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Contribution of FOCAM Funding to Thesis-Derived Scientific Output: A Bibliometric Analysis of Institutional Research Efficiency at a Peruvian Public University

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Abstract

University research funding creates opportunities to undertake new studies, but its scholarly contribution also depends on whether funded projects lead to completed theses and visible scientific publications. This study examined the contribution of the Camisea Socioeconomic Development Fund (FOCAM) to thesis-derived scientific output at a Peruvian public university. A retrospective bibliometric and documentary analysis covered 76 funded projects, 81 theses deposited in the institutional repository, and 14 published articles identified during the 2022–2026 study period. Funding award resolutions, project implementation and closure reports, repository records, and scientific databases were reviewed. FOCAM-funded theses deposited in the repository had a thesis-to-article conversion rate of 20.0%, compared with 15.7% for self-funded theses. Across all funded projects, however, 7.9% had produced a scientific article by the study cutoff, and 5.3% had produced an article in a Scopus-indexed journal. FOCAM supported student research, but the findings indicate a need for stronger technical follow-up and editorial guidance to increase publication and improve the academic return on research investment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific output is now one of the most widely used indicators for assessing the quality, competitiveness, and impact of universities within higher education systems. In a context shaped by the internationalization of knowledge, the digital transformation of science, and intensifying academic competition, universities must strengthen their research capacity and translate academic work into visible scientific outputs with demonstrable impact (Torres-Salinas et al., 2024). Scientific productivity is also influenced by several factors, including funding, research infrastructure, collaboration networks, institutional policies, researchers' experience, and support mechanisms for scholarly publication (Munari et al., 2024).

Funding is a major instrument for advancing scientific knowledge. In recent years, governments, universities, and funding agencies have increased their investment in research, innovation, and technology to raise scientific output and strengthen the competitiveness of academic research (Jacob & Lefgren, 2012). Nevertheless, the relationship between funding and scientific productivity remains debated. Ding and Moreira (2025) argue that greater financial capacity expands opportunities to conduct research, although the resulting outcomes also depend on researchers' expertise, institutional effectiveness, and the support provided after funds are awarded. Similarly, Gök et al. (2016) maintain that funding is essential to scientific output but does not, on its own, guarantee publications with substantial impact.

The growth of bibliometrics and scientometrics has considerably advanced the study of research performance. These fields provide methods for assessing scientific output through indicators of productivity, visibility, impact, collaboration, and internationalization (Torres-Salinas et al., 2024). In this context, indexed databases, particularly Scopus, have become important resources for evaluating

institutional research performance because of their broad coverage, the quality of their records, and the opportunity they provide to analyze metrics at the author and institutional levels (Baas et al., 2020).

Institutional repositories have likewise become essential infrastructure for managing the knowledge produced by universities. They support the preservation, organization, and dissemination of research by students and faculty while expanding access to and the reach of that work (Otto et al., 2023). Within open science ecosystems, these platforms accelerate the circulation of knowledge, provide free access to research findings, and support their application in society (Kodua-Ntim, 2024).

Studies generally agree that repositories improve access to and the visibility of university research, enabling findings to reach national and international academic communities (González-Pérez et al., 2021). Accessibility alone, however, does not necessarily lead to greater scientific impact. The reach of research also depends on factors such as indexing, interoperability, web discoverability, and institutional dissemination strategies (Orduña-Malea et al., 2024). Repositories therefore serve a purpose that complements, rather than replaces, publication in indexed journals.

Despite these developments, converting university theses into scientific publications remains a substantial challenge. More than one million theses are submitted each year in Latin America, yet only a proportion ultimately become indexed scientific publications (Björklund et al., 2024). This gap between academic work and published research limits both its scientific and societal reach. Previous research suggests that thesis-based publication depends on rigorous research, the expertise of reviewers, academic training, supervisor guidance, scholarly writing skills, and institutional support (Mason & Solli, 2025).

In Latin America, academic research funding is shaped by budgetary constraints, institutional instability, and uneven investment across scientific projects (Mejía Almenaba et al., 2025). In response, many universities have established competitive funds to encourage faculty research and student participation in scholarly activities. These incentives aim to improve thesis quality, develop research skills, and support the publication of significant findings (Ding & Moreira, 2025). Their effectiveness nevertheless remains uncertain, particularly in recently established Latin American public universities (Zahn-Muñoz et al., 2025).

In Peru, the university licensing system and research promotion programs developed by CONCYTEC have increased the importance of scientific activity in assessments of educational quality. Scientific output has consequently gained prominence as an indicator of institutional performance. Substantial differences persist among universities, however, in productivity, the availability of researchers, research fields, and capacity to publish in indexed sources. These differences reflect institutional research policies and resources, as well as the scientific trajectories and maturity of particular fields of knowledge (Millones-Gómez et al., 2021; Arcila-Diaz et al., 2025).

