



# GAP ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES STRATEGY FOR RESEARCHERS AT UAM

# (DECEMBER 2024)

In the previous Action Plan defined in 2016, the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM) identified the following 4 main objectives in UAM's Human Resources Strategy:

- To improve the university's policies and practices concerning the recruiting, contracting, promotion, training, and general working conditions of its researchers, with the goal of attracting top quality professionals.
- 2. To guarantee that UAM's policies and practices meet the standards of the best institutions in Europe.
- 3. To distinguish UAM as an institution whose vision and mission assigns a prominent place to best practices in recruitment and working conditions for its researchers.
- 4. To situate UAM in an optimal position to compete in European funding calls where a commitment to European standards and practices in HR is a factor in evaluation.

In order to achieve these goals and to define a new Action Plan for the following years, an internal analysis has been carried out in the previous months, involving more directly the research community in our Action Plan.

We have distributed an online questionnaire regarding the different principles of the Charter&Code in order to analyse the main strengths and weakness of the University in this context.

Prior to the survey, an infographic was distributed among the research staff, both in Spanish (<a href="https://view.genially.com/664c49b8865ab1001573eefd/interactive-content-color-1-carta-europea-del-investigador">https://view.genially.com/664c49b8865ab1001573eefd/interactive-content-color-1-carta-europea-del-investigador</a> ) and English <a href="https://view.genially.com/665ec443aa1c5e00141e828d/interactive-content-ingles-color-1-carta-europea-del-investigadorv">https://view.genially.com/665ec443aa1c5e00141e828d/interactive-content-ingles-color-1-carta-europea-del-investigadorv</a> ), in order to familiarize researchers with the principles of the European Charter.

The information was presented in the four main Pillars as it can be seen in Figure  ${\bf 1}$ 

Figure 1: Infographic European Charter for Researchers

European Charter for Researchers

The rights and responsibilities of researchers, employers, funders and policy makers are reflected in this European Charter through twenty key principles, classified into the following four pillars:

1. Ethics, integrity, gender and open science

2. Researchers Assessment, recruiment and progression

4. Research careers and talent development





Participation was considerably acceptable, with almost 400 participants in the Spanish version and 17 participants in the English version. The general categorization of the participants (for both the Spanish and English samples) is displayed in Figure 2

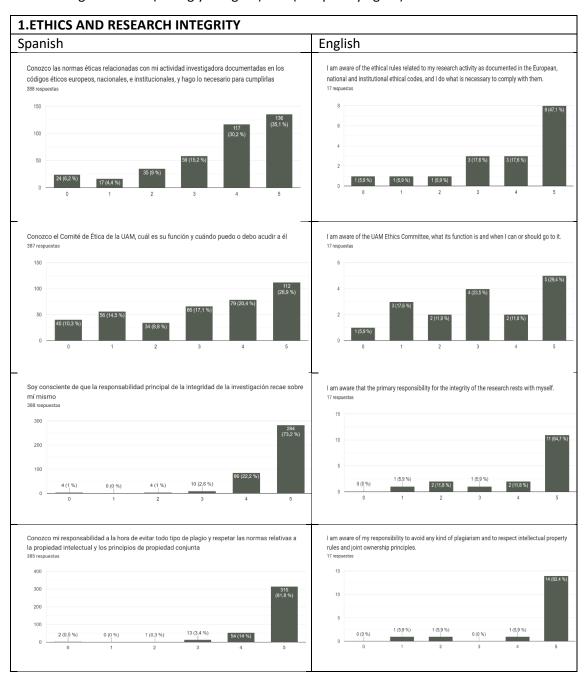
Figure 2: General categorization of the participant





