MAPPING PUBLIC RESEARCH POLICY

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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Context and objective of the project

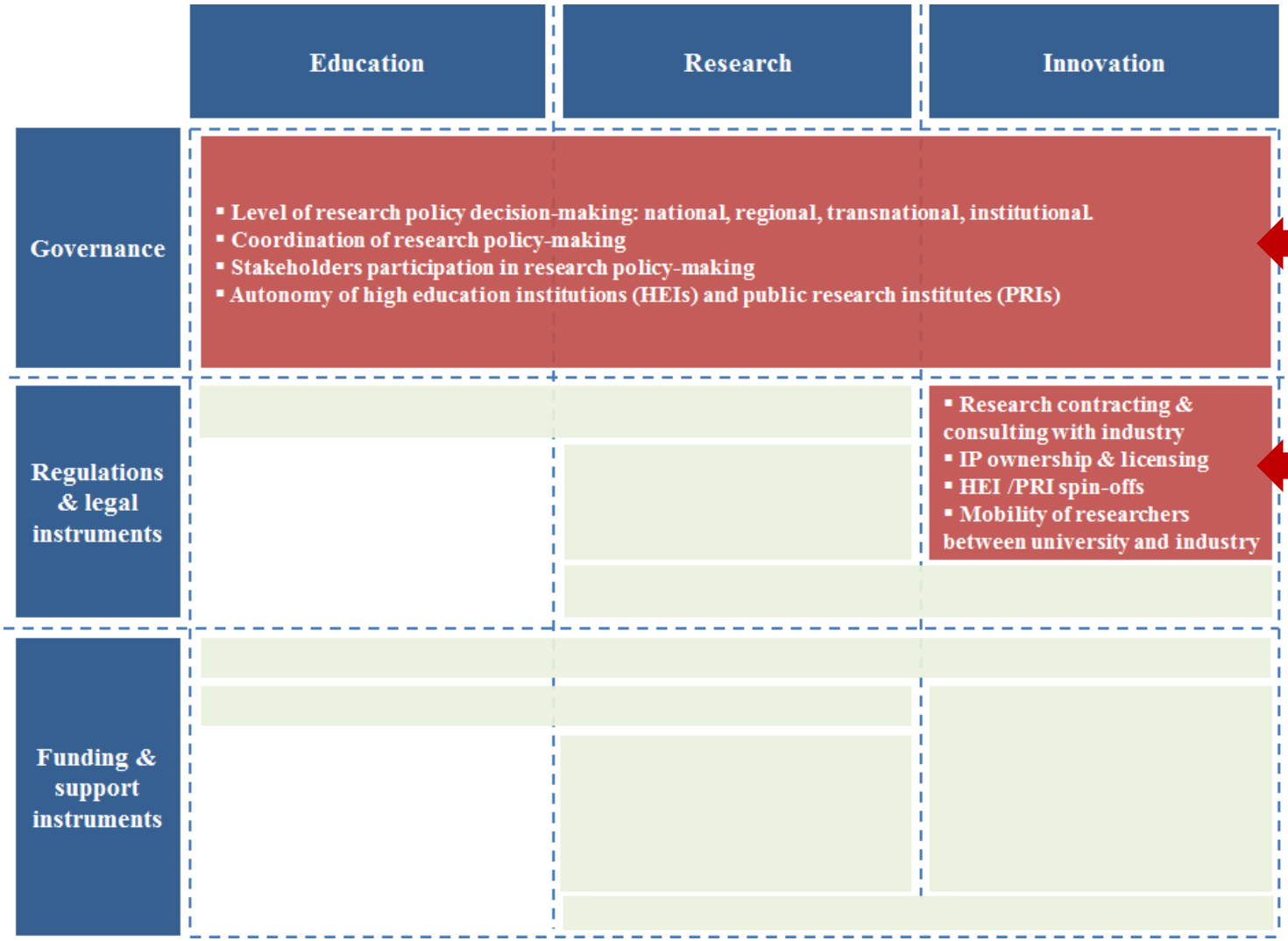
Context

- **National public research policies vary** significantly across countries
- Spending is only one (**quantitative**) dimension
- **Qualitative aspects of public research policies** are not systematically captured

