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**REALISING NEW IDEAS**

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AND THE HUMANITIES  
IN AUSTRIA.**

# **Bibliometric study of FWF Austrian Science Fund (2001-2010/11): from the funder's perspective**

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Ralph Reimann  
Austrian Science Fund (FWF)  
Dept. Analysis

## Topics (Problems)

- **Project duration**
- **Funding acknowledgements**
- **Defining “a FWF-paper”**
- **Document types**

## Project duration

- **End of project <> End of scientific work:** e.g., papers far after the administrative end of project
- **"Late" products** are often not reported to FWF
- **Extent of the problem?**

## Project duration

- FWF analysis
- 601 papers
- 2001-2008
- publication set „Austria“
- 15% actual FWF papers



- CWTS analysis
- 4.793 papers
- 2009-2010
- 51% papers with funding acknowl. to FWF, but not in FWF system



## Funding acknowledgements

- **Funding Agency** in Web of Science since 2009
- **“FA forgetfulness”**: 28% of FWF-papers don’t include acknowledgement to FWF (Costas & Yegros-Yegros, 2013)
- **70-80 Variations** of “Austrian Science Fund”

## Funding acknowledgements



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Publications Web of Science 2010-2012	
Austrian Science Fund <b>FWF</b>	≈ 3.000
Austrian Science Foundation <b>FWF</b>	≈ 600
Austrian Science Fund	≈ 1.000
Austrian Science Foundation	≈ 300

## Funding acknowledgements

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# Funding acknowledgements

## Distinct spatial characteristics of industrial and public research collaborations: evidence from the fifth EU Framework Programme

**Author(s):** Scherngell, T (Scherngell, Thomas)<sup>[1]</sup>; Barber, MJ (Barber, Michael J.)<sup>[1]</sup>

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**Cited References:** 43 [ view related records ]  Citation Map

**Abstract:** This study compares the spatial characteristics of industrial R&D networks to those of public research R&D networks (i.e. universities and research organisations). The objective is to measure geographical separation effects on the constitution of cross-region R&D collaborations for both types of collaboration. We use data on joint research projects funded by the fifth European Framework. cross-region collaborative activities. The study area is composed of 255 NUTS-2 regions that cover the EU-25 member states (excluding Malta and Cyprus) as well as Norway and Switzerland. We use models to analyse how the variation of cross-region industry and public research networks is affected by geography. The results of the spatial analysis provide evidence that geographical factors significantly affect industrial R&D collaboration, while in the public research sector effects of geography are much smaller. However, the results show that technological distance is the most important factor for both industrial and public research cooperative activities.

**Accession Number:** WOS:000287705700001

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**Reprint Address:** Scherngell, T (reprint author)

 AIT Austrian Inst Technol, Foresight & Policy Dev Dept, Donau City Str 1, A-1220 Vienna, Austria.

### Addresses:

 [ 1 ] AIT Austrian Inst Technol, Foresight & Policy Dev Dept, A-1220 Vienna, Austria

**E-mail Addresses:** [thomas.scherngell@ait.ac.at](mailto:thomas.scherngell@ait.ac.at); [michael.barber@ait.ac.at](mailto:michael.barber@ait.ac.at)

### Author Identifiers:

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# Funding acknowledgements

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ORIGINAL PAPER

## Distinct spatial characteristics of industrial and public research collaborations: evidence from the fifth EU Framework Programme

Thomas Scherngell · Michael J. Barber

explored. *Fourth*, the present work would be well complemented by an investigation of science-industry interactions utilising data on joint research projects between firms and public research organisations.

