Predicting Research Productivity in STEM Faculty: The Role of Self-determined Motivation

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STUDY BACKGROUND

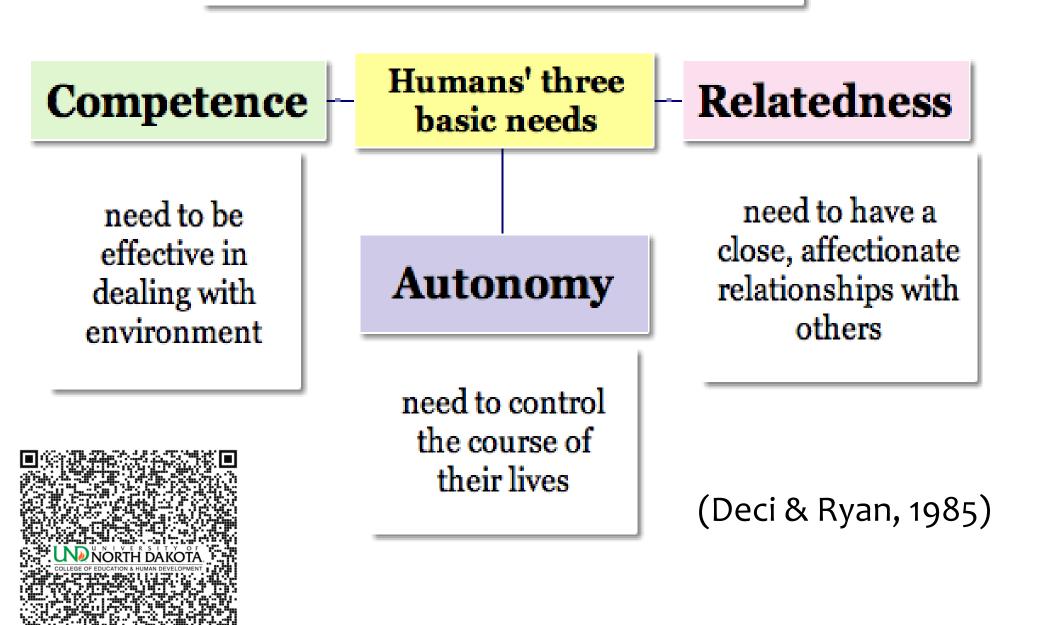
- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) research has led to dramatic improvements, such as enhanced living standards and life expectancy, in the United States (NSB NSF, 2020a,).
- Yet, the US share of the world STEM enterprise is dropping (37% to 25%) as other countries are investing more in research and development (NSB NSF, 2020b).
- Most studies to date examining predictors of faculty research productivity have focused on demographics, occupational characteristics, and social-environmental factors. (Hoppe et al., 2019; Stolzenberg et al., 2019; Sheridan et al., 2016)
- Bibliometrics applies statistics to examine patterns of authorship, publication, and literature use; for example, productivity is measured by publication of research results in peer-reviewed journals, and impact by citation counts (Sugimoto & Larivière, 2018)
- Few studies have examined faculty motivation to conduct research (what drives or energizes them to engage in scholarship), and fewer predicting bibliometric outcomes

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The current study aimed to examine how motivation predicts STEM faculty members' success and productivity in research, and specifically bibliometric success indicators.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Self-Determination Theory



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STUDY SCALES

Descriptive Statistics and Reliabilities for Study Scales Range Skew Kurtosis Measure SDBasic Needs Autonomy Competence Relatedness Motivation Intrinsic ¹ Autonomous Introjected External Amotivation Success Publication 1.17-5 ²Perceived overall 0.75 3 Publications 27.20 39.71 0-225 Success Covariates Career age Research % on contract Institutional support Personal balance Professional balance Clear expectations

Autonomous motivation is the average of all intrinsic and identified motivation items.

Perceived overall is the average of activity, publication, and grant success measures.

