

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

Final Reports:

**Current practice and future plans
for their use as an information
source on results of DFG funded
projects**

Jürgen Güdler



Structure of the Presentation

- DFG-Information Management at a Glance
- Why final reports?
- Needs assessment
- Final Reports as a contribution to research information („outcome“)
- Final Reports as a source for statistical and evaluative purposes („output“)

DFG-Information Management at a Glance: What we do

Main tasks:

To provide information about DFG's activities and projects/researchers funded
(= **Research information**) and

To assess the activities of the DFG itself and its clients (= **Evaluation**)

Target groups:

- Statutory bodies
- Employees at the DFG's Head Office
- People working in research policy and scientific administration
- Interested members of the public

DFG-Information Management: Products and Services

Products and Services:

- Statistics and statistical reporting
- Design and realisation of evaluative studies
- Research information systems
- General information on DFG's activities and its main clients

Data bases:

- Primarily: DFG-internal process-produced data ("ElektrA" - electronic proposal processing system)
- Increasingly further sources

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Why final reports?

- Important source to trace new ideas and scientific developments
- Data on output and outcome of DFG-funded research
- Transparency and accountability (what we funded – what we got)

not least:

- Better use of an information resource that already exists!

Current practice...

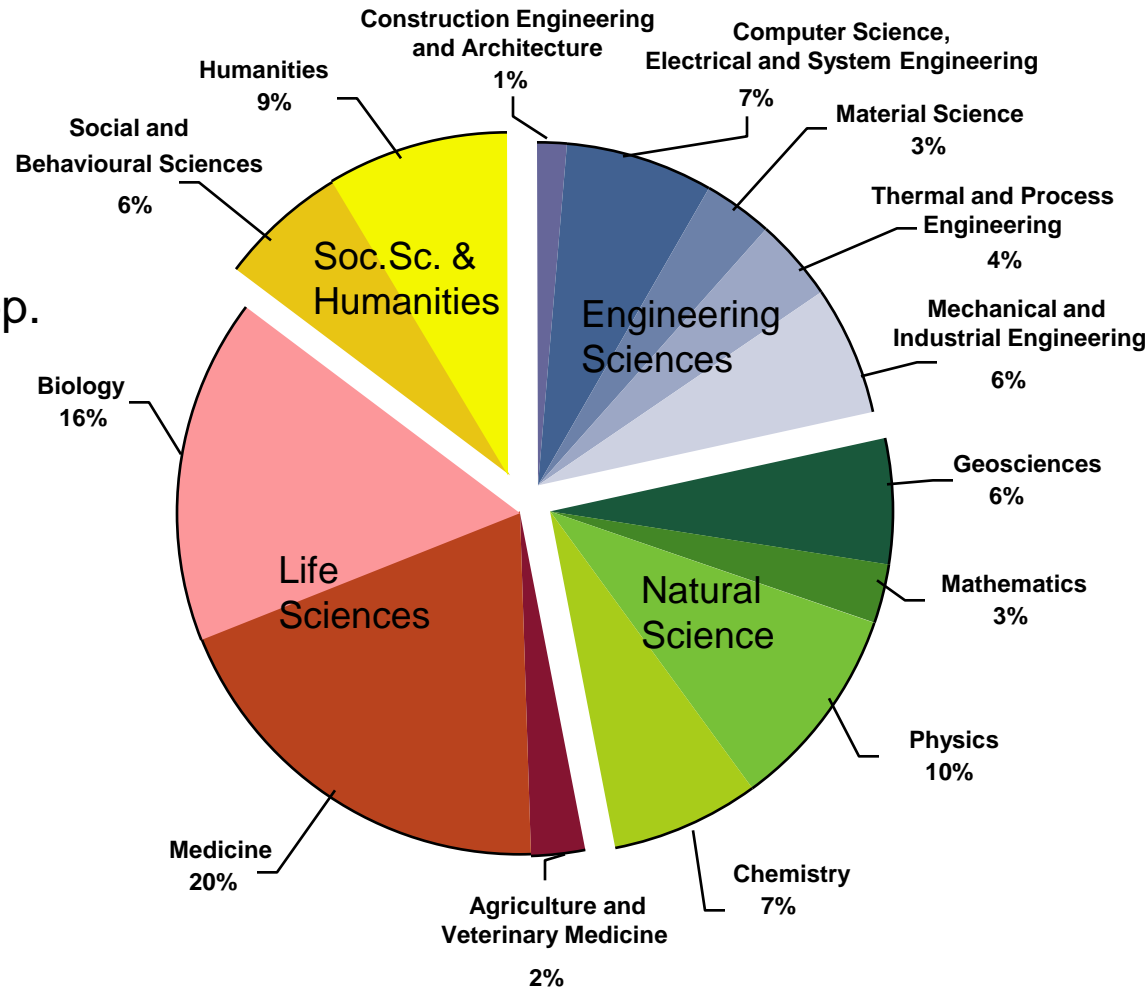
- Final reports are obligatory, DFG-guidelines give advice on format and structure of content
- since 2005 final reports are archived electronically within a DFG-internal document-management-system (DMS)
- since 2005 DFG-guidelines ask for the publication of research results funded by DFG „*where possible, digitally and on the internet via open access*“.
- therefore the guidelines recommend amongst others the Special Collection of Research Reports (*Zentrale Sammelstelle für Forschungsberichte*) at the German National Library of Science and Technology (*Technische Informationsbibliothek*).