Against this background, the role of institutional funding in knowledge production warrants closer examination. Its contribution may be observed in research productivity, academic impact, and the

development of research capacity. As the literature suggests, funding influences what research is undertaken, how it is conducted, and who conducts it; its contribution to scientific output also depends on the type and amount of funding and how resources are allocated. An assessment should therefore consider the full research pathway, from obtaining funding and conducting a study to publication, indexing, impact, and visibility.

The National Autonomous University of Huanta has introduced competitive funding calls through the Camisea Socioeconomic Development Fund (FOCAM) to support research training and undergraduate theses. Between 2022 and 2026, the university funded projects across several faculties, making FOCAM a key institutional mechanism for promoting student research. However, no comprehensive assessment has yet examined its contribution to thesis-derived scientific publications, the quality of their bibliographic foundations, supervisors' research capacity, or the efficiency of internal academic processes.

Although interest in the relationship between funding and academic productivity has grown, most studies have focused on national programs or universities with well-established research output. Evidence on the academic and bibliometric outcomes of competitive research funds remains limited for emerging public universities in Latin America, especially those in resource-constrained regions where research capacity is still developing (Ding & Moreira, 2025). This gap limits understanding of how public investment contributes to knowledge production and the development of university research capacity.

To address this gap, the present study examined the relationship between FOCAM funding and scientific publications derived from theses at the National Autonomous University of Huanta from 2022 to 2026. Combining bibliometric and institutional analyses, it provides empirical evidence on funding, scientific productivity, bibliometric impact, and the academic outcomes of public investment. The findings are intended to inform strategies for strengthening research capacity and the international visibility of Peruvian public universities.

2. METHODOLOGY

A retrospective bibliometric and documentary study was conducted to examine the relationship between funding from the Camisea Socioeconomic Development Fund (FOCAM), scientific output derived from university theses, and institutional research efficiency at the National Autonomous University of Huanta (UNAH), Peru. The study covered 2022 through May 2026 and examined the five FOCAM funding calls implemented by the university. It included FOCAM-funded thesis projects, funded and self-funded theses deposited in the UNAH institutional repository, and scholarly articles derived from university theses.

The units of analysis comprised all available records for the study period: 76 funded thesis projects, 81 theses deposited in the institutional repository, and 14 scholarly articles derived from university theses.

Data sources included FOCAM funding award resolutions, implementation and financial closure reports, administrative records from the Research Institute, records from the UNAH institutional repository, and

documents related to the funding calls. Articles derived from university theses were identified through systematic searches of Scopus, SciELO, and Latindex. Thesis titles, the names of authors and supervisors, and institutional affiliation were used to match articles to theses. Descriptive statistics were calculated in Microsoft Excel.

The analysis covered four dimensions: (1) funding coverage and trends; (2) academic output from thesis projects; (3) bibliometric impact; and (4) institutional performance.

The data were cleaned, validated, and organized in a Microsoft Excel database. Results were summarized using absolute frequencies, percentages, conversion rates, and efficiency indicators. Bibliometric analysis was used to characterize the visibility and publication profile of thesis-derived articles, including their presence in Scopus, SciELO, and Latindex and, where applicable, their Scopus journal quartile.

A scientific output conversion model was developed to track thesis projects from funding through to article publication. The model considered four stages: funding award, thesis deposit in the UNAH institutional repository, approval of financial closure, and publication of a scholarly article. It was used to identify gaps in the research pathway and opportunities to improve institutional research processes.

3. RESULTS

3.1. FOCAM Funding and Institutional Research Efficiency

Dimension: Funding Coverage and Trends

Table 1
Trends in FOCAM Funding for University Theses, 2022–2025

FOCAM funding call	Year	Funded projects	Total funding (PEN)
First FOCAM call	2022	12	96,000
Second FOCAM call	2023-I	19	105,900
Third FOCAM call	2023-II	21	120,000
Fourth FOCAM call	2024-I	11	60,000
Fifth FOCAM call	2025	13	115,000
Total	**—**	**76**	**496,900**

FOCAM funding for student research increased overall across the five calls. Between 2022 and 2025, the National Autonomous University of Huanta allocated PEN 496,900 to 76 thesis projects, reflecting sustained institutional support for developing students' research skills. The two 2023 calls accounted for 52.6% of all funded projects, while the fifth call had the highest average allocation per thesis. These

patterns suggest a shift from expanding participation toward providing greater support per project, potentially improving the conditions for theses with publication potential.

