



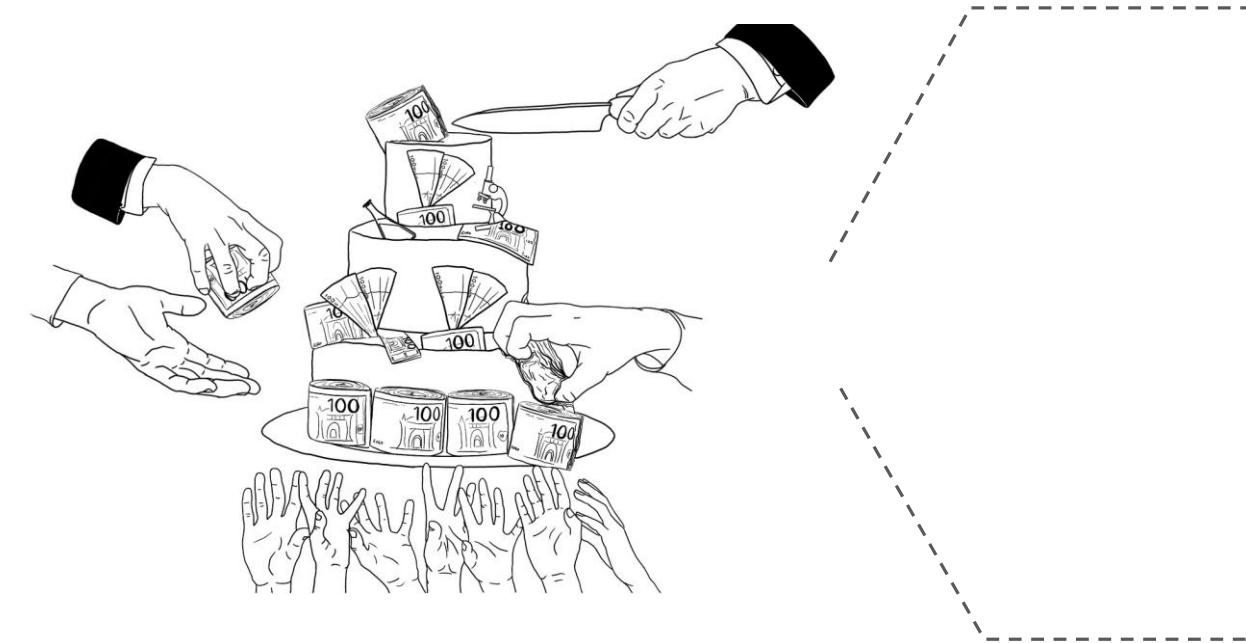
Wissenschaft, Geld & Exzellenz

Gerald Schweiger

Priv. Doz. DDr. Mag. MA MA

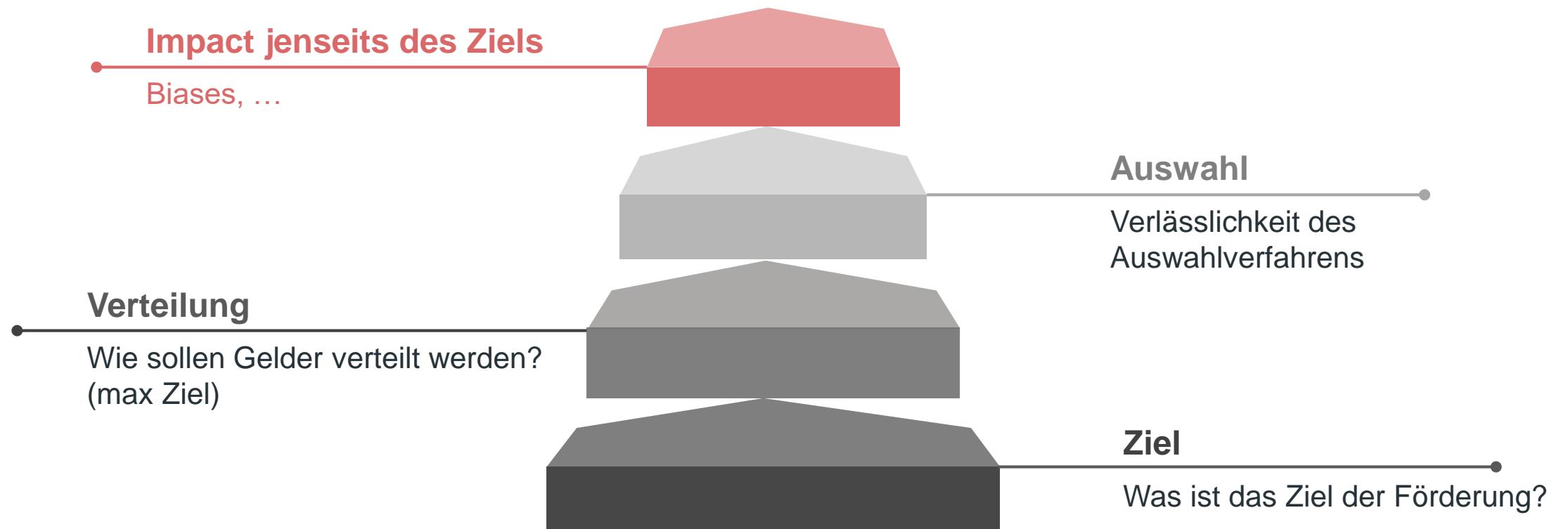






Forschungsgelder sind zentral
für Universitäten, Forscher:innen, Karrieren,...

Geld rein – Publikationen raus
Geld erklärt rund 2/3 der Varianz [1]

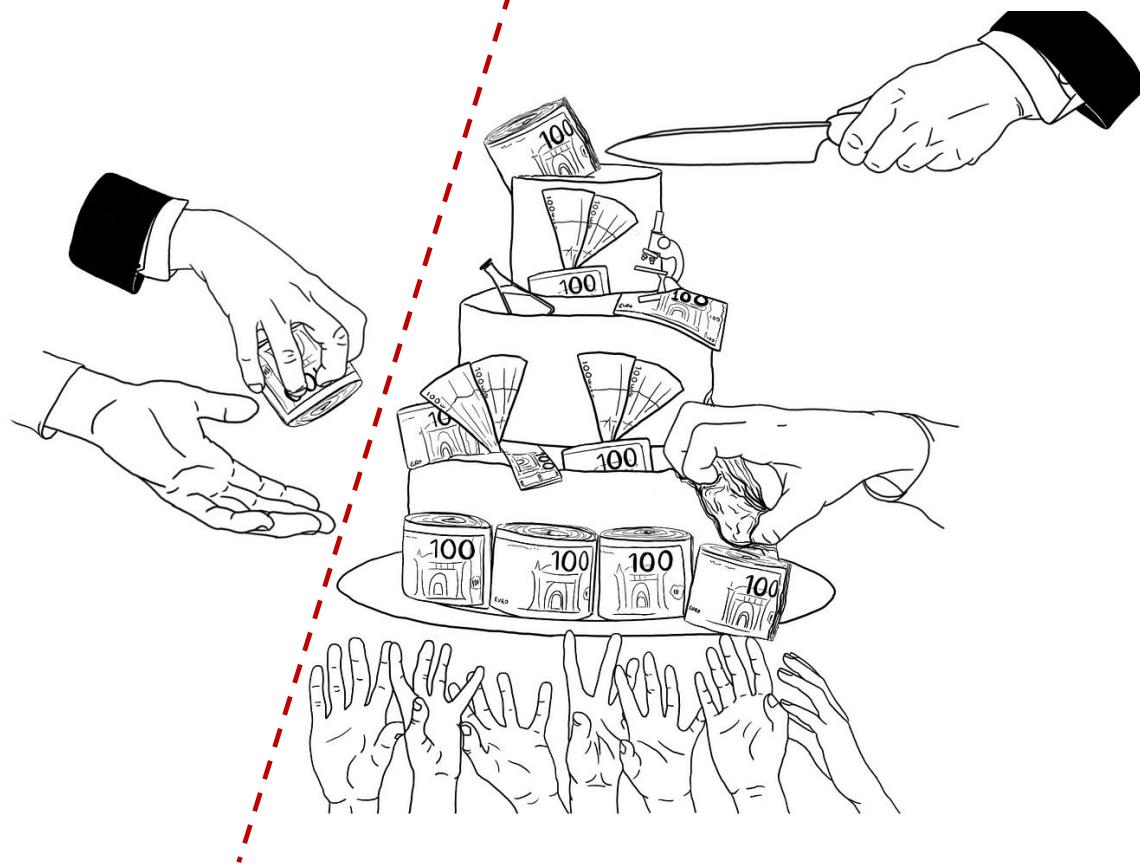




Distribution

nicht kompetitiv

kompetitive



Nature article in 2011

“[...] it is a scandal that billions of dollars are spent on research without knowing the best way to distribute that money.” [2]

[...] Empirische Studien



Journal of
Informetrics

Funding, evaluation, and the performance of national research systems

Sändström and Van den Besselaar

2018

Ziel: Analyse der Auswirkungen von Wettbewerb, Autonomie usw. auf die Effizienz (auf der Grundlage von 17 Ländern).

