Institutions, types and processes of science advise in Europe

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The evolving science-policy nexus



- High quality scientific advice, provided at the right time, is needed to inform and shape policy-making but not determine policy-making
- Across the science-society nexus there are calls for strengthened interactions, coordination, co-creation, communication and integrity.
- Policy-making is becoming more research-dependent (COVID-19, SDGs, AI)
- Providing science for policy is part of a diverse ecosystem reflecting different needs in different contexts:
 - science advice needed at different levels of governance
 - different target audiences politicians, policy makers, public, media, agencies, cities, international organizations
 - different purposes from crisis to forecasting
- Science Policy Advice is evolving into a distinct set of institutions and collective skills

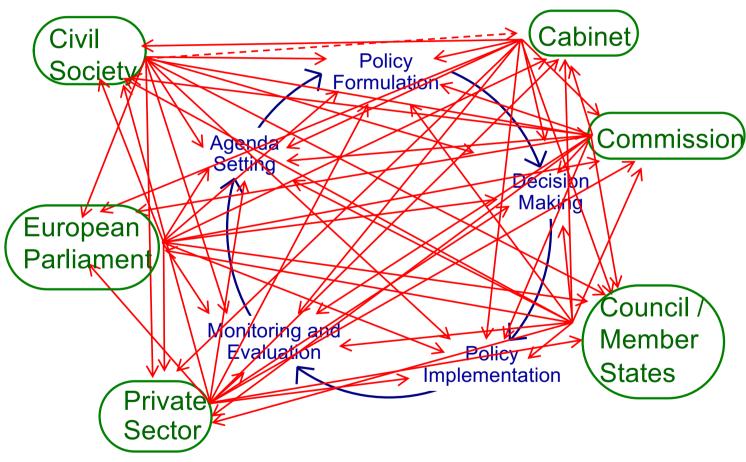
Different roles in a science advisory ecosystem

	Knowledge Generators	Knowledge Synthesis	Knowlede Broker	Unsolicited input	Requested input	Rapid response	Identify Options	Guide Implementation	Evaluation
Sector Research Institutes	++	+++	++	+	++	+/-	+	++	++
Commissioned Uni. Research Advice	++	+++	++		+++	+/-			
Scientific Councils		++	+		+		+	+	+/-
Independent Research Institutes	++(+)	++	++	++	+	++			
Government commissions	+	++	++	+/-					+++
Expert panels & committees		++	++	+/-	+		++		
National academies	+	+++	+	+					
Individual advisers	+(++)	+	+	++	++	+++	+/-	+/-	+/-
Think Tanks		++	+	++	+		++	+/-	+/-
Chief Science Adv		+	+++	++	+++	+++	+		
What Works Units		+++	+	++	+	+/-			



Model of policy cycle is a model only

We work daily in the reality





Source: John Young, Overseas Development Institute

Further research and coordination



- Creating a comprehensive map of national and international institutions providing science advice in specific thematic fields
- Inventory of types of advice provided, (science driven, on request, ad-hoc vs. long term commitment) and governance structures.
- Best practices, shared principles and identification of important challenges (independence, timeliness, diversity, transparency, consistency over time etc).
- Developing training courses (JRC, Aalborg University, INGSA, etc.)
- Facilitating peer learning (among providers & receivers of science advice)
- How can we document the impact of science-based advice? How can such measurements help create "evidence" for evidence-informed policy?



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4th International Conference on Science Advice to Government, INGSA 2021 — Build Back Wiser: Knowledge, Policy and Publics, Aug 30 to Sept 2, 2021 in Montréal

- » An integral part of the ISC for science-policy and science-diplomacy
- » Over 5000 members from over 100 countries
- » Secretariat based in Auckland (SciPoDS)
- » Regional chapters: EU, NA, LATAM, Asia, Africa
- » Science international relations and diplomacy division (SPIDER), also hosting FMSTAN
- » Knowledge centre
- » Forum for sharing, coordinating, networking
- » Capacity-building activities
- » Open access learning resources
- » Reports and research



JRC's workshop series "Strengthening and connecting eco-systems of science for policy across Europe".



9 March – Science for policymaking in Estonia
 22 April – Science for policymaking in Denmark
 Late May – Science for policymaking in Latvia
 June (tbc) – Science for policymaking in Greece
 June (tbc) – Science for policymaking: Funding instruments of the EU



Thank you for the attention

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Methods for mapping the impact of social sciences and humanities—A literature review

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Abstract

This article explores the current literature on 'research impact' in the social sciences and humanities (SSH). By providing a comprehensive review of available literature, drawing on national and international experiences, we take a systematic look at the impact agenda within SSH. The primary objective of this article is to examine key methodological components used to assess research impact comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each method. The study finds that research impact is a highly complex and contested concept in the SSH literature. Drawing on the strong methodological pluralism emerging in the literature, we conclude that there is considerable room for researchers, universities, and funding agencies to establish impact assessment tools directed towards specific missions while avoiding catch-all indicators and

Key words: research evaluation; impact assessment; social sciences and humanities; literature review

a growing interest in how to assess and communicate the diverse impacts of scholarly work. Being able to demonstrate the societal uptake and value of social sciences and humanities (SSH) research is increasingly seen as a crucial component in ensuring accountability and transparency (Penfield et al. 2014; Morton 2015; Greenhalgh et al. 2016; Ravenscroft et al. 2017), In recent years, the notion of 'research impact' has gained significant traction within the science system, and has been embedded in research policies, funding instruments, and evaluation regimes (e.g. Rip 2000; Holbrook and
this article, there exists a multitude of approaches to impact assess-Treodeman 2011; Bornmann 2013; Buchanna 2013; Langdeld and mesearch is taken up by society. As Rafols (2017) noted at the et al. 2017). In this article, we provide an overview of the existing methods for broader impact assessments across SSH.

agencies, policy-makers, and research organizations operate with ment cannot be universal. Instead, they need to be developed for different models and methods for impact assessment. Impact simply given contexts and used alongside qualitative assessment. Assessing does not mean the same thing across institutions, geographies, and research cultures. This conceptual diversity is reflected in the number of methods and frameworks which are used to track, demon- world settings mean that linking research processes or outputs to strate, assess, and incentivize the impact of research across the wider changes is difficult, and timescales are hard to predict

agenda in SSH reflects a broader trend within impact studies. The evolution of impact studies has shown that public research organizations do not just release their benefits to society following a linear model of growth and application. Instead, real-world effects of research occur at different stages in the research process, extending from knowledge dissemination and knowledge mobilization to longterm applications and dynamic effects.

Much progress has been made in measuring both the outcomes of research and the processes and activities through which these are achieved (Greenhalgh et al. 2016). However, as we demonstrate in Science, Technology, and Innovation Indicators Conference in 2017: The contributions of science to society are so varied, and mediated A key finding of the literature review is that different funding by so many different actors, that indicators used in impact assess-European SSH community and beyond. The diversity of the impact (Morton 2015). However, rather than being paralyzed by the lack

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