

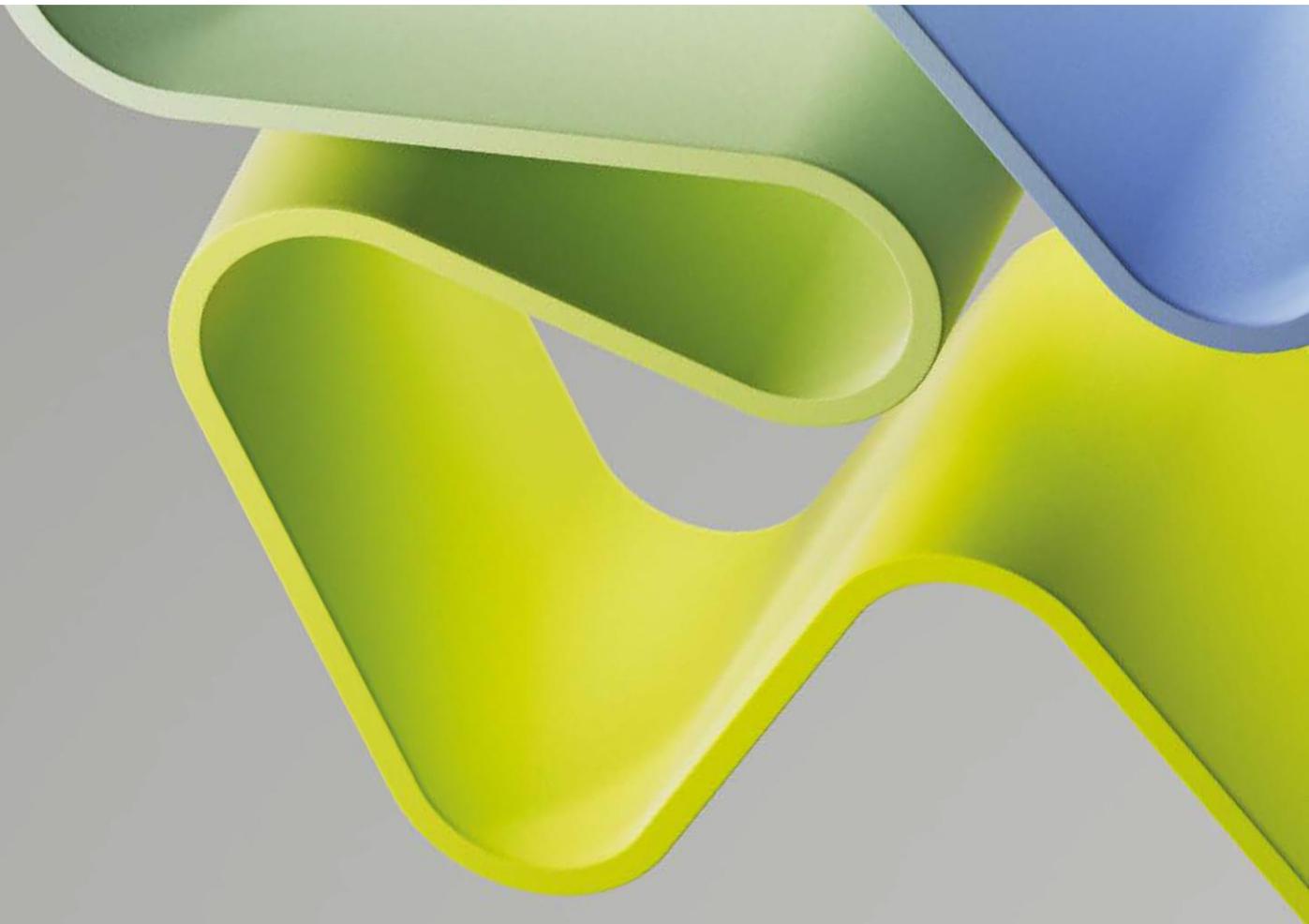
Evaluation of Medicine and Health 2023-2024