FOCAM funding was concentrated in the Professional School of Agronomic and Forestry Business Engineering, which received 50.1% of the total budget and funded 31 projects. The Professional School of Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management received 22.5%, while Environmental Engineering and Management received 27.4%. This allocation prioritized fields related to agricultural production, rural development, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Comparison with thesis-derived scientific output indicates that higher investment did not consistently correspond to more publications. Funding should therefore be accompanied by academic monitoring, support throughout the research process, and training in scholarly writing and publication to improve the prospects of publishing in higher-impact journals.

Table 2
Distribution of FOCAM Funding by Research Type

Research type	Number of projects	Total funding (PEN)	Average funding per project (PEN)
Experimental	33	297,000	9,000
Descriptive/correlational	43	199,900	4,649
Total	**76**	**496,900**	**6,538**

Funding varied by research type. Although descriptive and correlational studies accounted for 56.6% of approved projects, experimental studies received 59.8% of the total budget. Their average allocation was PEN 9,000 per project, nearly twice the PEN 4,649 allocated to descriptive and correlational studies. This difference is consistent with the greater technical, operational, and fieldwork requirements of experimental research, which often requires specialized materials, equipment, and supplies. Thus, funding allocations reflected not only the number of projects but also their methodological complexity and resource requirements

3.2. Scientific Output Derived from University Theses

Dimension: Institutional Academic Output

Table 3
Theses Deposited in the Institutional Repository by Funding Source

Funding source	Number of theses	Percentage
Self-funded	51	63.00%
FOCAM-funded	30	37.00%
Total	**81**	**100.00%**

Self-funded theses accounted for most of the academic output recorded in the institutional repository (63.0%), while FOCAM-funded theses represented 37.0%. This finding shows that thesis production also relies on students who conduct research using their own resources. Nevertheless, FOCAM-funded theses made a substantial contribution and originated from competitive, targeted funding calls. FOCAM thus supports institutional thesis production and expands opportunities to conduct research. Its contribution to scientific output, however, should also be assessed through the quality and visibility of the resulting work and the extent to which theses lead to scholarly publications.

Table 4
Scientific Publications Derived from Theses by Funding Source

Funding source	Theses deposited in the repository	Scientific articles	Conversion rate (%)
Self-funded	51	8	15.7
FOCAM-funded	30	6	20
Total	**81**	**14**	**17.3**

FOCAM-funded theses had a higher article conversion rate than self-funded theses (20.0% versus 15.7%). Self-funded theses produced more articles in absolute terms (eight versus six), reflecting their larger number in the repository. Overall, 17.3% of deposited theses resulted in a scientific article, or approximately one in six. These descriptive findings suggest that institutional funding may support publication, particularly when combined with methodological guidance, editorial support, and strategies to increase research visibility.

Table 5
Scientific Publications Derived from Theses by Academic Program

Academic program	Theses deposited in the repository	Scientific articles	Publication rate (%)
Agronomic and Forestry Business Engineering	34	6	17.6
Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management	26	8	30.8
Environmental Engineering and Management	21	0	0
Total	**81**	**14**	**17.3**

Publication rates varied across academic programs. Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management had the highest rate, with eight articles derived from 26 theses (30.8%). Agronomic and Forestry Business Engineering produced six articles from 34 theses (17.6%), close to the institutional average of 17.3%. No articles were identified among the 21 theses in Environmental Engineering and Management.

These findings indicate that the number of theses alone does not account for differences in scientific output. Research culture, supervisors' experience, academic support, and publication strategies may also play a role, although their contributions were not measured in this analysis.

Table 6

Scientific Publications Derived from Theses by Research Field

Research field	Theses deposited in the repository	Scientific articles	Scientific impact
Business and Management	29	6	High
Agronomy	19	5	High
Sociology	11	3	Very high
Environmental Sciences	16	0	Low
Ecology	4	0	Low
Environmental Engineering and Geology	0	0	Low
Animal and Dairy Science	2	0	Low

Thesis-derived publications were concentrated in Business and Management (six articles) and Agronomy (five articles). Sociology produced three articles, which were reported to have substantial visibility in international journals. By contrast, the remaining research fields accounted for 22 theses but yielded no articles during the study period. These differences may reflect the maturity of each research field, the strength of its collaboration networks, and its capacity to develop thesis findings into manuscripts suitable for specialized journals.

3.3. Bibliometric Impact of Thesis-Derived Publications

The indexing profile of thesis-derived articles shows that the university disseminated its research through both regional and international publication channels. Articles indexed in SciELO (28.6%) and Latindex (21.4%) together accounted for half of the 14 publications identified. The remaining 50.0% were indexed in Scopus, in journals spanning quartiles Q1 through Q4.

