



Evaluering av samfunnsbidrag

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Hvorfor evaluere samfunnsbidrag?

Økende forventning om at forskning skal bidra til å løse samfunnsutfordringer nasjonalt og globalt, og et ønske om å kunne vise at forskningsmidlene brukes på en måte som kommer samfunnet til gode.

Rettsvitenskapelig forskning bidrar til samfunnet på mange områder. Det er ønskelig å synliggjøre dette gjennom evalueringen.

Vurdering av
formidling og
samfunnsbidrag i
JUREVAL

Egenevaluering

NIFUs publiseringsanalyse

Impact-case studier

Mal

Institution:		
Name of unit of assessment:		
Title of case:		
Period when the underpinning research was undertaken:		
Details of staff conducting the underpinning research from the submitting unit		
Name(s):	Role(s) (e.g. job title):	Period(s) employed by submitting institution:
Period when the impact occurred:		
1. Summary of the impact (indicative maximum 100 words)		
2. Underpinning research (indicative maximum 500 words)		
3. References to the research (indicative maximum of six references)		
4. Details of the impact (indicative maximum 750 words).		
5. Sources to corroborate the impact (indicative maximum of ten references)		

Hva kan regnes som en samfunnseffekt?

An effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia.

- Impact includes the reduction or prevention of harm, risk, cost or other negative effects.
- Academic impacts on research or the advancement of academic knowledge are excluded.
- Impacts on students, teaching or other activities both within and/or beyond the submitting institution are included.
- Impact includes, but is not limited to, an effect on, change or benefit to:
 - the activity, attitude, awareness, behaviour, capacity, opportunity, performance, policy, practice, process or understanding
 - of an audience, beneficiary, community, constituency, organisation or individuals
 - in any geographic location whether locally, regionally, nationally or internationally.

Tre oppgaver

Beskrive og dokumentere en endring på samfunnsnivå

Dokumentere forskningsresultater ved institusjonen

Sannsynliggjøre sammenhengen mellom forskningsresultatene og samfunnsendringen

Bestilling

Forskningen som ligger til grunn for samfunnsbidraget skal være forankret ved institusjonen.

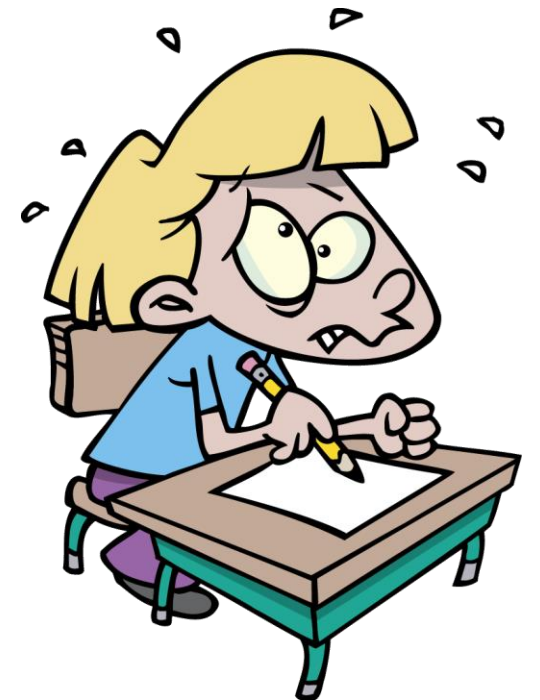
Forskningen og samfunnsbidraget skal ikke være eldre enn 10-15 år.

Det kan leveres 5-10 eksemplere avhengig av antall ansatte ved den evaluerte enheten.



Impact case = en ny akademisk genre

- Genre (SNL): En viss type tekster eller filmer basert på fellestrekk i form, innhold eller funksjon.
- Eksempel : CARS modell for vitenskapelig artikkel
 1. establish centrality
 2. establish a niche
 3. occupy niche
- Det tar tid å etablere en ny genre
- Hvordan kan forskningsadministrasjonen hjelpe med å innhente og dele kompetanse





Hvordan skrive et godt case?

- Narrativt mønster: **SITUASJON–PROBLEM–REAKSJON–EVALUERING**

Mosetén is an endangered language spoken by approximately 800 indigenous people (...) **(SITUASJON)**. Many Mosetén children only learn the majority language, Spanish **(PROBLEM)**. Research at UWE Bristol has resulted in the development of language materials for the Mosetenes, bilingual educators and other stakeholders. It has enabled bilingual education programmes, and inspired a new generation of Mosetén speakers. **(REAKSJON)** It has therefore had a direct influence in avoiding linguistic and cultural loss, and has helped the Mosetenes to preserve the intrinsic value of their language and culture, also raising the group's profile in Bolivia and beyond **(EVALUERING)**.