Project objective

Develop **indicators** that allow for **systematic comparison of qualitative aspects** of public research policies

Analytical framework: Focus on two aspects of public research policies



Governance of public research policy

Regulatory & legal measures to enhance the contributions of HEIs and PRIs to **innovation**

Timeline (2015)

TIP Meeting December 2014:
Workshop and presentation of the extended terms of reference of the KT project and its modules [DSTI/STP/TIP(2015)17]

Development of methodology and questionnaire to obtain policy indicators

December 2014

December 2015

27-28 April 2015: *FCT-OECD Workshop on assessing the impacts of public research*

- *Discussion on best ways to expand knowledge on the impacts of public research and the need for further evidence,*
- *Discussion on possibilities and best approaches to develop indicators of public research policy*

TIP Meeting June 2015:
Presentation of updated objectives for the KT project and the impacts module [DSTI/TIP(2015)/3] and [DSTI/TIP(2015)7]

Timeline (2016)

TIP Meeting December 2015: Presentation of the framework and questionnaire for obtaining indicators of public research policy (DSTI/STP/TIP(2015)17)

September 2016: Collection of country information for most OECD countries for an improved set of indicators

Collection of country information

December 2015

Today

December 2016

***May 2016:** Workshop on assessing the impacts of public research systems*

- *Presentation of first country results for a selection of indicators*
- *Discussion on selected indicators and possible additional dimensions to cover*

TIP Meeting June 2016: Presentation of first analysis of the indicators for a selection of countries

TIP Meeting December 2016: Presentation of first analysis of the indicators for all countries

Update on recent project activities

Collecting of information on national public research policies for 15 countries ("**OECD-15**"):

Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States

Country profiles present initial findings of the exercise

Important aspects regarding the current status

- Indicators offer a **neutral description** of different policy approaches to public research: they do not allow for any judgement.
- Findings presented are **provisional** and **subject to finalisation of chosen indicators and country validation**
- Most figures illustrate initial **results for OECD-15 countries**

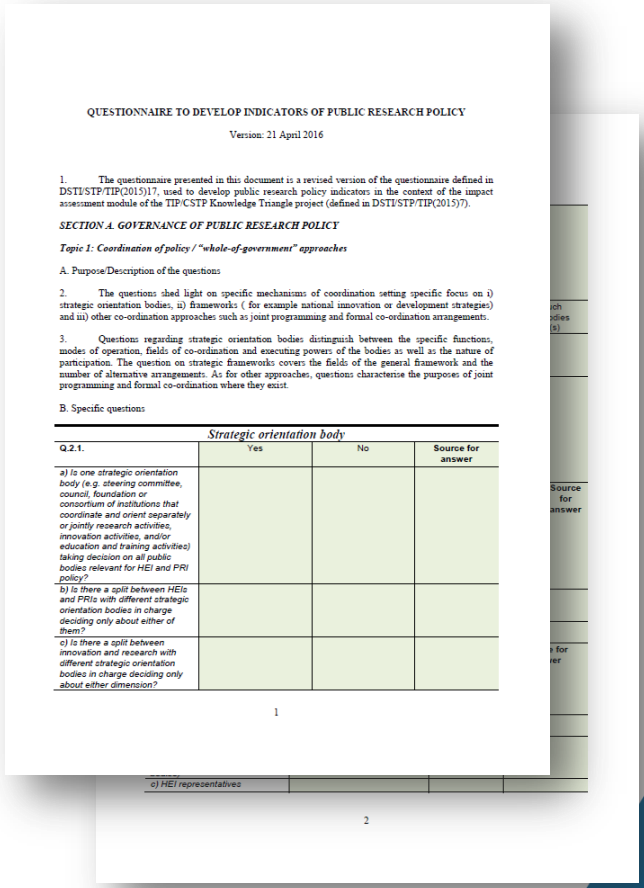
Challenges faced during the process of country data collection

