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# THE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY ON SOCIETY AND ECONOMY WITH THE USE OF TOPIC MODELLING

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## *The outline*

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- Evaluation of the quality of research activity in Poland
- Latent Dirichlet Allocation and Correlated Topic Modelling as potential tools for topic identification
- The analysis of main topics identified in description of cases of impact
- Conclusions

# Evaluation of the quality of scientific activity at Polish universities

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## *Historical remarks*

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- 1991 – first evaluation of the quality of scientific activity
- ...
- 2022 – the first evaluation of the quality of scientific activity according to the new regulations (2018), covers the period 2017-2021

# *Evaluation criteria*

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1. scientific or artistic level of the conducted activity (publications)
  - a. monographs
  - b. peer-reviewed papers published in journals listed in the international databases
  - c. peer-reviewed materials from international conferences
2. financial results of scientific research and development work
  - a. projects financed through a competitive procedure by EU, EFTA or other international organizations,
  - b. projects financed by NCN, NCBiR, Foundation for Polish Science
  - c. commercialization of research results,
  - d. research services for non-HEI
3. impact of scientific activity on:
  - a. economy,
  - b. health care system,
  - c. functioning of public administration,
  - d. culture,
  - e. the arts,
  - f. environmental protection,
  - g. national security and defense

## *Evaluation process*

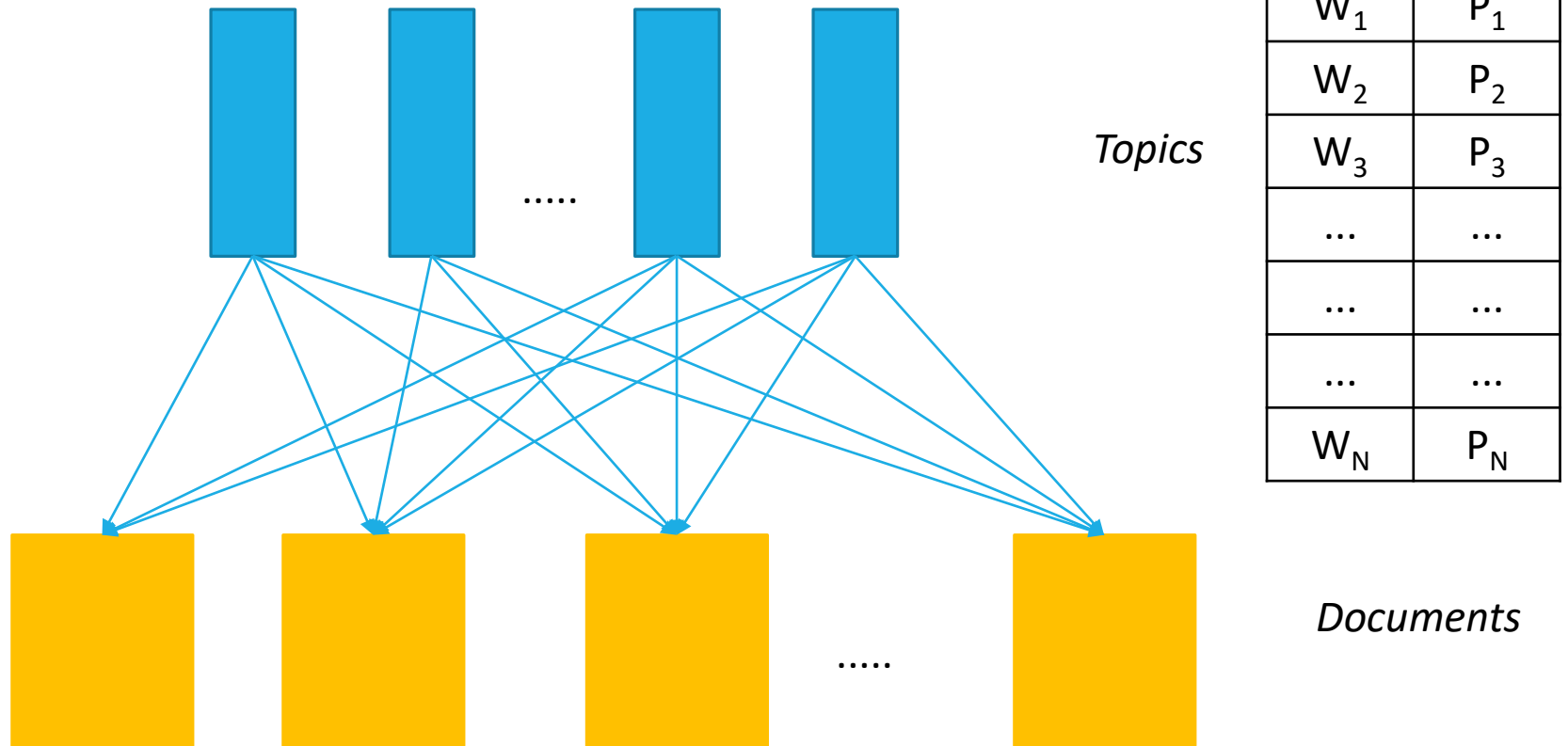
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- Reporting by universities
- Analysis by the Commission for the evaluation of Science (KEN)
- Granting of scientific categories by the Minister – based on the resolution of the KEN (A+, A, B+, B, C). The category achieved has an impact on:
  - the right to create and conduct study programs
  - the right to run doctoral schools
  - the right to confer academic degrees,
  - the amount of subsidy received from the state budget

