

# DANISH ASSESSMENT EXPERIENCE

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# Methods (I)

- Peer Review: Evaluations where acknowledged researchers and experts function as evaluators in their own field of expertise.
- The aim of this method is the measurement of scientific quality.
- The result is often related to whether to activate, continue or discontinue a given activity

# Methods (II)

- Research Indicators: Input, structure, process and results in form of publications, citations, impact, patents, Ph.D's, invitations, visiting researches, visibility etc.
- The aim is to measure and evaluate the level of performance and productivity.
- The result is often related to a political intention of being able to direct resources toward areas where the society gets most value for money.

# Methods (III)

- Societal quality and societal value, ex-ante or ex-post.
- Aim: Evaluation of quality and relevans of research in relation to development of research networks, industry and the society.
- The result is often related to major national decisions connected to investments in research infrastructure and reorganisation of existing institutional structures and financing.

# Methods (IV)

- Foresight analysis.
- Aim: To establish recommendations in relationship to future strategic initiatives directed towards research with vital societal impact.
- The result is often related to major national decisions directed towards prioritising between various lines of development in the investment of national research resources

# Methods (V)

- SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats).
- Aim: An initial investigation on where to start. Can be used both on micro and macro scale.
- Result of the discussion around a SWOT analysis is often a better understanding of where to start.

# Methods (VI)

- Integrated methods e.g. in the form of spider's web models.
- Aim: To be able look at a number of factors influencing the quality and capacity of research institutions and universities.
- Result is again to be able to establish solid platforms for strategic decisions on where to invest and where to develop in institutional and national research

# Integrated Research Evaluation

Publications

Relations to  
Society

Citations, impact

Relations to  
Industry

External  
Resources

International  
research co-operation  
(co-opetition)



# Facts of Danish Research Assessment (I)

- Danish experience with research evaluations or systems evaluations has not been systematic in its nature.
- There has been several attempts to develop research evaluation systems to be used for differentiated resource allocation to universities.
- National ranking has been a non-issue due to the small number of universities in Denmark.

# Facts of Danish Research Assessment (II)

- In the 1990'ies it was discussed to establish key figure registration at universities which included time registration for the scientific staff on various purposes. This became a hot political issue and was never carried through.
- For the time being work is done on developing a ressource re-distribution system based on bibliometric analyses to be used for a certain fraction of the lump sum given to universities.
- Research money are as of to day in Denmark distributed mainly on a historical background, i.e. older universities get proportionally more that younger ones.

# Facts on Research Assessment in Denmark (II)

- Those research evaluations which have been performed in Denmark were related to subjects and not single institutions. EX.: Environmental Research, medical research, agricultural research, psychology and more.

All these evaluations were performed as modified peer review processes (i.e. included a self evaluation report as starter), and they were followed by the formulation of national research strategies on the cross cutting themes and an inherent ranking between departments at universities

# Facts on Research Assessment in Denmark(III)

- What has been evaluated systematically in Denmark is bigger research programmes and investments from public or private foundations (e.g. the Danish National Research Foundation)  
Normally such organisations want to know if allocated resources has been used wisely and has made a difference before re-allocation further resources or when closing in order to be able to extract experiences to be used in future cases.  
This type of assessments are normally peer reviews

# Thank you

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