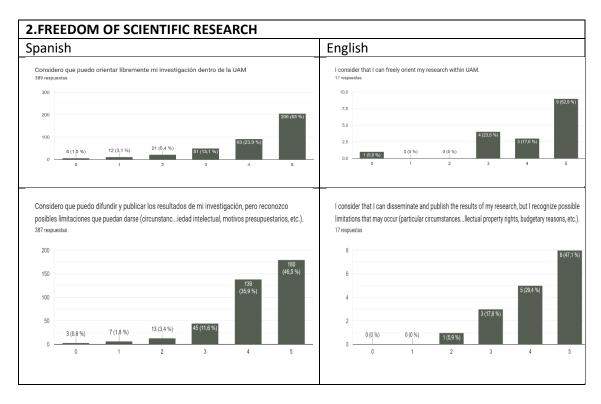


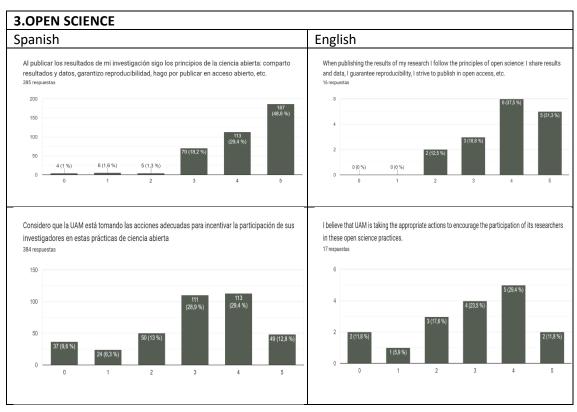
The main results of this questionnaire are summarized in the following tables, in which the value scale goes from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (completely agree).