The presence of articles in Q1 and Q2 journals indicates that some thesis-derived research reached journals with stronger international standing. Overall, the distribution suggests opportunities to expand publication in journals with greater reach, particularly those in the upper Scopus quartiles, while maintaining outlets relevant to regional research audiences.

Figure 3

Thesis-Derived Publications by Funding Source and Indexing Database

Although self-funded theses generated more articles in absolute terms (eight versus six), FOCAM-funded theses had a higher thesis-to-article conversion rate (20.0% versus 15.7%). Four of the six articles derived from FOCAM-funded theses were published in Scopus-indexed journals (66.7%), compared with three of the eight articles derived from self-funded theses (37.5%). Of the 14 articles identified, seven (50.0%) were classified as Scopus-indexed, four as SciELO-indexed, and three as Latindex-indexed.

Table 7
Institutional Bibliometric Indicators

Indicator	**Result**
Theses deposited in the institutional repository	81
Scientific articles derived from theses	14
Thesis-to-article conversion rate	17.30%
Articles in Scopus-indexed journals	7
Articles in SciELO-indexed journals	4
Articles in Latindex-indexed journals	3
Articles in Scopus Q1–Q2 journals	3
International scientific publications	10

The bibliometric indicators show that a proportion of the university's thesis output was developed into scientific publications. Of the 81 theses deposited in the institutional repository, 14 resulted in articles, yielding a thesis-to-article conversion rate of 17.3%. Seven articles (50.0%) were classified as Scopus-indexed, four (28.6%) as SciELO-indexed, and three (21.4%) as Latindex-indexed. Three articles appeared in Q1 or Q2 journals, and ten were classified as international publications.

Despite these indications of research visibility and international reach, the difference between the number of deposited theses and published articles points to an opportunity to strengthen editorial support and encourage publication across a wider range of research fields.

3.4. Institutional Efficiency of FOCAM Funding

Table 8

Research Output Conversion Funnel for FOCAM-Funded Projects

Stage or outcome	Number	Share of funded projects (%)
Funded projects	76	100
Theses deposited in the institutional repository	30	39.5
Projects with approved financial closure	14	18.4
Thesis-derived scientific articles	6	7.9
Articles in Scopus-indexed journals	4	5.3
Articles in Q1–Q2 journals	1	1.3

The analysis of research output shows a progressive decrease in recorded outcomes among FOCAM-funded projects. Of the 76 projects funded, 30 resulted in theses deposited in the institutional repository (39.5%), and 14 had approved financial closure (18.4%). Six projects produced scientific articles (7.9% of funded projects), four of which were published in Scopus-indexed journals (5.3%). One article appeared in a Q1 or Q2 journal (1.3%).

These results indicate a substantial gap between funding projects and publishing their findings. Financial support is essential to university research, but sustained academic guidance, specialized supervision, research skills development, and support for manuscript preparation and journal submission may help more funded projects produce scientific publications.

Table 9

Scientific Publication Rates by FOCAM Funding Call

FOCAM funding call	Funded projects	Scientific articles	Publication rate (%)
First call, 2022	12	2	16.7
Second call, 2023-I	19	2	10.5
Third call, 2023-II	21	1	4.8
Fourth call, 2024-I	11	1	9.1
Fifth call, 2025	13	0	0
Total	**76**	**6**	**7.9**

Publication rates varied across FOCAM funding calls and were generally lower for more recent cohorts. The first call, held in 2022, had the highest observed rate (16.7%), followed by the second call in 2023-I (10.5%). The third and fourth calls had rates below 10%. No articles derived from projects funded under the fifth call in 2025 had been identified by the May 2026 cutoff. This may reflect the limited time available to complete theses, prepare manuscripts, undergo peer review, and obtain editorial acceptance.

Overall, six of the 76 funded projects had resulted in scientific articles, representing a publication rate of 7.9%. The higher observed rates in earlier calls are consistent with the longer time those projects have had to reach publication. From a research management perspective, these findings support providing assistance after the funding period to help researchers develop thesis findings into journal articles and improve the scholarly return on FOCAM investment.

Table 10
Economic Efficiency Indicators for FOCAM Funding

Indicator	**Result**
Total FOCAM funding allocated	PEN 496,900
Thesis-derived scientific articles	6
Total funding allocated per article produced	PEN 82,817
Projects with approved financial closure	14
Financial closure rate	18.40%

The university allocated a total of PEN 496,900 to FOCAM-funded research projects, from which six thesis-derived scientific articles had been identified by the study cutoff. This corresponds to approximately PEN 82,817 in total funding allocated per article produced. The figure should be interpreted in light of FOCAM's broader aims, which include developing students' research skills, supporting fieldwork, enabling thesis completion, and strengthening the university's research culture.

