

FRANCE – NEW ZEALAND

**Scientific impact of the DUMONT D'URVILLE
programme
(2006-2015)**

MESRI-DAEI / MEAE

2015

<http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr>

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Creation : 2005

The purpose of this programme is to develop excellence scientific and technological exchanges between the French and New Zealand laboratories, by promoting new scientific collaborations and integrating in the projects young researchers and PhD students.

Total budget (France + New Zealand, 2015) : around 108 000 € / year

>> including budget from the French part : 50 000 € / year

>> including budget from the New Zealand part : 58 000 € / year

Average budget per project (France + New Zealand) : 11 250 € / year

Number of new projects submitted per year : around 17

Number of new projects funded per year : around 5

From 2006-2015 :

166 applications submitted

54 projects funded

DATA SOURCES

Campus France

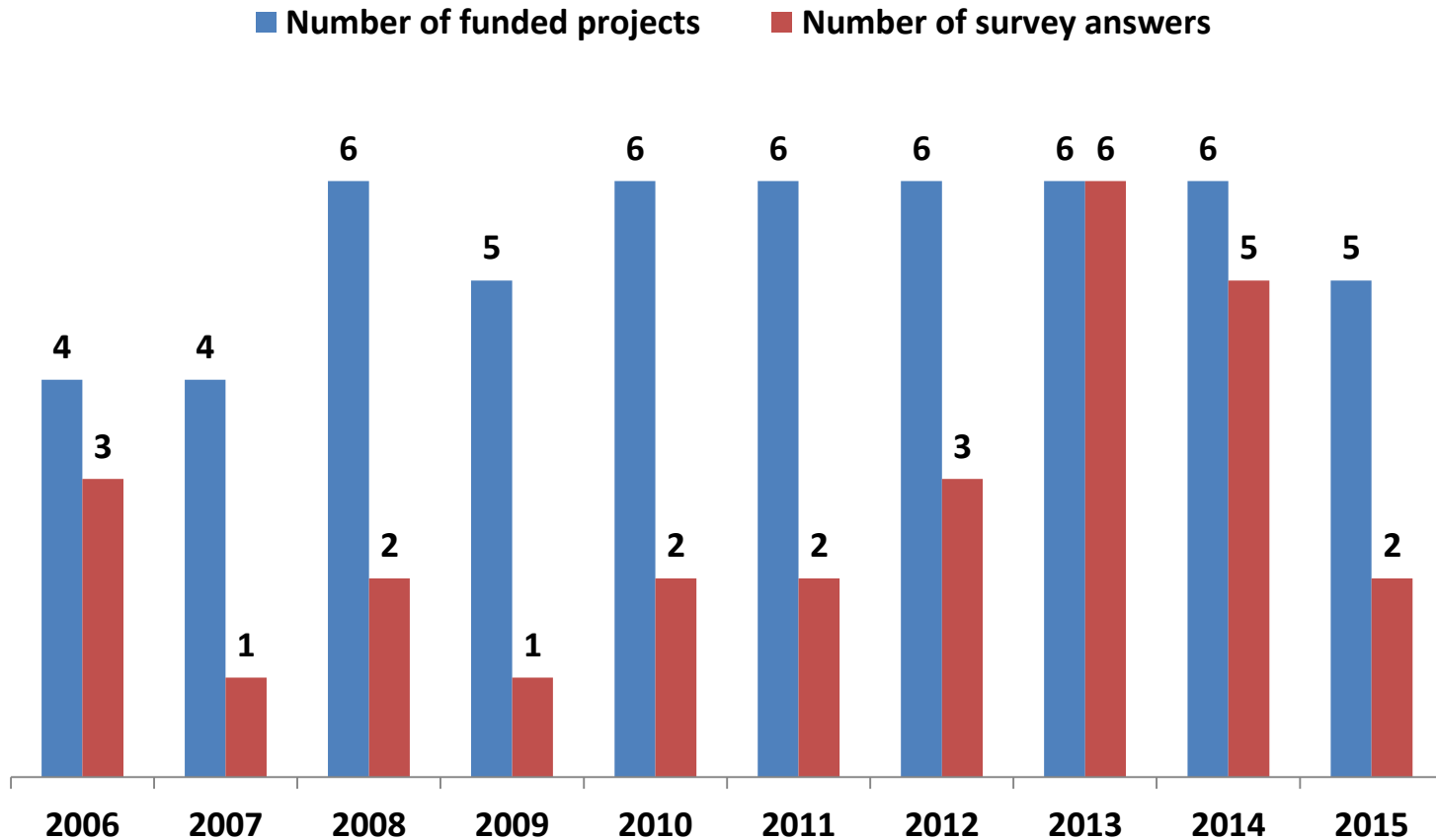
- Information about the PHC Dumont d'Urville applications
- List of mobilities (from France to New Zealand)

Survey

- Target : French Principal Investigators of selected projects between 2006 and 2015
- Survey duration : 4 weeks between October and November 2015
- **50%** response ratio (27 respondents for 54 funded projects)

