

**COMPARING RESEARCH
IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND THE HUMANITIES IN
THE NORDIC COUNTRIES**
– AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY



NordForsk

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PREFACE

Since 2008, NordForsk has funded the Nordic bibliometric network "Noria-net on research performance indicators and their use". The network has produced three reports (2011, 2014 and 2017).

This report is a supplementary analysis to the network's third report "*Comparing Research at Nordic Higher Education Institutions Using Bibliometric Indicators – Covering the Years 1999-2014*", published by NordForsk in June in 2017. The analyses in the main report – as in all bibliometric analysis using data from the Web of Science – suffer from a lack of good data on research in social sciences and the humanities. NordForsk therefore asked the network to explore the possibilities of using national publication databases to measure and compare research within these scientific fields.

NordForsk wishes to thank Fredrik Niclas Piro (NIFU), who has written this report and coordinated the main project for NordForsk, as well as the following participants of the network for providing valuable information and help in collecting national data: Yrjö Leino (CSC – IT Center for Science, Finland), Henrik Aldberg (Swedish Research Council), Mette Venås Overballe-Petersen (Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education) and, not least, Sigurður Óli Sigurðsson (RANNIS, Iceland) who manually collected publication data from Icelandic universities for this report.

Oslo, December 2017



Gunnel Gustafsson
Director of NordForsk

SUMMARY

In this working paper, we have used national publication databases in the Nordic countries to compare research in social sciences and the humanities in the higher education institutions. The findings are based on a data material that does not meet the same standards as the data used in the new NordForsk report *Comparing Research at Nordic Higher Education Institutions – Covering the years 1999-2014*, where Nordic higher education institutions are compared based on publication data from Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science. The results documented in this short report, are of an exploratory nature, and should be interpreted and cited as such as well.

The purpose of this study has been to explore the *possibility* of comparing publishing in the Nordic countries within social sciences and the humanities using existing national data. It is our opinion that these databases do not meet the necessary requirements for unification or reliability. For a potential study in the future, we recommend that a larger project use this report as a pilot study and perform similar analysis (and many more not performed here) after a complete standardisation and verification of the five Nordic countries' data sets. That would enable NordForsk and the Nordic community of higher education institutions to get a more accurate picture of Nordic differences in these two fields, which is not possible today due to their inadequate coverage in the Web of Science.

The overall conclusion of this report is that there are too many data limitations to make reliable cross-country comparisons of publishing in social sciences and the humanities in the Nordic countries. The results presented in this report should therefore not be cited as official documentation of Nordic publishing in these fields, but rather as a pilot study using an inadequate data set.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2017, a Nordic researcher network completed its third report for NordForsk comparing Nordic universities and university hospitals using bibliometric indicators: Comparing Research at Nordic Higher Education Institutions – Covering the years 1999-2014 (NordForsk Policy Paper 4/2017). As part of this NordForsk-funded project, the network was also asked to investigate the possibilities of carrying out a separate comparative analysis of Nordic institutions in social sciences and the humanities. This working paper is the network's follow-up of this mission.

The background for NordForsk's request, is that the analysis used in the network's three earlier reports (as in most other bibliometric analyses) are based on data from Clarivate Analytics' (former Thomson Reuters) Web of Science, where the coverage of publications in these two fields is not as complete as in other fields. The reason is obvious: a lot of research in social sciences and the humanities takes place in either a) books, (and as such is hardly indexed at all in the Web of Science) or b) national journals (in their native languages) which is also not included in the Web of Science.

In this working paper, we use national databases to investigate the publishing activities of the Nordic higher education institutions in social sciences and the humanities. The method is exploratory, because – as shall be seen – the databases do not correspond well in what they count and how they define the registered research. Therefore, the results provided here cannot be compared to the reliable and unified results presented in the aforementioned reports. In these, the Nordic institutions were compared using the same data and definitions for all countries, making the results highly comparable.

The overall conclusion of this working paper, however, is that due to severe limitations and shortcomings in the currently existing data, it is not possible to make meaningful comparisons between the Nordic countries' scientific publishing in social sciences and the humanities. If this is to be done reliably and consistently, a standardised data set would have to be designed – similar in all countries. Here, we have simply used what is available, and built our analysis on this, with all uncertainties regarding the results that follow. Nevertheless, some of the results point at interesting trends that may be verified at a later stage using a more coherent data set. It was not possible to establish such a data set within the framework of this project.

2. WHAT DO WE MEASURE

The purpose of this study is to compare scientific publishing in social sciences and the humanities at Nordic higher education institutions (HEIs) and across higher education (HE) sectors. The data set has been limited to the following output types for the year 2015:

- Articles in journals
- Articles or chapters in books
- Articles in conference proceedings
- Monographs
- Edited books or special issues

Data have been collected from national publication databases in four countries: SwePUB (from the National Library of Sweden); publication data of Finnish and Danish universities as collected annually for their ministries; and CRISTin (Current Research Information System in Norway). For Iceland, a separate order was issued by RANNIS to the universities, who responded "manually".

In sum, these data provide us with publication data for 70 Nordic universities:

Denmark	Aalborg University, Aarhus University, Copenhagen Business School, IT University of Copenhagen, Roskilde University, Technical University of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, University of Southern Denmark.
Finland	Aalto University, Hanken School of Economics, Lappeenranta University of Technology, Tampere University of Technology, University of Eastern Finland, University of Helsinki, University of Jyväskylä, University of Lapland, University of Oulu, University of Tampere, University of Turku, University of Vaasa, Åbo Akademi University.
Iceland	Reykjavik University, University of Akureyri, University of Iceland.
Norway	Nord University, Norwegian Business School, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, The Arctic University of Norway, University of Agder, University of Bergen, University of Oslo, University of Stavanger.
Sweden	Blekinge Institute of Technology, Chalmers University of Technology, Dalarna University, Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University College, Halmstad University, Jönköping University, Karlstad University, Kristianstad University, Linköping University, Linnaeus University, Lulea University of Technology, Lund University, Malmö University, Mid Sweden University, Mälardalen University, Royal College of Music in Stockholm, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Sophiahemmet University College, Stockholm University, Stockholm University of the Arts, Swedish Defence University, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Södertörn University, The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences, Umeå University, University College of Arts, Craft and Design, University of Borås, University of Gothenburg, University of Gävle, University of Skövde, University of the Arts, University West, Uppsala University, Örebro University.

