

# European Observatory on researchers' careers

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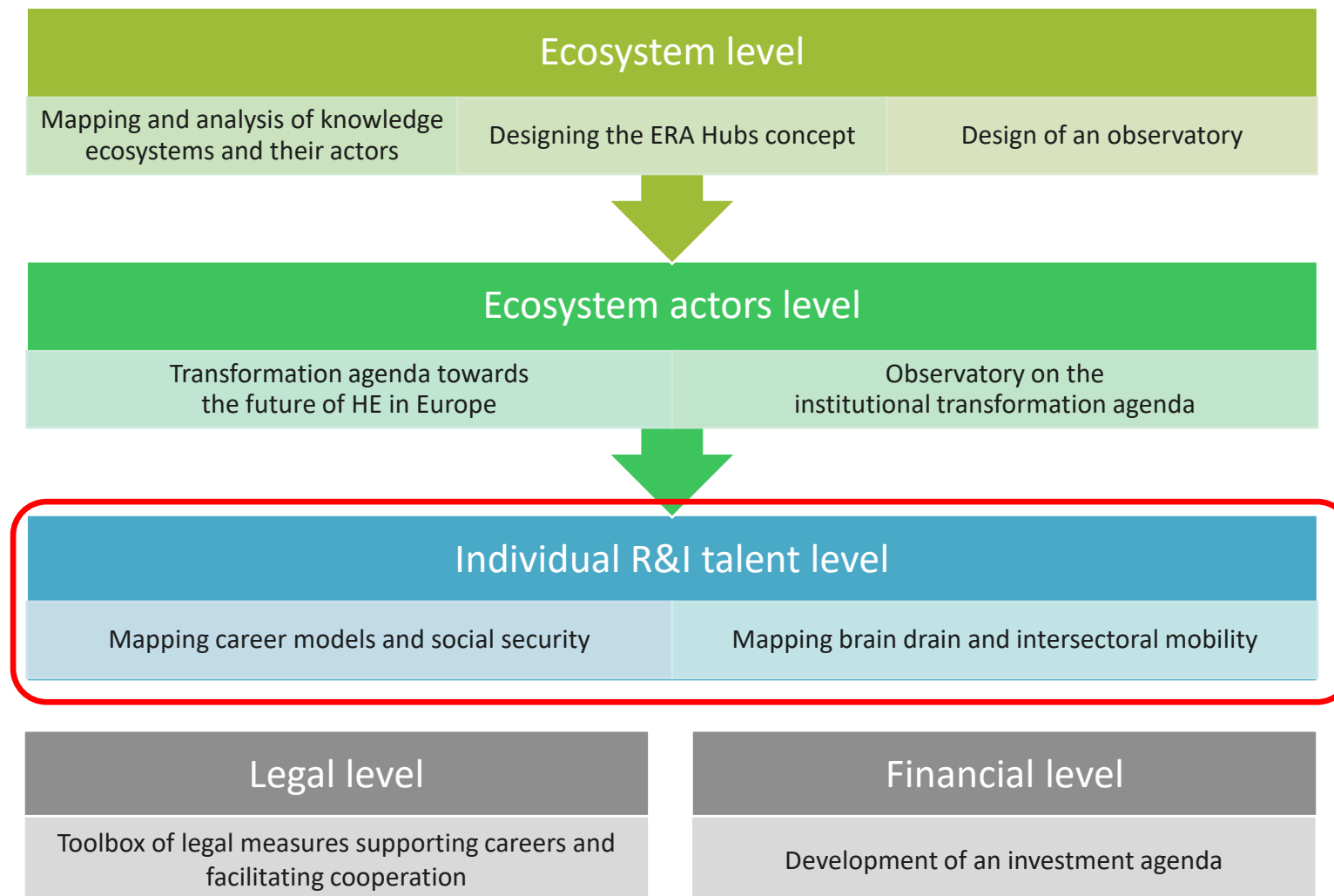
# Objectives of the Researchers' Career Observatory

- The Commission intends to establish a **Researchers' Career Observatory** to provide evidence on effectiveness of measures aiming at **balanced brain circulation and strengthening research careers** through permanent career tracking of research and innovation talents and monitoring talent circulation.
- It is part of the **Knowledge Ecosystems study** that aims to prepare the ground and pilot measures towards the implementation of the ERA Communication.

