

Forskningsrådets fagevalueringer sett i lys av CoARA

NARMA 21. mars 2023

Spesialrådgiver Jon Holm PhD

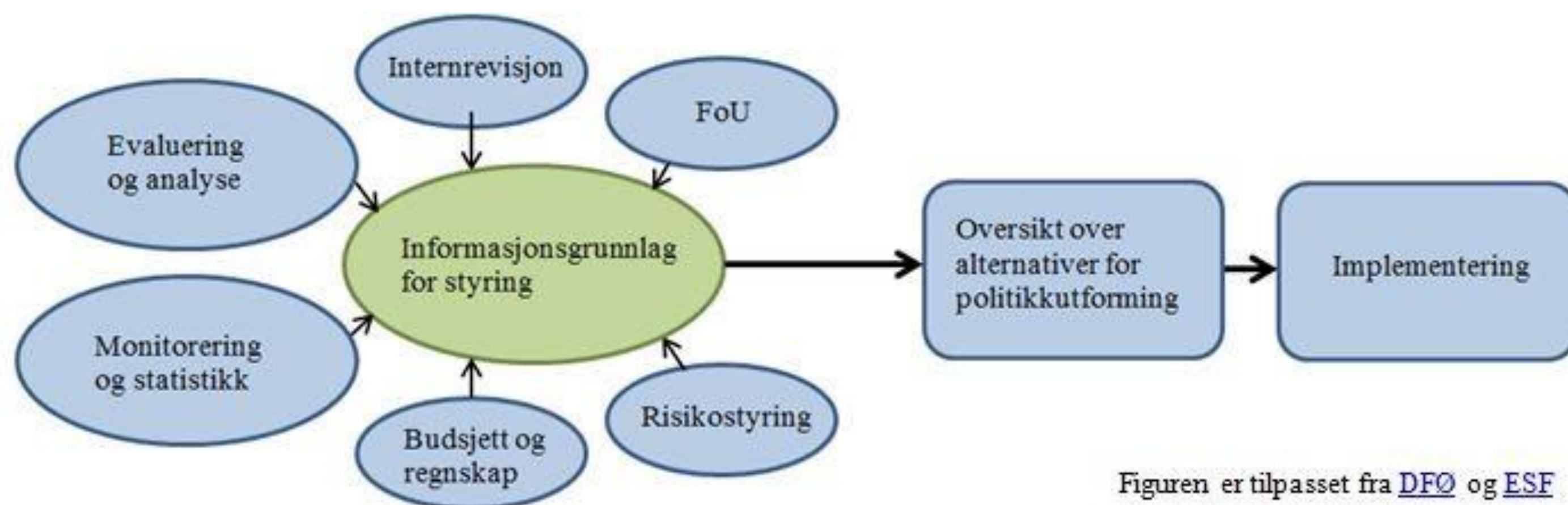
Hva er evaluering?

- En systematisk **datainnsamling, analyse og vurdering** av en planlagt, pågående eller avsluttet aktivitet, virksomhet, virkemiddel eller sektor
- Evalueringer kan gjennomføres:
 - i.før et tiltak iverksettes (ex ante)
 - ii.underveis i gjennomføringen
 - iii.etter at tiltaket er avsluttet (ex post)
- Evalueringen kan utføres av interne eller eksterne fagmiljøer





Evaluering er en del av offentlig styring

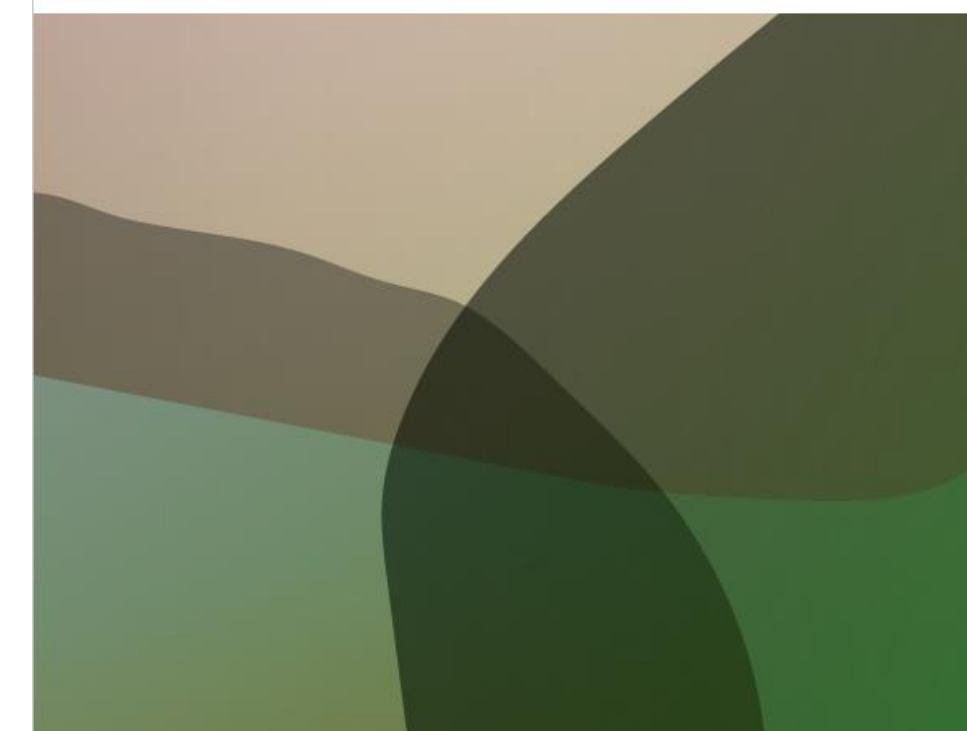


Meld. St. 5

(2022–2023)