*[...] we find a moderate to small but negative correlation of about 0.3
between efficiency and the level of competitive project funding. This finding
seems to contradict many ideas about the positive effect any type of
competitive funding would have on performance”*



Funding, evaluation, and the performance of national research systems

Sändström and Van den Besselaar

2018

Objective: They analyzed the impact of competition, autonomy, etc. on efficiency (based on 17 countries).

[...] we find a moderate to small but negative correlation of about 0.3 between efficiency and the level of competitive project funding. This finding seems to contradict many ideas about the positive effect any type of competitive funding would have on performance”

Effiziente Systeme

Hohe Autonomie
der Forscher:innen

Weniger Wettbewerb
um Fördergelder

Starke ex post
Evaluation





ELSEVIER

Funding, evaluation, and the performance of national research systems

Sandströma and Van den Besselaar
2018

Ziel: Analyse der Auswirkungen des Wettbewerbs auf die Effizienz (auf der Grundlage von 8 Ländern).



Research Policy

University research funding and publication performance

Auranen and Nieminen 2010

*[...] The idea of output and competition-based incentives promoting productivity in science is **more complex than policy-makers seem to believe.**"*

[...] Too much competition may even be dysfunctional from the perspective of productivity since competition for funding takes time and energy away from research and writing."

Statement FWF

“[...] Und eine Erhebung zeigt, dass Forscherinnen und Forscher aus Österreich ohne Förderungen der großen Förderorganisationen, wie FWF oder European Research Council, weniger zitiert wurden als jene, die Förderungen und Grants erhielten. 17 Zitationen pro Publikation von nicht geförderten Forschenden stehen 33 Zitationen bei geförderten Projekten gegenüber [i]”

The screenshot shows the Dimensions platform interface. At the top, there's a search bar with filters: 'DOCUMENTS' (selected), 'Publication Year' (2022 OR 2021 OR 2020 OR 2019 OR 2018 OR 2017 OR 2016 OR 2015 OR 2014 OR 2013'), 'Article' (selected), 'Austria' (selected), and 'FWF Austrian Science Fund (FWF)' (selected). A red arrow points to the search bar area, and a red box highlights it.

FILTERS

- GROUPS**
- PUBLICATION YEAR**
 - 2022: 4,823
 - 2021: 5,364
 - 2020: 5,350
 - 2019: 4,794
 - 2018: 4,676
 - 2017: 4,585
 - 2016: 4,499
 - 2015: 4,240
 - 2014: 3,994
 - 2013: 3,733
- RESEARCHER**
- FUNDER**
 - FWF Austrian Science Fund (FWF): 20,705

PUBLICATIONS 46,058

DATASETS selected filter not applicable

GRANTS selected filter not applicable

PATENTS selected filter not applicable

Show abstract Sort by: Publication date ▾

Title, Author(s), Bibliographic reference - About the metrics:

Covalent polyphenol modification of a reactive cysteine in the major apple allergen Mal d 1
Jana Unterhauser, Linda Ahammer, Tobias Rainier, Reiner Eidelpes, Sebastian Führer, Bettina Nothegger, Claudia E Covaci, Valen...
2022, Food Chemistry - Article
Naturally occurring polyphenols can modify the molecular properties of food allergens. For the major apple allergen Mal d 1 it has been postulated that chemical reactions with polyphenols cause perman... [more](#)

[Citations](#) 2 [View PDF](#) [Add to Library](#) [Add to ORCID](#)

Incremental Updates of Generalized Hypertree Decompositions
Georg Gottlob, Matthias Lanzinger, Davide Mario Longo, Cem Okulmus
2022, ACM Journal of Experimental Algorithms - Article
Structural decomposition methods, such as generalized hypertree decompositions, have been successfully used for solving constraint satisfaction problems (CSPs). As decompositions can be reused to sol... [more](#)

[Open Access](#) [Add to Library](#) [Add to ORCID](#)

Volatility of Tax Payments and Dividend Payouts*
Harald J. Amberger

ANALYTICAL VIEWS

RESEARCH CATEGORIES

Category	Citations
31 Biological Sciences	10,641
51 Physical Sciences	9,210
32 Biomedical and Clinical Sciences	9,163
34 Chemical Sciences	5,585
49 Mathematical Sciences	5,346

OVERVIEW

Metric	Value
Citations	1.6 M
Citations (Mean)	34.02

Publications (total) over time (2014-2023):

Year	Publications (total)
2014	~4,500
2015	~4,700
2016	~4,900
2017	~5,100
2018	~5,300
2019	~5,500
2020	~5,700
2021	~5,900
2022	~5,700
2023	~1,000

The screenshot shows the Dimensions search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'DOCUMENTS' and a dropdown for 'Publication Year' from 2012 to 2013. Below it is a search bar with 'Article Type' set to 'Article', 'Country/Territory' set to 'Austria', and a 'NOT' filter applied for 'Funder' (European Commission (EC)). The main search results are displayed under 'PUBLICATIONS' (193,267), 'DATASETS', 'GRANTS', and 'PATENTS'. Each result includes a title, author(s), and abstract. On the left, there are filters for 'GROUPS', 'PUBLICATION YEAR' (2022: 24,175; 2021: 24,694; 2020: 22,711; 2019: 20,041; 2018: 19,262; 2017: 17,656; 2016: 17,505; 2015: 16,526; 2014: 15,664; 2013: 15,033), 'RESEARCHER', and 'FUNDER' (European Commission (EC): 15,436). On the right, there's an 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' section with 'RESEARCH CATEGORIES' (Biomedical and Clinical Sciences: 73,727) and an 'OVERVIEW' chart showing Citations (3.8 M) and Citations (Mean) (19.88) from 2014 to 2023.

The screenshot shows the Dimensions platform interface. At the top, there's a search bar with filters: 'DOCUMENTS' (dropdown), '2022 OR 2021 OR 2020 OR 2019 OR 2018 OR 2017 OR 2016 OR 2015 OR 2014 OR 2013' (Publication Year), 'Article' (Publication Type), 'Austria' (Country/Territory), and 'FWF Austrian Science Fund (FWF) OR European Research Council (ERC)' (Funder). A red box highlights this filter section.

Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'PUBLICATIONS' (46,058), 'DATASETS', 'GRANTS', and 'PATENTS'. The 'PUBLICATIONS' tab is selected. Underneath it, there are filters for 'selected filter not applicable' for datasets, grants, and patents.

The main content area displays research results:

- Title, Author(s), Bibliographic reference - About the metrics**:
Covalent polyphenol modification of a reactive cysteine in the major apple allergen Mal d 1
Jana Unterhauser, Linda Ahammer, Tobias Rainer, Reiner Eidelpes, Sebastian Führer, Bettina Notthegger, Claudia E Covaciuc, Valen...
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Naturally occurring polyphenols can modify the molecular properties of food allergens. For the major apple allergen Mal d 1 it has been postulated that chemical reactions with polyphenols cause perman... [more](#)
- Citations**: 2 | [View PDF](#) | [Add to Library](#) | [Add to ORCID](#)
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Structural decomposition methods, such as generalized hypertree decompositions, have been successfully used for solving constraint satisfaction problems (CSPs). As decompositions can be reused to sol... [more](#)
- Volatility of Tax Payments and Dividend Payouts***
Harald J. Amberger

At the bottom left, there are sections for 'FILTERS', 'FAVORITES', 'GROUPS', 'PUBLICATION YEAR' (with years 2022-2013), 'RESEARCHER', and 'FUNDER' (with FWF Austrian Science Fund (FWF)).

On the right, there's a sidebar titled 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' with sections for 'RESEARCH CATEGORIES' (listing Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Mathematical Sciences) and 'OVERVIEW' (showing Citations: 1.6 M, Citations (Mean): 34.02, and a line chart of Publications (total) from 2014 to 2023).

Per paper: 34 citations

The screenshot shows the Dimensions Researcher Profile interface. At the top, there are search filters for DOCUMENTS (2022 OR 2021 OR 2020 OR 2019 OR 2018 OR 2017 OR 2016 OR 2015 OR 2014 OR 2013), Type (Article), Country/Territory (Austria), and Funder (NOT FWF Austrian Science Fund (FWF) OR European Research Council (ERC)). Below the filters, there are sections for FILTERS (Groups, Publication Year, Researcher, Funder), FAVORITES, and PUBLICATIONS (193,267). The Publications section lists three articles with details like title, author(s), year, and abstract. To the right, there is an ANALYTICAL VIEWS section with RESEARCH CATEGORIES (Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Engineering, Biological Sciences, Oncology and Carcinogenesis) and an OVERVIEW chart showing Citations (3.8 M) and Citations (Mean) (19.88) from 2014 to 2023.