# Topic modelling as a tool for identification of main issues mentioned in cases of impact

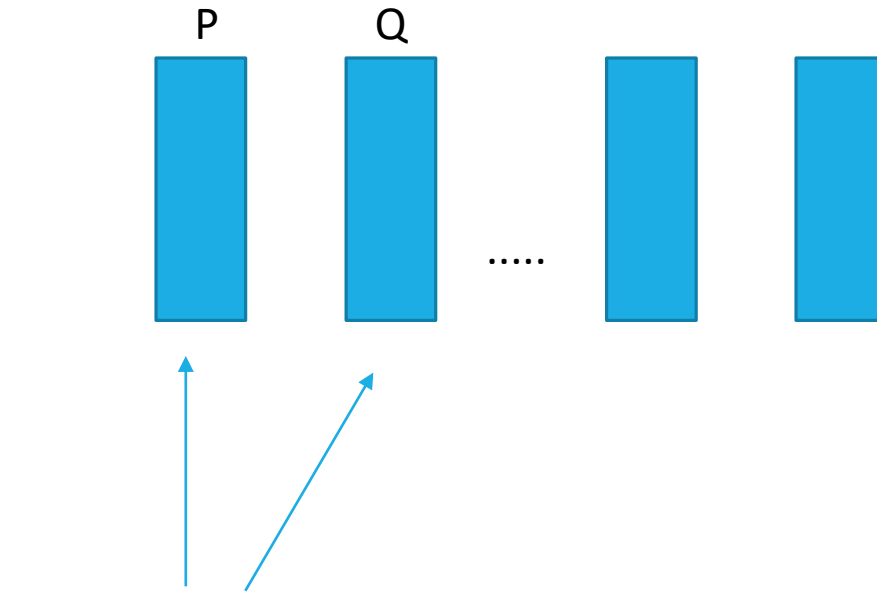
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## Topics models





## Quality of topics – topics dissimilarity



Kullback-Leibler Divergence

$$D_{\text{KL}}(P \parallel Q) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} P(x) \log \left( \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \right)$$

*Topics*

Term	Prob.
$W_1$	$P_1$
$W_2$	$P_2$
$W_3$	$P_3$
...	...
...	...
...	...
$W_N$	$P_N$

# Quality of topics – uniqueness of words

Latent Dirichlet Allocation  $\sum_{j=1}^3 p_{ij} - \max_j p_{ij}$  Correlated Topic models

	LDA				CTM			
	Topic_1	Topic_2	Topic_3		Topic_1	Topic_2	Topic_3	
term_1	0,1612	0,1405	0,0006	0,1410	0,0546	0,1129	0,0049	0,0596
term_2	0,0168	0,1595	0,1789	0,1764	0,0961	0,1509	0,0477	0,1438
term_3	0,0206	0,0338	0,1926	0,0544	0,1661	0,0286	0,0293	0,0579
term_4	0,1707	0,0658	0,0345	0,1003	0,0177	0,1031	0,2007	0,1209
term_5	0,0569	0,0837	0,1942	0,1407	0,0957	0,1449	0,0701	0,1658
term_6	0,2356	0,1775	0,1878	0,3653	0,1652	0,0939	0,1854	0,2592
term_7	0,0886	0,0558	0,0128	0,0687	0,0380	0,1586	0,0428	0,0808
term_8	0,0300	0,2018	0,0570	0,0870	0,0740	0,0026	0,1275	0,0766
term_9	0,1464	0,0810	0,0464	0,1274	0,1524	0,0232	0,1163	0,1395
term_10	0,0731	0,0005	0,0951	0,0736	0,1401	0,1813	0,1753	0,3154
SUM	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,6652	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,5806
				44,49%				47,31%

$$3 - \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i}{3}$$

smaller value indicates the better model

# Comparison of LDA and CTM – discipline: political sciences and administration

Dissimilarity between topics:

```
> KL(prob_lda)
Metric: 'kullback-leibler' using unit: 'log2'; comparing: 5 vectors.
      v1      v2      v3      v4      v5
v1 0.000000 5.944242 5.758093 5.602890 5.534179
v2 5.944242 0.000000 5.582333 5.912793 6.068053
v3 5.758093 5.582333 0.000000 5.811606 5.531025
v4 5.602890 5.912793 5.811606 0.000000 4.940401
v5 5.534179 6.068053 5.531025 4.940401 0.000000
> KL(prob_ctm)
Metric: 'kullback-leibler' using unit: 'log2'; comparing: 5 vectors.
      v1      v2      v3      v4      v5
v1 0.000000 13.749837 13.496332 13.605192 5.358096
v2 13.749837 0.000000 14.488934 15.851105 6.334454
v3 13.496332 14.488934 0.000000 14.950687 6.832479
v4 13.605192 15.851105 14.950687 0.000000 6.727585
v5 5.358096 6.334454 6.832479 6.727585 0.000000
> |
```

Uniqueness of words:

- LDA: 21,84%
- CTM: 44,48%

## Results for selected disciplines

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## *Disciplines under evaluation in the Kraków University of Economics*

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- economics and finance,
- socio-economic geography and spatial economy,
- political science and administration,
- legal sciences,
- management and quality sciences.

Discipline: economics and finance

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## *Discipline: economics and finance*

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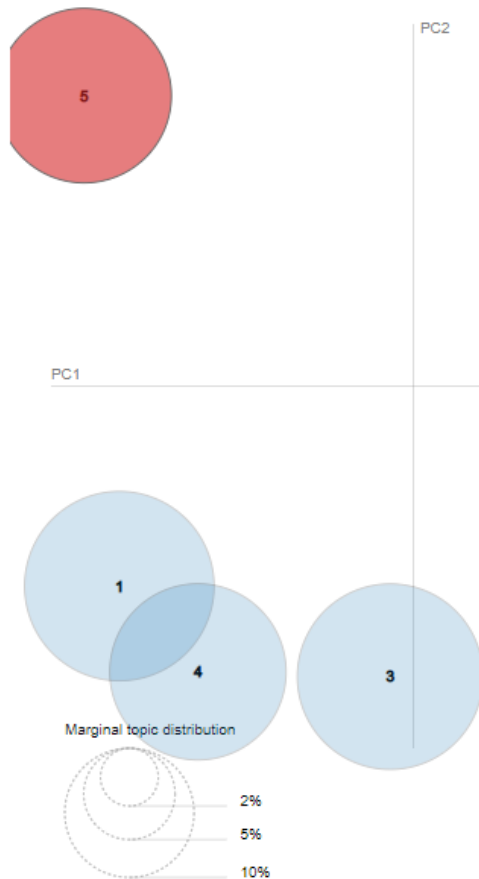
- Number of institutions: 47
- Number of cases of impact (descriptions): 113