We will not present specific numbers for all universities because they are sometime too low. All 70 universities are, however, included when we compare HE sectors across countries. Hence, the HE sectors is defined as the sum of the 70 HEIs above – which is not a complete list of the Nordic HEIs.

The publications have been classified into the 14 subfields provided by OECD's FOS classification (2007¹). The categories here are:

Social sciences

1. Psychology
 - a. Psychology (including human – machine relations)
 - b. Psychology, special (including therapy for learning, speech, hearing, visual and other physical and mental disabilities)
2. Economics and business
 - a. Economics, Econometrics, Industrial relations
 - a. Business and Management
3. Educational sciences
 - a. Education, general: including training, pedagogy, didactics
 - a. Education, special (to gifted persons, those with learning disabilities)
4. Sociology
 - a. Sociology, Demography, Anthropology, Ethnology
 - a. Social topics (Women's and gender studies, Social issues, Family studies, Social work)
5. Law
 - a. Law, criminology, penology
6. Political science
 - a. Political science, public administration, organisation theory
7. Social and economic geography
 - a. Environmental sciences (social aspects), Cultural and economic geography, Urban studies (Planning and development), Transport planning and social aspects of transport (excl. transport engineering)
8. Media and communications
 - a. Journalism, Information science (social aspects), Library science, Media and socio-cultural communications
9. Other social sciences
 - a. Social sciences, interdisciplinary
 - b. Other social sciences

1 OECD (2007): Revised Field of Science and Technology (FOS) Classification in the Frascati Manual.

Humanities

1. History and archaeology
 - a. History (history of science and technology to (3), history of specific sciences to be under the respective headings), Archaeology
2. Languages and literature
 - a. General language studies, Specific languages, General literature studies, Literary theory, Specific literatures, Linguistics
3. Philosophy, ethics and religion
 - a. Philosophy, History and philosophy of science and technology
 - b. Ethics (except ethics related to specific subfields), Theology, Religious Studies
4. Arts
 - a. Arts, Art history, Architectural design, Performing art studies (Musicology, Theater science, Dramaturgy), Folklore studies.
 - b. Studies on Film, Radio and Television
5. Other humanities

Classification of the publications by OECD's subfields was done manually by NIFU, using the existing coding of publications from the Swedish, Finnish and Danish data as defaults. In cases of uncertainty or dual classifications, a pragmatic assessment based on the journal, the title of the publication, and the department affiliation of the authors was used. For example: it is not possible to fit a journal article classified as "History and Religion" into the OECD classification scheme. Many of the publications remain unclassified beyond being either social science or the humanities, because the information in the databases does not provide sufficient or relevant information for a more precise coding. One example is the publication "On the limits of limits", which is classified as *Other social sciences* and where we do not know the departmental affiliation of the authors. Another example is publications from departments such as e.g. "Sociology and Political Science" where we are simply unable to decide whether it is a publication within *Sociology* or *Political Science*.

Based on this classification we calculated "publication points" using the easiest version of this concept. Cf. the Norwegian model, we use the following weights:

- 0,7 points: Book chapters
- 1,0 points: Journal articles, proceeding papers
- 5,0 points: Monographs

The funding models in Norway and Denmark include three other key components in the calculation of publication points: a) fractionalisation of points based on number of participating institutions, b) extra weight given to publications with international co-authorship, and c) weighting of the publication based on the *level* (1 or 2) of the publication outlet. A NordForsk-funded working group is in the process of drawing up a joint Nordic level 2 list, but since this list was not complete at the time of writing, we were unable to take the level of the publication outlet into account. In all countries, we limit our selection to what has been registered as *scientific papers*.

3. RESULTS – NATIONAL LEVEL

The dominant publication form when we compare the five Nordic countries' HE sectors is journal articles. Sweden stands out compared to the other countries because its share of monographs is almost twice as high as the Nordic mean, and its share of book chapters is just one-third of the Nordic mean. This indicates that there is another type of practice in Sweden when labelling publications in SwePUB. See Table A.1 for raw numbers.

Table 1: Distribution of publications in social sciences and humanities by publication type, 2015 (%)

Country	Book chapter	Journal article/ Conference papers		Monograph	Total
Denmark	39.0		56.6	4.4	100
Finland	34.1		62.4	3.5	100
Iceland	33.4		63.2	3.4	100
Norway	37.3		60.1	2.5	100
Sweden	11.1		80.4	8.4	100
Total	29.5		65.7	4.9	100

Since we do not have complete information about international co-authors from Sweden and Finland, we have not investigated differences in international co-authorship. In Table 2, however, we see that Iceland stands out as the country with the highest number of publications in national languages, while Sweden stands out as the country with the highest share of publications written in English (25 percentage points more than Iceland). Denmark, Finland and Norway have English shares in the range of 67 – 70 per cent.

Table 2: Language of publications across countries, 2015

	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
National language	30.0	22.5	38.1	26.0	15.6
English	67.3	70.6	55.9	70.9	81.4
Other languages	2.7	6.9	6.0	3.2	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In Table A.2 we show similar results across OECD fields. Three fields stand out as almost exclusively international subject fields, with English shares between 93 and 97 per cent: *Economics and business*; *Social and economic geography*; and *Psychology*. The most nationally oriented fields are *History and archaeology* and *Law*, with 32 and 40 per cent respectively, published in each country's respective language.

In Table 3, we look at each country's share of the total Nordic publishing within each scientific field. Here, all publications classified as *Other social sciences* and *Other humanities* have been left out, which undermines the Danish contributions, and to some extent also the Norwegian contribution, because these two countries have the highest shares of publications that are not unambiguously classified to a OECD field.