Melding til Stortinget

Langtidsplan for forskning og høyere utdanning 2023–2032



Regelverk

Reglement for økonomistyring i staten

Bestemmelser om økonomistyring i staten

Fastsatt 12. desember 2003
med endringer, senest 20. desember 2022



Forskningsrådets evalueringsportefølje

- Virkemiddelevalueringer
- Arbeidsformer
- Fagevalueringer
- Tematiske evalueringer
- Instituttevalueringer
- Andre institusjonsevalueringer (sentre, forskerskoler...)
- Forskningsbaserte evalueringsoppdrag



DELRAPPORT 2: DRIVER FORSKNINGSRÅDET MED PORTEFØLJESTYRING I PRAKSIS?
FØLGEEVALUERING AV INNØRINGER AV
PORTEFØLJESTYRING I FORSKNINGRÅDET



MENON-PUBLIKASJON NR. 84/2022
Av Kaja Halseith-Gilje, Maria Kæber Guldvik, Christine Mee Lie, og Sveinung Fjose

The Research Council
of Norway

Evaluation of the Norwegian Centres of Excellence (SFF) Funding Scheme

Report from the evaluation committee (2020)



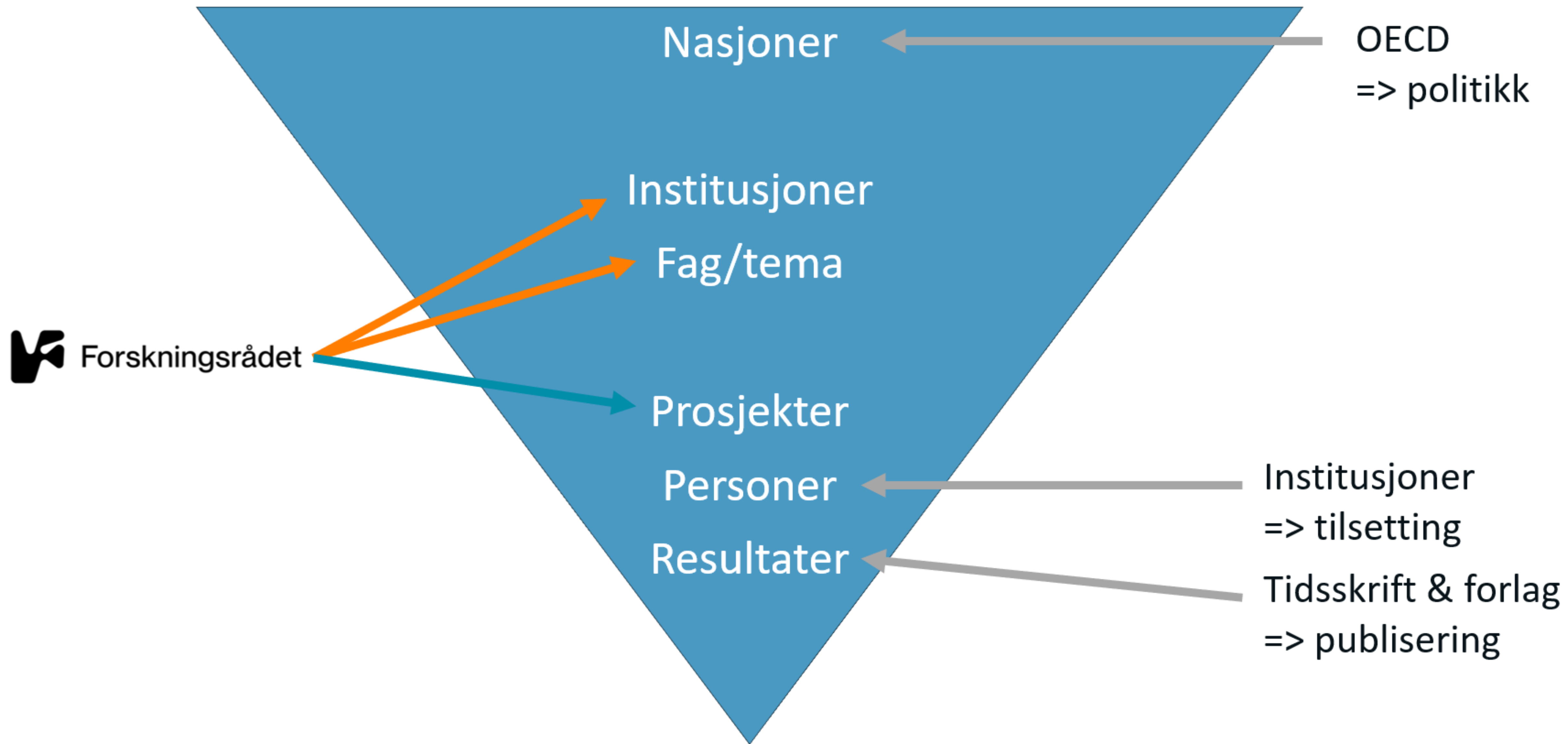
31.03.2023

Forskningsrådet

En målrettet og effektiv instituttpolitikk En systematisk gjennomgang av Forskningsrådets evalueringer av forskningsinstitutter