...and future plans

- information on final reports will be integrated in GEPRIS – an online accessible information system on DFG-funded projects („outcome“)
- final reports will also be used as a source for statistical and programme-evaluative purposes („output“)
- there will be new technical ways of gathering reports to make them useful for *both* purposes (esp. a standard-form where data can be extracted automatically)

Some numbers

- DFG's funding covers all disciplines
- Since 2005 DFG archived app. 12,000 final reports in its internal document-management-system (DMS)
- year to year app. 4,000 new reports are added



Based on: DFG funding 2002 to 2004: 3.683 Million Euro

Project-Organisation and Project-Status

Project-Organisation:

- DFG-internal working group covering all departments
- Close collaboration with the „Institute for Research Information and Quality Assurance“, a DFG-funded research facility with the main goal of building up a permanent monitoring and evaluation system of the DFG's funding activities (see: www.research-information.de).

Project-Status:

- needs assessment finished
- Conceptual considerations of how to and which data to collect in final stage
- Considerations of organisational and technical solutions (e.g. transfer to database) and legal framework just started

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Needs assessment...

- DFG-study on the acceptance of Open Access (2005) (OA-study)

DFG (2005): Publishing Strategies in Transformation, see:

www.dfg.de/en/dfg_profile/facts_and_figures/statistical_reporting/open_access/

- IFQ-study on the estimation of usefulness of final reports by DFG review board members (2007) (RBM-study)

see: Hornbostel, Stefan und Meike Olbrecht, 2007: Peer Review in der DFG: die Fachkollegiaten. iFQ-Working Paper No.2. Bonn. www.forschungsinfo.de

- Document analysis of final reports and expert-interviews on statistical / evaluative needs by IFQ (2008, draft report) (FR-study)

...and some results:

OA-study: Suitable places to publish electronic postprints

Table 4.06:
Suitable places to publish electronic postprints (in percent)

	Humanities and Social Sciences	Life Sciences	Natural Sciences	Engineering Sciences	Total
Author's homepage	70.3	63.6	77.0	78.0	72.3
Institute homepage	51.6	62.4	55.7	73.9	60.5
University server (library, computer centre)	51.9	57.8	44.1	44.4	49.5
Subject/discipline-specific archive on the Internet	79.7	77.6	82.1	70.8	78.0
Count (n)	202	214	259	191	866