ANSWERS TO THE SURVEY

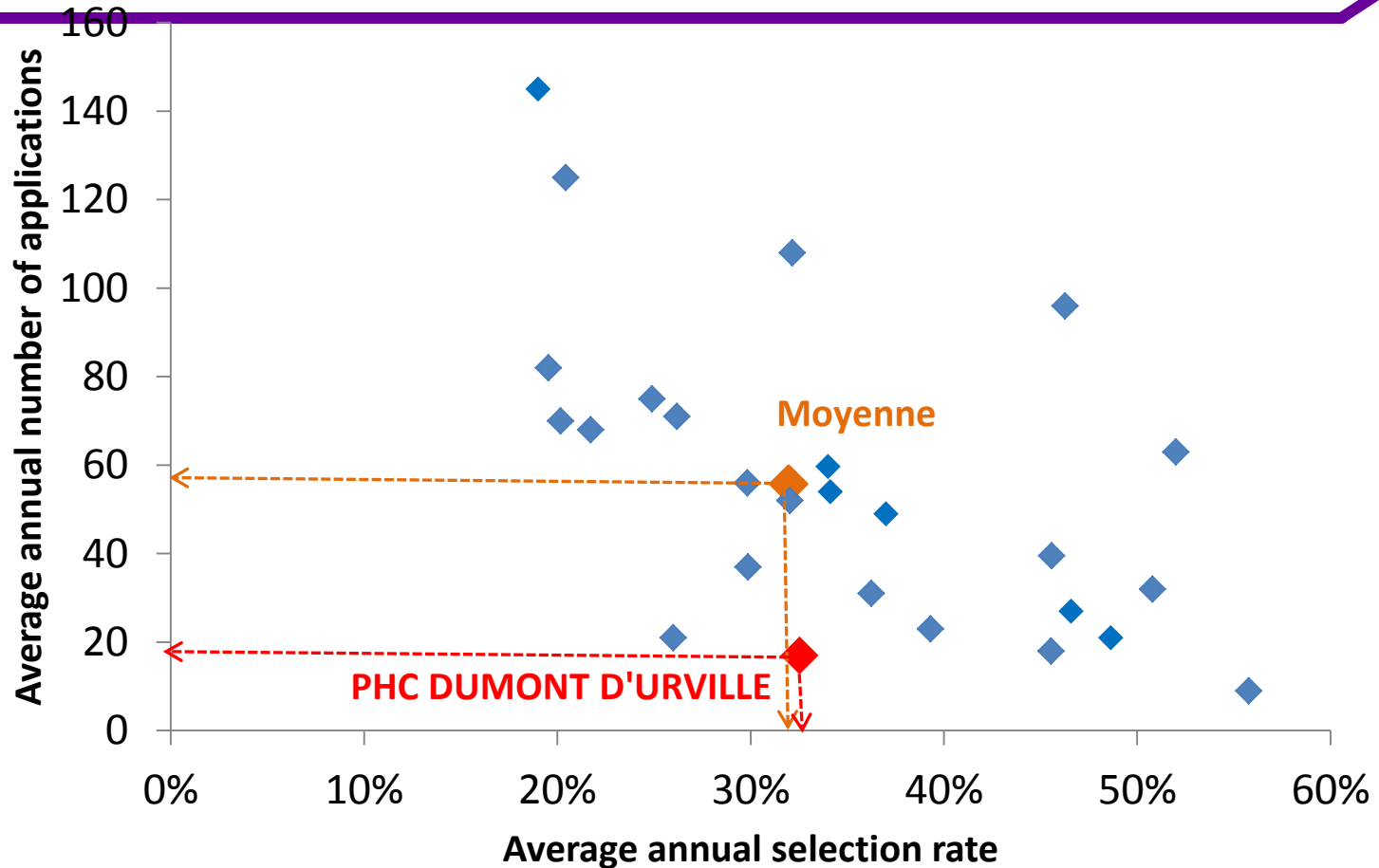
Average response rate to the survey : **50 % (27 answers)**



2006-2015

Key Points

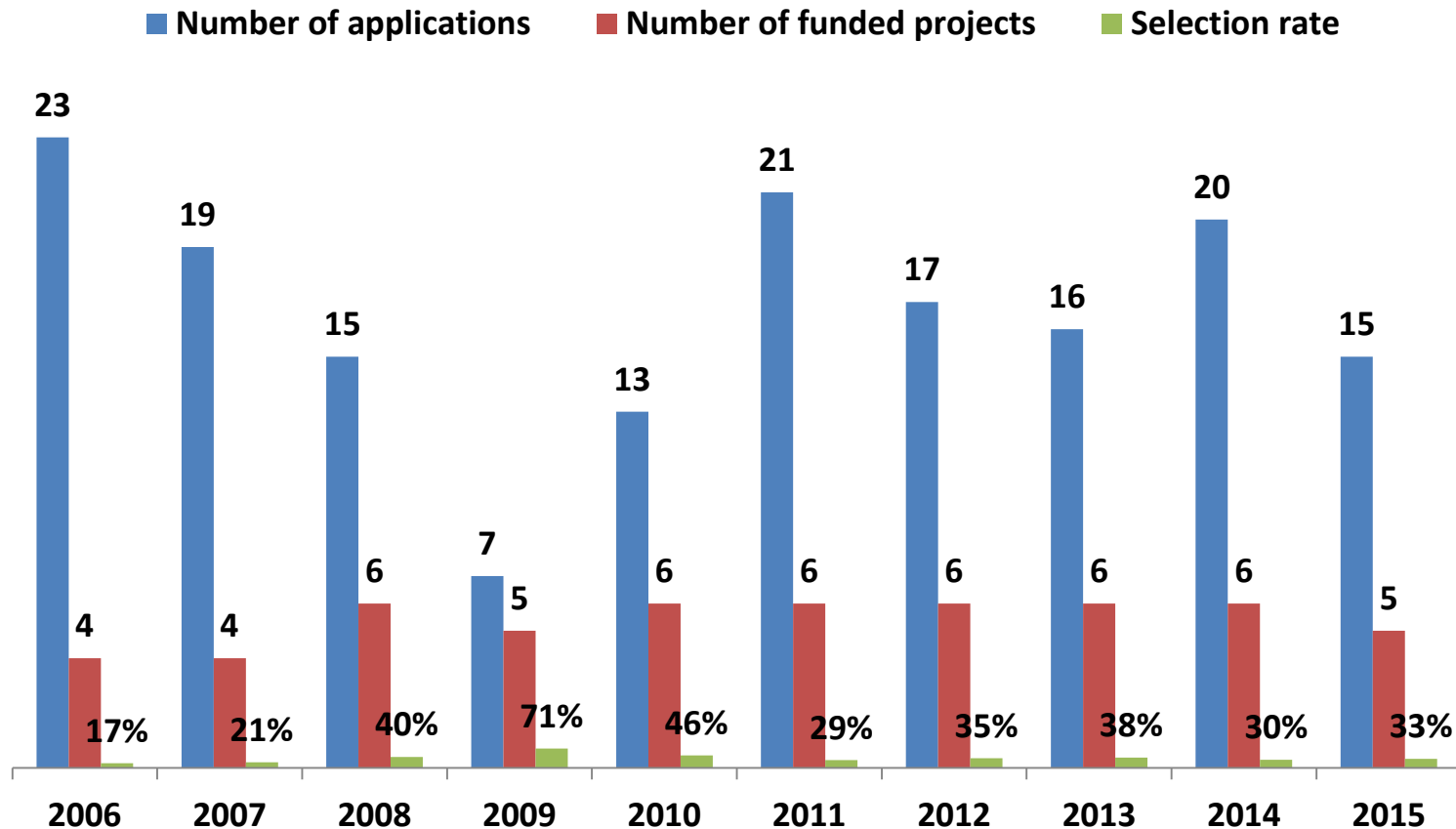
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS VS SELECTION RATE (COMPARISON BETWEEN 26 DIFFERENT BILATERAL PROGRAMMES)



