabular reports in InCites even if collaboration is not the initial or overall focus of the report. These indicators can add dimension to reports and complement other indicators.

International Collaborations: Papers that contain one or more international co-authors.
% International Collaborations: Percentage of papers that contain one or more international authors (International Collaborations expressed as a percentage of a collection of papers).
% Industry Collaborations: Percentage of papers that have at least one co-author from industry. In InCites this is defined as any organization assigned to the Organization Type classification, Corporate.

Use the Configure Indicators icon to add these collaboration indicators to a data table.
WHAT KINDS OF COLLABORATIONS CAN YOU ANALYZE IN INCITES?

1. **Collaborations with People** – analyze the collaborations of a particular author by country location, organization, research area, people and publication.

2. **Collaborations with Organizations** – analyze the collaborations of a particular organization by country location, organization, research area, people and publication.

3. **Collaborations with Locations** – analyze the collaborations of a particular country/territory by country location, organization, research area, people and publication.

**Considering:** The People explorer in InCites contains the unique feature of the **Collaborations Network** visualization, which details relationships between authors. These relationships are quantified by the number of co-authored documents, and indicators are based on those shared documents. All other explorers use a common suite of visualizations to assess output, including any produced by using collaboration filters.
1. Create a Collaboration Network for an Individual Author
Step 1: Begin in the People explorer on the Analytics main page. Enter Author name(s) in the Collaborations with People filter box. Be sure to search for variant names and add them all to your list.

Step 2: Choose Collaboration Network from the visualization types, and choose an indicator to assess the collaboration. This example shows the number of Web of Science Documents these authors have produced in collaboration with Paul Sereno.

Step 3: Choose the number of collaborators to show in the diagram. Hover over a segment in the circle to see the connections between co-authors.
2. Identify Organizations that Collaborate with Your Own

Step 1: Begin in the Organizations explorer and use the **Collaborations with Organization** filter. Search for your organization’s name.

Step 2: You may also want to limit to a particular type of organization, like academic or government using the **Organization Type** filter. In this example, Academic Systems have been excluded in order to get a clean list of individual organizations (rather than state-wide systems).

Step 3: You may choose to focus to a particular research area to identify collaborators in a certain field or discipline. Use the **Research Area** filter to make a selection. In this example the field of Paleontology has been selected. Once all filters have been selected, click **Update Results**.

Step 4: Create the visualization. Select **Collaborations** from the dropdown menu to display the chosen organization at the center, surrounded by collaborating organizations. This example uses **Web of Science Documents** as the indicator to identify the most frequent collaborations.
Understand the strength of these collaborations

In this example, the University of Chicago collaborates most frequently with the Field Museum of Chicago (52 publications), and has achieved a high number of citations (over 2,000) from those collaborations. But when viewed from the perspective of Category Normalized Citation Impact, the less frequent collaborations with University of California Santa Barbara (13 publications) are performing at nearly six times what is expected in the category of Paleontology, almost twice that of the Field Museum. This may be considered a highly successful collaboration.

Other indicators that may be useful in assessing collaborations include % Highly Cited Papers, Average Percentile, and Journal Normalized Citation Impact among others. See the Help file or InCites Indicators Handbook for definitions.