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# Can money steer the scientific publishing?

Evaluation of a local research performance based model.

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# First local performance-based allocation model in Sweden?

- Uppsala University, Faculty of Social Sciences, 2009
- 30% of the research budget reallocated
- Three parameters, 10 % each
- Publishing one parameter
- Norwegian national model
- Four-years periods to minimize yearly fluctuations



# Norwegian model

## Publication channels on two levels

Level 2 consists of specific publication channels nominated by the national councils in each research field. These publication channels may not publish more than 20 % of the publications in the field.

*Level 2:*

*20 % of the publications generates higher value*

*Level 1:*

*80% of the publications generates normal value*



# Norwegian model Publications points

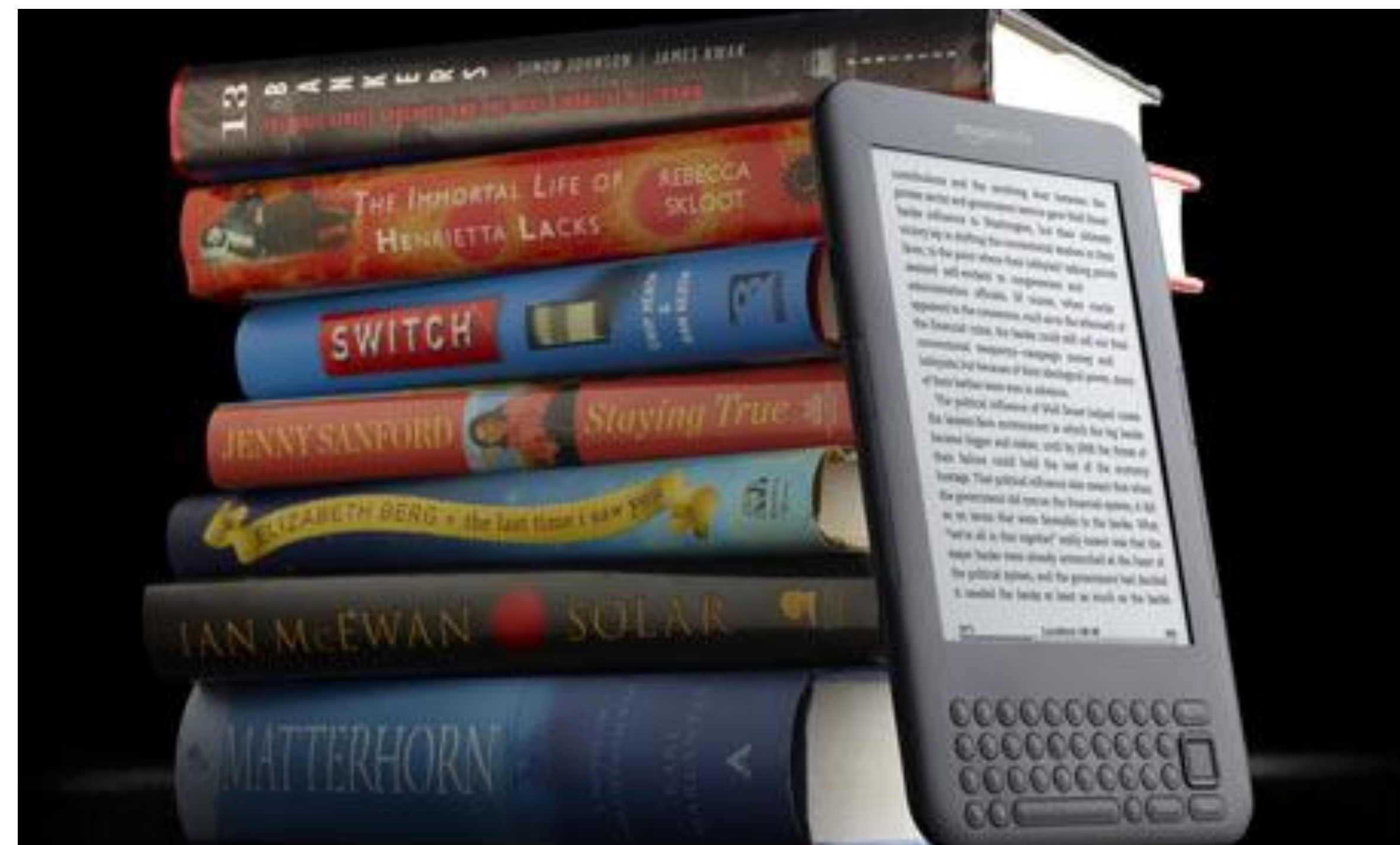
Publication form	Level 1	Level 2
Books	5	8
Articles in journals and series	1	3
Chapter in books	0,7	1