Evaluation report – Panel 5b

Research Group: Childhood and Families

Administrative Unit: Division of Mental and Physical Health

Institution: Norwegian institute of Public Health



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Preface

The Research Council of Norway (RCN) is given the task by the Ministry of Education and Research to perform subject-specific evaluations. The primary aim of the evaluation of medicine and health (EVALMEDHELSE) 2023-2024 is to reveal and confirm the quality and relevance of research performed at Norwegian Higher Education institutions, research institutions (the institute sector) and the health trusts, in an international perspective. Such knowledge is useful for the institutions that participate in the evaluation, for the Research Council who advise the authorities on how research should be developed further, and for the authorities, who set targets and frameworks for research and higher education. Research groups submitted by their administrative unit will be assessed by 18 expert panels organised by research subjects or themes. The expert panels will assess research groups across institutions and sectors based on research group's self-assessments and examples of scholarly output. These research reports will be part of the evaluation of their belonging administrative units.

Abstract

This Childhood and Families research group is a small research group comprising 6 full time members of staff, 3 post-doctoral researchers/PhD students, a department director and three part-time research professors (two of 20% full time equivalent, one of 10 % full time equivalent). The goals of the research group are linked with government strategy in this area which aims to “create a targeted, holistic and coordinated effort for research, development and innovation for vulnerable children and youth.” The focus of research is on vulnerable children and adolescents and their families and considers a diverse range of topics including mental health, quality of life, family conflict, parental guidance, adoption, immigrant health, children with disability and welfare services. The stated benchmarks of the group are to: publish high-quality scientific papers, provide relevant knowledge for public health authorities and services, collaborate with national and international partners within and outside academia, increase external funding and comprehensively disseminate findings. It is noted that these benchmarks are similar to those of another group within the same division (Child Health and Development). The group’s strategy is “perpetual expansion” of the research activities which logically may not be feasible. According to these benchmark criteria, the research group is performing reasonably well with good grant capture and reasonable quality of scientific papers. Of note, one listed societal output reports results of a randomized controlled trial in a government report but it is not clear if this has also been published as a peer-reviewed paper. Societal outputs are strong but there was limited mention of user involvement in the research process.

Overall assessment

Strengths of the Childhood and Families research group are its performance in terms of grant capture, particularly given the small size of the group and a range of principal investigators bring in new funding. Weaknesses constitute the quality of research outputs, which showed some international recognition, but the number of citations was low and some papers, for instance the results of a randomised controlled trial, were written up only as a government report and not as a peer-reviewed publication. Considering that most projects are related to government practice and societal impact, this information was not captured clearly in the self-assessment and the value of the research was not clearly articulated and accessible summaries for practitioners were not made available. This could be an area for improvement.

Grading:

Dimensions	Score
Organisational dimension (How adequate the organisational environment is in supporting the production of excellent research).	3
Quality dimension (Research and publication quality/Research group's contribution)	3/4
Societal impact dimension (Research group's societal contribution/User involvement)	4/3

Recommendations

To enhance the quality and impact of the group’s research, the panel recommends that the group:

- Improves the reach of impactful findings via activities such as creating accessible summaries or co-producing summaries with key stakeholder groups. This is an activity that could be included as costed work in international/national funding applications. International funders are increasingly requiring co-production and collaboration with stakeholders or experts by experience.

- Increases the volume of their work published in peer reviewed journals. Some outputs have only been reported as a government report and not as a peer-reviewed scientific paper. For instance, the output from a randomized controlled trial (societal output 1) appears to have been published as a report and not as a paper. Articulates more clearly their research strategy perhaps through activities/events where researchers and stakeholders co-design a strategy and identify clearer and realistic benchmark.

1. Strategy, resources and organisation

1.1 Research group's organisation and strategy

The goal of the research group is to generate outstanding research on topics related to child, parent and family wellbeing. To achieve this goal, the research is prioritized according to government strategy in this area which aims to “create a targeted, holistic and coordinated effort for research, development and innovation for vulnerable children and youth.” The focus of research is on vulnerable children and adolescents and their families and considers a diverse range of topics including mental health, quality of life, family conflict, parental guidance, adoption, immigrant health, children with disability and welfare services.