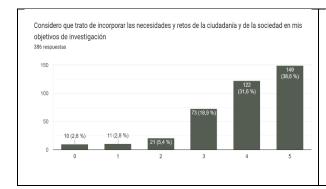


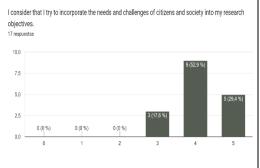


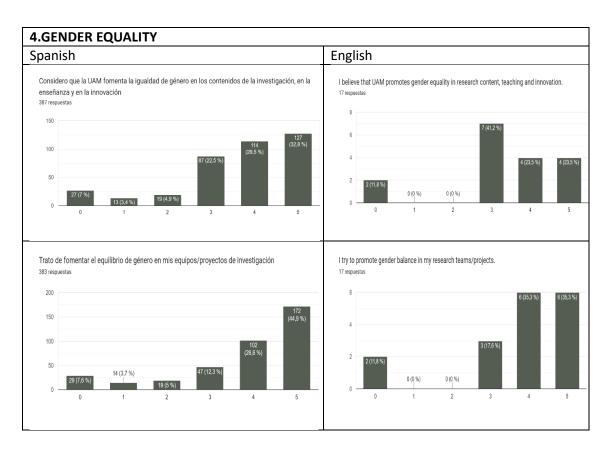


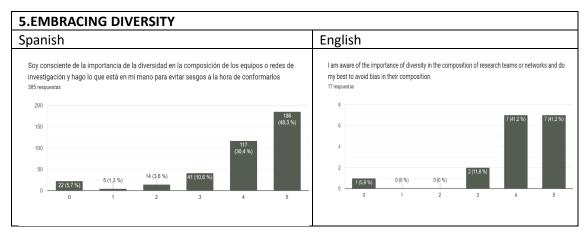






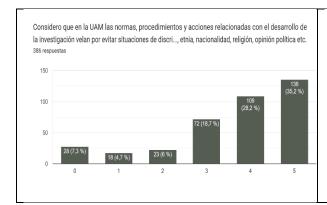


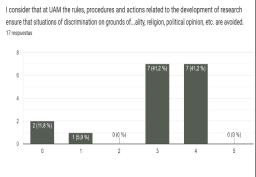


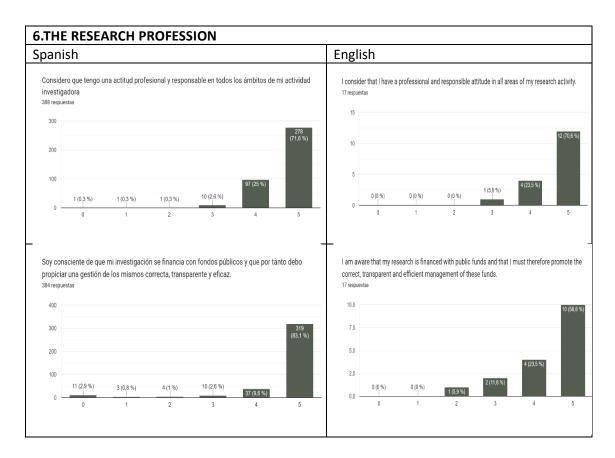


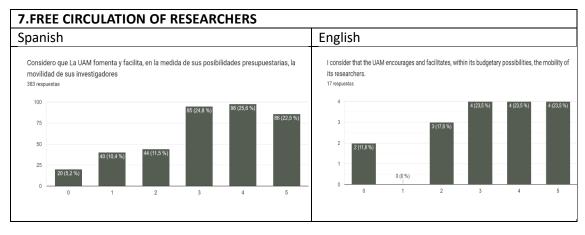






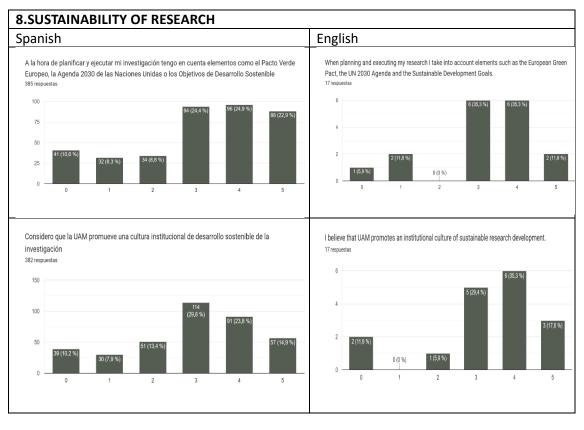


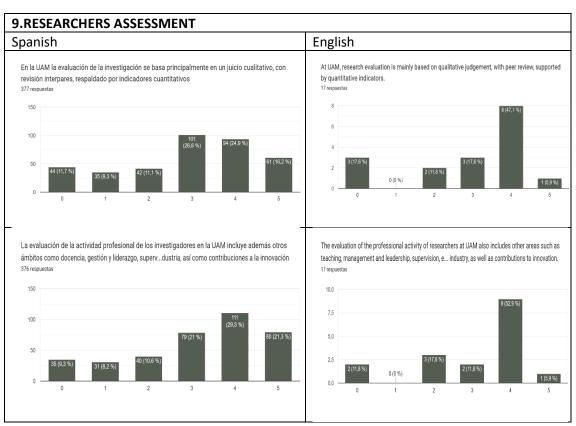






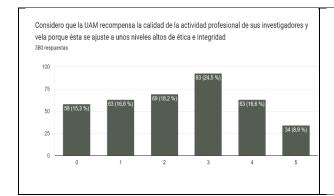


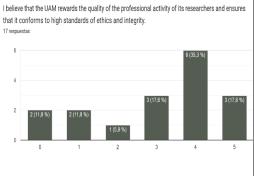


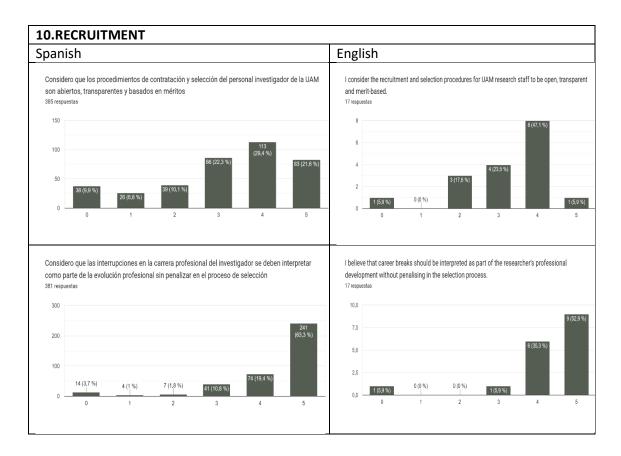


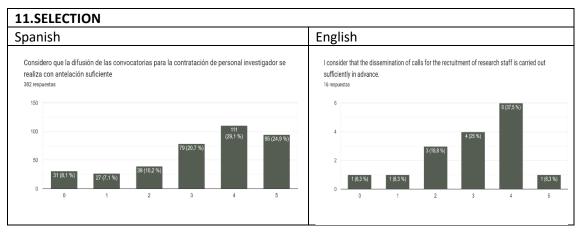






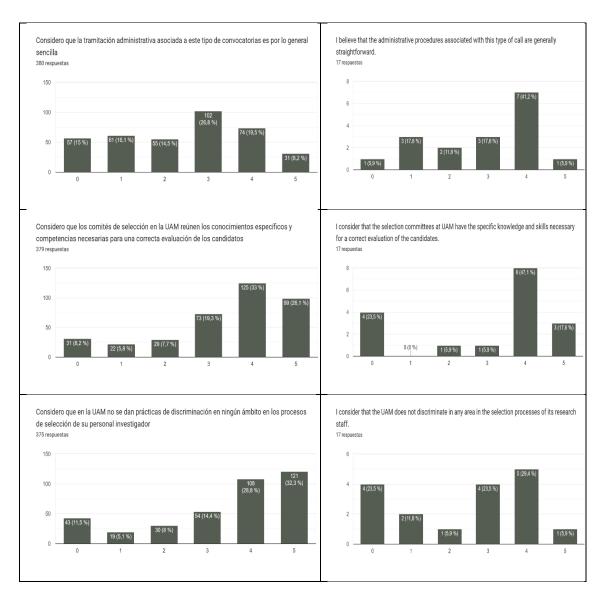


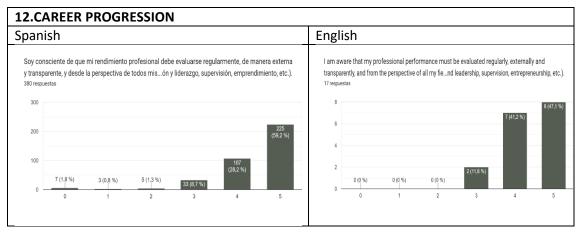