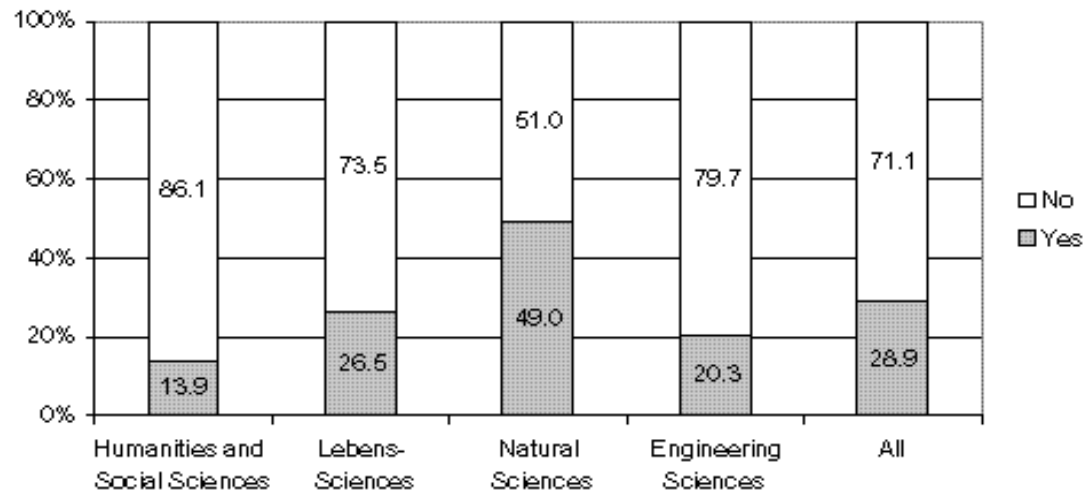
Basis: 1,028; No response: 162

Question 17: If publishers allowed conventional publications also to be published for free access on the Internet, where in your opinion would be the best place for this? (Answer category 1 = 'very suitable' to 5 = 'not at all suitable'; categories 1 and 2 combined).

DFG (2005), Publishing Strategies in Transformation: 46

OA-study: Knowledge of electronic preprint archives for own subject

Figure 4-3:
Knowledge of electronic preprint archives for own subject (in percent)