Per paper: 20 citations

Position paper:
On Money and Science:
The impact of competition in distributing scarce research funds



Per paper: 34 citations



Per paper: 20 citations

Statement FWF

“[...] Und eine Erhebung zeigt, dass Forscherinnen und Forscher aus Österreich ohne Förderungen der großen Förderorganisationen, wie FWF oder European Research Council, weniger zitiert wurden als jene, die Förderungen und Grants erhielten. 17 Zitationen pro Publikation von nicht geförderten Forschenden stehen 33 Zitationen bei geförderten Projekten gegenüber[i]”

- **Erstens:** Auswirkung der Förderung auf die Produktivität
- **Zweitens:** Kausalität oder Korrelation?!
- **Drittens:** Allgemeine Probleme mit dieser Aussage



Erstens: Auswirkung der Förderung auf die Produktivität

Bornmann, Loet, and Van den Besselaar.

"*A meta-evaluation of scientific research proposals: Different ways of comparing rejected to awarded applications*" Journal of Informetrics (2010)

Data

- 671 applications in social sciences (Dutch Economics and Social Research Council)
- 668 applications in life sciences (European Molecular Biology Organization)

Goal

- Compare funding decisions (award and rejection) with scientometric performance indicators

MaGW data set (ex post)

Applications

Awarded

Rejected

Psychology

119

251

Mean number of publications

Awarded

Rejected

6.8

5.9

Mean number of total citation counts

Awarded

Rejected

65.3

41.6

Bornmann et al. "A meta-evaluation of scientific research proposals: Different ways of comparing rejected to awarded applications." Journal of Informetrics (2010)

MaGW data set (ex post)

Applications

Awarded	Rejected
---------	----------

Psychology

119	251
-----	-----

Mean number of publications

Awarded	Rejected
---------	----------

6.8

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Mean number of total citation counts

Awarded	Rejected
---------	----------

65.3

41.6

Bornmann et al. "A meta-evaluation of scientific research proposals: Different ways of comparing rejected to awarded applications." Journal of Informetrics (2010)

MaGW data set (ex post)

Applications		Mean number of publications		Mean number of total citation counts	
Awarded	Rejected	Awarded	Rejected	Awarded	Rejected
Economics 46	255	3.3	2.8	12.9	11.0

MaGW data set (ex post)

Applications

Awarded	Rejected
---------	----------

Psychology

119	251
119	119 (best)

Economics

46	255
46	46 (best)

Mean number of publications

Awarded	Rejected
---------	----------

6.8	5.9
6.3	8.2

Mean number of total citation counts

Awarded	Rejected
---------	----------

65.3	41.6
59.6	71.3

12.9	11.0
12.9	20.4

„The group of the best-rejected applications is defined as those rejected applications (the same number of applications as was awarded) with the highest mean citation rates for papers published prior to application.“

MaGW data set (ex post)

Applications		Mean number of publications		Mean number of total citation counts	
Awarded	Rejected	Awarded	Rejected	Awarded	Rejected
Psychology					
119	119 (best)	6.3	8.2	59.6	71.3
Economics					
46	46 (best)	3.3	3.6	12.9	20.4

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Erstens: Auswirkung der Förderung auf die Produktivität

Bornmann et al. 2010

“[...] In both fields, awarded applicants perform on average better than all rejected applicants. If only the most preeminent rejected applicants are considered in both fields, they score better than the awardees on citation impact.”

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Erstens: Auswirkung der Förderung auf die Produktivität

Thorngate et al. 2002

[...] “Some of the losing proposals are truly bad, but not all; many of the rejected proposals are no worse than many of the funded ones . [...] When proposals are abundant and money is scarce, the vast majority of putative funding errors are exclusory; a large number of proposals are rejected that are statistically indistinguishable from an equal number accepted”

Statement FWF

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Zweitens: Kausalität oder Korrelation?!



Zweitens: Kausalität oder Korrelation?!

Thelwall et al. 2023

[...] For any analysis of the influence of funding on research, it is difficult to distinguish between cause and effect in terms of funders finding the best research/researchers or the funding improving/allowing research/researchers.“



Zweitens: Kausalität oder Korrelation?!

Thelwall, Mike, et al.

"Is research funding always beneficial? A cross-disciplinary analysis of UK research 2014–20."
Quantitative Science Studies (2023)

Es gibt viele mögliche Gründe, die die meist positive Korrelation erklären könnten

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- Funding improves existing research: it allow researchers to conduct better versions of the research that they had already intended; it support a larger scale survey, newer equipment, etc.

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- Funding might allow a study that would be impossible for the applicant(s) without external funding.
- Funding-led research goals are more valued. Research projects that align with funders' strategic priorities may be highly valued
- **Better researchers are more successful at attracting funding.**

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Drittens: Allgemeine Probleme mit dieser Aussage



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- Don't compare the citation impact of papers from different years and disciplines.
- Don't compare papers that have received funding with those that have not.
- We could compare papers that have received different funding (e.g., base funding).

[...] Gibt es einen Ausweg?

[...] Gibt es einen Ausweg?



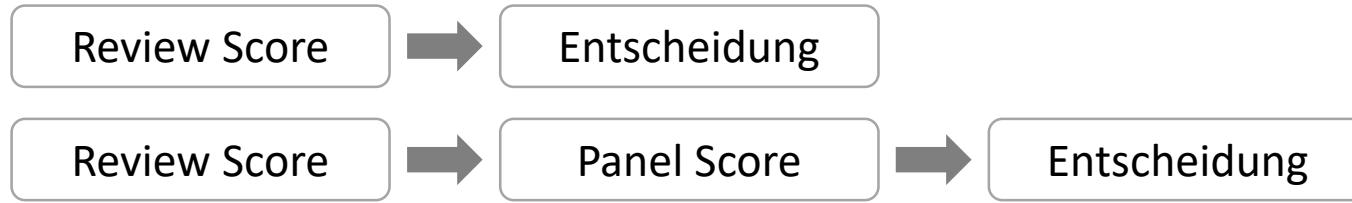
Randomisierte Studien



Selection

Sind die Auswahlverfahren zuverlässig?

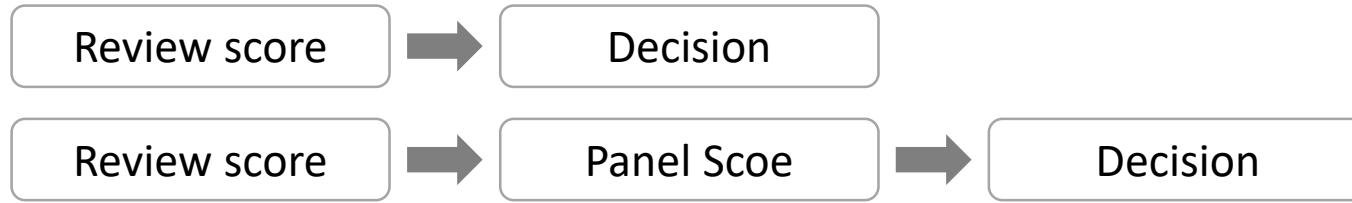
Grant review process



Review score - agreement between reviewers.

- Some studies: peer review process is entirely arbitrary [3].
- Some studies: very low [4] to moderate agreement [5].
- Some studies: statistically flawed (they only analyze accepted proposals) [6].