Synteserapport







Fagevalueringene som organisasjonsevalueringer

Tredje generasjon fagevalueringer

- Tilpasning av mandat til **institusjonenes strategiske mål**
- Fokus på **rammebetingelser for forskning**
- Tar hensyn til **sektorenes spesifikke formål**

- Samle inn et bredt sett med **data**
 - i. Eksempelpublikasjoner
 - ii. Kvantitative analyser av personale og publisering
 - iii. Data fra studiebarometeret
 - iv. Egenevalueringer:
 - Strategi, finansering og organisering
 - Prosjektsamarbeid
 - Rekruttering og karrierer
 - Åpen forskning
 - Impact cases



Foto: Wikipedia / Ryan Hodnett (CC BY-SA)

Fra fag til organisasjonsevaluering

Organisasjonen (administrativ enhet) som den sentrale evalueringsenhet

- i. Organisations are constantly trying to adapt, survive, perform, and influence
- ii. An organisational assessment is a systematic process for obtaining valid information about the performance of an organisation and the factors that affect performance.
- iii. It differs from other types of evaluations because the assessment focuses on the **organisation as the primary unit of analysis.**

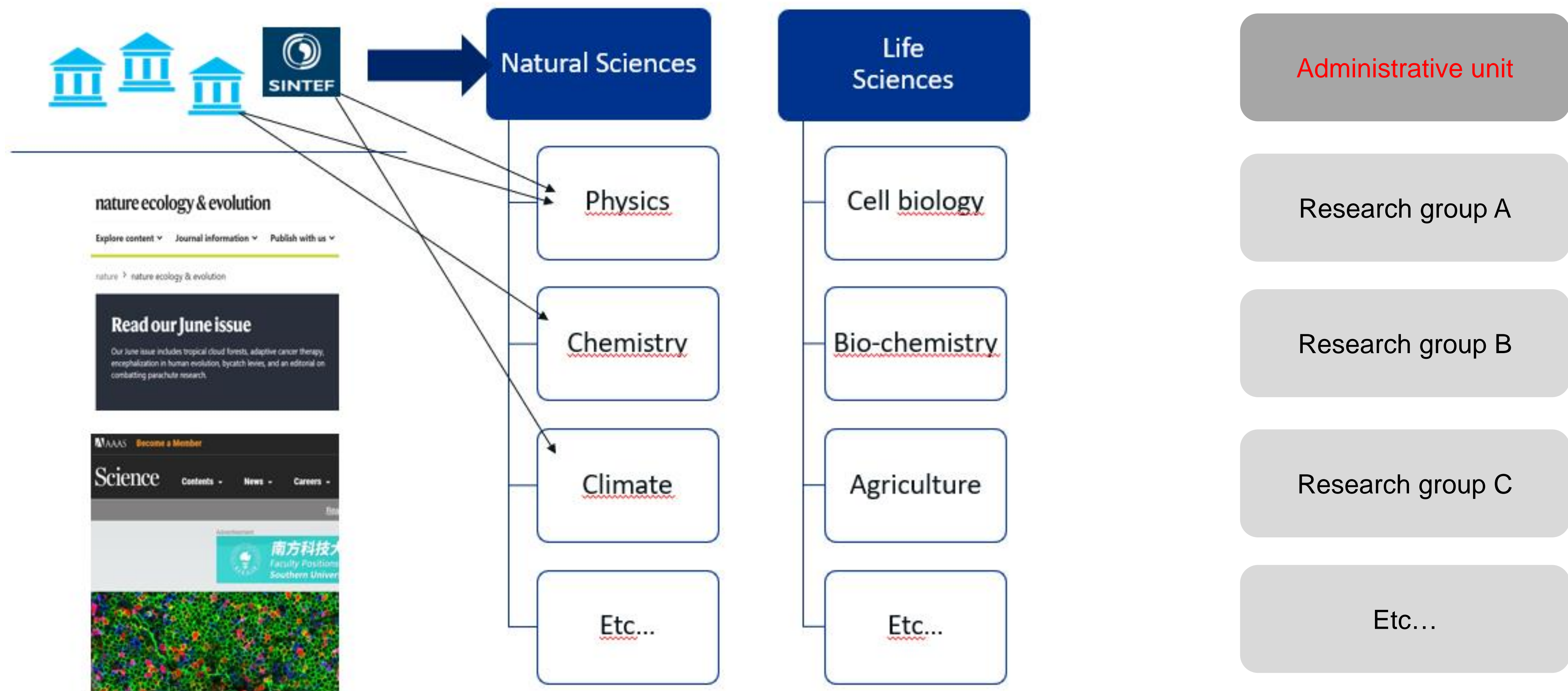
Evaluating the Performance of an Organisation

Katrina Rojas and Julia Laidlaw.

https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/theme/organisational_performance

Published August 2012. Accessed 24.1.2022

Kombinasjon av fag og institusjonsperspektiver





Evaluation of life sciences in Norway 2022-2023

LIVSEVAL protocol version 1.0

Appendix A: Terms of References (ToR)

[Text in red to be filled in by the Research-performing organisations (RPOs)]

The board of [RPO] mandates the evaluation committee appointed by the Research Council of Norway (RCN) to assess [administrative unit] based on the following Terms of Reference.