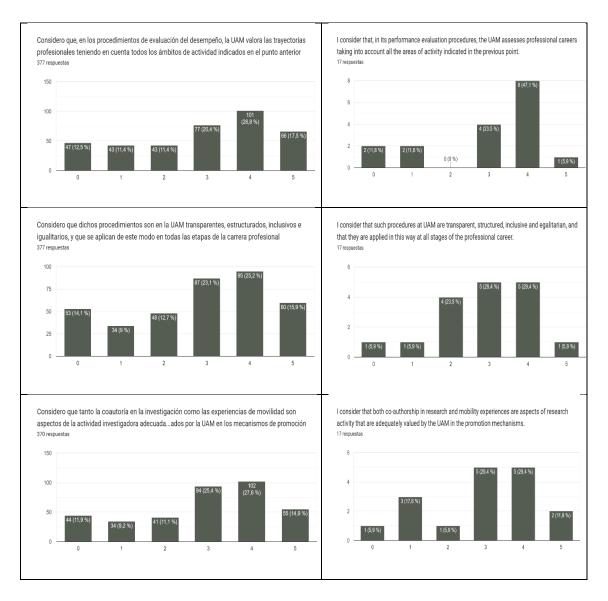


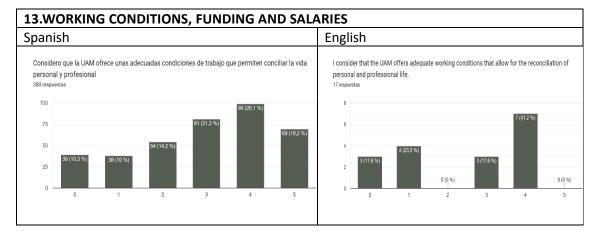






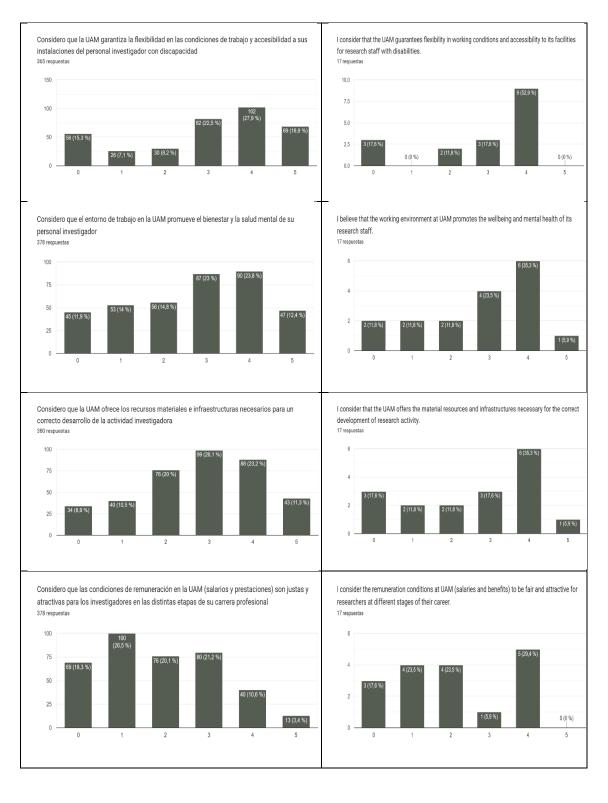






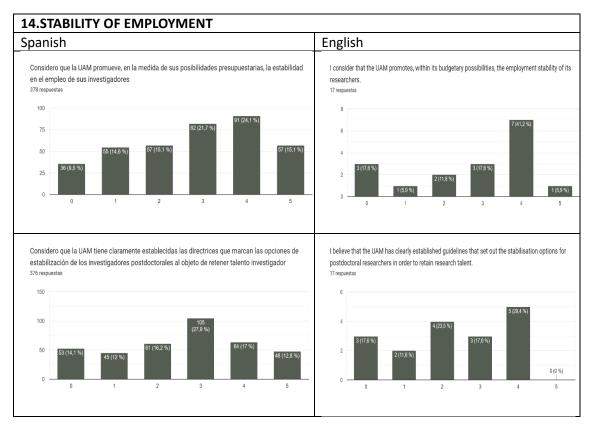


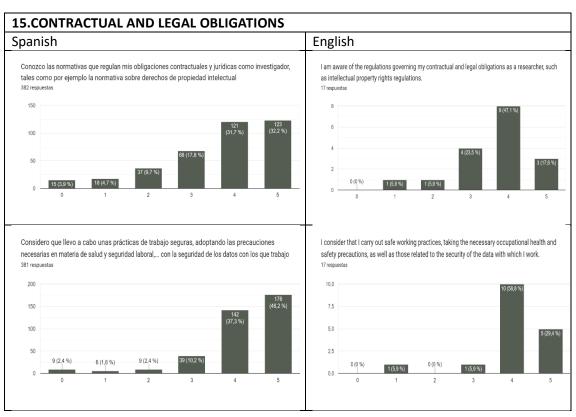






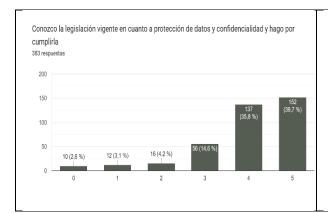


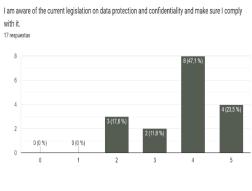


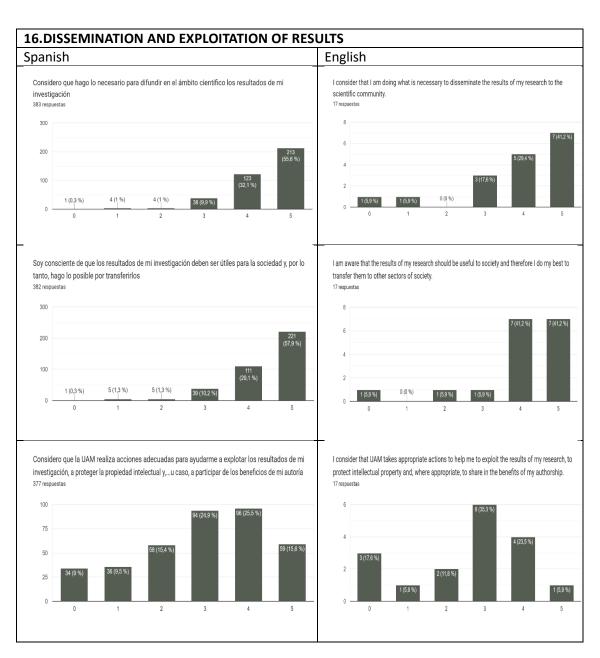






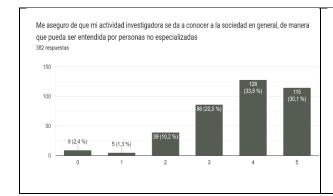


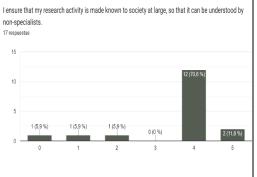


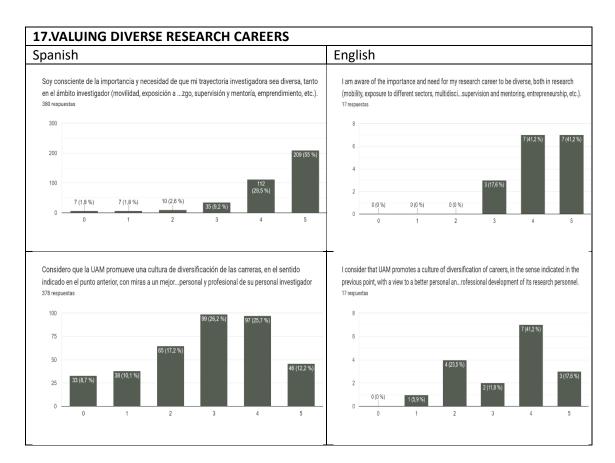


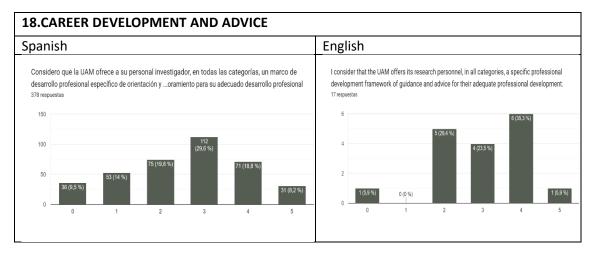






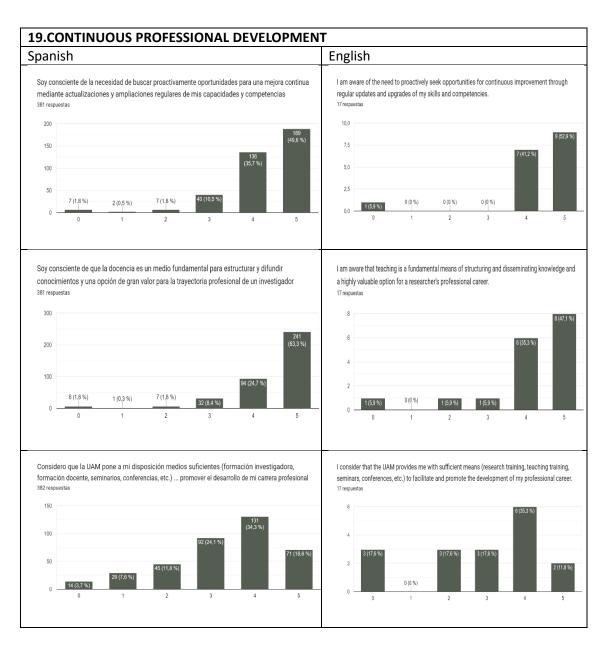


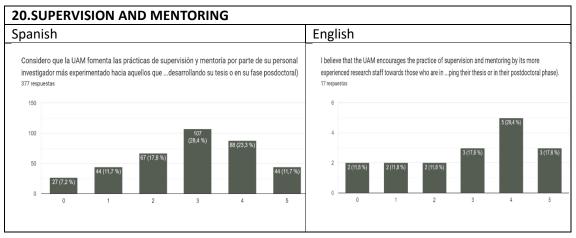










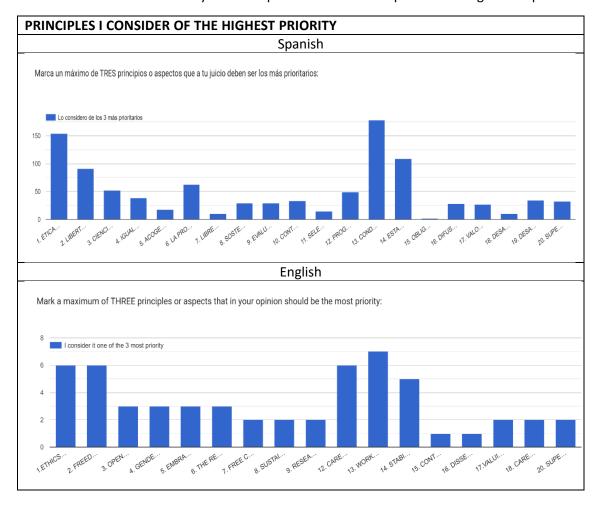






