Evaluation of R&D Units in Portugal Enhancing Quality • Fostering Strategy

HEInnovate country reviews – Ireland dissemination event











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CONTEXT ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC R&D FUNDING IN PORTUGAL

Organisation of Public R&D Funding in Portugal

→ 1 Public R&D Funding Organisation for all areas of Knowledge, including Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts

Science and Technology Foundation (FCT)
Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education

projects, fellowships (PhD and PostDoc), research infrastructures, institutions (HE and not-for-profit R&D Units – Centres/Institutes/Labs)

- → FCT outsources to National Innovation Agency (ANI)
 programme of S&T-based innovation projects with industry
 (ANI is owned by FCT and the Ministry of Economy agency for SME)
- → FCT supervises R&D evaluation Regional Programmes projects
- → 5 National Laboratories of dedicated ministries (Ocean & Atmosphere, Hydrography, Energy and Geology, Civil Eng., Agriculture & Veterinary) with institutional funding ≈ 8% of total R&D expense)

CONTEXT ORGANISATIONAL MODELS OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

Organisational Models of University Research

(main models, much simplified)

- → With a national research performing organisation type CNRS (France)
- → Research excellence organisations nationally coordinated type Max Planck Society, Helmholtz Society, Fraunhofer Society (Germany)
- → Centres of excellence (Nordic countries)
- → No specific structures. Evaluation of parts of university departments (UK)
- → Centres/Institutes/Labs of the initiative of researchers (bottom-up), dynamically adaptable -- a flexible layer on top of the HE system and crossing HE institutional boundaries (Portugal, since 1996)

Portugal R&D Units Evaluation at a Glance

- → 5 national evaluation exercises: 1996, 1999, 2002, 2007, 2013, 2017
- → about 350 research units (±10%) 1996 (270), 1999 (262), 2002 (388), 2007 (388), 2013 (322)
- → all fields of Knowledge (n° research units in 2007)

 Exact Sciences (49), Natural Sciences (48), Health Sciences (38),

 Engineering & Technology (67), Social Sciences (93), Arts and Humanities (83)
- → about 25 evaluation panels in each evaluation exercise
- → about 200 evaluators in each evaluation exercise (all from abroad)
- → site visits and direct interaction with researchers and PhD students
- → Research Units rated Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor Excellent, Very Good, Good receive a support grant up to next evaluation: core funding, and possibly strategic funding at evaluators recommendation (Evaluation Panels are asked to propose strategic funding budget allocation)

Scope of My Remarks

Remarks are based on all evaluation exercises except that of 2013

2013 evaluation had very different principles and procedures of all others and it had as one of the explicit goals to discontinue support to half of the research units

It received wide criticism by the research community, many appeals but also challenged in Court

The present Government decided to reinstate the principles and procedures of former evaluations, with incremental improvement, and anticipated the next evaluation exercise to 2017 for damage control.

WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF SCIENCE

Ideas

to formulate and answer questions:

What is its effect?

With what does it coexist?

Of what is it made?

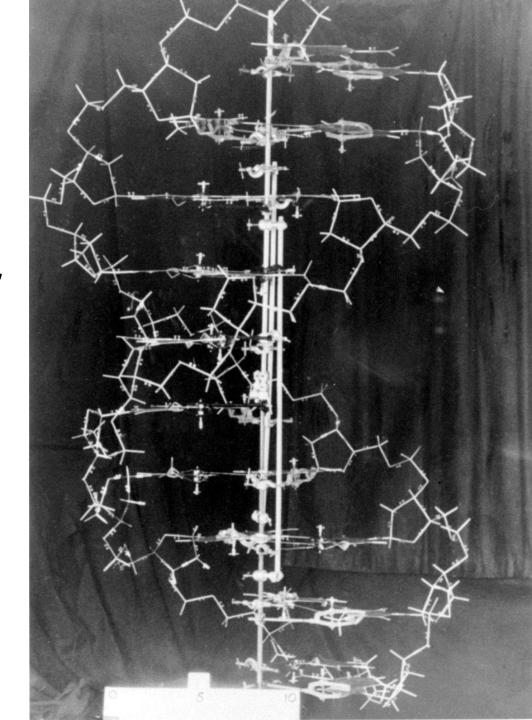
With what is it like?

How did it appear?