Assessment

You are asked to assess the organisation, quality and diversity of research conducted by [administrative unit] as well as its relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes, and to society at large. You should do so by judging the unit's performance based on the following five assessment criteria (a. to e.). Be sure to take current international trends and developments in science and society into account in your analysis.

- Strategy, resources and organisation
- Research production, quality and integrity
- Diversity and equality
- Relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes
- Relevance to society

For a description of these criteria, see Chapter 2 of the life sciences evaluation protocol.

Please provide a written assessment for each of the five criteria. Please also provide recommendations for improvement. We ask you to pay special attention to the following [n] aspects in your assessment:

- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

[To be completed by the board: specific aspects that the evaluation committee should focus on – they may be related to a) strategic issues, or b) an administrative unit's specific tasks.]

In addition, we would like your report to provide a qualitative assessment of [administrative unit] as a whole in relation to its strategic targets. The committee assesses the strategy that the administrative unit intends to pursue in the years ahead and the extent to which it will be capable of meeting its targets for research and society during this period based on available resources and competence. The committee is also invited to make recommendations concerning these two subjects.

Fylles inn
av hver
institusjon

Ex. 1

Assessment

You are asked to assess the organisation, quality and diversity of research conducted by Department of Natural history as well as its relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes, and to society at large. You should do so by judging the unit's performance based on the following five assessment criteria (a. to e.). Be sure to take current international trends and developments in science and society into account in your analysis.

- a) Strategy, resources and organisation
- b) Research production, quality and integrity
- c) Diversity and equality
- d) Relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes
- e) ~~Relevance to society~~

For a description of these criteria, see Chapter 2 of the life sciences evaluation protocol. Please provide a written assessment for each of the five criteria. Please also provide recommendations for improvement. We ask you to pay special attention to the following 6 aspects in your assessment:

1. **Thematic focus.** Does the department have an appropriate organisation of research themes, and has the focus on the use of molecular tools for biodiversity research benefitted the department and helped the museum to meet its strategic research goals? *Is the extended focus on sponsored and commission-based funding helping the department to meet its strategic goals?*
2. **Scientific collections.** How well is the use and development of scientific collections integrated in research at INH? Are the collections central to our knowledge production? *Is the use and development of scientific collections well integrated in the departments sponsored and commission-based funded projects?*
3. **Opportunity exploitation.** Has the department taken advantage of relevant opportunities (e.g., The Onsager fellowship program, NTNU's Outstanding Academic Fellows Program, Strategic funding from NTNU, international collaboration) without the loss of activity in other research areas.
4. **Impact and dissemination.** Is the current impact and dissemination to stakeholders and society appropriate to provide biodiversity knowledge that supports knowledge-based actions and a good basis for decision-making?
5. **Internationalization.** Does research at INH meet the expected strategic goals for international mobility and participation in international research networks?

