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E-JADE

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DELIVERABLE REPORT

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER SUMMARY REPORT

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Deliverable:

KTTSummary: Knowledge Transfer Summary Report

Executive summary:

An INDICO-based feedback system for secondments has been set up to monitor and evaluate the knowledge transfer to secondees, and from secondees to home and receiving institutions. The tool facilitated the collection and evaluation of the relevant data and served as basis for this KTTSummary deliverable (“Knowledge Transfer Summary Report”) at the end of the E-JADE project.

In this short report the main characteristics of the E-JADE secondees and secondments together with the estimated impact of the project are described.

1. INTRODUCTION

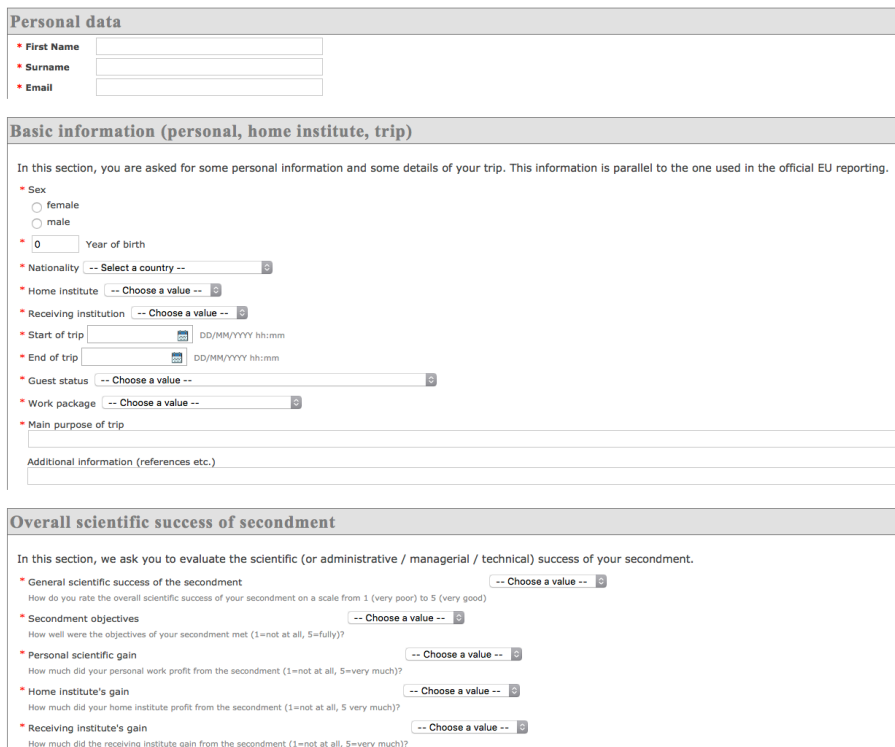
Training and knowledge transfer are key constituting elements of the E-JADE project. In order to monitor the success of the project in this respect, deliverable 30 “Knowledge Transfer Evaluation Tool” (KTTTool) required the set-up of a reporting and evaluation mechanism for the training and knowledge-transfer success of secondments. In the present report, we summarise the findings during the E-JADE period.

2. THE FEEDBACK INDICO PAGE

An INDICO-based feedback system for secondments has been set up as part of the Deliverable KTTTool to monitor and evaluate the knowledge transfer to secondees, and from secondees to home and receiving institutions. The tool facilitates the collection and evaluation of the relevant data. The feedback questionnaire (see <https://indico.desy.de/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=12602>) contains questions on the following items:

- basic information;
- overall scientific success of the secondment;
- scientific output of the secondment;
- personal and “soft skills” success of the secondment.

Figure 1 below shows a screenshot from the first part of the questionnaire.