# Introduction 'Knowledge ecosystems in the new ERA'

- **Thematic scope of the KE-ERA project**

- A comprehensive analysis of the state of play, the design of monitoring mechanisms, and creation of a toolbox of support measures



- **Timing:** January 2021 – March 2022

**Council conclusions on**  
“Deepening the European  
Research Area:  
Providing researchers with  
attractive and sustainable  
careers and working  
conditions and making  
brain circulation a reality”

28 May 2021

- CONSIDERS the development of an **observatory for monitoring of research careers trajectories**, doctoral and post-doctoral holders flows of talent, including geographical and sectoral mobility and working conditions to allow for the assessment of **sustainability and attractiveness of research careers**, and of the level of change in inequalities;
- AGREES that a **European approach on research profession is key** to develop statistical data on mobility and talent circulation and identification of trends, patterns, skills and gender gaps and labour market dynamics;
- and INVITES the Commission, in cooperation with Member States, to set a **permanent, comprehensive and transparent monitoring system** that takes into account the needs of various stakeholders to allow the evaluation of EU actions.



# Methodology

1. **Scoping analysis:** Desk research on the definition of researchers, research careers and identification of the list of topics to be included in the observatory (*building blocks*); definition of the value proposition of the observatory
2. **Data screening:** identification of the relevant data that is currently available (scope, coverage and data quality)=> *Long list of indicators*
3. **Establishment of the criteria for the selection of relevant indicators**
4. **Development of recommendations for the future Observatory of Research Careers**
  - This includes:
    - The list of indicators that are currently available (*Short list of indicators*)
    - Recommendations on indicators that could be incorporated in the future should the data would become available with certain quality criteria in the future (e.g. creation of new indicators, addition of new filtering categories to identify researchers, etc.)