-0.91

METHODS

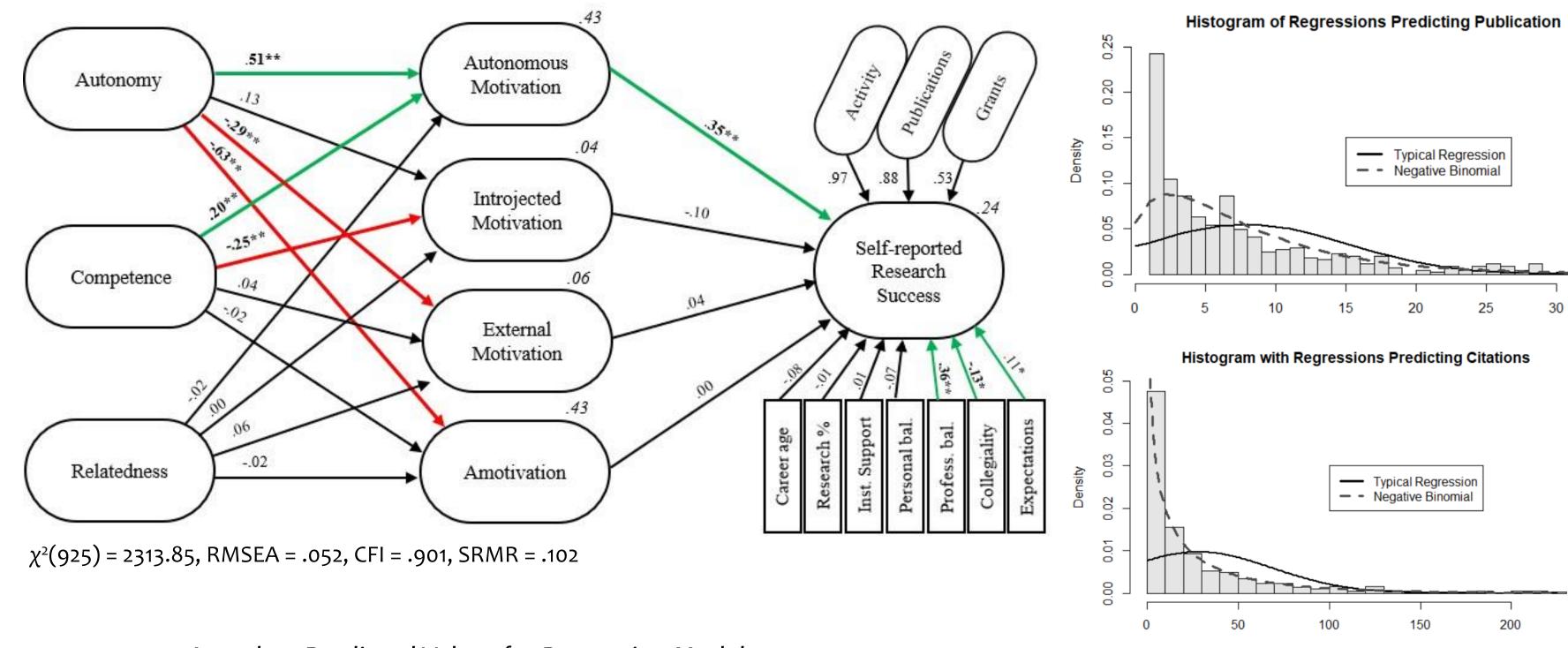
0.88

Participant Characteristics

Collegiality

		Count	Percent
Gender Identity	Man	388	59.6
	Woman	255	39.2
	I prefer not to respond	8	1.2
Racial Identification	White	531	81.6
	Asian	82	12.6
	Multiracial	15	2.3
	Other	11	1.7
	Black or African American	5	0.8
	No response	7	1.8
Ethnicity	Not of Hispanic, Latinx, or Spanish origin	602	92.5
Lumeny	Yes, of Hispanic, Latinx, or Spanish origin		6.5
	No response	7	1.1
	110 Teaponae	,	
International	No	255 8 531 82 15 11 5 7 602 42 7 471 176 4 178 97 85 50 46 33 33 30 25 5 33 30 25 5 33 219 178 212 9 8 25 37 6 20 40 20 40 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	72.4
	Yes		27.0
	No response	4	0.6
Primary Disciplinary Area	Life sciences	178	27.3
	Social sciences	97	14.9
	Engineering	85	13.1
	Psychology	50	7.7
	Geoscience	46	7.1
	Mathematical sciences	36	5.5
	Chemistry	33	5.1
	Physics and astronomy	33	5.1
	STEM education learning research	30	4.6
	Computer and information science and engineering (CISE)	25	3.8
	Materials research	5	0.8
	No response	33	5.1
Academic Rank	Assistant Professor	219	33.6
	Associate Professor	178	27.3
	Full Professor	212	32.6
	Instructor/teaching professor	9	1.4
	Research scientist/analyst	8	1.2
	Other	25	3.8
Tenure Status	Tenured	376	57.8
	On tenure track but not tenured	209	32.1
	Not on tenure track	63	9.7
	Other	3	0.5