The screenshot displays a web-based questionnaire interface. It is divided into three main sections:

- Personal data:** Includes input fields for First Name, Surname, and Email.
- Basic information (personal, home institute, trip):** Contains a descriptive paragraph and several form elements: radio buttons for Sex (female/male), a Year of birth field, a Nationality dropdown, Home institute and Receiving institution dropdowns, Start and End of trip date-time pickers, a Guest status dropdown, a Work package dropdown, and a text area for Main purpose of trip. An Additional Information field is also present.
- Overall scientific success of secondment:** Contains a descriptive paragraph and five evaluation questions, each with a dropdown menu for a value from 1 to 5. The questions are: General scientific success of the secondment, Secondment objectives, Personal scientific gain, Home institute's gain, and Receiving institute's gain.

Figure 1: Screenshot of the INDICO-based feedback system for secondments on training and knowledge-transfer issues.

3. EVALUATION

Thanks to this tool, a decent set of statistics has been accumulated from all the secondees. All in all 210 trips have been reported in the tool and served as the basis of the analysis presented here.

3.1. SECONDEE STATISTICS

The secondments have been grouped into four categories:

- administrative, managerial or technical staff;
- experienced researcher / Ph.D. or <10 years of experience in research;
- experienced researcher / Ph.D. or >10 years of experience in research;
- Ph.D. student.

Over 40% of the secondments have been conducted by experienced researchers but only 24% by Ph.D. students (see Fig. 2) This is compatible with the current amount of Ph.D. students working on projects covered by E-JADE. We would expect this ratio to change significantly, once the ILC has received a green light by the Japanese government.

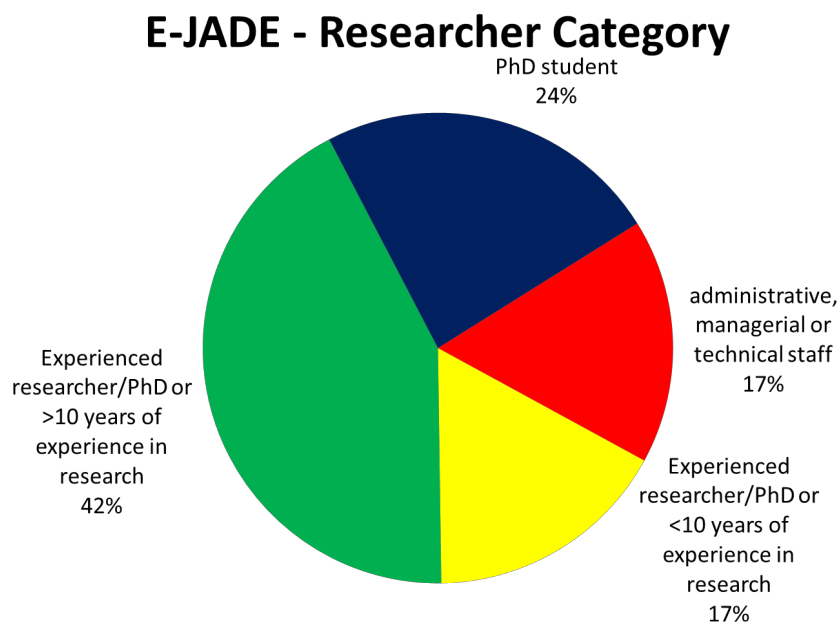


Figure 2: The distribution of the E-JADE secondees into Researcher Categories

The average age of the secondee is 42 years – a fact that is compatible with the composition of the secondees as shown above (see Fig. 3). However, a peak caused by Ph.D. students can easily be seen in the first bin of the histogram. The average age of the Ph.D. students is 28 years.