Inspirasjon

- REF 2014:

- <https://impact.ref.ac.uk/casestudies/>
- <http://www.stephenckemp.co.uk/top-scoring-impact-case-studies-by-ref-2014uoa/>
- Forskningsrådet: -
<https://www.forskningsradet.no/siteassets/publikasjoner/1254035787331.pdf>
- <https://www.forskningsradet.no/siteassets/publikasjoner/1254027742001.pdf>
- <https://www.forskningsradet.no/contentassets/9b6f2ad7a7b943439083986d065b53f7/evaluation-of-the-norwegian-centres-of-excellence---impact-cases.pdf>
- Marta N. Wroblewska: <https://research.utwente.nl/en/publications/impact-evaluation-in-norway-and-in-the-uk-a-comparative-study-bas>

Sjekkliste I (Marta N. Wroblewska)

- Does the case study (CS) build on a clear understanding of impact, as ‘change, effect or benefit’ in an area of society that makes it possible to distinguish between cases of engagement, outreach and dissemination and cases of impact?
- Is it possible, on the basis of the CS, to trace and document the change or effect in question?
- Have the authors considered the following questions: What is the change that has occurred in the world that would not have taken place if it were not for the research? What is the causative link between the research and the impact?
- Does the CS clearly distinguish academic impact (academic prizes, scholarly publications, positive reviews, citations etc.) from extra-academic impact (engagement with policy, cultural institutions, local society, media)?
- Does the first part of the document (‘description of the research’) provide an accurate, succinct and understandable account of the research?
- Does the second part of the document (‘details of the impact’) showcase 1) activities and engagements that lead to impact, 2) the nature of the impact, 3) evidence of the impact?
- Are the two core parts (‘description of the research’ and ‘details of the impact’) and their respective reference sections (‘references to the research’, ‘references to sources to corroborate’, ‘external references’) linked by numbers or symbols that will enable the cited sources to be traced? (For instance, ‘Author, Title, Year’ [1] or ‘corroborative material – media source, testimonial, policy report etc.’ [III.1])
- Are all the attachments provided separately or pasted into the document clearly mentioned in the narrative (‘details of the impact’) and listed in one of the ‘reference’ sections?
- Have the authors considered using headings, subheadings and lists, bullet points etc. to signal the different parts of the impact narrative (e.g. types/areas of impact, sources of corroboration)?
- Is every claim to impact in a particular area (e.g. ‘the research has had impact in the area of education’) followed up with a narrative based on traceable data?

Sjekkliste II Marta N. Wroblewska

- Are the corroborative data presented in the appropriate section of the document and is all the necessary information provided? In particular:
 - When the name of an 'external source' (a person who has witnessed/experienced the impact) is given, are their contact details provided?
 - When the name of an 'external source' is given, is information included on what the role of this person is in the context of the impact (stakeholder, collaborator, user, member of public...)? Is it clear what information mentioned in the narrative they can confirm and corroborate?
 - When an institution is an 'external source', is the name of an employee of the institution who can be contacted provided (together with the above-mentioned information)?
 - Where links are provided, are they contextualised – what information can be found on the websites and how does it support the claim to impact?
 - Are links hyperlinked?
 - If awards, invitations, presentations, media appearances etc. are mentioned in the description of external engagements, is all necessary information provided (date, institution, audience size, importance of the event etc.)?
 - Does the CS avoid generic statements that it would be difficult for the panellists to follow up (e.g. 'please see my website for more information')?
 - Rather than using the words 'many', 'several' etc. does the CS, where possible, provide more accurate information about audience sizes, populations affected, book sales, media appearances etc.? A smaller, but well contextualised number (for instance, is this much or little compared to other similar cases?) embedded in a coherent narrative can be more convincing than an exaggerated number or a vague statement.
 - Have testimonials been sought from affected members of the public? If so, are they referred to in the narrative? Have the authors considered citing extracts of the testimonials in the narrative?
 - Similarly, has other corroborative information (sales figures, audience sizes etc.) been obtained from external organisations? If so, it should be included in the CS since it may not be possible for panellists to follow up with these institutions.
 - If blogs, titles of talks in Norwegian (or other languages other than the main language of the CS) are listed, has a translation of the title been provided (where useful)?
 - If policy impact is claimed, is it described in specific terms, e.g. listing specific ministries or other public entities involved, clearly stating the issues at hand, listing authored reports, briefings or other interventions, and, ideally, identifying a concrete change in the policy?
 - In presenting a piece of corroborative information, have the authors considered looking for 'further corroboration', i.e. can this claim be additionally strengthened, particularly in the eyes of a non-specialist (e.g. 'the researcher has been consulted by [institution], [further corroboration] that is one of the main NGOs working in the area of [topic] in [region/country]')?
 - In presenting a case of impact, have the authors considered writing about possible 'further impact', e.g. 'we co-organised an event with a local entity, [further impact] which lead to another invitation for the scholars to intervene'? It is helpful to see impact in the broader context of collaborations and exchanges.
 - Has all corroborative information at hand been mentioned in the document?
- Has the document been proofread?

Hva blir
casene
brukt til?

Evalueringskomiteen

Forskningsrådet

Institusjonene