Fractionalised count is used; the institutions share of the authors is multiplied with the figure in the table



# Incentives of the Norwegian model

- Increase international publishing (both articles and monographs)
- Increase publishing in higher ranked channels (level 2)





# Who benefits from this model?



## Predictions

Institutions which publish substantially in international recognized journals or publishing firms will benefit

- Psychology and Economics  
high output, high share of articles in level 2
- Government and Business Studies  
high output, high share of books in level 2



# What happened?

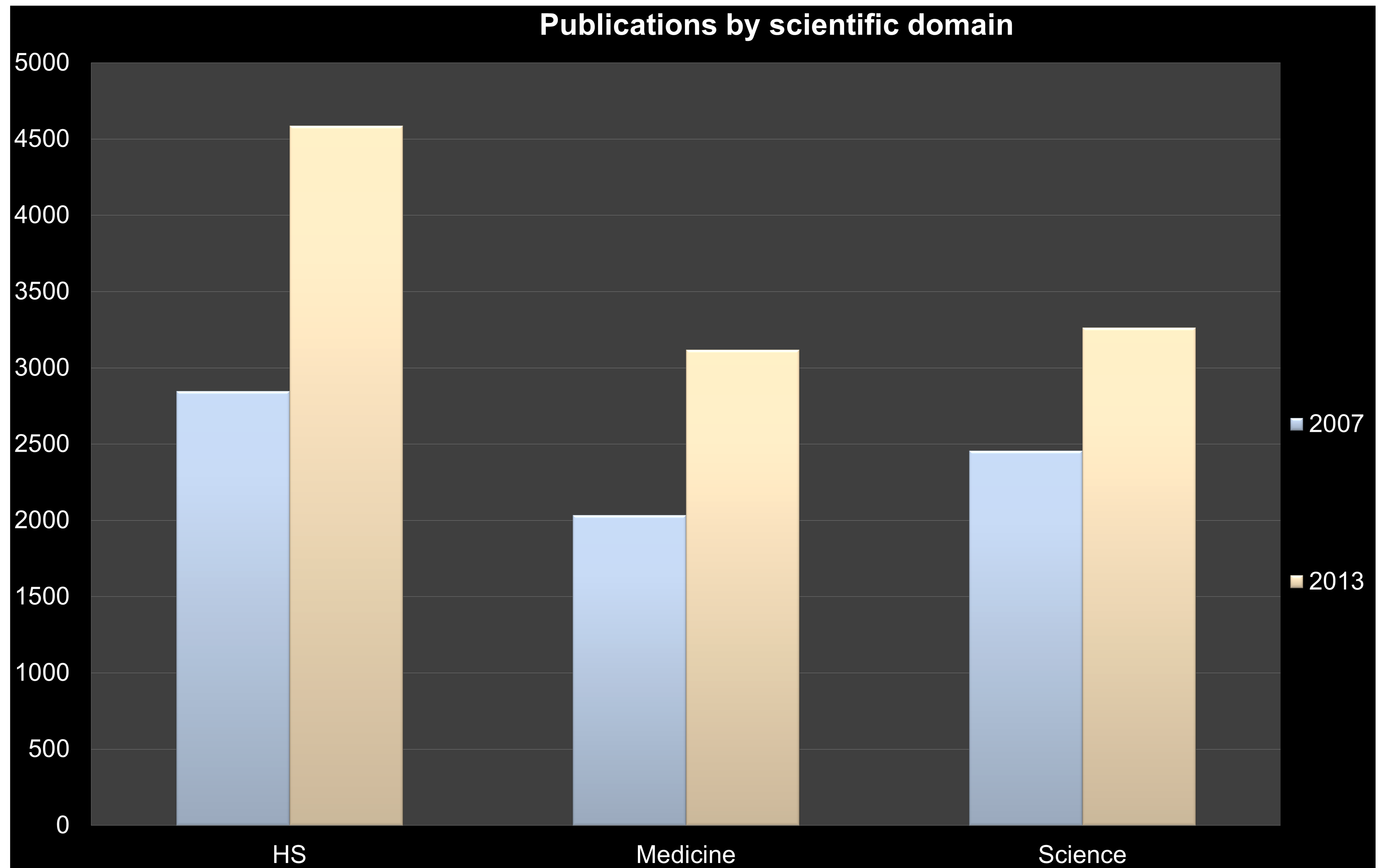
- How did departments and individual researchers react?
- Who are the winners in the model?
- Has publishing in level 2 channels increased?
- Has international publishing increased?
- Has the citation impact increased?
- Did the introduction of the model have any effect on the publishing pattern?





