Usage Manual of the NISTEP Dictionary of Names of Universities and Public Organizations (ver.2022.2_E)

National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP)

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1. Aims

As a part of the "Science of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy" program by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, NISTEP promotes development of data infrastructure on R&D activities in universities and public organizations. It aims at developing basic data infrastructure used for grasping and analyzing the actual state of R&D in Japan as well as evaluating its performance at the organization level and at the sector level. Development of such data infrastructure essentially requires accurate identification of Japanese research institutions that are seen in various data sources (e.g., scientific publication databases, patent databases, R&D statistics). The NISTEP Dictionary of Names of Universities and Public Organizations (hereinafter referred to as "Organization Name Dictionary" or "this Dictionary") contains basic information of such research institutions.

The Japanese version of the Organization Name Dictionary was publicized in December 2012 at first and thereafter has been revised about once a year. The English version has also revised since its release in January, 2021. Now, it is revised from ver.2022.1_E to ver.2022.2_E following the revision of the Japanese version from ver.2022.1. to ver.2022.2.

The Japanese version is available from

https://www.nistep.go.jp/research/scisip/randd-on-university

2. Organizations included in the Organization Name Dictionary

2.1. Organizations recorded

The target of the Organization Name Dictionary is organizations in Japan that are engaged in R&D. Although the main subjects are higher education institutions (universities, inter-university research institutes, junior colleges, and technical colleges) and public research institutions (e.g., national organizations, national research and development institutes), organizations of local governments, private companies, non-profit organizations and other organizations are also included as much as possible.

2.2. Primary organizations and subsidiary organizations

Independent organizations are called "primary organizations", and subsidiary bodies of primary organizations are called "subsidiary organizations". For more than 60 primary organizations, their subsidiary organizations directly connecting to the primary organizations (secondary subsidiary organizations) are comprehensively recorded in this Dictionary (see 2.4(2) for details). For other primary organizations, their subsidiary organizations are recorded as necessary.

2.3. Defunct organizations

Main organizations that became no longer existent after 2008 due to abolition, unification, or renaming are also recorded in this Dictionary. Succeeding organizations of such defunct organizations, if any, are linked to their preceding organizations.

2.4. Recording criteria of the Organization Name Dictionary

  (1) Primary organizations

    a) All existing (active) universities, junior colleges, and technical colleges

    b) Existing organizations engaged in R&D in Japan, including national organizations, national R&D agencies, independent administrative institutions, organizations of local governments, private companies, non-profit organizations, and other organizations (i.e., international organizations located in Japan)

    c) Main organizations that have been disclosed since 2008

  (2) Subsidiary organizations

    a) Secondary subsidiary organizations of the following 46 universities: Hokkaido University; Tohoku University; Yamagata University; University of Tsukuba; Gunma University; Chiba University; The University of Tokyo; Tokyo Medical and Dental University; Tokyo Institute of Technology; Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology; Niigata University; University of Toyama; Kanazawa University; University of Fukui; Shinshu University; Gifu University; Shizuoka University; Nagoya University; Mie University; Kyoto University; Osaka University; Kobe University; Tottori University; Okayama University; Hiroshima University; Yamaguchi University; Tokushima University; Ehime University; Kyushu University; Nagasaki University; Kumamoto University; Kagoshima University; Tokyo Metropolitan University; Yokohama City University; Osaka Metropolitan University (including former Osaka Prefecture University and former Osaka City University); Juntendo University; Keio University; Kitasato University; Nihon University; Tokai University; Tokyo University of Science; Tokyo Women's Medical University; Waseda University; Kindai University

    b) Secondary subsidiary organizations of the following 4 inter-university research institutes: High Energy Accelerator Research Organization; National Institutes of Natural Sciences; Research Organization of Information and Systems; National Institutes for the Humanities

    c) Secondary subsidiary organizations of the following 12 national R&D agencies: Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency; Japan Science and Technology Agency; RIKEN; National Cancer Center; National Center for Global Health and Medicine; National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center; National Center for Child Health and Development; National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry; National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology; Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency; National Agriculture and Food Research Organization; National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

    d) Secondary subsidiary organizations of the following 2 independent administrative institutions: National Hospital Organization; National Institutes for Cultural Heritage

    e) Following divisions belonging to universities (including the universities mentioned in (a))

      (i) Hospitals

      (ii) Research institutes of national universities

      (iii) Divisions designated as ＂Joint Usage / Research Center＂ or ＂World Premier

International Research Center Initiative (WPI)"

      (iv) Some tertiary subsidiary organizations under the secondary subsidiary organizations mentioned in (a), only if the secondary subsidiary organization is very broad

    f) Hospitals, colleges, and principal research institutes that are subsidiary divisions of national organizations or national agencies (other than those included in (c) and (d))

2.5. Number of organizations recorded

In this version of the Organization Name Dictionary (ver.2022.2_E), nearly 15,600 primary organizations and nearly 4,600 subsidiary organizations are recorded (see Tables 1 for details).