Table 3: Shares (percentages) of publications within OECD fields, 2015 (green colour indicates high share)

Scientific field	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Arts	12.7	37.6	0.6	13.9	35.2	100
Economics and business	20.3	30.0	2.3	15.6	31.7	100
Education	14.3	26.8	3.1	23.8	31.9	100
History and archaeology	11.3	36.1	2.2	14.7	35.7	100
Languages and literature	13.2	32.6	6.4	15.0	32.9	100
Law	28.7	26.2	3.2	18.9	23.0	100
Media and communications	17.5	23.2	0.8	24.4	34.2	100
Philosophy, ethics and religion	14.5	34.3	2.2	17.6	31.4	100
Political science	26.7	19.7	1.7	13.4	38.6	100
Psychology	14.9	17.6	2.8	27.0	37.7	100
Social and economic geography	18.8	14.8	0.0	27.7	38.7	100
Sociology	13.8	24.1	2.5	15.4	44.2	100

We do not show the raw numbers for each country (they are found in Table A.3), because there is reason to believe that there are country differences in what is considered/approved as being a scientific publication. In our sample Finland ends up with almost the same number of publications as Sweden, and Norway with more publications than Denmark. This is problematic, and arguably reflects measure errors, rather than true differences between these countries, cf. Table 4, where we compare the country shares of publications in this report to what was found using a much more reliable data set in the previously mentioned NordForsk report in 2017.

Table 4: Comparison of national shares using Web of Sciences and national databases

HE sector	Social Sciences			Humanities		
	NordForsk	This report	Difference	NordForsk	This report	Difference
Denmark	20.4	20.0	-0.4	22.0	23.4	+1.4
Finland	19.6	23.7	+4.1	20.5	28.2	+7.7
Iceland	1.2	2.3	+1.1	1.7	2.9	+1.2
Norway	20.7	21.3	+0.6	21.9	17.2	-4.6
Sweden	38.1	32.8	-5.4	34.0	28.3	-5.7
Sum	100	100	0	100	100	0

Finland's share of total publications is 4 per cent higher in social sciences and almost 8 per cent higher in humanities in the national databases compared to Web of Science. Sweden's share is some 5 percentage points lower in the national databases. For the other countries, the discrepancies are relatively small, with one exception: Norway's Nordic share of publications in humanities is 4.6 per cent lower when using national databases. Due to these uncertainties, we concentrate our study on national profiles, instead of cross-national comparisons, because we believe that the current data set does not allow for meaningful comparative analysis of quantity, while it may still be interesting to use when looking at one country at the time, for which the data are actually consistent.

In Table 5, we study each country's internal distribution of social sciences and humanities fields. The unclassified fields *Other social sciences* and *Other humanities* have been left out, thus summing the 12 OECD fields to 100 per cent.

Table 5: Shares (percentages) of OECD fields by nation, 2015. Red colour = 20 per cent or more below the Nordic average. Green colour = 20 per cent or more above the Nordic average

Scientific field	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Arts	3.0	5.7	0.9	3.1	4.2	4.1
Economics and business	19.4	18.0	13.9	14.0	15.1	16.4
Education	9.9	11.7	14.0	15.5	11.1	12.0
History and archaeology	4.8	9.8	6.2	5.9	7.7	7.4
Languages and literature	7.8	12.2	24.4	8.3	9.8	10.2
Law	13.1	7.5	9.3	8.1	5.2	7.8
Media and communications	4.9	4.0	1.4	6.3	4.7	4.8
Philosophy, ethics and religion	5.7	8.5	5.7	6.5	6.2	6.8
Political science	11.1	5.2	4.5	5.3	8.0	7.2
Psychology	7.0	5.2	8.6	11.9	8.8	8.1
Social and economic geography	3.7	1.8	0.0	5.2	3.8	3.4
Sociology	9.5	10.5	11.3	10.0	15.3	11.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the two largest fields, *Economics and business* and *Sociology*, there is only one example (Sweden's high share in *Sociology*) where a nation's HE sector deviates markedly from the Nordic average. In Denmark, the specialisation compared to the Nordic mean is towards *Law* (almost 70 per cent higher than the Nordic mean) and *Political science* (55 per cent higher than the Nordic mean). Finland has higher relative shares in *Arts*; *History and archaeology*; and *Philosophy, ethics and religion*. Iceland is above the Nordic average only in *Languages and literature*, while Norway is above the Nordic average in *Education*, *Media and communications*, *Psychology*, and *Social and economic geography*. That is, in all fields (except *Economics and business*) there is only one country that has a higher share than the Nordic average.

4. RESULTS – INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

We now turn our attention to the 70 institutions that are included in the sample. A few of these have so few publications in social sciences and humanities that we do not show numbers for any of them.² In Table 6 the universities are listed based on their share of publications in humanities compared to social sciences. In general, the mean value of publications in humanities was 32.2 per cent, i.e. the universities had on average 67.8 per cent of their publications in social sciences. The humanities share of several of the larger universities in the sample (Copenhagen, Oulu, Helsinki, Uppsala, Iceland) is above 40 per cent. The humanities share of all the general universities in Denmark is above the Nordic mean.

Table 6: Percentage of publications in the humanities (compared to social sciences)

Country	University	Percentage
Finland	University of the Arts	97.5
Denmark	University of Copenhagen	49.4
Finland	University of Oulu	47.6
Finland	Åbo Akademi University	45.1
Finland	University of Helsinki	43.7
Sweden	Uppsala University	42.7
Finland	University of Turku	41.9
Iceland	University of Iceland	41.9
Sweden	Dalarna University	39.5
Denmark	Aalborg University	39.1
Norway	The Arctic University of Norway	38.5
Finland	University of Jyväskylä	38.5
Sweden	Stockholm University	38.0
Sweden	Södertörn University	37.0
Norway	University of Bergen	37.0
Denmark	University of Southern Denmark	36.7
Denmark	Roskilde University	35.7
Sweden	Kristianstad University	33.9
Sweden	Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	33.1
Norway	University of Oslo	32.9
Denmark	Aarhus University	32.7

² Tampere University of Technology (Finland), IT University of Copenhagen (Denmark), Royal College of Music in Stockholm, Sophiahemmet University College, University College of Arts, Craft and Design, The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Stockholm University of the Arts, Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University College (all Sweden).