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# Publishing Uppsala University 2007-2013







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# Publishing worldwide 2007-2012

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2012</b>	increase	allocation model
Denmark	14207	19125	26%	yes
Finland	12646	13760	8%	yes
Norway	10648	14001	24%	yes
Sweden	24402	29143	16%	yes
South Korea	25539	38476	51%	no
France	79765	90189	12%	no
Netherlands	38017	47293	20%	no
Germany	119172	132375	10%	no
Switzerland	12027	14046	17%	no

Web of Science, whole counts



# International publishing 2007-2013

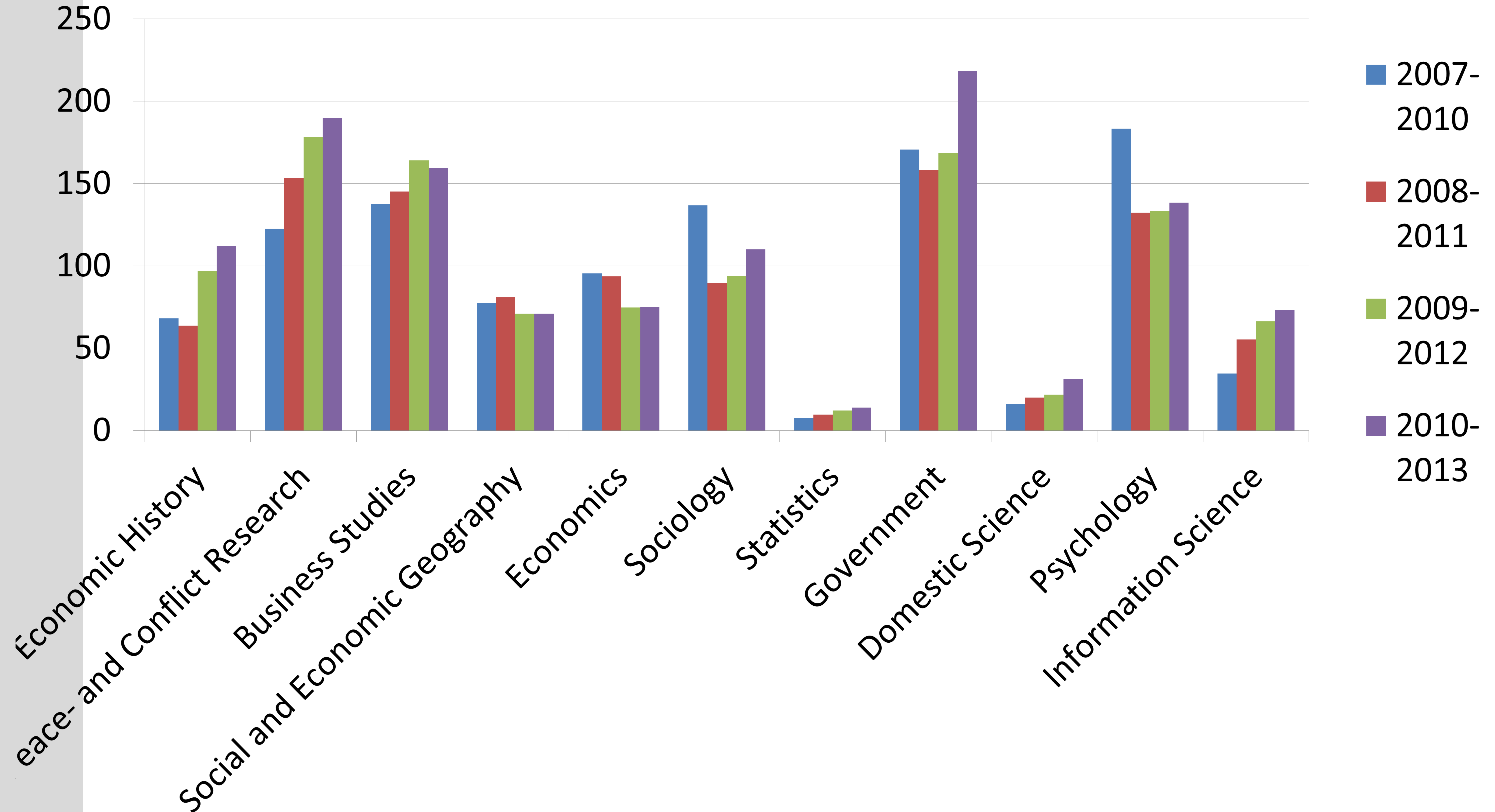
	2007	2013
Uppsala University, Social Sciences	71%	80%
Lund University, Social Sciences	70%	77%
Uppsala University, Faculty of Arts	44%	51%