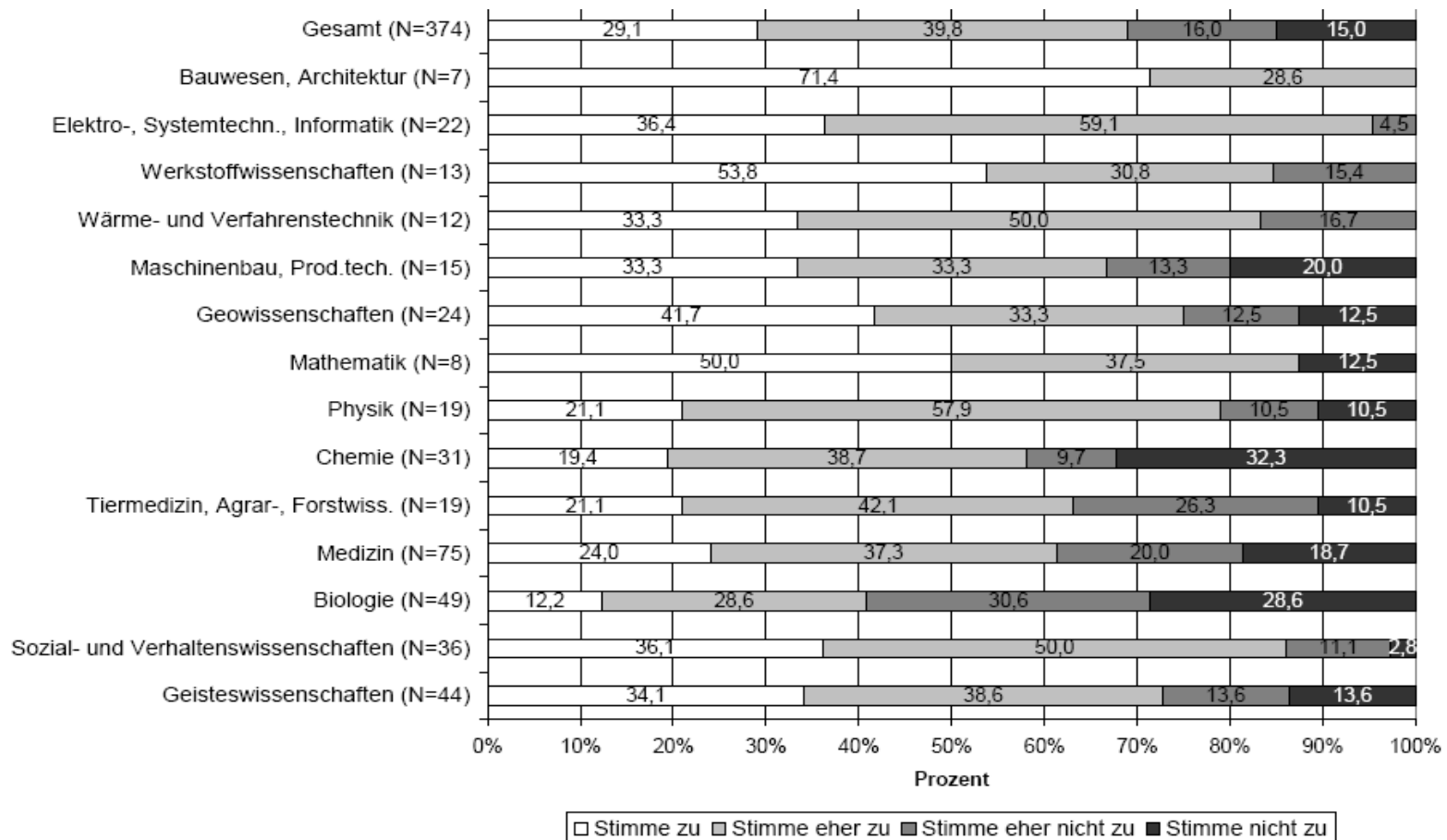
Basis: 1.028; No response : 174

Question 18: In some subjects it is possible to make interim results of scientific research available in an electronic archive for downloading free of charge from the Internet (preprints).

Do you know of any such electronic archives in your subject?

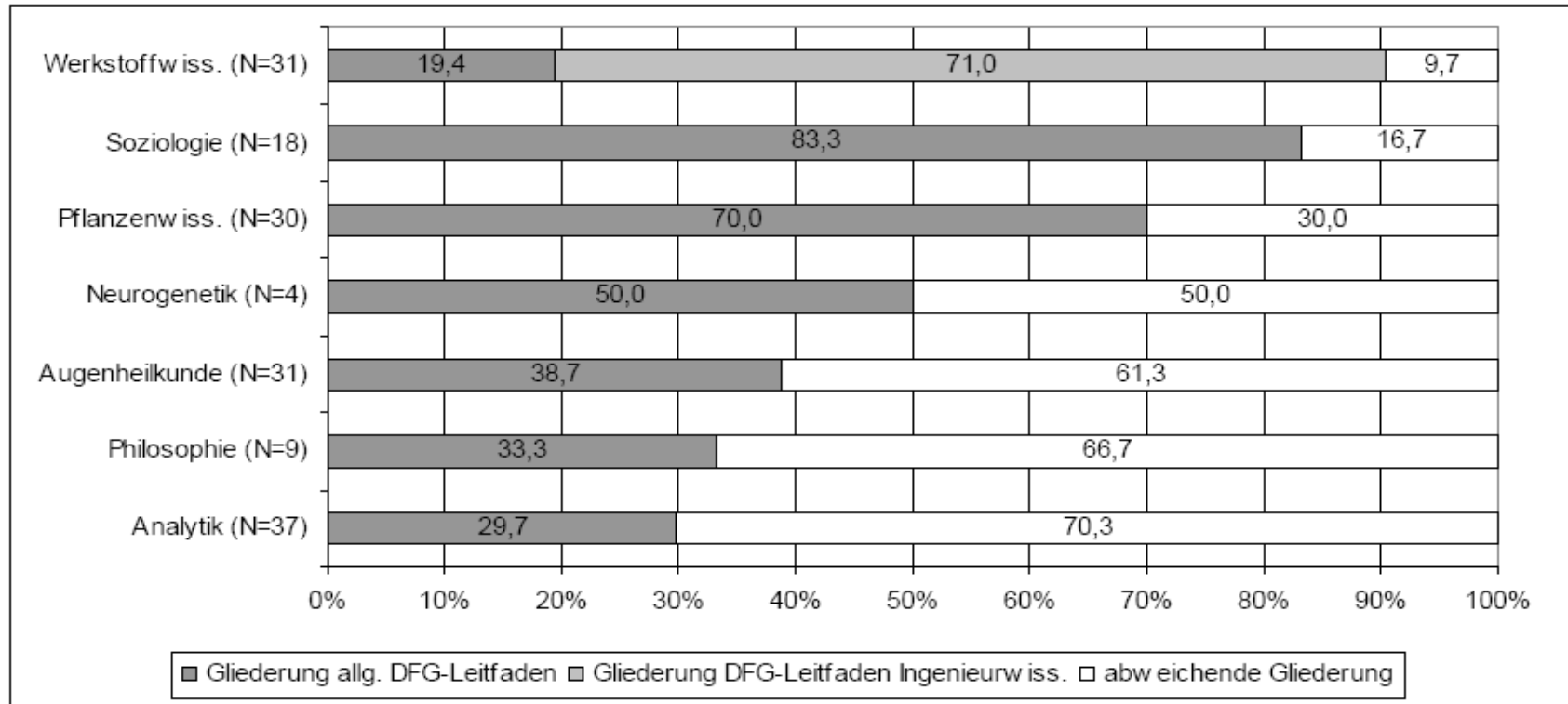
DFG (2005), Publishing Strategies in Transformation: 47