Average selection rate for 2006-2015 : 33% vs 32% mean
Average number of applications 2006-2015 : 17 vs 56 mean

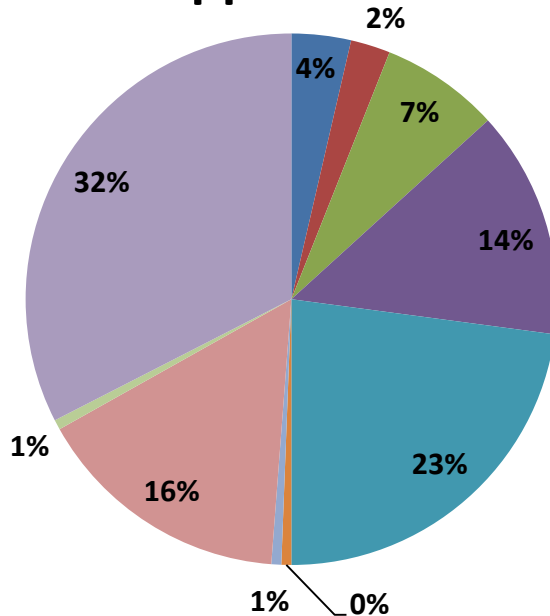
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND SELECTION RATE

Average selection rate from 2006-2015: **33 %**

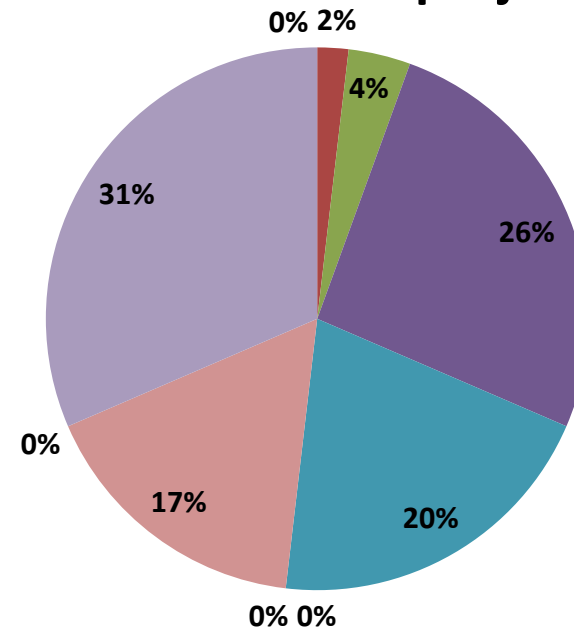


SCIENTIFIC DOMAINS OF PROJECTS

Number of applications : **166**



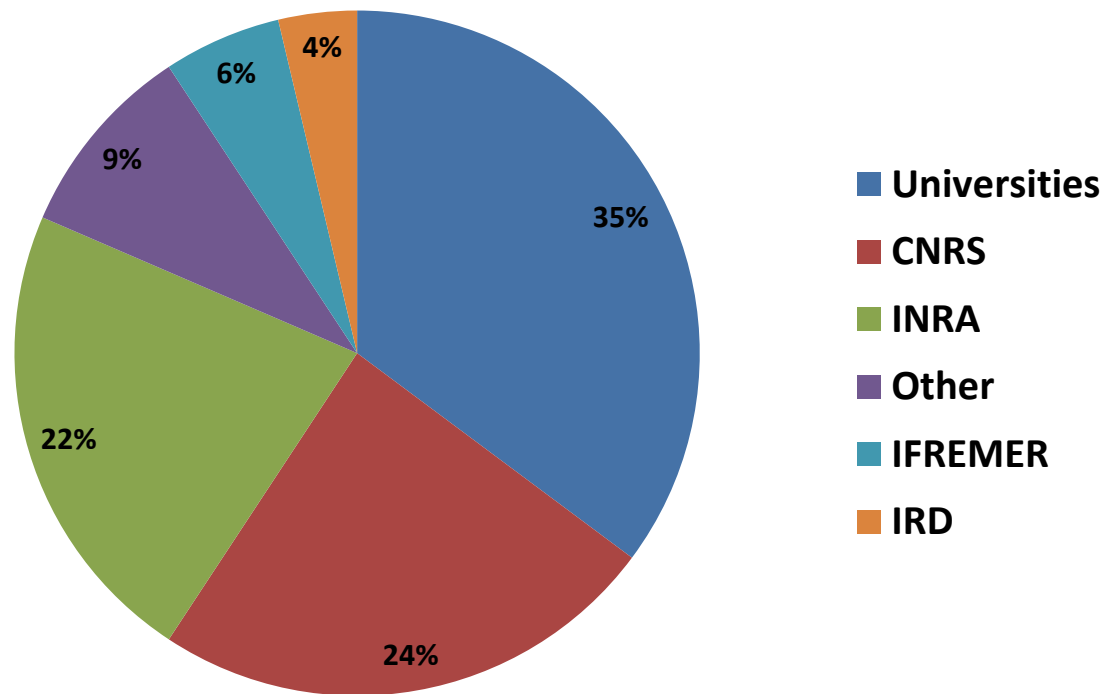
Number of funded projects : **54**



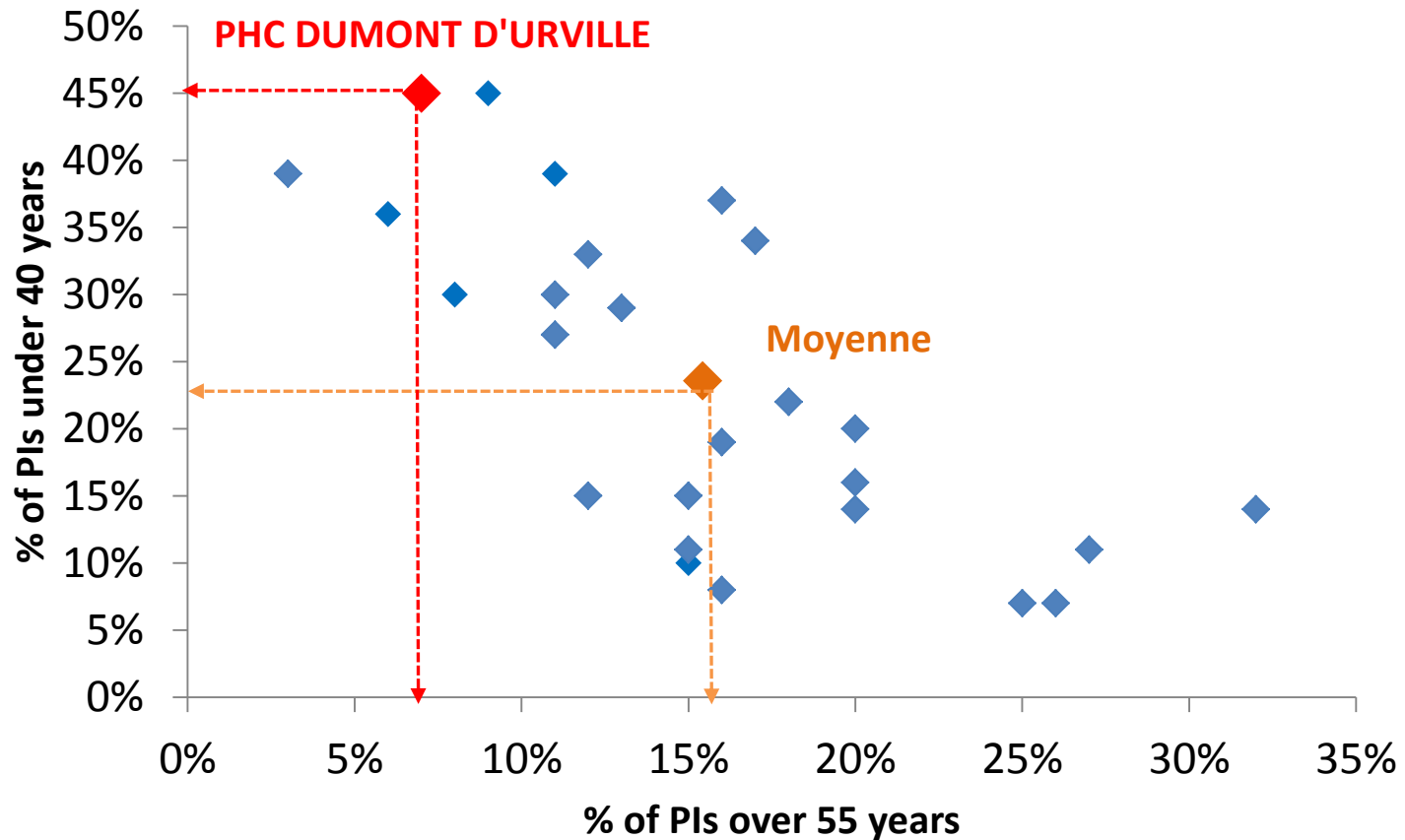
- Mathematics
- Marine/Earth/Planet Sciences
- Biology and Health
- Social Sciences