# Discipline: economics and finance

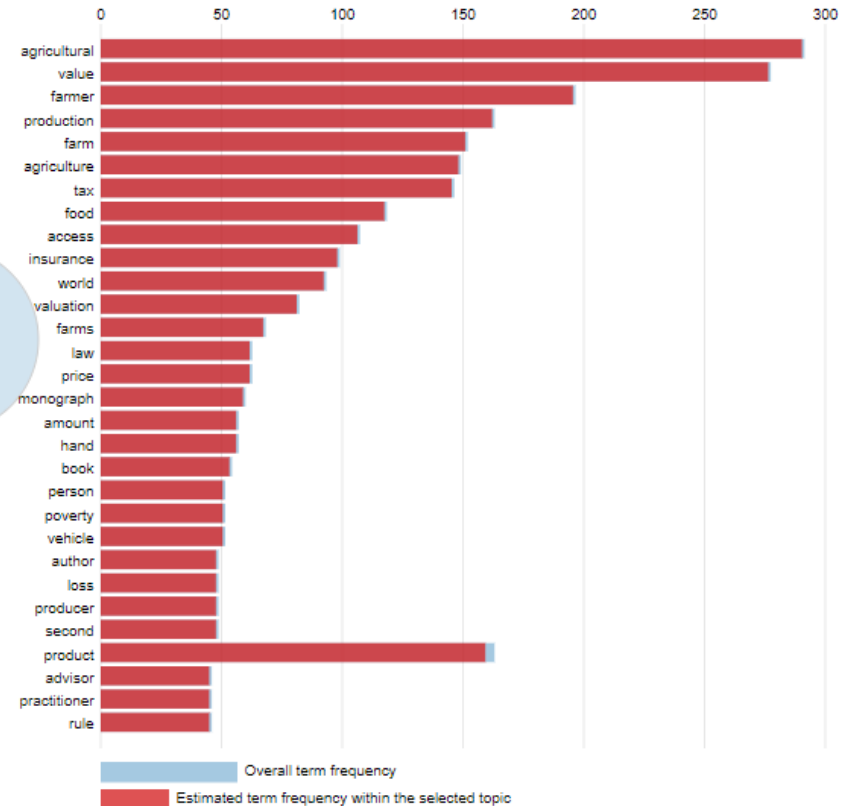
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:<sup>(2)</sup>   $\lambda = 0$

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



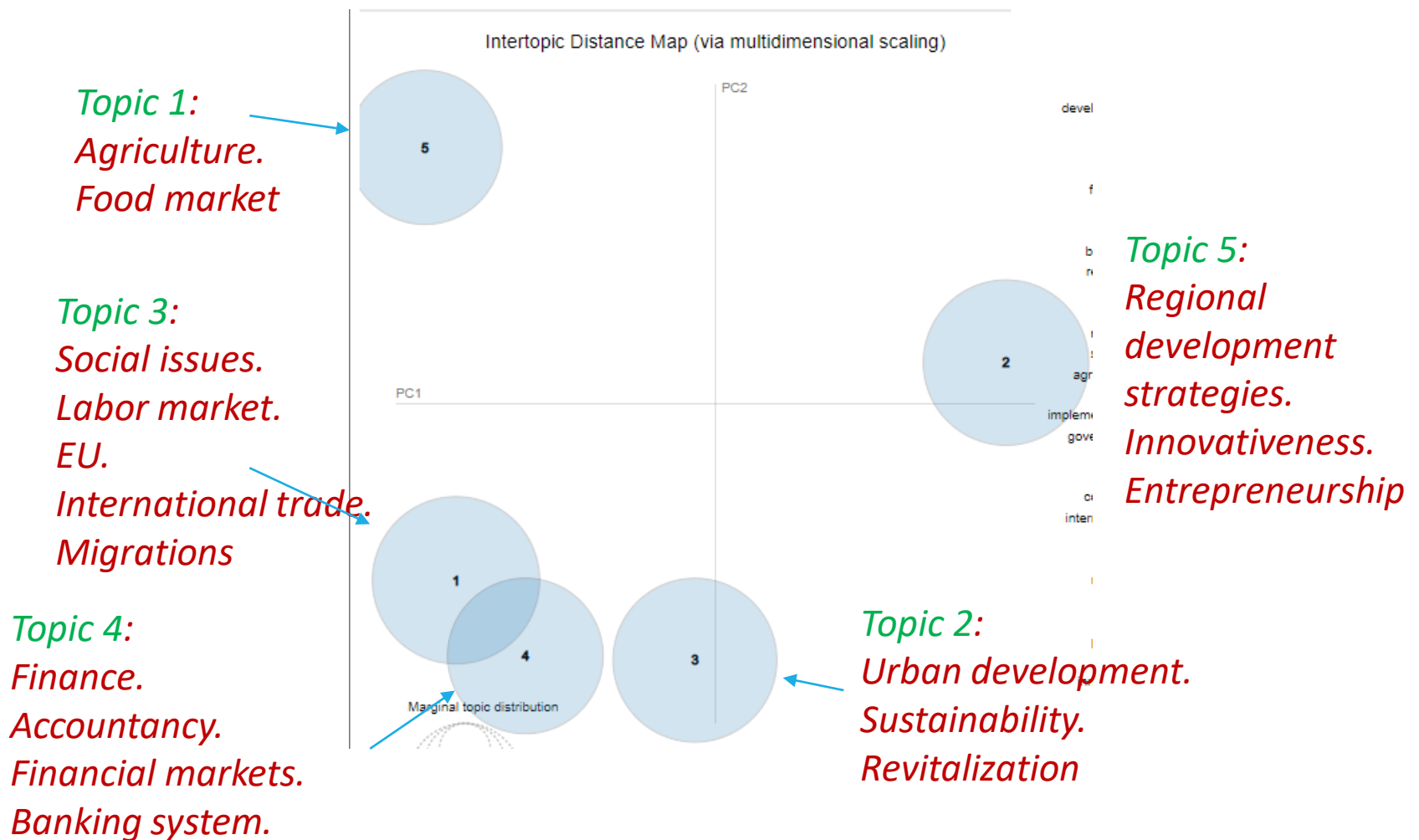
Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 5 (18.3% of tokens)