	Nordic mean	32.2
Sweden	University of Skövde	32.1
Iceland	University of Akureyri	30.7
Sweden	University of Borås	30.5
Sweden	Lund University	30.4
Norway	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	30.4
Finland	Aalto University	29.9
Finland	University of Eastern Finland	28.8
Sweden	University of Gothenburg	28.7
Finland	University of Tampere	28.2
Norway	University of Agder	26.9
Finland	University of Vaasa	25.1
Sweden	Linnaeus University	23.9
Sweden	Umeå University	23.5
Denmark	Technical University of Denmark	22.1
Sweden	Linköping University	21.8
Sweden	Chalmers University of Technology	21.1
Sweden	Mid Sweden University	20.3
Finland	University of Lapland	19.4
Sweden	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	19.0
Sweden	Malmö University	18.2
Norway	University of Stavanger	17.4
Sweden	University of Gävle	17.3
Sweden	Halmstad University	15.9
Norway	Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	15.7
Sweden	University West	15.5
Sweden	Örebro University	12.8
Sweden	Lulea University of Technology	11.9
Sweden	Karlstad University	11.3
Norway	Norwegian Business School	10.2
Norway	Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration	9.6
Norway	Nord University	7.6
Sweden	Mälardalen University	7.2
Sweden	Swedish Defence University	7.0
Denmark	Copenhagen Business School	6.1
Norway	Norwegian School of Sport Sciences	5.5
Sweden	Jönköping University	4.9
Norway	Norwegian University of Life Sciences	2.0
Finland	Lappeenranta University of Technology	1.4
Finland	Hanken School of Economics	0.3
Iceland	Reykjavik University	0.0

In Table 7 (humanities) and Table 8 (social sciences) we show the distribution of OECD subject fields for each university. For humanities (Table 7) all universities with less than 50 publication points have been excluded.³

Table 7: Percentages of subfields within the humanities by university, 2015

	Arts	History and archaeology	Languages and literature	Philosophy, ethics and religion
Danish universities				
Aalborg University	42.7	11.0	27.2	19.1
Aarhus University	10.9	27.5	33.2	28.3
Copenhagen Business School	3.2	16.4	61.5	18.8
Roskilde University	14.8	38.4	30.3	16.5
University of Copenhagen	9.7	14.8	40.2	35.3
University of Southern Denmark	8.6	40.7	37.2	13.5
Finnish universities				
University of Eastern Finland	3.4	23.1	28.9	44.6
University of Helsinki	5.3	23.6	35.9	35.3
University of Jyväskylä	8.1	34.1	39.8	17.9
University of Lapland	81.1	11.8	1.3	5.7
University of Oulu	2.7	66.8	26.4	4.1
University of Tampere	8.2	28.8	49.9	13.1
University of the Arts	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0
University of Turku	10.7	39.4	37.1	12.8
University of Vaasa	0.0	0.0	91.4	8.6
Åbo Akademi University	11.5	22.5	29.3	36.6
Icelandic universities				
University of Iceland	2.6	16.9	68.8	11.8
Norwegian universities				
Norwegian University of Science and Technology	21.3	27.7	32.1	18.8
Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	71.8	0.0	5.1	23.1
The Arctic University of Norway	5.8	20.9	42.6	30.6
University of Agder	14.1	19.5	28.0	38.4
University of Bergen	10.8	20.5	48.9	19.8
University of Oslo	8.4	22.9	34.0	34.7
University of Stavanger	6.5	76.6	8.9	8.1

³ *Denmark:* Technical University of Denmark (14 publication points). *Finland:* Hanken School of Economics (0.7), Lappeenranta University of Technology (2.7). *Iceland:* Reykjavik University (0), University of Akureyri (14.5). *Norway:* Nord University (21.1), Norwegian Business School (22.8), Norwegian School of Economics and Business (18.1), Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (4), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (4). *Sweden:* Chalmers University of Technology (28.5), Halmstad University (17.7), Jönköping University (9.4), Karlstad University (25.7), Kristianstad University (30), Luleå University of Technology (20), Malmö University (45), Mid Sweden University (35.1), Mälardalen University (7), Swedish Defence University (6.4), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (27.2), University of Borås (24), University of Gävle (16.4), University of Skövde (23), University West (15), Örebro University (43.4).

Swedish universities	Arts	History and archaeology	Languages and literature	Philosophy, ethics and religion
Dalarna University	1.8	12.7	61.9	23.6
Linköping University	13.9	20.5	32.2	33.5
Linnaeus University	21.8	30.1	34.8	13.4
Lund University	14.6	30.3	30.2	24.8
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	26.2	34.6	6.0	33.2
Stockholm University	12.2	27.7	42.5	17.5
Södertörn University	4.7	49.1	12.0	34.2
Umeå University	17.7	32.1	21.0	29.3
University of Gothenburg	17.8	15.9	41.5	24.7
Uppsala University	9.8	28.9	41.7	19.5
Umeå University	17.7	32.1	21.0	29.3
University of Gothenburg	17.8	15.9	41.5	24.7
Uppsala University	9.8	28.9	41.7	19.5

In several of the largest universities (Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo, Gothenburg), we see a specialisation towards *Languages and literature* and *Philosophy, ethics and religion*. Most universities have *Languages and literature* as their largest single subfields, but in some cases this is in combination with *History and archaeology* as the other dominant subfield (e.g. the universities in Roskilde, Southern Denmark, Jyväskylä, Tampere, Turku, Stockholm and Uppsala). Few universities have *History and archaeology* as their largest subfield: two in Denmark (Roskilde and Southern Denmark), two in Finland (Oulu and Turku), one in Norway (Stavanger) and four in Sweden (Lund, KTH, Södertörn and Umeå).