E-JADE - Age distribution of secondees

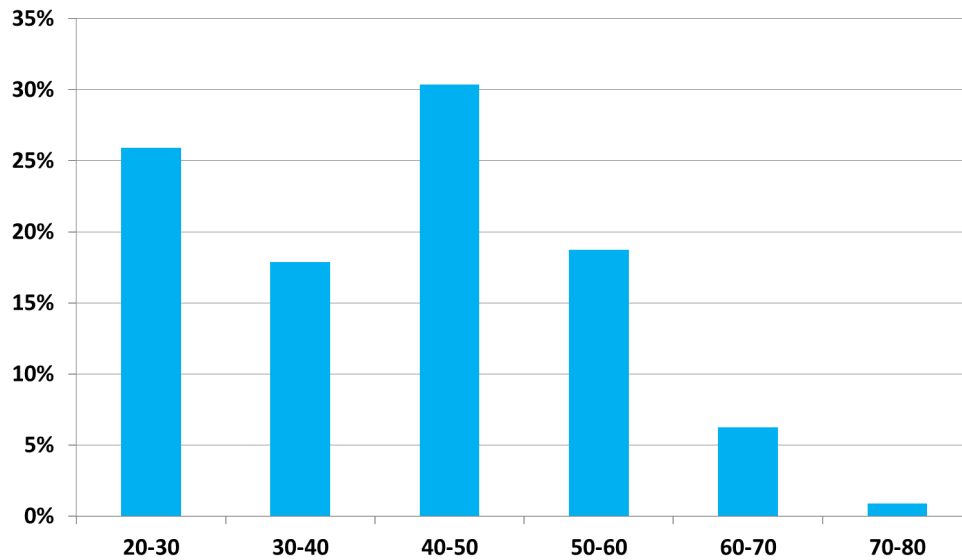


Figure 3: Age distribution of the E-JADE secondees

The gender of the secondees is 83% male and 17% female overall (see Fig. 4). Looking in the individual categories, it shows quite a different picture though, consistent with a general increase of females in STEM subjects.

E-JADE - Gender of Secondees

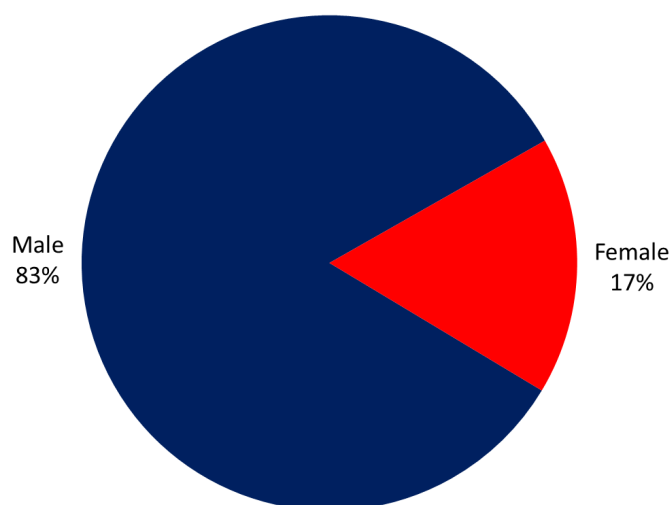


Figure 4: The gender distribution of all secondees

Particularly for the Ph.D. students, the fraction of female secondees is 33%, which is consistent with the overall trend in STEM subjects at universities throughout Europe.