Ex. 2

Assessment

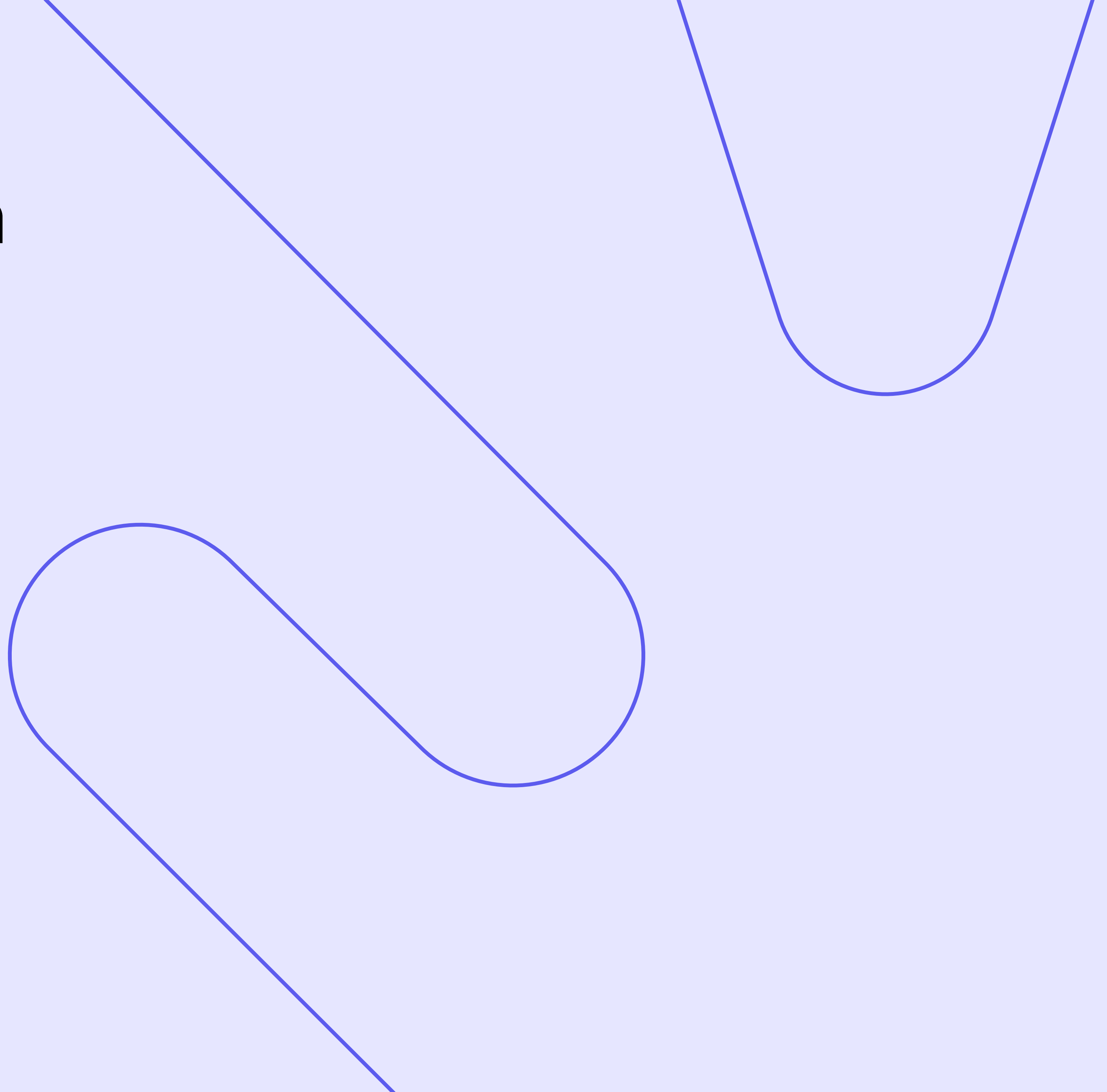
You are asked to assess the organisation, quality and diversity of research conducted by the University Museum as well as its relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes, and to society at large. You should do so by judging the unit's performance based on the following five assessment criteria (a. to e.). Be sure to take current international trends and developments in science and society into account in your analysis.

- a) Strategy, resources and organisation
- b) Research production, quality and integrity
- c) Diversity and equality
- d) Relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes
- e) ~~Relevance to society~~

In addition, we would like your report to provide a qualitative assessment of the University Museum as a whole in relation to its strategic targets. The committee assesses the strategy that the administrative unit intends to pursue in the years ahead and the extent to which it will be capable of meeting its targets for research and society during this period based on available resources and competence. The committee is also invited to make recommendations concerning these two subjects.



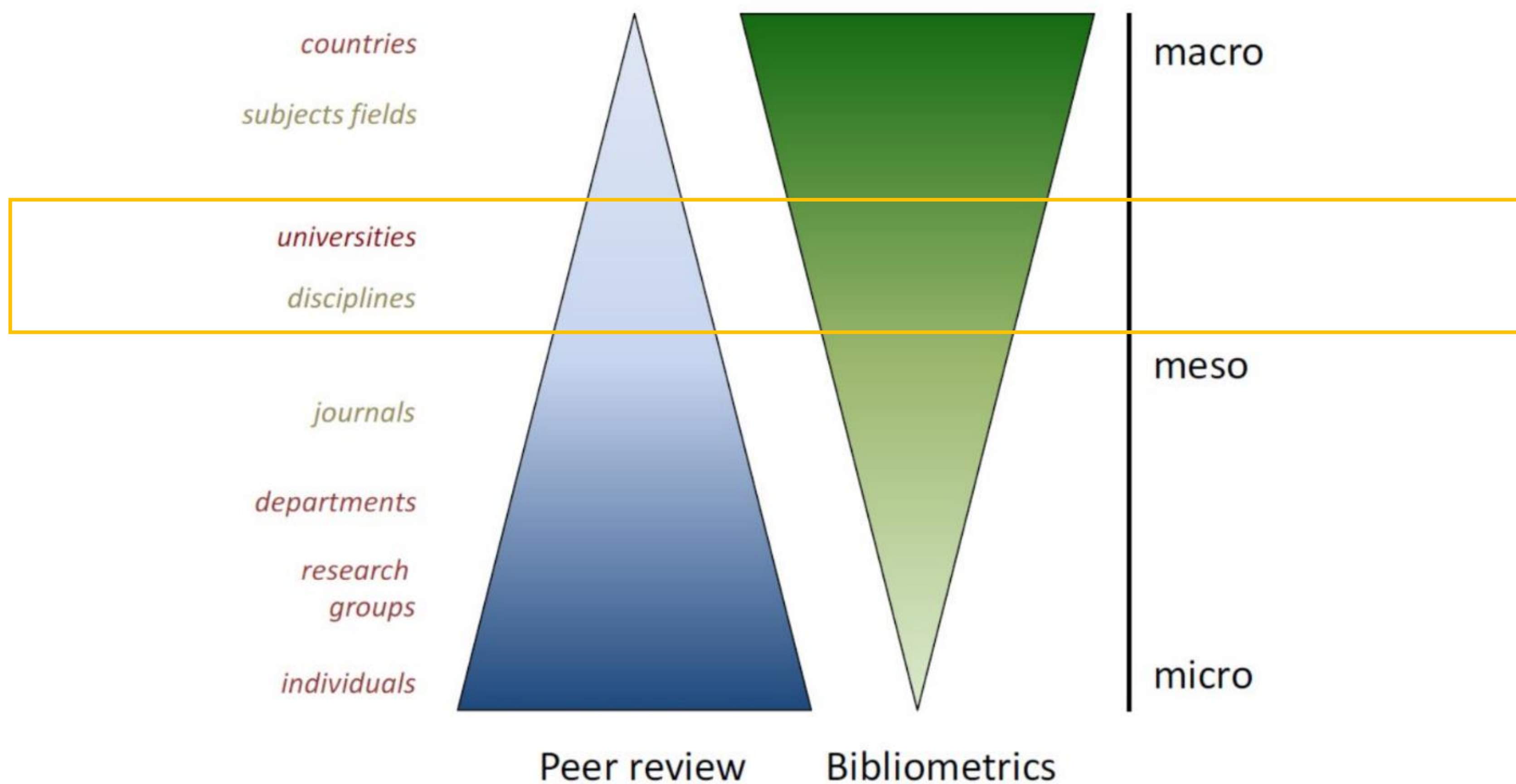
Fagevalueringene som Informed peer review