The stated benchmarks of the group are to: publish high-quality scientific papers, provide relevant knowledge for public health authorities and services, collaborate with national and international partners within and outside academia, increase external funding and comprehensively disseminate findings. The overarching strategy is stated as “perpetual expansion”. It is noted that these benchmarks are similar to those of another group within the same division (Child Health and Development). Support from the host institution looks good and includes financial and budgeting advice, legal, IT, communications and library services. Specific research administrative support is also available.

The research group does not make a major contribution to education (Masters; PhD) as it operates outside the educational sector. However, the research group does have experience of supervision of bachelor and master's students and PhD candidates. The group also contributes to teaching activities at other institutions, including the University of Oslo (Developmental and Health Psychology), Oslo Met (Quantitative Research).

There was little detail included in the report on the structure/governance of the research group and how this supports its work. A range of activities including presentations to stakeholders and contribution to public debates are mentioned in addition to bi-weekly department meetings and discussion with permanent employees. However, there is relatively little detail on the development and management of a research strategy.

The stated benchmarks seem relevant, but they are not specified as specific, actionable, and measurable criteria. Little detail on activities to support supervision of PhD students is included. Indeed, the report states that the research group does not make a major contribution to education (Masters; PhD). Collaborations include with national academic centres, international academic centres and stakeholders such as government agencies and municipality services. The academic collaborations are listed rather than giving details on the strategic collaborations and what these achieve which might have been a more informative way of organizing that information.

Recommendations:

- To assess the extent to which the benchmarks can be achieved, they could be turned into more specific, actionable, and measurable criteria.
- The strategy of perpetual expansion should be reconsidered and developed into a clear research strategy where the unique contribution of the group is articulated distinct from links with government and other research groups.

1.2 Research group's resources

This research group comprises 6 full time members of staff, 3 post-doctoral researchers/PhD students, a department director and three part-time research professors (two of 20% full time equivalent, one of 10 % full time equivalent). Reported grant income was: 13.5M NOK (year 1); 10.3M NOK (year 2); 11.3M NOK (year 3); 11.95M NOK (year 4); 15.59M NOK (year 5). This income was total income from grants led by members of the research group based at The Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH). Projects were on topics such as understanding the costs and inequality of access to benefits of disabled children, parenting, exclusion from health and welfare, coping among asylum seeking minors, custody arrangements for children, and internationally adopted children. Approximately 50% of the research are funded by core funding and research is organised through both core and project-based funding. Core activities include preparing research briefings for government agencies.

Little information was provided on researcher training, mobility and how research is organized, and we are therefore not able to comment on this as the information was not provided. Some information provided was slightly conflicting. For instance, it was stated that PhD training was not a priority area, but information was then provided to highlight the amount of activity in this area but no information on training for this was provided. The research strategy of perpetual expansion likely requires some further consideration.

Recommendation: no specific recommendations

1.3 Relevance to the institution

The focus of the research group is aligned with key objectives outlined in the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's (NIPH) strategy, emphasizing the pursuit of "more, better, and faster knowledge for health and sustainable services," and "effective interventions for children and adolescents and equitable access to healthcare services for all." The research group's focus also aligns with the outlined goals in NIPH's division plan and the developmental agenda for mental health and prevention among children and adolescents. The research group is carrying out research including grant funded research and core funded research in the areas of mental health, quality of life, adoption, immigrant health, children with disabilities etc which aligns with the strategic objectives of the NIPH.

The group's benchmarks include: providing briefings and reports for government authorities *and services as well as coordinating research with policy makers.*

The group's research strategy aligns closely with the institution. The group is performing well in terms of meeting the objectives of NIPH. The benchmark statements of: high quality scientific publishing, relevant knowledge base generation for public authorities and services, extensive collaboration, increased research funding and comprehensive dissemination of findings/knowledge align well with the institutional key objectives of pursuing knowledge for health and sustainable services and effective and equitable interventions for children and adolescents.

