

How does scholarly cooperation occur and how does it manifest itself? Evidence from Poland

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Our presentation

<http://bit.ly/scholarly-collaboration>



Context of the study

- Starting point: data science and big data.
- Availability of quantitative bibliographic data.
- Relatively scarce information on the qualitative aspects of collaboration.
- Recent institutional reforms in Polish academia.

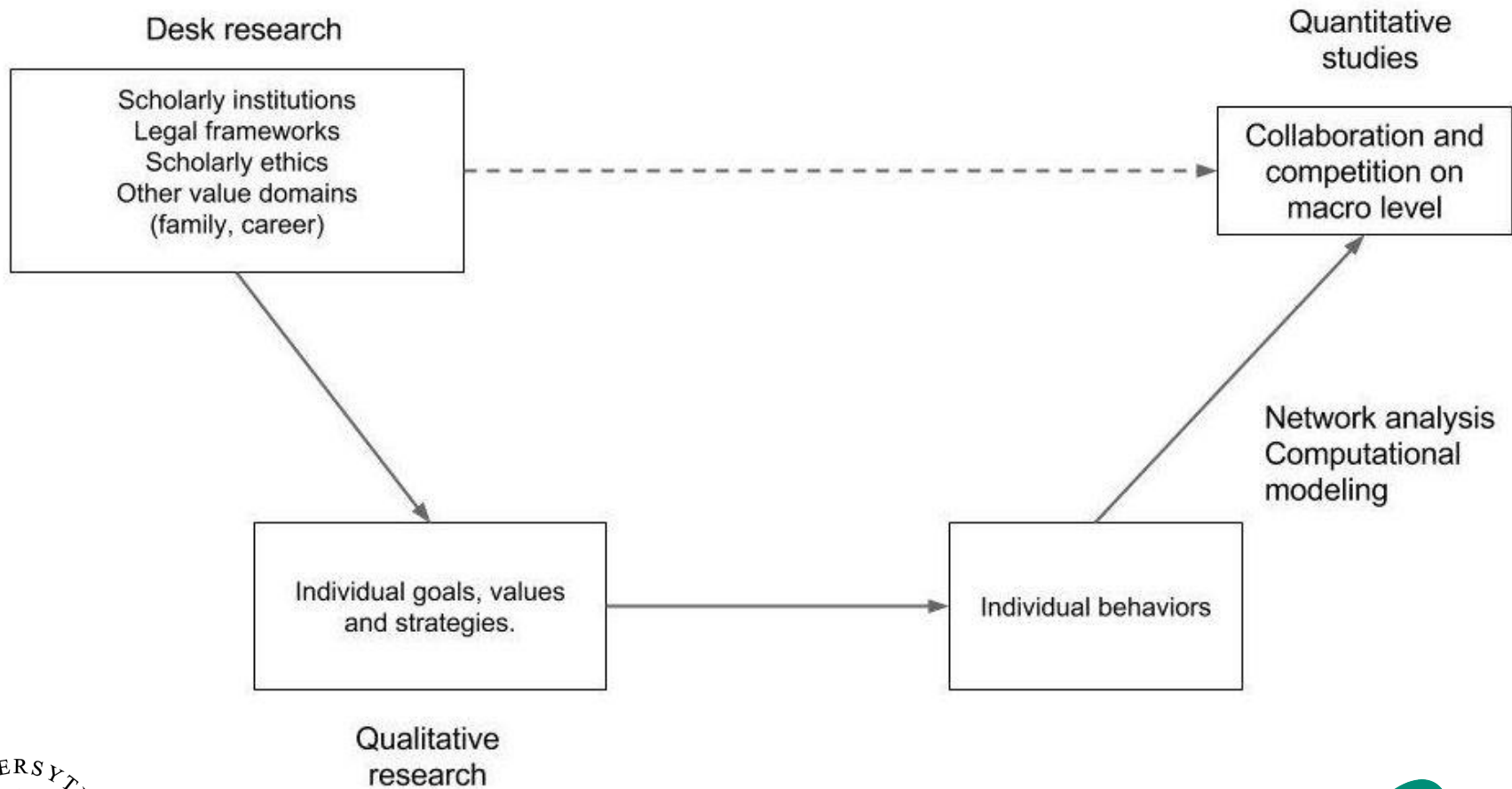


Why mixed methods?

- There are collaborations that do not result in co-authorship.
- Authorship is prone to strategic manipulations (artificial co-authorship, artificial single-authorship).
- Different disciplinary criteria of who is an author.
- Collaborators may play different roles and seek different goals.