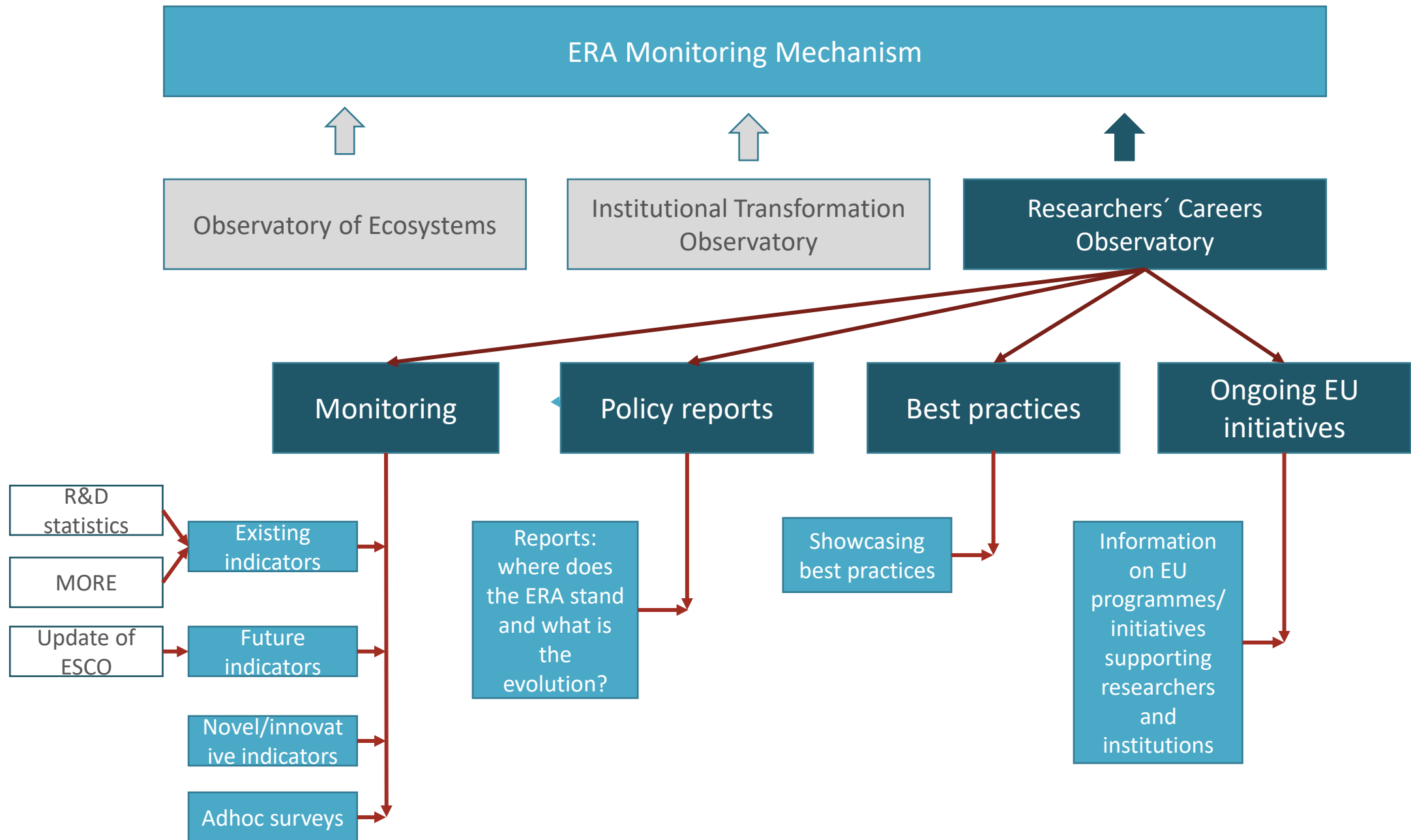
# 1. Scoping

# Value proposition of the future observatory

The future observatory aims to be

- A unique central repository of data related to researchers, their careers and contextual factors having an impact on them
- Based on a clear definition of “researchers” based on the tasks and duties of individuals on the job (vs definitions based on field of activity or educational attainment)
- User oriented

The observatory will be oriented towards showing evolution over time (vs one-time data points)

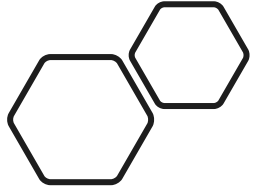




# Researchers

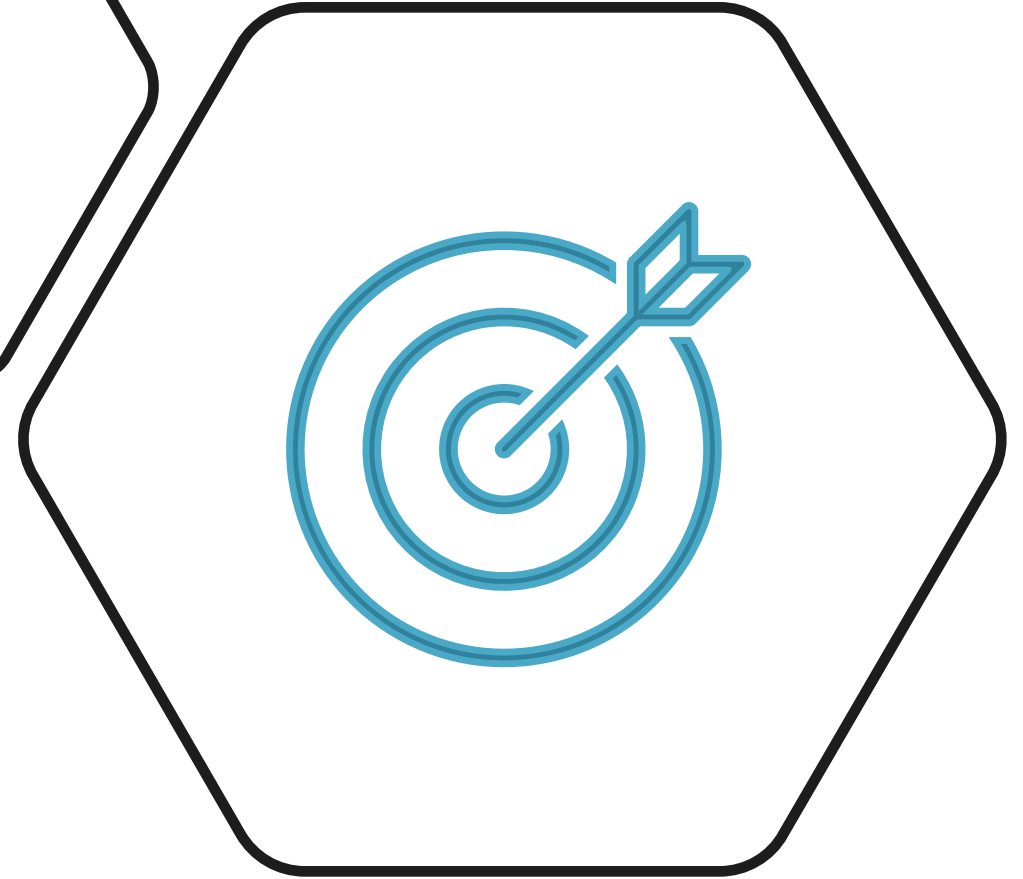
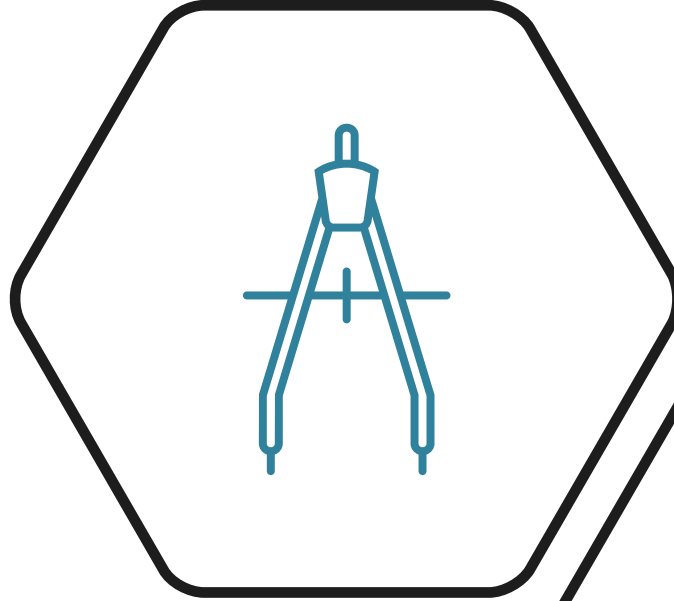
## Researchers are defined according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job