Challenges	Responses
Avoid any room for **subjectivity** in responses	More **specific criteria** were defined to answer questions
Some initial indicators were **too broad** and did not allow for fully capturing cross-country differences	**Redefine questions to capture key differences** leaving out broader indicators
There is **no national level decision** and HEIs/PRIs choose for themselves	Adjust indicators focusing on those **mainly in the domain of national policy**
Information on some dimensions was **not clear in available sources**	Process of **validation by countries** becomes critical

The questionnaire has been adjusted to respond to those challenges

The revised questionnaire is still preliminary

What additional dimensions should be included in the questionnaire?



QUESTIONNAIRE TO DEVELOP INDICATORS OF PUBLIC RESEARCH POLICY

Version: 21 April 2016

1. The questionnaire presented in this document is a revised version of the questionnaire defined in DSTI/STP/TIP(2015)17, used to develop public research policy indicators in the context of the impact assessment module of the TIP/CSTP Knowledge Triangle project (defined in DSTI/STP/TIP(2015)7).

SECTION A. GOVERNANCE OF PUBLIC RESEARCH POLICY

Topic 1: Coordination of policy / "whole-of-government" approaches

A. Purpose/Description of the questions

2. The questions shed light on specific mechanisms of coordination setting specific focus on i) strategic orientation bodies, ii) frameworks (for example national innovation or development strategies) and iii) other co-ordination approaches such as joint programming and formal co-ordination arrangements.

3. Questions regarding strategic orientation bodies distinguish between the specific functions, modes of operation, fields of co-ordination and executing powers of the bodies as well as the nature of participation. The question on strategic frameworks covers the fields of the general framework and the number of alternative arrangements. As for other approaches, questions characterise the purposes of joint programming and formal co-ordination where they exist.

B. Specific questions

Strategic orientation body			
Q.2.1.	Yes	No	**Source for answer**
a) Is one strategic orientation body (e.g. steering committee, council, foundation or consortium of institutions that coordinate and orient separately or jointly research activities, innovation activities, and/or education and training activities) taking decision on all public bodies relevant for HEI and PRI policy?			
b) Is there a split between HEIs and PRIs with different strategic orientation bodies in charge deciding only about either of them?			
c) Is there a split between innovation and research with different strategic orientation bodies in charge deciding only about either dimension?			