Fourteen of the 76 funded projects had approved financial closure, representing 18.4%. This indicates a gap between funding awards and documented project closure at the time of analysis. Closer technical follow-up, outcome monitoring, publication support, and more effective administrative closure procedures could help improve the academic and scientific returns on public research funding.

4. DISCUSIÓN

The findings show that FOCAM supported student research at the National Autonomous University of Huanta, funding 76 thesis projects with a total allocation of PEN 496,900 through five calls held between 2022 and 2025. By the May 2026 cutoff, six of these projects had produced scientific articles, equivalent to 7.9% of funded projects. This finding is consistent with Ding and Moreira (2025), who emphasize that competitive funding facilitates research but does not necessarily ensure subsequent academic impact.

The Professional School of Agronomic and Forestry Business Engineering received 50.1% of FOCAM funding. Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management, however, had the highest publication rate across all funding sources, with eight articles derived from 26 theses (30.8%). The contrast suggests that a larger funding allocation does not necessarily correspond to a higher publication rate. As Gök et al. (2016) argue, the scientific outcomes of funded research also depend on methodological quality, collaboration networks, and an institutional environment that supports publication.

A comparison by funding source offers a further distinction. Self-funded theses produced more articles in absolute terms than FOCAM-funded theses (eight versus six), whereas FOCAM-funded theses deposited in the repository had a higher thesis-to-article conversion rate (20.0% versus 15.7%). Institutional funding may therefore help researchers progress toward publication, although considerable scope remains to strengthen that transition. Björklund et al. (2024) identify the time required, editorial guidance, continued collaboration between students and supervisors, and agreement among authors as relevant factors in developing a thesis into an article.

Across all 81 theses deposited in the repository, the conversion rate was 17.3%, or approximately one article for every six theses. This illustrates a familiar gap between completing a thesis for an academic degree and publishing its findings in a scientific journal. As Björklund et al. (2024) observe, preparing an article from a thesis requires restructuring and shortening the text, refining its conclusions, and adapting it to a journal's editorial requirements. Publication should therefore be understood as a further stage of research rather than an automatic outcome of thesis completion.

Publication rates also differed across academic programs. Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management had the highest rate, followed by Agronomic and Forestry Business Engineering; no thesis-derived articles were identified for Environmental Engineering and Management during the study period. By research field, articles were concentrated in Business and Management, Agronomy, and Sociology, while the theses classified under Environmental Sciences and Ecology yielded no identified articles. These differences may be associated with the maturity of research fields, supervisors' experience, familiarity with editorial processes, collaboration, and support for submission to indexed journals. The present analysis, however, does not establish the separate contribution of each factor.

Supervisor-level results provide additional context. Edgar Gutiérrez Gómez, a RENACYT Level I researcher, supervised three theses, all three of which resulted in articles. Uriel Rigoberto Quezada Quispe, a RENACYT Level III researcher, supervised eight theses, two of which resulted in articles. Supervisors with larger numbers of students did not necessarily have higher article output. This pattern is consistent with Zahn-Muñoz et al. (2025), who emphasize the quality of supervision, clear research objectives, and methodological guidance.

RENACYT classification provides information about a supervisor's research trajectory, but it should not be interpreted as a direct measure of effectiveness in supporting thesis-derived publication. An article depends on the interaction between student and supervisor, the research field, available funding, institutional support, and the decision to pursue publication. Accordingly, neither a supervisor's RENACYT level nor the number of theses supervised adequately explains publication outcomes in isolation.

The institutional repository preserves and provides access to 81 theses, but deposit alone does not ensure that their findings reach a wider readership. Orduña-Malea et al. (2024) emphasize the importance of communication strategies, interoperability, and effective repository management for improving discoverability and use. Seven of the 14 thesis-derived articles were published in Scopus-

indexed journals. This demonstrates that some research reached internationally indexed publication venues, while also indicating scope to expand the university's visible scientific output.

The FOCAM outcome indicators show substantial differences between initial funding and subsequent recorded results. Of 76 funded projects, 30 had theses deposited in the repository, 14 had approved financial closure, six produced articles, four produced Scopus-indexed articles, and one produced an article in a Q1 or Q2 journal. Taken together, these figures suggest that support after the funding award deserves greater attention, particularly project monitoring, financial closure, and assistance with publication. As Stalnaker et al. (2025) note, assessing research returns requires consideration of the time needed for results to mature, the processes connecting investment to output, and outcomes that emerge later.

