

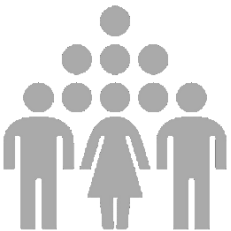


Academic Evaluation Framework

A possible framework for evaluating
Higher Education & Research

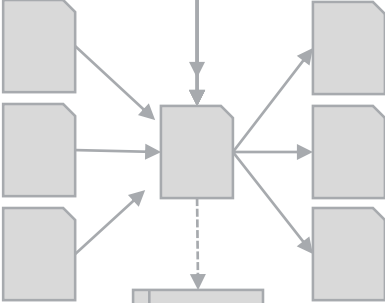
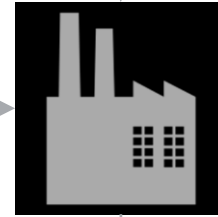
Academic Leaders & Funders (ALF), Elsevier





Social & Economic Impact

- Qualitative and quantitative (e.g. economic) review, SDGs



Evaluation bodies

- National agencies (e.g. ANVUR, etc.)
- International organizations
- International rankings (e.g. THE, QS, etc.)

Affiliation-level evaluation

- Combined peer-review and metrics (e.g. VQR, REF, etc.)

Author-level evaluation

- Scholarly output
- H-index
- Etc.

Article-level evaluation

- Citations (w/o self), FWCI
- Collaborations
- Views
- Alternative metrics (media)

Patent evaluation

- Patent-cited scholarly output
- etc.



The collaborative nature of research (e.g. multi-national consortia) has led to a growing emphasis on the evaluation of research outputs (e.g. conference, book, etc.)

Research evaluation sources (Scopus, WoS, SciVal, etc.)

At Elsevier, we believe in Two Golden Rules for using research metrics to give a balanced, multi-dimensional view



Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions

This is about benefitting from the strengths of both approaches, not about replacing one with the other

Combining both approaches will get you closer to the whole story

Valuable intelligence is available from the points where these approaches differ in their message

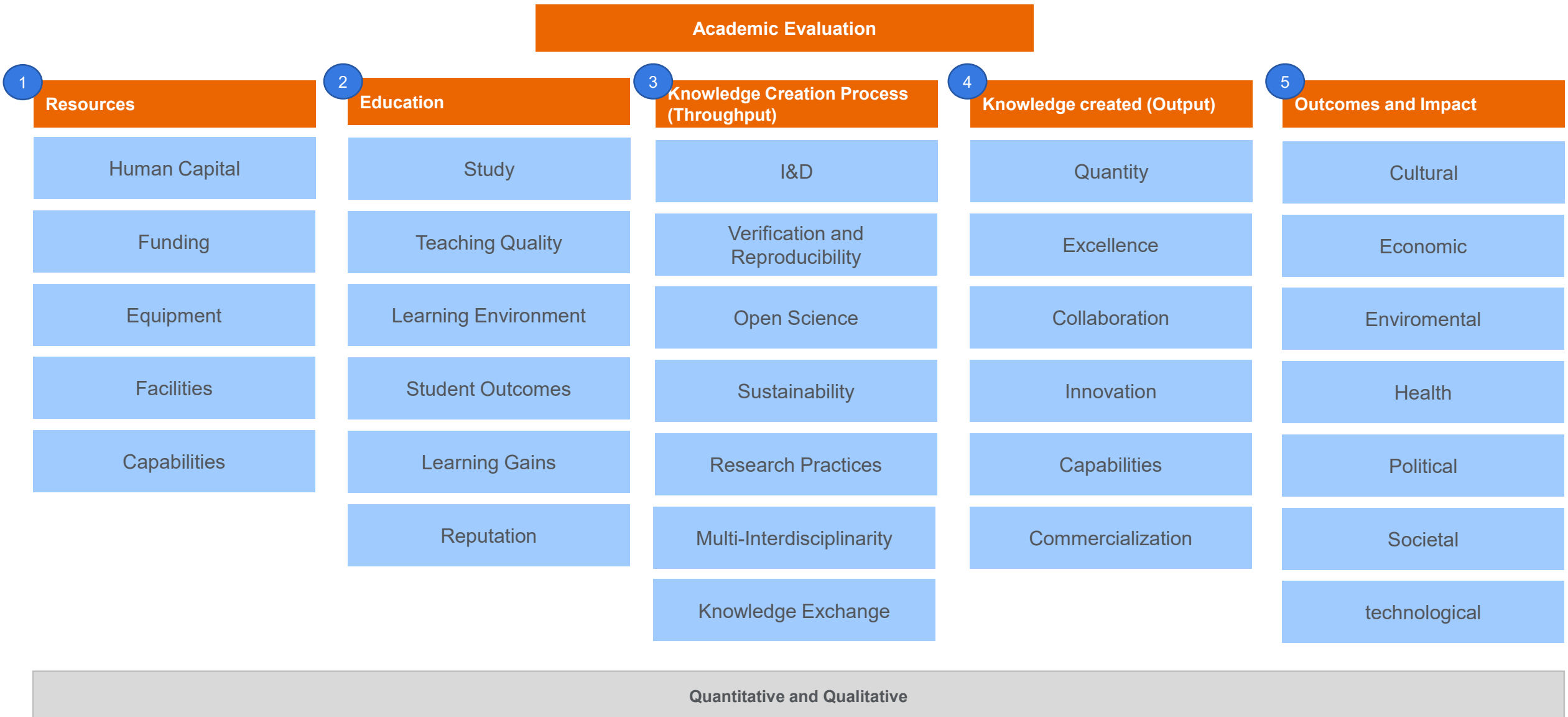
Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input

A research metric's strengths can complement the weaknesses of others

There are many different ways of being excellent

Using multiple metrics drives desirable changes in behaviour

The Academic Evaluation Framework – Current Version





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Thank you