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c) HEI representatives

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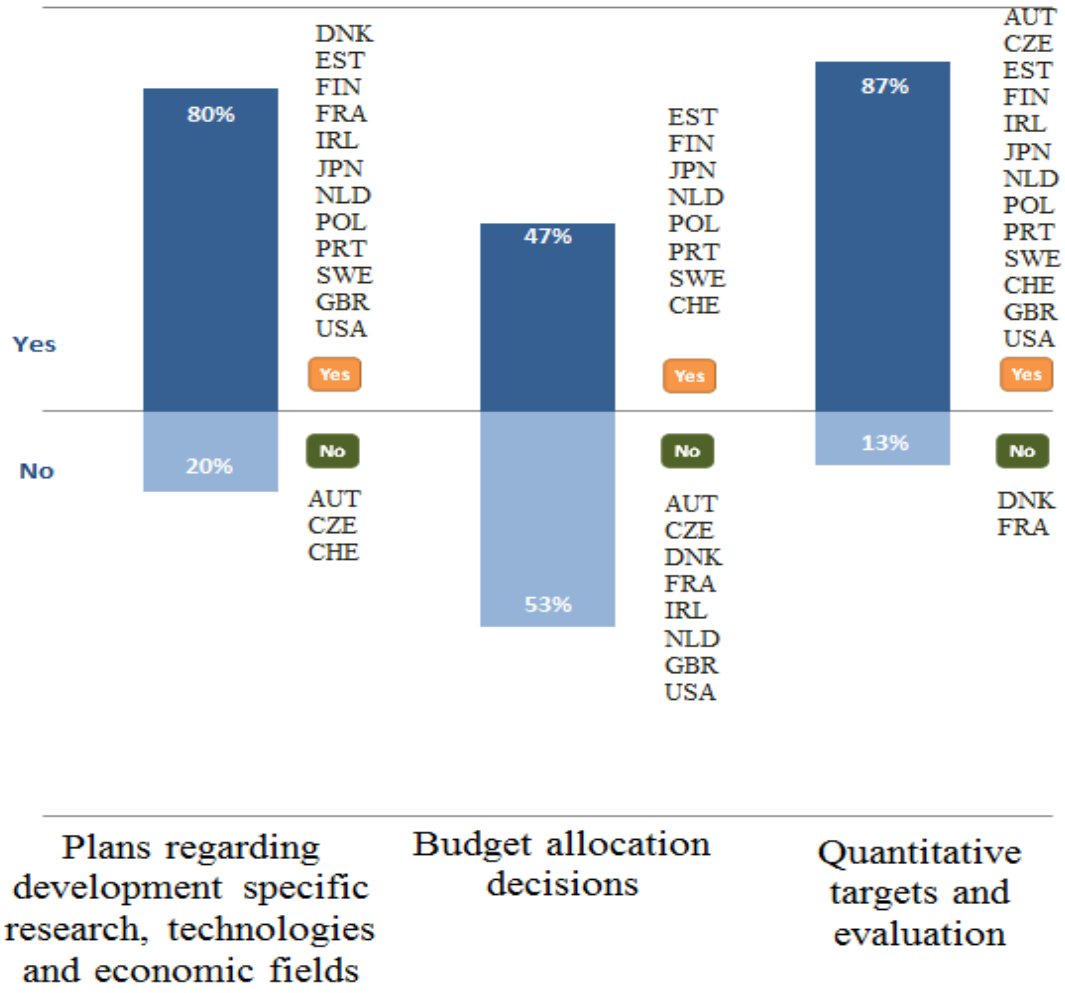
Example 1: What policy aspects are defined by the strategic frameworks?