DiVA, LUP

International publishing is increasing independent of having an allocation model or not



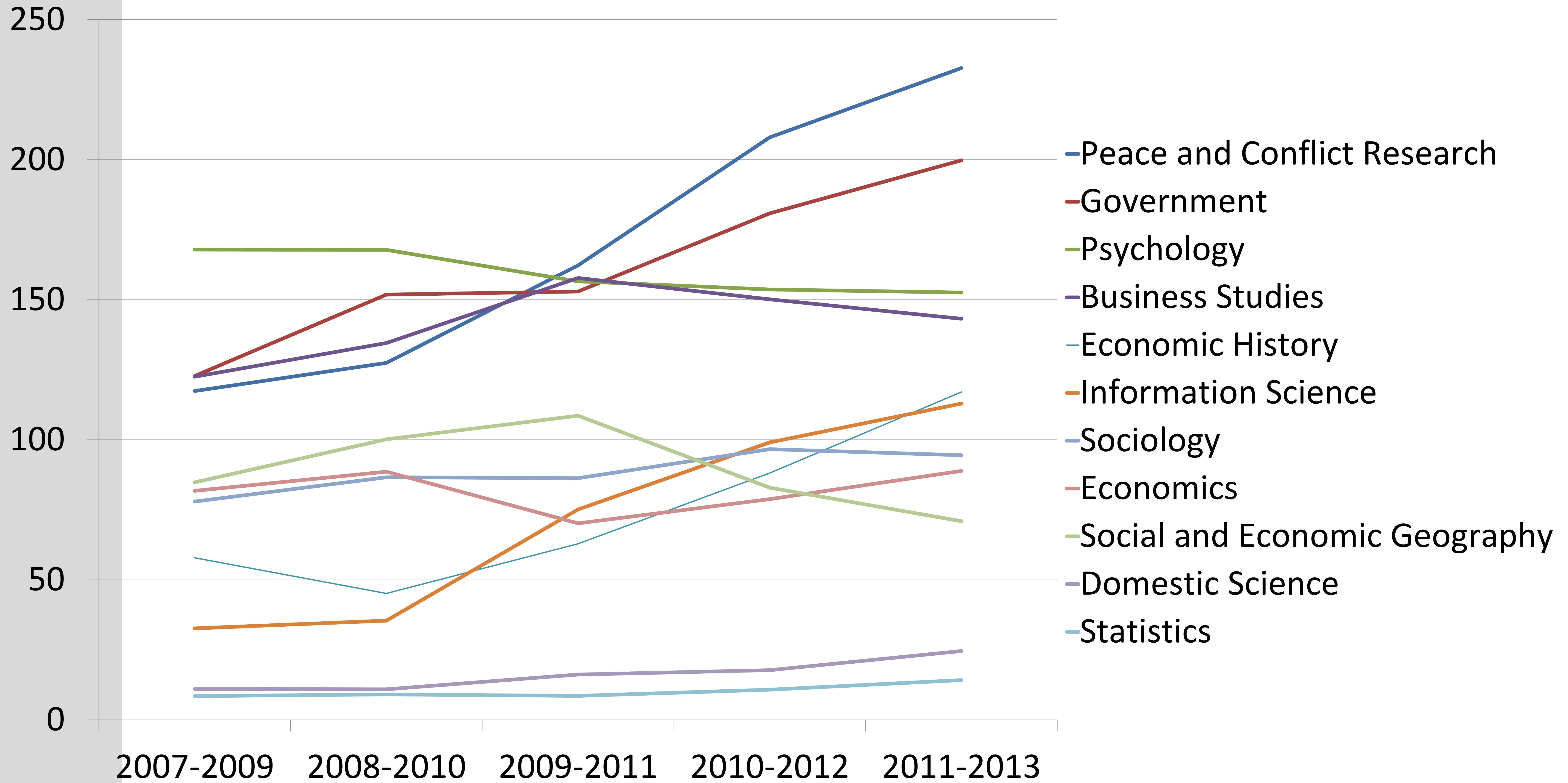
# Publications in categories defined by the Norwegian model 2007-2013 (fractional counting)