3. Information covered (Explanations of the data items)

3.1. Organization identification information

a) NISTEP organization ID: 18-character alphanumeric organization identification code uniquely used by NISTEP. The code starts with "NID2012", followed by a randomly generated number (11 characters).

b) Record number: This number is given to each record (organization) for arrangement, since the NISTEP Organization ID itself has no meaning. The record numbers have a form "WW-XXXX", "WW-XXXX-YYY", or "WW-XXXX-YYY-ZZ", for the primary organizations, the secondary subsidiary organizations, and the tertiary/quaternary subsidiary organizations, respectively. Here, "WW" is the sector number, "XXXX" is the sequence number of the primary organization in the sector, "YYY" is the sequence number of the secondary subsidiary organization in the primary organization, and "ZZ" is the sequence number identifying the tertiary/quaternary subsidiary organization under the secondary organization.

3.2. Information on organization name

a) Organization name: Within 20,244 organizations in the Organization Name Dictionary, 19,600 (96.8%) are given an English name. English names of the remaining 632 organizations are not well-defined at the moment.

b) Name type: It discriminate whether the organization name in (a) is the formal name (then "1") or the alias or abbreviated name (then "2"). When it cannot be confirmed whether the name is formal or alias, "2" is entered. At present, 11,466 organizations are given "1" and 8,134 given "2".

c) Organization name in Japanese: The formal name in Japanese of the organization.

3.3. Information on the sector to which organizations belong

a) Sector number and sector class: Each organization is classified into one of 16 sectors (see Table 1).

b) Hospital flag: The flag "○" is assigned if the organization is a hospital. This flag is independent of the sector class.

3.4. Information on the layer of organization

a) Layer: "1" if a primary organization, "2" if a secondary subsidiary organization, and "3" or "4" if subsidiary organization belonging to a tertiary or quaternary subsidiary organization, respectively.

b) NISTEP Organization ID of primary organization (Primary organization ID): ID of the primary organization if the organization concerned is a subsidiary organization. ID of the organization itself if the organization concerned is a primary organization.

c) NISTEP Organization ID of direct upper organization (Direct upper organization ID): Given if the rganization is a tertiary and quaternary subsidiary organization

d) University subsidiary type: One of the following types is assigned to subsidiary organizations of national, public, and private universities: 1.Undergraduate school (Undergrad sch); 2.Graduate school (Grad sch); 3.Special course (Spec course); 4.United undergraduate and graduate school (Unit undergrad grad sch); 5.Faculty; 6.Research institute (Res inst); 7.Cross-sectional division (Cross-sec div) ; 8.Hospital (Hosp).

   If the subsidiary organization is designated as the center defined in 2.4 (2) e) (iii), "Ctr" is added in parenthesis.

3.5. Information on transfer of organization

a) Status: "no" for defunct (i.e. not-existing) organizations and blank for active (i.e. existing) organizations.

   If a) is "no", b), c), and d) below are given.

b) Transfer type: "Unified", "Abolished", or "Renamed".

c) Transfer date: Date of transfer in the form "YYYY-MM-DD". "YYYY-MM-00" if only the year and the month is known, and "YYYY-00-00" if only the year is known.

d) NISTEP Organization ID of succeeding organization (Succeeding organization ID): Given if the Transfer type is "Unified" or "Renamed", or if there is an organization that succeeded the activities of the organization concerned after "Abolished".

3.6. Other information

a) Out-of-criteria organization flag: Although the recording criteria for subsidiary organizations are defined as 2.4(2), this Dictionary includes exceptionally some subsidiary organizations out of the criteria. A flag "※" is entered in the column of such organizations. Many of such organizations are recorded in order to avoid a failure that may occur when this Dictionary is used to identify the organization names mentioned in various databases.

4. Data sources

The names and transfer information of organizations and the relation between primary and subsidiary organizations were identified mainly through investigations on the websites of the organizations concerned, organization lists on the websites of governmental agencies etc., which were supplemented, if necessary, by information on Wikipedia and other information sources. Systematic investigations have been carried out at least once a year for higher education institutions (universities, inter-university research institutes, junior colleges, and technical colleges) and public research institutions (e.g., national organizations and national R&D and other agencies). For other organizations (organizations of local governments, companies, and non-profit organizations), systematic investigations have been done once a few years.