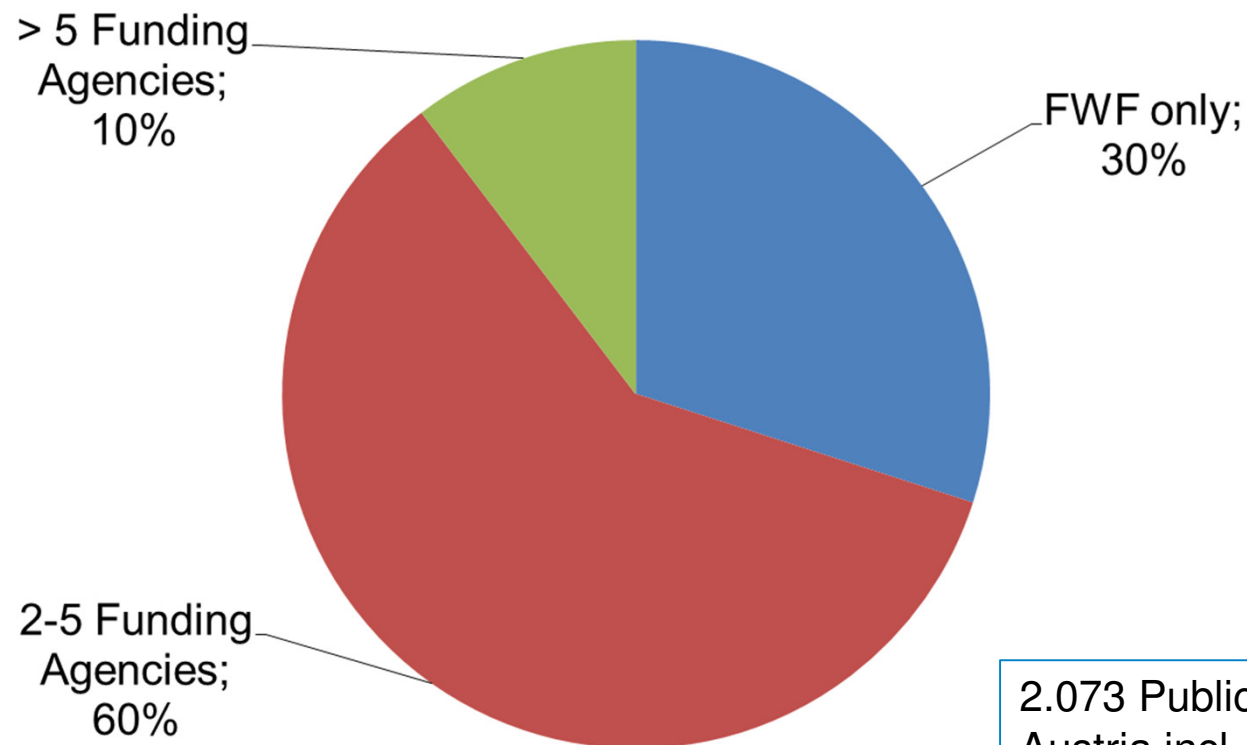
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## Appendix

## Defining “a FWF-paper”

- What is the **impact of the funding** and of the various programmes? (objective of evaluation studies)
- Very often **multiple funding**: impact of one funding agency is difficult to detect
- Authors give acknowledgements **better too often than too few**

