Strengthen your REF submission and Environment Statement through citation analysis

Using InCites data and analysis to understand your research and to prepare for REF 2021

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InCites analytics reports can be used to gain a wealth of understanding of your research:

- **Open Access** is an important component of the REF (and an increasingly important aspect of research more generally).
- **Co-authorship** (which indicates collaboration) can provide useful information in relation to your research environment.
- **Benchmarking** can provide insight on your research performance relative to your peers.
NOTE: Bibliometrics should **not** be relied upon to select outputs for submission to the REF:

“The funding bodies do not sanction or recommend that HEIs rely on citation information to inform the selection of outputs for inclusion in their submissions. Institutions should select and submit outputs that in their judgement reflect their highest-quality research in relation to the full range of assessment criteria (‘originality, significance and rigour’), and in accordance with their codes of practice.”

REF 2020 Guidance on Submissions

However, bibliometrics can provide a wealth of useful information for institutions to help them understand their research and to prepare for REF 2020.
InCites™ is built on data provided from the Web of Science™. Citation data, global metrics and multidimensional institutional profiles, InCites™ makes it simple to measure your productivity, benchmark yourself against your peers, find and analyze collaborations, partnerships, and funding opportunities.

Create institutional benchmarks

Find and evaluate collaborations

Demonstrate impact

My Organisation

For more information visit: https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/incites/
A combination of bibliometric indicators:

- The total **number of papers** indicates to extent to which Clarivate University’s researchers (and those of selected peers) have been active in the UOA.
- The **CNCI** provides an average indication of research performance.
- The **number of papers in the world’s top 10%** shows the extent to which the University has published substantial volumes of high academic impact research.
- The **percentage of papers in the world’s top 10%** indicates the extent to which a University’s portfolio of publications in the UOA comprises high academic impact research.
Overview of InCites analytics reports

Our reports are customisable:

• **Your REF outputs:**

  ✓ We can match your publications to your entire set of publications dataset in the Web of Science

  ✓ Or match your publications to the Web of Science on the basis of DOIs and other bibliographic information
Overview of InCites analytics reports

Our reports are customisable:

- **Comparators**: You can select other UK HEIs as comparators to give the analysis a relative context.

- **Time periods**: The REF 2021 output census period covers publication years 2014 to 2020, but our reports can customise to cover any time range.
Our reports are customisable:

- **UOA datasets**: We have mapped our 254 Web of Science Journal Subject Categories to the 34 REF 2021 UOAs to give a proxy indication of subject matter.

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**UK REF Units of Assessment 2021**

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**Schema Scope**

The UK 2021 Research Excellence Framework (REF) Units of Assessment (UoA) category schema is based on the 2021 REF, conducted out of the UK, and falls into 36 units of assessment. This categorization schema is based on the work done to define the UK 2014 REF Units of Assessment schema.

Submissions to the REF are made across 36 units of assessment, and of the 36 REF UoA data for 34 have been calculated; this is consistent with the approach for the REF 2014 data.

All Web of Science subject areas are represented. The Multidisciplinary Sciences is represented as "Not Classified".

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**Schema Type**

Category mapping where UoA categories are mapped to current Web of Science subject areas (Web of Science subject areas current as of 30 April 2019). Web of Science subject areas can be assigned multiple UoA codes and UoA codes sets can be comprised of more than one Web of Science subject area.

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**Method**

The 2021 Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) is undertaken by the four UK higher education institutions (HEIs). It will replace the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) for the Global Comparisons category schema REF 2014 and this document, published to be consistent between the scope notes of the Web of Science subject area and the units of a.

Of the thirty-six (36) REF UoA data for thirty-four (34) have been calculated; this is consistent with the mapping of Web of Science subject area to REF UoA must be reviewed periodically.

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[https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/Research%20Areas/uk-ref-units-assessment-2021.htm](https://incites.help.clarivate.com/Content/Research%20Areas/uk-ref-units-assessment-2021.htm)
Open Access is an increasingly important aspect of research generally, but also in specific relation to the REF:

• What does our profile of publications look like in terms of Bronze, Gold or Green Open Access?

• Do we have sufficient Open Access in a certain Unit of Assessment?

• Do we produce more or fewer Open Access publications than our peers?
How we define OA?

• Open access status is provided across the Web of Science platform as a result of a partnership with Our Research, a not-for-profit organization that recently launched a knowledgebase of Open Access (OA) content.

• This knowledgebase makes it possible to discover and link to legal Gold or Bronze (free content at a publisher's website) and Green (e.g., author self-archived in a repository) OA versions.

• This partnership improves discoverability and access to article-level OA versions not only by adding more links to OA content, but also by prioritizing the links to the best version of OA content when multiple versions of an article are available. Always consult the copyright owner for any re-use or licensing requests.

• You can learn more about OA on Web of Science at http://info.clarivate.com/openaccess.

Gold DOAJ:
Articles published in journals listed on the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). To be listed on the DOAJ, all articles in these journals must have a license in accordance with the Budapest Open Access Initiative. Please consult DOAJ for their specific definitions. Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.

Gold Other:
Other Gold open access articles are those identified as having a Creative Commons (CC) license by Our Research Unpaywall Database but are not in journals listed on the DOAJ. Most of these articles are from hybrid journals. Hybrid open access journals are subscription journals that include some open access articles. Keep in mind, identification of Other Gold as an indicator of Hybrid Gold open access articles is at varying levels of completeness, especially for newly published items. Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.
Bronze:
The licensing for these articles is either unclear or identified by Our Research Unpaywall Database as non-CC license articles. These are free-to-read or Public Access articles located on a publisher’s site. A publisher may, as a promotion, grant free access to an article for a limited time. At the end of the promotional period, access to the article may require a fee which can lead to temporary errors in our data. Keep in mind, you may find content that is incomplete, especially new content. Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.

