A design research framework to inform policy in Irish higher education

The landscape of higher education in Ireland is changing. In 2011, the National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030 was launched providing a blueprint for its future development. Part of this ongoing process will see the implementation of performance funding in the sector. Performance funding directly links state institutional funding to institutional performance as indicated by performance outcomes in key predetermined areas. This may impact significantly on design research funding and inquiry in higher education. As a practice which has developed to a significant extent outside of the university; design values, methodologies and requisites fundamental to its progression do not always align well with those of traditional academia and may not be reflected within the current strategic discussions. The focus of this research article is the implementation of performance funding within the Irish higher education sector, and its potential impact on design research funding and development, with the ensuing need for designers to articulate clearly the value of design research and its methodological approach.

References


The Education System/Higher Education/ [Accessed 10 August 2015].


Performance evaluation is in itself a positive development. It may be used to demonstrate the benefits of public investment in research while also making higher education institutions accountable for investments made, thus ensuring that funding goes to those who deliver at the highest level. The challenge is to design a performance evaluation system which rewards all research in a fair and equitable manner. An overview of the literature relating to performance evaluation systems in place internationally reveals some of the difficulties. For example, as outlined in the recently commissioned HEA report, much of research assessment historically has had an "inbuilt bias in favour of hard sciences and bio sciences". This bias is partly due to dependence on bibliographic databases of peer reviewed journals, such as Thomson Reuters Web of Science and Elsevier’s Scopus, as an empirical basis for research assessment. These are "prime vehicles for knowledge dissemination in the natural sciences, medical sciences and life sciences. This is to the detriment of disciplines with more disparate publication cultures" and varied research outputs, such as the creative arts (HEA 2013). The complexity of funding evaluation exercises and the necessity of producing metrics to evaluate research for the purpose of funding can lead to the use of a more quantitative metric which may fail to identify and value more qualitative and contextual research. Also, new or emerging research disciplines are at an immediate disadvantage when seeking funding based on past successes. This raises some potential challenges for Irish design researchers seeking research funding should an Irish performance evaluation framework follow international practice. Hence the importance of Irish design researchers engaging with public sector policy makers and communicating clearly their research approach, its intrinsic value and an appropriate framework for its evaluation before performance funding is introduced. Initiatives such as Irish Design 2015 (ID2015) a year-long programme promoting Irish design which supported both the launch of iterations Design Research & Practice Review and Faultlines-Bridging Knowledge Spaces; Ireland’s inaugural design research conference are highly beneficial for providing a platform for this type of discussion and others relating to design research in Ireland. Engagement with these platforms to disseminate research which contributes to the understanding and development of design research is particularly important as the nature and effectiveness of design research methodologies can prove difficult to rationalise and communicate.

The challenges associated with articulating the intrinsic value and approach of design research within academia stem from its historical development. The foundational intentions and beliefs of designers stem from a craft tradition. This is evidenced in education by a practice based studio approach, emphasis on tacit knowledge and learning by doing. Research is an intrinsic element of design practice and design researchers intuitively bring the tacit and experiential knowledge acquired in design practice to the research process. However, the positivist discursive frameworks of traditional academic research often render this element of research invisible. There are few mechanisms, if any, to evidence this implied and experiential knowledge despite the role it plays in design scholarship and expertise. As outlined by Niedderer “[...] tacit knowledge plays an important role both in the research process and in evaluating and communicating research outcomes. [...] tacit knowledge seems important for the generation and application as well as the experience and judgment of research and its results, and for creating new experiences, abilities, and knowledge” (Niedderer cited in Mareis 2012).

Yet, this form of knowledge often remains undetectable in “the epistemology of modernity” (Jarvis 1999, p.13). The theoretical development and communication of tacit and experiential knowledge is the subject of much debate (Polanyi 1966; Dreyfus and Dreyfus 1980; Benner 1982; Schon 1983; Dreyfus 1992; Lawson 2004; Hutchings and Jarvis 2012) and is far from resolved. Polanyi, a most influential contributor to tacit knowledge theory, states "we can know more than we can tell" (Polanyi 1966, p.4) but he also suggests that "we can communicate [what we know],...provided we are given adequate means for expressing ourselves" (Polanyi 1966, p.11). Polanyi’s theory suggests that it may be possible to understand and communicate a designer's approach to design and research in its entirety given adequate tools.

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