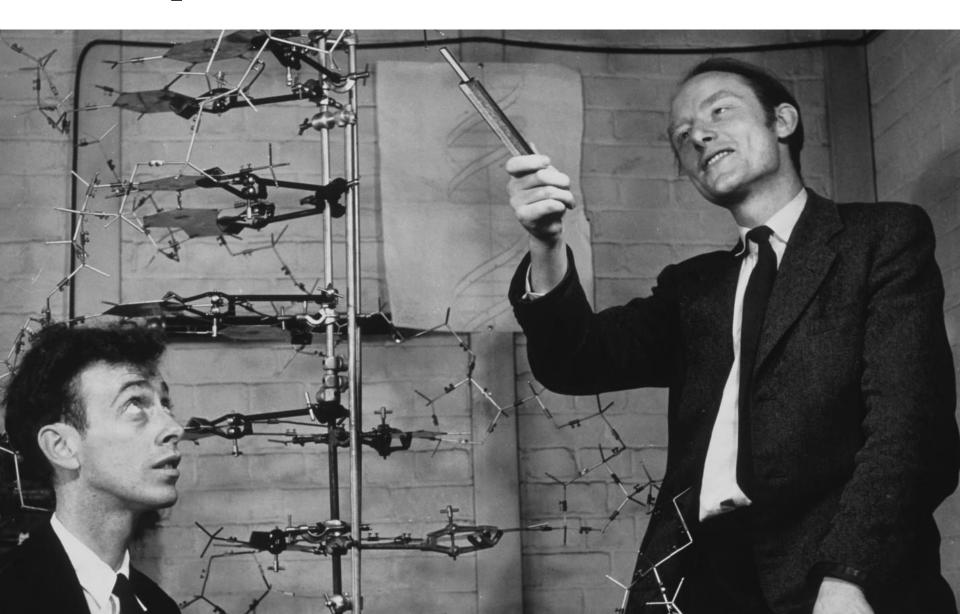
How does it function?

What can it do?

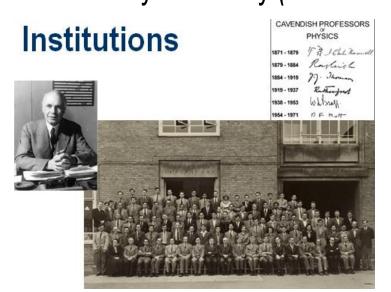
What is it?



People



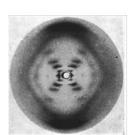
"The invention of the method of invention" (A.N. Whitehead) in universities (Berlin, Cambridge, John Hopkins), dye industry (BASF, Teerfarbenfabrik Meister Lucius & Co. (Hoechst), Bayer, AGFA), followed by electricity (Melon Park, Edison GE co.) c. 1860-70

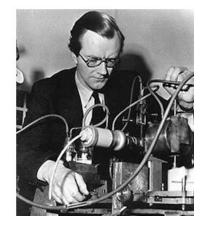


Knowledge Networks



Instruments





Institutions

CAVENDISH PROFESSORS
PHYSICS

1871 - 1879 / F. J. Clark The swell

1879 - 1884 Roy Cing L

1884 - 1919 J. Shomen

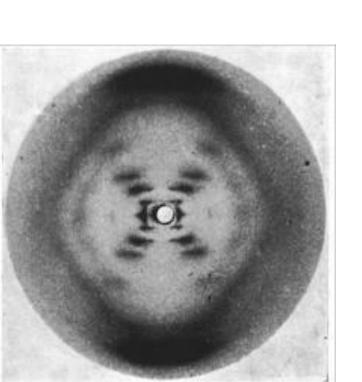
1919 - 1937 Rutherful

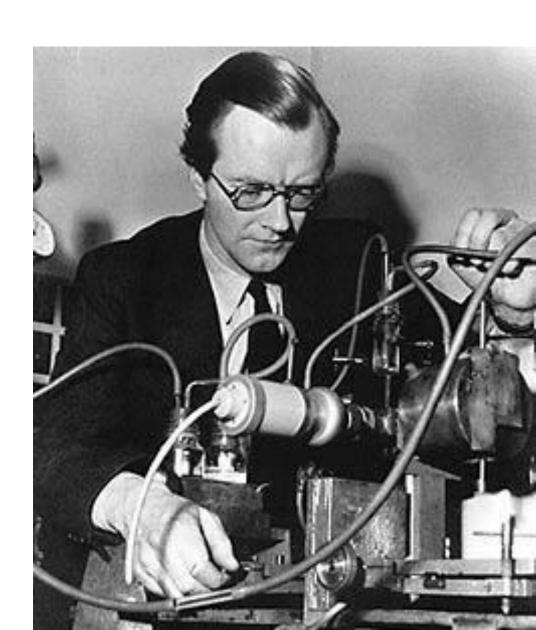
1938 - 1953 W. Staff.

1954 - 1971 D ← m.