4 hovedprinsipper i ARRA

1. Recognise the **diversity of contributions** to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research
2. Base research assessment primarily on **qualitative evaluation** for which peer review is central, supported by **responsible use of quantitative indicators**
3. **Abandon** inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics, in particular inappropriate uses of **Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and H-index**
4. **Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations** in research assessment

The weight of qualitative (peer evaluation) and quantitative (bibliometrics) methods as function of the aggregation level



Source: GLÄNZEL, 2011



- Relevance to society
- Relevance to institutional and sectorial purposes
- Diversity and equality
- Research production, quality and integrity
- Strategy, resources and organisation

National report of Norwegian Biosciences research



**Administrative units – three sector specific evaluation committees
(Terms of Reference (ToR))**



**Research groups – five expert panels
(Benchmark)**

Evaluation criteria and data

Criteria	Research groups	Administrative units
Strategy, resources and organisation	Self-assessment	Self-assessment SWOT analysis Personnel, R&D stat's
Research production and quality Incl. Open Science	Self-assessment Example publications	Self-assessment Bibliometrics
Diversity, equality and integrity		Self-assessment Personnel stat's
Relevance to institutional and sectoral purposes		Self-assessment Student surveys etc
Relevance to society	Self-assessment	Self-assessment Altmetrics (?) Impact cases

Administrative unit assessment work-sheet

Evaluation criteria	Assessment questions	Evidence	Assessment
Research production, quality, and integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How good is the quality of the administrative unit's research, in relation to the quality norms of the discipline?• Is the productivity good, given the norms of the discipline?• Has the unit contributed to advancing the state of the art in its discipline(s)?• How do you evaluate the administrative unit's approaches to ensure research integrity? Are these in line with international best practices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative unit's self-assessment chapter 2.2.1 Research quality and integrity• Research group assessment report• NIFU-analysis on personnel and publications ←	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How do you evaluate the administrative unit's actions towards Open Science and the impacts of these approaches for Norwegian and international research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative unit's self-assessment chapter 2.2.2 Open Science policies at the administrative unit• Research group assessment report	
Diversity and equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How do you evaluate the administrative unit's actions to protect against discrimination? Are these in line with international best practices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative unit's self-assessment chapter 2.3.1 Diversity and equality practices• NIFU-analysis on personnel and publications (gender balance, inclusion of migrants and international recruitment) ←	