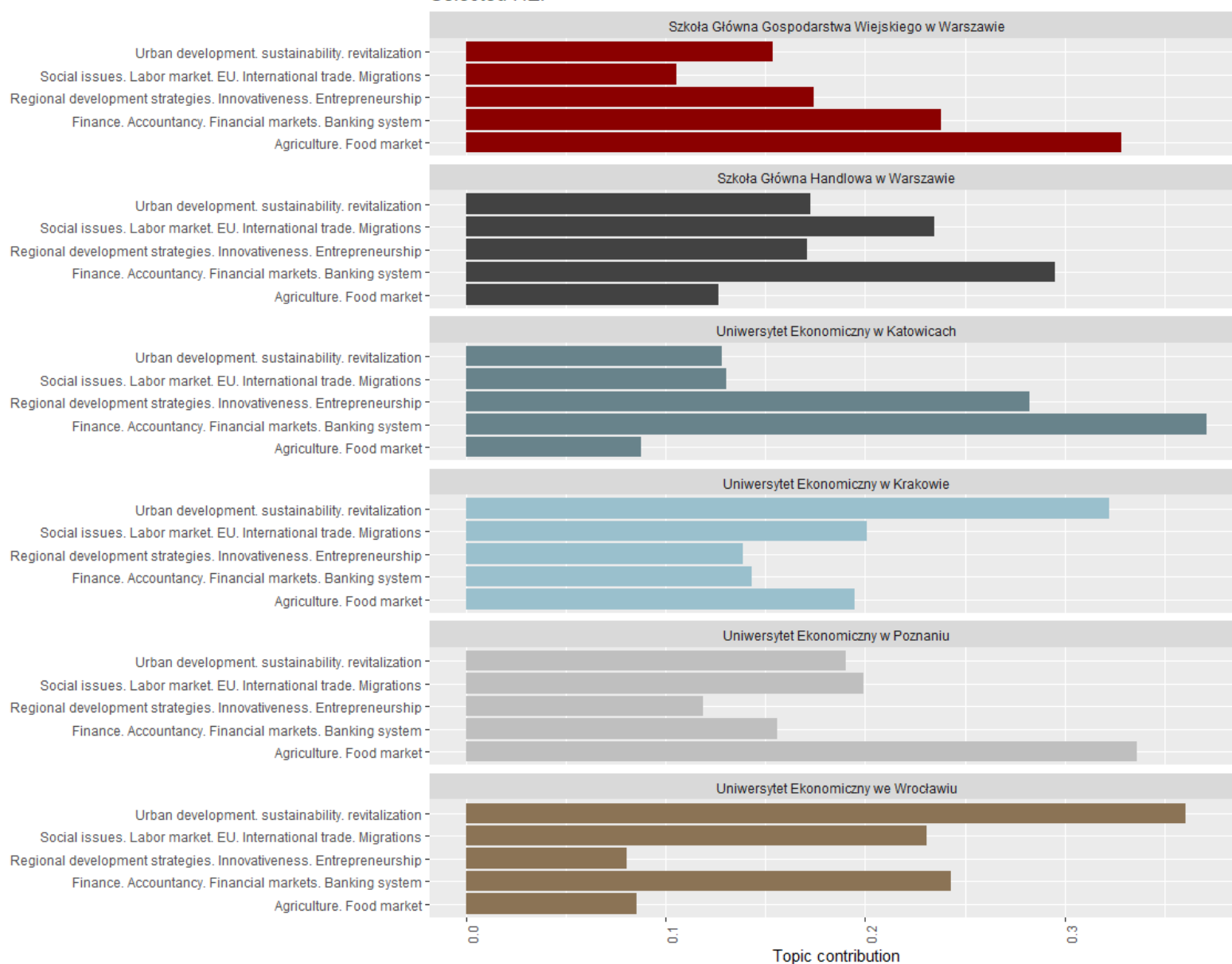
1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) \* [sum\_t p(t | w) \* log(p(t | w)/p(t))]; for topics t; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. relevance(term w | topic t) =  $\lambda$  \* p(w | t) + (1 -  $\lambda$ ) \* p(w | t)/p(w); see Sievert & Shirley (2014)