E-JADE - Gender by Researcher Category

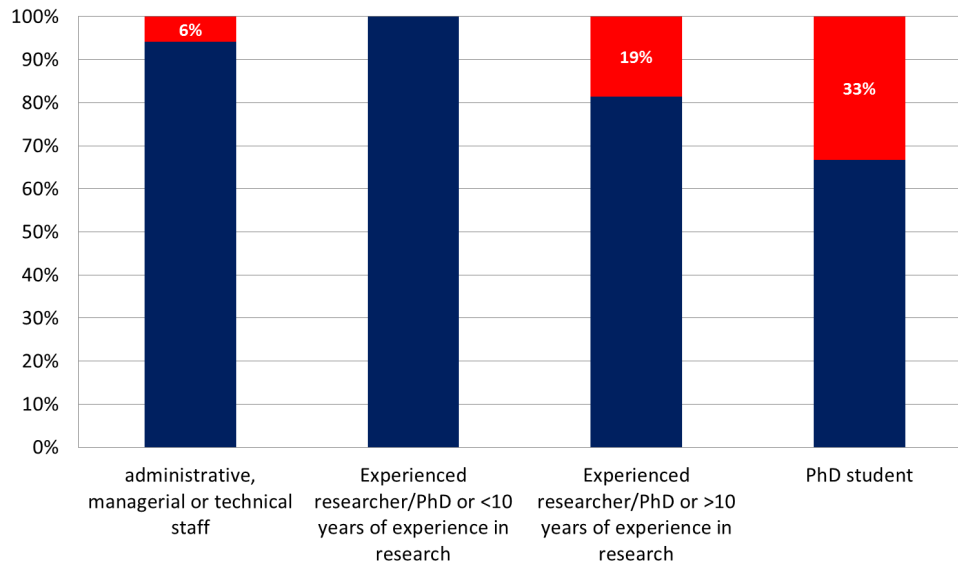


Figure 5: The gender distribution of the secondees by category

The secondees originate from 21 countries overall, with the majority originating from Germany, France and the UK (see Fig. 6). All in all, 87% of the secondees originate from EU member states.

E-JADE - Origin of secondees

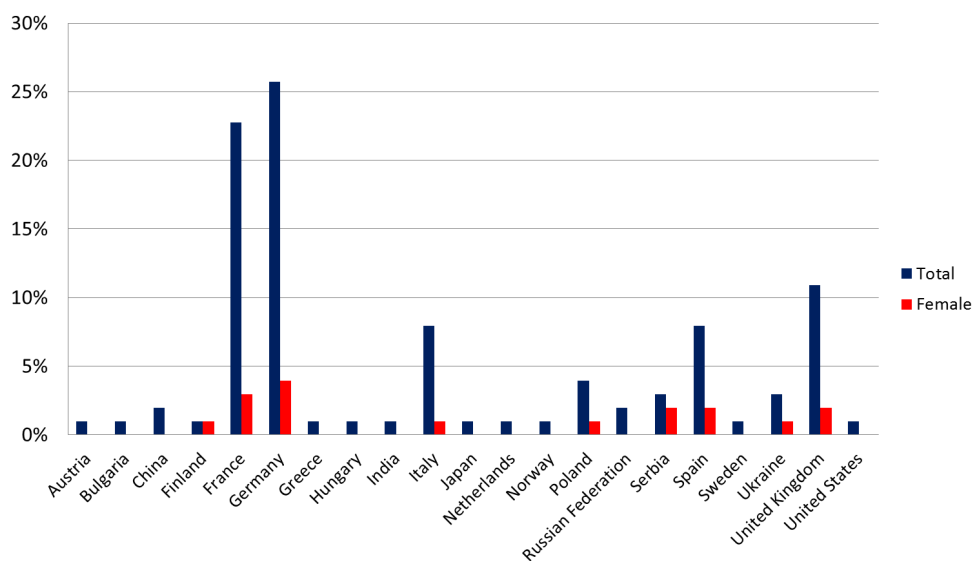


Figure 6: The origin of the E-JADE secondees

The Ph.D. students originate from eleven countries, as can be seen in Fig. 7.

E-JADE - Origin of PhD Students

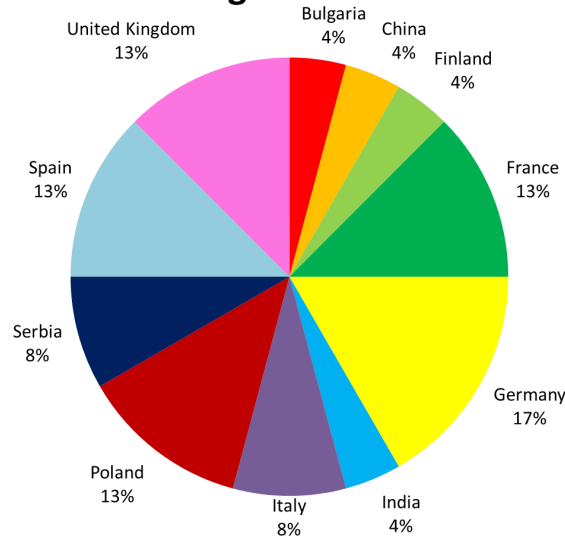


Figure 7: Origin of the Ph.D. students in E-JADE

3.2. EVALUATION OF SECONDMENT

3.2.1. Scientific success

A second part of survey looks at the actual evaluation of the secondment in terms of scientific success ranging from 1 (poor) to 5 (very good). The average value given was 4.5. The distribution can be seen in Fig. 8.