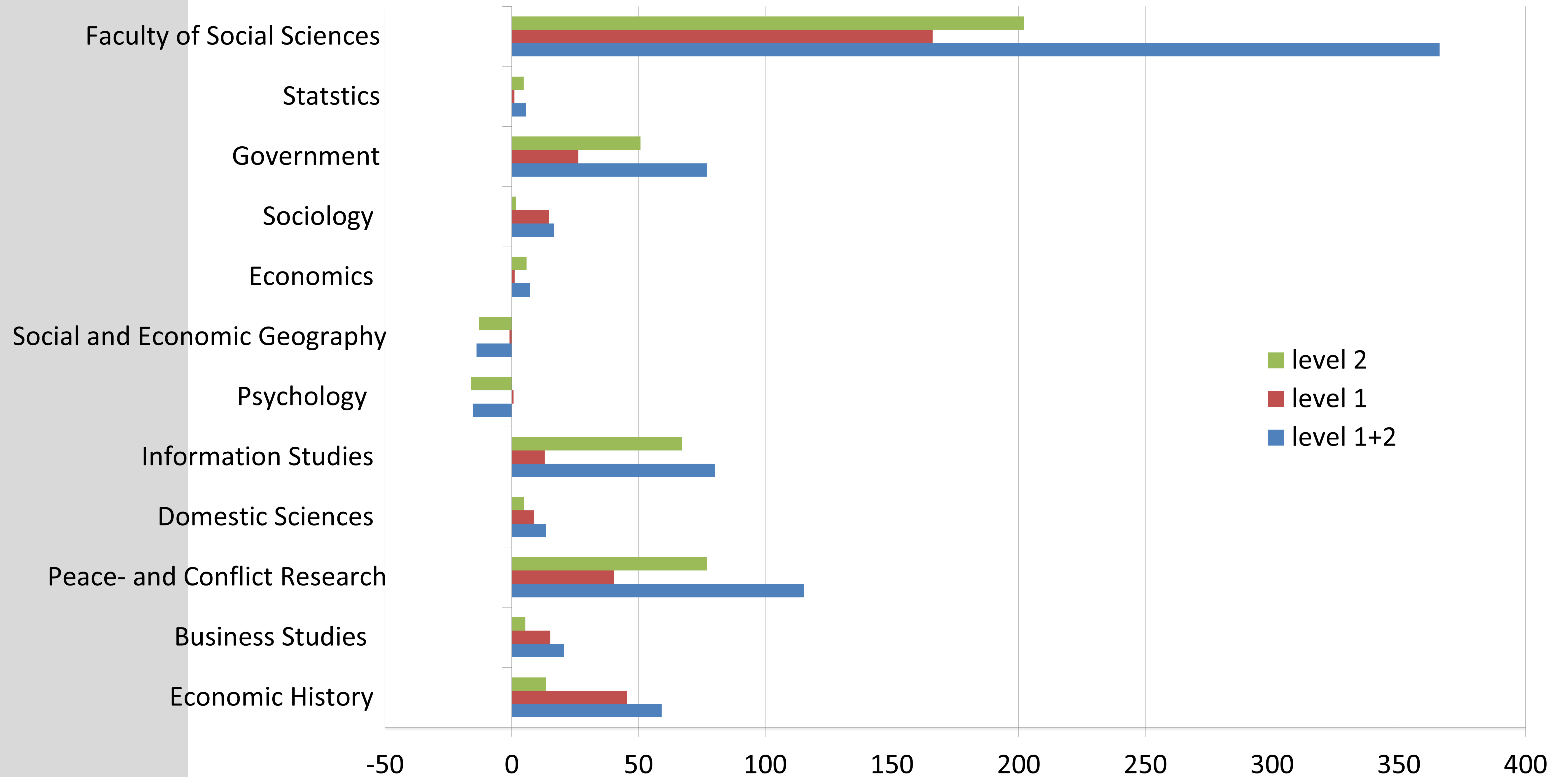
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# Publication points 2007-2013