Evaluation of natural sciences in Norway

**Bibliometric statistics and analyses for included
administrative units**

Compilation report – Institute sector

Henrik Kjørstrøm & Dag W. Aksnes

March 15, 2023

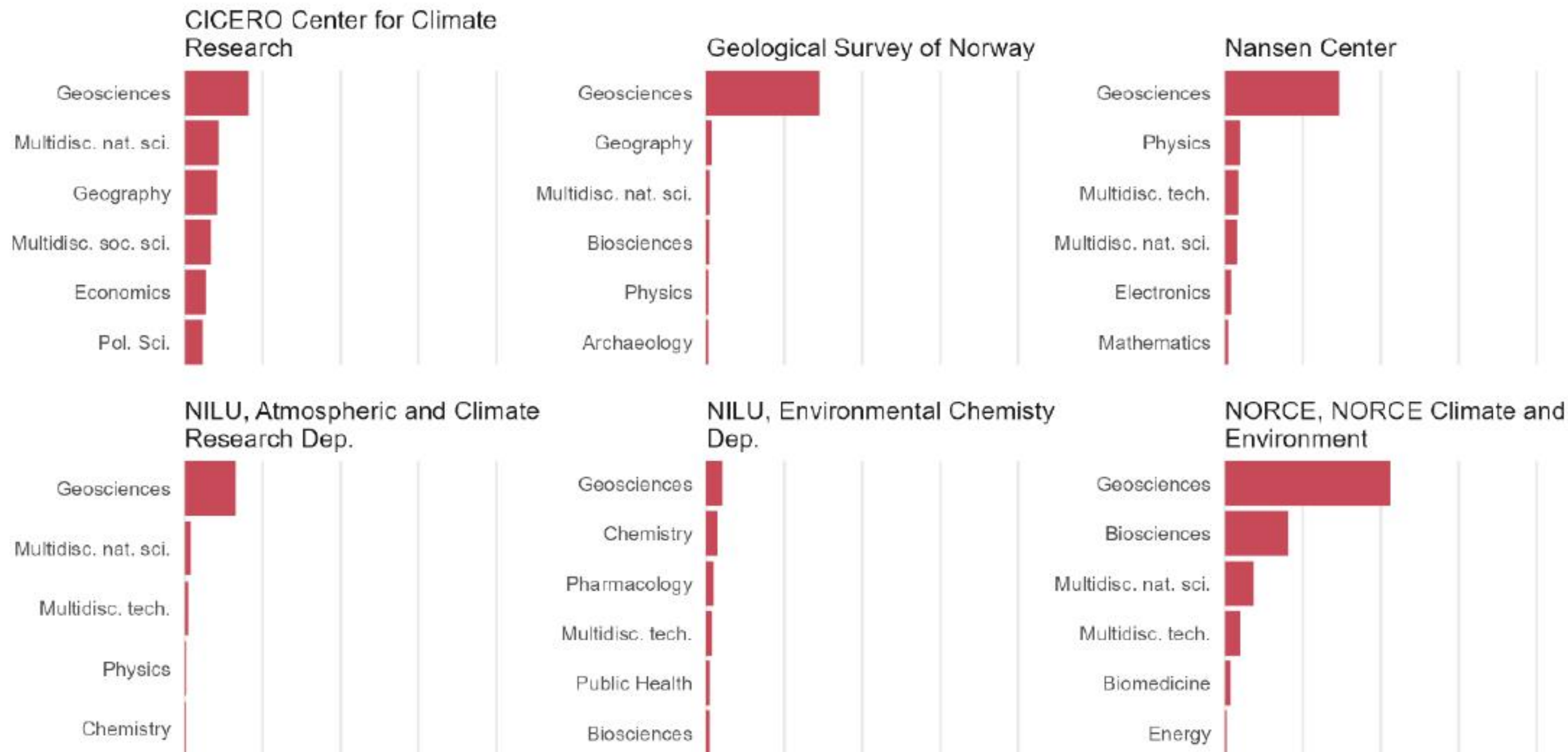
NIFU

Nordisk institutt for studier av
innovasjon, forskning og utdanning

Nordic Institute for Studies in
Innovation, Research and Education

**Table 3.3 Citation impact indicators, 2018-2020 average.**

Institute	Department	Share of 10 % most cited publications	Mean normalised citation score
		26 %	259
		11 %	105
		18 %	148
		19 %	180
		17 %	143
		13 %	126
		3 %	77
		4 %	101
		12 %	130
		13 %	137
		12 %	169



Publishing venues

Table 1: Most frequently used journals, 2019-2021

Journal	Publications	Share of total
Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics	19	7.2 %
Routledge	17	6.4 %
Environmental Research Letters	14	5.3 %
Earth System Science Data	12	4.5 %
Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP)	10	3.8 %
Environmental Science and Policy	7	2.6 %
Nature Climate Change	6	2.3 %
Sustainability	6	2.3 %
Earth's Future	5	1.9 %
Energy Research & Social Science	5	1.9 %