RBM-study: Acceptance of publishing final reports by discipline



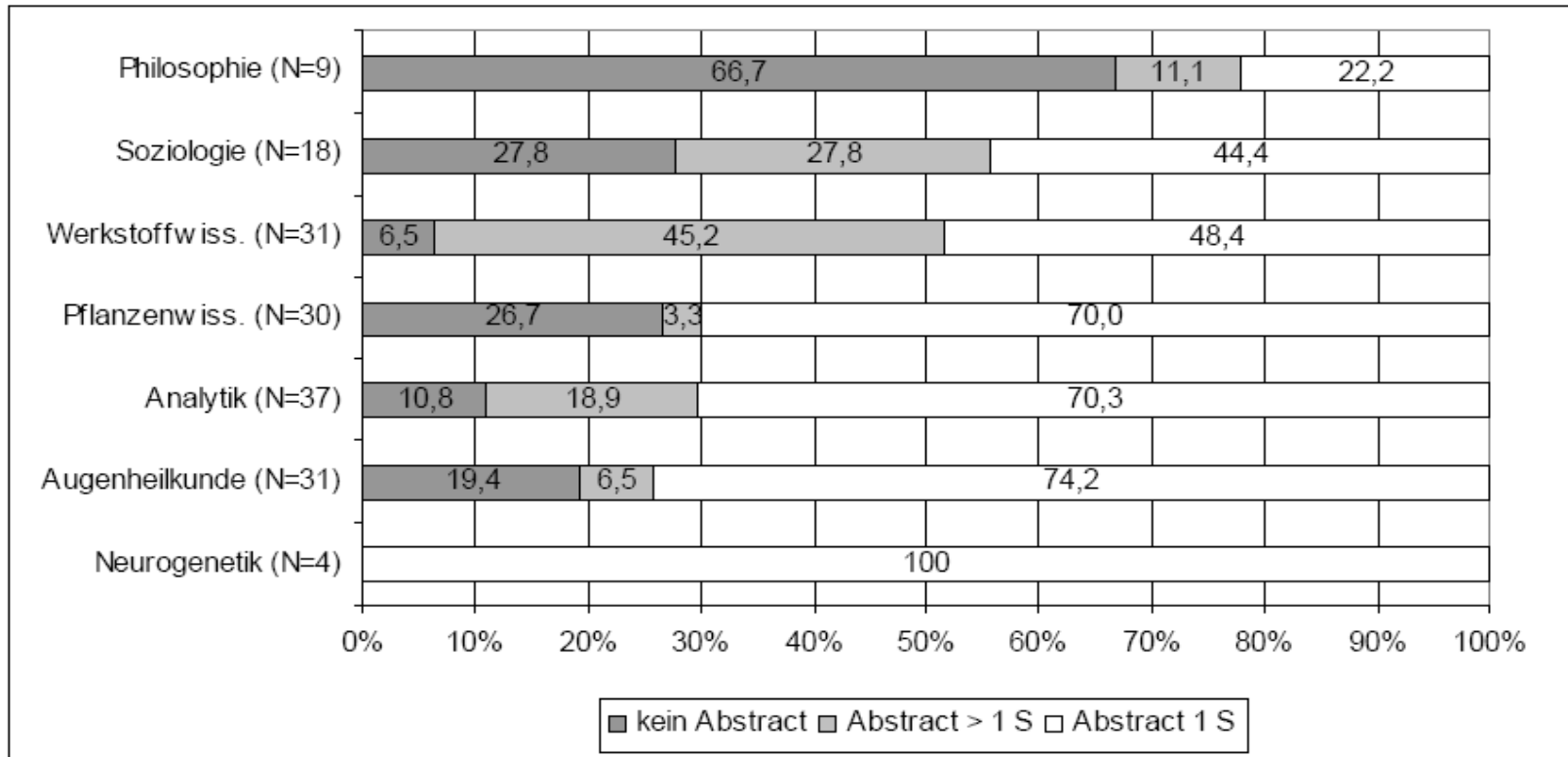
„Abschlußberichte sollten zumindest in Teilen öffentlich (über das Internet) zugänglich sein“ Source: Hornbostel/Olbrecht (2007): 61