- Information Technology
- Physics
- Humanities
- Engineering Sciences
- Agronomy/Ecology

FRENCH PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

Laboratories authorities of funded projects



AGE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS (PI) (COMPARISON BETWEEN 26 DIFFERENT BILATERAL PROGRAMMES)

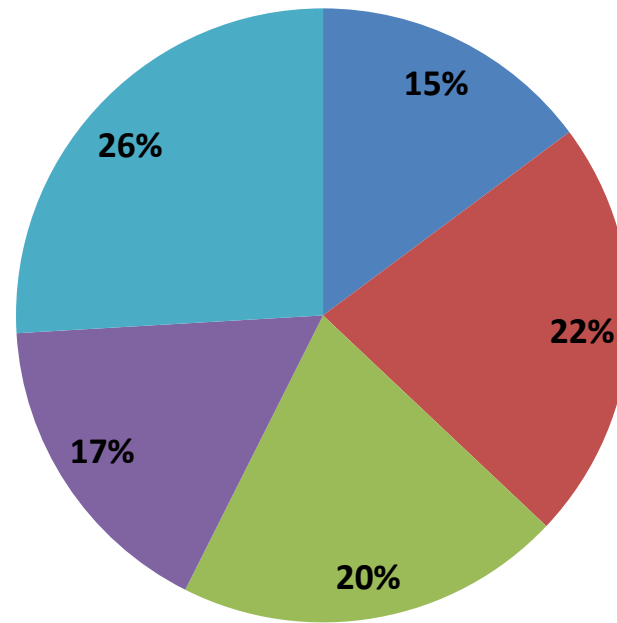


PIs under 40 years : **45% vs 24% mean**

PIs over 55 years : **7% vs 15% mean**

48% of the PIs are between 40 and 55 years

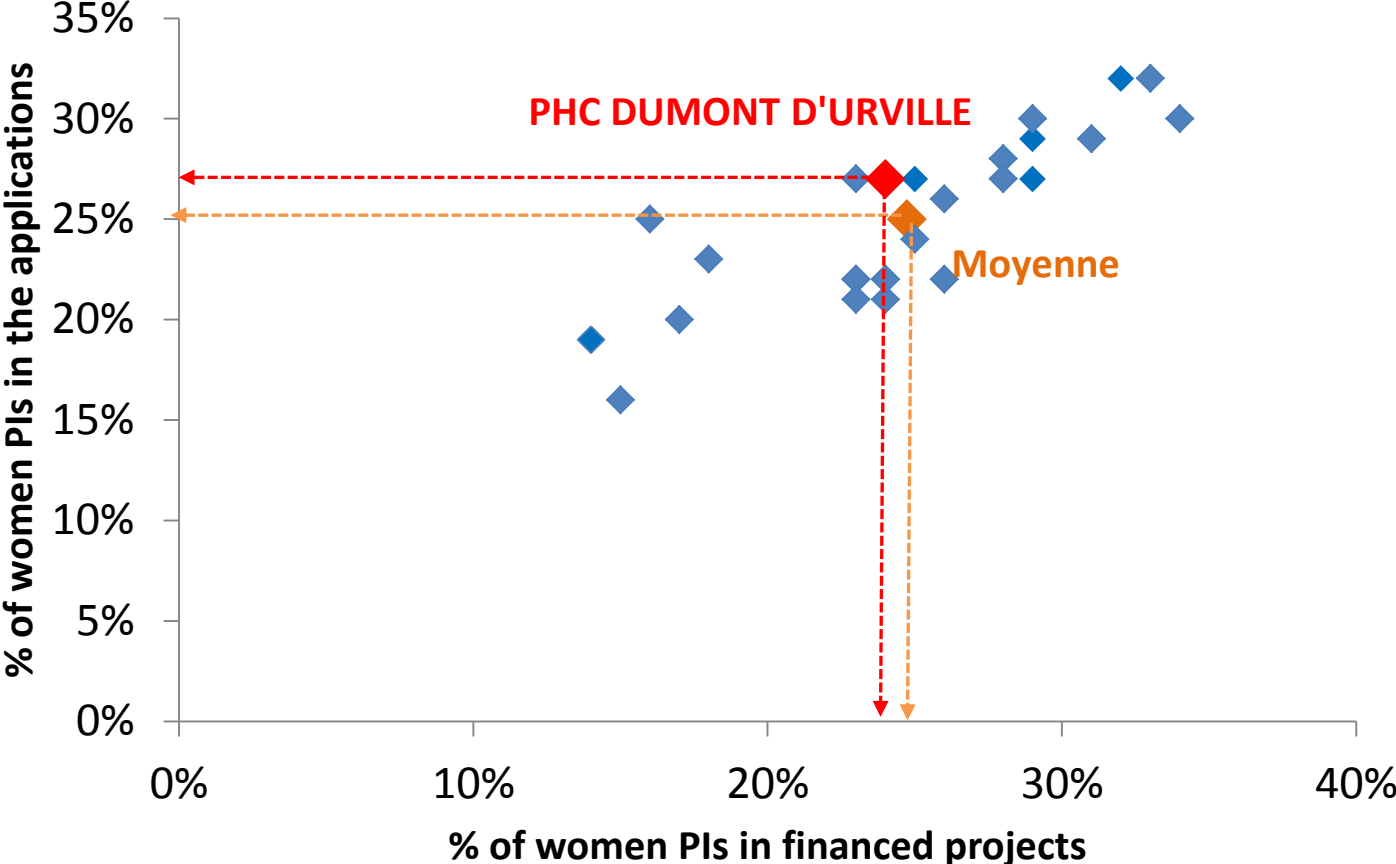
FRENCH PIS (PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS) : STATUS