E-JADE: General scientific success

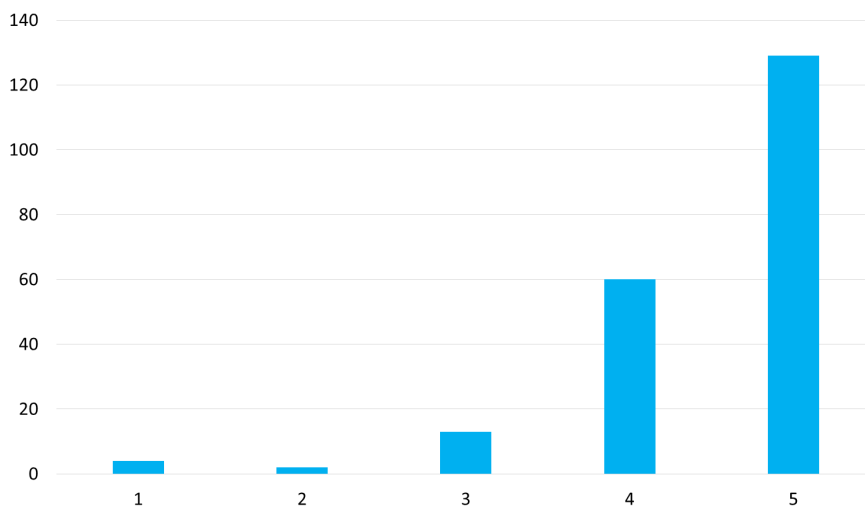


Figure 8: General scientific success of the E-JADE secondments

For the secondment objectives achieved, an equally high mark of 4.5 was given as can be seen in Fig. 9.

E-JADE - Secondment objectives

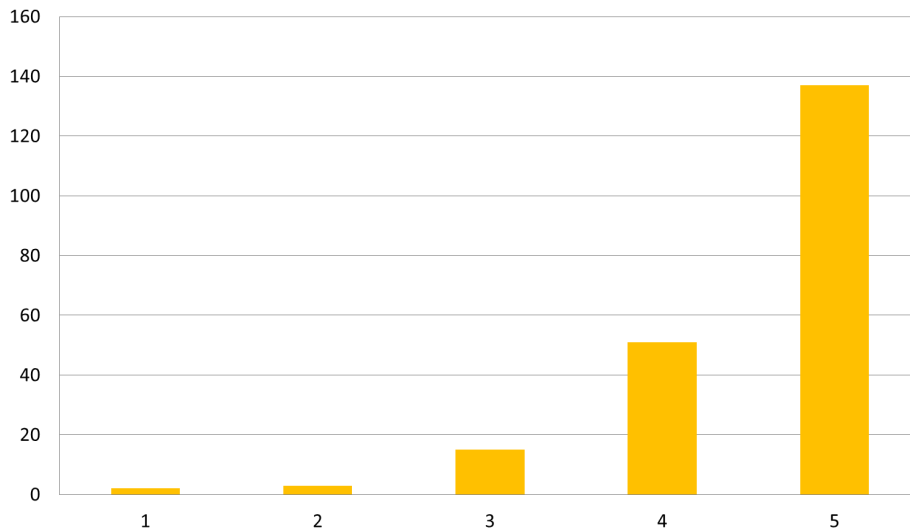


Figure 9: Satisfaction with secondment objectives being achieved

For the evaluation of personal as well as the gain of the sending and receiving institute due to the secondment, the marks are equally high, ranging from 4.4 to 4.3 on average (see Fig. 10). The overall assessment by the secondees is very positive, and only around 10% of the secondments were marked between 1 and 3.