Grant review process



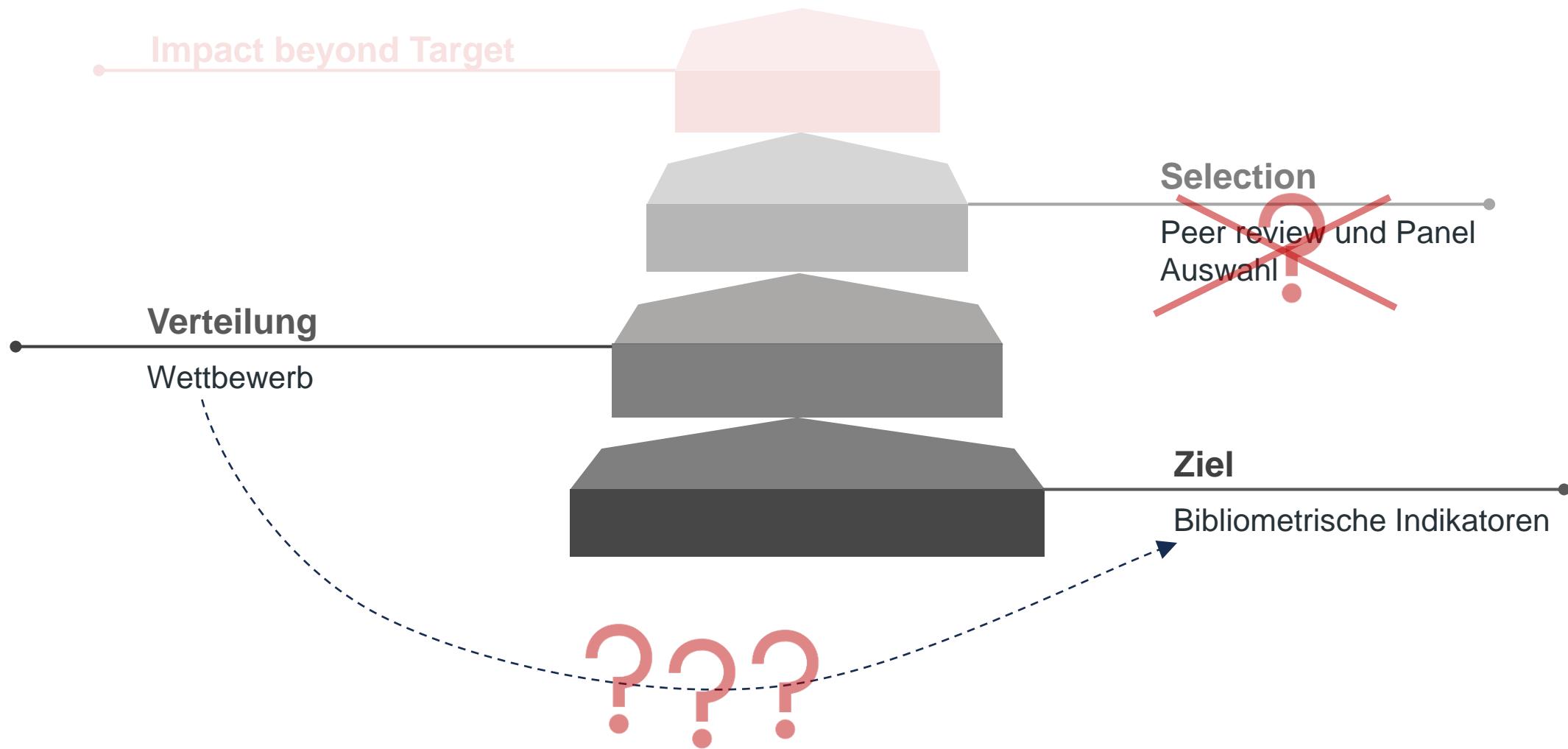
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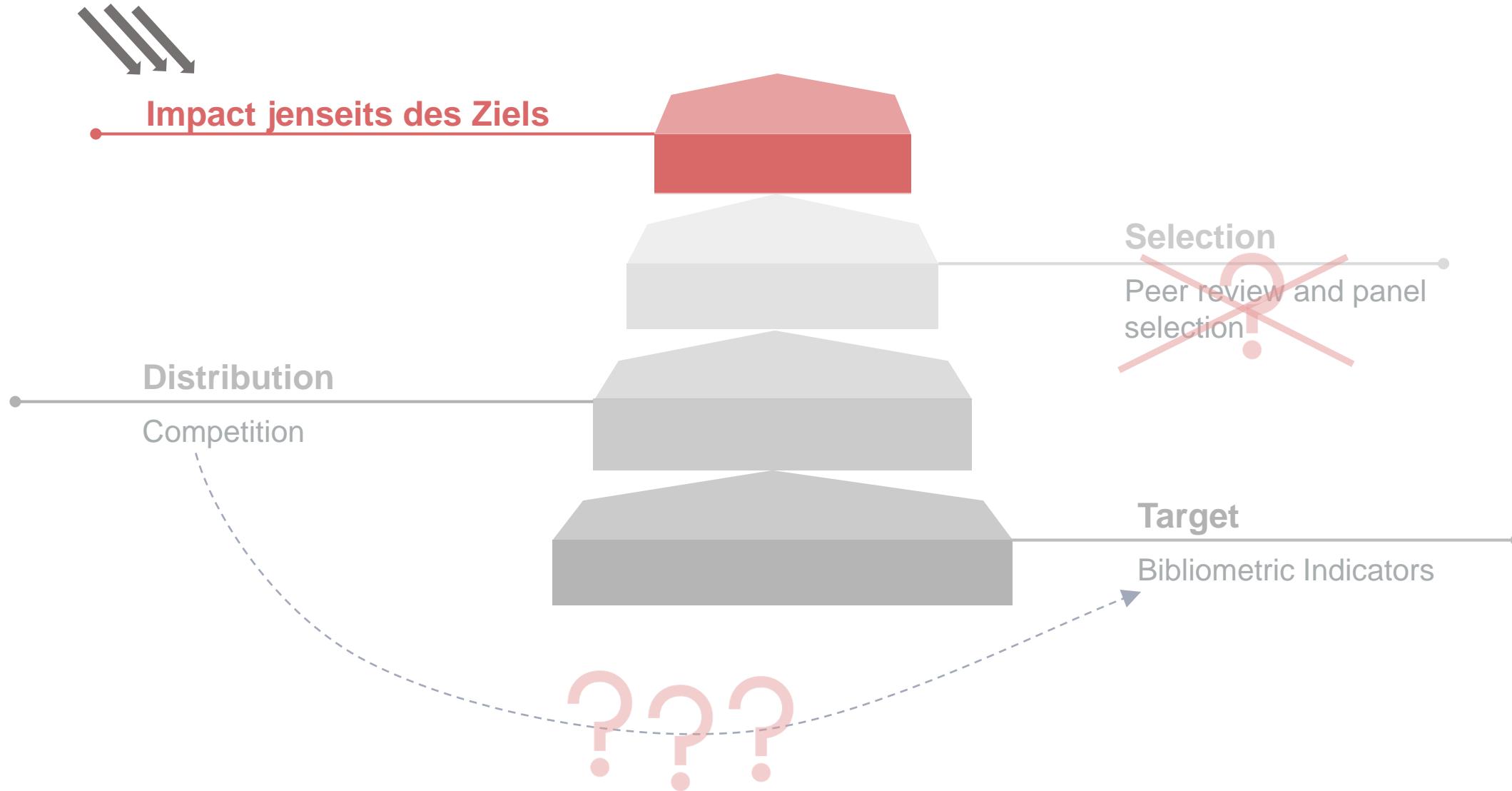
Panel score

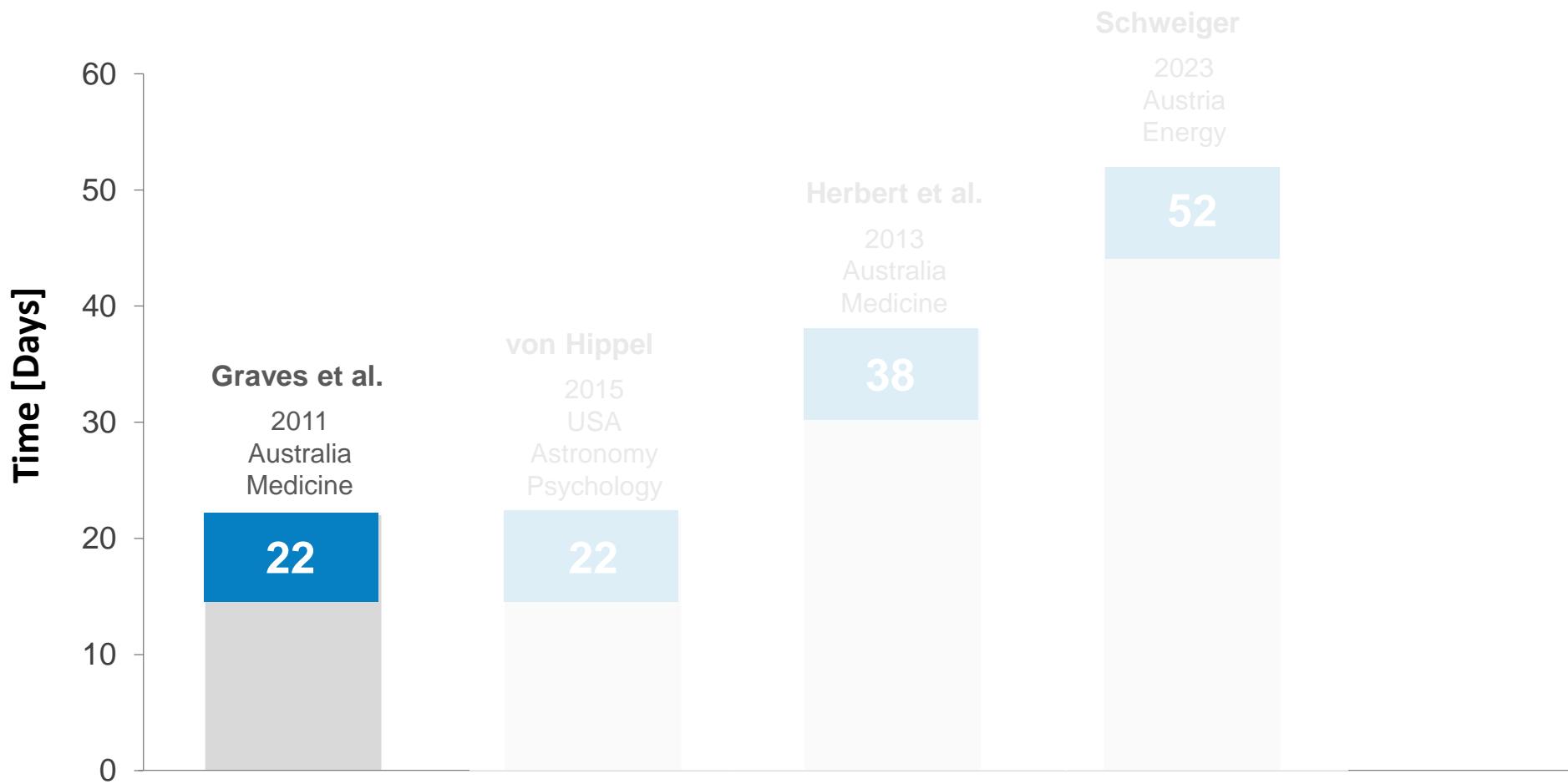
- Study: proposals were evaluated by one of 45 panels: only 10% were always funded. They conclude that it is not only a costly but also a somewhat random process [7].
- Confirmed by presence qualitative studies analysing evaluation processes [8].
- "Replicates" the study of Cole et al. from 1981: "*We must begin to question whether a system in which funding decisions depend to a significant degree on chance is the most rational one*" [9].