- Full professor
- Assistant professor
- Senior researcher
- Junior researcher
- Other

IMPLICATION OF WOMEN (FRANCE)

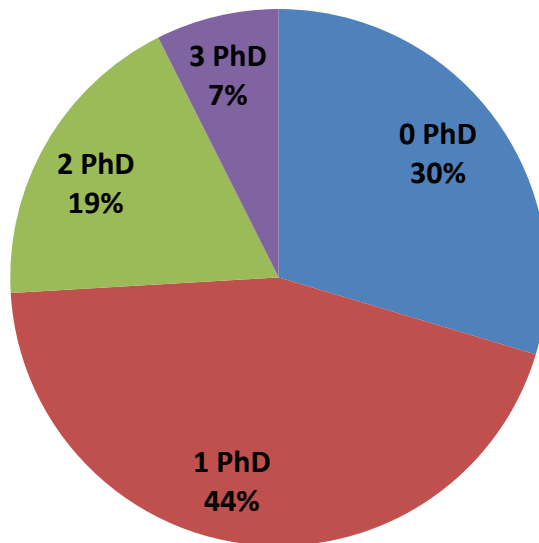
(COMPARISON BETWEEN 26 DIFFERENT BILATERAL PROGRAMMES)



% of women PIs in the applications : 27% vs 25% mean
% of women PIs in the selected projects : 24% vs 25% mean

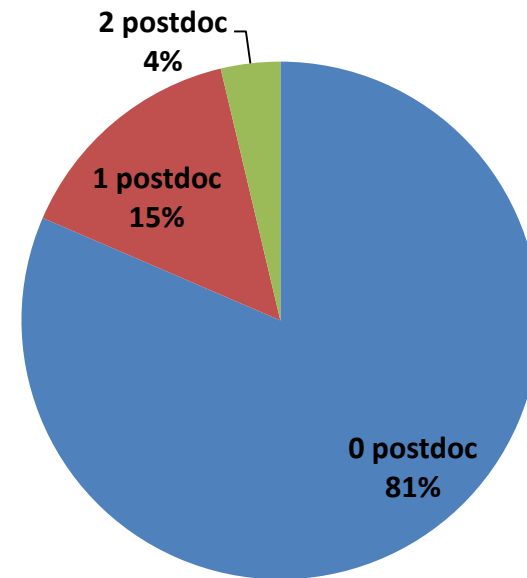
PARTICIPATION OF FRENCH YOUNG RESEARCHERS

Number of PhD students



70% of projects involve at least one PhD student

Number of post-doctoral researchers



19% of projects involve at least one post-doctoral researcher

IMPLICATION OF PhDs

(COMPARISON BETWEEN 26 DIFFERENT BILATERAL PROGRAMMES)

% of projects implying PhDs and Post-doc : 70% vs 65% mean
Average rate of scientific production per PhD : Not known