STRUCTURAL MODEL & REGRESSIONS



Actual vs. Predicted Values for Regression Models

						Predicted	
		Predicted	Predicted			with	Predicted
Publications	Actual	with Typical	with NB	Citations	Actual	Typical	with NB
1	66	2.99	30.91	5	16	1.64	11.95
3	46	8.35	33.62	10	9	2.55	7.77
5	28	31.95	29.21	25	4	15.71	3.65
10	11	40.87	15.72	50	3	2.03	1.58
15	10	1.44	7.60	75	1	0.00	0.81
25	4	0.01	1.73	100	1	0.00	0.45

CORRELATIONS & ANOVAS

Correlations													Measure	Assist	Assoc	Full	F	Eta-sq
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Basic Needs					
1. Autonomy	-												Autonomy	4.13(.63)	4.04(.71) a	4.21(.63) b	3.07**	.01
2. Competence	.60**	-											Competence	4.17(.59) ^a	4.23(.58)	4.34(.53) b	5.27**	.02
3. Relatedness	.56**	.40**	-										Relatedness	3.99(.64) a	3.81(.76) ^b	3.98(.73)	3.59*	.01
4. Autonomous motivation	.54**	.47**	.40**	-									Motivation					
Introjected motivation	03	11**	02	.05	-								Autonomous	4.44(.51)	4.04(.50) ^a	4.55(.57) ^b	4.20*	.01
External motivation	14**	06	08*	15**	.18**	-									* *			
7. Amotivation	52**	38**	37**	61**	.08*	.22**	-						N. Introjected	3.59(.99) ^a	3.39(1.00)	3.13(1.03) b	4.31*	.01
8. Perceived success	.32**	.39**	.27**	.31**	09*	02	22**	-					External	3.60(.83) a	3.63(.79) a	3.41(.76) ^b	4.44*	.02
9. Career age	.04	.12**	.02	.08*	13**	10*	.04	02	-				Amotivation	1.78(.79)	1.83(.81)	1.80(.81)	0.12	.00
10. Research % on contract	.08*	.12**	.04	.17**	02	.12**	06	.12**	07	-			Success					
11. Institutional support	.28**	.12**	.35**	.12**	10**	.08	10*	.18**	08*	.10*	-		Overall	3.45(.70)	3.18(.72) a	3.49(.75) b	8.71***	.03
12. Personal balance	.28**	.18**	.27**	.13**	13**	.00	11*	.18**	.05	.08*	.38**	-	-	1	1	* *		
13. Professional balance	.40**	.39**	.31**	.21**	21**	.04	20**	.35**	.05	.16**	.44**	.67**	-					
14. Clear expectations	.30**	.25**	.41**	.18**	.00	.07	17**	.23**	08*	.07	.36**	.32**	.46** -					
15. Collegiality	.32**	.09*	.52**	.18**	02	.03	25**	.09*	21**	02	.50**	.26**	.27** .51**					

CONCLUSIONS

- Using structural equation modeling, the basic psychological needs of autonomy and competence predicted autonomous motivation (enjoyment, value) that, in turn, was the strongest predictor of self-reported research productivity.
- Using negative binomial regression, autonomous motivation was the strongest predictor of faculty publications and citations, with a one-standard-deviation increase in autonomous motivation corresponding to an 11.63% increase or 8.67 more publications and a 22.57% increase or 34.79 more citations over a three-year period.
- These results are of relevance to higher education institutions aiming to support scholarly productivity in STEM faculty in identifying specific beneficial and detrimental aspects of faculty motivation that contribute to measurable gains in research activity.

Faculty with more than 33 publications (n = 12) and more than 233 citations (n = 12) were outliers and removed from analysis.