Study design



More on: <http://recon.icm.edu.pl>

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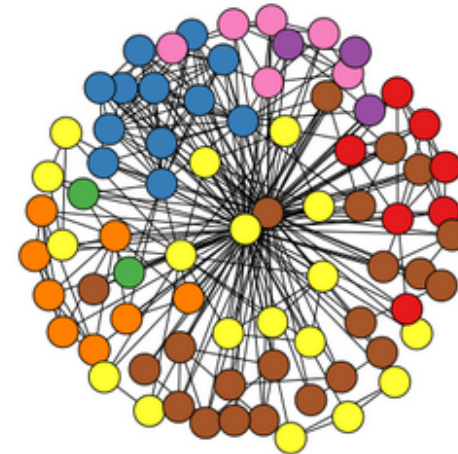
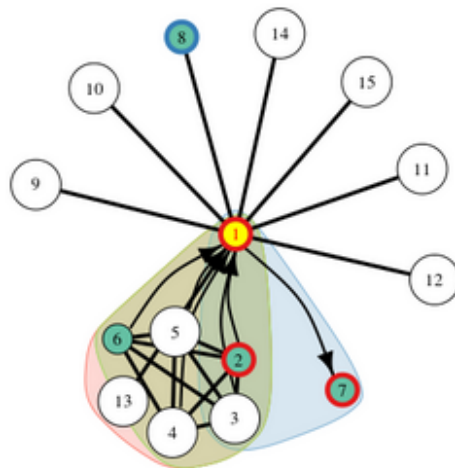
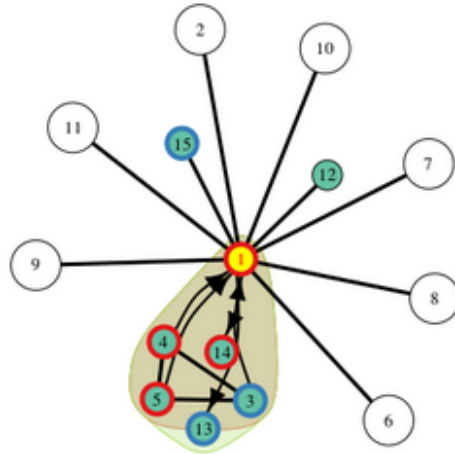
Collaboration vs co-authorship

- Groups**
- Primary research team
 - Secondary research teams
 - Past research team
 - Grant
 - Scientific discipline
 - ?
 - Institution
 - Other

- Shape**
- Polish
 - Foreign

- Frame color**
- Woman
 - Man

- Color**
- Respondent
 - Scientist
 - Team leader
 - Clique
 - Group actor



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Why scholars collaborate?

- Quantity, quality and pace of research and resulting publications.
- Strategy for career development.
- Formal funding requirements.
- Searching for and/or gaining rare resources (equipment, samples, skills).
- Search for and recognition as epistemic authority.

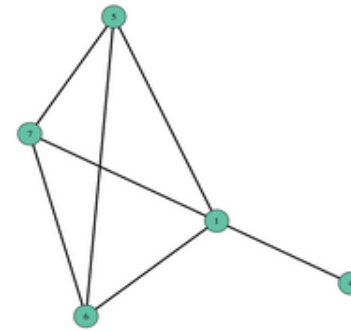
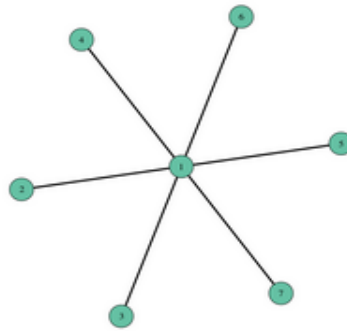
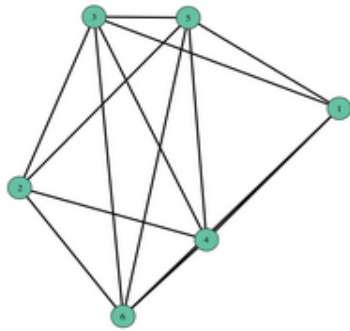


How collaboration is initiated?

- Importance of weak ties.
- Indirect decision on collaboration.
- Training and education (goes both ways).
- Conferences.
- Publications and websites.
- Institutional circumstances.



Similarity of basic structures of close collaborations



	Network 1	Network 2	Network 3
Gender	Female	Male	Male
Location	Peripheral	Peripheral	Central
Department rank	B	B	A+
Disciplin	Humanities	Managment	Molecular biology
Scientific degree	Habilitate	Habilitate	Habilitate

6/17



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Other preliminary results

- Scientific degree of a team leader does not seem to diversify the network structure.
 - Position in organisational hierarchy vs control of resources (e.g. own grants).
- Collaboration networks: national ‘centers’ vs ‘peripheries’.
- Different strategies of team management.
 - Complete hierarchy.
 - Collaborative team.
 - Collaboration by proxy.



What next?

- 2015-2016: Network analyses and modelling of institutional bibliographic data.
- 2016: Second wave of qualitative studies, 30 IDI's, optionally FGI's.



Thank you for listening!

<http://recon.icm.edu.pl>

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