MOBILITY

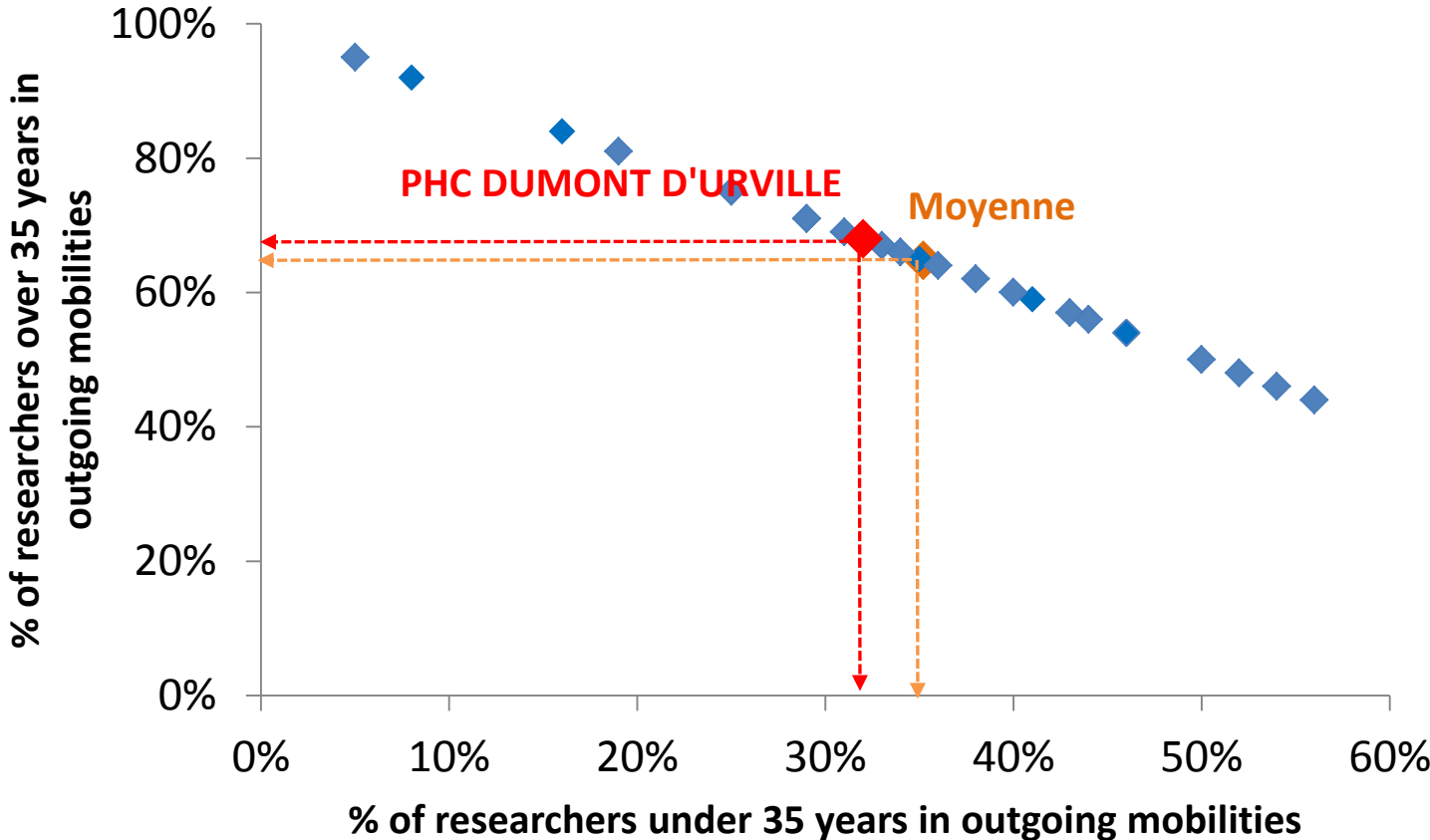
MOBILITY : GENDER DISTRIBUTION

France → New Zealand

NOT KNOWN

■ Men ■ Women

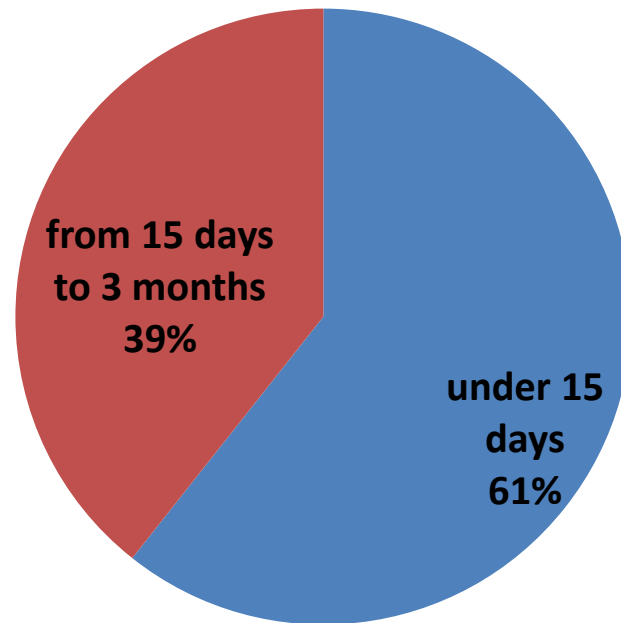
MOBILITY FRANCE – NEW ZEALAND (COMPARISON BETWEEN 26 DIFFERENT BILATERAL PROGRAMMES)



% of french young researchers in outgoing mobilities : 32% vs 35% mean

MOBILITY : DURATION

France → New Zealand



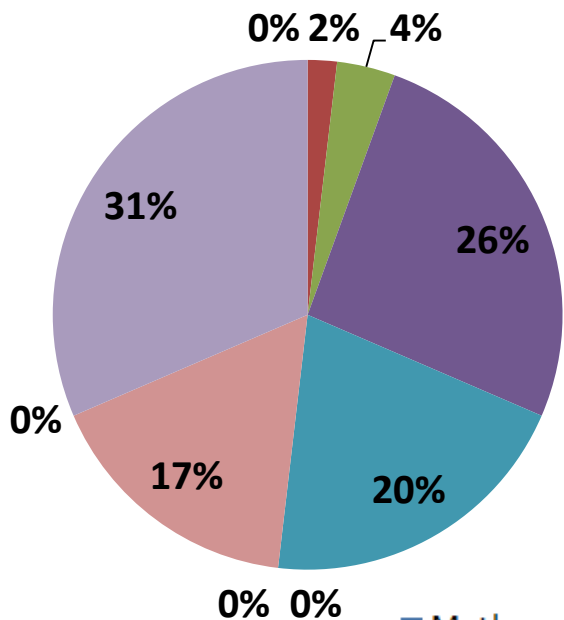
■ < 15 days

■ between 15 days and 3 months

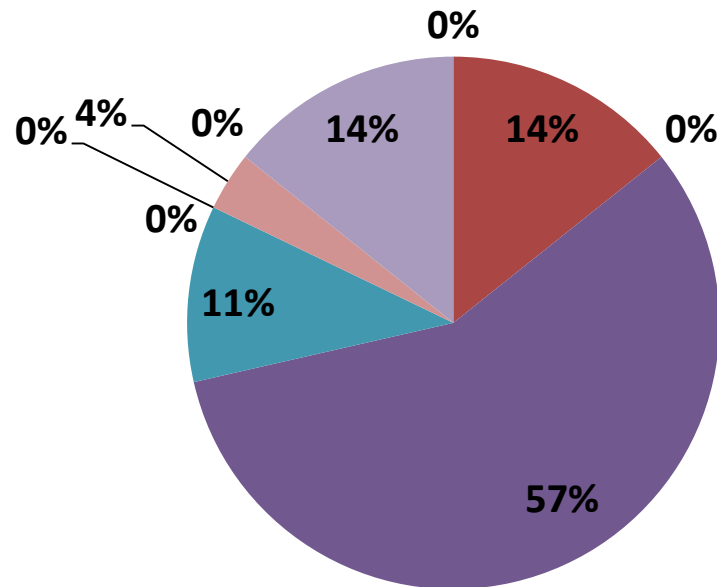
SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION

SCIENTIFIC OUTPUT (1/2)