Publication rates also varied by funding call. Earlier cohorts, particularly those funded in 2022 and 2023, had produced more articles by the study cutoff, while no articles had yet been identified from the 2025 call. This difference may partly reflect the time needed to complete a thesis, adapt it into a manuscript, submit it, undergo peer review, and receive an editorial decision. Pascual et al. (2018) caution that publication requirements should be accompanied by appropriate training and support for students and researchers.

Finally, dividing total FOCAM funding by the six articles identified yields approximately PEN 82,817 in funding allocated per article produced. This ratio requires cautious interpretation because FOCAM also supports research training, methodological skills, fieldwork, and thesis completion. The approved financial closure rate was 18.4%, indicating a need to strengthen administrative follow-up. An integrated approach combining funding, experienced supervision, technical monitoring, timely financial closure, editorial assistance, and clear publication goals could improve the academic and scientific outcomes of future FOCAM calls.

5. CONCLUSIONS

FOCAM expanded opportunities for thesis research and was associated with a higher thesis-to-article conversion rate than self-funding, although outcomes varied across projects and funding calls. Of the 76 funded projects, six had produced scientific articles by the study cutoff, four of which appeared in Scopus-indexed journals. The largest gap in recorded outcomes lay between funding awards, project completion, and publication. These findings support milestone-based project monitoring, methodological and editorial guidance, and publication planning from the start of each project. Future evaluations should compare funding cohorts with similar periods of follow-up and tailor support to the needs of each academic program and research field. Because this observational study examined a single public university, its findings describe associations and cannot establish that funding caused an increase in scientific output.

Declarations

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7. DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no financial, professional, or personal competing interests that could have inappropriately influenced this work.

The figures and tables are also provided in a separate compressed file in accordance with the journal's guidelines.

8. AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Golber Rojas-Yauri: Conceptualization, methodology, investigation, data curation, formal analysis, visualization, and project administration. Sanyorei Porras-Cosme: Writing – original draft and critical review of the manuscript. Rosario del Pilar Vega-Yépez: Conceptualization, formal analysis, and validation. Ulises Espinoza-Apolinario: Supervision, validation, and methodological review. Idelia Mirta Cristobal-Lobaton: Data curation and writing – review and editing. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Figures

