

Output Assessment

The Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, aiming for high quality research, maintains an ambitious system of allocation of research funds, based on the assessment of output. Funds are translated to full time equivalents, which are distributed among the members of staff, according to their relative performance in terms of (research-based) publications.

The comparative value of publications is measured through ratings of journals and publishers. These ratings can be found under [Journals List 2008](#) and [Publishers List 2004](#). The allocation policy, the composition of the lists, and the system of measurement are described under the heading Allocation policy.

Measurement principles

Through its system of allocation of research funding (expressed in full time equivalents) the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration seeks to emphasise quality. This policy has proven effective, as over the years an increasing number of researchers acceded to publishers and journals of international standard.

The faculty also strives after transparency through objective rules and a clear classification system that acknowledges the various fields covered by the faculty's research. Both book and journal contributions are appreciated, provided that they are based on research. To enable easy access to research funding for junior staff, dissertations are classified as B.

Rules for assessment

The assessment of research output is based on the classification of the five best publications out of five years. These five titles are selected by the researcher from the national research database [METIS](#), which is updated at the end of each calendar year.

The listed journals are all classified as A or B. Non-refereed journals, papers, and book reviews are classified as D and will not lead to any points.

Non-listed scientific journals that apply a serious review procedure are classified C. In case of doubt about the review procedure documentary evidence needs to be provided by the author. By means of example: journals such as *Maandschrift Economie* and *Bedrijfskunde* will be labelled C, whereas *ESB* will be treated as D.

Exceptions can be made for articles in journals that are not listed because the field they cover falls outside the scope of the FEWEB list. If both the quality and the subject matter of the article are such that it might also have been published in a listed journal it will be classified accordingly.

If the quality criterion is satisfied, but the subject matter criterion is not, exceptions will be made only for articles in journals of undisputed top-quality (e.g. Nature, the Lancet). In either case the number of exceptions will remain limited. In order to lay claim to this clause, authors need to document their argument as objectively as possible; views of individual scientists will not be taken into account. Judgements are to be made by a temporary committee, to be formed at each occasion of internal reallocation of research funding.

Dissertations are always classified as B. In addition, dissertations that are reissued as monograph by a scientific publisher will be treated as such.

The listed publishers are all classified as A or B; non-listed publishers are treated as C. Monographs receive the full amount of points; contributions to an edited volume are valued one level below the publisher level (A becomes B; B becomes C). If an author has written more than one contribution to an edited volume, the total amount of credits derived from this volume can not exceed the credits attributed to a monograph issued by the same publisher.

In the case of co-authorship the number of points is reduced by 1 or 2, depending on the ranking of the publication (see the table below).

Book reviews are not included in the assessment. Other short journal publications - including editorials (for edited special issues), comments, very short notes, etc. - may qualify for inclusion provided they make a sufficient scientific contribution. Judgements are to be made by the temporary committee mentioned above. The number of pages is of no consequence for the credits attributed.

Summarising, the following credits are attributed.

Publication	Ranking	Single author	Multiple authors	Max credits per volume	
Journal	A	11	9		
	B	7	5		
	C	3	2		
	D	0	0		
Dissertation	B	7	7		
Monograph	A	11	9		
	B	7	5		
	C	3	2		
Chapter in or editeur of an edited volume	A	7	5		11
	B	3	2		7
	C	2	1	3	

The allocation of research funding

The research funding is meant for members of the scientific staff with an appointment on the account of the university ("*eerste geldstroom*") or on a structural externally funded position. PhD students and post-docs are not entitled to research funding, other than the funding agreed upon at the start of their contract.

Entitlements to research funding are expressed in percentages of full time equivalents. A maximum of 60 per cent can be allocated. The percentage obtained ought to be multiplied with the employment factor (wtf) and reduced by possible budget cuts, to arrive at the number of working hours to be dedicated to research.

As an indication of the allocation of percentages, the distribution of former reallocations is presented below. At each reallocation the distribution will be revised, meaning that **no rights** can be derived from these scales.

Credits	Percentage
>45	60%
44	59%
43	58%
42	57%
41	56%
40	55%
39	54%
38	54%
37	53%
36	52%
35	51%
34	50%
33	49%
32	48%
31	47%
30	46%
29	45%
28	44%
27	42%
26	41%
25	40%
24	39%
23	38%
22	37%
21	35%
20	34%
19	33%
18	31%
17	30%
16	28%
15	27%
14	25%
13	23%
12	21%
11	19%
10	17%
9	15%
8	12%
7	9%
6	0%
5	0%

Specific regulations

Regulations for pregnancy and maternity leave

Researchers who have been on a pregnancy and maternity leave during that period, are allowed to submit their five best publications over the past **six** years.

Other important changes of the allocation policy are the special regulations for part time researchers and the special regulations for contract researchers (*3e geldstroom onderzoekers*).

Regulations for part time researchers

The special regulations for part time researchers are set out in the table below. The principle underlying this ruling is that part time researchers can spend less time in producing scientific output, compared to full time colleagues, and are allowed under this regulation to double count their best publication(s). The extent to which publications can be double counted depends on the researcher's appointment and can be read from the table below.

appointment fte (average)	5 or more publications	4 publications	3 publications
0.81-1.00	12345	1234	123
0.71-0.80	12344	1234	123
0.61-0.70	12334	12344	123
0.51-0.60	12234	12334	1233
0.50 and less	11223	12234	1223

1= best publication

2= second best publication, etc.

When a researcher has less than 3 publications, the score will not be adjusted. The average appointment in fte will be calculated over the part of the 5-year period during which the researcher was appointed at the faculty.

Researchers who want to use this regulation must state this explicitly. They also have to show that they could not do any research outside the FEWEB-appointment (for example: a researcher who works for 0,5 fte at another faculty, is not allowed to appeal under this regulation).

Regulations for contract researchers

As of January 2008, the faculty of Economics and Business Administration will introduce a premium of 5000 euros for every fte of contract researchers, PhD students inclusive, paid to the departments.

The premium can be spent on research related activities (conferences, traveling, seminars, academic guests, research assistants, etc.).

The premium is only meant for contract researchers and not for researchers working on NWO grants.

Contract researchers cannot appeal under the standard regulations for the allocation of research funding from the faculty.