## Discipline: economics and finance



## Selected HEI



Discipline: Socio-economic geography and spatial economy

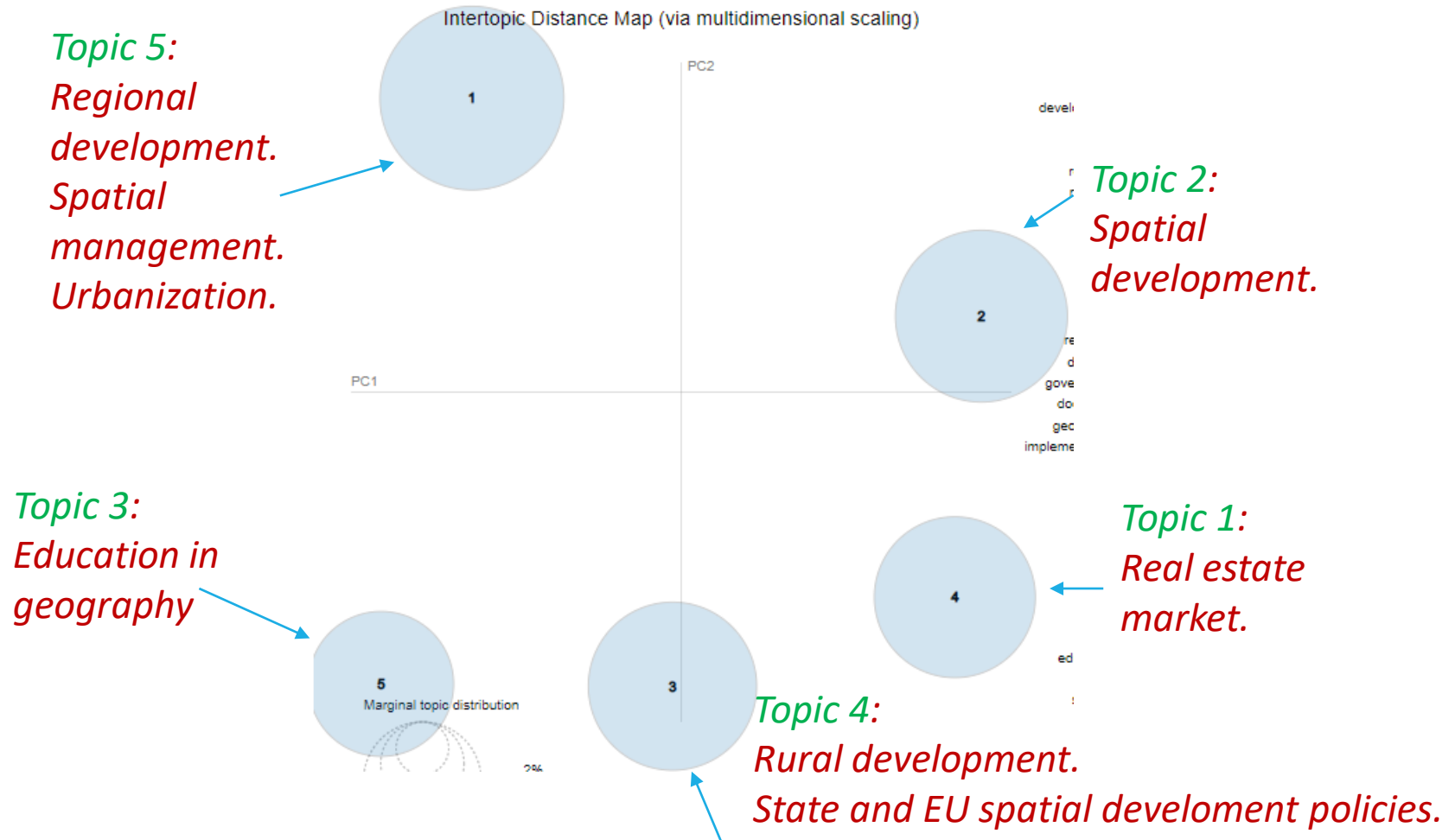
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## *Dyscyplina: Socio-economic geography and spatial economy*

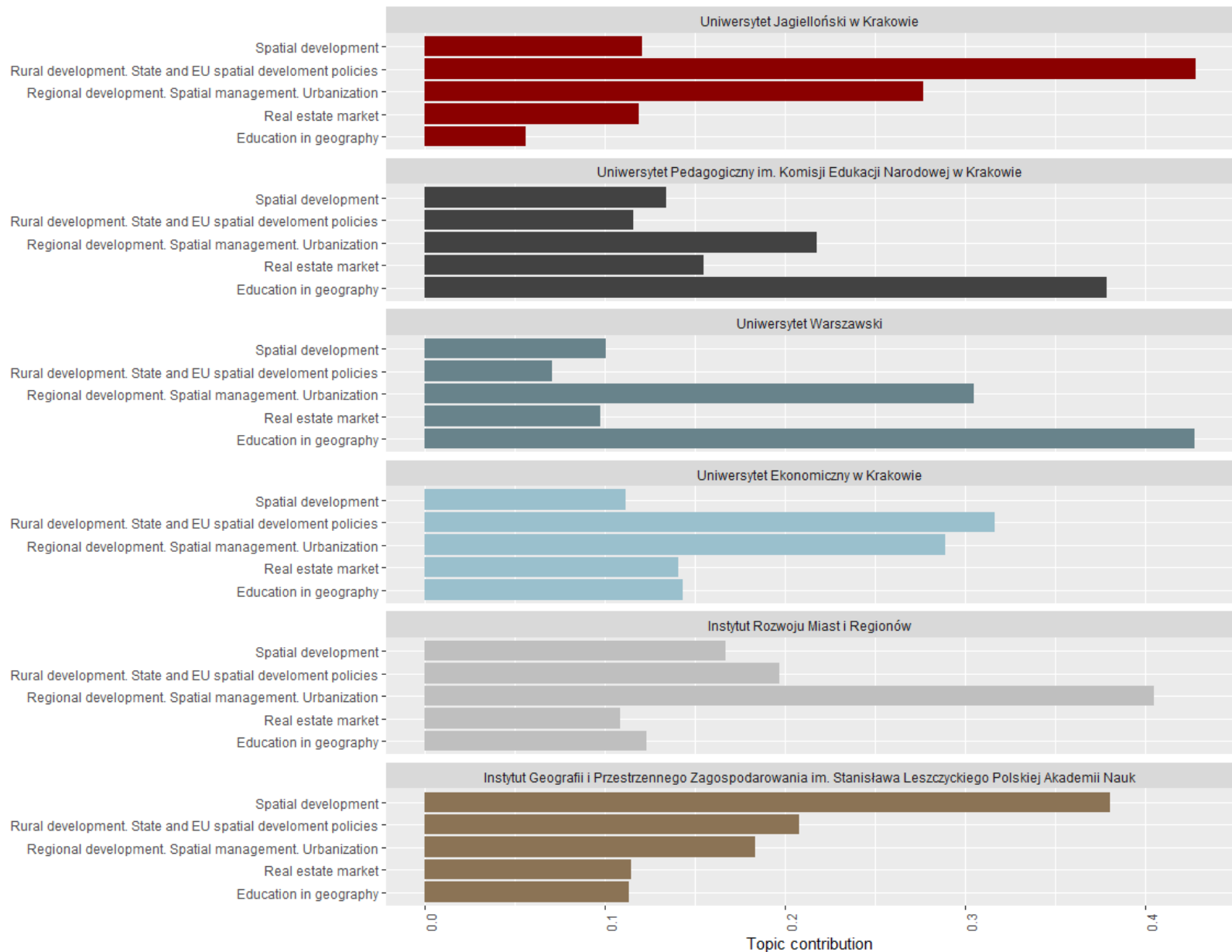
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- Number of institutions: 17
- Number of cases of impact (descriptions): 38