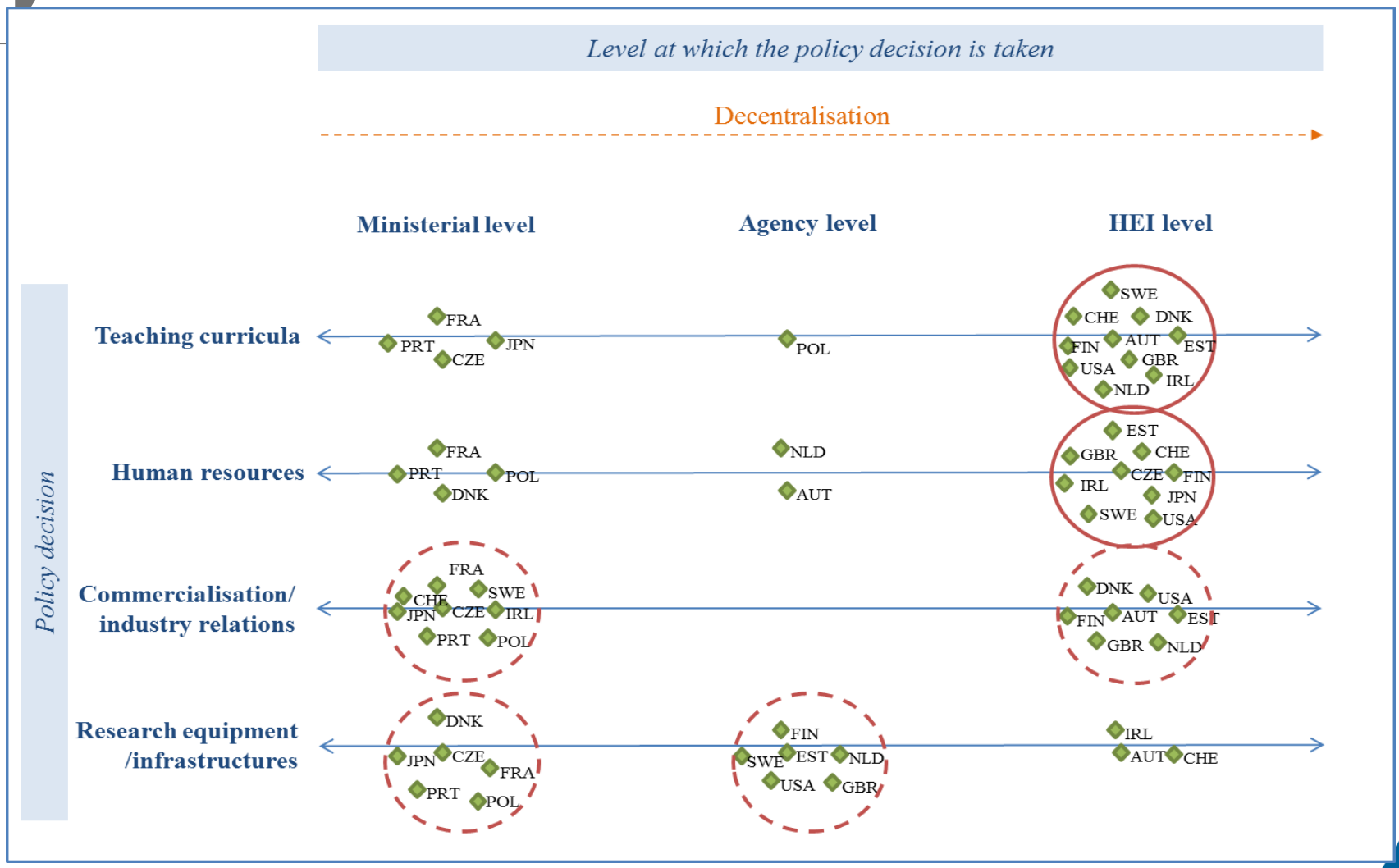
(Percentage share of OECD-15 countries that have a strategic framework covering the policy aspects described below)



Note: This figure corresponds to question 2.8.

Interpretation of the figure: The left bar says that in 80% of OECD-15 countries, strategic frameworks set plans regarding the development of specific scientific research, technologies and research fields.