- Individuals employed in research activities across all sectors and fields of science
- Researchers are considered to be **“professionals engaged in:**
  - **the conception or creation of new knowledge,**
  - **conducting research and**
  - **improving or developing concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods”**  
*(Frascati Manual)*
- Research support staff (administrative duties, lab technicians, project management) would not be the primary focus of the Observatory
- Typically associated to individuals having a PhD (or working towards obtaining one)



## Multiple definitions of researchers

- Risk of leading to erroneous conclusions when putting all together in the same observatory
- Conservative approach: opting for a clear but narrow definition vs a broader and diffuse definition
- Advantages in terms of policy design, monitoring, and evaluation.



# Observatory for research careers and talent circulation: conceptual framework

## Building Block A: **Skills & training**

- A-1: Competences – Institutional level
- A-2: Competences – Individual level
- A-3: Careers & Training

*Which competences do researchers have/need?*

## Building Block B: **Research jobs**

- B-1: Supply
- B-2: Demand
- B-3: Type of contract
- B-4: Remuneration
- B-5: Social & Organisational

*Under which conditions do researchers work?*

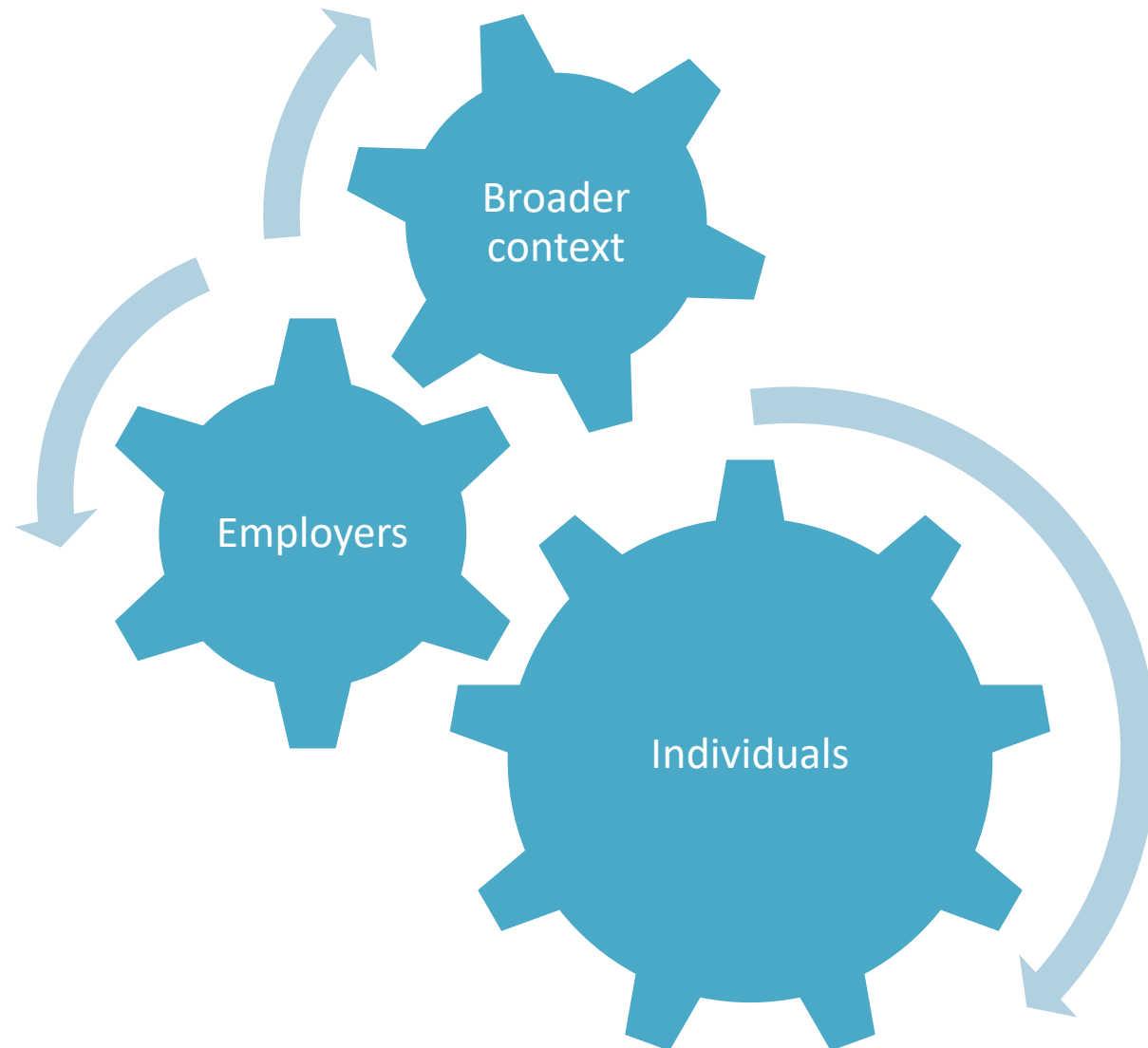
## Building Block C: **Mobility & exchange**