# Dyscyplina: Socio-economic geography and spatial economy



## Selected HEI



## Discipline: Political science and administration

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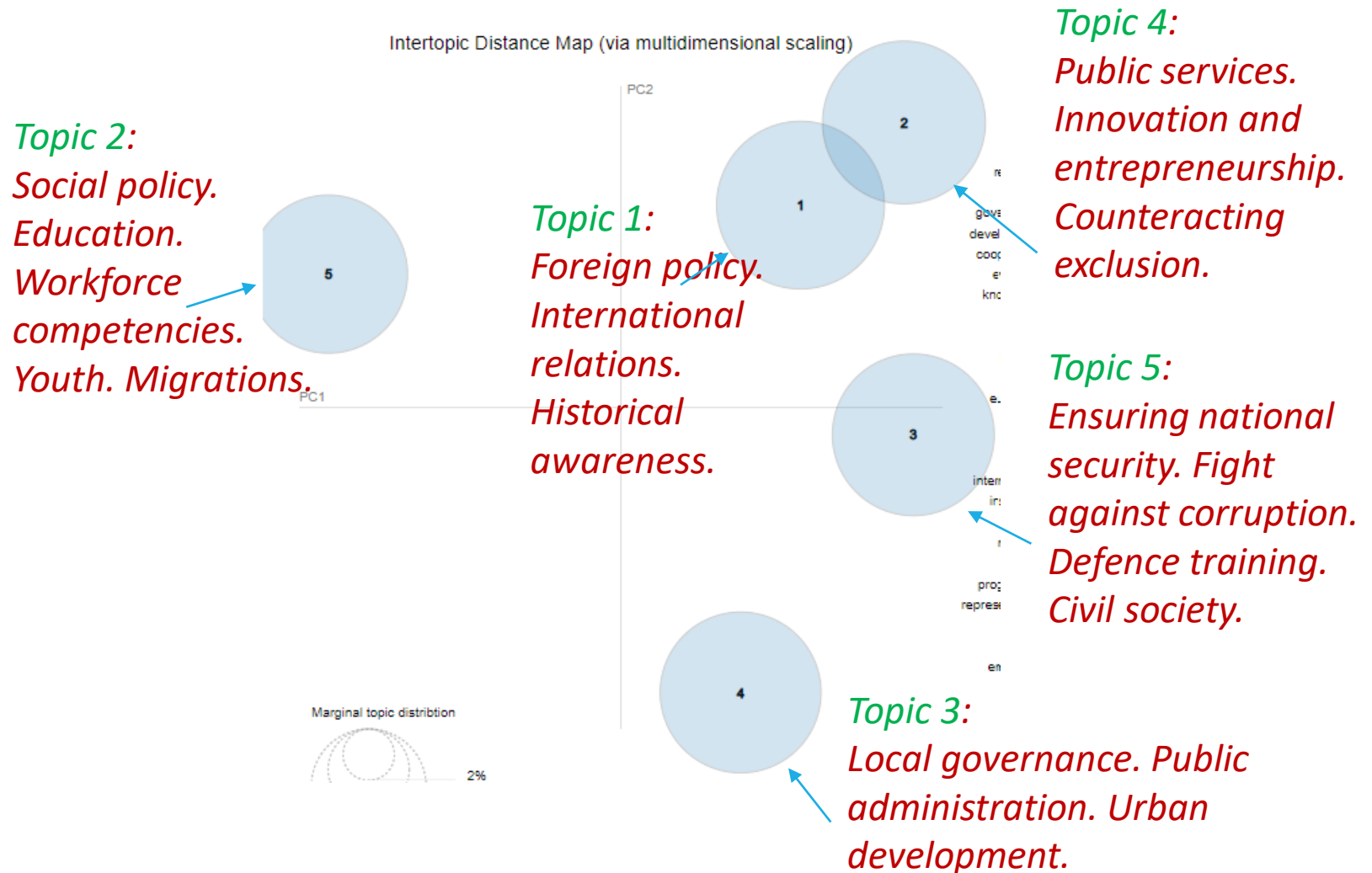
## *Discipline: Political science and administration*

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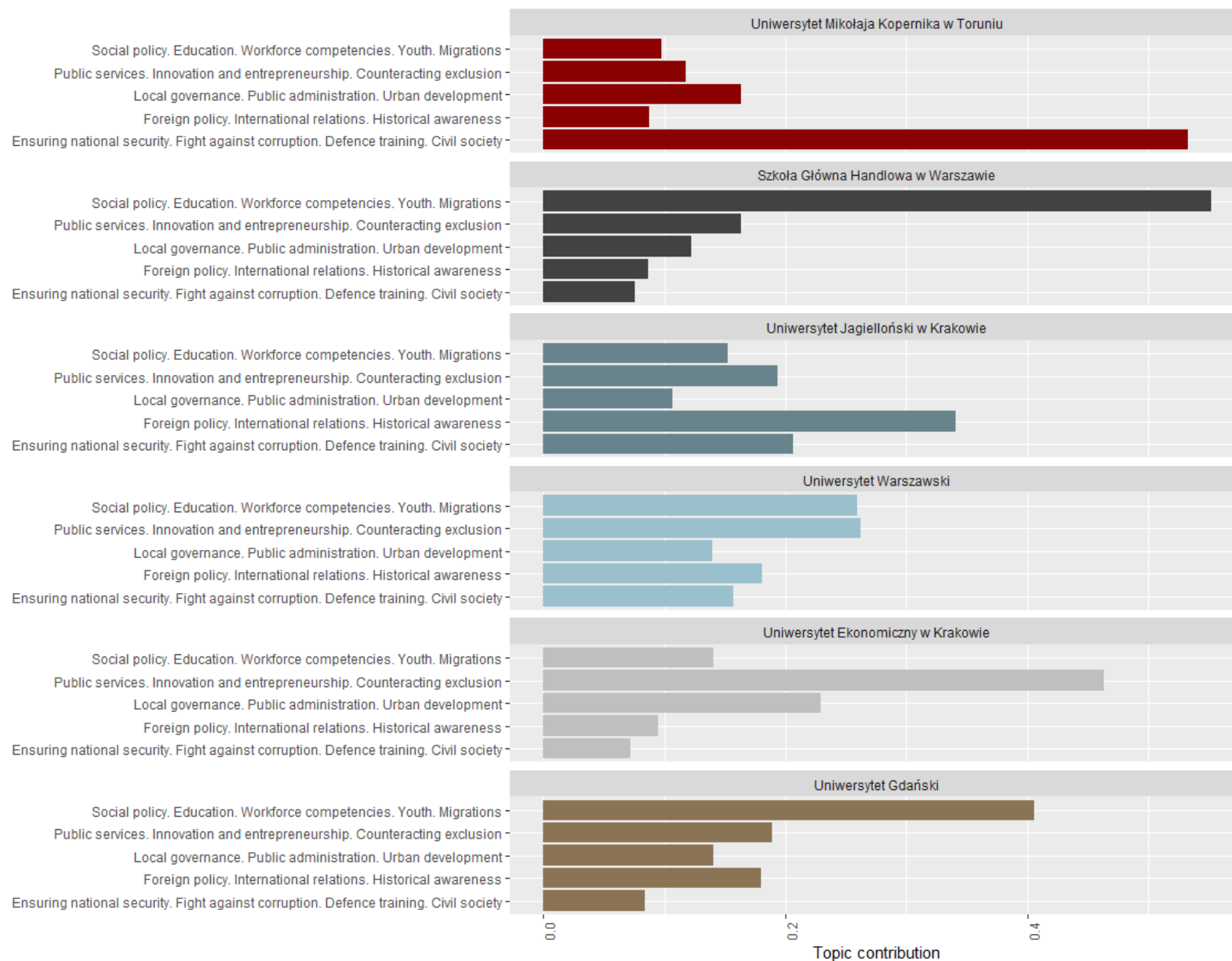
- Number of institutions: 34
- Number of cases of impact (descriptions): 76