Instruments





Knowledge Networks



R&D Funding Agencies by Contracts

with universities scientists ideas peer evaluation

President of Carnegie Institution and Professor of MIT

President of Harvard U.

President of MIT

President of National Academy of Sciences and of Bell Labs

Commissioner for Patents

Professor of Calthec

General of the Army Admiral of the Navy



Vannevar Bush: MIT (30-38), Carnegie I. (38-55), NDRC (40-42), OSRD (42-47) "Science – The Endless Frontier" (45); NSF – National Science Foundation, (50-)

PRINCIPLES OF INSTITUTIONAL R&D EVALUATION

→ Evaluation to foster EXCELLENCE and IMPACT, not to ensure conformity or minimal quality standards

Evaluation for conformity or minimal quality standards is nonsense for research or HE.

HE Quality Assurance and Professors/Researchers Performance Evaluation systems presently adopted in many EU countries have serious misconceptions and are counterproductive

- → Priority to HUMAN RESOURCES

 TALENT attraction and development, postgraduate training (PhD and PostDoc)
- → Evaluation units of RESEARCHERS INITIATIVE (trigger bottom-up process) Self organised Centres/Institutes/Labs/Research Groups A Research Unit must have its own IDENTITY around a sound conceptual project of researchers working at the frontiers of knowledge

Call for proposals opened before each evaluation exercise
It is useless to evaluate if the researchers are not allowed to self organise.

- → Collegial judgment by PEERS, not a simple result of numerical indicators (these just inform evaluators), not even the application of formulas to partial scores by the evaluators. Collegial decisions of experienced and independent scientists competent at the frontier of knowledge of the field are far superior to a spreadsheet. Research evaluation is complex; there is no good quantitative model for it.
- → Evaluation Panels made of EXPERTS OF THE RESEARCH AREA to ensure the specificity required for good judgment in each research area
- → DIRECT INTERACTION of evaluators with the evaluated

Site visits and exchanges with researchers, PhD students and technicians to **gather additional** information, to contribute to **transparency**, **understandability** and **credibility** of results, without which the evaluation is useless.

The ultimate objective is not to rank the evaluated, but to **foster Excellence and Impact** of future research.

→ EVALUATORS FROM ABROAD

- In countries with a small scientific community evaluators from abroad are necessary for **independence**'It is not allowed the fairest man in the world to be judge in his case' (Blaise Pascal, 1670).
- The evaluation should have as reference the **best international practices**
- Clear and simple statement of a internationalisation policy
- Contributes to **international visibility** of competencies for **increased connectivity with the best international research networks**. Creates a network of very effective 'scientific ambassadors'.
- Enhances international credibility and recognition of evaluation results
- Contributes to improve detection of emergent competencies and of new opportunities of scientific leadership
 (and of obsolete practices and declining competencies, as well)
 especially important in periods of the research community high growth

- Few evaluation criteria (3 or 4)
 e.g., Productivity, Training, Relevance, Feasibility, described extensively with clear reference to main evaluation items to be considered (including contributions to innovation, S&T policy and society (societal challenges, culture, arts, ...), and leaving room for the interpretation and application the Evaluation Panel finds appropriate to its particular area
- → Grading of evaluation criteria in few levels (e.g. 5 levels) not to compute a final grade by a formula, but to ensure attention of the evaluators to each evaluation item
- Always precedence to originality, quality and content of research over quantity

Quantitative indicators (publication counts, impact factors, ...) **should not drive evaluation decisions**

"Criteria that primarily measure quantity create incentives for mass production and are therefore likely to be inimical to high quality science and scholarship."

'Proposals for Safeguarding Good Scientific Practice', DFG, revised 2013 Besides they may induce fraud.

→ Full open publication of evaluation reports and recommendations

Requires **substantive Evaluation Panel reports** for each R&D Unit and for each Evaluation Panel area of knowledge, and also a global report.

Evaluation reports of each R&D Unit must be **sufficiently extensive and informative to justify and explain the evaluation result** in a way it can be understandable to both FCT and the evaluated, and **include recommendations** the Evaluation Panel deems appropriate for the future