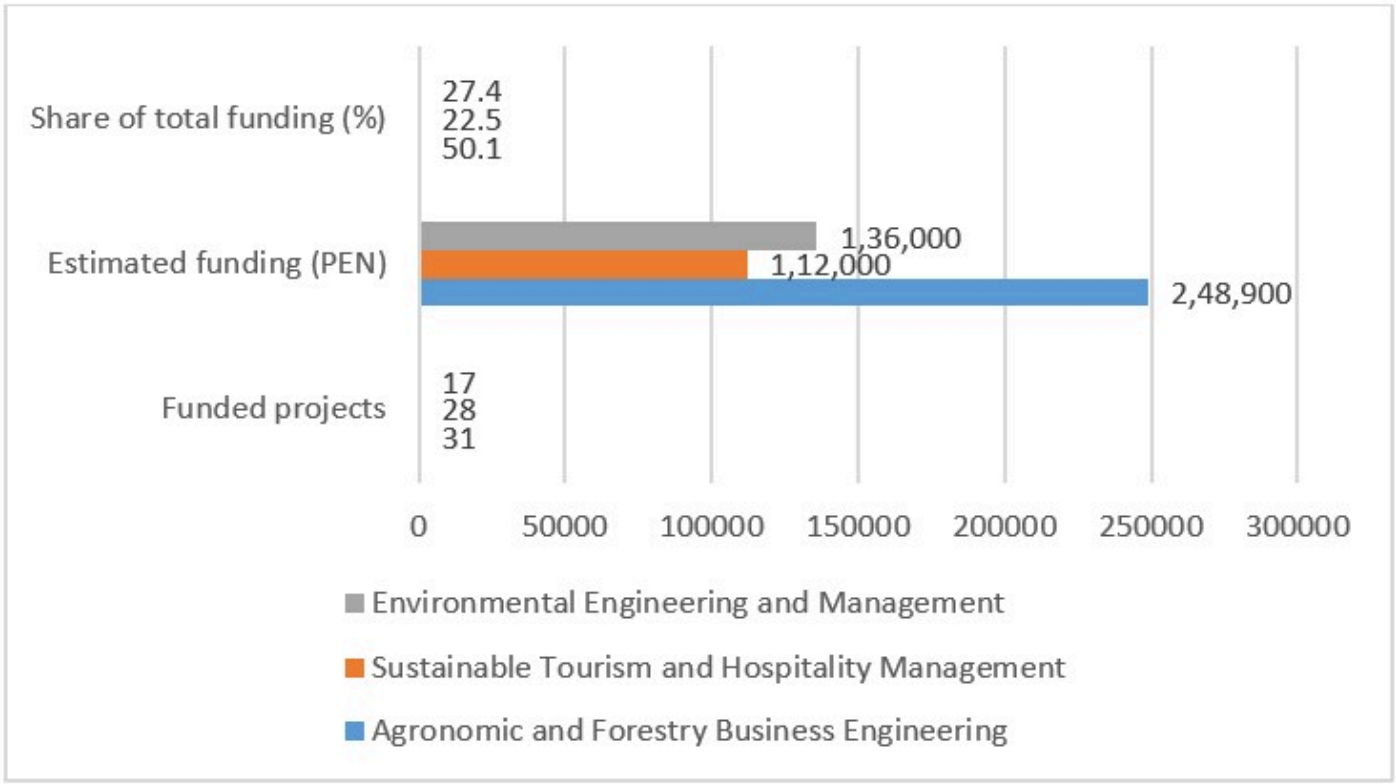


Figure 1

Distribution of FOCAM Funding by Academic Program

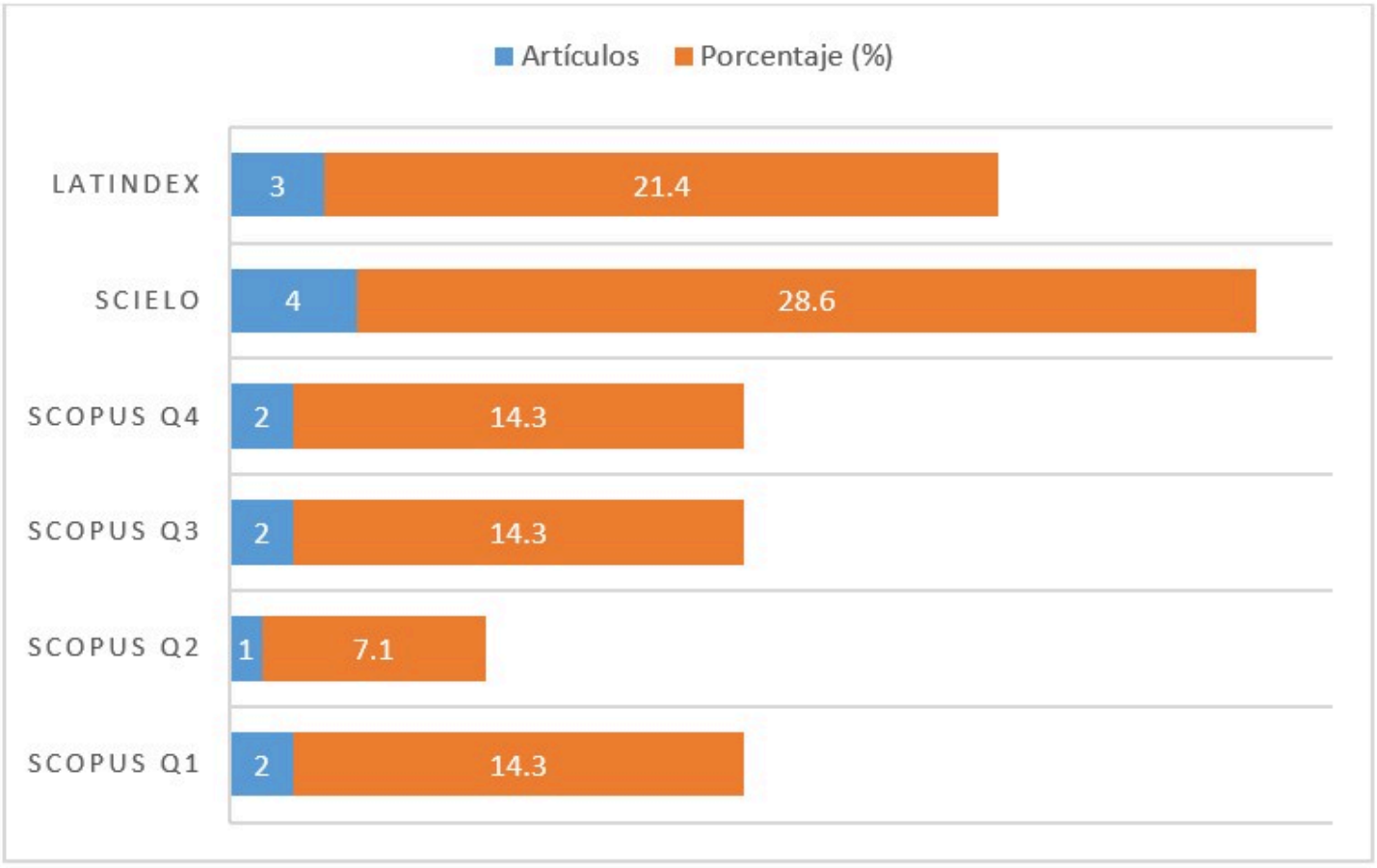


Figure 2