Recommendations:

One observation is that the range of research topics covered is large and the research group is small. It may therefore be worth having a strategic discussion about whether a strategic focus on specific research areas may work well for the research group in terms of grant capture, quality and also meeting the needs of the NIPH.

2. Research quality

2.1 Research group's scientific quality

The research group explores topics related to family dynamics and children's wellbeing. It is particularly interested in vulnerable children and families and its research investigates topics related to parenting, welfare services, divorce, refugee health, disability and inequality. The group also provides advice and reports to government agencies related to public health.

The group performs randomized controlled trials, economic evaluations, longitudinal data analysis and service evaluation research. A range of projects are summarised including studies on parenting interventions, economic evaluations of the cost of caring for a child with a disability, inequalities in service delivery for disabled children, and studies about parental conflict, divorce and custody arrangements.

Listed publications are one estimating the impact of school closure and social isolation on children during the covid pandemic, a registry-based study of the impact of child disability on parental income and employment, a study examining rater agreement on inter-parental conflict, a longitudinal analysis of childhood shyness to later personality, and a paper presenting a scale to assess cultural competence. Three monographs from 2017 report findings relating to wellbeing and inter-parental relationships.

The quality of the publications is good. The range of topics covered is quite broad. The papers are published in good quality journals. The papers are published in "middle-tier" journals rather than top-quality general journals. The most highly cited paper relates to the impact of school closure on isolation.

Collaborations with national and international institutes are mentioned (U of Oslo, U of Cambridge). There are also links with government and service agencies. The national and international academic collaborations look relevant but are provided as lists of collaborators.

Recommendations:

- The remit of the group is quite diffuse and broad, carrying out an exercise to ascertain if this is the most productive approach seems worthwhile.
- A recommendation on how the report is completed relates to listing collaborations. These are currently provided as a list, working on a clear way to describe the value of and aim of these collaborations beyond listing them would be helpful.

2.2 Research group's societal contribution

The group's research activities have been mentioned in the government's new escalation plan for mental health and the group has been invited to provide input to the upcoming Children's Act. The group also regularly presents at regional meetings of service providers, specifically, The Family Counselling Service. The group has also developed freely available resources for services to use (scales to assess inter-parental conflict). Intervention programs have also been evaluated by the group for use in services. The group also collaborates with user groups (Norwegian Association of Disabled, Parents Association of Disabled Children, Ombudsperson for Children, and various immigrant organisations). This is a strength.

Societal outputs include government reports on a wide range of topics in addition to evaluation/implantation studies of interventions including a randomized controlled trial.

The group makes a strong societal contribution. There was relatively little information provided about how users of the research are involved in the full research cycle.

Providing further detail of exactly what these collaborations involve and how they inform the research would be a real strength moving forward to the next evaluation exercise.

Recommendations:

- To develop a plan with user groups about how their input can shape and inform the group's research.
- To consider developing user-friendly resources that summarise the results of these government reports in an accessible way e.g. that could be included on the website.

Appendices

Evaluation of Life Sciences in Norway 2022-2024

Evaluation of Medicine and Health 2023-2024

Mandate Expert panels

The Research Council of Norway (RCN) is given the task by the Ministry of Education and Research to perform subject-specific evaluations. The Portfolio board for Life Sciences in the Research Council of Norway has decided to carry out an evaluation of medicine and health in 2023-2024 as the second of two evaluations within Life Sciences. The evaluation of biosciences takes place in 2022-2023.

1. The objective of the evaluation

The primary aim of the evaluation of Life Sciences is to reveal and confirm the quality and the relevance of research performed at Norwegian Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), by the institute sector and by health trusts.

The results of the evaluation will be used as recommendations to the institutions, the Research Council, and the ministries.

2. Tasks of the expert panels

The panels are requested to:

- evaluate the strategy, resources and organisation of/for the research groups.
- evaluate research production and quality of the research groups.
- grade and write a short evaluation text to the evaluated research groups.

Each of the expert panels will write a brief report with evaluations of the different research groups as well as specific recommendations.

3. Time schedule

Digital panel meetings will take place in the period March 15. - June 15. 2024.