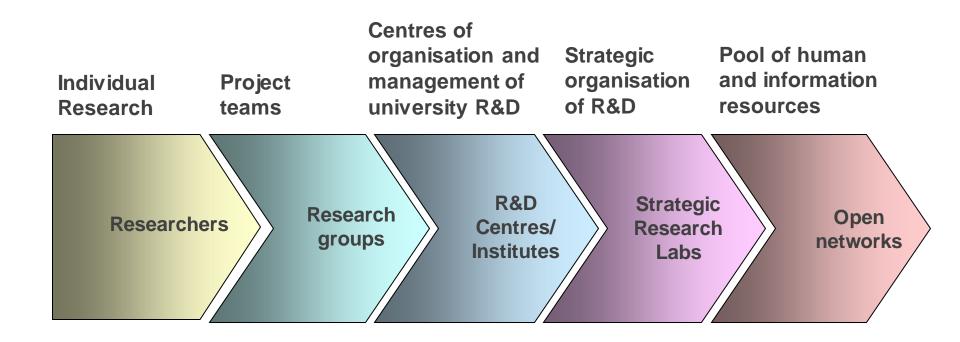
Includes lists of members of the Evaluation Panels and other evaluation system details

Includes comments on the Evaluation Panel reports requested to the respect. R&D Units to be published along with the Evaluation Panel reports

CONTRIBUTION TO INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Contribution to Institutional Building

→ Foster the evolution of organisational forms – *Institutional Building*



PORTUGAL WAS A LATECOMER TO SCIENCE AND WENT THROUGH A RAPID PHASE TRANSITION IN S&T CAPACITY

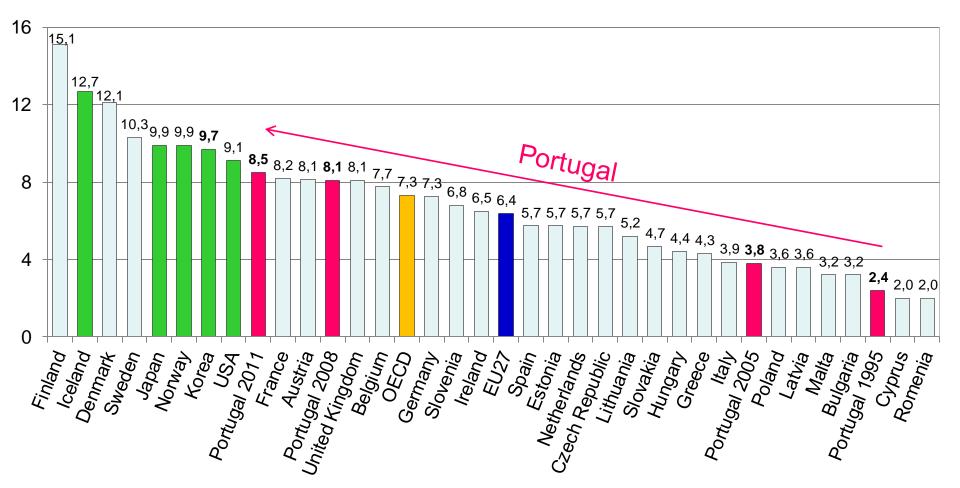
with a recognised important contribution of the

National R&D Units Evaluation Process 1996, 1999, 2002, 2007, 2013

carried out with evaluators from abroad

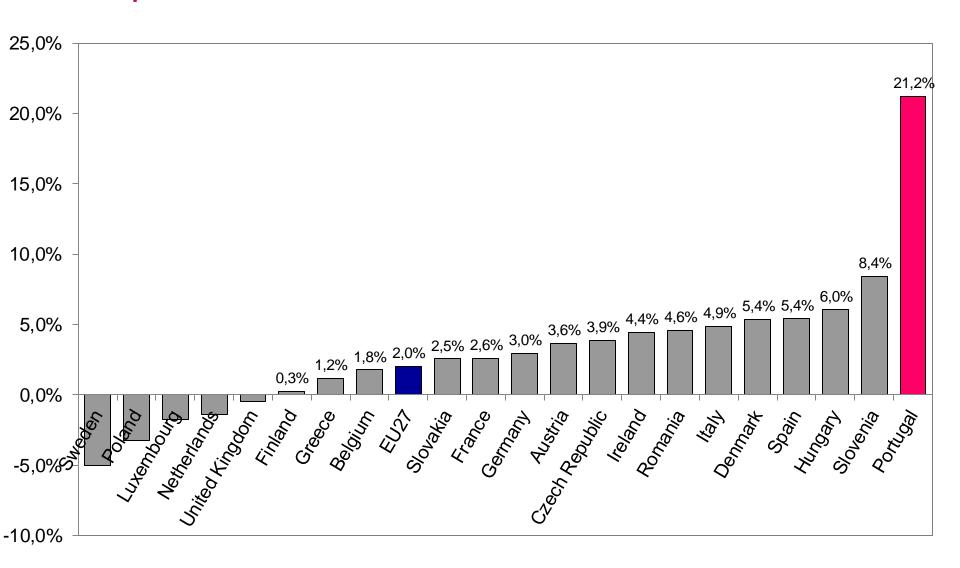
Researchers (FTE) per Thousand Labour Force Almost multiplied by 4 from 1995 to 2011