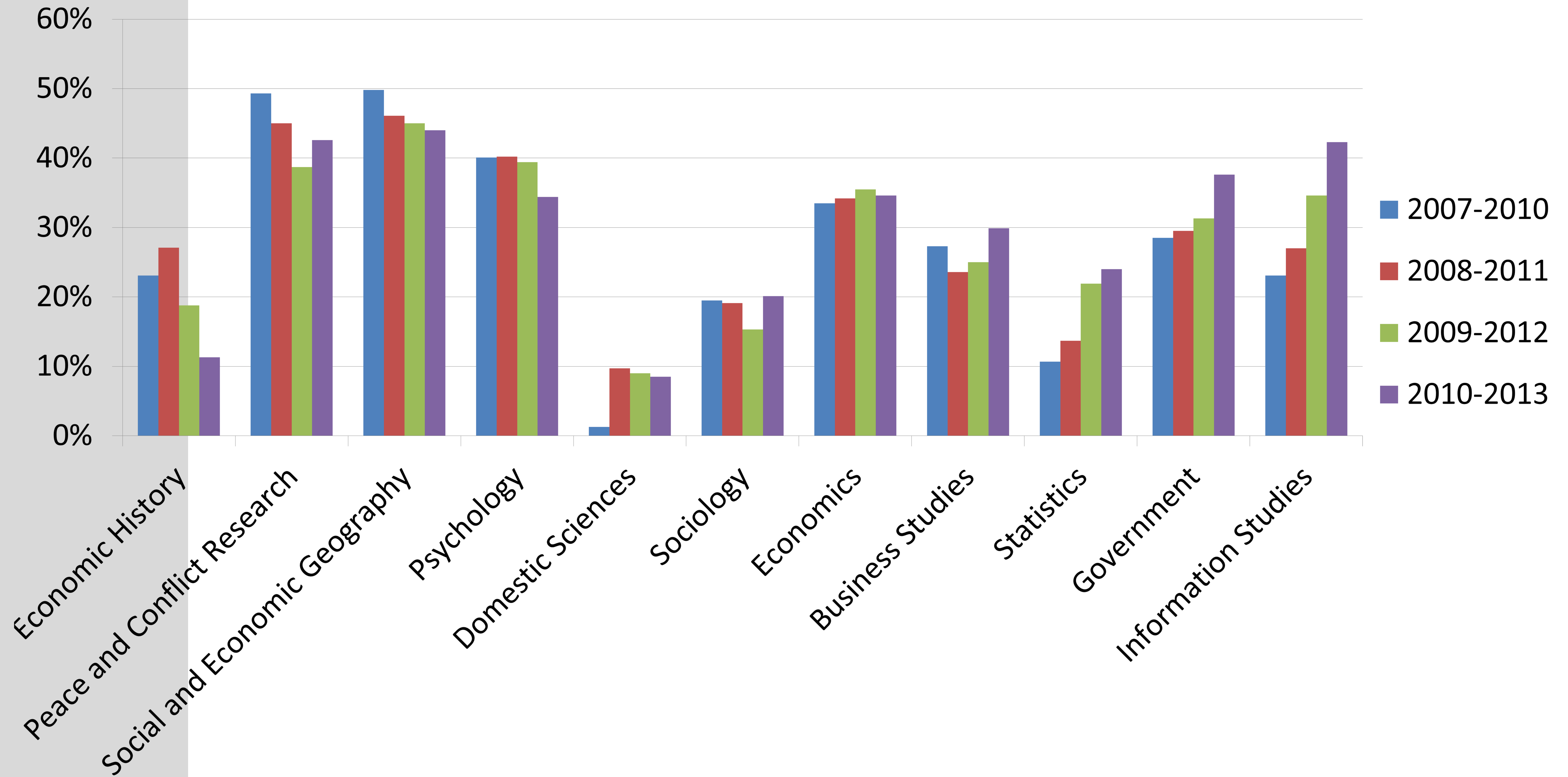
# Publishing points divided in level 1 and 2