# Discipline: Political science and administration



## Selected HEI



Discipline: Legal sciences

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## *Discipline: Legal sciences*

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- Number of institutions: 41
- Number of cases of impact (descriptions): 96

# Discipline: Legal sciences

## Topic 1:

*Human rights. Social development. Freedom. Education. Civil society.*

## Topic 4:

*Administrative law. Administrative decisions.*

## Topic 3:

*Business law. Labor law. Tax law. Legal protection*

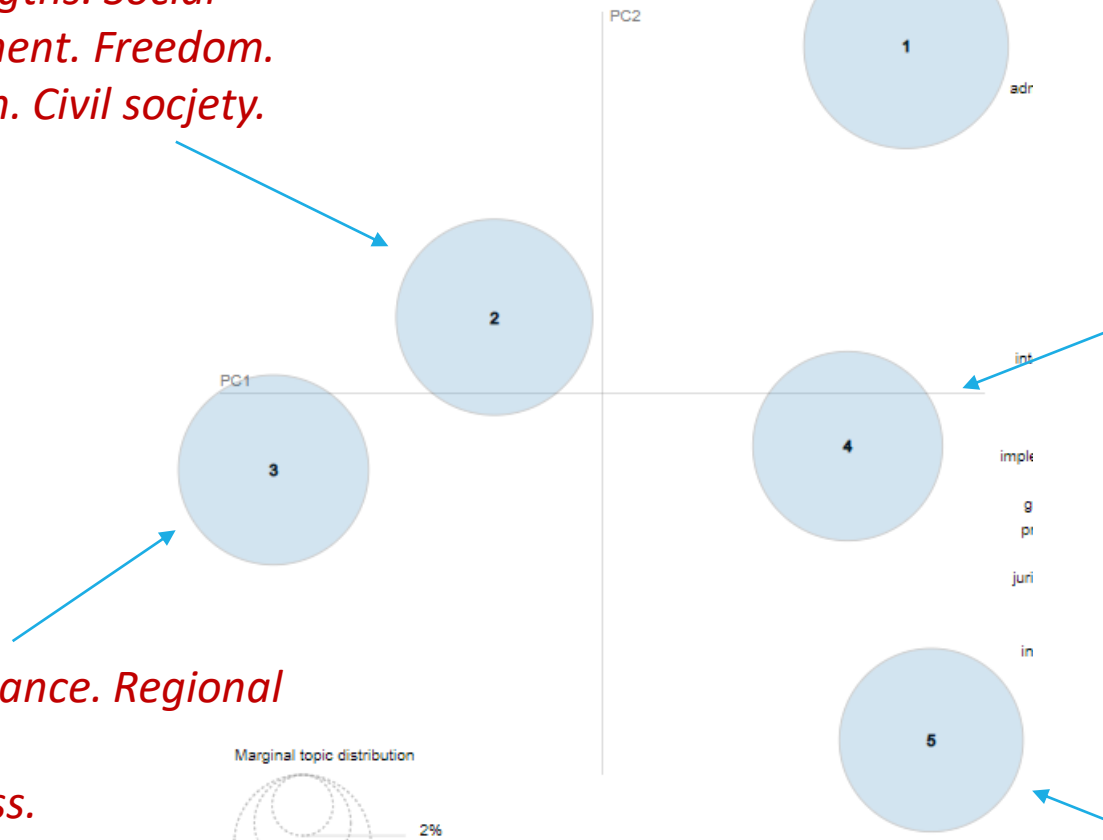
## Topic 5:

*Public governance. Regional development. Innovativeness.*

## Topic 2:

*Jurisprudence. Court system. Criminal law. Prosecution. Criminality.*

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



## Selected HEI



Discipline: Management and quality sciences

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## *Discipline: Management and quality sciences*

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- Number of institutions: 57
- Number of cases of impact (descriptions): 129