## Defining “a FWF-paper”



2.073 Publications from  
Austria incl. FA to FWF;  
2012 (Web of Science)



## Defining “a FWF-paper”

### Acknowledgements

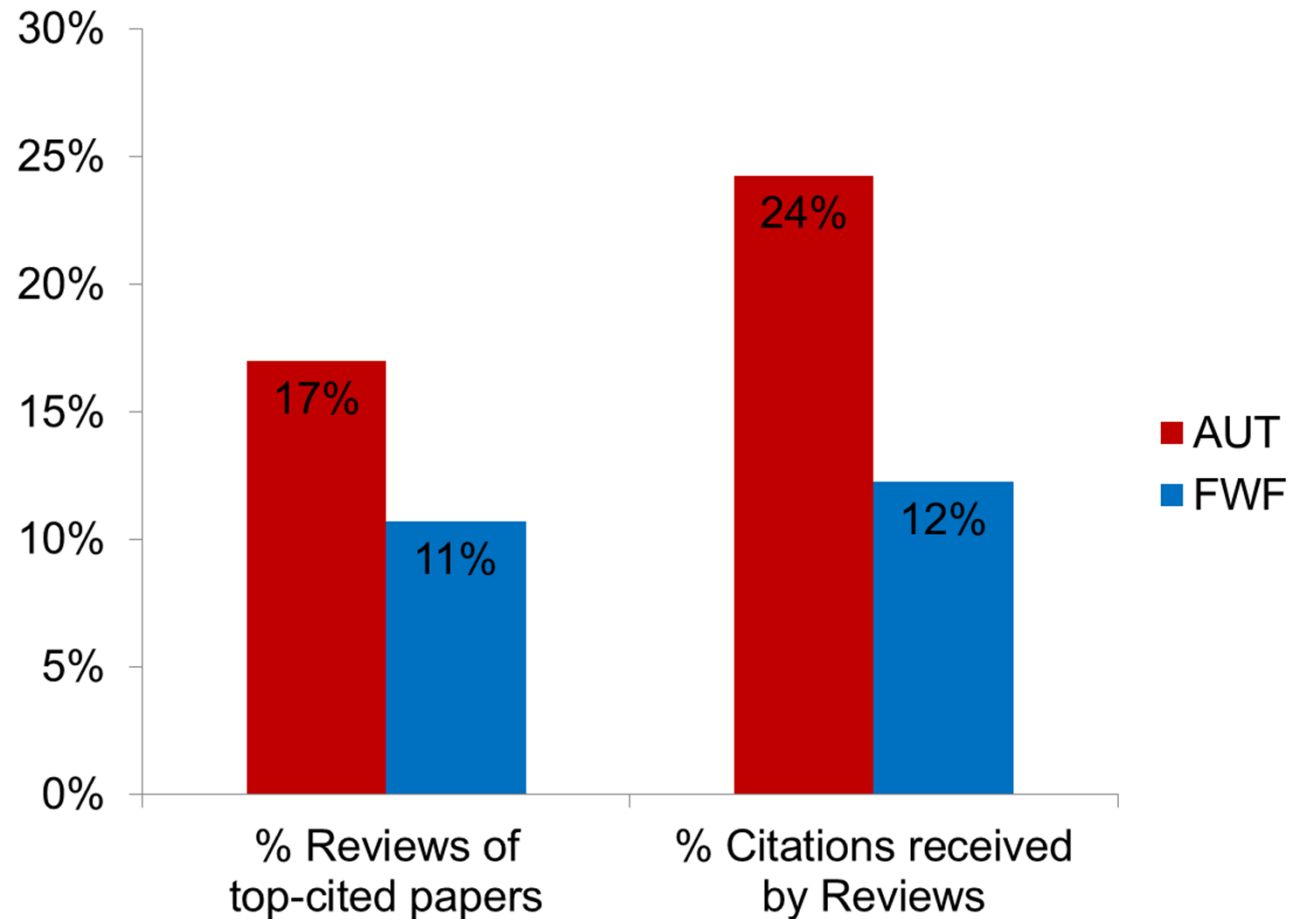
The laboratory of M.L. is supported by Asthma UK, the Medical Research Council (UK), the Canada Research Chairs Program and the Canada Foundation for Innovation. The laboratory of C.A.A. is supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Global Allergy and Asthma European Network (GA<sup>2</sup>LEN). The laboratory of R.V. is partly supported by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), the Christian Doppler Research Association and the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG).

„fuzzy acknowledgement“

# Document types

- **Most important publications/document types:** articles, reviews, and letters
- FWF-funded authors publish primarily **articles**, rarely reviews
- Reviews receive **more citations** than articles
- Negative **effect for FWF?**

