

Searching for recent postdocs to join the **SPRI (*Systems and Policies for Research and Innovation*)** research group (<http://ipp.csic.es/en/research-group/systems-policies-research-innovation-spri>) at CSIC Institute of Public Goods and Policies (CSIC-IPP) in Madrid

**Applicants requirements:** PhD granted after January 1st. 2015 *All candidates are invited to apply, regardless of their nationality and the country of origin of his/her PhD.*

**Deadline** to contact the head of the research group (**January 10th, 2020**)

The Spanish Ministry for Science, Innovation and Universities (MICINN) has released the 2019 calls for 2-year postdoctoral research contracts for recently granted PhDs to join Spanish research institutions, starting after the Summer of 2020 (BOE 11 December 2019).

There are two modalities, according to the years since the PhD granting date (more information below)

- **Juan de la Cierva-Formación**, for those who obtained their PhD between 2018 and 2019. (<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2019/12/11/pdfs/BOE-B-2019-53279.pdf>)

- **Juan de la Cierva-Incorporación**, for those who obtained their PhD between 2015 and 2017. (<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2019/12/11/pdfs/BOE-B-2019-53281.pdf>)

All applicants need to be endorsed by a Research Group from a Spanish research institution.

The SPRI (***Systems and Policies for Research and Innovation***) research group at CSIC-IPP, in Madrid, is searching for candidates interested in joining our research group and our projects. **The objective of the research group** is to achieve a better and deeper understanding of the role played by science, technology and innovation in modern economies and societies, by developing our capabilities to map and measure scientific and technological knowledge, as well as to contribute to the construction of a “science of science policy”.

**For more details about the SPRI research group visit:** <http://ipp.csic.es/en/research-group/systems-policies-research-innovation-spri>. You can also find additional information about on-going research projects below.

If you are interested in **submitting a proposal to this call** and are interested to join our group, please send a CV and a short abstract of current and future research interests by email to [Luis Sanz-Menéndez \(Luis.Sanz@csic.es\)](mailto:Luis.Sanz@csic.es) or any of the SPRI (***Systems and Policies for Research and Innovation***) group members by January 10th **2020** (this is an internal deadline, before the official deadline of the call at the Ministry).

**The deadline to officially apply at the Ministry (<https://ciencia.sede.gob.es/>), with the endorsement of the research group is January 15th 2020 14:00 (CET).**

Please circulate this call to anyone who might be interested. Thanks!

Please find below a selection of the main competitive R&D funded projects currently developed by SPRI that will last over the personal JdC grant (and potential prolongation), to which the applicants could join, are:

- 1. Grant allocation disparities from a gender perspective (GRANteD) (2019-2023).** P.I.: Laura Cruz-Castro. Research team from SPRI: Luis Sanz-Menendez and Catalina Martínez <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/824574> <https://www.granted-project.eu/home/> Funded by H2020 (SwafS). Research project coordinated by POLICIES – Institute for Economic and Innovation Research- Joanneum Research (Helene Schiffbaenker) with involvement of: University of Orebru (Sw) (Ulf Sandström and Liisa Husu), German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW) (Stefan Hornbostel) and TMC (Peter van den Besselaar, VUA) (NL).

In the GRANteD project we study the occurrence and causes of gender bias in the allocation of research grants. We also study the consequences of gender bias in grant allocation for gender bias in the development of careers in research and innovation. In our approach we (i) do not take every gender gap or different success rate as bias, but develop a model that includes variables such as past performance of the applicant and quality of the proposal that may influence the grant allocation. Then (ii) after controlling for the relevant variables we test whether gender has an effect on the grant allocation outcomes, that is gender bias. After in this way having determined where gender bias occurs in grant allocation, we (iii) identify the causes of gender bias, which may be in the procedures, in the criteria deployed, in the evaluation processes, or in composition of the panels, and result in e.g. gender stereotyping or in gendered application of criteria. Finally, we analyse (iv) the effects of (biased) grant allocation on careers, but also vice versa, as career level of applicants may recursively influence grant allocation. In order to generate results that can be generalised, the analysis covers a heterogeneous set of funding organizations and funding instruments. For several cases data are already available, for others new data will be collected. A series of methods will be used, from interviews and observations to qualitative text analysis, quantitative multi-level analysis and event history analysis. By maintaining intensive and productive interactions with stakeholders, the project will be targeted on real life problems around grant allocation and careers, and will maximise the impact of the findings.

- 2. Research Organizations' responses to crisis: universities, research institutions, and firms (ROCs).** P.I.s: Luis Sanz-Menendez and Catalina Martínez. Research team from SPRI: Laura Cruz-Castro, Adelheid Holl (and Ruth Rama from IEGD). Research project coordinated with the CSIC-UPV Ingenio in Valencia (P.I. Joaquín M. Azagra-Caro) Funded by the National R&D Plan (2016-2019).

This project aims to provide novel evidence on the consequences of the economic crisis on the functioning of the R&D system. We aim to characterize the organizational responses to the economic crisis and to understand what factors could contribute to changes in the R&D activities and the institutional logics that govern the organizations through the study of some organizational practices. The project addressed three complementary dimensions: Firstly, the organizational responses of public research institutions to the crisis reflected in changes in their practices of employment, performance evaluation, funding portfolios and industry collaboration. Secondly, the effects of regional location and policies in firm R&D and innovation behaviour. And thirdly, the dynamics in the flows of knowledge between academics and firms in the context of the crisis. The focus of the project is not only on the consequences of the crisis in the different type of organizations, but on the understanding of the different

organizational responses and what structural, institutional or policy related factors could account for the diversity. Methodologically our approach will be comprehensive and will combine the analysis of quantitative data sets (both existing ones and other primarily collected by the team) with the production of our own data through implementation of medium range surveys and in depth case studies in a sample of universities and research institutions.