Thesis-Derived Scientific Publications by Indexing Database

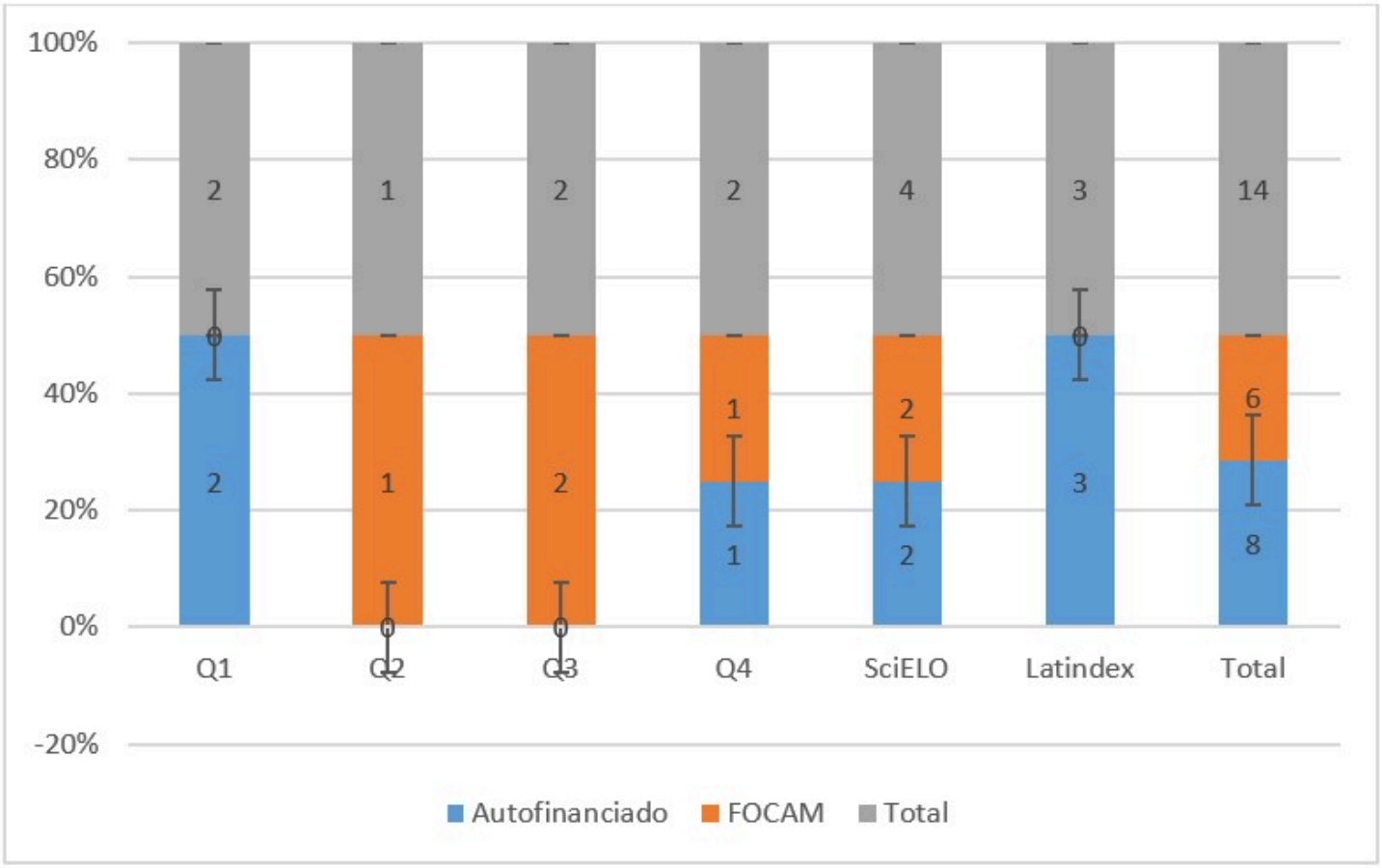


Figure 3

Thesis-Derived Publications by Funding Source and Indexing Database