Deadline for submitting panel report to the Research Council: June 15. 2024.

4. Miscellaneous

Other important aspects of Norwegian life sciences research that ought to be given consideration.

EVALMEDHELSE 2023-2024 – Panel group description – January 2024

Panel group	Description	Panel no.
Group 1 PHYSIOLOGY Physiology-related disciplines (human physiology), including corresponding translational research	Anatomy, physiology, embryology, nutritional physiology, pathology, basic odontological research, exercise physiology, neurobiology, toxicology, pharmacology, medicinal chemistry, chemistry, biology, pathology.	Panel 1a Panel 1b
Group 2 MOLECULAR BIOLOGY Molecular Biology, including corresponding translational research	Microbiology, bacteriology, inflammation and infection disease research, forensic medicine, genetics, immunology, vaccine development, microbiological diagnostics, pharmaceutical microbiology, cell biology, molecular medicine and -biophysics, medical biochemistry, omics, organoids, imaging, toxicology, pathology, drug development, cancer research, translational research, systems biology, personalized medicine, biomarkers, oncology, genetics, genomics, epigenetics, proteomics, bioinformatics-/statistics, computational science, AI, biology, virology, radiology, ionisation, molecular biology, microbiology, pharmacology, pharmacogenomics, regenerative medicine and related subjects.	Panel 2a Panel 2b Panel 2c
Group 3a CLINICAL RESEARCH	Clinical Research, including surgery and translational research within: paediatrics, women's health, gynaecology, otorhinolaryngology, head and neck surgery, oncology, haematology, radiology and medical imaging.	Panel 3a_1 Panel 3b_2
Group 3b CLINICAL RESEARCH	Clinical Research, including surgery and translational research within: general medicine, emergency medicine, anaesthesiology, neurology, geriatric medicine, rehabilitation medicine, cardiology, nephrology/urology, endocrinology, pulmonary medicine, orthopaedics, rheumatology, Infection, gastroenterology.	Panel 3b_1 Panel 3b_2 Panel 3b_3
Group 4 PUBLIC HEALTH Public Health and Health-related Research	Public health, community research, epidemiology, preventive medicine, mental health, behavioural research and ethics, medical statistics, environment, nutrition, preventive medicine, physiotherapy, sports medicine, implementation research, public health, health care services research, global health, nursing	Panel 4a Panel 4b Panel 4c

	sciences, rehabilitation sciences, public health systems, digital health care services, ICT, HTA, health competence, genetic and epigenetic epidemiology, non-communicable diseases, pharmacology, nursing research, professional research, occupational medicine.	Panel 4d Panel 4e Panel 4f
Group 5 PSYCHOLOGY Psychology and Psychiatry	Clinical psychology, personality psychology, developmental psychology, cognitive psychology, biological psychology and forensic psychology, psychiatry, including geriatric psychiatry, child and adolescent psychiatry and biological psychiatry, social-, community- and workplace psychology, organizational psychology, developmental psychology, behavioural and health psychology, health promotion and well-being.	Panel 5a Panel 5b

Panel group 5 PSYCHOLOGY

Expert panel 5b

Name	Title	Institution
Richard Hastings (chair)	Professor	University of Warwick
Anja Wittkowski	Senior Lecturer	Clinical Psychology, University of Manchester
Mads Uffe Pedersen	Professor	Center for rusmiddelforskning, Aarhus Universitet
Yvonne Forsell	Professor	Department of global Public Health, Karolinska institute
Anette Erlangsen	Professor	Danish Institute for Suicidal Prevention
Frances Rice	Professor	Cardiff University

Mads Uff Pedersen had a conflict of interest with the evaluation of KORFOR at Stravanger (report 16). Annette Erlangsen had a conflict of interest with the National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention (report 15). She also had a conflict of interest with the evaluation of the Mental Health and Suicide Research Group within the FHI (report 3). Lastly, Richard Hastings had a conflict of interest with Behavioural principles -from animal modes to human cultures at OsloMet (report 12).