Number of funded projects
in the survey: **27**



Percentage of copublications



- Mathematics
- Marine/Earth/Planet Sciences
- Biology and Health
- Social Sciences
- Information Technology
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Humanities
- Engineering Sciences
- Agronomy/Ecology

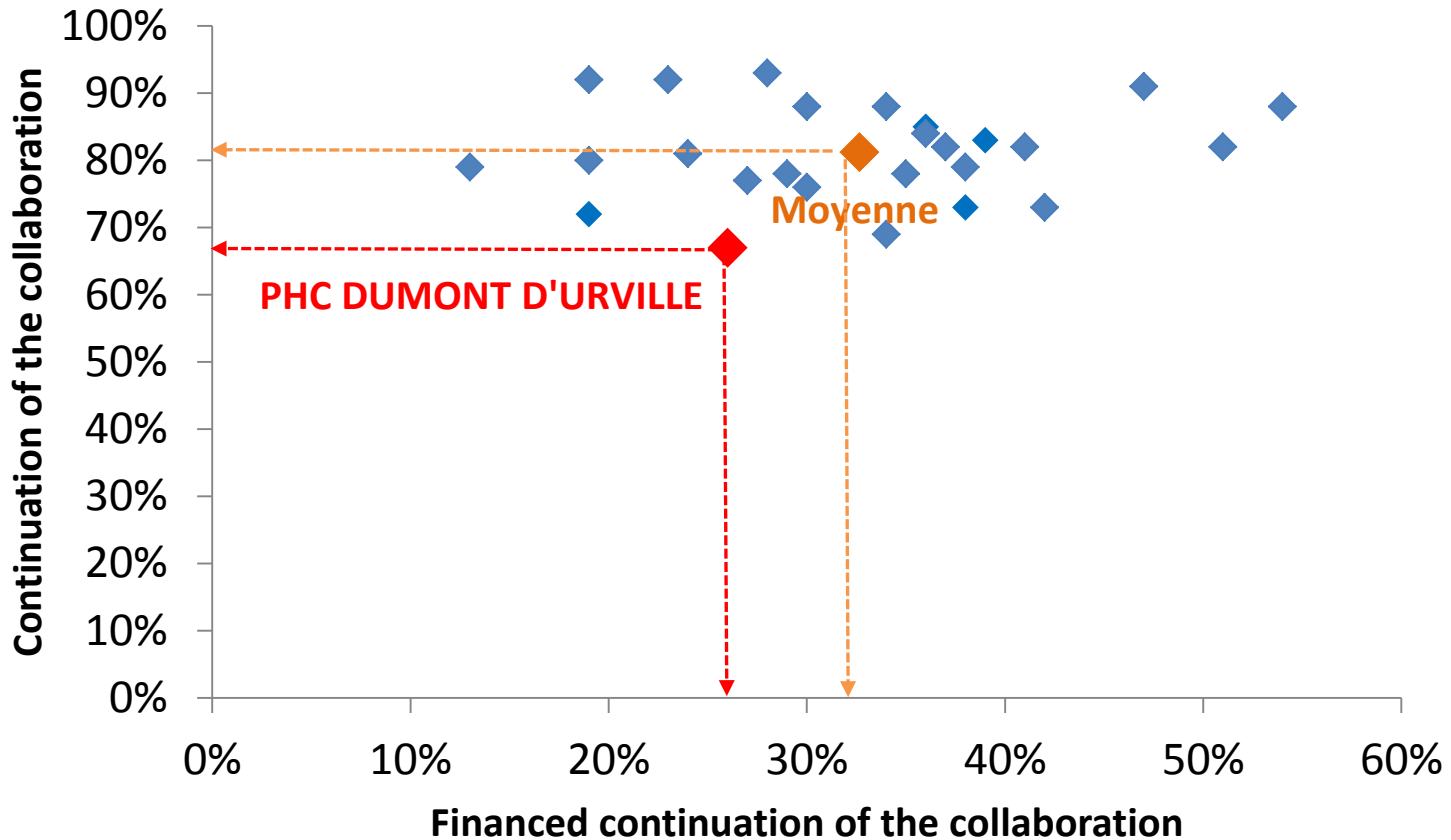
SCIENTIFIC OUTPUT (2/2)

Data from 30 funded projects

	Number of financed projects in the survey	Average number of co-publications per project
Mathematics	0	0
Physics	4	4,0
Marine/Earth/Planet Sciences	2	0
Chemistry	16	1,1
Biology and Health	3	0,3
Humanities	0	0
Social Sciences	0	0
Engineering Sciences	1	0,1
Information Technology	0	0
Agronomy / Ecology	4	0,2
TOTAL	30	0,5

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER A DUMONT D'URVILLE PROJECT ?

CONTINUATION OF THE COLLABORATION (1/5) (COMPARISON BETWEEN 26 DIFFERENT BILATERAL PROGRAMMES)



Continuation of the collaboration : **67% vs 81% mean**

Continuation of the collaboration with other sources of subvention : **26% vs 33% mean**

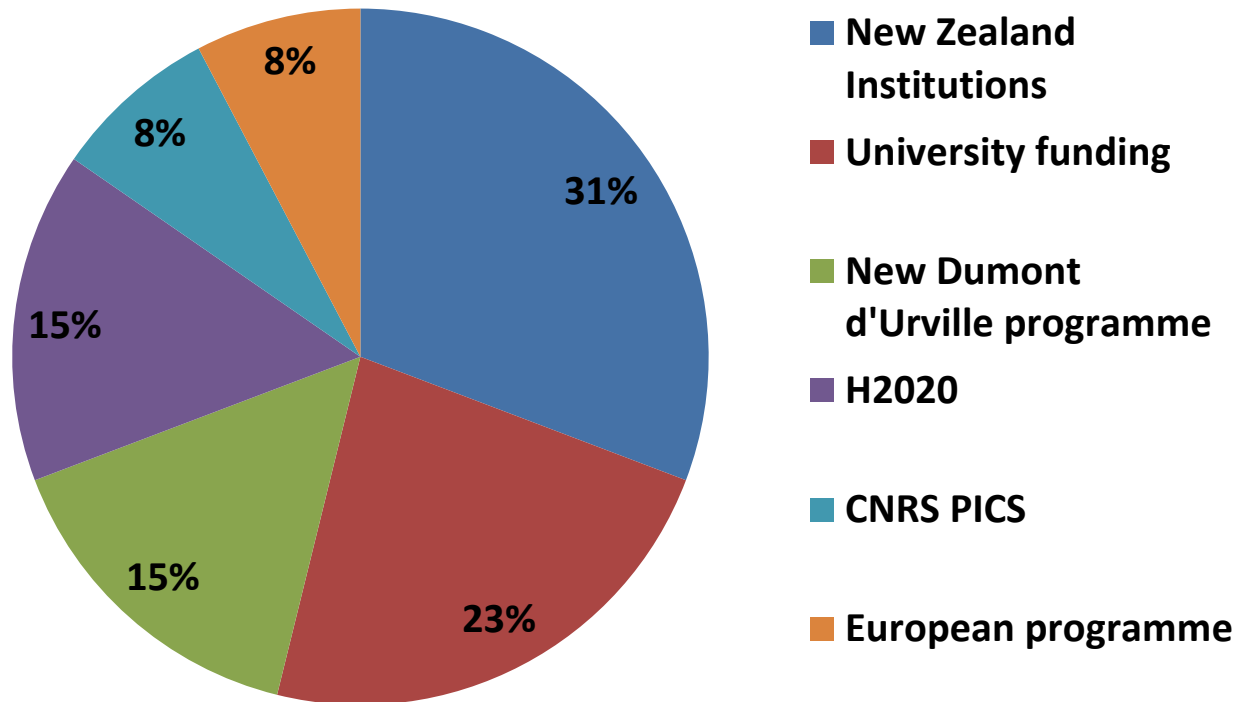
CONTINUATION OF THE COLLABORATION (2/5)