- C-1: Talent exchange
- C-2: Talent circulation
- C-3: Brain drain
- C-4: Intersectoral mobility

*To what extent do researchers move abroad/across sectors?*

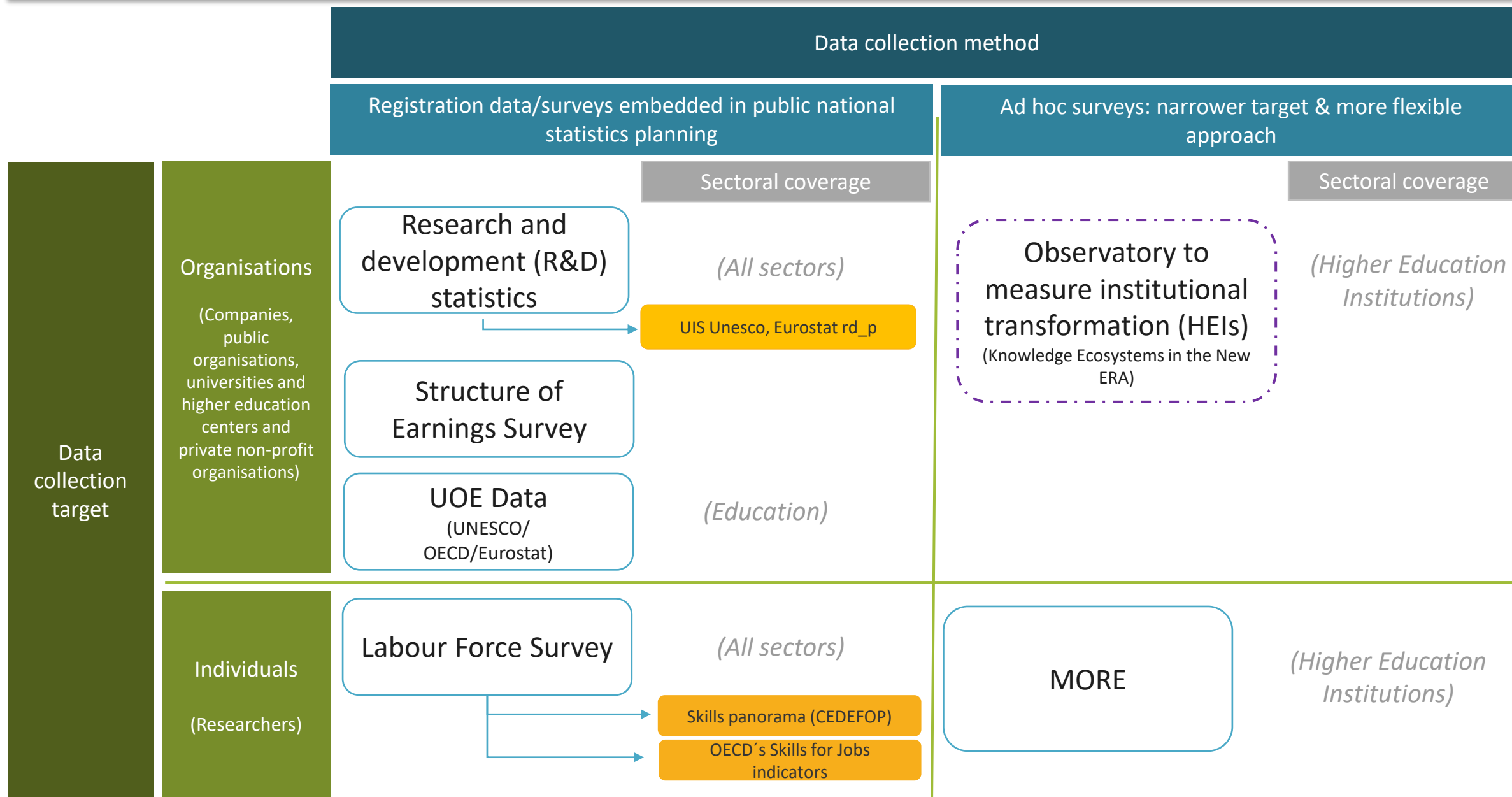
## 2. Data screening

# Types of data



Research  
Careers  
Observatory

# Data screening





>120 Indicators

screened & assessed

	Relevance	Data quality	Final assessment	Dimension	Indicator name	
	1	Yes	Included	HR - researchers	<b>Researchers (FTE) per thousand employees</b>	The indicator p
	1	Yes	Included	HR - researchers	<b>Share of female researchers in the total number of researchers</b>	This indicator a
	1	Yes	Included	HR - researchers	<b>Researchers (FTE/HC) by sector of performance, educational attainment</b>	Presents the nu
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD students	<b>Number of students enrolled in PhD by sex and field of education (ISCED)</b>	Number of enro
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD students	<b>Number of students enrolled in PhD by sex, type of institution (public, private)</b>	Number of enro
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD students	<b>Number of students enrolled in PhD by sex and region</b>	Number of enro
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD graduates	<b>Number of young PhD graduates (ISCED8) per thousand population aged 25-34</b>	The indicator p
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD graduates	<b>Number of PhD graduates (ISCED8) per thousand population aged 25-34</b>	The indicator p
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD graduates	<b>New women doctoral graduates (ISCED 8) per thousand population aged 25-34</b>	This indicator a
	1	Yes	Included	HR - PhD graduates	<b>Graduates at doctoral level per 1000 of population aged 25-34 by sex</b>	This indicator a
ter on l	2	Yes	Included	HR - researchers and engineers	<b>Employed population by detailed occupation and sector &gt; Distribution by sector</b>	Employment by
always:	1	Yes	ed - redundant	HR - researchers	<b>Share of researchers in the private sector in the total number of researchers</b>	Given the signi
always:	1	Yes	ed - redundant	HR - researchers	<b>Researchers by sector of employment and sex (FTE and HC) -&gt; share of researchers</b>	sector of empl
always:	1	Yes	ed - redundant	HR - researchers	<b>Researchers by sex, per million inhabitants, per thousand labour force, per thousand population</b>	Similar as above
national	3	Yes	Excluded	HR - researchers and engineers	<b>Researchers by formal qualification, sector of employment and sex (FTE and HC)</b>	formal qualifica
national	3	Yes	Excluded	HR - researchers and engineers	<b>Employment by occupation and economic activity</b>	Employment by
national	3	Yes	Excluded	HR - researchers and engineers	<b>Employment by sex, age, professional status and occupation (1 000)</b>	Employment by
of data	4	Yes	Excluded	HR	<b>Employment by sex, occupation and educational attainment level (1 000)</b>	Employment by