There are few universities with high shares of publications in *Arts*. For obvious reasons, the University of Arts in Finland publishes practically exclusively within this subject field. Two other universities also stand out with a very high share within *Arts*: University of Lapland (81.1 per cent) and Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences (71.8 per cent). It is important to note though, that these are high shares *within* the humanities, and that in both universities, social sciences is the dominant field of research. Four more universities have shares of *Arts* publication above 20 per cent; Aalborg University (42.7 per cent), KTH (26.2 per cent), Linnaeus University (21.8 per cent) and NTNU (21.3 per cent). Raw numbers for subfields within the humanities are found in Table A.4.

In Table 8, studying publications within the social sciences subfields, we have pragmatically included a few universities with less than 50 publication points.⁴ Raw numbers for subfields within social sciences are found in Table A.5.

Specialised universities have for obvious reasons a highly skewed distribution of publications within subfields aiming at their main field of research. Most notably Economics and business for the business schools (but also for the technical universities). Other examples of this are: Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (Education and Psychology), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (Social and economic geography) and Swedish Defence University (Political science).

The largest, general universities have a much less skewed distribution of subfields, where the most dominant field typically accounts for 18-25 per cent, e.g.: Education at Aarhus University (24.4 per cent) and University of Gothenburg (20 per cent), Law at University of Copenhagen (25.3 per cent), Psychology at University of Oslo (20.2 per cent), Economics and business at Uppsala University (18.9 per cent) and KTH (39.6), Sociology at Stockholm University (22.8 per cent) and Lund University (25.6 per cent).

Table 8: Percentages of subfields within Social Sciences by university, 2015

	Economics and business	Education	Law	Media and communications	Political science	Psychology	Social and economic geography	Sociology
Danish universities								
Aalborg University	14.7	19.1	9.5	6.5	8.6	10.0	5.1	26.5
Aarhus University	19.7	24.4	15.8	4.5	14.4	13.3	1.9	6.0
Copenhagen Business School	59.3	1.6	17.1	4.2	8.2	0.7	3.1	5.7
Roskilde University	17.1	13.9	1.3	7.9	22.8	2.6	15.6	18.7
Technical Univ. of Denmark	43.1	5.8	0.0	19.4	2.2	6.5	14.4	8.6
University of Copenhagen	8.3	5.7	25.3	8.2	17.5	11.7	5.0	18.4
University of Southern Denmark	35.5	7.6	16.3	5.1	17.5	6.0	6.3	5.7
Finnish universities								
Aalto University	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanken School of Economics	85.8	1.0	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.3
Lappeenranta Univ. Techn.	94.7	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
University of Eastern Finland	21.5	19.7	25.7	0.3	2.4	2.9	8.5	19.0
University of Helsinki	3.6	25.7	17.6	6.7	8.1	10.7	1.8	25.9
University of Jyväskylä	16.5	29.1	0.0	11.0	9.7	18.5	0.7	14.6
University of Lapland	4.8	18.6	32.4	3.0	19.7	0.9	2.3	18.4
University of Oulu	33.5	30.2	0.5	8.9	0.5	7.2	17.5	1.6
University of Tampere	11.2	12.6	2.4	14.4	18.4	11.0	3.8	26.2
University of Turku	26.2	21.9	13.4	7.3	8.2	8.0	2.5	12.4
University of Vaasa	83.6	0.0	11.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Åbo Akademi University	13.8	18.1	14.2	7.3	15.2	15.1	0.7	15.6
Icelandic universities								
Reykjavik University	32.3	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.0	0.0
University of Akureyri	5.9	12.6	28.2	16.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	23.9
University of Iceland	21.3	26.8	12.6	1.7	8.9	8.1	0.0	20.8

⁴ Technical University of Denmark (49.4 publication points), University of Skövde (48.7) and University of Akureyri (32.8). Only University of the Arts from Finland (2 publication points) is excluded.

	Economics and business	Education	Law	Media and communications	Political science	Psychology	Social and economic geography	Sociology
Norwegian universities								
Nord University	46.4	36.1	0.6	2.2	4.7	0.6	0.6	8.8
Norwegian Business School	80.3	0.0	13.9	0.5	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.9
Norwegian School of Economics and Business Adm.	98.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Norwegian School of Sport Sciences	3.8	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	3.8	10.2
Norwegian Univ. Life Sciences	26.4	5.7	2.1	0.0	3.6	2.3	58.8	1.0
Norwegian University of Science and Technology	16.2	30.6	0.2	3.2	1.9	27.0	8.4	12.5
Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	3.7	34.4	1.8	22.4	2.7	4.6	0.5	29.8
The Arctic Univ. of Norway	16.7	25.7	15.9	2.2	1.7	9.7	2.3	25.8
University of Agder	7.0	22.0	0.5	35.9	8.7	3.7	10.5	11.6
University of Bergen	4.0	7.5	16.6	10.1	12.3	29.6	4.7	15.3
University of Oslo	4.6	18.6	19.6	8.1	11.8	20.2	4.8	12.3
University of Stavanger	33.8	49.9	1.1	5.0	2.0	1.6	0.5	6.2
Swedish universities								
Chalmers Univ. of Technology	46.9	14.2	1.2	1.2	5.9	20.1	1.2	9.4
Dalarna University	10.4	37.8	1.2	4.6	4.6	1.2	6.9	33.3
Halmstad University	31.6	18.7	0.0	12.9	2.9	25.4	0.0	8.6
Jönköping University	53.6	20.1	2.4	4.4	1.6	4.1	3.4	10.5
Karlstad University	14.4	27.8	3.2	14.2	3.2	16.0	2.1	19.0
Kristianstad University	20.4	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	3.5
Linköping University	23.5	19.4	2.8	5.2	8.2	10.5	3.5	26.9
Linnaeus University	27.1	27.1	2.4	6.7	5.3	3.9	4.0	23.5
Lulea University of Technology	42.4	16.4	15.1	1.9	4.8	2.9	12.5	3.9
Lund University	19.9	5.5	10.5	6.7	10.9	10.5	10.3	25.6
Malmö University	4.0	15.3	9.7	3.2	16.1	4.0	8.9	38.7
Mid Sweden University	24.4	9.0	0.8	10.1	9.8	22.0	9.8	14.2
Mälardalen University	21.7	40.4	0.0	5.1	1.3	8.9	0.0	22.6
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	39.6	10.1	8.2	4.5	10.1	2.2	12.3	12.9
Stockholm University	19.1	10.3	5.8	4.9	8.7	20.0	8.3	22.8
Swedish Defence University	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	81.7	7.2	1.4	4.3
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	45.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	9.7	13.6	16.2	10.7
Södertörn University	7.4	10.2	2.2	16.3	19.4	0.4	5.6	38.4
Umeå University	13.8	24.6	5.4	5.2	7.0	13.0	5.6	25.5
University of Borås	21.7	13.0	0.0	54.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	4.4
University of Gothenburg	19.3	20.0	7.9	6.4	14.3	11.0	1.7	19.5
University of Gävle	11.1	24.7	17.6	0.0	0.0	30.5	3.7	12.5
University of Skövde	35.6	11.1	0.0	2.2	6.7	26.7	0.0	17.8
University West	23.2	9.0	0.0	7.0	18.3	18.3	1.2	22.9
Uppsala University	18.9	9.2	15.7	5.9	17.7	12.1	4.3	16.1
Örebro University	15.5	7.6	14.78	9.4	7.2	19.4	0.6	25.5
Uppsala University	18.9	9.2	15.7	5.9	17.7	12.1	4.3	16.1
Örebro University	15.5	7.6	14.78	9.4	7.2	19.4	0.6	25.5