FR-study: Final reports complying with the DFG-rules by discipline



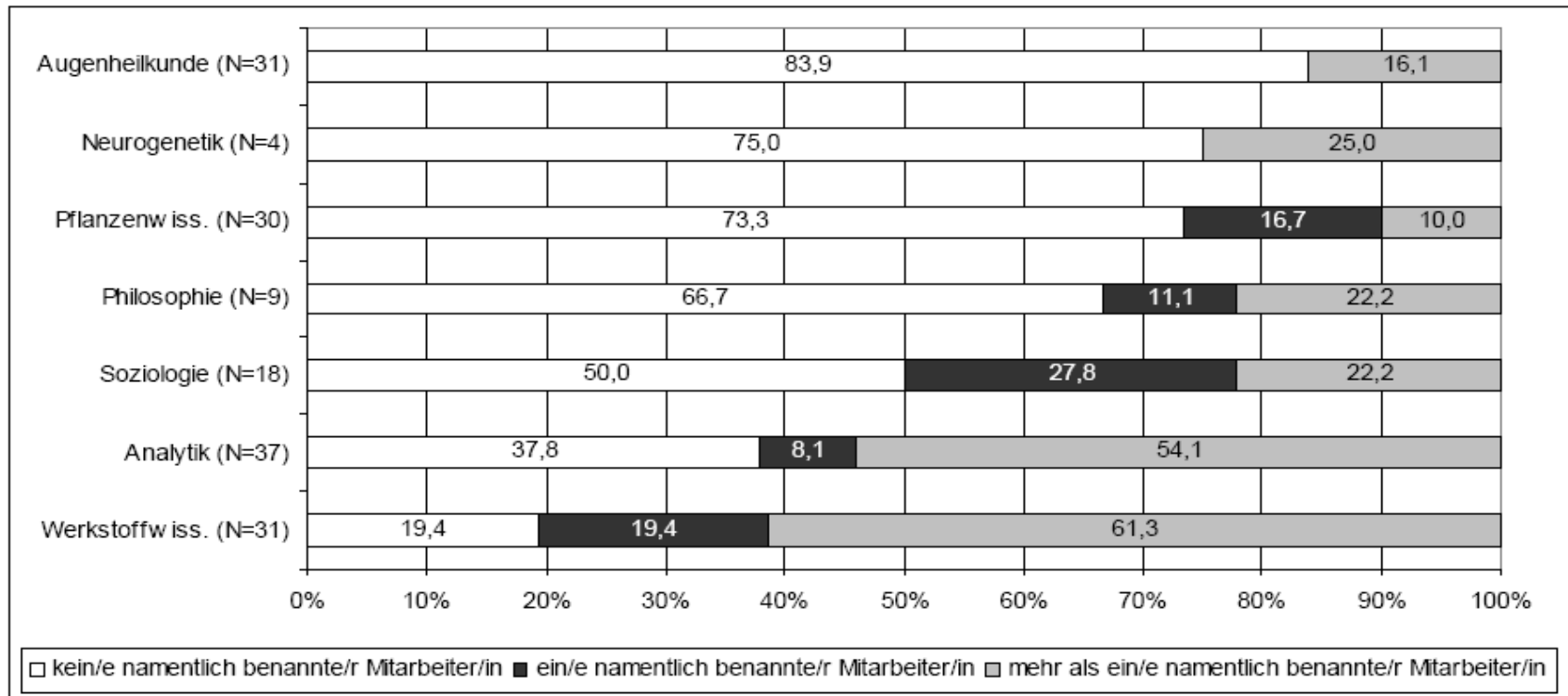
Source: Heise/Hornbostel (2008): Bericht zur gegenwärtigen Praxis der Berichterstattung in Abschlussberichten (draft): 30