E-JADE Assessment of secondment gain

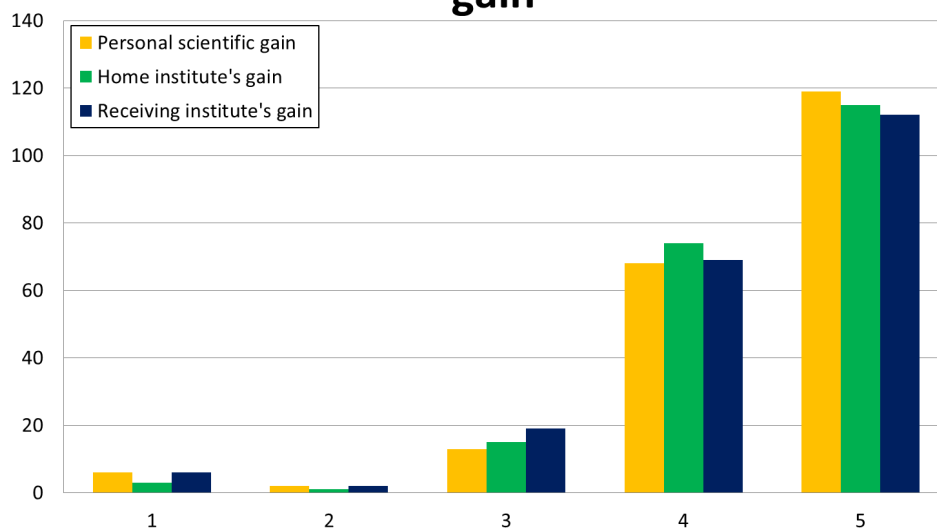


Figure 10: Gain due to the E-JADE secondments

3.2.2. Social impact

In this part of the survey, the experience of the secondees in terms of work and accommodation were assessed. Again, the overall feedback was excellent and the general assessment of Japan as a host was very positive (see Figs. 10 and 11).