Portugal jumped from the tail of EU15 to the 4 top countries of EU15, just following the 3 Nordic countries and much above EU and OECD average



Source: OECD. Data for 2008, except for Portugal (1995, 2005, 2008, 2011)

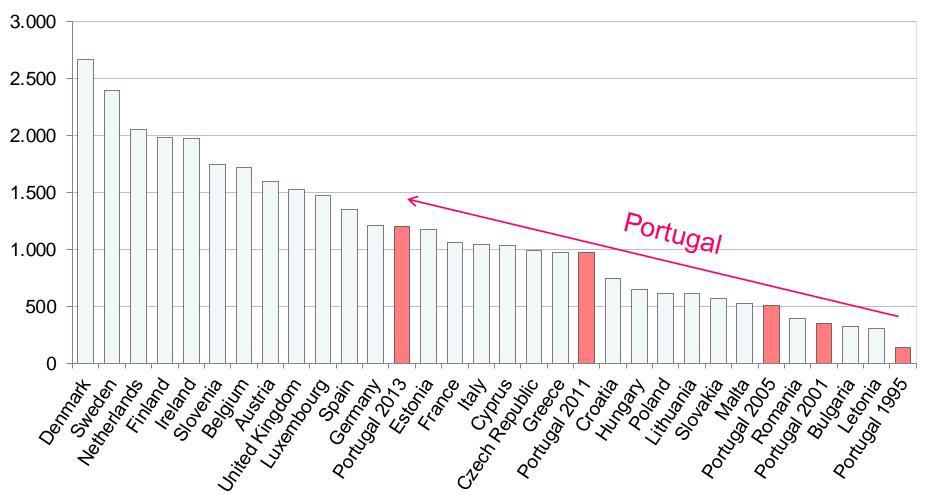
Annual Average Growth of Researchers (FTE) per Thousand Labour Force, 2005-2009



Source: EUROSTAT.

N° Scientific Publications Registered Internationally per Million Population, 2013

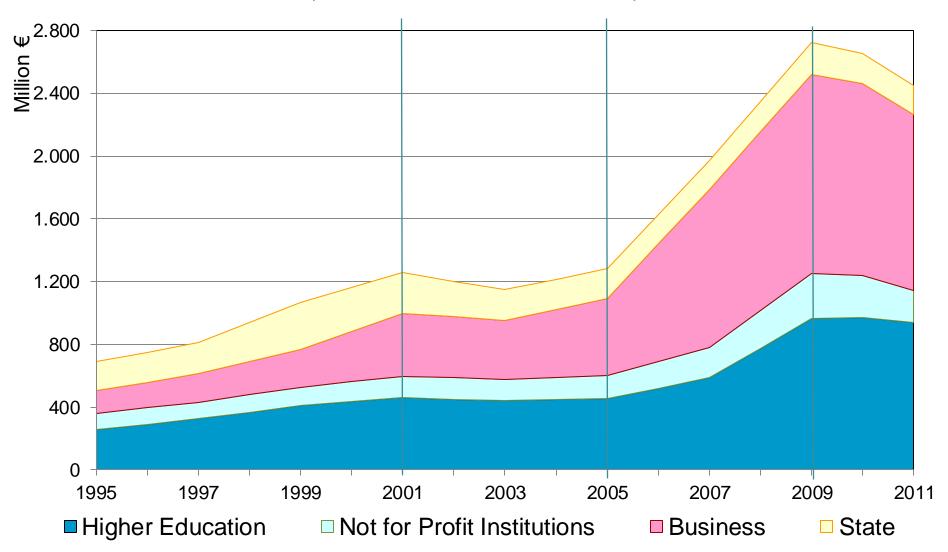
in Portugal almost multiplied by 9 from 1995 to 2013



Source: Thomson ISI Reuters. Data for 2013, except for Portugal (2005, 2008, 2010, 2013).

R&D Expense by Performing Sector

(constant prices of 2007)



Source: Before 2001: OECD. After 2001: EUROSTAT.

Research and Innovation

High export and GVA capacity of enterprises with highest R&D expenses

The 100 enterprises with the highest intramural R&D expenses in 2008 accounted for:

- Joint R&D expense >3/4 total R&D expense of the total 2.089 enterprises that declared R&D expenses among >10.188 surveyed
- Employment of >6.000 researchers (FTE)
- Exports >1/4 all national exports
- 4 times the national exports growth from 2007 to 2008
- 10 times the national GVA growth from 2007 to 2008

Source: IPCTN, GPEARI of MCTES