5. File structure

The original file of the Organization Name Dictionary is in a relational database format and consists of 6 sub-files.

This Dictionary file for public view is integrated into a single Excel table format from the original sub-files, considering usability. Each record (row) corresponds to one organization ("NISTEP Organization ID" becomes a record key).

6. On the usage of the Organization Name Dictionary

The Creative Commons "Attribution + ShareAlike" (BY-SA) license is applied for the usage of the Organization Name Dictionary (ver.2022.2_E). Namely, you can remix, adapt, and build upon this work even for commercial purposes, as long as you credit us and license your new creations under the identical terms. The credit should be expressed as follows:

> Creator: National Institute of Science and Technology Policy
> Title of the work: The NISTEP Dictionary of Names of Universities and Public Organizations (Ver.2022.2_E)
> DOI : http://doi.org/10.15108/data_rsorg001_2022_2_E

7. Related databases

(1) NISTEP Dictionary of Names of Universities and Public Organizations (ver.2022.2)
http://doi.org/10.15108/data_rsorg001_2022_2
This is the Japanese version of this Dictionary.

(2) Name Variation Table for Universities and Public Organizations (ver.2022.1)
http://doi.org/10.15108/data_rsorg002_2022_1
This table lists various name variations for the organizations registered in the Organization Name Dictionary. The name variations includes ones from the following data sources.
   a) The formal names, aliases, and abbreviated names recorded in the Organization Name Dictionary,
   b) The organization name variations used in Web of Science Core Collection, (WoSCC) and
   c) The organization name variations used in Scopus.

(3) Concordance Table Connecting Scopus to NISTEP Organization Name Dictionary (ver.2018.1.1)
http://doi.org/10.15108/data_rsorg004_2018_1
This is a concordance table that connects the article ID of Scopus (Eid of the Scopus) and the NISTEP Organization ID of the Organization Name Dictionary. This table is based on the organization-name identification for organizations in Japan that were found in the author-affiliation data in Scopus since 1996.

(4) Concordance Table Connecting WoSCC to NISTEP Organization Name Dictionary

(ver.2020.1)

http://doi.org/10.15108/data_rsorg003_2020_1

This is a concordance table that connects the accession number (ut) of Web of Science and the NISTEP Organization ID of the Organization Name Dictionary. This table is based on the organization-name identification for organizations in Japan that were found in the author-affiliation data in WoSCC since 1998.

(5) Correspondence Table between the ROR and the NISTEP Dictionary of Names of Universities and Public Organizations

https://www.nistep.go.jp/en/?p=4916

The Research Organization Registry (ROR) is a registry aiming at identifying research organizations in the world and offering the metadata of those organizations (see https://ror.org/). This table extracts from ROR 6.0 data for 3,711 organizations in Japan, among which 2,575 also include data of the corresponding organizations registered in the NISTEP Dictionary of Names of Universities and Public Organizations.

The materials (1)-(4) are available from:

https://www.nistep.go.jp/research/scisip/randd-on-university

Table 1 Number of Organizations Recorded in the Current Published Version (ver.2022.2_E)*

セクター	Primary organizations			Subsidiary organizations			Total		
	Active	Defunct	Total	Active	Defunct	Total	Active	Defunct	Total
National universities	86	15	101	1,774	640	2,414	1,860	655	2,515
National junior colleges		26	26					26	26
National technical colleges	51	8	59				51	8	59
Public universities	98	21	119	122	79	201	220	100	320
Public junior colleges	15	49	64				15	49	64
Public technical colleges	3	5	8				3	5	8
Inter-University Research Institutes	4	3	7	28	1	29	32	4	36
National organizations	54	72	126	64	17	81	118	89	207
National R&D agencies and other agencies	80	86	166	396	202	598	476	288	764
Organizations of local governments	797	261	1,058	315	109	424	1,112	370	1,482
Private universities	633	81	714	585	127	712	1,218	208	1,426
Private junior colleges	299	286	585				299	286	585
Private technical colleges	3	1	4				3	1	4
Companies	4,092	1,009	5,101	14	5	19	4,106	1,014	5,120
Non-profit organizations	3,726	3,744	7,470	91	54	145	3,817	3,798	7,615
Other organizations	9	2	11	1	1	2	10	3	13
Total	9,950	5,669	15,619	3,390	1,235	4,625	13,340	6,904	20,244

* The organizations belonging to sector 11 (Educational corporations) are excluded from this Dictionary because their English names are hardly known.