[...] Status









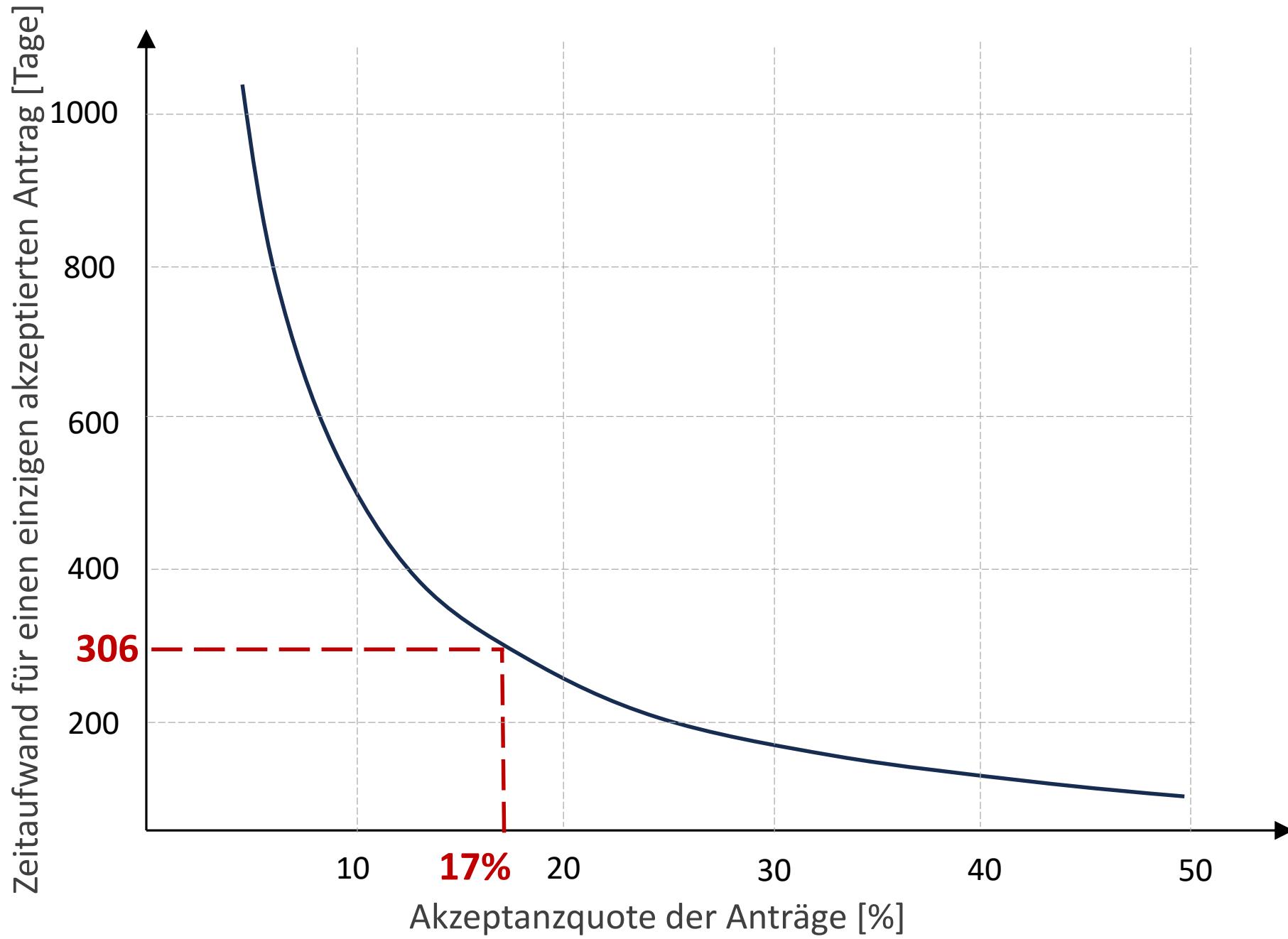
Ein Antrag: 52 Tage
Österreich; FFG; Energieforschung

Zeitaufwand für einen einzigen akzeptierten Antrag [Tage]



Ein Antrag: 52 Tage
Österreich; FFG; Energieforschung

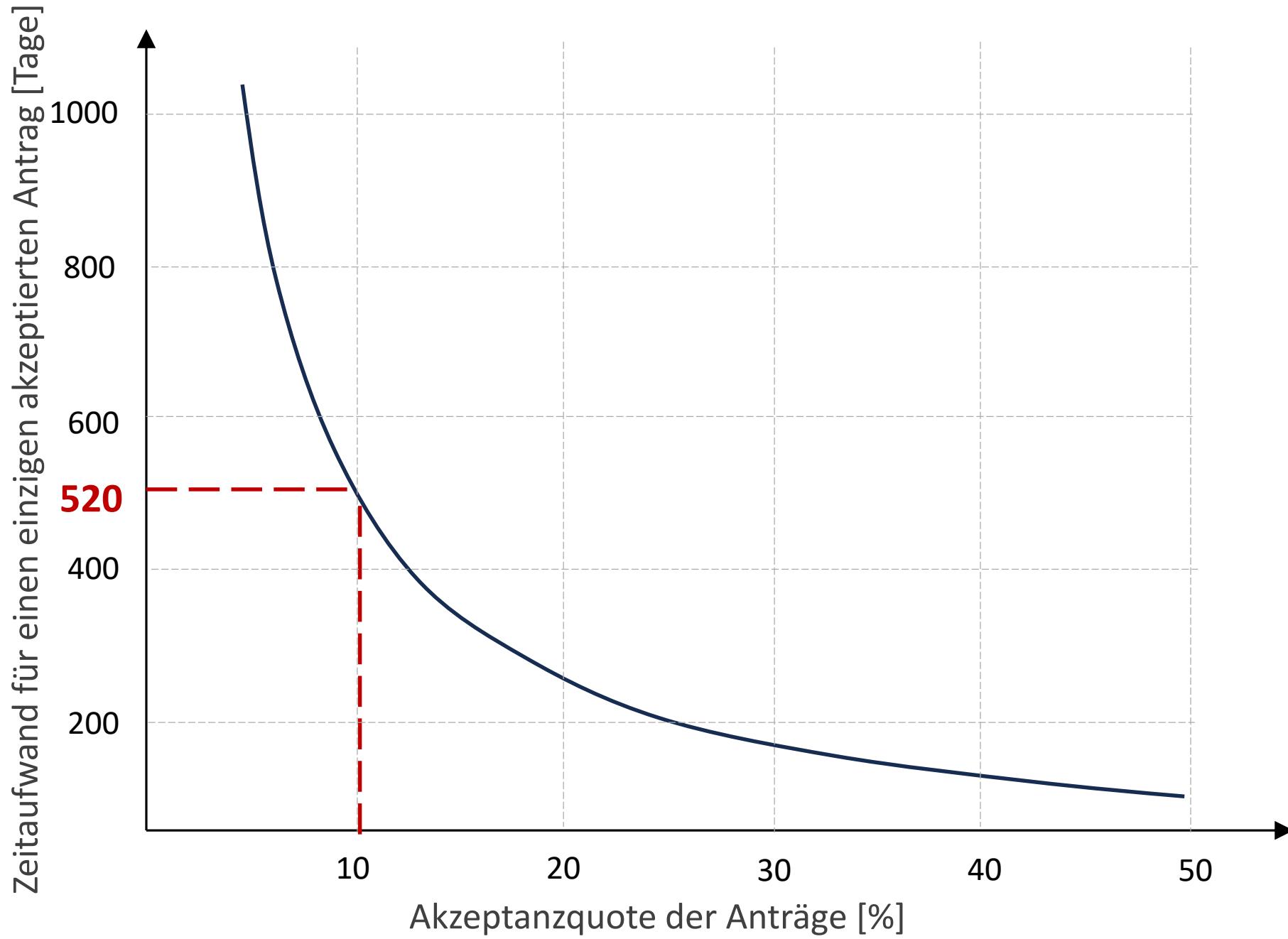
Akzeptanzquote der Anträge [%]