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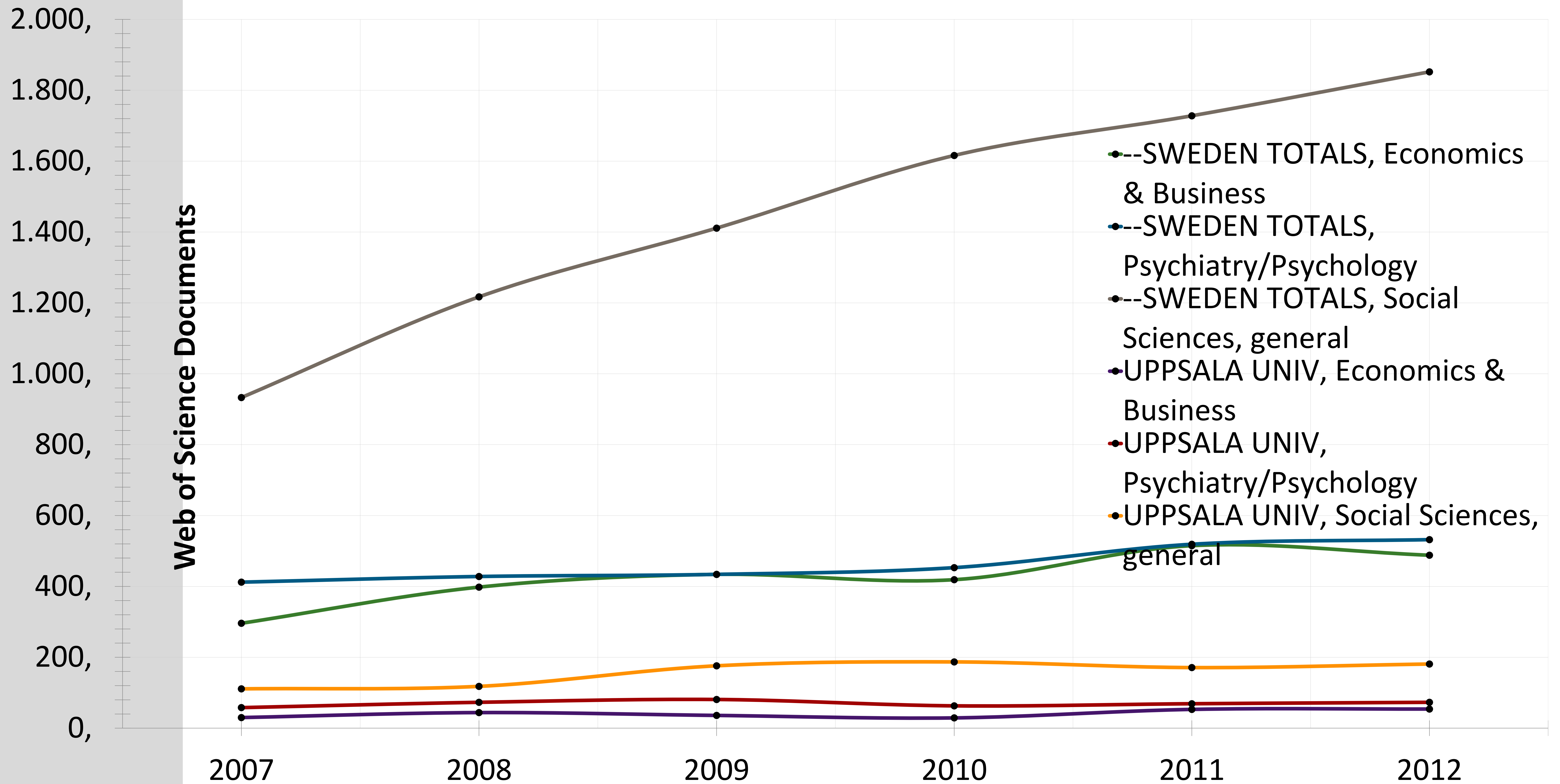
# Publishing in level 2 channels compared to all publishing defined by the Norwegian model 2007-2013 (fractional counting)