It is important to note that a large share of publications within a field, does not necessarily indicate a large volume of publications. The numbers in Table 8 tell us about the internal distribution of scientific fields at a university, not about the university's overall contribution to the national or Nordic context. The largest shares of publications within the fields in Table 8 are mostly at universities with a relatively modest volume. Aalto University's very high share in Economics and business is an exception to this. With 99.7 per cent of its publications in this field, the university's overall output of 382.5 publication points is almost identical to that of the largest contributor – Copenhagen Business School (385.2 publication points).

APPENDIX

Table A.1: Number of publications by publication type, 2015

Country	Book chapter	Journal article/ Conference paper	Monograph	Total
Denmark	2598	3772	294	6664
Finland	2799	5113	285	8197
Iceland	263	497	27	787
Norway	2517	4057	172	6746
Sweden	960	6924	726	8610
Total	9137	20363	1504	31004

Table A.2: Language types (%) per field by nation, 2015

		Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
Arts	National language	36.9	25.6	50.0	22.2	23.0
	English	60.0	68.6	50.0	75.0	73.4
	Other languages	3.1	5.9	0.0	2.8	3.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economics and business	National language	7.8	4.5	18.9	12.8	5.4
	English	90.6	94.7	78.4	87.0	93.5
	Other languages	1.5	0.8	2.7	0.1	1.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	National language	45.8	23.1	46.3	36.4	17.6
	English	53.0	71.5	50.0	60.3	80.8
	Other languages	1.2	5.4	3.7	3.2	1.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
History and archaeology	National language	35.8	38.9	38.1	46.6	32.4
	English	60.0	48.6	54.8	48.9	64.7
	Other languages	4.2	12.5	7.1	4.5	2.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Languages and literature	National language	50.1	24.4	47.7	23.9	25.8
	English	46.9	51.2	39.4	61.3	59.3
	Other languages	3.0	24.5	13.0	14.8	14.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Law	National language	60.6	41.6	66.7	38.6	39.9
	English	37.9	53.4	25.9	58.7	57.8
	Other languages	1.4	5.0	7.4	2.7	2.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Media and communications	National languages	15.3	0.0	45.5	38.2	8.6
	English	84.7	73.4	54.5	60.3	89.1
	Other languages	0.0	26.6	45.5	1.4	2.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

		Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
Philosophy, ethics and religion	National language	33.8	24.8	52.4	26.6	18.6
	English	62.8	70.3	42.9	71.6	78.6
	Other languages	3.4	4.8	4.8	1.8	2.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Political science	National language	19.5	24.6	27.0	27.2	13.0
	English	77.5	70.8	70.3	70.2	85.1
	Other languages	3.0	4.6	2.7	2.6	1.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Psychology	National language	12.2	8.8	6.2	7.6	2.4
	English	87.5	91.0	93.8	92.1	97.4
	Other languages	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social and economic geography	National language	0.5	15.3		12.1	3.0
	English	99.5	81.0		87.2	96.5
	Other languages	0.0	3.7		12.8	0.5
	Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Sociology	National language	30.2	27.4	34.0	28.3	18.6
	English	68.2	68.7	61.7	68.0	78.8
	Other languages	1.6	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A.3: Total number of publication points by scientific field, 2015

Scientific field	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Arts	160	407	4	180	278	1029
Economics and business	909	1462	111	779	1268	4529
Education	496	1001	108	869	915	3389
History and archaeology	240	678	42	312.5	546.5	1819
Humanities (unspecified)	1331	192	16	527	271	2337
Languages and literature	399	1014	193	460	691	2757
Law	554	464	54	404	295.5	1771.5
Media and communications	236	316	11	348	384.5	1295.5
Philosophy, ethics and religion	264.5	660	42	332	461.5	1760
Political science	529	394	37	302	578.5	1840.5
Psychology	352	421	65	644	832.5	2314.5
Social and economic geography	186	163	0	297	367	1013
Social sciences (unspecified)	511	215	10	740	528	2004
Sociology	493.5	802	94	545	1168.5	3103
Total	6661	8189	787	6739.5	8585.5	30962

Table A.4: Publication points by subfields within the humanities per university, 2015