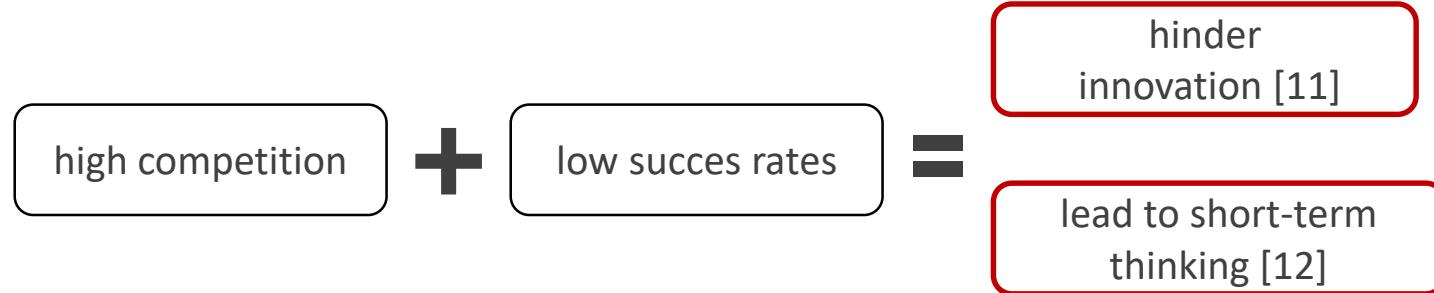
306 Tage für ein gefördertes Projekt

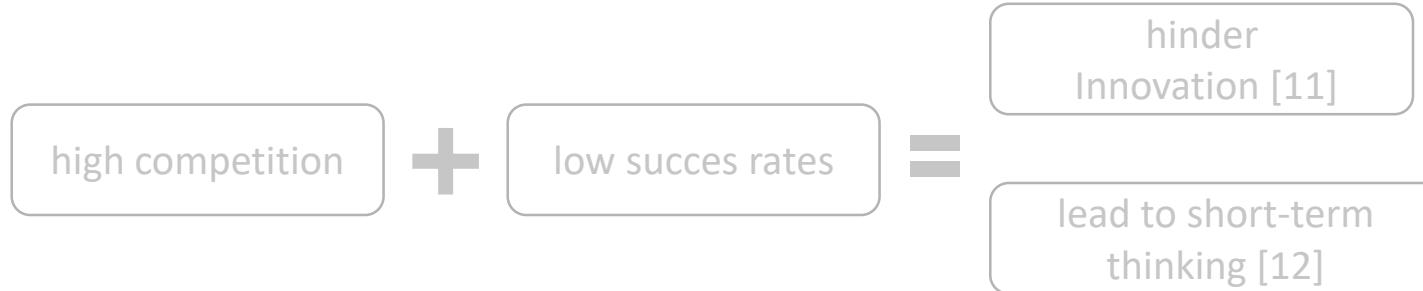
Osterreich; FFG; Energieforschung



...beyond Target

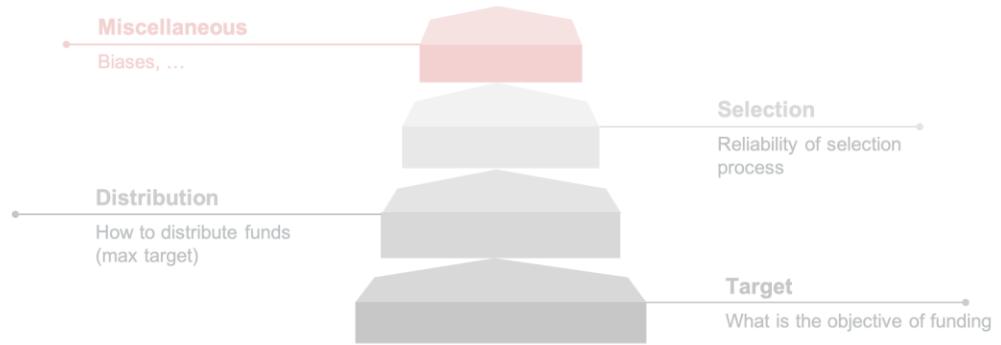
Bias?





Gender Bias?

- Eine Meta-Analyse ergab keine signifikanten geschlechtsspezifischen Unterschiede [13]



[...] Fair weather science and the problem of bad ideas not dying

Let's assume you are leading a team of 5 people developing

Prof. Zeilinger [iii]

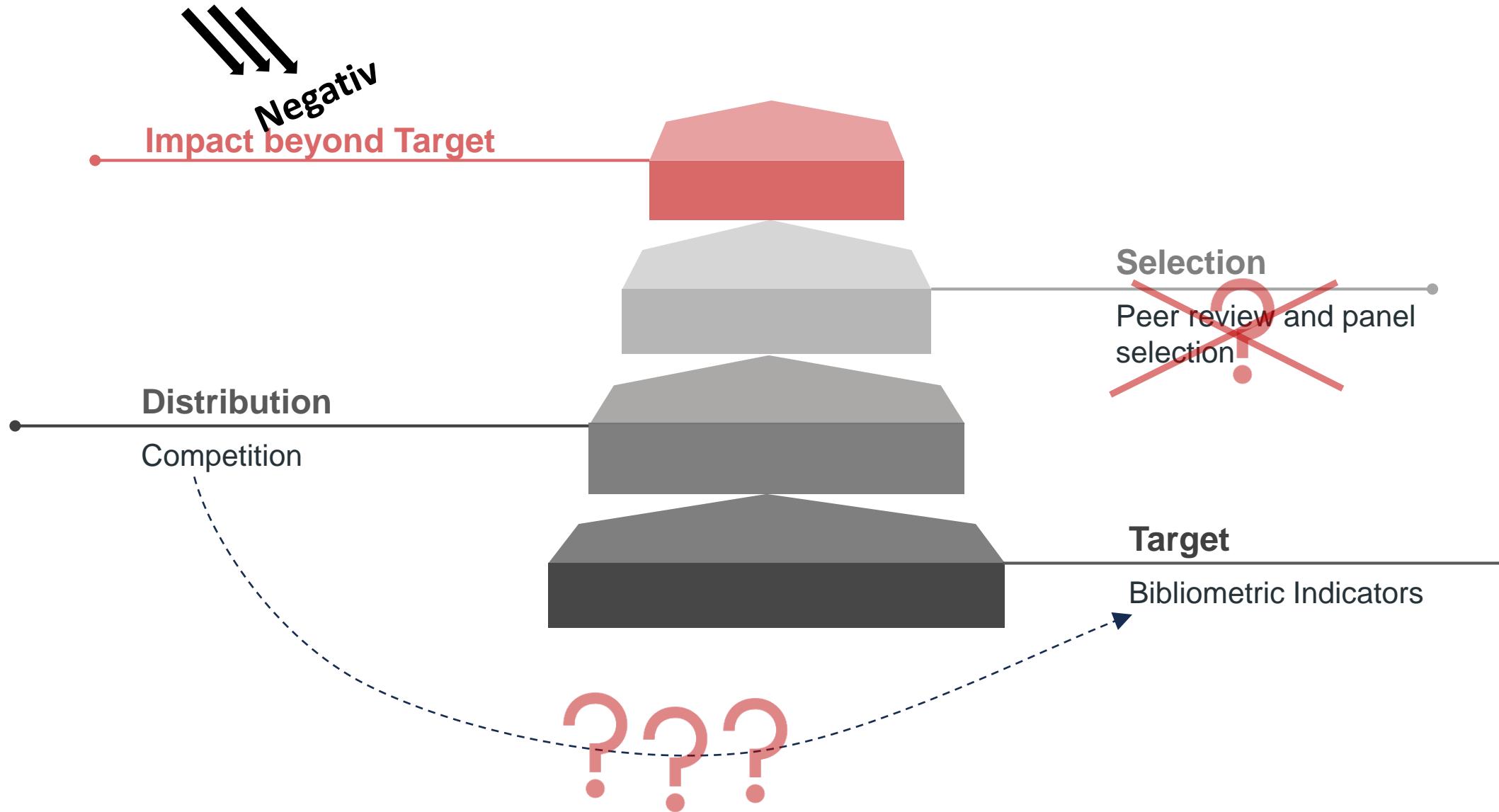
[...] wenn wir damals schon das Ziel klar definieren hätten müssen und die Methoden angeben hätte ich niemals den Nobelpreis bekommen.

