

What might make a research career in Europe attractive? A prospective from a EURYI awarded

A. Camps

UPC Campus Nord, Building D4, Office 016 E-08034 Barcelona, Spain Tel. +34934054153, e-mail: camps@tsc.upc.edu



1. Summary of Subgroup on research career development Eero Vuorio & Irina Kauhanen

- · Lack of transparency in recruitment,
- Short term contracts with low job security, and lack of adequate social security and pension rights,
- Badly structured, inappropriate funded and poorly supported post-doc positions, and
- · Overall low predictability of research career.

Full agreement on the 4 statements:

They could not be more concise and accurate!!



2. Spanish situation:

Difficult to get in
 ⇔ linked to teaching needs ONLY

```
"the CV paradox" \to best CVs \to Ph D fellowship \to not stabilization at the end \to not so good CVs \to teacher assistants \to stabilization
```

• Difficult to get a promotion \Leftrightarrow linked to University budgets

Chapter I (personnel) expenses > money received from government !!

Income limited since tuition fees are determined by government

· Great disparity of competition between researchers... but very similar salaries

"US-like researchers" \rightarrow very active \rightarrow get projects, get problems: personnel purchases physical space

"old-style civil servants" \rightarrow low efficiency

(sometimes from disappointment with "the system")



3. Roles, rights, responsibilities oof young researchers and superiors

• In principle, it is good to advance in these definitions, but...

Before: 4 years of Ph D student (fellowship)

Now: 2 years of Ph D student (fellowship)

2 years of contract

+

What happens if Ph D Thesis not finished in 4 years?

Advantages:

social security, unemployment security, etc.

Disadvantages:

cannot receive a post-doct fellowship after contract

⇒ higher labor costs, not always possible

total amount of money constant \Rightarrow higher taxes, less income



4. Insufficient Mobility of Young Researchers

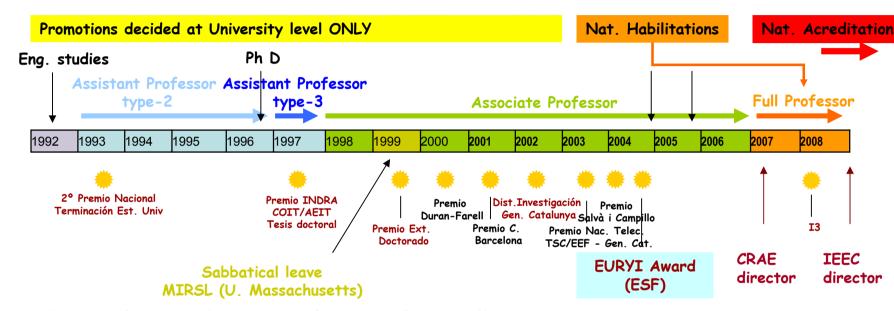
- Ph D with European mention (~ "ERASMUS" at Ph D Level)
 - much more mobility
 - still many do not do it because of lack of perception of real benefits
- After Ph D: mobility ↓:
 - different scales between countries
 - different social rights (transfer of social rights?)
 - typically until you do not get a tenured (permanent) position do not even consider a sabbatical leave:

your position may not exist when you will be back!

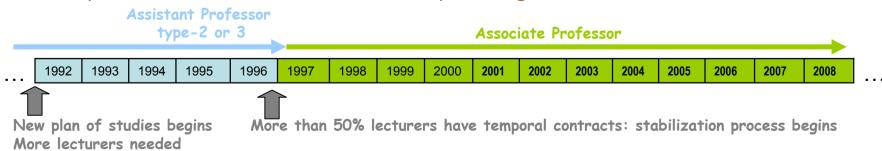


5. My (EURYI awardee) experience (i)

My professional career: "I am a privileged person, many others also deserved it"

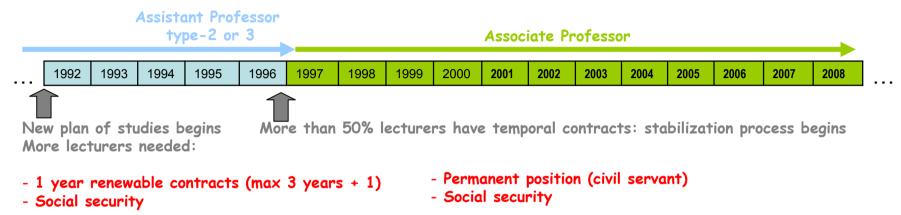


The professional career of most of my colleagues





5. My (EURYI awardee) experience (ii)



Today:

- Ramón y Cajal (researchers): 5 years + stabilization: how? many unknowns remain
- Juan de la Cierva: 3 years → out
- Lecturers
- Co-existence of researchers with lecturers/researchers at Universities:
 Lecturers/researchers feel that teaching prevents them from doing more research → main criteria for promotion
 Researchers feel that no teaching prevents them from entering in the system → teaching is a prerequisite



5. My (EURYI awardee) experience (iii) EURYI has provided me:

- Research independence
- Professional recognition (jealousy as well!)
- Boost professional career: multiplicative effect in all indicators

1992 ... 2003 2004 ... present \Rightarrow 70 + 5 submitted \Rightarrow 5 + 1 full book in process \Rightarrow 90 conference presentations \Rightarrow 154 \Rightarrow 4 1.633 Keur in new projects as PI

+ 1.055 Keur of EURYI

Management director of CRAE

director of IEEC (late 2008)

PI of secondary payload

Higher visibility and participation in Administrative Committees of International Professional Societies



6. What can make a research career attractive? (i) (in a University environment)

If you join the University:

It is NOT a matter of money...

but you want to be able to buy an appartment and sustain a family!

- · It is because you are "curious" and want to learn doing research, and
- It is because you like teaching and being in contact with students, but not to be "drown" with too many teaching obligations

6 h of lectures / week max + students tutorization: OK



6. What can make a research career attractive? (ii) (in a University environment)

If you stay in the University:

It is because over all you like it,

But:

- · You would like to know from the beginning the "rules of the game": stable and predictable career
 - \rightarrow if you do/achieve what you are supposed to do/achieve
- Be able to apply to your own research projects (with chances of success)
 - → typical comments for evaluation committees: oo young, lack of experience not under the umbrella (shadow?) of your advisor until his/her retirement



6. What can make a reserach career attractive? (iii) (in a University environment)

If you get your own projects:

- Be able to get some vital space to carry it out among a "feudal" structure
 Vital space = lab space for instruments + office space for you and your team
- Be able to have some flexibility to hire/fire people
 (salary / working condictions) according to their value.
- Be able to buy goods with some flexibility (> 18 Keur):
 3 offers, committee review etc OK
 Bureaucracy ↓
- ... but after all, #2 and #3 are tolerable if you got the project! #1 is a pre-requisite to do it!!

7. Conclusions:

What might make a research career in Europe attractive?

1. Know the rules of the game from the beginning (career):

Ph. D. \rightarrow researcher (and lecturer) in tenure track

Ph. D. + 5 \rightarrow associate professor (tenured position)

Ph. D. + 15 \rightarrow full professor (tenured position)

(Ph. D. + > 20-25? \rightarrow full professor?)

2. Be allowed to grow and mature on your own: get your own projects "pass from research adolescence to maturity"