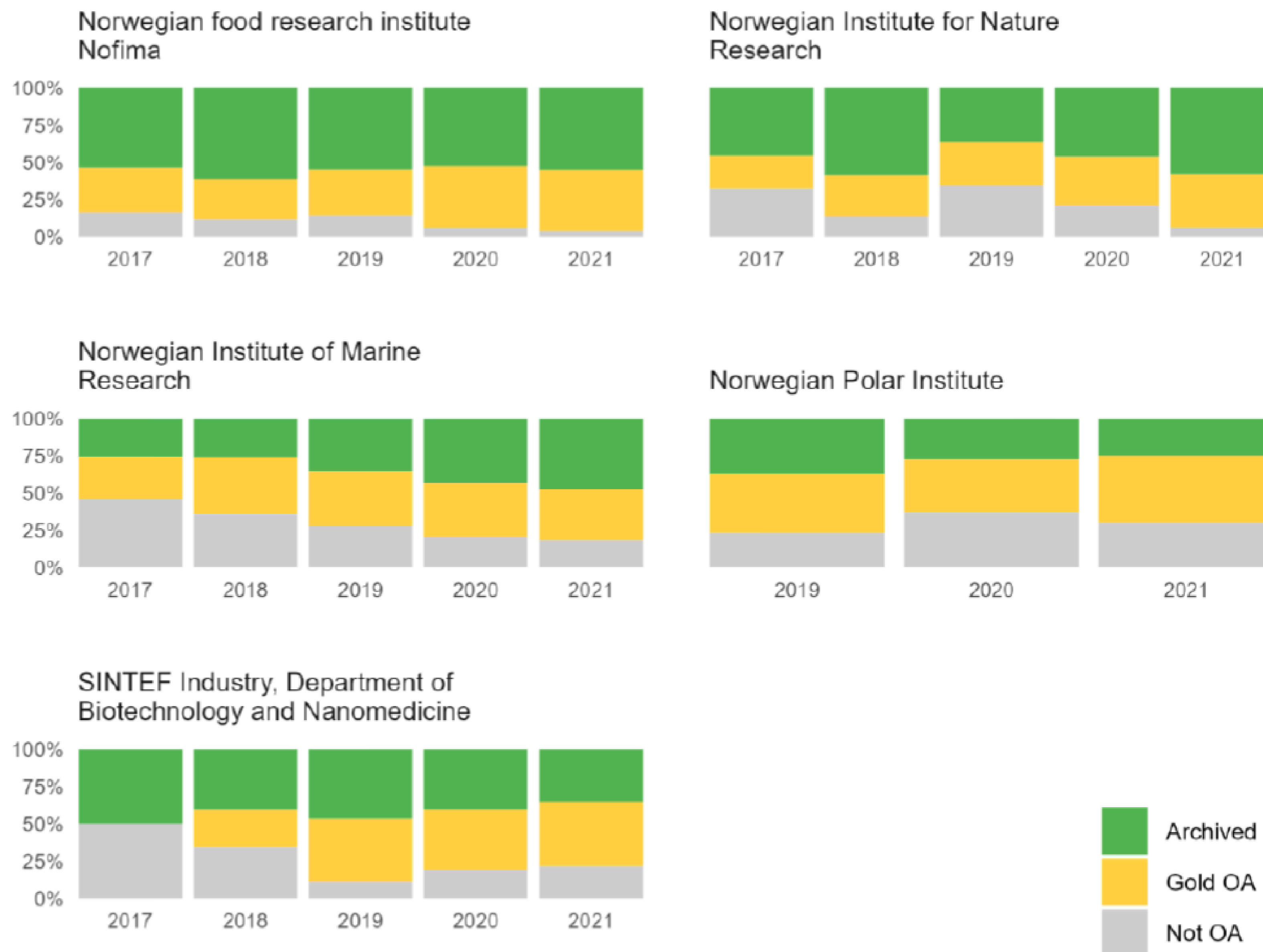
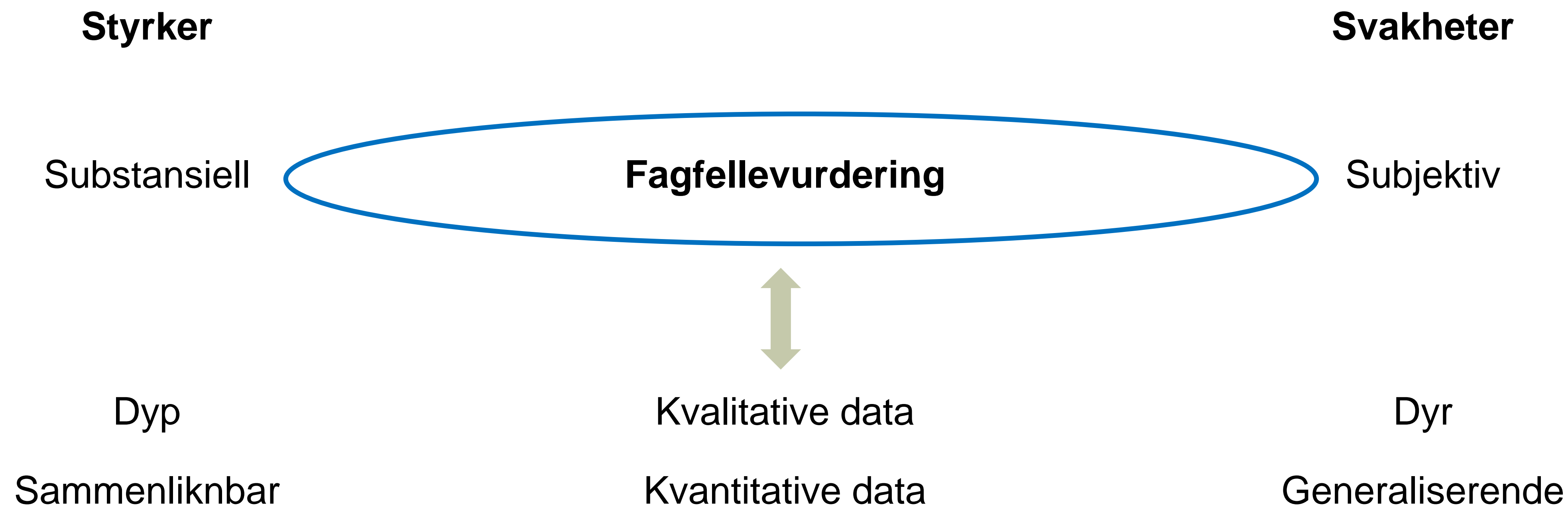


Figure 4.5. Open Access status distribution 2017-2021, by institute.



Idékraft verden trenger