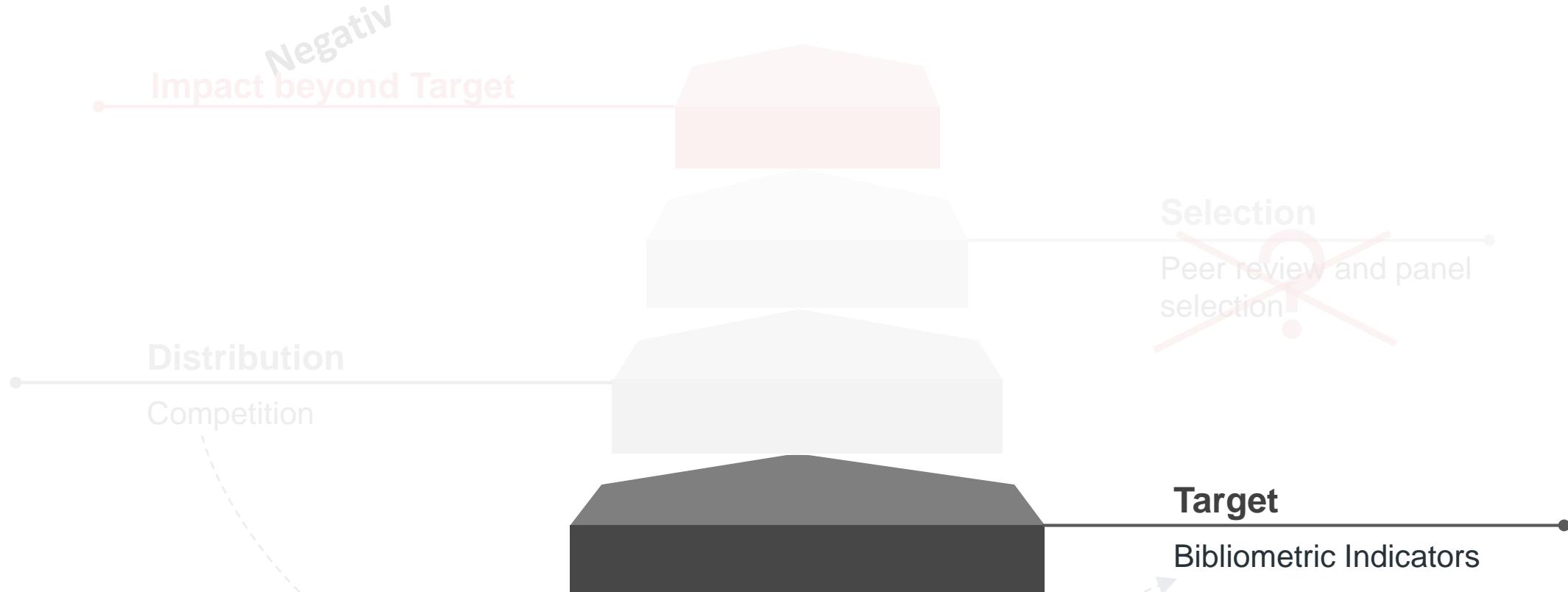
[...] es geht darum das ungewöhnliche zu finden und für das unvorhersehbare offen zu sein...es geht nicht um den nächsten Schritt den man klar definieren kann.

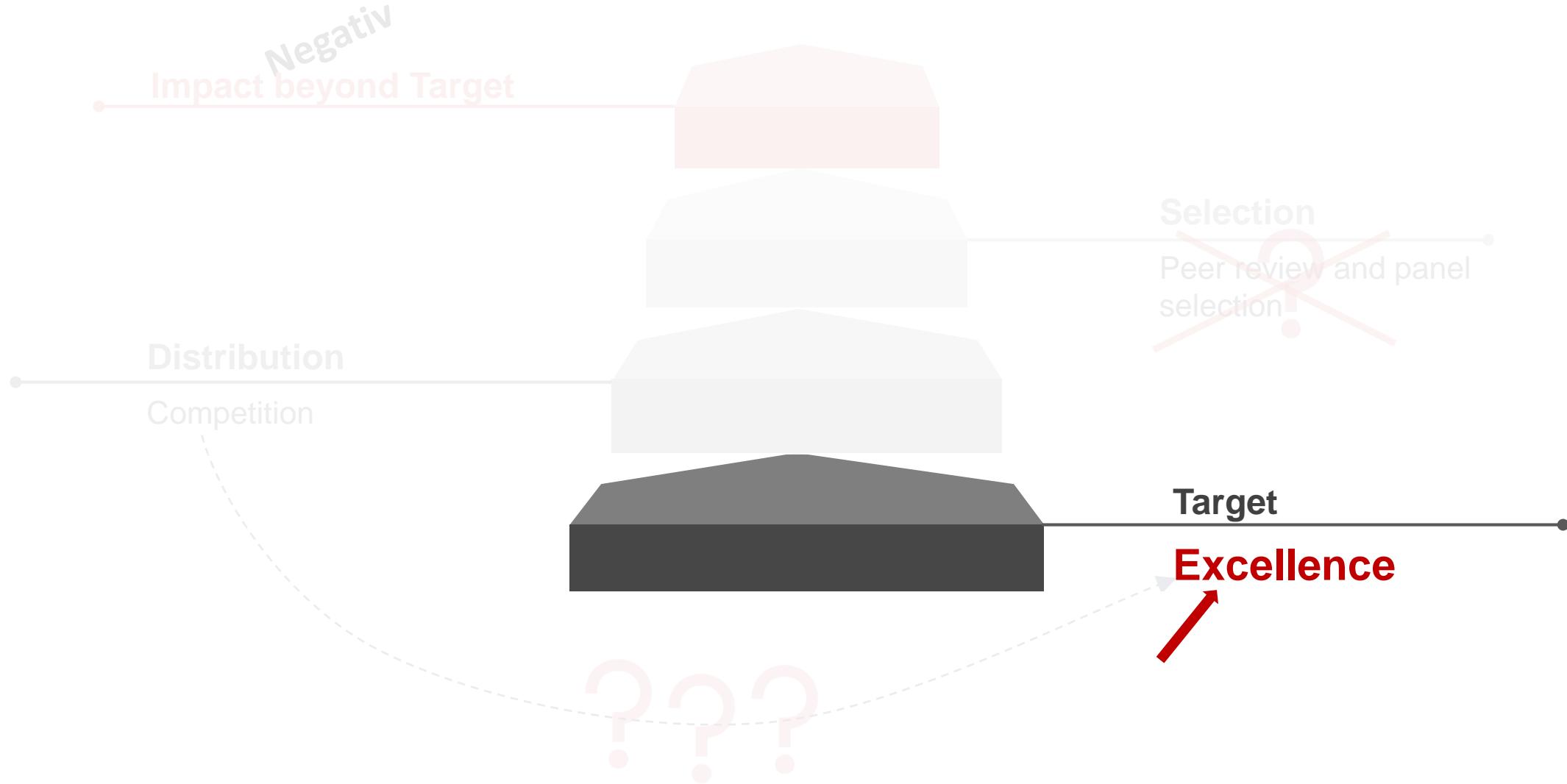
[...] ich habe den Eindruck, dass Fördermechanismen heute immer stärker Richtung Praxis und Innovation.

Prof. Zeilinger [iv]

[...] zugleich ist einiges, was unter angewandte Forschung geführt wird, vielleicht nicht ganz Forschung.









What do we mean by (scientific) excellence?

Excellence: Everyone claims to have it

Excellence is a fuzzy notion, a somewhat ambiguous term to which different meanings can be described [19].