Green Published:
Final published versions of articles hosted on an institutional or subject-based repository (e.g. an article out of its embargo period posted to PubMed Central).

Green Accepted:
Accepted manuscripts hosted on a repository. Content is peer reviewed and final, but may not have been through the publisher’s copyediting or typesetting.

Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.
Open Access

UK % OA levels over time (Articles & Reviews):

% of Open Access over time (Articles & Reviews):

- USA
- CHINA MAINLAND
- UNITED KINGDOM
- GERMANY (FED REP GER)
- JAPAN
- FRANCE
- CANADA
- ITALY
- INDIA
- AUSTRALIA

% of UK Open Access

- % DOAJ Gold Documents
- % Other Gold Documents
- % Bronze Documents
- % Green Accepted Documents
- % Green Published Documents
Open Access

Example

Understand whether your publications are Open Access:

- Clarivate University: Open Access: 812, Not Open Access: 471
- Comparator 1: Open Access: 980, Not Open Access: 289
- Comparator 2: Open Access: 996, Not Open Access: 482
- Comparator 3: Open Access: 1,728, Not Open Access: 712
- Comparator 4: Open Access: 758, Not Open Access: 165
- Comparator 5: Open Access: 779, Not Open Access: 426

Almost two-thirds of this organization’s publications in this UOA are Open Access.
Trends of Open Access Output

Example

Open Access Trends:

% of Open Access publications over time

Number of Open Access publications over time
Levels of Open Access

Example

These classifications of Open Access do not necessarily correlate exactly with whether outputs are compliant with the REF requirements, they can be used to infer the extent to which a portfolio of research publications is likely to meet the required standard.
Total UK Gold OA over time (Articles & Reviews) – % of International collaborations & % of Corresponding Authors with a UK affiliation
Our data can help you to understand your research performance:

- How does our performance compare with our peers who are likely to be submitting to the same REF UOAs?
- How do we currently perform relative to the UK generally across a range of bibliometric performance indicators?
- Where is our research performance strongest and our research capacity largest?
In each Unit of Assessment, how does our organization currently perform across a selected range of bibliometric performance indicators?

Comparison of Clarivate University’s research performance in UOA 2014-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Number of papers</th>
<th>CNCI</th>
<th>Papers in world’s top 10%</th>
<th>% papers in world’s top 10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarivate University</td>
<td>4,009</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator 1</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator 2</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator 3</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator 4</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator 5</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current performance

Compare your current bibliometric performance to your peers

Understand the Impact Profile of your institution

https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/campaigns/profiles-not-metrics/
International Collaborations have increased over time

% of international country collaborations over time

UK country collaborations over time

1980: 97 authors, 4 countries
1990: 596 authors, 12 countries
2006: 5,575 authors, 39 countries
2019: 5,213 authors, 66 countries

Collaboration is a key aspect of the REF environment. Our data can answer key questions about your collaborations:

- How do our overall rates of international and industrial collaboration compare to our peers?
- Who are our most frequent domestic collaborators?
- Who are our most frequent international collaborators?
- Who are our most frequent industry collaborators?
Country Collaboration: Who are our most frequent partners?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of papers</th>
<th>CNCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1693</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1497</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Mainland</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1478</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authors per Document

Min: 1  Max: 5,575

https://authors.elsevier.com/sd/article/S1751157720301188
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2020.101075

Powered by Web of Science InCites
### Academic institutions: Who are our most frequent partners?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Number of papers</th>
<th>CNCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Univ de Paris</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ of Manchester</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ of Oxford</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>3.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbonne Univ</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ of Cambridge</td>
<td>1208</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aix-Marseille Univ</td>
<td>1199</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ of Rome Tor Vergata</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ Paris Saclay</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapienza Univ Rome</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ of Liverpool</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Industry collaboration

Evidence to show that your institution supports collaboration with industry

Industry Collaborations: Rates of international and industry collaboration

Corporate organisations with which Clarivate University co-authored most papers in UOA, 2014-20
Other organisations with which Clarivate University co-authored most papers in UOA, 2014-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Number of papers</th>
<th>CNCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Science &amp; Tech Facilities</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIC</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Society</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Acad of Sciences</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instit Nazionale di Fisica...</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horia Hulubei National Academy</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Acad of Sciences</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNRS</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurchatov Institute</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Acad of Sciences</td>
<td>1139</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International researchers with which Clarivate University co-authored most papers in UOA, 2014-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researchers</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Number of papers</th>
<th>CNCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varpu, S.</td>
<td>Sorbonne Universite</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said, B.</td>
<td>University of Victoria</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray, B.</td>
<td>University of Texas Dallas</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snider, N.</td>
<td>Universite de Paris</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, K.</td>
<td>University of California Irvine</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi, K.</td>
<td>University of Bergen</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick, E.</td>
<td>Sorbonne Universite</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garcia, EM.</td>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarvis, A.</td>
<td>Southern Methodist University</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case, E.</td>
<td>Sorbonne Universite</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!

Questions?
Next steps

How to commission an InCites Research Performance Report or find out more?

Please contact us:

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