This meant that for those evaluations they did not have access to the self assessments or survey data and they did not participate in the discussion of the research group, nor did they participate in the preparation and completion of the evaluation report.



Evaluation of Medicine and Health (EVALMEDHELSE) 2023-2024

Self-assessment for research groups

Date of dispatch: **15. September 2023**

Deadline for submission: **31. January 2024**

Updated: **13. October 2023**

Institution (name and short name): _____

Administrative unit (name and short name): _____

Research group (name and short name): _____

Date: _____

Contact person: _____

Contact details (email): _____

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Short version

Introduction

The primary aim of the evaluation is to reveal and confirm the quality and the relevance of research performed at Norwegian Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), the institute sector and the health trusts. These institutions will henceforth be collectively referred to as research performing organisations (RPOs). The evaluation report(s) will provide a set of recommendations to the RPOs, the Research Council of Norway (RCN) and the responsible and concerned ministries. The results of the evaluation will also be disseminated for the benefit of potential students, users of research and society at large.

You have been invited to complete this self-assessment as a research group. The self-assessment contains questions regarding the group's research- and innovation related activities and developments over the years 2012-2022. All submitted data will be evaluated by expert panels.

Deadline for submitting the self- assessment to your administrative unit – 26 January 2024

The administrative unit will submit the research groups' completed self-assessments and the administrative unit's own completed self-assessment to the Research Council within 31 January 2024. Please submit completed self- assessment to the administrative unit no later than 26 January 2024.

Please use the following format when naming your document: [short name of the institution]_[short name of the administrative unit]_[short name of the research group], e.g. *UiT_DepPsy_Short name of the research group*.

For questions concerning the self-assessment or EVALMEDHELSE in general, please contact RCN at evalmedhelse@forskningsradet.no.

Thank you!

Guidelines for completing the self-assessment

- Please read the entire self-assessment document before answering.
- The evaluation language is English.
- Please link to websites/documents in the self-assessment where relevant.
- Please be sure that all documents linked to in the self- assessment are written in English and are accessible.
- The page format must be A4 with 2 cm margins, single spacing and Calibri and 11-point font.
- The self-assessment follows the same structure as the [evaluation protocol](#). In order to be evaluated on the two evaluation criteria described in the evaluation protocol, the research group must answer all questions.
 - ⇒ Provide information – provide documents and other relevant data or figures about the research group, for example strategy and other planning documents, as well as data on R&D expenditure, sources of income and results and outcomes of research
 - ⇒ Describe – explain and present using contextual information about the research group and inform the reader about the research group.
 - ⇒ Reflect – comment in a reflective and evaluative manner how the research group operates.
- Data on personnel should refer to data reported to DBH on 1 October 2022 for HEIs and to the yearly reporting for 2022 for the institute sector and the health authorities. Other data should refer to 31 December 2022 if not specified otherwise.
- It is possible to extend the textboxes when filling in the form. **NB!** A completed self- assessment form cannot exceed 25 pages (pdf file). Expert panels are not requested to read more than the maximum of 25 pages. Pages exceeding maximum limit of 25 pages **might not** be evaluated.
- Submit the self- assessment as a pdf (max 25 pages) to the administrative unit within **26 January 2024**. Before submission, please be sure that all text are readable after the conversion of the document to pdf. The self- assessment should be sent from the administrative unit to evalmedhelse@forskningsradet.no within **31 January 2024**.

Please note that information you write in the self assessment and the links to documents/websites in the self-assessment are the only available information for the expert panel.

In exceptional cases, documents/publications that are not openly available must be submitted as attachment(s) to the self- assessment (pdf file(s)).

1. Organisation and strategy

1.1 Research group's organisation

Describe the establishment and the development of the research group, including its leadership (e.g. centralised or distributed etc.), researcher roles (e.g. technical staff, PhD, post docs, junior positions, senior positions or other researcher positions), the group's role in researcher training, mobility and how research is organised (e.g. core funding organisation versus project based organisation etc.).

Table 1. List of number of personnel by categories

Instructions: Please provide number of your personnel by categories.