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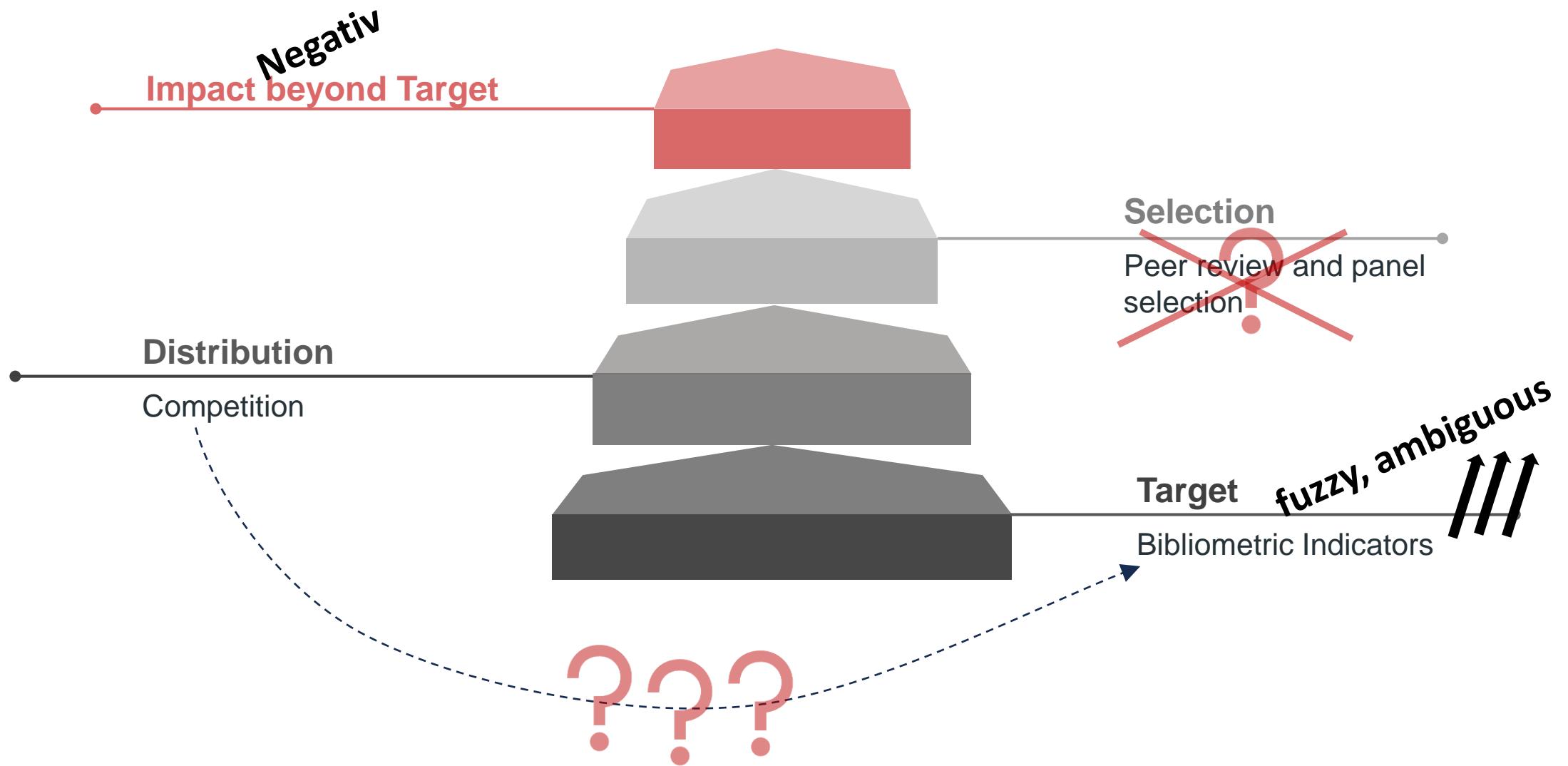
Excellence is a rationalizing myth [20].

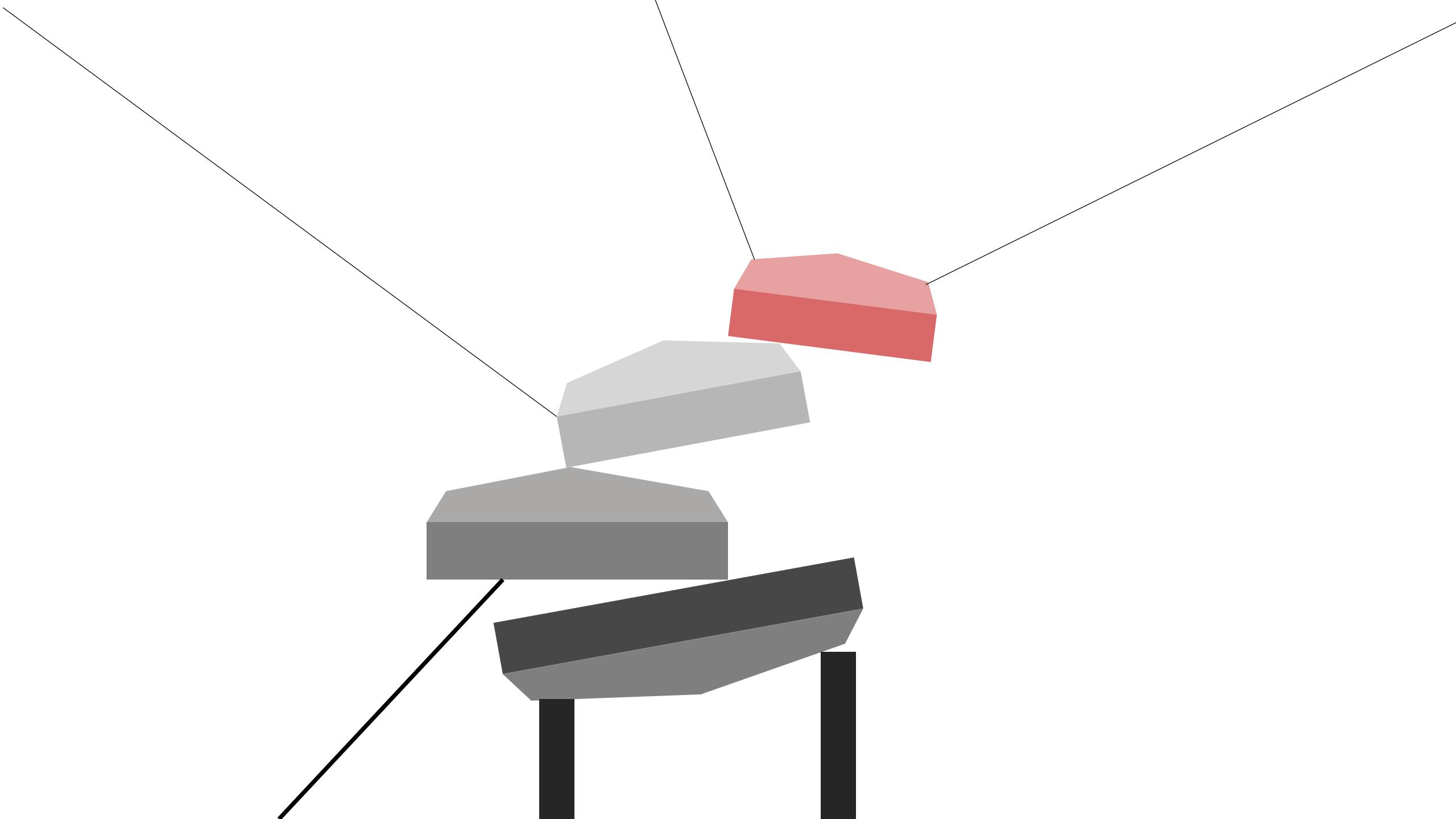
Excellence: Everyone claims to have it

Excellence is a fuzzy notion, a somewhat ambiguous term to which different meanings can be described [19].

Excellence is a rationalizing myth [20].

Some scholars even go a step further and argue that excellence has no intrinsic meaning in academia and that this leads to hyper-competition that contradicts the qualities of good research, problems with reproducibility, fraud, and conservatism [21].







Holzweg 1

Emotional and ideologically colored discussions

Holzweg 1

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- Funding agencies: want to continue

Holzweg 1

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- Policymakers: would have to admit mistakes

Holzweg 1

Emotional and ideologically colored discussions

- Funding agencies: want to continue
- Policymakers: would have to admit mistakes
- As scientists (I secretly hope) that we are not at our best when pressed for time, struggling for limited funds, and constantly uncertain about our careers and futures.

Holzweg 1

Emotional and ideologically colored discussions

- Funding agencies: want to continue
- Policymakers: would have to admit mistakes
- As scientists (I secretly hope) that we are not at our best when pressed for time, struggling for limited funds, and constantly uncertain about our careers and futures.

Plus: This is and will not be a win-win situation

Holzweg 2

People are skeptical of science ... so we have to ... and we should not do ... and not say

[...] Conclusion

We need to talk about excellence

[meta science, indeces, manager]

We need to talk about excellence

[meta science, indeces, manager]

We need to talk about competition

[traditionally part of science?]

We need to talk about excellence

[meta science, indeces, manager]

We need to talk about competition

[traditionally part of science?]

We need to talk about the research landscape

[FH, non-academic research, applied research]

Self-correction, criticism, & the rejecting of bad ideas

[vs. Fair weather science]

Self-correction, ~~criticism~~, & the rejecting of bad ideas

[vs. Fair weather science]

Change the distribution process or accept chance

[lottery, 2-stage]

Self-correction, criticism, & the rejecting of bad ideas

[vs. Fair weather science]

Change the distribution process or accept chance

[lottery, 2-stage]

Less management (power), more autonomy for the researcher

[...] end