The final part of the questionnaire includes a question on the three principles that researchers consider most important. This question aims to identify the aspects that generate the greatest concern among the research personnel, in order to be able to establish actions aimed at improving these aspects.

The next table show a summary of the responses for both the Spanish and English samples.



As it can be observed, the issues that are considered most relevant or of highest priority by the researchers are, in this order: i) working conditions fundings and salaries (Principle 1 in Pillar I); ii) career progression (Principle 12 in Pillar II); iii) freedom of scientific research, ethics and research integrity (Principle 2 in Pillar I) and; iv) stability of employment concentrate the majority of responses (Principle 14 in Pillar III).

In what follows we present a gap analysis with the main strengths and weaknesses that have been detected from the responses of the survey, putting special attention on those principles – and Pillars – that have been considered of special importance by researchers.





#### PILAR I: ETHICS, INTEGRITY, GENDER AND OPEN SCIENCE

### **Strengths**

 Strong commitment and responsibility of our researchers with the ethical rules related to research activities:

The great majority of respondents (more than 80%) report to be aware of their responsibility to avoid any kind of plagiarism and to respect intellectual property rules and joint ownership principles. A very high share (around 70%) also reveals to be aware that they are the main responsible for the integrity of their research. In a lower proportion, but still a relevant share of respondents knows the ethical rules documented in the European, national and institutional ethical codes and do their best to comply with them.

 Considerably awareness by researchers as regards their freedom to disseminate their scientific works.

A relevant proportion of researchers in the survey sample are aware of their freedom to disseminate the results of their researcher, though they also recognize all the limitations that may occur, specifically those related to intellectual property rights and budgetary reasons among other.