	Arts	History and archaeology	Languages and litera- ture	Philosophy, ethics and religion	Other humanities	Total humanities
Denmark						
Aalborg University	58.3	15.0	37.1	26.0	296.4	432.8
Aarhus University	25.5	64.3	77.6	66.0	336.1	569.5
Copenhagen Business School	1.0	5.0	18.7	5.7	21.1	51.5
Roskilde University	8.7	22.6	17.8	9.7	115.8	174.6
Technical Univ. Denmark	2.0	4.0		2.0	6.0	14.0
University of Copenhagen	43.6	66.5	179.9	158.0	541.0	989.0
Univ. Southern Denmark	14.4	68.5	62.7	22.8	121.1	289.5
Finland						
Aalto University	162.6		1.0			163.6
Hanken School of Economics			0.7			0.7
Lappeenranta Univ. Techn.		2.7				2.7
University of Eastern Finland	5.8	39.8	49.9	76.9	15.2	187.6
University of Helsinki	59.6	266.3	405.1	398.6	54.2	1183.8
University of Jyväskylä	23.2	97.1	113.5	51.1	15.6	300.5
University of Lapland	42.5	6.2	0.7	3.0	8.0	60.4
University of Oulu	4.4	108.5	42.9	6.6	23.8	186.2
University of Tampere	18.1	63.5	110.2	29.0	12.4	233.2
University of the Arts	78.0		1.0			79.0
University of Turku	45.0	165.4	155.9	53.7	42.1	462.1
University of Vaasa			49.7	4.7	2.4	56.8
Åbo Akademi University	19.4	38.1	49.6	61.9	27.6	196.6
Iceland						
Reykjavik University						0.0
University of Akureyri		1.7	1.0	11.8		14.5
University of Iceland	7.1	46.9	191.3	32.8	14.5	292.6
Norway						
Nord University	2.0	13.4		2.7	3.0	21.1
Norwegian Business School		1.0			21.8	22.8
Norwegian School of Econ. and Business Administration		1.0	2.4		14.7	18.1
Norwegian School of Sport Sciences				4.0		4.0
Norwegian Univ. Life Sciences	1.0	1.0		2.0		4.0
Norwegian Univ. Science and Technology	55.3	71.7	83.3	48.8	50.4	309.5
Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	23.9		1.7	7.7	36.7	70.0
The Arctic Univ. of Norway	9.4	33.7	68.7	49.3	81.1	242.2
University of Agder	11.9	16.5	23.7	32.5	4.4	89.0
University of Bergen	25.6	48.8	116.1	47.1	129.3	366.9
University of Oslo	37.4	101.9	150.9	154.0	205.7	649.9
University of Stavanger	2.7	32.0	3.7	3.4	15.5	57.3

Sweden	Arts	History and archaeology	Languages and literature	Philosophy, ethics and religion	Other humanities	Total humanities
Chalmers Univ. Technology	9.0	3.7	9.4	2.7	3.7	28.5
Dalarna University	1.0	7.0	34.1	13.0	2.0	57.1
Halmstad University	5.0	3.0	8.0	1.0	0.7	17.7
Jönköping University	0.7	1.7	6.0		1.0	9.4
Karlstad University	1.0	4.0	11.0	5.0	4.7	25.7
Kristianstad University		6.0	13.0		11.0	30.0
Linköping University	15.0	22.1	34.7	36.1	27.4	135.3
Linnaeus University	21.8	30.1	34.8	13.4	5.8	105.9
Lulea Univ. Technology	10.0	7.0	1.0		2.0	20.0
Lund University	59.2	122.8	122.4	100.5	25.4	430.3
Malmö University	1.0	22.0	1.0	6.0	15.0	45.0
Mid Sweden University	1.7	9.0	18.7	4.7	1.0	35.1
Mälardalen University	1.0	5.0		1.0		7.0
Royal Inst. Technology (KTH)	26.0	34.4	6.0	33.0	4.0	103.4
Stockholm University	60.5	137.1	210.0	86.6	47.8	542.0
Swedish Defence University		4.0		1.0	1.4	6.4
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	6.7	15.8		2.7	2.0	27.2
Södertörn University	5.7	59.5	14.5	41.5	11.7	132.9
Umeå University	24.0	43.5	28.5	39.7	21.1	156.8
University of Borås	11.0		6.0	7.0		24.0
University of Gothenburg	82.4	73.6	192.0	114.3	90.5	552.8
University of Gävle			7.7	8.7		16.4
University of Skövde	6.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	6.0	23.0
University West	1.0		13.0		1.0	15.0
Uppsala University	48.4	143.1	206.4	96.6	127.4	621.9
Örebro University	9.0	18.4	10.0	2.0	4.0	43.4
University of Skövde	6.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	6.0	23.0
University West	1.0		13.0		1.0	15.0
Uppsala University	48.4	143.1	206.4	96.6	127.4	621.9
Örebro University	9.0	18.4	10.0	2.0	4.0	43.4

Table A.5: Publication points by subfields within social sciences per university, 2015