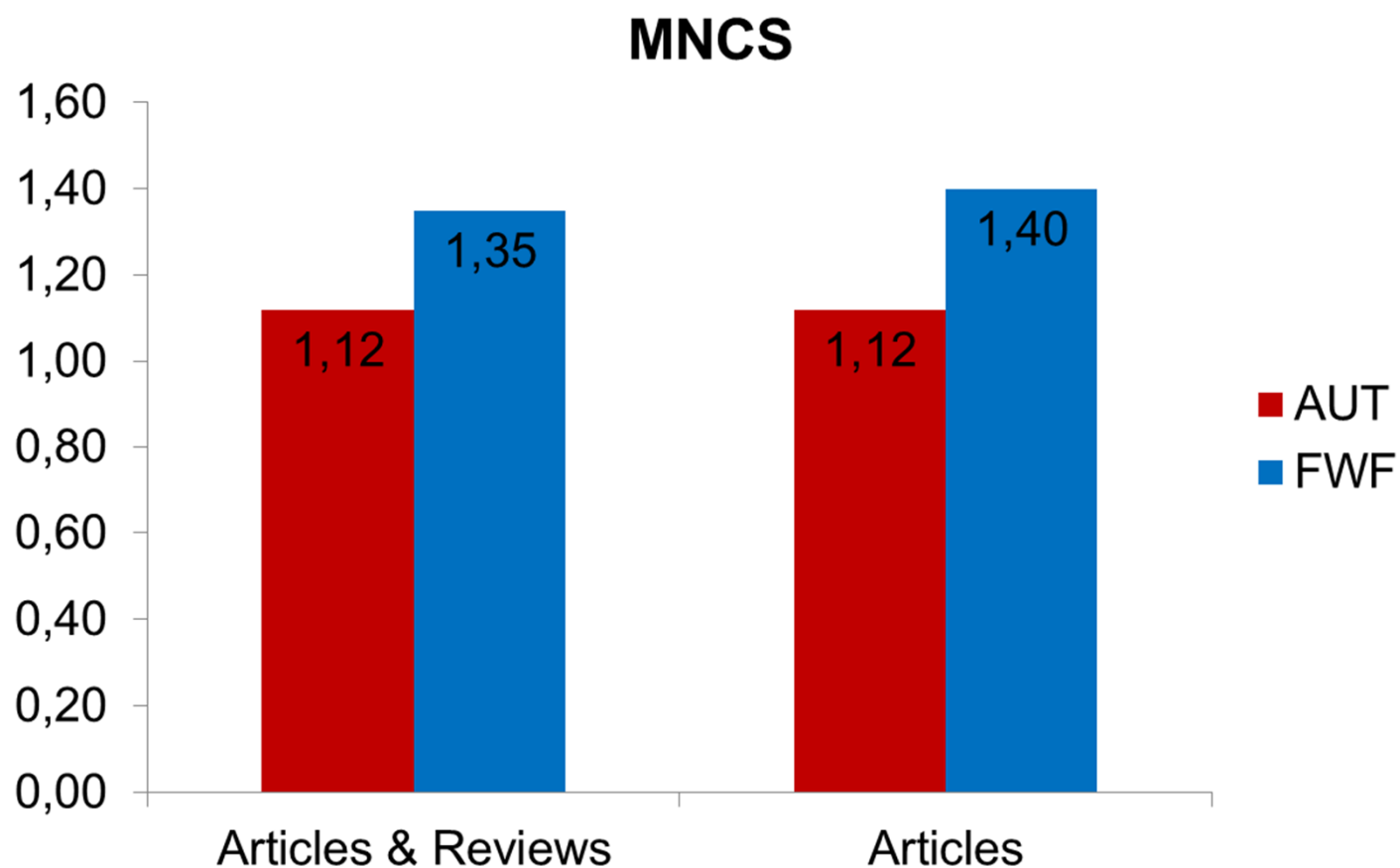
## Document types



Analysed publication sets: Most highly cited Papers (AUT: 1.600; FWF: 1.574)



## Document types



## Overall conclusions

- Is there still a need for an **internal FWF-database** on project output?
  - 1) Yes! Because publications not the only kind of output
  - 2) Yes! Because many researchers still forget to mention their financial support
  - 3) Yes! Because FWF is not always clearly without ambiguity mentioned in publications
  - 4) Yes! Because it is impossible to assign funding to the various programmes of FWF only based on FAs in publications