FR-study: Final reports containing an abstract by discipline



Source: Heise/Hornbostel (2008): Bericht zur gegenwärtigen Praxis der Berichterstattung in Abschlussberichten (draft): 31

FR-study: Final reports containing names of scientific staff members by discipline



Source: Heise/Hornbostel (2008): Bericht zur gegenwärtigen Praxis der Berichterstattung in Abschlussberichten (draft): 35

FR-study: data-needs for statistical and evaluative purposes (I)

Methodology:

- Telephone Interviews with DFG-applicants
- Interviews with staff members of the DFG-office (representatives of different disciplines; DFG-experts for evaluative and statistical matters; DFG-IT representatives)
- document analysis of final reports (some results shown before)

FR-study: data-needs for statistical and evaluative purposes II

Detailed recommendations:

- on the topics to be requested
e.g. names of scientific project staff, structured publication list, patents, self-organised international workshops, international co-operations, qualifications (dissertation etc.)
- on the method of data collection
(two-step: 1. parallel with final report itself via PDF-formulars, 2. ex-post questionnaire and/or data collection in public accessible databases (e.g. SCI/SSCI))

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The “German Project Information System (GEPRIS)”:

Objectives and target audience

Internet application: Abstract-Database on DFG funded projects, people and institutions;
Main Data Source: Elektra (Proposal-Processing System), Institutional Database

▪ objectives

- transparency: displaying DFG funding and DFG-funded projects
- finding experts in specific scientific disciplines
- registering current research topics

▪ target audience

- scientific community (academics and scientists)
- journalists
- people interested in specific scientific topics (e.g. health care)

GEPRIS: Coverage

- data (awards)
 - more than 50,000 projects
 - more than 35,000 scientists
 - more than 16,000 different institutes at universities and other institutions

- programme coverage
 - more than 30,000 individual grants
 - about 1,500 coordinated programmes
 - more than 10,000 projects in coordinated programmes

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Project in GEPRIIS – Report added

(interlinked)

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
DFG

Suche Exploration Katalog Mein GEPRIIS Über GEPRIIS

GEPRIIS
Geförderte Projekte der DFG

Letzte Suchanfrage
Zurück zu Ihrer letzten
Ergebnisliste
Ihre letzten Suchen
können Sie zudem über
Mein GEPRIIS abrufen.

Detailansicht

Projekt

Noise Prediction for a Turbulent Jet

It is proposed to develop a hybrid concept, which is understood to be based on large-eddy simulations for the flow field and computational aeroacoustics methods for the acoustical field. The method is used to simulate jet noise, i.e., aerodynamic sound generated by a turbulent jet, since it is of major concern for modern civilian aircraft. The University of Strasbourg performs the large-eddy simulations, which are required to excite via source terms the acoustic perturbation equations that are solved by the University of Aachen. The study focuses on the computation of a three-dimensional transitional jet and a three-dimensional fully turbulent jet. For both problems detailed experimental studies have been conducted such that an excellent validation database is available. It is the purpose of this project to develop a reliable and efficient numerical method to understand the mechanism of noise generation and to locate noise sources in the flow field of turbulent jets. The final concept is meant to be a first step towards a numerical design-to-low-noise system for the development of future jet engines.

Website:
Keine Website angegeben.