For institutions in the higher education sector, please use the categories used in DBH, <https://dbh.hkdir.no/datainnhold/kodeverk/stillingskoder>. Please add new lines or delete lines which are not in use.

	Position by category	No. of researcher per category	Share of women per category (%)	No. of researchers who are part of multiple (other) research groups at the admin unit	No. of temporary positions
No. of Personnel by position	Position A (Fill in)				
	Position B (Fill in)				
	Position C (Fill in)				
	Position D (Fill in)				

1.2 Research group's strategy

a) Describe the research group's main goals, objectives and strategies to obtain these (e.g. funding, plans for recruitment, internationalization etc.) within the period 2012-2022.

b) Please describe the benchmark of the research group. The benchmark for the research group should be written by the administrative unit in collaboration with the research group. The benchmark can be a reference to an academic level of performance (national or international) or to the group's contributions to other institutional or sectoral purposes.

Example: A benchmark for a research group is related to the research groups' aim which again is included in the strategy for the administrative unit. A guidance for the administrative unit to set a benchmark for the research group(s) can e.g. be: What do the administrative unit expect from the research group(s)?

c) Describe the research group's contribution to education (master's degree and/or PhD).

d) Describe the support the host institution provides to the research group (i.e., research infrastructure, access to databases, administrative support etc.).

1.3 Relevance to the institutions

Describe the role of the research group within the administrative unit. Consider the research group's contribution towards the institutional strategies and objectives, and relate the research group's benchmark to these.

1.4 Research group's resources

Describe the funding portfolio of the research group for the last five years (2018-2022).

Table 2. Describe the sources of R&D funding for the research group in the period 2018-2022.

	2018 (NOK)	2019 (NOK)	2020 (NOK)	2021 (NOK)	2022 (NOK)
Basic funding					
Funding from industry and other private sector sources					
Commissioned research for public sector					
Research Council of Norway					
Grant funding from other national sources					
International funding e.g. NIH, NSF, EU framework programmes					
Other					

1.5 Research group's infrastructures

Research infrastructures are facilities that provide resources and services for the research communities to conduct research and foster innovation in their fields. [These](#) include major equipment or sets of instruments, knowledge-related facilities such as collections, archives or scientific data infrastructures, computing systems communication networks. Include both internal and external infrastructures.

- a) Describe which national infrastructures the research group manages or co-manages.
- b) Describe the most important research infrastructures used by the research group.

1.6 Research group´s cooperations

Table 3. Reflect on the current interactions of the research group with other disciplines, non-academic stakeholders and the potential importance of these for the research (e.g. informing research questions, access to competence, data and infrastructure, broadening the perspectives, short/long-term relations).

<p>Interdisciplinary (within and beyond the group)</p>	<p>About 1/3 page</p>
<p>Collaboration with other research sectors e.g. higher education, research institutes, health trusts and industry.</p>	<p>About 1/3 page</p>
<p><u>Transdisciplinary</u> (including non academic stakeholders)</p> <p><i>Transdisciplinary research involves the integration of knowledge from different science disciplines and (non-academic) stakeholder communities with the aim to help address complex societal challenges.</i></p>	<p>About 1/3 page</p>

2. Research quality

2.1 Research group's scientific quality

Describe the research profile of the research group and the activities that contribute to the research group's scientific quality. Consider how the research group's work contributes to the wider research within the research group's field nationally and internationally.

Please add a link to the research group's website:

Short version

Table 4. List of projects

Instructions: Please select 5-10 projects you consider to be representative/the best of the work in the period 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2022. The list may include projects lead by other institutions nationally or internationally. Please delete tables that are not used.

Project 1 -10: <i>Project title/Project period (year from – year to)</i>	Project owner(s) (project leaders organisation)	
	Total budget and share allocated to research group	
	Objectives and outcomes (planned or actual) and link to website	

Table 5. Research group's contribution to publications

Instructions: Please select 5-15 publications from the last 5 years (2018-2022) with emphasis on recent publications where group members have a significant role. **If the publication is not openly available, it should be submitted as a pdf file attached to the self-assessment.** We invite you to refer to the Contributor Roles Taxonomy in your description: <https://credit.niso.org/>.