national	4	Yes	Excluded	HR - researchers	<b>Supply professionals</b>	Share of profes
national	4	Yes	Excluded	HR - researchers	<b>Number of HRST by third level education and/or employment (ISCO 1 digit)</b>	Human resource
				training - number of researchers	<b>Number of employed HRST with tertiary education by age, field of education</b>	Employment by
	1	Yes	Included	R&D spending	<b>Share of sector (e.g. business enterprise or higher education) in funding for R&amp;D</b>	Share of sector
	1	Yes	Included	R&D spending	<b>Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)</b>	Total general (I
ter on l	2	Yes	Included	Demand for researchers	<b>Demand for researchers and engineers distributed per sector (percentage of total demand)</b>	Employment by
ter on l	2	No - forecast	Excluded	competence needs	<b>Future qualification demand per detailed occupation (i.e. researchers and engineers)</b>	Current and futu
ter on l	2	No - forecast	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Future job openings per detailed occupation: change in new/lost jobs in the last 5 years</b>	provides a num
ter on l	2	No - forecast	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Future job openings per detailed occupation: Needs for replacements in the last 5 years</b>	provides a num
ter on l	2	No - forecast	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Future job prospects per detailed occupation</b>	Compares futu
ter on l	2	No - forecast	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Future employment needs by detailed occupations</b>	Employment by
national	3	No - forecast	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Future employment needs for educational level possessed by occupations</b>	Employment by
of data	4	Yes	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Demand - online job vacancies</b>	Online job post
table (ge	4	No	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Bottleneck vacancies (2015 pilot)</b>	This study on 4
table (ge	4	No	Excluded	Demand for researchers	<b>Shortage and surplus occupations (2019)</b>	The study offer
	1	Yes	Included	Fixed-term contracts	<b>Share of researchers employed on fixed-terms contracts in their current employment</b>	The indicator m
	1	Yes	Included	Part-time contracts	<b>Share of researchers with part-time employment in their current academic employment</b>	The indicator m
ter on l	2	Yes	Included	Contract type	<b>contract type in online job ads per detailed occupation</b>	Percentage of
ter on l	2	Yes	Included	Full time / Part time	<b>Working hours (part time/full time) in online job ads per detailed occupation</b>	Percentage of
national	3	Yes	Excluded	Full time / Part time	<b>Full-time and part-time employment by sex, age and occupation (1 000)</b>	Employment by
of data	3	Yes	Excluded	Full time / Part time	<b>Full-time and part-time employment by sex, age and educational attainment level (1 000)</b>	Educational att