	Economics and business	Education	Law	Media and communications	Political science	Psychology	Social and economic geography	Sociology	Other social sciences	Total social sciences
Denmark										
Aalborg University	66.9	86.8	43.0	29.0	39.2	45.0	23.0	120.0	221.0	674.6
Aarhus University	227	281.2	182.0	53.0	167.0	154.0	22.0	68.7	15.7	1170.0
Copenhagen Business School	385.2	10.7	111.0	27.0	53.4	4.7	20.0	37.1	150.0	799.3
Roskilde University	39.2	31.8	3.0	18.0	52.3	6.0	35.7	42.9	85.9	314.9
Technical Univ. Denmark	20.0	2.7		9.0	1.0	3.0	6.7	4.0	3.0	49.4
University of Copenhagen	81.2	55.5	249.0	81.0	171.0	115.0	49.0	181.0	32.0	1013.0
Univ. Southern Denmark	162.1	34.7	74.0	23.0	79.9	27.0	29.0	26.0	41.8	498.7
Finland										
Aalto University	382.5			1.0						383.5
Hanken School of Economics	176.5	2.1	13.0	1.0			2.0	10.8	1.0	206.7
Lappeenranta Univ. Techn.	177.7	1.0		3.0	2.0		4.0		6.7	194.4
University of Eastern Finland	89.5	82.1	107.0	1.4	9.9	12.0	35.2	78.8	47.0	462.7
University of Helsinki	53.5	378.8	260.0	98.0	120.0	158.0	25.9	382.0	51.3	1528.0
University of Jyväskylä	77.4	136.6		52.0	45.7	87.0	3.1	68.8	10.7	480.9
University of Lapland	11.4	44.1	77.0	7.0	46.6	2.1	5.4	43.5	13.5	250.3
University of Oulu	63.8	57.6	1.0	17.0	1.0	14.0	33.3	3.1	14.4	204.9
University of Tampere	62.3	70.2	14.0	80.0	102.0	61.0	21.0	146.0	36.4	592.6
University of the Arts	1.0						1.0			2.0
University of Turku	156.1	130.4	80.0	44.0	48.7	48.0	15.1	74.3	43.4	639.5
University of Vaasa	139.9		19.0	3.0	4.0			1.0	2.0	169.3
Åbo Akademi University	32.5	42.7	34.0	17.0	35.9	36.0	1.7	36.8	3.4	239.1
Iceland										
Reykjavik University	22.9		16.0			32.0				71.0
University of Akureyri	1.4	3.0	6.7	4.0		3.0		5.7	9.0	32.8
University of Iceland	85.3	107.6	50.0	6.7	35.6	33.0		83.3	3.8	405.2
Norway										
Nord University	72.5	56.4	1.0	3.4	7.4	1.0	1.0	13.7	99.2	255.6
Norwegian Business School	159.7		28.0	1.0	4.7	4.0		1.7	1.0	199.8
Norwegian School of Econ. and Business Administration	167.0	1.0		1.0				1.0	1.0	171.0
Norwegian School of Sport Sciences	1.0	11.1				11.0	1.0	2.7	41.8	68.3
Norwegian Univ. Life Sciences	50.9	11.0	4.0		7.0	4.4	113.0	2.0		192.5
Norwegian University of Science and Technology	82.8	156.4	1.0	16.0	9.8	137.0	43.1	63.6	198.0	708.2
Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	11.8	109.2	5.7	71.0	8.7	15.0	1.7	94.8	59.0	376.7

Sweden	Economics and business	Education	Law	Media and communications	Political science	Psychology	Social and economic geography	Sociology	Other social sciences	Total social sciences
The Arctic Univ. of Norway	51.4	79.0	49.0	6.7	5.1	30.0	7.0	79.2	79.4	386.3
University of Agder	14.1	44.0	1.0	72.0	17.4	7.4	21.0	23.3	41.7	241.8
University of Bergen	23.8	44.9	99.0	60.0	73.2	177.0	27.8	91.3	27.7	625.2
University of Oslo	57.5	232.5	245.0	101.0	147.0	252.0	59.9	154.0	77.4	1326.0
University of Stavanger	63.8	94.3	2.0	9.4	3.7	3.0	1.0	11.7	83.5	272.4
Sweden										
Chalmers Univ. Technology	39.7	12.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	17.0	1.0	8.0	22.0	106.7
Dalarna University	9.0	32.7	1.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	6.0	28.8	1.0	87.5
Halmstad University	22.0	13.0		9.0	2.0	18.0		6.0	23.7	93.4
Jönköping University	90.7	34.0	4.0	7.4	2.7	7.0	5.7	17.7	11.7	180.9
Karlstad University	27.0	52.1	6.0	27.0	6.0	30.0	4.0	35.7	13.7	201.2
Kristianstad University	11.7	32.7				11.0		2.0	1.0	58.4
Linköping University	98.1	81.2	12.0	22.0	34.1	44.0	14.7	112.0	69.1	486.6
Linnaeus University	88.7	88.7	8.0	22.0	17.5	13.0	13.0	77.0	9.0	336.6
Lulea Univ. Technology	44.0	17.0	16.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	13.0	4.0	44.0	147.7
Lund University	180.6	50.1	95.0	61.0	98.9	95.0	93.5	232.0	78.2	984.1
Malmö University	5.0	19.0	12.0	4.0	20.0	5.0	11.0	48.0	78.0	202.0
Mid Sweden University	30.0	11.0	1.0	12.0	12.1	27.0	12.0	17.4	15.0	137.9
Mälardalen University	17.0	31.7		4.0	1.0	7.0		17.7	11.7	90.1
Royal Institute Techn. (KTH)	70.7	18.0	15.0	8.0	18.0	4.0	22.0	23.0	30.7	209.1
Stockholm University	165.5	88.9	51.0	43.0	75.1	173.0	71.7	197.0	19.0	883.9
Swedish Defence University	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	56.6	5.0	1.0	3.0	16.0	85.3
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	46.5	3.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	14.0	16.7	11.1	12.7	116.0
Södertörn University	16.7	23.0	5.0	37.0	43.7	1.0	12.7	86.5	1.0	226.4
Umeå University	67.0	119.2	26.0	25.0	34.0	63.0	27.1	124.0	26.1	511.2
University of Borås	10.0	6.0		25.0		3.0		2.0	8.7	54.7
University of Gothenburg	252.0	261.7	103.0	83.0	187.0	144.0	22.1	255.0	66.6	1375.0
University of Gävle	8.0	17.8	13.0			22.0	2.7	9.0	6.0	78.2
University of Skövde	16.0	5.0		1.0	3.0	12.0		8.0	3.7	48.7
University West	19.0	7.4		5.7	15.0	15.0	1.0	18.7		81.8
Uppsala University	142.7	69.1	119.0	45.0	134.0	91.0	32.7	121.0	81.8	836.1
Örebro University	44.0	21.7	42.0	27.0	20.4	55.0	1.7	72.4	11.7	295.6

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