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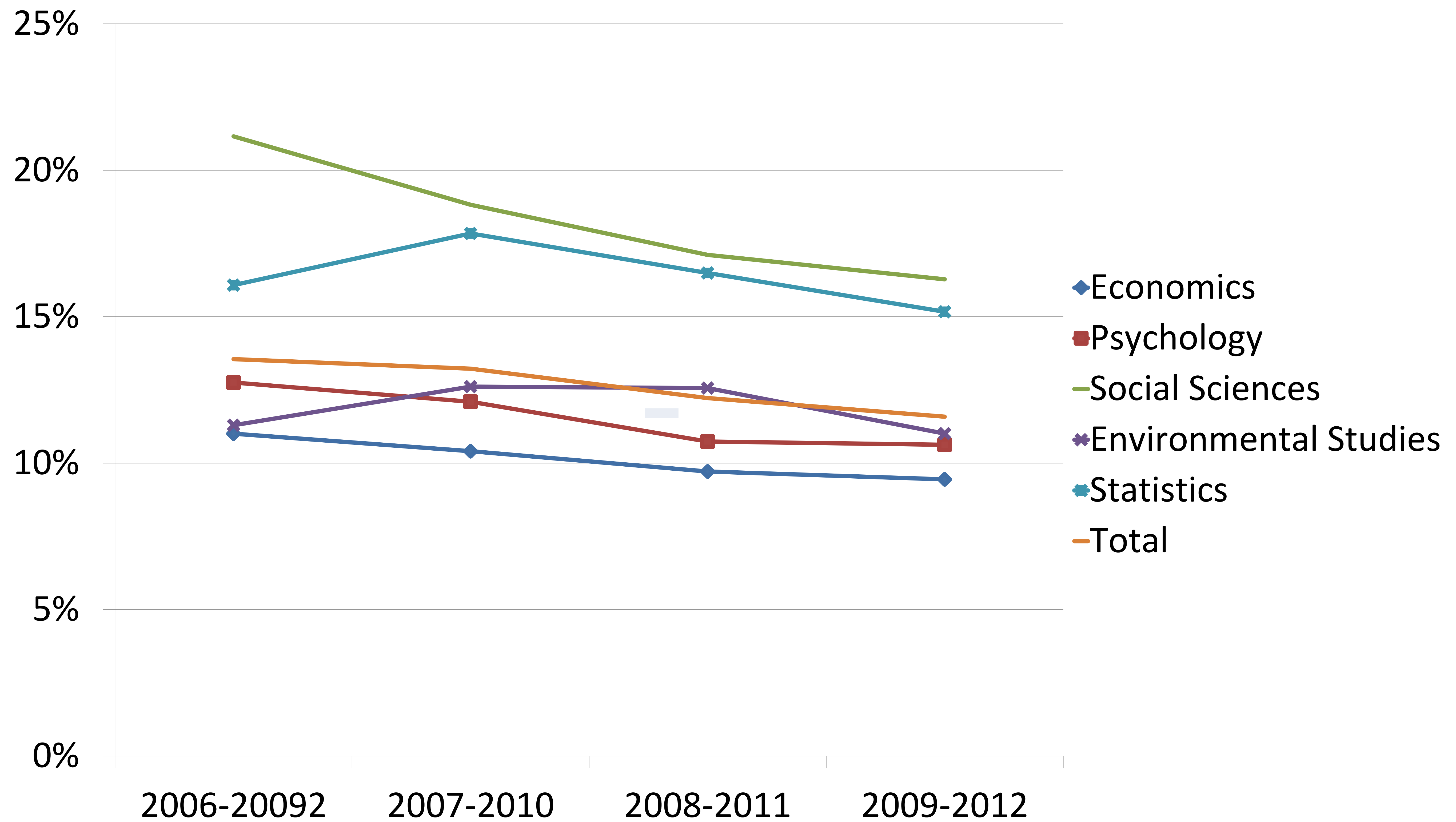
# Number of publications in Web of Science 2006-2012





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# Uppsala University share of total Swedish publishing in Web of Science 2006-2012







# Field normalized citations 2005-2012

		2005-2008	2006-2009	2007-2010	2008-2011	2009-2012
Economics	UU	0,76	0,75	0,76	0,95	1,10
	Sweden	1,05	1,12	1,15	1,13	1,24
Psychology	UU	0,75	0,87	0,90	1,14	1,11
	Sweden	0,69	0,90	0,96	0,89	0,92
Social Science	UU	1,74	1,27	1,53	1,30	1,49
	Sweden	0,99	0,82	1,05	1,13	1,10
Environmental Studies	UU	1,26	1,51	0,73	0,63	0,67
	Sweden	1,01	1,43	1,09	1,19	1,11
Statistics	UU	1,20	1,16	0,80	0,57	0,74
	Sweden	0,66	0,79	0,58	0,55	0,77



# Conclusions

- Increased publishing in the Faculty of Social Sciences, part of a general trend, the increase is weaker than Sweden in general
- International publishing has increased but it is also part of a general trend
- Publishing in level-2 channels has increased in some departments but declined in others, as a whole not a substantial increase, differentiated picture
- Smaller departments has easier to gain from the model. Stronger economic incentives.



# Conclusions

- Easier to stimulate a quantitative increase in publishing, qualitative is more difficult
- Economic incentives is only one component in publishing, scientific communication, advance career, etc. are others
- Changing a publishing behaviour starts with the individual researcher