### 3. Criteria for the selection of indicators

# Criteria for the selection of indicators

Availability entails that the data for the indicator is readily available or that it can be calculated on the basis of existing data

- **Relevance assessment:**

- 1) Available and relevant:
  - Indicators based on the Frascati manual definition of researchers (e.g. official R&D statistics)
- 2) Available and only partially in line with the observatory
  - Indicators based on ISCO 2 Digit category (Science and Engineering professionals)
- 3) Available and not fully in line with the observatory
  - Indicators based on ISCO 1 Digit category (Professionals)
- 4) Linked to the topic but data not (yet) available, do not meet data quality criteria, or definition is not fully in line with the defined scope

- **Data quality assessment:**

- Coverage: Data is available for all EU27 countries
- Evolution: Time series are or will be available
- Granularity: Data available at least at country level



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## 4. Development of recommendations for the future Researchers' Career Observatory

# Observatory for research careers and talent circulation: conceptual framework

## Building Block A: **Skills & training**

- A-1: Competences – Institutional level
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- A-3: Careers & Training

*Which competences do researchers have/need?*

## Building Block B: **Research jobs**

- B-1: Supply
- B-2: Demand
- B-3: Type of contract
- B-4: Remuneration
- B-5: Social & Organisational

*Under which conditions do researchers work?*

## Building Block C: **Mobility & exchange**

- C-1: Talent exchange
- C-2: Talent circulation
- C-3: Brain drain
- C-4: Intersectoral mobility

*To what extent do researchers move abroad/across sectors?*



The slide features four decorative elements in the corners, each consisting of two overlapping squares. The top-left and bottom-right elements are light blue with a darker blue square in the center. The top-right and bottom-left elements are darker blue with a light blue square in the center.

# Building Block A: **Skills & Training**

A-1 Competences - institutional level  
A-2 Competences - individual level  
A-3 Career & Training

# General remarks

## Building Block A: Skills & Training

- Limited availability of EU level comparative and longitudinal data on these topics referring specifically to researchers
- Future monitoring exercises on skills/competences for researchers could be based on the new European Competence Framework for Researchers



# Indicators

## Building Block A: Skills & Training

### Data currently available:

Dimension	Indicator name
Training	PhDs candidates trained in transferable skills
Career	Appreciation of transferable skills
Institutional support	PhD graduates being trained in a doctoral school
Skills	Skills by occupation

### Recommendations for future indicators

At the level of individual researchers:

- More information on access to career support services, wellbeing, feedback & appraisal
- More information on skills and training under the new category for researchers that will be included in ESCO (including skills demand, skills needs, skills by occupation, etc.)

The slide features a light blue background with four decorative corner elements. Each element consists of two overlapping squares, one in a medium blue shade and the other in a lighter blue shade, creating a layered geometric effect in the corners.