E-JADE - Hosting arrangements in Japan

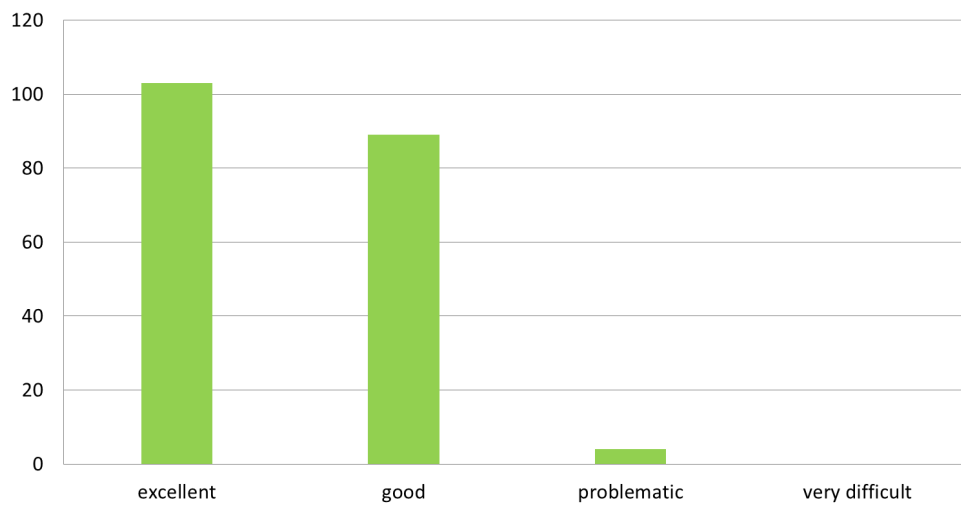


Figure 11: Satisfaction with the hosting arrangements in Japan

E-JADE - Working experience in Japan

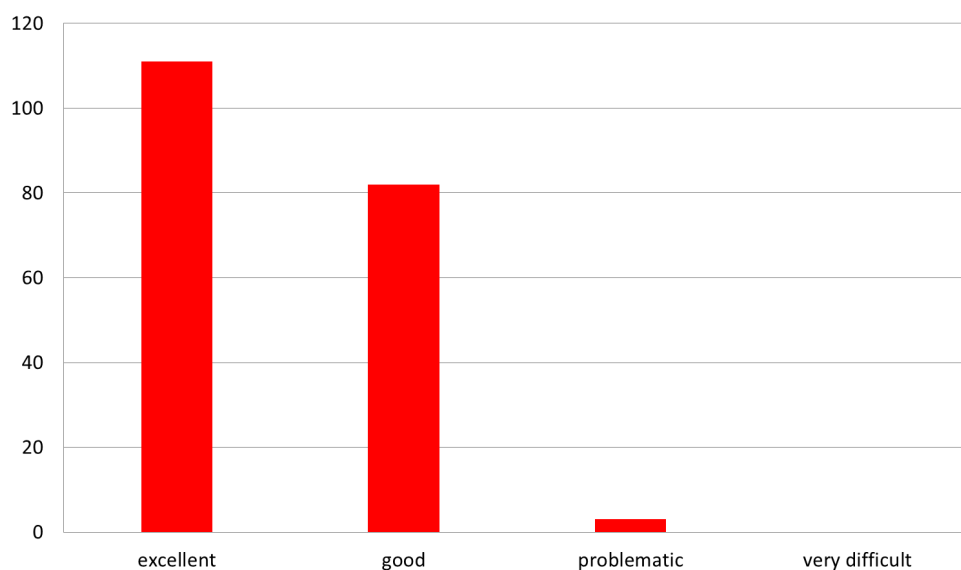


Figure 12: Working experience in Japan as experienced by the E-JADE secondees

3.3. IMPACT

As a last step, the potential impact of the secondment was assessed, using conference presentations, publications and foreseen future collaborations as key metrics (see Fig. 13). Over 90% of the secondments have been very successful in terms of building the foundation for future collaborations with the Japanese partner institutions.

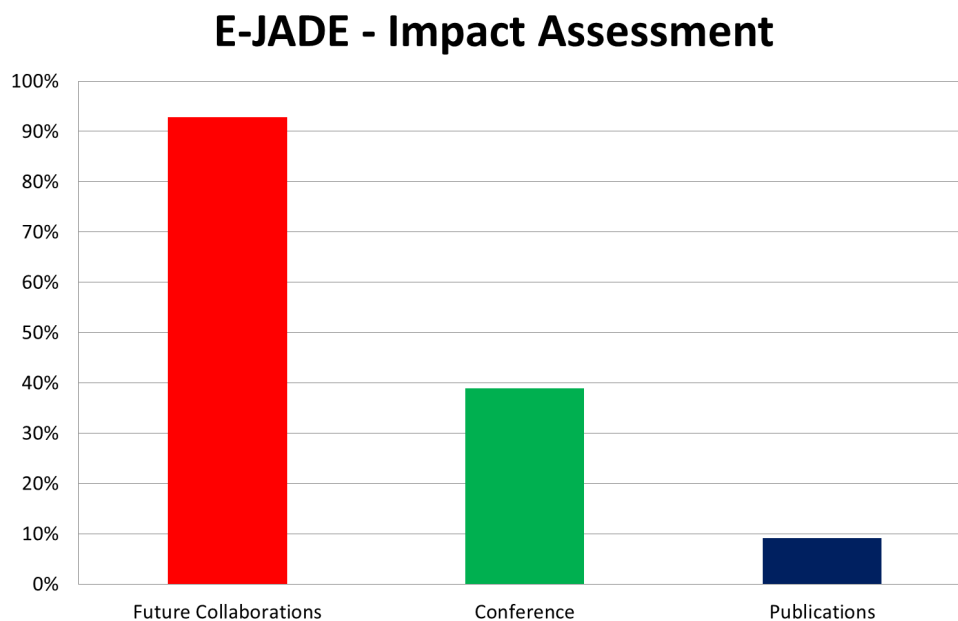


Figure 13: Assessment of the impact of E-JADE secondments

Almost 40% of the secondments yielded at least one conference presentations, and already now 10% have publications planned, under review or already published.

4. SUMMARY

In this short report, we described the main characteristics of the E-JADE secondees and secondments and gave an impression of the success of the E-JADE programme. We are convinced that for all E-JADE work packages the benefit of E-JADE was enormous and that resources like that of RISE actions are extremely valuable in fostering international cooperation and collaboration and in increasing the scientific output of ongoing international projects.