Cf. Table 1. List of personell by categories: Research groups up to 15 group members: 5 publications. Research groups up to 30 group members: 10 publications. Research groups above 30 group members: 15 publications.

Please delete tables that are not used.

Publication 1 -15: <i>Project title/Journal/Year/DOI/URL</i>	Authors (Please highlight group members)	
	Short description	
	Research group's contribution	

Table 6. Please add a list with the research group's monographs/scientific books.

Please delete lines which are not used.

1	Title - Authors (Please highlight group members)- link to webpage (if possible)
2	

2.2 Research group's societal contribution

Describe the societal impact of the research group's research. Consider contribution to education, economic, societal and cultural development in Norway and internationally.

Table 7. The research group's societal contribution, including user-oriented publications, products (including patents, software or process innovations

Instructions: Please select 5–10 of your most important user-oriented publications or other products from the last 5–10 years with emphasis on recent publications/products. For each item, please use the following formatting. Please delete lines which are not used.

3. Challenges and opportunities

Information about the strengths and weaknesses of the research group is obtained through the questions above. In this chapter, please reflect on what might be the challenges and opportunities for developing and strengthening the research and the position of the research group.

Short version



Scales for research group assessment

Organisational dimension

Score	Organisational environment
5	An organisational environment that is outstanding for supporting the production of excellent research.
4	An organisational environment that is very strong for supporting the production of excellent research.
3	An organisational environment that is adequate for supporting the production of excellent research.
2	An organisational environment that is modest for supporting the production of excellent research.
1	An organisational environment that is not supportive for the production of excellent research.

Quality dimension

Score	Research and publication quality	Score	Research group's contribution Groups were invited to refer to the Contributor Roles Taxonomy in their description https://credit.niso.org/
5	Quality that is outstanding in terms of originality, significance and rigour.	5	The group has played an outstanding role in the research process from the formulation of overarching research goals and aims via research activities to the preparation of the publication.
4	Quality that is internationally excellent in terms of originality, significance and rigour but which falls short of the highest standards of excellence.	4	The group has played a very considerable role in the research process from the formulation of overarching research goals and aims via research activities to the preparation of the publication.
3	Quality that is recognised internationally in terms of originality, significance and rigour.	3	The group has a considerable role in the research process from the formulation of overarching research goals and aims via research activities to the preparation of the publication.
2	Quality that meets the published definition of research for the purposes of this assessment.	2	The group has modest contributions to the research process from the formulation of overarching research goals and aims via research activities to the preparation of the publication.
1	Quality that falls below the published definition of research for the purposes of this assessment.	1	The group or a group member is credited in the publication, but there is little or no evidence of contributions to the research process from the formulation of overarching research goals and aims via research activities to the preparation of the publication.

Societal impact dimension

Score	Research group's societal contribution, taking into consideration the resources available to the group	Score	User involvement
5	The group has contributed extensively to economic, societal and/or cultural development in Norway and/or internationally.	5	Societal partner involvement is outstanding – partners have had an important role in all parts of the research process, from problem formulation to the publication and/or process or product innovation.
4	The group's contribution to economic, societal and/or cultural development in Norway and/or internationally is very considerable given what is expected from groups in the same research field.	4	Societal partners have very considerable involvement in all parts of the research process, from problem formulation to the publication and/or process or product innovation.
3	The group's contribution to economic, societal and/or cultural development in Norway and/or internationally is on par with what is expected from groups in the same research field.	3	Societal partners have considerable involvement in the research process, from problem formulation to the publication and/or process or product innovation.
2	The group's contribution to economic, societal and/or cultural development in Norway and/or internationally is modest given what is expected from groups in the same research field.	2	Societal partners have a modest part in the research process, from problem formulation to the publication and/or process or product innovation.
1	There is little documentation of contributions from the group to economic, societal and/or cultural development in Norway and/or internationally.	1	There is little documentation of societal partners' participation in the research process, from problem formulation to the publication and/or process or product innovation.

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