# Building Block B: Research Jobs

B-1 Supply  
B-2 Demand  
B-3 Type of contract  
B- 4 Renumeration  
B-5 Social & organisational

# General remarks

- Many indicators available, but not all of them capturing the same target group
- Many of them are based on cross sectional or forecasted data
- New indicators to be constructed in the future with the new category for researchers in ESCO => more precise information on remuneration, working conditions, career progression

# Indicators

## Building Block B: Research Jobs

Dimension	Indicator name
<b>B-1: Supply</b>	
HR - researchers	Researchers
HR - PhD candidates	PhD candidates
HR - PhD graduates	PhD graduates
HR - researchers and engineers	Researchers & engineers (ISCO)
Expenditure	Public expenditure on education
<b>B-2: Demand</b>	
Expenditure	R&D expenditure
Demand for researchers	Demand for researchers and engineers
<b>B-3: Type of contract</b>	
Fixed-term contracts	Fixed term contracts
Part-time contracts	Part-time contracts
Contract type	Contract type in job advertisements
Full time / Part time	Working hours in job advertisements
<b>B-4: Remuneration</b>	
Remuneration	Satisfaction with remuneration
	Remuneration compared to private sector
	Relative monthly gross income
<b>B-5: Social &amp; Organisational</b>	
Social security benefits & pensions	Satisfaction with pension plan in academic position
	Satisfaction with social security plan in academic position
Gender equality, diversity & equality for people with caring duties	Women as Grade A academic staff
Career path	Children below 3 in formal childcare
	HRS4R acknowledged institutions
	Satisfaction with current academic position
	Transparency and meritocracy in academic career progression
	Satisfaction with academic recruitment processes
Protection against discrimination and unacceptable social behaviour	Perception of language as a barrier in academic recruitment processes
	Representation of underrepresented groups in academic recruitment



The slide features four decorative geometric shapes in the corners, each composed of overlapping squares in two shades of blue. The top-left and bottom-right shapes are larger, while the top-right and bottom-left shapes are smaller.

# Building Block C: **Mobility & Exchange**

C-1 Talent exchange  
C-2 Talent circulation  
C-3 Brain drain  
C-4 Intersectoral mobility

# General remarks

- The MORE surveys offer the most complete and rich set of information of the patterns of mobility of EU researchers to date
- However, these studies have traditionally focused on the study of the attractiveness of the ERA (focus on the destination country/ country of current employment)
- Information gap on brain drain:
  - There is little information on the flows of migrant researchers: where do these researchers go to? To which occupations? Motivations to leave their country of origin versus reasons for moving to their destination country

## Possible pathways to address this gap

Improve our knowledge on individual flows and motivations by incorporating the perspective of country of origin in the MORE studies

Improve our knowledge on international and intersectoral flows by improving the representation of researchers in ISCO/ESCO (e.g. Labour Force Survey)

# Indicators

## Building Block C: Mobility & Exchange

Dimension	Indicator name
<b>C-1: Talent Exchange</b>	
Total international mobility	<b>Foreign (mobile) PhD candidates</b>  <b>Foreign (mobile) PhD graduates</b>  <b>Long-term mobile early-career stage researchers</b> <b>Long-term mobile post PhD researchers</b> <b>Short-term mobile post PhD researchers</b> <b>Virtual mobility as substitute for physical mobility</b> <b>International co-publications</b>
International co-publications	
<b>C-2: Talent Circulation</b>	
International mobility with change of employer	<b>International mobility with change of employer</b>  <b>Foreign researchers based on citizenship</b> <b>Foreign researchers based on publication paths</b> <b>National researchers outside the country based on citizenship</b> <b>National researchers outside the country based on publication paths</b>
<b>C-3: Brain Drain</b>	
Brain drain	<b>Brain drain based on citizenship</b> <b>Brain drain based on publication paths</b>
<b>C-4: Intersectoral Mobility</b>	
Intersectoral mobility	<b>PhD intersectoral mobility</b>  <b>Post-PhD intersectoral mobility</b>  <b>Value of intersectoral experience in academic careers</b> <b>Interdisciplinary move during research career</b> <b>Value of interdisciplinary experience in academic careers</b>
Interdisciplinary mobility	

# Observatory for research careers and talent circulation: development of tools and activities

- **First workshop:** focus on obtaining insights in which data and information is specially needed with regard to mobility, skills, careers and working conditions, and how they can best be conveyed to the interested user of the Researchers' Career Observatory.  
→ 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2021
- **Second workshop:** focus on the services to be developed for the future Researchers' Career observatory like type of data, type of reports, and positioning in the landscape. The workshop will allow to obtain insights in which data and information is needed, which services should be developed, and how can they best be conveyed to the user.  
→ 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2021

# Contact

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