67% of the collaborations continued after the Dumont d'Urville project

Which activities?	
Collaborative research	37%
Co-publications	23%
Joint participation to conferences	17%
Researchers mobility	14%
Others	9%

CONTINUATION OF THE COLLABORATION (3/5)

What kind of funded collaborations after the Dumont d'Urville project ?



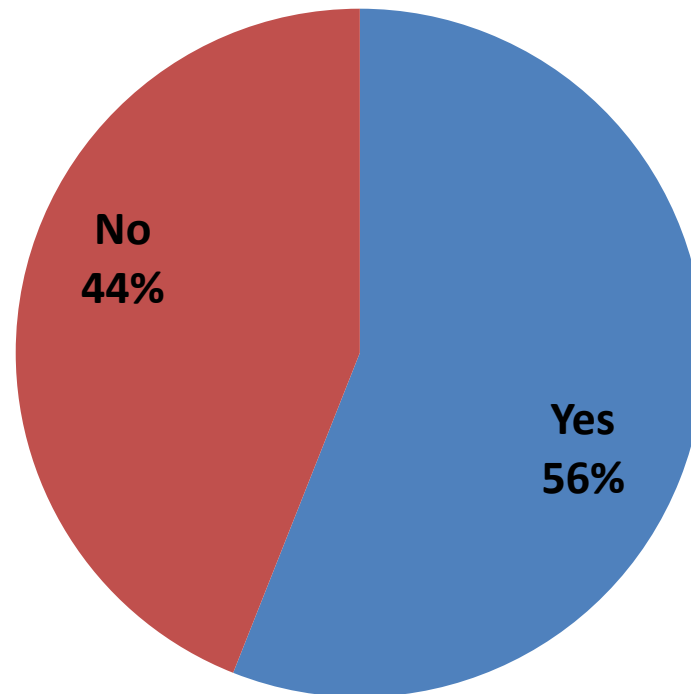
CONTINUATION OF THE COLLABORATION (4/5)

Has the Dumont d'Urville project led to the set-up of joint structures?

NOT KNOWN

CONTINUATION OF THE COLLABORATION (5/5)

Has the French-New Zealand collaboration involved new partners?

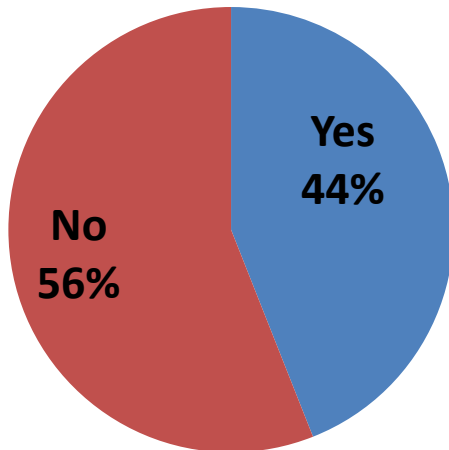


IMPACT ON YOUNG RESEARCHERS' CAREER (1/2)

**Was young researchers
career
impacted by the
Dumont d'Urville
programme ?**

Type of impacts

NOT KNOWN



IMPACT ON YOUNG RESEARCHERS' CAREER (2/2)

Type of impacts

NOT KNOWN

GENERAL OPINION OF FRENCH PIS ON THE PROGRAMME



GENERAL OPINION OF FRENCH PIS ON THE PROGRAMME (2/3) POSITIVE COMMENTS

SURVEY OF RESPONSES NOT KNOWN

Strengths of this program	Number of occurrences (out of XXX)	% (out of XXX)
Allows the mobility of the researchers		
Allows an international scientific collaboration		
Simplicity of the application process		
Easy implementation (administrative flexibility)		
Allows the training of the young researchers		
Allows exchanges which allow a scientific production		
Financial means sufficient for the expenditure of mobility		
Good scientific appreciation compared to the financial investment		
Allows a knowledge of the country partner		
Is used as starting for raising other funds		
Duration of mobilities adapted to the needs		
Transparency of the methods for selecting the projects		
Sufficiently long duration of the projects		
Others		
<i>Total number of occurrences</i>		

GENERAL OPINION OF FRENCH PIS ON THE PROGRAMME (3/3) NEGATIVE COMMENTS

SURVEY OF RESPONSES NOT KNOWN

Weaknesses of this program	Number of occurrences (out of XXX)	% (out of XXX)
No funding of the operation and capital expenditures		
Too short duration of the projects		
Lack of transparency on the methods of projects selection		
Difficult perpetuation of collaboration		
Insufficient communication on the evaluation's results		
Too short duration of mobilities		
Too low number of mobilities		
Other		
Financial means insufficient for the expenditure of mobility (per diem)		
Financial means insufficient for the expenditure of mobility (transport)		
Heaviness of the process of applications		
Administrative heaviness of the missions management		
Too long duration of mobilities		
<i>Total number of occurrences</i>		

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary conclusions suggest that the funding scheme has efficiently contributed to create (or to maintain) fruitful and long-term cooperation, despite the relatively low financial support, which is to be considered as “seed money”.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promote joint PhDs
- Encourage the mobility of young researchers (35% of all mobilities)

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