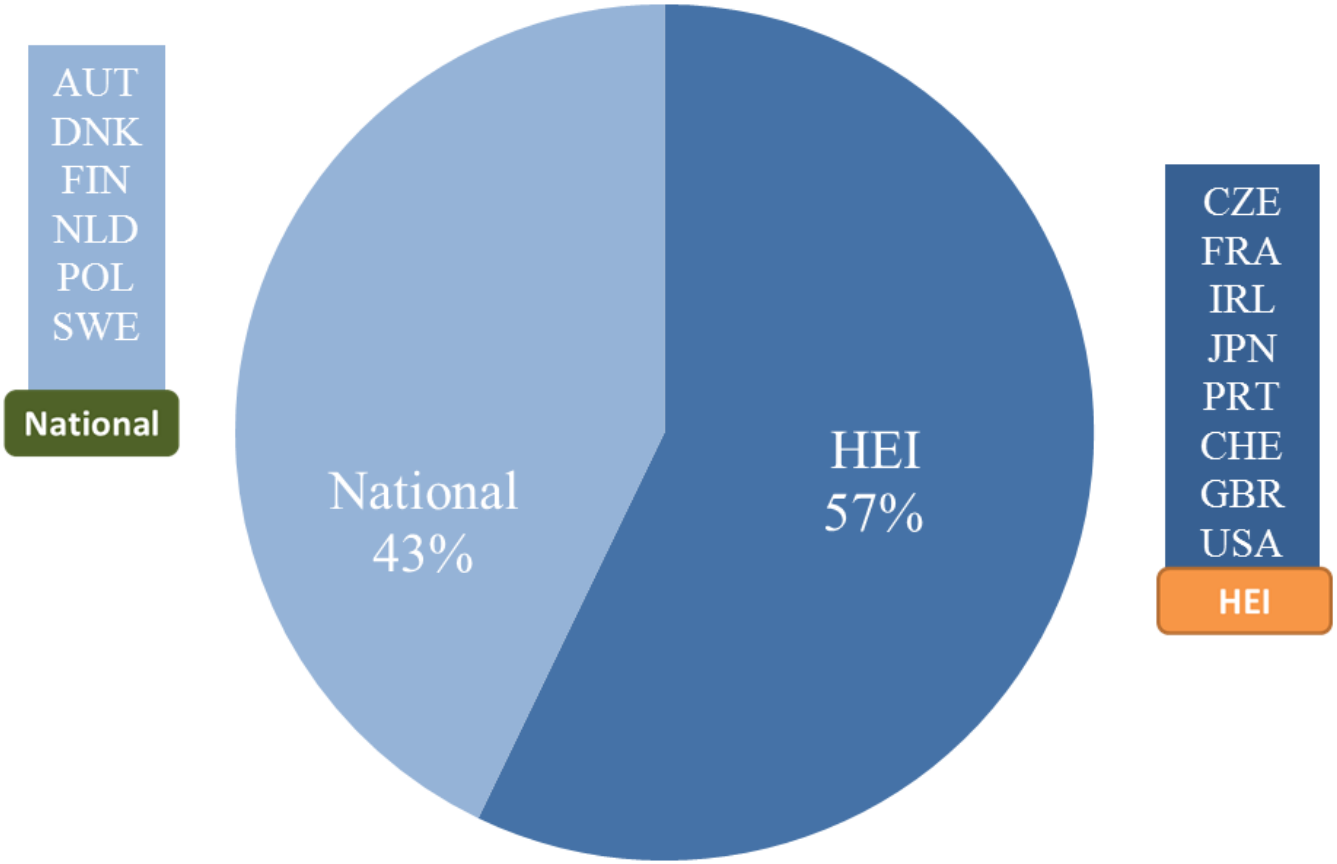
Example 2: At which level are HEI policy decisions mainly taken across OECD-15 countries?



Note: Figure corresponds to question 1.1.A. Each country appears only once for each policy decision type.
Interpretation of the figure: The top horizontal line on teaching curricula reads as follows: in 4 out of OECD-15 countries, decisions relating to teaching curricula in HEIs are taken by a central national body, often ministries, while in 1 (Poland) these decisions are mainly taken at national decentralised level (i.e. agency level) and in 10 at institutional level.

Example 3: Allocation of revenues from research contracting and consulting at HEIs: Is the decision taken at the national or at the HEI level?

(Percentage share of 14 OECD countries)



Note: This figure corresponds to question 5.1.A. Information on Estonia is not yet available.
Interpretation of the figure: Six of the 14 OECD countries included in the figure (i.e. 43% of them) have national provisions establishing the allocation of earnings from research contracting and consulting services at HEIs, while in the other 8 the allocation of revenues is decided at HEI level.

Next steps

TIP Meeting December 2015: Presentation of the framework and questionnaire for obtaining indicators of public research policy (DSTI/STP/TIP(2015)17)

September 2016: Complete collection of country information for most OECD countries

Collection of country information

December 2015

Today

December 2016

***May 2016:** Workshop on assessing the impacts of public research systems*

- *Presentation of first country results for a selection of indicators*
- *Discussion on selected indicators and possible additional dimensions to cover*

TIP Meeting June 2016: Presentation of initial set of the indicators for a selection of countries

TIP Meeting December 2016: Presentation of chosen indicators for all countries

Immediate next steps

- Incorporate adjustments to the set of indicators following today's discussions to define a final questionnaire
- Revision of information collected for countries included to date and expansion of countries covered
- Consultation with first set of countries to validate information

Topics for discussion

1. Feedback on research policy indicators design and analysis developed to date: relevance for national policy
2. What other key dimensions should be explored to map national public research policies?
3. Country information validation process: what would be most useful approaches?