# Discipline: Management and quality sciences

## Topic 2:

*Tourism. Cultural heritage. Urban governance.*

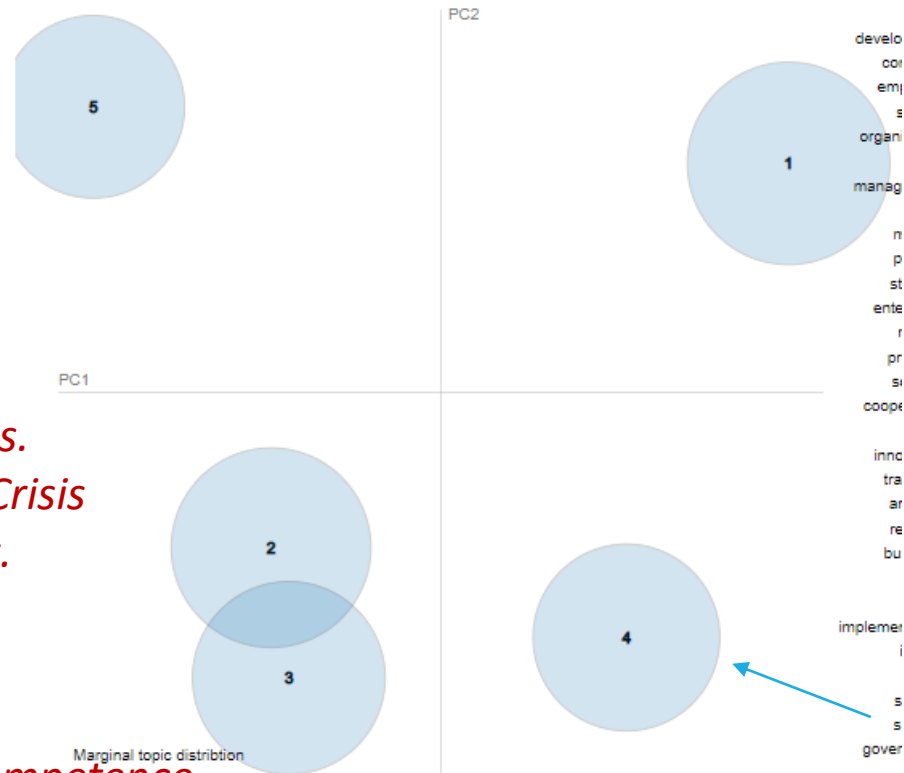
## Topic 4:

*Public services. Health care. Crisis management.*

## Topic 5:

*Education. Competence development. People with disabilities.*

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



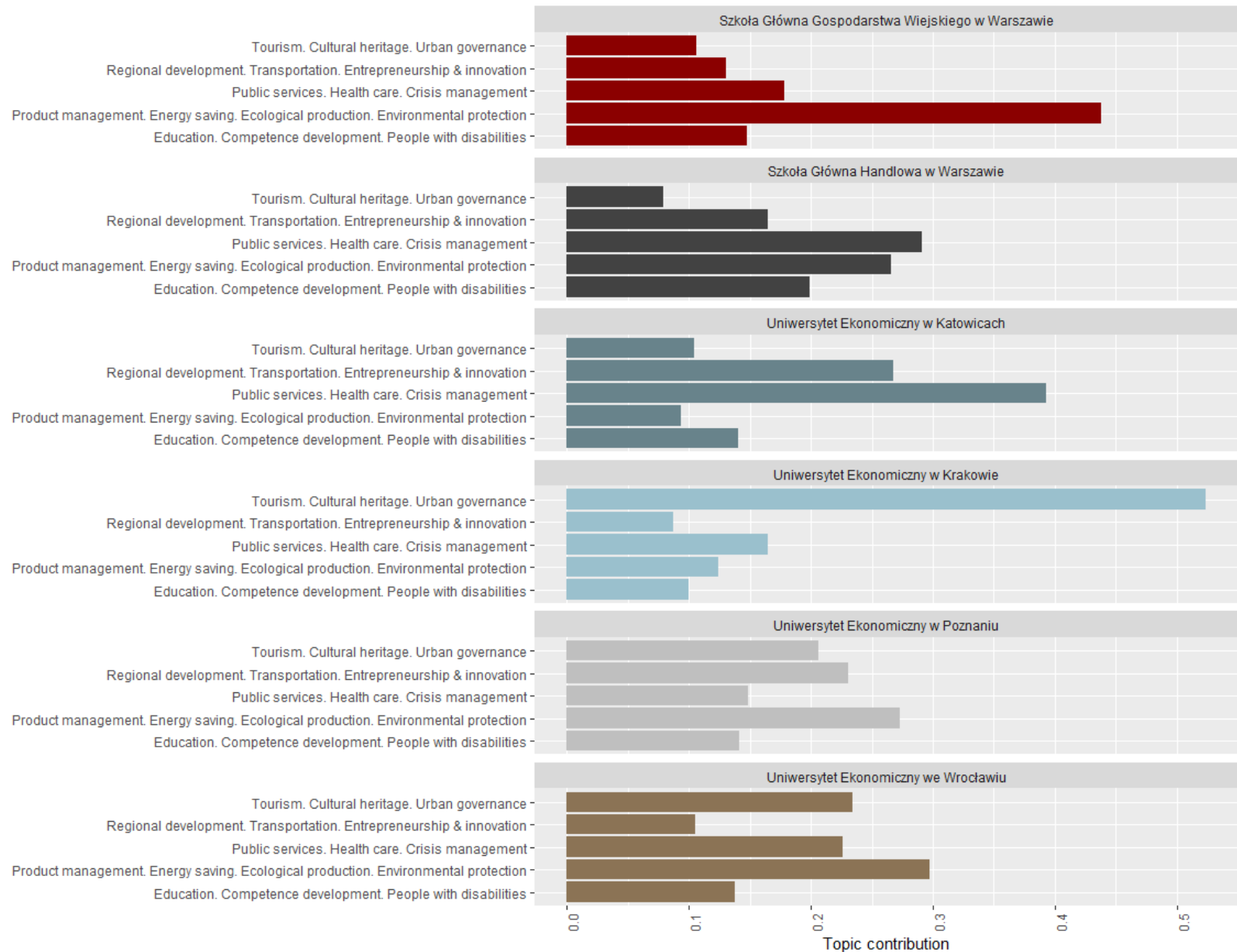
## Topic 3:

*Regional development. Transportation. Entrepreneurship & innovation.*

## Topic 1:

*Product management. Energy saving. Ecological production. Environmental protection*

## Selected HEI



# Conclusions

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## *Conclusions*

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- Topic modelling methods allowed to identify main issues reported by Polish universities as achievements evaluated as cases of impact on society or economy.
- Comparison of LDA and CTM methods shows:
  - CTM is better in terms of dissimilarity of topics,
  - LDA is better in terms of uniqueness of words.
- Achievements of Polish universities in selected social sciences are diversified.



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***THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!***



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