 Alignment to the principles of open science in the dissemination of research data and results of scientific works

An important amount of researcher in both samples follow the principles of open science in their research activity. In particular, many of them report to share their results and data in order to guarantee the reproducibility of their research, and they strive to publish in open access.

#### Weaknesses

• Low awareness of the existence of an Ethics Committee, its functions, and the circumstances in which it should be called upon.

The Research Ethics Committees at UAM (Comité de Ética de investigación) was created in 2002 in order to provide an agile and effective response to all the needs regarding scientific research carried out within its scope, in order to protect the fundamental rights of individuals, animal welfare and the environment, and to respect the bioethical principles and commitments assumed by the scientific community and the University's Statutes. Despite having been at the university for more than 20 years, a significant percentage of researchers are still unaware of its existence and its work in the context of the development of research activity.

 Perception of insufficient actions taken by the university to promote open science practices in research

A non-negligible share of respondents believe that the university is not taking the appropriate measures to encourage the participation of their researchers in the different open science practices.





#### PILAR II: RESEARCHERS ASSESSMENT, RECRUITMENT AND PROGRESSION

#### **Strengths**

 Awareness of a career progression based on continuous and transparent evaluation, that takes into account all career dimensions

The majority of respondents consider that professional performance must be evaluated by external committees with qualified experience, and report that such evaluations should be transparent and should take into consideration different dimensions apart from research (leadership, entrepreneurship, mentoring, etc).

#### Weaknesses

 Diversity of professional careers not enough considered in the evaluation processes at the university

Despite being considered as fundamental in the evaluation procedures, researchers manifest that the diversity of career paths is not sufficiently reflected in the evaluation procedures for research personnel.

 Evaluation procedures not sufficiently transparent, structured, inclusive and egalitarian.

Despite being considered as fundamental in the evaluation procedures, many researchers believe that such procedures at UAM lack of enough transparency, are not very well structured and not very inclusive and egalitarian.

# PILAR III: WORKING CONDITIONS AND PRACTICES

#### <u>Weaknesses</u>

• Remuneration conditions neither very attractive not very fair

This is probably one of the main concerns of researchers at UAM. The majority of respondents in the survey do not consider the remuneration conditions at UAM (salaries and benefits) to be fair and attractive.

 Perception of a working environment that does not promote sufficiently the emotional well-being of researchers.

A non-negligible share of respondents believes that the working environment at UAM does not promote sufficiently the well-being and mental health of its research staff.

 Perception of not enough flexibility in working conditions and accessibility to university facilities for research staff with disabilities.

Some respondents consider that the university does not sufficiently guarantee flexibility in working conditions and accessibility to its facilities for people with disabilities.





#### PILAR IV: RESEARCH CAREER AND TALENT DEVELOPMENT

#### **Strengths**

## Researchers' awareness of the necessity of a diverse research career

Most of respondents are aware of the importance of diversification in the career paths. Many of them consider that different aspects, such as mobility, multidisciplinarity, supervision and mentoring and entrepreneurship, among others should be considered in the evaluation of their career paths.

# Researchers' awareness of the necessity to seek opportunities for continuous improvement

The majority of researchers in the samples are aware of the need to proactively seek opportunities for continuous improvement through regular updates and upgrades of their skills and competencies

#### Weaknesses

# Perception of not enough promotion of a culture of diversification of careers at UAM

Despite many researchers consider that there is need for a culture of diversification when evaluating their career paths, an important amount of them believe that the university does not sufficiently promote this culture.

 Perception of insufficient means at UAM to facilitate and promote the development of researchers' professional career

Some respondents report that the university does not provide sufficient means such as research training, teaching training, seminars, conferences, etc, in order to facilitate and promote the development of their careers.

Lack of incentives to encourage the practice of supervision and mentoring

A non-negligible share of researchers in the sample believe that the university does not sufficiently encourage the practice of supervision and mentoring by its more experiences research staff towards those who are developing their thesis project or those in a postdoctoral stage