Antragsteller:
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Kooperationspartner:
[Pierre Comte](#)

Fachliche Zuordnung:
Strömungsmechanik

DFG-Verfahren :
Forscheranfrage

http://www.iag.uni-stuttgart.de/dfg-cnrs/Files/Report-Sub-Project6.pdf - Microsoft Internet Exp

Bearbeiten Wechseln zu Favoriten ?

rück -> -> Suchen * Favoriten


http://www.iag.uni-stuttgart.de/dfg-cnrs/Files/Report-Sub-Project6.pdf

1 / 13 66,7% Suchen

Sub-Project SP6: Noise Prediction for a Turbulent Jet

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RWTH Aachen University

Prof. Dr. P. Comte
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Université de Poitiers



3-Step-Model to make reports accessible via GEPRIS

- Step 1: Abstract and publication list in GEPRIS
- Step 2: Abstract and publication list in GEPRIS, full-text cited via web-link
- Step 3: Abstract and publication list in GEPRIS, full-text cited via web-link or full-text integrated

Step 1: Abstract and Publication List in GEPRIS

- + GEPRIS is an abstract-database (good fit of concept)
- + Text of Abstract will be searchable
- + Abstracts present a comprehensive overview on the most important results
- + Abstracts can be extracted from final reports already archived within the DFGs internal DMS
- + No legal problems because DFG-Applicants are informed about this publication aim via DFGs Final Report Guidelines
- Details from full-text are missing

Step 2: Abstract and Publication List in GEPRIS, Full-text cited via web-link

- + like Model 1, additionally:
- + Details from full-text accessible
- + No legal problems, because author = publisher
- + indirect link to other publications of the author (and his team, his institute, his discipline or research field)

- additional effort to collect and constantly update the links
- no access to final reports if authors do not publish them on the internet

Step 3: Abstract and Publication List in GEPRIIS, full-text cited via web-link or full-text integrated

- + like Model 2, additionally:
- + full text in any case accessible

- currently not covered by the DFG-Guidelines, so only possible for reports received after adjustment of guidelines
- costs (indexing of reports, server, security)

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Final reports and data for statistical and evaluative purposes

Structuring final reports helps to gather data that allow to answer statistical questions on topics like

- male/female scientific staff in DFG-funded projects
- nationality of scientific staff members (indicates internationality)
- age of staff-members (indicates „age of a field“)
- collaboration with national and international partners (by country) (indicates cluster and networking)
- output (publications, patents, articles in proceedings etc.)
- qualifications (dissertations of staff members)

Method for achieving structured informations

- DFG-Guidelines name most of the topics to be mentioned in a final report
- DFG plans to collect these data via a PDF-based standard-form
- Data within these forms will be extracted automatically and transferred into a database
- Some of these data will be published via DFG-Internet (e.g. the publication list)
- Others will be used only for statistical purposes (e.g. age and nationality of scientific staff members)

Project Status:

- Needs assessment finished
- Conceptual considerations of how to and which data to collect in final stage
- Considerations of technical solutions (e.g. transfer to database) and legal framework just started

Method for achieving structured informations... and afterwards?

- Data from final reports inform about activities during the funding period and about the output at date of the report being sent to the DFG-office
- Good base for statistical monitoring on people and activities during this period
- But what happens afterwards?

Method for achieving structured informations... and afterwards?

- IFQ plans to build up a database on (further) output of DFG-funded research and on scientific careers of staff members
- Data of final reports will be used as a „starting point“:
 - names of project staff may be used for enquiries to public accessible databases (e.g. SCI)
 - citation analysis on documented publications will be possible
 - questionnaires may be sent to staff members to get information on their scientific career
 - questionnaires to the project-leader may help to collect data on further output-related topics

Project Status

- first conceptual ideas as a base for a technical prototype „funding monitor“ (continuous database maintained by academics in DFG-funded projects).
- first conceptual ideas as a base for a procedure of data collection on the careers of staff members of DFG-funded projects („ProFile“)
- Data-transfer and legal framework for both projects to be clarified.

Thank you for your attention!

**...and remember:
without data you are
just another person
with an opinion!**

**German Research Foundation
Information Management**

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