**3. Associated Laboratory on Linkages between Innovation and Environmental Sustainability (ALLIES), CNRS-CSIC (2019-2023).** P.I.: Catalina Martínez. Research team: All SPRI members. Funded by CNRS and CSIC. Joint research program of SPRI and GEA (IPP research group on environmental economics) with innovation and environmental economists from [GREThA](#) in Bordeaux, coordinated by Jean Christophe Perea (GREThA).

The objective is to analyse issues related to the provision and protection of innovative knowledge and environmental resources at a global scale, taking into account their public good nature, and to study the incentives and strategies of the different parties and economic agents involved: countries, public research organisations, firms, researchers and society as a whole.

The Associated Laboratory includes two relevant lines of research related to SPRI: 1) **Patents and markets for knowledge:** The past decades have been characterised by a general strengthening of IP rights, the international harmonisation of IP laws and the diffusion of patent uses and strategies at a global scale. These trends have gone hand in hand with an increase in licensing and sale of IP rights, as well as the emergence of new strategies by traditional actors (R&D-performing manufacturing companies and individual inventors) and the birth of new actors. In this context, a heterogeneous group of actors - ranging from universities and R&D laboratories, both private and public, to patent intermediaries - have taken a prominent role in the markets for knowledge. Patent intermediaries and notably the so-called 'non-practicing entities' (patent holders that do not sell products) have raised some concerns due to increased opportunities for patent monetization, and the fact that the transfer of exclusive rights on inventions has experienced a tremendous upsurge and triggered rent-seeking strategies that may impose substantial costs to national patent and innovation systems. Two research topics will be addressed: a) ownership of academic inventions; and b) non-practicing entities in patent markets. And 2) **The geography of knowledge deployment and increase:** Scientific and technical knowledge is embodied in people, and it moves along with them. Migration of highly skilled people, and in particular STEM workers (Scientists, Technologists, Engineers, and Mathematicians) may thus contribute to innovation in host countries, but threaten to hamper it in sending ones. Early treatments of the issue framed it in the terms of public good economics, with migrants' origin countries generating positive externalities for the destination ones, and the suggestion that the latter should compensate the former for their loss. More recent developments suggest instead that the possibility to migrate may increase the returns from private investments in higher education, thus increasing rather than depleting the sending countries' stock of human capital and innovation potential. In addition, return and circular migration would provide them with important knowledge feedbacks, too. Two research topics will be addressed: a) international mobility of the highly skilled; and b) researchers and research careers.

**4. Markets, Innovation and the Environment (MIMA-CM) (2020-2022).** P.I.: Catalina Martínez. Research team from SPRI: Adelheid Holl. Funded by the Comunidad de Madrid. Research collaboration program between CSIC-IPP (SPRI and GEA), CEMFI, UC3M and UCM

This joint research program aims to study four essential aspects of new of capital attraction and employment: incentives to innovation, energy transition, competition and regulation. It comprises four subprojects, each one coordinated by one of the institutions taking part in the collaborative research program. The research carried out by SPRI members relates to innovation and its promotion. The research line coordinated by SPRI at CSIC-IPP is focused on the generation and agglomeration of innovative knowledge and is motivated by the interest, shared by academics, managers and politicians, to understand the determinants of innovation and what policies can encourage them. Knowledge transfer policies have been traditionally based on a linear conception of innovation where the university generates the knowledge and industry apply it. However, academic research is enriched with industry inputs and can receive both public and private financing since its inception. Patents will serve as a source of information on the innovative activity of companies, in order to characterize their scientific links and analyse the effect of policies that promote different ways of transferring knowledge on patent quality and the professional trajectories of its inventors. These routes range from the commercialization of university-owned patents to the hiring of scientists in companies. The analysis will also include geospatial aspects, to analyze the evolution of the innovative activity in Spain over time and its accelerated concentration in recent years. Indeed, since the early 2000s, the innovation activities of companies have declined dramatically and experienced an even greater geographical concentration than the economic activity in general. While the spatial concentration of innovation at a given moment in time is well documented, very little is still known about how the concentration of innovation changes over time and what spatial factors influence these changes.

**More information on [Juan de la Cierva - Formación \(link is external\)](#)**

[http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.dbc68b34d11ccbd5d52ffeb801432ea0/?vgnnextoid=909662ecfa1de610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD&lang\\_chosen=en](http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.dbc68b34d11ccbd5d52ffeb801432ea0/?vgnnextoid=909662ecfa1de610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD&lang_chosen=en)

**More information on: [Juan de la Cierva - Incorporación \(link is external\)](#)**

[http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.dbc68b34d11ccbd5d52ffeb801432ea0/?vgnnextoid=974262ecfa1de610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=deef865dd69b2610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD&lang\\_chosen=en](http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.dbc68b34d11ccbd5d52ffeb801432ea0/?vgnnextoid=974262ecfa1de610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=deef865dd69b2610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD&lang_chosen=en)