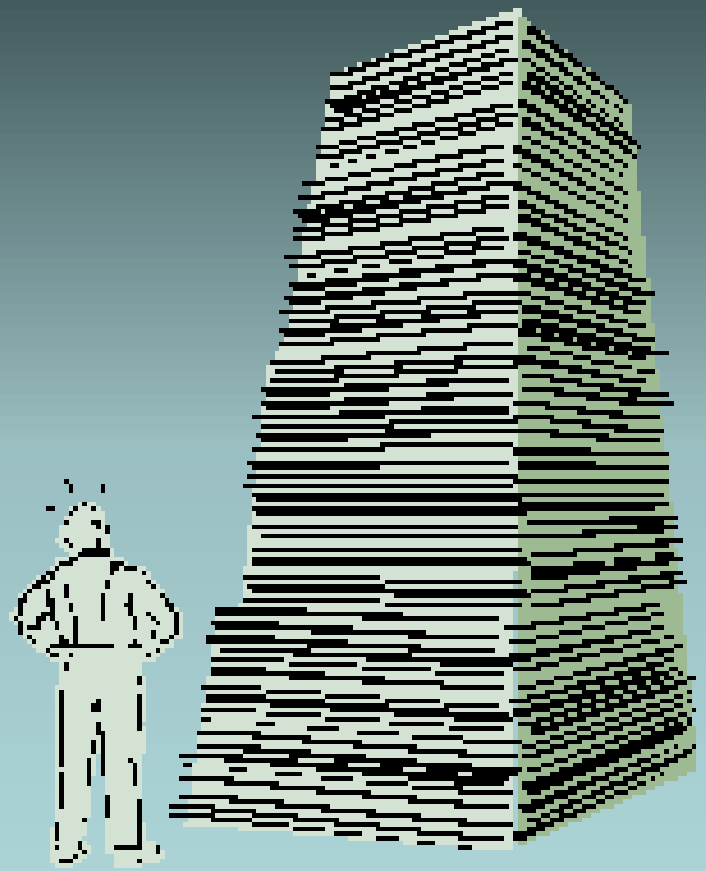

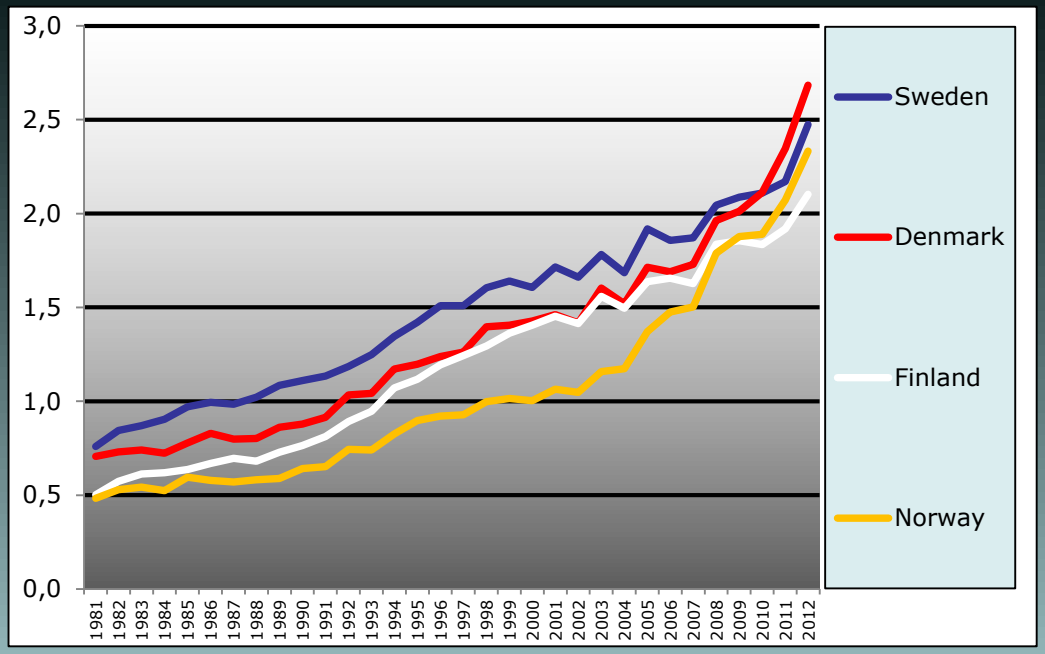

Nasjonal infrastruktur for bibliometri

Gunnar Sivertsen

NIFU

Bakgrunn

- Mars 2014: Notat fra NIFU om en mulig videreutvikling av bibliometri i Norge som en nasjonal infrastruktur.
- Kunnskapsdepartementet ba Forskningsrådet om å opprette en arbeidsgruppe for å arbeide videre med forslaget.
- Mai 2016: Notat med forslag til løsning fra Forskningsrådet. Anbefaler Cristin som operatør.
- Oktober 2016: Prosjektet gis bevilgning på statsbudsjettet for 2017.

Hva er nasjonal infrastruktur for bibliometri?

- *Bibliometri* (i denne sammenhengen): forskning, analyser og indikatorproduksjon basert på data om vitenskapelig publisering.
- *Nasjonal infrastruktur*: En nasjonalt koordinert tjeneste som håndterer bearbeiding/beriking (med data fra CRIStin), kvalitetssikring, arkivering og tilgjengeliggjøring av bibliometriske verdensdata.
- *Tjenesten:* IT-driftsoppgaver, databearbeiding, administrative oppgaver knyttet til innkjøp av data, håndtering av lisenser/tilgangskontroll og andre økonomioppgaver.
- *Kurs, kompetanseoppbygging, felles analyser* for deltakende institusjoner.
- Legge til rette for *bibliometrisk forskning* og nasjonale *statistikkbehov.*
- *Brukere:* Analyseansvarlige innenfor offentlig forvaltning og ved forskningsinstitusjoner, samt bibliometriske forskningsmiljøer.

Nasjonale behov - eksempler

Forskning - eksempler

BMJ 1997;314:497 (15 February)
http://bmj.com/cgi/content/full/314/7079/497

Education and debate

Why the impact factor of journals should not be used for evaluating research

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Introduction

Evaluating scientific quality is a notoriously difficult problem which has no standard solution. Ideally, published scientific results should be scrutinised by true experts in the field and given scores for quality and quantity according to established rules. In practice, however, what is called peer review is usually performed by committees with general competence rather than with the specialist's insight that is needed to assess primary research data. Committees tend, therefore, to resort to secondary criteria like crude publication counts, journal prestige, the reputation of authors and institutions, and estimated importance and relevance of the research field,[1] making peer review as much of a lottery as of a rational process.[2 3]

On this background, it is hardly surprising that alternative methods for evaluating research are being sought, such as citation rates and journal impact factors, which seem to be quantitative and objective indicators directly related to published science. The citation data are obtained from a database produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia, which continuously records scientific citations as represented by the reference lists of articles from a large number of the world's scientific journals. The references are rearranged in the database to show how many

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Science deserves to be judged by its contents, not by its wrapping: Revisiting Seglen's work on journal impact and research evaluation

Lin Zhang, Ronald Rousseau, Gunnar Sivertsen

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Abstract

The scientific foundation for the criticism on the use of the Journal Impact Factor (JIF) in evaluations of individual researchers and their publications was laid between 1989 and 1997 in a series of articles by Per O. Seglen. His basic work has since influenced initiatives such as the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), the Leiden Manifesto for research metrics, and The Metric Tide review on the role of metrics in research assessment and management. Seglen studied the publications of only 16 senior biomedical scientists. We investigate whether Seglen's main findings still hold when using the same methods for a much larger group of Norwegian biomedical scientists with more than 18,000 publications. Our results support and add new insights to Seglen's basic work.

Figures

Subject Areas

Norway
Scientists
Norwegian people
Research quality as...
Research assessment
Skewness
Bibliometrics